



PACIFIC FISHERIES RESOURCE CONSERVATION COUNCIL

Conseil pour la conservation des ressources halieutiques du pacifique

WHAT'S HAPPENING TO WILD SALMON IN YOUR COMMUNITY?

What the Council Heard: Haida Gwaii/Queen Charlotte Islands
Public Meetings October 4–5, 2008

APRIL 2009

PREPARED FOR
Pacific Fisheries Resource Conservation Council
Suite 290, 858 Beatty Street, Vancouver, BC V6B 1C1

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Steele, D. 2009. What's Happening to Wild Salmon in Your Community? What the Council Heard: Haida Gwaii/Queen Charlotte Islands Public Meetings October 4-5, 2008 Vancouver, BC: Pacific Fisheries Resource Conservation Council.

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Printed and bound in Canada

ISBN: 1-897110-56-1

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1. THE PFRCC'S APPROACH TO DISCUSSING 'WHAT'S HAPPENING TO WILD SALMON IN YOUR COMMUNITY?'

1.1 BACKGROUND

Since its inception, the Pacific Fisheries Resource Conservation Council (PFRCC) has sought to hear from communities, First Nations, commercial and recreational fishing interests, stewards and other interested groups and individuals around British Columbia on the state of wild Pacific salmon and their habitat. Communities of place and interest have a wealth of knowledge, with local and regional perspectives that are critical to understanding and managing issues relating to wild salmon. Council members have recognized the value of such dialogues. The knowledge derived is invaluable in helping the PFRCC to develop strategic work plans that address issues of interest and concern for BC's wild salmon stocks, and reports that advise the federal and provincial Fisheries Ministers and the public on the state of wild Pacific salmon stocks and habitat.

1.2 OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC INPUT

The Haida Gwaii public meetings in November 2008 were part of an ongoing series of tours and meetings that PFRCC has been holding around the Province to share information with communities and to receive their knowledge and views on the state of wild Pacific salmon and their habitat. The current series began with a tour of Vancouver Island during March 2006, with public meetings in Port Hardy, Campbell River, Duncan and Port Alberni. A visit to the BC Interior in October 2006 included public meetings in Penticton and Kamloops. The March 2007 North Coast tour included public meetings in Smithers, Terrace and Prince Rupert, while the October 2007 Mid and Upper Fraser tour included public meetings in Prince George, Quesnel and Williams Lake. In March 2008, the PFRCC visited Sechelt and Fort Langley. In this latest round, a meeting was held in Masset on November 4, 2008, and the Skidegate meeting was held on November 5, 2008. PFRCC also met directly with representatives of Haida Fisheries on November 6, 2008 for a more in-depth dialogue. Times and venues for the public meetings were promoted through local contacts and groups, e-mail, posters, media advisory and press releases. PFRCC hopes to continue its community meetings series in 2009 with a schedule of public meetings to be announced.

The goals of PFRCC's community meetings are to:

- Share information on natural and human influences on wild salmon;
- Gather local knowledge; and
- Compile information and ideas to help PFRCC develop and provide advice to government and the public, and to help shape future Council activities.

1.3 MEETING FORMAT

Agendas for the public meetings are designed to provide a variety of opportunities for comment and discussion. The formal portion of each public meeting is preceded by an open house, with poster presentations and opportunity for informal one-on-one discussion with PFRCC members and staff.

The formal meeting begins with introductions and a very brief PFRCC presentation highlighting issues relating to wild salmon, including climate change, land and water use, and a sampling of known local salmon stock and habitat issues. Participants are then invited to comment on local issues and opportunities, with a PFRCC reporter on hand to record and synthesize this feedback. Council members moderate this portion of the meeting to encourage participation and ensure a fair opportunity for any participant who wishes a chance to speak.

Participants are then invited to work in groups, using large table maps to identify areas of interest, to record specific comments and locations of issues and to prioritize local wild salmon issues and solutions. PFRCC council members and staff facilitate table discussions and each group is invited to briefly report back in a final plenary session. The information recorded on the table maps is later collated and is included in the final report.

Comment sheets provide further opportunity to address the following four key questions and to add further remarks:

1. How are wild salmon stocks doing in your area relative to other parts of BC?
2. How are changes in the marine and freshwater environments affecting salmon stocks in your area?
3. What changes are needed to make positive improvements to freshwater environments to help sustain salmon?
4. What is the major salmon management challenge in your area?

Finally, participants who are not comfortable speaking publicly are also invited to provide additional comments directly to the Council recorder, to Council members and staff present, and/or to provide written or e-mail submissions to address issues and concerns not covered in the public meetings.

Council members have found these discussions to be candid and valuable. This report provides a summary of the feedback captured at the Haida Gwaii meetings, highlighting many of the important ideas and themes that were heard.

2. SYNOPSIS OF PUBLIC MEETINGS

The following summarizes participation and feedback from the community meetings in Masset and Skidegate.

2.1 PARTICIPATION

Masset, November 4, 2008: 14 participants

Skidegate, November 5, 2008: 45 participants

The two meetings drew interest and participation from a variety of groups and individuals (Table 1). Relative to public meetings elsewhere, however, there was higher representation of First Nations, local government and provincial government and DFO participants. Recreational interests were not as well represented as in some other venues. A number of attendees at both meetings did not record their affiliation on the sign-in sheets.

TABLE 1. Identified affiliation (%) of community participants in the Masset and Skidegate meetings.
Some did not record affiliation; others reported multiple affiliations.

Affiliation	Masset %	Skidegate %
Salmon stewardship	7%	11%
Hatchery	7%	7%
First Nation	35%	11%
Sport fishing	7%	9%
Commercial fishing		9%
Environmental group		7%
Community group	7%	4%
Prov /Fed government		13%
Local government	29%	
Business/industry		2%
Elected / political officials	35%	
Public	7%	

2.2 EVALUATION OF THE PURPOSE AND PROCESS

In addition to completing comment forms, all participants were strongly encouraged to complete an evaluation form. A total of four evaluation forms were submitted for the Masset meeting, along with 10 for Skidegate. Most participants rated both meetings as Satisfactory to Very Good overall. One participant in Masset and one in Skidegate rated the meetings as Disappointing overall. In both communities, the highest satisfaction ratings were awarded for the discussion portion of the meeting and the opportunity for participants to share their views. Most reported that the goal of the meeting was clear. Additional comments from both communities were mostly positive, with the most frequent comments being that the meeting was informative and organized. Some participants however described the meeting as repetitive.

In terms of those who should have been present, suggestions included fishing lodge representatives, more "active participants," the DFO area representative and cannery officials.

3. WHAT THE COUNCIL HEARD

3.1 PRIORITY ISSUES FOR COMMUNITIES

Comments from communities on local salmon stocks and habitats were presented to Council via the open discussions and comment forms given out during registration, through the mapping exercise and further comments submitted in writing and/or directly to the Council recorder. These comments are summarized below with the information on the maps separately presented in the tables and maps listed in Appendix 1.

In both communities, most concern was voiced around the impacts of growing sport fisheries, declining local benefits from the local salmon resources and concerns that wild salmon stocks in Haida Gwaii were declining and under threat from a growing array of unsustainable pressures. Almost all participants echoed similar concerns, although views on what were the key threats and who or what specifically was responsible for the problems varied somewhat between speakers and communities.

Many talked about declining local benefits from the resource, blaming a legacy of poor management and unsustainable practices. The concerns cited included impacts from past over-fishing, ongoing mixed stock ocean fisheries and, in particular, the sport fishery associated with locally-based lodges and fishing camps. Numerous speakers described this as a rapidly-growing fishery that operated "24/7" with little local involvement, benefits or oversight, intense local impacts and little regulation or monitoring compared to commercial fisheries of equivalent scale. Key concerns included catch and release mortality, the scale and intensity of the sport fishery in some local areas and accountability.

Habitat damage from logging was another key theme, with many speakers stressing the long-term impacts from poor forestry practices and the importance of more preventative forestry management. Inadequate stock assessment was another key concern. A number of participants spoke of a need for more investment in assessment, high-seas research, restoration, enhancement, monitoring and enforcement. There were concerns also about emerging and future threats, such as predation from growing seal and sea lion populations, changing ocean ecosystems, proposed wind farms, port expansion, fish farms and offshore oil and gas development. Many speakers also expressed frustration that local concerns were not heeded, that local advice was sought but ignored and that opportunities for local contributions were wasted. Several suggested that DFO knew what needed to be done to conserve sustainable salmon populations and fisheries in Haida Gwaii, but that the Department was too vulnerable to political pressures to take the appropriate actions to assure sustainability of local wild salmon populations.

The council heard the following comments during community meetings.

MASSET

Discussion focused heavily on concerns about the sport fishery and declining benefits to local communities from local salmon resources. Comments reflected widespread concern among attendees that local and Aboriginal people were being shut out of the fishery, and that outside anglers, lodges, offshore fisheries and quota holders were increasingly reaping all of the benefits provided by local salmon resources. One speaker felt the salmon fishery was going the way of collapsed East Coast fisheries.

Most of the concern focused on the recreational fishery. Attendees spoke of a growing number of sport lodges, where guests are allowed to fish 24/7, with growing/high traffic and more intense impacts in certain locations. One speaker said provincial licensing ignores the potential for excessive impacts on certain stocks when recreational effort is intensely concentrated in one area. A former commercial fisherman said that as a

recreational guide, his guests could harvest three times as many chinook as a commercial vessel operator, but without the same controls, monitoring and reporting requirements. Another charged that excessive sport angling was causing serial depletion of key species, as anglers had moved from chinook to halibut and now on to rockfish. Catch and release mortality was cited by many speakers as a key concern, with complaints that poor fish handling, fighting fish for lengthy periods and high-grading in pursuit of “trophy fish” were wasting the resource. Two speakers said it was hard to get accurate figures for catch and release mortality, but expressed the belief that the mortality rate was higher than reported.

Several speakers discussed concerns about logging impacts on freshwater habitat. These concerns included inadequacy of legislation and policies to protect and/or restore riparian habitat and a lasting legacy of residual damage from poor logging practices in the past. The damage takes many decades to repair, one speaker noted, despite the best restoration efforts, and this therefore highlights the importance of prevention. Other speakers noted recent efforts in Haida Gwaii to improve land-use planning and to better manage the ecosystem impacts of logging, but said current provincial policies are still too permissive. A local councilor also discussed in some detail the inadequacy of restoration efforts in Haida Gwaii (e.g., lack of long-term follow-up to ensure that alders are replaced with large conifers in riparian zones).

DFO management was another key theme. Speakers complained of DFO responding too late to problems in salmon management, and about local concerns not being heard and addressed by higher management. Several complained that consultation is not meaningful, as it seems that DFO has already decided what it wants to do. Others complained that DFO policies were too lax to support local salmon conservation, with over-fishing, mixed-stock ocean fisheries, intense sport effort, open pen fish farms and a lack of enforcement (e.g., no fishery officers were visible in Masset in 2007).

Other identified threats to local salmon populations included predation from growing populations of seals and sea lions and from proposed wind farms and independent power projects. Ocean conditions, such as acidification, were cited as another key threat. One speaker proposed ocean ranching, which appears to have worked well for Alaska, as a potential solution. Another spoke of the need to address the uneven performance of local hatcheries.

SKIDEGATE

Similar issues were raised by participants at the larger community meeting in Skidegate, but with a broader focus and more emphasis on the ocean environment and the importance of research to better understand the status of salmon stocks and the pressures they face throughout their life cycle.

Once again, a key theme was concern about sport fishing impacts, and this again appeared to be closely tied to concerns that local communities were not sharing in the benefits or being given a voice in management, and that sport pressures were accentuating threats to local salmon stocks from an array of unsustainable pressures that were beyond local control. Again, speakers expressed concern about what was described as an ever-expanding sport fishery. One complained that the provincial government wants to turn BC into a sport fishing Mecca, while DFO appears to have written off the commercial fishery. Catch and release mortality was again cited as a leading concern, along with fears about genetic impacts from sport anglers targeting larger fish. One speaker defended the sport fishery, suggesting that some complaints were unfounded, and noting that catch and release mortality was preferable to killing all the fish. However, he agreed that training and education could improve fish handling skills and reduce mortality.

Stock assessment was another key issue. A local sport sector representative stressed the need for more timely DNA catch sampling to address the problems, and for a second indicator stream in Haida Gwaii. Several others

agreed that improved stock assessment was a key concern. A number of speakers also raised concerns about ocean conditions and climate change, noting northward migrating species such as sharks, increases in seal and sea lion populations and clear signs of reduced ocean productivity. A Haida Fisheries representative stressed that Canada should join the U.S. and Russia by showing more leadership in advancing research in the North Pacific Ocean and in the near-shore environment. Potential threats posed to the marine environment by offshore oil and gas, increased ship traffic and fish farms were also noted as concerns.

A number of speakers also addressed concerns about freshwater salmon habitat, due to damage from poor logging practices in the past and from beavers, which are an introduced species in Haida Gwaii. Participants stressed the importance of protecting riparian habitat, given the high costs and long timelines required for restoration. Some also urged more funding for enhancement, but others raised concerns about ocean carrying capacity and the need to study potential competitive effects in the ocean before expanding hatcheries.

Concern about DFO management was another theme, with some participants complaining that management was responsible for stock declines. Overfishing, too-low escapement targets and a failure to take action to address concerns raised repeatedly at community meetings were among examples cited. Participants said DFO should act to address issues that are already known and stand up more to political pressures.

Participants also offered some solutions to help address challenges to local salmon populations. These included the concept of creating salmon sanctuaries and protecting migration routes, more emphasis on ecosystem-based management and more involvement of local people and communities in helping DFO to address the challenges.

3.2 IMPORTANT ISSUES RELATING TO WILD SALMON POPULATIONS

Issues of importance that participants reported as affecting or potentially affecting regional wild salmon populations can be summarized under the following key themes:

- **Local benefits:** A key concern expressed in both communities, particularly by First Nations participants, was the lack of benefits that local communities and First Nations were deriving from salmon fisheries. Participants spoke of declining commercial fisheries and allocations and complained of local people and First Nations being increasingly shut out of salmon fisheries that exploit local salmon resources. Many also expressed concern or resentment about salmon fisheries associated with sport lodges and their visitor clients. Comments portrayed all or most of the benefits from these fisheries as going to outsiders. The numerous concerns voiced about excessive growth, scale, lack of controls and impacts of these recreational fisheries also appeared to be linked at least in part to a sense that the benefits from a valuable local resource were increasingly being transferred to non-local interests. There appeared to be a significant gulf between local people interested in salmon that attended the community meetings, and locally-based sport lodges that cater to non-local recreational anglers, which did not participate in the meetings.
- **Sport fishing:** Concerns about sport fishing, particularly fisheries linked to lodges and fishing camps on the islands, were a predominant and recurring theme at both meetings. Concerns about excessive catch and release mortality, catch accountability and about growth and concentration of sport effort were key concerns. Some participants saw this as representing a transfer of allocation from commercial fisheries and benefits away from local participants and First Nations. It was noted that the current framework of provincial licensing for sport fisheries does not address the potential for intense concentration of sport effort that could in some situations threaten salmon stocks locally. It is important to note, however, that the sport sector was not strongly represented at either of the meetings, and that sport lodges did not participate. One sport-fishing supporter characterized some of the concerns as exaggerated. The local Sport Fishing Advisory

3. WHAT THE COUNCIL HEARD

Board representative stressed the need to invest in improved stock assessment to address some of the problems. PFRCC also met separately during the visit to Haida Gwaii with representatives of Haida Fisheries, who described positive efforts underway to resolve these conflicts in collaboration with some sport lodges.

- **Stock assessment:** This was another recurring theme heard from participants representing all sectors. Several participants stressed the need for funding to do timely DNA sampling of fisheries and about a lack of funding for local stock assessment in general. One expressed concern that local stream counts were way down and the local SFAB rep stressed the need for a second indicator stream for Haida Gwaii. The need for Canada to show more leadership in high-seas research was also stressed, given the apparent importance of ocean conditions of the health of local stocks.
- **Freshwater habitat:** A number of participants addressed the lingering impacts on salmon and their freshwater habitat due to poor forestry practices in the past. One described restoration efforts as insufficient to re-establish the riparian vegetation, particularly large conifers, required to support good salmon habitat. Several noted the lessons of lasting damage over many decades, despite costly restoration efforts, as highlighting the importance of a more proactive, preventative approach to managing forestry and freshwater habitat. Current efforts were noted to develop a more proactive ecosystem approach through a land-use planning process now underway. However, concerns remained that current legislation and policy remain inadequate to protect salmon habitat. In addition to forestry impacts, several speakers also noted threats to local salmon populations from beaver dams. It was noted that beavers are an imported species not native to Haida Gwaii.
- **Ocean conditions:** Issues relating to ocean productivity and changing ocean conditions also generated some comment. One speaker described seeing a significant increase in sharks and other northward-migrating species. Threats posed by climate change and ocean acidification were also noted. Several attendees expressed concerns about the impacts on salmon stocks of a significant growth in local populations of seals and sea lions. A Haida Fisheries representative said declines across local stocks, including those with good freshwater habitat, indicated broader problems in ocean productivity as a key factor affecting the health of local stocks. The need for Canada to show more leadership in high-seas research was also stressed, given the apparent importance of ocean conditions to the health of local wild salmon stocks.
- **Management:** Some participants blamed Fisheries management for the decline of local salmon stocks. Participants expressed concern about impacts on local salmon from offshore mixed-stock fisheries, from recreational fisheries and from escapement targets seen as too low, with complaints that management overall was too lax to protect local stocks. One complained that DFO had written off local (commercial) fisheries. There were also complaints that local advice was often ignored and that DFO was often too slow to respond with management actions to counter threats to wild salmon. There were comments about the uneven performance of local hatcheries but views were mixed on whether more enhancement was the solution or whether hatcheries were part of the problem. There were calls for more funding, for DFO to be less swayed by political pressures and for more commitment in management to maintaining sustainable local salmon populations and fisheries.
- **New threats:** A number of concerns were raised about new and emerging threats from industrial development on the north coast. Examples cited included proposed oil and gas development, impacts from shipping associated with the expanded port at Prince Rupert, and concerns about the impacts on wild salmon and other marine resources from proposed wind farms in Hecate Strait, independent run-of-the-river power projects and fish farms.

3.3 LOCAL SOLUTIONS

Participants at the Masset and Skidegate community meetings also discussed actual and proposed local solutions to challenges facing wild salmon in Haida Gwaii. Suggestions included developing local processing of sport catch from visiting anglers and other efforts to provide more local benefits from recreational fishing and local lodges. There were also suggestions that DFO make more effort to utilize the contributions of local people and volunteers to support stock assessment, monitoring and restoration. The Haida already have a local Watchmen program and are working with sport lodges to resolve conflicts, to promote more sustainable practices and to improve reporting and transparency. Several attendees proposed studies and education efforts to address concerns about catch and release mortality in sport fisheries.

Participants also highlighted the value of local stewardship and urged more support for improved, long-term stream restoration efforts. Several referenced efforts underway to develop proactive, ecosystem-based approaches to land-use planning. The establishment of salmon sanctuaries and protected migration routes were also suggested as solutions for supporting the conservation of local wild salmon stocks.

4. CONCLUDING REMARKS

The PFRCC has benefited from listening to comments and perspectives on local salmon issues during our meetings. The Council appreciates the passion and ideas that communities have shared and the issues we face in maintaining healthy salmon stocks and habitats. The PFRCC will continue this discussion with other communities across BC in support of healthy salmon populations and high quality habitat, and will share the information obtained with federal and provincial fisheries ministers and with the public.

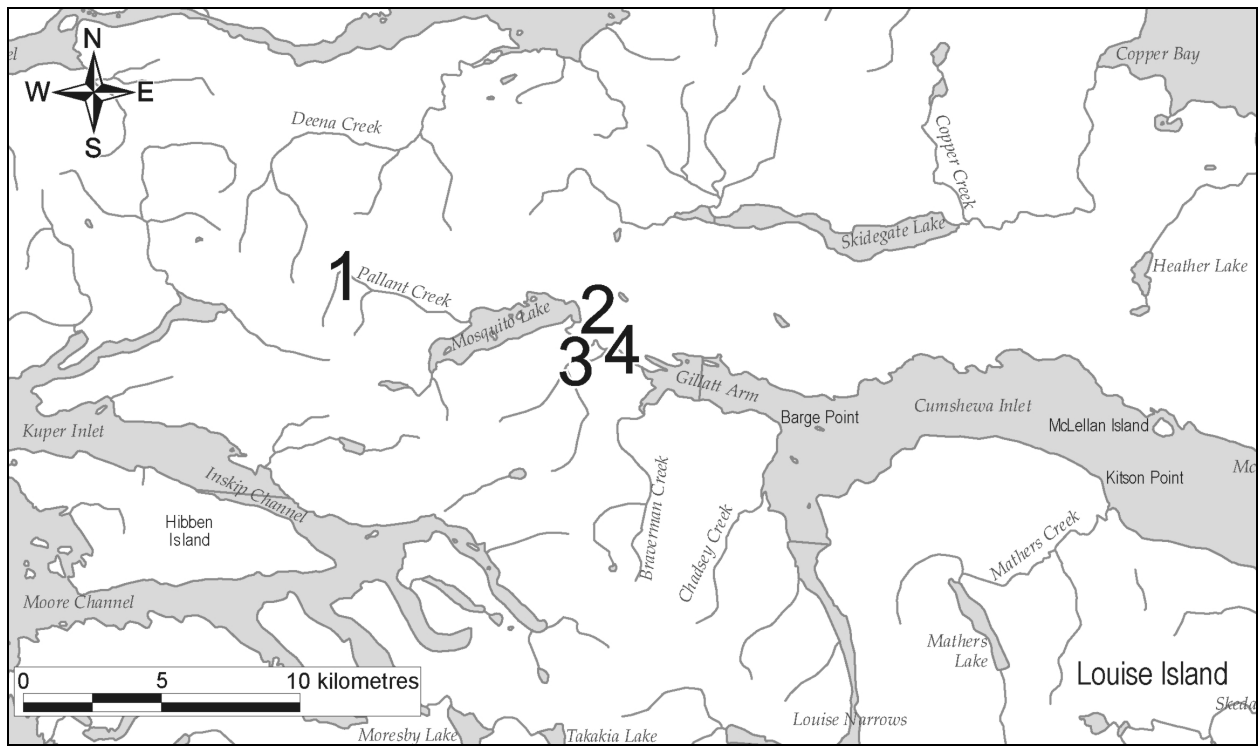
APPENDIX 1: MAPPING COMMENTS FROM MASSET AND SKIDEGATE

Background: Participants were invited during each meeting to break up into table groups to record specific examples of local issues, challenges and opportunities directly on large table maps provided. Four groups mapped local issues and solution at the Masset meeting, while the larger Skidegate meeting provided 10 such maps. Participant comments from the maps were transcribed verbatim and are listed in the accompanying tables below. The number beside each comment in the tables cross-references the comment to the relevant location recorded on the accompanying map below it.

A few of the comments provided by participants during the mapping exercise were more general (e.g., concerns about Alaskan fisheries intercepting local stocks), but most were very site-specific examples that illustrated and reinforced key themes and concerns noted at the community meetings. Many comments pin-pointed local streams that had experienced declining local wild salmon returns and the location of specific habitat threats. Others noted localized threats posed by other species such as seals, sea lions, beavers and northward-migrating species such as sharks. Fishing hot spots linked to complaints about impacts attributed to local sport fishing lodges were also identified.

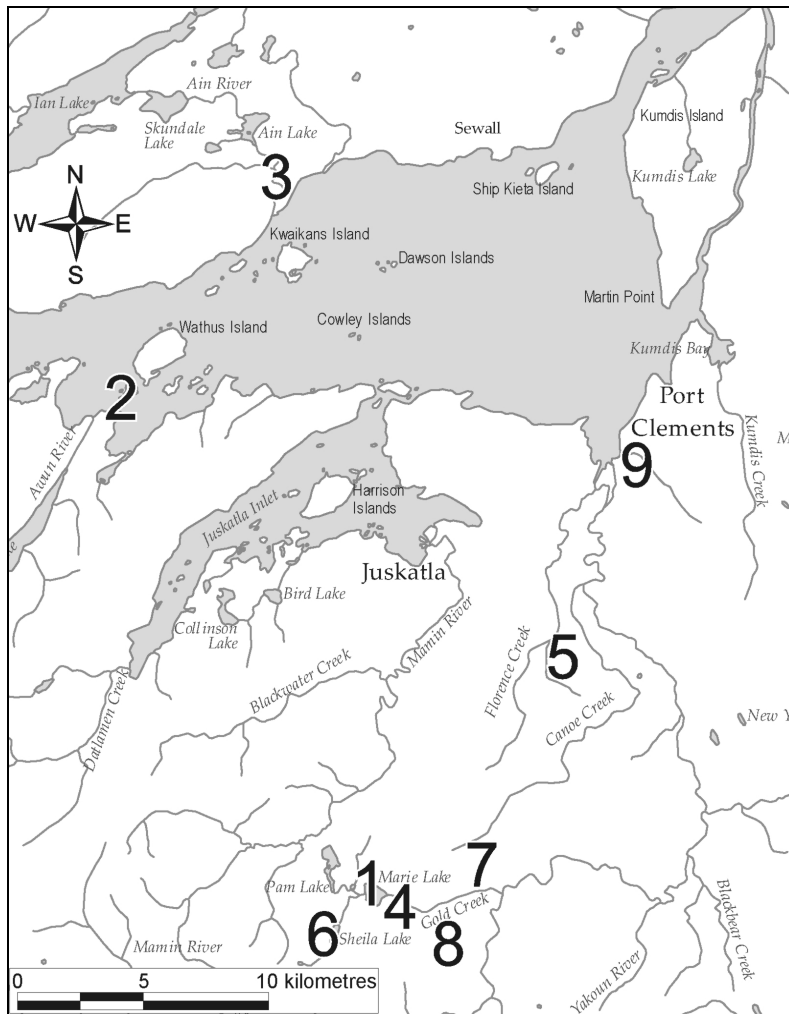
MASSET MAP A

Map #	Public Comments
1	All logged
2	Permanent hatchery
3	Pallant Creek—poor returns
4	Pallant Creek hatchery



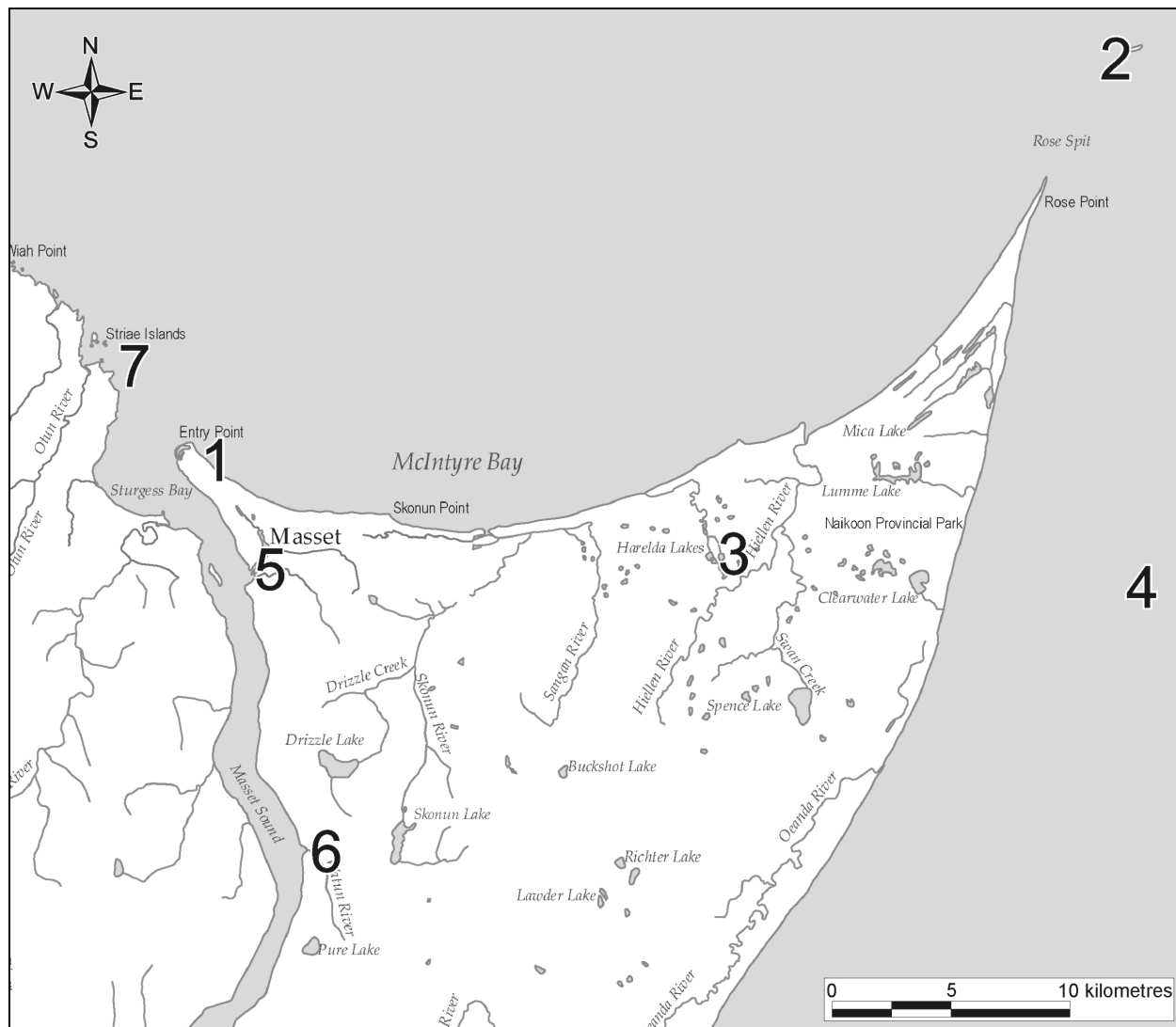
MASSET MAP B

Map #	Public Comments
1	Permanent hatchery for Yakoun heavy logging
2	Seals a problem
3	Logging killed sockeye in Ain River
4	Yakoun River—holding pens
5	Fish down—white water rafting a new thing—drift fishing, no escape for the fish
6	Sheila Lake—spring and coho
7	Some restoration
8	Spring and coho 1979 (started at Tin Creek) logging made site unusable so it has moved to its current site
9	Pinks and steelheads



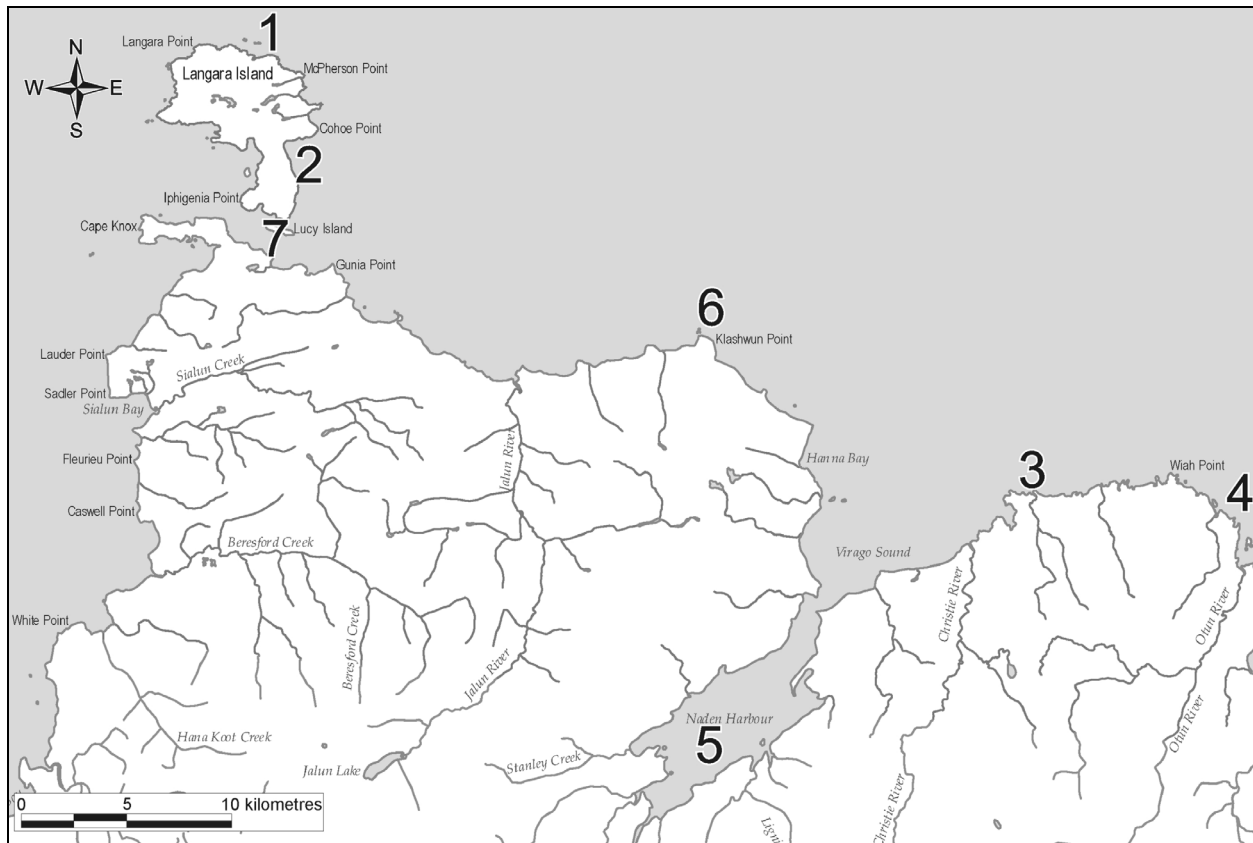
MASSET MAP C

Map #	Public Comments
1	Sand Bar—seals 500
2	Sand Bar—sea lions 200, seals 400
3	Healthy watershed, little sport fishing, unlogged—good for coho
4	Wind farms a major problem
5	Make Delkatla wildlife sanctuary include salmon
6	Highway culverts
7	Creel count—maximum 30 boats per day



MASSET MAP D

Map #	Public Comments
1	Sea lions a problem
2	Seals a problem
3	Seals a problem
4	Seals a problem
5	2 land based lodges , 1 floating
6	Creel count 70-80 boats per day in June-August
7	2 Land based lodges 4 floating



SKIDEGATE MAP A

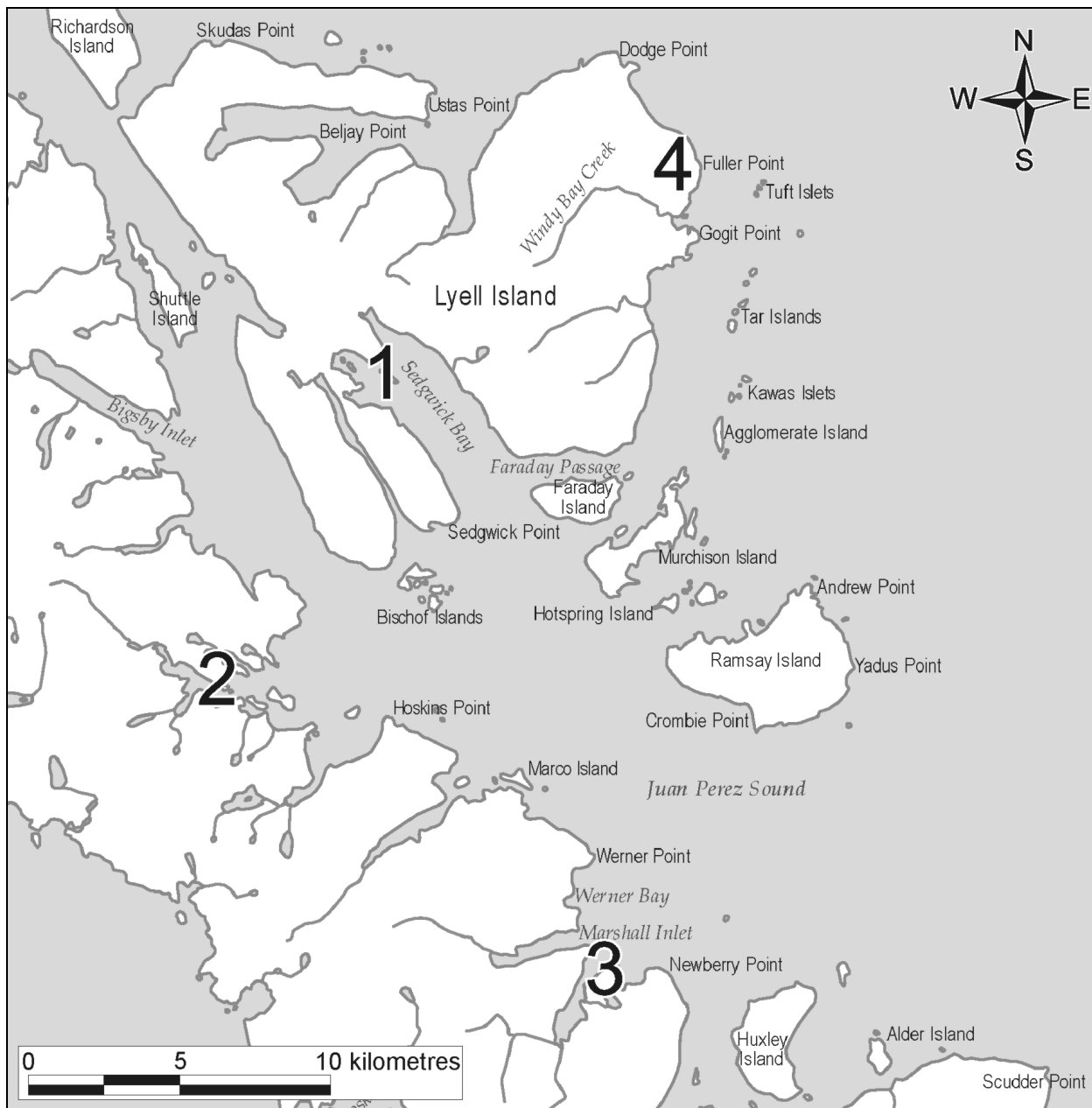
Map #	Public Comments
1	Container tankers from Asia to Prince Rupert a problem
2	No Salmon
3	Continuing low salmon stocks on the East coast of Gwaii Haanas despite protection from logging. Large salmon seine fisheries in the 1980's.

APPENDIX 1: MAPPING COMMENTS FROM MASSET AND SKIDEGATE



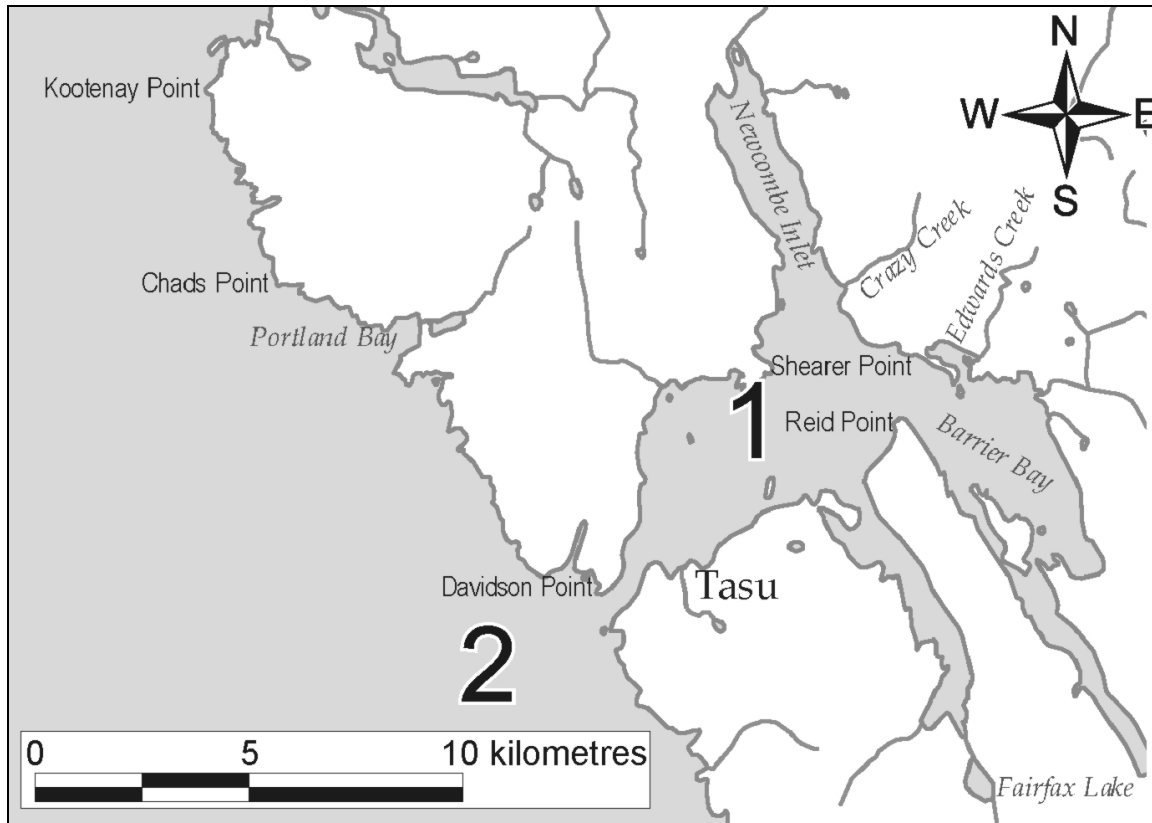
SKIDEGATE MAP B

Map #	Public Comments
1	No salmon
2	No salmon
3	No salmon
4	Bears a problem



SKIDEGATE MAP C

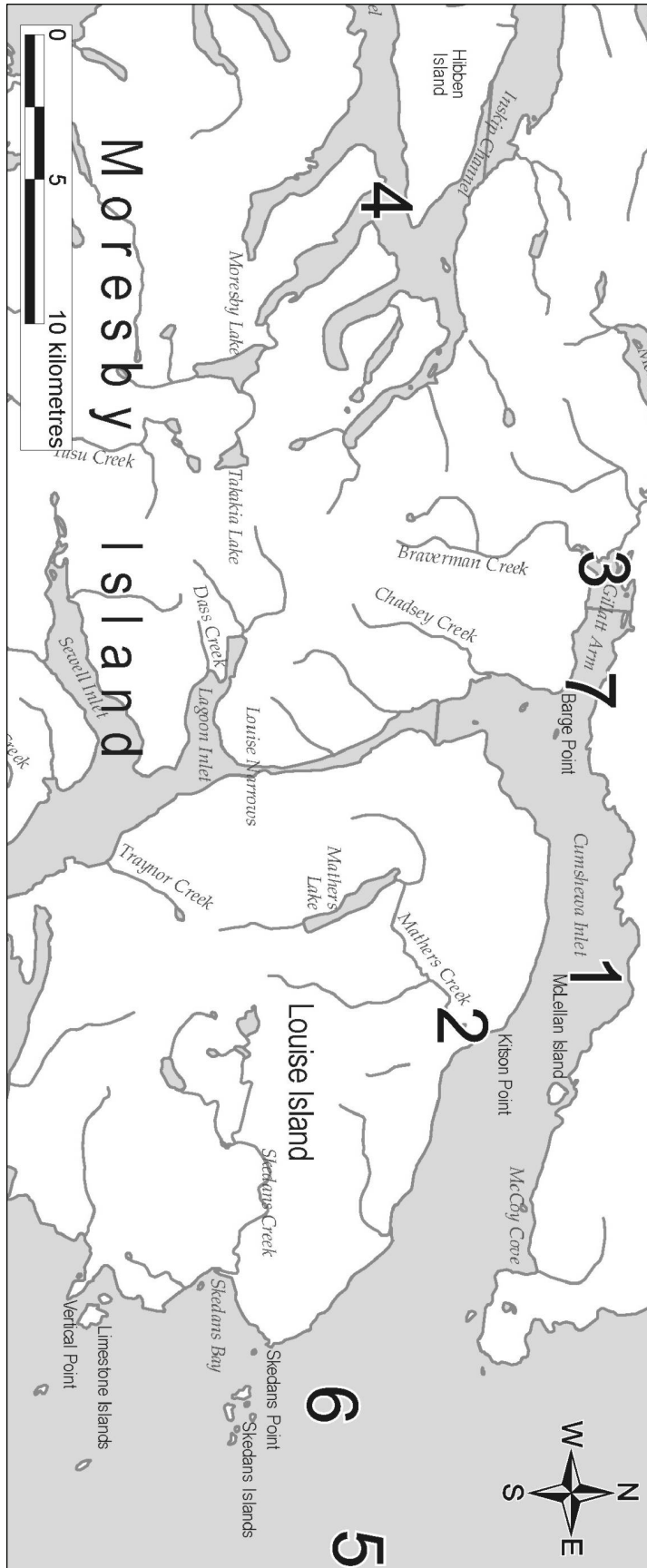
Map #	Public Comments
1	Needs stream restoration
2	Positive move with creation of Gwaii Haanas marine



SKIDEGATE MAP D

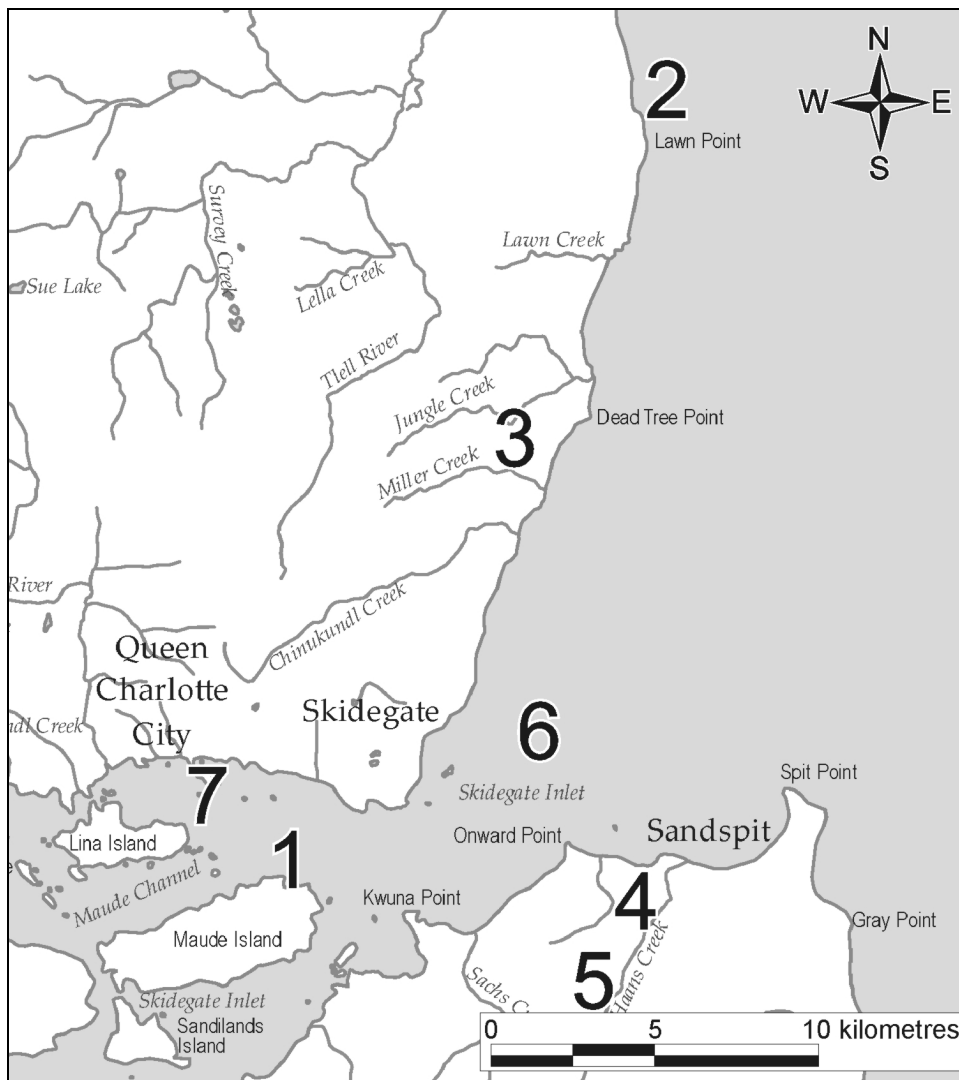
Map #	Public Comments
1	Desperately needs stream restoration
2	Dead Big Hump Creek
3	Decreased stocks
4	Low salmon stocks
5	Draggers—fish caught are smaller than ever before
6	Identify important salmon juvenile migration routes(areas throughout Haida Gwaii) as potential sanctuary areas
7	No marking program on Pallant Hatchery coho

APPENDIX 1: MAPPING COMMENTS FROM MASSET AND SKIDEGATE



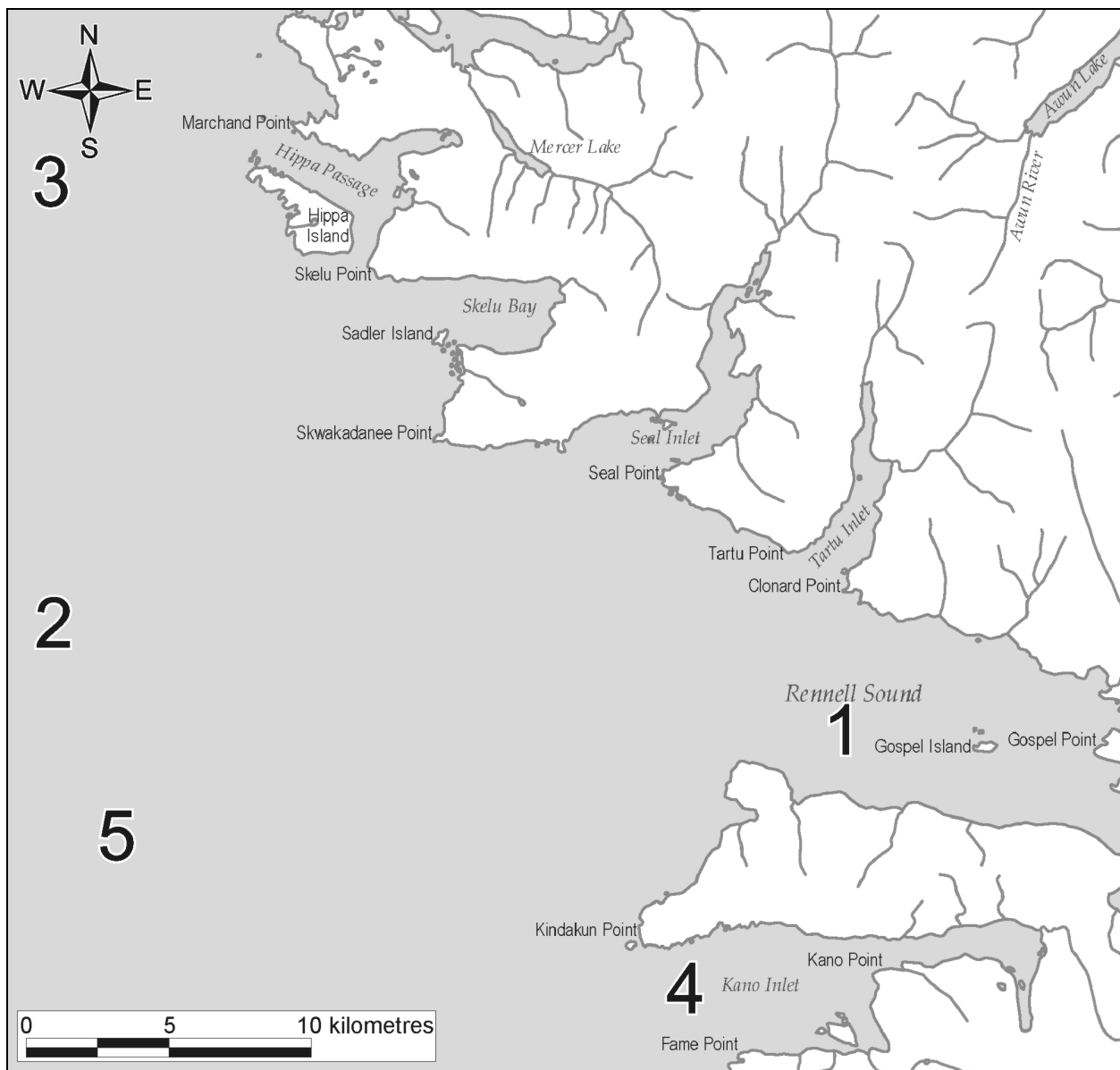
SKIDEGATE MAP E

Map #	Public Comments
1	Desperately needs stream restoration
2	Huge amount of beached logs choking stream mouths
3	Low coho returns in local streams
4	Alliford Bay hatchery group broodstock collection (at Haans Creek) gradual decline in catch over the last 10 years—no coho caught yet this year despite 4 attempts
5	Used to be a good chum/pink stream almost all gone for last 10 years
6	Too many dog fish
7	No jumpers since 2003



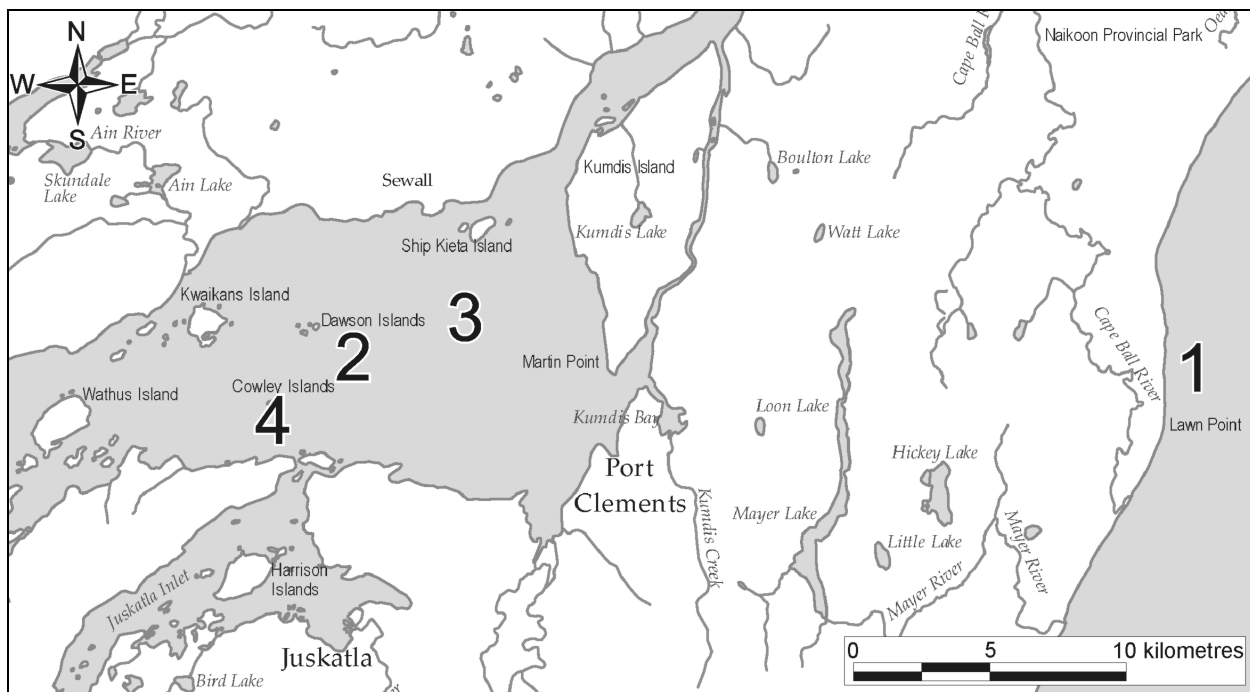
SKIDEGATE MAP F

Map #	Public Comments
1	Rennel Sound rivers compromised because of logging
2	Offshore pirating
3	Increased shark and sea lion predation on entire coast
4	Large sea lion impact
5	Regulation/reporting/monitoring of commercial sports fishing industry needed; particularly of off island charters. Give priority to local charters for local fish.



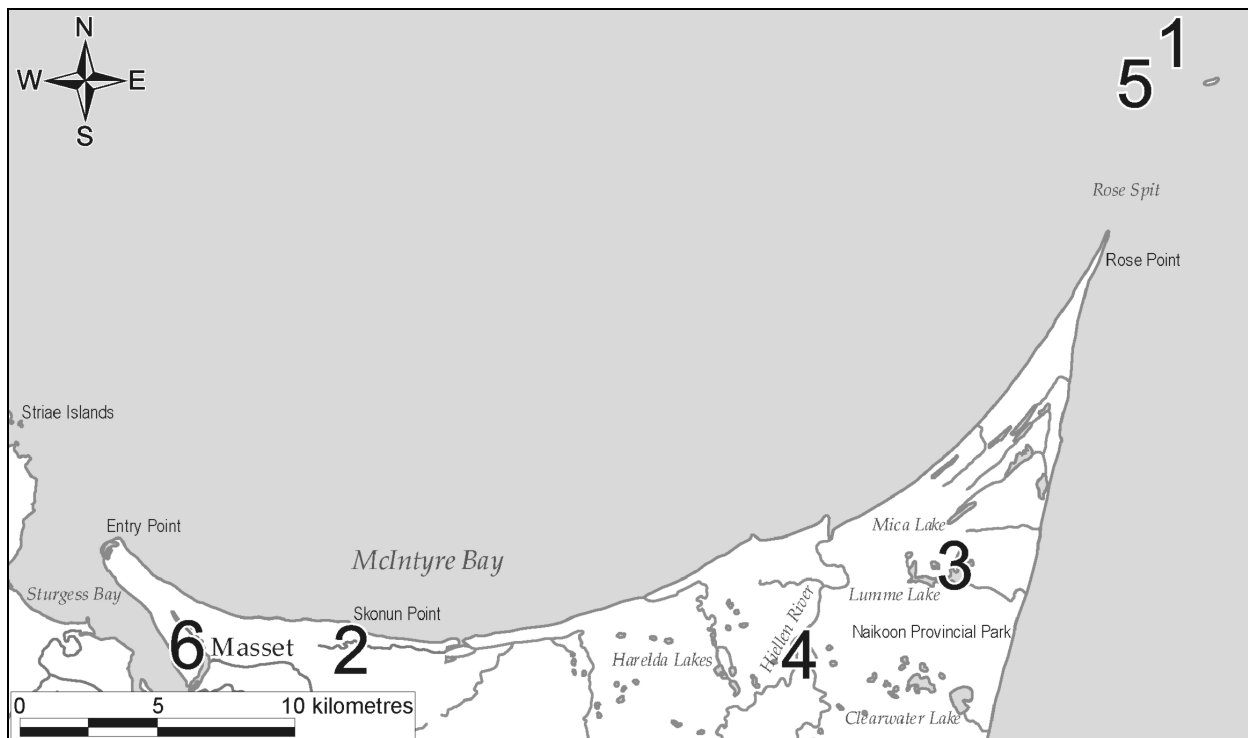
SKIDEGATE MAP G

Map #	Public Comments
1	Almost all East coast streams have been compromised by logging and beaver impacts
2	Huge amount of beached logs choking stream mouths
3	Low salmon stocks
4	No indicator stream/creek in Masset inlet or West coast



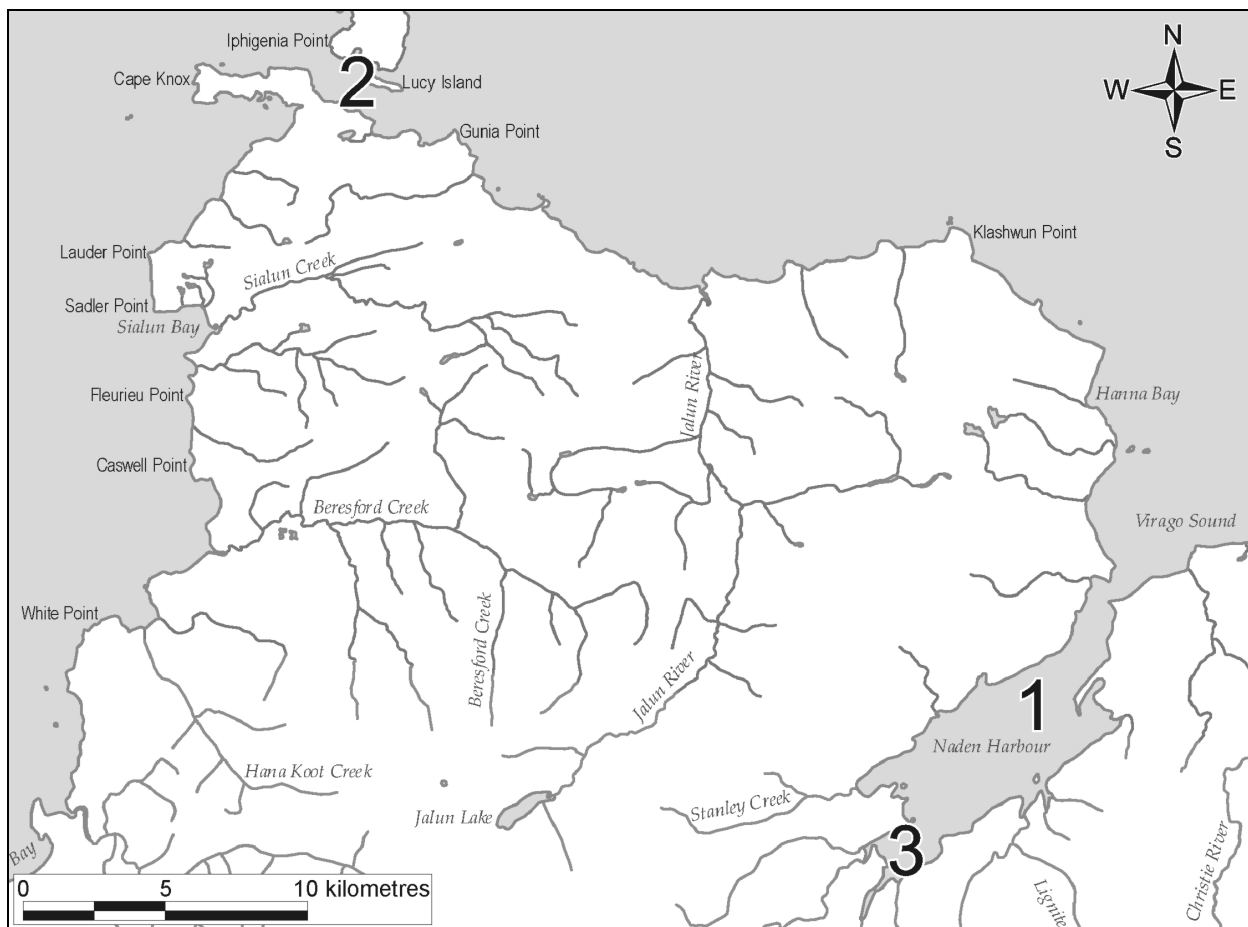
SKIDEGATE MAP H

Map #	Public Comments
1	Alaskan interception of Canadian stocks
2	Chown brook—beaver dams choking out Salmon
3	Beaver damage throughout Queen Charlotte lowlands
4	Beaver damage in Hiellen river
5	Potential issues with increased tanker traffic
6	Problem with sport fishing industry cleaning catch in town. Eagles fly in to feed and die on hydro wires. 50 + in past 3 years



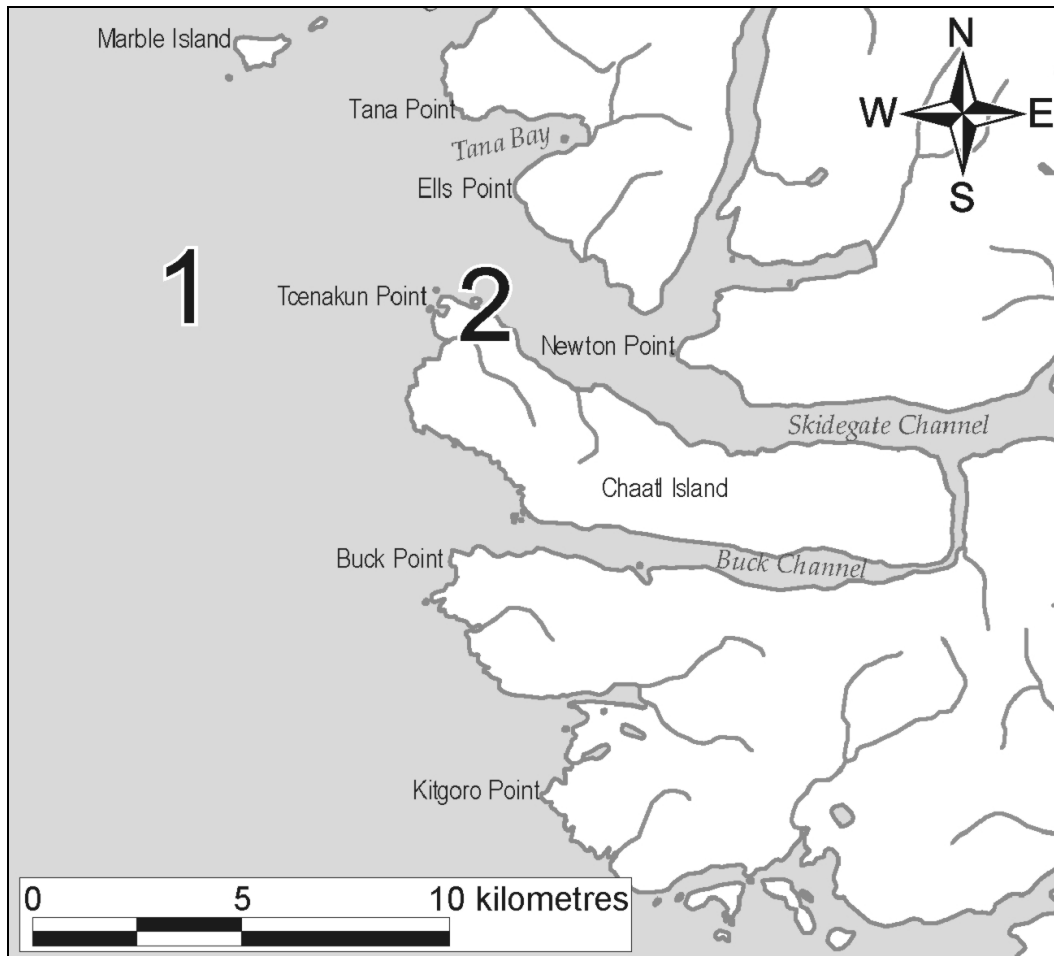
SKIDEGATE MAP I

Map #	Public Comments
1	Needs stream restoration
2	High sport fishing impact
3	Extensive logging damage



SKIDEGATE MAP J

Map #	Public Comments
1	Increased sport impact
2	Skidegate Point sport fishing boat numbers on average 3 years ago was 8-15 boats. Last 2 summers has been 15-30 boats





PACIFIC FISHERIES RESOURCE CONSERVATION COUNCIL
Conseil pour la conservation des ressources halieutiques du pacifique

PREPARED FOR

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