



It's time for the shad run on the Potomac!



FishTales[©]

***A Weekly Peek at Fisheries, Aquatic
Ecology and Watersheds in the***

USDA FOREST SERVICE

March 21 to March 25, 2005

Dave Cross -

This week I participated in a series of inter-deputy meetings on invasive species with Bob Lange, Michael Shepard, Michael Ielmini, and Ralph Their. We interviewed a number of field staff concerning Early Detection and Rapid Response models for insects and weeds. We will be looking at aquatic models in the future.

Along with Jesus Cota from state and private forestry and Eric Schwaab of IAFWA, I attendee a meeting with EPA's Special Review and Reregistration Division and Environmental Fate Division to provided input into EPA's re-registration process for Antimycin A and Rotenone. Rotenone is scheduled for decision in May of 2006 and Antimycin A in March of 2007.

I also met with Director Mary Wagner, Don Fisher and Acting Director Anne Zimmermann to review and consider final input into our response to IAFWA's proposed changes to the policy and guidelines for fish and wildlife management in wilderness.

Bill Lorenz -

I continued working with the review team on Forest plan revision appeals.

News from Around the Country

- **The Western Division of the American Fisheries Society invites the Forest Service to participate in the annual Riparian Challenge.**

The Riparian, Watersheds and Habitat Committee is now seeking entries for the Western Division's **2005 Riparian Challenge Award**. The Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and other conservation agencies in the states encompassed by the Western Division are encouraged to participate in the contest. Winners will receive the **Western Division's Award of Excellence in Riparian Management**. The purpose of the award is to:

- Encourage the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and other conservation agencies to strive for excellence in riparian and watershed habitat management,

- Encourage agencies to progress in on-the-ground accomplishments which when added together throughout the West, will significantly improve riparian systems,
- Recognize managers and resource specialists for their efforts in maintaining, restoring, and improving riparian and watershed ecosystems.

We hope to receive a number of quality nominations from USFS, BLM and other conservation agencies or private industry this year describing their efforts in riparian management. I would appreciate it if you could distribute this information to all districts and encourage Forest Service employees to participate. Winners will be selected in the following categories (depending on the number of submissions received):

BLM

- Best Resource Area or Field Office

Forest Service

- Best Ranger District

Other Conservation Agency or Private Industry

- Best Riparian Project

The entry format and the criteria that will be used to judge the nominations are described on the following two pages. Entries must be received no later than MAY 5, 2005. The 2005 Awards of Excellence in Riparian Management will be presented at the Western Division's annual meeting in Anchorage, Alaska. The meeting will be held from September 11 – 15, 2005. Thank you very much for your participation in this process.

Contact:

Hilda Sexauer hilda.sexauer@wgf.state.wy.us

Riparian Challenge Subcommittee PO Box 850, Pinedale, WY 82941

307-367-2147 ext 231

- **Food for Thought 150-year perspective challenges 'conventional wisdom'**

- March 1, 2005 -- Once a dominant species, the volume of cod on the Scotian Shelf has plunged 96% since the 1850s, according to landmark research published today. In fact, just 16 small schooners of the pre-Civil War era could hold all adult cod currently estimated in the once-rich Scotian Shelf.

Writing in today's edition of *Frontiers in Ecology* (www.frontiersinecology.org), Census of Marine Life researchers announced the first-ever estimate of cod levels in the 1850s, created using old schooner catch records and observations, coupled with modern modeling tools. And they say their findings have profound implications for contemporary policy makers trying to rebuild fishery "remnants" and restore the marine ecosystem.

"Managing the remnants of the ocean's resources is a critical issue worldwide, but evidence for what constitutes a healthy fish population remains controversial. As we attempt to rebuild these fisheries, our decisions should reflect real and realistic goals for management, not just recently observed catch levels."

150-year perspective challenges 'conventional wisdom'

The researchers say that a 150-year perspective challenges 'conventional wisdom' as to what constitutes a rebuilt cod stock in a productive marine environment.

In recent debates in New England over management of George's Bank and Gulf of Maine cod stocks, for example, many argued that 1980s stock levels should be considered fully rebuilt. However, "this contradicted the evidence of basic cod biology, which suggested that cod stocks would only be rebuilt at higher levels.

"Our historical analyses indicate that recent levels of biomass and catch may grossly under-represent the productive potential of commercially important species."

The researchers emphasize the importance of understanding ecosystem trends and determining baseline levels of marine species that existed prior to the industrialization of fishing. To date, declines have only been vaguely described for predatory fish species and complex coral reef systems around the world.

To estimate long ago fish levels, researchers used 1850s New England schooner records of daily catch locations and fleet activity on the fishing grounds. Fishers then, using handlines, had "negligible incentive to falsify records" and, combined with ancillary documents, their logs "provide a solid, reliable basis for stock assessment."

Changing fishing patterns suggest handline fishery in sailing schooners depleted regional cod stocks. Between 1852 and 1857, Beverly vessels fished the Scotian Shelf close to 90% of the time, a figure that declined to 60% in 1859 as captains searched farther afield for more economically profitable concentrations of cod.

Some vessels left the Beverly fleet and may have left the cod fishery altogether, a familiar pattern in collapsing fisheries today. Catch per unit of fishing effort (CPUE in fish per day per ton of vessel) declined by over 50% between 1852 and 1859.

"In the logs themselves, effort was measured in a good day's catch. On May 23, 1859, Gilbert Weston, captain of the *Dorado* on the Scotian Shelf's Banquereau Bank, noted in his log that they 'had 1000 hooks out (on trawls) and (caught) 130 (cod) fish.' However, men who had fished in 1852 remembered good days when seven or eight handliners fishing two hooks apiece over the schooner's rail could each bring in more than 100 fish. George Gould's crew of eight on the *Betsy & Eliza* had four such good days in 1852, landing more than 1,000 cod on one long day in June."

Estimated 1.26 metric tons of cod on Scotian Shelf in 1852

Using a mathematical formula, the researchers estimate cod biomass on the Scotian Shelf was 1.26 million metric tons in 1852, compared with less than 50,000 metric tons today, the adults within which represent 3,000 metric tons, or 6%.

The study notes the estimate of 1850 cod biomass is "quite conservative" as the old fishing logs only record adult cod. "Prevalent hook sizes in this deepwater fishery made landing smaller juvenile cod very unlikely."

"Despite stringent regulations for the last 6–10 years and a slight rebuilding of fish stocks, the best estimate of adult cod biomass on the Scotian Shelf today comprises a mere 38% of the catch brought home by 43 Beverly schooners in 1855. In other words, 16 small schooners from this mid 19th century fleet could contain all of the adult cod on the Scotian Shelf today."

The estimated abundance of cod in 1850 is consistent with earlier research led by fellow Census of Marine Life scientist Ransom Myers that estimated how much cod could be sustained in the North Atlantic ecosystem.

"Biomasses for many key marine species that are also valuable economic commodities probably follow the pattern we have estimated for this cod population." the authors say. "That is, biomass of commercially important species today is only a small fraction of what existed before industrialized exploitation."

Other researchers using entirely different types of data and methods recently showed similar levels of depletion for North Sea fish stocks.

Where has productivity gone?

"This has important implications for ecological models. Either cod comprised a much larger fraction of the total ecosystem biomass 150 years ago or the marine ecosystem was far more productive then.

"An important, and often overlooked, scientific question raised by our historical analyses is, where has all this productivity gone? One obvious possibility is that other species are now far more productive than they were 150 years ago, when biomass accumulated in stocks of cod and other demersals (fish found on or near the seafloor) that were previously dominant components of the ecosystem.

"Alternatively, the marine ecosystem may now be far less productive than in the past, because of a variety of natural and anthropogenic changes. Put directly, has exploitation and overexploitation fundamentally altered the structure of the ecosystem and have primary ecosystem goods and services been lost because of these changes? Thinking historically about the role of human activity in marine ecosystems opens up new data sources and promising avenues of inquiry that may begin to address fundamental ecological questions about the nature and magnitude of productivity."

"Stock rebuilding programs should consider longer term, high biomass goals for full restoration."

- **Interior Secretary Gale Norton names an acting Director for the US Fish and Wildlife Service**

Interior Secretary Gale Norton today named Matthew J. Hogan to be acting director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service until a new director is nominated by President Bush and confirmed by the U.S. Senate.

Hogan has served as the Service's deputy director for the past three years. He will assume the duties of FWS Director Steve Williams, who announced his resignation last week to become president of the Wildlife Management Institute.

"Matt Hogan has played a major role in furthering the President's commitment to cooperative conservation through partnerships with states, tribes, local communities, conservation groups and others," Norton said. "He will provide continuity and skillful leadership to the Service during the period of transition to a new director."

Before joining the Service in 2002, Hogan, 37, spent four years as conservation policy director of the Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation, serving as a liaison between the hunting, fishing and conservation communities and the Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus. Prior to that, he was government affairs manager for Safari Club International and legislative director for Congressman Pete Geren of Texas.

He graduated from LeMoyne College in Syracuse, New York in 1990.

- Restoration of critical lake habitat on the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest



A skidder places whole trees in a lake near Wabeno, Wisconsin, during a project to enhance fish habitat on the Chequamegon-Nicolet NF.

The Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest is using a different technique to restore critical habitats in its lakes. Over the last 20 years, scientists have studied and realized the importance large trees have on aquatic species. The term Large Woody Debris (LWD) has become common among fish and wildlife management biologists. When there are few large trees along a lakes shoreline, it becomes a challenge to get natural recruitment of LWD into a lake. How do we get trees into lakes in a cost effective, safe, and environmentally friendly way? The Forest Service has used winches, bulldozers, ATV's, and helicopters to place trees into lakes and rivers and restore that component of aquatic habitat.

Log skidders have historically been used to "get the cut out," but not necessarily to restore fish habitat. On February 4, 2005, a skidder was used to place 30

whole trees into a lake near Wabeno, Wisconsin, to restore fish habitat. The minus 20 degrees below zero temperatures weeks before froze Richardson Lake's ice from 6 inches to 17 inches. This was more than enough to support heavy equipment based on a scientific calculation and then the real live field test. Math is good for something! In this case it worked without a flaw.

Forest Service employees used chainsaws to fall trees from a red pine plantation $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile away from the lake. A small, lightweight skidder was used to move the logs to the ice-covered lake. To ensure that the ice could safely bear the weight of the equipment, the Forest used a formula developed by the Army Corps of Engineers that considered the bearing strength of clear ice without bubbles. The thickness of ice in inches must be five times the square root of the vehicle weight in tons. For example, a 4-ton vehicle needs 10 inches of ice, and 11-tons needs 16.6 inches of ice.

The trees were dragged down a gravel road and onto the frozen lake via a boat landing. The trees were placed on the ice in singles and groups. The groups of trees were crisscrossed to resemble a log-jam to increase the complexity of the structure. All the trees were placed perpendicular to the shore. "We want the project to appear as natural as possible. Once the ice melts and the trees settle in, it should look like the trees just fell into the lake. What could be more natural than that"?

As the Forest Service was completing this project, Wildlife Biologist Tom Moris on the Lakewood/Laona Ranger District who was in charge of the project, said, "I'd like to show this project to the people who planted these red pine trees back in early 1930's. I think they would be honored that a small number of trees were used to benefit the fish and other aquatic species in Richardson Lake."

Although this project's main intent was to enhance and restore physical structure to the lake to benefit the fishery, it will also benefit reptiles (turtles), amphibians (salamanders and frogs), birds (ducks, kingfisher, great blue heron) and furbearers (muskrat, otter, mink).

The Forest Fisheries Biologist and one of the fisheries managers from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in Northeast Wisconsin, were on site the day the project was completed. They were big supporters of this project and are now interested in implementing this technique on other lakes.

A special thanks goes to Forest Service employees Don Huettl, Bill Roder, Nicole Shutt, and Scott Anderson for without their help this project would not have been possible.

Regional Roundup: Pacific Northwest Region, Regional Fish Habitat Relationship Coordinator, Deborah Konhoff

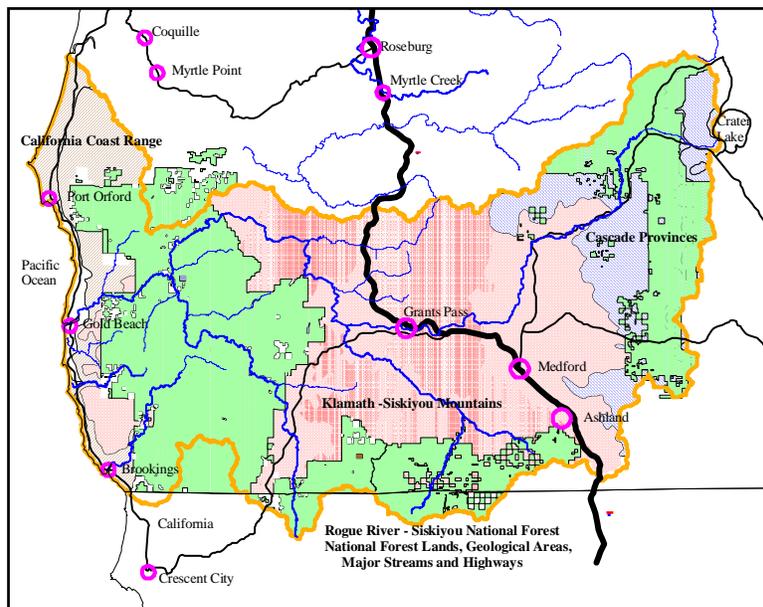
Northwest Regional Roundup

The Pacific Northwest Regional Roundup features a look at the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest fisheries program; a short summary on “Roots of Prosperity - A Pacific Coast Watershed Partnership”; the Region 6 Level II Stream Inventory Reports & Queries Tool Project; a publication on fish passage; and a new book entitled “Atlas of Pacific Salmon”.

Rogue River – Siskiyou National Forest

Fisheries Program Update

If you wished to create a stronghold for salmon and trout, you would probably create a landscape similar to the Rogue River – Siskiyou National Forest. The Forest is located in Southwest Oregon, contains approximately 1,800,000 acres of land ranging from Crater Lake National Park (Oregon’s only National Park) on the east to the Pacific Ocean about 200 miles to the west. Six designated Wild and Scenic Rivers, with the renowned Rogue River included, are within the Forest and five of these six have salmon and steelhead fisheries as an outstanding feature. Salmon habitat extends about 1,200 miles through the network of coastal rivers and streams within the Forest, with the farthest migration inland about 170 miles from the ocean in the upper Rogue River. Fish swim through four major geologic provinces, the west and high Cascades and the diverse Klamath geological province and the California Franciscan geology on the coast. This presents a diversity of aquatic habitats that anadromous fish migrate to for spawning and rearing and emigrate from for their journey to the Pacific and beyond. Arguably some of the most rugged and uninhabited land in the State exists between Interstate 5 and the Pacific Ocean on the Forest.

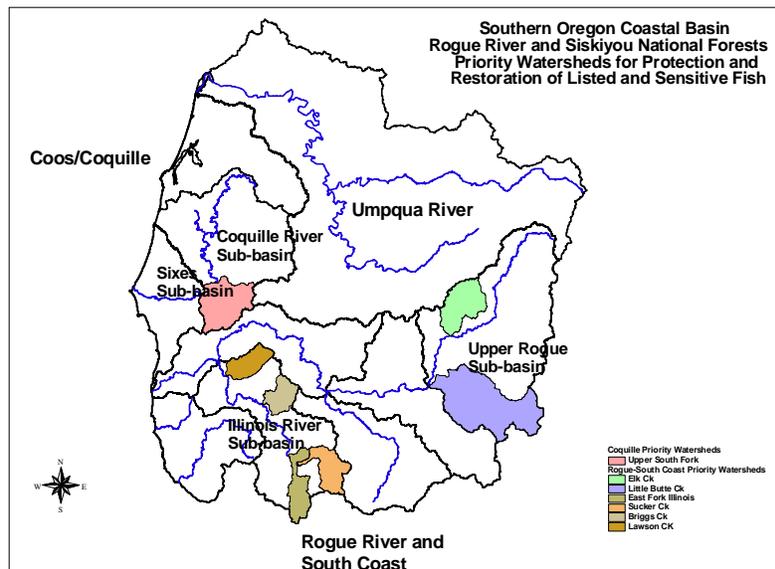


The Forest transformed from a primarily timber-producing National Forest to fisheries, water and recreation Forest during the 1990's when implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan changed management direction. In response to listing under the Endangered Species Act of the Northern Spotted Owl and the Marbled Murrelet and soon after this Coho Salmon and Essential Fish Habitat for all local salmon species, several new land allocations were created. The majority of the lands within the Forest are managed as Late Successional Reserve for terrestrial wildlife habitat and twenty-one (21) Key Watersheds were created to serve as strongholds for anadromous fish. Riparian Reserves provided added insurance that management activities would have little impact on riparian and aquatic habitats.

The Forest Fisheries Staff includes two biologists in Forest Headquarters (Randy Frick – Forest Fish Program Manager and Dave Vezie), Su Maiyo (Siskiyou Zone), Steve Namitz (Powers Ranger District), Ian Reid (Siskiyou and Two Rivers Zone) and James Simino (Pacific Zone). The Aquatics program includes our comrades in Hydrology (they continue to remind us that salmonid fishes are rather ineffective without quality water!). Jon Brazier and Chris Park are hydrologists in the Supervisor's Office and Hilaire Peck is the hydrologist on the coast.

Strategic Planning for Aquatic and Riparian Restoration Work

This aquatics group is working together to focus our restoration efforts on important watersheds on the Forest where high fisheries values coincide with upslope or riparian problems. One example is an extensive road network in areas with erosive soils. Two years ago we came up with our “Big Seven” watersheds where fish populations, especially coho salmon, are increasing their distribution and numbers. Below is a map of the seven watersheds deemed most important for recovery of coho salmon in the Rogue River and South Coast basins within the National Forest.



Recently we convened the fisheries biologists and hydrologists to develop criteria to identify which of these watersheds and which other watersheds were in immediate need of restorative work to secure current water quality and fisheries habitat. Using criteria similar to what was used to identify the watersheds in the map and adding factors including road development in highly erosive soil types and sensitive depositional stream segments (this often equated to high production salmon habitats) we found that five of these seven watersheds qualified as high priority for restoration of aquatic and/or riparian function to protect and restore water quality and fish habitats.

Types of Aquatic and Riparian Restoration Work on the Forest

Road Decommissioning

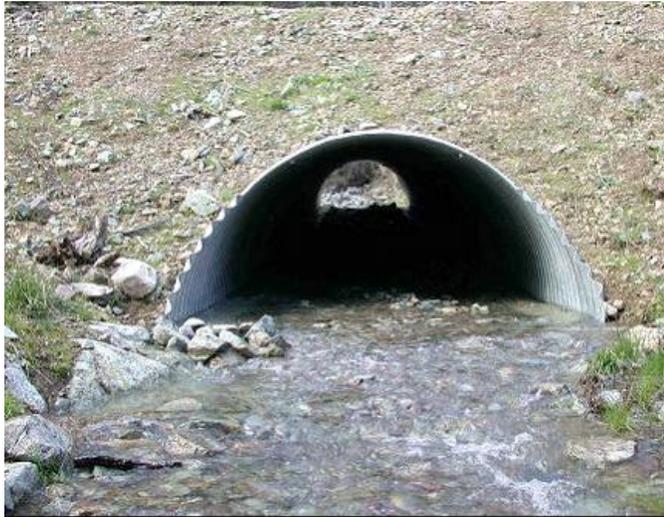
Most restoration work done with fisheries funds on the Rogue River - Siskiyou National Forest occurs in Key Watersheds. Given that there are twenty-one key watersheds on the Forest, focus of restoration actions has been concentrated in about six of these where evident human activities that impact fish habitat can be restored. This includes closing non-system roads in riparian areas, which inhibit the stream from lateral movement or impact the function of the riparian forest adjacent to the stream. Here is a photo of a road ripped and closed this past year that allowed people to drive vehicles right to the stream's edge. In cooperation with a private landowner, Boise Cascade, we closed the road and ripped the compacted soils to allow natural seeding from the surrounding riparian forest. No evidence of gullying or soil movement occurred this past winter at the project site.



Fish Passage at Road Crossings

If fish can't reach the cooler waters on National Forest, most work to restore aquatic and riparian habitat will be ineffective in increasing fish spawning and rearing success. In Southwest Oregon, where the Mediterranean climate produces very warm summer temperatures, coldwater fish have few habitat options away from public lands. Urbanization and agricultural development of alluvial valleys has altered aquatic and riparian habitats greatly and summer water temperatures are too warm for young salmonids. Irrigation diversions to irrigate crops, exacerbates this conditions in many streams. One of the most important restorative measures on the Forest is providing uninhibited fish

passage through road crossings to quality habitats usually in the upper reaches of streams on public lands. Fish passage design is a developing art form and engineers, fisheries biologists and hydrologists work to solve passage problems at road crossing together. There is nothing more gratifying than to return to a crossing that impeded fish migration and see a natural streambed under the road way. It has been a rare occasion where another type of “techno-fix” using standard corrugated metal culverts has proved to be a satisfactory long-term solution to fish passage at a road crossing.



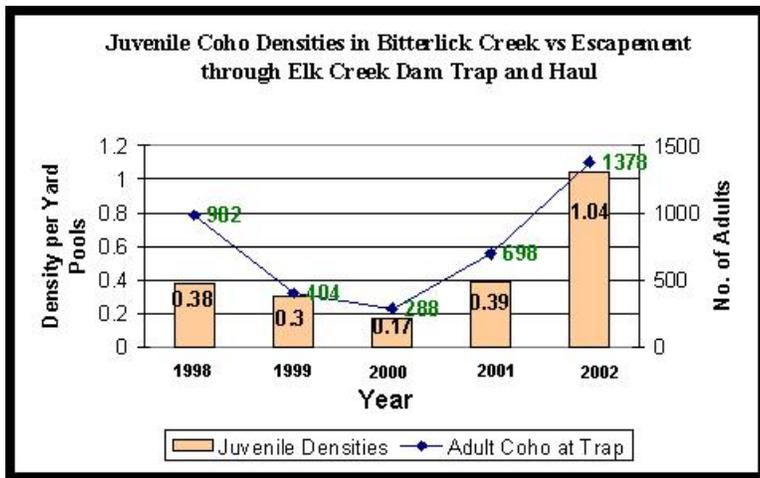
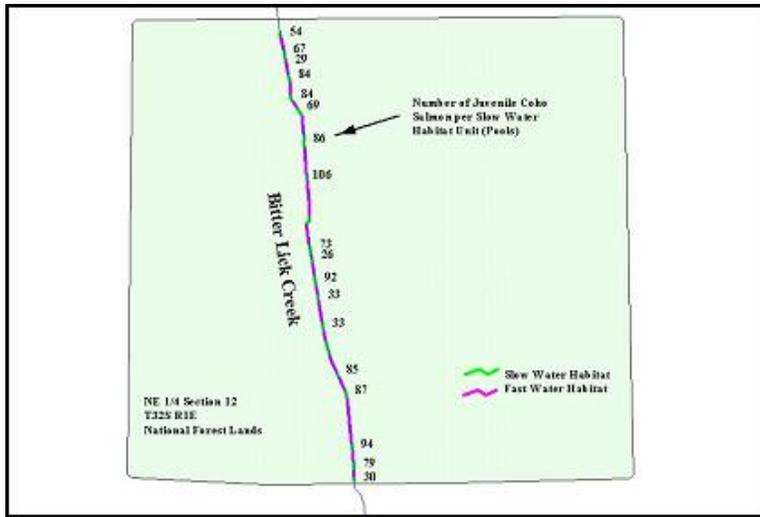
Instream Aquatic Habitat Rehabilitation

Pacific Northwest streams tend to have large quantities of tree lengths and wood pieces in complexes and singly in more remote reference areas where stream cleanout has not occurred. This is an oversimplification, as many larger reference streams located in Klamath Mountain geology do not hold much large wood due to stream power and the confined nature of channels. Where appropriate and verified by stream surveys of similar reference stream reaches, large wood is placed in stream reaches of lower gradient. Projects to place instream large wood, and where appropriate boulders, take place in several locations each year. Helicopters are often employed to place large wood from the air and avoid damage to riparian vegetation. Here are a couple of large wood project pictures from past years' work. Coupled with a subsequent high water event the results can be a dramatic change in habitat conditions. Coho salmon appear to respond especially well to a large wood features in small and medium-sized streams on the Forest.



Monitoring Fish Response to Restoration

Elk Creek is a key watershed and much information has been gained from trapping adult coho to transport them around a dam where construction has been halted. Data has indicated this watershed is a very high producer of coho salmon. The watershed is located approximately 155 miles from the ocean and this past fall/winter about 2,500 wild coho salmon adults migrated into the 85,000 watershed. A monitoring project has been ongoing to count juvenile coho salmon in slow water habitats in three tributaries within Elk Creek and compare this with the total adult coho escapement the winter before. Here are five years of results shown in a graph comparing coho parr per square yard of slow water habitat with the adult coho counts through the trap and haul facility downstream. The first map shows the slow water habitat units (pools in this case) and the number of coho salmon juveniles tallied at each pool and the second graph is the summary of several years of counts.



Interpretation and Education Work

Probably the most important work we can collectively do for the long-term health of fish and their habitat is work with school age kids to show them the salmon in streams in their neighborhood. Kids don't have as much space nowadays as many of us did when we were growing up and unsupervised play in the outdoors is becoming a rarity in today's world. What sort of connection to resource issues will these children have when they grow up and become voting citizens? It should be the goal of every biologist to spread the word about the natural beauty and ecosystems that can be found on public lands and how to enjoy it responsibly. Through programs like Salmon Watch in cooperation with Oregon Trout we pay for school bus fees to transport kids to sites where salmon are spawning and we have teaching stations to explain aquatic insects, salmon life cycles, riparian forests and water quality parameters. Using the Salmon Tent we tell stories to children about plants and animals found in the Forest and have them put on costumes that emulate critters and plants.



Fisheries biologists and hydrologists who work together here on the Rogue River – Siskiyou National Forest appreciate very much the natural setting of our Forest. It is the ultimate fish and water Forest with most water used by citizens of SW Oregon originating on National Forest lands. We feel fortunate to have a job we enjoy in this part of the country where salmon and steelhead runs can still be large and the fishing can be really good!

Roots of Prosperity

“Roots of Prosperity”- is a publication that highlights the Pacific Coast Watershed Partnership (PCWP). The partnership began in 1999 after the Forest Service Leadership declared water and watersheds to be the forestry issue of the decade. The mission of the PCWP is to create a network of intact, naturally functioning watersheds that provide habitat for salmon, migratory birds, and many other species. The PCWP is a diverse partnership working on restoration at a landscape scale across multiple ownership boundaries from the Canadian to the Californian border. It promotes healthy watersheds from ridge top to estuary that sustain local economies. For more information check out the website at:

www.pacificwatersheds.net or request the publication from Ecotrust (www.ecotrust.org), who coordinated the 2002-2004 Partnership.

NRIS Tool

Good news for our aquatic folks we (in partnership with NRIS Water) released the R6 Level II Stream Inventory Reports & Queries Tool for use. The reports/queries tool extracts stream inventory data and reports it out in a similar format to our old reports we had in SMART (our old aquatic dB). The Region has one of the largest sets of aquatic data in the Nation. Currently we have entered over 7800 surveys in NRIS Water (a survey in NRIS is a reach in our Level II protocols) that includes migrated data (2/3 of the forest have migrated their stream inventory data). By the time we are finished with data migration, R6 will have over 15,000 surveys in NRIS Water. Thus, you can quickly see the need for the R6 Level II Reports & Queries Tool.

NRIS and R6 have been working together to extract stream Inventory data from NRIS Water for over a year. To insure an accurate/consistent/efficient product for the field to use in reporting/analyzing stream inventory data, we formed a partnership with NRIS Water to complete this project when they couldn't complete the task themselves (because of declining budgets and National Priorities).

The reports and queries can also be used by other Regions with some tweaking (our version 1.1 vs 1.2, and difference between protocols). The project was partially funded through our R6 NRIS Regional Commitment by providing salary to Ken Meyer who wrote the queries; NRIS Water by providing us technical assistance; and RO fish. We also received help from several forests (WEN/SIS/ROR/MBS/DES/MTH) who alpha and beta tested the report/query tool.

New Publications

The Region just published (January 2005) "An Assessment of Fish Passage at Road-Stream Crossings on the National Forests of Oregon and Washington" by D.Heller and J.Sanchez. This comprehensive assessment will provide the foundation for a strategic program to improve fish passage at road-stream crossings. For a copy of the publication, (R6-NR-WFW-TP-02-5) contact Dave Heller (dheller@fs.fed.us) or John Sanchez (jasanchez@fs.fed.us).

Check out the book "Atlas of Pacific Salmon: The First Map-Based Status Assessment of Salmon in the North Pacific" by Xanthippe Augerot from University of California Press. This publication is a stock status report that assesses the seven species of salmon throughout their entire North Pacific range. The folks from Ecotrust use GIS to produce maps that overlay the human, climatic, geological, biological, and environmental impacts on salmon populations. To learn more about the book go to www.stateofthesalmon.org

Regional Roundup Calendar

Region	Issue
Pacific Southwest Region	3/18/05
Pacific Northwest Region	3/25/05
Southern Region	4/01/05 (last issue of FishTales)

Migrational Opportunities (Federal job announcements: http://jobsearch.usajobs.opm.gov/agency_search.asp)

- **Outreach:** The Council Ranger District, Payette National Forest, is planning to fill one GS-0482-11, Zone Fisheries Biologist position. Duty station is at the Council Ranger District located in Council, Idaho. Government housing may be available. This notification is being circulated to inform prospective applicants of this opportunity and to determine interest in the position.

Job Title: Zone Fisheries Biologist

Series/Grade: GS-0482-11

Outreach Open Date: March 21, 2005

Close Date: April 18, 2005

Position Description:

Provides expertise and assistance in fisheries resource management, including analysis of data as member of an ID Team. Conducts fisheries monitoring for assigned projects, providing reports as required. Provides advice and develops plans related to the protection and management of aquatic resources including fish passage, stream inventory, stream productivity, stream utilization, physical and biological characteristics, endangered or sensitive species, and habitat improvement or rehabilitation programs. Studies and plans proposed management activities and coordinates with, and/or implements the Payette National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan. Assists in the development of current and out-year work programs and associated budget proposals for the fishery program. Pursues partnerships and funding opportunities outside of the agency.

The Council District is looking for a highly motivated, career oriented individual for this position. Please circulate this outreach to all candidates.

INTERESTED?

Interested applicants should contact Mary Farnsworth-District Ranger at mfarnsworth@fs.fed.us or by phone at (208) 253-0101. The web page address for the Payette National Forest is: www.fsweb.payette.r4.fs.fed.us.

- **Detail Opportunity.** The Mt. Adams Ranger District on the GP is need of a 40 day detailer (GS-9 fish bio) to assist with the planning needs on the south zone of the Forest. Could you share this with your fish bios on the Forest and see if anyone is interested? Please direct any questions to Bengt Coffin, Mt. Adams Hydrologist, at 509-395-3425, or Cindy Henschell, South Zone Planning Team Leader at 509-395-3411.

Dates: July through August, or about 40 working days
Duty Station: Trout Lake, Washington (Mt. Adams Ranger District)
Duties: Fish biologist for IDTs. Prepare BEs/BAs for various projects, including dispersed recreation site rehabilitation, recreation residence consistency review (both in a steelhead watershed), meadow restoration projects, review of special use permits for reissuance.

Hotlinks:

- Forest Service Fisheries and Aquatic Ecology: <http://www.fs.fed.us/biology/fish/index.html>
- Fish Your National Forests: <http://www.fs.fed.us/fishing/>
- National Fish Habitat Initiative (NFHI): <http://www.fishhabitat.org>
- Large-Scale Watershed Restoration Projects: <http://www.fs.fed.us/largewatershedprojects/>
- Fish Ecology Unit: <http://www.fs.fed.us/biology/fishecology/index.html>
- Watershed and Air Management: <http://www.fs.fed.us/clean/>
- National Fishing and Boating Week: <http://www.nationalfishingandboatingweek.org>
- NatureWatch: <http://www.fs.fed.us/outdoors/naturewatch/>
- Forest Service Research Stations – One stop shopping: <http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/index.htm>
- Forest Service Research Station - Boise Aquatic Sciences Lab: <http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/boise/>

Sensory Stimulation:

"We trained hard; but it seemed that every time we were beginning to form up, we would be reorganized ... I was to learn later in life that we tend to meet any new situation by reorganizing; and a wonderful method it can be for creating the illusion of progress, while producing confusion, inefficiency, and demoralization."

Petronius Arbiter, Roman Legion (210 BC)

"The best way to predict the future is to invent it."

Alan Kay

New Files for FishTales – FishTales can now be viewed in one of three ways. You can receive it via e-mail or go to our web site where it is available in a pdf or html version.

<http://www.fs.fed.us/biology/resources/pubs/fish/fishtales/>

FishTales® is a weekly update of activities of the Fisheries and Aquatic Ecology Program of the USDA Forest Service. All information presented is subject to change as projects evolve, opportunities arise and issues unfold. Contributions are welcome and should be submitted to Dave Cross at dcross01@fs.fed.us or Bill Lorenz at blorenz@fs.fed.us no later than close of business on Thursday afternoons. We reserve the right to edit contributions for clarity, brevity, and wherever possible, a dash of silliness and irreverence.

Positions listed are for outreach purposes only and are not full announcements. Interested individuals should contact the forests referenced or consult the USAJOBS website.

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To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 326-W, Whitten Building, 1400 Independence Ave. S.W., Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call (202) 720-5964 (voice and TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer."