PEER-REVIEWED RESEARCH DOCUMENTS NUMEROUS ADVERSE IMPACTS OF HATCHERY SALMON ON WILD SALMON



Hatcheries require the harvest of local wild salmon to begin propagation. As hatchery fish lose fitness, more wild fish must be harvested to refresh the hatchery stock.



Hatchery salmon may provide a short-term boost, but within a 1-3 generations they show significantly lower reproductive success-loss of- fitness compared to wild fish

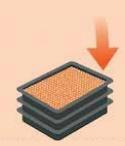


SPAWNING SALMON

Hatchery fish have a higher straying rate than wild stocks. Straying of less fit hatchery salmon is a widespread and well documented threat to wild stocks.



HATCHERY CYCLE



INCUBATION/EARLY REARING

EGG COLLECTION

MALE

Studies show that beyond 4-6 generations, loss of fitness in hatchery fish outweighs any increase in abundance and causes the population to start to decline.



ADULT SALMON

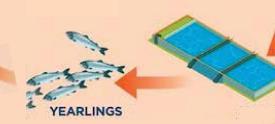
The pattern In Alaska is that hatchery releases that begin as smaller scale enhancement or supplementation often end up becoming a replacement for depleted wild stocks as fishers become dependent on hatchery production.



SMOLT



Evidence suggests long-term stocking will result in depletion of co-existing wild stocks, due to overharvest of less productive wild salmon stocks.



FINGERLINGS

3

Hatchery rearing can result in detectable genetic changes in salmon in as short as one generation.