

## Chapter 1 : Pacific Fishery Management Council

*Buy Fisheries of the Pacific Northwest Coast (Sport and Nontraditional Fisheries, Vol 2) on calendrierdelascience.com FREE SHIPPING on qualified orders.*

Back to Coasts Fisheries Offshore fishing grounds have drawn people to the coast for thousands of years, and early settlers reaped the benefits of marine food sources on the coast of the United States. Fishing remains an important economic activity in the coastal waters of the Atlantic Ocean. Shellfish such as crabs and lobsters are found in New England. Finfish, including black sea bass, summer flounder, and Atlantic croaker, frequent the mid-Atlantic coast. The Chesapeake Bay has been famous for its oysters, which are now at risk from man-made pressures. Along with commercial fishing, recreational fishing has grown in popularity, particularly in resort areas on the Atlantic coast. The Corps values the economic and environmental significance of fisheries, and they strive to find engineering alternatives that do not adversely impact marine life. For example, offshore shoals, which are often dredged as sediment sources for beach nourishment projects, are evaluated for their importance as fishing grounds and fish habitats. Deeper regions surrounding offshore shoals have been observed as biologically rich areas, and if a potential sand source hosts active fishing grounds, it is excluded as a dredging source. Collaboration with government and scientific agencies and thorough review processes allow the Corps to protect coastal resources while addressing coastal needs.

**Gulf Coast Fisheries** The Gulf Coast has historically featured some of the most abundant fisheries in the country. Indeed, it is the largest commercial fishery in the contiguous United States. The bays and marshes between barriers and the mainland provide food, shelter, and breeding and nursery grounds for a rich diversity of marine life. These fisheries are major sources of shrimp, oysters, blue crab, crawfish, sea trout and Atlantic croaker, to name only a few. Gulf Coast fisheries, however, are at risk from natural and anthropogenic stresses. Severe sediment deprivation has resulted in the extensive loss of wetlands and erosion of barrier islands, both of which host habitat for marine species. Subsidence, reduction of the sediment supply by structures controlling the Mississippi River, and storm-induced erosion have significantly pressured fishery resources. The oil spill of also affected large swathes of coastal fishery areas. The Corps and many Federal and state partners have initiated restoration efforts for Gulf marshes and barriers, particularly since Hurricane Katrina struck in These programs can help increase the health and resiliency of fisheries by restoring and preserving the resources that support marine life.

**Pacific Coast Fisheries** Kelp beds, found along the rocky coasts of the Pacific, harbor extensive biological communities that include fish, sea otters, lobster, starfish, mollusk, abalones, and many other invertebrates. In the past, hunting sea otters for their pelts allowed sea urchins to multiply, and the overpopulation of sea urchins grazed and destroyed many beds. Today, the reestablishment of sea otter populations has led to conflict with shell fishermen. The Pacific Northwest has also been a rich source of salmon and Dungeness crabs. However, the large number of dams along West Coast rivers, such as the Columbia River, has significantly reduced the populations of migrating salmon. Like those on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, fisheries on the Pacific must balance the health of coastal ecosystems and marine life populations with many competing uses of coastal systems.

Atlantic Fishing Boat Source:

## Chapter 2 : Careers | Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission

*Northwest Fisheries Science Center is one of six regional Science Centers for NOAA Fisheries. NOAA Fisheries Service, also referred to as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is a branch of the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration in the Department of Commerce.*

Indigenous peoples of the Pacific Northwest Coast and Indigenous peoples of the Northwest Plateau The Pacific Northwest has been occupied by a diverse array of indigenous peoples for millennia. The Pacific Coast is seen by some scholars as a major coastal migration route in the settlement of the Americas by late Pleistocene peoples moving from northeast Asia into the Americas. Some areas were home to mobile and egalitarian societies. Others, especially along major rivers such as the Columbia and Fraser, had very complex, affluent, sedentary societies rivaling those of the coast. Throughout the Pacific Northwest, thousands of indigenous people live, and some continue to practice their rich cultural traditions, "organizing their societies around cedar and salmon".

History of the west coast of North America In the British captain and erstwhile privateer Francis Drake sailed up the west coast of North America perhaps as far as Oregon before returning south to land and make ship repairs. At this landing site, probably near present-day San Francisco , Drake made a symbolic claim of the region for England, naming it New Albion. The strait was named for him, but whether he discovered it or not has long been questioned. The Russian River was named after these settlements. Conflict led to the Nootka Crisis , which was resolved by agreements known as the Nootka Convention. After establishing a base at Nootka, Eliza sent out several exploration parties. Salvador Fidalgo was sent north to the Alaska coast. In the process, they discovered the Strait of Georgia and explored it as far north as Texada Island. The expedition returned to Nootka Sound by August Vancouver had explored Puget Sound just previously. The Spanish explorers knew of Admiralty Inlet and the unexplored region to the south, but they decided to sail north. They discovered and entered the Fraser River shortly before meeting Vancouver. As a result, the Spanish explorers, who had set out from Nootka, became the first Europeans to circumnavigate Vancouver Island. Vancouver himself had entered the Strait of Juan de Fuca directly without going to Nootka first, so had not sailed completely around the island. American merchant sea-captain Robert Gray traded along the coast, and discovered the mouth of the Columbia River. This prompted Spain to send expeditions north to assert Spanish ownership, while Captain James Cook and subsequent expeditions by George Vancouver advanced British claims. As of the Nootka Conventions , the last in , Spain gave up its exclusive a priori claims and agreed to share the region with the other Powers , giving up its garrison at Nootka Sound in the process. This region was jointly claimed by the United States and Great Britain after the Treaty of , which established a co-dominion of interests in the region in lieu of a settlement. In , American Charles Wilkes explored in the area. This arrangement ended as U. Polk was elected on a platform of calling for annexation of the entire Oregon Country and of Texas. The two colonies were amalgamated in to cut costs, and joined the Dominion of Canada in It was later subdivided into Oregon Territory and Washington Territory. These territories became the states of Oregon, Idaho, Washington and parts of other Western states. American expansionist pressure on British Columbia persisted after the colony became a province of Canada, even though Americans living in the province did not harbor annexationist inclinations. The Fenian Brotherhood openly organized and drilled in Washington, particularly in the s and the s, though no cross-border attacks were experienced. During the Alaska Boundary Dispute , U. President Teddy Roosevelt threatened to invade and annex British Columbia if Britain would not yield on the question of the Yukon ports. Navy to "force" the Inside Passage , even though it is not an official international waterway. Geology of the Pacific Northwest The Northwest is still highly geologically active, with both active volcanoes and geologic faults.

**Chapter 3 : PCFFA – The Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen’s Associations**

*Successful fisheries management provides economic opportunities and ensures the long-term sustainability of fisheries and the habitats on which they depend. We provide information about stock assessments, ecosystem sustainability, and human impacts to fisheries managers. We also conduct state-of-the.*

Coast Salish peoples The Coast Salish are the largest of the southern groups. They are a loose grouping of many tribes with numerous distinct cultures and languages. Territory claimed by Coast Salish peoples spans from the northern end of the Strait of Georgia , along the east side of Vancouver Island, covering most of southern Vancouver Island, all of the Lower Mainland and Sunshine Coast , all of Puget Sound except formerly for the Chemakum territory near Port Townsend , and all of the Olympic Peninsula except that of the Quileute , related to the now-extinct Chemakum. The Coast Salish cultures differ considerably from those of their northern neighbours. It is one of the few indigenous cultures along the coast with a patrilineal, not matrilineal, culture. They are also one of the few peoples on the coast whose traditional territories coincide with contemporary major metropolitan areas, namely the North Straits Salish -speaking peoples in and around Victoria , the Halkomelem -speaking peoples in and around Vancouver , and the Lushootseed -speaking peoples in and around Seattle. Pre-European contact, the Coast Salish numbered in the tens of thousands, and as such were one of the most populous groups on the northwest coast Main article: Chimakum The Chimakum people were a Chimakuan -speaking people whose traditional territory lay in the area of Port Townsend, Washington. Beset by warfare from surrounding Salish peoples, their last major presence in the region was eradicated by the Suquamish under Chief Seattle in the mid-century. Some survivors were absorbed by neighbouring Salish peoples, while some moved to join the Quileute on the southeast side of the Olympic Peninsula. Their traditional territory is in the western Olympic Peninsula, around the Quillayute and Hoh Rivers. Willapa people The Willapa are a traditionally Athabaskan -speaking people of southwestern Washington. Their territory was between Willapa Bay named after them and the prairie lands around the head of the Chehalis and Cowlitz Rivers. Chinookan peoples The Chinookan peoples were once one of the most powerful and populous groups of tribes on the southern part of the Northwest Coast. Their territories flank the mouth of the Columbia River and stretch up that river in a narrow band adjacent to that river, as far as Celilo Falls. Their group of dialects are known as Chinookan. It is distinguished from the Chinook Jargon , which was partly based upon it, and is often called "Chinook. The Chinookan peoples practiced slavery, likely learned from the Nuu-chah-nulth as it was more common to the north, and cranial deformation. Those without flattened heads were considered to be beneath or servile to those who had undergone the procedure as infants. One likely reason for the cultural prominence of the Chinookan peoples was their strategic position along the Columbia River , which acted as a massive trade corridor, as well as near Celilo Falls , the longest continuously-inhabited site in the Americas, used as a fishing site and trading hub for 15, years by a wide range of indigenous peoples. Although the Tillamook language was a Coast Salish language, it was somewhat divergent from its more northerly cousins; likewise, the Tillamook culture was substantially different from that of other Coast Salish cultures, apparently influenced by its southern neighbors. They, and their southern neighbors, were less reliant on salmon runs and more reliant on fish trapping in estuaries, hunting, and shellfish gathering. Canoes from several Coast Salish groups arrived for a ceremony commemorating the official naming of the Salish Sea. The area referred to as the Northwest Coast has a very long history of human occupation, exceptional linguistic diversity, population density and cultural and ceremonial development. Noted by anthropologists for its complexity, there is emerging research that the economies of these people were more complex and intensive than was previously assumed. Many groups have First Generation Stories - family stories that tell of the origin of the group, and often of humans themselves arising in specific locations along the coast. The people who lived in what are today British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon were able to obtain a good living without much effort. They had time and energy to devote to the development of fine arts and crafts and to religious and social ceremonies. Prior to European colonization, various reports from European explorers describe the tribes in the area bearing signs of smallpox. Oral traditions of various tribes in

the Pacific Northwest also refer to an epidemic of smallpox on the populations. One theory is that an outbreak in central Mexico in spread north and infected the Shoshone in , allowing the disease to spread into the lower Columbia River and Georgia Strait via trade between the Flathead , Nez Perce , Walla Walla , and other various tribes. Another theory describes the outbreak originating in the Kamchatka Peninsula in and spreading via Russian explorers to South Alaska and the Aleutians , thus through the Alaska panhandle and down the Pacific Coast.

## Chapter 4 : Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission

*Pacific salmon and steelhead fisheries provide for commercial, recreational, and tribal harvest on the West Coast. Their broad geographic range and migration route, from the inland tributaries of the Pacific Northwest and California to the offshore areas of Alaska and Canada, requires comprehensive management.*

Crewmembers aboard the U. Coast Guard Cutters Steadfast and Alert have been Coast Guard Cutters Steadfast and Alert have been busy this summer. Yesterday the Steadfast offloaded nearly 8. The men and women of the Coast Guard, along with our partner agencies, tirelessly and selflessly combat the transnational organized criminal networks who traffic narcotics through international waters. Alain Balmaceda, commanding officer of the Steadfast. And second, hundreds of millions of dollars are being denied to transnational criminal organizations who spread instability, death and despair wherever they operate. Coast Guard buoy-tender crew sailed the CGC Sitka will be the new homeport for the Kukui where the crew and cutter will continue servicing the Alaskan waterways. Juniper-class buoy tenders, like the Kukui and the Maple, are foot seagoing Coast Guard cutters responsible for maintaining short and long-range ATON including fixed structures and buoys. Buoy tenders are multi-mission vessels capable of icebreaking, conducting maritime law enforcement, homeland security, defense operations, and search and rescue assistance. Check out the Video from aboard a U. The rescue was a coordinated effort with the help from members of the Skamania County Volcano Rescue Team. The injured hiker checked in with U. Coast Guard Pacific Northwest to thank the crews for rescuing her! Last week Air Station Sitka aircrews hoisted 11 plane-crash survivors from the s Last week Air Station Sitka aircrews hoisted 11 plane-crash survivors from the side of a mountain in Alaska. Coast Guard servicemembers and volunteers from Ketch Did you hear about the U. Coast Guard servicemembers and volunteers from Ketchikan Volunteer Rescue Squad who found and rescued 11 people from a plane crash earlier this week? Check out the video captured from one of the two responding U. Coast Guard Air Station Sitka aircrews aboard an MH helicopter and see first hand the rescue crews hoisting the 11 crash survivors!

## Chapter 5 : NANOOS : Fishing History in the PNW

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## Chapter 6 : NANOOS : Northwest Fisheries Today

*The Pacific Northwest region is an area with a rich bounty of natural foods. And among the coastal communities that stretch from southern Oregon up into British Columbia, the abundance of fresh, delicious seafood can be found in myriad locations.*

## Chapter 7 : A Northwest feast of seven (sustainable) fishes . News | OPB

*An important process affecting primary productivity during the spring and summer off the Pacific Northwest is coastal upwelling. Upwelling is caused by northerly winds that blow along the Oregon coast from April to September.*

## Chapter 8 : United States Coast Guard (USCG) - Pacific Area

*North Pacific Fishery Management Council is one of eight regional councils established by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act in to manage fisheries in the mile Exclusive Economic Zone.*

## Chapter 9 : The Northwest Coastal People - Food / Hunting / Tools

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*The Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission in collaboration with the NOAA's Office of Law Enforcement (OLE) distributes the allocated reimbursement funds to eligible, confirmed vessel owners and operators.*