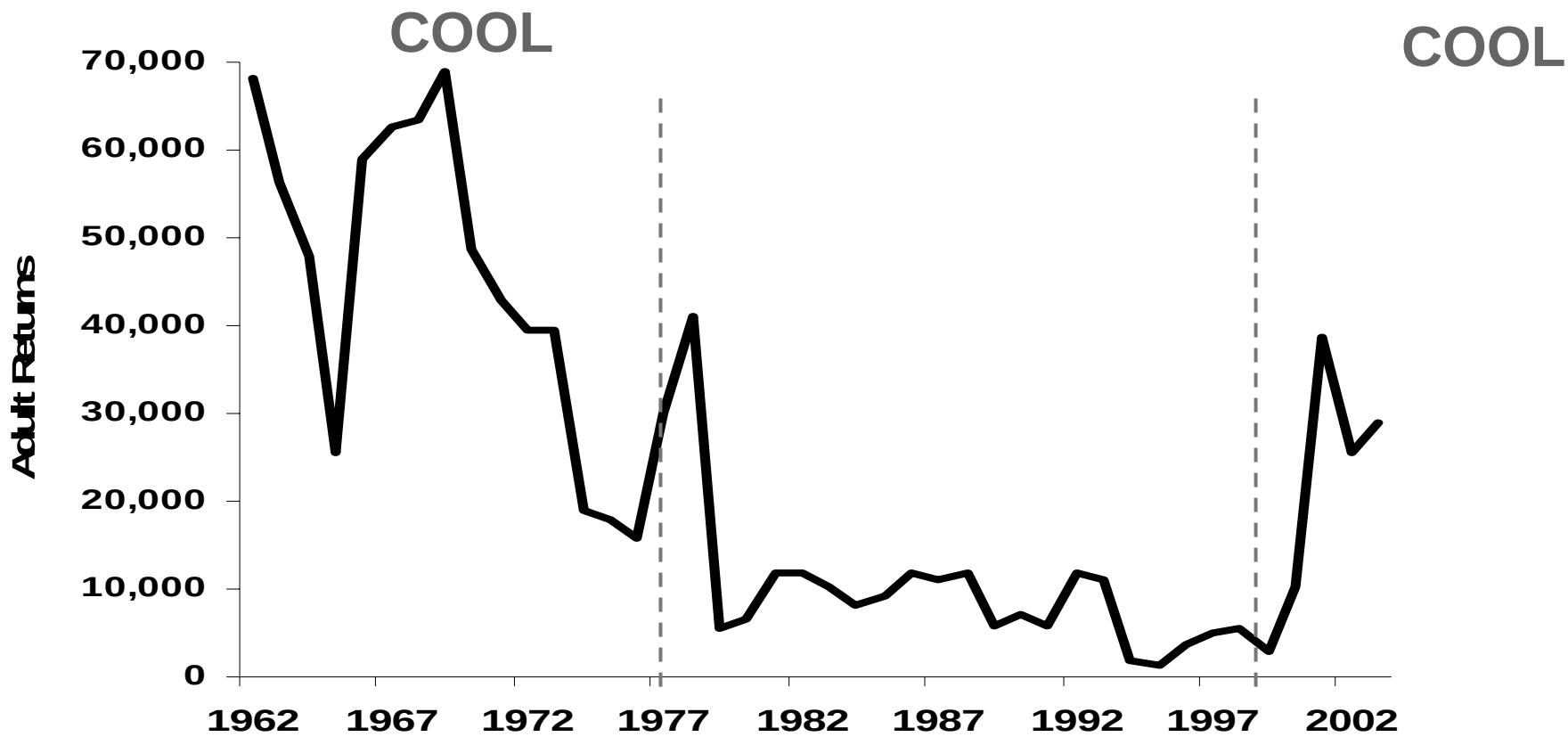
Snake River Wild Spring/Summer Chinook



(NOAA Tech Memo, 2004)

Climate

1970-1976
COOL

1977-1998

1999-2003
COOL

SST

(Peterson and Schwing, 2003)

Temperature trends – Pacific Northwest

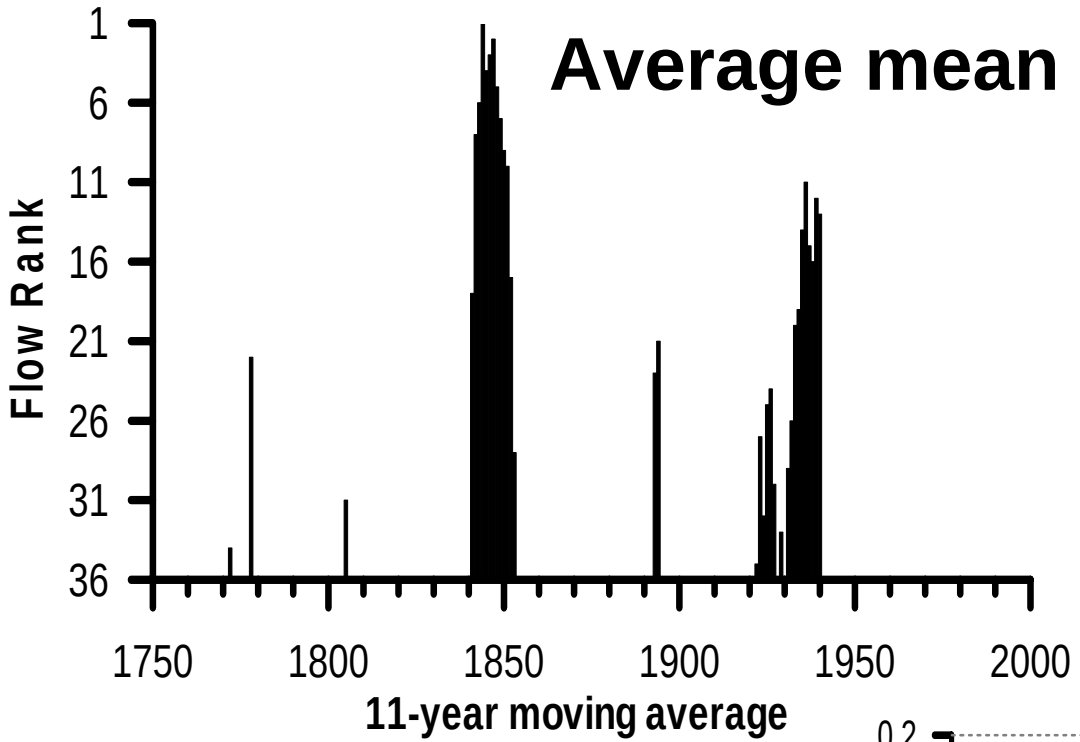
(Mote, P. W. 2003. Northwest Science 77: 271-282.)

Precipitation trends – Pacific Northwest

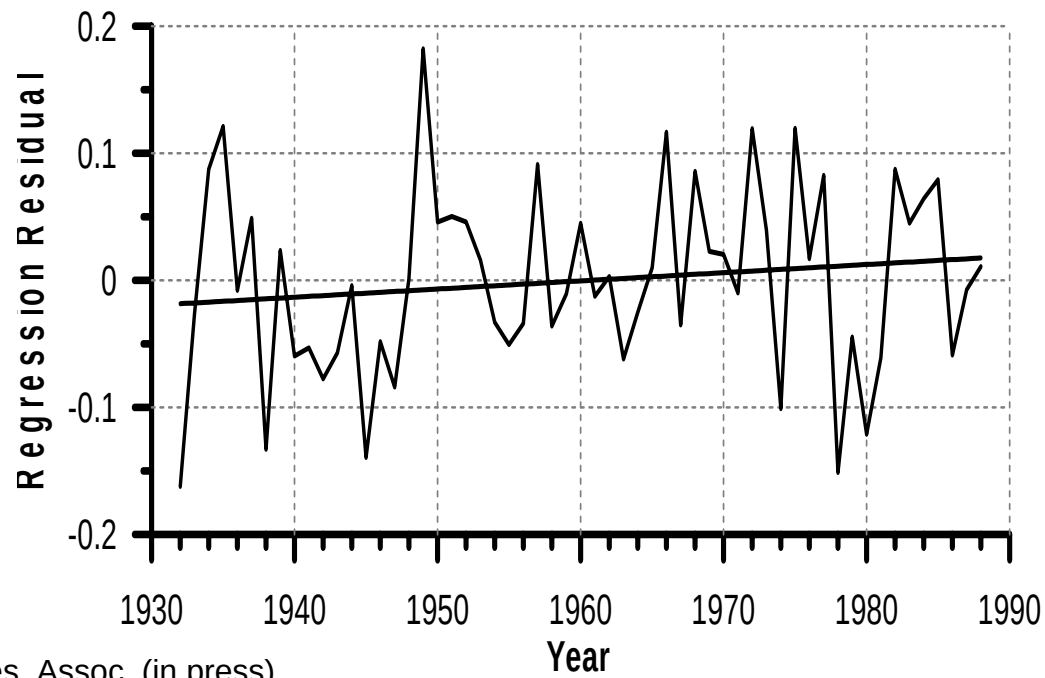
+ -

(Mote, P. W. 2003. Northwest Science 77: 271-282.)

Average mean flow – ‘low flows’



Trend in flow



Z. Gedalof, DL Peterson, and NJ Mantua J. Am Water Res. Assoc. (in press)

Viable Salmonid Populations

- Partition ESU into independent populations
- Evaluate viability of individual populations
  - Abundance
  - Productivity
  - Spatial structure
  - Diversity
- Determine how many and which populations need to be in what status

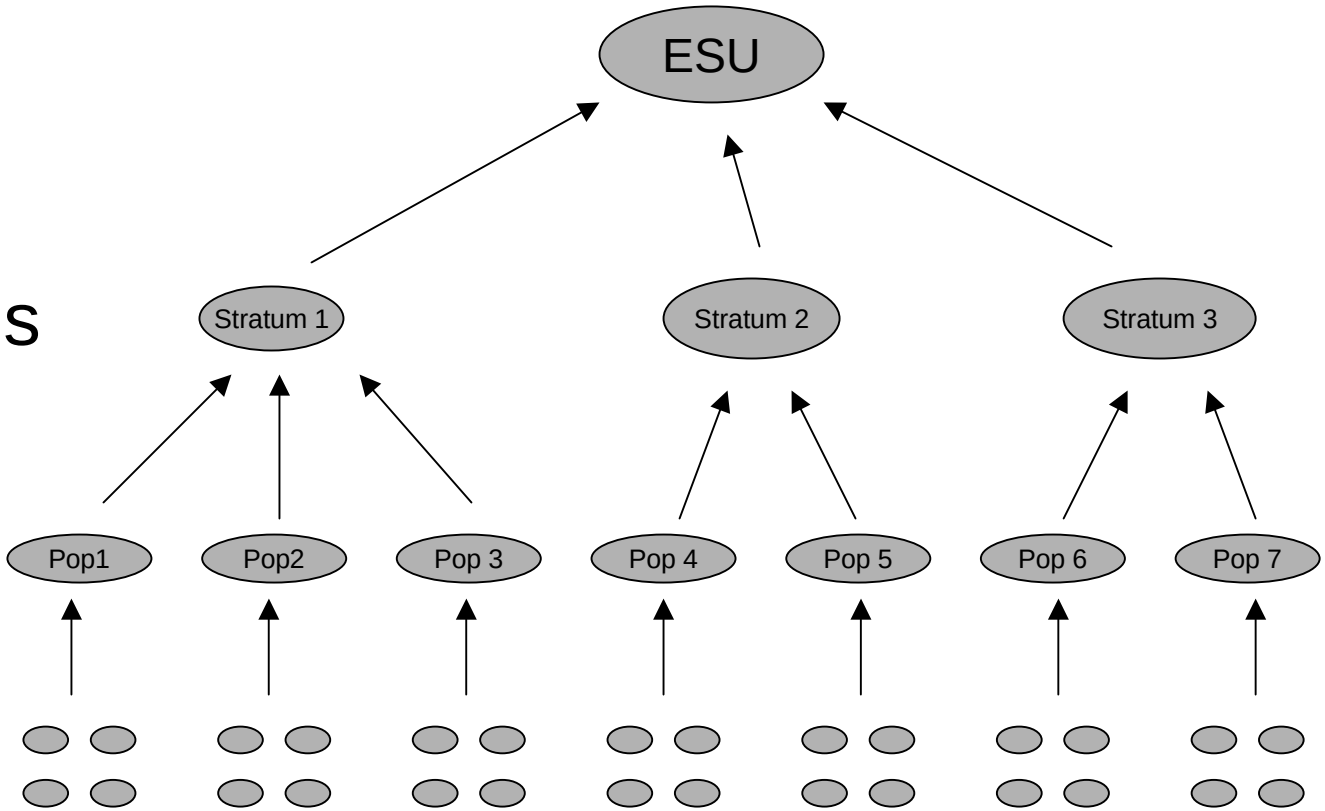
Hierarchical Criteria

ESU Status

Stratum Status

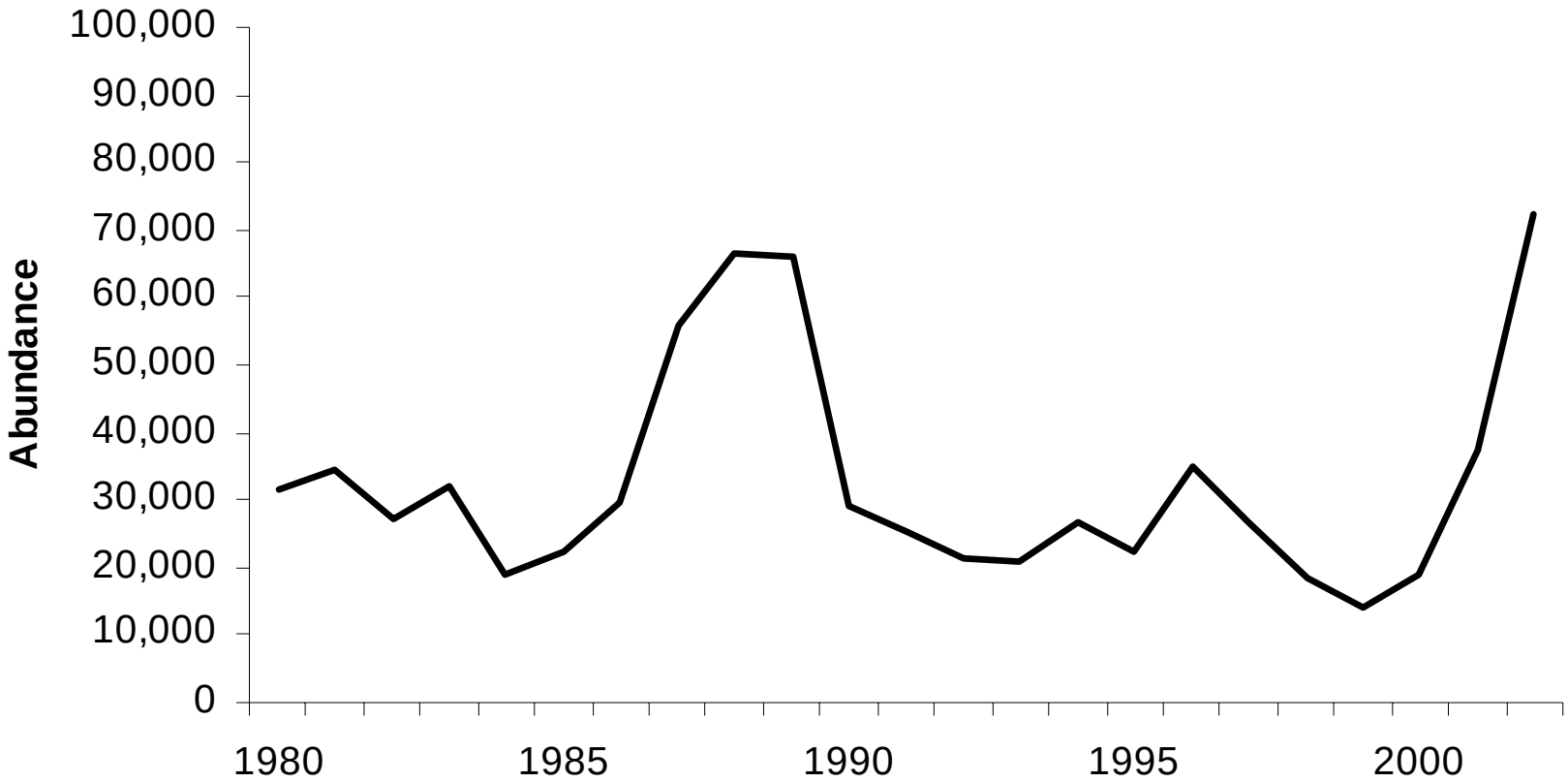
Pop Status

Pop Attributes



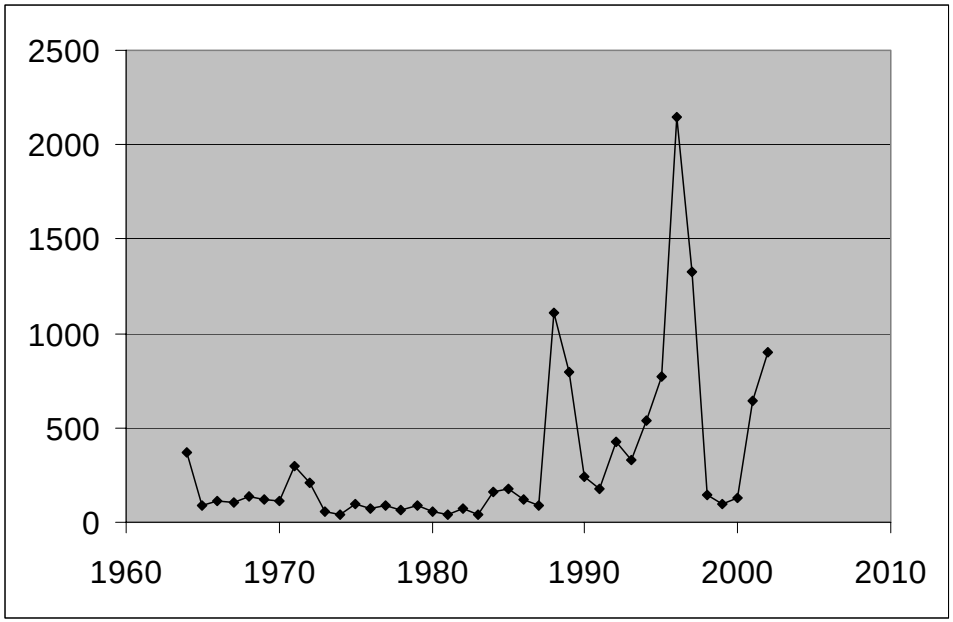
Lower Columbia Chinook

Hatchery and Wild Returns

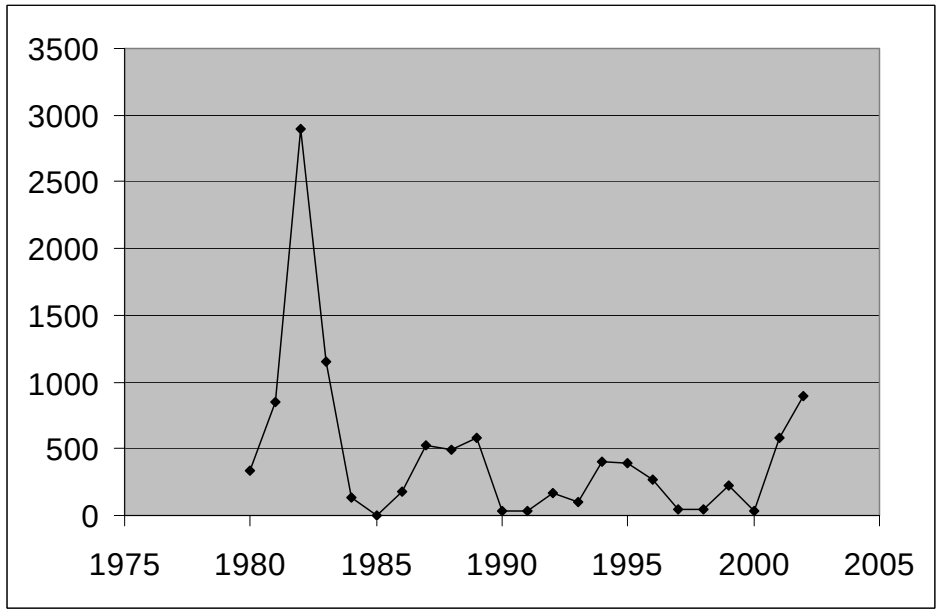


(BRT Report, 2003)

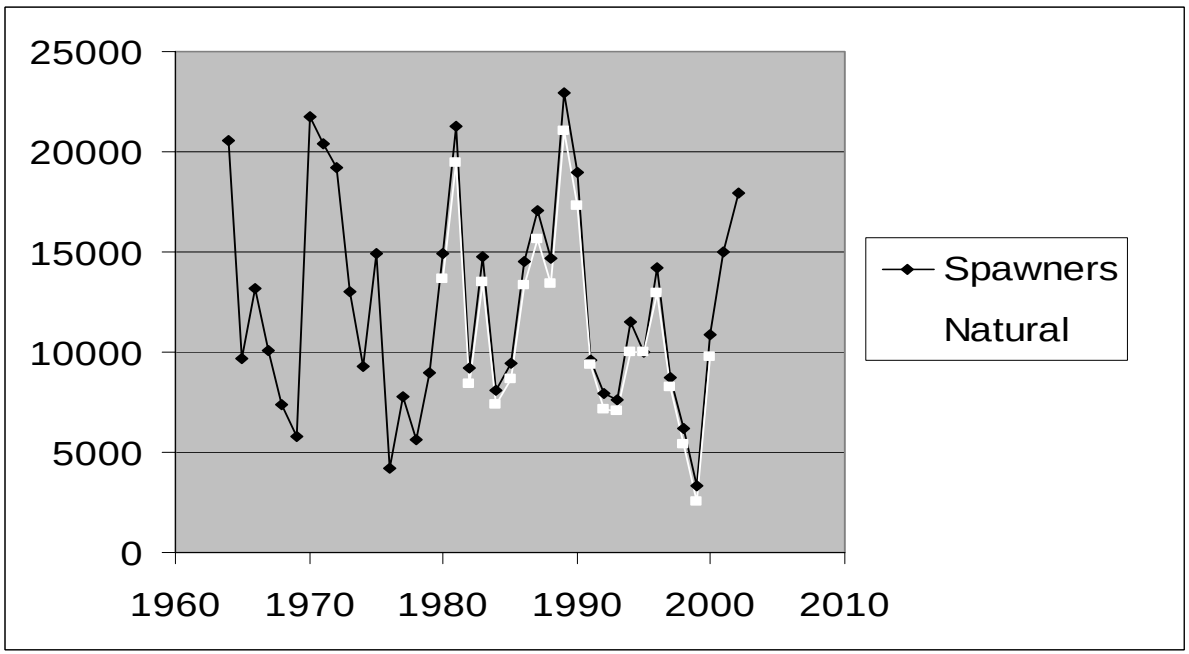
Coweeman Fall (tules)



Kalama River (springs)

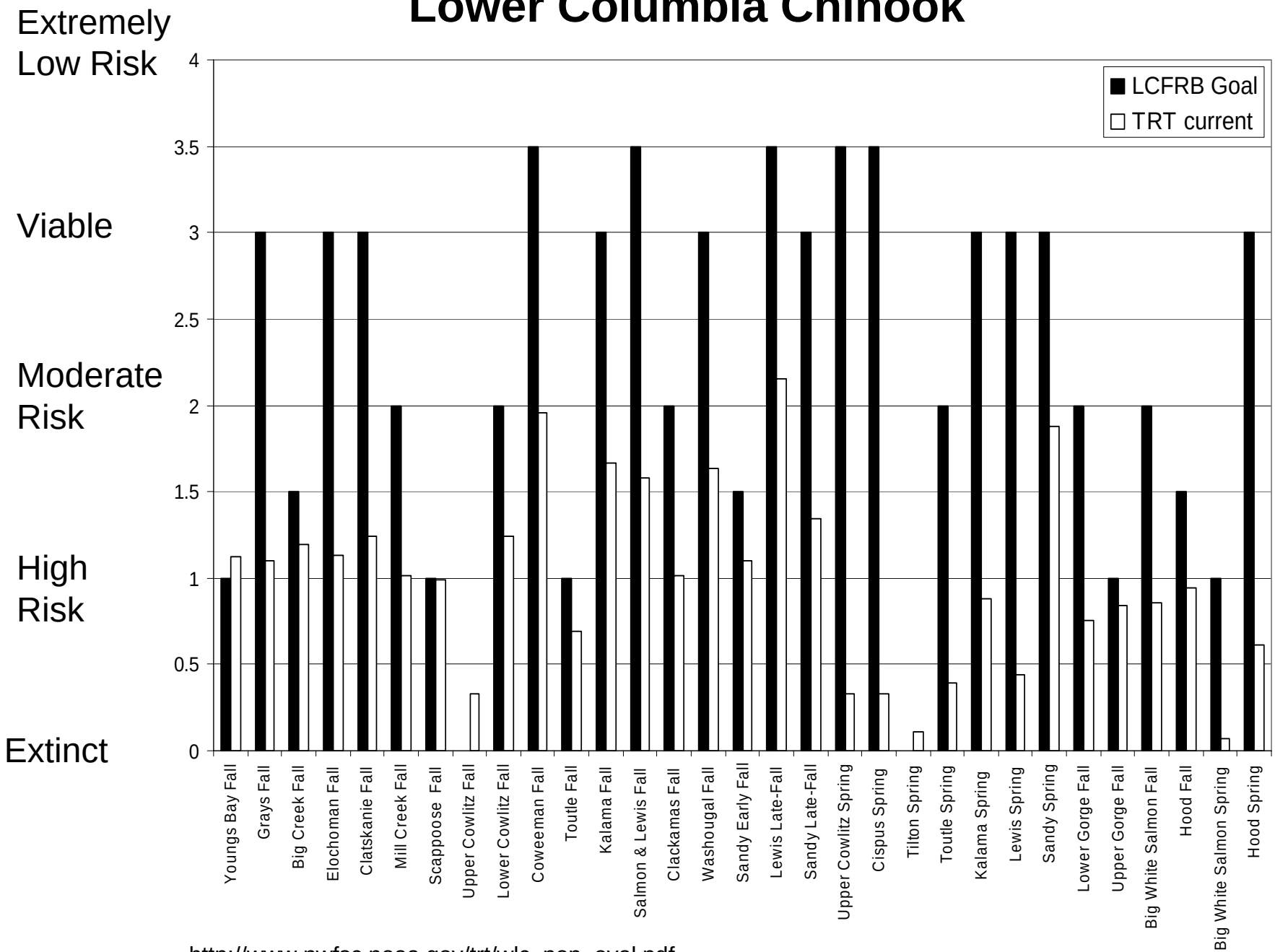


Lewis Fall (brights)



LC/W TRT

Lower Columbia Chinook



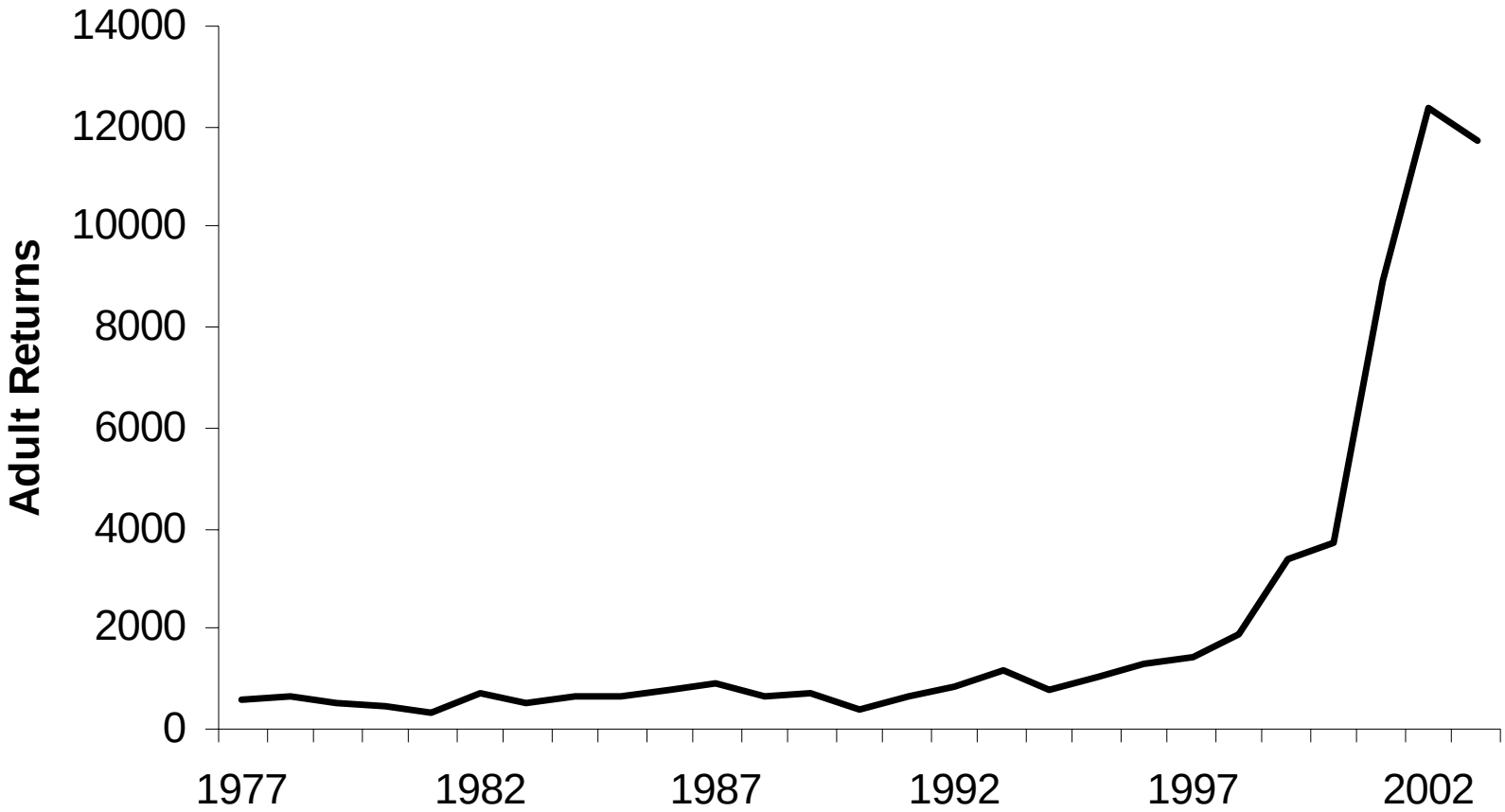
http://www.nwfsc.noaa.gov/trt/wlc_pop_eval.pdf

Lower Columbia Status Summary

- No populations are currently viable
- All populations have room for improvement

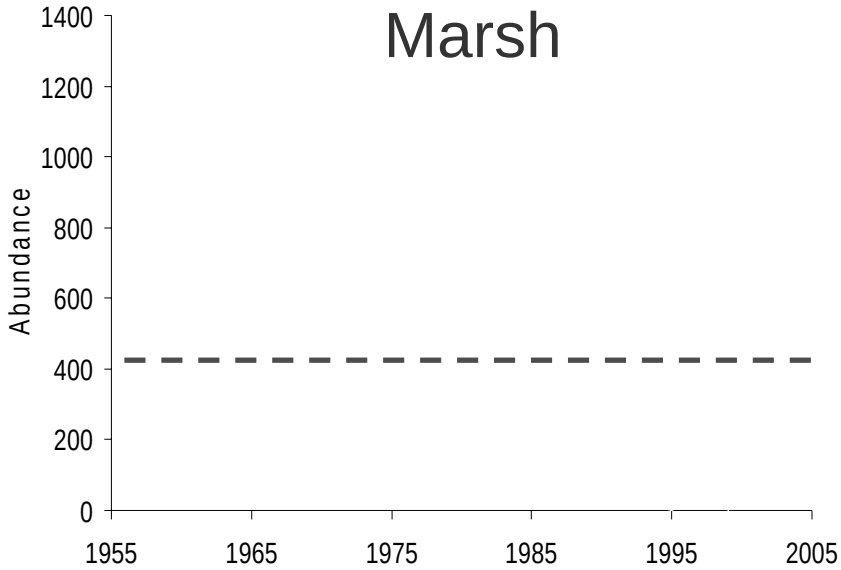
Snake River Fall Chinook

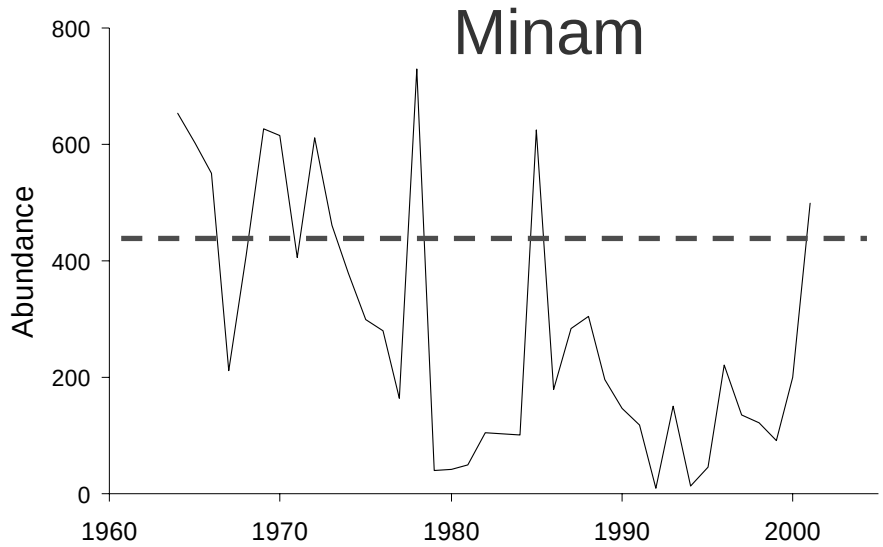
Hatchery and Wild Returns

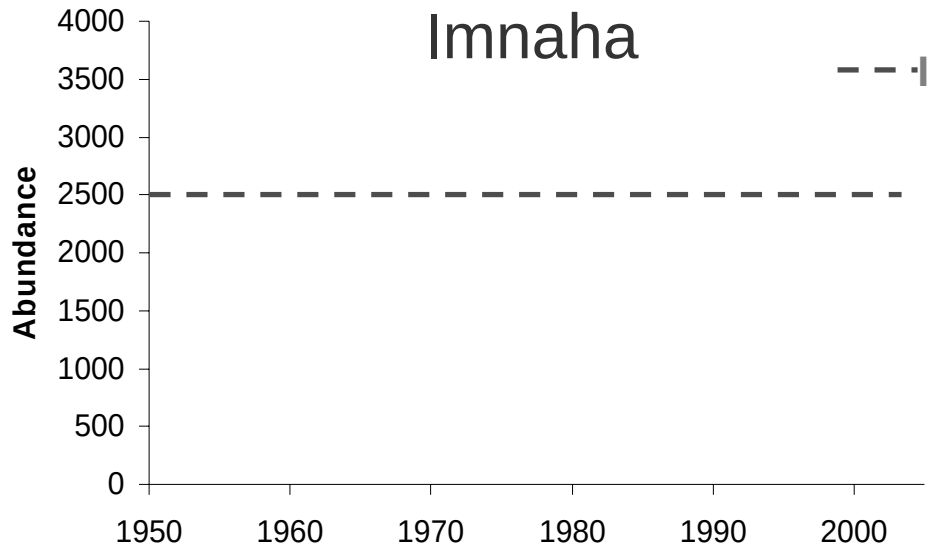


(BRT Report, 2003)

Snake River S/S Chinook Population Abundance Targets



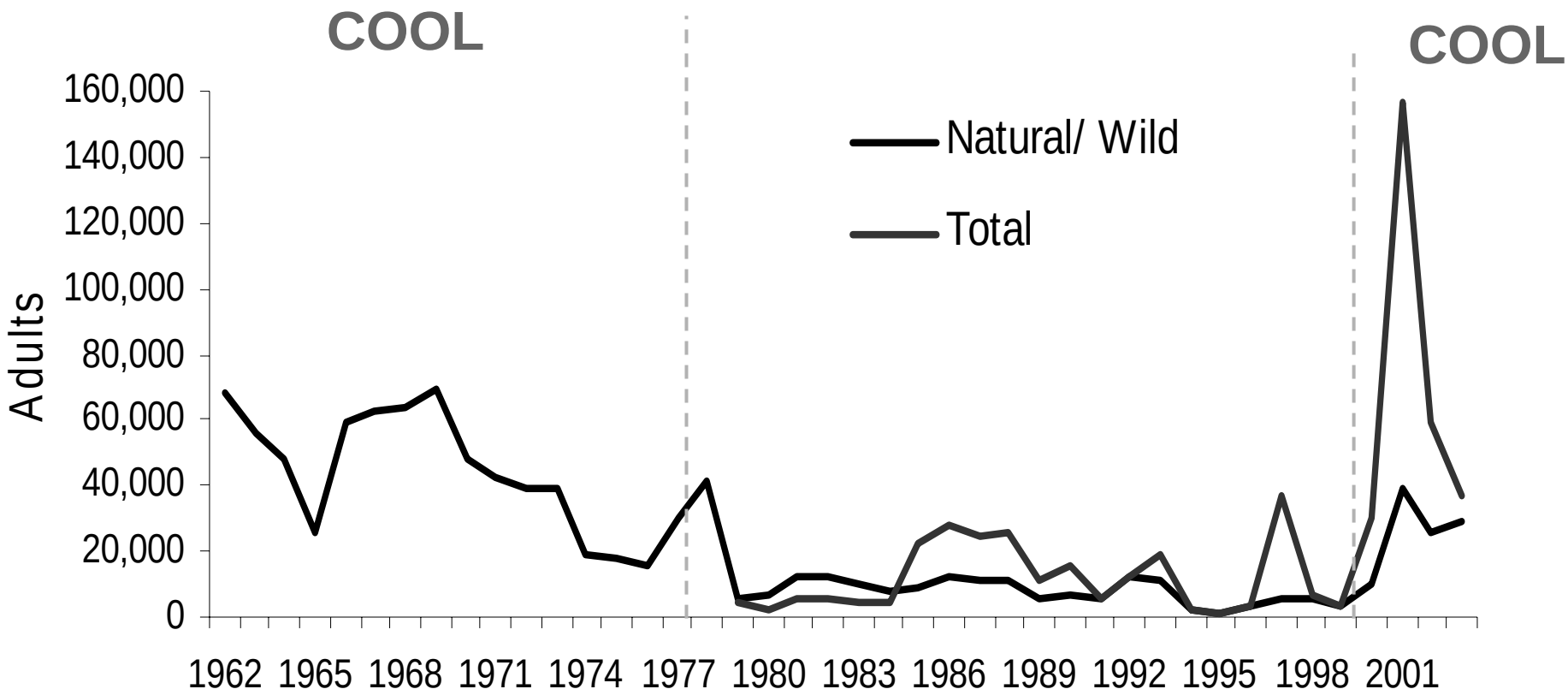




Interim recovery targets

(BRT Report, 2003)

Snake River Spring/ Summer Chinook ESU



(BRT Report, 2003)

Interior Status Summary

- All populations have at least one VSP parameter with “room to improve”
- Most populations with multiple parameters with “room to improve”