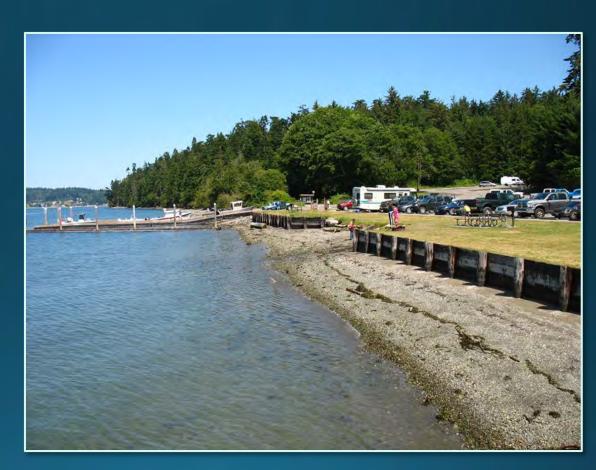
## Forage Fish and the Nearshore

Salish Sea

Jamey Selleck



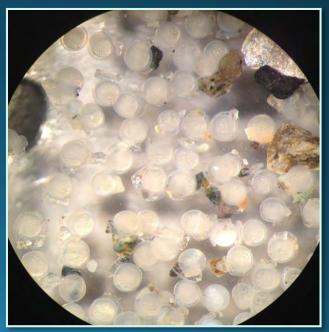


James.Selleck@nrccorp.com

#### Overview

- Forage Fish
  - who, why, where?
- The Nearshore
- Monitoring
- MRC Projects
- WDFW, PSEMP, USGS
- Summary





## Who Are Forage Fish?

Fish that other fish eat (and birds and mammals)

- Smelt, sand lance, herring, eulachon, anchovy
- But also juvenile salmon, hake, gadids
- Populations in decline





# Why Are Forage Fish Important?

Primary driver for marine food web

Fish, birds, and mammals





- 67% of Marbled Murrelet seasonal diet
- Main food for juvenile Chinook salmon
- Nearly entire diet for small lingcod

## Where Do Forage Fish Live?



#### Everywhere!

- Diurnal vertical migration
- Deep water
- Shallow water
- Offshore
- Nearshore



## Life Cycle

#### Spawn

- Broadcast
- Beach or shallow

#### Adult



#### Maturation

One to three years

#### Eggs



#### Development

Two weeks in egg

#### Larvae



#### Juvenile



#### Pelagic larvae

Three months

## Why Do Forage Fish Like the Nearshore?

Beach or shallow water spawning

- Surf smelt at 7-9' MLLW
- Pacific sand lance at 5-8' MLLW
- Herring on SAV
- Eulachon in river
- Anchovy in open pelagic

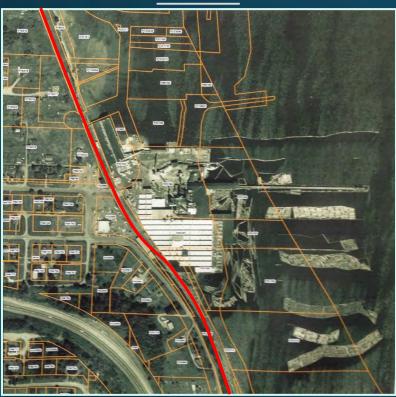


#### Marine Shoreline

#### **Puget Sound Partnership**

- No net loss of FF spawning habitat
- By 2020: armoring removed > amount of new armoring

1964

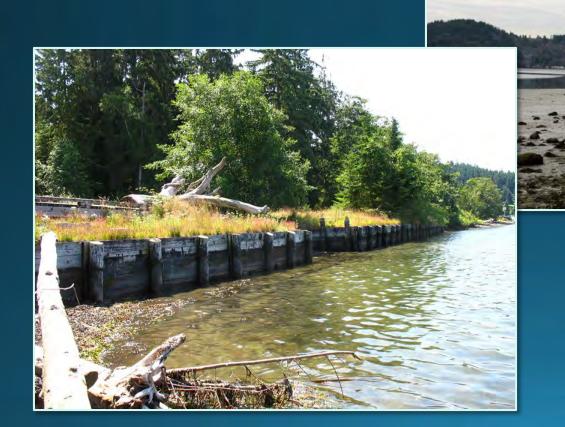


2006



## Heavily Impacted

Creosote and concrete



## **Shoreline Armoring**

Bulkhead at ~9' MLLW Shade







#### Natural and Restored Beaches

Forage fish spawning – are they comparable?



## Monitoring Survival

Repeated monitoring - Eggs develop 2 weeks Track egg development (summer especially) Survey complete area, mark locations







## Survey Considerations

#### Beach

- Prior known spawning
- Range 4-9' MLLW
- Seasonally vary by region

Surf smelt - all year

Sand lance - Nov-Feb

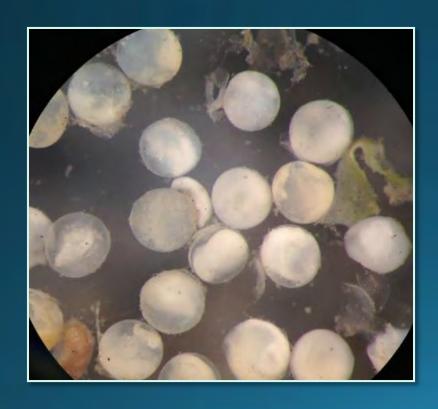
Herring - Jan-Jun

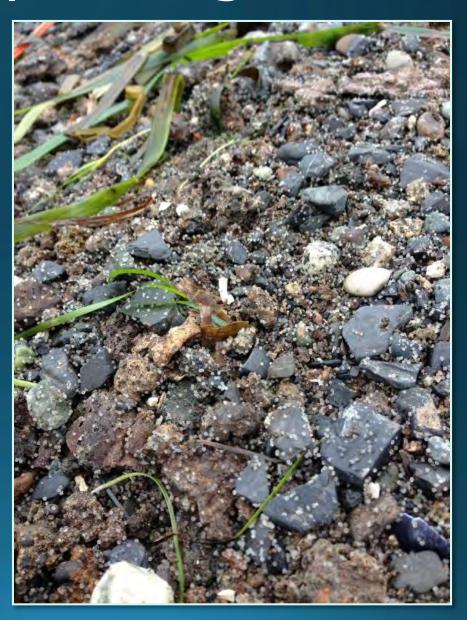




## Surface Spawning

Impacted habitat
On bolder and cobble
Low survival





## Natural habitat

Winter spawning
Decreased desiccation
Higher survival rates

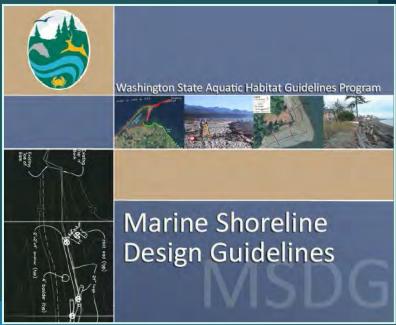




## Substrate Matters

Sand/Pebble/Cobble
Summer mortality can be 90-100%





## Skagit MRC

#### **Shannon Point**

- Reference Beaches spawning and beach seine surveys
- Rip rap removal, LWD and beach stabilization
- beach nourishment and riparian planting if needed



## Island MRC

#### Bowman Bay

- In construction! In the news (goskagit.com)!
- Rip rap removal, LWD and beach stabilization



## Skagit MRC

- Northwest March's Point completed Fall 2014
- Assisted by the Samish Tribe
- Forage fish have returned!



## Island MRC

- Cornet Bay Island County MRC
- Creosote bulkhead removal, nourishment, regrading, and vegetation enhancement
- Forage fish live there, but do not spawn





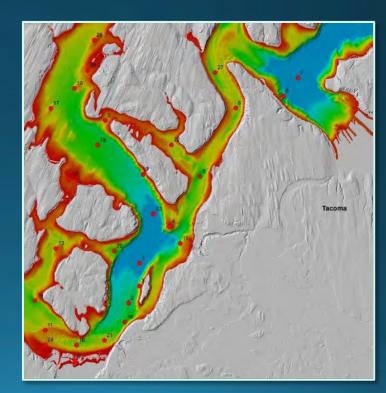
#### Who Else?

#### Puget Sound Partnership

- PSEMP Forage Fish and Food Webs Workgroup
- https://sites.google.com/a/psemp.org/psemp/for

#### **USGS** - Acoustic tags

- Ross Point, Sinclair Inlet
- No data yet



## **WDFW**

#### New 2-yr funding

- Mid-water trawls
- Acoustic surveys
- Away from spawning

#### **Tagging Patterns**

- Residence
  - Males monthly
  - Females >4 months
- Range
  - Across Inlets
  - 7 months



#### PSP in Sand Lance?

- Toxic algal blooms concentrated in forage fish tissue
- Sand lance (AK)
- YOY herring (Fraser, BC)
- Potential influence on mammal, bird, and salmon decline?



# Who Can Study Forage Fish? YOU!





# Who Can Study Forage Fish? Resources!

NWstraits.org

http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/research/project s/marine\_beach\_spawning/index.html

Salish Sea Stewards







## Summary

Forage Fish Rock!

Nearshore Habitats are Vital!

**Urban and Natural Shorelines Can Coexist!** 

Restoration is Happening!

You Can Be Involved Too!







## THANKS!

Northwest Straits Commission

Skagit County MRC

Jason Morgan – NW Straits Foundation

