
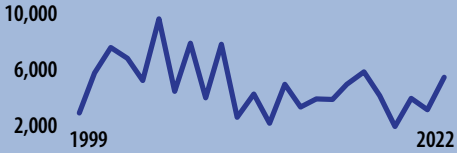

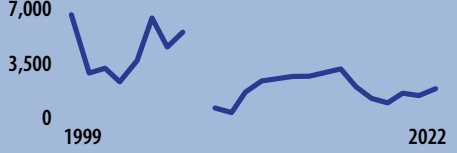
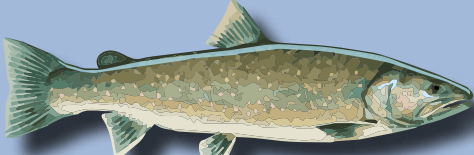

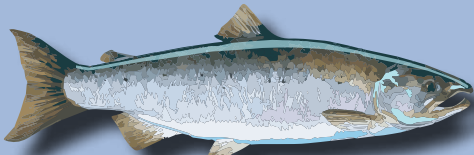
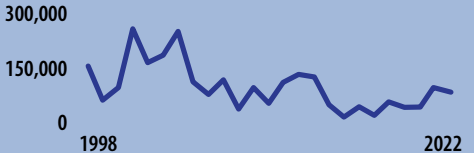


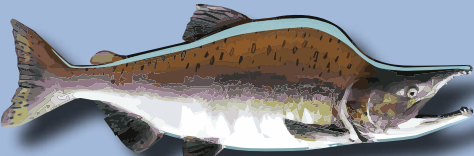
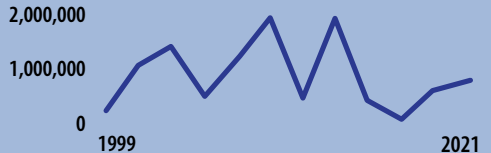


# STATUS OF SALMON

## in the Snohomish/Snoqualmie Basin – 2022



Salmon returns in 2022 were better than expected. Adult Chinook salmon returned to the Snohomish Basin (WRIA 7) to spawn in 2022 in the highest numbers recorded since 2017. However, these numbers are still far below recovery goals. Although steelhead returns were up slightly from 2021, their numbers remain far below recovery targets. Chum, which tend to do better in even years, had a relatively good return compared to the previous 15 years, but are still at numbers below the escapement goal. Coho returns were slightly down from last year and bull trout numbers remained low.

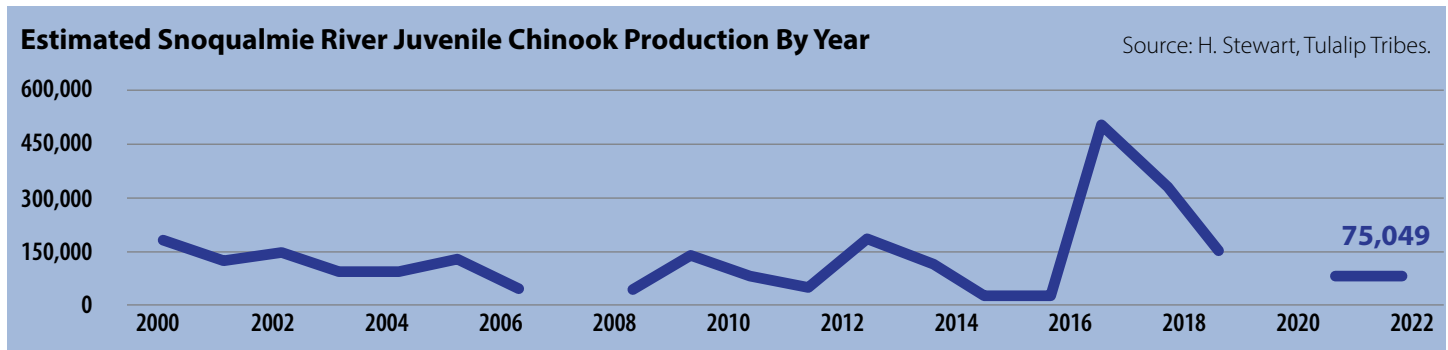
Endangered Species Act Threat Level	Species	2022 Spawners*	Status
<b>THREATENED</b>	<b>CHINOOK</b> 	<b>5,635</b>	<b>Long-term downward trend</b> 
<b>THREATENED</b>	<b>STEELHEAD</b> 	<b>1,862</b>	<b>Slight increase from last year</b> 
<b>THREATENED</b>	<b>BULL TROUT</b> 	Estimate: <b>56</b> NF Skykomish <b>18</b> SF Skykomish	<b>Partial surveys – preliminary data. At risk due to warming.</b> 
<b>SPECIES OF CONCERN</b>	<b>COHO</b> 	<b>83,000</b>	<b>Below 25-year average</b> 
	<b>CHUM</b> 	<b>25,700</b>	<b>Best returns since 2006</b> 
	<b>PINK</b> 	(Odd-year spawners)** <b>753,500</b>	<b>Very abundant in odd years</b> 

\*Annual escapement estimates for Chinook, steelhead, coho, odd-year pinks, bull trout and chum from Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and Tulalip Tribes; unpublished data for Snohomish Basin.

\*\*The Snohomish Basin's primary stock of pink salmon spawns in odd-numbered years. Pinks that spawn in even-numbered years are much less abundant and not included here.

## Juvenile Chinook in the Snoqualmie River

The number of young Chinook migrating down the Snoqualmie River towards Puget Sound in spring 2022 was slightly lower than last year. Unfortunately, in recent years numbers have dropped since the peak in 2017. We are still far below our target of 1.3 million juvenile Chinook. **We need to accelerate the pace of restoration to make up for past, current, and future negative impacts to this population.**



- These numbers are only for the sub-yearling Chinook cohort that began their outmigration in the spring of the year noted (offspring of the previous year's spawning run), and do not include yearlings.
- The production estimate method changed for the 2022 trapping season. Older versions of this factsheet for previous years will show different numbers.
- 2001, 2002, and 2003 used simple Petersen estimate with five-year means of efficiencies due to lack of efficiency testing.
- No data in 2008 or 2020.

## Habitat Project

### Fall City Floodplain Left Bank (Barfuse Levee)



### Threats to salmon

- Urban development
- Disappearing forests
- Hardened shorelines on rivers and beaches
- Dams and pipes block fish passage
- Toxic chemicals in household products, industry, stormwater, and wastewater
- Tire dust from cars
- Heavy stream flows from increasingly intense storms
- Low stream flows in summer
- Warming waters, reduced snowpack
- Plastics in the ocean mistaken for food
- Ocean acidification and climate impacts to the food web

### Local actions that make a difference

- Minimize pavement and impervious surfaces
- Plant trees, especially on rivers and streams
- Remove levees and revetments, or set them back – give rivers room to move
- Remove dams and fix blocking culverts
- Use non-toxic beauty and cleaning products
- Drive less and switch to electric or hybrid - increase use of public transportation
- Protect wetlands and beaver ponds
- Properly maintain your septic system
- Conserve water
- Clean up toxic sites
- Control sources of flame-retardant chemicals
- Bring your own bag, cup, and water bottle
- Pick up after your dog