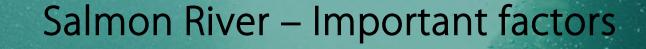
Status of Recovery in a Spring Chinook Stronghold

Karuna Greenberg
Salmon River
Restoration Council





- 2nd largest contributor of cold water to the Klamath
- Unregulated hydrograph
- No significant diversions nor barriers
- >98% federally owned and managed
- Host all runs of anadramous fish of the Klamath
- Largest and most viable run of wild spring Chinook in the Klamath
- Many impacts are in past but others are present now
- Are we on the path to recovery?

Salmon River Spring Chinook—a Community Recovery Effort

- Salmon River spring Chinook decline
- 1980's, early 90's numbers dipped below 200
- Widespread poaching
- It was a way of life



Salmon River spring Chinook - Salmon River Restoration Council Integrally connected

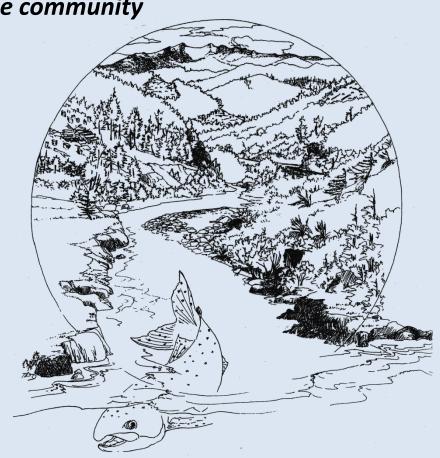
• Late 1980's, early 90's declining runs

• Growing Concern from some in the community

• Klamath River Task Force Support

• Salmon Education

• SRRC born out of this effort



Multi-Faceted Education

• Series of workshops, education events, theatre & art



Poach eggs not fish campaign

Salmon Education



Salmon Ed : Guides and Anglers
Poach eggs not fish campaign



Watershed Education







Monitoring

Cooperative Spring Chinook / Summer Steelhead Dives

SRRC/Community Involvement in early '90's Strong consistent effort





Monitoring

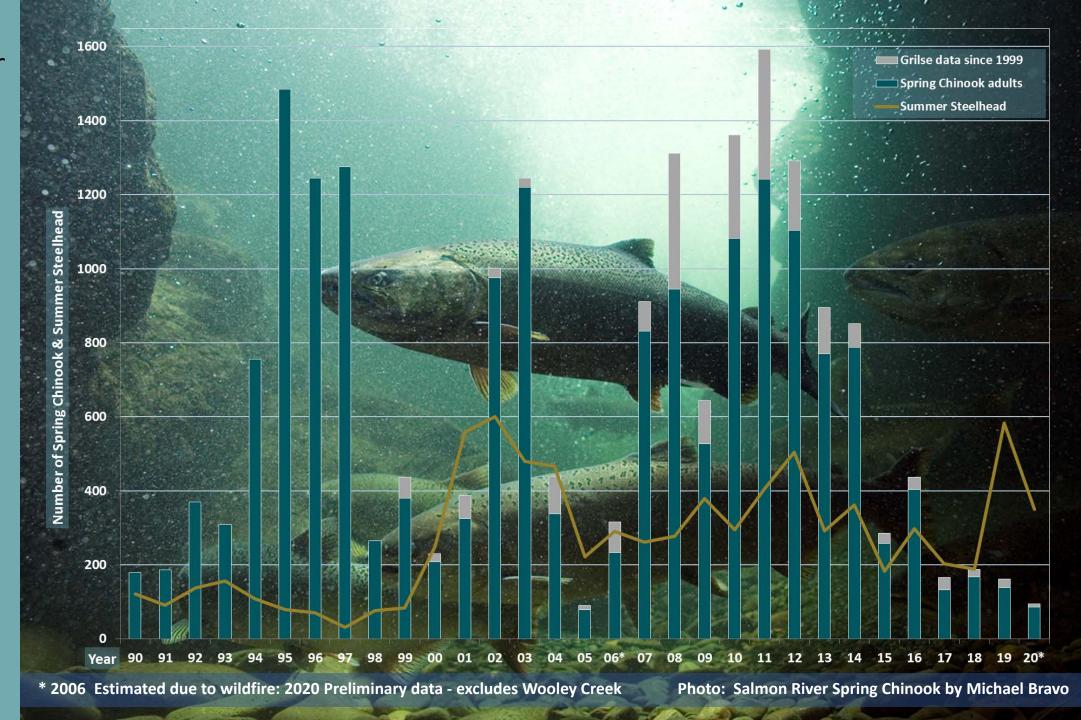


Spring Chinook Spawning and Redd Surveys

Average ~660

High of ~1600

Low of 90

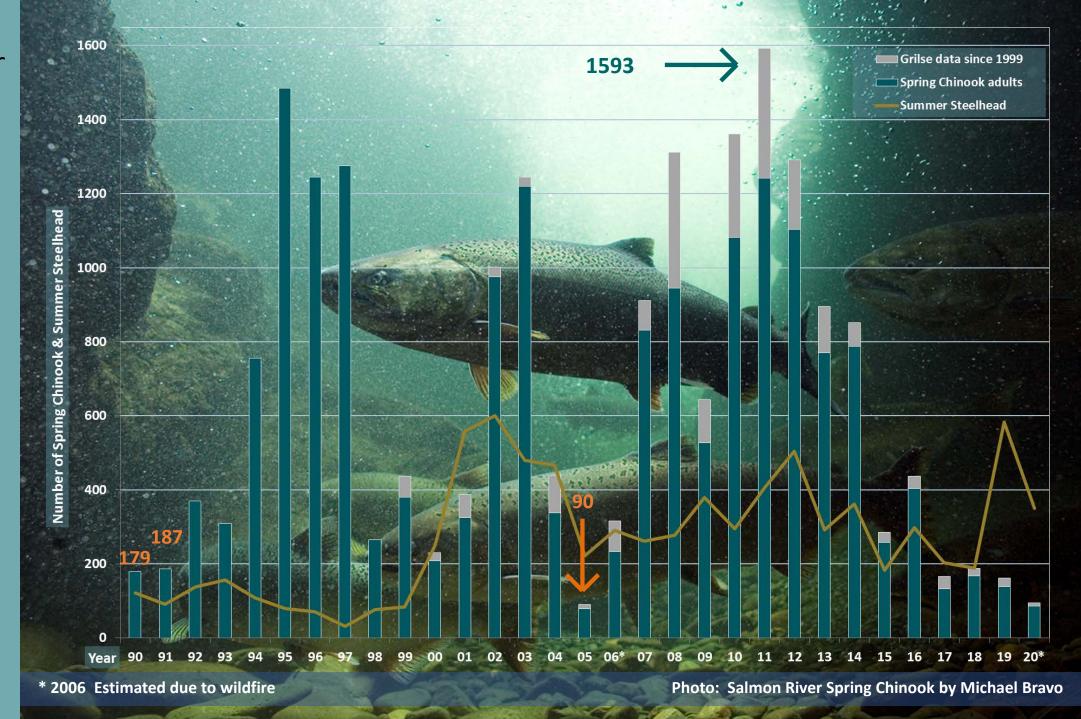


Average ~660

High of ~1600

Low of 90

Capped Peaks Low Troughs



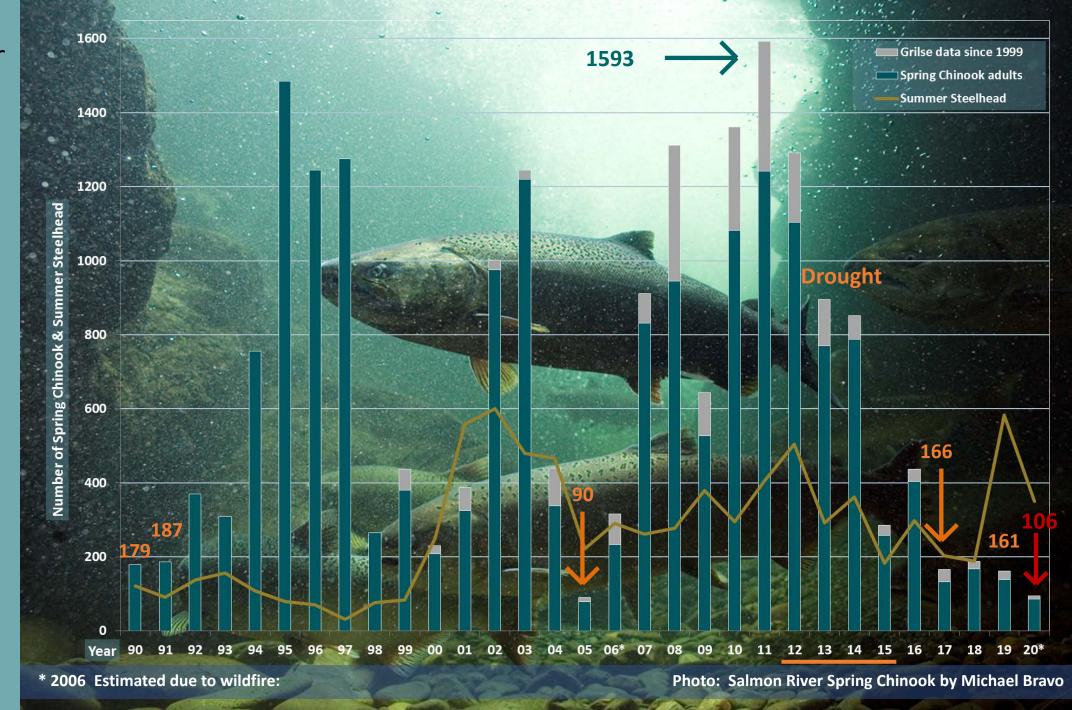
Average ~660

High of ~1600

Low of 90

Capped Peaks Low Troughs

Longest running trough since 1990



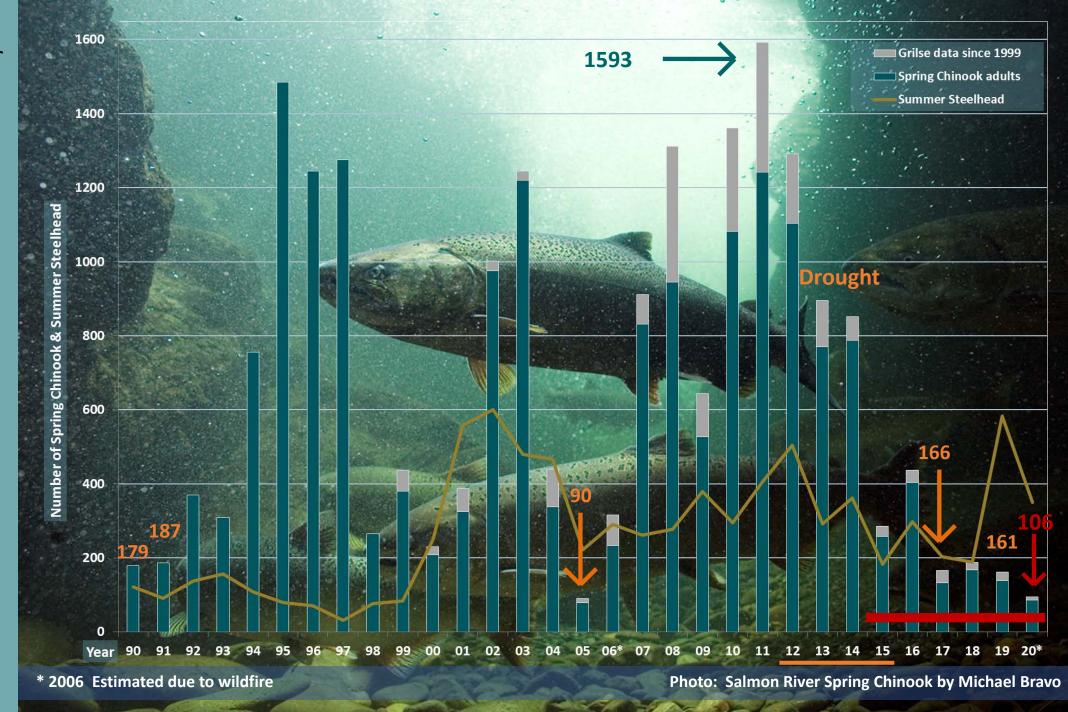
Average ~660

High of ~1600

Low of 90

Capped Peaks Low Troughs

Longest running trough since 1990



Limiting factors

Klamath River water quality
Winter rearing habitat
Functional floodplains
High summer water Temps
Lack of protection
Funding and Interest
Suitable spawning gravel
Barriers and separation between spring and fall Chinook





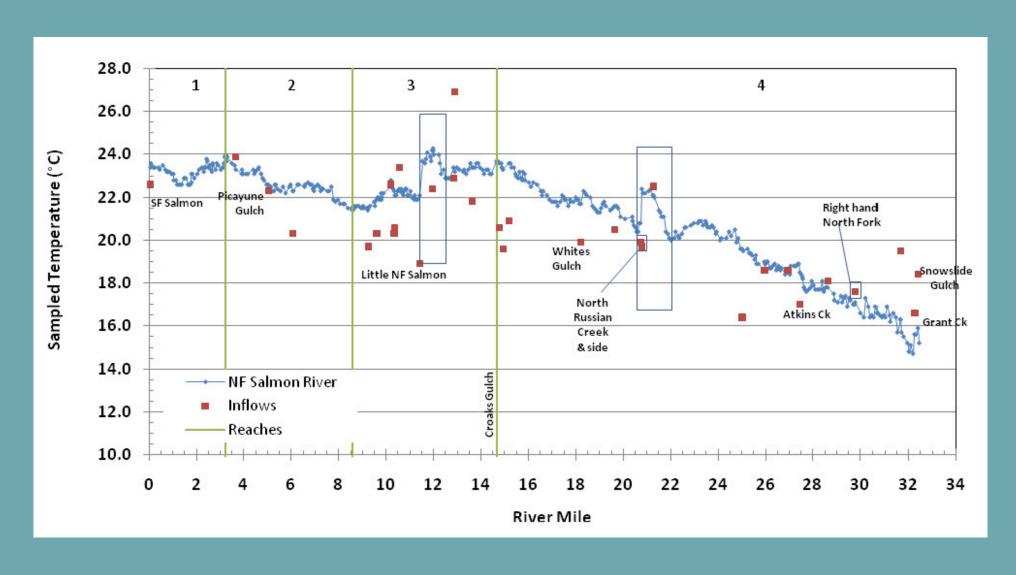
Limiting factors

Functional floodplains – Legacy mining impacts

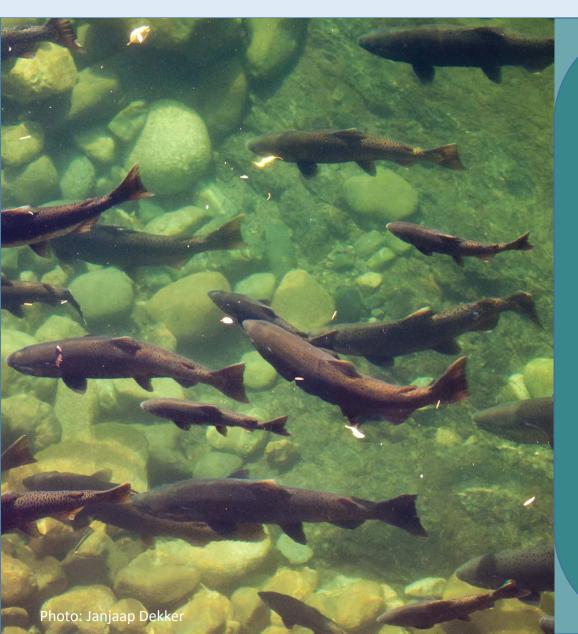


Limiting factors

Temperature



Where do we go from here? How do we Protect & Restore these fish?



What SRRC and partners are working on/considering:

- Refugia enhancement and barrier removal
- Floodplain and Mine-tailing Assessment
- Off channel and side channel enhancement
- Large wood loading
- Floodplain restoration at reach and landscape scales
- Restoration of fire processes
- Reinstating historical barriers
- Push for sensible management and protection
- Petitions to list spring Chinook as Endangered Species
- Dam Removal

TECHNIC

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM • JANUARY 2018

Salmon River Floodplain Habitat Enhancement and Mine Tailing Remediation Project

Phase 1: Technical Analysis of Opportunities and Constraints

STRE OD 03,550 (%)

STRE O

PREPARED FOR

Salmon River Restoration Council 25631 Sawyers Bar Road Sawyers Bar, CA 96027 PREPARED BY

Stillwater Sciences 850 G Street, Suite K Arcata, CA 95521 DRAFT TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM • MARCH 2020

Salmon River Floodplain Habitat Enhancement and Mine Tailing Remediation Project

Phase 2: Conceptual Design



PREPARED FOR

Salmon River Restoration Council 25631 Sawyers Bar Road Sawyers Bar, CA 96027 PREPARED BY

Stillwater Sciences 850 G Street, Suite K Arcata, CA 95521

& Restoration

Floodplain

and Mine

Tailing

Assessment

Stillwater Sciences

Stillwater Sciences



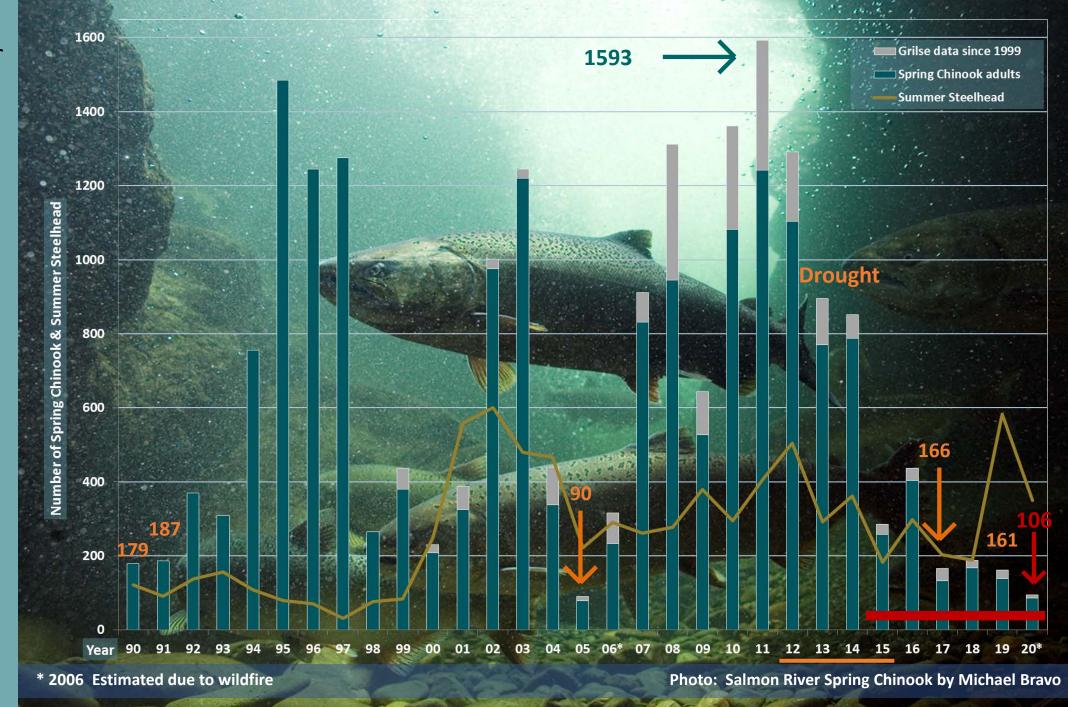
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Capped Peaks Low Troughs

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Status of Recovery in a Spring Chinook Stronghold

Are we recovering?

Many important efforts are underway, but will we see the results in time?

The last 6 years of returns tell a hard story.

Will protections come in time?

Questions?

