

On Wed, Sep 15, 2021 at 11:22 PM Adam Franklin <editaneous@gmail.com> wrote:

Hi Sara!

Thank you gain for the opportunity to work on Ginger's article! (I am sorry, I did not catch her last name!) It's an interesting peak into the inland efforts of salmon conservation.

You'll see a lot of little copyedits like fixing double spaces and some comma splice removal. But most of my suggestions are more line-editing. The first paragraph is a clear example of this where the flow of the words is helped, I believe, with a bit of parallel structure between sentences.

I added some block quote formatting for the longer quotes, although I'm not sure how these will work with the print layout, so please disregard them if they don't work as intended. One of those longer quotes was embedded in a table that presented some formatting issues, so I copied the text and deleted the table entirely to make the text more malleable. **Both block quotes will need citations.**

And that's really all. It was already an easily-read piece and didn't need too much of that kind of clean-up. If more time was available, I would have liked to put some serious effort into the end of the piece. It seems to recast the information that precedes it almost like a twist ending, like I didn't know the article was about the Bateman Island causeway until these last few paragraphs. However, I took your lead about treating her pieces fairly lightly and I have not done any structural work to balance things out.

As a line-editing project, Ginger's piece was really fun to clean up some. If I went heavier than you would have liked, I apologize. My suggestions are just that and easily rejected. If you'd like me to give it a last work over to try and straighten out the main thrust of the piece, please let me know. Normally I would do that first, but I think I could still offer some improvement by Friday.

Of course, if you have any questions, please let me know!

Truly,
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Threats to ~~n~~Northwest fisheries come in many forms. Historically folks referenced harvest, hatcheries, hydro~~p~~power and ~~h~~habitat loss as the puzzle pieces that damaged ~~or supported~~ important species like salmon and steelhead. Clearcutting ~~destroyed streams~~ in areas where fish spawn ~~destroyed streams~~. Dams created slack water pools; or killed out ~~migrating fish that~~ went over spillways; ~~f~~Factory trawlers took more than was reasonable; ~~and h~~hatcheries put inferior DNA into the system.

Farmers blamed over-fishing, fishermen blamed dams and ~~habitat loss from~~ logging that damaged headwater spawning grounds; ~~and h~~hatcheries kept runs alive by supplementing natural spawning; ~~but H~~hatchery fish are weaker than wild fish; ~~but T~~They have significant returns ~~is because~~ ~~we so many fish are~~ contributed ~~so many fish~~ to the system; ~~but~~ (Interestingly, wild fish return to spawn at higher rates than hatchery fish.)

Commented [AF1]: Capitalized as per Chicago 8.47

Commented [AF2]: Edited for clarity.

Commented [AF3]: Removed because the following examples are of damaging factors.

Commented [AF4]: Also consider "seaward", "seabound", or even just "outbound".

Commented [AF5]: Edited for parallel structure.

As reported in the Seattle Times, in 2017, ~~“...here”~~ in Washington, fishing is big business, though it's seen a steep decline. Commercial fisheries in Washington generate an average of \$1.6 billion annually, ~~“according to a 2010 Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife report.”~~ Commercial ~~“...”~~ and recreational fisheries directly and indirectly supported an estimated 16,374 jobs in 2006, ~~“according to a major study conducted that year by the WDFW.”~~ <https://www.seattletimes.com/sponsored/disappearance-of-wild-salmon-hurts-local-economy/>

Commented [AF6]: No need for ellipses, as per Chicago 13.18-20

Commented [AF7]: Because this is a source within a source, it distracts from the point of the information. Since this source will be clear when the quoted article is referenced by a reader, we can safely remove it.

Some folks think the Tribes are over fishing. But the Columbia River Intertribal Fish Commission clearly explains their rights: ~~“~~In the 1960s and 70s, two landmark court cases reaffirmed the Yakama, Umatilla, Warm Springs, and Nez Perce tribes' treaty fishing rights: *U.S. v. Oregon* and *U.S. v. Washington*. *U.S. v. Oregon* interpreted the tribal treaty fishing right to mean the tribes were entitled to a fair and equitable share of the salmon harvest and *U.S. v. Washington* ruled that a fair share meant half of the harvestable fish. These cases were a long, hard-fought, and often vicious battle between tribes and the states. The rulings created a need for the states and the tribes to agree on how many fish could be harvested each year as well as how to monitor their catches to ensure no one caught more than was allowed. Several factors make this job complex, including accurately predicting the run sizes, agreeing on appropriate overall harvest rates and allocations, and minimizing harvest impacts on threatened or endangered fish runs. Currently, mainstem fisheries are managed under a 10-year, *U.S. v. Oregon* Management Agreement that has provided stability for fisheries and improved harvest sharing.” ~~“~~This isn't just an economic question for the tribes. ~~“~~Salmon ~~“~~plays an important role in the creation story and spirituality of many Northwest tribes, ~~“~~

Commented [AF8]: Block Quote; needs citation.

Commented [AF9]: Purely discretionary. This just reads easier to me as the singular species rather than the multitudes of individual salmon fish.

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In addition to the existing historical disruption to the fishery, warmer winters and hotter summers brought on by climate change are taking their toll. A heatwave in 2015 ~~“~~timed coincided with a huge ~~“~~the Columbia River sockeye run ~~“~~and led to disease in ~~“~~the spawning fish. White sturgeon ate the sockeye in large numbers and many of the sturgeon died ~~“~~due to gorging on the diseased sockeye - 62 were found in McNary pool alone, ~~“~~due to gorging on the diseased sockeye.

Much work has been done to protect headwater streams, and improve access to spawning habitat in the Yakima River's upper reaches. But if the fish never make it that far because the lower river is so hot, ~~“~~or is full of grass ~~“~~from slack waters, what good will it do?

Commented [AF10]: Is this a result of slack water? Edit added assuming so.

Commented [AF11]: Can this year be pinned down? If so, this can be removed.

Since about 2017, several parties have been working to address the warm area at the confluence of the Yakima and Columbia. The area ~~“~~west of the Bateman Island causeway, known locally as the Mudhole, ~~“~~west of the Bateman Island causeway is shallow, extremely warm, and perfect habitat for non-native fish that prey on salmon smolt (babies). An effort ~~“~~is underway to allow improved flows by breaching the causeway ~~“~~allowing flows to improve is underway. Washington's Dept. of Ecology and Dept. of Fish and Wildlife have worked with other partners to move the project along. ~~“~~Ecology reported:

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Ecology reported "In August 2019, the US Army Corps of Engineers formally accepted the Yakima River Delta Ecological Restoration project under Section 1135 of Water Resources Development Act 1986 ecological restoration authority with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife as the non-federal sponsor. To date, almost \$1 million has been committed to breach the Bateman Island Causeway."
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Evaluating options and selecting a preferred restoration plan is anticipated to be completed by the end of 2021, with design and construction to be completed sometime in 2025."

Commented [AF14]: Removed table. Replaced as text below.

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Evaluating options and selecting a preferred restoration plan is anticipated to be completed by the end of 2021, with design and construction to be completed sometime in 2025.

Commented [AF16]: Block quote, needs citation.

The Benton Conservation District (CD) has upped the ante in its work to remove water star grass (as described in the August issue). The CD recently deployed an aquatic harvester. -They also installed measurement devices to see if the mechanical removal makes a significant dent in the growth, improving flow, and lowering water temperatures, and increases the dissolved oxygen that fish need to breathe.

The Bateman Island causeway project is very exciting. Every effort we can undertake to help these important fish survive is worth the time and expense.