Klamath River Journey Salmon Recovery Collaboration in the Klamath River Basin



Irma Lagomarsino NMFS Southwest Region California Biodiversity Council October 15, 2009



Klamath Salmon Recovery

- Goal is to recover Klamath river salmon by addressing limiting factors:
 - Improve rearing habitat
 - Increase juvenile survival and outmigration
 - Maintain & increase estuarine habitat complexity
 - Enhance Klamath ocean salmon fishery
 - Reduce sediment
 - Improve passage
 - Improve spawning habitat
 - Monitor fish population viability
- Working on Recovery through key partnerships

Shasta River Big Springs Creek Restoration

Partners: The Nature Conservancy US Fish and Wildlife Service NOAA Restoration Center University of CA, Davis CA Dept of Fish and Game National Fish & Wildlife Foundation

Goal: improve salmon rearing habitat



Cattle exclusion and passive restoration on TNC's Shasta Big Springs Ranch

Big Springs Creek, after being grazed throughout the winter of 2008-2009, March 2009 Big Springs Creek, after grazing exclusion during the spring-summer, July 2009

Goal: increase juvenile salmon survival and out migration to the estuary



Photo Courtesy of Coos Watershed Council

Stanshaw Creek confluence side channel pool enhancement



Enhancing access to cold water tributary habitat



Photo Courtesy of Will Harling

Goal: Maintain and Increase Estuarine Habitat and Complexity



Photo Courtesy of Dan Gale, US Fish and Wildlife Service

Habitat Complexity in South Slough, Klamath Estuary



Courtesy Dan Gale, US Fish and Wildlife Service

Goal: improve the Klamath ocean salmon fishery



Photo Courtesy of Paul Merz

Salmon Return to the Klamath Basin



Photo courtesy of Thomas B. Dunklin

Goal: reduce sediment from roads to streams





Goal: Improve fish passage both upstream and downstream



Image courtesy of Thomas B. Dunklin

Flashboard dam on Shasta River, a partial barrier to fish passage



Shasta River after flashboard dam removal

Partners: Shasta Water Users Association Shasta Valley RCD Natural Resources Conservation Service CA Dept of Fish and Game US Fish and Wildlife Service NOAA Restoration Center

Photo courtesy of Amy Hansen

Whites Gulch, post dam removal

Partners: Salmon River Restoration Council Five Counties Roads Program CA Dept of Fish and Game USDA Klamath National Forest US Fish and Wildlife Service NOAA Restoration Center

Photo courtesy of Jim Villepanteaux

Goal: Improve spawning habitat to enhance coho salmon spawning



Yreka Creek, a tributary to the Shasta River, has lost spawning and rearing habitat due to trash and fill dumping on the floodplain



Image courtesy of Jennifer Silveira, US Fish and Wildlife Service

Restored and planted floodplain, Yreka Creek Greenway

Partners: City of Yreka Yreka Creek Greenway Tom Hesseldenz and Assoc. Shasta Valley RCD US Fish and Wildlife Service NOAA Restoration Center

Image courtesy of Jennifer Silveira, US Fish and Wildlife Service

=>Improved salmon spawning and rearing habitat in the Klamath River

Juvenile coho and Chinook salmon

Goal: monitor fish population viability from survey data collection and analysis

Partners: Karuk Tribe Private Landowners Scott River Watershed Council CA Dept of Fish and Game US Fish and Wildlife Service NOAA Fisheries

Courtesy of Jennifer Silveira, US Fish and Wildlife Service

Klamath Salmon Recovery is Partnership Dependent!

Thank you!