

## Hatchery production of salmonids in California

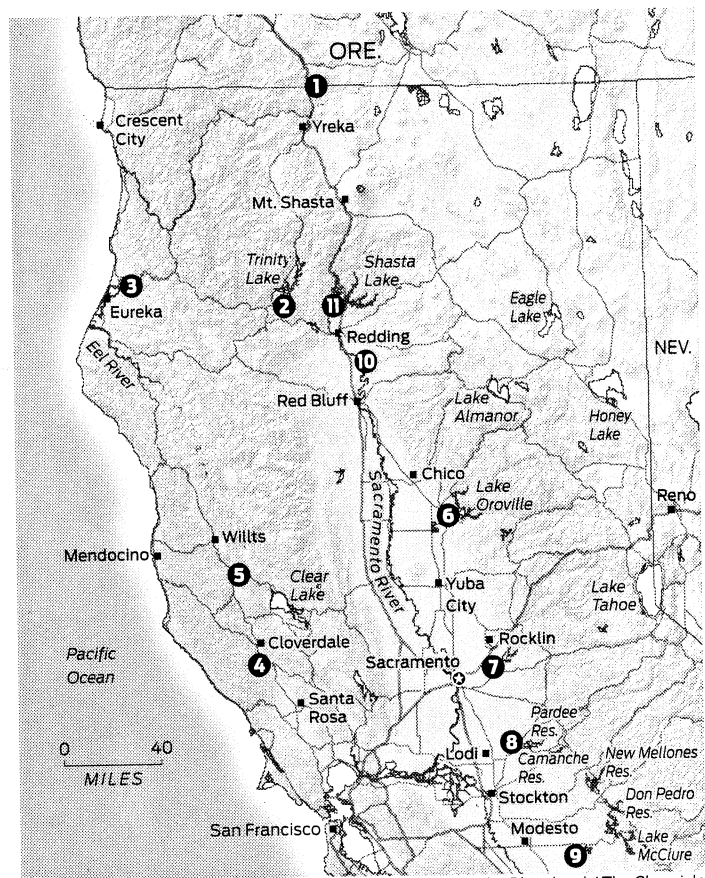
Federal and state-run hatcheries in California produce millions of steelhead trout and chinook (king) and coho (silver) salmon every year. These programs are designed to enhance a stock, mitigate stock loss due to dam building, or to conserve genetic diversity by interbreeding with natural stocks. But a study by Oregon State University two years ago indicated that hatchery-raised salmonids produce far fewer offspring than their wild counterparts. A new Oregon State study shows that hatchery steelhead offspring are also less virile.

### California salmon and steelhead hatchery data

State Dept. of Fish and Game*	Location	Chinook	Coho	Steelhead	Type of program
1 Iron Gate Hatchery	Hornbrook	6 million	75,000	200,000	Mitigation
2 Trinity River Hatchery	Lewiston	4.3 million	500,000	800,000	Mitigation
3 Mad River Hatchery	Arcata			150,000	Enhancement
4 Warm Springs Hatchery	Geyserville		200,000	300,000	Conservation Mitigation
5 Coyote Valley Fish Facility	Ukiah		200,000		Mitigation
6 Feather River Hatchery	Oroville	8 million 2 million		450,000	Mitigation Enhancement
7 Nimbus Hatchery	Rancho Cordova	4 million	430,000		Mitigation
8 Mokelumne River Hatchery	Clements	3.4 million 2 million	250,000		Mitigation Enhancement
9 Merced River Hatchery	Snelling	1.29 million			Mitigation-Conservation
<b>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</b>					
10 Coleman Nat'l Fish Hatchery	Anderson	13 million		600,000	Mitigation
11 Livingston Stone Fish Hatchery	Shasta Lake	250,000			Conservation

\*Production goals as of 6/25/09

Sources: ESRI, TeleAtlas, USGS



John Blanchard / The Chronicle