

STATE DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES
1308 Smith Tower, Seattle 4, Washington
R. J. Schoettler, Director
June 23, 1953

IMMEDIATE NEWS RELEASE

Two hundred thousand reared chinook salmon, half from 1952 brood Green River stock and the remainder from the Little White Salmon river on the Columbia, have been planted in the Deschutes river near Olympia by the Department of Fisheries as part of its salmon rehabilitation program.

The fish were marked by clipping a different combination of fins to distinguish the two lots. This was done as part of a research project to determine the adaptability of Columbia river chinooks to Puget Sound streams similar to the Deschutes.

The Thurston county stream has been stocked with chinooks from Green river since 1946, and recoveries of marked fish in the sports and commercial fisheries have indicated that the race has taken exceedingly well to the new environment.

When the run appears below 80-foot Tumwater falls this September it will be able to ascend part way up the canyon through a new 300-foot-long fishway now nearing completion. The salmon will be trapped and hauled the remaining distance in tank trucks.

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The Department's new school educational program reached more than 22,000 pupils and 300 student teachers during the past school year.

Educational Representative Reuben (Andy) Alm of Puyallup, who has had 20 years of teaching experience in Western Washington, lectured at 110 schools, 5 colleges and 100 clubs and juvenile organizations.

Object of the program is to emphasize the importance of natural resources in the economy of the state and the need for modern conservation and management practices.

The program was started in the spring of 1952 by William W. Wilder in cooperation with the Bellingham City schools and Western Washington College of Education. Wilder, a Bellingham grade school administrator, won a national school award for his work.

WILKINSON COUNTY, GEORGIA



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school award for his work.

IMMEDIATE NEWS RELEASE

Basic research into the mortality suffered by migrating salmon fingerlings at power dams has been resumed on the Elwha river by the Department of Fisheries.

An eight-man crew put the first of 400,000 hatchery fish through test runs last week after installing new recovery equipment perfected by the department's stream improvement section.

One pontoon supported net below the 200-foot Glines canyon dam picked up 17 per cent of the marked specimens that had been released above the dam. This is well ahead of the 10 per cent recovery goal set for the experiments. In initial tests last year the two-month average was only 4 per cent.

The crew is using collapsible 20-foot-long pontoons made individually of fibre glass, aluminum and plywood for survival counts. At other locations fyke nets have been placed to check the pattern of fingerling movement past the two Elwha dams whether over the spillway or through the turbine.

Another innovation is a bladeless pump which will be used to attract the fish over the spillway when the spill gates are closed and the only available egress from the lake is through the turbines. The 1952 tests showed that the Silver salmon prefer the spillway with Chinook salmon tending to sound to greater depths and passing thru the turbines.

Holdover silver salmon from 1952 plantings in the lake have been recaptured in the nets. Now 2-year-olds, they waited an extra 12 months before beginning their seaward migration.

Dale Schoeneman is in charge of the project, assisted by Ken May. Cooperating agencies are the Crown-Zellerbach Corp. and U.S. Park Service.

After completion of the Elwha study, the department will shift to the Chelan falls dam of the Washington Water Power Co., and then to Pacific Power & Light Company's Condon dam on the White Salmon river.

The research is a preliminary phase of a master program for the development of fish passage facilities that will collect and detour migrants at power dams. Future work financed by the Army Corps of Engineers and participated in by other fisheries agencies is contemplated. The Elwha mortality tests were preceded by three years of study at the Baker river dam by the International Sockeye Commission which this year has shifted to the Ruskin dam on British Columbia's Stave river.

If the 10 per cent recovery goal is reached on the Elwha, the project will be moved in 1954 to the Lewis river.

Work is expected to continue on the Olympic peninsula stream until the seaward migration tapers off in mid-June.

Funds for the Elwha study were provided by the 1953 legislature.

State Department of Fisheries
1308 Smith Tower, Seattle 4, Washington
R. J. Schoettler, Director
April 22, 1953

IMMEDIATE NEWS RELEASE

Plantings of hatchery raised salmon by the Department of Fisheries in 1953 will be the largest by number in 10 years, and the greatest in weight since the salmon hatchery system was founded on the Kalama river in 1895. Into Washington streams will go more than 56,000,000 fish to supplement natural production.

The release of reared fish---those whose survival chances have been improved by prolonged feeding in hatchery ponds---will be a record 32,820,000 fingerling and yearling salmon. The total includes 24,438,000 chinooks, also a record, and 7,577,000 silver salmon. Pond limitations will prevent an even greater output of reared stocks, which have been proved to yield substantially higher returns of harvestable salmon.

The remaining fish, 23,565,000, includes 8,725,000 silver fry, 4,890,000 chinook fry and 9,950,000 chum fry. These fish are planted soon after the hatched fish begin feeding, and normally suffer high mortalities before reaching the sea.

The ten Puget Sound hatcheries will account for two-thirds of the output of all species and age groups. Included will be 11,500,000 reared chinooks and 3,500,000 fry; 4,694,000 reared silvers and 8,325,000 fry; 9,960,000 chums; 604,000 reared pink salmon, and 190,000 reared sockeye. Green river station will turn out 6,880,000 of the chinook. Other watersheds to be planted are the Nooksack, Samish, Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish, Lake Washington, Puyallup, Dungeness and lower Puget Sound.

Grays Harbor streams will be planted with 598,000 yearling silvers and 2,600,000 reared chinook; the Willapa harbor watershed will receive booster plants of 494,000 yearling silvers and 2,269,000 chinooks. The Kalama, Klickitat, Lewis and Toutle river hatcheries will release 2,191,000 silvers and 9,160,000 chinooks.

In 1952 plantings totaled 35,750,000 fish, of which 26,600,000 had been reared. The 1951 total was 34,631,000, of which 24,390,000 had been reared. Each year had broken previous poundage records.

The reason for the increased emphasis on chinook salmon has been the growing demand for this species from sports fishermen and offshore trollers. Plantings have been quadrupled since 1949. The unusually large number of silver fry plants were scheduled as a safeguard against possible adverse effects of last autumn's exceptional dry season on natural spawning. Normally the hatcheries take only sufficient silver salmon eggs to populate available rearing pond space.

8/26/57

STATE DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES
1308 Smith Tower, Seattle 4, Washington
R. J. Schoettler, Director
August 24, 1953

NEWS RELEASE

Fifteen thousand large silver salmon fingerlings have been planted in the Tucannon River in a Department of Fisheries experiment to determine adaptability of Lewis River stock to the Southeast Washington stream.

The salmon were reared in cooperation with the Department of Game at its Yakima hatchery, where they had been transferred this spring from the Lewis River.

Another 30,000 silvers will remain at Yakima until next spring when they will be planted as yearlings in the Naches River.

Few silvers migrate above Celilo Falls on the Columbia River system and Lewis River stock was selected because of its comparatively long migratory range. If adaptable it will be used for a full-scale rehabilitation program for the two rivers.

Adult survivors of the plantings will return to spawn in 1955.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES
Olympia, Washington
Milo Moore, Director
October 9, 1957

NEWS RELEASE

Washington State's important salmon runs, along with those of Canada and Alaska, are in a critical state. This year has seen some of the lowest runs in history and the continued dry weather has added to the emergency facing the state's salmon fisheries.

These bleak facts were emphasized today by Milo Moore, director of the Department of Fisheries, in announcing reopening of a restricted commercial salmon fishing season in Puget Sound, Willapa and Grays Harbors.

Moore said the emergency closure, put into effect September 27, had allowed escapement of chinook and silver salmon to the streams for spawning; that the limited reopening is for chum (dog) salmon and some late silver runs.

Puget Sound will be opened for commercial salmon fishing on Sunday, Oct. 27 for a five-day period closing Friday, November 1, Moore said.

Gill netters may begin fishing in the Sound at 4 p.m. Sunday, October 20, with daily hours thereafter 4 p.m. to 8 a.m. Purse seine, reef net and drag seine gear opening time is 6 a.m., Monday, October 28, with daily hours 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. through Friday, November 1.

Willapa Harbor will be opened for commercial salmon fishing three days a week beginning at 12 noon, Sunday, October 20 and running through Sunday, November 30. Grays Harbor will open three days a week beginning at 6 p.m., October 20 and running through November 30 to 6 p.m.

Sport salmon fishing will be opened in Grays and Willapa Harbor on October 20 on usual seven-day a week basis, but closure will continue on sports salmon fishing in all streams and bodies of fresh water in the state.

Moore qualified the Grays and Willapa Harbor commercial openings, however, saying that the condition of the fisheries and the number of fish getting upstream to spawn would have a vital effect on whether or not the fisheries would be allowed to continue until the usual closing date of November 30.

"We've held a number of meetings on the reopening of the commercial salmon fisheries," Moore said. "We have considered the low streamflows prevalent in salmon streams throughout the state and the lack of escapement to our hatcheries. We are working closely with Canada, where similar drastic restrictions have been imposed.

"Indications are that we are going to be short of eggs for rearing in a number of our hatcheries," Moore added. "We believe the emergency closure has alleviated this situation, but continuance of our expanding rearing program is of major concern in view of present conditions."

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News Release



Department of Fisheries

ALBERT D. ROSELLINI, GOVERNOR
MILO E. MOORE, DIRECTOR
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

June 17, 1959

The Belmont Construction Co. of Seattle was low bidder at \$4,19,841.76 on the proposed fishway to be built around Castile Falls on the upper Klickitat River, a Columbia tributary, 22 miles north of Glenwood, Washington. The fishway will include a 3,300-foot tunnel, the longest fishway tunnel in the world, Milo Moore, Director of the Washington State Fisheries Department, said today.

Bids were opened Tuesday afternoon at the Seattle office of the Washington State Department of Fisheries. The state fisheries agency will contract for the fishway and will operate it under the Columbia River Fishery Development Program.

Castile Falls is a series of 11 falls which present an insurmountable obstacle to upstream migrating salmon. When the fishway is completed, the upper reaches of the Klickitat will be open as spawning grounds. The Yakima Indian Tribal Council, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Washington fisheries agency are parties to an agreement approved in 1957 to permit construction of the project on Yakima Indian land and to provide for policing of fishing regulations by the Yakimas.

Plants of hatchery-reared salmon will be made in the upper river to seed the stream.

The Washington Department of Fisheries in 1949-50 built the Klickitat Hatchery on the river, about 40 miles from the mouth, with first plants of salmon made in 1950. Fishways to bypass falls below the hatchery were built in 1954 and 1955.

Prior to 1952 no fall chinook or silver salmon penetrated above the steep lower canyon. Beginning in 1955, however, healthy runs of salmon

have reached the hatchery site, where eggs are taken from some, with balance allowed to spawn naturally in the upper river below Castile Falls. Runs to the hatchery have grown encouragingly. In 1956, 4,283 silver salmon reached the hatchery racks and the chinook run in 1958 was 2,336.

The proposed Castile Falls fishway will be on the west side of the river at an elevation of 2,700 feet and will give the fish an easy rise of 118 feet in its 3,300-foot length. The six by eight foot tunnel will be drilled through solid rock and will have 118 overflow control weirs with a one-foot elevation at each successive weir.

List of bidders and bids was as follows:

Boyles Bros. Drilling Co., 1321 S. Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah	572,896.00
A. J. Cheff Const. Co., 10054 W. Marginal Way, Seattle, Wn.	527,000.00
Cherf Bros. Inc. & Sandkay Contractors, Inc., Box 938 Ephrata, Washington	509,786.00
Hammond-Everly Engineering Co., P.O. Box 201, Butte, Montana	434,419.00
Pettijohn Engineering Co. Inc., 4145 NE Cully Blvd, Portland, Ore.	584,735.00
Hannan Bros. Co., 8410 SE Otty Road, Portland, Oregon	642,550.00
Highway Const. Co. Ltd. & Emil Anderson Const. Co. Ltd. 836 River Road, Lula Island, Vancouver, B. C.	595,000.00
Belmont Const. Inc., 555 Dexter Horton Bldg., Seattle, Wn.	419,841.76
Osberg Construction Co., 1132 N. 128th Street, Seattle, Wash.	559,000.00
Marwell Const Inc. 3314 White Bldg., Seattle 1, Wash.	785,876.00

News Release



Department of Fisheries

ALBERT D. ROSELLINI, GOVERNOR
GEORGE C. STARLUND, DIRECTOR
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

February 9, 1962

In 1961, for the first time in history, the sports salmon fisheries in Washington State tallied more than one million fisherman trips (1,035,200), with the sports anglers catching an estimated 564,600 salmon, Donald Kauffman, research supervisor for the Washington State Department of Fisheries, said today.

With the change in regulations in 1958 calling for salmon landed to be at least 16 inches in length, compared to previous 12 inch minimum, sports fishery biologists said the 1961 catch could very well represent a record harvest in terms of poundage.

Top year on record for sport salmon catches was 1957, when 873,850 salmon were landed, followed by 1956 - 704,900, and 1955 - 587,450, but in all three years the minimum length was 12 inches.

Checks of the state's various sports salmon fisheries over the past ten years reveal that sports anglers have landed more than five million salmon in the past decade, with a total of 5,491,600.

The 564,600 salmon landed by sports fishermen in 1961 included 205,600 chinook, 279,600 silvers and 79,400 pink salmon. The catch estimates were compiled by senior fisheries biologist Al Lasater from data gathered by Frank Haw, Puget Sound and Strait of Juan de Fuca; Gene Deschamps, Westport, and Henry Wendler, Columbia River.

The Westport fishery was again a productive one, with 95,500 fisherman trips and catches of 45,500 chinook, 57,000 silvers and 300 pinks for a total of 102,800 salmon.

The mouth of the Columbia River showed the greatest increases, with 89,800 fisherman trips and catches of 20,500 chinook, 85,500 silvers, for a total of 106,000. This total includes both Washington and Oregon catches. In 1961 the fishery here began earlier, expanded in area and, mutually influenced by exceptionally good weather and the presence of large numbers of silvers, came up with a record catch.

(over)

The silver catch at LaPush was considerably better than in 1960; the chinook catch was down. Effort and catch both were less than half that of peak years 1956 and 1957. LaPush tallied 10,500 fisherman trips. Catch was 1,200 chinook, 6,600 silvers and 400 pinks.

Sports anglers did well in the western Strait of Juan de Fuca area, turning out in record numbers. Silver fishing was good only seaward of the usual Neah Bay fishery. Sekiu afforded good catches of large chinook. In this area there were 207,900 fisherman trips. Catch was 42,400 chinook, 72,500 silvers and 18,700 pinks.

Fishing intensity was high in Puget Sound waters, but results were paradoxical. On the surface, catches compare favorably with past years, but the chinook caught were largely members of a single year class (1958) brood) and the 1959 brood failed to make a significant contribution to angler's creels. The silver catch was only fair, with relatively few feeders landed in the spring and summer fishery. The pink fishery was poor everywhere except in the Skagit River, where it was sensational.

Puget Sound checks revealed 632,000 fisherman trips and a catch of 96,000 chinook, 58,000 silvers and 60,000 pinks.

Checks and estimates of the various sports salmon fisheries have been conducted for many years, but sampling procedures have been considerably improved in the past ten years. Sports salmon catch estimates for the past decade show a total catch of 5,491,600 salmon. Yearly totals were:

Estimated sports catch of salmon statewide in salt water areas

<u>Year</u>	<u>Chinook</u>	<u>Silver</u>	<u>Pink</u>	<u>Total</u>
1952	213,000	252,000		465,000
1953	152,200	207,600	71,000	430,800
1954	219,150	256,050		475,200
1955	228,900	267,450	91,100	587,450
1956	318,550	386,350		704,900
1957	331,900	454,550	87,400	873,850
1958	235,100	301,700		536,800
1959	197,000	284,400	52,100	533,500
1960	195,200	124,300		319,500
1961	205,600	279,600	79,400	564,600
Totals	2,296,600	2,814,000	381,000	5,491,600

News Release



Department of Fisheries

ALBERT D. ROSELLINI, GOVERNOR
GEORGE C. STARLUND, DIRECTOR
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

June 19, 1962

Three lots of salmon will be planted in the McCormick Meadows area of the upper Klickitat River in Yakima County this week by the Washington State Department of Fisheries. The plants are part of a long-range project to create a run of silver and chinook salmon in the upper Klickitat, inaccessible to salmon before the construction of the Castile Falls fishway in 1960.

The construction of the Castile fishway has opened up approximately 30 miles of rich salmon spawning grounds in the upper river.

The overall project is being conducted with the cooperation of the U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, the U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service and the Yakima Indian tribe. The Yakimas have agreed to observe necessary conservation measures so the salmon runs may be built up in the river and have said they would refrain from fishing in the upper river while runs are established. The upper Klickitat is in the Yakima Indian Reservation.

The plants this week will be made Thursday and Friday, June 21 and 22. They will consist of one group of 70,000 large spring chinook salmon, Wind River stock; one group of 100,000 1961 brood Toutle River silver salmon, and 50,000 yearling silver salmon from the U. S. Fish & Wildlife hatchery at Willard. The total plant will be between 3,500 and 4,000 pounds of fish.

A previous plant of 31,300 spring chinook salmon was made in the upper Klickitat in August of 1961.

Surviving adults from the silver plants this week will be returning in 1964, from the chinook plants in 1965.

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August 1, 1962

Response to a request to the Swinomish Indian tribe by the Washington State Department of Fisheries that they observe the emergency closures imposed on non-Indian fishermen in the Skagit River was short of expectations, the Fisheries Department said today. Swinomish tribal representatives notified the Department that their fishermen, who fish the Skagit as part of their reservation and "accustomed fishing grounds", have agreed to refrain from fishing for 48 hours (6 a.m. Friday, August 3 to 6 a.m. Sunday, August 5).

The Fisheries Department pointed out that non-Indian commercial fishermen have fished in the Skagit area only one night in the past 13 days and that sports salmon fishermen have fished only four days since July 15.

Indian gill net fishermen have observed a two day closure during each of the past two weeks, but prior to that time fished seven days a week. Swinomish traps near the mouth of the Skagit apparently did not close the past weekend because nearly 100 chinook salmon were landed on Monday morning.

The Fisheries Department is deeply concerned about the small run of chinook salmon in the Skagit. In an effort to assure some chinook spawning in the river, in face of the poor run, all non-Indian salmon fishing has been banned in the Skagit area until next week. Commercial fishermen may resume fishing Tuesday, August 7 at 6 p.m.; sports salmon fishermen may resume fishing Thursday, August 9.

If a good spawning escapement in the Skagit is not secured, there will be lower chinook runs in the future. It should be remembered, also, that the Skagit is one of the state's most important chinook producing streams.

News Release



Department of Fisheries

ALBERT D. ROSELLINI, GOVERNOR
GEORGE C. STARLUND, DIRECTOR
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

August 2, 1963

Salmon fishermen in Washington are reaping the benefits of tremendous runs of salmon into State waters, particularly sockeye and pink salmon in the Strait of Juan de Fuca and northern Puget Sound, reports the Department of Fisheries.

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The Strait and northern Sound waters are regulated by the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission during the commercial season which began July 23. The basic task of the IPSFC is to manage the sockeye and pink salmon runs to the Fraser River and tributaries so that escapements will be adequate and the allowable harvest split 50-50 between United States and Canadian fishermen.

Washington fishermen have been enjoying added days of fishing time because of a combination of a strike by Canadian fishermen, abundant runs and a small U. S. fleet. Large catches have not affected necessary escapements to the Fraser and tributaries and the strong runs of sockeye and pinks now moving in from the ocean indicate that this season will be a good one.

Sports salmon anglers have been enjoying tremendous fishing for pinks in the Neah Bay and Port Angeles areas and silver catches have been big at Ilwaco (mouth of the Columbia River). Feeding chinook are now showing at Westport and Ilwaco. Biologists say the strong pink runs now moving further into Puget Sound will soon give all Sound anglers good opportunities for catching pinks.

Salmon fish farms have been planted with silver salmon in the past week, continuing the Fisheries Department's program of utilizing these controlled natural rearing areas to the fullest extent. Capitol Lake, Olympia, received 250,000 silvers July 30, Lake Erdman (Mason County) got 100,000 July 31 and Alexander and Heins lakes in Kitsap County 100,000 and 15,000 silvers respectively on August 2.

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News Release



Department of Fisheries

ALBERT D. ROSELLINI, GOVERNOR
GEORGE C. STARLUND, DIRECTOR
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

October 14, 1963

The Tulalip Indian Tribal Council has agreed to stop salmon fishing for nine days - October 11-16 and October 18-20 in the interests of conservation, to aid in the spawning escapement of silver salmon from one of the poorest runs in years, the Department of Fisheries announced today.

The Tulalips' cooperation was in response to a request by the Fisheries Department to observe conservation regulations. All commercial salmon fishing is closed in all Puget Sound waters until October 28.

The Fisheries Department has also requested cooperation from the Lummi, Swinomish and Nisqually Indian Tribal Councils. The request pointed out that a closure by the councils during the overall commercial closure would be of material assistance in assuring silver salmon escapement to spawning streams to lay the foundation for continuation of the runs.

The Tulalip Indians fish chiefly at Port Susan (mouth of the Snohomish River); the Lummis in Bellingham Bay and the Nooksack River, the Swinomish in Skagit Bay and the Skagit River, and the Nisquallys in the Nisqually River.

News Release



Department of Fisheries

ALBERT D. ROSELLINI, GOVERNOR
GEORGE C. STARLUND, DIRECTOR
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

October 14, 1963

The Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission will hold its 1963 annual meeting in the Sheraton Hotel, Portland, on November 13, 14 and 15th, George C. Starlund, Director of the Washington State Department of Fisheries and secretary of the five-state commission, said today.

The meeting will begin at noon, Wednesday, November 13 and is scheduled to conclude the afternoon of the 15th.

The opening day will be devoted to a general review of the status and conditions of the principal marine fisheries of the Pacific Coast during 1963. Following sessions will hear detailed discussions of regulation, research and management of the individual fisheries of interstate concern and give interested organizations and individuals an opportunity to present recommendations with respect thereto.

The Commission's Advisory Committee will meet in Portland, November 12 to consider specific proposals for subsequent Commission action.

The Commission is made up of the five Pacific Coast States - Washington, Alaska, Oregon, California and Idaho. Herman P. Meierjorgen of Oregon is chairman and Leon A. Verhoeven is executive director.

Attendance and participation by individuals and organizations interested in the marine, commercial and recreational fisheries of the Pacific Coast are cordially invited, Starlund said.

News Release



Department of Fisheries

ALBERT D. ROSELLINI, GOVERNOR
GEORGE C. STARLUND, DIRECTOR
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

May 1, 1964

The Washington State Department of Fisheries is continuing to plant young salmon in streams that run through or border Indian reservations, knowing that the Indians have a right to a harvest of salmon on their reservations and that both Indians and non-Indians will share in the harvest.

During the past month more than three and a half million young chinook salmon, 1963 brood, were planted in the Nisqually, Puyallup and Skokomish rivers.

The total included 1,160,000 released in Purdy Creek, a tributary of the Skokomish, by the George N. Adams salmon hatchery on the Purdy near Shelton.

In addition, 315,000 fall chinook fingerlings will be planted in the Nisqually later this month, along with a plant of 100,000 in the Puyallup.

Plants then will total more than four million chinook, with the three rivers having received the following plants: Nisqually - 931,831; main Skokomish - 1,649,750, Purdy Creek - 1,160,000 and Puyallup - 362,784.

The Puyallup plants are small because last year very few salmon reached the Puyallup salmon hatchery due to unrestricted off-reservation Indian fishing on the spawning run of chinook salmon.

News Release



Department of Fisheries

June 12, 1964

ALBERT D. ROSELLINI, GOVERNOR
GEORGE C. STARLUND, DIRECTOR
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

The scheduled opening of the Columbia River summer commercial salmon season will be delayed, J. E. Lasater, Assistant Director of the Washington State Department of Fisheries, said today. The season had been scheduled to open Tuesday, June 16.

The decision to delay the opening is the result of joint action taken by the Washington Fisheries Department and the Oregon Fish Commission at a public hearing in Portland, June 10. The late spring runoff has brought the Columbia to near flood stage, effectively stopping the migration of chinook salmon. A fishery on these stationary fish in muddy water would take more salmon than should be harvested from the run.

When a migration rate of 1,500 chinook salmon a day over Bonneville Dam shows that the salmon are on the move once again, an opening day will be set, Lasater said.

News Release



Department of Fisheries

DANIEL J. EVANS, GOVERNOR
GEORGE C. STARLUND, DIRECTOR
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

February 23, 1965

This year - 1965 - is the second year in which all sport salmon anglers are required to have and use salmon punch cards.

Fisheries Director, George C. Starlund, said today that the Fisheries Department was encouraged by the cooperation on the part of the sport salmon anglers in 1964, the first year such cards were required. He also said that the regulation requiring all anglers to have and use the cards will be vigorously enforced.

"Most salmon anglers have recognized the need for the cards as a statistical tool, with an ultimate benefit to all salmon fishermen," Starlund said, "but there have been some who do not have cards, or having them, do not punch them."

Starlund reminded anglers that the cards are free and non-limiting. When one is filled, another can be obtained. The 1965 cards are now at sporting goods stores, boathouses, marinas and other outlets, a total of around 1,000 throughout the state, so are easily available to all fishermen. Cards may also be obtained at Fisheries' offices in Olympia, Seattle, Aberdeen and Vancouver.

Salmon anglers are reminded that violations for failure to properly record salmon catches, wherever and whenever made, are defined as gross misdemeanors.

"During 1964 we found the chief violation was that anglers did not punch their cards immediately after catching a salmon," Starlund said. "This year our Patrol officers will make more intensive checks in all areas to insure the collection of accurate statistical information."