
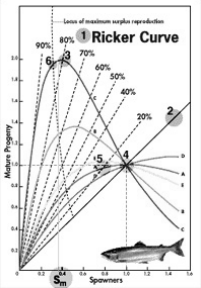



RESEARCH SERVICES LTD.





Cohen Commission Science Workshop
Hosted by the Fraser River Aboriginal Fisheries Secretariat

March 27, 2013









FINAL AGENDA		
09:00	Start	
	Prayer	
	Introductions	
	Dave Levy Levy Research Services Ltd.	Purpose of Workshop; Review Agenda
09:15	Dave Levy	Role of Science in the Cohen Inquiry Process
09:30	Randall Peterman Professor Emeritus, SFU	Fraser Sockeye Production Dynamics
09:55	Dave Marmorek, ESSA Technologies Ltd.	Freshwater Ecology
10:20	Villy Christensen Professor, UBC	Marine and Freshwater Predators
10:45	Break	
11:00	Larry Dill Professor Emeritus, SFU	Salmon Farms
11:25	Dave Levy	Salmon Farms Part 2; Contaminants; Disease; Hatcheries; Climate Change
12:00	Lunch Break	
12:45	Skip McKinnell North Pac Marine Science Org	Marine Ecology
1:15	Dave Marmorek	Cumulative Impacts
1:45	Dave Levy	Causes for the Decline/Scientific Recommendations
2:15	Break	
2:30	Panel	Where do we go from here?
4:00	End	

Panel
Howie Wright
Ernie Crey
Brenda Gaertner
Gordon Sterritt



What we've got here is a failure to communicate



Paul Newman - Cool Hand Luke

We're putting the band back together!



Role of Science in the Cohen Inquiry Process



Fraser Sockeye Salmon

- One of the best protein sources on the planet
- Health food
- Cultural importance: “salmon people”
- Transport of marine resources onto your plate

sxwa7s



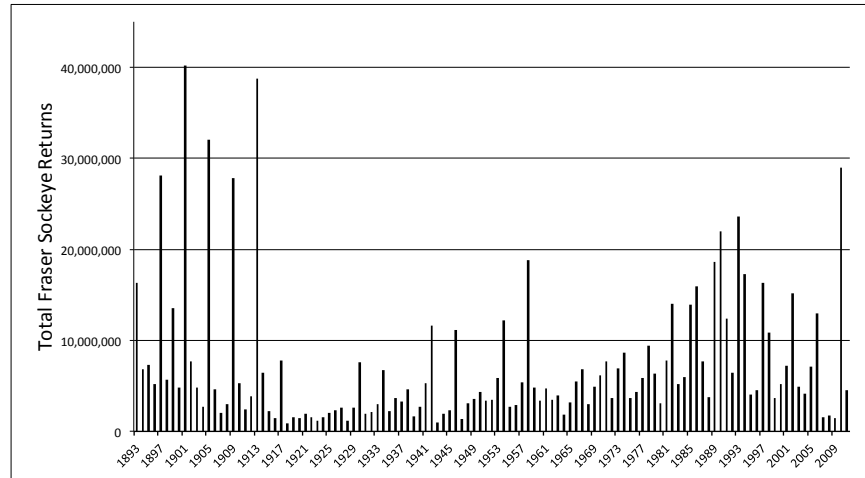
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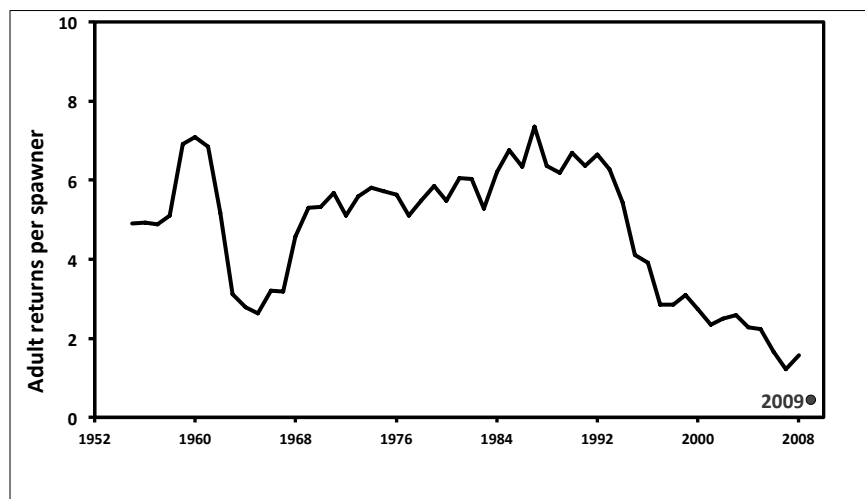
Sockeye salmon play a key role in aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems

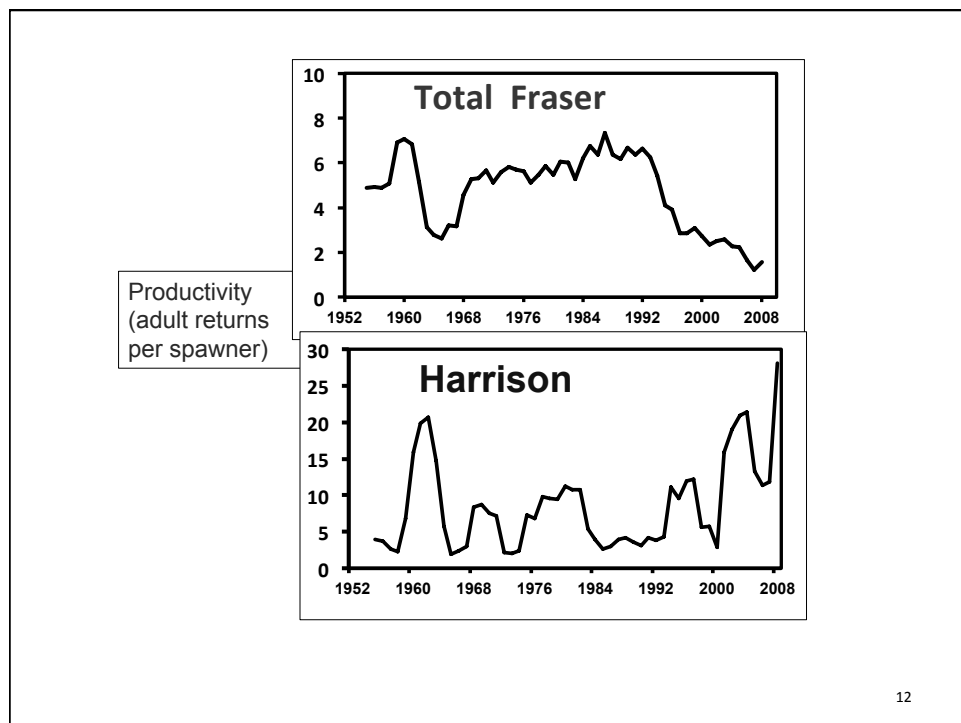
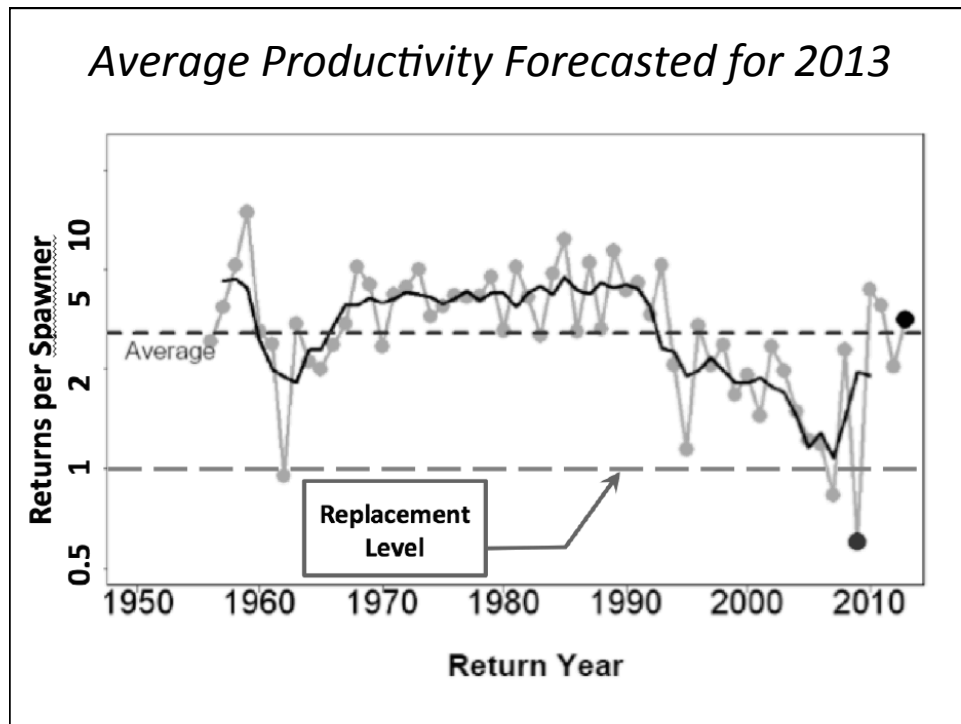


Total Fraser Sockeye Returns

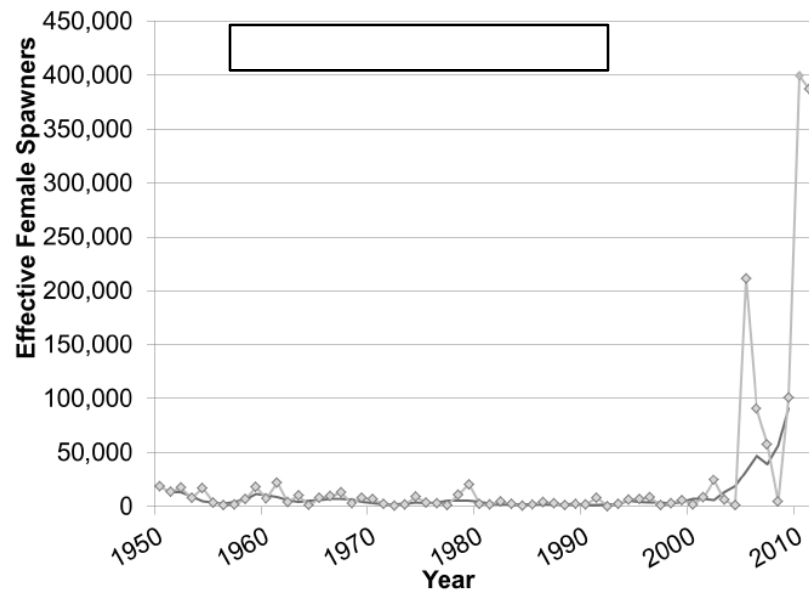


Fraser sockeye productivity - returns per spawner





Harrison River Sockeye Escapement



2009 Sockeye return

- Pre-season forecast: **10.5 million**
- Post-season: **1.5 million**
- Total catch: 124,000

Lowest return since 1947

Forecasting



Fraser sockeye abundance forecasts can be hit or miss

Forecasting models for sockeye

Peterman, R.E. 2007. Can we do pre-season forecasting effectively? If not, what can we do instead? Simon Fraser University.

- 11 forecasting models
- “Hybrid sibling forecasting model” was the best model for about half the 37 sockeye stocks analysed
- Average forecasting error of this model > 60%

Is History Repeating Itself?

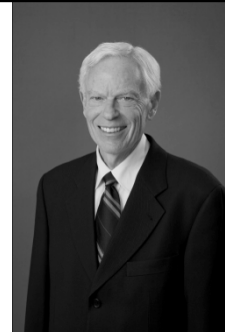
- Pearse 1992: 500,000 sockeye disappeared
- Fraser 1994: 1,000,000 sockeye disappeared
- Williams review (IHPC) 2004: “large numbers of unaccounted fish”

2009: a different kettle of fish

Drastic drop in sockeye numbers preceded adult entry into coastal areas

Cohen Commission TORs

- Investigate and make findings of fact without seeking to find fault
- 2 declines: long-term and 2009
- Recommendations: 1) the future sustainability of the Fraser sockeye fishery and, 2) DFO management practices
- 2 streams: science and management
- Final Report delivered to Parliament October 29, 2012



21 Participants with Standing the largest number in Canadian history

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Government of Canada | 14 Maa-nulth Treaty Society |
| 2 Province of British Columbia | Tsawwassen First Nation |
| 3 Pacific Salmon Commission | Musqueam First Nation |
| 4 BC Public Service Alliance of Canada
Union of Environment Workers BC | 15 <u>Western Central Coast Salish First Nations:</u> |
| 5 Rio Tinto Alcan Inc. | Cowichan Tribes |
| 6 BC Salmon Farmers Association | Chemainus First Nation |
| 7 Seafood Producers Association of BC | Hwiltsum First Nation |
| 8 <u>Aquaculture Coalition:</u> | Penelakut Tribe |
| Alexandra Morton | Te'mexw Treatv Association |
| Raincoast Research Society | 16 <u>First Nations Coalition:</u> |
| Pacific Coast Wild Salmon Society | First Nations Fisheries Council |
| 9 <u>Conservation Coalition:</u> | Aboriginal Caucus of the Fraser River Aboriginal Fisheries Secretariat |
| Coastal Alliance for Aquaculture Reform | Fraser Valley Aboriginal Fisheries Society |
| Fraser Riverkeeper Society | Chehalis Indian Band |
| Georgia Strait Alliance | Secwepemc Fisheries Commission of the Shuswap Nation Tribal Council |
| Raincoast Conservation Foundation | Upper Fraser Fisheries Conservation Alliance |
| Watershed Watch Salmon Society | Adams Lake Indian Band |
| Mr. Otto Langer | Carrier Sekani Tribal Council |
| David Suzuki Foundation | Council of Haida Nation |
| 10 Area D Salmon Gillnet Association | Other Douglas Treaty First Nations who applied together (the
Snuneymuxw, Tsartlip and Tsawout) |
| Area B Harvest Committee (Seine) | 17 Métis Nation British Columbia |
| 11 Southern Area E Gillnetters Association | 18 Sto:lo Tribal Council |
| BC Fisheries Survival Coalition | Cheam Indian Band |
| 12 West Coast Trollers Area G Association | 19 Laich-kwil-tach Treaty Society |
| United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union | Chief Harold Sewid |
| 13 BC Wildlife Federation | Aboriginal Aquaculture Association |
| BC Federation of Drift Fishers | 20 Heiltsuk Tribal Council |
| | 21 Musgagmagw Tsawataineuk Tribal Council |

Guiding Principles

(Walkerton Inquiry – Judge Dennis O'Connor)

- Be open
- Provide opportunities for public participation
- Provide open and fair processes
- Be thorough but not exhaustive
- Be timely
- Be responsible

Evidence obtained from:

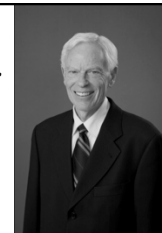
- 573,000 disclosed documents
- 128 days of hearings
- 182 witnesses
- 14,000 pages of transcripts
- 2147 exhibits
- 900 public submissions
- 10 community visits
- 15 technical reports

Researchers



Primary Audience for Technical Reports

1. Commissioner Cohen
2. 21 Participants and their legal counsel
3. General public and other scientists

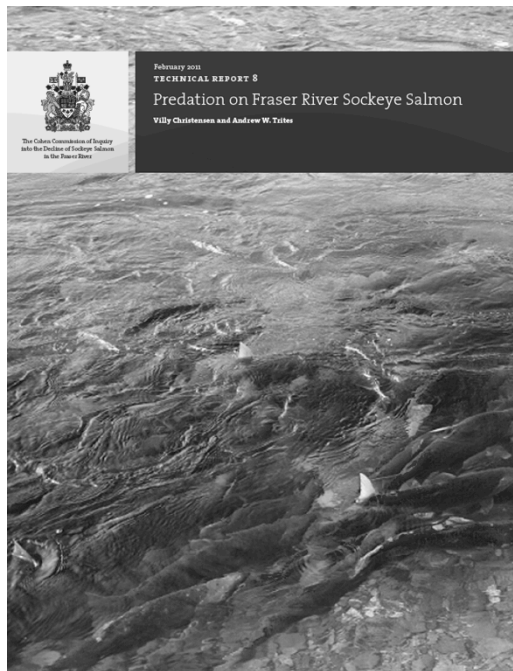


Methods and Evidence

- Literature Review
- Compilation of Data
- Quantitative Analysis
- Modeling
- GIS
- Evidence in a legal context

Peer Review





15 Technical Reports

- 1: Diseases and Parasites
- 1A: Hatchery Diseases
- 2: Contaminants
- 3: Freshwater Ecology
- 4: Marine Ecology
- 5A: Salmon Farms
- 5B: Salmon Farms
- 5C: Salmon Farms
- 5D: Salmon Farms
- 6: Cumulative Impacts
- 7: Fisheries Management
- 8: Predation
- 9: Climate Change
- 10: Production Dynamics
- 11: withdrawn
- 12: Habitat Use in the LFR and SOG

Salmon Farms: Part 2

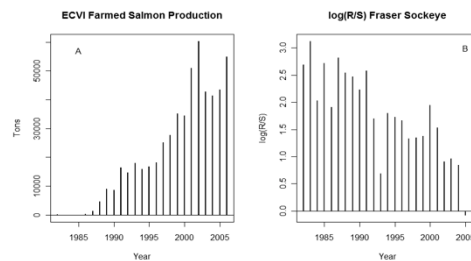
- Technical Report 5A: Korman
- Technical Report 5B: Connors
- Technical Report 5C: Noakes
- Technical Report 5D: Dill



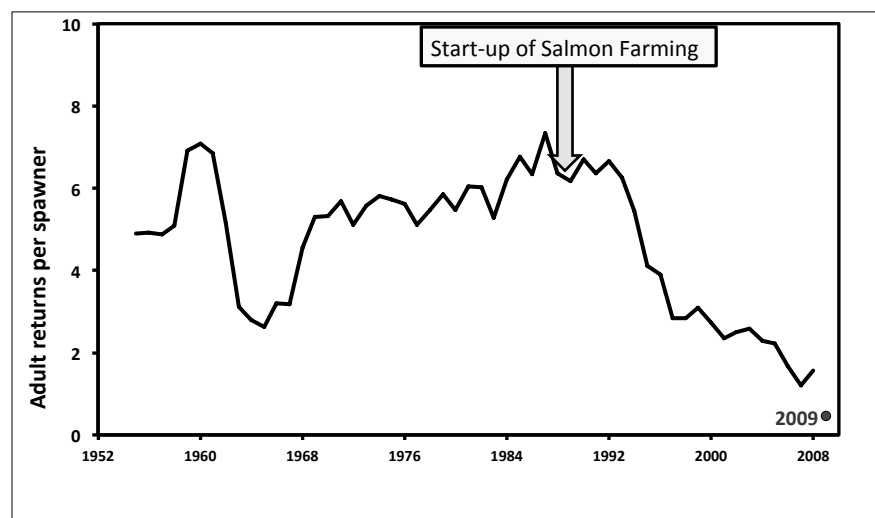
Technical Report 5C: Noakes



- No significant correlation between farmed salmon production and the returns of Fraser sockeye, problem with serial autocorrelation
- Disease originating from salmon farms has not contributed to the decline of Fraser sockeye.
- In any given year, a small number of farms (typically less than 5) along the main migration route for FRSS reported any of 4 'high risk' diseases.



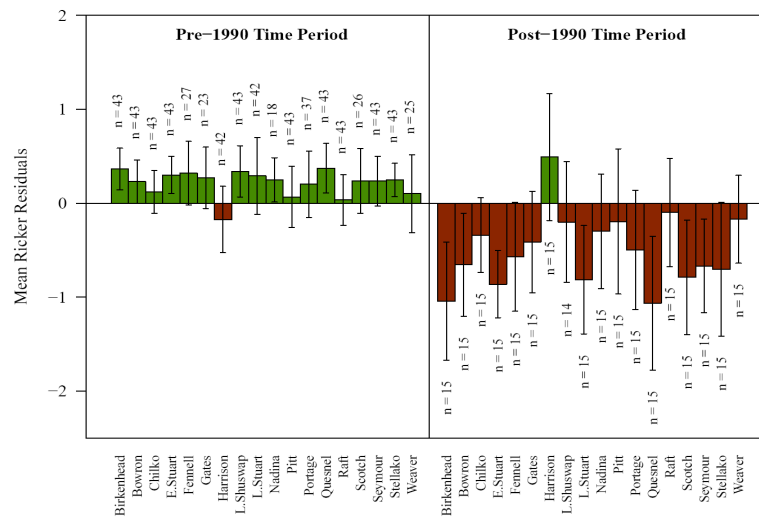
Spurious Correlation



Technical Report 2: Contaminants

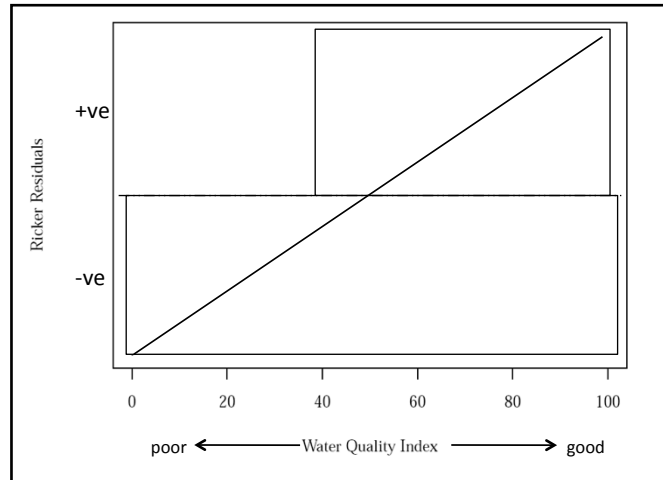


Mean Ricker Residuals for Fraser River Sockeye Salmon Stocks for 1948-1990 and 1991-2005



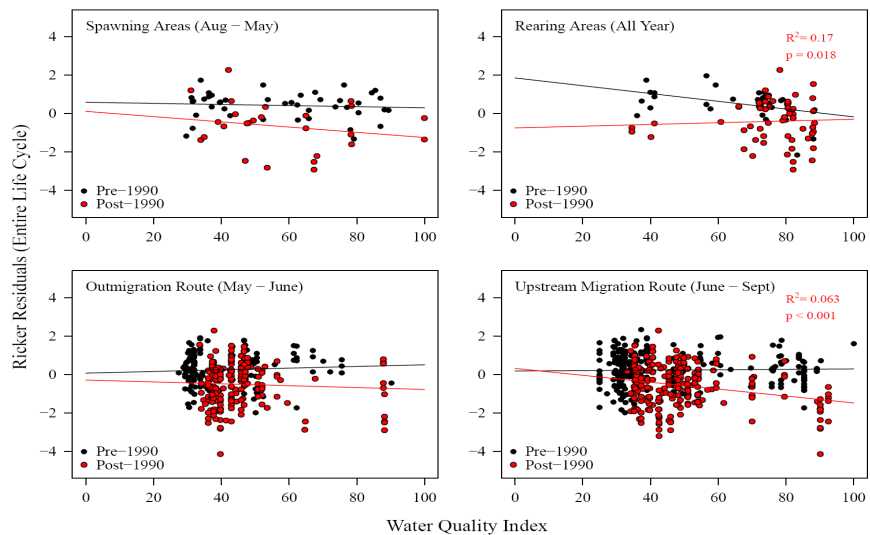
The 95% confidence interval of the mean and sample size are shown

Expected Relationship between Residuals and WQI



WQI is calculated by determining the proportion, frequency and magnitude of toxicity threshold exceedences

Fraser River Sockeye Salmon Productivity and Water Quality Index by Habitat Use



Conclusions: Contaminants

- Results do not implicate water quality conditions as a major factor in sockeye declines
- However endocrine disruptors (e.g PAHs) and contaminants of emerging concern (e.g. pharmaceuticals, personal care products) **may have contributed** to sockeye declines since about 1990
- Harrison River sockeye have highest exposure yet they show the highest (recent) productivity

Diseases and Parasites



Dr. Michael Kent
Director, Center for Fish Disease Research

Task: Determine the impacts of diseases and parasites and their relationship with Fraser sockeye declines



Out of 30 sockeye diseases, 6 were considered High Risk:

- IHN Virus
- 3 bacterial diseases
- Ich (Protozoan)
- Parvicapsula (Fungus)

Infectious Salmon Anemia (ISA)



- ISA discovery triggered 3 days of Commission hearings
- Testing methods
- ISA is a disease of Atlantic salmon that can be carried by Pacific salmon but no evidence that it is infectious