Table 1. Klamath River Fall Chinook Stock-Recruitment Data Set. [1/]

Brood Year	Spawners (S)	Recruits (R)	R/S
1979	30,637	200,698	6.6
1980	21,484	109,430	5.1
1981	33,857	50,968	1.5
1982	31,951	122,187	3.8
1983	30,784	368,159	12.0
1984	16,064	244,052	15.2
1985	25,676	188,722	7.4
1986	113,359	123,247	1.1
1987	101,717	72,981	0.7
1988	79,385	17,450	0.2
1989	43,869	16,213	0.4
1990	15,596	44,910	2.9
1991	11,649	48,513	4.2
1992	12,028	269,678	22.4
1993	21,858	90,210	4.1
1994	32,333	50,840	1.6
1995	161,794	39,203	0.2
1996	81,326	38,408	0.5
1997	46,144	168,089	3.6
1998	42,488	130,283	3.1
1999	18,457	196,197	10.6
2000	82,728	188,537	2.3
2001	77,834	Likely Below Average [2/]	-
2002	65,635	Possibly Below Average [3/]	-
2003	87,642	Possibly Poor [4/]	-
2004	24,079	No Recruits Yet	-
2005	27,305	No Recruits Yet	-

1/ Consolidation of Table A1 from : *Klamath River Fall Chinook Stock Recruitment Analysis.* Salmon Technical Team. Pacific Fishery Management Council, September 1, 2005. 1991-2005 spawner data from Table B-4, *Review of 2005 Ocean Salmon Fisheries* , Salmon Technical Team, February 2006.

2/ Only the 5-year-old age class is yet to be accounted from the 2001 brood year. 5-year-old fish are typically a minor portion of the adult recruits, it appears likely the total recruits produced from this brood will be below average (1979-2000 Avg. =126,317).

3/ The 4 and 5-year-old age class have yet to be accounted; the current postseason estimate of 3-year-old ocean abundance (209,493) is below average (1985-2005 Avg. =377,232).

4/ The return of 2-year-old jacks in 2005 was the second lowest on record; 2-year-old jacks are used to forecast 3-year-old abundance in the same brood year.

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