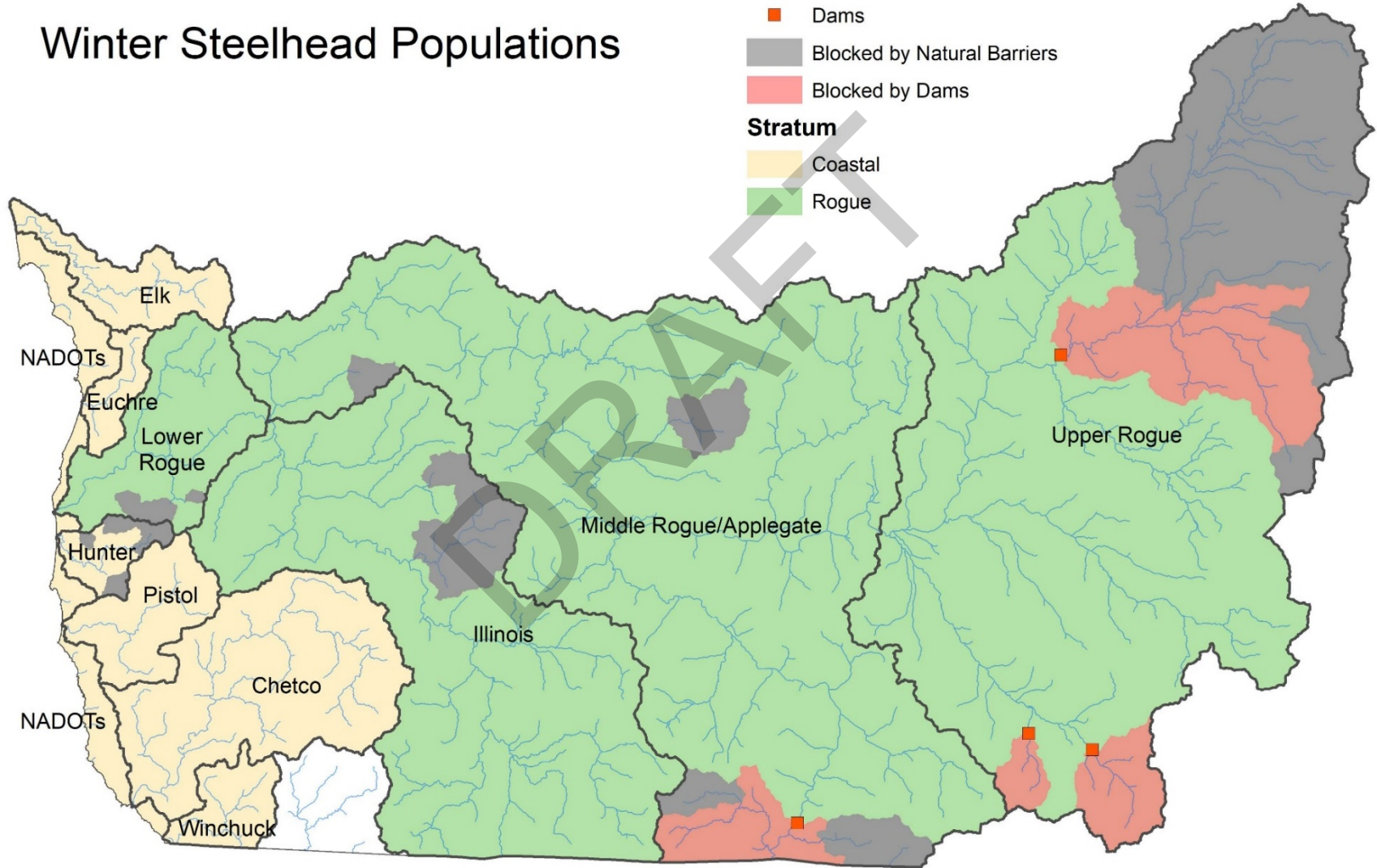


Current Status Assessment

DRAFT

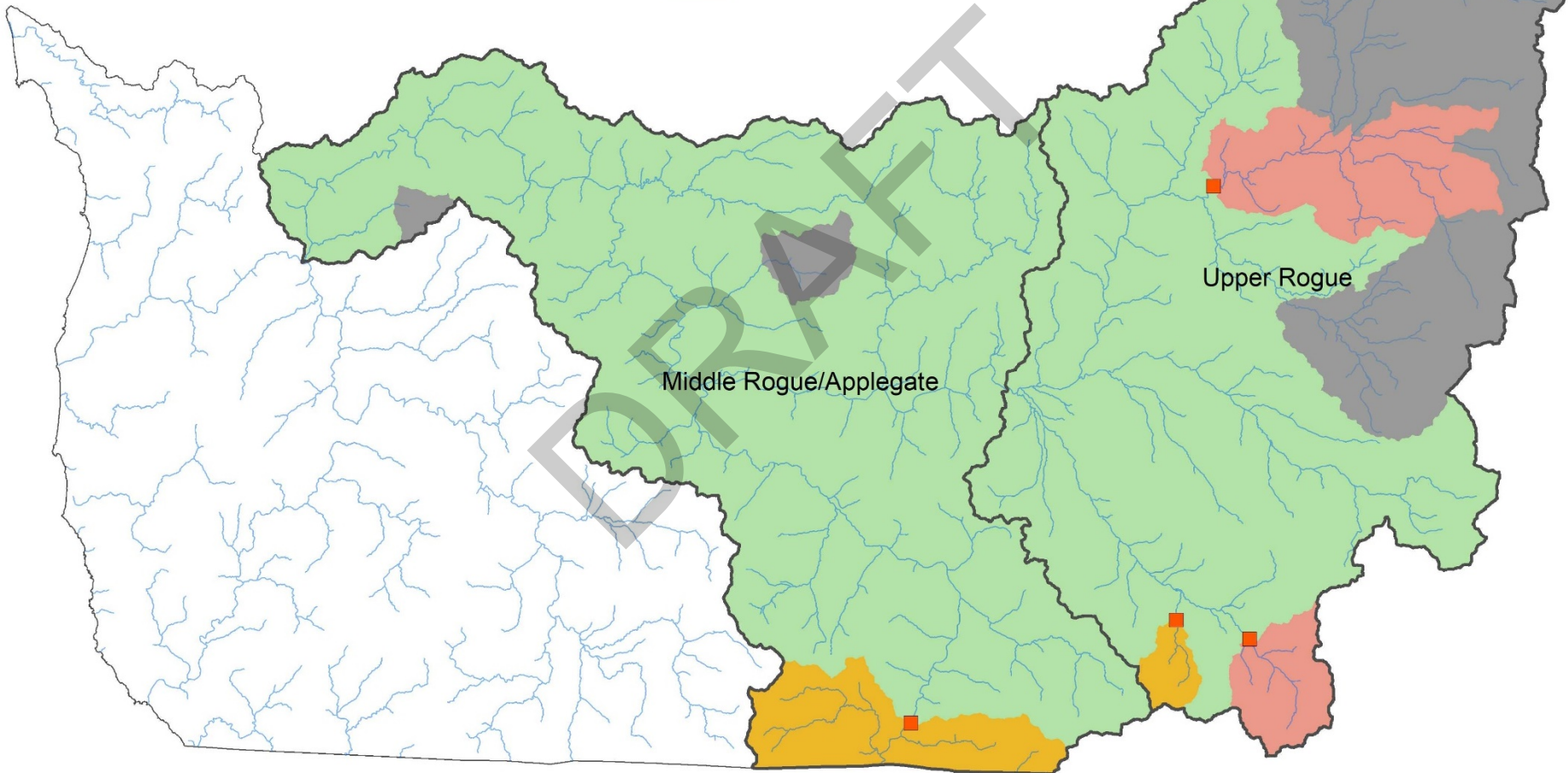
Current Status: Populations

Winter Steelhead Populations



Summer Steelhead Populations

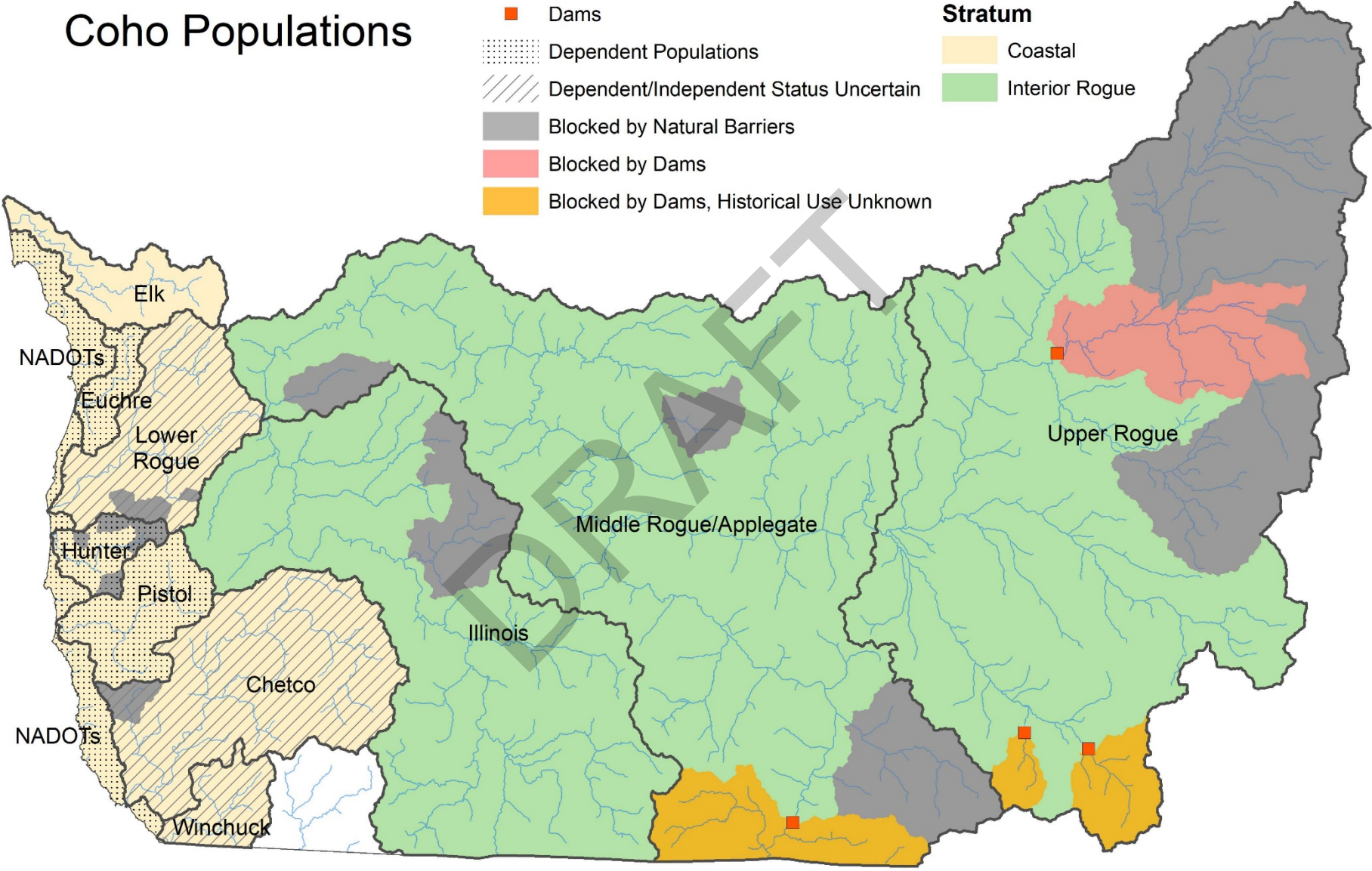
- Dams
 - Blocked by Natural Barriers
 - Blocked by Dams
 - Blocked by Dams, Historical Use Unknown
- Stratum**
- Rogue



Coho Populations

- Dams
- ▨ Dependent Populations
- ▨ Dependent/Independent Status Uncertain
- Blocked by Natural Barriers
- Blocked by Dams
- Blocked by Dams, Historical Use Unknown

- Stratum**
- Coastal
 - Interior Rogue



Assessment Approach

Assess independent populations

Viable Salmonid Population (VSP) parameters:

Abundance, Productivity, Spatial Structure, and Diversity



Determine viability risk for populations & strata



SMU Status = Viability Risk + Assessment Confidence

Confidence indicators: VSP data completeness, population trend

Status Assessment

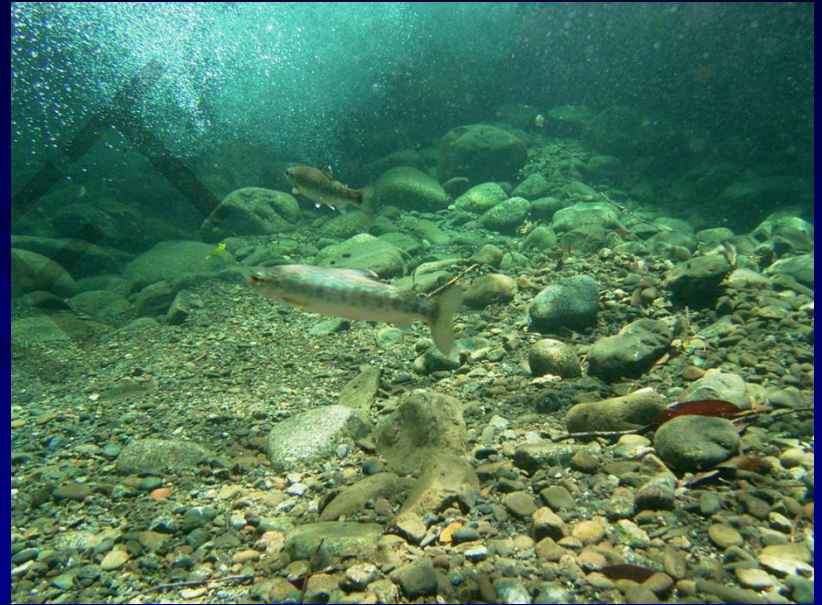
Viability Risk is the currency:

- *Viable salmonid population* = an independent population with a negligible risk of extinction due to threats from demographic variation (population fluctuations), local environmental variation, and genetic diversity changes over a 100-yr time frame.
- VSP metrics scored from 1 to 5 (*Very Low to Very High Risk*)

$$\text{Risk Score} = (2/3 * \underline{A\&P} + 1/6 * \underline{SS} + 1/6 * \underline{D}) \text{ or } \underline{A\&P}$$

Data Sources

- Juvenile snorkel surveys
 - Steelhead
 - Coho salmon
 - Cutthroat Trout
- Huntley Park estimates
 - Coho salmon
 - Late-run summer steelhead
 - Half-Pounder steelhead
- Winter steelhead counts at Gold Ray Dam
- Elk River coho spawning surveys



Current Status Assessment Metrics and Analysis

			Viable Salmonid Population (VSP) Parameter Assessment									Viability Risk		Indicators of Confidence in Viability Results					STATUS	
			Abundance & Productivity			Spatial Structure			Diversity					Trend Risk Scores						
SMU	Stratum	Population	100-year Extinction Risk	Juvenile Rearing Density	Score	% Historic Distribution Score	Probability of Occurrence	Spatial Structure Trend	Score	Life History Loss Score	Diversity Score	Population Scores	Stratum Risk Category	Adult Abundance	Half-Pounder Abundance	Juvenile Abundance	VSP Data Completeness			
WINTER STEELHEAD	Coastal	Elk	-	1	1.0	1	1	-	1.0	1	1.0	1.0	Very Low	-	-	5	Low			
		Euchre			1.0	1	1		1.0	1	1.0									
		Hunter			1.0	1	1		1.0	1	1.0									
		Pistol			1.0	1	1		1.0	1	1.0									
		Chetco			1.0	1	1		1.0	1	1.0									
		Winchuck			1.0	1	1		1.0	1	1.0									
	Rogue	Lower Rogue	-	2	2.0	1	1	1	1.0	1	1.0	2.0	Low	-	1	5	Medium			
		Illinois			2.0	1	2		1.3	1	1.0									
		Middle Rogue/Applegate			2.0	1	2		1.3	1	1.0									
		Upper Rogue			2	2.0	2		2	1.7	2							1.5		
SUMMER STEELHEAD	Rogue	Middle Rogue/Applegate	-	-	-	1	-	-	1.0	2	1.5	1.3	Low	4	1	-	Very Low			
		Upper Rogue	-	-	-	2	-	-	2.0	2	1.5	1.8	Low	4	1	-	Very Low			
COHO SALMON	Coastal	Elk	-	4	4.0	1	5	-	3.0	2	2.0	4.0	High	1	-	-	Low			
		Illinois			3.0	1	4		2.0	2	2.0	3.0	Moderate	3	-	5	Low			
	Interior Rogue	Middle Rogue/Applegate			3	3	3.0		1	4	1	2.0						2	2.0	3.0
		Upper Rogue			3	3	3.0		2	4	1	2.3						2	2.0	3.0
CUTTTHROAT TROUT	Coastal	Elk	-	1	1.0	1	2	-	1.5	2	2.0	1.3						Very Low	-	-
		Euchre			1.0	1	2		1.5	2	2.0		1.3							
		Hunter			1.0	1	2		1.5	2	2.0		1.3							
		Pistol			1.0	1	2		1.5	2	2.0		1.3							
		Chetco			1.0	1	2		1.5	2	2.0		1.3							
		Winchuck			1.0	1	1		1.0	2	2.0		1.2							
	Rogue	Lower Rogue	-	1	1.0	1	2	1	1.3	2	2.0	1.2	Very Low	-	-	1	Low			
		Illinois			1.0	1	2		1.3	2	2.0	1.2								
		Middle Rogue/Applegate			1.0	1	2		1.3	2	2.0	1.2								
		Upper Rogue			1.0	1	2		1.3	2	2.0	1.2								

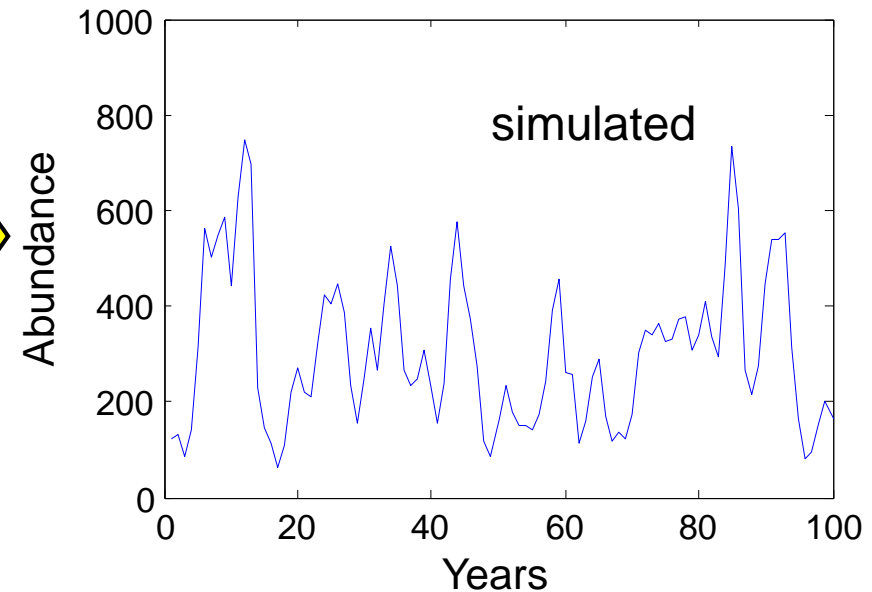
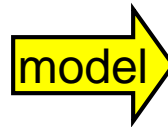
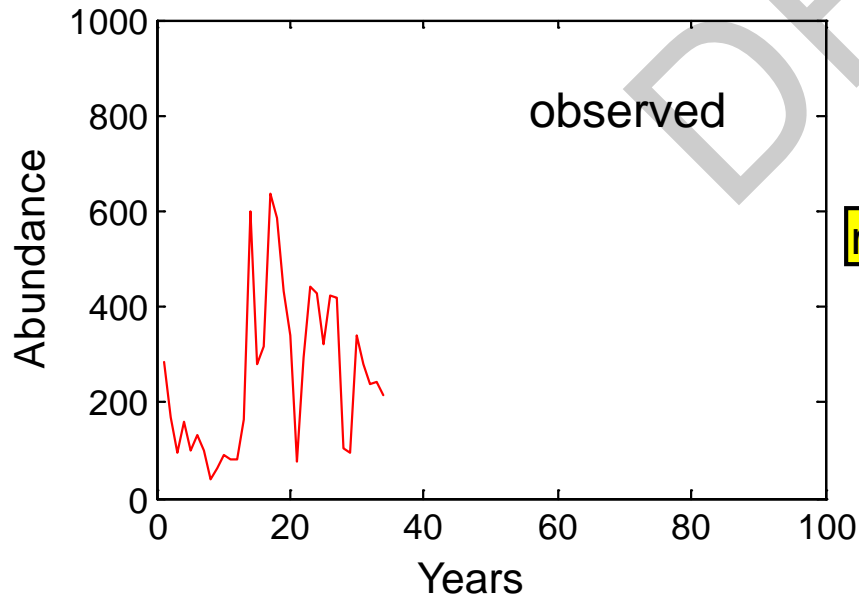
Abundance & Productivity

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Matt Falcy, Ph.D.
Fish Conservation Biologist
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

Population Viability Analysis (PVA)

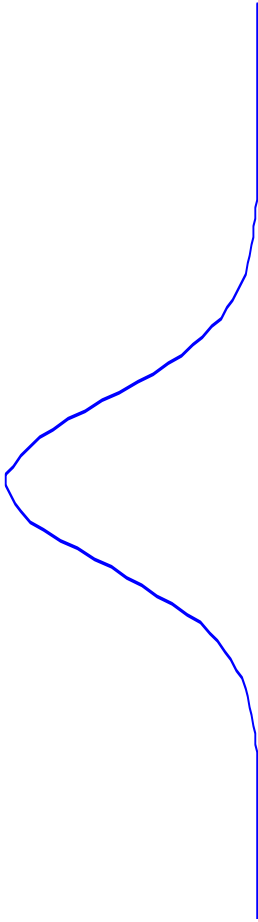
1. PVA is a computerized simulation model that incorporates abundance and productivity.
2. The output of the PVA model is an estimate of the probability of extinction over 100 years.
3. The PVA model projects the consequences of recent environmental conditions (the model intentionally ignores future environmental change).



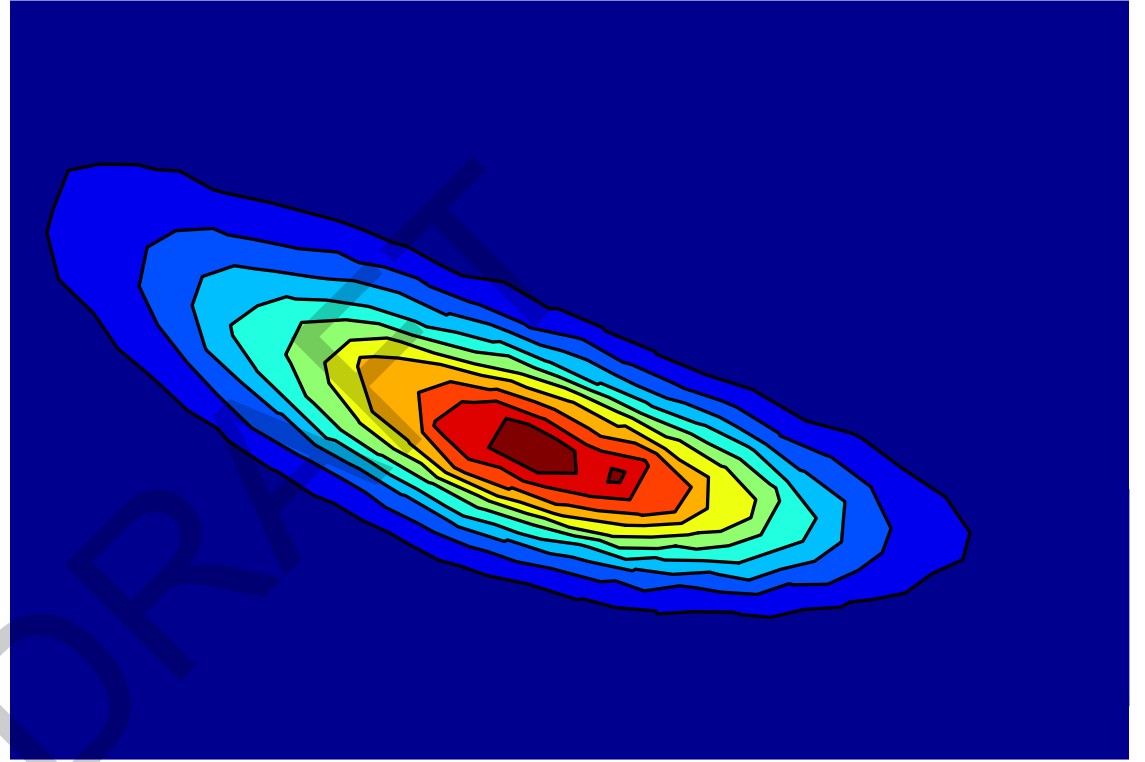
Bayes' theorem of conditional probability can improve PVA

$$p(\boldsymbol{\theta} | x) = \frac{p(x | \boldsymbol{\theta}) p(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{p(x)} = \frac{p(\{S, R\} | \alpha, \beta, \sigma) p(\alpha, \beta, \sigma)}{\iiint p(\{S, R\} | \alpha, \beta, \sigma) p(\alpha, \beta, \sigma) d(\alpha, \beta, \sigma)}$$

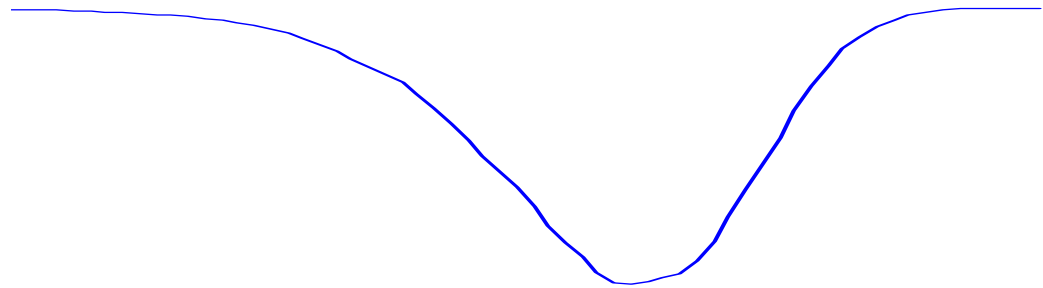
The diagram illustrates the components of Bayes' theorem for PVA. The numerator is labeled "likelihood" and is composed of "data" (represented by $\{S, R\}$) and "parameters" (α, β, σ). The denominator is labeled "evidence" and is the integral of the likelihood over the parameter space. The term $p(\alpha, \beta, \sigma)$ in both numerator and denominator is labeled "prior".

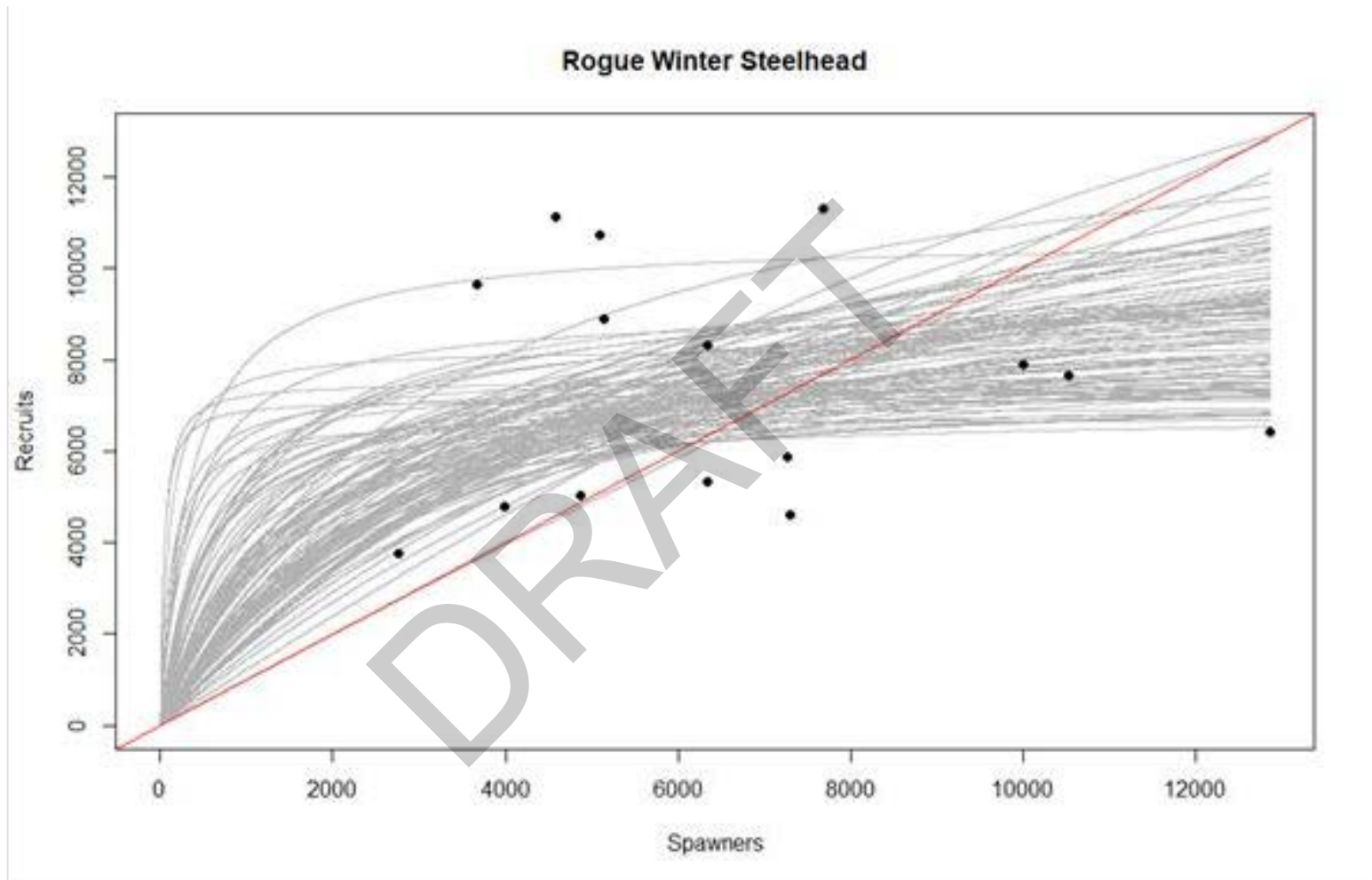


Maximum Recruitment



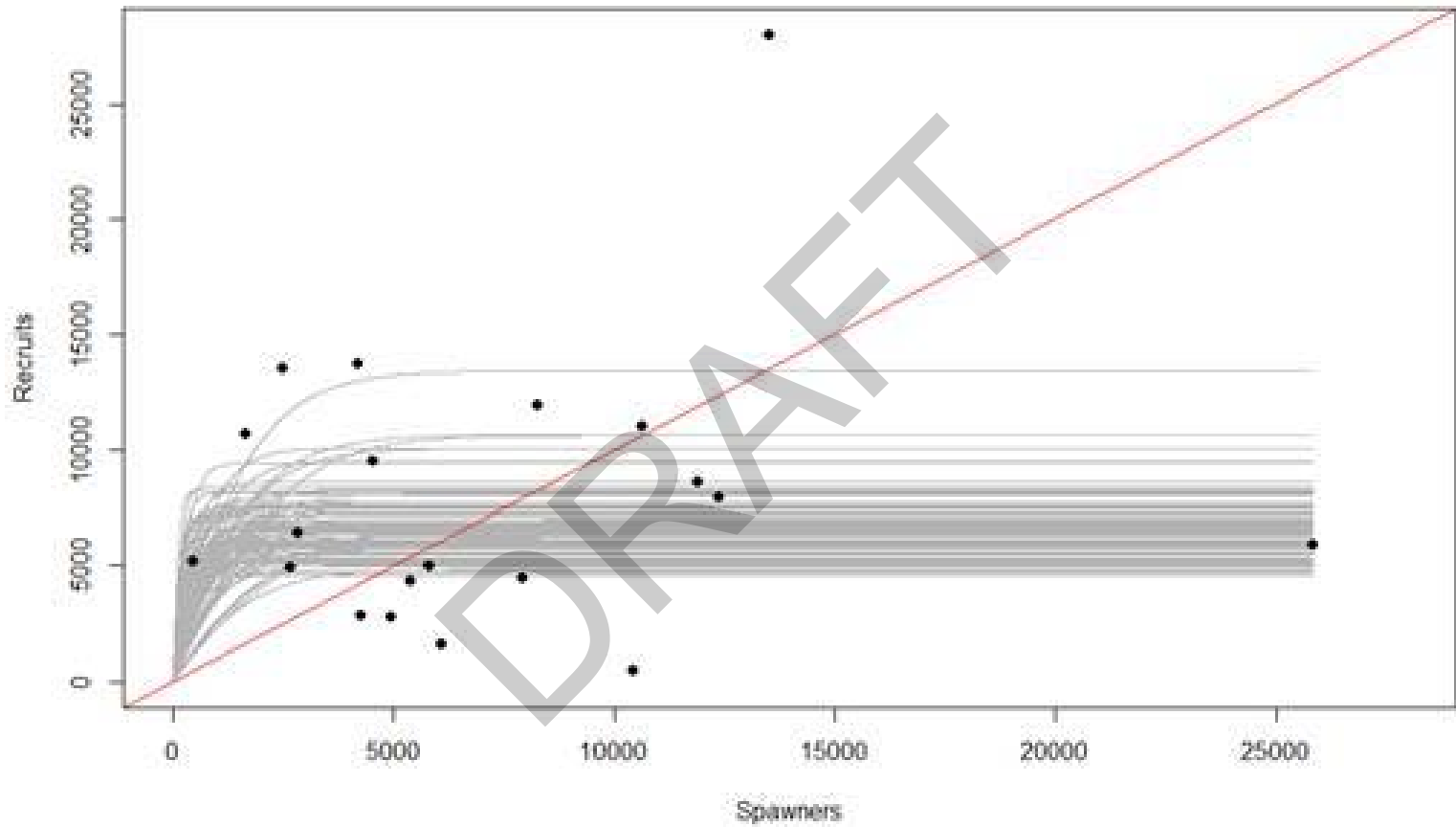
Intrinsic Productivity



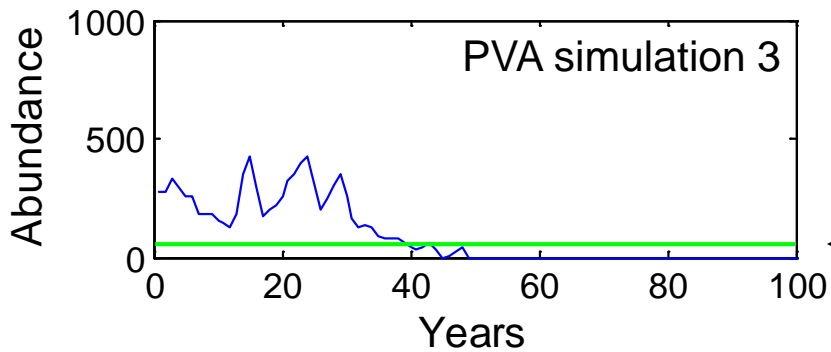
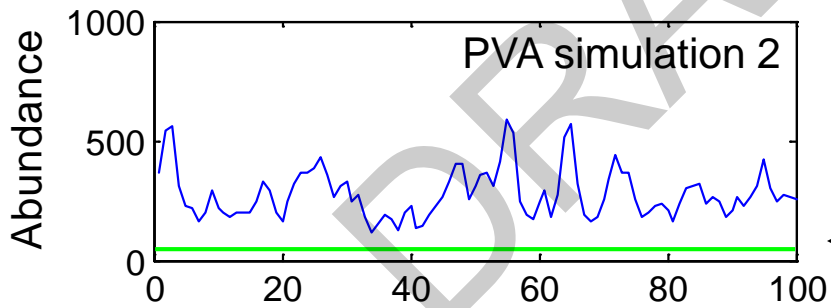
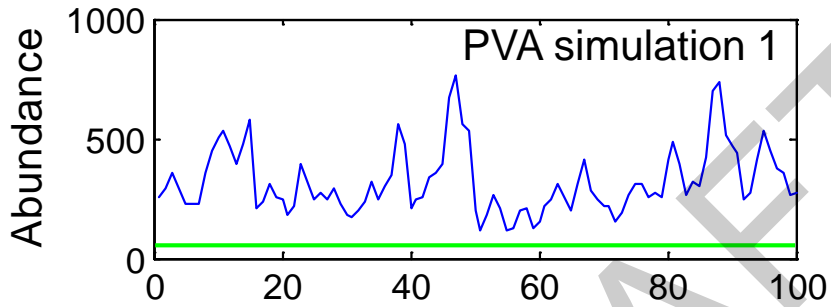
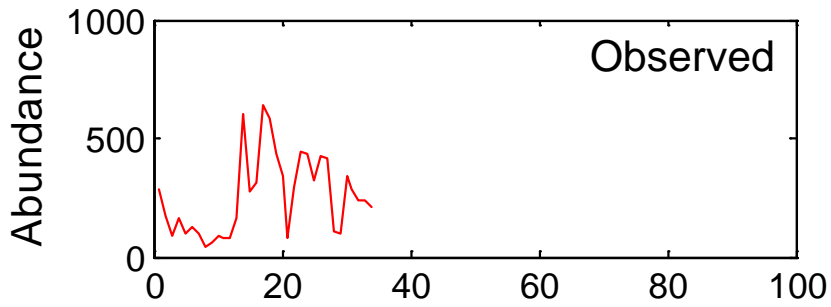


Beverton-Holt Model with the Jeffreys prior
Mean Smsy = 2,581 (95% CI = 1,453 - 4,213)

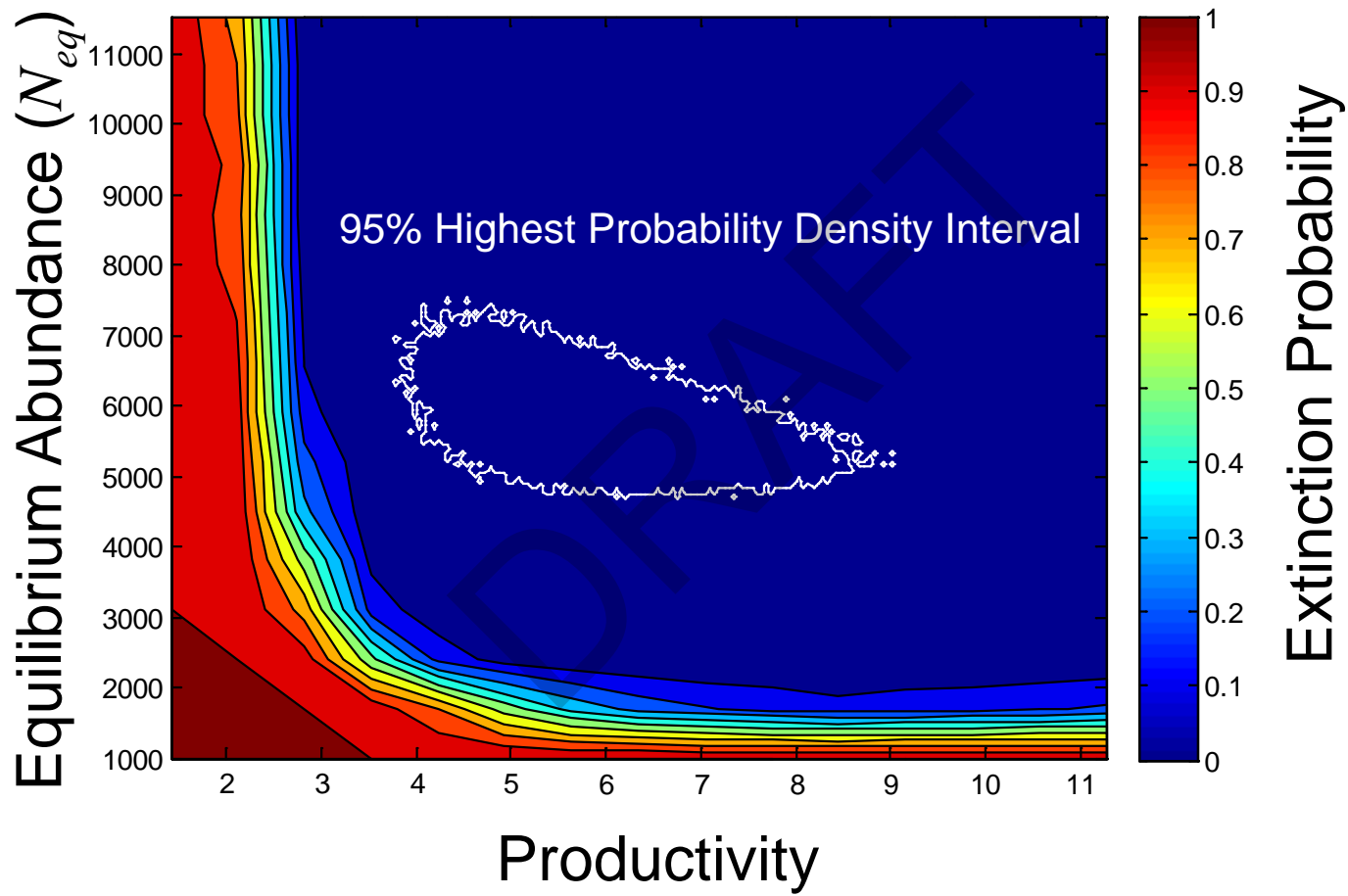
Rogue Coho



Logistic Hockey Stick Model
Mean Smsy = 1,322 (95% CI = 273 – 2,607)

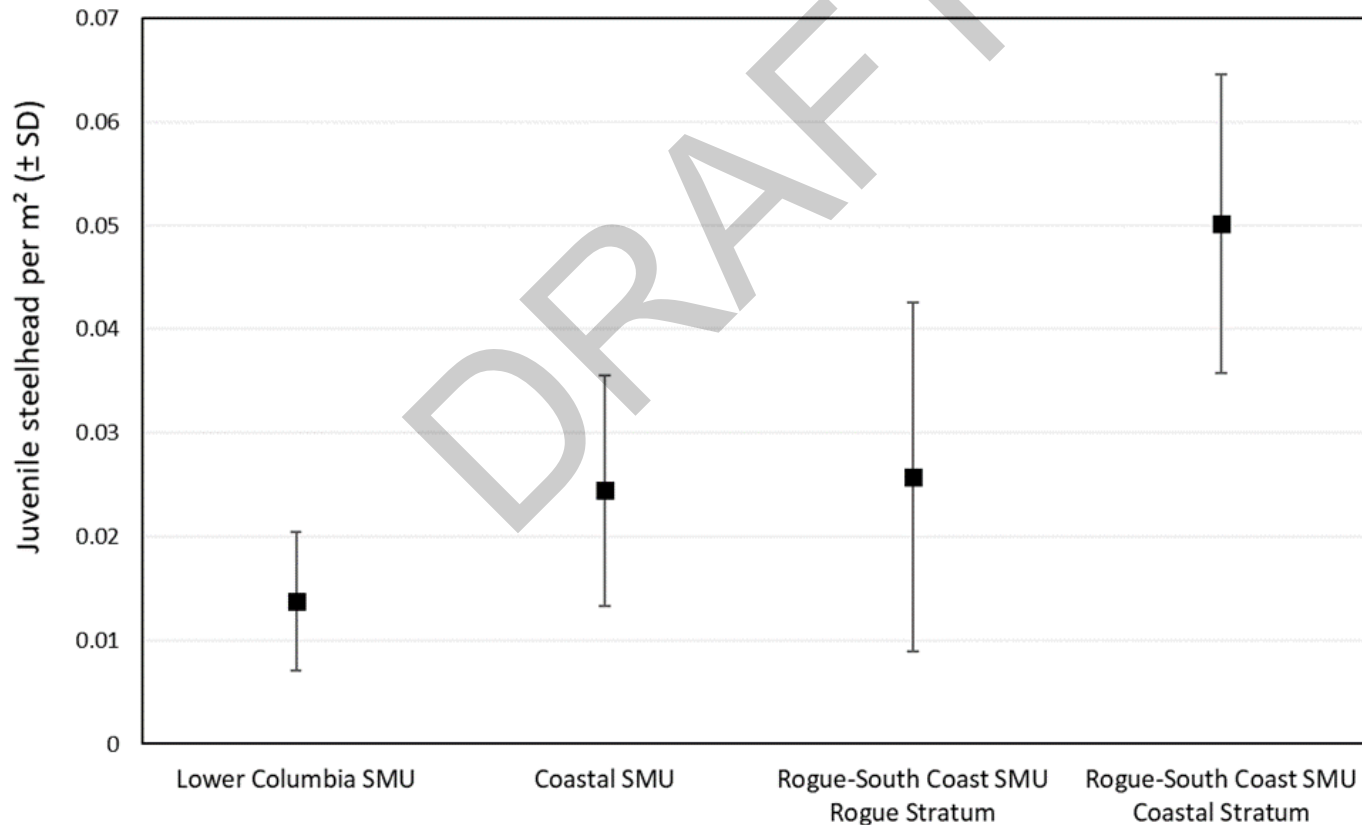


Quasi-extinction threshold



Juvenile Abundance Data

- For many populations/strata, juvenile data best available indicator
- Consistent methods allow rearing density to be compared with Coastal and Lower Columbia SMUs, where viability status has been assessed



An underwater photograph showing a large, gnarled tree root structure on the left side. Two small, striped fish are swimming in the water. The water is a murky green color. A large, semi-transparent watermark reading "DRAFT" is overlaid diagonally across the center of the image.

Spatial Structure and Diversity

Metrics

Spatial Structure:

1. Loss of historical habitat
2. **Probability of Occurrence (Species Distribution Models)**
3. Spatial Structure Trend (Rogue Stratum only)

Diversity

1. Loss of life-history diversity
(e.g. Run timing, juvenile strategies, age structure)



Spatial Structure

Species Distribution

Species Distribution Models Methods

- Predict probability of occupancy to unsampled locations
- Use occurrence and landscape/climatic data
- Juvenile distributions
- Ensemble modeling
- Model performance metrics

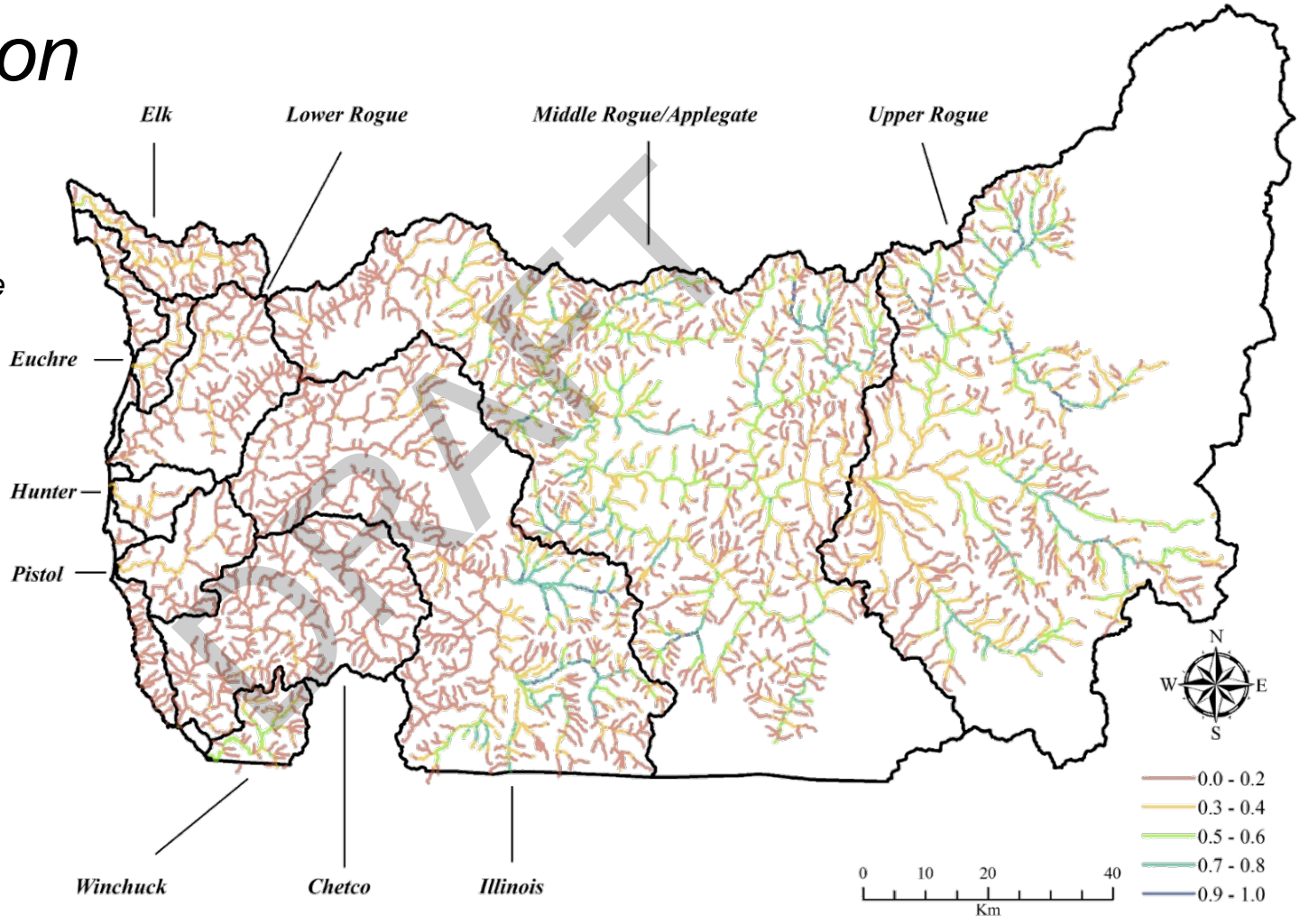
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Coho Salmon

1,079 observations

- Hydrologic landscape
- Stream order
- Streamflow permanence
- Historical stream flow
- August temperature
- Gradient

AUC 0.936

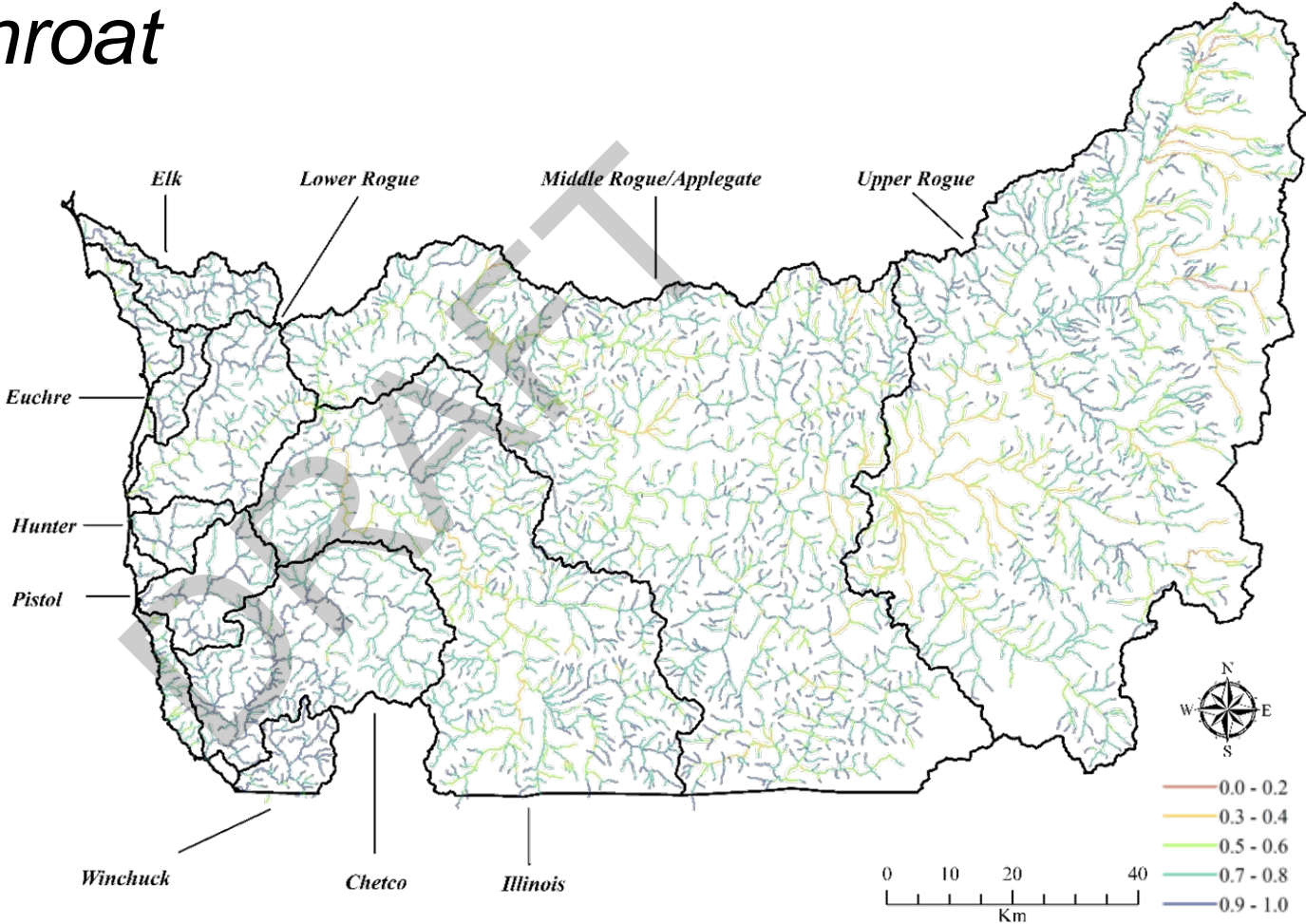


Coastal Cutthroat

3,313 observations

- Historical stream flow
- Hydrologic landscape
- Streamflow permanence
- August temperature
- Stream order
- Solar shading
- Drainage area

AUC 0.909

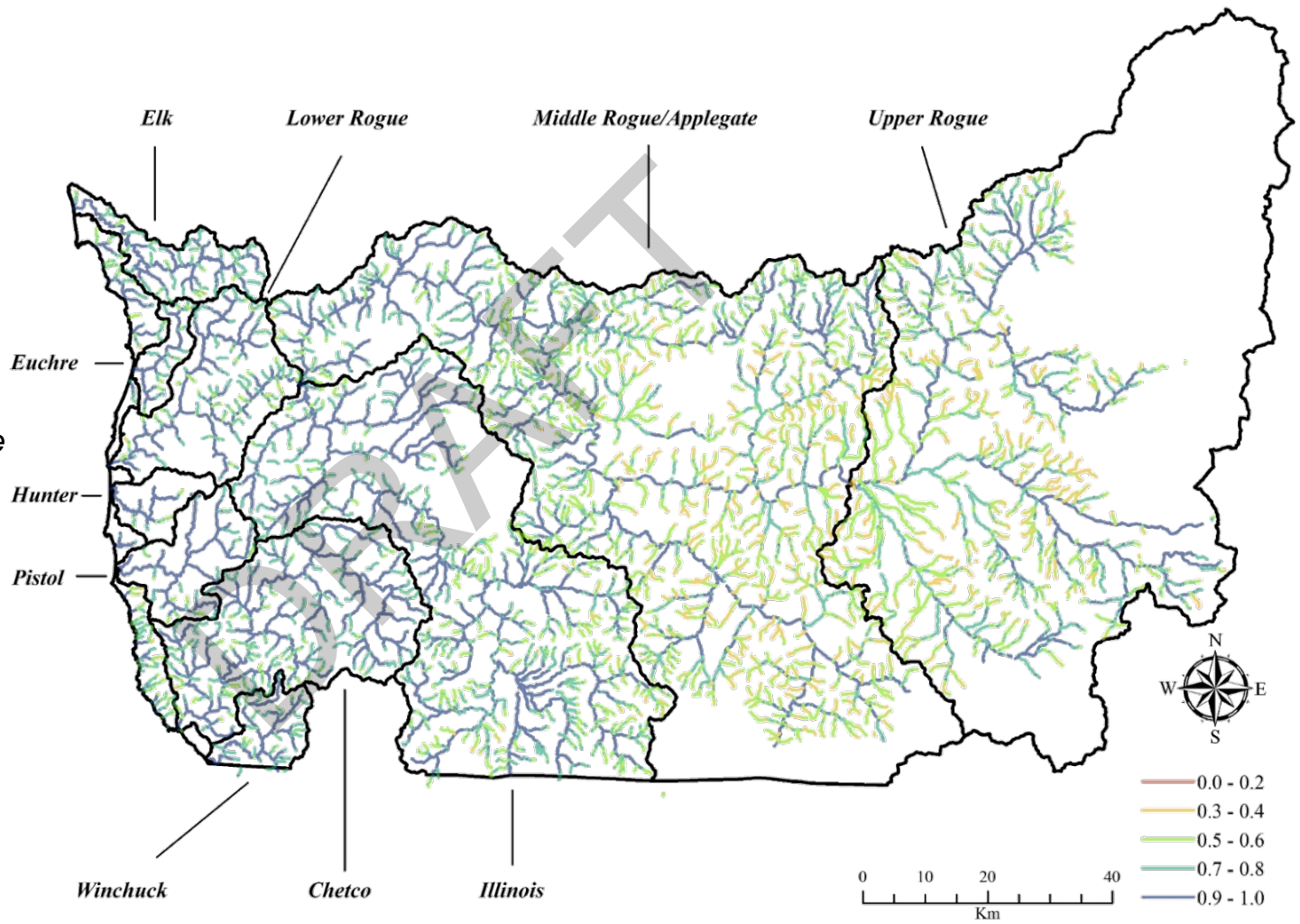


Steelhead

1,723 observations

- Historical stream flow
- Hydrologic landscape
- Floodplain width
- Drainage area
- August temperature
- Gradient
- Streamflow permanence

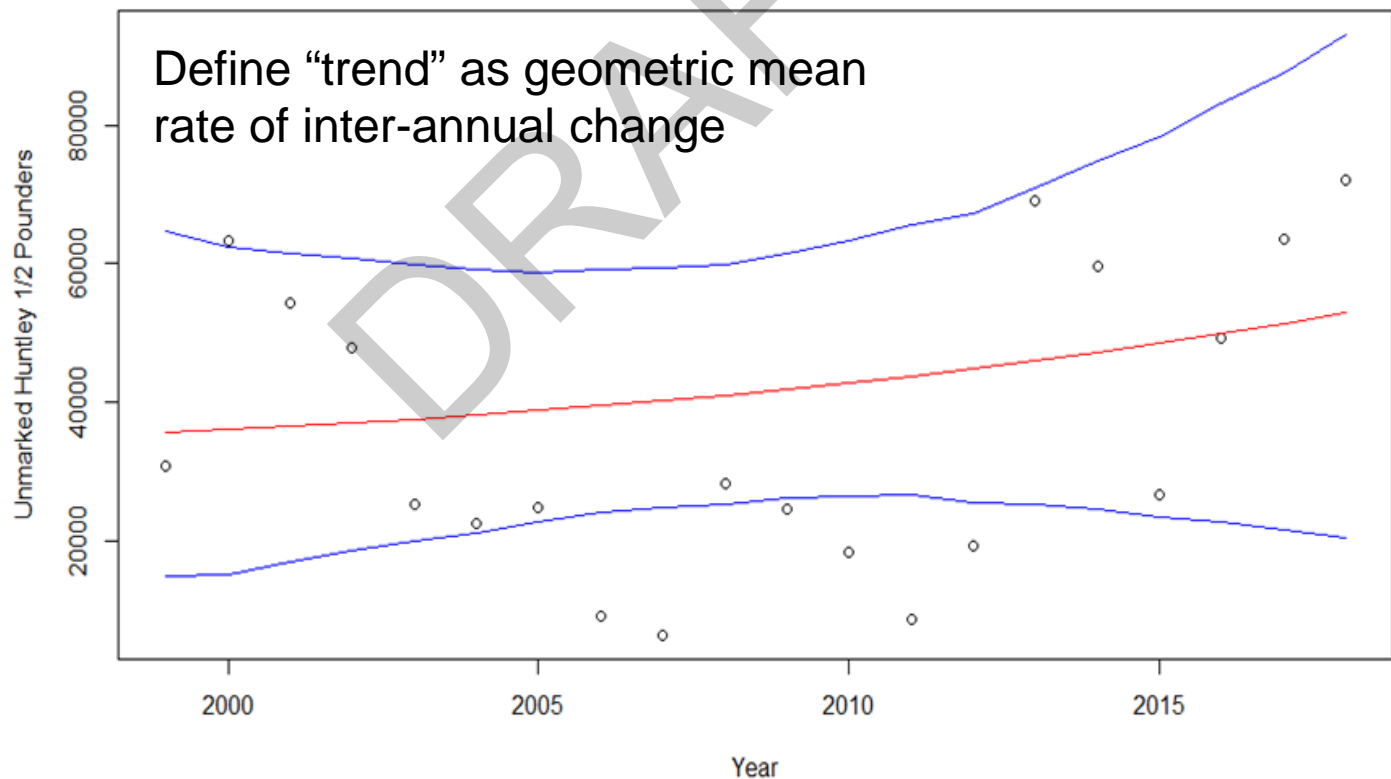
AUC 0.943

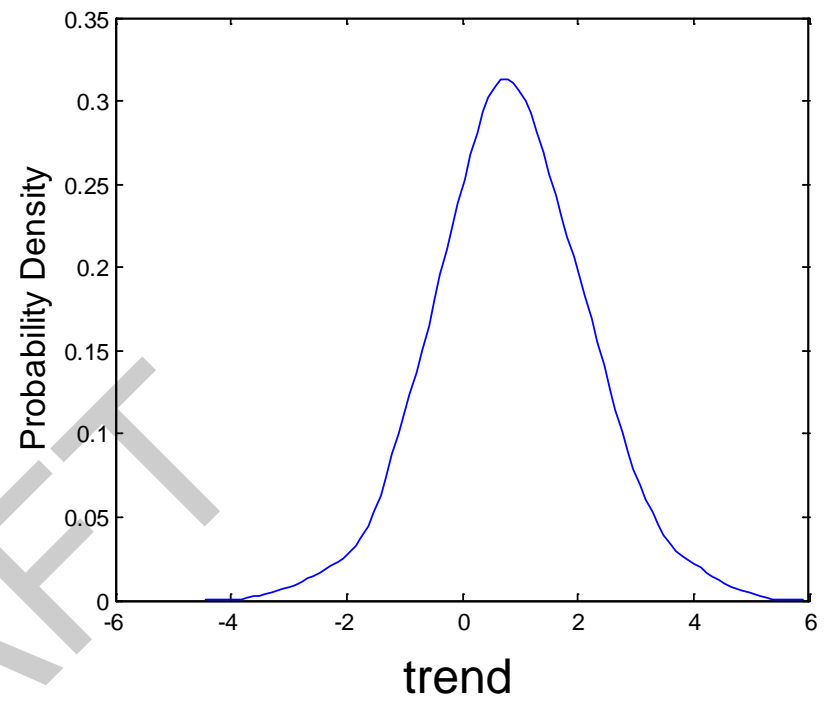
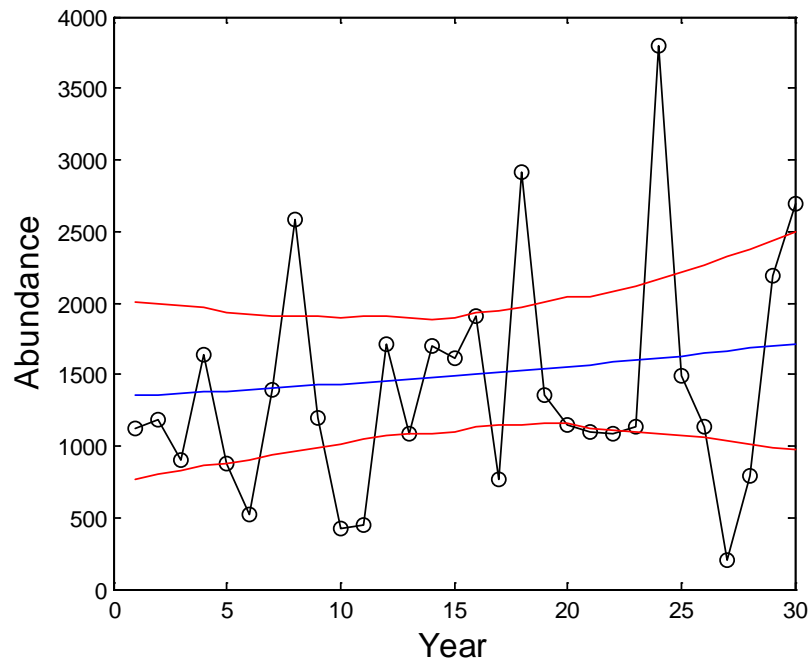


SMU			Viable Salmonid Population (VSP) Parameter Assessment									Viability Risk		Indicators of Confidence in					S T A T U S		
			Abundance & Productivity			Spatial Structure			Diversity					Viability Results							
			100-year Extinction Risk	Juvenile Rearing Density	Score	% Historic Distribution Score	Probability of Occurrence	Spatial Structure Trend	Score	Life History Loss Score	Diversity Score			Population Scores	Stratum Risk Category	Trend Risk Scores					
Adult Abundance	Half-Pounder Abundance	Juvenile Abundance	VSP Data Completeness																		
WINTER STEELHEAD	Coastal	Elk	-	1	1.0	1	1	-	1.0	1	1.0	1.0	Very Low	-	-	5	Low	Strong-Guarded			
		Euchre			1.0	1	1		1.0	1	1.0										
		Hunter			1.0	1	1		1.0	1	1.0										
		Pistol			1.0	1	1		1.0	1	1.0										
		Chetco			1.0	1	1		1.0	1	1.0										
		Winchuck			1.0	1	1		1.0	1	1.0										
	Rogue	Lower Rogue	-	2	2.0	1	1	1	1.0	1	1.0	2.0	Low	-	1	5	Medium				
		Illinois			2.0	1	2		1.3	1	1.0										
		Middle Rogue/Applegate			2.0	1	2		1.3	1	1.0										
		Upper Rogue			2	2.0	2		2	1.7	2								1.5		
SUMMER STEELHEAD	Rogue	Middle Rogue/Applegate	-	-	-	1	-	-	1.0	2	1.5	1.3	Low	4	1	-	Very Low	Sensitive			
		Upper Rogue	-	-	-	2	-	-	2.0	2	1.5	1.8									
COHO SALMON	Coastal	Elk	-	4	4.0	1	5	-	3.0	2	2.0	4.0	High	1	-	-	Low	Sensitive-Critical			
		Illinois			3.0	1	4		2.0	2	2.0	3.0									
	Interior Rogue	Middle Rogue/Applegate			3	3	3.0		1	4	1	2.0	2	2.0	3.0	Moderate	3		-	5	Low
		Upper Rogue					3.0		2	4		2.3	2	2.0	3.0						
CUTTTHROAT TROUT	Coastal	Elk	-	1	1.0	1	2	-	1.5	2	2.0	1.3	Very Low	-	-	1	Low	Strong-Guarded			
		Euchre			1.0	1	2		1.5	2	2.0								1.3		
		Hunter			1.0	1	2		1.5	2	2.0								1.3		
		Pistol			1.0	1	2		1.5	2	2.0								1.3		
		Chetco			1.0	1	2		1.5	2	2.0								1.3		
		Winchuck			1.0	1	1		1.0	2	2.0								1.2		
	Rogue	Lower Rogue	-	1	1.0	1	2	1	1.3	2	2.0	1.2	Very Low	-	-	1	Low				
		Illinois			1.0	1	2		1.3	2	2.0								1.2		
		Middle Rogue/Applegate			1.0	1	2		1.3	2	2.0								1.2		
		Upper Rogue			1.0	1	2		1.3	2	2.0								1.2		

Assessment Confidence

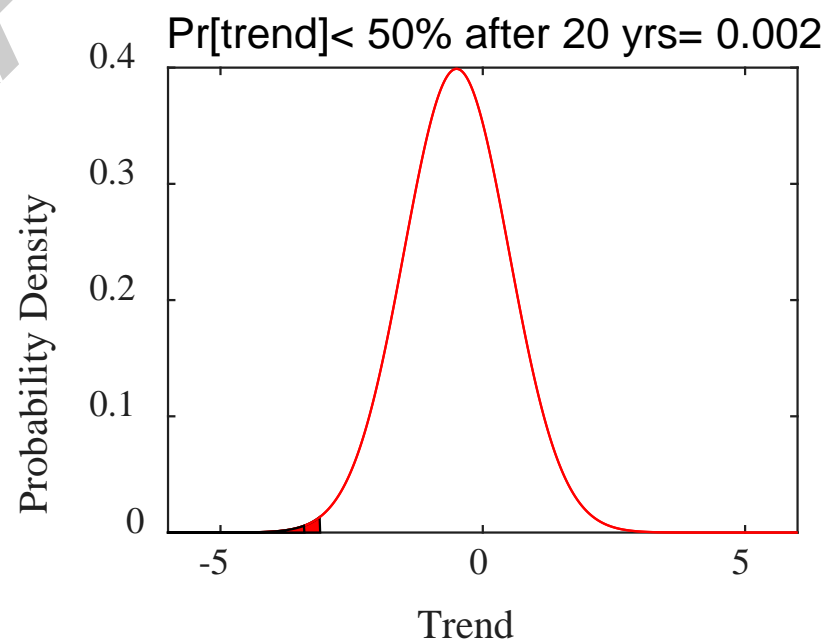
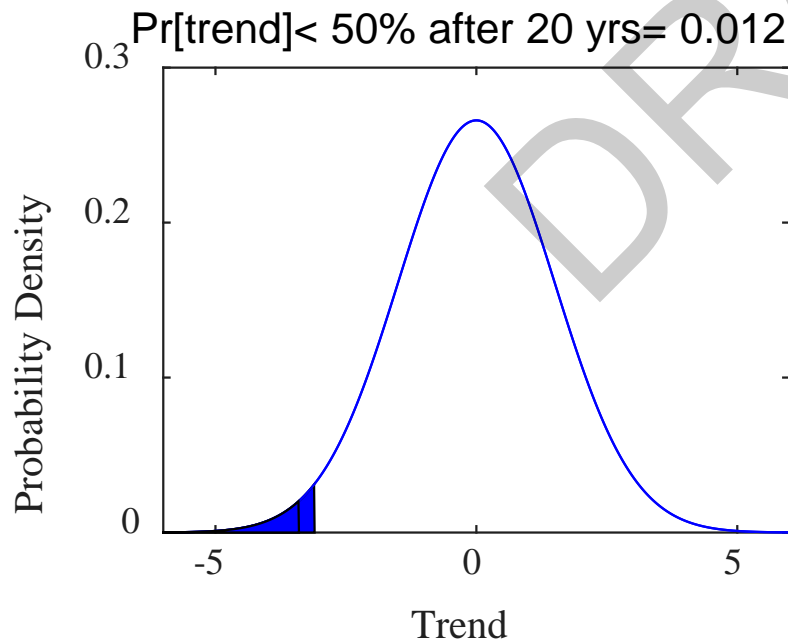
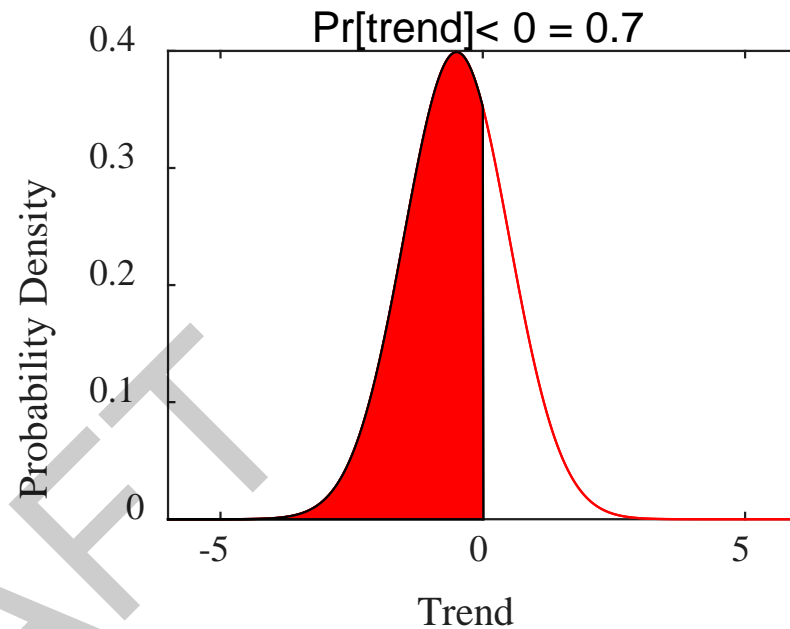
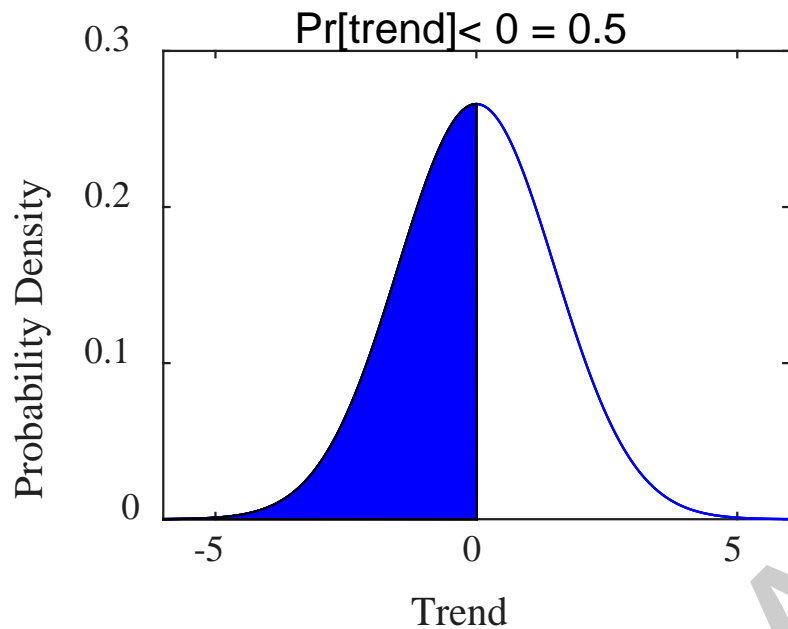
- VSP Data Completeness
- Population Trend

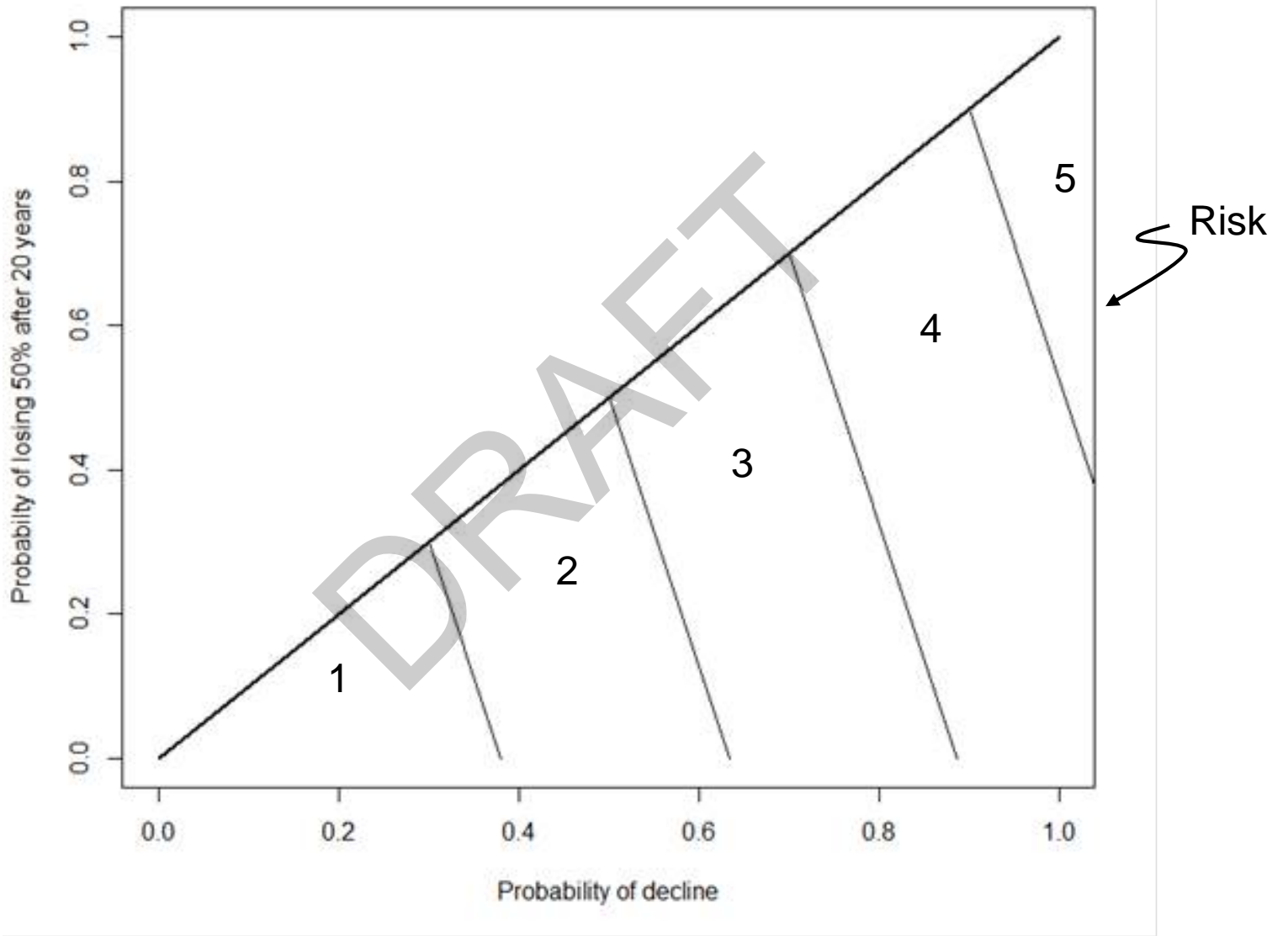




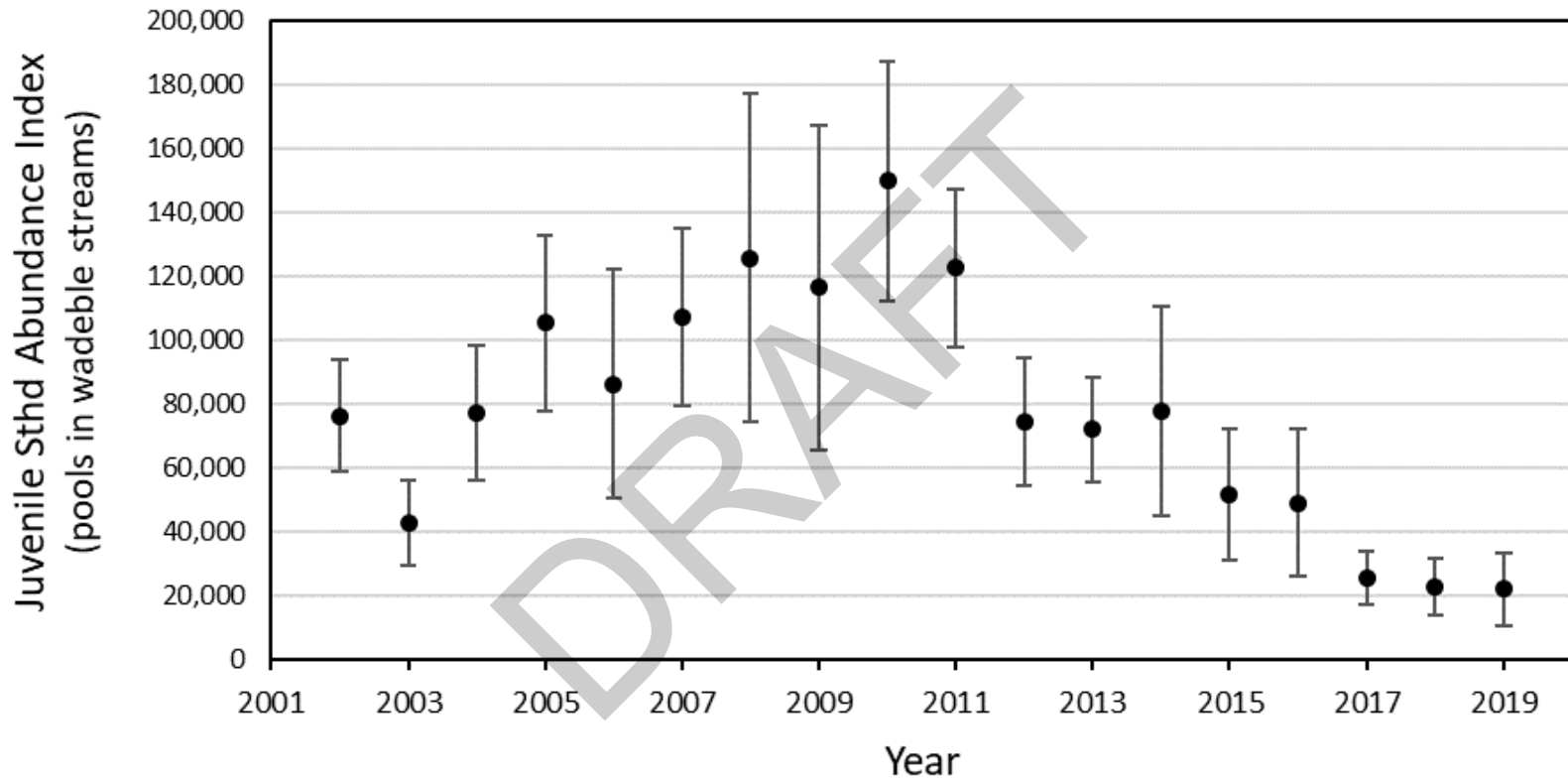
$$\Pr[\text{decline}] < x^{crit}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{x^{crit}} \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$$



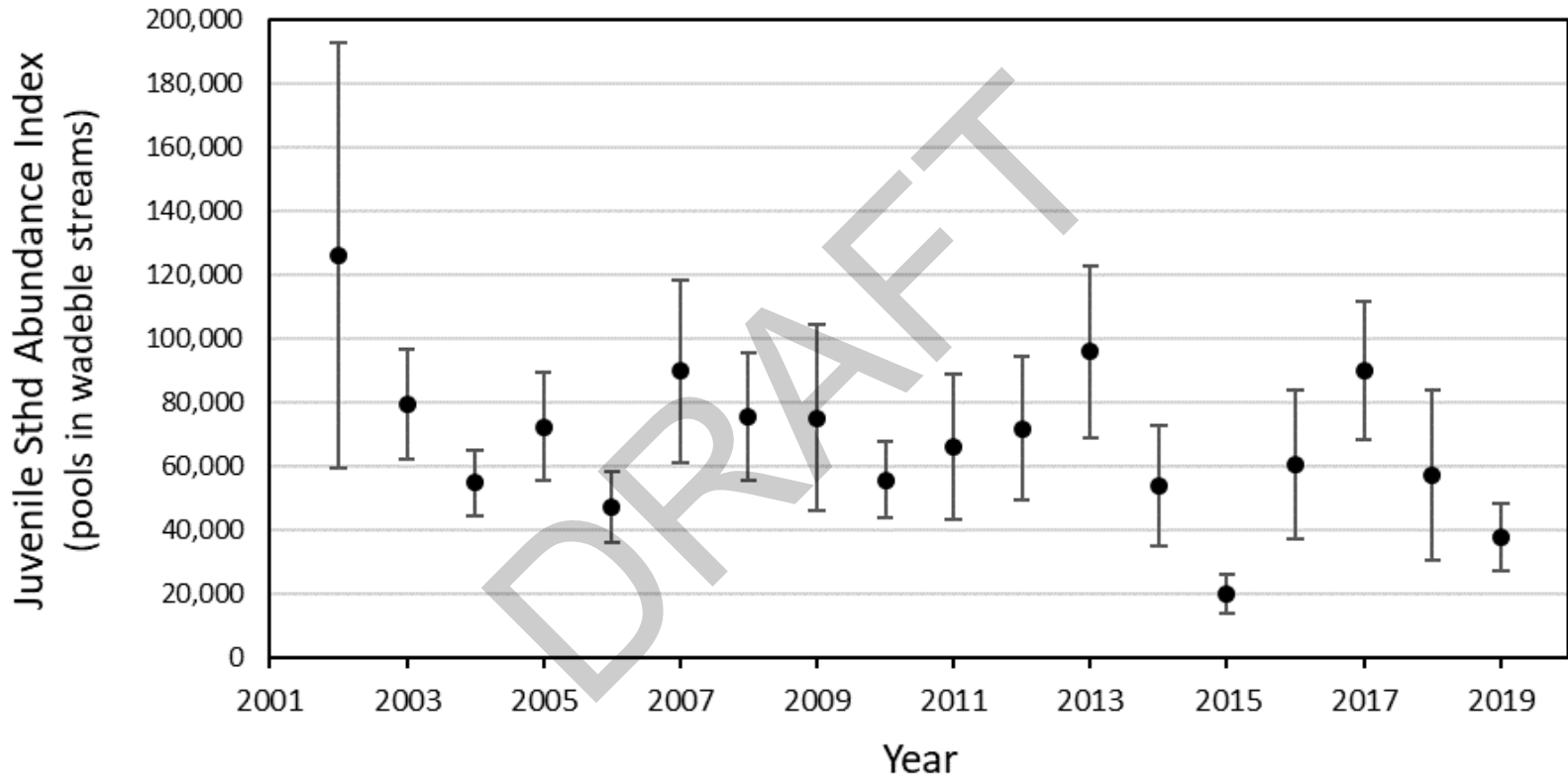


Rogue Stratum



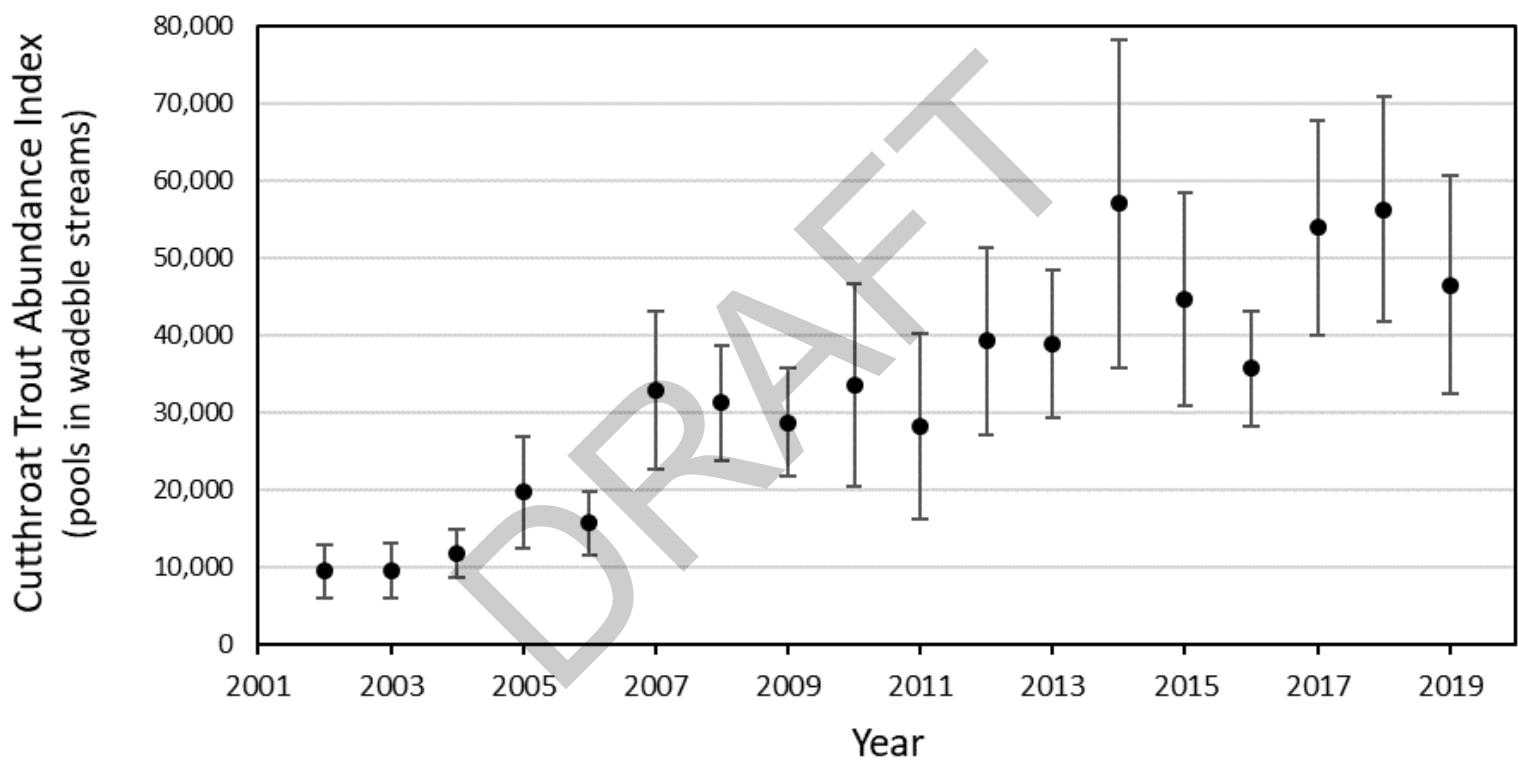
Risk Score = 5

Coastal Stratum



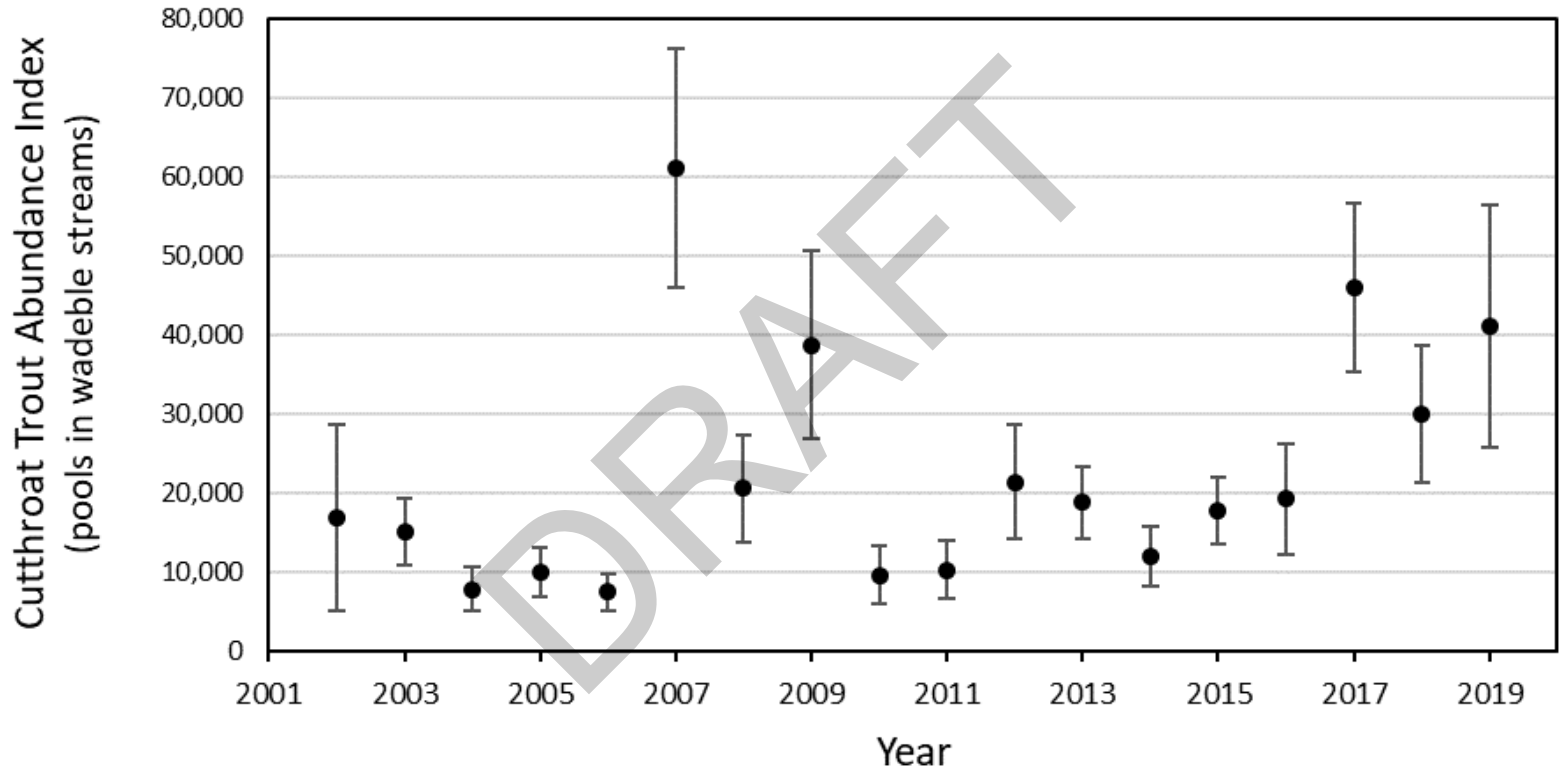
Risk Score = 5

Rogue Stratum



Risk Score = 1

Coastal Stratum



Risk Score = 1

SMU			Viable Salmonid Population (VSP) Parameter Assessment									Viability Risk		Indicators of Confidence in Viability Results					STATUS					
			Abundance & Productivity			Spatial Structure			Diversity					Trend Risk Scores										
			100-year Extinction Risk	Juvenile Rearing Density	Score	% Historic Distribution Score	Probability of Occurrence	Spatial Structure Trend	Score	Life History Score	Diversity Score			Population Scores	Stratum Risk Category	Adult Abundance	Half-Pounder Abundance	Juvenile Abundance		VSP Data Completeness				
WINTER STEELHEAD	Coastal	Elk	-	1	1.0	1	1	-	1.0	1	1.0	1.0	Very Low	-	-	5	Low							
		Euchre			1.0	1	1		1.0	1	1.0													
		Hunter			1.0	1	1		1.0	1	1.0													
		Pistol			1.0	1	1		1.0	1	1.0													
		Chetco			1.0	1	1		1.0	1	1.0													
		Winchuck			1.0	1	1		1.0	1	1.0													
	Rogue	Lower Rogue	-	2	2.0	1	1	1	1.0	1	1.0	2.0	Low	-	1	5	Medium							
		Illinois			2.0	1	2		1.3	1	1.0													
		Middle Rogue/Applegate			2.0	1	2		1.3	1	1.0													
		Upper Rogue			2	2.0	2		2	1.7	2							1.5						
SUMMER STEELHEAD	Rogue	Middle Rogue/Applegate	-	-	-	1	-	-	1.0	2	1.5	1.3	Low	4	1	-	Very Low							
		Upper Rogue			-	2	-	2.0	2	1.5	1.8													
COHO SALMON	Coastal	Elk	-	4	4.0	1	5	-	3.0	2	2.0	4.0	High	1	-	-	Low							
		Illinois			3.0	1	4		2.0	2	2.0							3.0						
	Interior Rogue	Middle Rogue/Applegate			3	3	3.0		1	4	1	2.0	2					2.0	3.0	Moderate	3	-	5	Low
		Upper Rogue					3.0		2	4		2.3	2					2.0						
CUTTTHROAT TROUT	Coastal	Elk	-	1	1.0	1	2	-	1.5	2	2.0	1.3	Very Low	-	-	1	Low							
		Euchre			1.0	1	2		1.5	2	2.0							1.3						
		Hunter			1.0	1	2		1.5	2	2.0							1.3						
		Pistol			1.0	1	2		1.5	2	2.0							1.3						
		Chetco			1.0	1	2		1.5	2	2.0							1.3						
		Winchuck			1.0	1	1		1.0	2	2.0							1.2						
	Rogue	Lower Rogue	-	1	1.0	1	2	1	1.3	2	2.0	1.2	Very Low	-	-	1	Low							
		Illinois			1.0	1	2		1.3	2	2.0							1.2						
		Middle Rogue/Applegate			1.0	1	2		1.3	2	2.0							1.2						
		Upper Rogue			1.0	1	2		1.3	2	2.0							1.2						

SMU Results

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Winter Steelhead: Strong-Guarded



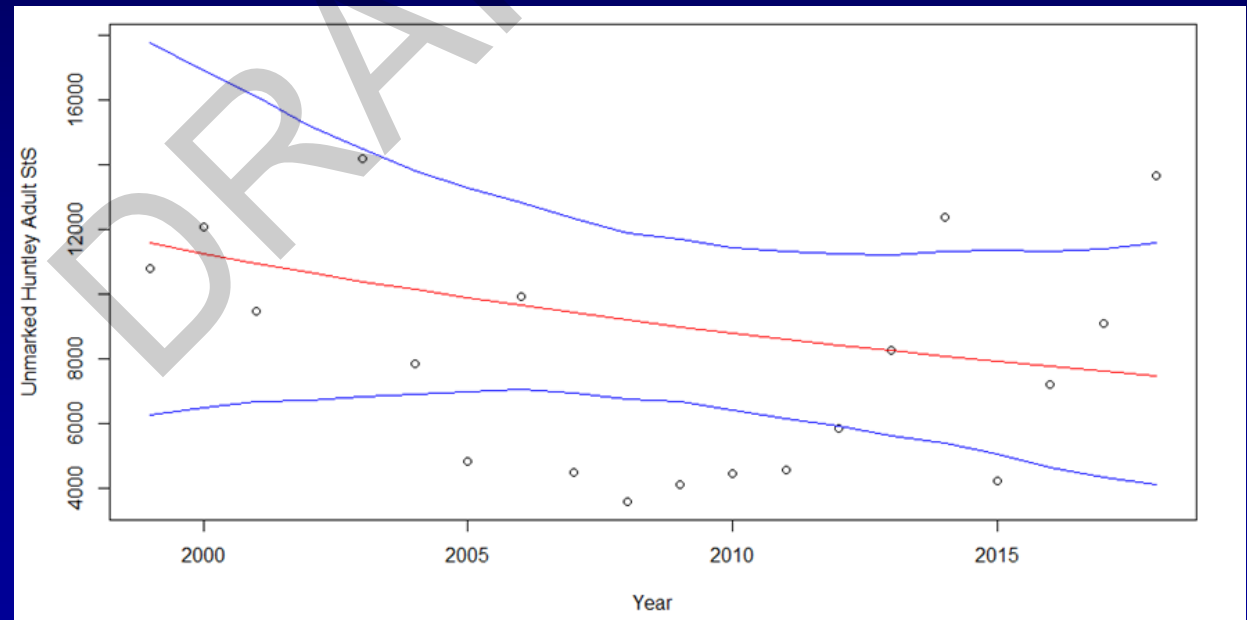
- PVA for Upper Rogue population: 100-yr persistence > 98%
- Juvenile steelhead density comparable or higher than Coastal SMU
- SDM indicates broad distribution and generally high probability of occurrence
- Low Viability Risk, but incomplete VSP data and juvenile abundance trends lowered assessment confidence

Summer Steelhead: Sensitive



- Very limited VSP data available
- Risk scores based on SS/D
- Naturally limited range also considered in SMU status

Late-run adult trend indicated risk, but returns have increased in recent years



Coho Salmon: Sensitive-Critical

- PVA for Rogue Aggregate: 100-yr persistence < 95% (Moderate Risk)
- Juvenile coho density low compared to Coastal SMU
- SDM indicates patchy distribution with low probability of occurrence in most streams
- High Viability Risk for Elk population, but low risk score for adult population trend



Cutthroat Trout: Strong-Guarded

- Cutthroat trout density comparable or higher than neighboring SMUs
- SDM indicates moderate to high probability of occurrence throughout SMU
- Stable or positive abundance trends in both strata

