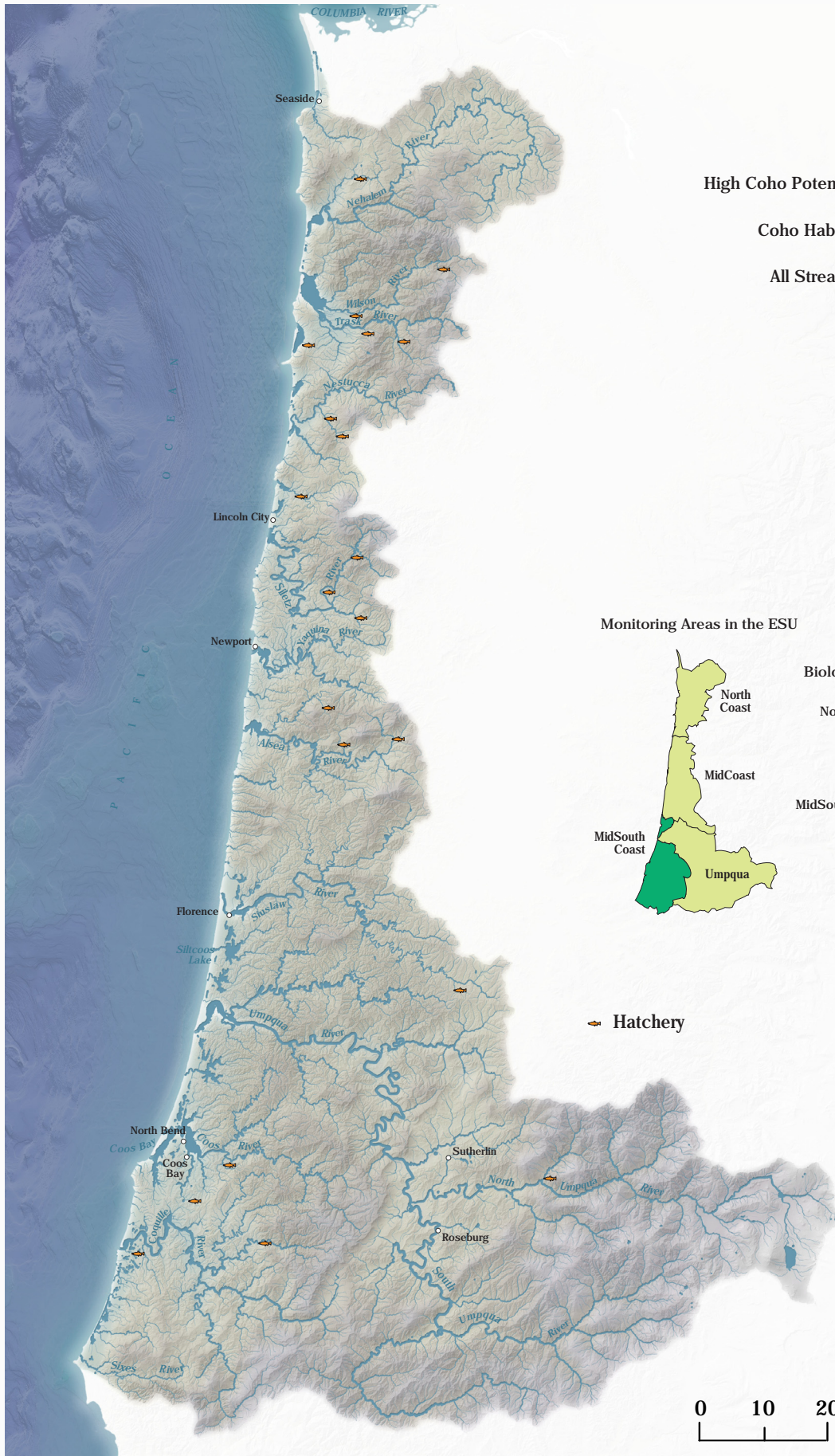


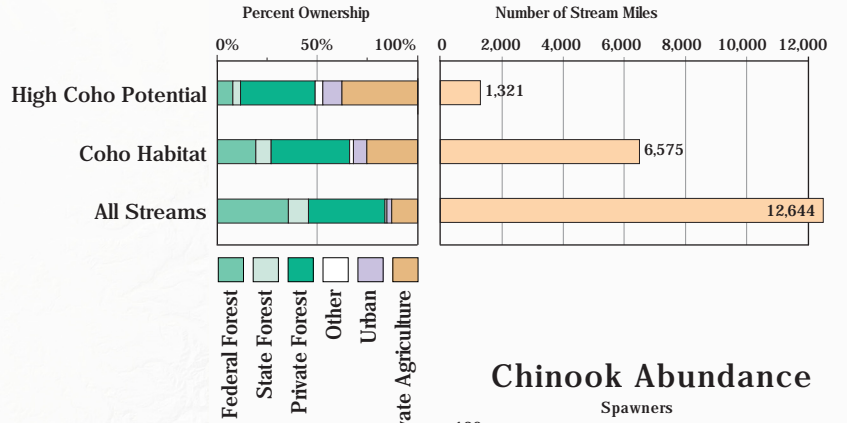
Oregon Coastal Coho ESU



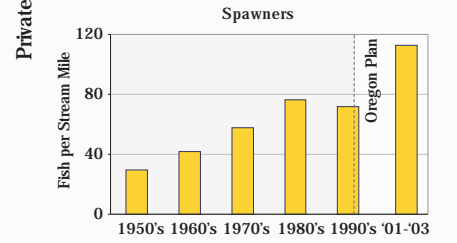
Watershed Assessments

Percent of ESU Completed

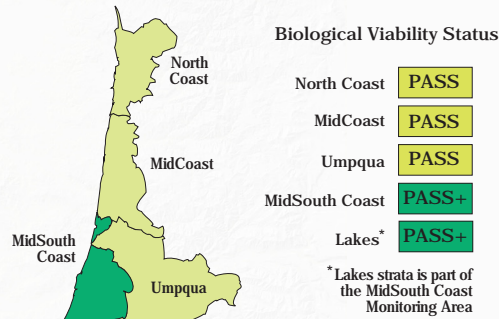
1997: 29.5%
2004: 96.6%



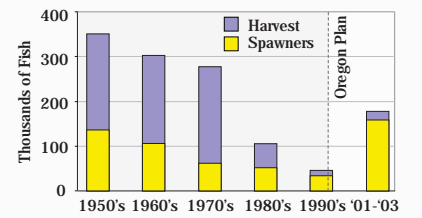
Chinook Abundance



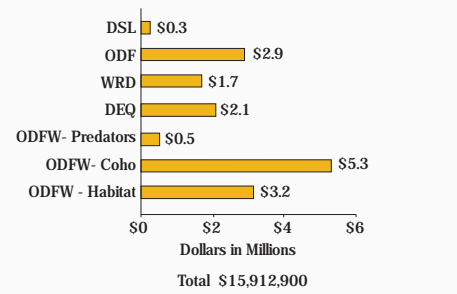
Monitoring Areas in the ESU



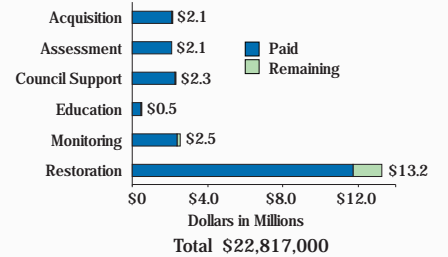
Coho Abundance



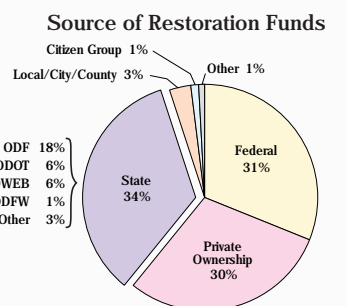
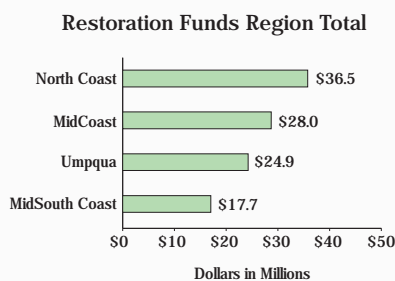
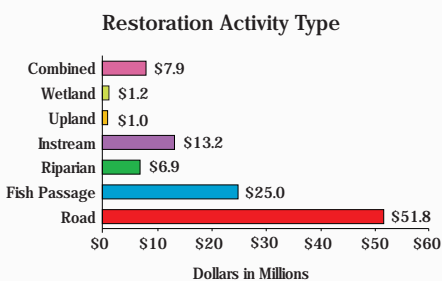
Monitoring Expenditures Related to Coho 1997 - 2003



OWEB Grants 1997 - 2003



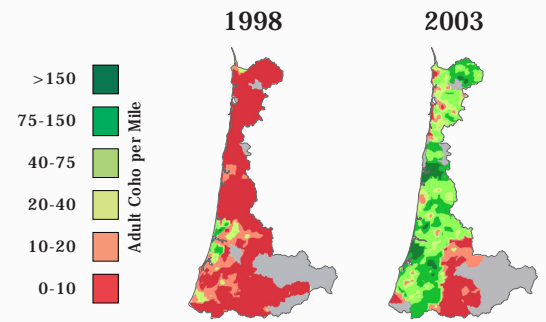
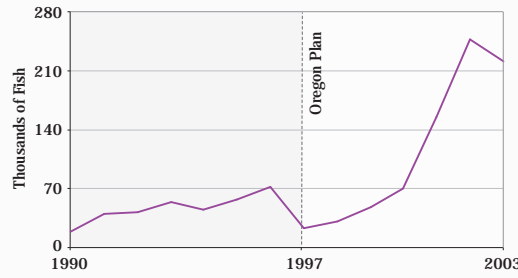
Restoration Funding 1997 - 2003: \$107 Million



Biological Viability Status

PASS+
PASS
FAIL

Number of Wild Adult Spawners



Analysis of Potential Limiting Factors

RELATIVE THREAT TO ESU VIABILITY 1997*	OREGON PLAN ACTION	OBSERVATIONS	INTERPRETATION	RELATIVE THREAT TO ESU VIABILITY 2005**	NEED
MARINE HABITAT 1997 Threat 	Hatchery coho survival monitored at all hatcheries. Wild coho survival monitored at five lifecycle monitoring sites.		Marine survival rate of both hatchery and wild coho increased coincident with Oregon Plan implementation.		Adjust harvest levels consistent with marine survival and population needs.
FISHERY HARVEST 1997 Threat 	Harvest rates dictated by PFMC Amendment 13 will constrain harvest of wild coho consistent with recovery needs.		High harvest rates on coho prior to Oregon Plan have been reduced by management action. Harvest rates are no longer limiting recovery.		Maintain PFMC Amendment 13 to restrain harvest consistent with population productivity.
HATCHERY IMPACTS 1997 Threat 	Genetic Management Plans have been drafted for all hatcheries - awaiting approval by NOAA. Hatchery practices are managed consistent with local population status and recovery needs.		Hatchery programs are not constraining coho recovery. The percent of hatchery coho in natural spawning areas has declined because of management action and is now within policy guidelines.		Continue implementing Native Fish Conservation Policy and Hatchery Genetic Management Plans.
STREAM COMPLEXITY 1997 Threat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulatory programs: Oregon Forest Practices, Fill and Removal, Federal Forest Plan, Goal 5. Conduct restoration to recruit wood and increase complexity. Instream miles treated.....524 Riparian miles planted.....380 Riparian miles fenced.....231 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coho streams have less large wood, more fine sediment, and fewer streamside conifers than reference streams. No significant trend was detected in most habitat parameters over the last decade. Habitat conditions were generally better in the North Coast and MidSouth Coast area of the ESU. 	Availability of complex stream habitat probably limits coho production.		Focus habitat restoration investments in areas of high intrinsic coho potential.
FISH PASSAGE 1997 Threat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fish Passage Law Improve fish passage at stream crossings. Counted.....4,413 Improved.....1,140 Mapped.....3,392 Assessed.....2,145 Unknown.....1,247 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access - result to date Non Coho Distribution.....+16% Non HIP Coho Distribution.....+10% HIP Coho Distribution.....+6% Improved Access - remaining opportunity Non Coho.....16% impaired - 40% unknown Non HIP Coho.....11% impaired - 32% unknown HIP.....10% impaired - 28% unknown 	It is unknown if coho have access to roughly one third of their potential habitat. Access can be improved 10% by correcting documented problems. Impact of tide gates has not been determined.		Opportunity to increase access to high quality habitat may exist in local areas. Focus passage inventory and restoration in these areas.
WATER QUALITY 1997 Threat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal Clean Water Act Conduct restoration to reduce sediment, moderate temp. SB-1010 Plans completed TMDL's are being developed Road miles upgraded ...1,557 Road miles retired521	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The North Coast Monitoring Area had the best overall water quality; the Umpqua MA had the poorest. Most water quality parameters show no significant difference from reference streams in the ESU. No large river monitoring sites had a declining trend in water quality during 1993 - 2002 (39% improving; 61% no trend). For large river monitoring sites, 42% had excellent to good, 39% fair, and 19% poor water quality. 	Although not currently a significant constraint on coho recovery, water quality has the potential of limiting coho production at local spatial scales.		Take restoration action at local spatial scales as appropriate to maintain or improve rearing capacity.
WATER QUANTITY 1997 Threat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oregon Water Law 3,700 miles of stream are protected (instream right). Streamflow restoration focused in the MidSouth Coast and Umpqua MA's. At an 80% exceedance flow, water is not available for new water appropriations in August in 94% of the total ESU area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 800 instream water rights currently exist. August consumptive use was highest in the MidSouth Coast and Umpqua Monitoring Areas. 70% of the ESU had an August consumptive use of water less than 10% of the 80% natural exceedance flow. Over 90% of the ESU had no change in August consumptive use between 1997 and 2004. 	Although not currently a significant constraint on coho recovery, water quantity has the potential of limiting coho production at local spatial scales.		Focus habitat restoration investments in areas of high intrinsic coho potential.
OTHER FACTORS Toxics, DO, pH, Stream fertility and shade, Spawning gravel, Hydro power, Illegal harvest, Disease, Estuaries, Wetlands, Exotic fish interactions, Predation by birds & pinnipeds 	Assessed data, literature, and local observations.	Data, analyses, and interpretation of these limiting factors are available at www.oregon-plan.org .	Although not currently a significant constraint on coho recovery, each factor has the potential of limiting coho at local spatial scales.		Remain alert to detect future change in importance of these factors.

* Oregon's interpretation of NOAA evaluation. ** Oregon's assessment. Supporting information can be viewed at www.oregon-plan.org/OPSW/cohoproject/coho_proj.shtml.