

Salmon River Spring Chinook — a Community Recovery Effort

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Restoration Council



Salmon River – Important factors

- 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 anadromous fish of the Klamath
- Largest and most viable run of wild spring Chinook in the Klamath
- Main impacts are in past
- On 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



Holding Salmon at Crapo Creek



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



Photo: Peter Bohler

Monitoring



Spring Chinook Spawning and Redd Surveys

Salmon River Spring Run Chinook Census

Average ~710

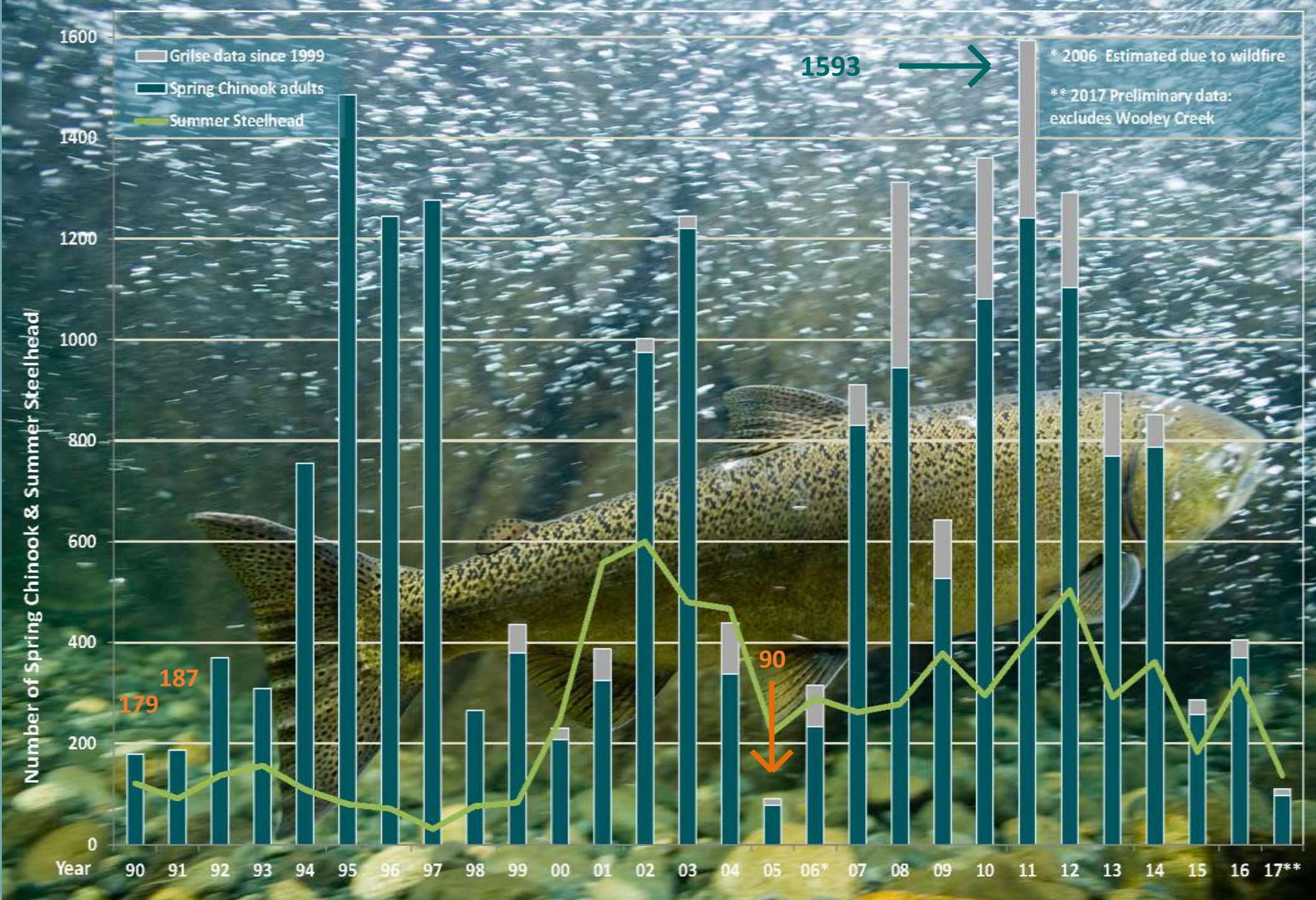
High of ~1600

Low of 90



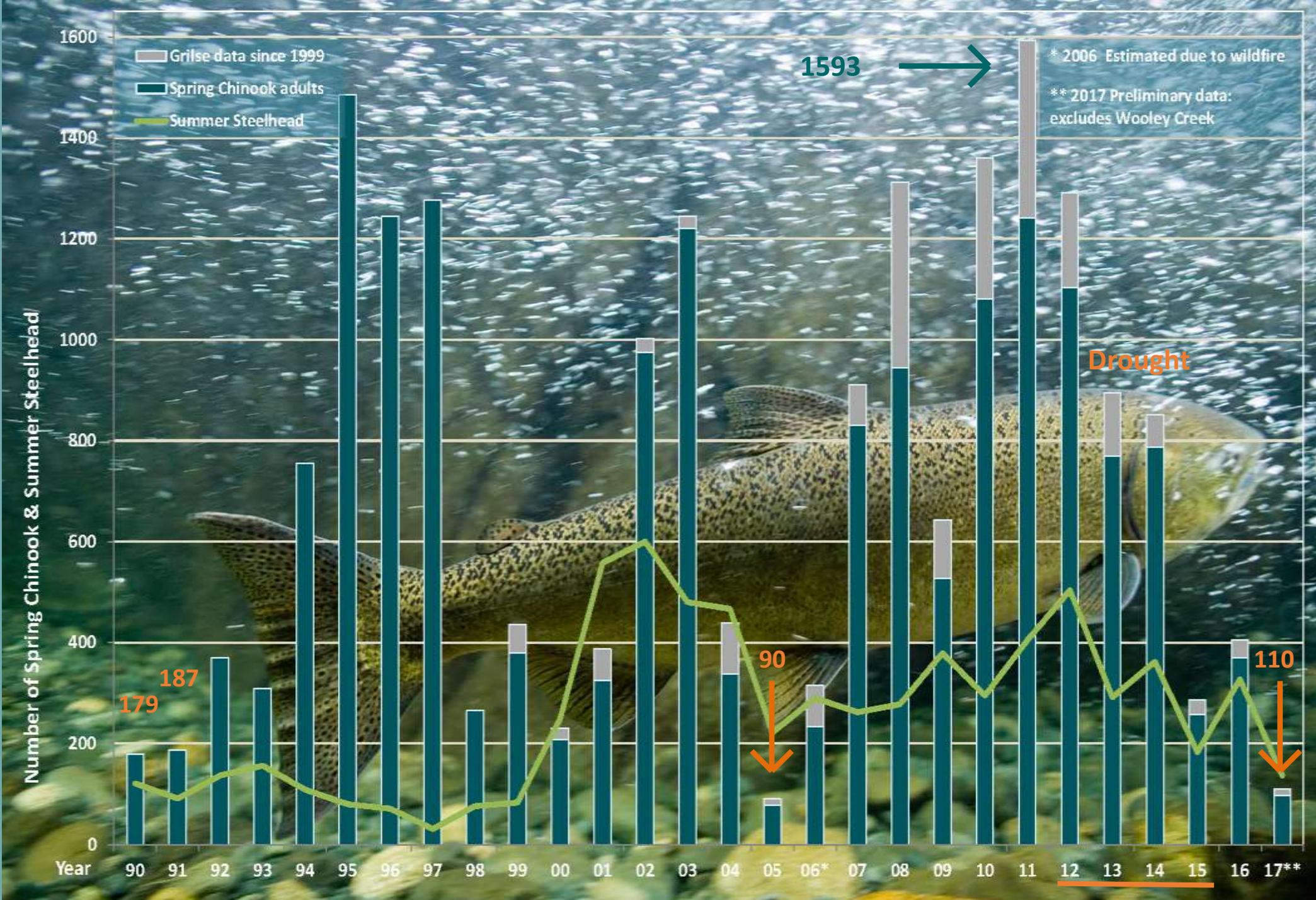
Salmon River Spring Run Chinook Census

Average ~710
High of ~1600
Low of 90



Salmon River Spring Run Chinook Census

Low lows
Capped highs



Limiting factors

- Klamath River water quality
- Winter rearing habitat
- Functional floodplains
- High summer water Temps
- Lack of protection
- Funding and Interest
- Suitable spawning gravel?

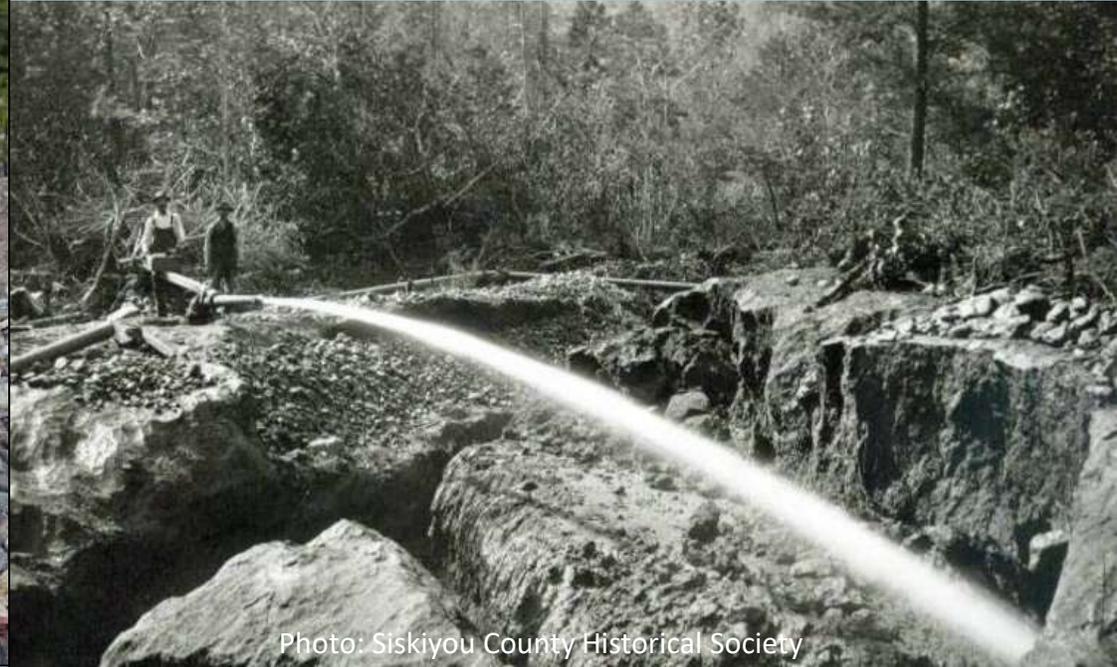
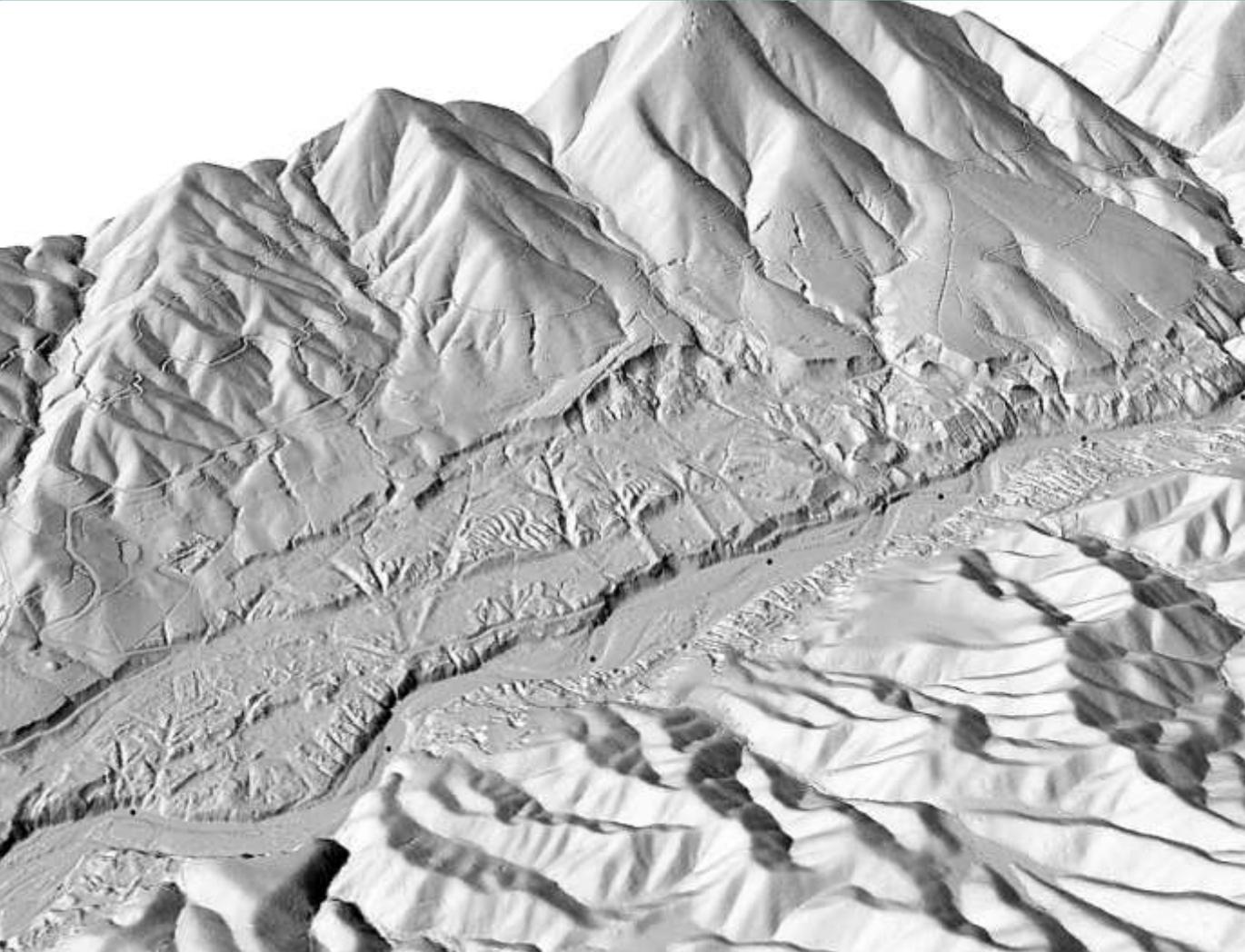


Photo: Siskiyou County Historical Society

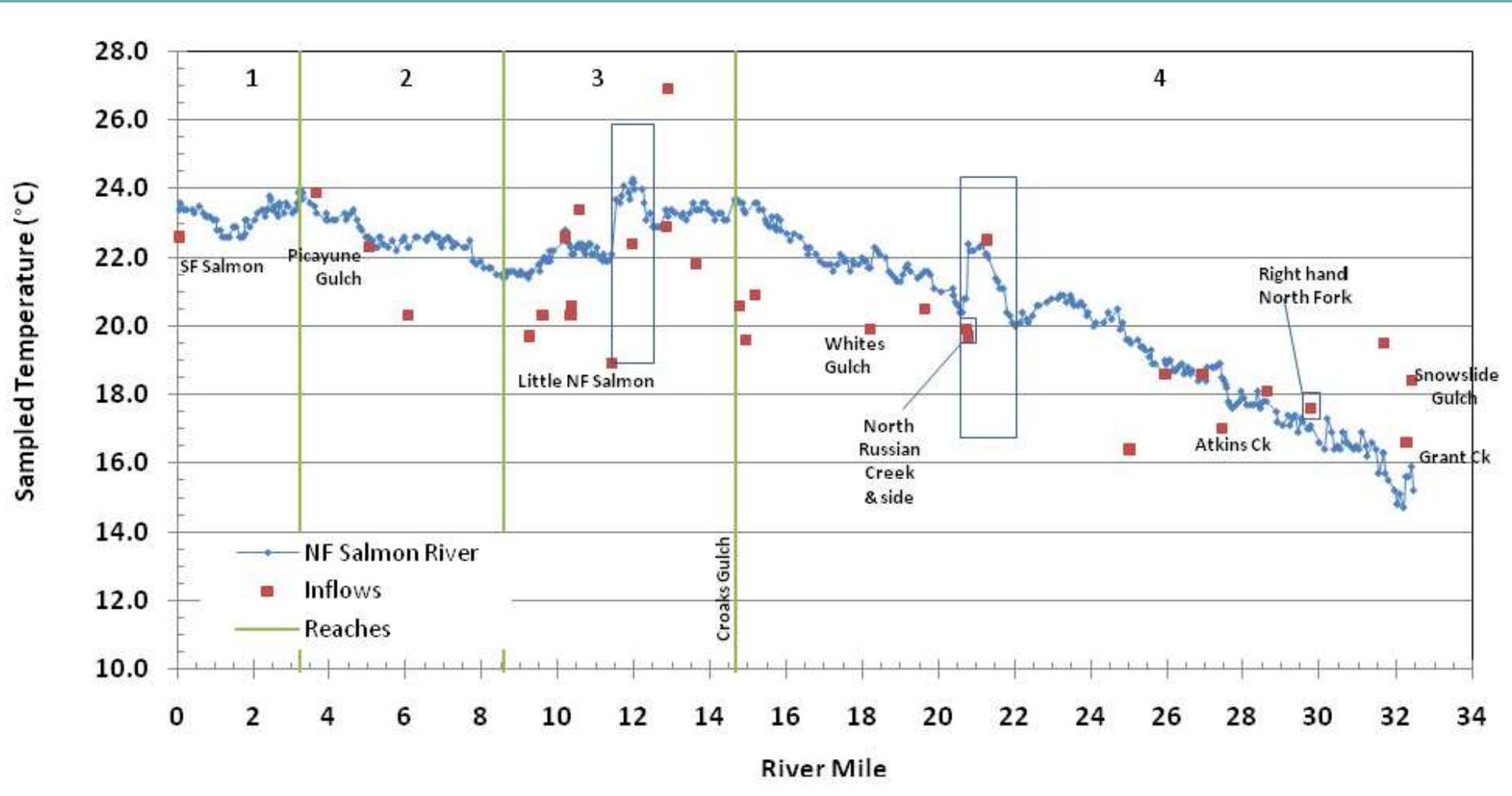
Limiting factors

Functional floodplains - Legacy mining impacts

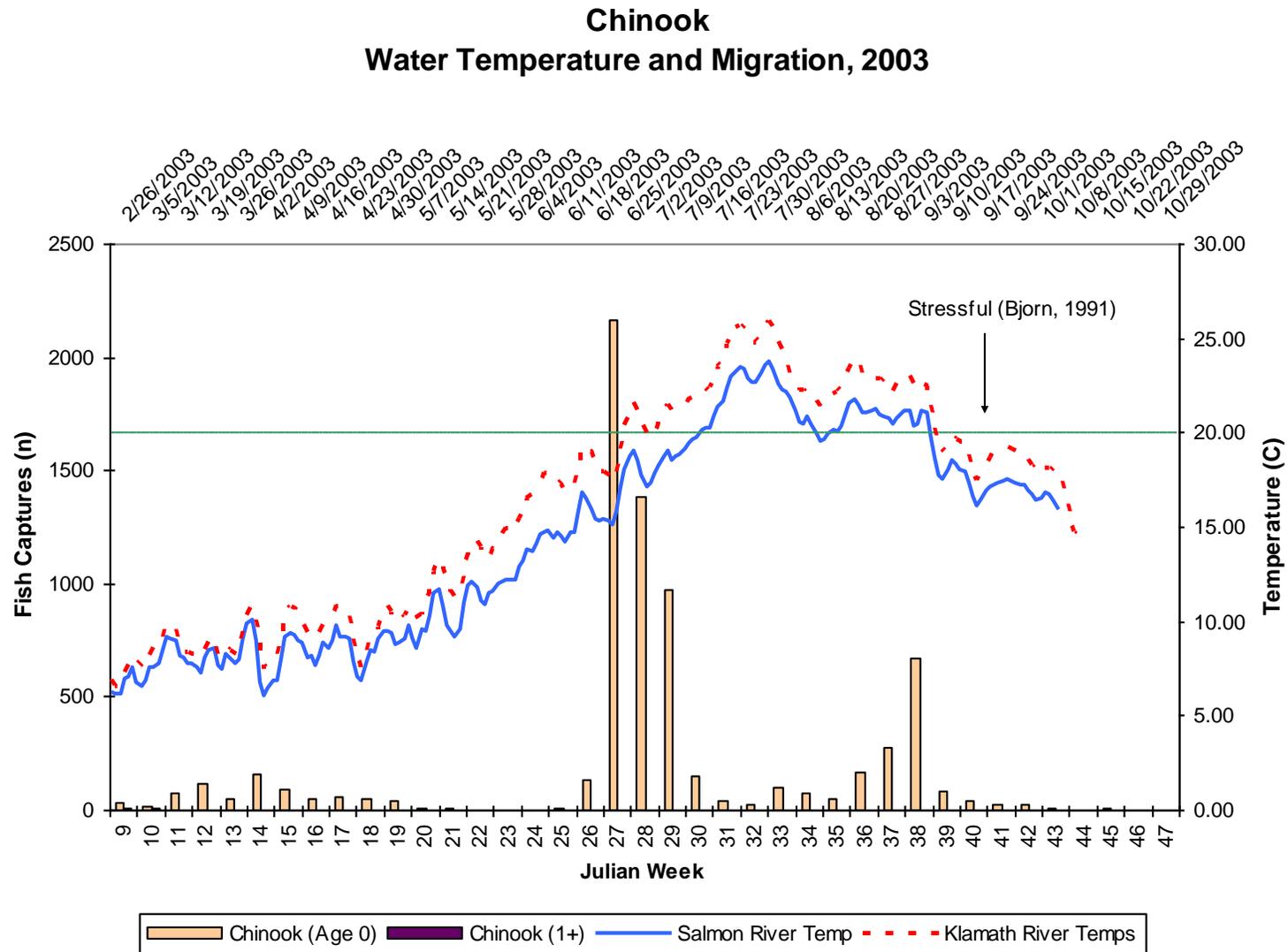


Limiting factors

Temperature



Salmon River Juvenile Outmigration Trap



Very few "stream type" juveniles

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

What SRRC and partners are working on:

- Refugia enhancement and barrier removal
- Watershed wide floodplain and Mine-tailing Assessment
- Off channel and side channel enhancement
- Large wood loading
- Floodplain restoration at the reach and landscape scale
- Restoration of fire process
- Push for sensible management and protection

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