

Fish Impacts

❖ 70-80% fall Chinook spawning occurred below Prosser before 2001

\$ By 2015, only 18%

By 2018, WDFW stopped redd surveys



Fish Impacts

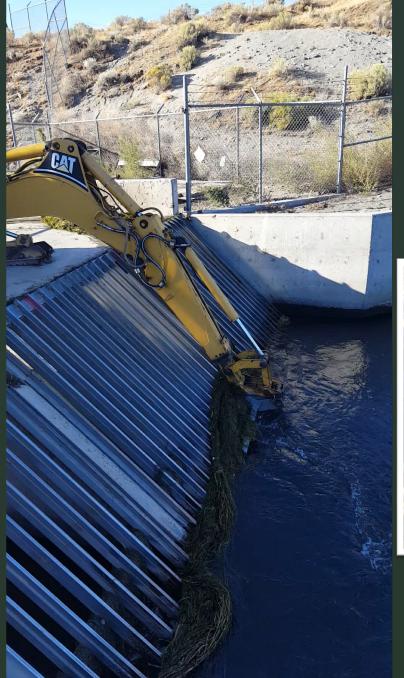
excessive aquatic vegetationfavors non-native predators

that prey on smolts (McMichael 2017)



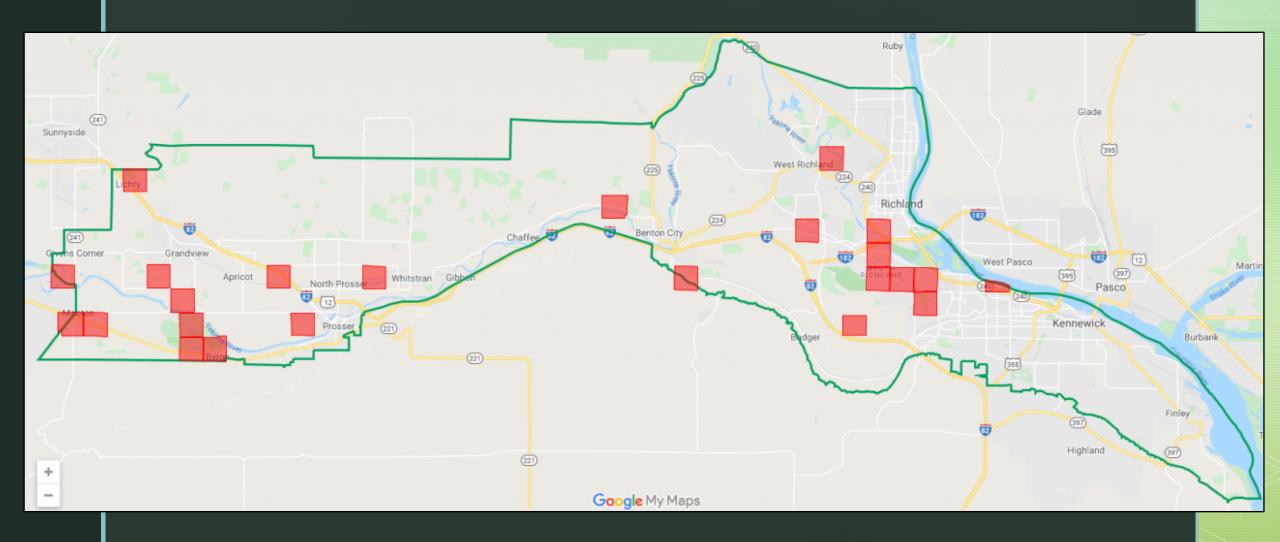
Irrigation Impacts

- Restricts flow
- Blocks intakes
- Increases maintenance

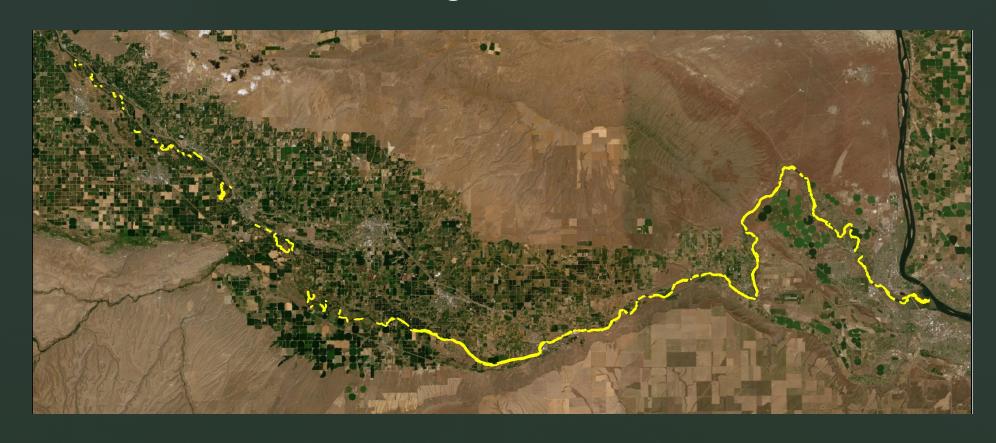




Public Health



Digitized Presence of WSG



Mid-Columbia Fisheries, Katrina Strathman & Zac Zacavish

WSG Drought Emergency Response Plan

Goals

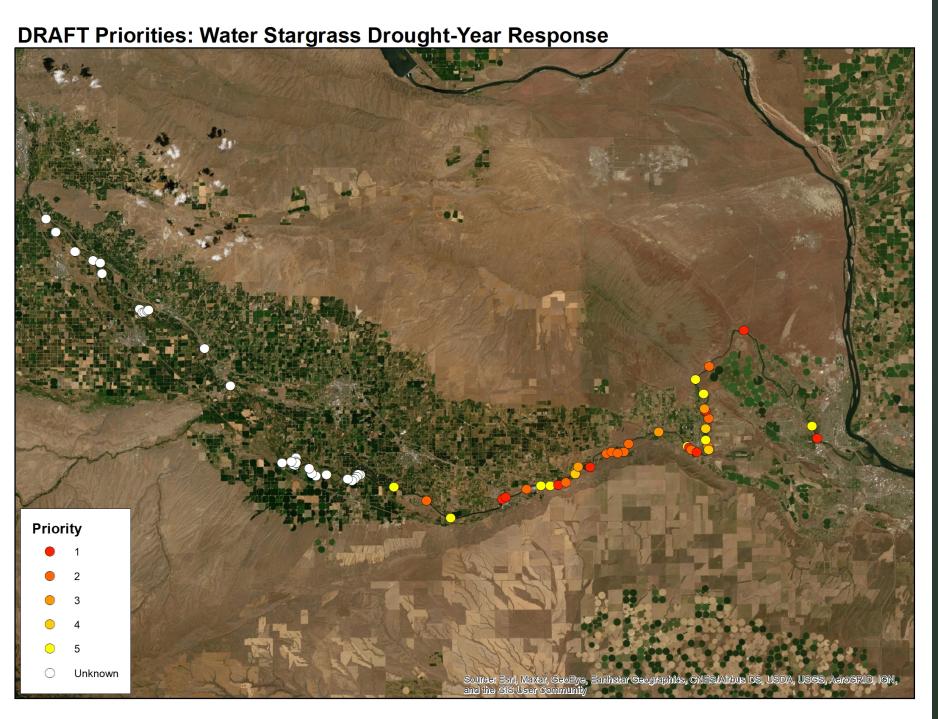
- Reduce chemical & physical barriers to salmonid migration due to increased WSG in drought conditions.
- Create shovel-ready plan & cost-estimate to be implemented with drought year emergency funds.

Tasks

- Identify & prioritize potential WSG removal locations to best mitigate increased extent WSG in drought conditions.
- Select WSG priority removal locations based on access, off-loading & composting sites.
- Identify treatment methods & develop cost estimates for priority sites.

Why Is a Drought Emergency Plan Important for Fish?

Redd Count by Reach		Year																		
Upper to Lower	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Prosser to Chandler	199	95	587	392	377	56	33	29	40	67	53	58	0	37	37	18	12	26	4	
Chandler to Benton City	150	101	188	286	48	2	10	3	1	1	0	14	0	1	0	0	0	2	5	
Benton City to Horn Rapids	311	21	106	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	18	2	34	7	3	0	5	0	
Horn Rapids to Confluence	29	71	150	112	24	2	2	8	1	2	1	62	13	43	31	0	4	10		
Total	689	288	1031	794	449	60	45	41	42	70	57	152	15	115	75	21	16	43	9	
†					↑					†					†					
drough					drough				flood						drough					
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Priority WSG Removal Sites:

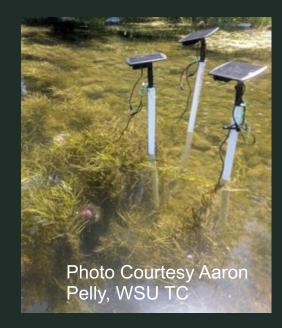
- WSG occurrences with total channel coverage, > 1000 ft length
- WSG occurrences with thalweg open,> 1000 ft length
- Fish ladders
- Cold water anomalies
- Historic mapped redds

Water Stargrass (Heteranthera dubia)

Growing body of work investigating WSG over the past 20 years:

Research

- 2004 7: USGS/SYCD Eutrophication Study investigated nutrients & aquatic plants from Zillah to the mouth
- 2018 2020: USGS/BCD WSG Dynamics Study investigating relationships between water quality, nutrients, & metabolism in 3 reaches in lower river
- 2018 -2020: WSU-TC WSG metabolism & DO study
- 2020 PNNL Investigation of WSG as a biofuel





Water Stargrass (Heteranthera dubia)

Growing body of work investigating WSG over the past 20 years:

Management

- 2007, 2010, 2015: BCD investigated hand methods for WSG control & impact on spawning habitat
- 2015: CID Mechanical Harvesting for irrigation
- 2019 2020: BCMC/BCD elevate issue to WA legislators, requesting financial support
- 2020 2021: MCF WSG mapping & Emergency Drought Plan
- Summer 2021: Harvester acquisition & field testing
- Sumer 2022: Monitoring river response to harvest





Mechanical Harvester as Management Tool



interchangeable implements

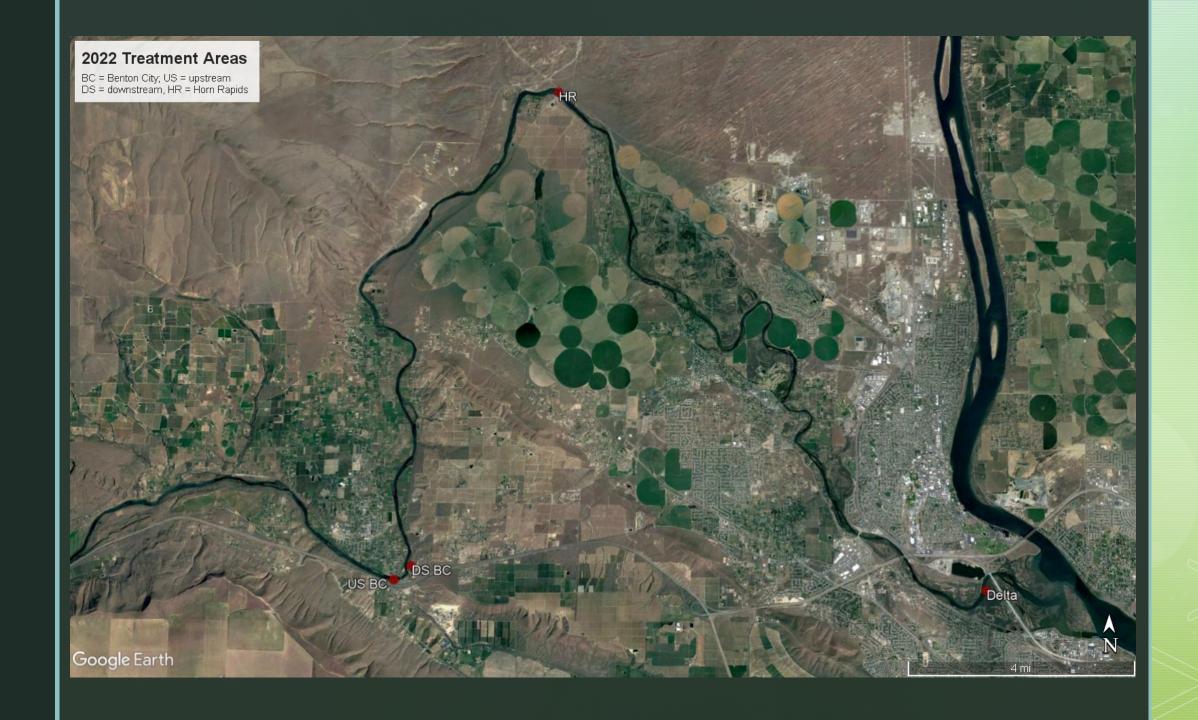




unloading







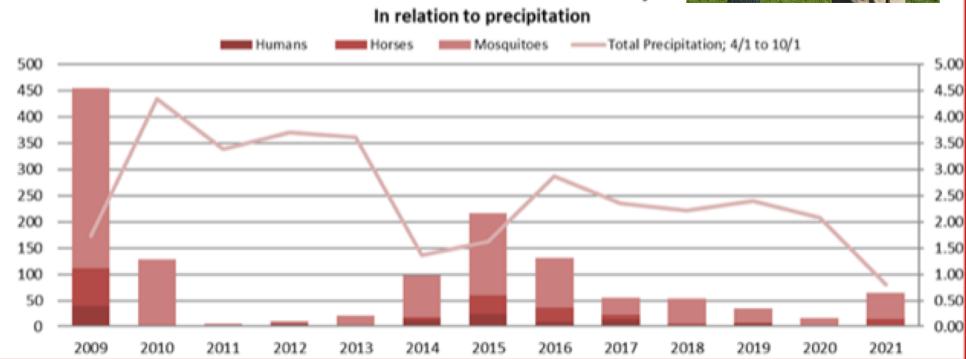


water quality monitoring locations

Monitoring Aquatic Insects



WA West Nile Virus Activity



2018-2020, USGS Research

DO, nutrients, flow relationships with Biomass

Management Techniques Analysis Report

Drought Emergency Plan

Priority areas to clear for fish survival

Map WSG extent

Identify Harvester access locations

USGS Investigations Report

Pilot Harvester Studies

Synthesis, Finalize Recommendations

Spring 2022
Final BCD WSG Management
Recommendations Report

Partners in WSG Work

- Benton Conservation District
- Yakima Basin Integrated Plan
- Benton County Mosquito Control
- Mid-Columbia Fisheries
- Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife Recovery Board
- WA Dept of Ecology
- WA Dept of Fish and Wildlife
- WSU Tricities

- Benton County
- Benton County Parks
- Columbia Irrigation District
- PNNL (PNW National Lab)
- Benton-Franklin Health District
- Senator Warnick & Representative Klippert