



ODFW Field Reports

Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission
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East Region

Nick Myatt, Region Manager

Sockeye reintroduction pilot project update

Prior to 1900, up to 30,000 sockeye (*Oncorhynchus nerka*) returned annually to Wallowa Lake. These fish sustained Nez Perce Tribe (NPT) families for generations before overharvest, unscreened irrigation diversions, and unsuccessful fish propagation attempts extirpated the population around 1905. Reintroduction of sockeye to Wallowa Lake has been a long-standing goal of both ODFW and the NPT but has been precluded due to the lack of upstream fish passage at Wallowa Lake Dam and unscreened diversions that would entrain out-migrating smolts.



Sockeye adults collected at Bonneville Hatchery July 2026. ODFW photo.

Rehabilitation of Wallowa Lake Dam is scheduled to begin this fall and includes fish passage and plans to screen remaining unscreened diversions, which will open the migratory path from Wallowa Lake to the ocean for the first time in over a century. In anticipation of these projects, ODFW, NPT, and Idaho Fish and Game (IDFG) staff developed a pilot program to provide a reliable broodstock source capable of supporting long-term reintroduction efforts at Wallowa Lake.

The pilot program uses eggs from the Snake River sockeye program that IDFG operates at Eagle Fish Hatchery, the only extant source of sockeye salmon within the Snake Basin. The first transfer of roughly 50,000 eyed eggs went to ODFW's Oxbow Fish Hatchery in winter 2022 and has occurred annually since, with the inaugural release in 2024. Smolts are released in the lower Columbia River at Bonneville Hatchery to bypass the eight mainstem dams they would otherwise have to pass if they were released in the Snake River Basin. This improves smolt-to-adult survival and provides a relatively higher return on the investment of these Snake River sockeye eggs that IDFG provides.



Sockeye are measured and checked for PIT tags at Bonneville's collection site. ODFW photo.

The first adults (spending two years at sea) from the inaugural release returned to Bonneville Hatchery in 2026. Despite low overall sockeye returns to the Columbia River in 2026, nearly 800 pilot program-origin sockeye were trapped, with about 400 trapped in 2025 (that spent only one year at sea). In the future, once federal authorization for reintroduction efforts is received, pilot program fish that are trapped at Bonneville Hatchery will be split between Wallowa Lake reintroduction efforts and Idaho's recovery efforts. For now, all trapped adults have been transported to Idaho to support natural spawning in the Stanley Basin. These returns have demonstrated that, even during poor returns, the pilot program can successfully return enough adults to supply the needs of

reintroduction efforts at Wallowa Lake, and recovery efforts in Idaho.

Middle Fork John Day River Intensively Monitored Watershed Update

John Day Fish Science staff have completed another four years of coordinated monitoring, analysis, and restoration evaluation in the Middle Fork John Day River Intensively Monitored Watershed (MFIMW). This effort brings together more than 20 partners from state and federal agencies, NGOs, universities, and tribal governments. Together, the group evaluates watershed-scale responses to restoration aimed at recovering wild summer steelhead and spring Chinook salmon, comparing trends in restored reaches with those in historically stable reference areas.

The upcoming 2022–26 Completion Report summarizes long-term monitoring of adult escapement, juvenile productivity, and water temperature—key indicators that help us refine and prioritize future restoration actions.



An adult summer steelhead photographed in the John Day River 2026.

Adult summer steelhead abundance in both the Middle Fork and the South Fork reference population has declined steadily since 2017, often dropping below recovery thresholds. Spring Chinook returns show long-term variability and remain consistently lower in the Middle Fork compared to the Upper John Day reference population, with extremely low returns during warm, low-flow years.



Juvenile Chinook salmon measured and assessed for PIT-tagging.

Juvenile summer steelhead abundance has continued to decrease – a trend that has been observed since 2014. Productivity – the relationship between the number of spawners and the number of juveniles that survive to head downstream - does not increase in the Middle Fork as the number of spawners increases. This indicates that suitable habitat availability is a limiting factor. In contrast, juvenile summer steelhead productivity in the South Fork population fluctuates more widely, which can suggest a stronger influence of the environment (e.g., climate-related impacts on temperature and flow) on the population. Juvenile spring Chinook productivity is also highly variable and only weakly tied to adult spawner abundance, again implying that environmental factors likely dominate juvenile survival



Large wood debris installment on the Middle Fork of the John Day River

Temperature remains the most significant limiting factor for salmonid recovery in the Middle Fork John Day River. Although restoration actions have improved habitat structure—for example, adding large wood and enhancing channel complexity—consistent fish

responses have not yet emerged, likely due to ongoing warming trends. Altogether, these findings are sharpening our restoration strategy. By identifying where habitat limits productivity and how climate-related factors affect survival, the MFIMW's long-term monitoring provides a clear path for focusing restoration where it can make the greatest difference. Continued thermal mitigation, targeted habitat improvements, and ongoing monitoring remain essential to improving productivity and resilience for salmon and steelhead in the Middle Fork.

Please visit <http://www.middleforkimw.org/> for more information about our efforts in the John Day.

Rocky Mountain elk calving habitat surveys

Deschutes District staff are conducting surveys at elk birth site locations to provide more informed recommendations for calving habitat protections and management to land managers.



Taking measurements in the Mt. Washington Wilderness elk calving area in a recent fire scar. ODFW photo.

District staff worked with East Region Research staff to generate estimated birth site locations (21-28) of 14 GPS-collared cow elk within the Deschutes National Forest (DNF) from 2023-2026. ODFW district staff consulted local partners including USFS, OSU Cascades and Deschutes SWCD to prepare survey protocol methods and field measurements. Specifically, district staff aimed to incorporate metrics that would have direct ties to important land use activities on the DNF (i.e., fuels management, timber production and recreation).



Measurements in a different elk calving survey plot. ODFW photo.

Field measurements include horizontal concealment, stand basal area, fuel model selection, dominant habitat type, canopy cover, ladder fuels height, shrub cover, species frequency, species presence, and percent downed wood cover. Additional metrics obtained via remote sensing include distance to nearest road and trail, stand treatment history, slope and aspect.

Results will be written into a report and shared with DNF. Staff hope to continue surveys next year to include additional birth sites, but also potentially expand sampling locations to randomly selected sites within nursery areas (first 30 days post-parturition) and/or within DNF Key Elk Areas.

West Region

Mike Gauvin, West Region Manager

Dementia Warriors Support Group tours E.E. Wilson Wildlife Area

In early August staff hosted an educational trolley ride tour of the E.E. Wilson Wildlife Area for 15 members of the Dementia Warriors Support Group, including individuals living with dementia and Alzheimer's disease and their caregivers.

The multi-hour tour highlighted the area's unique history and featured stops at the pheasant show pens, the World War II Memorial, and key wildlife viewing habitats. The event was exceptionally well received, with the group requesting to make the tour an annual tradition.

Dementia Warriors is dedicated to combating social isolation, supporting caregivers, and fostering a renewed sense of purpose through community engagement.

Beaver-Smart Infrastructure: Wolf Creek Culvert Improvements Advance Statewide Beaver Action Plan Goals

In the Upper Nehalem, the North Coast Beaver Conservation Biologist partnered with Oregon Department of Forestry staff to replace a culvert protection device on Wolf Creek. The improved structure helps maintain consistent water flow and reduces the likelihood of beaver-related blockage at this important stream crossing.

The updated exclusion device — a trapezoidal culvert fence — extends upstream from the culvert and widens as it moves outward. This shape increases the distance and effort required for beavers to establish a dam, making the site unattractive for dam-building.

For fish-bearing streams, mesh size is selected to allow passage for the largest fish using the system. A key durability feature of this design is the solid floor installed beneath the fencing. This floor prevents beavers from tunneling under the structure, which can be a common issue where soils are soft or saturated.

These designs are cost-effective, long-lasting, and have demonstrated a 95 percent success rate according to the Beaver Institute — making them a reliable tool for managing beaver activity while supporting healthy stream function.



This photo shows the old culvert protection device before replacement.



The new device ensures water flow while excluding beavers.

Protecting a Species at Risk: Turtle Monitoring Begins at Willow Lake

ODFW Rogue Watershed staff, working with the High Cascades Ranger District of the Rogue River–Siskiyou National Forest, completed the first documented mark-recapture effort for northwestern pond turtles at Willow Lake in eastern Jackson County.

During mid-July, biologists from ODFW and the U.S. Forest Service set 18 traps overnight in the lake's southeast finger. The team captured nine turtles representing both sexes and a range of age classes. Four of these turtles — two males and two females — were fitted with Very High Frequency (VHF) transmitters and released at their capture sites.

Over the next several months, ODFW and USFS biologists will track these individuals to identify overwintering and nesting locations. Continued mark-recapture efforts in future years will build a stronger dataset for northwestern pond turtles in Southwest Oregon and improve understanding of how they use Willow Lake's varied habitats.

The northwestern pond turtle is listed as a Species of Greatest Conservation Need in the Oregon Conservation Strategy and was petitioned for federal Endangered Species Act listing in 2023. This project, along with movement data from VHF telemetry, contributes to a broader range-wide monitoring effort and will help guide habitat restoration planning within the Forest Service's Snowy Butte Landscape Restoration project area.

Willow Lake, created in the 1950s to store water for the City of Medford, is managed by the Medford Water Commission. Water levels fluctuate widely throughout the year due to municipal supply needs and heavy recreation. Until now, only incidental observations of pond turtles had been recorded at the lake. This first formal survey provides a clearer picture of how the species uses the reservoir and surrounding habitat — and lays the groundwork for future conservation planning.



Northwestern pond turtle is fitted with a VHF transmitter to gather data on overwintering and nesting sites at Willow Lake. Its legs are gently taped inside the shell during the process for safe handling. Once the adhesive on the transmitter sets, the tape is removed and the turtle is released.



Northwestern pond turtle is released after processing during the first mark-recapture project at Willow Lake. The turtle was placed near the waterline, and it quickly entered the water and swam to the bottom of the lake.

Short Creek Prairie fencing project

About six-and-a-half miles of dilapidated and failing barbed wire fences was replaced with

wildlife friendly “let-down” fencing in Southern Oregon. The new fencing protects two mountain meadows from open-range cattle along the crest of the Southwest Cascades (Willow and Short Creek prairies) and portions of Big Butte Springs Municipal Watershed (Whiskey Springs and Fourbit Creek near Butte Falls), which supplies much of the Rogue Valley’s municipal water supply.

This was a cooperative multiyear project between Oregon Hunters Association (OHA), Medford Water Commission, Rogue River Siskiyou National Forest (USFS), ODFW Rogue Watershed wildlife/habitat staff and at least 60 OHA volunteers from five different chapters. OHA was awarded a \$50,000 grant from the Oregon Conservation & Recreation Fund (OCRF) in 2023 for this project.

Fence replacement around FourBit Creek and Whiskey Springs was completed in 2024 with a large volunteer effort contributed by OHA members. The federal government shutdown in 2025 made logistics difficult to finish the project and OCRF graciously extended the project completion deadline.

The final meadow, Short Creek Prairie was just completed this summer with help from the Oregon Air National Guard based at Chrissy Field near Klamath Falls along with ODFW and USFS staff and the OHA Conservation Director. In total, 20 volunteers contributed 175 hours to help complete Short Creek Prairie. This contribution is valued over \$7,100 as in-kind match and will be applied toward the annual USFWS Pittman-Robertson habitat grant to the Rogue habitat program.

According to USFS staff, fencing projects can range anywhere from a minimum of \$30,000 to \$40,000 per mile for a contractor to complete the work. Over \$200,000 was estimated to have been saved in contracting costs by this collective effort of using volunteers to help replace the fences and protect these valuable SWAP habitats and public lands.

Educational signage at each meadow and campground will be installed in both English and Spanish detailing the importance of meadow

habitat for sustaining SWAP and non-SWAP species and protecting community water quality.



Agency staff and OHA volunteers completed a multiyear fence replacement project this summer. Wildlife friendly fencing was installed to protect mountain meadows from open range cattle grazing.



OHA members from five different chapters volunteered their time to replace dilapidated fencing in the Southwest Cascades.

Elegant terns showing up in Oregon estuaries

Elegant terns have been spotted recently in the Rogue, Coquille, and Siuslaw estuaries.

Although the species breeds in southern California and Mexico, individuals sometimes move north into Oregon after the breeding season.

ODFW surveys suggest the species is especially likely to visit the Oregon Coast during years marked by marine heatwaves in the south and central regions of the California Current. Last year, during a major marine heatwave, staff documented the highest number of this species observed since 2015 when another large marine heatwave – the “Blob” – occurred.

The current marine heatwave in southern California began in May 2025. With an El Niño present this year, it will be interesting to see how many individuals are detected in upcoming surveys.



Surveyors in ODFW's aviation predation program survey estuaries along the Oregon Coast year-round.



ODFW staff surveys birds in Tillamook estuary. The surveys monitor cormorants but also include other water birds.

Oregon State Police

Captain Doug Shugart, Fish & Wildlife Division

Fish and Wildlife Division Member Investigates Unlawful Salmon Take

A Fish and Wildlife Division Trooper observed five subjects fishing in a closed area and found they had retained four wild Chinook salmon. Three of the subjects admitted to snagging the fish and were criminally cited for snagging, unlawful take of wild Chinook salmon, and angling in a closed stream. The remaining two subjects were cited for angling in a closed stream. Four salmon and three fishing rods were seized as evidence and the salmon were donated to the Estacada Community Center.



Fish and Wildlife Division member seizes multiple unlawfully taken Chinook salmon.

Fish and Wildlife Division Members Present at School Career Fair

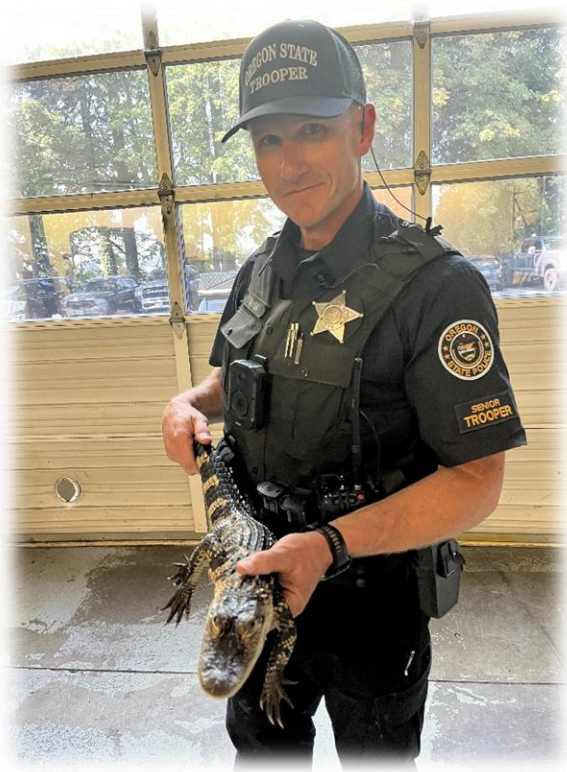
A Fish and Wildlife Division Trooper and Sergeant attended a Career Day at Brockway School. They presented to multiple groups of grade schoolers from the Winston School District. The students received stickers and Whistles while at the OSP station



Fish and Wildlife Division members take students' questions at Career Fair.

Fish and Wildlife Division Member Seizes Unlawfully Held Alligator

A Fish and Wildlife Trooper received a call from an apartment complex in Gresham reporting that a maintenance worker discovered an alligator living in an aquarium inside one of the apartments. The Trooper worked with Oregon Department of Agriculture veterinarians to contact the subject at their apartment. The subject initially only communicated through Ring doorbell and by text but eventually allowed them into the apartment and surrendered the alligator. The subject's previous boyfriend had left the alligator at the apartment and they were not aware of the illegality of holding an alligator without a permit. The subject was educated on the laws and given a warning for unlawfully keeping an alligator. The ODA veterinarians safely secured the alligator and made plans for the alligator to live at an approved reptile sanctuary in Corvallis.



Fish and Wildlife Division Trooper seizes unlawfully held alligator.

Fish and Wildlife Division Members Investigate Unlawful Hunting Activity.

Fish and Wildlife Division Troopers completed an investigation of a subject who shot a deer with an arrow inside the city of Brookings during closed season. The initial report was received in early March, and the deer was observed several times in a neighborhood with an arrow in its neck. With the assistance of ODFW, several unsuccessful attempts were made to tranquilize the deer and remove the arrow. However, through an extensive 4-month investigation, Troopers identified and contacted a suspect. The suspect admitted to shooting the deer and claimed they were target practicing when the deer walked into the yard, so they aimed their bow at it and “accidentally” shot it. The suspect was criminally cited for Hunting Prohibited Area: City Limits and Hunting Closed Season and the associated archery equipment was seized.



Fish and Wildlife Division members investigate unlawful hunting activity.

Subject Sentenced for Charges Related to Denman Wildlife Area Complaints

In late 2024 and early 2025, a Fish and Wildlife Division Sergeant investigated a subject for Tampering with Public Records, Obstructing Governmental/Judicial Administration, Criminal Mischief and Obstructing the Taking of Wildlife. ODFW personnel received multiple complaints regarding hostile and suspicious interactions with the subject on the Denman Wildlife Area. The subject was retrieving locked hunter information cards and destroying and changing information on them. At least once, the subject utilized information from the cards to track down and contact a hunter. It was also believed the subject was tampering with flood gates to engineer his own hunting grounds impacting germination and crop success on the wildlife area. The subject was trespassed for life from the Denman Wildlife area by ODFW. The subject plead guilty to Tampering with Public Records and Criminal Mischief II and received 18 months probation, 10 days in jail, lifetime trespass from the Denman Wildlife Area and restitution on all counts including those dismissed.

Marine Resources Program

Justin Ainsworth, Marine Resources Program Manager

Albacore tuna: the ocean traveler behind a big Oregon fishery

Albacore tuna play a key role in Oregon's coastal fisheries. Each summer, these sleek blue-water fish drive a mix of commercial and recreational activity that supports working waterfronts from Astoria to Brookings.

Commercial troll vessels land high-quality sustainably caught tuna, certified as well-managed by the Marine Stewardship Council. These tuna supply processors, canneries, seafood markets, and restaurants, while recreational anglers head offshore for one of the most exciting fisheries on the West Coast. The total albacore volume landed in Oregon during the 2025 season was 8.6 million pounds with an ex-vessel revenue of \$17.9 million.

The economic value of this fishery stretches far beyond the docks, fueling jobs for boat crews, mechanics, welders, fuel stations, ice plants, truck drivers, fishmongers, and countless small businesses. For example, the economic contributions estimated for the 2025 fishing season were attributed \$30.4 million in generated income and supported 548 jobs statewide. Furthermore, the total value of all business transactions generated by the sector is estimated to be \$74.6 million statewide.¹

Most albacore tuna caught off Oregon are three to five years old and weigh between 12 and 30 pounds. You can recognize them by their dark blue backs, silver sides and bellies, and long side fins. Albacore live in the open ocean and travel long distances as they look for food like small fish and squid.

Albacore are managed through a combination of state, federal, and international coordination because these fish cross entire ocean basins throughout their lives.

The Pacific Fishery Management Council, of which ODFW is a voting member, helps guide harvest strategies for the U.S. West Coast, while international science and agreements ensure that countries sharing the stock manage it collectively. At the state level, ODFW aligns Oregon's fishery rules with federal and international guidance, keeping the fishery sustainable and accessible.

To support that management, ODFW's Marine Resources Program staff collects albacore data on the biology of the species and tracks activity in both commercial and recreational fisheries. Staff gather information on catch levels, fish size and age, fishing effort, and seasonal patterns.

ODFW port samplers are located along the coast and collect fork length measurements from unsorted commercially harvested albacore during offloading from July through October. In 2025, ODFW port samplers collected data on 11,311 albacore over the course of the season.

On the boat ramps, ODFW Ocean Recreational Boat Survey (ORBS) samplers monitor Oregon's sport fisheries and provide estimates of overall effort and catch for the recreational and charter boat fisheries.

There were an estimated 65 albacore charter trips and 2,681 private recreational trips over the 2025 season. An estimated total of 44,295 albacore were caught in the recreational fishery. In 2025, ORBS samplers collected data on 2,471 recreationally caught albacore.

These data feed into regional, federal, and international stock assessments and decision-making bodies, helping managers understand the health of the population and set sustainable harvest levels. This long-term sampling is essential for maintaining opportunities for fishermen today while safeguarding the resource for future generations.

Looking ahead, climate change will continue influencing when and how albacore show up off Oregon. Shifting ocean temperatures, changing currents, and variations in prey availability may

assessment of how ex-vessel revenue ripples through regional economies.

¹ Economic contributions are calculated using the **NOAA IOPAC (Input-Output Model for Pacific Coast Fisheries)** multipliers and represent the most current

alter migration patterns or the timing of peak fishing.

ODFW and federal partners continue to watch these trends closely to anticipate future changes and maintain a resilient, sustainable fishery.

In support of this work, the Governor's Climate Resilience EO (EO 25 26) seeks to promote globally competitive ocean reliant products derived through sustainable practices. The EO recognizes that Oregon's working waters include fisheries like albacore, where ODFW's proactive monitoring and adaptive management are essential to maintaining resilient, sustainable opportunities as ocean conditions change.



Albacore tuna fishing offers nonstop action landing fast-moving, hard-fighting fish, and Oregon's recreational fishery delivers exactly that.



Marine Resources Program staff collect essential data from both the commercial and recreational fisheries: catch levels, fish size, age, and fishing effort.

Oregon Offshore Wind Energy Roadmap

[House Bill 4080](#) (2024) directed the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) to lead development of the Oregon Offshore Wind Energy Roadmap (Roadmap) to help Oregon consider potential future offshore wind energy development while addressing concerns about the many people and environments that could be affected.

The Roadmap was developed over a 15-month process led by DLCD in consultation with federally recognized Tribes in Oregon and a roundtable advisory group representing a broad array of interests. ODFW participated throughout the robust development process, highlighting ways the state might be better prepared to identify and address potential impacts on species, habitats and fisheries through investments in research, improved policies, and strategic coordination of regulatory processes.

From 2019-2024, the [US Bureau of Ocean Energy Management \(BOEM\)](#) led a data gathering effort to identify wind energy areas off Oregon, culminating in a planned lease auction of two areas off Coos Bay and Brookings. ODFW staff involved in the five years of intensive planning for offshore wind crystallized concerns related to potential impacts of offshore wind development as well as the regulatory process and policies in place to effectively address concerns before impacts occur.

The auction was canceled in September 2024, in part because Governor Kotek requested that BOEM *"halt all current leasing activities off the coast of Oregon and terminate the current auction. My administration must have full confidence that **our state's Roadmap will be complete** and all associated enforceable policies in place before BOEM proceeds with additional lease-related activities in future years."* ([letter to BOEM Director, September 27, 2024](#)).

Subsequent changes in federal energy priorities beginning in January 2025 further diminished the urgency for planning for the future of the offshore wind energy industry ([White House Memorandum, January 20, 2025](#)). However, the need remains to advance state clean energy and climate goals, to strengthen state policies, and to

build capacity and knowledge should the federal interest in offshore wind energy development off Oregon's coast return.

The Roadmap does not itself change state policy or recommend whether offshore wind energy should be built off Oregon's coast. Rather, it recommends actions the state could take to prepare for potential future decision-making related to offshore wind development.

It provides clear expectations on the decision points and process steps for each phase of potential development — from leasing and permitting, through construction and operation, to eventual decommissioning. It assesses the policy improvements and increased agency capacity needed to address reasonably foreseeable effects to state coastal uses and resources that could result from offshore wind development. It offers investment ideas and suggestions for future research, engagement, partnerships, or other activities that might help prepare the state for an offshore wind presence in Oregon.

Lastly, this Roadmap also supports the intent of the Governor's Climate Resilience EO ([EO 25-26](#)) by enhancing Oregon's readiness to steward and sustain its working lands and waters by providing a strategy for the state to use to evaluate nearshore resilience needs and to guide future decisions in ways that protect resources while supporting sustainable ocean-reliant uses. The final document is authored by DLCD with significant input from interested parties including ODFW.

The Roadmap was submitted to Legislature on July 24, 2026 and can be found on [the DLCD website](#).



Participants in the development of the Roadmap contemplate potential planning elements following public meetings near Brookings.



These 10 MW floating turbines are the largest in the world and are similar to what may be proposed in the future off Oregon. The 30 MW Éoliennes Flottantes du Golfe du Lion (EFGL) project is in the French Mediterranean operated by Ocean Winds. Image courtesy of LEFGL/Ocean Winds.

Tracking Change in Yaquina Bay: What SEACOR's Latest Clam Survey Reveals

ODFW's SEACOR (Shellfish and Estuarine Assessment of Coastal Oregon) program completed an extensive subtidal bay clam survey this summer as part of a two-year assessment of Yaquina Bay.

Since the last major subtidal clam and habitat studies in the 1970s, urbanization and development around Yaquina Bay have increased significantly. A limited subtidal survey was conducted along the bay's northern shore in 2019, allowing staff to update clam stock status in areas supporting commercial dive harvest and to establish a defined harvest area and quota for that fishery.

The latest assessment expanded the survey footprint to include areas originally studied in the 1970s, providing a comprehensive update of current clam populations and enabling comparisons with both historic and 2019 data. Subtidal clam populations were found to be dominated by gaper clams, concentrated near the mouth of the bay west of the Yaquina Bay Bridge.

However, gaper clam stock estimates were low compared to Tillamook Bay, the center of Oregon's commercial dive clam fishery. Stock levels have also declined relative to the 2019 assessment. Cockle and butter clam abundances were similarly low across subtidal areas, including within the designated commercial harvest zone — meaning current densities are not sufficient to support a viable commercial fishery.

Clam recruitment varies widely across space and through time. While the intertidal portion of the Yaquina Bay assessment continues through 2026, early results suggest higher abundances of cockles and butter clams compared to 2012. And although gaper clams show a similar downward trend intertidally, there are encouraging signs of strong recruitment.

This updated assessment provides an essential snapshot of current subtidal clam populations in Yaquina Bay and will inform future management decisions and habitat monitoring efforts..



SEACOR biologists working with contracted divers to sample a site in Yaquina Bay.



Bay clams collected at a site during the Yaquina Bay subtidal assessment.