

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



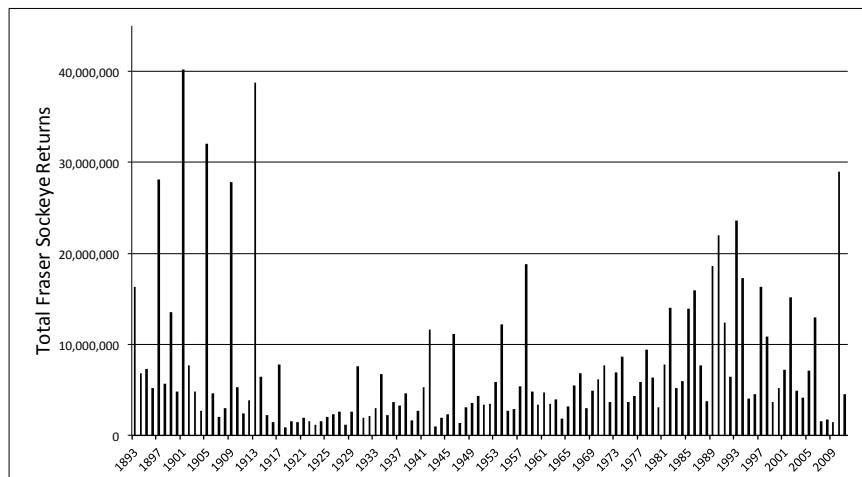
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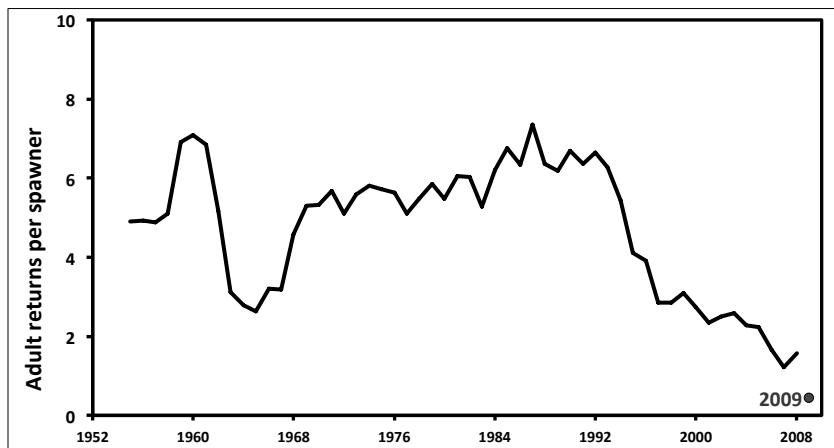
Sockeye salmon play a key role in aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems

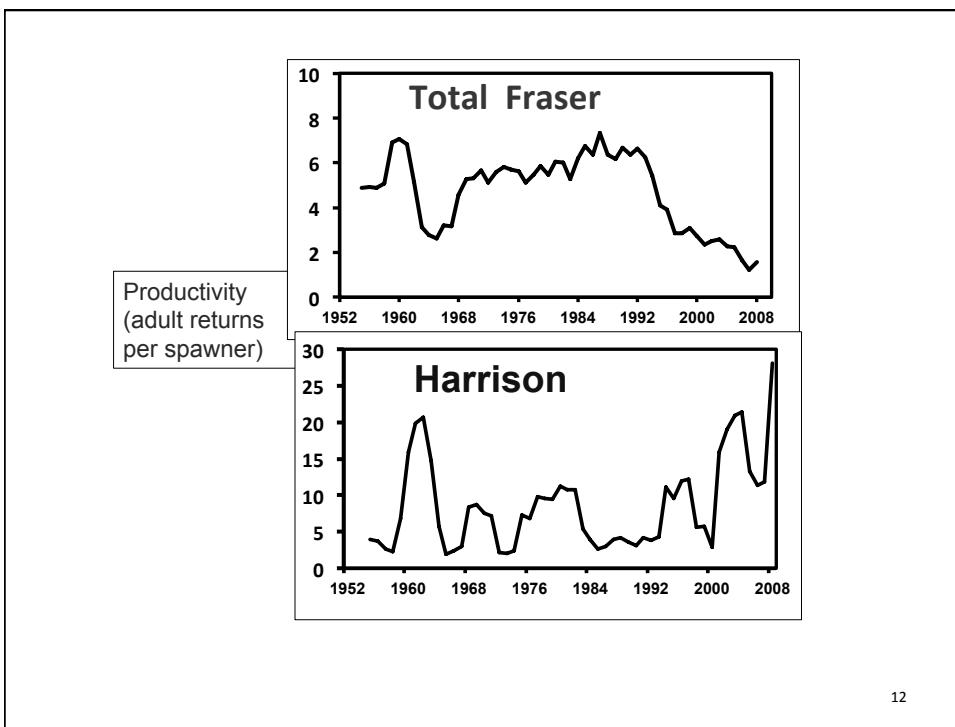
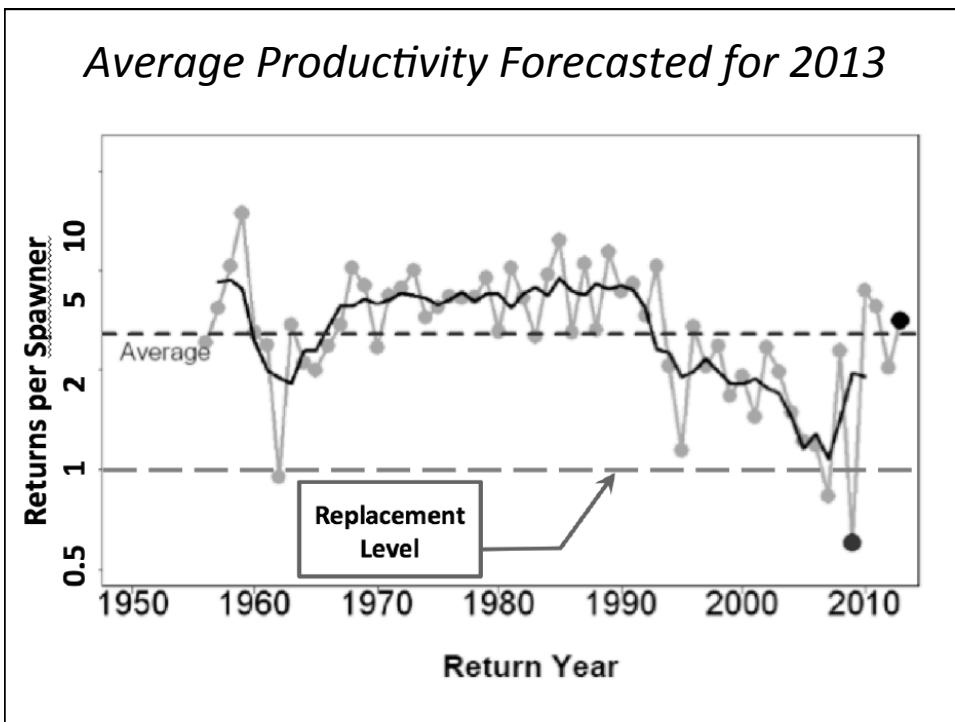


Total Fraser Sockeye Returns

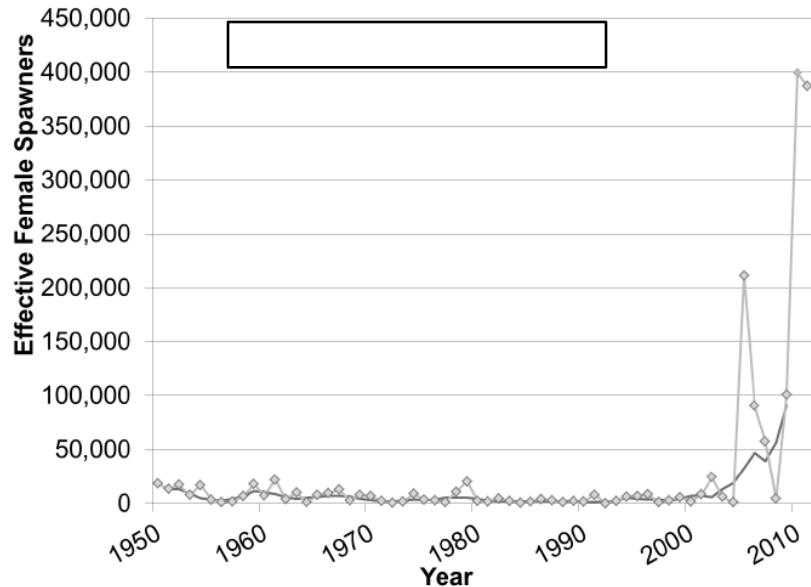


Fraser sockeye productivity - returns per spawner





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



SFU
SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

THOMPSON RIVERS
UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF
CALGARY

HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY
FOUNDED 1876

OSU
Oregon State
UNIVERSITY

Primary Audience for Technical Reports

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

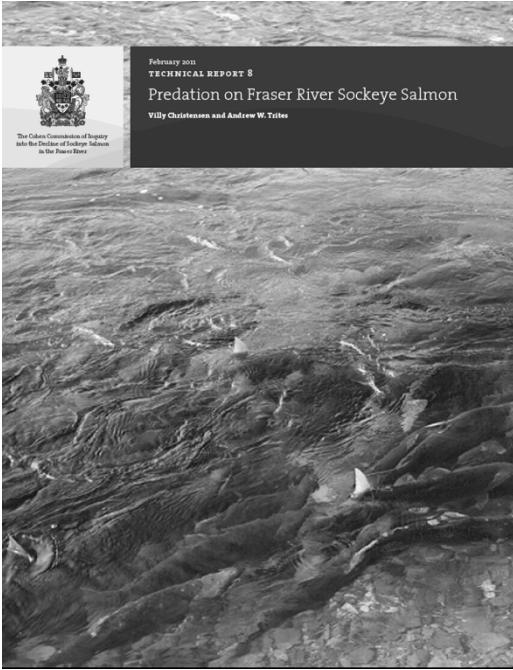


Methods and Evidence

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

Peer Review





The Fraser River Sockeye Salmon report cover, featuring a black and white photograph of salmon swimming in the water. The title and author information are visible at the top of the cover.

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

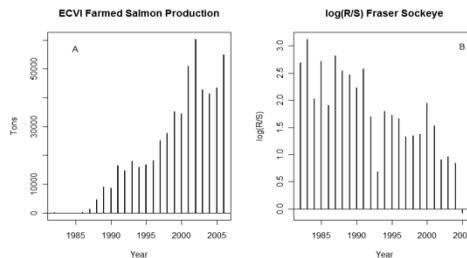


A black and white photograph showing a large-scale salmon farm with numerous floating pens and infrastructure in a body of water.

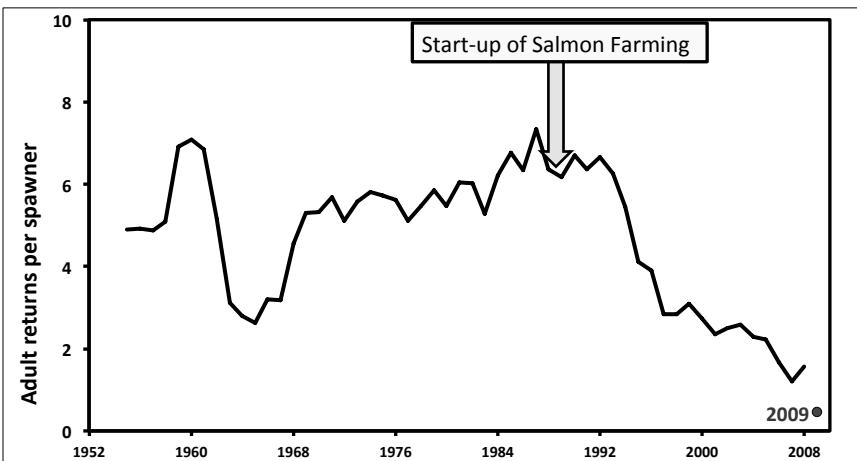
Technical Report 5C: Noakes



- 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

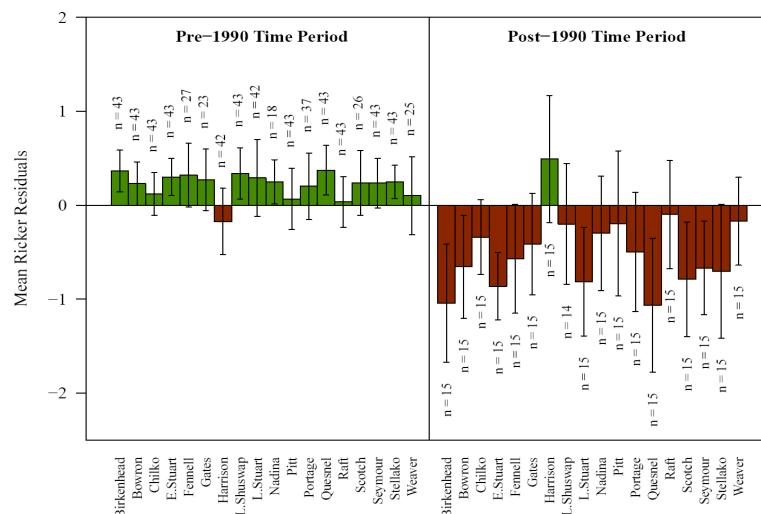




Technical Report 2: Contaminants

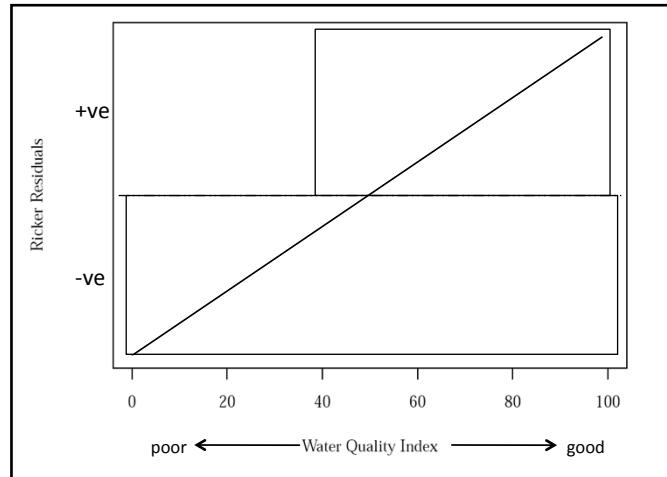


Mean Ricker Residuals for Fraser River Sockeye Salmon Stocks for 1948-1990 and 1991-2005



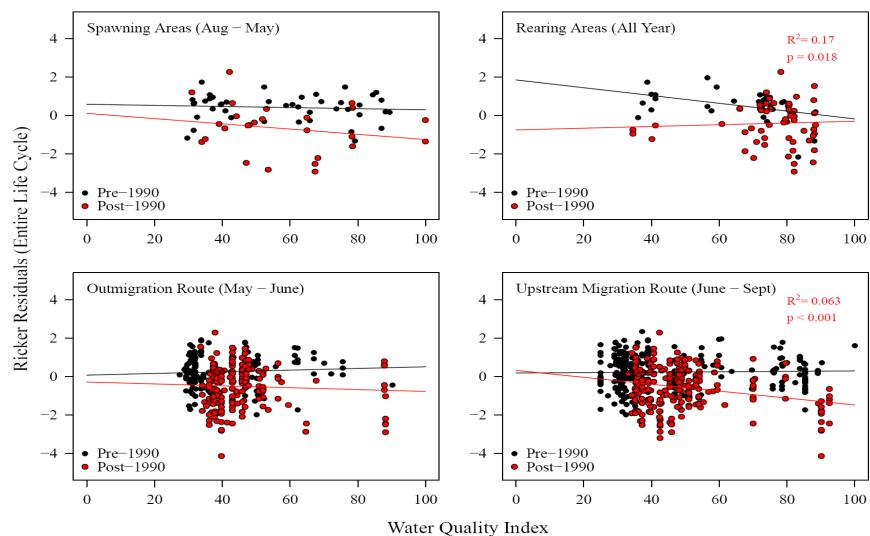
The 95% confidence interval of the mean and sample size are shown

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



Each data point represents the water quality index during exposure for an individual stock

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