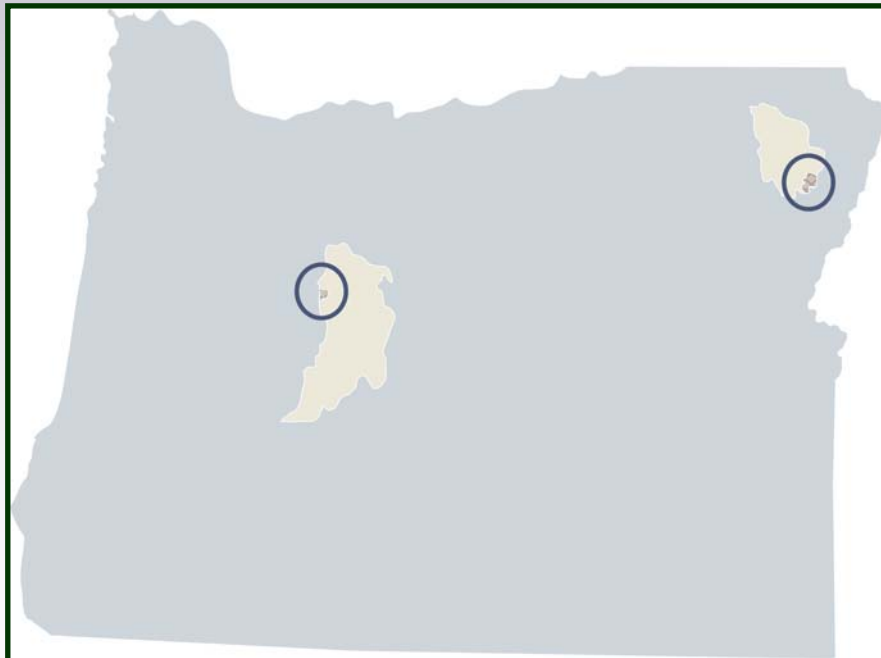


Sockeye



Sockeye salmon were never widely distributed in Oregon but historically returned to the upper Deschutes and Willamette systems. Sockeye rear in freshwater lakes, typically spawning in inlet streams, outlet streams, or along lake shorelines. Kokanee are a landlocked form of sockeye salmon. Kokanee have been widely transplanted in eastern Oregon lakes and are still present in historical rearing lakes including Suttle Lake in the upper Deschutes and Wallowa Lake in the upper Grande Ronde system. Anadromous sockeye were eliminated from both these systems by dams which blocked access.



Mid Columbia Sockeye SMU

ESA Designation:
No Designation

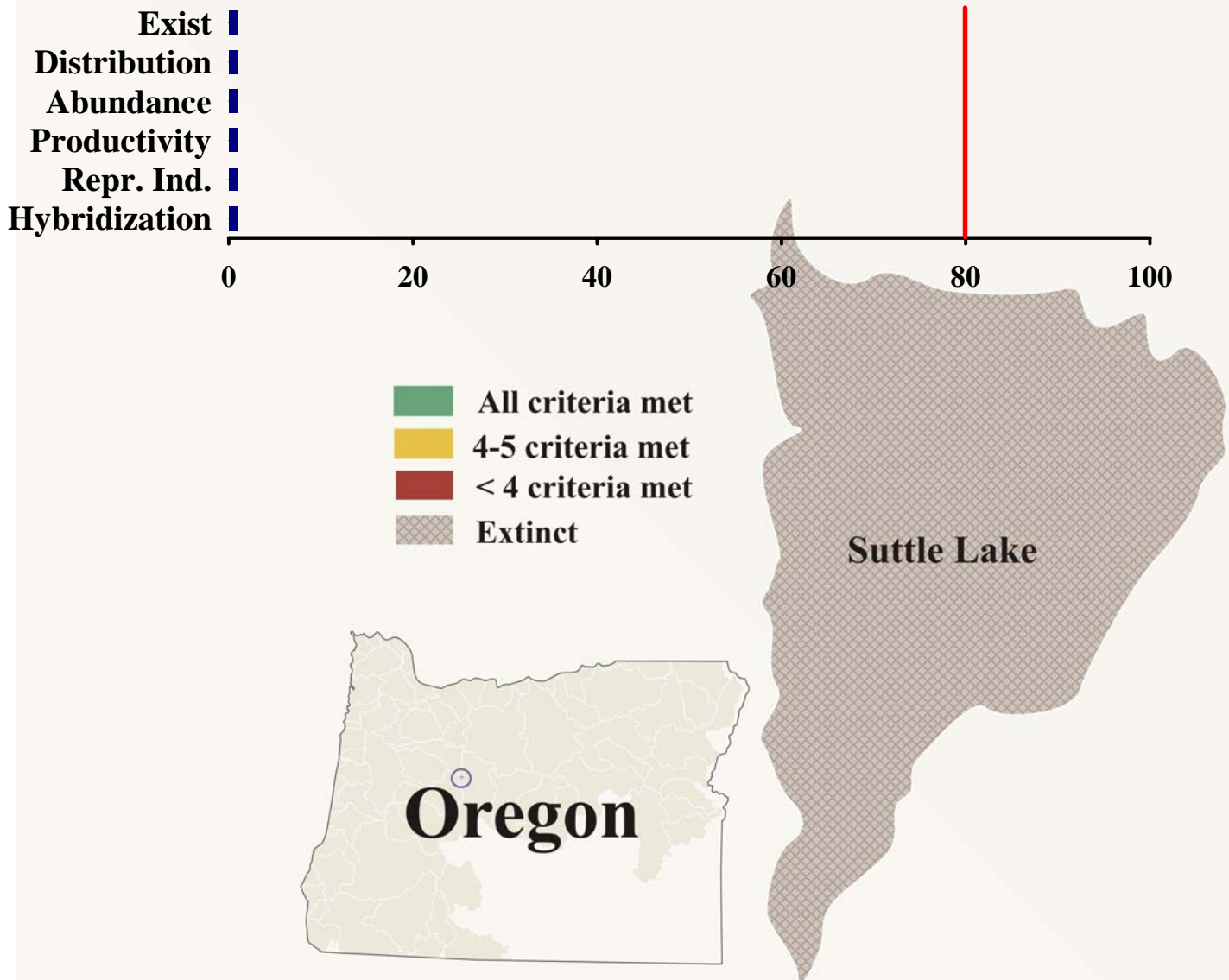
State Status:
No Status

Interim Assessment:
Extinct

The only sockeye population in this SMU is extinct. A population historically existed in Suttle Lake and its tributaries in the upper Deschutes Basin. The construction of a barrier at the lake outlet in the 1900s and later the completion of the Pelton/Round Butte dam complex in the 1960s blocked anadromous passage to the population. A naturally spawning population of kokanee exists in Suttle Lake and Link Creek.

Population	Exist	Dist.	Abund.	Prod.	Ind.	Hybrid
Suttle	Fail					<i>Extinct Population</i>

Percent of Populations Meeting Criteria



Snake Sockeye SMU

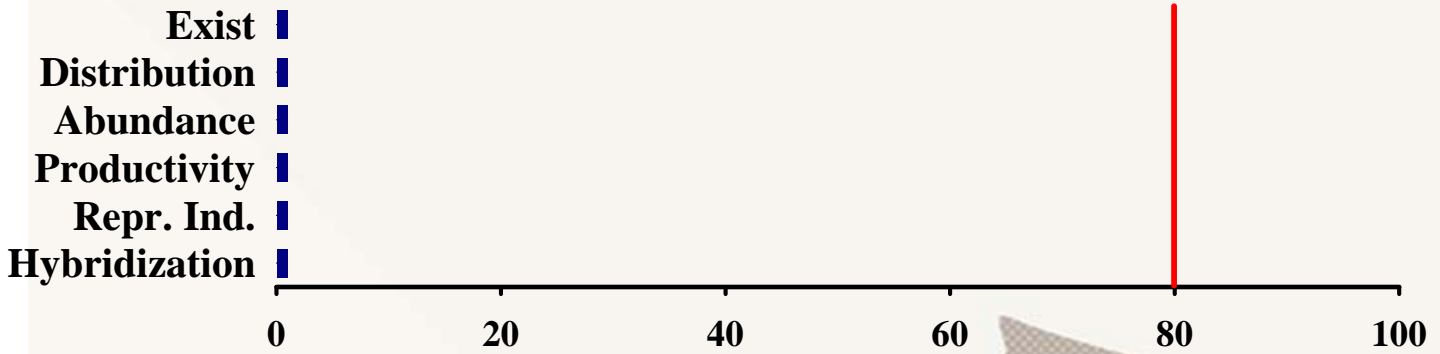
ESA Designation:
No Designation

State Status:
No Status

Interim Assessment:
Extinct

This SMU is extinct. A population historically existed in Wallowa Lake and its tributaries in the Wallowa Basin in Northeast Oregon. The construction of a barrier at the lake outlet in 1916 blocked anadromous passage. Sockeye were observed in Wallowa River below the lake until the early 1930s when they became extinct. Two resident kokanee populations persist in Wallowa Lake today, spawning in the inlet and on shore.

Percent of Populations Meeting Criteria



Population	Exist	Dist.	Abund.	Prod.	Ind.	Hybrid
Wallowa	<i>Fail</i>		<i>Extinct Population</i>			

