

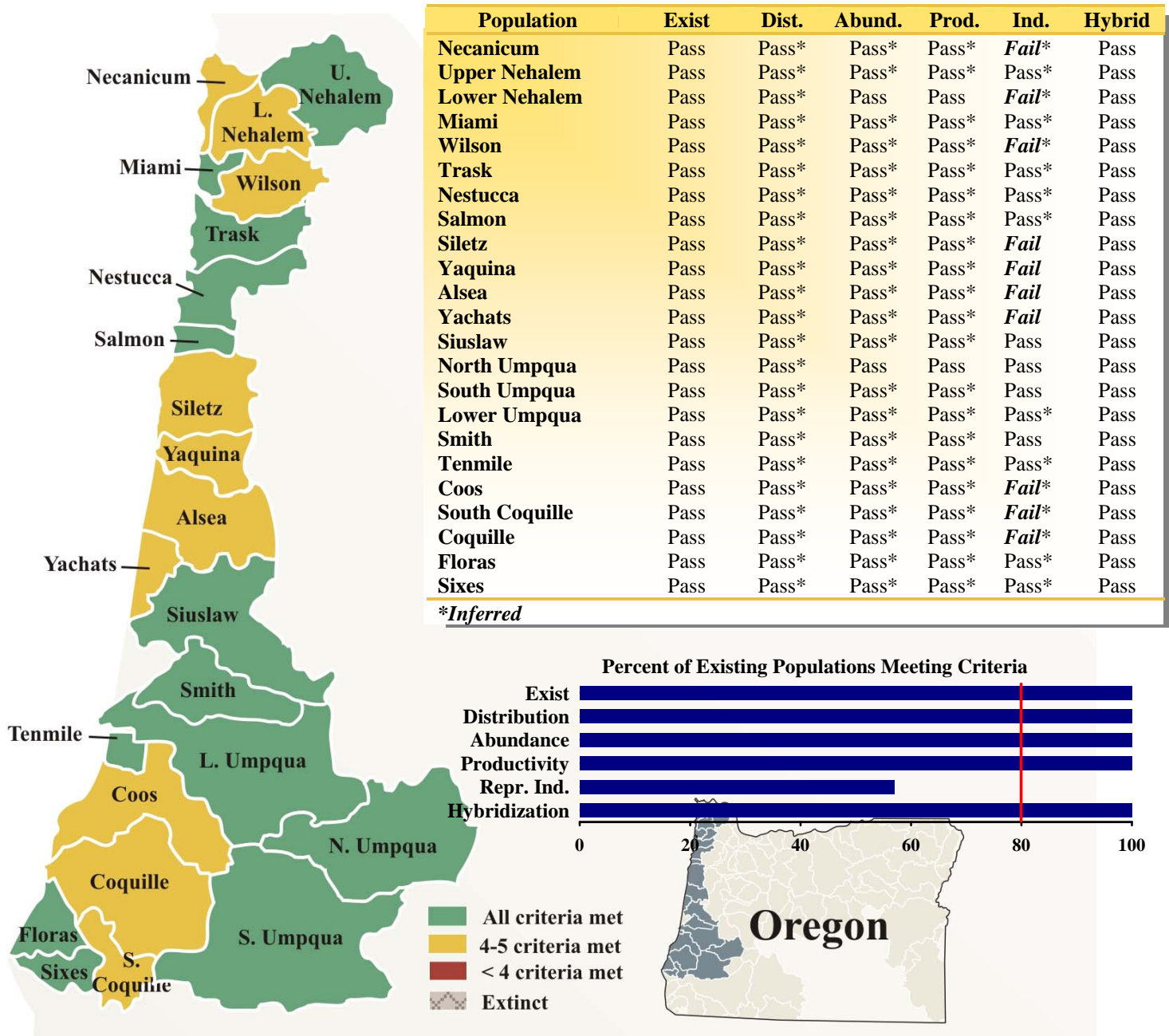
Coastal Winter Steelhead SMU

ESA Designation:
Candidate 1998

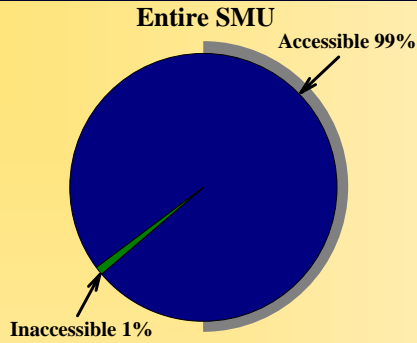
State Status:
Vulnerable

Interim Assessment:
Potentially at Risk

This SMU has more populations (23) than any other SMU and all historical populations are still present. Abundance is monitored at Winchester Dam on the North Umpqua, and the Salmonberry River in the Lower Nehalem. The SMU met five of six interim criteria. Failure of the reproductive independence criterion places the near-term sustainability of the SMU potentially at risk. Lack of data resulted in significant assumptions regarding abundance and productivity be made to make an assessment for this SMU. Limited data and inferences from other information for populations in this SMU provide a qualified level of confidence in the assessment of interim criteria.

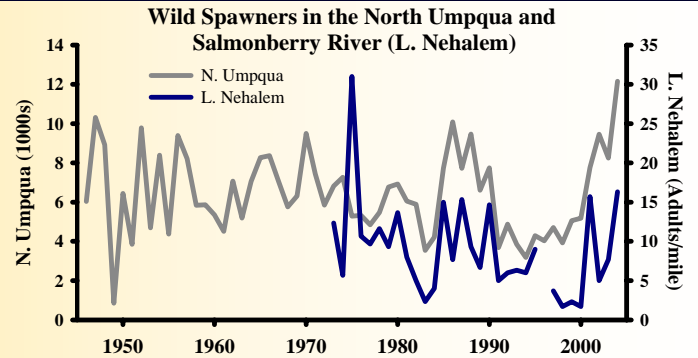


Distribution – Pass



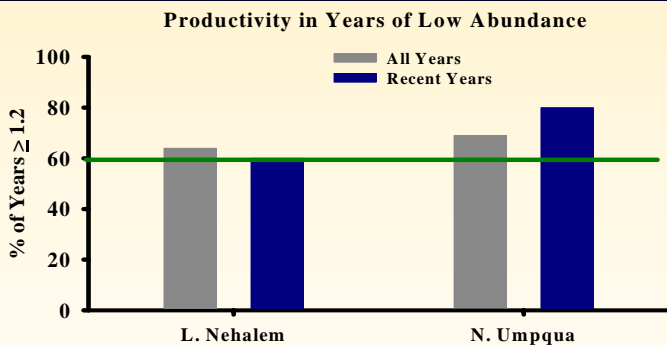
- Nearly all of the historically-available habitat (99%) of this species management unit is still available today.
- The South Umpqua has lost access to the most habitat of any population and still maintains 94% of historic availability.

Abundance - Pass



- Both populations with long-term data passed.
- Numbers in the North Umpqua have been at or above the interim criterion in most years since 1974. Abundance in the Lower Nehalem was above the criterion in four of the last five years.
- Few indices of abundance are available in other populations within the SMU. Trends in the North Umpqua and Lower Nehalem were assumed to be representative of the SMU.
- Trapping of adults in mid-coast basins, and spawning surveys in coastal basins in the last two years support the assumption that the North Umpqua and Lower Nehalem are representative of other populations.

Productivity - Pass

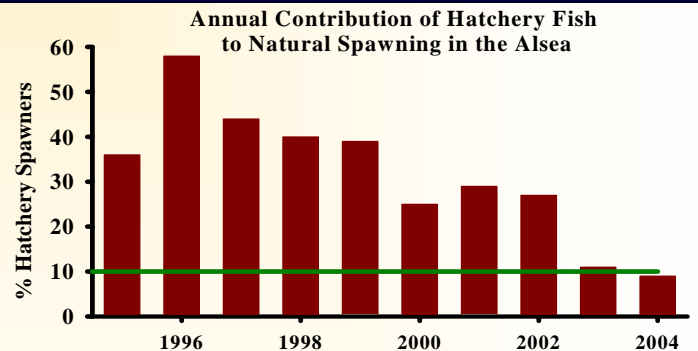


- Both the North Umpqua and Lower Nehalem passed the criterion.
- These results were assumed to be representative of the SMU.

Additional Information

- In 2003, ODFW initiated an annual coast-wide monitoring program to estimate steelhead spawner numbers and hatchery-to-wild ratios. In the future, these data will allow a more comprehensive assessment of the coastal winter steelhead SMU.

Independence - Fail



- 13 of 23 populations passed this criterion based on trap and hatchery release data.
- Adult traps in the mid-coast suggest that natural spawning by hatchery fish is above 10% in the Siletz, Alesia, and Yaquina. Similar data showed that Siuslaw hatchery fractions are low.
- Adult trapping and counts at Winchester Dam adjusted for harvest show that hatchery ratios in the Umpqua are low.
- Creel survey data suggest that hatchery fractions in the Yachats are above the criterion threshold.
- Assessments in other populations of the North and South Coast were based on the presence (or absence) of hatchery releases.