

# U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Supplemental Upper Sacramento River Fall Chinook Salmon Carcass Survey

## 2012 Annual Report

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## **Abstract**

Central Valley fall Chinook salmon *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* are an important species for commercial and recreational fishing and fulfill important roles in the river and marine ecosystems. To mitigate for habitat losses resulting from water development projects, more than 32 million fall Chinook salmon are produced annually in California's Central Valley hatcheries. A large percentage of hatchery-origin fall Chinook salmon juveniles are transported to San Pablo Bay for release, which increases their survival and availability for harvest. Transporting juvenile salmon, however, disrupts their natural outmigration process, which can lead to reduced imprinting on their natal water source and result in increased rates of straying (Quinn 1993; Dittman and Quinn 1996). Elevated rates of straying by hatchery-origin fall Chinook salmon negatively impact natural-origin salmon populations (Quinn et al. 1991; Williamson and May 2005). To evaluate straying of hatchery-origin fall Chinook salmon, a carcass survey was performed weekly from mid-October through mid-December in 2012 on 48 miles of the upper Sacramento River in California's Central Valley. Coded-wire tags, biological and genetic samples, and associated information were collected from carcasses to characterize and compare attributes of hatchery- and natural-origin salmon. We observed 578 carcasses during the survey period. The peak of fresh carcasses observed occurred during the week of November 13, 2012. A total of 474 carcasses were sampled, and 57.2% of those were estimated to be of hatchery origin. The highest concentration of carcasses was found upstream of river mile 263, an area where Battle Creek enters the Sacramento River (river mile 271). All of the hatchery-origin salmon observed in the survey area were fall Chinook salmon, and the majority (62%) originated from Coleman National Fish Hatchery, which is located on Battle Creek. The remainder of hatchery-origin fall Chinook salmon were from Feather River Fish Hatchery (24%), Nimbus Fish Hatchery (3%), Mokelumne River Fish Hatchery (2%) or no coded wire tag was recovered (9%). Nearly all of hatchery-origin salmon observed were age-3. Future surveys will provide insight into annual variation of straying, spawn timing, spawning distribution, and proportion of hatchery-origin fall Chinook salmon in the Sacramento River, and assist in assessing potential negative impacts on native salmonid populations resulting from straying hatchery-origin salmon.

## **Introduction**

Annually, more than 32 million fall Chinook salmon (FCS) are currently produced at five fish hatcheries in the Central Valley of California, including Coleman National Fish Hatchery (NFH) on Battle Creek, Feather River Fish Hatchery and Feather River Hatchery Annex, Nimbus Fish Hatchery on the American River, Mokelumne River Fish Hatchery, and Merced River Fish Hatchery. Hatchery production of Central Valley FCS contributes substantially to sport and commercial fisheries in ocean and inland areas. Releasing large numbers of hatchery-origin salmonids, however, can result in negative effects to natural-origin salmonids. For example, artificial propagation can pose genetic risks to natural-origin salmonids, which can affect locally adapted gene complexes and have deleterious effects on fitness or survivorship (Hard et al. 1992; Cuenco et al. 1993; Waples et al. 2007).

The potential for hatchery-origin salmon to negatively affect natural-origin salmonids is reduced when hatchery-origin salmon return, as adults, to their hatchery of origin, or "home", and is greater when hatchery-origin salmon spawn in non-natal streams, or "stray" (Quinn et al. 1991; Williamson and May 2005). Natural-origin salmon typically show a high level of fidelity to their natal spawning areas, which results from imprinting on environmental cues during juvenile

rearing and emigration (Dittman and Quinn 1996). Imprinting is disrupted and straying is increased for hatchery-origin salmon that are released at locations distant from the hatchery (Quinn 1993; Dittman and Quinn 1996).

In recent years, many of the FCS produced at Central Valley hatcheries have been transported by truck to San Pablo Bay, where they are typically acclimated to estuarine water conditions for several hours in net pens prior to being liberated. This practice has been shown to increase survival of juveniles by bypassing mortality that would otherwise occur during emigration, resulting in an increased abundance of salmon available for harvest (Kormos et al. 2012). At the same time, the practice of transporting juvenile salmon has also raised concerns about negative effects to natural-origin salmon spawning populations that may result from straying of adult hatchery-origin FCS (Williamson and May 2005).

Previous assessments of straying of adult hatchery-origin FCS in the Central Valley have been limited by low and inconsistent rates of marking or tagging of hatchery-origin salmon. Inadequate marking and tagging programs result in the inability to distinguish hatchery-origin and natural-origin FCS when they return to hatcheries and to natural spawning areas. Beginning in 2007, however, a representative portion of all hatchery production of FCS in the Central Valley has been marked with an adipose fin-clip and a coded-wire tag (CWT) has been inserted in the nasal cartilage. This program, called the Constant Fractional Marking (CFM) Program, targets 25% of FCS production releases to be marked and tagged on an annual basis (Buttars 2012). The overall objectives of the CFM program are:

1. To evaluate the contribution rates of hatchery fish to Central Valley Chinook salmon populations;
2. To evaluate the Central Valley propagation program's genetic and ecological effects on natural Chinook salmon populations;
3. To estimate exploitation rates of hatchery and natural Central Valley Chinook salmon in ocean and inland fisheries;
4. To evaluate the success of restoration actions designed to increase natural production of Central Valley Chinook salmon;
5. To evaluate the relative impacts of water project operations on hatchery and naturally-produced Chinook salmon; and,
6. To evaluate the recovery of listed stocks of Chinook salmon (Buttars 2012).

To meet the objectives of the CFM program, rigorous field sampling programs are necessary to survey natural spawning areas. In 2011, the California Central Valley Salmonid Escapement Project Work Team distributed a plan to provide a framework for long-term monitoring programs to estimate, in a statistically valid manner, the abundance and trends in escapement of adult Central Valley Chinook salmon at the watershed level (Bergman et al. 2012). The main objective of this Central Valley In-river Chinook Salmon Escapement Monitoring Plan is to improve estimates of the total number of Chinook salmon that "escape" fisheries and return to natural spawning areas (i.e., 'escapement') and estimate the percent of escapement that are of hatchery origin. Biological data (e.g., sex ratios, age, and length distributions) and data collected during surveys of natural spawning areas are also used to enhance understanding of the life history, status, and health of each stock, and to improve the management of the salmon stocks.

This monitoring plan calls for systematic surveys of important spawning areas of the Central Valley to collect biological data and recover CWTs (Bergman et al. 2012).

This study was undertaken to supplement existing monitoring programs of FCS escapement, which are conducted annually by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). The CDFW conducts annual carcass surveys in the uppermost 26 miles of the Sacramento River which are accessible to anadromous fishes, extending from Balls Ferry Boat Launch [river mile (RM) 276] to Keswick Dam (RM 302). This area is believed to encompass the primary spawning areas for FCS in the upper Sacramento River (Killam and Johnson 2013). Beginning on November 5, 2012, however, the downstream 13 miles of the primary survey area were not surveyed by CDFW due to other monitoring priorities and budget concerns (Doug Killam, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, personal communication).

The present survey extends downstream from the area surveyed by the CDFW and supplements the data collected by CDFW. The goal of this monitoring project, which began in 2011, is to collect CWTs, biological and genetic samples, and associated information from FCS in areas of the upper Sacramento River that are not regularly surveyed. This information will be used to estimate the proportion of hatchery-origin and natural-origin FCS, estimate the sex ratio of FCS, determine the age class structure of hatchery-origin FCS and provide information on the spatial distribution of salmon carcasses within the survey area.

## **Methods**

### *Survey Area*

The survey area covered approximately 48 miles of the Sacramento River immediately downstream of the area surveyed by the CDFW. The survey area was divided into 2 reaches; Reach 1 extended from the Balls Ferry Boat Launch (RM 276) downstream to China Rapids (RM 254) (Figure 1), a distance of 22 river miles. Reach 2 extended from China Rapids (RM 254) to the boat launch at Mill Creek Park (RM 229), a distance of 26 river miles (Figure 1).

### *River Conditions*

River flow and water temperature data for the Sacramento River were obtained from the California Data Exchange Center. The data presented in this report relied on the water gage at Bend, California (BND) (RM 260), operated by U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and California Department of Water Resources (DWR).

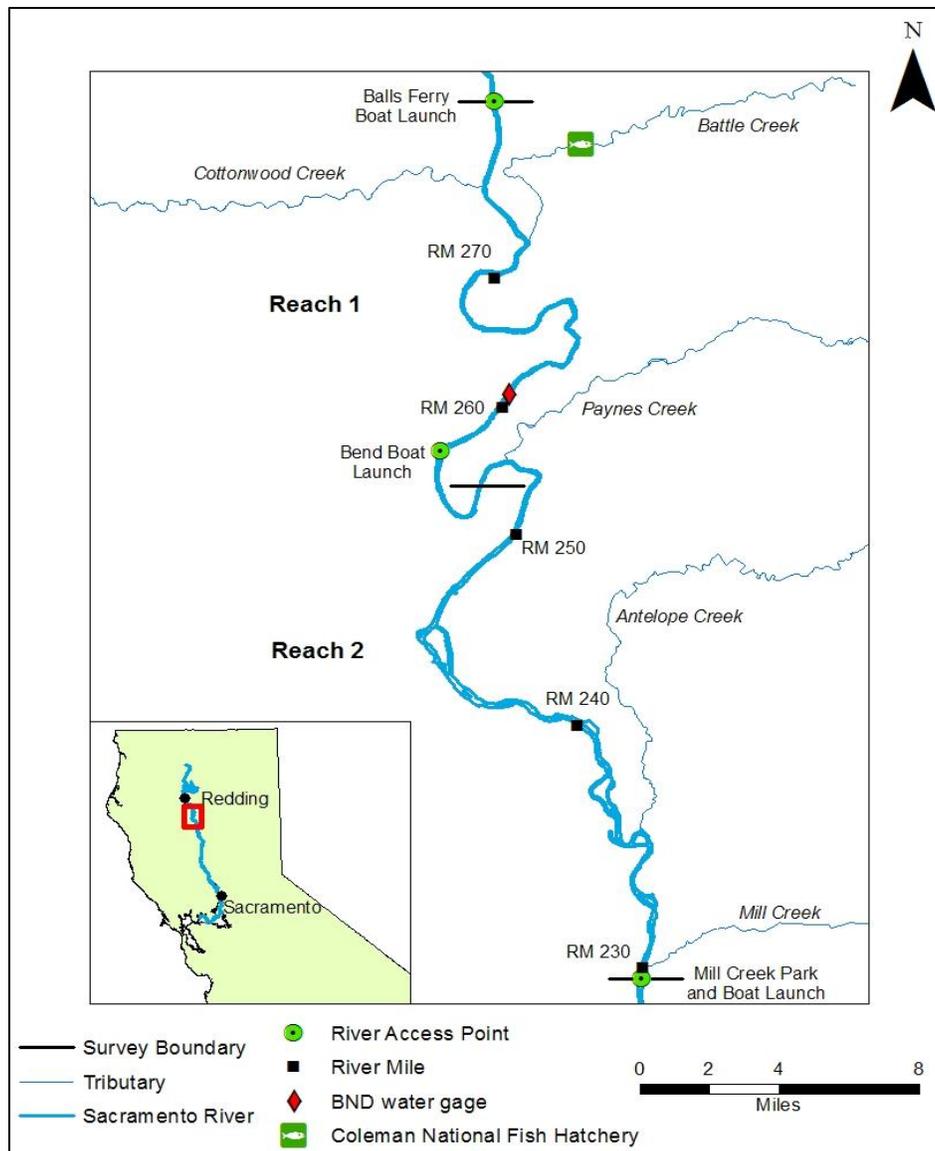


Figure 1. Fall Chinook salmon carcass survey area of the Sacramento River (RM 229- RM 276). Survey area is indicated on the California state map.

### *Sampling Protocol*

Weekly carcass surveys were conducted between October 7, 2012 and December 18, 2012, and encompassed the majority of FCS spawning in the Sacramento River. Surveys began prior to the beginning of most FCS spawning and were terminated when the number of carcasses observed was almost zero and most carcasses observed were in an advanced state of decay, indicating that spawning activity had subsided.

Surveys were conducted with one jet boat and two observers. Each reach was surveyed by driving upstream from the launch site on one side of the river to the reach boundary and then reversing course to continue surveying on the opposite bank downstream to the launch site. Sampling gear included a 5-meter gig pole, data sheet, global positioning system (GPS) device, specimen vials, specimen knives, and a machete.

Carcasses were recovered using a 5 meter pole with a five-pronged gig attached. The physical condition of each carcass was estimated as “fresh”, “non-fresh”, “very non-fresh”, or “skeleton”. A carcass was considered “fresh” if it had at least one clear eye, relatively firm body texture, or pink gills; “non-fresh” if the eyes were cloudy, the gills were no longer pink or the body texture had softened slightly; “very non-fresh” if it was in a decomposed state and the body was very soft and flaccid; and “skeleton” if it was in an advanced state of decay, and was mostly a bony skeleton with little to no tissue. Data collected from carcasses included: date, location (survey reach, GPS waypoint), sex, spawn status (spawned, un-spawned, and unknown), fork length, and adipose fin status (absent, present, and unknown), with the exception of skeletons, which were only tallied for sex and size (grilse <700 mm and adult ≥ 700 mm) and not sampled for biological specimens. Spawn status for females was defined as spawned (abdomen extremely flaccid and very few eggs remaining), un-spawned (abdomen firm and swollen or many eggs remaining), or unknown (indeterminable spawn status, usually due to predation on the carcass). The spawn status for males was always categorized as unknown. Adipose fin status was categorized as either “absent”, indicating the adipose fin was missing from the salmon due to removal prior to being released from a hatchery, “present”, indicating the adipose fin was intact on the carcass, or “unknown”, which typically resulted when a carcass was either very deteriorated or had been subject to predation. The head and a tissue sample were collected from salmon with an adipose fin status of absent or unknown. Collected heads were transported to the Red Bluff Fish and Wildlife Office (RBFWO) and subsequently processed for CWT recovery. Carcasses of unknown fin status were subsequently reclassified as “absent” if a CWT was recovered from the head or “present” if no CWT was recovered. A small piece of fin tissue and a patch of scales were collected from each fresh carcass. Fin tissues were preserved in 100% ethanol and archived in the USFWS salmonid tissue archive at RBFWO. Scale patches were air dried prior to transferring to the CDFW Central Valley scale ageing project. After data were recorded and samples collected, each carcass was cut in half with a machete to prevent resampling, and returned to the river.

### *Data Analysis*

The process for removing and decoding CWTs in recovered salmon is described in U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (2005). Age, hatchery of origin, release group size, and release location were determined by querying the tag codes in the Regional Mark Information System (RMIS; www.rmipc.org). The age of CWT salmon was determined by identifying brood year relative to return year. Spatial distribution and sex composition were compared between natural-origin and hatchery-origin carcasses.

To estimate the percentage of hatchery-origin salmon in the survey area an expansion factor was calculated for each CWT group using the equation shown below. The expanded number (i.e., total number of observed salmon represented by that CWT code) was estimated by dividing the number of salmon observed with that CWT code by the expansion factor.

$$\text{Expansion Factor} = \frac{\text{number of marked and tagged juvenile fish in a CWT group}}{\text{total marked and unmarked juvenile fish represented by the CWT group}}$$

For example, if a CWT is recovered from a group of salmon that had a 25% mark rate, then the expansion factor for this particular CWT would be 0.25, and the expanded number for each salmon observed would be 4. In this case, each CWT recovery represents four hatchery-origin

salmon, including one marked salmon and three unmarked salmon. We assumed that unmarked hatchery-origin salmon had similar biological characteristics and distribution (e.g. sex, hatchery of origin, and survey reach) as those of the salmon with a CWT observed in our surveys. This assumption was not applied to date, fork length, or spatial distribution (i.e., river mile) due to a small sample size for each of these metrics.

To provide a broader perspective of monitoring results in the context of natural spawning FCS in the upper Sacramento River, some data from this USFWS supplemental survey were combined with the data collected that were by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) in the uppermost 26 miles of the Sacramento River accessible to anadromous fish. Considered together, these two surveys characterize natural spawning FCS across the uppermost 74 miles of the Sacramento River, an area that supports a majority of natural FCS spawning in the mainstem Sacramento River (CDFW 2012).

## Results

### *River Conditions*

Average flow on the Sacramento River at Bend, California was 8,443 cubic feet per second (cfs) during the survey period. A minimum flow of 5,890 cfs occurred on November 27, 2012 and a maximum flow of 70,400 cfs occurred on December 2, 2012 (<http://cdec.water.ca.gov>). Turbidity was generally low prior to storm events beginning on November 16, 2012, but increased after storms and high flows during the first week of December (<http://cdec.water.ca.gov>). The average temperature was 11.8 degrees Celsius (°C), with a minimum of 7.9 °C on December 17, 2012 and a maximum of 13.8 °C on October 16, 2012 (Figure 2; <http://cdec.water.ca.gov>). This data is considered provisional and is subject to change (<http://cdec.water.ca.gov>).

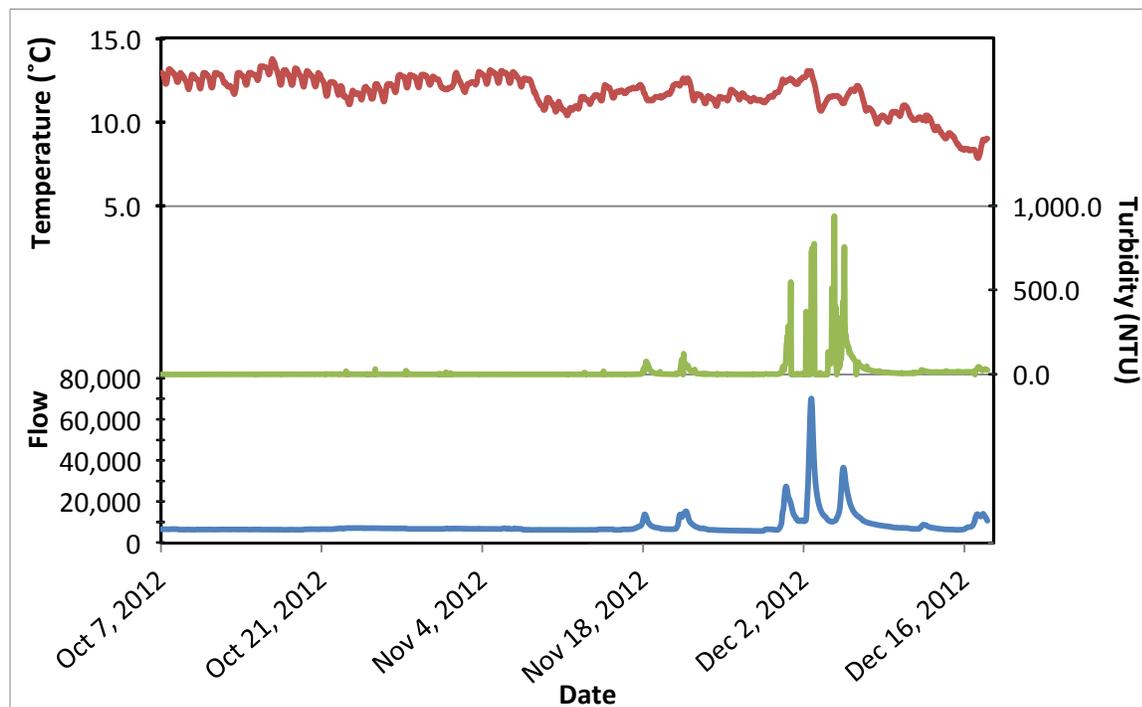


Figure 2. Hourly flow, turbidity, and water temperature of the Sacramento River at Bend, California from October 9, 2012 through December 18, 2012 (BND, [www.cdec.water.ca.gov](http://www.cdec.water.ca.gov)).

### *Carcass Recoveries*

We observed 578 carcasses during the survey period, including 202 fresh carcasses, 196 non-fresh carcasses and 76 very non-fresh carcasses, and 104 intact skeletons. Biological data, including fork length, sex, and spawn condition, was recorded for 474 carcasses. A sample of fin tissue was collected from 259 carcasses and 218 scale patches were collected. All data and percentages presented are based on the 474 carcasses with associated biological data, unless otherwise noted.

### *Coded-wire Tag Recoveries*

The heads were collected from 83 salmon carcasses, including 73 from salmon with an absent adipose fin and 10 from salmon that had unknown adipose fin status. A CWT was recovered from 69 of the collected heads. Tags were not detected in 12 heads (5 absent adipose fin and 7 unknown adipose fin status) and two tags from heads with an absent adipose fin status were lost during extraction. Three of the 10 heads collected from carcasses with unknown adipose fin status contained a CWT. The 7 carcasses with an unknown adipose fin status from which no CWTs were recovered were reclassified as “present” adipose fin status for subsequent analyses. The two lost tags, along with the 5 absent adipose fin carcasses without a CWT, were categorized as “No CWT” and grouped with hatchery-origin salmon for subsequent analyses.

### *Hatchery-origin Returns*

Application of the CWT expansion factors to the 76 hatchery-origin salmon (69 CWT recoveries and 7 “No CWT”) to account for unmarked hatchery production yields an estimate that 271 of the 474 salmon observed in the survey area were hatchery-origin, representing 57.2% of observed carcasses. An expansion factor (0.280) was calculated for the seven hatchery-origin carcasses categorized as “No CWT” using the weighted average expansion factors from the CWTs recovered on this survey. Most FCS are marked at Central Valley fish hatcheries at a 25% rate, but some experimental release groups of FCS are marked at a 100% rate.

Coded wire tag recoveries were identified as: Coleman NFH FCS onsite releases ( $N = 27$  recovered,  $N = 108$  expanded), Coleman NFH FCS offsite (San Pablo Bay) releases ( $N = 15$  recovered,  $N = 60$  expanded), Feather River Fish Hatchery FCS offsite (San Pablo Bay and San Francisco Bay) releases ( $N = 20$  recovered,  $N = 65$  expanded), Mokelumne River Fish Hatchery FCS offsite (San Pablo Bay) releases ( $N = 5$  recovered,  $N = 5$  expanded), Nimbus Fish Hatchery FCS offsite (San Pablo Bay) releases ( $N = 2$  recovered,  $N = 8$  expanded), or no CWT ( $N = 7$ , expanded  $N = 25$ ). No spring Chinook salmon or late-fall Chinook salmon were observed. Natural-origin salmon ( $N = 203$ ) comprised 42.8% of the population (Figure 3). Fifty-three percent of the observed males were of hatchery origin and 63% of the observed females were of hatchery-origin.

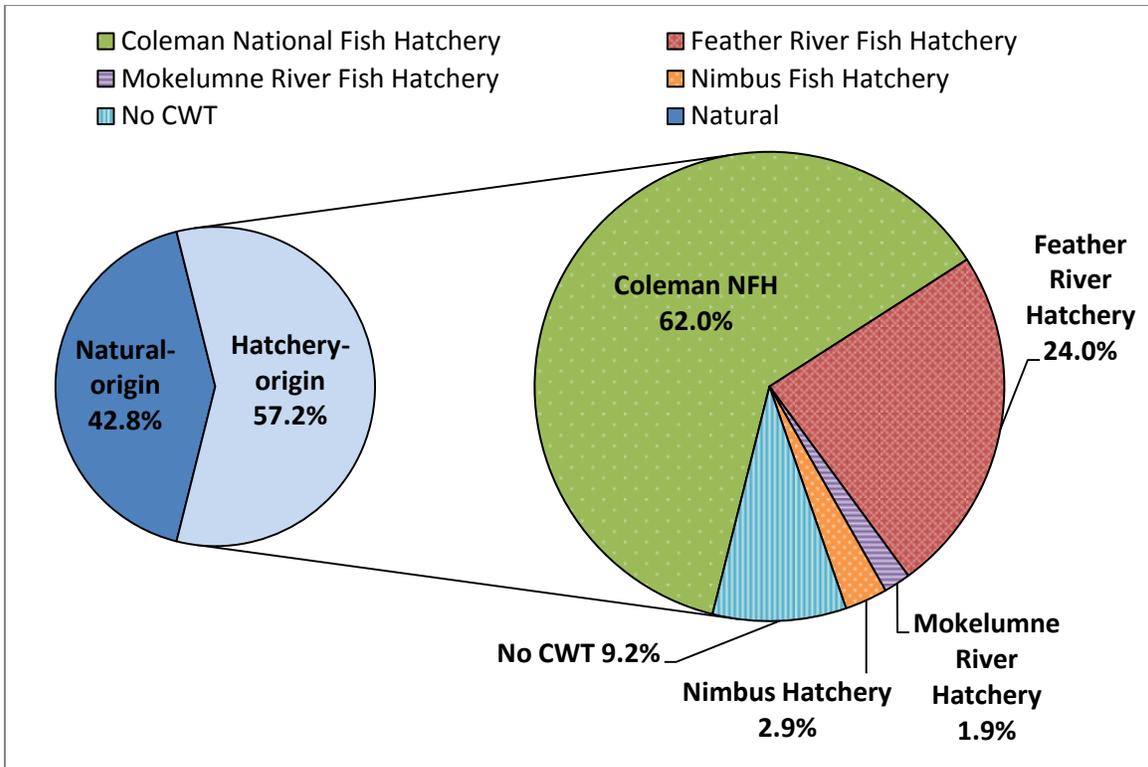


Figure 3. Hatchery contributions to 2012 fall Chinook salmon carcasses observed on the Sacramento River (RM 229- RM 276) based on expanded CWT recoveries.

*Temporal and Spatial Distribution*

The peak of fresh carcasses observed occurred during the week of October 28, 2012 (October 28, 2012 - November 3, 2012) and 51% of fresh females and 59% of fresh males were observed before or during this time (Figure 4). Four fresh carcasses were observed during the week of November 25, 2012 and no additional fresh carcasses were observed after November 27, 2013 through the end of the survey on December 18, 2012.

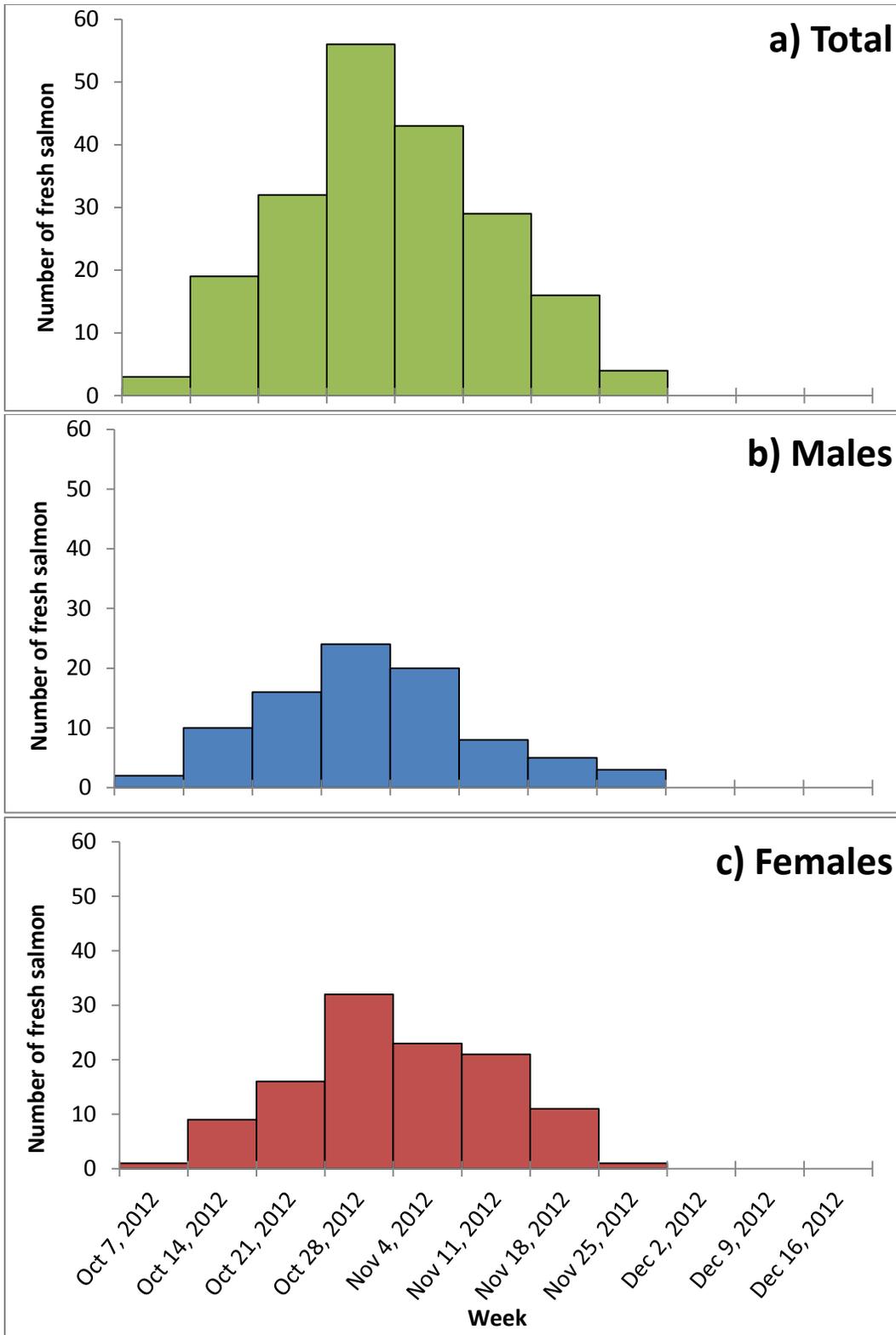


Figure 4. Weekly number of fresh fall Chinook salmon carcasses observed in the Sacramento River (RM 229- RM 276) during USFWS supplemental carcass survey in fall 2012, a) total number of fresh carcasses, b) number of fresh male carcasses, c) number of fresh female carcasses.

Salmon carcasses were observed across the entire survey area but the distribution of carcasses was skewed in a downstream direction. A majority of carcasses (77.6%) were found in a 14 mile stretch from RM 263 through the upstream survey boundary (RM 276). The confluence of Battle Creek (RM 271), where Coleman NFH is located, is within these 14 miles.

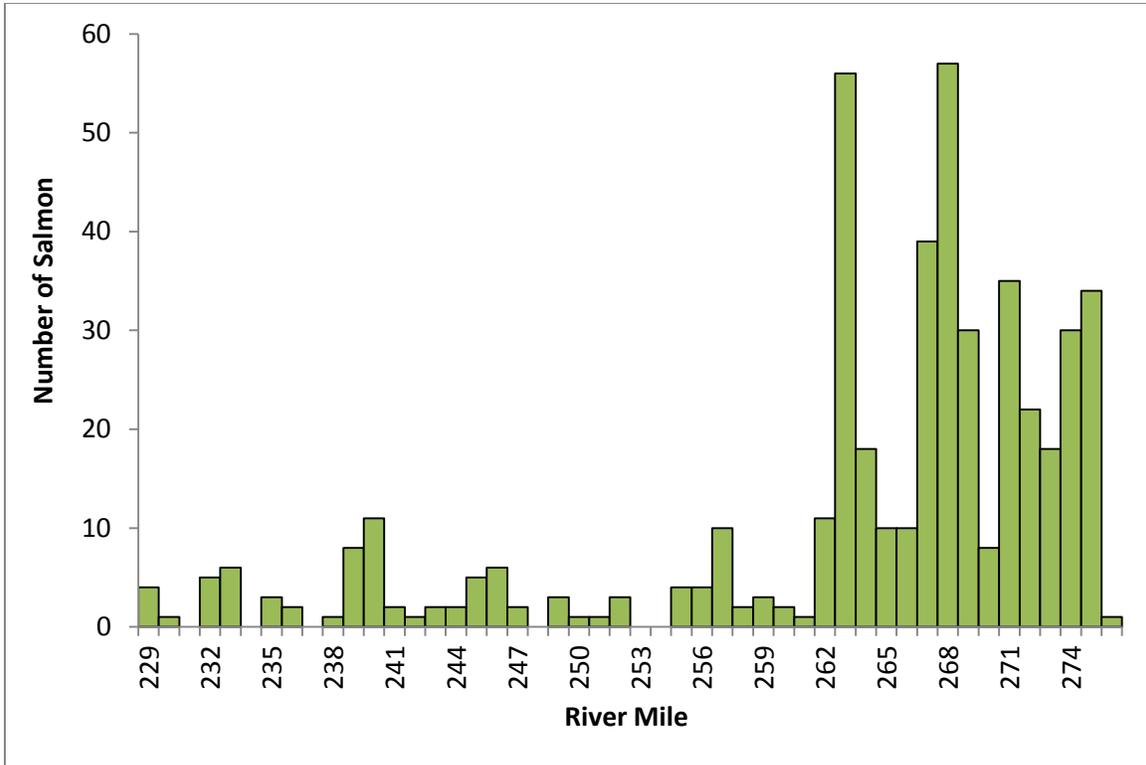


Figure 5. Fall Chinook salmon carcass distribution by river mile on the Sacramento River (RM 229- RM 276) during USFWS supplemental carcass survey in fall 2012.

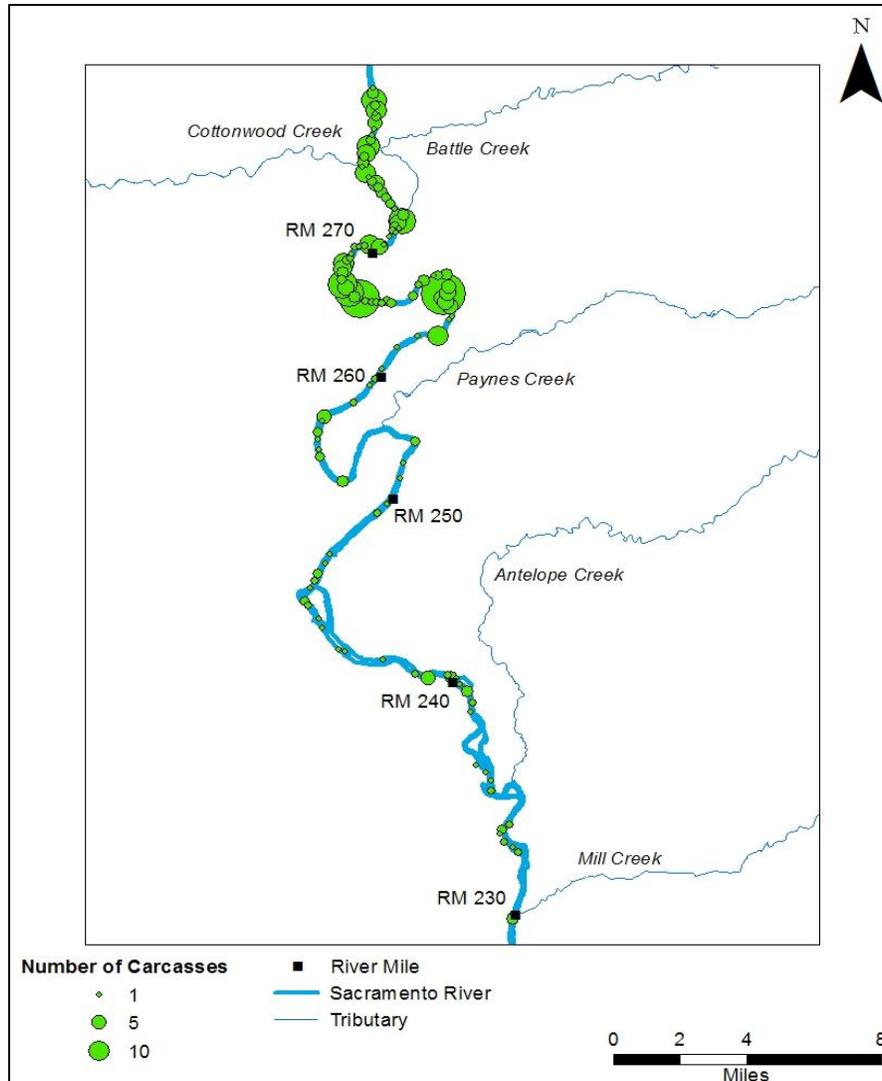


Figure 6. Spatial distribution and abundance of Chinook salmon carcasses observed on the Sacramento River (RM 229- RM 276), California, during USFWS supplemental carcass survey in fall 2012.

Observed carcasses included 255 males and 219 females for a ratio of 1.2 ♂: 1 ♀. The male ( $N = 135$ ) to female ( $N = 137$ ) ratio of hatchery-origin salmon was 1 ♂: 1 ♀, whereas the ratio for natural-origin males ( $N = 120$ ) to females ( $N = 82$ ) was higher at approximately 1.5 ♂: 1 ♀. The proportion of males and females appeared generally consistent across the area covered by the survey (Figure 7).

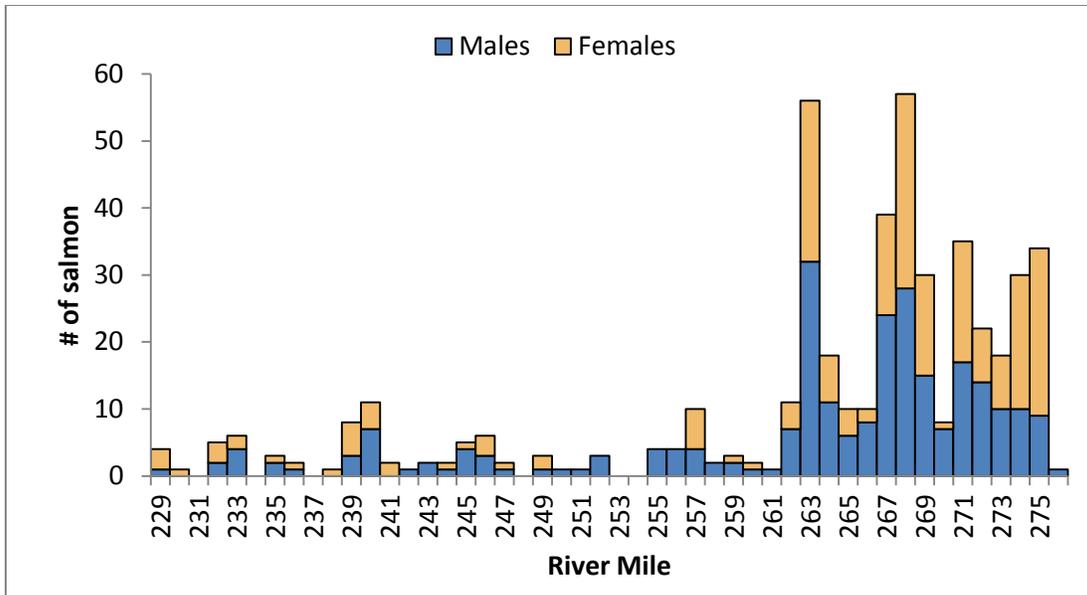


Figure 7. Number of observed fall Chinook salmon carcasses by sex on the upper Sacramento River (RM 229- RM 276) during USFWS supplemental carcass survey in fall 2012.

Spatial distribution of hatchery-origin and natural-origin carcasses varied across the survey area. To illustrate the distribution of male and female carcasses throughout a 74 mile stretch of the upper Sacramento River, data from this survey was combined with data from FCS surveys performed by CDFW. Survey reaches are defined by the CDFW as follows: CDFW 1 (RM 302- RM 298), CDFW 2 (RM 298- RM 296), CDFW 3 (RM 296- RM 289), and CDFW 4 (RM 289- RM 276); (Killam and Johnson 2013.).

For females, the percentage of hatchery-origin salmon observed was over 72% in all survey reaches, except for reach CDFW 3 (60%). For males, the highest percentage of hatchery-origin salmon was observed in the three upstream most reaches surveyed by CDFW, while the lowest percentage of hatchery-origin salmon was observed on reach CDFW 4. Reach CDFW 4, however, only represents 5% of all fish in this analysis and surveys on this reach were terminated after October 30, 2012 and not resumed until December 17, 2012 due to time constraints. It is important to note that CDFW data is based only on fresh salmon observed, whereas FWS data is based on all salmon observed (Figure 8).

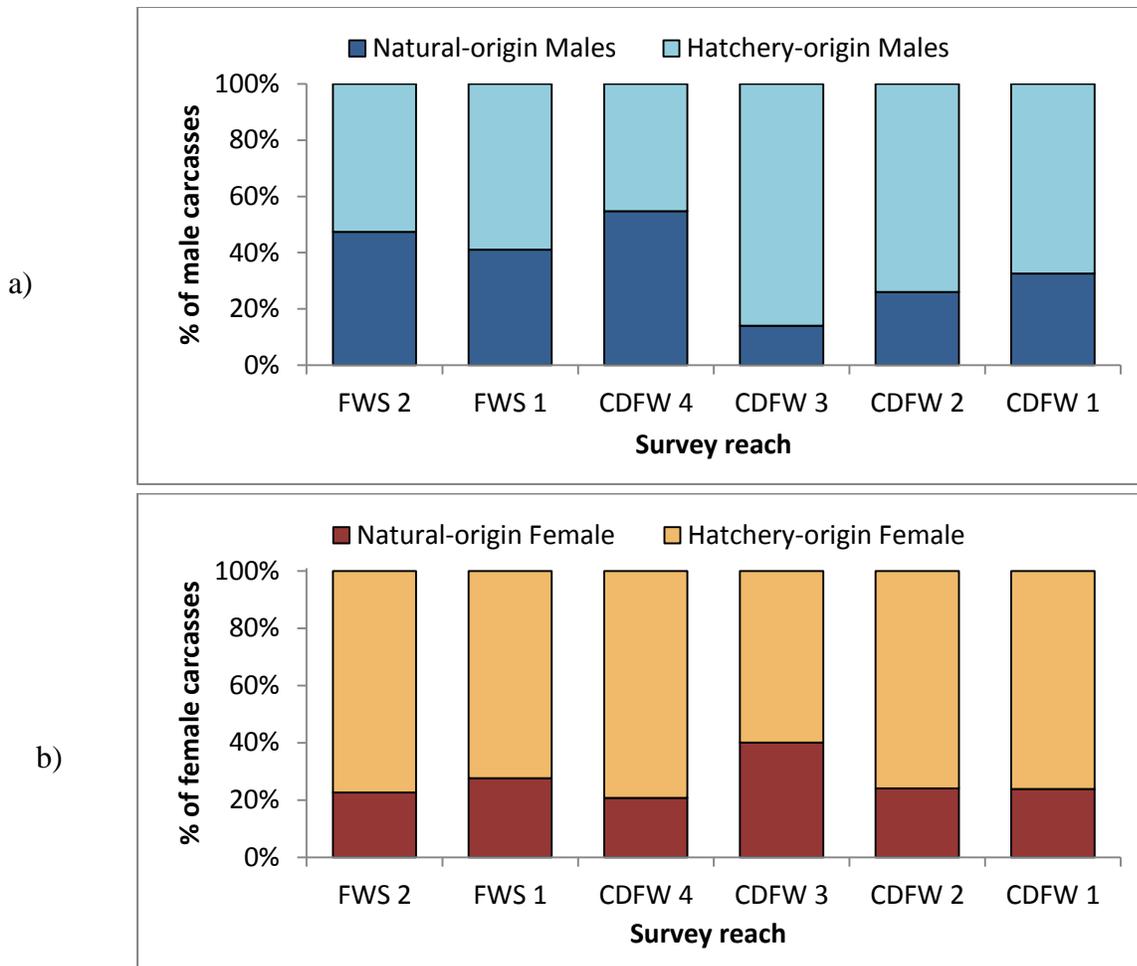


Figure 8. Percent of hatchery-origin and natural-origin fall Chinook salmon carcasses observed on the Sacramento River (RM 229- RM 302) during fall 2012. a) Percent of male carcasses by origin b) Percent of female carcasses by origin. Percentages shown are in relation to the total number of sampled carcasses in each section. CDFW data represents only fresh carcasses. Reaches are defined as follows: CDFW 1 (RM 302- RM 298), CDFW 2 (RM 298- RM 296), CDFW 3 (RM 296- RM 289), and CDFW 4 (RM 289- RM 276), FWS 1 (RM 276- RM 254) and FWS 2 (RM 254- RM 229).

#### *Age Composition and Length-at-Age*

Lengths of salmon carcasses were bi-modally distributed, with modes at approximately 610mm and 780mm. Length distribution of male carcasses showed a nadir separating the modes at approximately 700 mm (Figure 9). This distribution was used to estimate the proportion of grilse (age-2) and adult (age-3 and age-4) males, with salmon  $\geq 700$ mm considered to be adults (85.8%;  $N = 218$ ) and salmon  $< 700$  mm considered to be grilse (14.2%;  $N = 36$ ). This proportion of grilse males estimated using frequency length distribution was greater than the proportion estimated using CWT data from hatchery-origin males (6.3%). Length distribution for females had a single mode, which likely resulted due to few females returning at age-2. This assumption was supported by the lack of grilse female CWT recoveries (Figure 10). Length was not recorded on one male carcass, which is excluded from this analysis.

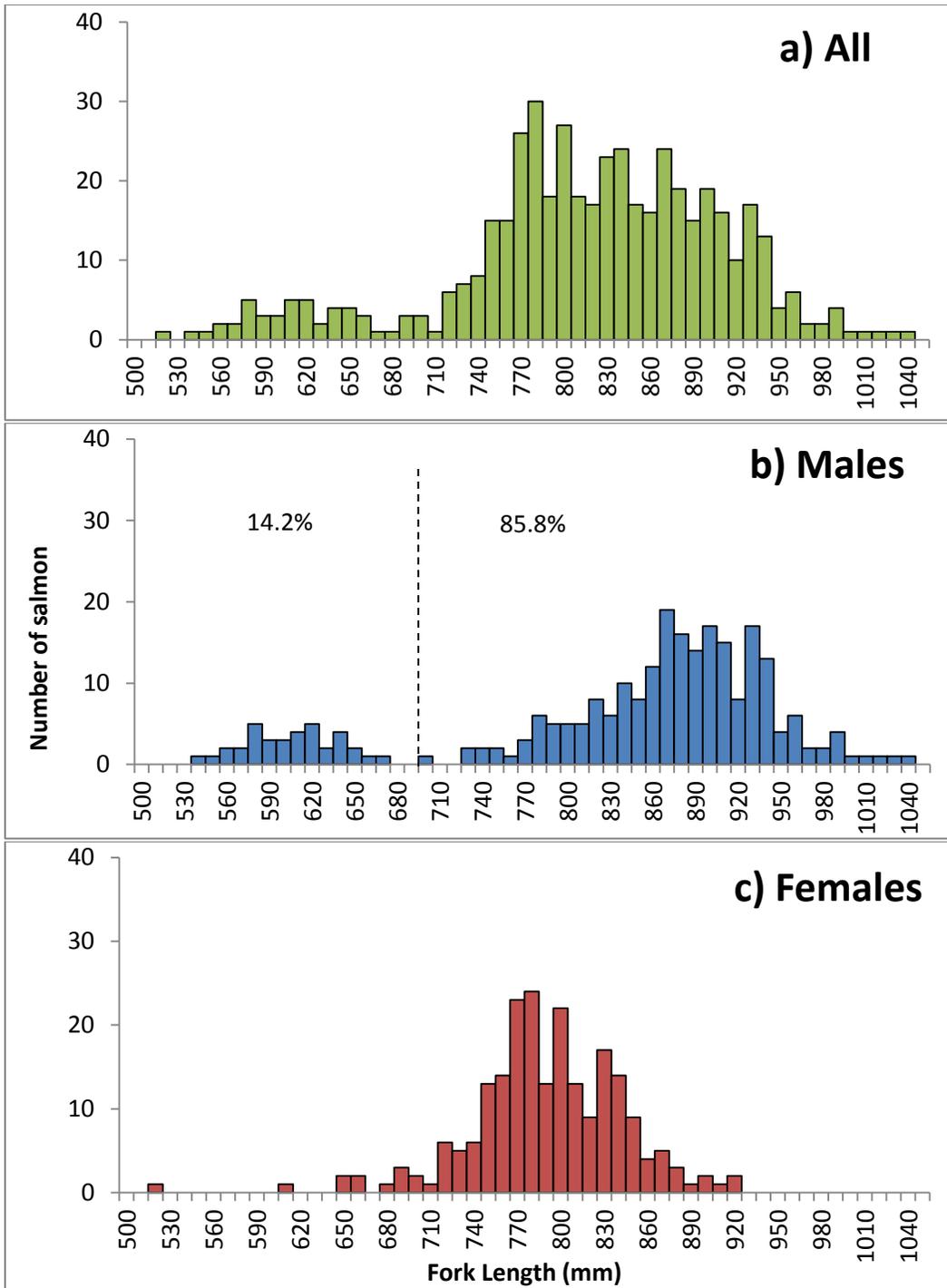


Figure 9. Length frequency distributions of all fall Chinook salmon carcasses observed on Sacramento River (RM 229- RM 276) during USFWS supplemental carcass survey in fall 2012. a) All carcasses ( $N = 473$ ) b) Male carcasses ( $N = 254$ ) c) Female carcasses ( $N = 219$ ). An estimated grilse cutoff was set at  $\geq 700$  mm and is shown as a dotted black line for males. Percentages of salmon above and below this cutoff are shown. A grilse cutoff was not determined for females due to small sample size.

Based on expanded numbers from recovered CWTs, 3.2% of hatchery-origin carcasses were grilse ( $N = 8$ ) and 96.8% were adult ( $N = 239$  total,  $N = 227$  age-3 and  $N = 12$  age-4). One hundred percent of hatchery-origin females were adult ( $N = 119$ ), whereas 6.3% of hatchery-origin male carcasses were grilse ( $N = 8$ ) and 93.7% were adults ( $N = 120$ ; Figure 10).

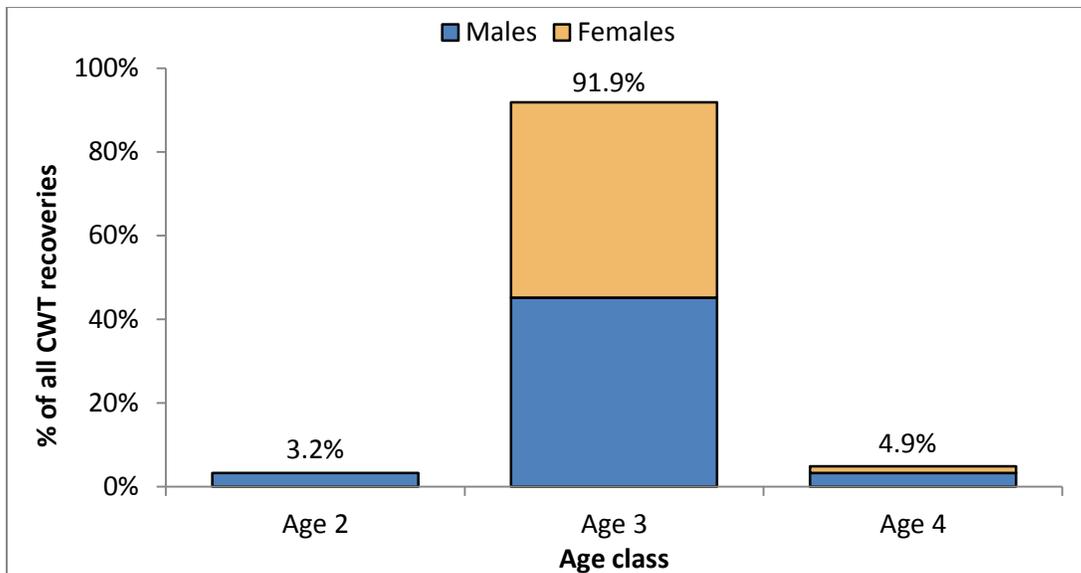


Figure 10. Age of male and female hatchery-origin fall Chinook salmon observed in the Sacramento River (RM 229- RM 276) during USFWS supplemental carcass survey in fall 2012 based on CWT recoveries.

## Discussion

Hatchery-origin fall Chinook comprised an estimated 57% of salmon carcasses on surveyed areas of the Sacramento River (RM 229- RM 276) in the fall of 2012. FCS from Coleman NFH (62%) comprised the greatest proportion of hatchery-origin salmon observed, followed by FCS from Feather River Fish Hatchery (24%), Nimbus Fish Hatchery (3%) and Mokelumne River Fish Hatchery (2%). We caution the reader against interpreting the origins of hatchery salmon observed as the sole basis for comparing relative rates of straying from each hatchery facility. For example, the relatively higher proportion of Coleman NFH FCS observed on this survey should not be interpreted as indicating a relatively higher rate of straying by salmon originating at Coleman NFH as compared to other Central Valley hatcheries. To compare the relative rates of straying between Central Valley hatchery facilities, it is important to consider the geographic scope of inference, and we recommend that straying for hatchery facilities be evaluated on the scale of the Central Valley Basin as described in Kormos et al. (2012).

The greater proportion of carcasses observed from Coleman NFH onsite releases (40% of all hatchery-origin carcasses observed) as compared to off-site releases (22% of all hatchery-origin carcasses observed) should not be interpreted as indicating a relatively higher rate of straying by FCS released at the hatchery. When comparing stray rates of onsite and offsite release groups, which take into account the total number of fish released at a location, the offsite release groups had a higher stray rate into the surveyed section of the Sacramento River than the onsite release groups. During the 2011 survey, no offsite release FCS from Coleman NFH were observed in the survey area, indicating these fish may have strayed farther or had different survival than

onsite release groups. These findings are supported by previous assessments of Coleman NFH offsite releases, which showed that juvenile salmon transported and released at distant locations were more likely to stray at geographically distant locations, whereas juvenile salmon released offsite but closer to the hatchery strayed at an intermediate level, and were observed in closer proximity to the hatchery (Niemela 1996).

Coleman NFH is located on Battle Creek, and the confluence of Battle Creek with the Sacramento River is located at RM 271. The proximate location of Coleman NFH to the survey area likely influenced the high percentage of observed hatchery-origin carcasses originating from this hatchery relative to other Central Valley hatcheries. FCS returning to Battle Creek are either collected at the hatchery or spawn naturally within the creek. The current operational strategy for managing FCS broodstock at the Coleman NFH is to leave approximately 20,000 salmon to spawn naturally in Battle Creek. In 2012, an estimated 31,554 FCS spawned in Battle Creek (California Department of Fish and Wildlife 2013).

It is also possible that some of the FCS observed on this survey spawned naturally in Battle Creek prior to drifting downstream as kelts or carcasses. This possibility was supported by data in that the much of peak location of carcass recovery (RM 263- RM 276) was downstream of the confluence with Battle Creek (RM 271). If this occurred, we would have incorrectly presumed that carcasses observed on the survey represented straying FCS, instead of salmon that correctly homed to Battle Creek and drifted into the survey area. While some spawned out FCS may have ended up within the survey area, we do not believe this was likely a significant source of error within the present survey. Lower Battle Creek has long sections of slack water that would not readily transport carcasses back into the Sacramento River. Additionally, while the peak location of carcass recovery was downstream of the confluence of Battle Creek, relatively high numbers of FCS from the Coleman NFH were also observed upstream of the mouth of Battle Creek (RM 272- RM 276).

Within the survey area, the sex ratio was approximately equal, regardless of origin. The percent of hatchery-origin carcasses was lower in males than in females (53% and 63% respectively), but both were more than half of carcasses observed. These results are in contrast to findings from the 2011 FCS carcass survey, which had a relatively strong age-2 class that were predominantly males. During 2011, males outnumber females at a 2:1 ratio overall, with the male to female ratio for hatchery-origin carcasses observed equaling 3:1, and a 1:1 sex ratio in natural-origin salmon. Over 80% of male carcasses observed on in 2011 survey were hatchery-origin, whereas females were almost equally hatchery-origin and natural-origin.

The proportion of hatchery-origin carcasses (70%) observed by CDFW surveys in the upper river in 2012 was greater than the proportion observed in that section in 2011 (47% hatchery-origin). A majority of the carcasses observed were Feather River Fish Hatchery FCS offsite releases (33%), followed by Coleman NFH FCS onsite releases (24%). Other recovered CWTs included Coleman NFH FCS offsite releases, Mokelumne River Fish Hatchery FCS offsite releases, and Feather River Fish Hatchery spring Chinook salmon offsite releases, which each represented less than 5% of CWT recoveries. Due to differences in sampling methods used by each survey, the CDFW data presented in this report is based only on fresh carcasses observed while FWS data is

based on all sampled carcasses. These data are comparable, as each best represents the observed salmon population based on the available data.

During carcass surveys, a variety of environmental conditions (wind, glare, turbidity, etc.) can affect the ability of an observer to locate carcasses. During the 2012 survey, there were periods of increased turbidity that may have decreased the ability of observers to detect carcasses. Additionally, surveys were cancelled during the first week of December for safety concerns related to high flows, decreased visibility and increased debris in the river. We do not believe, however, that infrequent increases in turbidity or the missed survey period had an appreciable effect on the results of this survey. The periods of increased turbidity occurred late in the season after the period of peak carcass recovery, and after a high flow event that may have removed carcasses from the survey area. Some of the turbidity data presented in this report may be outliers and the frequency and magnitude of these high values are not corroborated by turbidity data taken daily at the Red Bluff Diversion Dam (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2012). Data retrieved from the California Data Exchange Center (<http://cdec.water.ca.gov>) is considered provisional and is subject to change.

Information resulting from the 2012 Sacramento River supplemental carcass survey project highlights the importance of surveying across broad geographic areas and across multiple years for a more complete representation of the FCS escapement in the upper Sacramento River. Data from this project capitalizes on the substantial investments made into the Central Valley CFM program and partially fulfill the objectives of the Central Valley In-river Chinook Salmon Escapement Monitoring Plan for the Sacramento River. Additionally, information from this carcass survey works toward achieving recommendations by the California Hatchery Scientific Review Group (HSRG) to monitor escapement of hatchery-origin salmon into natural spawning areas (California HSRG 2012). Collecting future escapement data from the Sacramento River, in addition to tributaries of the upper Sacramento River, would further expand our understanding of how FCS spawn in the Central Valley, and can be used to promote better management of hatchery-origin and natural-origin stocks (California HSRG 2012).

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## Appendix A

Table A. 1. Release information associated with coded wire tags recovered from Chinook salmon carcasses in Sacramento River (RM 229- RM 276) during fall 2012. Numbers of juvenile salmon released are categorized based on juvenile retention data as follows: Clip/Tag = adipose fin-clipped with coded wire tag; No Clip/Tag = no adipose fin-clip with coded wire tag; Clip/ No Tag = adipose fin-clipped without coded wire tag; No Clip/ No Tag = no adipose fin-clip without coded wire tag.

CWT Code	Hatchery of Origin	Run	Release Location	Brood Year	Clip/ Tag	No Clip/ Tag	Clip/ No Tag	No Clip/ No Tag	Expansion Factor	Number Recovered	Expanded Number
054884	Coleman NFH	Fall	Coleman NFH	2008	115782	0	287	348496	0.249	1	4.01
054879	Coleman NFH	Fall	Conoco Phillips	2008	107725	0	267	324493	0.249	1	4.01
055180	Coleman NFH	Fall	Coleman NFH	2009	88137	0	0	265541	0.249	1	4.01
055181	Coleman NFH	Fall	Coleman NFH	2009	95007	0	244	286921	0.249	3	12.07
055183	Coleman NFH	Fall	Coleman NFH	2009	116291	282	0	349904	0.249	1	4.01
055185	Coleman NFH	Fall	Coleman NFH	2009	108389	0	0	325252	0.250	3	12.00
055188	Coleman NFH	Fall	Coleman NFH	2009	117670	0	311	355427	0.249	4	16.09
055189	Coleman NFH	Fall	Coleman NFH	2009	112440	0	0	337542	0.250	1	4.00
055190	Coleman NFH	Fall	Coleman NFH	2009	99672	0	0	304467	0.247	1	4.05
055191	Coleman NFH	Fall	Coleman NFH	2009	104281	0	0	313051	0.250	1	4.00
055195	Coleman NFH	Fall	Coleman NFH	2009	112693	788	1182	347451	0.244	1	4.10
055197	Coleman NFH	Fall	Coleman NFH	2009	107617	0	0	323139	0.250	1	4.00
055199	Coleman NFH	Fall	Coleman NFH	2009	99659	0	0	300079	0.249	2	8.02
055221	Coleman NFH	Fall	Coleman NFH	2009	109482	0	550	330261	0.249	3	12.06
055225	Coleman NFH	Fall	Coleman NFH	2009	90698	0	0	272183	0.250	2	8.00
055184	Coleman NFH	Fall	Mare Island Net pen	2009	114091	0	0	347008	0.247	2	8.08
055187	Coleman NFH	Fall	Mare Island Net pen	2009	118588	0	309	356835	0.249	9	36.10
055196	Coleman NFH	Fall	Mare Island Net pen	2009	105240	0	0	316941	0.249	3	12.03
055376	Coleman NFH	Fall	Coleman NFH	2010	112097	0	0	336585	0.250	1	4.00
055379	Coleman NFH	Fall	Coleman NFH	2010	106750	0	0	320379	0.250	1	4.00
068670	Feather River Hatchery	Fall	San Pablo Bay Net Pens	2009	398016	494	494	1201929	0.249	1	4.02
068671	Feather River Hatchery	Fall	San Pablo Bay Net Pens	2009	392330	0	987	1181282	0.249	4	16.05
068672	Feather River Hatchery	Fall	San Pablo Bay Net Pens	2009	400675	0	981	1206374	0.249	9	36.12
068624	Feather River Hatchery	Fall	Tiburon	2009	41238	212	211	212	0.985	2	2.03

CWT Code	Hatchery of Origin	Run	Release Location	Brood Year	Clip/ Tag	No Clip/ Tag	Clip/ No Tag	No Clip/ No Tag	Expansion Factor	Number Recovered	Expanded Number
068654	Feather River Hatchery	Fall	Wickland Oil Net Pens	2009	108744	0	3809	254	0.964	3	3.11
068660	Feather River Hatchery	Fall	Wickland Oil Net Pens	2009	53306	302	129	161647	0.247	1	4.04
068641	Mokelumne River Hatchery	Fall	Sherman Island Net Pens	2009	285045	0	0	944	0.997	2	2.01
068688	Mokelumne River Hatchery	Fall	Sherman Island Net Pens	2009	102476	0	226	0	0.998	1	1.00
068708	Mokelumne River Hatchery	Fall	Sherman Island Net Pens	2009	395978	0	873		0.998	2	2.00
068638	Nimbus Fish Hatchery	Fall	Mare Island Net pen	2008	400048	0	0	1201089	0.250	1	4.00
068680	Nimbus Fish Hatchery	Fall	Mare Island Net pen	2009	279383	0	0	838649	0.250	1	4.00
Lost									0.280	2	7.14
NTD									0.280	5	17.86
Total										76	271

Table A. 2. Biological data from Chinook salmon carcasses with a coded wire tag in the Sacramento River (RM 229- RM 276) during fall 2012. “NTD” indicates there was no coded wire tag detected in the head, and “No Head” designates an adipose fin-clipped carcass for which no head was recovered, due to predation or deteriorated physical condition. One coded wire tag was lost prior to decoding. A sample number “0” indicates a tissue was not collected for the carcass.

Date	Sample	Sex	Fork length	Adipose Fin Status	Spawn Condition	Carcass Condition	Reach	CWT Code
07-Oct-12	1502	Female	830	Present	Unspawned	Fresh	1	
07-Oct-12	1501	Male	820	Absent	Unknown	Non-Fresh	1	055181
07-Oct-12	1503	Male	910	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
11-Oct-12	0	Male	880	Present	Unknown	Very Non-Fresh	2	
11-Oct-12	1504	Male	950	Present	Unknown	Fresh	2	
15-Oct-12	1685	Male	950	Absent	Unknown	Fresh	1	055180
15-Oct-12	1696	Female	760	Absent	Spawned	Fresh	1	055181
15-Oct-12	1689	Male	830	Absent	Unknown	Fresh	1	055183
15-Oct-12	1683	Female	800	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
15-Oct-12	1686	Female	760	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
15-Oct-12	1687	Female	760	Present	Spawned	Non-Fresh	1	
15-Oct-12	1688	Female	830	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
15-Oct-12	1700	Female	820	Absent	Spawned	Fresh	1	055187
15-Oct-12	0	Female	830	Present	Spawned	Non-Fresh	1	
15-Oct-12	1692	Female	760	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
15-Oct-12	1693	Female	770	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
15-Oct-12	0	Female	800	Present	Unspawned	Non-Fresh	1	
15-Oct-12	1694	Female	750	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
15-Oct-12	1697	Female	810	Present	Unspawned	Fresh	1	
15-Oct-12	0	Male	830	Present	Unknown	Very Non-Fresh	1	
15-Oct-12	1681	Male	910	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
15-Oct-12	1682	Male	910	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
15-Oct-12	1684	Male	650	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
15-Oct-12	0	Male	960	Present	Unknown	Non-Fresh	1	
15-Oct-12	1690	Male	840	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
15-Oct-12	1691	Male	880	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
15-Oct-12	1695	Male	810	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
15-Oct-12	1698	Male	550	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
15-Oct-12	1699	Male	890	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
15-Oct-12	0	Male	800	Present	Unknown	Non-Fresh	1	
15-Oct-12	0	Male	870	Present	Unknown	Non-Fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	1723	Female	850	Present	Spawned	fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	1722	Male	910	Present	Unknown	fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	0	Male	580	Present	Unknown	non-fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	1724	Female	800	Present	Unspawned	non-fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	1725	Male	880	Present	Unknown	fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	0	Male	870	Present	Unknown	non-fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	1726	Female	765	Present	Unspawned	fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	1728	Male	920	Present	Unknown	non-fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	1729	Female	780	Present	Spawned	fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	1730	Female	810	Present	Spawned	non-fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	1731	Male	880	Present	Unknown	fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	1732	Male	905	Present	Unknown	fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	0	Male	770	Present	Unknown	non-fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	0	Male		Present	Unknown	non-fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	1719	Male	850	Absent	Unknown	non-fresh	1	055185
21-Oct-12	0	Male	990	Present	Unknown	non-fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	1733	Female	840	Present	Spawned	fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	1735	Female	760	Present	Spawned	fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	1737	Female	750	Present	Spawned	fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	1734	Female	870	Absent	Unspawned	fresh	1	055188
21-Oct-12	1721	Female	750	Absent	Spawned	non-fresh	1	055191
21-Oct-12	1718	Male	920	Absent	Unknown	non-fresh	1	055197
21-Oct-12	1736	Male	880	Present	Unknown	fresh	1	

Date	Sample	Sex	Fork length	Adipose Fin Status	Spawn Condition	Carcass Condition	Reach	CWT Code
21-Oct-12	1738	Female	770	Present	Unknown	fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	0	Male	790	Present	Unknown	non-fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	0	Male	920	Present	Unknown	non-fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	1727	Male	750	Absent	Unknown	fresh	1	068624
21-Oct-12	1739	Female	800	Present	Unspawned	fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	1740	Female	750	Present	Spawned	fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	0	Male	580	Present	Unknown	non-fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	1741	Female	780	Present	Spawned	fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	1742	Female	770	Present	Spawned	fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	1743	Male	870	Present	Unknown	non-fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	1744	Female	880	Present	Unspawned	fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	0	Male	700	Present	Unknown	non-fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	1745	Male	870	Present	Unknown	fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	1717	Female	770	Present	Spawned	fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	1711	Male	940	Present	Unknown	fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	1712	Male	930	Present	Unknown	fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	1713	Female	760	Present	Spawned	fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	1714	Female	920	Present	Unspawned	fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	1715	Female	820	Present	Spawned	non-fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	1716	Male	900	Present	Unknown	fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	0	Male	830	Present	Unknown	non-fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	0	Male	790	Present	Unknown	non-fresh	1	
21-Oct-12	1720	Male	820	Present	Unknown	fresh	1	
22-Oct-12	0	Male	880	Present	Unknown	non-fresh	2	
22-Oct-12	1505	Male	880	Present	Unknown	Fresh	2	
22-Oct-12	1506	Male	870	Present	Unknown	Fresh	2	
22-Oct-12	0	Male	800	Present	Unknown	non-fresh	2	
22-Oct-12	1508	Male	570	Present	Unknown	Fresh	2	
22-Oct-12	1509	Male	590	Present	Unknown	Fresh	2	
22-Oct-12	1510	Male	890	Present	Unknown	Fresh	2	
22-Oct-12	1507	Male	620	Absent	Unknown	very non-fresh	2	055379
27-Oct-12	1549	Male	890	Absent	Unknown	Fresh	1	054879
27-Oct-12	1521	Male	970	Absent	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	054884
27-Oct-12	1531	Male	940	Absent	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	055185
27-Oct-12	1513	Female	880	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Female	830	Present	Spawned	very non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Female	780	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Female	730	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Female	780	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Female	860	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1542	Female	780	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1525	Female	780	Absent	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	055187
27-Oct-12	1544	Female	770	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Female	750	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1551	Female	760	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1557	Female	870	Absent	Spawned	Fresh	1	055187
27-Oct-12	0	Female	850	Present	Spawned	very non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Female	860	Present	Spawned	very non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1520	Female	840	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1517	Female	830	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Female	840	Present	Unspawned	Non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1528	Female	750	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Female	800	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Female	850	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1532	Female	920	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1533	Female	840	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Female	830	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1534	Female	770	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1535	Female	810	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Female	840	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	

Date	Sample	Sex	Fork length	Adipose Fin Status	Spawn Condition	Carcass Condition	Reach	CWT Code
27-Oct-12	1537	Female	800	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1538	Female	800	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1559	Male	910	Absent	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	055188
27-Oct-12	0	Female	790	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1539	Female	850	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Female	890	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Female	850	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Female	740	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1540	Female	810	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1541	Female	840	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Female	730	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1545	Female	760	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1546	Female	770	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1547	Female	790	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1548	Female	790	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Female	910	Present	Unspawned	Non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1550	Female	800	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1553	Female	750	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1554	Female	790	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1555	Female	700	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1552	Male	840	Absent	Unknown	Fresh	1	055190
27-Oct-12	1518	Male	930	Absent	Unknown	Fresh	1	055225
27-Oct-12	1530	Male	960	Absent	Unknown	Fresh	1	055225
27-Oct-12	1514	Male	590	Absent	Unknown	Fresh	1	055376
27-Oct-12	1543	Female	780	Absent	Spawned	Fresh	1	068660
27-Oct-12	1529	Female	770	Absent	Spawned	Fresh	1	068671
27-Oct-12	1519	Female	790	Absent	Spawned	Fresh	1	068672
27-Oct-12	0	Male	940	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1512	Male	850	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Male	890	Present	Unknown	Non-Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Male	900	Present	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1515	Male	580	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1516	Male	850	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Male	860	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Male	840	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Male	860	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Male	910	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Male	740	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1560	Male	780	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1561	Male	860	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Male	620	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1523	Male	610	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1511	Male	610	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Male	910	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1522	Male	900	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Male	820	Present	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Male	910	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Male	870	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Male	870	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Male	870	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Male	770	Present	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1524	Male	870	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1526	Male	860	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1527	Male	970	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Male	930	Present	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Male	890	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Male	930	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	1536	Male	960	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Male	870	Present	Unknown	Very Non-Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Male	900	Present	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	

Date	Sample	Sex	Fork length	Adipose Fin Status	Spawn Condition	Carcass Condition	Reach	CWT Code
27-Oct-12	1558	Female	650	Unknown	Spawned	Fresh	1	NTD
27-Oct-12	1556	Male	940	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
27-Oct-12	0	Male	910	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
29-Oct-12	0	Female	800	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	2	
29-Oct-12	1567	Female	770	Present	Spawned	Fresh	2	
29-Oct-12	1570	Female	830	Present	Spawned	Fresh	2	
29-Oct-12	1562	Female	800	Absent	Spawned	Non-fresh	2	055187
29-Oct-12	1571	Female	790	Absent	Spawned	Fresh	2	055187
29-Oct-12	1564	Male	920	Absent	Unknown	Non-fresh	2	055199
29-Oct-12	1563	Male	870	Present	Unknown	Fresh	2	
29-Oct-12	1565	Male	920	Present	Unknown	Fresh	2	
29-Oct-12	1566	Male	580	Present	Unknown	Fresh	2	
29-Oct-12	1568	Male	870	Present	Unknown	Fresh	2	
29-Oct-12	1569	Male	890	Present	Unknown	Fresh	2	
29-Oct-12	0	Male	820	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	2	
29-Oct-12	1572	Male	600	Present	Unknown	Fresh	2	
02-Nov-12	1574	Female	780	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Female	760	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Female	830	Present	Spawned	very non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Female	860	Present	Spawned	very non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Female	760	Present	Spawned	very non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Female	810	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Female	790	Present	Spawned	very non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Female	860	Present	Spawned	Very Non-Fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Female	810	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	1579	Female	720	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Female	770	Present	Spawned	very non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	1573	Female	810	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Female	880	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	1577	Female	780	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Female	760	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Female	850	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	1578	Female	810	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Female	780	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Female	800	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	1586	Female	770	Absent	Spawned	very non-fresh	1	055184
02-Nov-12	1580	Female	810	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Female	800	Present	Spawned	Very Non-Fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Female	810	Present	Spawned	very non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Female	800	Present	Spawned	very non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Female	840	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Female	830	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Female	720	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	1590	Female	850	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Female	690	Present	Spawned	very non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	1752	Female	820	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	1575	Female	850	Absent	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	055187
02-Nov-12	1588	Female	850	Absent	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	055188
02-Nov-12	1583	Male	960	Absent	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	055189
02-Nov-12	1581	Male	840	Absent	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	055199
02-Nov-12	1756	Male	620	Absent	Unknown	Fresh	1	055221
02-Nov-12	1750	Male	810	Absent	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	055221
02-Nov-12	1748	Female	770	Absent	Spawned	very non-fresh	1	068624
02-Nov-12	0	Male	870	Present	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Male	920	Present	Unknown	Very Non-Fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Male	980	Present	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Male	860	Present	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Male	650	Present	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Male	860	Present	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Male	880	Present	Unknown	Non-Fresh	1	

Date	Sample	Sex	Fork length	Adipose Fin Status	Spawn Condition	Carcass Condition	Reach	CWT Code
02-Nov-12	0	Male	940	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	1751	Male	850	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Male	950	Present	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Male	930	Present	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Male	930	Present	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Male	880	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Male	940	Present	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Male	910	Present	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Male	880	Present	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	1585	Female	730	Unknown	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	068670
02-Nov-12	0	Male	600	Present	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Male	930	Present	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	1584	Male	560	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	1587	Male	900	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Male	780	Present	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Male	760	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Male	930	Present	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Male	910	Present	Unknown	Very Non-Fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Male	880	Present	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	1757	Male	830	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Male	900	Present	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Male	840	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	1758	Male	570	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Male	980	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	1746	Male	620	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Male	930	Present	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Male	830	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Male	890	Present	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	1747	Male	870	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Male	870	Present	Unknown	Very Non-Fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	1749	Male	820	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Male	860	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Male	850	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Male	800	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	0	Male	600	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	1582	Male	790	Absent	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	068671
02-Nov-12	0	Male	930	Present	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	
02-Nov-12	1576	Female	840	Absent	Spawned	Fresh	1	068672
02-Nov-12	1589	Male	820	Unknown	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	NTD
03-Nov-12	1951	Male	890	Absent	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	055181
03-Nov-12	1761	Female	730	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
03-Nov-12	0	Female	680	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
03-Nov-12	0	Female	780	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
03-Nov-12	0	Female	790	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
03-Nov-12	0	Female	830	Present	Unspawned	Non-fresh	1	
03-Nov-12	1956	Female	820	Present	Unspawned	Fresh	1	
03-Nov-12	1953	Female	760	Absent	Spawned	Fresh	1	055187
03-Nov-12	1955	Male	900	Absent	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	055188
03-Nov-12	1764	Male	920	Absent	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	055195
03-Nov-12	1767	Female	770	Absent	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	055196
03-Nov-12	0	Male	730	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
03-Nov-12	0	Male	850	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
03-Nov-12	1760	Male	910	Absent	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	068654
03-Nov-12	0	Male	640	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
03-Nov-12	1753	Male	870	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
03-Nov-12	1754	Male	850	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
03-Nov-12	1755	Male	590	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
03-Nov-12	1759	Male	940	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
03-Nov-12	0	Male	640	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
03-Nov-12	0	Male	940	Present	Unknown	Non-Fresh	1	

Date	Sample	Sex	Fork length	Adipose Fin Status	Spawn Condition	Carcass Condition	Reach	CWT Code
03-Nov-12	1762	Male	870	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
03-Nov-12	1763	Male	930	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
03-Nov-12	0	Male	840	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
03-Nov-12	1954	Female	750	Absent	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	068672
03-Nov-12	1765	Male	950	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
03-Nov-12	0	Male	900	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
03-Nov-12	1958	Female	770	Absent	Spawned	Fresh	1	068672
03-Nov-12	0	Male	730	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
03-Nov-12	0	Male	940	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
03-Nov-12	0	Male	630	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
03-Nov-12	0	Male	830	Present	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	
03-Nov-12	0	Male	810	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
03-Nov-12	1770	Male	900	Absent	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	068672
03-Nov-12	0	Male	990	Present	Unknown	Non-Fresh	1	
03-Nov-12	0	Male	890	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
03-Nov-12	1957	Male	900	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
03-Nov-12	0	Male	880	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
03-Nov-12	0	Male	930	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
03-Nov-12	1766	Male	860	Absent	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	Lost
03-Nov-12	1768	Male	800	Absent	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	Lost
03-Nov-12	1769	Female	870	Absent	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	NTD
03-Nov-12	1952	Female	520	Absent	Spawned	Fresh	1	NTD
05-Nov-12	1969	Female	810	Present	Spawned	Fresh	2	
05-Nov-12	1974	Female	730	Present	Spawned	Fresh	2	
05-Nov-12	0	Female	840	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	2	
05-Nov-12	1975	Female	760	Present	Spawned	Fresh	2	
05-Nov-12	1970	Male	960	Unknown	Unknown	very non-fresh	2	055185
05-Nov-12	1959	Female	870	Present	Spawned	Fresh	2	
05-Nov-12	0	Female	840	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	2	
05-Nov-12	1961	Female	840	Present	Spawned	Fresh	2	
05-Nov-12	1963	Female	820	Present	Spawned	Fresh	2	
05-Nov-12	1964	Female	770	Present	Spawned	Fresh	2	
05-Nov-12	1973	Female	750	Present	Spawned	Fresh	2	
05-Nov-12	1965	Male	880	Absent	Unknown	Non-fresh	2	055196
05-Nov-12	0	Male	660	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	2	
05-Nov-12	0	Male	900	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	2	
05-Nov-12	1960	Male	940	Present	Unknown	Fresh	2	
05-Nov-12	0	Male	780	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	2	
05-Nov-12	0	Male	620	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	2	
05-Nov-12	1967	Male	900	Absent	Unknown	Non-fresh	2	068672
05-Nov-12	1966	Male	890	Present	Unknown	Fresh	2	
05-Nov-12	1968	Female	750	Absent	Spawned	Non-fresh	2	NTD
05-Nov-12	1971	Female	840	Absent	Spawned	Non-fresh	2	NTD
05-Nov-12	1972	Female	780	Absent	Spawned	Fresh	2	NTD
05-Nov-12	1962	Male	870	Unknown	Unknown	Fresh	2	NTD
09-Nov-12	0	Female	810	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	1992	Male	840	Absent	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	055187
09-Nov-12	1976	Female	770	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	1978	Female	840	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	1980	Female	800	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	0	Female	770	Present	Spawned	Very Non-Fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	0	Female	780	Present	Spawned	very non-fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	1983	Female	820	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	0	Female	820	Present	Spawned	very non-fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	0	Female	800	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	1988	Female	780	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	0	Female	750	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	1991	Female	780	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	0	Female	720	Present	Spawned	Very Non-Fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	1998	Female	820	Absent	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	055196

Date	Sample	Sex	Fork length	Adipose Fin Status	Spawn Condition	Carcass Condition	Reach	CWT Code
09-Nov-12	1999	Female	820	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	0	Female	800	Present	Spawned	very non-fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	2000	Female	790	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	0	Male	900	Present	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	0	Male	900	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	1994	Female	780	Absent	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	068641
09-Nov-12	1982	Female	790	Absent	Spawned	Fresh	1	068654
09-Nov-12	1996	Male	780	Absent	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	068654
09-Nov-12	1985	Male	840	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	1987	Female	780	Absent	Spawned	very non-fresh	1	068671
09-Nov-12	2001	Female	800	Absent	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	068671
09-Nov-12	1984	Female	830	Absent	Spawned	Fresh	1	068672
09-Nov-12	2002	Female	760	Absent	Spawned	very non-fresh	1	068672
09-Nov-12	1993	Female	770	Absent	Spawned	Fresh	1	068680
09-Nov-12	1977	Male	780	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	1979	Male	810	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	1981	Male	990	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	0	Male	880	Present	Unknown	Very Non-Fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	1986	Male	880	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	0	Male	1040	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	0	Male	930	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	0	Male	770	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	1989	Male	580	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	1990	Male	820	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	0	Male	750	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	0	Male	850	Present	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	0	Male	860	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	0	Male	800	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	1997	Male	860	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	0	Male	890	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	0	Male	860	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	0	Male	640	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
09-Nov-12	1995	Male	840	Unknown	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	NTD
11-Nov-12	2005	Male	910	Absent	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	055184
11-Nov-12	0	Female	830	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
11-Nov-12	0	Female	650	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
11-Nov-12	0	Female	780	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
11-Nov-12	0	Female	770	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
11-Nov-12	0	Female	780	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
11-Nov-12	0	Female	900	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
11-Nov-12	0	Female	770	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
11-Nov-12	2003	Female	830	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
11-Nov-12	2004	Female	750	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
11-Nov-12	0	Female	700	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
11-Nov-12	0	Female	660	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
11-Nov-12	2006	Female	790	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
11-Nov-12	0	Male	900	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
11-Nov-12	0	Male	630	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
11-Nov-12	0	Male	940	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
11-Nov-12	0	Male	920	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
11-Nov-12	0	Male	890	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
11-Nov-12	0	Male	610	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
13-Nov-12	0	Female	800	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	2	
13-Nov-12	0	Female	720	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	2	
13-Nov-12	2011	Female	690	Present	Spawned	Fresh	2	
13-Nov-12	2007	Female	830	Present	Spawned	Fresh	2	
13-Nov-12	2008	Female	740	Present	Spawned	Fresh	2	
13-Nov-12	2009	Female	830	Present	Spawned	Fresh	2	
13-Nov-12	2012	Female	750	Present	Spawned	Fresh	2	
13-Nov-12	0	Female	800	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	2	

Date	Sample	Sex	Fork length	Adipose Fin Status	Spawn Condition	Carcass Condition	Reach	CWT Code
13-Nov-12	0	Female	610	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	2	
13-Nov-12	0	Female	830	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	2	
13-Nov-12	2015	Female	840	Present	Spawned	Fresh	2	
13-Nov-12	2010	Female	870	Absent	Spawned	Fresh	2	068638
13-Nov-12	0	Male	1020	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	2	
13-Nov-12	2014	Female	660	Unknown	Spawned	Non-fresh	2	NTD
13-Nov-12	0	Male	820	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	2	
13-Nov-12	0	Male	990	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	2	
13-Nov-12	0	Male	900	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	2	
13-Nov-12	0	Male	940	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	2	
13-Nov-12	0	Male	1030	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	2	
13-Nov-12	0	Male	810	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	2	
13-Nov-12	2013	Male	930	Unknown	Unknown	Non-fresh	2	NTD
13-Nov-12	0	Male	640	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	2	
13-Nov-12	0	Male	900	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	2	
16-Nov-12	0	Female	830	Present	Spawned	very non-fresh	1	
16-Nov-12	0	Female	770	Present	Spawned	very non-fresh	1	
16-Nov-12	2023	Female	740	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
16-Nov-12	0	Female	780	Present	Spawned	very non-fresh	1	
16-Nov-12	0	Female	720	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
16-Nov-12	2025	Female	740	Absent	Spawned	Very Non-Fresh	1	055187
16-Nov-12	0	Female	710	Present	Spawned	Very Non-Fresh	1	
16-Nov-12	2021	Female	800	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
16-Nov-12	0	Female	740	Present	Spawned	very non-fresh	1	
16-Nov-12	2026	Female	720	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
16-Nov-12	2027	Female	800	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
16-Nov-12	2024	Male	930	Absent	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	055221
16-Nov-12	0	Male	940	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
16-Nov-12	0	Male	560	Present	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	
16-Nov-12	2017	Female	780	Absent	Spawned	Fresh	1	068641
16-Nov-12	2016	Male	540	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
16-Nov-12	0	Male	880	Present	Unknown	very non-fresh	1	
16-Nov-12	2020	Male	890	Absent	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	068672
16-Nov-12	2019	Female	790	Absent	Spawned	Fresh	1	068708
16-Nov-12	2018	Female	780	Unknown	Spawned	Fresh	1	068708
16-Nov-12	0	Male	930	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
16-Nov-12	2022	Male	840	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
16-Nov-12	0	Male	870	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
16-Nov-12	2028	Male	960	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
17-Nov-12	2030	Female	780	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
17-Nov-12	0	Female	810	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
17-Nov-12	2035	Female	780	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
17-Nov-12	2031	Female	790	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
17-Nov-12	0	Female	800	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
17-Nov-12	2033	Male	890	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
17-Nov-12	2034	Female	690	Absent	Spawned	Fresh	1	068688
17-Nov-12	2029	Female	740	Unknown	Spawned	very non-fresh	1	NTD
17-Nov-12	2032	Male	610	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
17-Nov-12	0	Male	740	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
17-Nov-12	0	Male	790	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
27-Nov-12	0	Female	770	Present	Spawned	Non-fresh	1	
27-Nov-12	2038	Female	900	Present	Spawned	Fresh	1	
27-Nov-12	2036	Male	930	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
27-Nov-12	0	Male	1000	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
27-Nov-12	0	Male	1010	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
27-Nov-12	2037	Male	670	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
27-Nov-12	0	Male	790	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
27-Nov-12	2039	Male	910	Present	Unknown	Fresh	1	
27-Nov-12	0	Male	860	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	
27-Nov-12	0	Male	780	Present	Unknown	Non-fresh	1	

Table A. 3. Hatchery releases of fall Chinook salmon in the Central Valley for brood years 2008, 2009, and 2010. These are release summaries age-2, age-3 and age-4 salmon in 2012 from hatcheries in California’s Central Valley (Coleman National Fish Hatchery (NFH), Feather River Fish Hatchery and the Feather River Hatchery Annex, Nimbus Fish Hatchery, Mokelumne River Fish Hatchery, and Merced River Fish Hatchery). This is a summary of likely fish that may have been observed during the survey. Data was obtained from the Regional Mark Information System (RMIS) database ([www.rmipc.org](http://www.rmipc.org)).

Hatchery	Run	Release Location	Brood Year	Total Released	Number Observed	Expanded Number
Coleman National Fish Hatchery	Fall	Coleman NFH	2008	12,529,458	1	4
			2009	10,210,147	24	96
			2010	11,369,732	2	8
		Sacramento River Colusa To Red Bluff Diversion Dam	2008	368,609	-	-
			2009	484,432	-	-
		Mare Island Net Pen	2010	1,339,659	-	-
		Mare Island at Minor Point	2008	1,059,183	1	4
			2009	874,800	14	56
Feather River Fish Hatchery	Fall	San Pablo Bay Net Pens	2008	7,013,128	-	-
			2009	7,411,675	14	56
			2010	6,440,475	-	-
		Wickland Oil Net Pen	2008	180,004	-	-
			2009	2,124,375	4	7
			2010	3,868,247	-	-
		Mare Island Net Pen	2008	373,241	-	-
		Tiburon Net Pens	2008	78,123	-	-
			2009	41,873	2	2
			2010	41,952	-	-
		Santa Cruz Harbor Net Pens	2009	122,334	-	-
			2010	187,022	-	-
Mokelumne River Fish Hatchery	Fall	San Joaquin River Sherman Island Opposite Jersey Point	2008	250,969	-	-
			2010	1,898,828	-	-
		Mokelumne River Fish Installation Weir	2009	99,157	-	-
			2010	100,467	-	-
		San Joaquin Sherman Island Net Pen	2009	2,023,958	5	5
2010	4,548,348		-	-		
Merced River Fish Hatchery	Fall	San Joaquin River at Jersey Point	2008	34,532	-	-
			2009	165,213	-	-
		San Joaquin River at Mossdale	2010	6,762	-	-
		Hatfield State Area	2010	51,404	-	-
Merced River Fish Facility	2010	76,971	-	-		
Nimbus Fish Hatchery	Fall	Mare Island Net Pens	2008	3,924,887	1	4
			2009	1,391,632	1	4
		American River	2008	270,000	-	-
		Sacramento River At Discovery Park	2009	2,946,623	-	-
			2010	2,988,697	-	-
		American River At Sunrise	2009	274,514	-	-
			2010	271,171	-	-
		Wickland Oil Net Pen	2010	1,595,731	-	-
<b>Total</b>				<b>89,038,333</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>246</b>