



salmon STRONG

WILD SALMON CENTER
2013 Annual Report



Letter from the President

What will it really take to protect wild salmon? Our answer is two-fold. First, believe in wild fish. And second, target the most productive salmon ecosystems and work in partnership with local people to win the protection of fish populations and their river habitat before the damage is done.

When the Wild Salmon Center started this work over 20 years ago we focused first on Russia's Kamchatka Peninsula and the coastal watersheds of Oregon. Over time we invested in Washington's Olympic Peninsula and California and grew our presence in the Western Pacific, including efforts in Sakhalin Island, Khabarovsk, and Japan.

And over the last five years our vision has taken us to Alaska. Our work to conserve the great salmon watersheds in Alaska is one of the most important decisions we've made. Alaska is home to over a third of the world's wild Pacific salmon populations. But it is not immune from the same forces that have driven wild salmon into decline in other parts of the Pacific Rim. Pebble Mine tops the list of current threats to Alaska's salmon fisheries.

WSC has played a key role in the campaign to protect Bristol Bay, both at the state and the federal level. We reached a major milestone recently when the Environmental Protection Agency issued a proposed Clean Water Act 404(c) determination that, if finalized, will restrict the discharge of toxic mining waste into Bristol Bay's headwater streams and protect vital salmon habitat from the proposed Pebble Mine.

This is a major accomplishment but there is still more to do. We will be working closely with our partners to protect Bristol Bay for generations to come (see page 6).

And now, as we deepen our investment in Alaska, we are faced with another threat looming over another of Alaska's outstanding rivers: the Susitna. The "Su" is Alaska's fourth largest Chinook producing river and is now facing a mega hydroelectric project that comes with a staggering \$5.2 billion price tag and would block fish passage and flood 24,000 acres of prime wildlife and fish habitat near Denali National Park.

What will it take to secure the long-term health of the Susitna and the other great wild salmon rivers in Alaska, British Columbia, the Pacific Northwest and the Russian Far East? What can we do that will result in long-term, durable wins? How do we prevent the next generation of threats?

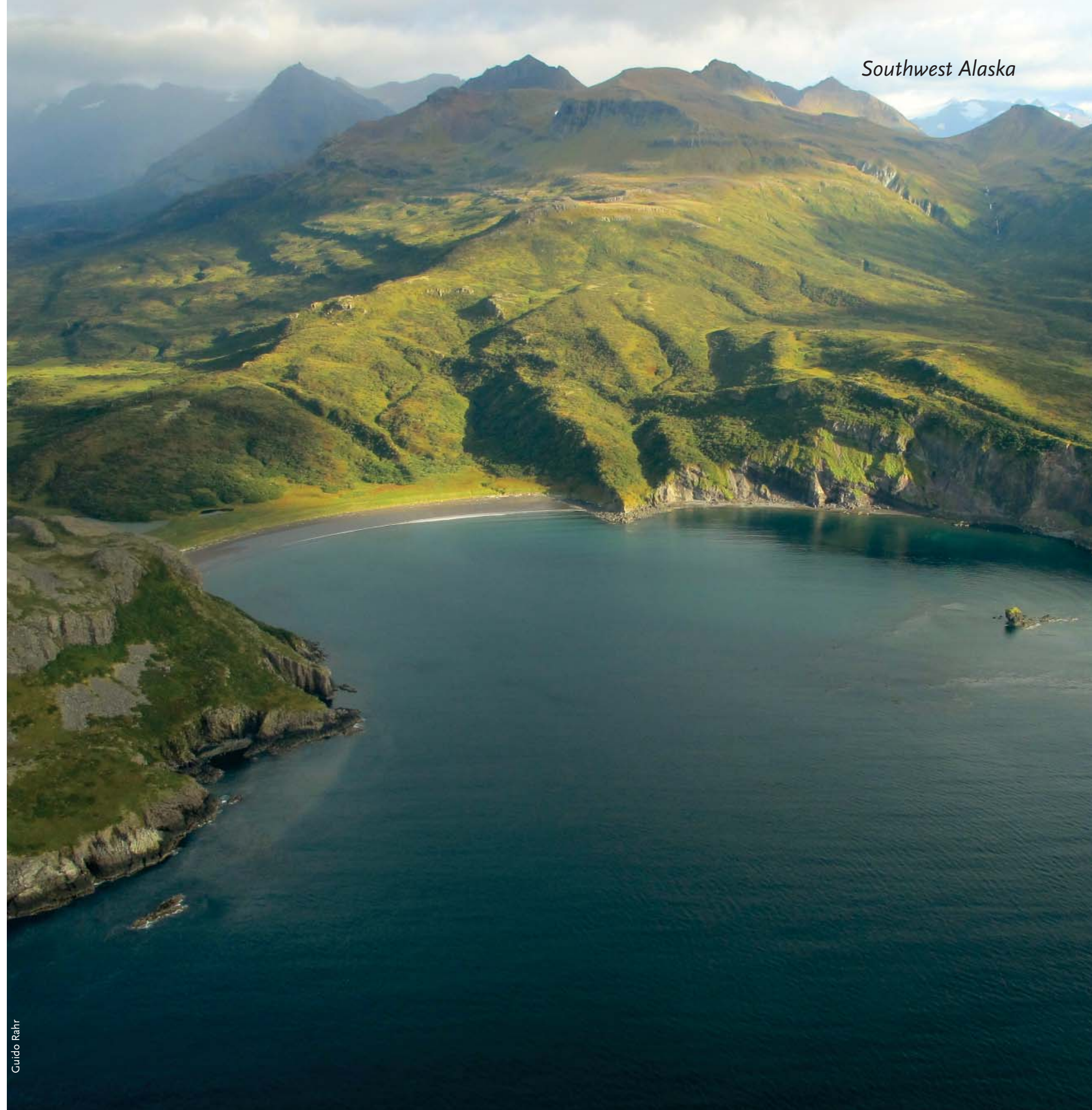
As we have since our inception, the Wild Salmon Center is creating solutions to answer these difficult questions. We are building an organization to help local partners win protection of the most important wild salmon rivers along the Pacific Rim.

We do this because we are driven by a passion to protect the places we love, and leave them intact for our children and future generations. Wild fish, beautiful rivers, thriving communities, and amazing people. This is what fires us up and drives us forward.

We are in it for the long haul, and we hope you will be there too. Thank you for your support and for being part of our family.

And for believing in wild fish.

Guido Rahr
President and Chief Executive



Southwest Alaska

salmon STRONG across the Pacific Rim



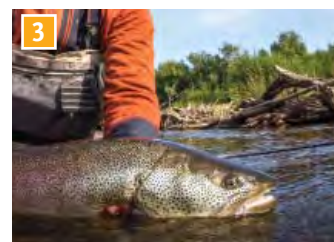
YEAR AT A GLANCE
2013 Highlights



1.2 Million Acres and an Entire Ecosystem Protected



Watershed Councils Come Together to Protect Rivers and Fight Salmon Poaching



Tracking Sakhalin Taimen, the Ancient Giant of the Salmon World



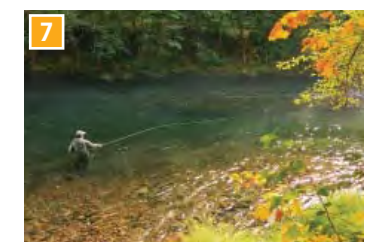
Fishery Improvement Projects Help Drive Reform of Wild Fish Management



The Fight to Protect Bristol Bay Reaches a Pivotal Moment with EPA Action



Protecting the Best on 3.8 Million Acres of Washington's Coast



Safeguarding Oregon's Coastal Rivers for Clean Water and Wild Salmon

The Fight to Protect Bristol Bay Reaches a Pivotal Moment with EPA Action

Bristol Bay in Southwest Alaska is home to more than half of the world's supply of sockeye salmon. In 2007, Pebble Limited Partnership—a group consisting of Anglo American plc and Northern Dynasty Minerals, Limited—proposed a project that's become known as Pebble Mine at the headwaters of the Nushagak and Kvichak rivers. One of the largest open pit mines ever proposed, Pebble would have devastating consequences for salmon. The mine's footprint alone would destroy up to 90 miles of salmon-bearing streams, alter flow in an additional 33 miles of streams, and cause the loss of more than 5,000 acres of wetlands, ponds, and lakes—not to mention threatening 14,000 jobs, a \$1.5 billion commercial fishery, and a way of life for communities in Bristol Bay.

The Wild Salmon Center is working closely with our partners to fight mining development in Bristol Bay. WSC authored a scientific analysis of the impacts of the mine—*Bristol Bay's Wild Salmon Ecosystems and the Pebble Mine: Key Considerations for a Large-Scale Mine Proposal*. The report concluded that acid mine drainage from Pebble Mine would be the primary threat to Bristol Bay and could have devastating impacts on the world's greatest sockeye salmon fishery, aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, and the communities of Bristol Bay.

Over the last year, Alaska Senior Program Manager Emily Anderson also worked closely with partners and Bristol Bay communities to create the "Citizens' Alternative Bristol Bay Area Plan." Bristol Bay communities widely opposed the Alaska Department of Natural Resources' (DNR) revised state management plan for more than 12 million acres of state owned land in the Bristol Bay region including land over the proposed Pebble Mine. In April 2013, after reviewing the Citizens' Alternative, DNR issued additional amendments to the Bristol Bay Area Plan and increased the land designated as primary use for fish and wildlife habitat from 1.2 million acres to 7 million acres.

This work and the massive effort put forth by Bristol Bay communities, WSC, and our partners is having a profound impact. In September of 2013, Anglo American—Pebble's largest financial backer—walked away from the project. In February 2014, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) officially initiated the Clean Water Act 404(c) process to protect Bristol Bay from the proposed Pebble Mine after receiving more than 850,000 comments in support of EPA action. In April 2014, Rio Tinto divested its shares of Northern Dynasty stock, officially ending its support of the project. And in July of 2014 the EPA released its proposed determination of its intent to protect Bristol Bay.

The mining interests are in retreat, but the battle isn't over. WSC will continue its work in Alaska until Bristol Bay, its wild salmon and all who depend on this irreplaceable resource are protected from large-scale mining operations.

ACTION ALERT!

Please take a moment before September 19, 2014 to comment on the proposed Bristol Bay 404(c) determination. Ask the EPA to complete the Clean Water Act 404(c) process and protect Bristol Bay, today and for future generations: wildsalmoncenter.org/savebristolbay.php.



Bristol Bay, Alaska



“Our work in Alaska focuses on protecting our last best places on Earth, like Bristol Bay and the Susitna River, where habitat is intact, rivers are free-flowing, and wild salmon thrive. With our partners and passionate supporters, I'm optimistic that wild salmon will be here for generations to come.”

– Emily Anderson, Alaska Senior Program Manager, Wild Salmon Center

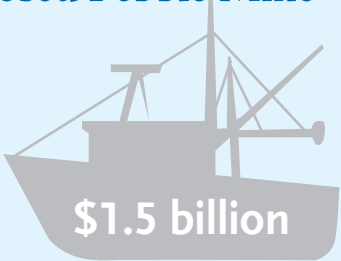
Bristol Bay's wild sockeye run is the largest on the planet and supports not only a vast marine and terrestrial ecosystem, but also thriving commercial fisheries, cultures and communities.

AT A GLANCE

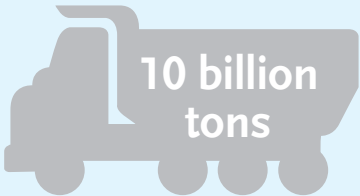
Bristol Bay and the proposed Pebble Mine



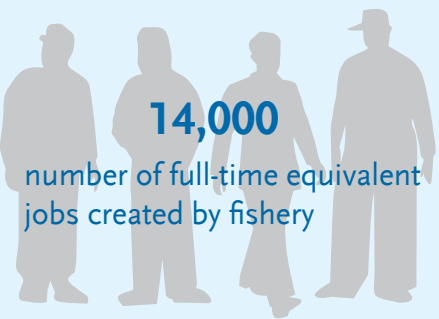
number of mature sockeye salmon Bristol Bay yields a year



value of the Bristol Bay fishery from catch to consumer



amount of potential waste from the Pebble Mine



number of full-time equivalent jobs created by fishery

PARTNER SPOTLIGHT
Susitna River Coalition

The Wild Salmon Center is working with the Susitna River Coalition in Alaska to stop construction of the proposed Susitna mega-dam that threatens wild salmon and communities. The proposed dam would be the second highest in the United States and includes no fish passage for migrating salmon. In addition, it would cost Alaskan citizens more than \$5 billion and inundate 24,000 acres of prime hunting and recreation wilderness near Denali National Park. It would also threaten the Susitna’s five species of wild salmon—including Alaska’s fourth largest run of Chinook.

Dams have led to the steep decline of wild salmon in the lower 48 states, and despite billions of dollars invested in restoration and mitigation programs, not a single population has been removed from the Endangered Species List. Alaska’s wild salmon support jobs and communities locally and across the Pacific Coast. It is a resource that cannot be risked. The Susitna River Coalition, which is composed of community stakeholders ranging from small business owners and recreational guides to retired teachers, has already gained more than 15,000 supporters to stop the Susitna Dam and protect wild salmon, prime hunting grounds, and an Alaskan way of life. Find out more at susitnarivercoalition.org.

The Susitna Watershed is one of Alaska's crown jewels —draining the heart of Alaska and supporting the thriving fisheries of Alaska's Cook Inlet.



Winning Protection of Oregon's North Coast Rivers

In the Pacific Northwest, a number of rivers support strong runs of wild salmon and steelhead despite the proximity of human development. However, unsound logging practices pose one of the greatest threats to these watersheds. Logging roads and clear cuts allow soil to erode into rivers which deposits silt into spawning areas, and felling trees too close to the riparian zone diminishes shade and allows water temperatures to rise to unhealthy levels.

The Tillamook and Clatsop State Forests—518,000 acres of temperate rainforest and free-flowing rivers between Portland, Oregon and the Pacific Ocean—have been targeted for aggressive logging by coastal counties, the timber industry, and the Oregon State Legislature. Six rivers here—the Trask, Wilson, Kilchis, Miami, Nehalem, and Salmonberry—host extraordinary runs of wild fall Chinook and winter steelhead, as well as spring Chinook, coho, and chum salmon and rainbow and sea-run cutthroat trout. The Kilchis and Miami rivers are the last strongholds for chum salmon south of the Columbia River.

The Wild Salmon Center has championed balanced forest management approaches that will ensure that salmon habitat in places like the Tillamook and Clatsop Forests have permanent protection—and that forest resources are used responsibly. The establishment of a new land classification, called **High Value Conservation Areas**, is a key component of this plan. These new Conservation Areas “highlight portions of state-owned forests where management is focused on wildlife habitat, aquatic and streamside habitat and unique, threatened and endangered plants.” WSC spearheaded independent scientific reviews to determine the impacts of increased logging to salmon habitat, and with conclusive data in hand, rallied public support for Conservation Areas by forming the North Coast State Forest Coalition. Scores of businesses, city and county officials and more than 2,000 Oregonians endorsed this concept.

Thanks to these efforts, the Oregon Board of Forestry approved the new designation. In June of 2013, 100,000 acres received High Value Conservation Area status, including protection for approximately 55,000 acres of stream buffers and 45,000 acres set aside for old native forests and wildlife. These developments are a good start and WSC will continue to work with our conservation and fishing partners and the Board of Forestry to find improvements to the plan, including protections for steep slopes to prevent harmful landslides.

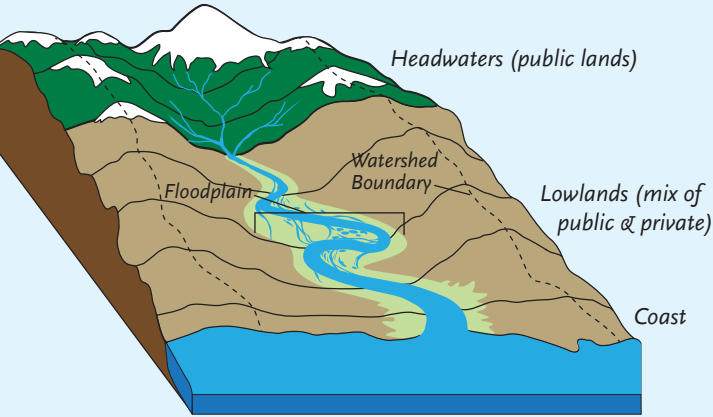


Umpqua River, Oregon

Ken Morrish, Fly Water Travel

WSC Staff

Safeguarding our Coastal Salmon Rivers from Headwaters to the Sea



The long-term well-being of wild salmon populations depends on healthy, intact watersheds from headwaters to estuaries. The headwaters provide cold, clean water for our rivers. In the lowland reaches, wetlands and side channels provide critical habitat for salmon to grow before migrating to the ocean. Fortunately, the origins of most of Oregon’s coastal salmon rivers are on federal and state land and are in relatively good shape. Ensuring connectivity between freshwater habitat on these public lands and between floodplains and estuaries in the lower watershed is necessary to maintain and strengthen the region’s wild salmon and steelhead populations.

To complement the work being done in Tillamook and Clatsop State Forests to promote balanced forest management, WSC worked with Tillamook County and numerous project partners to advance a \$7 million, 523-acre tidal wetlands restoration project in upper Tillamook Bay. WSC helped to secure \$2.7 million from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for the project, and provided Tillamook County with funding to help secure purchase options on two critical parcels covering 77 acres.



“The newly designated Conservation Areas will help ensure protection of some of the strongest salmon runs in the lower 48 states. Our campaign garnered support from dozens of businesses, thousands of Oregonians, and many elected officials.”

– Bob Van Dyk, Forest Policy Manager, Wild Salmon Center

Oregon's Western Rivers: Protecting Federal Lands for Clean Water and Wild Salmon

The federal government manages 2.4 million acres of forest in eighteen western Oregon counties. These so-called "O&C Lands" were named after the now defunct Oregon and California Railroad Company who lost their rights to develop these lands in the late 1800s. More than 40 major watersheds supporting some of the strongest wild salmon and steelhead runs south of Canada fall within O&C Lands—including the North Umpqua, Rogue, Illinois, McKenzie, Nestucca, Molalla, Sandy and Clackamas. These watersheds also provide clean drinking water for 1.8 million Oregonians. The O&C holdings are interspersed with private timber lands in a checkerboard pattern, which presents conservation challenges for land managers because different levels of watershed protection apply to federal and private lands.

To protect Oregon's O&C Lands, the Wild Salmon Center partnered with The Nature Conservancy to author the "Atlas of Conservation Values," a comprehensive database to inform land management decisions going forward. The publication features maps of land use, ownership, habitat type, and wildlife distribution, including 56 strong salmon and steelhead populations in more than 1,400 miles of streams. WSC also is working with its partners and U.S. Senator Ron Wyden (D-Oregon) to seek a balanced management approach to O&C Lands that includes protecting more than 1 million acres, establishing permanent riparian buffers on two-thirds of O&C Lands, creating newly designated "Drinking Water Emphasis Areas," expanding Wild and Scenic designations by 220 miles, and increasing wilderness and recreation opportunities along with sustainable forestry.

In November of 2013, Senator Wyden introduced the Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2013, countering alternate proposals that would triple logging and put Oregon's salmon and water quality at risk. WSC is working closely with partners to strengthen Sen. Wyden's bill to ensure our salmon goals are met.

AT A GLANCE

O&C Lands



2.4 million

acres managed in the O&C Lands—more than Yellowstone National Park (2.2m)

40: major watersheds contained in the O&C Lands



1.8 m

Oregonians who rely on these watersheds for clean drinking water

We must ensure that any plan for Oregon's public lands includes the protection of clean drinking water, ancient forests, and wild salmon for our children and grandchildren.

The course has been set for the launch of hundreds of forward-looking projects that will benefit salmon on 3.8 million acres of Washington's Coast.



PARTNER SPOTLIGHT

Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership

Coastal Washington spans 3.8 million acres and encompasses hundreds of rivers and streams—including the Hoh, Queets and Quinault. These watersheds provide critical habitat for seven species of wild Pacific salmon and char, as well as large numbers of migratory birds.

To help articulate a vision for protecting Washington's coastal rivers, the Wild Salmon Center worked with Tribes, State agencies, local communities and a diversity of stakeholders to establish the Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership (WCSSP) in 2008. WSC coordinated with WCSSP partners to develop a forward-looking conservation plan for nearly 4 million acres, a plan that might be summarized as ***Protect the Best, Restore the Rest***. WSC served as primary advocate for wild fish issues during the planning process and provided ongoing scientific analysis and mapping; WSC also helped WCSSP create a sister non-profit, the Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Foundation.

In October of 2013, the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office officially adopted the Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Plan. The plan spans 30 years; near-term projects include land acquisitions, fish barrier removals, reconnecting tidal and wetland areas, removing invasive species, and advocating for state policies that provide special protections for shorelines and wild salmon populations.

Shantar Islands National Park: 1.2 Million Acres and an Entire Ecosystem Protected

The Wild Salmon Center has been working to protect key salmon ecosystems and build local conservation capacity in the Western Pacific since the 1990s. WSC and key partners have conducted assessments of the diversity of species, habitat quality, and conservation potential of eleven priority river basins in the region. This work has led to the creation of four large-scale protected areas, including the Koppi River Nature Preserve in Khabarovsk, the Vostochny Refuge on Sakhalin Island, the Kol River Salmon Refuge on the Kamchatka Peninsula, and the Sarufutsu Environmental Conservation Forest in Hokkaido, Japan.

In early 2014, the Shantar Archipelago—a group of fifteen islands in the western Sea of Okhotsk in the Russian Far East—was the latest priority salmon ecosystem to come under protected status. Thanks to a decade-long effort by WSC, Khabarovsk Wildlife Foundation and partners, the entire island system—1.2 million acres—is now permanently protected as the Shantar Islands National Park. The archipelago’s terrestrial and marine ecosystems support a wide variety of fish and wildlife including pink and chum salmon, Dolly Varden, char, and the only population of rainbow trout in the Russian Far East outside of Kamchatka. Additionally, over 240 species of birds live on or migrate through the Shantars, including the Blakiston’s fish owl and Steller’s sea eagle.

“ Creation of the Shantar Islands National Park is a successful example of collaborative partnerships among non-governmental organizations, federal and regional governments, and communities who place a high value on protecting outstanding salmon ecosystems. ”

– Alexander Kulikov, Khabarovsk Wildlife Foundation



2+ Million acres: total area protected in the Western Pacific as a result of WSC’s ongoing work

■ Current Protected Area (*) or candidate site for future protections

Shantar Islands, Khabarovsk



Zhupanova River, Kamchatka

The Zhupanova River is home to the richest rainbow trout habitat on Kamchatka as well as five species of Pacific salmon and two species of char. The Wild Salmon Center's partners in Russia are working to prevent the construction of a major hydropower dam on the Zhupanova. If built, the dam would have a significant impact on the productivity and diversity of Zhupanova's outstanding habitat and the fish and wildlife populations that depend on it.

Watershed Councils: Community Support to Fight Salmon Poaching

Salmon rivers cannot be protected without dedicated support from the local community. The Wild Salmon Center has been instrumental in establishing local watershed councils in the Western Pacific to foster long-term stewardship of key salmon watersheds. Working with local partners, WSC has now established eight active watershed councils on Sakhalin Island, the Kamchatka Peninsula and in the Khabarovsk Region, supporting anti-poaching and fish tagging efforts, recruiting fishing guides to promote catch and release angling, and working with commercial fishermen to reduce bycatch of protected species.

In 2013 alone, Councils conducted 447 anti-poaching raids. In Sakhalin’s Vostochny Wildlife Refuge, regional partner Sakhalin Environment Watch (SEW) was successful in halting large-scale poaching—demonstrating that strong partnerships with river stewards make a difference in illegal salmon harvest even in the most threatened regions. In addition to stopping poaching, SEW and local watershed councils are also taking an active role in pushing back against the leading threats to Sakhalin’s salmon: oil, gas, and coal development.

By partnering with local communities and building capacity on the ground, WSC is working to protect these salmon watersheds for generations to come.



447: number of anti-poaching raids conducted by boat, boot, and truck in Russian Far East in 2013

- *The local Cossack community in Western Sakhalin is teaming up with the Ulegorsk public salmon council to patrol salmon rivers for illegal activity.*
- ▼ *Watershed Councils are leading the way on anti-poaching efforts in Russia, where in past years illegal harvest has been estimated at almost twice the legal harvest.*



Nikolai Vorobiev

Anastasia Fomina

Bolshaya River, Kamchatka



Local leadership is the linchpin to long-term salmon conservation and the emerging Watershed Council network is becoming a blueprint for successful stewardship and engagement.

Sakhalin Taimen: Safeguarding the Ancient Giant of the Salmon World

The Sakhalin taimen is an ancient species and one of the world's largest salmonids. Individuals can reach six feet in length, weigh more than 100 pounds, and can live over 30 years. The species' range is limited to the Japanese Island of Hokkaido, Russia's Sakhalin and Kuril islands, and far eastern mainland Russia. Their diet can include mammals, ducks, and large fish—including returning adult salmon. Some Sakhalin taimen spend all their lives in freshwater; others are sea-run, returning to the rivers of their birth to spawn.

Sakhalin taimen face a number of threats, including aggressive poaching, bycatch in commercial nets, and freshwater habitat degradation. The Wild Salmon Center's Senior Conservation Biologist Dr. Pete Rand has spent considerable time over the last few years in the Sarufutsu Environmental Conservation Forest on Hokkaido, Japan, in an effort to better understand this little known giant—referred to locally as “itou.” Dr. Rand, his Japanese colleague Dr. Michio Fukushima, and other partners have been tracking and counting spawning taimen in tributaries of the Sarufutsu River with a sonar camera. The first step in protecting these elusive fish is to get a handle on the population size in the watershed.

“At one point, I was lucky enough to witness something few people have viewed—Sakhalin taimen spawning,” Dr. Rand noted. “It was awe-inspiring to see the males—big, meter plus-long fish, the brightest red you can imagine—fighting over a female in crystal clear water. It was a near religious experience.”

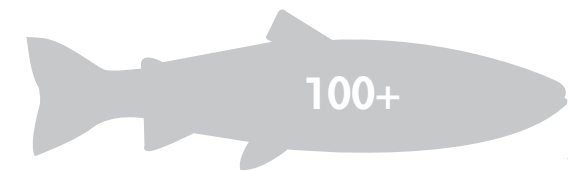
100+

potential size (in pounds) of Sakhalin taimen, one of the world's largest salmonids, which can live over 30 years

► WSC works with partners on the Sarufutsu, Nabil and Koppi (right) rivers to protect Sakhalin taimen.

▼ WSC's Pete Rand (pictured left) joined local partners to capture footage of migrating taimen on Japan's Sarufutsu River using a specialized underwater acoustic camera.

Koppi River, Khabarovsk



The monitoring team expected to see less than 100 of the endangered Sakhalin taimen on Japan's Sarufutsu River but were happily surprised to count a total of 335 in 2013 and 425 in 2014.



Fishery Improvement Projects: Using Incentives to Reform Wild Fish Management

The demand for salmon and other seafood is expected to double by the year 2050 to meet the needs of a growing human population. But some wild salmon fisheries face serious sustainability challenges, including overfishing, poaching, bycatch, and hatchery impacts. Now more than ever it's important to ensure that the Pacific's commercial salmon fisheries are managed to benefit commercial fishermen, local communities, and all the species that depend on wild salmon.

With this goal in mind, the Wild Salmon Center and High Liner Foods, Inc. brought together many of the world's top seafood buyers in the spring of 2013 to launch the Salmon Fisheries Improvement Project Partnership. Through the Partnership, seafood suppliers pledge to purchase only salmon that is third-party certified as sustainable; this provides market-driven motivation for fisheries to focus on their performance.

Since its launch, top seafood suppliers—including High Liner, Gorton's, Nestlé, The Fishin' Company and Albion Fisheries—have joined the Partnership and pledged to have 75% of the world's wild salmon supply third-party certified or in a credible Fisheries Improvement Project (FIP) by 2016. To reach this milestone, WSC will be focusing efforts on fisheries in the Russian Far East and Hokkaido, Japan as collectively they produce half of the world's wild-capture salmon.

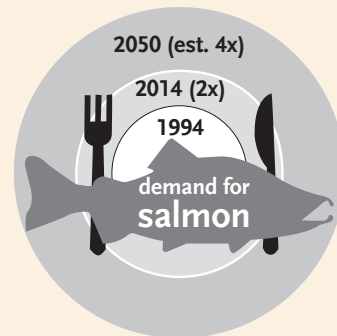
The Wild Salmon Center is deploying science, on-the-ground collaboration, and global market incentives to reward best management practices that will protect wild runs and also yield healthy profits for responsible fishing. WSC is helping fisheries around the Pacific with practical solutions to achieve standards like Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification, the “gold standard” eco-label for sustainable seafood. Over the last several years, with significant technical support from Partnership members, approximately 29% of Russian and Asian salmon fisheries have become MSC certified, entered full MSC assessment, or joined a credible Fishery Improvement Project.

AT A GLANCE

Salmon Fisheries

\$3 billion: personal income generated annually from the Pacific salmon fishing industry

153,000 metric tons of salmon from Russia and Asia MSC certified, in assessment and/or a credible FIP

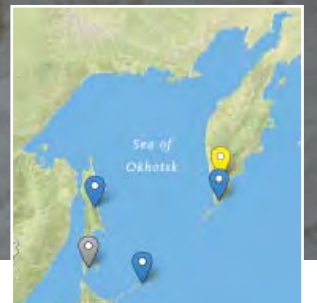


2x: increase in global demand for salmon over 20 years (and it is set to double again by 2050)

75%: goal for world's current salmon supply that will be third-party certified as sustainable or in a credible FIP by 2016



Bristol Bay, Alaska

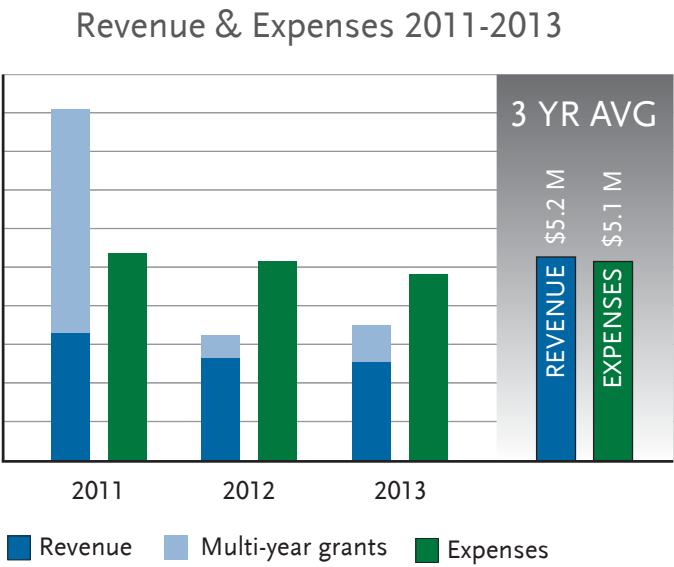
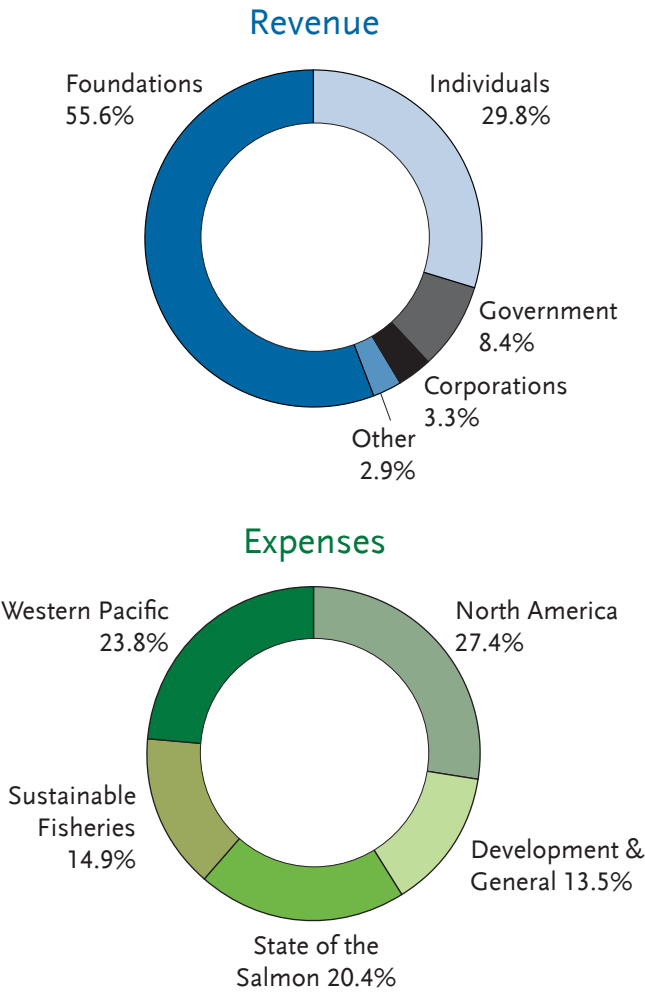


Tracking Fishery Improvements

The Wild Salmon Center launched the Fisheries Improvement Project (FIP) Tracker, a public website that provides buyers and conservation advocates easy access to information about the sustainability status of salmon fisheries throughout the North Pacific and progress being made toward fishery improvement goals. Find out more at salmonfippartnership.org.

Statement of Activities

For the fiscal year ending December 31, 2013



Brooks Falls, Alaska



Lindsey Ray Aspelund

Partnerships

United States

- Alaska Center for the Environment

Alaska Conservation Foundation

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Association of Northwest Steelheaders

Bristol Bay Heritage Land Trust

Bristol Bay Native Association

Bristol Bay Regional Seafood Development Association

Bristol Bay United

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Trout

Chase Community Council

Clallam County

Coast Range Association

Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs

The David and Lucile Packard Foundation

Deschutes River Alliance

Earth Economics

Earth Justice

Earth System’s Institute

EcoAdapt
- Ecotrust

Elk River Land Trust

Environmental Protection Agency

Flathead Lake Biological Station, University of Montana

The Freshwater Trust

Friends of Elk River

Futurewise

Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation

Grays Harbor County Lead Entity

Hoh River Trust

Idaho Office of Species Conservation

Illinois Valley Soil & Water Conservation District

Illinois Valley Watershed Council

Monterey Bay Aquarium

MRAG Americas

National Federation of Fly Fishers

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

National Marine Fisheries Service

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

National Wildlife Federation

Native Fish Society

Natural Resource Consultants



- Natural Resources Defense Council

The Nature Conservancy

New England Aquarium

North Coast Land Conservancy

North Olympic Land Trust

North Pacific Coast Lead Entity

North Pacific Research Board

Northwest Guides & Anglers Association

Northwest Power and Conservation Council

Nunamta Aulukestai

Olympic Natural Resource Center

Oregon Conservation Network
- Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

Oregon Environmental Council

Oregon Governor’s Office

Oregon League of Conservation Voters

Oregon State University

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board

Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen’s Associations

Pacific Coast Lead Entity

▶ **Taking salmon conservation to the schools and people of Primorye.** WSC and Russian partners from Kamchatka, Sakhalin, and the Khabarovsk Region converged in Vladivostok to discuss the role of education and outreach in salmon conservation.

- Pacific Northwest Aquatic Monitoring Partnership

Pacific Rivers Council

Partnership for Umpqua Rivers

Quileute Indian Tribe

Quinalt Indian Nation

Quinalt Nation Lead Entity

Resources Legacy Fund

Rutgers University

Sandy Basin Watershed Council

Scientific Certification Systems

Sierra Club

Siuslaw Institute

Surfrider

Susitna River Coalition

Talkeetna Community Council

Tillamook County, Oregon

Tillamook Estuaries Partnership

Trout Unlimited

United Tribes of Bristol Bay

Upper Nehalem Watershed Council

USDA Forest Service

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

US Fish and Wildlife Service, Russia-East Asia Branch

The Walton Family Foundation

Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Partnership

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Washington Forest Law Center

Washington Governor’s Salmon Recovery Office

Western Rivers Conservancy

Wild Rivers Coast Alliance

World Wildlife Fund, US
- Elizovo Watershed Council

Kamchatka Ecotourism Society

Kamchatka Protected Areas Association

Kamchatka Regional Administration

Kamchatka State Technical University

KamchatNIRO

Khabarovsk Division TINRO

Khabarovsk Regional Administration

Khabarovsk Wildlife Foundation

Kol River Salmon Refuge

Koppi Watershed Council

Kronotsky State Nature Reserve

Ministry of Natural Resources & Environmental Protection

Morgan Lewis, Moscow

Moscow State University, Ichthyology Department

Nogliki Watershed Council

Okha Watershed Council

Ostrov Ecotourism and Sport Fishing Company

Plavnik Co.

Poronaisk Watershed Council

Russian Academy of Sciences Institute of General Genetics and Institute of Problems of Evolutionary Ecology

Russian American Pacific Partnership (RAPP)

Russian Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography (VNIRO)

Russian Fly Fishing Magazine “Nakhlyst”

Russian Forest Service, Sakhalin Regional Branch

Russian Salmon Fund

Sakhalin Environment Watch

Russia

- Aniva Watershed Council

Boomerang NGO, Sakhalin

▶ **Community members on Sakhalin Island** participated in a field training as part of their ongoing commitment to protect their regional salmon rivers.



- Sakhalin Regional Administration

Sakhalin Regional Fisheries Association

Sakhalinrybvod

Sakhalin Salmon Initiative Center

Sakhalin State University

SakhNIRO

“Saving Salmon Together” Regional NGO, Kamchatka

Smirnykh Watershed Council
- National Institute of Environmental Studies Japan

Oji Holdings

River Policy Network Japan

Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Research Institute

Sarufutsu Itou Conservation Council

Sarufutsu Itou no Kai

Tokyo Corporation

University of Tokyo

▶ **Kamchatka’s indigenous Koryak community** performed traditional music and dance at the third annual “Saving Salmon Together” Festival, launched by Sergei Vakhnin and the Regional NGO “Saving Salmon Together,” on Kamchatka’s Bolshaya River.



- St. Petersburg State University, Ichthyology Department

TV and Radio Company “Okha”

Ulegorsk Watershed Council

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▼ Partners Stanislav Fomin (WWF Murmansk), Johnny Sundstrom (Siuslaw Institute, Oregon), and WSC’s Leila Loder and Sara LaBorde join a local Kamchatka performing group to celebrate salmon at the “Saving Salmon Together” Festival on Russia’s [Bolshaya River](#).



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▲ **Ken Morrish**, Fly Water Travel co-founder and WSC Board Member, with a rainbow trout on the Big Ku River which drains into Alaska’s Bristol Bay.

CORPORATE SPOTLIGHT
Fly Water Travel

Founded in 1999 by Ken Morrish and Brian Gies, Fly Water Travel is in the business of fulfilling lifelong dreams. The company arranges excursions to some of the most storied and exotic fishing destinations around the globe, ranging from Russia to Alaska and from Patagonia to New Zealand.

Fly Water Travel’s headquarters is based in Ashland, Oregon, where their staff of nine spends their days advising clients on destinations and coordinating the details necessary for smooth international travel. “Most folks think we’re out fishing all the time,” Morrish laughs. “But truth be told, we are serious desk jockeys that enjoy three or four really outrageous business trips a year. Our staff has visited more than 120 of the most interesting fishing destinations in the world.”

Since their inception, Fly Water Travel has been dedicated to supporting conservation efforts in the watersheds they love. “We simply can’t do what we do without healthy water systems and strong fish populations,” says Morrish. “Our company supports the Wild Salmon Center to make sure that in the future—ten, twenty, fifty years down the line—these amazing fisheries will still be here, and thriving.”

Fly Water Travel partners with the Wild Salmon Center for its commitment to safeguarding wild salmon and steelhead ecosystems before damage from pollution, resource extraction, and habitat degradation has been done. Today, the company supports WSC by sharing its conservation work with clients, contributing world-class fishing trips to fundraising auctions, and through Morrish’s work on WSC’s Board of Directors.

Through this partnership Fly Water Travel continues to make a lasting impression not only on its customers, but also on the rivers and landscapes they cherish most. ***Learn more at [flywatertravel.com](#).***

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▼ WSC Board Member Deke Welles in Alaska with a Nushagak Chinook salmon.



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▲ WSC Board members Michael Sutton, Tim O'Leary and Daniel Plummer on an undisclosed river in Oregon.

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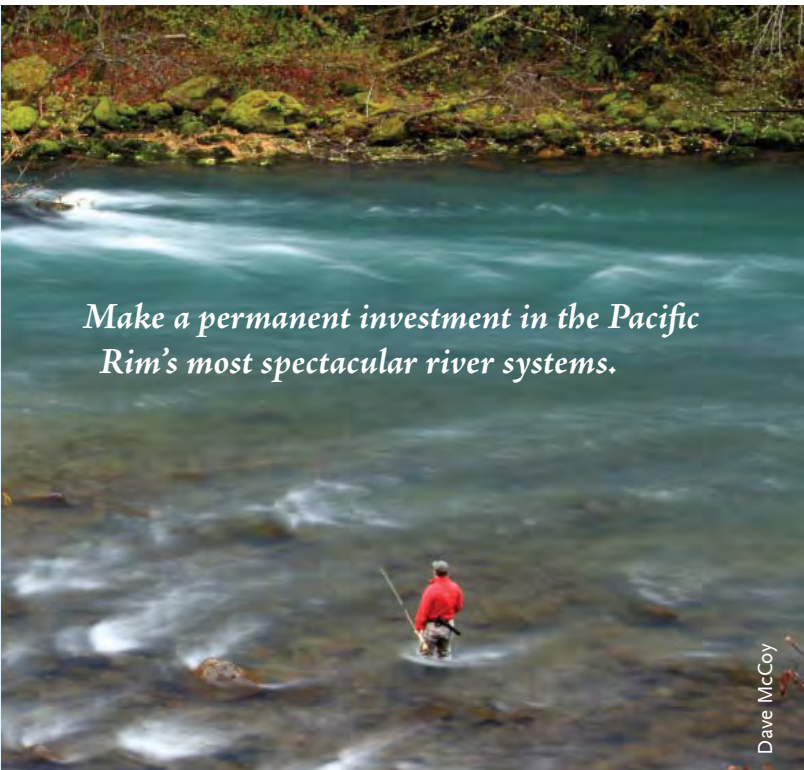
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