

Preliminary Comparison of All-Citizens and Treaty Tribal Gillnet Fishery Effort and Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*) Population Trend Data in the Salish Sea

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Background

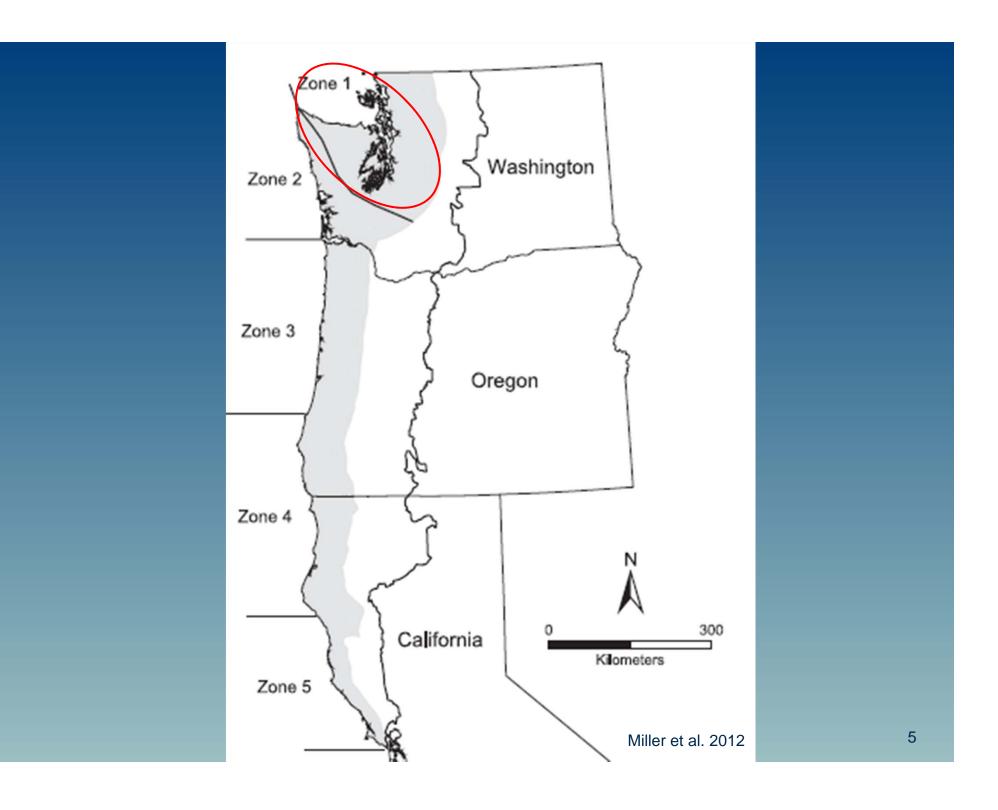
- Marbled murrelet entanglements occur in Pacific salmon gillnet fisheries in the Salish Sea
- Marbled murrelet population in Washington was in decline from 2001-2010 (Miller et al. 2012)
- ➤ Gillnet fishery catch effort has increased from 2001-2010 (Adicks 2011; Adicks 2012; Beattie 2011; Beattie 2013)
- ➤ USFWS Recovery Implementation Team (RIT) and stakeholders completed a final report identifying risk mechanisms (USFWS 2012)
- ➤ NOAA began a collaborative spatial modeling effort with USFWS, Forest Service, WDFW, and PSIT to overlay marbled murrelet population density data with fisheries catch effort data



Objectives

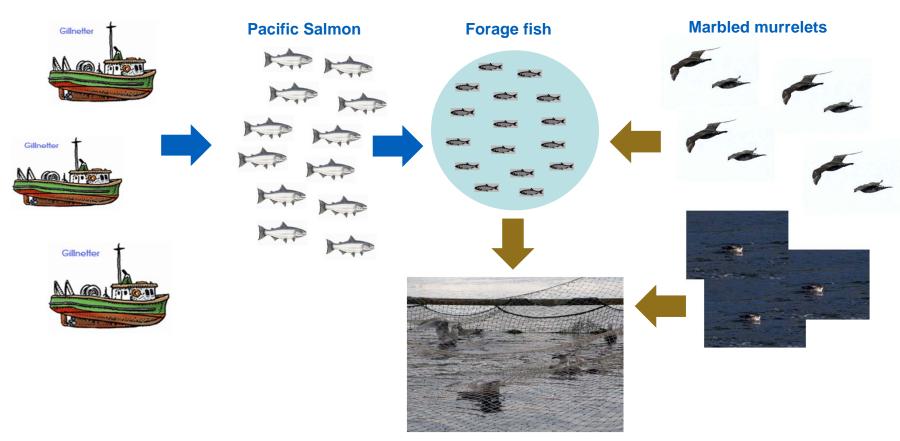
- Examine area and seasonal timing of both birds and fisheries
- Identify the overlap of high density marbled murrelet areas and increased fishery effort
- ➤ Determine whether a correlation exists between the decline in marbled murrelet population trend and increase in gillnet fishery effort from 2001-2010
- Identify "hotspots" that will inform the next fisheries ESA consultation

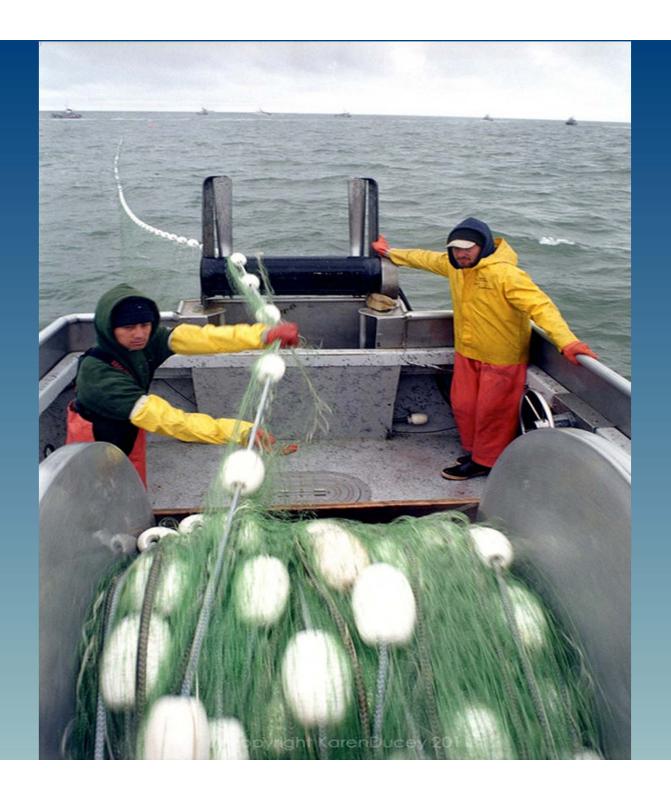






Potential interactions for marbled murrelets and Pacific salmon fisheries



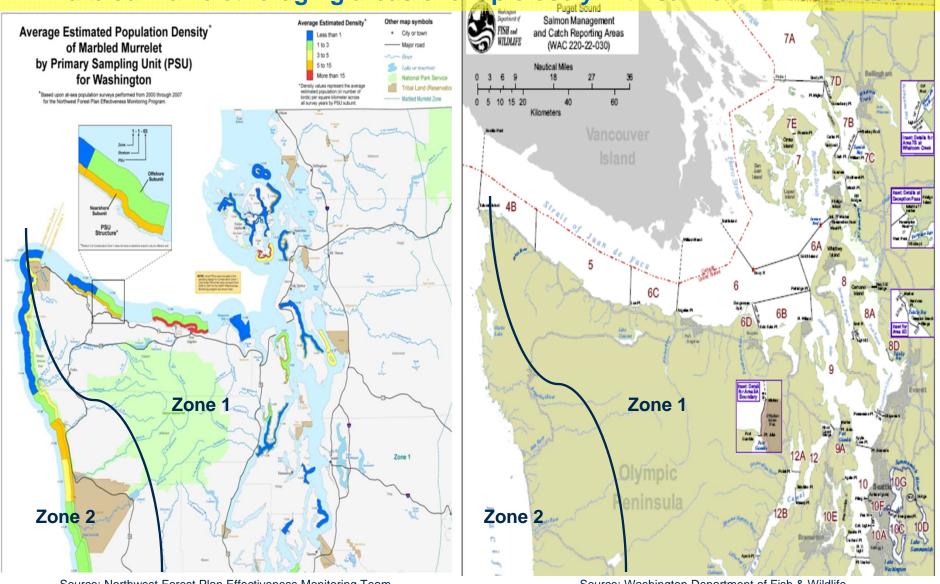




NOAA **FISHERIES**

Washington State - Zone 1

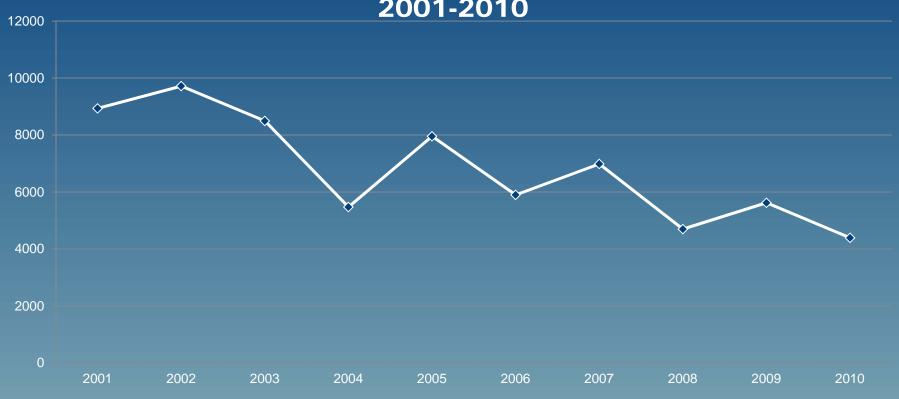
Marbled murrelet foraging areas overlap closely with salmon harvest areas



Source: Northwest Forest Plan Effectiveness Monitoring Team

Source: Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife

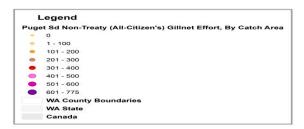
Zone 1 marbled murrelet average yearly summer abundances 2001-2010



Zone 1 Gillnet Fishery Effort



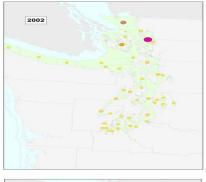
Preliminary Draft



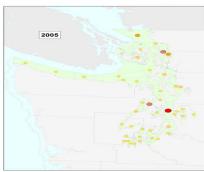






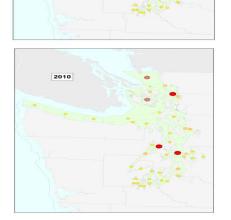


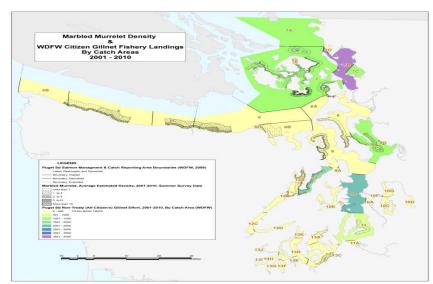






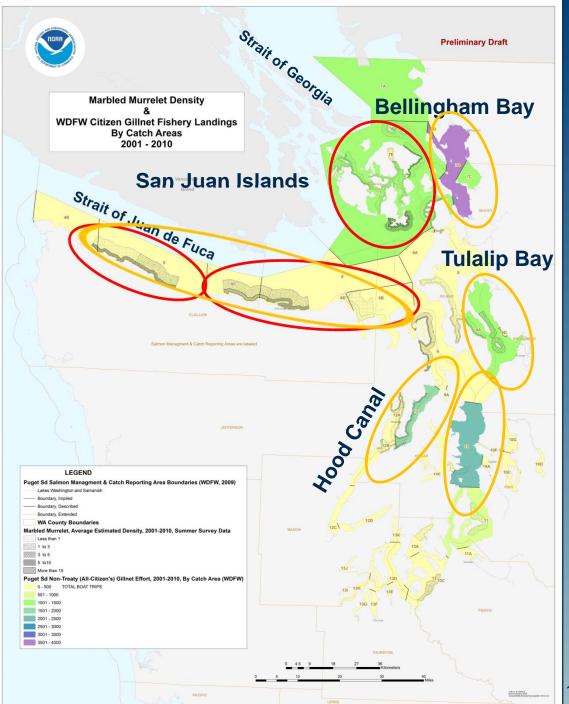






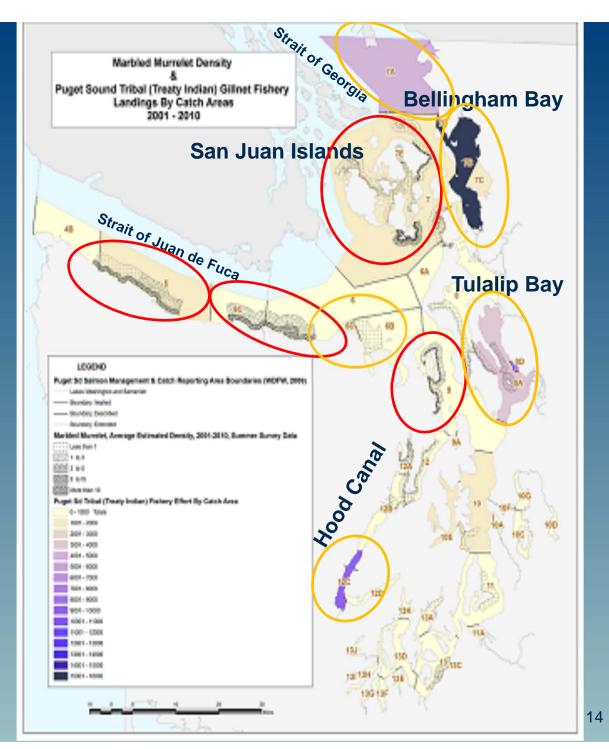
All-Citizen's Fishery Results

Legend (circles)
Red = high mamu
abundance (> 5 birds/m²)
Yellow = high catch
effort (> 600 landings)



Treaty Tribal Fishery Results

Legend (circles)
Red = high mamu
abundance (> 5 birds/m2)
Yellow = high catch
effort (> 600 landings)



Summary

There is clear overlap in area and seasonal timing of bird densities
 & gillnet fisheries in nearshore and offshore areas of Zone 1



 Preliminary analysis shows fishery effort for Zone 1 in Washington State has decreased over the last ten years in areas with historically high fishery catch rates corresponding with a high presence of marbled murrelets In areas with historically low fishery catch rates and presently low incidences of marbled murrelet, fishery efforts have increased

Summary

 No clear correlation exists between the decline in mamu population density estimates and the increase in fishery effort

 Specific areas of high fishing concentrations vary by fishery (state or tribal); no hotspots identified



All-Citizen's fishery:

- 8D (Tulalip Bay)
- 7B (Bellingham Bay)

Potential areas to watch

- 10 (mid-Puget Sound)
- 12 (mid-Hood Canal)
- 8A (Tulalip Bay)

catch

Treaty Tribal fishery:

- 8D (Tulalip Bay)
- 7B (Bellingham Bay)
- 12C (southern Hood Canal)

Potential areas to watch

7A (southern Strait of Georgia)

High catch areas



- Present findings to state and tribal co-managers and discuss continuing actions for reducing sea bird interactions and mortality
- Support additional research and monitoring needed to determine the extent of net mortality
- Work with FWS staff to incorporate these findings into the 2015 Puget Sound salmon fishery consultation



Acknowledgements



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