



Lamprey conservation plans: informational updates

Exhibit G

March 20, 2026

Benjamin Clemens

Statewide Lamprey Coordinator



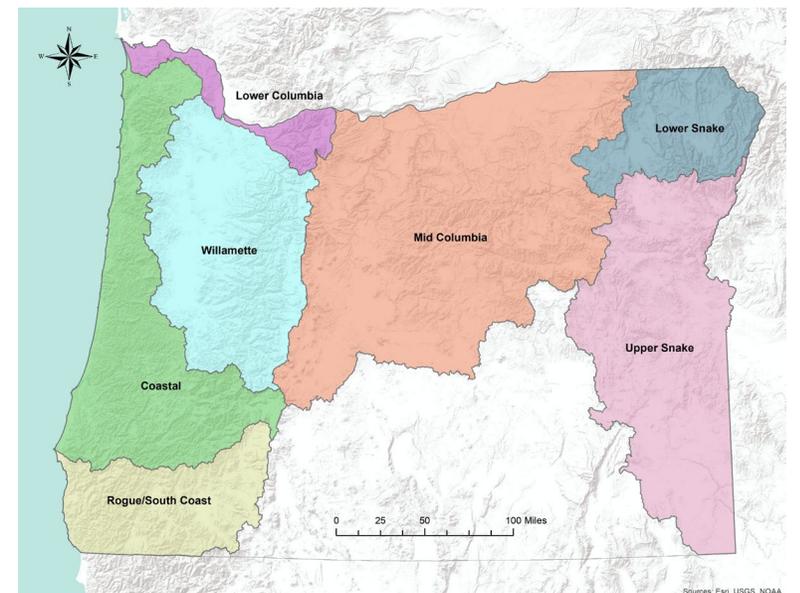
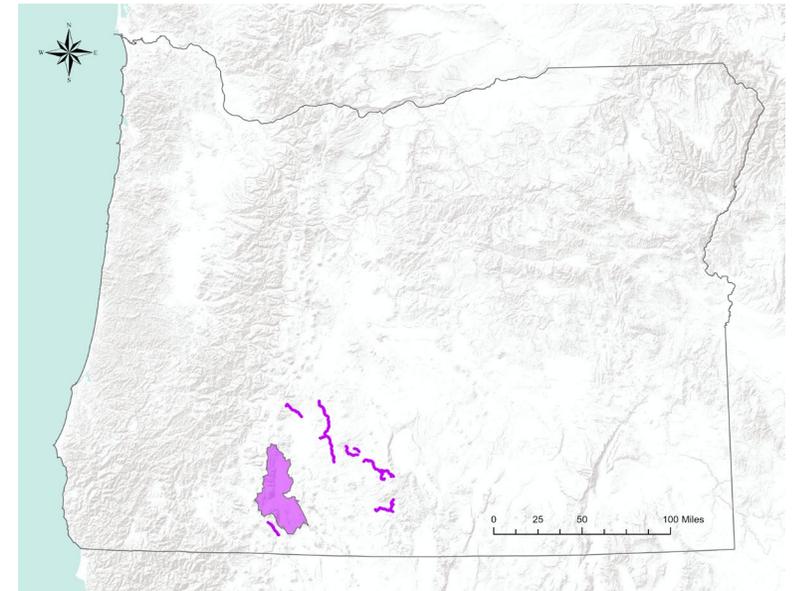
**Oregon Department
of Fish and Wildlife**



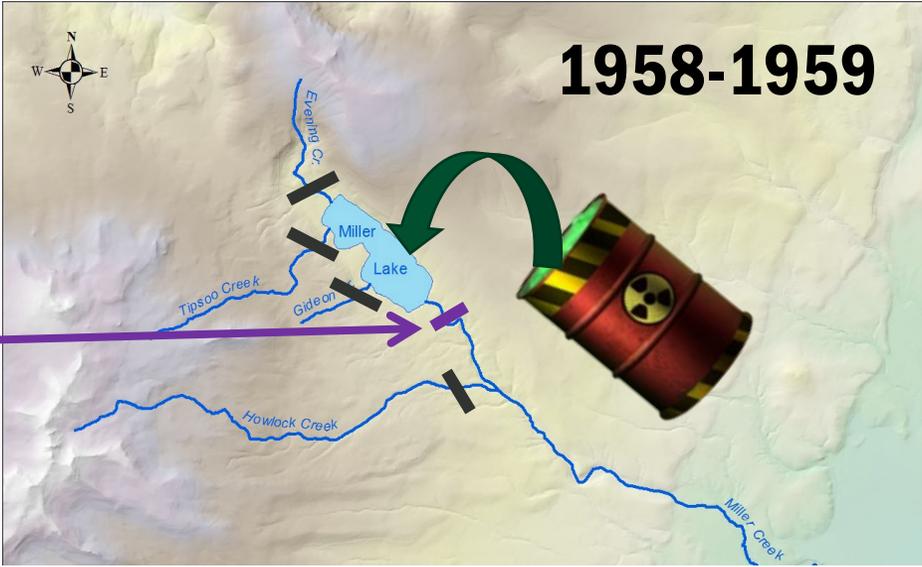
Two plans

1. The Miller Lake Lamprey Conservation Plan
 - Miller Lake lamprey
 - Adopted by Commission in 2005

2. The Coastal, Columbia, & Snake Conservation Plan for Lampreys (Conservation Plan for Lampreys)
 - Pacific lamprey
 - Western brook lamprey
 - Western river lamprey
 - Pacific brook lamprey
 - Adopted by Commission in 2019



Miller Lake Lamprey History



1958-1959



The Miller Lake Lamprey Conservation Plan

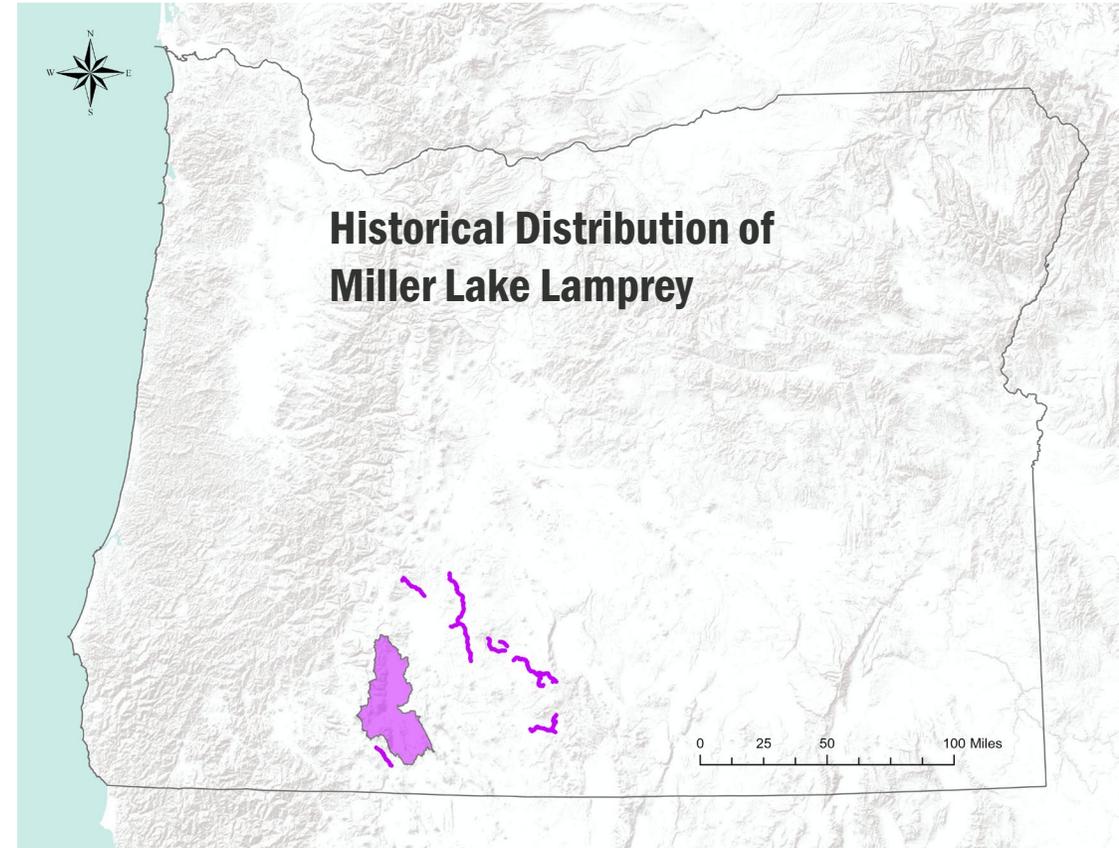
(MCP; adopted 2005)

Primary plan goal was to re-establish species in Miller Lake



Plan Elements

- Management unit & populations
- Current (State Sensitive) & desired status
- Conservation actions to address limiting factors
- Management strategies
- Research, monitoring, & evaluation
- Adaptive management



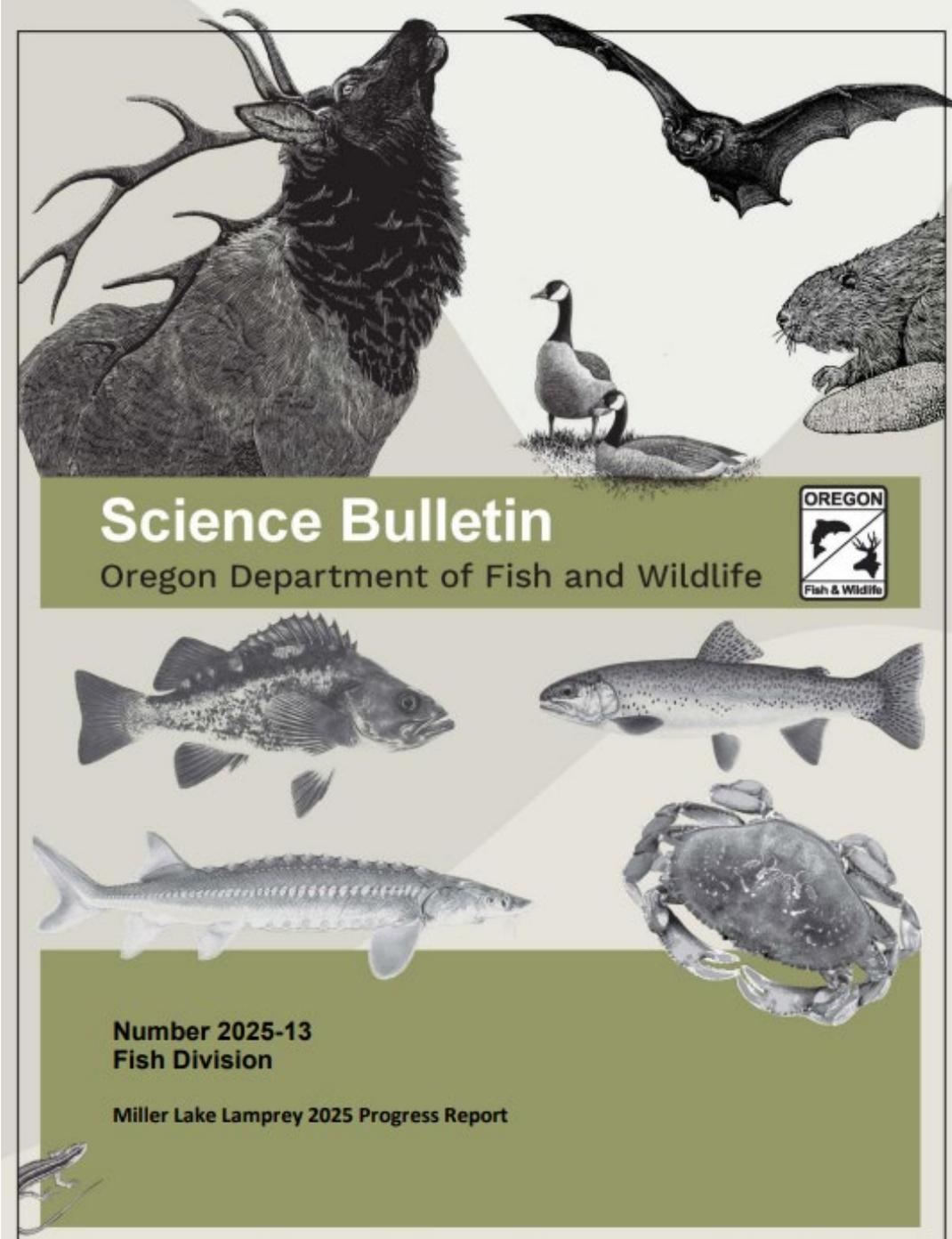
Tracking and Reporting on Progress



Annual surveys & progress reports



20th year report

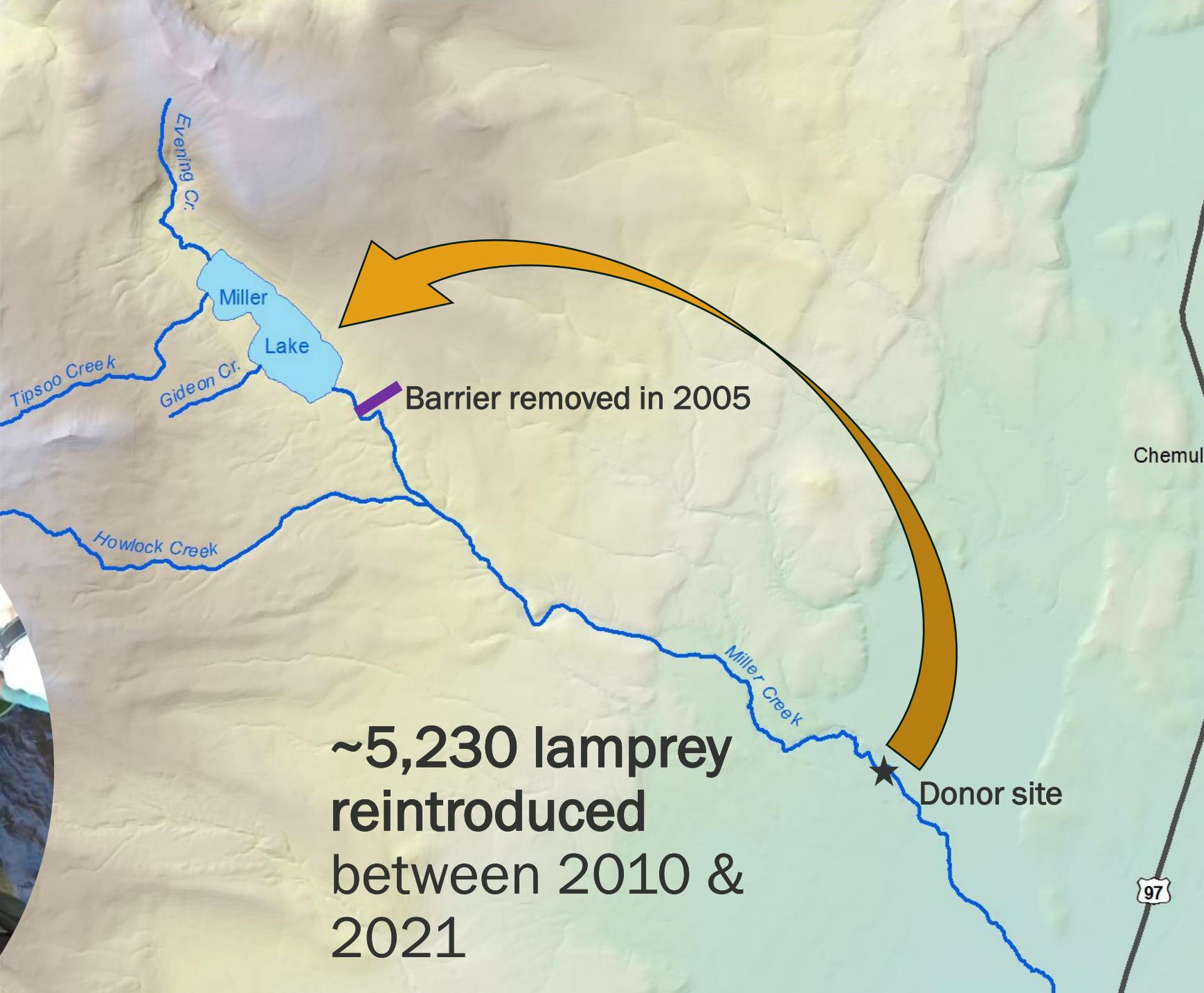


Miller Lake Lamprey Technical Management Team

Implements plan
actions for the MCP



Primary management actions: barrier removal & reintroduction



~5,230 lamprey reintroduced between 2010 & 2021

Lamprey reintroductions have been successful

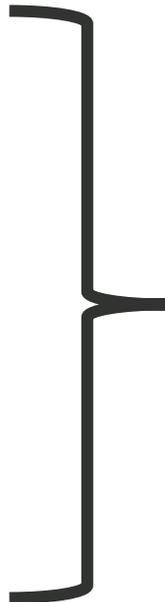


Starting in 2020, larvae were found up to 450 ft out into the lake

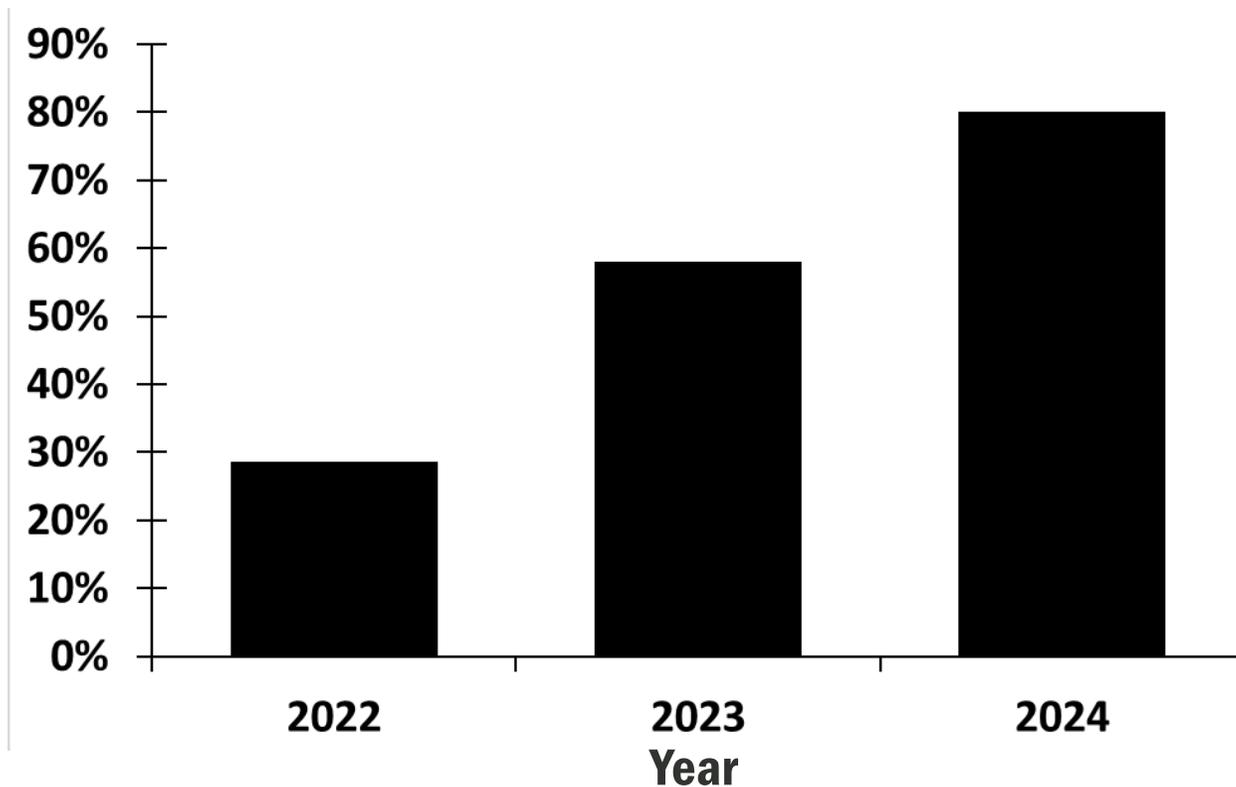


Evidence of reproduction:
Small larvae (< 1")
observed since 2015

Increased incidence of lamprey wounds on brown trout *in Miller Lake* indicates abundance is increasing



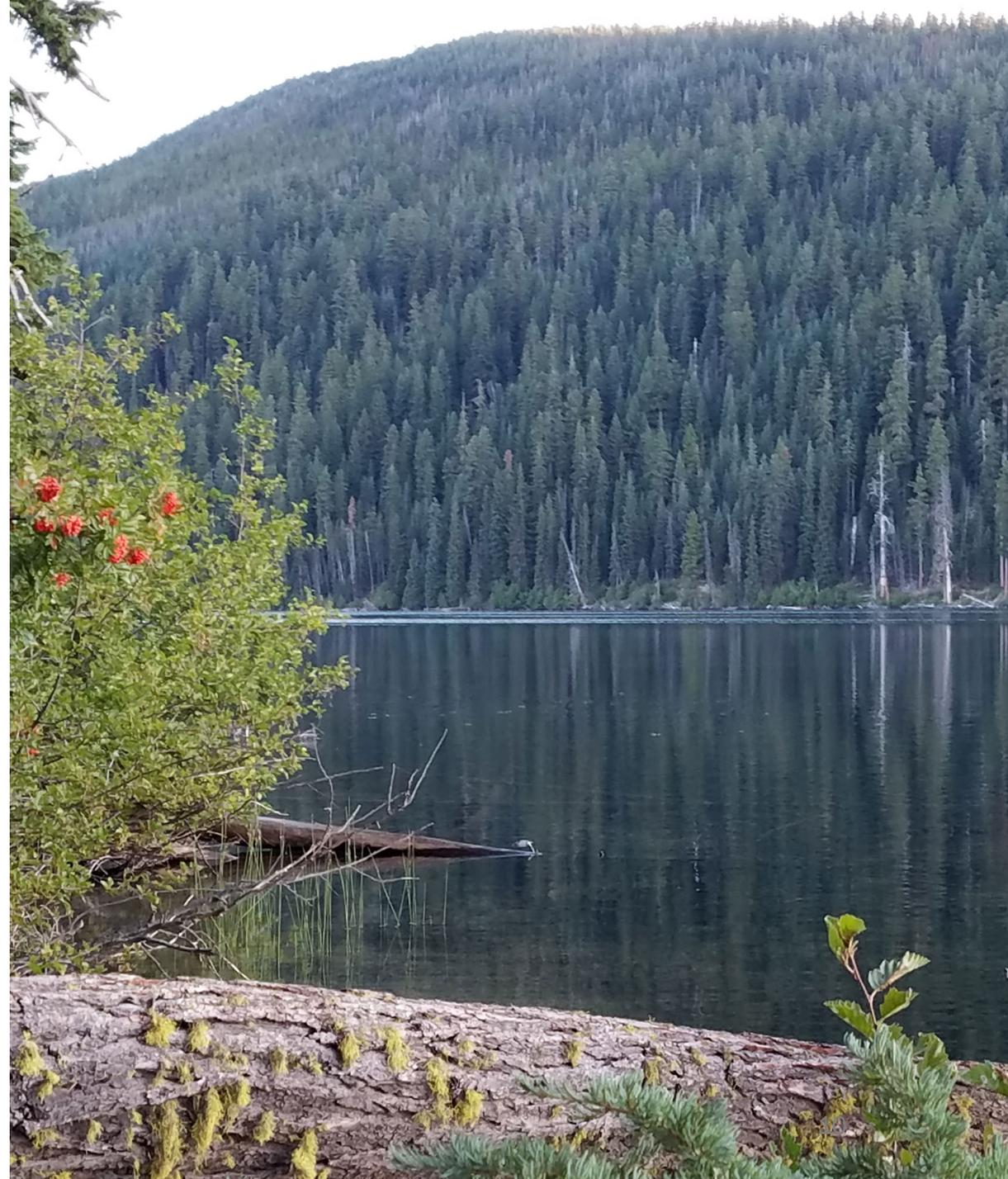
% brown trout
with wounds



Jordan Ortega & Alex Carnevale

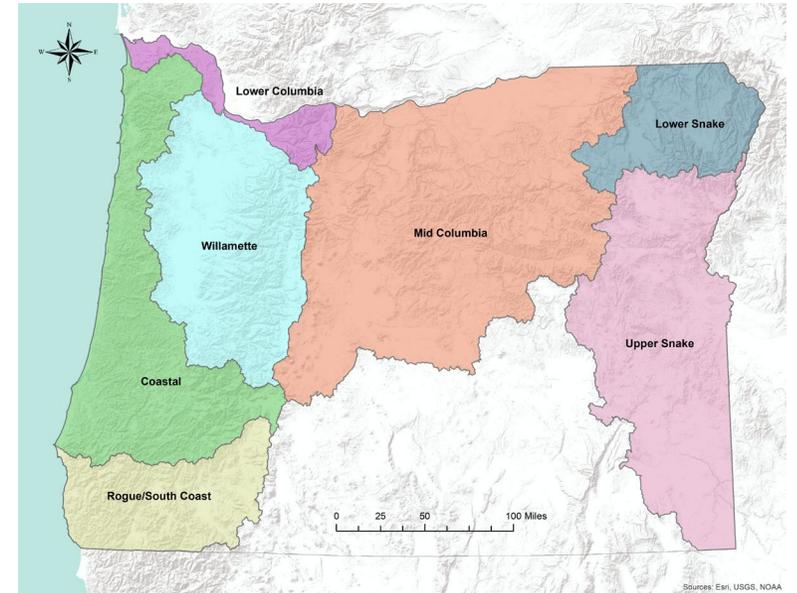
Implementation of plan actions have improved species status

- Miller Lake lamprey re-established in Miller Lake for the first time in ~60 years and are common to prevalent in lower Miller Creek and the upper basin.
- Continue annual surveys.
- Ascertain whether additional reintroductions are necessary.



The Coastal, Columbia, & Snake Conservation Plan for Lampreys (Conservation Plan for Lampreys)

(CPL; adopted 2019)



Pacific lamprey



Western river lamprey



Western brook lamprey



Pacific brook lamprey

Conservation Plan for Lampreys (CPL)

Plan Elements

- Management units
- Current and desired status
- Key limiting factors and threats
- Management strategies
- Research, monitoring, & evaluation
- Implementation



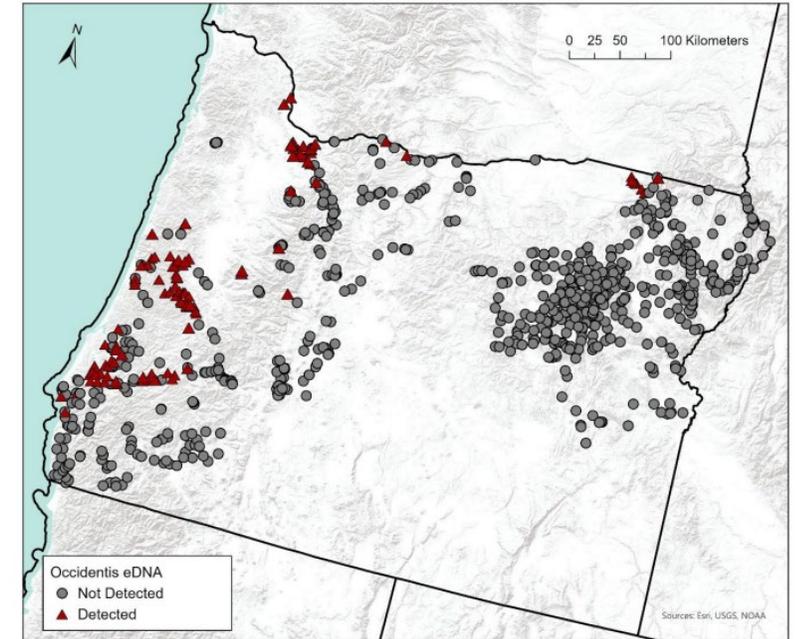
CPL strategies & actions

Research, monitoring, & evaluation

- Improve distribution info.
- Prioritize artificial obstructions for passage & screening
- Improve biological knowledge
- Estimate take
- Assess complex, large-scale threats
- Assess translocation
- Estimate adult abundance
- Monitor diversity

Management actions

- **Education & outreach**
- Passage & screening
- Protect & restore habitat
- Water conservation
- Translocation
- Establish in-water work Best Management Practices
- Modify non-native angling regulations
- Pinniped management
- Other management strategies



CPL reporting and assessment

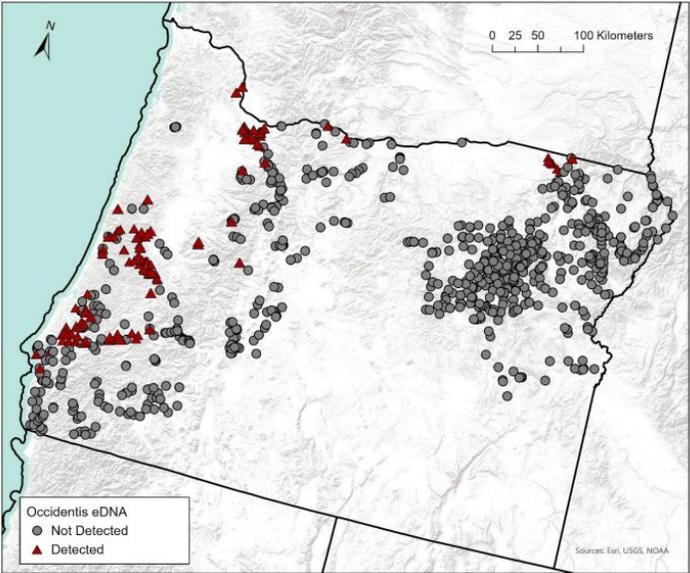


5-year informational reporting



Status assessment in 2040

RME has improved understanding of lamprey distribution, limiting factors, and effective management actions



WILEY

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Spatio-temporal distribution of adult Pacific lamprey *Entosphenus tridentatus* relative to habitat fragmentation

Kara J. Anlauf-Dunn¹ | Benjamin J. Clemens¹ | Matthew R. Falcuy² | Courtney Zambory¹

Review

Management of anadromous lampreys: Common threats, different approaches

Benjamin J. Clemens^{a,*} , Hiroaki Arakawa^b, Cindy Baker^c, Stephen Coghlan^d, Aleksandr Kucheryavyy^e, Ralph Lampman^f, Maria João Lança^g, Catarina Sofia Mateus^h, Allison Millerⁱ, Hassan Nazari^j, Germán Pequeño^k, Trent M. Sutton^l, Seiji Yanai^b

Abundance Trends for Adult Pacific Lamprey in Western Oregon (USA): Historic Declines, Recent Increases, and Relative Contributions from Coastal Rivers

Benjamin J. Clemens,* Matthew A. Weeber, and Mark Lewis
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, 28655 Highway 34, Corvallis, Oregon 97333, USA

Michelle Jones
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, 4034 Fairview Industrial Drive Southeast, Salem, Oregon 97302, USA

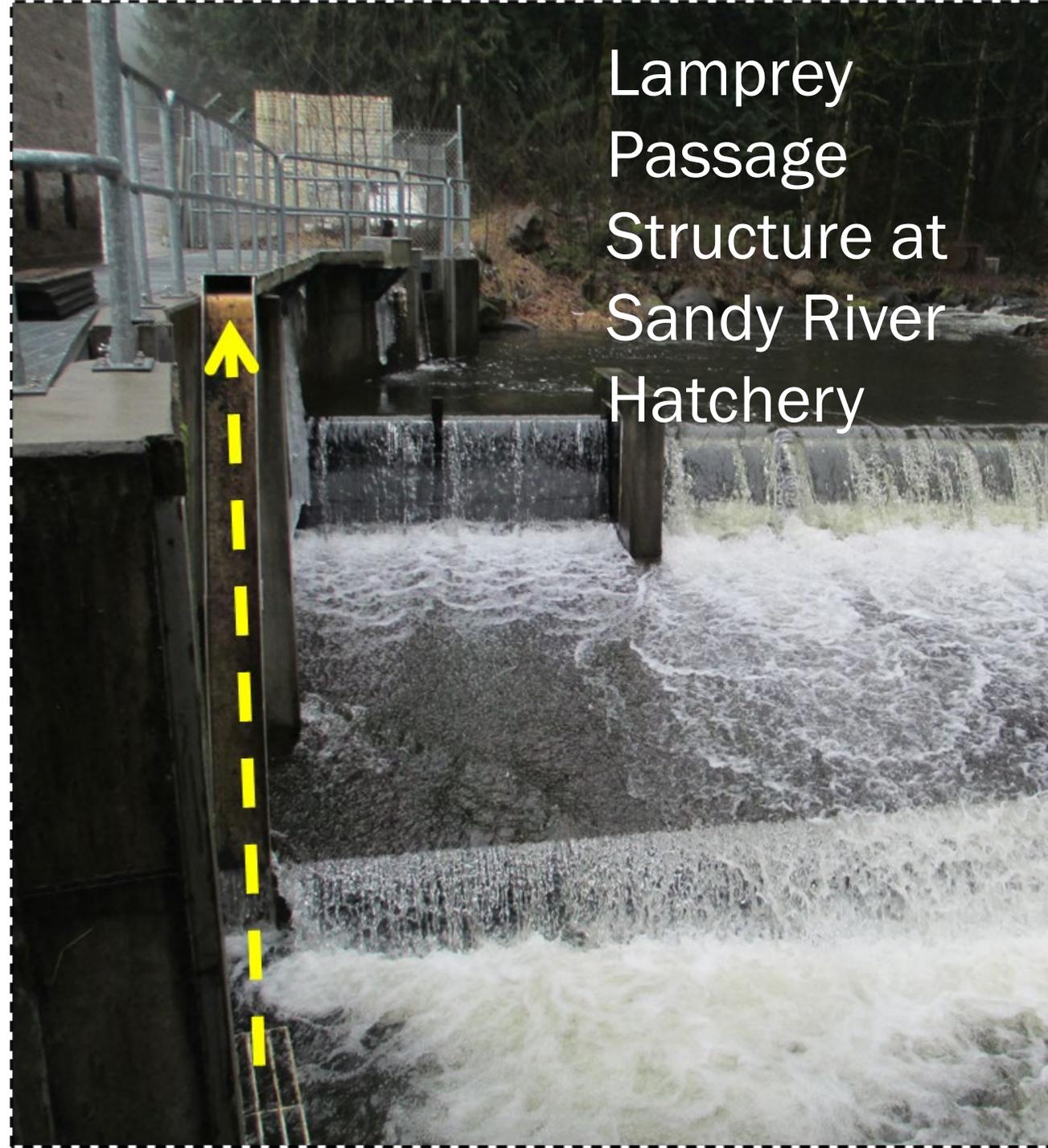
Management actions

Passage & screening

- Operations, maintenance, and management of existing passage & screening infrastructure follows latest technical guidance.
- Integrated lamprey and their passage needs into fish passage rule updates.

Protect & restore habitat

- Habitat restoration projects benefit lamprey.
- Instream water rights & other mechanisms protect water quantity & quality for lamprey.



Lamprey
Passage
Structure at
Sandy River
Hatchery

Management actions

Establish in-water Best Management Guidelines

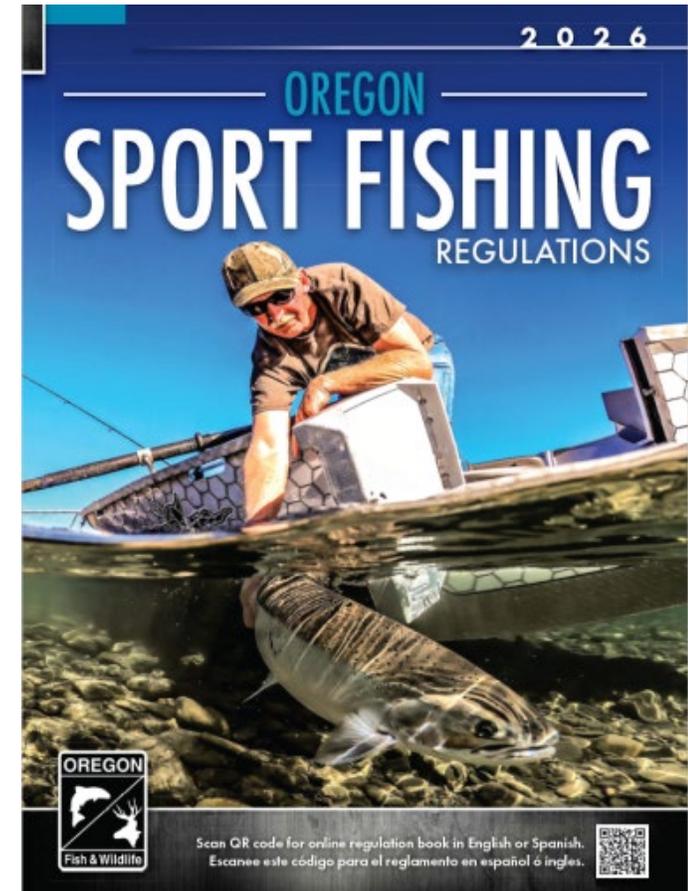
*Best Management Guidelines for Native Lampreys
During In-water Work*



Management actions

Modify angling regulations for non-native fish to benefit lampreys and other native fish

- Sportfishing regulations removed all size and bag limits for:
 - walleye beginning in 2021 in the lower Willamette River
 - smallmouth, largemouth and spotted basses in 2023 in most Oregon streams.
- Size & bag limits had previously been removed for striped bass, and for bass and walleye in certain streams.



Management actions

Pinniped management

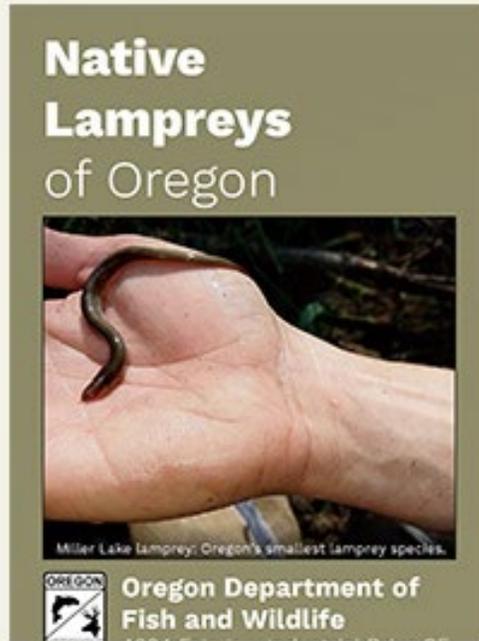
- Predation by California sea lions & Steller sea lions in tailraces of Bonneville Dam & the Willamette Falls Project affects salmon, steelhead, sturgeon, and adult Pacific lamprey.
- Since 2020, eligible states & Tribes can more readily seek pinniped removal in certain management areas.
- Monitoring & modeling of predation generally indicates decreases in both pinnipeds & their predation on salmonids, and this may be true for Pacific lamprey.



Bryan Wright, ODFW

Management actions – Education and Outreach

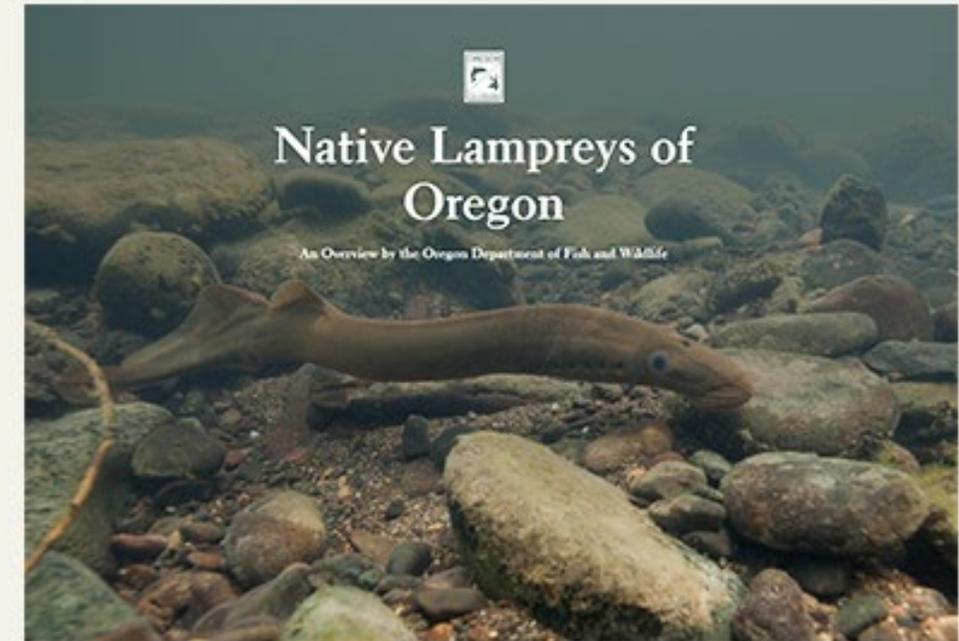
Oregon Lampreys



Learn more about Oregon's lampreys (pdf)



Lampreys as Bait flyer (pdf)



Lampreys Story Map

Conservation Plans for Lampreys

- [Conservation Plan for Lampreys](#)
- [Miller Lake Lamprey Conservation Plan](#)

ODFW Lamprey Website



Partnership with the Great Lakes and East Coast



Lampreys: Friends or Foes?

That toothy mouth may look troubling, but most lampreys are not harmful.

Let's look at the facts!

- 1** There are **40 known species** of lampreys living worldwide! Lampreys can be found in fresh and salt waters from the Arctic to just offshore of Antarctica. Most lampreys are valued ecologically and culturally.
- 2** Of all the lamprey species, only sea lamprey have established outside their native range, which is the Atlantic Ocean and its tributaries. **Their non-native range is restricted to the Great Lakes basin and Lake Champlain.**
- 3** Lampreys help their native **ecosystems** while burrowing as larvae by aerating sediments and creating small-scale habitats for aquatic insects. Some lampreys also infuse lake- or ocean-derived nutrients into river ecosystems when they die after spawning.
- 4** Only about half of the lamprey species worldwide are parasites of fish. **None of the parasitic lampreys living in their native ranges are harmful to fish populations** due to long periods of coexistence and co-adaptions with their fish hosts.
- 5** Because they have not co-existed, **non-native sea lamprey in the Great Lakes basin and Lake Champlain often kill their fish hosts.** Each sea lamprey is capable of destroying up to 40 pounds of fish during its lifetime. Fishery managers control these sea lamprey.
- 6** So, are lampreys friends or foes?
All are friends except for non-native sea lamprey in the Great Lakes basin and Lake Champlain. Conservation efforts for lampreys in their native ranges are critical for the survival of these incredible creatures!

Help protect lampreys in their native ranges and control non-native sea lamprey in the Great Lakes basin and Lake Champlain by sharing what you've learned.

Learn more about lampreys:

SeaLamprey.org
PacificLamprey.org



Photos: Pacific lamprey (top) - David Herasimtschuk/Freshwaters Illustrated, Northern brook lamprey (center) - Great Lakes Fishery Commission, Five lampreys in the Great Lakes (top-down, left-right): Sea lamprey, American brook, Chestnut, Silver, Northern brook - Great Lakes Fishery Commission



2018 Lamprey ID workshop



2020 River Restoration Northwest Lamprey Short Course



2019 PSU Lamprey Short Course



2021-2022 Community Science



2022 Lamprey Biology & Identification Workshop

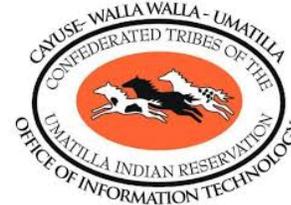
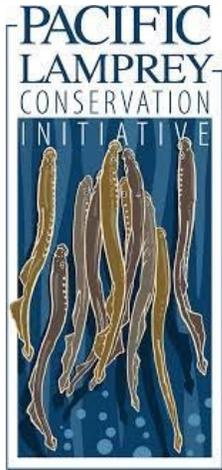


Partnerships

ODFW and its partners look forward to continuing to implement research, monitoring and evaluation and management actions to adaptively manage native lampreys.



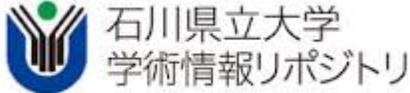
Partners



Partners



Stillwater Sciences



MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



Cornell University



amis opes institute LLC specializing in water resources



ST. FRANCIS XAVIER UNIVERSITY



Carleton University



UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO Te Whare Wānanga o Ōtago NEW ZEALAND

Tenmile Lakes Basin Partnership



University of Idaho



NINA

Norwegian Institute for Nature Research



HARVARD UNIVERSITY



LISBOA



NIWA Taihoro Nukurangi



Conclusions

- Significant progress by ODFW and partners:
 - Research to inform adaptive management
 - Continuing and improving on core actions
 - Education and outreach to inform public and resource professionals
- Will continue to implement plan



Questions?



Jason Dunham