

## Klamath River Fall Chinook Salmon Age-Specific Escapement, River Harvest, and Run Size Estimates, 2021 Run

Klamath River Technical Team  
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### Summary

The number of Klamath River fall Chinook Salmon returning to the Klamath River Basin (Basin) in 2021 was estimated to be:

<i>Age</i>	<i>Run Size</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
2	10,334	0.16
3	36,107	0.56
4	17,648	0.27
5	199	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,288</b>	<b>1.00</b>

Preseason forecasts of the number of fall Chinook Salmon adults returning to the Basin and the corresponding post-season estimates are:

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Adults</i>		
	<i>Preseason Forecast</i>	<i>Postseason Estimate</i>	<i>Pre / Post</i>
<i>Run Size</i>	62,100	54,000	1.15
<i>Fishery Mortality</i>			
Tribal Harvest	8,100	8,100	1.00
Recreational Harvest	1,200	2,300	0.52
Drop-off Mortality	700	700	1.00
	10,000	11,100	0.90
<i>Escapement</i>			
Hatchery Spawners	20,500	12,900	1.59
Natural Area Spawners	31,600	29,900	1.06
	52,100	42,800	1.22

## Introduction

This report describes the data and methods used by the Klamath River Technical Team (KRTT) to estimate age-specific numbers of fall Chinook Salmon returning to the Basin in 2021. The estimates provided in this report are consistent with the Klamath Basin Megatable (CDFW 2022) and with the 2022 forecast of ocean stock abundance (KRTT 2022).

Age-specific escapement estimates for 2021 and previous years, coupled with the coded-wire tag (CWT) recovery data from Basin hatchery stocks, allow for a cohort reconstruction of the hatchery and natural components of Klamath River fall Chinook Salmon (Goldwasser et al. 2001, Mohr 2006a, KRTT 2022). Cohort reconstruction enables forecasts to be developed for the current year's ocean stock abundance, ocean fishery contact rates, and percent of spawners expected in natural areas (KRTT 2022). These forecasts are necessary inputs to the Klamath Ocean Harvest Model (Mohr 2006b), the model used by the Pacific Fishery Management Council to forecast the effect of fisheries on Klamath River fall Chinook Salmon.

## Methods

The KRTT obtained estimates of abundance and age composition separately for each sector of harvest and escapement. Random and nonrandom sampling methods of various types were used throughout the Basin (Table 1) to estimate the numbers of fall Chinook Salmon and to obtain the data from which the Klamath Basin Megatable totals and estimates of age composition were derived. The KRTT relied on surrogate data for estimating age composition where the sample of scales was insufficient, or altogether lacking, within a particular sector.

Estimates of age composition were based on random samples of scales (Table 2) whenever possible. Generally, each scale is aged independently by two trained readers. In cases of disagreement, a third read is used to arbitrate. Statistical methods (Cook and Lord 1978, Cook 1983, Kimura and Chikuni 1987) were used to correct the reader-assigned age composition estimates for potential bias based on the known-age vs. read-age validation matrices. The method used to combine the random sample's known ages (for CWT fish) and unknown read ages for estimation of the escapement or harvest age composition is described in Appendix A.

For cases in which scales were believed to be non-representative of the age-2 component, the KRTT has relied on analysis of length-frequency histograms. In such cases, all fish less than or equal to a given fork-length "cutoff" were assumed to be age-2, and all fish greater than the cutoff length were assumed to be adults. The cutoff value could vary by sector, and is generally based on location of the length-frequency nadir and, if appropriate, the length-frequency of known-age fish. Scales are then used to estimate the age composition of adults (Appendix A). For the 2021 run, there were no instances where the KRTT relied on a fork length cutoff to determine the number of age-2 fish. Scales were used to apportion all age classes in each sector.

An indirect method was used to estimate age composition for natural spawners in the Trinity River above the Willow Creek Weir (WCW). Age-specific numbers of fall Chinook Salmon that immigrated above WCW were estimated by applying the age composition from scales collected at the weir to the estimate of total abundance above the weir. Next, the age composition of returns to Trinity River Hatchery and the harvest above WCW were estimated. The age composition of natural spawners above the weir was then estimated as the age-specific abundances above the WCW, minus the age-specific hatchery and harvest totals.

In 2021, as in run years 2018-2020, redd surveys were performed on the mainstem Klamath River from Persido Bar to Big Bar, reaches where surveys generally had not occurred prior to 2018. The KRTT decided to not include results from this survey in 2018 and 2019 because inclusion of this survey would not be consistent with the set of surveys that have contributed to the long term

Klamath River fall Chinook dataset that has been used to inform the estimation of biological reference points and parameterize the Klamath Ocean Harvest Model. However, after further discussion, the KRTT decided to include the results of this survey in 2020, and again for the 2021 run. Justification for this decision included an apparent increase in lower mainstem spawning and the desire to capture this contribution to the run size for future estimation of biological reference points.

The specific protocols used to develop estimates of age composition for each sector are provided in Table 3. A summary of the KRTT methods specific to each sector is given in Appendix B for the Klamath River and Appendix C for the Trinity River.

## Results

A total of 8,905 scales from 16 different sectors were aged for this analysis (Table 2). Of these, 1,044 were from known-age CWT fish. Known-age scales provide a direct check, or “validation”, of accuracy of the scale-based age estimates (Table 4, Appendices D and E). The scale-based ages were, in general, less accurate in 2021 than prior years. Accuracy within the Trinity Basin was 85% for age-2 fish, 98% for age-3 fish, and 73% for age-4 fish. Accuracy within the Klamath River Basin was 95% for age-2 fish, 86% for age-3 fish, and 71% for age-4 fish (Table 4). The statistical bias-adjustment methods employed are intended to correct for scale-reading bias, but the methods assume that the known-age versus read-age validation matrices are themselves well estimated (Kimura and Chikuni 1987).

Table 5 presents estimates of age-specific returns to Basin hatcheries and spawning grounds, as well as Basin harvest by tribal and recreational fisheries and the drop-off mortality associated with those fisheries. Table 6 displays the Table 5 estimates as proportions. Calculations underlying the results summarized in Table 5 are presented in Appendix F.

Marking and tagging of Chinook Salmon releases from Trinity River Hatchery did not occur for brood year 2019 due to restrictions related to COVID-19. As such, there were no known-age CWT fish from the Trinity River Hatchery returning to the Basin in 2021. Methods needed to be developed to (1) infer the Trinity River Hatchery proportion of age-2 escapement and catch to the Trinity River and Lower Klamath River (below Weitchpec) and (2) account for a lack of known-age 2 returns to the Trinity River for use in scale validation matrices. Appendix G describes the method used to infer the contribution of Trinity River Hatchery age-2 fish to escapement and harvest sectors in the Trinity and lower Klamath rivers. Appendix H described how known-age CWT fish were included in scale validation matrices for the Klamath and Trinity basins.

Stream surveys in the Salmon River effectively ended early in the 2021 spawning season due to high flow events. In addition, there were no surveys of Wooley Creek in 2021. Methods used to estimate escapement to the Salmon River system, including Wooley Creek, are described in Appendix I.

The final estimates of the 2020 Klamath Basin age composition are presented in Appendix J.

### List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ad-clipped	adipose fin removed
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CWT	coded-wire tag
EST	Klamath River estuary
FL	fork length
HVT	Hoopa Valley Tribe
IGH	Iron Gate Hatchery
KRTAT	Klamath River Technical Advisory Team
KRTT	Klamath River Technical Team
KT	Karuk Tribe
LRC	Lower Klamath River Creel
MKWC	Mid-Klamath Watershed Council
M&U	Klamath River below Weitchpec: “middle” section (Hwy 101–Surpur Cr.) and “upper” section (Surpur Cr.—Trinity River)
NCRC	Northern California Resource Center
QVIR	Quartz Valley Indian Reservation
SCS	Siskiyou County Schools
SRCD	Siskiyou Resource Conservation District
SRRC	Salmon River Restoration Council
TRH	Trinity River Hatchery
UR TRIBS	Upper Klamath River Tributaries
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WCW	Willow Creek Weir
WSP	AmeriCorps Watershed Stewards Program
YT	Yurok Tribe
YTFP	Yurok Tribal Fisheries Program

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### **Klamath River Technical Team Participants**

#### *California Department of Fish and Wildlife*

Morgan Knechtle  
Domenic Giudice  
Ken Lindke  
Dan Troxel  
Mary Claire Kier  
Grace Easterbrook

#### *Hoopa Valley Tribe*

George Kautsky  
Bob Campbell  
Bryan Lester  
Karl Seitz

#### *National Marine Fisheries Service*

Michael O'Farrell

#### *U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service*

Stephen Gough

#### *U.S. Forest Service*

LeRoy Cyr

#### *Yurok Tribe*

Desma Williams  
Keith Parker

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Table 1. Estimation and sampling methods used for the 2021 Klamath River fall Chinook run assessment.

Sampling Location		Estimation and Sampling Methods	Agency
<b>Hatchery Spawners</b>			
Iron Gate Hatchery (IGH)		Direct count. All fish examined for fin-clips, tags, and marks. Bio-samples <sup>a</sup> collected from from at a systematic random sample rate of 1:5 (20%). Additionally, ad-clipped males <50 cm FL were bio-sampled opportunistically.	CDFW, WSP
Trinity River Hatchery (TRH)		Direct count. All fish bio-sampled and examined for fin-clips, tags, and marks. Scales collected from fish at a systematic random sample rate of 1:5 (20%).	CDFW, HVT
<b>Natural Spawners</b>			
Salmon River Basin		Redd, carcass, and dive surveys in the upper and lower mainstem and tributaries. Total redds estimated by extrapolating redds counted up through JW 42, based on historical redd deposition rate since 1998. Additionally, the Wooley Creek redd count was estimated using the historical ratio of redds there versus the rest of the Salmon River basin (Appendix C). Total run based on expanded redd count and last day live adults (2*total redd count + last day live adults)/(1-proportion of jacks). Bio-samples collected from all carcasses recovered.	CDFW, USFS, USFWS, KT, SRRC, SCS, WSP, MKWC, NCRC
Scott River Basin		Combination ARIS acoustic and video count above Fish Counting Facility at River Mile 18.2 and twice weekly redd and carcass surveys above and below the counting station. Total run estimated by adding ARIS and video count to (2*total redd count)/(1-proportion jacks) downstream of the counting station. Bio-samples collected from all recovered carcasses.	CDFW, QVIR, USFS, KT, NCRC, SRCD, WSP
Shasta River Basin		Video count above weir. Bio-samples collected from carcasses stranded on weir at a systematic random sample rate of (1:5) 20% and from all fish captured in a trap immediately upstream of video chute.	CDFW, WSP
Bogus Creek Basin		Video count above weir and twice weekly direct carcass count below weir. Bio-samples collected opportunistically from carcasses observed during surveys above and below weir, including all ad-clipped fish.	CDFW, WSP
Klamath River mainstem (IGH to Shasta R.)		Hierarchical Latent Variable Model from weekly mark-recapture carcass surveys. Bio-samples collected from all fresh carcasses encountered.	USFWS, YT
Klamath River mainstem (Shasta R. to Wingate Bar)		Weekly redd surveys. Total run = (2*total redd count)/(1-proportion jacks). Jacks estimated from Klamath River mainstem (IGH to Shasta R.) scale-age data.	USFWS, KT
Klamath Tributaries above Trinity		Periodic redd surveys. Total run = (2*total redd count + last day live adults)/(1-proportion jacks). Jacks estimated from Klamath tributary scale-age data. Bio-samples collected from all carcasses recovered.	USFS, CDFW, KT, MKWC, WSP
Blue Creek		Total estimated using the maximum count from dive surveys conducted between 16 November and 7 December.	YT
Trinity River (mainstem above WCW)		Mark-recapture (unstratified Petersen); marks applied at WCW and recovered at TRH. All fish bio-sampled and scales collected from every other Chinook in good condition. Natural area spawning escapement estimated by subtracting age-specific estimates of hatchery returns and recreational harvest above WCW from age-specific estimates of the total run upstream of WCW.	CDFW, HVT
Trinity River (mainstem below WCW)		Bi-weekly redd surveys. Total run = (2*total redd count)/(1-proportion jacks) using proportion of jacks in natural area spawning in Trinity River mainstem above WCW.	HVT, USFWS
Trinity Tributaries (above Reservation; below WCW)		Periodic redd surveys. Total run = (2*total redd count + last day live adults)/(1-proportion jacks) using proportion of jacks in natural area spawning in Trinity River mainstem above WCW.	CDFW, USFS, WSP
Hoopla Reservation Tributaries		Periodic redd surveys. Total run = (2*total redd count)/(1-proportion jacks) using proportion of jacks in natural area spawning in Trinity River mainstem above WCW.	HVT
<b>Recreational Harvest</b>			
Klamath River (below Hwy 101 bridge)		Jack and adult estimates based on access point and roving creel survey during 3 randomly selected days per Julian week through JW 39, then 2 days per week starting on JW 40. Bio-samples collected during angler interviews.	CDFW
Klamath River (Hwy 101 to Weitchpec)		Jack and adult estimates based on access point and roving creel survey during 3 randomly selected days per Julian week through JW 39, then 2 days per week starting on JW 40. Bio-samples collected during angler interviews.	CDFW
Klamath River (Weitchpec to IGH)		No survey. Upper Klamath adult harvest estimated using the ratio of lower river to total adult river harvest during the years 1999-2002 (Appendix B). Jacks estimated from IGH, Klamath mainstem, Shasta River, and Bogus Creek weighted average age compositions.	CDFW
Trinity River Basin (above WCW)		Jack and adult harvest estimates based on estimated harvest rates from angler return of reward and non-reward tags applied at WCW.	CDFW, HVT
Trinity River Basin (below WCW)		Roving access creel survey during three randomly selected days per statistical week stratified by weekdays (M-Th) and weekend (F-Su) days (1 weekday and 2 weekend). Bio-samples collected during angler interviews.	HVT
<b>Tribal Harvest</b>			
Klamath River (below Hwy 101)		Daily harvest estimates based on effort and catch-per-effort surveys. Bio-samples collected during harvest surveys.	YT
Klamath River (Hwy 101 to Trinity mouth)		Daily harvest estimates based on effort and catch-per-effort surveys. Bio-samples collected during harvest surveys.	YT
Trinity River (net and hook-and-line)		Roving effort and catch-per-effort surveys during four randomly selected days per statistical week for the net fishery, and three randomly selected days for the hook-and-line fishery, plus census count of hook-and-line and net fishery downstream of harvest weir to Tish Tang Creek. Bio-samples collected during harvest surveys.	HVT
Trinity River (harvest weir)		Direct count of all harvested fish. Bio-samples collected from all harvested fish.	HVT
<b>Fishery Dropoff Mortality</b>			
Recreational Angling Dropoff Mortality 2.04%		Not directly estimated. Assumed rate relative to fishery impacts = .02; relative to fishery harvest = .02/(1-.02).	KRTAT
Tribal Net Dropoff Mortality 8.7%		Not directly estimated. Assumed rate relative to fishery impacts = .08; relative to fishery harvest = .08/(1-.08).	KRTAT

<sup>a</sup> Bio-samples generally includes: fork length, scale, sex, tags or marks, and CWT recovery from dead ad-clipped fish.

Table 2. Scale sampling locations and numbers of scales collected for the 2021 Klamath Basin fall Chinook age-composition assessment.

Sampling Location	Aged		Total	Total Collected <sup>c/</sup>	Agency
	Unknown-age <sup>a/</sup> d/	Known-age <sup>b/</sup>			
<b><u>Hatchery Spawners</u></b>					
Iron Gate Hatchery (IGH)	725	157	882	1,457	CDFW
Trinity River Hatchery (TRH)	896	265	1161	1,189	HVT
<b><u>Natural Spawners</u></b>					
Salmon River Carcass Survey	22	0	22	22	CDFW
Scott River Carcass Survey	146	0	146	148	CDFW
Shasta River Carcass	355	3	358	385	CDFW
Bogus Creek	517	61	578	600	CDFW
Klamath River mainstem	608	25	633	662	USFWS
Upper Klamath River tributaries	40	0	40	43	USFS
Blue Creek Snorkle	8	0	8	8	YT
Willow Creek Weir	1,377	74	1451	1,652	HVT
Lower Trinity River Carcass	0	0	0	0	HVT
Lower Trinity River tributaries	0	0	0	0	HVT
<b><u>Recreational Harvest</u></b>					
Lower Klamath River Creel	681	56	737	753	CDFW
Lower Trinity River Creel	15	1	16	40	HVT
<b><u>Tribal Harvest</u></b>					
Klamath River (below Hwy 101)	449	61	510	617	YT
Klamath River (Hwy 101 to Trinity R)	668	84	752	753	YT
Trinity River (Hoopa Reservation)	1,017	201	1218	1,611	HVT
Hoopa Weir	337	56	393	453	HVT
<b>TOTAL</b>	7,861	1,044	8,905	9,940	

a/ Scales from non-ad-clipped fish and ad-clipped fish without CWTs, mounted and read.

b/ Scales from all mounted and aged ad-clipped CWT fish; non-random CWT fish used for validation but not age composition.

c/ Scales collected from the area.

d/ Weir washback collected scales were read but not used.

Table 3. Age-composition methods used for the 2021 Klamath Basin Chinook Salmon fall run assessment.

Sampling Location	Age Composition Method
<b><u>Hatchery Spawners</u></b>	
Iron Gate Hatchery (IGH)	Jack/adult structure from scale-age analysis.
Trinity River Hatchery (TRH)	Jack/adult structure from scale-age analysis.
<b><u>Natural Spawners</u></b>	
Salmon River Basin	Jack/adult structure from scale-age analysis.
Scott River Basin	Jack/adult structure from scale-age analysis.
Shasta River Basin	Jack/adult structure from scale-age analysis.
Bogus Creek Basin	Jack/adult structure from scale-age analysis.
Klamath River mainstem (IGH to Shasta R.)	Jack/adult structure from scale-age analysis.
Klamath River mainstem (Shasta R. to Wingate Bar)	Surrogate: Klamath mainstem (IGH to Shasta R.) age structure.
Klamath River mainstem (Persido Bar to Big Bar)	Surrogate: Klamath mainstem (Persido Bar to Big Bar) and tributaries (Rock, Red Cap, and Camp creeks) age structure.
Klamath tributaries (above Trinity R.)	Jack/adult structure from scale-age analysis.
Blue Creek	Jacks estimated through direct observation. Unweighted average of scale-based adult age structure from Blue Creek in 2007-2009, 2011-2015, 2017, and 2020.
Trinity River Basin (above WCW)	Jack/adult structure derived from subtracting age-specific TRH counts and recreational harvest estimate above WCW from the age-specific total run estimate above WCW derived from scale-age analysis.
Trinity River mainstem (below WCW)	Surrogate: jack/adult structure from Trinity River (above WCW).
Trinity tributaries (above Reservation to WCW)	Surrogate: jack/adult structure from Trinity River (above WCW).
Hoopla Reservation Tributaries	Surrogate: jack/adult structure from Trinity River (above WCW).
<b><u>Recreational Harvest</u></b>	
Klamath River (below Hwy 101)	Jack/adult structure from scale-age analysis.
Klamath River (Hwy 101 to Weitchpec)	Jack/adult structure from scale-age analysis.
Klamath River (Weitchpec to IGH)	Surrogate: jack/adult weighted average age proportions from Shasta River, IGH, Bogus Creek, and mainstem Klamath (IGH to Shasta R.).
Trinity River Basin (above WCW)	Jack component based on estimated jack harvest rate and total jack run estimate. Adult age structure surrogate from Trinity River recreational harvest below WCW.
Trinity River Basin (below WCW)	Jack/adult structure from scale-age analysis.
<b><u>Tribal Harvest</u></b>	
Klamath River (below Hwy 101)	Jack/adult structure from scale-age analysis.
Klamath River (Hwy 101 to Trinity mouth)	Jack/adult structure from scale-age analysis.
Trinity River (net and hook-and-line)	Jack/adult structure from scale-age analysis.
Trinity River (harvest weir)	Jack/adult structure from scale-age analysis.
<b><u>Ich Disease Monitoring</u></b>	
Klamath-Trinity Basin	Jack/adult structure from scale-age analysis.



**Table 4a. 2021 Klamath River Basin scale validation matrices**

<u>Number</u>		Known Age				
		2	3	4	5	
Read Age	2	41	17	0	0	Total 420
	3	2	249	25	0	
	4	0	25	61	0	
	5	0	0	0	0	
Total		43	291	86	0	

<u>Percentage</u>		Known Age				
		2	3	4	5	
Read Age	2	0.95	0.06	0.00	0.00	Total 1.00
	3	0.05	0.86	0.29	0.00	
	4	0.00	0.09	0.71	0.00	
	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
Total		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	

**Table 4b. 2021 Trinity River Basin scale validation matrices.**

<u>Number</u>		Known Age				
		2	3	4	5	
Read Age	2	29	7	0	0	Total 598
	3	5	501	14	0	
	4	0	4	37	0	
	5	0	0	0	1	
Total		34	512	51	1	

<u>Percentage</u>		Known Age				
		2	3	4	5	
Read Age	2	0.85	0.01	0.00	0.00	Total 1.00
	3	0.15	0.98	0.27	0.00	
	4	0.00	0.01	0.73	0.00	
	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
Total		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	

Table 5. Age composition of the 2021 Klamath Basin fall Chinook run.

1/16/2022

Escapement & Harvest	2	3	AGE 4	5	Total Adults	Total Run
<b>Hatchery Spawners</b>						
Iron Gate Hatchery (IGH)	494	4,862	2,096	54	7,012	7,506
Trinity River Hatchery (TRH)	129	5,523	315	0	5,838	5,967
<b>Hatchery Spawner subtotal</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>10,385</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>12,850</b>	<b>13,473</b>
<b>Natural Spawners</b>						
Salmon River Basin	263	738	1,152	0	1,890	2,153
Scott River Basin	655	344	962	0	1,307	1,962
Shasta River Basin	927	1,676	4,273	23	5,972	6,899
Bogus Creek Basin	423	961	1,281	11	2,253	2,676
Klamath River mainstem (IGH to Shasta R.)	343	946	809	7	1,762	2,105
Klamath River mainstem (Ash Cr. to Wingate Bar)	468	1,280	1,095	9	2,384	2,852
Klamath Tributaries (above Trinity River)	179	620	383	0	1,003	1,182
Blue Creek	<u>25</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>144</u>
<b>Klamath Basin subtotal</b>	<b>3,283</b>	<b>6,597</b>	<b>10,034</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>16,690</b>	<b>19,973</b>
Trinity River (mainstem above WCW)	3,256	12,058	870	0	12,928	16,184
Trinity River (mainstem below WCW)	18	66	5	0	70	88
Trinity Tributaries (above Reservation; below WCW)	33	121	9	0	130	163
Hoopla Reservation tributaries	<u>32</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>156</u>
<b>Trinity Basin subtotal</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>12,361</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,252</b>	<b>16,591</b>
<b>Natural Spawners subtotal</b>	<b>6,622</b>	<b>18,958</b>	<b>10,926</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>29,942</b>	<b>36,564</b>
<b>Total Spawner Escapement</b>	<b>7,245</b>	<b>29,343</b>	<b>13,337</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>42,792</b>	<b>50,037</b>
<b>Recreational Harvest</b>						
Klamath River (below Hwy 101 bridge)	138	100	147	2	249	387
Klamath River (Hwy 101 to Weitchpec)	2,161	728	166	6	900	3,061
Klamath River (Weitchpec to IGH)	74	287	288	4	579	653
Trinity River Basin (above WCW)	8	479	3	0	482	490
Trinity River Basin (below WCW)	16	55	0	0	55	71
<b>Subtotals</b>	<b>2,397</b>	<b>1,649</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2,265</b>	<b>4,662</b>
<b>Tribal Harvest</b>						
Klamath River (below Hwy 101)	17	1,089	1,496	13	2,598	2,615
Klamath River (Hwy 101 to Trinity mouth)	144	1,540	1,249	53	2,842	2,986
Trinity River (net and hook-and-line)	136	1,591	566	0	2,156	2,292
Trinity River (harvest weir)	315	428	42	0	470	785
<b>Subtotals</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>4,648</b>	<b>3,353</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>8,066</b>	<b>8,678</b>
<b>Total Harvest</b>	<b>3,009</b>	<b>6,297</b>	<b>3,957</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>10,331</b>	<b>13,340</b>
<b>Totals</b>						
Harvest and Escapement	10,253	35,640	17,294	190	53,124	63,377
Recreational Angling Dropoff Mortality 2.04%	49	34	12	0	46	95
Tribal Net Dropoff Mortality 8.7%	26	372	292	7	671	697
Klamath-Trinity Basin Ich disease testing	6	61	50	2	113	119
<b>Total River Run</b>	<b>10,334</b>	<b>36,107</b>	<b>17,648</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>53,954</b>	<b>64,288</b>

Table 6. Age proportion of the 2021 Klamath Basin fall Chinook run.

Escapement & Harvest	AGE			
	2	3	4	5
<b>Hatchery Spawners</b>				
Iron Gate Hatchery (IGH)	0.07	0.65	0.28	0.01
Trinity River Hatchery (TRH)	0.02	0.93	0.05	0.00
<b>Hatchery Spawner subtotal</b>	0.05	0.77	0.18	0.00
<b>Natural Spawners</b>				
Salmon River Basin	0.12	0.34	0.54	0.00
Scott River Basin	0.33	0.18	0.49	0.00
Shasta River Basin	0.13	0.24	0.62	0.00
Bogus Creek Basin	0.16	0.36	0.48	0.00
Klamath River mainstem (IGH to Shasta R.)	0.16	0.45	0.38	0.00
Klamath River mainstem (Ash Cr. to Wingate Bar)	0.16	0.45	0.38	0.00
Klamath tributaries (above Trinity River)	0.15	0.52	0.32	0.00
Yurok Reservation tributaries	<u>0.17</u>	<u>0.22</u>	<u>0.55</u>	<u>0.06</u>
<b>Klamath Basin subtotal</b>	0.16	0.33	0.50	0.00
Trinity River (mainstem above WCW)	0.20	0.75	0.05	0.00
Trinity River (mainstem below WCW)	0.20	0.75	0.05	0.00
Trinity tributaries (above Reservation)	0.20	0.75	0.05	0.00
Hoopla Reservation tributaries	<u>0.21</u>	<u>0.74</u>	<u>0.05</u>	<u>0.00</u>
<b>Trinity Basin subtotal</b>	0.20	0.75	0.05	0.00
<b>Natural Spawners subtotal</b>	0.18	0.52	0.30	0.00
<b>Total Spawner Escapement</b>	0.14	0.59	0.27	0.00
<b>Recreational Harvest</b>				
Klamath River (below Hwy 101 bridge)	0.36	0.26	0.38	0.01
Klamath River (Hwy 101 to Weitchpec)	0.71	0.24	0.05	0.00
Klamath River (Weitchpec to IGH)	0.11	0.44	0.44	0.01
Trinity River Basin (above WCW)	0.02	0.98	0.01	0.00
Trinity River Basin (below WCW)	<u>0.23</u>	<u>0.77</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>
<b>Subtotals</b>	0.51	0.35	0.13	0.00
<b>Tribal Harvest</b>				
Klamath River (below Hwy 101)	0.01	0.42	0.57	0.00
Klamath River (Hwy 101 to Trinity mouth)	0.05	0.52	0.42	0.02
Trinity River (net and hook-and-line)	0.06	0.69	0.25	0.00
Trinity River (harvest weir)	<u>0.40</u>	<u>0.55</u>	<u>0.05</u>	<u>0.00</u>
<b>Subtotals</b>	0.07	0.54	0.39	0.01
<b>Total Harvest</b>	0.23	0.47	0.30	0.01
<b>Totals</b>				
Harvest and Escapement	0.16	0.56	0.27	0.00
Recreational Angling Dropoff Mortality 2.04%	0.52	0.36	0.13	0.00
Tribal Net Dropoff Mortality 8.7%	0.04	0.53	0.42	0.01
<b>Total River Run</b>	0.16	0.56	0.27	0.00

## Appendix A: Estimation of escapement age-composition from a random sample containing known-age (CWT) and unknown read-age fish.

Denote the escapement at age as  $\{N_a, a = 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ ,  $N = \sum N_a$ , and for the random sample of size  $(n + m)$  fish, denote the following quantities:

- known-age fish: number at age  $\{n_a, a = 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ ,  $n = \sum n_a$ ,  $p_a = n_a / n$ .
- unknown read-age fish: number at age  $\{m_a, a = 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ ,  $m = \sum m_a$ ,  $r_a = m_a / m$ .
- bias-corrected unknown read-age proportions:  $\{r_a^*, a = 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ ,  $r_A^* = r_3^* + r_4^* + r_5^*$ .
- age-2 proportion as estimated by size-frequency:  $s_2$ .

1. Age 2–5 escapement by scales. Estimate  $N_a$  as the sample of known-age  $a$  fish plus the unknown age portion of the escapement times the estimated age  $a$  proportion (bias-corrected):

$$N_a = np_a + (N - n)r_a^*, \quad a = 2, 3, 4, 5.$$

2. Age-2 escapement by size-frequency; age 3–5 escapement by scales. Estimate  $N_2$  as the total escapement times the size-frequency based estimated age-2 proportion. Estimate  $N_a$  for  $a = 3, 4, 5$  as the sample known-age  $a$  fish plus the unknown age portion of the adult escapement times the age  $a$  proportion among adults (bias-corrected):

$$N_a = \begin{cases} Ns_2, & a = 2 \\ np_a + [N(1 - s_2) - n(1 - p_2)](r_a^* / r_A^*), & a = 3, 4, 5 \end{cases}$$

## Appendix B: Klamath River – 2021 methodology details.

### Iron Gate Hatchery (IGH)

Escapement to IGH is a direct count of the number of fall Chinook Salmon entering the hatchery over the duration of the spawning season. A systematic random bio-sample was obtained from every fifth Chinook Salmon returning to IGH. Heads were also collected for CWT analysis from all ad-clipped fish. Scale-based age compositions were used to apportion all age classes.

### Bogus Creek

Escapement was estimated by summing carcasses encountered during spawning ground surveys below the video weir and videography counts above the weir. Spawning ground surveys were also conducted upstream of the weir. Bio-samples were collected from every carcass encountered downstream of the weir. Bio-samples were collected opportunistically upstream of the weir. Scale-based age compositions were used to apportion all age classes.

### Shasta River

Escapement was estimated by videography as the net count of fish moving upstream (total observed moving upstream minus total moving downstream). Bio-samples were obtained from a 1:5 systematic sample of carcasses that washed back onto the counting weir. A trap was also installed on the upstream end of the video flume to bolster scale sample collection for a total of 97.5 hours of effort between September 16 and October 21. Every fish was bio-sampled from the video flume trap. Three ad-clipped fish were recovered as washbacks, two of which were decoded. Scale-based age compositions from samples collected from the trap were used to apportion all age classes.

### Scott River

Independent estimates from above and below the weir were combined to estimate total escapement. Escapement above the weir was estimated using SONAR and videography as the net count of fish moving upstream. During periods when the monitoring station was inoperable (18.25 hours in total), fish passage was interpolated by averaging the two days prior and two days following the outage. Escapement below the weir was calculated by expanding total redd counts (redds X 2) from twice weekly surveys. Total escapement below the weir was then estimated by expanding adult escapement by the scale-based age-2 proportion from the upper reach. Bio-samples were obtained from all non-deteriorated carcasses recovered above and below the weir. Scale-based age compositions were used to apportion all age classes.

### Salmon River

Adult escapement estimated using a redd ratio estimator. Total redds were estimated by utilizing observed redd deposition through Julian Week 42 and expanding by the mean annual proportion observed through Julian Week 42 from years 1998 through 2020 (excluding 2005, 2010, 2013, 2016, 2017 and 2020), then applying the standard redd-based population estimator (total # of redds X 2, then adding the number of live adult fish observed on the last survey). Additionally, Wooley Creek redd counts were estimated by using the historical ratio of redd counts in the entire Salmon River Basin (inclusive of Wooley Creek) and the Salmon River Basin excluding Wooley Creek (Appendix I). Total escapement was then estimated by expanding adult escapement by the scale-based age-2 proportion. Bio-samples were obtained from recovered carcasses. Scale-based age compositions were used to apportion all age classes.

### Klamath River Tributaries

Adult escapement was estimated by expanding the total redd count (redds X 2) and then adding the number of live adult fish observed on the last survey. Total escapement was then estimated by expanding adult escapement by the scale-based age-2 proportion. Scale-based age compositions were used to apportion all age classes.

#### Klamath River Mainstem (IGH to Shasta River)

A hierarchical latent variables model based on weekly carcass counts and mark-recapture data was used to estimate escapement. All surveyed fresh carcasses were bio-sampled. Scale-based age proportions were used to assign all age classes.

#### Klamath River Mainstem (Ash Creek to Wingate Bar)

Adult escapement was estimated by expanding total redd counts (redds X 2) from weekly surveys. Total escapement was then estimated by expanding adult escapement by the scale-based age-2 proportion from the upper reach. Age assignments were based on age proportions from scales collected in the IGH-Shasta reach.

#### Klamath River Mainstem (Persido Bar to Big Bar)

Adult escapement was estimated by expanding total redd counts (redds X 2) from single pass survey. Total escapement was then estimated by expanding adult escapement by the scale-based age-2 proportion from mainstem (Persido Bar to Big Bar) and tributaries (Rock, Camp and Red Cap Creeks). Age assignments were based on age proportions from scales collected in the same areas.

#### Lower Klamath River Creel

Total harvest was estimated by combining creel estimates from the two sub-areas (above the Highway 101 Bridge to Weitchpec and below the Highway 101 Bridge to the mouth). In each sub-area, jack and adult estimates were based on access point and roving creel surveys during three randomly selected days per Julian week (JW) through JW 39, then two days per week starting on JW 40. Bio-samples were collected from every fish possible during angler interviews. Scale-based age proportions from scale samples were used to apportion all age classes in each sub-area.

#### Upper Klamath River Recreational Fishery

A creel survey in this sub-area was not conducted in 2021. Creel data were available for the lower and upper river fisheries from 1999 to 2002. The ratio of average adult harvest in the entire Klamath mainstem to average harvest in the lower Klamath River creel area from these years was applied to the 2021 lower Klamath River creel harvest to estimate total adult harvest in the Klamath River mainstem. Adult harvest for the upper Klamath River recreational fishery was then estimated by subtracting the estimated lower Klamath River creel estimate from the Klamath mainstem total harvest. Finally, the combined adult and jack harvest was obtained by dividing the adult harvest by the proportion of adults from the weighted average scale-age composition of the upper Klamath River mainstem (IGH to Shasta River), Shasta River, Bogus Creek, and IGH. This weighted scale-based age composition was used to apportion all age classes in this fishery.

#### Yurok Tribal Estuary Fishery (Klamath mouth to Hwy 101)

Subsistence Yurok harvest in this sub-area was estimated by hourly net-fishing effort and catch-per-effort (fish per net-hour) analyses, stratified by day and night. Scale-based age composition was used to apportion all age classes.

#### Yurok Tribal Fishery Above Hwy 101

Yurok harvest in this sub-area was estimated by daily net-fishing effort and catch-per-effort (fish per net-day) analyses. Scale-based age composition was used to apportion all age classes.

#### Blue Creek

Total escapement was estimated using the maximum single-day count from dive surveys conducted between November 16 and December 7. Bio-samples were collected from eight recovered carcasses. Jacks were identified by visual determination during dive surveys and apportioned from the total count. Adult age proportions were estimated as the unweighted average of age-specific proportions in Blue Creek from years when scales were used to apportion adult age classes (2007-2009, 2011-2015, 2017 and 2020).

## Appendix C: Trinity River – 2021 methodology details.

### Trinity River Natural Escapement (above WCW)

Escapement was estimated using a Petersen mark-recapture estimator. The methods used for estimating age structure within the Trinity River run above WCW was similar to those used in the population estimate, apportioned into three general recovery areas: TRH, Trinity basin natural spawning escapement above WCW, and recreational harvest. Scales were collected from every other Chinook Salmon at WCW.

The age structure for fish passing above WCW was estimated using scales collected at WCW and TRH. Age-specific abundances for all fish passing above WCW were estimated from scales collected at WCW. Next, age-specific abundances of fish returning to TRH and fish harvested in the recreational fishery were estimated. Finally, age-specific abundances from TRH and the recreational fishery were subtracted from age-specific abundances of fish passing above WCW to yield age-specific abundances of fish returning to natural spawning areas above WCW.

### Trinity River Hatchery (TRH)

Escapement to TRH is a direct count of the number of fall Chinook Salmon entering the hatchery over the duration of the spawning season. Scales were sampled systematically (1:5), ad-clipped and non-ad-clipped fish included. Scale samples were used to apportion the hatchery return into age classes.

### Upper Trinity River Recreational Harvest

The method for estimating the upper Trinity River recreational harvest depends on the application of program tags at WCW and subsequent returns by anglers. In 2021 CDFW estimated a 2.42% harvest rate on adult Chinook Salmon based on the return of program reward tags (32 of 1,320) applied at WCW. An estimated 0.68% (1 of 147 tag returns) jacks were estimated to have been harvested in 2021. No scales were recovered from this fishery since no creel survey was implemented in 2021. Adult age proportions were determined using surrogate scales aged from recreational harvest below WCW.

### Lower Trinity River Creel

A roving creel survey was implemented in the Trinity River downstream of WCW. Sampling was temporally stratified by weekend (Friday-Sunday) and weekday, with sampling occurring on 2 and 1 randomly selected days per stratum, respectively. Scale samples were used to apportion all age classes.

### Trinity Mainstem Natural Escapement (below WCW)

Total escapement was estimated by expanding total redd counts (redds X 2) from surveys conducted biweekly as conditions allowed and applying the jack proportion from the upper Trinity River natural escapement. No scales were collected in this sector. The upper Trinity River natural escapement age structure was used as a surrogate to apportion all ages.

### Trinity Tributaries (above Reservation; below WCW)

Adult escapement was estimated by expanding total redd counts (redds X 2) and then adding the number of live adult fish observed on the last survey. Total escapement was then estimated by expanding adult escapement by the scale-based age-2 proportion from scales collected in Trinity Tributaries and Hoopa Reservation Tributaries combined. All age classes were apportioned using combined set of scales from Trinity Tributaries and Hoopa Reservation Tributaries.

### Hoopa Reservation Tributaries

Total escapement was estimated by expanding total redd counts (redds X 2) and applying the jack proportion from scales collected in Trinity Tributaries and Hoopa Reservation Tributaries combined. All age classes were apportioned using combined set of scales from Trinity Tributaries and Hoopa Reservation Tributaries.

### Hoopa Valley Tribal Harvest (net and hook-and-line)

Hoop Valley Tribal member gill net and hook-and-line harvest is monitored by estimating effort and catch from three (hook-and-line) or four (gill net) randomly selected days per week. Total harvest was estimated by expanding randomly selected days and effort to weekly totals. A census of the Tribal net and hook-and-line fisheries was also implemented in the area immediately downstream of the Hoopa selective harvest weir to Tish Tang Creek. Scale-age proportions were used to apportion all ages.

*Hoop Valley Tribal Harvest (harvest weir)*

Total harvest was a direct count of all Chinook Salmon taken at the weir. Scale samples were attempted to be taken from every other harvested fish. Scale-age proportions were used to apportion all ages.



## Appendix D. 2021 Klamath age analysis.

<b>Unknown scales age composition as read</b>					
	AGE 2	AGE 3	AGE 4	AGE 5	TOTAL
BOGUS	90	233	192	2	517
IGH	71	460	188	6	725
SALMON	3	10	9	0	22
SCOTT	48	45	53	0	146
SHASTA	43	119	139	1	302
MAINSTEM	111	306	189	2	608
UR TRIBS	7	22	11	0	40
LRC EST	49	48	40	1	138
LRC UP	375	135	32	1	543
YTFP EST	13	225	194	2	434
YTFP M&U	51	376	229	12	668
BLUE CRK	1	1	6	0	8
	862	1,980	1,282	27	4,151
<b>Unknown scales corrected age proportions (Kimura method)</b>					
	AGE 2	AGE 3	AGE 4	AGE 5	TOTAL
BOGUS	0.1608	0.3547	0.4806	0.0039	1.0
IGH	0.0635	0.6402	0.2880	0.0083	1.0
SALMON	0.1220	0.3427	0.5352	0.0000	1.0
SCOTT	0.3341	0.1754	0.4905	0.0000	1.0
SHASTA	0.1345	0.2427	0.6195	0.0033	1.0
MAINSTEM	0.1640	0.4488	0.3839	0.0033	1.0
UR TRIBS	0.1514	0.5244	0.3242	0.0000	1.0
LRC EST	0.3565	0.2589	0.3773	0.0072	1.0
LRC UP	0.7100	0.2333	0.0548	0.0018	1.0
YTFP EST	0.0064	0.4082	0.5808	0.0046	1.0
YTFP M&U	0.0487	0.5120	0.4213	0.0180	1.0
BLUE CRK	0.2313	0.2067	0.5107	0.0512	1.0
<b>Known CWT ages <sup>a/</sup></b>					
	AGE 2	AGE 3	AGE 4	AGE 5	TOTAL
BOGUS	0	29	17	1	47
IGH	91	803	270	1	1,165
SALMON	0	0	0	0	0
SCOTT	0	0	0	0	0
SHASTA	0	2	0	0	2
MAINSTEM	0	8	7	0	15
UR TRIBS	0	0	0	0	0
LRC	10	21	1	0	32
YTFP EST	1	43	8	0	52
YTFP M&U	0	26	4	0	30
BLUE CRK	0	0	0	0	0
	102	932	307	2	1,343
<b><u>Breakout within strata</u></b>					
Bogus1	0	21	16	1	38
Bogus2	0	8	1	0	9
LRC - lo	0	0	1	0	1
LRC - mid	10	21	0	0	31
YTFP MID	1	1	1	1	4
YTFP UP	0	0	0	0	0

a/ Table includes known-age fish whose scales were not mounted / read.

## Appendix E. 2021 Trinity age analysis.

WCW = Willow Ck. Weir

Scale

Ages

82

1377

no cwt age

2

3

4

5

Total

Scale unreadable

2

3

4

5

67

191

1125

61

0

1444

0

4

0

0

0

4

7

0

67

0

0

74

1

0

2

1

0

4

0

0

0

0

0

0

75

195

1194

62

0

1526

Scale

Ages

208

1017

no cwt age

2

3

4

5

Total

Scale unreadable

2

3

4

5

50

66

756

195

0

1067

0

0

0

0

0

0

7

2

165

4

0

178

0

0

7

23

0

30

0

0

0

0

0

0

57

68

928

222

0

1275

Scale

Ages

0

0

no cwt age

2

3

4

5

Total

Scale unreadable

2

3

4

5

0

0

0

0

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0

0

0

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0

0

0

0

0

0

Scale

Ages

56

337

no cwt age

2

3

4

5

Total

Scale unreadable

2

3

4

5

10

130

193

14

0

347

0

9

1

0

0

10

0

0

42

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0

42

0

0

1

3

0

4

0

0

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10

139

237

17

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403

Scale

Ages

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no cwt age

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Total

Scale unreadable

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Scale

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Scale unreadable

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Appendix F. 2021 Klamath Basin fall Chinook age-composition calculation worksheet.

Appendix F. 2021 Klamath Basin fall Chinook age-composition calculation worksheet.													1/16/2022							
Hatchery spawners				CALCULATED AGE					SCALE AGE PROPORTIONS (unknowns)					Unk. Age Scales Read		Redd Surveys		Live	Video	Carcass
	# Grilse	# Adults	Total Run	2	3	4	5	Total		2	3	4	5	Total		Redds				
Iron Gate Hatchery (IGH)	494	7012	7506	494	4862	2096	54	7506	scales	0.06348	0.64020	0.28804	0.00828	1.0	725					
Trinity River Hatchery (TRH)	129	5838	5967	129	5523	315	0	5967	IGH cwts	91	803	270	1	1165						
Hatchery spawner subtotal:	623	12850	13473	623	10385	2411	54	13473	scales	0.02716	0.91812	0.05472	0.00000	1.0	896					
	prop. hatchery grilse		0.046	proportion hatchery					21%	TRH cwts	0	1175	56	0	1231					
Natural Spawners																LAST DAY LIVES ARE ADULTS ONLY				
Trinity River mainstem above WCW	3256	12928	16184	3256	12058	870	0	16184	WCW w/ age correction	0.20117	0.74507	0.05376	0.00000	1.0	1377					
Trinity River mainstem below WCW	18	70	88	18	66	5	0	88	Up T main	0.20117	0.74507	0.05376	0.00000	1.0	0	35				
Salmon River Basin (includes Wooley Cr)	263	1890	2153	263	738	1152	0	2153	scales	0.12202	0.34275	0.53524	0.00000	1.0	22	944	2		0	
Scott River	655	1307	1962	655	344	962	0	1962	scales	0.33406	0.17540	0.49055	0.00000	1.0	146	187		1400	0	
				30%	16%	45%	0%		Scott CWT	0	0	0	0	0						
Shasta River	927	5972	6899	927	1676	4273	23	6899	scales	0.13446	0.24273	0.61950	0.00331	1.0	302			6899	0	
									Shasta CWT	0	2	0	0	2						
Bogus Creek	423	2253	2676	423	961	1281	11	2676	scales	0.16084	0.35467	0.48062	0.00387	1.0	517			2232	444	
									Bogus CWT	0	29	17	1	47						
Mainstem Klamath (IGH to Shasta R)	343	1762	2105	343	946	809	7	2105	scales	0.16397	0.44885	0.38389	0.00329	1.0	608					
									KR main CWT	0	8	7	0	15						
Mainstem Klamath (Ash Cr to Wingate Bar)	468	2384	2852	468	1280	1095	9	2852	Up K main	0.16397	0.44885	0.38389	0.00329	1.0	surrogate IGH	1192				
Mainstem Klamath (Persido Bar to Big Bar)	49	254	303	49	141	99	14	303		0.16226	0.46398	0.32830	0.04545	1.0	Surrogate	127				
Main basin subtotals:	6,353	28,566	34,919	6,353	18,069	10,447	50	34,919	scale age proportions based on Persido Bar to Big bar+ Camp+Red Cap+Rock- see tab											
Klamath Tributaries																				
Aiken Cr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	scales	0.15141	0.52440	0.32419	0.00000	1.0	40	0		0		
Beaver Cr	22	125	147	22	77	48	0	147	scales	0.15141	0.52440	0.32419	0.00000	1.0	40	59		7		
Bluff Cr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	scales	0.15141	0.52440	0.32419	0.00000	1.0	40	0		0		
Boise Cr	5	30	35	5	18	11	0	35	scales	0.15141	0.52440	0.32419	0.00000	1.0	40	15		0		
Camp Cr	42	235	277	42	145	90	0	277	scales	0.15141	0.52440	0.32419	0.00000	1.0	40	115		5		
China Cr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	scales	0.15141	0.52440	0.32419	0.00000	1.0	40	0		0		
Clear Cr	26	144	170	26	89	55	0	170	scales	0.15141	0.52440	0.32419	0.00000	1.0	40	72		0		
Clear SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	scales	0.15141	0.52440	0.32419	0.00000	1.0	40	0		0		
Dillon Cr	7	40	47	7	25	15	0	47	scales	0.15141	0.52440	0.32419	0.00000	1.0	40	20		0		
Elk Cr	14	77	91	14	48	30	0	91	scales	0.15141	0.52440	0.32419	0.00000	1.0	40	37		3		
Ft. Goff Cr	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	2	scales	0.15141	0.52440	0.32419	0.00000	1.0	40	1		0		
Griider Cr	7	40	47	7	25	15	0	47	scales	0.15141	0.52440	0.32419	0.00000	1.0	40	20		0		
Horse Cr	4	24	28	4	15	9	0	28	scales	0.15141	0.52440	0.32419	0.00000	1.0	40	12		0		
Independence Cr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	scales	0.15141	0.52440	0.32419	0.00000	1.0	40	0		0		
Indian Cr	7	38	45	7	24	15	0	45	scales	0.15141	0.52440	0.32419	0.00000	1.0	40	17		4		
Indian SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	scales	0.15141	0.52440	0.32419	0.00000	1.0	40	0		0		
Irving Cr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	scales	0.15141	0.52440	0.32419	0.00000	1.0	40	0		0		
Pearch Cr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	scales	0.15141	0.52440	0.32419	0.00000	1.0	40	0		0		
Red Cap Cr	23	127	150	23	79	49	0	150	scales	0.15141	0.52440	0.32419	0.00000	1.0	40	61		5		
Rock Cr	7	42	49	7	26	16	0	49	scales	0.15141	0.52440	0.32419	0.00000	1.0	40	21		0		
Rogers Cr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	scales	0.15141	0.52440	0.32419	0.00000	1.0	40	0		0		
Slate Cr	1	8	9	1	5	3	0	9	scales	0.15141	0.52440	0.32419	0.00000	1.0	40	4		0		
Swillup Cr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	scales	0.15141	0.52440	0.32419	0.00000	1.0	40	0		0		
Thompson Cr	12	69	81	12	42	26	0	81	scales	0.15141	0.52440	0.32419	0.00000	1.0	40	34		1		
Ti Cr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	scales	0.15141	0.52440	0.32419	0.00000	1.0	40	0		0		
Ukonom Cr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	scales	0.15141	0.52440	0.32419	0.00000	1.0	40	0		0		
Other	1	3	4	1	2	1	0	4	scales	0.15141	0.52440	0.32419	0.00000	1.0	40	1		1		
Pine Cr (fmoved to Hoopa tribs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	scales	0.15141	0.52440	0.32419	0.00000	1.0	40	0				
Klamath trib subtotal:	178	1004	1182	179	620	383	0	1182								489		26		
Trinity Tributaries																				
Horse Linto Cr	11	44	55	11	41	3	0	55	Up T main	0.20117	0.74507	0.05376	0.00000	1.0	0	21		2		
Cedar Cr (trib to Horse Linto)	6	22	28	6	21	2	0	28	Up T main	0.20117	0.74507	0.05376	0.00000	1.0	0	11		0		
Willow Cr	16	64	80	16	60	4	0	80	Up T main	0.20117	0.74507	0.05376	0.00000	1.0	0	32		0		
Other ( Madden creeks in Up TR nat estim)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Up T main	0.20117	0.74507	0.05376	0.00000	1.0	0					
Trinity trib subtotal:	33	130	163	33	121	9	0	163										64		
Non-reservation trib subtotal:	211	1134	1345	212	741	392	0	1345												
Reservation Tributaries-Hoopa Valley																				
Campbell Cr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Up T main	0.20117	0.74507									

## Appendix G: Estimation of age-2 Trinity River hatchery-origin abundances in the absence of coded-wire tag recoveries.

Fall Chinook Salmon reared at and released from Trinity River hatchery are marked by the removal of the adipose fin and implanted with coded wire tags at an approximate 25% rate annually for subsequent recovery in fisheries, freshwater escapement, and in hatchery returns. Tag recoveries are used to estimate the age-specific number of hatchery-origin fish in each recovery sector. No Chinook Salmon from brood year 2019 were marked or tagged at Trinity River hatchery due to travel and physical distancing limitations associated with the COVID-19 global pandemic. Consequently, Trinity River hatchery origin (TRH-origin) age-2 fish caught in ocean fisheries and returning to the Klamath River basin in 2021 were indistinguishable from natural-origin fish, and hatchery contributions to this age class could not be estimated using established methods. Accurate estimates of hatchery contributions to age classes 2-4 are necessary for estimation of fishery impact rates on hatchery and natural-origin stocks in ocean and terminal fisheries via cohort reconstructions. These estimates are also relevant to future fishery planning using the Klamath Ocean Harvest Model.

Estimation of the TRH-origin contribution to age-2 harvest or escapement in each relevant sector was estimated for the 2021 run year by multiplying the long-term un-weighted average proportion of TRH-origin fish among the total within each sector by the estimated total age-2 numbers within the same sector. Specifically, the number of age-2 TRH-origin fish within a given sector was estimated as:

$$TRH_{2021} = \tau_{2021} * \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n TRH_i / \tau_i}{n}$$

Where

$TRH_i$  = number of age-2 TRH-origin fall Chinook Salmon estimated within a given sector in year  $i$ ,

$\tau_i$  = total number of age-2 fall Chinook Salmon estimated within a given sector in year  $i$ , irrespective of origin (hatchery or natural), and

$n$  = number of years for which estimates of  $TRH_i$  and  $\tau_i$  were available from 2001 to 2019.

Members of the Klamath River Technical Team (KRTT) agreed on the simplifying assumption that no age-2 TRH-origin fish strayed to natural spawning areas in the Klamath River or its tributaries (excluding the Trinity River), Iron Gate hatchery, or to rivers outside the Klamath basin. Consequently, age-2 TRH-origin fish were estimated only for the six sectors summarized in Table 1. The quantities  $TRH_i$  for fishery sectors were derived from the Klamath cohort reconstruction input table kohminland.dbf, and quantities  $\tau_i$  were obtained from historic KRTT reports. These data were available starting in the 2001 run year. The quantities  $TRH_i$  and  $\tau_i$  for Trinity River natural area escapement and returns to Trinity River hatchery were obtained from the 2020 CDFW annual run size report (Kier et al. 2021). These data were available starting in the 2002 run year. Run year 2020 was excluded from all analyses because the proportion of TRH-origin fish was a considerable outlier in several sectors. For example, more than 80% of age-2 harvest in the lower Klamath River recreational fishery was estimated to be TRH-origin in 2020, whereas the next highest percent since 2001 was less than 24% (Figure 1). All data points shown in Figure 1 were used to calculate the values presented in Table 1.



Table 1. Mean proportions of age-2 Trinity River hatchery-origin fish among total age-2 fish in six sectors of harvest or escapement in the Klamath River basin based on data from 2001 (fishery sectors) or 2002 (escapement sectors) to 2019.

Sector		Proportion TRH
lower Klamath River	recreational fishery	0.040
	tribal fishery	0.030
Trinity River	recreational fishery	0.125
	tribal fishery	0.029
	natural area escapement	0.164
	hatchery escapement	0.845

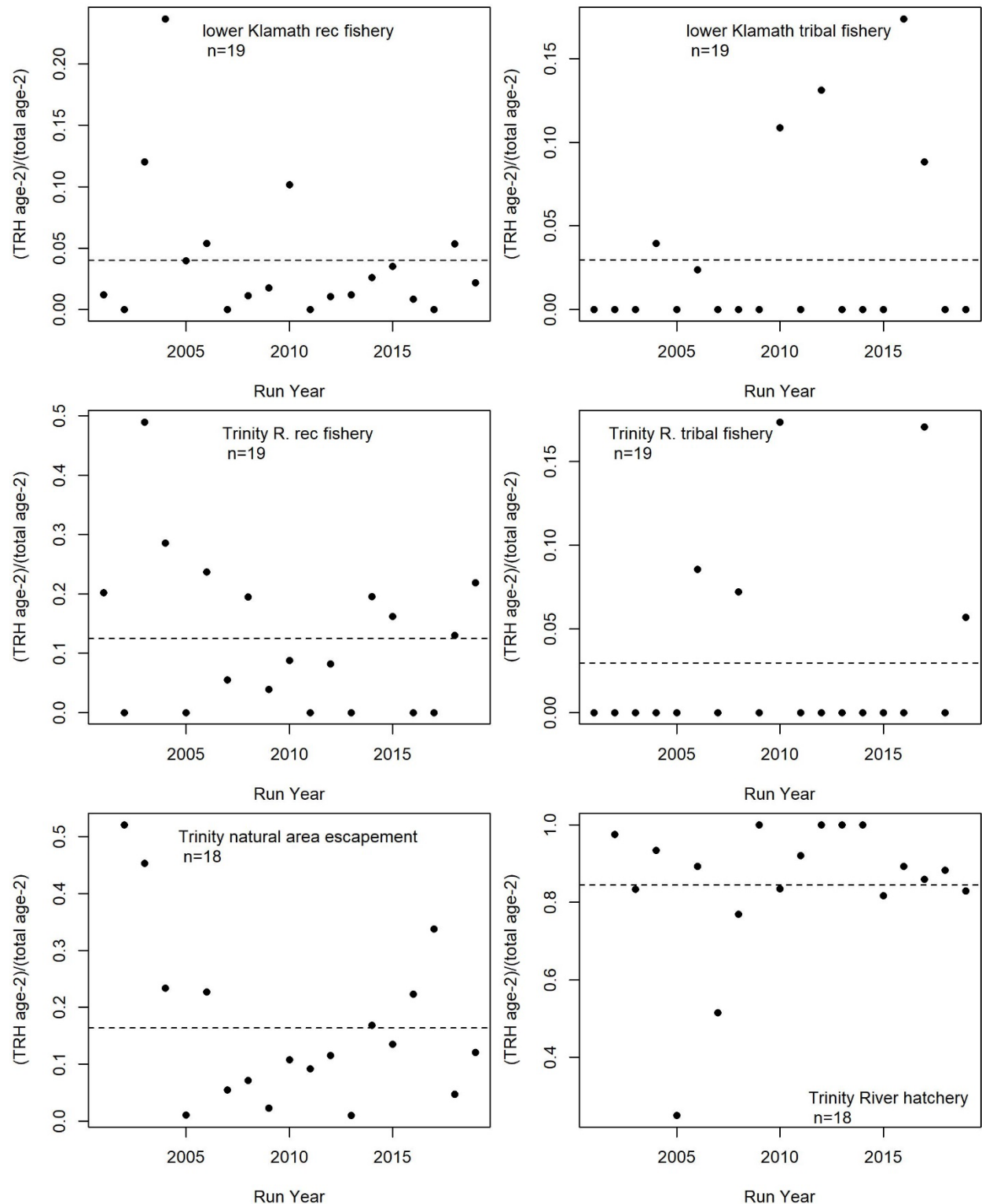


Figure 1. Time series of the proportion of age-2 Trinity River hatchery-origin fall Chinook Salmon among total age-2 fall Chinook Salmon in various harvest and escapement sectors in the Klamath River basin. Sample sizes (n) and estimated mean proportions (dashed lines) are shown for each sector.

### Reference

Kier, M. C., J. Hileman, and K. Lindke. 2021. Annual report Trinity River basin salmon and steelhead monitoring project: Chinook Salmon, Coho Salmon, and fall-run steelhead run-size estimates using mark-recapture methods. California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Northern Region, Klamath-Trinity Program, Arcata, CA.

## Appendix H: Inclusion of known-age-2 CWT fish in scale validation matrices in 2021

Due to complications associated with Covid-19, no Trinity River Hatchery (TRH) Chinook were coded-wire-tagged in 2020, which has resulted in there being no CWT known age-2 fish in the Trinity River Basin in 2021, and significantly reduced the number of CWT known age-2 fish in the Klamath River, which are used to bias correct reader scale ages. In order to account for this lack of CWT known age-2 samples to validate reader produced values, the Hoopa Valley Tribe (HVT), following the methods described in Satterthwaite et al. (2013), inserted CWT known age-2 scale samples from collection years 2019 and 2020 into the 2021 collection year to provide sufficient samples to validate age-2 reads. Satterthwaite et al. (2013) suggested that at least 20 known age archived scales should be incorporated into validation matrices for each age class lacking an adequate sample size of known -age scales from the current year. HVT incorporated a total of 34 CWT known age-2 fish from archived samples into the 2021 collection. As there are typically low numbers of age-2 fish captured in the HVT individual Tribal member fisheries as a result of the capture methods employed, it was decided that archived scales would be taken from and incorporated into sectors of only the weirs and the hatchery. Archived samples from the Willow Creek Weir (WCW) (4) and the Hoopa Selective Harvest Weir (HW) (10) were from return year 2019 and archived samples from TRH (20) were from the 2020 return year. Archived samples were randomly incorporated into the current year's collection, but sectors were not mixed. Once reader validation was completed, these CWT known age-2 were removed from the dataset prior to further calculations. For ageing in the Klamath River, the Yurok Tribe did not utilize this method but instead relied solely on Iron Gate Hatchery (IGH) fish, which were coded-wire-tagged in 2020 and used for age-2 validation in 2021. It should be noted that the overall number of CWT known age-2 fish returning to the Klamath River was significantly lower than normal.

### Reference

Satterthwaite, W.H., O'Farrell, M.R., and M.S. Mohr. 2013. Klamath-Trinity Basin fall run Chinook Salmon scale age analysis evaluation. U. S. Department of Commerce, NOAA Technical Memorandum NOAA-TM-NMFS-SWFSC-522.



## Appendix I: Estimation of Salmon River adult escapement, accounting for limited survey and a lack of sampling in Wooley Creek.

### Limited survey in the Salmon River Basin

In 2021, the initial Salmon River redd survey was conducted during the first two weeks of the season (through week ending October 23). A large flow event began as of Friday October 22 (the first day of Julian Week 43), following two survey days on the lower Salmon River (October 14 and 21) and 2 survey days on the upper Salmon River (October 15 and 19). Although successful survey efforts were conducted following the high flow period (sampling resumed November 16 and ran through December 3), there was evidence of flattening of pre-existing redds, which likely indicates that spawning activity that occurred during the high flow period, were difficult to recognize (or possibly not at all recognizable) in the surveys during the latter part of the season. Although some new redds were located after the flow event, this impact likely led to an underestimate of spawning activity.

In the Salmon River system, substantial spawning typically occurs after Julian week 42, and this spawning activity was insufficiently sampled, with surveys unable to resume until late November. Additionally, no sampling was performed on Wooley Creek in 2021, and the total Salmon River escapement estimate reported annually includes fish spawning in Wooley Creek. To derive an adult spawner estimate given these sampling shortfalls in the Salmon River watershed, we employed methods previously developed by the KRTT to account for scenarios when sampling effort was either low or lacking altogether (KRTT 2009, 2011, 2017, 2018).

To account for the lack of sampling after Julian week 42 in the Salmon River, 2021 redd deposition data up to and including Julian week 42, and the cumulative distributions of redd deposition from past years were used to estimate redds in 2021 (KRTT 2009, 2011, 2017, 2018). Redd deposition data for years 1998-2020 (excluding 2005, 2010, 2013, 2016, 2017 and 2020, where survey effort was also low, or had a delayed start of the survey season) indicated that the mean proportion of new redds counted up to, and including, Julian week 42 was  $p = 0.356169$ . The KRTT discussed whether a mean, minimum, or maximum proportion of redd deposition (across years with appropriate data) at Julian week 42 would be most representative of 2021 conditions. The team decided that the mean proportion would be most appropriate because observations from other neighboring sectors (including the upper Klamath tributaries and the Scott River) suggested average run timing and spawning in 2021.

In 2021, 309 redds were enumerated through Julian week 41 ( $R_{inc} = 309$ ) and the total number of redds in the Salmon River ( $R$ ), not including Wooley Creek, was estimated to be:

$$R = \frac{R_{inc}}{p} = \frac{309}{0.356169} = 867.566$$

### Lack of sampling in Wooley Creek

To account for the lack of sampling in Wooley Creek, we applied a method previously described in KRTT (2009, 2017, 2018). The ratio of the mean number of total redds in the Salmon River basin (including Wooley Creek,  $\bar{T}$ ) to the mean number of redds in the Salmon River (excluding Wooley Creek  $\bar{S}$ ) was computed using data from 1996-2020 (but excluding appropriate years as indicated above):

$$\lambda = \frac{\bar{T}}{\bar{S}} = \frac{1041.727}{957.2727} = 1.0882244$$

The total number of redds in the Salmon River Basin ( $R_{tot}$ ), accounting for both a shortened survey and a lack of sampling in Wooley Creek, is therefore:

$$R_{tot} = R \times \lambda = 867.566 \times 1.0882244 = 944$$

With an estimated total of 944 redds, we apply the standard redd estimator (redds x 2 + Last Day Lives), resulting in:

$(944 \times 2) + 2 = 1,890$  adult fall Chinook salmon in the Salmon River Basin, including Wooley Creek.

## References

KRTT (Klamath River Technical Team). 2009. Klamath River fall Chinook age-specific escapement, river harvest, and run size estimates, 2008 run. Available from the Pacific Fishery Management Council, 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101, Portland, OR 97220-1384.

KRTT (Klamath River Technical Team). 2011. Klamath River fall Chinook age-specific escapement, river harvest, and run size estimates, 2010 run. Available from the Pacific Fishery Management Council, 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101, Portland, OR 97220-1384.

KRTT (Klamath River Technical Team). 2017. Klamath River fall Chinook age-specific escapement, river harvest, and run size estimates, 2016 run. Available from the Pacific Fishery Management Council, 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101, Portland, OR 97220-1384.

KRTT (Klamath River Technical Team). 2018. Klamath River fall Chinook age-specific escapement, river harvest, and run size estimates, 2017 run. Available from the Pacific Fishery Management Council, 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101, Portland, OR 97220-1384.

## Appendix J. Final age composition of the 2020 Klamath Basin fall Chinook run.

2/8/2022

Escapement & Harvest	2	3	AGE 4	5	Total Adults	Total Run
<b>Hatchery Spawners</b>						
Iron Gate Hatchery (IGH)	413	3,198	843	1	4,042	4,455
Trinity River Hatchery (TRH)	2,815	4,070	219	0	4,289	7,104
<b>Hatchery Spawner subtotal</b>	<b>3,228</b>	<b>7,268</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8,331</b>	<b>11,559</b>
<b>Natural Spawners</b>						
Salmon River Basin	122	862	110	0	972	1,094
Scott River Basin	43	564	248	0	812	855
Shasta River Basin	393	2,948	827	0	3,775	4,168
Bogus Creek Basin	88	1,909	324	0	2,233	2,321
Klamath River mainstem (IGH to Shasta R.)	55	1,087	83	0	1,170	1,225
Klamath River mainstem (Ash Cr. to Wingate Bar)	75	1,474	110	0	1,584	1,659
Klamath River mainstem (Persido Bar to Big Bar)	20	249	25	0	274	294
Klamath tributaries (above Trinity River)	34	836	38	0	874	908
Blue Creek	<u>99</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>223</u>
<b>Klamath Basin subtotal</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>9,975</b>	<b>1,843</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,818</b>	<b>12,747</b>
Trinity River Basin (above WCW)	3,792	12,182	1,553	0	13,735	17,527
Trinity River mainstem (below WCW)	93	298	38	0	336	429
Trinity tributaries (above Reservation, below WCW)	97	139	75	0	214	311
Hoopla Reservation tributaries	<u>37</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>119</u>
<b>Trinity Basin subtotal</b>	<b>4,019</b>	<b>12,672</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,367</b>	<b>18,386</b>
<b>Natural Spawners subtotal</b>	<b>4,948</b>	<b>22,647</b>	<b>3,538</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26,185</b>	<b>31,133</b>
<b>Total Spawner Escapement</b>	<b>8,176</b>	<b>29,915</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34,516</b>	<b>42,692</b>
<b>Recreational Harvest</b>						
Klamath River (below Hwy 101)	39	168	38	0	206	245
Klamath River (Hwy 101 to Weitchpec)	343	2,718	228	0	2,946	3,289
Klamath River (Weitchpec to IGH)	134	1,294	294	1	1,589	1,723
Trinity River Basin (above WCW)	0	322	6	0	328	328
Trinity River Basin (below WCW)	17	52	2	0	54	71
<b>Subtotals</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>4,554</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5,123</b>	<b>5,656</b>
<b>Tribal Harvest</b>						
Klamath River (below Hwy 101)	85	915	809	6	1,730	1,815
Klamath River (Hwy 101 to Weitchpec)	156	1,433	1,070	0	2,503	2,659
Trinity River	87	649	330	0	979	1,066
Trinity River (harvest weir)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotals</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>2,997</b>	<b>2,209</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5,212</b>	<b>5,540</b>
<b>Total Harvest</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>7,551</b>	<b>2,777</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10,335</b>	<b>11,196</b>
<b>Totals</b>						
Harvest and Escapement	9,037	37,466	7,377	8	44,851	53,888
Recreational Angling Dropoff Mortality 2.04%	11	93	12	0	105	116
Tribal Net Dropoff Mortality 8.7%	29	261	192	0	453	482
<b>Total River Run</b>	<b>9,077</b>	<b>37,820</b>	<b>7,581</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>45,409</b>	<b>54,486</b>