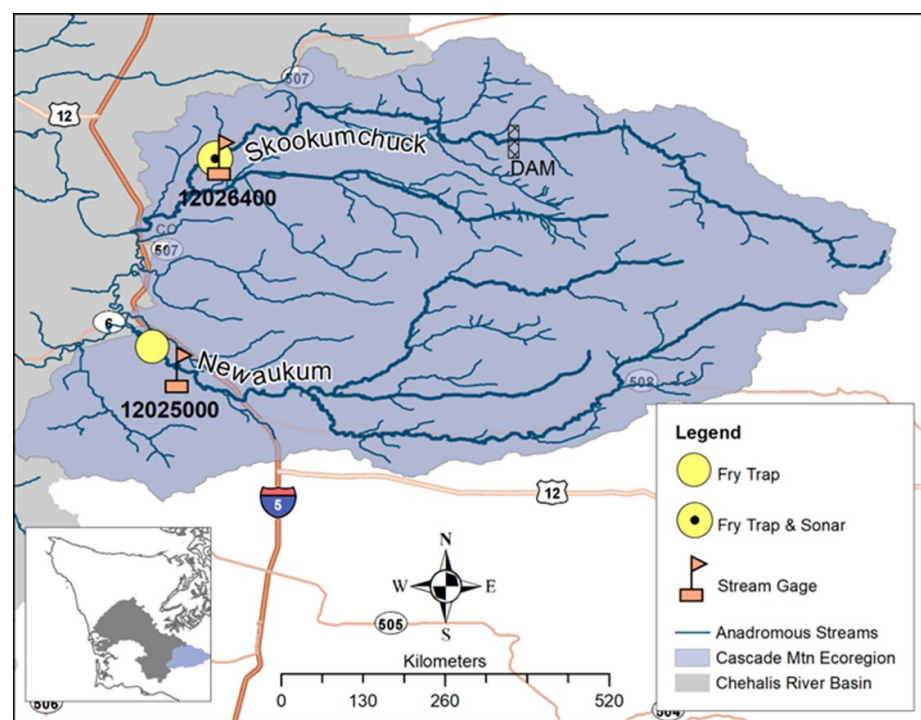


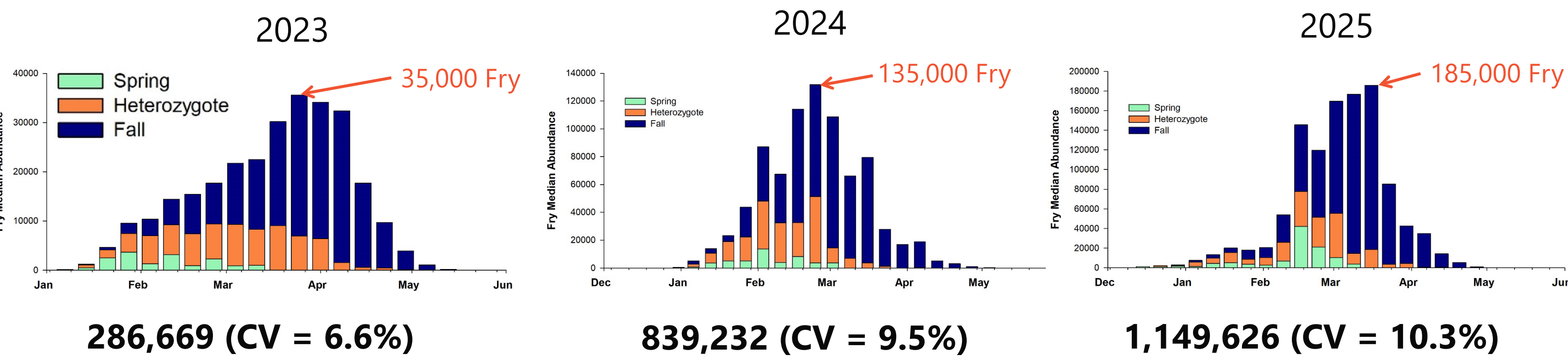
SKOOKUMCHUCK & NEWAUKUM FRY TRAPPING STUDY: A TALE OF 2 RIVERS

Skookumchuck

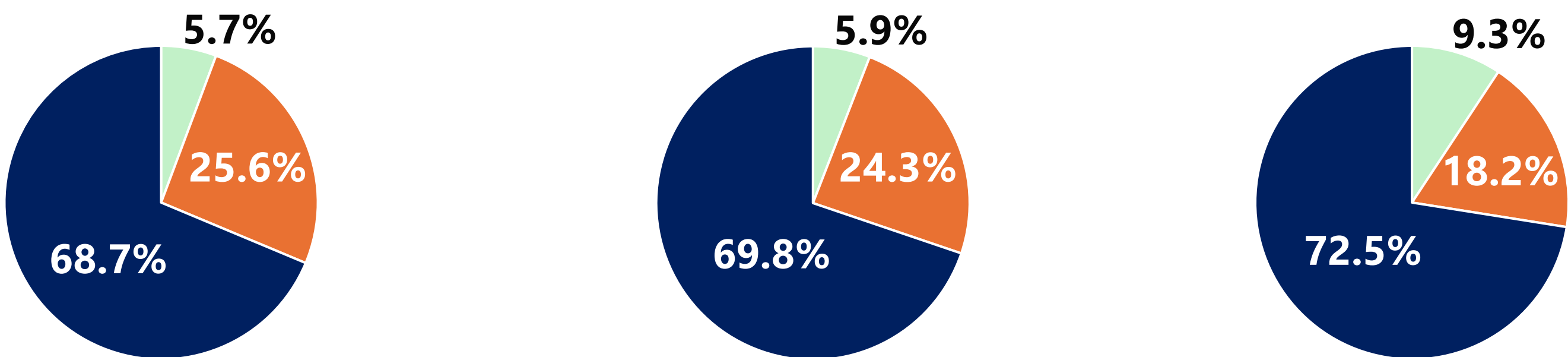
- Dammed since 1971
- A stronghold of spring Chinook in the Chehalis
- Focus of a flow manipulation study from 2023-2025



Fry Abundance



Run Timing Genetics



Major Conclusions and Questions

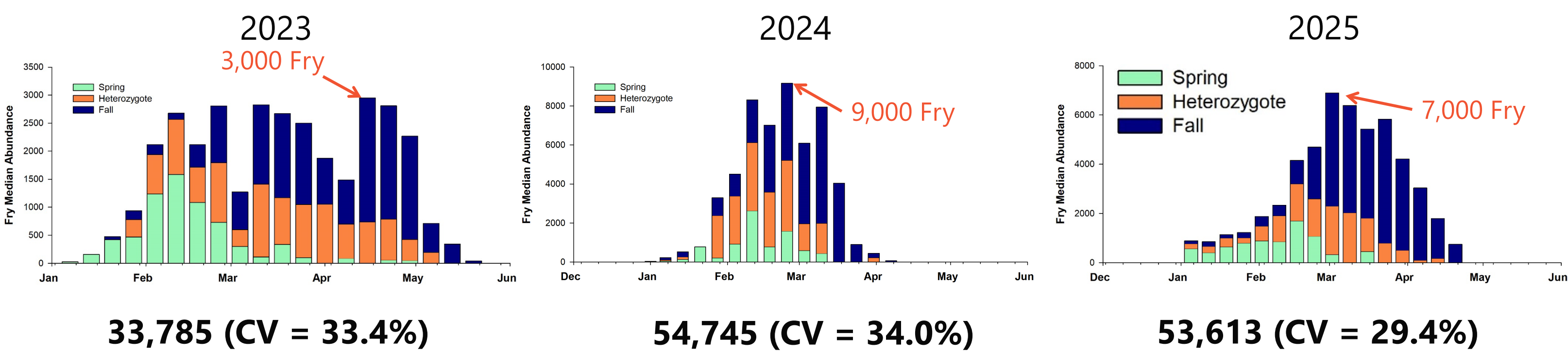
- Fry production in the Skookumchuck increased fourfold from 2023 to 2025.
- Over this time, spawner abundance doubled from 1,112 in 2022 to 2,259 in 2024.
- The relative proportions of run-types has remained constant, dominated by fall Chinook.
- Why does the Skookumchuck produce so much fry? What proportion leave as smolt?
 - What is the fate of fry that leave the system?
- What types of restoration projects could increase rearing capacity in the Skookumchuck?

Newaukum

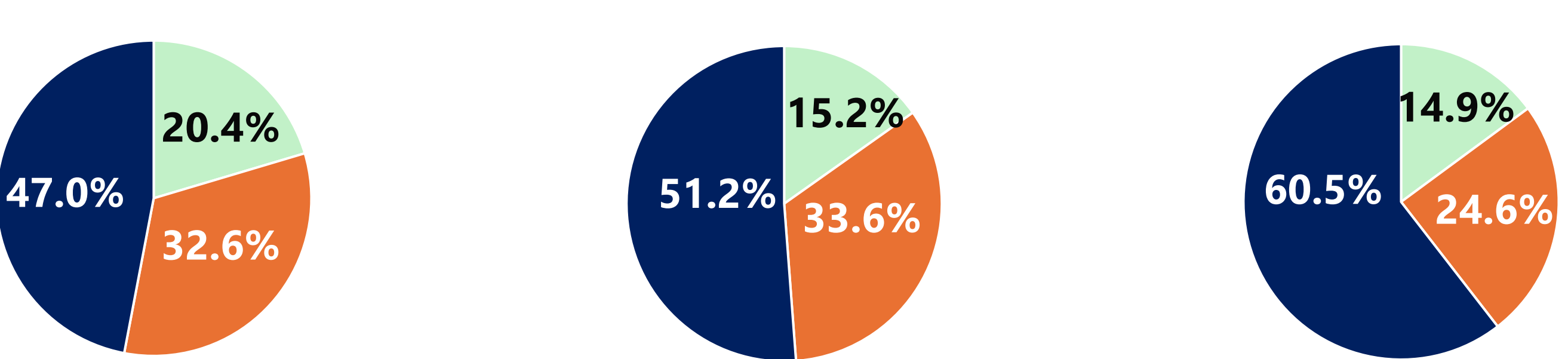
- Undammed
- A stronghold of spring Chinook in the Chehalis
- Focus of fry trapping and smolt trapping studies from 2023-2025



Fry Abundance



Run Timing Genetics



Major Conclusions and Questions

- Fry production in the Newaukum has been relatively steady from 2023-2025.
- Over this time, the number of spawners doubled from 371 in 2022 to 696 in 2024.
- The relative proportion of spring Chinook is consistently higher than in the Skookumchuck.
- However, the Newaukum produces up to 20x fewer fry than the Skookumchuck.
- Smolt trapping estimates are nearly identical with equal ratios of fry to smolt.
 - What actions could protect spring Chinook holding before spawning?