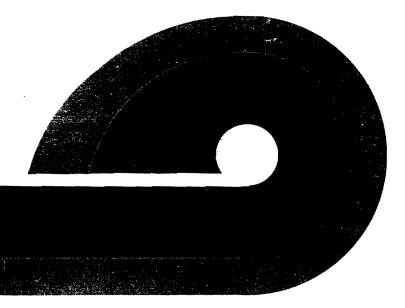


# TILLAMOOK BAY ESTUARY

A STUDY IN RESOURCE USE DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH



### 1971 TILLAMOOK BAY RESOURCE USE STUDY

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Fish Commission of Oregon Division of Management and Research

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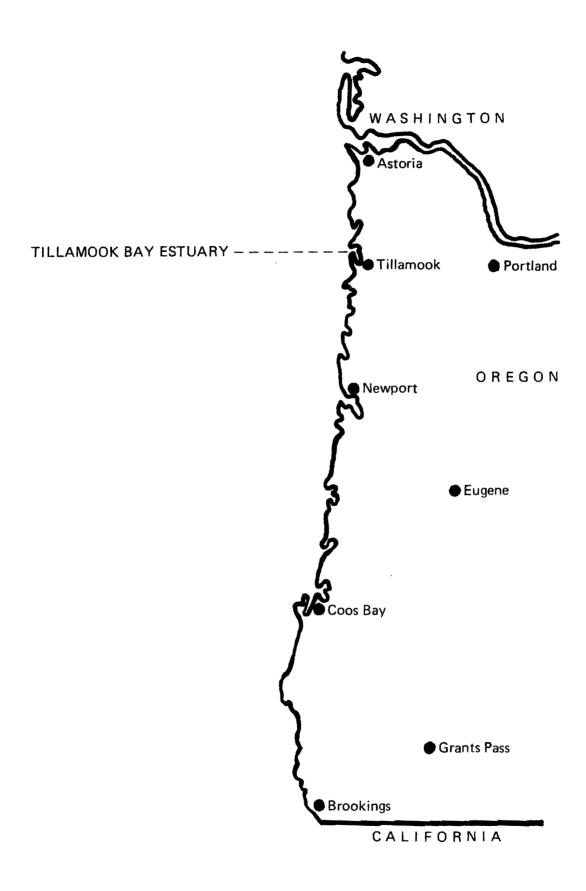


Figure 1. Location of Tillamook Bay Estuary.

## 1971 TILLAMOOK BAY RESOURCE USE STUDY

#### INTRODUCTION

In 1971 the Fish Commission of Oregon conducted a comprehensive study of the recreational use of marine food fish, shellfish, and other miscellaneous invertebrates in 16 Oregon estuaries. The anadromous sport fisheries in the upper portions of most estuaries were not included in the study due to the lack of manpower to adequately sample those areas. The study was supported by state general funds and by the National Marine Fisheries Service under the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers funded portions of the data processing, preparation of a series of marine resource maps, and a special report for each estuary. This report summarizes the results of the Tillamook Bay study.

#### **PROCEDURE**

Tillamook Bay is located 61 miles south of the Columbia River (Figure 1). The 8,839 acre bay is the third largest estuary in Oregon and contains 4,163 acres of tidelands.

From March 1 through October 31, 1971, boat and shore anglers, tideflat users, and scuba divers were interviewed for catch, effort, and origin data in a program designed for statistical analysis. Resource users were categorized as: (1) county, those people that reside within the county where the sampled estuary is found, but west of the coast range summit; (2) state, those people who are residents of Oregon, but are not classified as county; and (3) non-state, those people that are not residents of Oregon.

The study area extended from the seaward ends of the two jetties upstream 10 miles to the Tillamook-Netarts highway bridge over the Trask River. The south jetty was not included in the shore sample due to limited access to anglers and samplers. Survey areas and their station numbers are outlined in Table 1 and are shown in Figure 2.

The 1971 Tillamook Bay commercial landings of fish and shellfish and their value, taken from Fish Commission catch statistic reports, are included in the results as supplemental information.

The following maps were prepared using information collected in previous Fish Commission studies and the 1971 resource use survey.

- 1. Principal boat fishing areas.
- 2. Clam beds.
- 3. Eel grass beds.
- 4. Commercial oyster leases and potential oyster growing areas.
- 5. Food production areas, fish feeding areas, fish migration routes, and known herring spawning areas.

#### **RESULTS**

During the study 15,700 boat, shore, tideflat, and scuba resource user interviews were obtained to estimate catch and effort values and angler origin. The values presented in the tables are estimates and have been rounded off when used in the text.

#### **Boat Fishery**

Figure 3 shows the principal boat fishing areas of Tillamook Bay. Both sport and commercial boat fishing areas are combined on the map. Principal species of fish and shellfish caught and peak periods of fishing activity are outlined.

An estimated 24,500 boat angler trips were expended on Tillamook Bay (Table 2). These boat anglers spent 98,500 hours fishing (Table 3). The peak month of activity was September.

Nineteen species of fish, two species of crabs, and one species of other invertebrates were identified in the boat anglers' catch (Table 4). Dungeness crab and chinook salmon were the principal species taken and accounted for 96% of the total number of animals caught. The major catches occurred during the months of July through September (Table 5). Fishing success (catch per hour) was highest during March.

#### **Shore Fishery**

Interview data revealed that 17,500 shore angler trips were expended on Tillamook Bay (Table 6). The north jetty was the principal fishing area; 52% of the anglers fished there. Shore anglers spent 35,600 hours fishing (Table 7). The peak months of activity were July and August.

Twenty-five species of fish and two species of crabs were identified in the shore anglers' catch (Table 8). Pile perch and kelp greenling were the principal species taken, accounting for 39% of the total number of animals caught. The peak catch occurred during the month of May (Table 9). Fishing success was highest during May which can be attributed to an increase of pile perch in the bay.

#### **Tideflat Fishery**

Figure 4 shows the distribution of bay clams in Tillamook Bay. Several species of clams including cockle, native littleneck, butter, and gaper clams are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of the bay below Bay City. Softshell clams are found scattered throughout the upper portions of the bay. Principal areas of digging are outlined on the map in Figure 4.

Table 10 shows that 24,500 tideflat user trips were expended to harvest clams, miscellaneous invertebrates, and fishes from Tillamook Bay. Of this total, 23,900 or 98% were clam digger trips. Tideflat users spent 38,300 hours collecting marine animals (Table 11). The peak month of activity was July. The major digging effort (53%) was expended in the Garibaldi Flat area where 13,000 tideflat users spent 20,400 hours collecting tideflat animals. Garibaldi Flat supported the heaviest tideflat use of any of Oregon's tideflats.

Ten species of clams and 11 species of miscellaneous invertebrates, fish, and algae were harvested by tideflat users (Table 12). Cockle, native littleneck, butter, and gaper (called blue-neck in Tillamook Bay) clams were the principal species collected, accounting for 98% of the total number of clams dug. Garibaldi Flat was the principal area of catch providing 398,700 animals or 61% of the harvest. Of this total, 390,500 or 98% were clams. Garibaldi Flat provided the largest harvest of clams of any of Oregon's tideflats.

#### Scuba Fishery

The small number of scuba divers interviewed on Tillamook Bay precluded making an estimate of catch and effort for this fishery.

#### **Angler Origin**

Nearly three-fourths (73%) of the anglers interviewed were residents of Oregon living outside of Tillamook County as shown below. About 21% of the resource users were Tillamook County residents and 6% were nonresidents.

		Angler Origin	
	County	State	Non-State
Boat	4,977	18,146	1,359
Shore	3,704	12,773	1,048
Tideflat	5,044	17,823	1,605
Total	13,725	48,742	4,012
Percentage	20.6	73.3	6.0

This is a high proportion of state residents and reflects the heavy usage of Portland residents on this estuary.

#### **Combined Recreational Fisheries**

Analysis of Tillamook Bay data revealed that 66,500 resource user trips (24,500 boat, 17,500 shore, and 24,500 tideflat) were expended in the estuary during the study (Table 13). Approximately 73% of the resource users for the three fisheries were state residents living outside of Tillamook County. The 66,500 user trips represent 172,300 hours of effort (98,500 boat, 35,600 shore, and 38,200 tideflat). The peak month of activity was September for the boat fishery, and July for the shore and tideflat fishery (Table 14). Combining all fisheries, Table 14 shows that July was the peak month of activity. Areas receiving the principal use for boat, shore, and tideflat fishery were below Tillamook-Netarts Highway (100%), North Jetty (52%), and Garibaldi Flat (53%), respectively.

Anglers of the three fisheries harvested 703,400 marine animals (20,400 fish, 32,800 crabs, 613,800 clams, and 36,400 miscellaneous invertebrates). Crabs comprised 93% of the boat anglers' total catch. Dungeness crab was the principal species caught. Fish were the principal marine animals harvested by shore anglers and represented 98% of the total take. Pile perch was the principal species caught followed by kelp greenling and shiner perch. Clams comprised 94% of the tideflat users' total take. Cockle and littleneck clams were the principal species dug making up 39 and 38% of the harvest, respectively. Mud shrimp was the principal species of miscellaneous invertebrates collected by the tideflat

users. Comparing the catch for all three fisheries revealed that tideflat users harvested 650,600 or 92% of the total animals taken. Boat and shore anglers caught 35,000 and 18,000 marine animals, respectively. Peak month of catch was September for the boat fishery, May for the shore fishery, and July for the tideflat fishery. Combining all fisheries, July was the principal month of catch.

#### **Commercial Fishery**

Commercial landings of marine food fish and shellfish caught in Tillamook Bay in 1971 totaled 343,130 pounds valued at \$300,009 (fisherman's level) according to Fish Commission landing statistics, listed below. Oyster was the principal species harvested.

Species	Pounds	Value
Oysters	239,136	\$270,000
Dungeness crab	92,465	23,116
Pacific herring	4,893	4,893
Bay clams	5,948	1,000
Ghost and mud shrimp	688	1,000
Total	343,130	\$300,009

#### **Eel Grass Beds**

Eel grass beds are found scattered throughout Tillamook Bay (Figure 5). These beds are usually found in areas of shallow water and high salinities. Clams and other important marine fauna are usually an integral part of the eel grass beds.

#### Commercial Oyster Leases and Potential Oyster Growing Areas

More than 80% of the oysters grown in Oregon come from Tillamook Bay. Figure 6 shows the commercial oyster leases, totaling 2,285 acres. An estimated 3,300 acres of Tillamook Bay are considered suitable for oyster culture.

### Food Production Areas, Fish Feeding Areas, Fish Migration Routes, and Known Herring Spawning Areas

Figure 7 shows the food production areas, fish feeding areas, and fish migration routes in Tillamook Bay. Also outlined on the map are the known herring spawning areas.

Estuaries are some of the most productive lands on earth. The productivity of estuarial areas is directly related to length of shore line, depth of water, and geographical location. Within each estuary, tidelands are generally more productive than deep water channel areas.

In Tillamook Bay, the production of food organisms occurs throughout the entire estuary. These food organisms include the microscopic phytoplankton and other algae, zooplankton, small crustaceans, mollusks, annelids, and fish which are all important in the estuarine food chain.

The fish feeding areas of Tillamook Bay (for finfish and shellfish) include all areas of the estuary under tidal influence. Tideflats as well as deep water channels and rocky areas provide a variety of rearing habitat. Species of fish, numbers, and distribution within each area are generally related to type of food organisms, bottom type, water depth, and water quality.

Forty-five species of fish have been identified in Tillamook Bay (Richard Berry, personal communication). A taxonomic list of the species of marine animals observed in this study is contained in Table 15.

Fish and shellfish typically found associated with tideflats include flounder, sole, perch, rockfish, salmon, crabs, shrimp, and clams. In addition to those species found on tideflats, herring, anchovy, and smelt reside in the estuary channels; period of residency is dependent on species, season, and location.

Rocky areas in Tillamook Bay are the preferred feeding and rearing areas of perch, rockfish, greenling, and cabezon. These fish reside near the jetties and rock groins of the lower bay.

Fish migration routes are those areas traveled by fish to and from spawning, feeding, or rearing areas. Fish migration routes through Tillamook Bay are as varied as the fish that use them. Species and age class of fish, season, water depth, and water quality all play an important role in fish migration patterns.

The use of channel areas throughout the estuary by salmon, trout, perch, flounder, and baitfish is well known. In addition, during high tide, these same fish frequently swim across tideflats to reach their destination.

From January through March, herring eggs can be found adhered to pilings, rocks, or eel grass in those areas outlined in Figure 7. More complete observations in the future will no doubt reveal other areas used by these fish.

#### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

The Fish Commission of Oregon personnel who contributed in the gathering, compiling, analyzing of data, typing, and editing of this report are too numerous to mention by name. However, special thanks are due Mrs. Linda Karlik for the work she did on the resource maps and Mr. Louis Fredd for his assistance in analyzing the data.

Table 1. LOCATION OF SAMPLING STATIONS
Tillamook Bay, 1971

Fishing	Station Number	Location
Activity	Number	Location
Boat	B-1	Head of tide downstream to westward end of jetties
Shore	S-1	North Jetty
	S-2	Barview
	S-3	Garibaldi Moorage
	S-4	Hobsonville Point and culvert area
	<b>S-5</b>	Trask River Bridge
	S-6	County Boat Ramp - Bay Ocean Spit
Tideflat	T-1	Garibaldi Flat
	T-2	Hobsonville Point
	T-3	County Ramp (softshell area)
	T-4	Bay Ocean

Table 2. NUMBER OF BOAT ANGLER TRIPS By Month and Area, Tillamook Bay March 1 through October 31, 1971

	<b>Boat Fishing Area and Station Number</b>		
	Below Tillamook-Netarts Highway		
Month	B-1	Total	Percentage
March	669	669	2.7
April	1,162	1,162	4.7
May	1,874	1,874	7.7
June	1,411	1,411	5.8
July	2,045	2,045	8.4
August	3,383	3,383	13.8
September	7,245	7,245	29.6
October	6,693	6,693	27.3
Total	24,482	24,482	100.0
Percentage	100.0	100.0	

Table 3. HOURS OF BOAT ANGLER USE By Month and Area, Tillamook Bay March 1 through October 31, 1971

	Boat Fishing Area and Station Number Below Tillamook-Netarts Highway	Boat Fishing Area and Station Number  Below Tillamook-Netarts Highway						
Month	B-1	Total	Percentage					
March	2,243	2,243	2.3					
April	3,973	3,973	4.0					
May	7,045	7,045	7.2					
June	4,795	4,795	4.9					
July	6,393	6,393	6.5					
August	11,740	11,740	11.9					
September	31,267	31,267	31.7					
October	31,020	31,020	31.5					
Total	98,476	98,476	100.0					
Percentage	100.0	100.0						

Table 4. MARINE ANIMALS CAUGHT BY BOAT ANGLERS
Tillamook Bay, by Species and Area
March 1 through October 31, 1971

	Boat Fishing Area and Station Num		
	Below Tillamook-Netarts Highwa		
Species	B-1	Total	Percentage
Dungeness crab	32,263	32,263	92.3
Red rock crab	59	59	0.2
Chinook salmon (adult)	1,364	1,364	3.9
Coho salmon (adult)	439	439	1.3
Redtail surfperch	166	166	0.5
Kelp greenling	158	158	0.5
Pacific herring	144	144	0.4
Striped seaperch	72	72	0.2
Pile perch	63	63	0.2
Northern anchovy	52	52	0.1
Surf smelt	43	43	0.1
Black rockfish	30	30	0.1
Shiner perch	26	26	0.1
Starry flounder	20	20	<0.1
Buffalo sculpin	11	11	<0.1
Lingcod	10	10	<0.1
Pacific staghorn sculpin	8	8	<0.1
Rock greenling	7	7	<0.1
Sand sole	5	5	<0.1
Cutthroat trout	5	5	<0.1
Rainbow trout	5	5	<0.1
Kelp worm	2	. 2	<0.1
Total	34,952	34,952	99.9
Percentage	100.0	100.0	

Table 5. SPORT BOAT FISHING DATA Tillamook Bay, All Areas 1971

	March	April	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Total	Percentage
Angler trips (number)	669	1,162	1,874	1,411	2,045	3,383	7,245	6,693	24,482	<del>_</del>
Fishing effort (hours)	2,243	3,973	7,045	4,795	6,393	11,740	31,267	31,020	98,476	-
Fishing success (catch/hr.)	1.07	0.77	0.61	0.70	0.85	0.49	0.21	0.14	0.35	
Catch (number)										
Dungeness crab	2,387	3,043	4,174	3,095	5,163	5,476	5,690	3,235	32,263	92.3
Red rock crab	0	0	0	0	7	3	10	39	59	0.2
Chinook salmon (adult)	0	0	6	38	18	18	500	784	1,364	3.9
Coho salmon (adult)	0	0	0	0	0	74	239	126	439	1.3
Redtail surfperch	3	0	39	106	18	0	0	0	166	0.5
Kelp greenling	0	0	13	29	10	48	52	6	158	0.5
Pacific herring	0	0	0	0	137	7	0	0	144	0.4
Striped seaperch	0	0	22	25	7	11	7	0	72	0.2
Pile perch	0	0	6	29	25	3	0	0	63	0.2
Northern anchovy	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	0	52	0.1
Surf smelt	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	43	0.1
Black rockfish	0	0	9	0	14	7	0	0	30	0.1
Shiner perch	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	19	26	0.1
Starry flounder	0	0	6	4	0	0	10	0	20	<0.1
Buffalo sculpin	0	0	0	4	7	0	0	0	11	<0.1
Lingcod	0	0	0	0	7	3	. 0	0	10	<0.1
Pacific staghorn sculpin	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	<0.1
Rock greenling	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	<0.1
Sand sole	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	<0.1
Cutthroat trout	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	<0.1
Rainbow trout	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	<0.1
Kelp worm	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	<0.1
Total	2,390	3,047	4,278	3,342	5,463	5,705	6,508	4,219	34,952	99.9
Percentage	6.8	8.7	12.2	9.6	15.6	16.3	18.6	12.1	99.9	

Table 6. NUMBER OF SHORE ANGLER TRIPS By Month and Area, Tillamook Bay March 1 through October 31, 1971

		Shore Fishing Area and Station Number							
Month	North Jetty S-1		Barview Garibaldi S-2 S-3		Trask River S-5	Bay Ocean S-6	Total	Percentage	
March	482	48	54	89	0	0	673	3.8	
April	886	97	20	277	0	0	1,280	7.3	
May	1,239	376	1	1,506	0	0	3,122	17.8	
June	925	10	66	1,089	0	0	2,090	11.9	
July	2,853	175	212	484	0	0	3,724	21.2	
August	2,401	182	241	544	0	0	3,368	19.2	
September	329	100	10	181	1,227	11	1,858	10.6	
October	65	26	4	61	1,252	2	1,410	8.0	
Total	9,180	1,014	608	4,231	2,479	13	17,525	99.8	
Percentage	52.4	5.8	3.5	24.1	14.1	0.1	100.0		

Table 7. HOURS OF SHORE ANGLER USE By Month and Area, Tillamook Bay March 1 through October 31, 1971

		Shore Fishing Area and Station Number							
Month	North Jetty S-1	Barview S-2	Garibaldi S-3	Larson Cove Culvert S-4	Trask River S-5	Bay Ocean S-6	Total	Percentage	
March	954	95	107	177	0	0	1,333	3.7	
April	1,825	201	42	570	0	0	2,638	7.4	
May	2,570	780	3	3,124	0	0	6,477	18.2	
June	1,836	21	131	2,163	0	0	4,151	11.7	
July	5,786	356	431	982	0	0	7,555	21.2	
August	4,838	368	487	1,097	0	0	6,790	19.1	
September	666	202	22	367	2,486	23	3,766	10.6	
October	132	53	9	124	2,544	5	2,867	8.1	
Total	18,607	2,076	1,232	8,604	5,030	28	35,577	100.0	
Percentage	52.3	5.8	3.5	24.2	14.1	0.1	100.0		

Table 8. MARINE ANIMALS CAUGHT BY SHORE ANGLERS
Tillamook Bay, By Species and Area
March 1 through October 31, 1971

Shore Fishing Area and Station Number								
	North			Larson Cove	Trask	Bay		
	Jetty	Barview	Garibaldi	Culvert	River	Ocean		
Species	S-1	S-2	S-3	S-4	S-5	S-6	Total	Percentage
Dungeness crab	172	26	173	22	0	0	393	2.2
Red rock crab	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	<0.1
Pile perch	212	299	8	3,189	0	0	3,708	20.7
Kelp greenling	2,934	208	24	168	0	0	3,334	18.6
Shiner perch	14	4	955	870	0	0	1,843	10.3
Black rockfish	1,471	12	115	64	0	0	1,662	9.3
Striped seaperch	367	499	31	713	0	0	1,610	9.0
Redtail surfperch	313	45	7	1,004	0	0	1,369	7.6
Pacific tomcod	0	0	1,025	24	0	0	1,049	5.8
Walleye surfperch	7	38	7	483	0	0	535	3.0
Rock greenling	441	52	0	30	0	0	523	2.9
Buffalo sculpin	274	11	0	51	0	0	336	1.9
Chinook salmon (adult)	7	0	0	0	285	0	292	1.6
Starry flounder	20	7	0	161	0	0	188	1.0
Pacific staghorn sculpin	29	13	23	93	0	0	158	0.9
White seaperch	0	0	0	118	0	0	118	0.7
Cabezon	108	0	. 0	5	0	0	113	0.6
Coho salmon (adult)	37	0	٠0	0	44	5	86	0.5
Brown Irish lord	38	0	0	0	0	0	38	0.2
Lingcod	30	7	0	0	0	0	37	0.2
Cutthroat trout	0	0	0	12	25	0	37	0.2
Red Irish lord	31	0	0	0	0	0	31	0.2
Rainbow trout	0	0	0	0	15	0	15	0.1
Coho salmon (juvenile)	0	0	14	0	0	0	14	0.1
Wolf-eel	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	<0.1
Copper rockfish	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	<0.1
Blue rockfish	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	<0.1
Pacific herring	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	<0.1
Unidentified fish	15	0	24	390	0	0	429	2.4
Total	6,555	1,221	2,406	7,397	369	5	17,953	100.0
Percentage	36.5	6.8	13.4	41.2	2.1	<0.1	100.0	

Table 9. SHORE FISHING DATA Tillamook Bay, All Areas 1971

	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Total	Percentage
Angler trips (number)	673	1,280	3,122	2,090	3,724	3,368	1,858	1,410	17,525	-
Fishing effort (hours)	1,333	2,638	6,477	4,151	7,555	6,790	3,766	2,867	35,577	-
Fishing success (catch/hr.)	0.40	0.50	0.85	0.78	0.48	0.40	0.21	0.10	0.50	****
Catch (number)										
Dungeness crab	26	24	126	56	147	14	0	0	393	2.2
Red rock crab	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	<0.1
Pile perch	0	386	2,352	545	204	66	143	12	3,708	20.7
Kelp greenling	192	392	487	588	1,156	387	120	12	3,334	18.6
Shiner perch	0	0	150	502	672	358	69	92	1,843	10.3
Black rockfish	148	193	248	311	418	306	34	4.	1,662	9.3
Striped seaperch	43	90	676	296	244	133	120	8	1,610	9.0
Redtail surfperch	25	12	525	694	106	7	0	0	1,369	7.6
Pacific tomcod	0	0	0	0	24	1,025	0	0	1,049	5.8
Walleve surfperch	0	36	217	56	147	57	10	12	535	3.0
Rock greenling	0	6	67	42	262	141	5	0	523	2.9
Buffalo sculpin	35	90	37	78	49	36	11	0	336	1.9
Chinook salmon (adult)	0	0	0	0	0	7	162	123	292	1.6
Starry flounder	52	36	59	14	8	14	5	0	188	1.0
Pacific staghorn sculpin	0	6	15	0	65	44	28	0	158	0.9
White seaperch	0	0	97	14	0	7	0	0	118	0.7
Cabezon	8	24	0	28	41	7	5	0	113	0.6
Coho salmon (adult)	0	0	0	0	0	37	45	4	86	0.5
Brown Irish lord	0	0	0	0	16	22	0	0	38	0.2
Lingcod	0	0	29	0	8	0	0	0	37	0.2
Cutthroat trout	0	0	7	0	Ó	0	5	25	37	0.2
Red Irish lord	0	24	0	0	0	7	0	0	31	0.2
Rainbow trout	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	4	15	0.1
Coho salmon (juvenile)	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	14	0.1
Wolf-eel	0	0	0	0	8	0	. 0	0	8	<0.1
Copper rockfish	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	<0.1
Blue rockfish	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	<0.1
Pacific herring	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	<0.1
Unidentified fish	8	0	390	7	24	0	0	0	429	2.4
Total	537	1,325	5,489	3,231	3,599	2,703	773	296	17,953	100.0
Percentage	3.0	7.4	30.6	18.0	20.0	15.1	4.3	1.6	100.0	

Table 10. NUMBER OF TIDEFLAT USER TRIPS By Month and Area, Tillamook Bay March 1 through October 31, 1971

Month	Garibaldi Flat T·1	Hobsonville Point T-2	County Ramp T-3	Bay Ocean T-4	Total	Percentage
March	1,906	63	0	1,776	3.745	15.3
April	1,307	112	0	1,606	3,025	12.4
May	1,827	133	0	1,234	3,194	13.1
June	2,111	227	0	1,856	4,194	17.1
July	3,137	390	17	2,067	5,611	22.9
August	2,083	78	0	1,482	3,643	14.9
September	649	24	0	358	1,031	4.2
October	28	0	0	0	28	<0.1
Total	13,048	1,027	17	10,379	24,471	99.9
Percentage	53.3	4.2	0.1	42.4	100.0	

Table 11. HOURS OF TIDEFLAT USE By Month and Area, Tillamook Bay March 1 through October 31, 1971

				***************************************		
Month	Garibaldi Flat T-1	Hobsonville Point T-2	County Ramp T-3	Bay Ocean T-4	Total	Percentage
March	2,647	88	0	2,467	5,202	13.6
April	2,010	172	0	2,471	4,653	12.2
May	2,854	208	0	1,928	4,990	13.0
June	3,248	349	0	2,856	6,453	16.9
July	5,228	650	28	3,445	9,351	24.4
August	3,471	130	0	2,470	6,071	15.9
September	940	35	0	519	1,494	3.9
October	41	0	0	0	41	0.1
Total	20,439	1,632	28	16,156	38,255	100.0
Percentage	53.4	4.3	0.1	42.2	100.0	

Table 12. MARINE ANIMALS CAUGHT BY TIDEFLAT USERS
Tillamook Bay, by Species and Area
March 1 through October 31, 1971

Species	Garibaldi Flat T-1	Hobsonville Point T-2	County Ramp T-3	Bay Ocean T-4	Total	Percentage
Cockle clam	63,741	11,014	123	177,024	251,902	38.7
Native littleneck clam	239,615	1,554	0	2,747	243,916	37.5
Butter clam	65,113	394	0	168	65,675	10.1
Gaper clam	21,477	1,613	30	18,328	41,448	6.4
Softshell clam	45	204	0	9,209	9,458	1.5
Bentnose clam	329	29	0	638	996	<0.1
Razor clam	0	0	0	223	223	<0.1
Sand clam	203	0	0	3	206	<0.1
Bodega tellen clam	9	0	0	0	9	<0.1
Manila littleneck clam	0	0	0	3	3	<0.1
Mud shrimp	2,748	15,467	0	4,835	23,050	3.5
Ghost shrimp	3,109	3,759	0	3,095	9,963	1.5
Kelp worm	212	554	0	43	809	<0.1
Bay mussel	216	0	0	0	216	<0.1
Saddleback gunnel	108	51	0	0	159	<0.1
Algae	4	0	0	117	121	<0.1
Dungeness crab	9	0	0	66	75	< 0.1
Shore crab	45	0	0	0	45	< 0.1
Snail	0	0	0	23	23	<0.1
Buffalo sculpin	0	7	0	0	7	<0.1
Starry flounder	0	0	0	3	3	<0.1
Unidentified shrimp	1,742	306	0	203	2,251	<0.1
Total	398,725	34,952	153	216,728	650,558	100.0
Percentage	61.3	5.4	<0.1	33.3	100.0	

# Table 13. SUMMARY Number of Angler Trips, Hours of Effort, and Animals Caught Tillamook Bay, by Station March 1 through October 31, 1971

					Catch		
Station Number	No. Angler Trips	Angler Hours	Finfish	Crabs	Clams	Misc. Invert.	Total
B-1	24,482	98,476	2,628	32,322	0	2	34,952
Total	24,482	98,476	2,628	32,322	0	2	34,952
S-1	9,180	18,607	6,377	178	0	0	6,555
S-2	1,014	2,076	1,195	26	0	0	1,221
S-3	608	1,232	2,233	173	0	0	2,406
S-4	4,231	8,604	7,375	22	0	0	7,397
S-5	2,479	5,030	369	0	0	0	369
S-6	13	28	5	0	0	0	5
Total	17,525	35,577	17,554	399	0	.0	17,953
T-1	13,048	20,439	108	54	390,532	8,031	398,725
T-2	1,027	1,632	58	0	14,808	20,086	34,952
T-3	17	28	0	0	153	0	153
T-4	10,379	16,156	3	66	208,343	8,316	216,728
Total	24,471	38,255	169	120	613,836	36,433	650,558
Grand Total	66,478	172,308	20,351	32,841	613,836	36,435	703,463

Table 14. SUMMARY

Number of Angler Trips, Hours of Effort, and Animals Caught

Tillamook Bay, by Month

March 1 through October 31, 1971

		No. Angler	Angler				Misc.	
Fishery	Month	Trips	Hours	Finfish	Crabs	Clams	Invert.	Total
Boat	March	669	2,243	3	2,387	0	0	2,390
	April	1,162	3,973	2	3,043	0	2	3,047
	May	1,874	7,045	104	4,174	0	0	4,278
	June	1,411	4,795	247	3,095	0	0	3,342
	July	2,045	6,393	293	5,170	0	0	5,463
	August	3,383	11,740	226	5,479	0	0	5,705
	September	7,245	31,267	808	5,700	0	0	6,508
	October	6,693	31,020	945	3,274	0	0	4,219
	Total	24,482	98,476	2,628	32,322	0	2	34,952
Shore	March	673	1,333	511	26	0	0	537
	April	1,280	2,638	1,295	30	0	0	1,325
	May	3,122	6,477	5,363	126	0	0	5,489
	June	2,090	4,151	3,175	56	0	0	3,231
	July	3,724	7,555	3,452	147	0	0	3,599
	August	3,368	6,790	2,689	14	0	0	2,703
	September	1,858	3,766	773	0	0	0	773
	October	1,410	2,867	296	0	0	0	296
	Total	17,525	35,577	17,554	399	0	0	17,953
Tideflat	March	3,745	5,202	26	18	93,900	5,600	99,544
	April	3,025	4,653	21	15	75,900	4,500	80,436
	May	3,194	4,990	22	16	80,100	4,800	84,938
	June	4,194	6,453	29	21	105,200	6,200	111,450
	July	5,611	9,351	39	27	140,700	8,400	149,166
	August	3,643	6,071	25	18	91,400	5,400	96,843
	September	1,031	1,494	7	5	25,900	1,500	27,412
	October	28	41	0	0	700	40	740
	Total	24,471	38,255	169	120	613,800	36,440	650,529
Combined	March	5,087	8,778	540	2,431	93,900	5,600	102,471
	April	5,467	11,264	1,318	3,088	75,900	4,502	84,808
	May	8,190	18,512	5,489	4,316	80,100	4,800	94,705
	June	7,695	15,399	3,451	3,172	105,200	6,200	118,023
	July	11,380	23,299	3,784	5,344	140,700	8,400	158,228
	August	10,394	24,601	2,940	5,511	91,400	5,400	105,251
	September	10,134	36,527	1,588	5,705	25,900	1,500	34,693
	October	8,131	33,928	1,241	3,274	700	40	5,255
Grand Total		66,478	172,308	20,351	32,841	613,800	36,442	703,434

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Catch data for the tideflat fishery determined by multiplying the average catch per year times the number of angler trips per month. Catch data totals consequently differ from those shown in Table 13.

#### TABLE 15. TAXONOMIC LIST OF SPECIES HARVESTED

#### By Estuarine Resource Users, Tillamook Bay March 1 through October 31, 1971

Common Name	Local Names	Scientific Name		
Fish				

Black rockfish

Black sea bass, black snapper

Sebastes melanops

Sebastes mystinus

Brown Irish lord

Bullhead

Bullhead

Bullhead

Enophrys bison

Cabezon

Rock cod, bullhead

Scorpaenichthys marmo

CabezonRock cod, bullheadScorpaenichthys marmoratusChinook salmonKing salmon, salmonOncorhynchus tshawytschaCoho salmonSilver salmonOncorhynchus kisutchCopper rockfishRed snapper, bassSebastes caurinusCutthroat troutBlueback, harvest trout, sea runsSalmo clarki

Kelp greenling Sea trout Hexagrammos decagrammus
Lingcod Ophiodon elongatus

Lingcod

Northern anchovy

Pacific herring

Pacific staghorn sculpin

Pacific tomcod

Pacific stagnorn sculpin

Pacific tomcod

Pile perch

Rainbow trout

Pacific tomcod

Microgadus proximus

Rhacochilus vacca

Salmo gairdneri

Red Irish Lord Bullhead *Hemilepidotus hemilepidotus* 

Redtail surfperch
Rock greenling
Seatrout
Amphistichus rhodoterus
Hexagrammos lagocephalus

Saddleback gunnel Pholis ornata

Sand sole
Shiner perch
Shiners
Starry flounder

Psettichthys melanostictus .
Cymatogaster aggregata
Platichthys stellatus

Striped seaperch Rainbow perch Embiotoca lateralis
Surf smelt Hypomesus pretiosus
Walleye surfperch Hyperprosopon argenteum
White seaperch Phanerodon furcatus

White seaperch
Wolf-eel
Wolf-eel
Walleye surperch
Phanerodon furcatus
Anarrhichthys ocellatus

Macoma nasuta

Bentnose clam

Bodega tellen clam

Butter clam

Washington clam, quahog, Coney Island,

Saxidomus giganteus

beef steak, giant Oregon clam
Cockle clam Basket cockle, steamer Clinocardium nuttallii

Gaper clam Blue clam, Empire clam, horse clam, horse clam, horseneck clam, blueneck

Manila littleneck clamSteamer clam, butter clamVenerupis semidecussataNative littleneck clamSteamer clam, butter clamVenerupis stamineaRazor clamSiliqua patula

Sand clam
Sand clam
Softshell clam
Mud clam, bay clam
Mya arenaria

Dungeness crabMarket crabCancer magisterRed rock crabJapanese crab, rock crabCancer productusShore crabMud crabHemigrapsus oregonensis<br/>and Hemigrapsus nudus

Miscellaneous Invertebrates

Clams

Crabs

Bay musselMytilus edulisGhost shrimpSand shrimpCallianassa californiensisKelp wormClam worm, mussel wormNereis sp.Mud shrimpSand shrimpUpogebia pugettensis

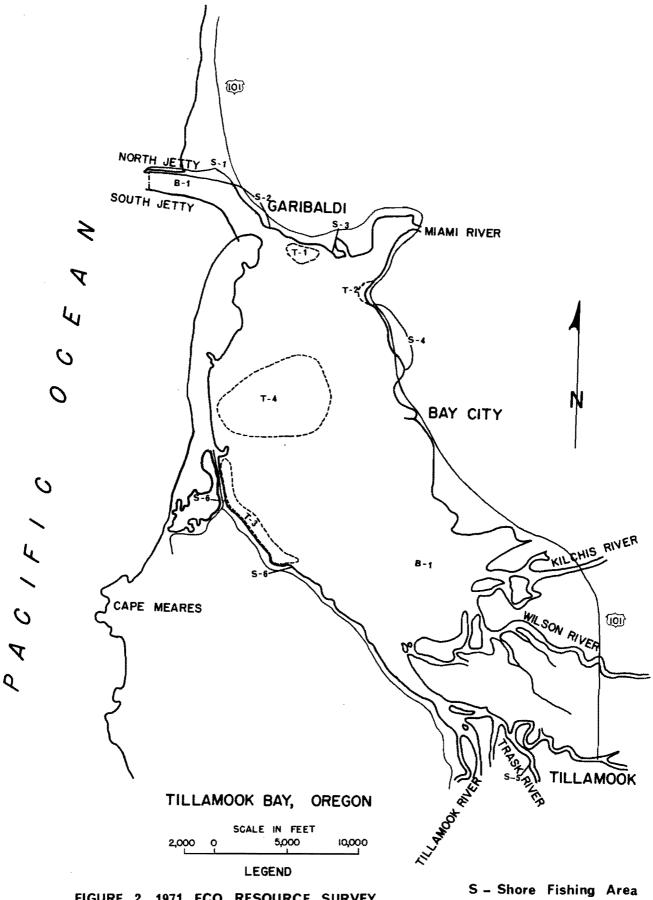
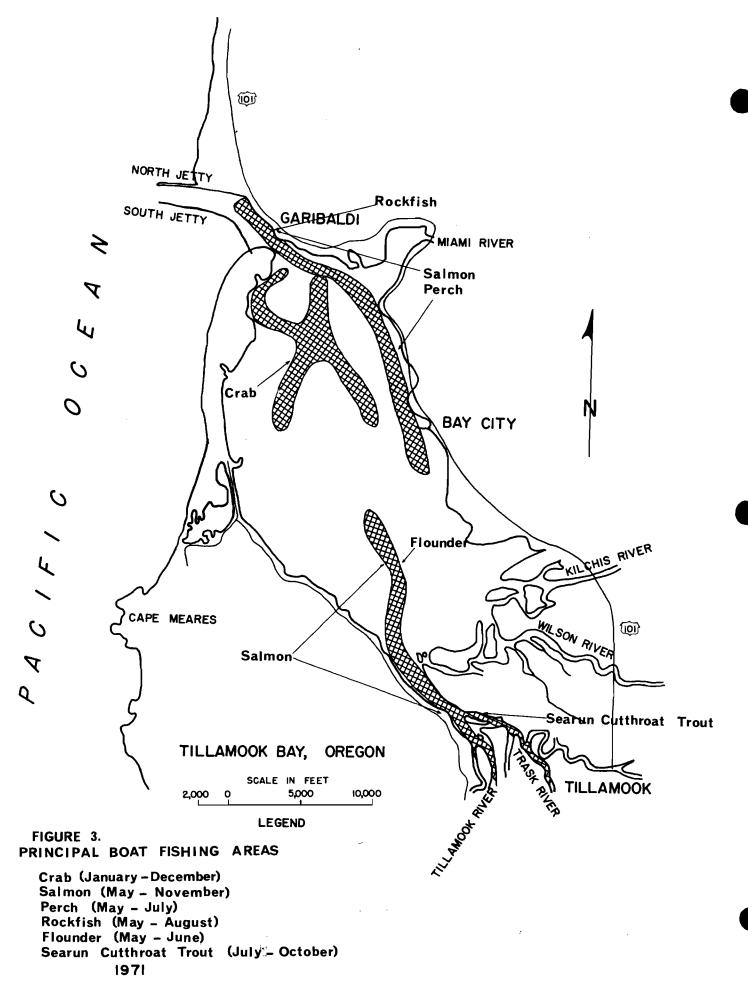
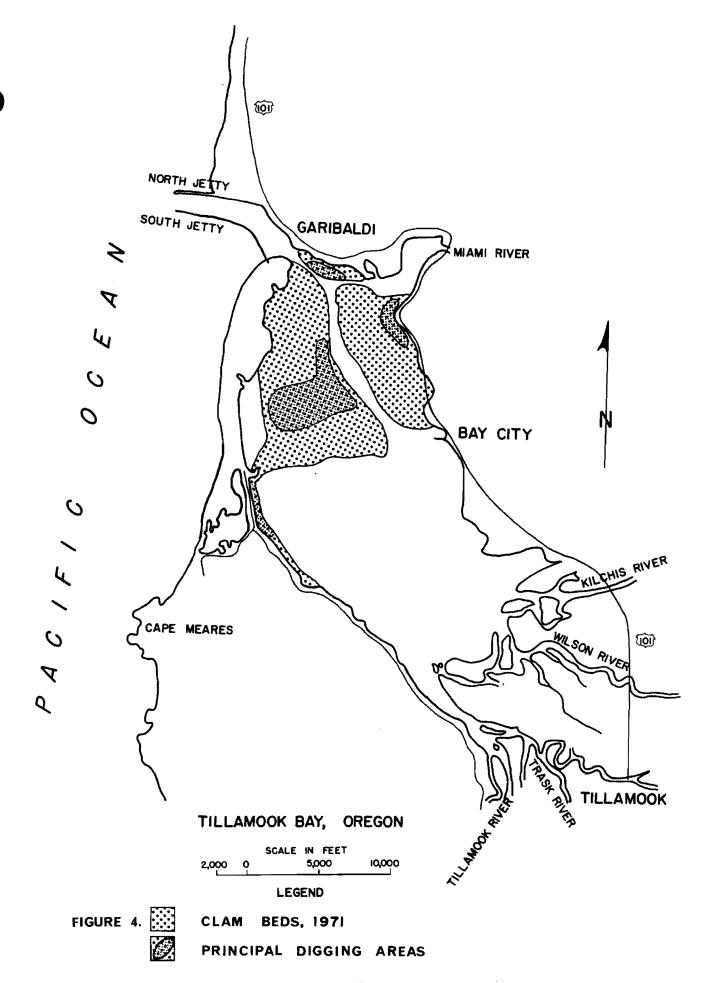


FIGURE 2. 1971 FCO RESOURCE SURVEY SAMPLING AREAS

B - Boat Fishing Area

T - Tideflat Use Area





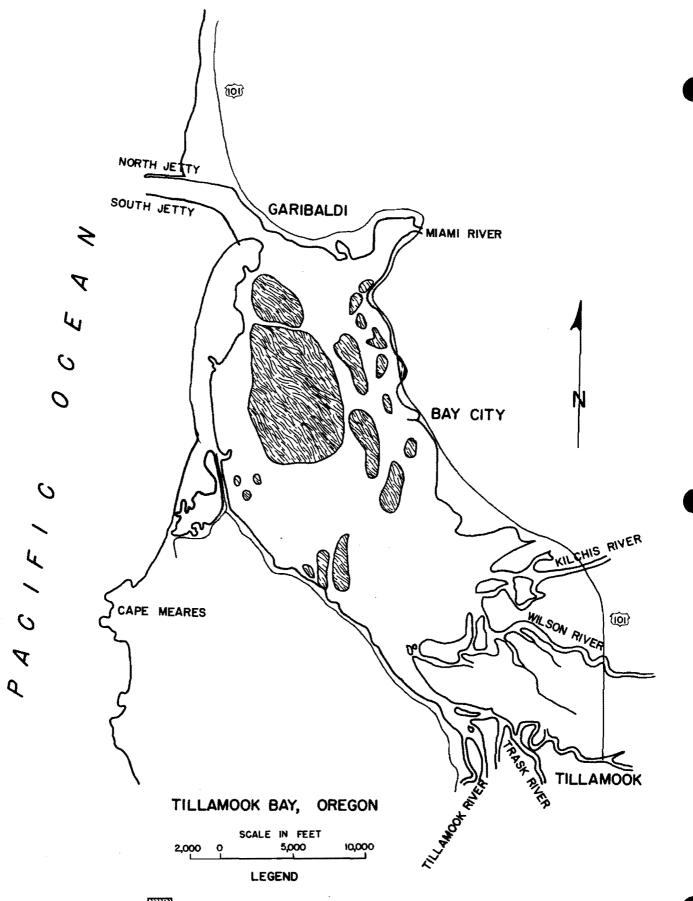


FIGURE 5. EEL GRASS BEDS, 1971

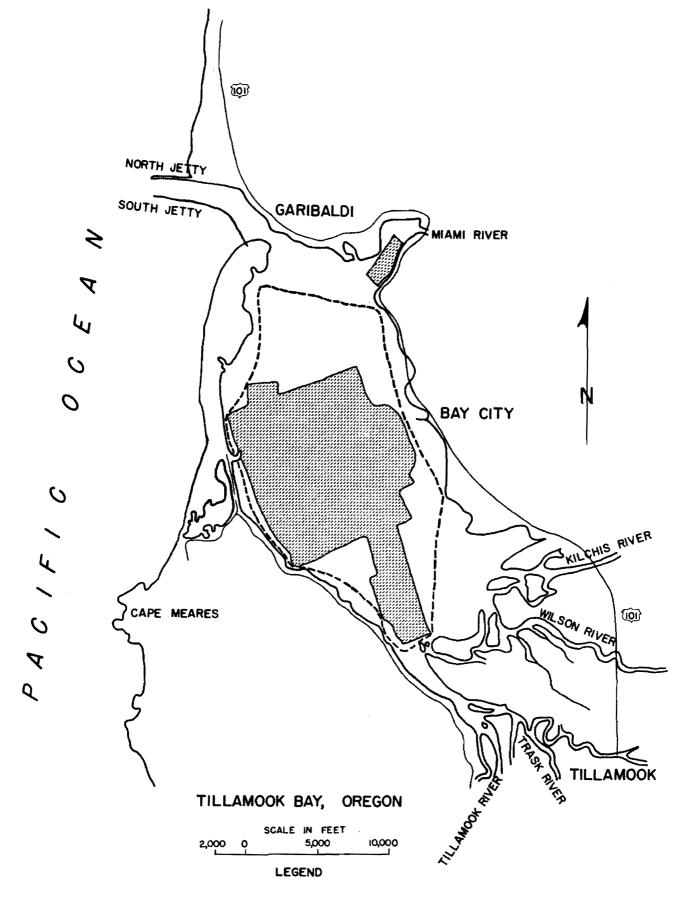
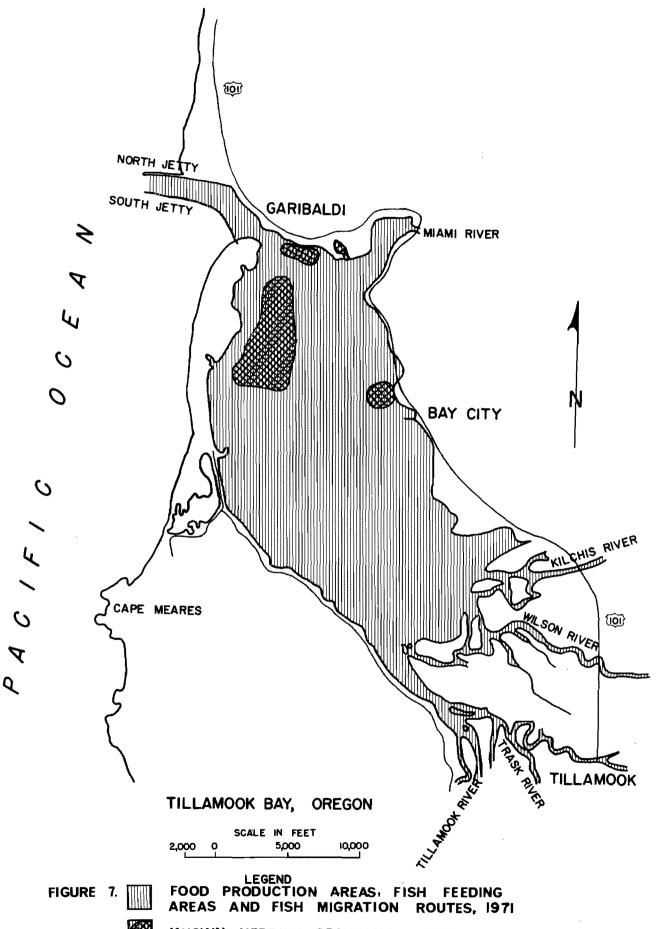


FIGURE 6. COMMERCIAL OYSTER LEASES, 1971



KNOWN HERRING SPAWNING AREAS

