

Rogue Fall Chinook SMU

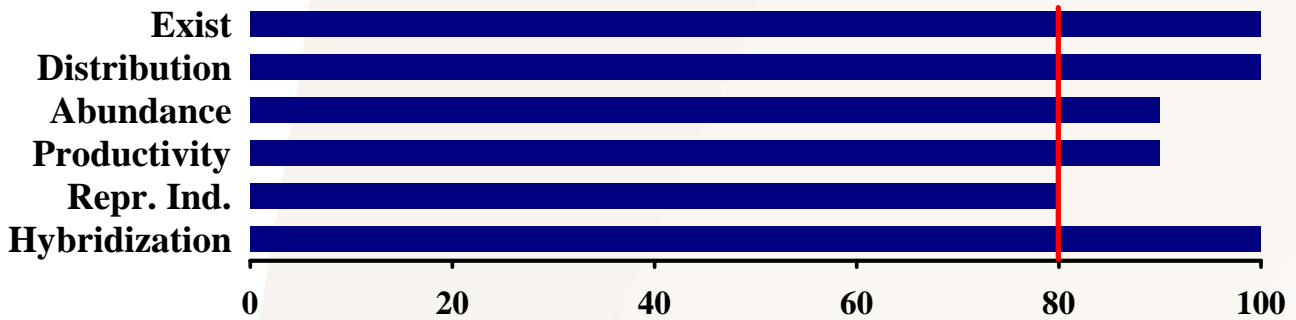
ESA Designation:
Not Warranted 1999

State Status:
Critical

Interim Assessment:
Not at Risk

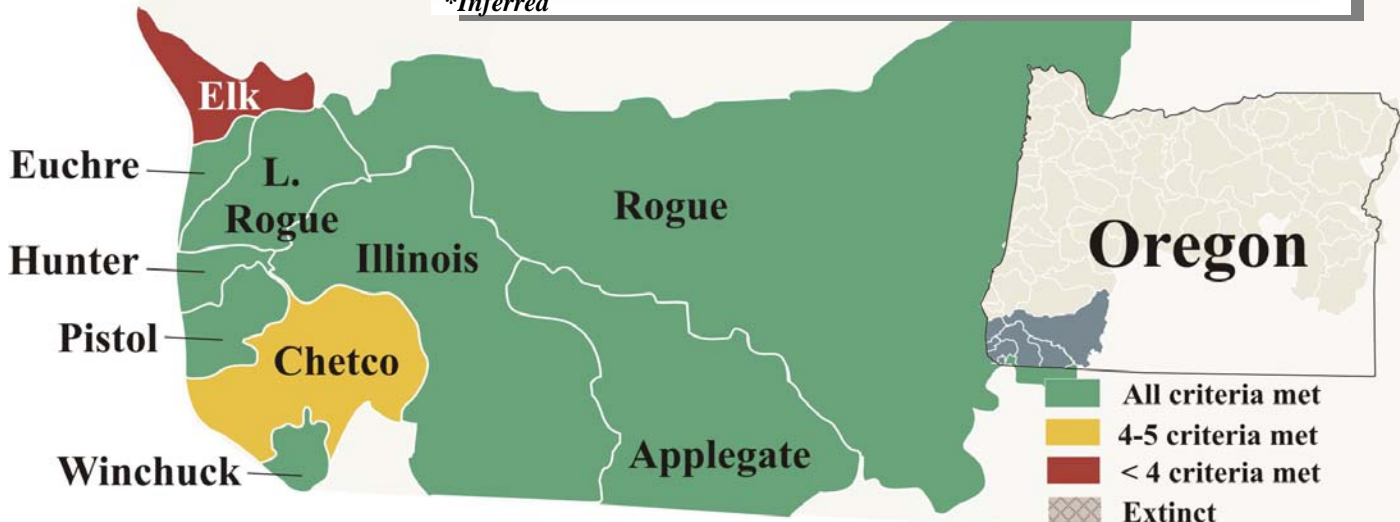
This SMU includes ten populations within coastal basins of the Klamath Mountains Province in southwestern Oregon. Spawner returns to these basins have been strong in recent years, and hatchery influences are generally low. The SMU met all six criteria so its near-term sustainability is not at risk. Significant spawning by hatchery fish within the Elk Basin caused that population to fail three of the six interim criteria. Suitable data and other information on populations in this SMU provide a moderate level of confidence in the assessment of the interim criteria.

Percent of Existing Populations Meeting Criteria

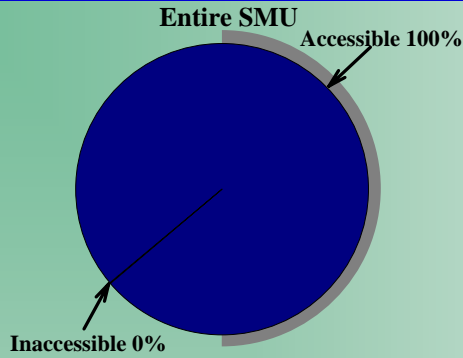


Population	Exist	Dist.	Abund.	Prod.	Ind.	Hybrid
Winchuck	Pass	Pass*	Pass	Pass	Pass*	Pass
Chetco	Pass	Pass*	Pass	Pass	<i>Fail*</i>	Pass
Pistol	Pass	Pass*	Pass	Pass	Pass*	Pass
Lower Rogue	Pass	Pass*	Pass	Pass	Pass*	Pass
Hunter	Pass	Pass*	Pass	Pass	Pass*	Pass
Euchre	Pass	Pass*	Pass	Pass	Pass*	Pass
Illinois	Pass	Pass*	Pass*	Pass*	Pass*	Pass
Rogue	Pass	Pass*	Pass	Pass	Pass*	Pass
Applegate	Pass	Pass*	Pass	Pass	Pass*	Pass
Elk	Pass	Pass*	<i>Fail</i>	<i>Fail</i>	<i>Fail</i>	Pass

**Inferred*

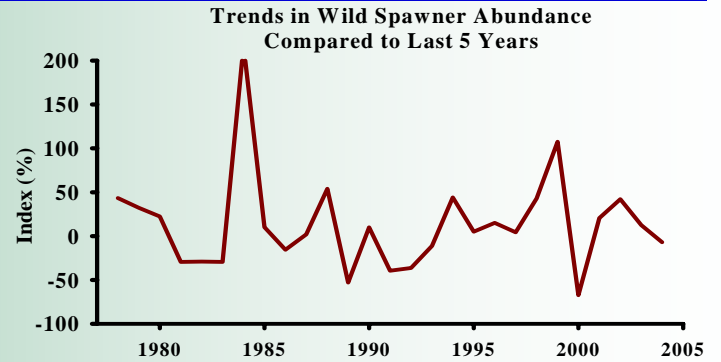


Distribution – Pass



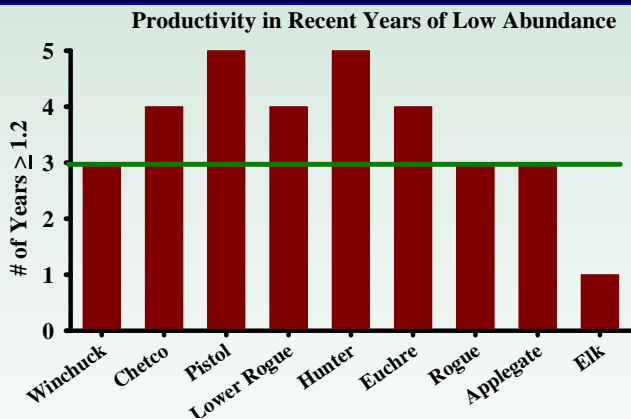
- All of the historically accessible habitat for fall Chinook within the SMU remains accessible today.
- Distribution and habitat use patterns within accessible habitats may vary annually, and likely do not include all of the available habitat each year.

Abundance - Pass



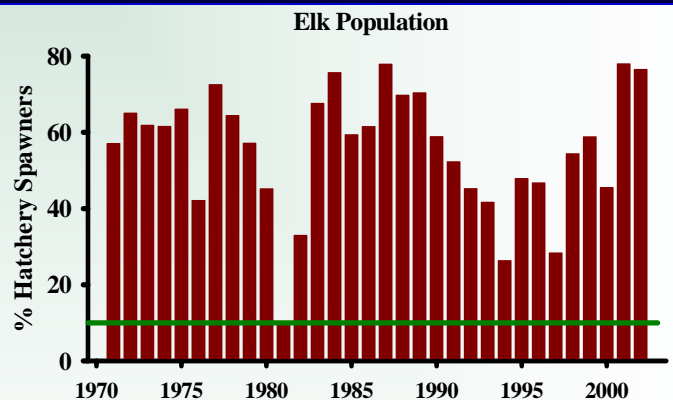
- Nine of ten populations passed the criterion. The Elk population failed because abundance has been driven by natural spawning of hatchery fish.
- No data were available for the Illinois, but it was assumed to have passed based on representative results from the rest of the SMU.
- Average abundance across the SMU has varied with no consistent trend since the late 1970s. Since different metrics are used to describe abundance in these populations, a relative index was used in the graph above.
- Recent returns in some populations have been noteworthy. Returns in 2003 were the 2nd highest observed in 26 years of monitoring.

Productivity - Pass



- Eight of ten populations passed the criterion. The Elk population failed this criterion. The Elk population has only reached or exceeded 1.2 recruits per spawner once in the past 28 years.
- A 10th population in the Illinois basin was inferred to pass because a majority of the populations within the SMU passed.

Independence - Pass



- Eight of ten populations passed this criterion.
- Spawning ground surveys in 2002 and 2003 and hatchery release levels indicate that the Winchuck, Lower Rogue, Illinois, Rogue, Pistol, and Applegate populations typically have <10% hatchery spawners.
- The Elk (graphed above) is the largest hatchery program in this SMU and hatchery spawners typically account for greater than 50% of the natural spawning population.
- The Chetco has averaged 36% hatchery spawners over the last 17 years. No year has been less than 10%.