

# Seafood Technical Program

SPRING 2024 UPDATE and FY25 Budget Proposal

John Burrows



<b>Program</b>	<b>FY20</b>	<b>FY21</b>	<b>FY22</b>	<b>FY23</b>	<b>FY24</b>	<b>FY25</b>
<b>Program Operations</b>						
<b>Personal Services</b>	\$ 217,000	\$ 269,000	\$145,000	\$153,000	\$197,000 ***	\$193,000
<b>Travel</b>	\$ 33,000	\$ 40,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$15,000	\$20,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 250,000</b>	<b>\$ 309,000</b>	<b>\$165,000</b>	<b>\$173,000</b>	<b>\$212,000</b>	<b>\$213,000</b>
<b>Trade Education</b>						
<b>Industry Training/Resource Development</b>	\$ 20,000	\$14,000	\$35,000	\$40,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 20,000</b>	<b>\$ 14,000</b>	<b>\$35,000</b>	<b>\$40,000</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>
<b>Support Materials</b>						
<b>Content Development</b>	\$ 20,000	\$ 30,000	\$40,000	\$42,000	\$40,000	\$30,000
<b>Outreach and Education</b>	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$40,000	\$42,000	\$40,000	\$30,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 50,000</b>	<b>\$ 60,000</b>	<b>\$80,000</b>	<b>\$84,000</b>	<b>\$80,000</b>	<b>\$60,000</b>
<b>Applied Investigations</b>						
<b>Research and Development</b>	\$ 45,000	\$ 50,000	\$110,000	\$123,000	\$98,000	\$87,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 45,000</b>	<b>\$ 50,000</b>	<b>\$110,000</b>	<b>\$123,000</b>	<b>\$98,000</b>	<b>\$87,000</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$ 365,000</b>	<b>\$ 433,000</b>	<b>\$390,000</b>	<b>\$420,000</b>	<b>\$420,000</b>	<b>\$390,000</b>



# Outreach and Resource Development



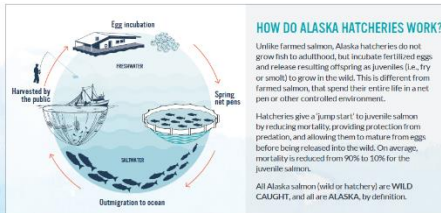
# ALASKA'S SALMON HATCHERIES



## Enhancing Alaska's Salmon Fisheries

In Alaska, the purpose of salmon hatcheries is to supplement natural stock production for public benefit.

- Hatcheries in Alaska were carefully designed to SUPPLEMENT or ENHANCE existing wild salmon fisheries in Alaska.
- Alaska hatcheries were NOT designed to REPLACE wild salmon fisheries due to habitat loss and other issues related to human encroachment on habitat like most hatcheries in the U.S.
- Coloration (or straying) is a natural part of the salmon life cycle, so hatcheries are required to use LOCALLY ADAPTED STOCKS from nearby rivers and streams to maintain the natural genetic mixing of salmon populations within an area.
- The Alaska enhancement program was the first to have a FISH GENETICS POLICY to ensure sustainability of salmon fisheries which is a model for other hatchery programs in the world to follow.
- Most hatcheries in Alaska are private non-profit. The fish are EVERYONE'S FISH and are for the benefit of all Alaskans.
- The highest priority of the Alaska hatchery program is to PROTECT AND MAINTAIN WILD stocks.



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## HATCHERY PEOPLE AND PLACES

There are 30 production hatcheries and 1 research facility with most being private non-profit (PNP) hatcheries.

- 26 PNP
- 2 Sport Fish
- 1 National Marine Fisheries Service (research)
- 1 Metlakatla Indian Corporation

Hatcheries located in 4 major regions of Alaska



## POPULATION MONITORING

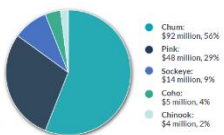
While in the hatchery, salmon are marked through the use of slight variations in water temperature which leaves a signature in the salmon's ear bone, or otolith. This otolith mark can later be read to determine in which hatchery the salmon originated, and allows harvest managers to differentiate hatchery fish from wild fish. Now, almost 100% of all hatchery salmon in most of the state are marked. Apart from this minute hatchery-placed marking, it is nearly impossible to tell Alaska's hatchery salmon from non hatchery salmon.



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## ALASKA PRODUCTION

ADFG's 2022 Alaska Salmon Fisheries Enhancement Annual Report found the value of the commercial hatchery harvest to be \$163 million, with the following breakdown by species:



## SUSTAINABILITY MEASURES

To avoid adverse effects of hatchery program to wild stocks, Alaska establishes policies and practices to ameliorate effects such as:

- Hatchery locations must be a prescribed distance away from significant wild stocks
  - Maintaining genetic diversity by using a large broodstock and not selectively breeding
  - Restricting transportation of stocks between the major geographic areas in the state
  - Using only eggs for hatchery production from regional wild salmon stocks to minimize genetic variation due to straying
  - Strict fish health regulations to prevent the spread of disease in fish
- To meet the mandate that hatcheries be compatible with the sustainability of wild stocks, ADFG is engaged in ongoing, long-term research to address concerns or questions about interactions between hatchery and wild stocks.



# Support Materials

- Hatchery Revamp
- New Nutrition Videos
- Updates to species sheets
- Bycatch Material
- SK Outreach + SMT
- Quality harvest/counter w/Pat Race



## Seafood rich in Omega-3 DHA



## SPECIES-SPECIFIC

### POLLOCK:

The Bering Sea pollock fleet and government scientists have been working for years to reduce salmon bycatch through different methods, including developing a salmon excluder device for trawl nets, test fishing in various areas, increasing fleet-wide communication about bycatch rates, voluntary avoidance of rolling "hot spots" with higher salmon bycatch, area and time closures, and setting catch limits on the number of king Fisheries managers account for the variables that affect the functionality and productivity of the ecosystem when setting harvest limits. At the stock assessment level, the needs of the ecosystem are incorporated. 24 salmon bycatch.



### GROUNDFISH:

The incidental catch of king salmon in the Bering Sea groundfish fishery is capped at a certain level and is changed to reflect years of high and low king salmon populations. Most often the fishery is well below the targeted cap of incidental catch set by the NPFMC, indicating the success of these bycatch reduction efforts. Much of the collaborative research is done through the MSA's Cooperative Research Program, Bycatch Reduction Engineering Program, and the experimental fishing permits process. For example, NMFS scientists partnered with harvesters to modify flatfish trawl gear to reduce bycatch as well as the impact to important bottom habitat. The new gear reduced seafloor contact by nearly 90 percent and reduced crab incidental catch and mortality rates. This modification is now required on Bering Sea flatfish trawl gear.



# Budget: Support Materials

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A close-up photograph of a person's hands, wearing a teal jacket, meticulously mending a fishing net. The person is using a needle and thread to repair a tear in the white mesh. The background is blurred, showing more of the net and some indistinct shapes. The overall tone is professional and focused on the task.

# Applied Investigations



# Applied Investigations

- NOAA SK Grant: Nutrient and Contaminant Database (ADEC)
- Alaska Salmon Consumption and Reduced Inflammation for Breast Cancer (UCONN)
- Recovery of Nutritional Food from Seafood Byproducts (FFAR)
- Consumer Acceptability and Shelf-life Assessment of Frozen Seafood
- Sustainable Packaging Effort (NDA)
- Chef Sensory Analysis of Frozen AK Seafood (OSU/UMaine)
- Canned Salmon Study (UW)

## Potentials:

- New SK Proposals
- Parasite and Carbon Discussions (UW)
- Chicago Chef Study



Oregon State  
University



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# Trade Education and Regulatory



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- Presidency of Pacific Fisheries Technologists' Conference
- SENA Speaking Opportunity
- Sponsorship of:
  - Jae Park's Surimi School
  - SNP SotSS
- Supporting SeaGrant Revamp of 'Care and Handling of Salmon'
- USDC/NOAA Discourse
- 6<sup>th</sup> Edition Fisherman's Direct Marketing Manual
- Comments re: Draft Supplemental Programmatic Environmental Assessment (SPEA) for Fisheries Research Conducted and Funded by the Alaska Fisheries Science Center.



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# THANK YOU

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Program Director

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