



WILD SALMON CENTER



Igor Shpilnenok

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

June 2010

Dear Friend of the Wild Salmon Center,

Nothing captures the beauty and fragility of life more than the image of planet Earth, vibrant and alive, floating in the blackness of space. Underneath the swirling white clouds, you can make out the coastlines of the North Pacific Rim—from the United States to Canada to Russia, Japan, and Korea—and the dark blue arc of the Pacific Ocean that connects them all.

This beautiful arc, more than any feature on Earth, defines the people of the Pacific Rim. This is our shared community, and wild salmon, more than any other species, integrates and symbolizes this community.

Few species have the ecological and economic impact of wild salmon, which deliver the nutrients of the fertile ocean into our cold, clear rivers, sustaining the wildlife, people, and economies of the North Pacific. Salmon fuel a \$3 billion dollar-a-year industry, tens of thousands of jobs, and the economic livelihood of hundreds of communities. Unfortunately, wild runs of salmon, steelhead, trout, char and taimen are declining because of the impacts of human development.

In 2009, the Wild Salmon Center worked to conserve wild salmon rivers, the lifeblood of the North Pacific, by asking a few strategic questions:

How do we motivate federal, state, and regional agencies to safeguard wild salmon ecosystems?

By advancing federal legislation that would, for the first time, establish a mandate to protect U.S. “salmon strongholds,” our healthiest remaining wild salmon rivers.

How do we convince corporations to protect salmon habitat?

One way is to appeal to their corporate social and environmental responsibility. WSC and Oji Paper Group signed an agreement to protect over 6,500 acres within Japan’s Sarafutsu River watershed, one of Japan’s last free-flowing wild salmon rivers and home to the critically endangered sea-run taimen.

How do we help Russian communities become stewards of their salmon rivers and fight poachers, the most critical issue facing wild salmon in Russia?

We have been working with our partners in the Russian Far East to form watershed councils—community-based organizations that engage and empower individuals to protect their rivers. On Sakhalin Island, watershed councils conducted nearly 200 raids on illegal poaching camps in 2009.



How do we encourage sustainable commercial salmon fisheries across the Pacific Rim?

By providing technical and scientific support for best management practices, leveraging market-based incentives such as the Marine Stewardship Council certification, and connecting key stakeholders in the seafood industry, we can create powerful incentives for fishermen to manage their fisheries for long-term health.

For fifteen years the Wild Salmon Center has been addressing these and other pressing issues that wild Pacific salmon face. As you will read in this year’s Annual Report, our efforts and the efforts of our partners are producing important and encouraging results.

What will it take to protect wild salmon and their river ecosystems across the Pacific Rim?

It will take all of us.

We are very grateful for the support of our friends, colleagues, and partners. Thanks to you, we are influencing policy and management strategies at all levels, and ultimately creating opportunities to safeguard the watersheds of the Pacific Rim, a legacy for our children and our children’s children.

Thank you.

Guido Rahr
President and Chief Executive

The North Pacific Ecosystem

Investing in Our Future

Strong wild salmon populations reflect the health and vitality of our ecosystems and economies. When we invest in salmon strongholds, the ecological benefits are not only abundant wild salmon populations, but also clean water, healthy forests, a sustainable food source, biodiversity, and the cultural and economic strength of communities across the Pacific Rim today and for generations to come.



Sakhalin Island, Russia

pg 17

Six community-based watershed councils are actively engaged in anti-poaching, outreach, and promoting sustainable fisheries.



Bristol Bay, Alaska

pg 11

Alaska faces a critical decision with the proposal of a massive gold and copper mine in Bristol Bay's headwaters, threatening North America's largest sockeye runs.



Salmon Stronghold Legislation

pg 12

The Pacific Salmon Stronghold Conservation Act, legislation to conserve North America's wild salmon strongholds, is introduced in the U.S. House and Senate.



Hokkaido, Japan

pg 6

A New Protected Area in Japan will help species like the critically endangered taimen thrive in the Sarufutsu, one of Japan's last free-flowing salmon rivers.

Range of Wild Pacific Salmon

Protecting Our Best

Salmon strongholds represent the Pacific Rim's healthiest remaining wild salmon ecosystems and are our best chance for long-term survival of the species. For wild salmon to survive, they need: intact, healthy habitat—free of obstructions and pollution; abundant and genetically diverse populations; and minimum competition from hatchery fish.

The Wild Salmon Center has been working with nations across the Pacific Rim to identify and safeguard our most ecologically important salmon ecosystems and create and implement conservation strategies to help ensure their health and viability.

In Japan, the Wild Salmon Center and Oji Paper Group have partnered to protect one of the country's last free-flowing wild salmon rivers. **The 6,573 acre Sarufutsu Environmental Conservation Forest is the first Protected Area on private lands in Japan specifically devoted to aquatic biodiversity.** A 30 meter "no-cut" buffer zone along 100% of the Sarufutsu River and its tributaries within Oji Paper Group's property will ensure that riparian areas are protected and critical habitat stays intact. It will safeguard important habitat for a number of species, including the critically endangered sea-run taimen—the largest freshwater



On the Kamchatka Peninsula in the Russian Far East, federal protected status is being sought for 1.7 million acres of the Zhupanova River basin, home to five species of salmon and world famous for its giant rainbow trout, a member of the salmonid family.

fish in Japan. The area will also encompass healthy floodplain forests and large wetlands areas that are recognized as an "Important Bird Area" by Birdlife International. The newly-formed Sarufutsu Itou Conservation Council launched by Oji Paper will help guide future stewardship activities in the region.

Dr. Michio Fukushima (left) releases a taimen in the Sarufutsu River in Hokkaido, Japan.

Spawning sea-run taimen (right) are one of the oldest salmon species on the planet and can grow to be over 80 pounds. They are only found in limited regions within Japan, Sakhalin Island and rivers such as the Koppi on the Russian Far East mainland. They can reach up to one meter in length and live over 20 years.



In the Russian Far East, there are vast stretches of salmon habitat largely intact and teeming with life. WSC is working with our partners in Russia to protect a network of priority wild salmon rivers, in all, representing over five million acres. Protected Area status for such rivers would provide much needed conservation support in the face of poaching and threats to salmon habitat. In Kamchatka's Zhupanova River, over three million pink, chum, coho, Chinook and char salmon return each year. Without protections, current plans to dam the river could move forward, forever altering the landscape and decimating its wild salmon populations.

Building Partnerships

The range of Pacific salmon covers thousands of miles, five nations, and countless watersheds. Each salmon river has a different mix of government agencies, businesses, landowners, native peoples and nonprofit groups that have a vested interest in its management. The key to navigating this complex political and geographic landscape is to build partnerships around a shared vision for wild salmon sustainability. Through partnerships we can accelerate the protection and restoration of our healthiest rivers and core centers of wild salmon abundance and genetic diversity.

In North America, the Wild Salmon Center continues to coordinate a public-private partnership of federal and state fish and land managers, Tribes, and regional conservation groups in support of stronghold conservation. [The North American Salmon Stronghold Partnership uses an incentive-based approach to direct resources to the healthiest remaining wild Pacific salmon ecosystems in the U.S. and Canada.](#) The Partnership has continued to break scientific ground in its effort to identify priority salmon runs, while promoting the development of innovative, prevention-focused strategies to protect these populations from emerging threats.



In Alaska, WSC partnered with Ecotrust to conduct field work on the Copper River. The information collected will be used to prioritize conservation actions in the basin, and if successful, will be applied as a model for other Alaskan salmon watersheds.

In 2009, WSC played a lead role in establishing the Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership (WCSSP). After years of building this diverse consortium of stakeholders, WSCCP is now successfully developing the first “headwaters to sea” salmon conservation plan for the western Washington Coast. WSC provided technical expertise, teaming up with The Nature Conservancy to assess the needs of the region, identify important information gaps in the existing salmon science, and make recommendations for priority conservation actions.

[Senator Maria Cantwell \(left\)](#) and [Guido Rahr](#) discuss North American salmon strongholds. [Sockeye salmon \(right\)](#) in B.C.



◀ *In British Columbia,* WSC's Canadian partner, Pacific Fisheries Resource Conservation Council (PFRCC), formally announced their support for the North American Salmon Stronghold Partnership and joined as an ex officio member of the Partnership Board. PFRCC launched a pilot project on the Harrison River basin, the largest salmon producing tributary of the Fraser River. The pilot project applied the Stronghold Partnership's assessment criteria to evaluate the basin's five wild salmon populations, resulting in designation of the Harrison River as Canada's first salmon stronghold.

Applying Science

Science is the foundation that we depend on to understand wild salmon ecosystems, develop strategies to protect them, and then measure our progress. The Wild Salmon Center and Ecotrust created State of the Salmon (SoS) to track the status of wild salmon populations and improve salmon management practices. SoS reviews relevant science and brings key salmon managers, scientists, conservationists, fisheries, and other stakeholders together to develop a new generation of salmon conservation strategies.

State of the Salmon

hosted the 2009 Conference in Vancouver, B.C., "Bringing the Future into Focus." The conference included nearly 400 scientists, resource managers, educators, tribal and First Nation representatives, and non-governmental organizations from Korea, Japan, Russia, Canada and the U.S.



A centerpiece of the conference was the presentation of "Wild Salmon Conservation Goals and Principles" which helped define the best strategies for wild salmon conservation and sustainable management across the Pacific Rim. Speakers shared how they are applying these conservation principles on the ground in their respective countries.



Bristol Bay, Alaska is home to the largest sockeye population in the world with up to 50 million fish returning to spawn in its pristine waterways each year. As an anadromous species, salmon migrate from freshwater to the sea and back to fresh water for spawning.

The 2010 conference, "Ecological Interactions between Wild and Hatchery Salmon," marks the first international effort to explore the scale and magnitude of the ecological effects of hatcheries on wild salmon populations and potential approaches to manage those risks.

State of the Salmon Conference 2009 (left) attendees discuss the latest challenges and opportunities for wild salmon conservation.

Dr. Gordon Reeves (right), U.S. Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station Scientist, shared his vision of an international salmon stronghold network. Reeves illustrated strategies for identifying strongholds and demonstrated how their protection is an essential complement to other conservation efforts.



▲ In 2009, SoS surveyed coho salmon streams around **Bristol Bay, Alaska**, the site of a proposed massive gold and copper mine (Pebble), in a joint effort with Trout Unlimited. Under Alaska's Anadromous Fish Act, watersheds identified as important to the spawning, rearing, or migration of salmon can qualify for state protections. The presence of salmon found around the proposed mine site led to the nomination of 64 new miles of stream for protection. WSC is also publishing a report due in fall 2010 on the potential environmental impacts of the proposed Pebble Mine.

WILD SALMON CENTER PROGRAMS

North America

In North America, wild Pacific salmon can be found from the rivers of southern California, north through the redwood forests, along the coastal mountain ranges in Oregon and Washington, and through British Columbia to the Chukchi Sea where Alaska and Russia share a marine border. Over the last century, habitat loss, damming, and poor management of salmon stocks have resulted in the collapse of many of North America's once-thriving salmon populations. While ongoing recovery efforts are critical, they must be balanced with a commitment to protect the healthiest remaining watersheds in North America.

Federal programs and resources currently focus on recovering salmon populations that have declined and restoring the most degraded watersheds. In 2007, the Wild Salmon Center helped launch the North American Salmon Stronghold Partnership to facilitate the protection



and restoration of wild Pacific salmon “strongholds” as a preventative, proactive complement to ongoing recovery efforts. The Stronghold Partnership serves a critical role in coordinating efforts among the organizations and people who are responsible for managing North America's salmon rivers, including government agencies, Tribes, and private landowners.

The Pacific Salmon Stronghold Conservation Act

In 2009, with the support and encouragement of the Wild Salmon Center, Senator Maria Cantwell (D-WA) and Congressman Mike Thompson (CA-1) introduced the Pacific Salmon Stronghold Conservation Act to create a more balanced approach to federal salmon policy. This Act is aligned with the goals of the Stronghold Partnership and focuses federal resources—from funding to technical expertise—on the proactive conservation of healthy salmon watersheds. Funds provided under the Act will finance locally-supported, prevention-based strategies to promote the health of stronghold rivers and will address threats that transcend watershed boundaries, including climate change and the proliferation of non-native species.

◀ **Salmon Monitoring.** Devona Ensmenger, WSC's Washington Programs Coordinator, uses snorkel surveys as one method of assessing salmon and steelhead populations.

The Tillamook Forest is part of the largest expanse of coastal rainforest south of the Olympic Peninsula. As the region faces increased threats from clearcutting, WSC is working to find a balanced solution to meet the needs of the local communities, while preserving the inherent value of the area.

The Science Behind Salmon Strongholds

For the past two years, WSC has been working closely with partners to complete the science of stronghold identification. To achieve this goal, WSC convened regional experts to evaluate wild salmon populations throughout California and the Pacific Northwest. The assessment used three key criteria: population abundance, life history diversity, and percent natural origin (a measure of hatchery influence). We reviewed over 500 distinct wild salmon populations in river systems in California and western Washington and assessments are scheduled in Oregon, Idaho, and the remainder of Washington for the summer and fall of 2010.

Looking forward, WSC's partners in Alaska and Canada have enthusiastically embraced the stronghold approach and will soon determine the process for assessing watersheds and identifying strongholds that include some of the North Pacific's most prolific and extraordinary wild salmon and steelhead rivers.

Conservation Milestones

- The Pacific Salmon Stronghold Conservation Act was introduced in the U.S. House and Senate with strong bipartisan support. Favorable hearings were held in House and Senate committees.
- Canadian partners adopted the salmon stronghold approach and joined the Stronghold Partnership board.
- The Salmon Stronghold database was updated with new assessments of over 500 wild salmon populations in California and western Washington.
- Proposed logging increases in Salmon Anchor Habitats were prevented and riparian buffers maintained in Tillamook and other Oregon State Forests.
- Watershed analysis was conducted on the Copper River in Alaska to help inform salmon conservation planning models for the region.
- Oregon adopted WSC's recommendations to limit harvest levels of rapidly declining Chinook populations.

Russian Far East

From unfragmented expanses of temperate rain forests in the southern Khabarovsk Region to the mossy tundra and wetlands in the northern Kamchatka Peninsula, the Russian Far East offers the opportunity to conserve some of the Pacific Rim's most extraordinary wild salmon ecosystems. Russia's remote and pristine forests, rivers, and wetlands harbor exceptional biodiversity, representing an important reservoir of genetic diversity and over 35% of the world's Pacific salmon.

The Wild Salmon Center has been working in the Russian Far East since the 1990's with the aim of: 1) establishing watershed-scale salmon refuges; 2) promoting effective stakeholder-led management of salmon watersheds; 3) substantially increasing Russian, U.S., and international long-term institutional support and financing for salmon

▼ **Anti-Poaching brigades.** The Nogliki watershed council anti-poaching brigade discover abandoned camps where thousands of salmon, stripped of their roe, are left to rot. Poaching has reached epic proportions in Russia with an estimated 200-400 million salmon harvested illegally a year.



Igor Shpielenok

conservation efforts; and 4) promoting market mechanisms as incentives for sustainable management of Russian salmon resources (see Sustainable Fisheries on pp. 18-19).

The Russian Far East is at a critical crossroads. Relatively undeveloped over the course of the 20th century, Russia is now exploring new opportunities for growth, including plans in the next decade for new **oil and gas** extraction and pipelines on Sakhalin, oil and gas exploration in the northern Okhotsk and Bering seas, logging on the mainland, and intensive gold and platinum mining on Kamchatka. Despite the many threats from development and potential irreversible habitat degradation, **poaching** is the most imminent near-term threat to wild salmon in Russia, where the illegal catch is estimated to exceed the legal catch by 1.5 to 3 times.

Protected Areas: Safeguarding Russia's Salmon

Without proactive measures to set aside Russia's best wild salmon rivers, they may be subject to the same fate as those that have already been lost in the U.S. Fortunately, there are still opportunities for landscape-scale protection of salmon ecosystems. In 2006 WSC helped create the Kol Salmon Refuge on the Kamchatka Peninsula, the first headwaters-to-ocean salmon refuge in Russia. WSC is currently working to create protected areas on three additional watersheds on Kamchatka, encompassing 3.5 million acres. Building on the

WSC is working with our Russian partners in **Kamchatka** and the Khabarovsk Region, to protect over 5,000,000 acres of some of the most important salmon habitat on the planet. Pictured: the Kuril Lake region on the southern part of the Kamchatka Peninsula.

success of the Kol model, we are working to protect salmon strongholds across the Russian Far East.

In 2009, the Russian Federal Fisheries agency passed legislation to help safeguard the future of Russian fisheries. Federal Fishery Protected Zones (FFPZs) would offer special protections for fish habitat and mandate sustainable harvests of wild populations. WSC's science and policy experts played a key role in working with Russian partners to develop science-based criteria for identifying important salmon rivers for FFPZ designation. Rivers that support significant genetic diversity, as well as rare life history types, would be protected and any economic development that would impact these salmon populations would be restricted.

With our partner, the Khabarovsk Wildlife Foundation (KWF), WSC began the process in 2009 of designating the **Nimelen River** as the first FFPZ in Russia—132,000 acres of rich forestland and wild salmon rivers. Once designation is completed, important spawning areas will be buffered from extractive industry development and additional government resources for anti-poaching enforcement could be directed to the local community. A similar initiative is underway on Kamchatka on the **Opala River**, a crystal clear, spring-fed river flowing from the base of Opala Volcano.

Legal protections are being sought for Kamchatka's **Utkholok and Kvachina rivers**, important strongholds for steelhead. The **Zhupanova River** basin covers 1.7 million acres and is home to at least five species of salmon. In the Khabarovsk Region, we are working with KWF to finalize the creation of a 610,000 acre national park on the **Shantar Islands** and its surrounding marine ecosystems, and a regional protected area that will span 157,000 acres along the **Koppi River**.

Integrated Management: Building Local Capacity

WSC is committed to offering continued support for the management of newly created protected areas and conservation initiatives. We provide opportunities for our partners to exchange knowledge and learn about conservation planning in Russia and throughout the Pacific Rim.

In 2009, WSC conducted **Protected Area Management Workshops** in Oregon for our Russian partners in Kamchatka and Khabarovsk, helped train the Kol Salmon Refuge and Sakhalin Salmon Initiative science teams on how to effectively use Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for conservation efforts, and co-hosted Kamchatka University students for a work study at the Oregon Hatchery Research Center, among other educational and outreach activities.

WILD SALMON CENTER PROGRAMS

Russian Far East (continued)

The **Sakhalin Salmon Initiative (SSI)** was launched in 2006 with the support of Sakhalin Energy Investment Company and the Wild Salmon Center. It unites government, business and civil society in an effort to conserve and sustainably manage wild salmon on Sakhalin Island. SSI focuses on six areas: habitat conservation, monitoring, education, sustainable fisheries, creation of an educational Salmon Park facility, and establishing a network of watershed councils.

Watershed councils are community-based organizations which represent the varied interests of a watershed's resident population, users, and visitors. They develop and implement strategies on anti-poaching, monitoring and restoration of salmon rivers. In 2009, Sakhalin doubled its number of watershed councils to six with the addition of the Ulegorsk, Nogliki, and Makarov districts.

In the last year alone, watershed councils on Sakhalin have enlisted the support of their communities to make nearly **200 raids with anti-poaching brigades**, ensuring enforcement of fishing regulations and conducting outreach to residents and fishermen about the importance of protecting their salmon resources. **Clean-up and restoration projects** on the Tym, Makarov and Bachinosky



Sakhalin Salmon Initiative

▼ **Civil Society Summit.** WSC was invited to participate in an international environmental panel in Moscow to make recommendations for collaboration on conservation efforts between Russia and the U.S.



WSC Staff

ivers helped restore salmon migration routes. **Research expeditions** on the Langry, Pokosnaya, Lutoga and Taranai rivers provided baseline data on salmon and their habitat that will help inform future conservation strategies. Local councils connected with students of all ages through organized camps, field trips, art contests and festivals, reinforcing the need for stewardship of salmon rivers.

The first-ever Salmon Stewardship International Camp was held in Camp Arrah Wanna near Mt. Hood, Oregon. Sixteen students and teachers from Sakhalin Island joined their U.S. counterparts for a nine-day environmental education camp. Students gained a better understanding of the importance of conserving healthy watersheds and also learned research methods used in assessing juvenile salmon habitat. In addition, the two salmon education programs developed by SSIC, "Salmon Watch" and "Kapelka," received endorsement from the Oblast Education Department for use in the regional school system.

In recognition of its overall achievements, **SSI was awarded the "Best Program"** at the 2009 Corporate Donor of Russia Awards for demonstrating best practices in corporate philanthropy. To share lessons learned on Sakhalin, WSC has produced a handbook on watershed councils, and already

The **Sakhalin Salmon Festival** on the Lutoga River, the site of a newly approved Salmon Park, is an opportunity for visitors of all ages to learn about salmon and how they contribute to healthy freshwater ecosystems.

our partners in Kamchatka and Khabarovsk are taking steps to create watershed councils for their key river systems.

International Cooperation

Recognizing that adoption of the stronghold strategy must be embraced by all salmon-bearing nations in the Pacific Rim, WSC has become more active in bilateral cooperation between Russia and the U.S. In the summer of 2009, WSC President Guido Rahr co-chaired the environmental panel of the **U.S.-Russia Civil Society Summit** held in Moscow. Leading U.S. and Russian environmental specialists discussed potential areas of collaboration between the two countries, including salmon conservation, and presented their recommendations to President Obama, who was in Moscow for the Obama-Medvedev Summit. To strengthen collaboration between the federal governments and civil societies of the two countries, WSC facilitated a visit by a delegation of representatives from the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation to Washington D.C. WSC was also named an implementing body for the salmon conservation work within the U.S.-Russia Cooperative Agreement for the Conservation of Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat (Area V Agreement).

Conservation Milestones

- Established watershed councils in three new regions in Ulegorsk, Nogliki, and Makarov, increasing the Sakhalin Salmon Initiative council network to six.
- Held the first **International Salmon Camp**, bringing together 25 students from Sakhalin and the U.S. to learn about the importance of healthy watersheds.
- Initiated **Sakhalin taimen population genetics monitoring program** for Sakhalin's least studied and most endangered salmon species.
- **Shantar Islands National Park**, one of Russia's most important marine and terrestrial ecosystems, moved into the final stages of approval.
- The **Nimelen River** began the process to become one of Russia's first Federal Fishery Protection Zones, with 132,00 acres of salmon-rich temperate rainforest designated for protection.

Sustainable Fisheries

With increasing human population growth, the long-term survival of wild salmon populations depend on the sustainable management of our fisheries.

Millions of people on both sides of the Pacific rely on wild salmon as a healthy and renewable source of protein. Salmon also fuel a \$3 billion a year industry, providing communities throughout the North Pacific with tens of thousands of jobs. In the coastal communities of Alaska, British Columbia, and Kamchatka, salmon is often the primary source of subsistence.

If we manage our wild salmon wisely, they will continue to nourish human communities and provide long-term food and economic security for North Pacific nations and beyond. But without effective management, **populations could collapse from overfishing, poaching, impacts**



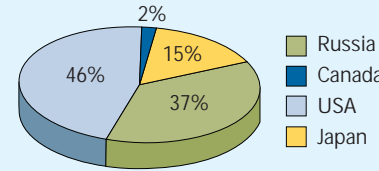
In 2009, WSC commissioned the **Pacific Salmon Fisheries Economic Valuation Report** to determine the impact salmon have on regional and global economies.

\$3 Billion personal income generated annually from the salmon fishing industry.

1.4 million metric tons or 432 million fish caught per year.

35,000 jobs created by wild salmon fisheries (not counting secondary jobs such as processing and transport).

Harvest per Region



Sakhalin Salmon Initiative

from interactions with hatchery fish, and unsustainable commercial fishing practices.

Recognizing the importance of sustainable fisheries to the conservation of wild salmon, the Wild Salmon Center collaborates with our partners in private, government and NGO sectors to design pathways to sustainability. We **link key stakeholders** and facilitate strategic partnerships with major buyers, retailers and other market actors. WSC also provides **technical and scientific support** to salmon fisheries striving to become more sustainable. Market incentives, such as the Marine Stewardship Council certification, help motivate fishermen to adopt best practices, including hatchery marking programs, by-catch monitoring and management, and wild salmon escapement levels.

With our partners, including the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership, World Wildlife Fund, Marine Stewardship Council, and major seafood buyers and retailers, we are catalyzing much needed change in the seafood industry.

◀ **Sakhalin Fishermen.** If managed responsibly, salmon represent a renewable source of protein, jobs, and a way of life for hundreds of North Pacific communities.

The Wild Salmon Center assists fisheries, such as the **pink salmon fisheries on Sakhalin Island**, in attaining certification. As demand for sustainably-sourced seafood increases, more fisheries will seek the market advantage of certification.

Landmark Achievement for Russia

In 2009, the Iturup Island pink and chum fishery in the Kuril Islands of the Russian Far East became the first Russian fishery to be awarded the Marine Stewardship Council eco-label. This is only **the second salmon fishery certified in the world after Alaska.**

As part of the certification process, the Iturup Island fishery has committed to implement a number of management changes, including steps to minimize the impact of hatcheries on wild salmon populations.

The certification of the first fishery in Russia provides hope for the beginning of a new era of fishery management in the Russian Far East. Three other regions in Sakhalin are currently seeking full MSC assessment. As more fisheries become certified, it will provide powerful motivation for resolving some of the obstacles that currently exist for effective and sustainable management of salmon fisheries in Russia.

Conservation Milestones

- **First Russian fishery certified** by Marine Stewardship Council (MSC).
- Fisheries from three regions in Sakhalin elected to enter full **MSC assessment** in 2010.
- **Japan** implemented the second year of wild stock assessments.
- Supported **expansion of the hatchery marking program in Russia** to better track hatchery and wild salmon populations.
- **Convened stakeholder meetings**, including the third Annual Sustainable Salmon Fisheries NGO Coalition, bringing together key change agents in the seafood industry to advance sustainable salmon fisheries in Russia.



WSC Staff

Statement of Activities

For the fiscal year ending December 31, 2009

	2009
REVENUE	
Foundations	\$3,125,547
Individuals	1,382,614
Governments	494,798
Corporations	1,544,819
Investments and other income	207,301
Total revenue	6,755,079
EXPENSES	
Program Services:	
North America Program	821,940
Western Pacific Program	2,647,037
Sustainable Fisheries	319,460
Conservation Finance & Government Affairs	612,838
State of the Salmon	713,193
Total program expenses	5,114,468
Support Services:	
Management and General	510,268
Development and Fundraising	489,173
Total expenses	6,113,909
Change in net assets from operations	641,170
Land contributed to Land Trust*	(936,241)
Change in net assets	(295,071)
Net assets at the beginning of the year	5,657,728
Net assets at the end of the year	\$5,362,657

* In June of 2009, land along Elk Creek in Washington was donated by WSC to the North Olympic Land Trust and is reported as a non-operating expense. The land was carried at cost and is subject to restrictive covenants which require that it be used only for salmon recovery and conservation purposes.

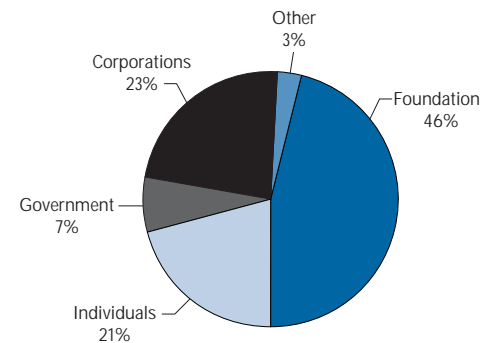


Charity Navigator has awarded the Wild Salmon Center its highest 4-star rating for sound fiscal management. Charity Navigator evaluates the financial health of 4,000 of America's largest charities.

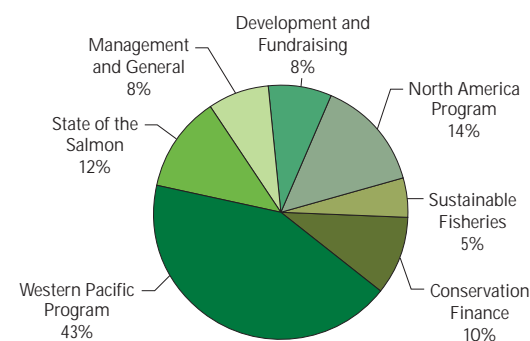


The Wild Salmon Center has been awarded The Independent Charities' "Best in America" Seal of Excellence by the Independent Charities of America and Local Independent Charities of America. This signifies that, upon rigorous independent review, the organization met the highest standards of public accountability, as well as program and cost effectiveness.

FY 2009 Operation Revenue: \$6,755,079



FY 2009 Total Expenses: \$6,113,909



Right: The red fox, found in Kamchatka and other regions of the Russian Far East, is one of at least 137 species that use salmon as a food source.



Igor Shpilienok

PARTNERS

United States

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
American Whitewater
Audubon Society of Portland
Bonneville Power Administration
California Department of Fish and Game
California Trout
Cape Blanco Challenge
Cascade Land Conservancy
Center for Biological Diversity
Chelan County Department of Natural Resources
City of Port Orford
Clallam County
Coast Range Association
Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission
The Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians
The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs
Curry County Soil & Water Conservation District
Earth System's Institute
Ecotrust
Elk River Land Trust
Environmental Protection Agency
Flathead Lake Biological Station, University of Montana
The Freshwater Trust
Friends of Elk River
Grays Harbor County Lead Entity
Hoh River Trust
Hoh Tribe
Idaho Office of Species Conservation
Illinois Valley Soil & Water Conservation District
Illinois Valley Watershed Council
Klamath Basin Rangeland Trust
Lower John Day Workgroup
Molalla River Alliance
National Federation of Fly Fishers
National Geographic Society
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Wildlife Federation
Native Fish Society
The Nature Conservancy
Network of Oregon Watershed Councils

North Coast Land Conservancy
North Olympic Land Trust
North Pacific Coast Lead Entity
Northwest Power and Conservation Council
Oregon Conservation Network
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Oregon Governor's Office
Oregon League of Conservation Voters
Oregon Natural Desert Association
Oregon State University
Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
Oregon Wild
Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations
Pacific Coast Lead Entity
Pacific Rivers Council
Puget Sound Partnership
Quileute Indian Tribe
Quinalt Indian Nation
Quinalt Indian Nation Lead Entity
Rivers Without Borders
Sierra Club
South Coast Watersheds
Tillamook Estuaries Partnership
Trout Unlimited
Tualatin Riverkeepers
United Fishermen of Alaska
University of Washington
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USDA Forest Service
U.S. Forest Service International Programs
U.S. Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station
Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Washington Forest Law Center
Washington Governor's Salmon Recovery Office
Washington Wildlife Federation
WaterWatch of Oregon
Western Rivers Conservancy
Western Washington Agricultural Association
Wild Fish Conservancy
Wild Steelhead Coalition

Russia

Boomerang Education NGO, Sakhalin
Conserve Salmon Together! (Kamchatka)
Kamchatka Ecotourism Society
Kamchatka League of Independent Experts
Kamchatka Regional Government
Kamchatka Salmon Coalition
Kamchatka State Technical University
Khabarovsk Division TINRO
Khabarovsk Krai (Regional) Administration
Khabarovsk Wildlife Foundation
Kol Salmon Refuge
Kronotsky State Nature Reserve
Moscow State University, Biological Faculty, Ichthyology Department
Ostrov Tourism Company
Plavnik Co.
Russian Academy of Sciences Institute of Problems of Evolutionary Ecology
Russian Federal Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Russian Forest Service, Sakhalin Regional Branch
Russian Salmon Fund
Sakhalin Energy Investment Company
Sakhalin Environment Watch
Sakhalin Regional Administration
Sakhalin Regional Fisheries Association
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Right: WSC Conservation Planner Tom Miewald (left) joins fisheries biologists Charles Dewberry and Steve Trask on a Wilson River tributary in the **Tillamook State Forest** to assess impacts of forestry practices on salmon habitat.



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Larry Garlick (right) on the Deschutes River in Oregon.

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Stone Gossard, Former Governor John Kitzhaber and Guido Rahr celebrate the introduction of the Pacific Salmon Stronghold Conservation Act at WSC headquarters in Portland, Oregon.

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The mission of the Wild Salmon Center is to identify, understand and protect the best wild salmon ecosystems of the Pacific Rim.



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