

DUWAMISH/GREEN – GREEN RIVER (DUWAMISH) WINTER STEELHEAD

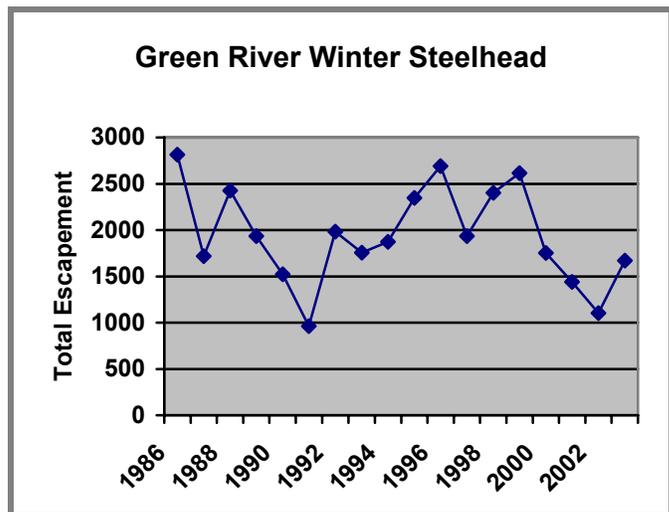
STOCK STATUS

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1992 STATUS Healthy | 2002 STATUS Healthy |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|

STOCK STATUS RATING DATA

USEFULNESS FOR RATING STOCK STATUS: Excellent

| YEAR | TOTAL ESCAPEMENT |
|------|------------------|
| 1986 | 2,814 |
| 1987 | 1,719 |
| 1988 | 2,425 |
| 1989 | 1,936 |
| 1990 | 1,521 |
| 1991 | 963 |
| 1992 | 1,983 |
| 1993 | 1,757 |
| 1994 | 1,872 |
| 1995 | 2,346 |
| 1996 | 2,691 |
| 1997 | 1,933 |
| 1998 | 2,403 |
| 1999 | 2,614 |
| 2000 | 1,754 |
| 2001 | 1,440 |
| 2002 | 1,103 |
| 2003 | 1,670 |



Data are total escapement estimates based on cumulative redd counts in all mainstem spawning areas (RM 26.4 to 59.9) and in index reaches in Soos and Newaukum creeks totaling 12 miles.

Stock status is rated **Healthy** in 2002 because spawner escapements have generally varied within a range of 25% above or below the escapement goal of 2,000 wild spawners.

STOCK DEFINITION

Green River winter steelhead were identified as a stock based on their distinct spawning distribution and later river-entry timing and spawning timing.

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION: Spawning takes place in the Green River from RM 25 to 61, in Newaukum Creek to about RM 12, and in Soos Creek and several of its larger tributaries, including Covington, Jenkins and Lower Soosette creeks.

SPAWNING TIMING: Spawning generally occurs from early March through mid-June.

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GENETIC ANALYSIS: Allozyme analysis of Green River winter Chinook clusters them with winter steelhead from the Cedar, White and Puyallup rivers and with some Snohomish basin steelhead (Phelps et al. 1997).

STOCK ORIGIN

This is a **native** stock with **wild** production. The hatchery winter steelhead program on the Green River utilizes Chambers Creek Hatchery-origin fish. Adult broodstock is trapped at the Palmer Rearing Ponds on the Green River and at out-of-basin hatcheries. Because hatchery-origin adults return to the river and spawn earlier than the native stock, we believe that there has been very little genetic exchange between the hatchery and wild stocks.