

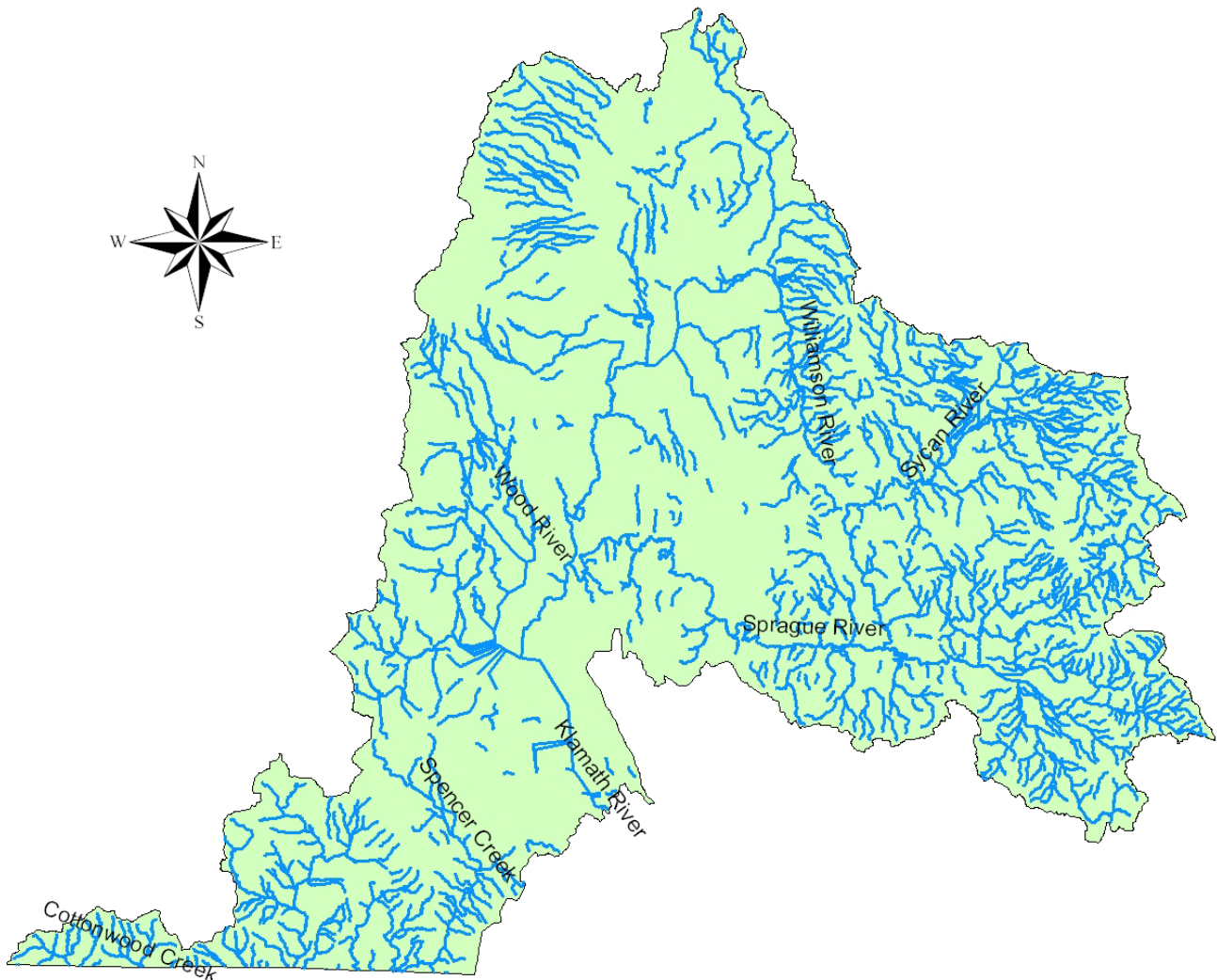
Upper Klamath Spring Chinook

Existing Populations

This SMU historically consisted of a single population in the Klamath basin upstream of the Oregon/California border. A series of dams has extirpated spring Chinook and other anadromous salmonids in the upper Klamath, 190 miles upstream from the river mouth. Access was originally blocked in 1918 with the installation of Copco 1 Dam. In 1925, Copco 2 Dam was built just a quarter-mile downstream of the original dam. Iron Gate Dam, built in 1962, eliminated another seven miles of habitat downstream of the previous two dams.

Table 79. Population list and existence status for the Upper Klamath Spring Chinook SMU.

Exist	Population	Description
No	Upper Klamath	Historical population of unknown distribution upstream of Oregon/California border.

Klamath – Upper Klamath Spring Chinook

The spring Chinook population in the Klamath basin upstream of the Oregon/California border is extinct. Access to the upper Klamath was originally blocked in 1918 with the installation of Copco 1 Dam. In 1925, Copco 2 Dam was built just a quarter mile downstream of the original dam. Iron Gate Dam, built in 1962, eliminated another seven miles of habitat downstream of the previous two dams. This series of dams has effectively extirpated spring Chinook and other anadromous salmonids upstream of Iron Gate Dam, 20 miles upstream of Yreka California. The historical distribution of spring Chinook in the Upper Klamath is uncertain.

Assessment Outcome

Existence	Distribution	Abundance	Productivity	Independence	Hybridization
<i>Fail</i>	--	--	--	--	--