

State of California  
The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

ANNUAL REPORT  
TRINITY RIVER BASIN SALMON AND STEELHEAD MONITORING PROJECT:  
CHINOOK AND COHO SALMON AND FALL-RUN STEELHEAD RUN-SIZE  
ESTIMATES USING MARK-RECAPTURE METHODS  
2020-21 SEASON



On the cover: Photo of Junction City weir, 2020, courtesy of Irina Irwin.

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2020-21 SEASON

by

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## **FOREWORD**

This is the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's Trinity River Basin Salmon and Steelhead Monitoring Project's 32nd annual report to the US Bureau of Reclamation, who fund the work through Cooperative Agreement Number R18AC200070.

This report presents work performed on the main stem Trinity River and at Trinity River Hatchery. Necessity for performing our Klamath-Trinity basin monitoring activities is outlined in several Acts of Congress including Public Law 386 (69 Stat. 719), August 12, 1955; Public Law 98-541, October 24, 1984; the "Trinity River Basin Fish and Wildlife Management Reauthorization Act" of 1995; and the Trinity River "Record of Decision", 2000.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

Covid-19 made the 2020 field season an especially difficult one. Responding to ever-shifting administration guidelines on Covid-19 field planning, dealing with physical distancing, personal protective equipment in the field, extra transportation needs, and even quarantines made for a very tough season, but the crews that work the CA Department of Fish and Wildlife projects were up to the task. We were fortunate to have all our CDFW fisheries technicians return in 2020: Michael Bradford, Liv Carter, Chris Hubler, Lauren Meissner, Todd Newhouse, Jane Sartori, Ron Smith, Steven Strite, and Ted Tillinghast. We were delighted to have Billy Colegrove back as the Hoopa Valley Tribal Fisheries crew member on the Junction City weir, and we appreciate whatever help we got from the Hoopa Valley Tribal Fisheries crewmembers during the installation and removal of the weirs.

We appreciate the cooperation of the CDFW's Trinity River Hatchery staff during recovery efforts and Steve Strite, the Willow Creek Community Services District, TRH and Six River National Forest for access, off-season in-basin equipment storage, and general project support.

The CDFW monitoring program was approved by the Trinity Management Council and funded by the Bureau of Reclamation through the Trinity River Restoration Program office in Weaverville, CA. We thank the Trinity River Restoration Program for their contract administration and appreciate our contract manager, Derek Rupert, for his stellar coordination of the funding of our work.

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## ABSTRACT

California Department of Fish and Wildlife's Trinity River Project conducted tagging and recapture operations from June 2020 through March 2021 to produce run-size, angler harvest, and spawner escapement estimates of spring and fall Chinook Salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), Coho Salmon (*O. kisutch*), and fall-run steelhead (*O. mykiss*) in the Trinity River basin. Monitoring results inform the Trinity River Restoration Program's adaptive management decision making process and help evaluate progress toward achieving fundamental objectives outlined in the Integrated Assessment Plan (TRRP 2009). Additionally, run-size estimates are used in annual fishery management decisions, feeding into the Pacific Fishery Management Council's Klamath River basin fishery regulation and harvest allocation process.

Using a Petersen mark-recapture methodology, we estimated 3,309 (95% CI 2,800 – 3,864) spring Chinook Salmon migrated into Trinity River basin upstream of Junction City weir. The run was comprised of an estimated 709 jacks (433 natural-origin [NOR] and 276 hatchery origin [HOR]) and 2,600 adults (551 NOR and 2,049 HOR). Using tags returned by anglers we estimate harvest of 69 jack and 76 adult spring Chinook, yielding a total escapement of 3,163 fish, including 1,260 spring Chinook that entered Trinity River Hatchery and 1,903 estimated natural area spawners. Escapement of 535 NOR adult spring Chinook Salmon is 8.9% of the Trinity River Restoration Program goal of 6,000.

An estimated 24,957 (95% CI 18,553 – 34,996) fall Chinook Salmon migrated upstream of Willow Creek weir in 2020. The run consisted of an estimated 6,607 jacks (2,504 NOR and 4,103 HOR) and 18,350 adults (7,779 NOR and 10,571 HOR). Using tags returned by anglers we estimate harvest of 0 jack and 328 adult fall Chinook Salmon, yielding an escapement of 24,629, including 7,104 that entered Trinity River Hatchery and 17,525 estimated natural area spawners. Escapement of 7,640 NOR adult fall Chinook Salmon is 12.3% of the 62,000 fish Trinity River Restoration Program goal.

Both Coho Salmon run-size and escapement in the Trinity River upstream of Willow Creek weir were estimated at 3,362 (95% CI 2,561 – 4,480), as no Coho Salmon were reported as harvested. The escapement consisted of 1,974 jack (47 NOR and 1,927 HOR) and 1,388 adults (173 NOR and 1,214 HOR). Escapement of 173 NOR Coho Salmon adults was 12.4% of the Trinity River Restoration Program goal of 1,400 fish.

Using a Petersen mark-recapture methodology we estimated 3,349 (95% CI 2,434 – 4,858) adult fall steelhead returned to the Trinity River basin upstream of Willow Creek weir. Anglers harvested an estimated 53 adult fall steelhead upstream of the weir, leaving 3,296 (1,936 NOR and 1,360 HOR) fish as potential spawners. Escapement of 1,936 NOR adult steelhead is 4.8% of the 40,000 fish Trinity River Restoration Program goal.

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## PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- Determine run-size, age composition, hatchery/natural origin proportions, distribution, and timing of adult Chinook Salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), Coho Salmon (*O. kisutch*), and steelhead (*O. mykiss*) in the Trinity River basin [Integrated Assessment Plan (IAP) assessment 13A – “Monitor adult escapement of hatchery and naturally produced spring and fall Chinook, coho, and fall steelhead (TRRP, 2009)”].
- Determine in-river sport angler harvest and spawner escapements of Trinity River Chinook Salmon, Coho Salmon, and steelhead [IAP assessments 16A, 17A, 18A, and 19A – “Monitor harvest (tribal, sport and commercial) of naturally produced spring Chinook, fall Chinook, coho and steelhead”].

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) Trinity River Project (TRP) annually monitors run-size and spawner escapement of spring Chinook Salmon in the Trinity River basin upstream of a weir near Junction City, California and the run-size and spawner escapement of fall Chinook Salmon, Coho Salmon, and adult fall steelhead (steelhead) in the Trinity River basin upstream of a weir near the town of Willow Creek, California. The project is conducted in cooperation with Hoopa Valley Tribal Fisheries (HVTF). We use a Petersen mark-recapture methodology to estimate run-size (the number of fish estimated to migrate from the ocean) into the Trinity River basin upstream of the weir sites. Spawner escapement is the number of fish that survive in-river tribal and recreational harvest to spawn in natural areas or enter Trinity River Hatchery (TRH). This is a continuation of studies that began in 1977.

Results from this investigation are provided to the Trinity River Restoration Program (TRRP) to help evaluate program objectives including natural-origin (NOR, progeny of fish that spawned in the river) salmonid escapement goals (13A, 17A, 16A, 18A and 19A) outlined in the IAP (TRRP 2009). Current Trinity River basin adult escapement goals set by the TRRP for NOR adults are 6,000 spring Chinook Salmon, 62,000 fall Chinook Salmon, 1,400 Coho Salmon and 40,000 steelhead. Similar goals for hatchery adult escapement are 3,000 spring Chinook, 9,000 fall Chinook, 2,100 Coho and 10,000 steelhead. Estimates from this project are used to assess progress toward the goals stated in the Record of Decision (ROD) (Interior, 2000), including increasing harvest opportunity for dependent fisheries. Data are also used in the short term to inform adaptive management decisions and stock management through the Pacific Fishery Management Council process, and in the long term for trend analysis in pre- and post-ROD fish populations, cross-functional ecological and physical evaluations, composition (race and proportion of hatchery-marked<sup>1</sup> or TRP-tagged<sup>2</sup> fish), spatial distribution, and timing of salmonid runs in the Trinity River basin.

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<sup>1</sup> Adipose fin-clipped and/or coded-wire-tagged HOR Chinook and steelhead, and right-maxillary (RM)-clipped Coho.

<sup>2</sup> Serially numbered “spaghetti” tags applied by CDFW to salmonids on their up-river migration (spawning run).

## 2. METHODS

Our general study design employs a simple Petersen single mark-recapture experiment in which fish are marked at a weir (located near Junction City or Willow Creek), then recaptured at a single recovery location, TRH. A tag return program is integrated into the study design to estimate angler sport harvest. These methods have been followed essentially unchanged for the 43 years this project has been underway.

### 2.1. Trapping, Tagging, and Marking

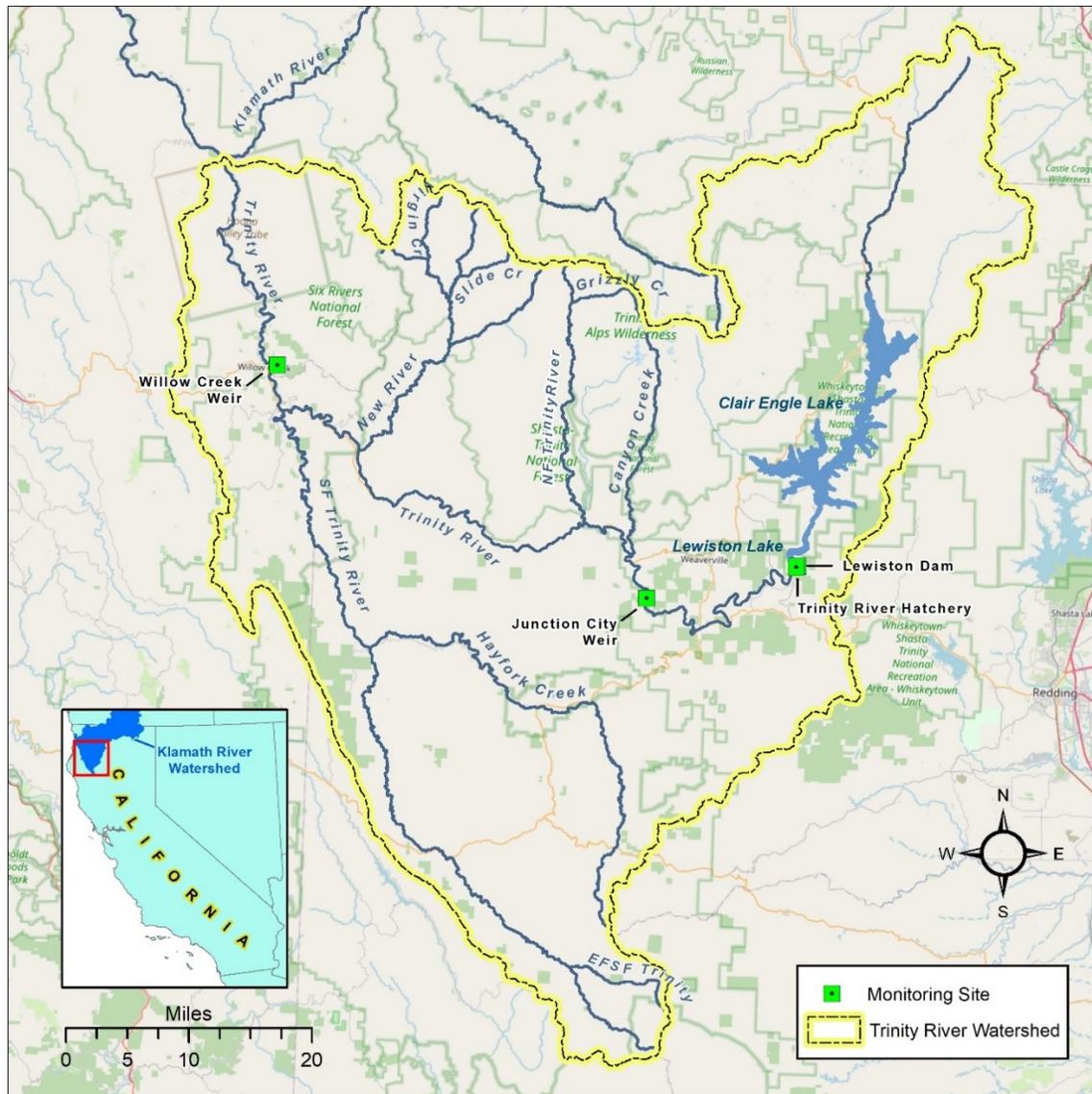
#### 2.1.1. Locations and Periods

Trapping and tagging operations were conducted from June 9 through November 16, 2020 by TRP and HVTF personnel at two temporary weir sites located on the main stem Trinity River (Figure 1).

Junction City weir (JCW) was located near the town of Junction City at approximately 136.5 river kilometers (rkm) (~river mile [rm] 84.4)] upstream from the Klamath River confluence near Weitchpec (40° 41' 0.24" N, 123° 1' 37.71" W). The JCW was operated June 9 through October 2, 2020, primarily to capture, bio-sample, and tag spring Chinook Salmon.

Willow Creek weir (WCW) was located near the town of Willow Creek at approximately 41.8 rkm (~rm 26.0) upstream from the Trinity River's confluence with the Klamath River (40° 56' 43.8" N, 123° 36' 47.016" W). The WCW was operated September 13 through November 16, 2020, primarily to capture, bio-sample and tag fall Chinook Salmon, Coho Salmon, and adult steelhead.

Trinity River Hatchery is located at rkm 179.8 (~rm 111.7) just downstream of Lewiston Dam, the current terminus of anadromy on the main stem Trinity River. Pre-release clipping of fish reared at TRH is performed by TRP and HVTF staff to identify fish of hatchery origin. All steelhead and 25% of Chinook Salmon produced at TRH are adipose fin-clipped (ad-clipped) prior to volitional release. Additionally, ad-clipped Chinook have coded-wire tags (CWT) inserted into their snout cartilage. All Coho Salmon reared at TRH have their right maxillary bone (RM) clipped as a hatchery identifier. Fish returning to TRH comprise the recapture sample for our mark-recapture study, and trapping was conducted there from September 3, 2020 through March 9, 2021.



**Figure 1. Location of trapping/tagging weirs near Willow Creek and Junction City, and Trinity River Hatchery, in the Trinity River basin, 2020.**

### 2.1.2. Weir and Trap Design

Bertoni (Alaskan-style) weirs operated at both sites consist of fixed picket sections, trap boxes (1-2 per weir) and a boat gate. Weirs were supported by wooden tripods set 2.5 m (8 ft) apart. Weir panels consisted of 3.0 m x 1.9 cm (10 ft x  $\frac{3}{4}$  in) electrical conduit spaced less than 5.1 cm (2 in) apart on center, leaving a gap of 2.5 cm (1 in) between conduit pieces. Conduit was supported by three sections of aluminum channel arranged 0.92 m apart, which were connected to supporting tripods. The tripods were anchored with cable to 1.8 – 2.5 m (6-8 ft) T-posts driven into the stream bottom. Weir panels were angled at roughly a 45° angle, with the top of the weir standing 1.8 m above the river bottom (Figure 2 and Figure 3).



Figure 2. Photograph of Alaskan-style weir, tripods, support channels, and conduit (looking upstream).



Figure 3. Junction City weir configuration in 2020. This shows the weir in trapping mode. Flow is right to left. The water turbidity is a result of upstream restoration work.

Trap boxes were made of 1.9 cm ( $\frac{3}{4}$  in) electrical conduit spaced 2.5 cm apart and welded into panels. Panels were fastened together at the corners to produce a 2.5 m square box, which was fastened to a plywood floor and covered with a plywood lid. A fyke, also made of conduit panels, was installed on the downstream side of the trap to guide fish into the trap box and hinder their escape. Traps were placed on the upstream side of the weir, where 24 conduit pieces were raised to create an opening approximately 96 cm (3.1 ft). This opening allowed fish to pass through the weir and into the trap.

To allow boat passage at JCW, a gate approximately 4.9 m (16 ft) wide is secured between two weir panels. The gate is constructed similarly to trap panels and is set perpendicular to the stream substrate. Weir personnel must remove and replace the gate panels to pass boats. At WCW, vinyl-coated chain-link material was affixed to tubular agricultural-type gates attached to tripods, which rest at the same angle as the rest of the weir when closed. A set of lightweight PVC and plastic mesh panels extend the height of the gates to prevent fish from jumping over the boat gate.

### 2.1.3. Trapping Schedule

Trapping at both weirs is scheduled five nights per week, beginning around dusk of each trapping night and continuing until mid-day of the next day. Fish are processed from the previous night's trapping at approximately 0830 hours, and again from the morning's trapping at approximately 1230 hours, after which the weirs are opened.

The opening procedure entails pulling up approximately 24 conduit/pickets in every other panel (creating a 96 cm opening), opening the boat gate, and opening any traps (Figure 4). The weirs are also opened in the same manner for the weekend (Friday afternoon to Sunday at dusk for both JCW and WCW). Opening the weir in this configuration was found to reduce migration delays as compared to smaller and fewer openings (Strange 2008).

Occasionally, trapping schedules are modified to allow for holidays or high flows that prevent trapping in a safe manner. The weirs generally operate in flows ranging from 300 to 1,700 cubic feet per second (cfs), depending upon location. When the river is anticipated to rise above this level, conduit are raised (like the above description for afternoons and weekends) to allow unimpeded migration and to protect equipment. The weirs can usually be modified to safely remain in the river and withstand flows up to 3,500 cfs and will be removed from the river entirely if flows are anticipated to exceed 5,000 cfs. If a heavy debris load is anticipated the weirs will be removed or modified at lower flows. Trapping and tagging are not conducted if stream temperatures exceed 21° C.



**Figure 4. Willow Creek weir in 2020 (in “open” mode), with standard boat gate and two traps. Flow is from right to left.**

#### 2.1.4. Processing of Fish at Weirs

All salmonids are dip-netted, placed into a submerged cradle, measured to the nearest cm fork length (FL), and examined for hook, predator, or gill-net wounds or scars, fin clips, signs of disease or parasites, and external tags. Fish are not anesthetized and are released immediately after tagging to resume their upstream migration unless they appear stressed. Stressed fish are placed in an in-stream recovery tube until they can swim away on their own volition.

Each untagged, unspawned salmonid judged to be in good condition is tagged with a serially numbered 2 mm “spaghetti” tag (Floy Tag and Manufacturing, Inc. FT-4<sup>3</sup>). Tags are applied with a solid applicator needle through the fish's back approximately 2 cm below and 2 cm anterior to the posterior insertion of the dorsal fin. We tag all salmon regardless of length. Steelhead less than 42 cm FL are considered “half-pounders” (immature) and are not tagged.

In 2020 we collected scales for age determination from Chinook Salmon in good condition at a rate of 50% at JCW and 100% at WCW. Scales were removed from the left side of the fish above the lateral line and posterior to the dorsal fin with a sharp knife. Scale samples were then placed on Rite-in-the-Rain paper, folded, and put in a coin envelope labeled with the date, location, species, length, fin clip and tag number.

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<sup>3</sup> The use of brand or trade names is for identification purposes only and does not imply the endorsement of any product by CDFW.

Scales taken at JCW are archived at HVTF for analysis at a later date, while scales taken at WCW are taken to HVTF for reading and analysis to inform Klamath River basin fall Chinook Salmon age-specific escapement, river harvest and run-size estimates (KRTT 2021).

Chinook Salmon tagged at JCW received \$20 reward tags, and ad-clipped adult steelhead received non-reward tags. Natural-origin steelhead (those with intact adipose fins) were not tagged at JCW. At WCW, Chinook were tagged with \$50 reward tags, and \$20 reward tags and non-reward tags were applied to adult steelhead at a 1:1 ratio. All Coho Salmon at WCW were tagged with non-reward tags. Four Coho trapped at JCW in 2020 were tagged with \$20 reward tags. Half-pounder steelhead were not tagged at either weir.

## **2.2. Recovery of Tagged Fish**

Fish tagged at JCW and WCW were recovered from four sources: (1) tags returned by anglers, (2) tags found during Trinity River spawner surveys, (3) tagging mortalities found on or near the tagging weirs, and (4) fish returning to Trinity River Hatchery.

### **2.2.1. Angler Tag Returns**

Spaghetti tags applied at JCW and WCW are inscribed with a reward amount and the address of the CDFW field office in Arcata, CA. Tags returned to the Arcata office through May 1, 2021 were used to estimate harvest and catch-and-release rates in 2020. Tags returned after that date were not used for analysis due to the need for meeting annual reporting deadlines, nor were they generally processed for payment. Public service announcements distributed to press throughout the Northern California region, posted online in social media, and displayed in store-front windows throughout the Trinity basin encourages the same-season return of tags.

### **2.2.2. Spawner Surveys**

Cooperative spawning ground surveys are conducted annually with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, Yurok Tribe, HVTF, and CDFW in the entire main stem Trinity River, except for a few reaches with limited spawning habitat or that are unsafe to survey. Tagged fish recovered in these surveys were examined for spawning success and project tags, and the resulting data are provided to the CDFW Arcata office. Spawner survey methods and results are presented in a separate report.

### 2.2.3. Weir Recovery

Dead salmonids recovered on the weir are measured to the nearest cm FL, and examined for tags, fin clips, and spawning condition. Heads of ad-clipped Chinook Salmon are collected for later recovery of the CWT. After examination, carcasses were cut in half to prevent recounting and returned to the river downstream of the weir. Weekly surveys were scheduled via kayak in the 8.5 km (5.3 mi) upstream of WCW to look for tag mortalities. Periodic surveys were performed at JCW but less often since the water temperature at JCW leads to a much lower rate of tagging mortality there.

Tagged salmonids recovered dead at the weir, in spawning surveys, or reported dead by anglers were considered tagging mortalities if there was no evidence they had spawned, and they were recovered  $\leq 30$  days after tagging. Tagged fish recovered dead more than 30 days after tagging, or those that had spawned, regardless of the number days after tagging, were not considered tagging mortalities. Tag mortalities are removed from the marked sample (see Section 2.4.6).

### 2.2.4. Trinity River Hatchery Recovery

Hatchery operations began September 3, 2020 for spring Chinook Salmon egg take and artificial spawning before the fish ladder was closed for a “spawning break.” The October 8 to October 26 (parts or all of Julian weeks [JW] 41-43) spawning break is a practice at TRH designed to temporally segregate the sympatric races of spring- and fall-runs of Chinook Salmon. After the break, spawning operations resumed for fall Chinook Salmon and Coho Salmon, followed by egg take for BY2021 steelhead which ended on March 9, 2021.

Spring Chinook egg take operations typically occurred twice per week, not including holdovers, from JW 36 to JW 41, with an egg take goal of 3 million spring Chinook eggs. Fall Chinook egg take occurred from JW 43 to JW 49, with an egg take goal of 6 million eggs. Coho Salmon egg take operations occurred once per week from JW 44 to JW 51 on a different weekday than fall Chinook Salmon, with a goal of 600,000 eggs. Finally, steelhead egg take and spawning occurred one day per week from JW 52 through JW 10 of the following year, with a goal of 800,000 eggs.

All fish processed out of the spawn house at TRH were sexed, measured to the nearest cm FL, and inspected for TRP applied tags, ad-clips, other fin clips, maxillary clips, or other tags or marks. Scales were collected from every 3rd fall Chinook Salmon by HVTF personnel beginning in JW 43. Heads from all ad-clipped Chinook, indicating presence of a CWT, were removed from processed mortalities after the spawning process regardless if fish had been spawned or not. Chinook heads were assigned a unique serially numbered “head tag number,” placed in 4x6 inch plastic bags with the head tag, then placed in the freezer for later CWT extraction and analysis.

## 2.3. Recovery of Coded Wire Tags

All ad-clipped Chinook Salmon recovered dead at weirs, on spawning grounds or at TRH have the snout portion of their heads removed and put into a bag with a serially-numbered head tag, recovery date, recovery location, species, run, sex, and length. Heads are frozen for later CWT extraction and decoding in the laboratory. The CWT code identifies the race, release type (fingerling or yearling), brood year (BY) and the location of release of each fish.

### 2.3.1. Chinook Salmon CWT Dissection

Heads from Chinook Salmon recovered at TRH, weirs, or during spawner surveys are processed in our office lab as follows:

1. Heads are removed from frozen storage and partially thawed.
2. Heads and corresponding head tag are removed from the storage bag one at a time.
3. Each head is scanned with a Northwest Marine Technologies FSD-I field “V” metal detector. A beep or red light from the machine indicates the presence of the tag (or other metal).
4. The head is cut into successively smaller pieces and each piece is passed through the detector until a small piece of head that contains the CWT is left. The CWT is then visually detected and removed using a magnetized pencil or knife.
5. The CWT is placed into a 2x3 inch sealed baggie which is stapled to the corresponding head tag for decoding. If no tag is detected in the initial and subsequent passes through the metal detector, then it is assumed the fish had shed its tag prior to recovery and a code (100000) is assigned to the head tag. If the tag was initially detected but lost during the dissection process a separate code (200000) is assigned to the head tag to indicate such. If the entire head is somehow lost, a code of 300000 is assigned.

All recovered CWTs are read using a stereo microscope equipped with a 10X wide-field eyepiece and a continuous magnification zoom range of 7X to 30X. Each CWT is removed from its bag with a magnetic wand, cleaned, and placed in a brass holder under the microscope. Care is taken to orient the tag with the start point on the left so the code can be correctly ascertained. The six-digit CWT code is read and transcribed to its head tag. If the CWT code is unreadable the head tag will be assigned a 400000 code. The CWTs are returned to their bags with their head tags and permanently archived.

All head tags and corresponding CWT codes are entered into a CWT database and merged into the TRH recovery database indexed by the “head tag number” field. Thus, each CWT code, along with the corresponding release information (including race, age, and origin) becomes associated with all TRH recovery information for each individual CWT fish.

## 2.4. Post-season Data Analysis

Methods used for estimating run-size, escapement, harvest, and hatchery-origin vs. natural-origin composition are similar for each of the three species and two sympatric runs, with slight variations.

### 2.4.1. Size Discrimination between Jack and Adult Chinook Salmon and Coho Salmon

The methods for separating jacks (age 2) from adults (age 3+) differs for spring vs. fall Chinook Salmon. Age composition of spring Chinook is determined from FL-frequency distribution analysis, while scale aging is used for fall Chinook. Combined length data of spring Chinook collected at JCW and TRH, excluding fish tagged at JCW and subsequently recovered at TRH, were analyzed to identify the nadir separating jacks and adults. Data were smoothed with a moving average of five, 1-cm increments to determine the nadir if it was not otherwise readily identifiable. The resulting jack/adult size division or “cutoff” is used for all spring Chinook Salmon in all sectors. For fall Chinook Salmon, scales are collected from fish trapped at WCW and TRH to determine ages of individual fish. Age proportions are calculated directly from HVTF scale-read ages, separately for WCW and TRH. Age proportions at WCW are used for the entire fall run upstream of the weir, whereas age proportions at TRH are used only for TRH. Fall Chinook Salmon are also assigned a nadir-based jack /adult cutoff which is used only for estimating harvest and catch-and-release because scale samples are not available for those sectors.

Coho Salmon do not receive CWTs, and we do not collect or age their scales, so exact ages are unknown. The separation of jack and adult Coho was based entirely on FL frequency distribution analysis.

### 2.4.2. Size Discrimination between Adult and Immature Steelhead

All steelhead >41 cm FL were considered adults, and steelhead <42 cm FL were assumed to be half-pounders (immature fish presumed to have migrated to the ocean). Half-pounders captured at weirs are measured but not tagged, but half-pounders that entered TRH were not measured or counted since we did not know whether they had migrated to the ocean or were residual fish.

### 2.4.3. Separation of Spring and Fall Chinook Salmon Runs at the Hatchery and Weirs

Trinity River spring Chinook Salmon immigrate mainly between April and September, whereas fall Chinook Salmon immigrate August through December. Although there is temporal overlap of runs, for analysis we separate spring and fall runs based on a hard cut-off date determined independently each year, and we group data by JW to allow inter-annual comparisons of identical weekly periods (Appendix 1).

To determine the cut-off date at TRH, proportions of spring and fall Chinook Salmon arriving at TRH are estimated for each JW from expanded known-race CWT recoveries,

and the week in which the proportion of fall Chinook exceeds the proportion of spring Chinook is designated as the first week of the fall run. The mid-October “spawning break” closure of the fish ladder usually, but not always, coincides with the cut-off date determined post-season.

To determine the cut-off date at the weirs we estimate the proportion of each run for each JW based on CWT and TRP-tag recoveries at TRH of spring and fall Chinook Salmon separately for each weir. Run is assigned to TRP-tagged fish subsequently recovered at TRH depending on whether the fish arrives before or after the cut-off date determined for TRH. At each weir, the JW in which the proportion of fall Chinook exceeds spring Chinook is designated as the first week of the fall run at that location. If there are two consecutive weeks with nearly identical proportions then the first week is designated spring-run and the second as fall-run.

#### 2.4.4. Determining the Separation between Summer, Fall and Winter Steelhead Runs

Throughout this report we refer to fall-run adult steelhead when we are actually reporting on a mix of runs. Most of the steelhead we encounter at the WCW are undoubtedly fall steelhead, but there is temporal overlap in the run-timing of the summer, fall, and winter runs, as evidenced by a generally higher proportion of fish caught without adipose clips early in our sampling season (i.e. mid-August), and again toward the end of the season (November). The TRH endeavors to produce fall-run steelhead (100% of which are marked with an ad-clip before release). Until such time as we can distinguish the runs from each other we will continue to refer to all the steelhead we catch at Willow Creek weir as fall steelhead. It is also important to note that it is unknown what portion of the total steelhead run, or of the fall run, is represented by the estimates provided herein, which could be best described as a minimum estimate of the total steelhead run.

#### 2.4.5. Estimating Numbers of Spring and Fall Chinook Salmon at Trinity River Hatchery

Hatchery escapement is a direct count of the number of fish processed through the hatchery. A constant fractional marking program was instituted at TRH for Chinook Salmon in BY 2000 to mark 25% of each release group. Coded wire tag analysis yields the number of Chinook with ad-clips and CWTs. However, to account for the respective numbers of spring and fall Chinook Salmon without CWTs entering TRH, we expand the numbers of tags recovered from each returning CWT group by the ratio of tagged to total Chinook (production multiplier) when they were originally released (same strain, BY, release site, release group and release date). For example, 87,269 spring Chinook of CWT group 06-09-54 plus 283,043 unmarked spring Chinook raised with them were released directly from TRH in June of 2017. The expanded estimate for each returned CWT fish of this group is 4.24334 ( $[87,269+283,043]/87,269$ ). Thus, each CWT fish that returned to TRH was expanded by its production multiplier to estimate the total number of hatchery-origin (HOR) spring or fall Chinook Salmon that entered the hatchery. If more Chinook Salmon entered the hatchery than could be accounted for by the expansion of all CWT groups, we assumed the additional fish were of natural-origin

(NOR). Conversely, if the expanded number of HOR fish exceeds the number of fish entering TRH, we assume all fish entering TRH are HOR. We designated these fish as spring or fall run in the same proportions that were determined by the expansion of the CWT groups by their week of entry.

#### 2.4.6. Effectively Tagged Fish

The total number of fish tagged at each weir is greater than the number of fish that effectively remain in the marked population due to various types of tag loss. The number of “effectively” tagged fish was determined by subtracting from the total those fish that were classified as tagging mortalities, tagged fish recovered downstream of the tagging site, and those fish whose tags were removed by catch-and-release anglers.

#### 2.4.7. Run-size Estimates

Run-size estimates in 2020 for spring and fall Chinook Salmon, Coho Salmon and adult steelhead were calculated using Chapman's version of the Petersen single census method, as modified by Ricker (1975):

$$N = \frac{(M + 1)(C + 1)}{(R + 1)}$$

where

*N = estimated run size*

*M = the number of effectively tagged fish*

*C = the number of fish examined for tags at TRH*

*R = the number of TRP – tagged fish recovered at TRH*

Assumptions of the mark-recapture estimator include 1) fish tagged at the weir are a random sample representative of the population; 2) tagged and untagged fish are equally vulnerable to recapture at TRH; 3) all Project tags are recognized upon recovery; 4) tagged and untagged fish are randomly mixed throughout the population and among the fish recovered at TRH; and 5) we account for all tagging mortalities.

Each year we attempt to tag and recover enough fish to obtain 95% confidence limits within  $\pm 10\%$  of the run-size estimate. We use criteria established by Chapman (1948) to select a confidence interval estimator.

#### 2.4.8. Harvest Estimates and Catch-and-Release Rates

Generally, in the steelhead fishery, which is mostly catch-and-release, anglers return reward and non-reward tags at approximately the same rate, but in the Chinook Salmon fishery reward tags are returned at a higher rate than non-reward tags. When reward tags are returned at a higher rate than non-reward tags, we use only reward tag returns to determine harvest rates. If non-reward tags are returned at the same or higher rates than reward tags, we combine the two to determine harvest rates. Harvest rates for

each species, run, and age class (jacks or adults) are calculated by dividing the number of tags returned by anglers from fish reported as harvested by the number of fish that were effectively tagged.

The number of fish of each species, run, and age class harvested upstream of the respective weir was estimated by multiplying the respective harvest rate by the relevant run-size.

We estimated catch-and-release rates for each species, run and age class by dividing the number of tags returned by anglers from fish reported as caught-and-released by the number of fish effectively tagged plus the number of fish reported as released.

#### 2.4.9. Hatchery- and Natural-Origin Composition of Run-size Estimates

Estimating the total return of individual CWT groups depends first and foremost on a basin run-size estimate. Total run-size and CWT return estimates for spring and fall Chinook Salmon are calculated for the Trinity River basin upstream of the JCW and WCW, respectively. Escapement, harvest, and corresponding CWT estimates for natural spawning areas below the respective weirs and in the ocean are not included in the estimates presented in this report.

We estimated contribution rates of HOR Chinook Salmon to total spring and fall Chinook Salmon run-sizes by expanding each individual CWT recovery by its corresponding hatchery production multiplier (total releases represented by each CWT release group/CWT fish released). In doing this, we assume that marked fish are representative of their unmarked counterparts.

The information needed to estimate the numbers of salmon of a specific CWT group that returned to the Trinity River basin and contributed to the fisheries and spawner escapement are: a) jack and adult total run-size, b) angler harvest rates of jacks and adults, c) proportion of the run comprised of ad-clipped fish, and d) proportion of CWT groups recovered at TRH.

For Coho Salmon, we estimate the contribution of hatchery-origin fish to the Trinity River run above WCW by applying the RM clip percentage observed at WCW to the run-size estimate. Likewise, with steelhead, we apply the ad-clip rate observed at WCW to estimate percent hatchery origin.

Any single digit disagreement in numbers throughout this report is due solely to rounding discrepancies.

### 3. RESULTS

#### 3.1. Run-size, Escapement and Harvest Estimates

Using a Petersen single census mark-recapture methodology, we estimated 3,309 (95% CI 2,800 – 3,864) spring Chinook Salmon migrated into Trinity River basin upstream of JCW in 2020 (Table 1, Appendix 2, Appendix 3). The run was comprised of an estimated 709 jacks (433 NOR and 276 HOR) and 2,600 adults (551 NOR and 2,049 HOR) (Appendix 4, Appendix 5). We estimate 69 jack and 76 adult spring Chinook Salmon were harvested, yielding an escapement of 3,163 fish, including the 1,260 spring Chinook that entered TRH and 1,903 estimated natural area spawners (Table 2). Spawning escapement of 535 NOR adult spring Chinook is 8.9% of the TRRP goal of 6,000 (Table 3). This year's run-size estimate of 3,309 is approximately 21.4% of the 41-year average of 15,495 since 1978. Estimated spring Chinook Salmon run-size has ranged from 2,381 fish in 1991 to 62,692 fish in 1988 (Appendix 2).

An estimated 24,957 (95% CI 18,553 - 34,996) fall Chinook Salmon (6,607 jack and 18,350 adults) migrated into the Trinity River basin upstream of WCW in 2020 (Table 1, Appendix 6, Appendix 7). The run consisted of an estimated 2,504 NOR and 4,103 HOR jacks and 7,779 NOR and 10,571 HOR adult fall Chinook Salmon (Appendix 8, Appendix 9). Using tags returned by anglers we estimate 328 (0 jack and 328 adult) fall Chinook Salmon were harvested, yielding an escapement of 24,629, including the 7,104 fall Chinook that entered TRH and the 17,525 estimated natural area spawners (Table 2). Spawning escapement of 7,640 NOR adult fall Chinook Salmon is 12.3% of the 62,000 fish TRRP goal (Table 3). This year's run-size estimate of 24,957 is approximately 62.7% of the 44-year average of 39,835 since 1977. Estimated fall Chinook Salmon run-size has ranged from 6,196 fish in 2016 to 147,888 fish in 1986 (Appendix 6).

Both Coho Salmon run-size and escapement in the Trinity River upstream of WCW were estimated at 3,362 (95% CI 2,561 – 4,480) because no Coho Salmon were reported as harvested (Table 1, Appendix 10, Appendix 11). The run consisted of 1,974 jack (47 NOR and 1,927 HOR) and 1,388 adults (173 NOR and 1,214 HOR) (Appendix 12, Appendix 13), with 2,334 of those fish entering TRH and an estimated 1,028 escaping to spawn in natural areas (Table 2). The estimated escapement of 173 NOR Coho Salmon adults is 12.4% of the TRRP goal of 1,400 fish (Table 3). This year's run-size estimate of 3,362 is approximately 22.4% of the 44-year average of 15,023 since 1977. Estimated Coho Salmon run-size has ranged from 655 in 2017 to 59,079 in 1987 (Appendix 10).

An estimated 3,349 (95% CI 2,434 – 4,858) adult fall steelhead returned to the Trinity River basin upstream of WCW (Table 1, Appendix 14). Anglers harvested an estimated 53 adult fall steelhead upstream of the weir, leaving 3,296 (1,936 NOR and 1,360 HOR) fish as potential spawners (Table 2, Appendix 14). This year's run-size is 24.5% of the average of 13,669 since 1980, with a range from 2,972 in 1998 to 53,885 in 2007 (Appendix 14).

**Table 1. Run-size estimates and 95% confidence limits for Trinity River basin spring and fall Chinook Salmon, Coho Salmon, and adult fall steelhead during the 2020-21 season.**

Species/ race	Area of Trinity River basin for run-size estimate	Stratum <sup>a</sup>	Trinity River Hatchery recoveries				Confidence limits 1-p= 0.95	Confidence limit estimator
			Number effectively tagged <sup>b</sup>	Number examined for tags <sup>c</sup>	Number of tags in sample	Run-size estimate <sup>d</sup>		
Spring Chinook	Upstream of Junction City weir	Jacks	41	303	16	709	2,800 - 3,864	Normal Approximation
		Adults	307	957	116	2,600		
		Total	348	1,260	132	3,309		
Fall Chinook	Upstream of Willow Creek weir	Jacks	36	3,021	9	6,607	18,553 - 34,996	Poisson Approximation
		Adults	100	4,083	29	18,350		
		Total	136	7,104	38	24,957		
Coho	Upstream of Willow Creek weir	Jacks	39	1,372	25	1,974	2,561 - 4,480	Poisson Approximation
		Adults	32	962	24	1,388		
		Total	71	2,334	49	3,362		
Fall-run steelhead	Upstream of Willow Creek weir	Adults	186	590	32	3,349	2,434 - 4,858	Poisson Approximation

a/ Stratum: jacks = two-year-old salmon; adults = three years or older; steelhead adults = fish greater than 41 cm FL.

b/ The number of effectively tagged fish was corrected for fish not tagged, tagging mortalities, and fish that had their tags removed (caught and released).

c/ Every fish that enters the hatchery is examined for project tags. The Chinook Salmon are divided into spring and fall runs by estimations from expanded coded wire tag recoveries; Coho Salmon and steelhead numbers were actual recoveries.

d/ For jack and adult estimates of total run size: spring Chinook Salmon was based on the proportion of jacks to adults observed at JCW and TRH combined, and the Coho Salmon jack/adult assignment was based on the WCW/TRH combined proportions (both using FL frequency analysis to split age classes). We applied the scale-aged proportions at WCW to reach jack/adult assignment of the fall Chinook Salmon run.

**Table 2. Estimates of Trinity River basin spring and fall Chinook Salmon, Coho Salmon, and adult fall-run steelhead run-size, angler harvest, and spawner escapement during the 2020-21 season.**

Species/ race	Area of Trinity River basin for run-size estimate	Stratum <sup>a</sup>	Run-size estimate	Angler Harvest		Spawner Escapement <sup>d e</sup>		
				Harvest rate <sup>b</sup>	Number of fish <sup>c</sup>	Natural areas	Trinity River Hatchery	Total
Spring Chinook	Upstream of Junction City weir	Jacks	709	9.8%	69	336	303	639
		Adults	2,600	2.9%	76	1,567	957	2,524
		Total	3,309		145	1,903	1,260	3,163
Fall Chinook	Upstream of Willow Creek weir	Jacks	6,607	0.0%	0	3,791	2,816	6,607
		Adults	18,350	1.8%	328	13,734	4,288	18,022
		Total	24,957		328	17,525	7,104	24,629
Coho	Upstream of Willow Creek weir	Jacks	1,974	0.0%	0	602	1,372	1,974
		Adults	1,388	0.0%	0	426	962	1,388
		Total	3,362		0	1,028	2,334	3,362
Fall-run adult steelhead	Upstream of Willow Creek weir	Natural	1,936	0.0%	0	1,904	32	1,936
		Hatchery	1,413	3.8%	53	802	558	1,360
		Total	3,349		53	2,706	590	3,296

a/ Stratum: Jacks = two-year-old salmon, adults = three years old or older, steelhead adults were fish greater than 41 cm FL.

b/ Harvest rates were based on the return of reward tags for spring and fall Chinook Salmon and steelhead. There was no legal Coho Salmon harvest allowed, nor any reported.

c/ Calculated as the run-size times the harvest rate.

d/ Escapement calculated as run-size minus angler harvest equals escapement.

e/ Natural areas spawners include both wild and hatchery fish that spawn in areas outside Trinity River Hatchery. Trinity River Hatchery spawners include both wild and hatchery fish that enter the Trinity River Hatchery.

**Table 3. Estimates of contribution of natural-origin and hatchery-origin adult spring and fall Chinook Salmon, Coho Salmon, and adult fall-run steelhead to the Trinity River basin spawner escapement during the 2020-21 season.**

Species/ race	Area of Trinity River	Produced	Total Spawner Escapement			Natural-origin contribution to escapement	
			Natural area spawners <sup>a</sup>	Trinity River Hatchery	Total	TRRP Goal	% of Goal
Spring Chinook	Upstream of Junction City weir	Naturally	394	142	<b>536</b>	6,000	8.9%
		Hatchery	1,175	816	1,991		
		Total	1,569	958	2,527		
Fall Chinook	Upstream of Willow Creek weir	Naturally	7,113	527	<b>7,640</b>	62,000	12.3%
		Hatchery	6,621	3,761	10,382		
		Total	13,734	4,288	18,022		
Coho	Upstream of Willow Creek weir	Naturally	138	35	<b>173</b>	1,400	12.4%
		Hatchery	287	927	1,214		
		Total	425	962	1,387		
Fall-run steelhead	Upstream of Willow Creek weir	Naturally	1,904	32	<b>1,936</b>	40,000	4.8% <sup>b</sup>
		Hatchery	802	558	1,360		
		Total	2,706	590	3,296		

a/ Natural area spawners includes both wild and hatchery fish that spawn in all anadromous areas of the Trinity River upstream of weir sites, excluding Trinity River Hatchery. Any difference between these numbers and others throughout this report are due to rounding.

b/ The TRRP goal of 40,000 steelhead is for all steelhead runs combined, not just the steelhead migrating during our sampling season, therefore this number should be considered contribution towards total goal, not percent of goal.

### 3.2. Spring Chinook Salmon

#### 3.2.1. Spring Chinook Salmon Trapping and Tagging

The CDFW and HVTF installed JCW on June 8, 2020 (JW 23) and trapped the first night. A few days later (JW 24) the weir was partially pulled in anticipation of a pulse flow of 1,400 cfs from Lewiston Dam. Trapping resumed June 22 (JW 25) and continued until mid-September (JW 37) when another pulse flow was released from Lewiston Dam to protect salmon in the lower Klamath River. We resumed trapping during JW 38 and continued until October 2, 2020 (JW 40) when we removed the weir for the season.

A total of 411 Chinook Salmon were trapped at JCW over 73 trap-nights in 2020 (Figure 5, Table 4), of which 351 were determined to be spring Chinook Salmon (see Section 2.4.3). The number of spring Chinook trapped at JCW peaked at 19.8 fish per night during JW 26. All Chinook trapped at JCW in 2020 were tagged.

Spring Chinook Salmon trapped at JCW averaged 62.2 cm FL and ranged from 36 cm to 86 cm FL (Figure 6, Appendix 16). Fork length frequency distribution analysis, including all spring Chinook either trapped at JCW or recovered at TRH, showed the nadir separating jack from adult spring Chinook was between 50 and 51 cm FL. Fish <51 cm FL were designated as jacks and fish >50 cm FL were designated as adults. Jacks averaged 45.0 cm FL and adults averaged 64.6 cm FL. Using 51 cm FL as the minimum adult size, only 12.0% of the 351 spring Chinook that were trapped at JCW were considered jacks. Ad-clipped fish comprised 18.5% (65 of 351) of the spring Chinook Salmon trapped at JCW.

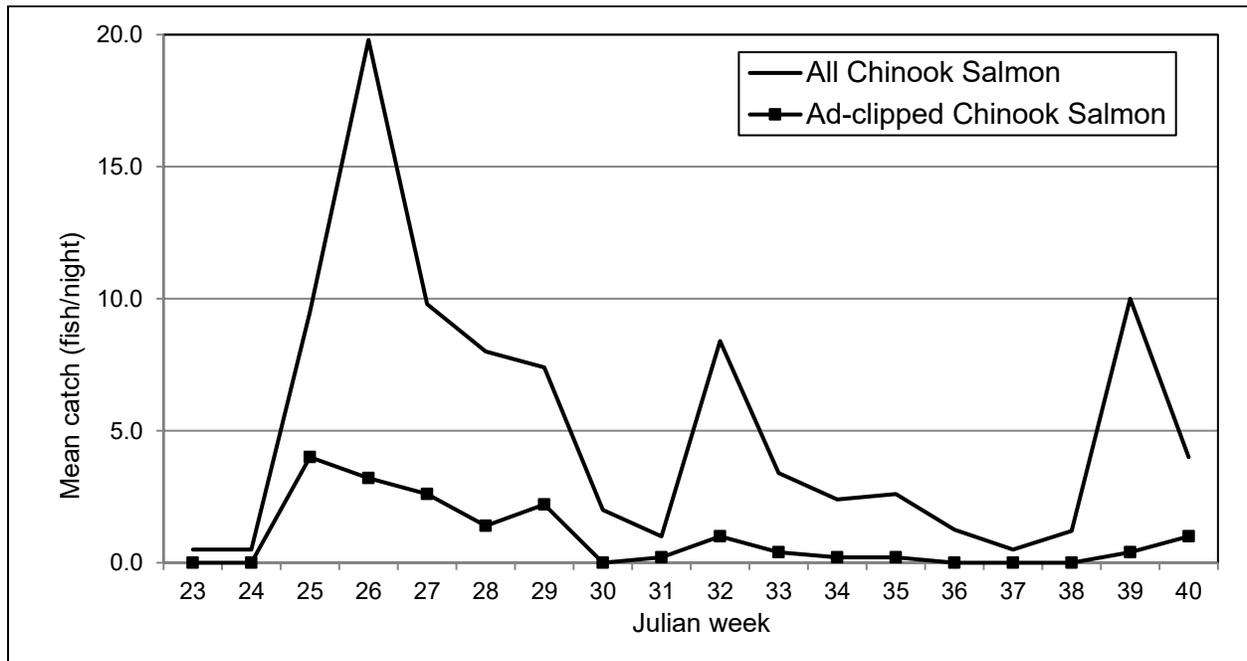


Figure 5. Mean catch by week of Chinook Salmon at Junction City weir on the Trinity River, 2020.

**Table 4. Weekly summary of Chinook Salmon trapped at Junction City weir on the Trinity River during 2020.**

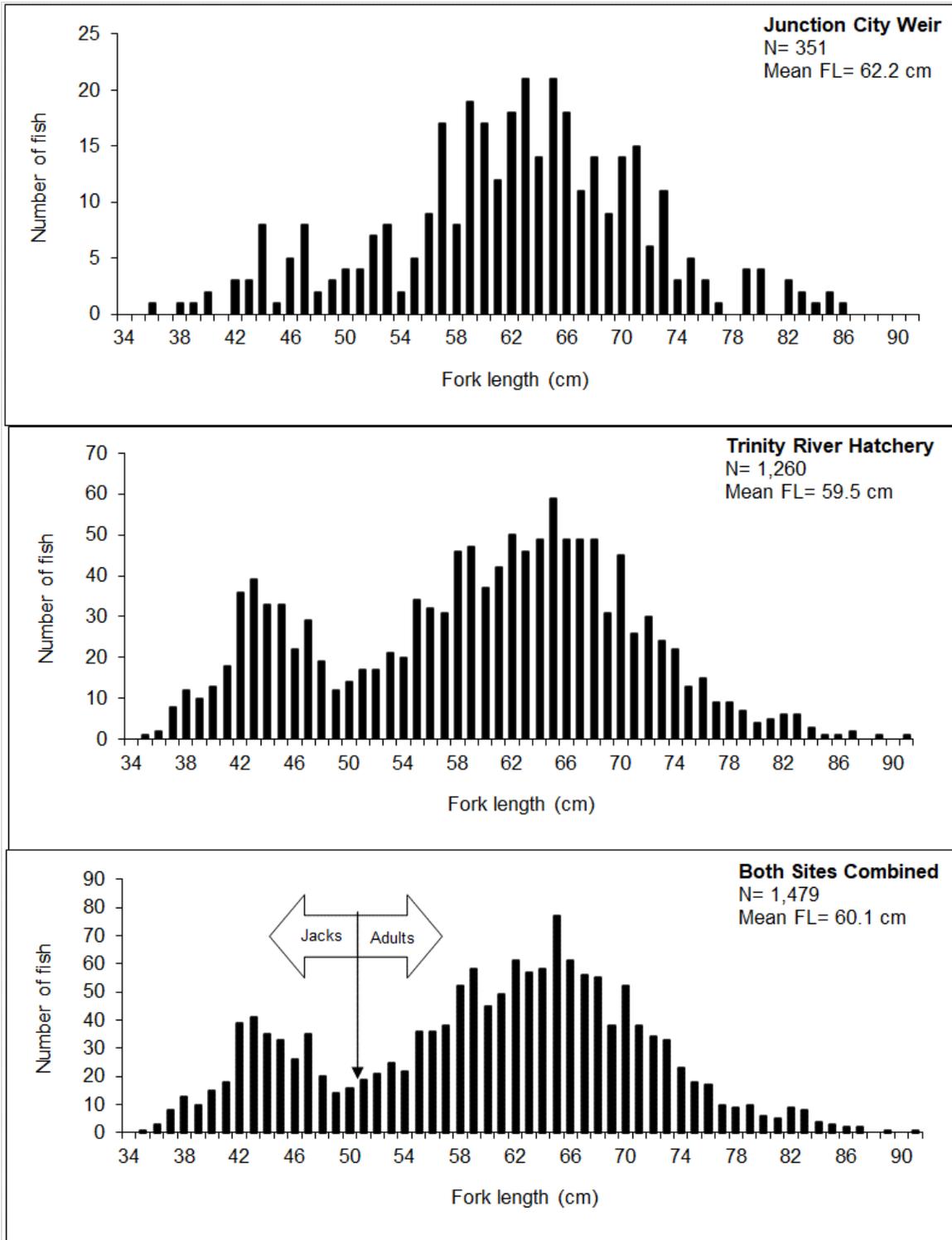
Julian week <sup>a</sup>	Inclusive dates	Nights trapped	Number trapped					Ad-clip total	Fish/night
			Jacks <sup>b</sup>	Ad-clip Jacks <sup>c</sup>	Adults	Ad-clip Adults <sup>c</sup>	Total trapped		
23	4-Jun - 10-Jun	2			1		1	0	0.5
24	11-Jun - 17-Jun	2			1		1	0	0.5
25	18-Jun - 24-Jun	2			19	8	19	8	9.5
26	25-Jun - 1-Jul	5			99	16	99	16	19.8
27	2-Jul - 8-Jul	5	1		48	13	49	13	9.8
28	9-Jul - 15-Jul	5	5	2	35	5	40	7	8.0
29	16-Jul - 22-Jul	5	1		36	11	37	11	7.4
30	23-Jul - 29-Jul	5	1		9		10	0	2.0
31	30-Jul - 5-Aug	5	3		2	1	5	1	1.0
32	6-Aug - 12-Aug	5	8		34	5	42	5	8.4
33	13-Aug - 19-Aug	5	4	1	13	1	17	2	3.4
34	20-Aug - 26-Aug	5	9		3	1	12	1	2.4
35	27-Aug - 2-Sep	5	7	1	6		13	1	2.6
36	3-Sep - 9-Sep	4	3		2		5	0	1.3
37	10-Sep - 16-Sep	2			1		1	0	0.5
38	17-Sep - 23-Sep	5	1		5		6	0	1.2
39	24-Sep - 30-Sep	5	19		31	2	50	2	10.0
40	1-Oct - 7-Oct	1			4	1	4	1	4.0
Total nights trapped		73							
Total Chinook Salmon			62	4	349	64	411	68	
Total Spring Chinook <sup>d</sup>			42	4	309	61	351	65	
Mean Chinook									7.5

a/ Trapping at Junction City weir took place June 9 - October 2, 2020 (Julian weeks [JW] 23-40).

b/ Spring Chinook <51 cm FL were considered jacks in 2020.

c/ Adipose fin-clipped Chinook. Number shown is a subset of weekly jack and adult Chinook totals.

d/ Chinook Salmon trapped at JCW prior to JW 38 were designated spring Chinook in 2020, those trapped after JW 37 were not used in spring Chinook analysis throughout this report.

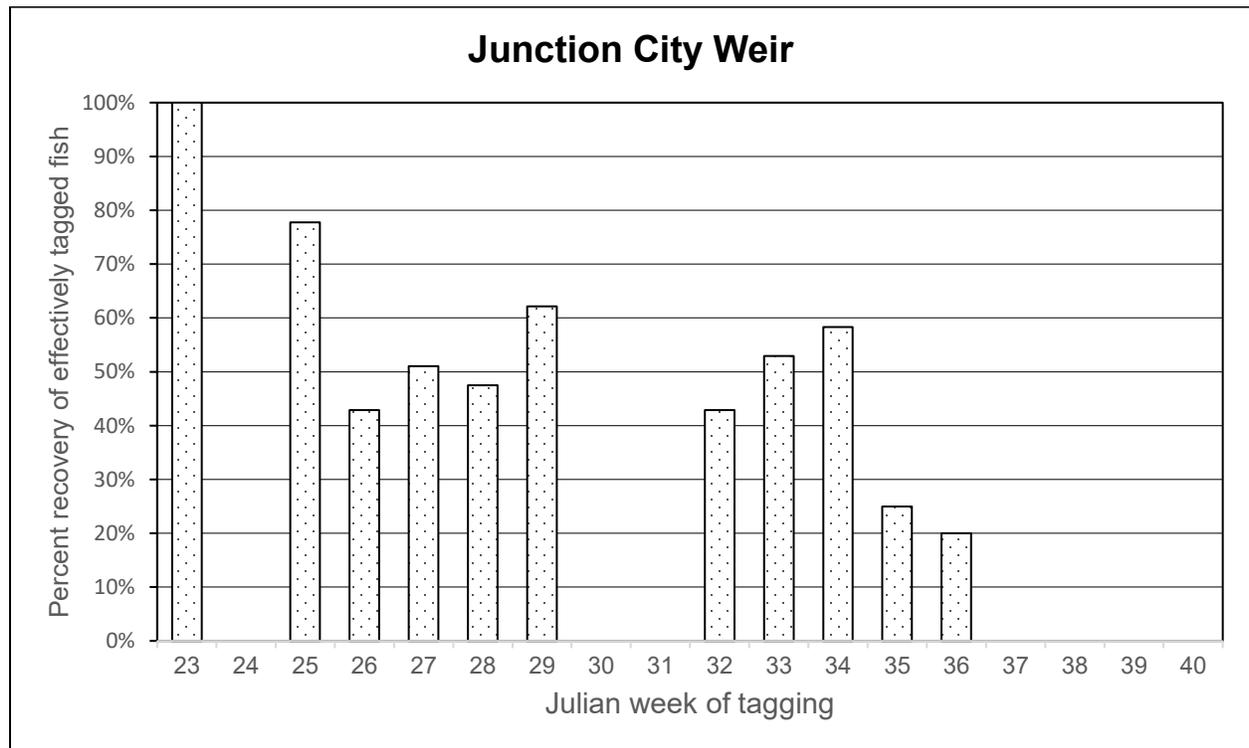


**Figure 6. Spring Chinook Salmon fork lengths (cm) observed at Junction City weir, Trinity River Hatchery, and both sites combined during the 2020-21 season. Fish trapped at JCW then recovered at TRH are only included once in the “combined” (bottom) graph. Also, the arrow denotes the size used to separate jacks and adults for analysis.**

### 3.2.2. Spring/Fall Run Chinook Salmon Separation and Run Timing

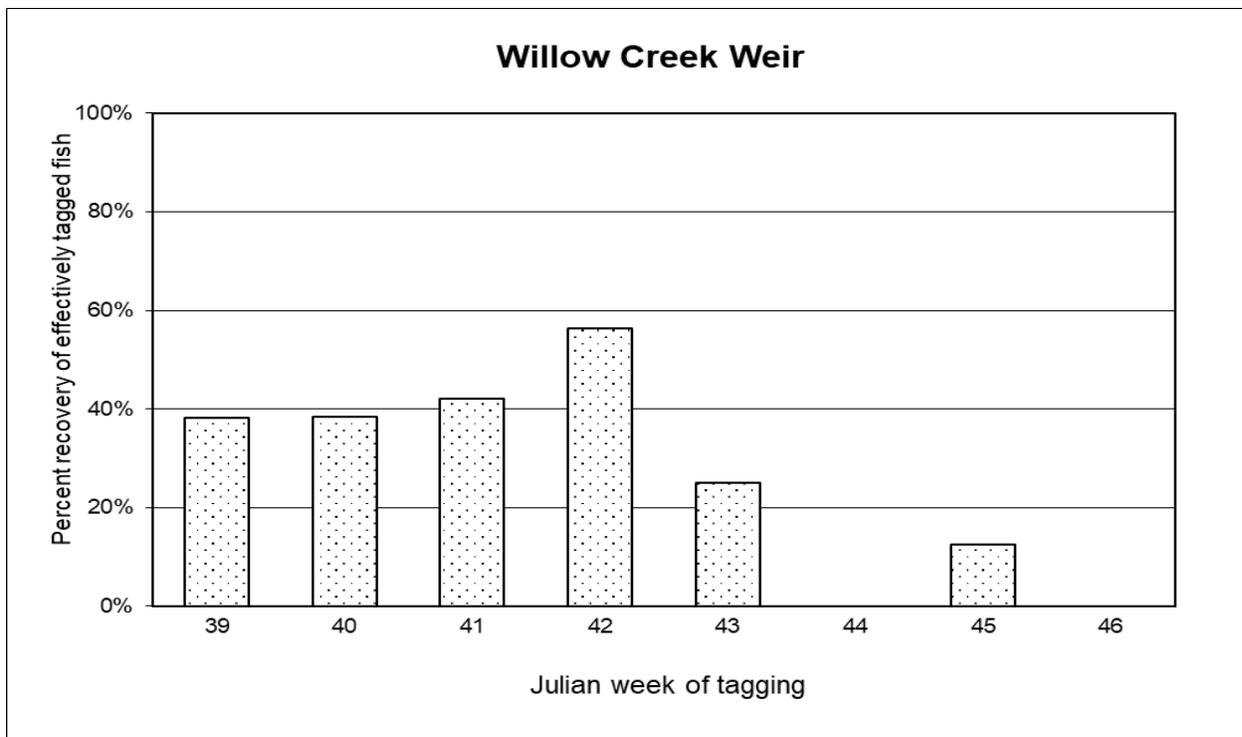
We recovered 8,364 Chinook Salmon at TRH in 2020 (Appendix 17), of which 1,818 (21.7%) had ad-clips. We recovered CWTs from 252 known (ad-clipped with a readable CWT) spring Chinook Salmon and we recovered CWTs from 1,508 known fall Chinook Salmon; the remaining 58 ad-clipped fish had either shed their CWT (33 fish) or the CWT was lost or unreadable (25 fish). Those 58 Chinook were classified as spring-run (8 fish) or fall-run (50 fish) based on their date of entry into TRH, resulting in a total of 260 spring CWT Chinook Salmon (Appendix 18) and 1,558 fall CWT Chinook Salmon (Appendix 19).

One hundred forty-nine Chinook Salmon tagged at JCW were subsequently recovered at TRH between JW 36 and 46 (Appendix 17). Based on timing of Chinook passage through JCW, the arrival dates of JCW-tagged fish at TRH, and CWT analysis, we designated Chinook Salmon that passed through JCW before JW 38 to be spring-run (Figure 7).



**Figure 7. Percent of Chinook Salmon tagged at Junction City weir recovered at Trinity River Hatchery during the 2020-21 season.**

Thirty-eight Chinook Salmon tagged at WCW were subsequently recovered at TRH between JW 43 and JW 49 (Appendix 17). According to our protocol (see Section 2.4.3) we designated all Chinook tagged at WCW in 2020 as fall Chinook Salmon (Figure 8).



**Figure 8. Percent of Chinook Salmon tagged at Willow Creek weir recovered at Trinity River Hatchery during the 2020-21 season.**

### 3.2.3. Spring Chinook Salmon Recovery

#### 3.2.3.1. Angler Tag Recovery

Anglers reported harvesting 4 jack and 9 adult TRP-tagged spring Chinook Salmon, resulting in an estimated harvest of 69 jack and 76 adult spring Chinook Salmon with harvest rates upstream of JCW of 9.8% for jacks and 2.9% for adults (Appendix 16). There was one tag returned from a jack and one tag returned from adult spring Chinook in the catch-and-release fishery, resulting in catch-and-release rates of 2.4% for jacks and 0.3% for adults. There were no tags found loose or on dead fish that were returned by anglers or other river users in 2020.

#### 3.2.3.2. Spawner Survey Recovery

Mainstem Trinity River Chinook Salmon spawner surveys were conducted from August 31 to December 4, 2020. There were nine (0 jack and 9 adult) TRP-tagged spring Chinook recovered during spawner surveys in 2020. None of those tags were recovered from unspawned dead fish less than 30 days after tagging, so none were identified as tagging mortalities (Appendix 16).

#### 3.2.3.3. Tagging Mortalities

There was one adult spring Chinook Salmon identified as a tagging mortality at JCW in 2020. This tag was omitted from the number of tagged fish used to estimate run size.

#### 3.2.3.4. Trinity River Hatchery Recovery

Spring Chinook Salmon began entering TRH on September 3, 2020 (JW 36). All the spring-run arrived before the spawning break beginning in JW 41 (Appendix 17). Recovery of spring Chinook peaked in JW 38 with 420 fish, and the peak of spring CWT Chinook recovery was also in JW 38 (Appendix 18). Of the 348 spring Chinook effectively tagged at JCW, 132 (16 jacks and 116 adults) or 37.9% were recovered at TRH (Appendix 16). Based on run-timing determined from CWT recoveries, an estimated 1,260 (303 jack and 957 adult) spring Chinook Salmon returned to TRH in 2020. Of those 1,260 fish, 260 (21.0%) had ad-clips and 1,000 (79.0%) did not.

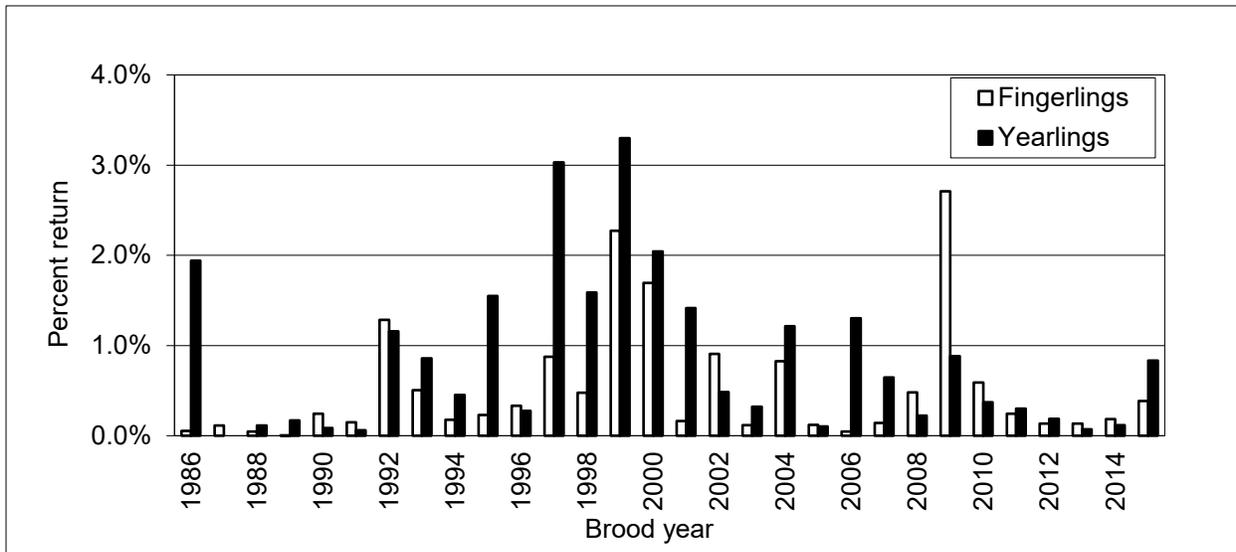
#### 3.2.3.5. Size and Age of Trapped Fish

Spring Chinook Salmon trapped at TRH averaged 59.5 cm FL (Figure 6, Appendix 16). Fork length distribution analysis shows the nadir separating jack from adult spring Chinook was between 50 and 51 cm FL. Data from known age, hatchery-marked spring Chinook that entered TRH supported the minimum adult fork length of 51 cm (Appendix 20). There was a one fish overlap in the size distributions of known age-2 and age-3 fish, and the mean lengths were markedly different. Known age-2 fish averaged 43.4 cm FL and known age-3 fish averaged 60.0 cm FL. Applying the minimum adult size of 51 cm FL, an estimated 12.0% and 24.0% of observed spring Chinook Salmon were jacks at JCW and TRH, respectively.

#### 3.2.4. Spring Chinook Salmon Coded-Wire Tag Recovery and Hatchery Origin Contribution to Runs

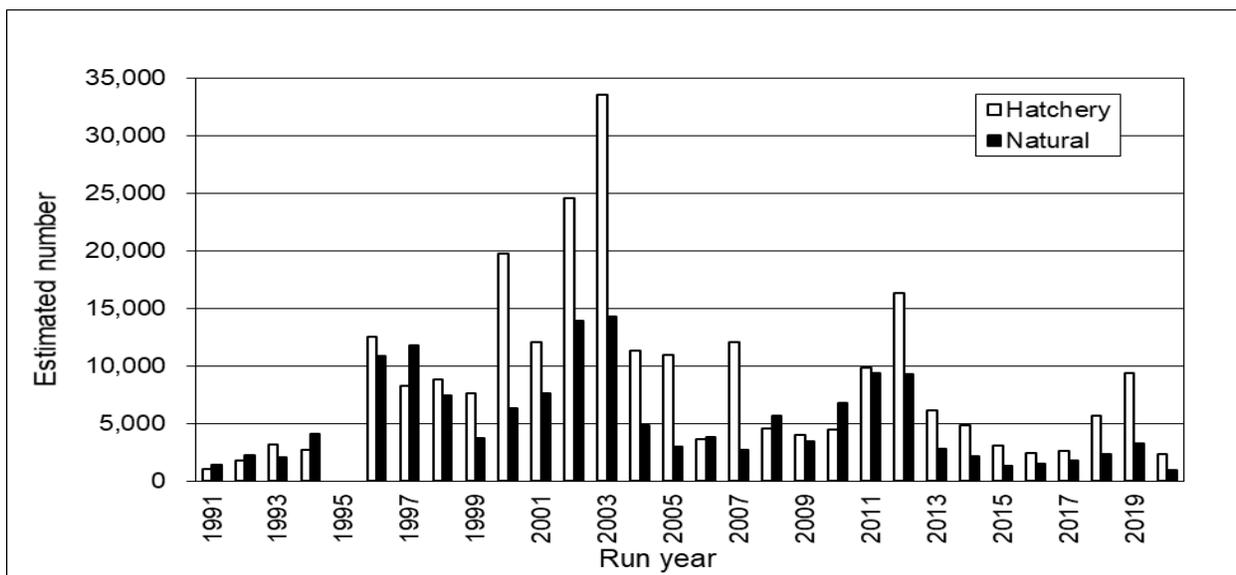
The 252 CWTs recovered from spring Chinook Salmon at TRH represented 18 CWT release groups from BYs 2015 – 2018 (ages 2-5) (Appendix 18). It is extremely rare to recover a known age-6 Chinook Salmon in the Trinity River, but in 2020 we did recover a single age-5, the last return of the complete BY 2015 cohort. Of the 367,851 (260,691 fingerling and 107,160 yearling) spring Chinook Salmon released from TRH with CWTs in BY 2015, 1,896 (0.52%) returned to the Trinity River between 2017 – 2020, below the 0.62% combined mean, but the strongest showing since BY 2010 (Appendix 9, Appendix 21). For a complete accounting of run-size, percent return, harvest and spawner escapement estimates for TRH CWT spring Chinook Salmon by release group see Appendix 22.

Based on the total estimated spring Chinook Salmon run-size upstream of JCW (709 jacks and 2,600 adults), the estimated angler harvest rate (9.8% jacks, 2.9% adults), and the percentage of ad-clipped spring Chinook at JCW also containing CWTs (96.8%), we estimate the contribution of CWT spring Chinook Salmon to the total run of spring Chinook upstream of JCW to be 562 in 2020, including 65 jacks and 497 adults (Appendix 23). The run is estimated to include 21 CWT spring Chinook Salmon harvested by anglers, 252 recovered at TRH and 289 available to spawn in natural areas. The age composition of 2020 CWT spring Chinook Salmon returns was 66 (11.6%) age-2, 198 (35.3%) age-3, 296 (52.7%) age-4, and 3 (0.5%) age-5 fish.



**Figure 9. Percent return of Trinity River Hatchery produced, coded-wire tagged spring Chinook Salmon, brood years 1986 - 2015, based on estimated returns upstream of Junction City weir.**

Applying production multipliers to CWT recoveries allows for the estimation of HOR spring Chinook Salmon contributions to the total Trinity River spring Chinook Salmon run-size upstream of JCW. In 2020, an estimated 2,325 (276 jack, 2,049 adult) HOR spring Chinook Salmon returned to the Trinity River upstream of JCW, which represents 70.3% of the combined HOR and NOR run and is above the 29 year mean of 60.4% (Figure 10, Appendix 24).



**Figure 10. Estimated contribution of Trinity River Hatchery-origin and natural-origin spring Chinook Salmon to total run-size upstream of Junction City weir, 1991 - 2020.**

### 3.3. Fall Chinook Salmon

#### 3.3.1. Fall Chinook Salmon Trapping and Tagging

We initiated trapping at Willow Creek weir the night of September 12, 2020 (JW 37) and processed our first fish the next morning. Two nights later a large tree came down during a dam release event and disabled our boat gate. We were able to repair the gate and begin trapping again, continuing until November 17 (JW 47) when the weir was removed for the season in anticipation of an impending storm-related high flow event.

A total of 143 Chinook Salmon were trapped at WCW over 49 nights in 2020, all of which were determined to be fall Chinook Salmon (see Section 2.4.3). Tags were applied to 142 of those fish, one was not tagged due to poor condition. The number of fall Chinook trapped at WCW peaked at 7.3 fish per night during JW 39, with a mean of 2.9 fish per night across the trapping period (Table 5, Figure 11).

**Table 5. Weekly summary of Chinook Salmon trapped at Willow Creek weir on the Trinity River during 2020.**

Julian week	Inclusive dates	Nights trapped	Jacks <sup>b</sup>	Number trapped <sup>a</sup>						
				Ad-clip Jacks <sup>c</sup>	Adults	Ad-clip Adults <sup>c</sup>	Total	Ad-clip total	Fish/night	
37	10-Sep - 16-Sep	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
38	17-Sep - 23-Sep	4	1	1	4	0	5	0	0	1.3
39	24-Sep - 30-Sep	7	23	3	28	5	51	8	8	7.3
40	1-Oct - 7-Oct	5	4	1	9	1	13	2	2	2.6
41	8-Oct - 14-Oct	5	3	1	17	2	20	3	3	4.0
42	15-Oct - 21-Oct	5	2	0	15	4	17	4	4	3.4
43	22-Oct - 28-Oct	5	0	0	12	1	12	1	1	2.4
44	29-Oct - 4-Nov	5	4	0	7	2	11	2	2	2.2
45	5-Nov - 11-Nov	5	1	0	8	0	9	0	0	1.8
46	12-Nov - 18-Nov	6	1	0	4	0	5	0	0	0.8
Total:		49	39	6	104	15	143	20		
Mean:										2.9

a/ Trapping at Willow Creek weir took place Sep 13 -Nov 16, 2020 (Julian weeks 37-46). All Chinook trapped at Willow Creek weir were considered fall Chinook Salmon in 2020.

b/ Chinook <54 cm FL were considered jacks in 2020

c/ Adipose fin-clipped Chinook. Number shown is a subset of weekly jack and adult Chinook totals.

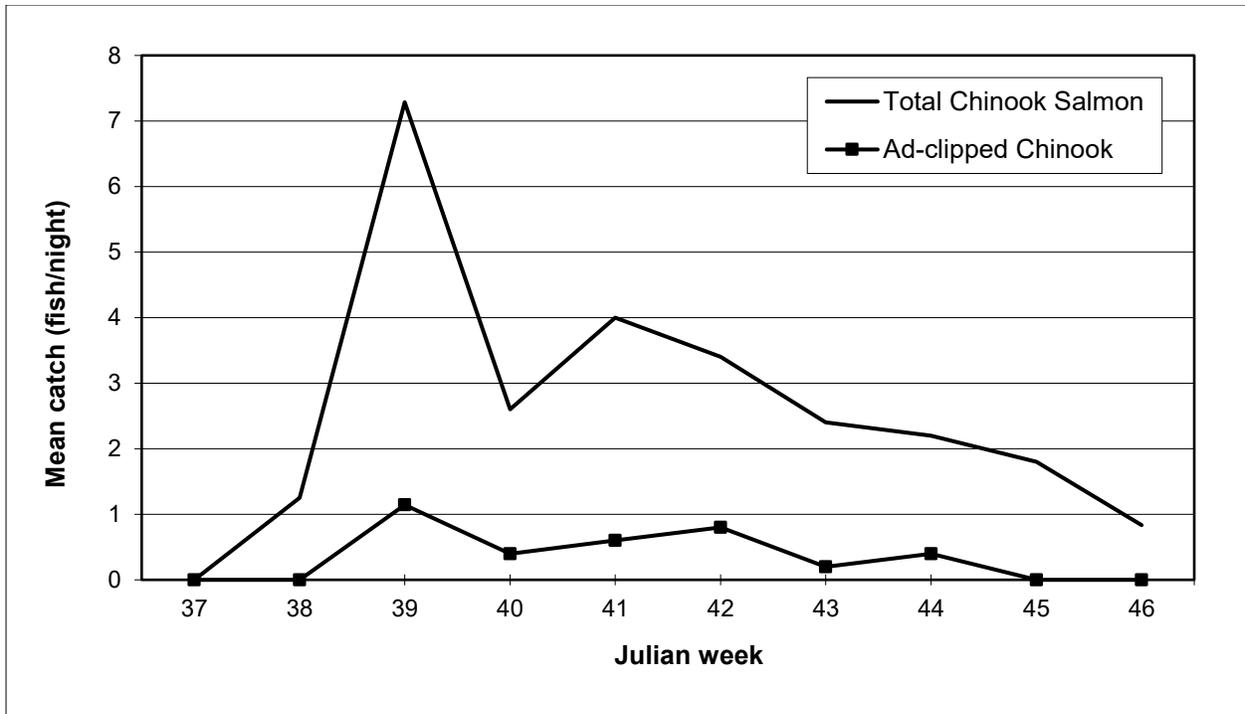


Figure 11. Mean catch per week of fall Chinook Salmon at Willow Creek weir on the Trinity River, 2020.

Fall Chinook Salmon trapped at WCW averaged 58.4 cm FL, and ranged from 42 cm to 94 cm FL (Figure 12, Appendix 25). For assigning age classes to the fall run we used HVTF’s scale age proportions (see Section 2.4.1). We also performed a FL distribution analysis which assigned a nadir-based jack/adult cutoff of 54 cm FL. We used the 54 cm minimum adult size only for harvest and catch-and-release fishery estimation because scale samples are not available for those sectors. Ad-clipped fish comprised 14.7% (21 of 143) of the fall Chinook Salmon trapped at WCW (Appendix 25).

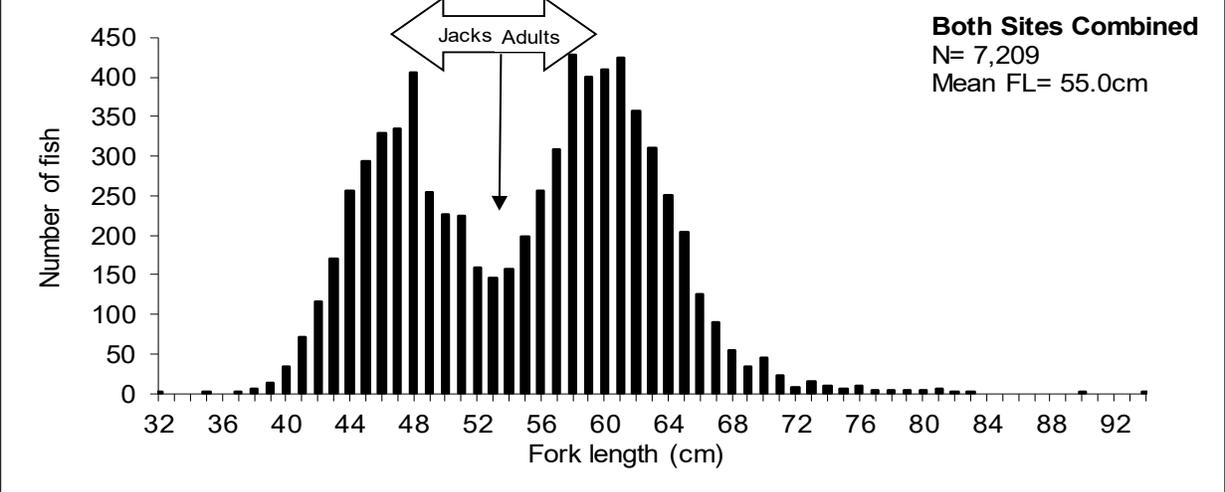
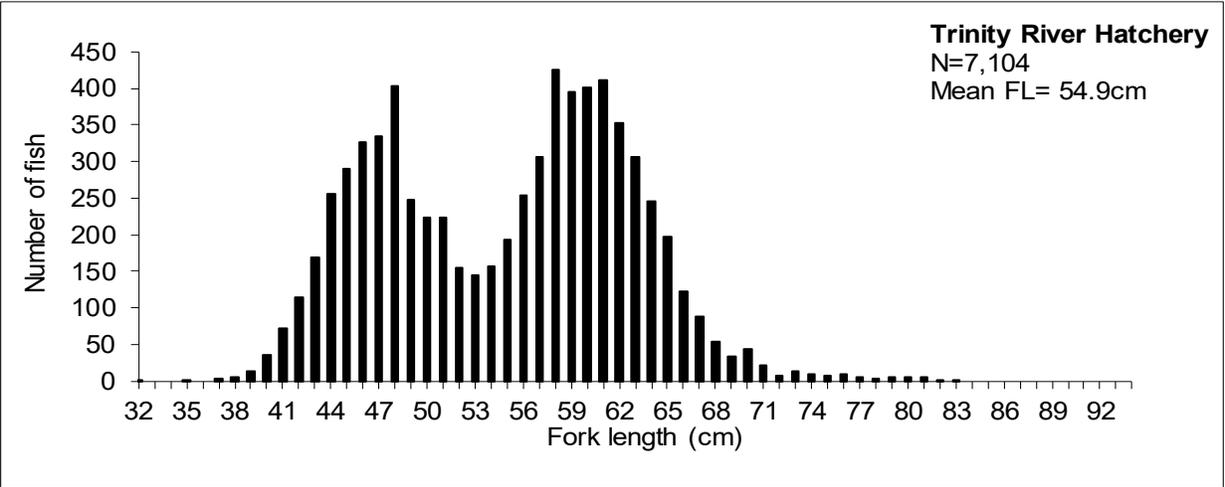
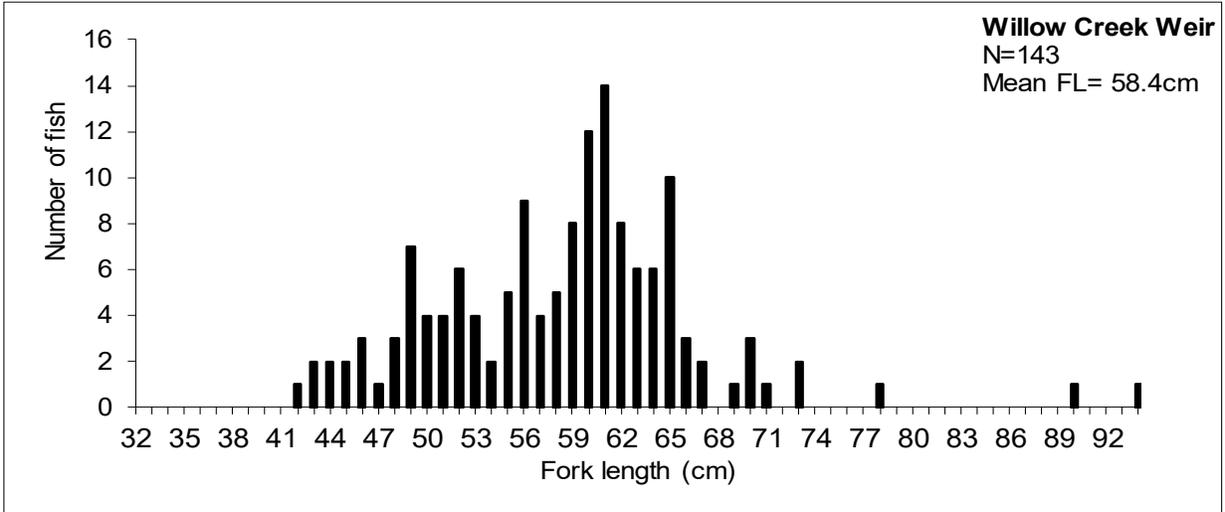


Figure 12. Fall Chinook Salmon fork lengths (cm) observed at Willow Creek weir, Trinity River Hatchery, and both sites combined during the 2020-21 season. Fish trapped at WCW and subsequently recovered at TRH are only included once in the “combined” (bottom) graph, and the arrow denotes the size used to separate jack and adults for harvest and catch and release fishery estimates.

### 3.3.2. Fall Chinook Salmon Recovery

#### 3.3.2.1. Angler Tag Recovery

Anglers returned tags from one (0 jack and 1 adult) TRP-tagged fall Chinook Salmon (Appendix 25) resulting in an estimated harvest of 328 fall Chinook Salmon (Appendix 8). The estimated harvest rate of fall Chinook upstream of WCW was 0.0% for jacks and 1.8% for adults. There were six tags (3 jacks and 3 adults) returned from the catch-and-release fishery, and there was one tag returned from a jack, found loose (no live fish attached).

#### 3.3.2.2. Spawner Survey Recovery

There were four (3 jack and 1 adult) TRP-tagged fall Chinook Salmon recovered during spawner surveys in 2020 (Appendix 25). No tags were recovered from unspawned dead fish less than 30 days after tagging, so none were identified as tagging mortalities.

#### 3.3.2.3. Tagging Mortalities

There were zero observed fall Chinook Salmon tagging mortalities at WCW in 2020 (Appendix 25).

#### 3.3.2.4. Trinity River Hatchery Recovery

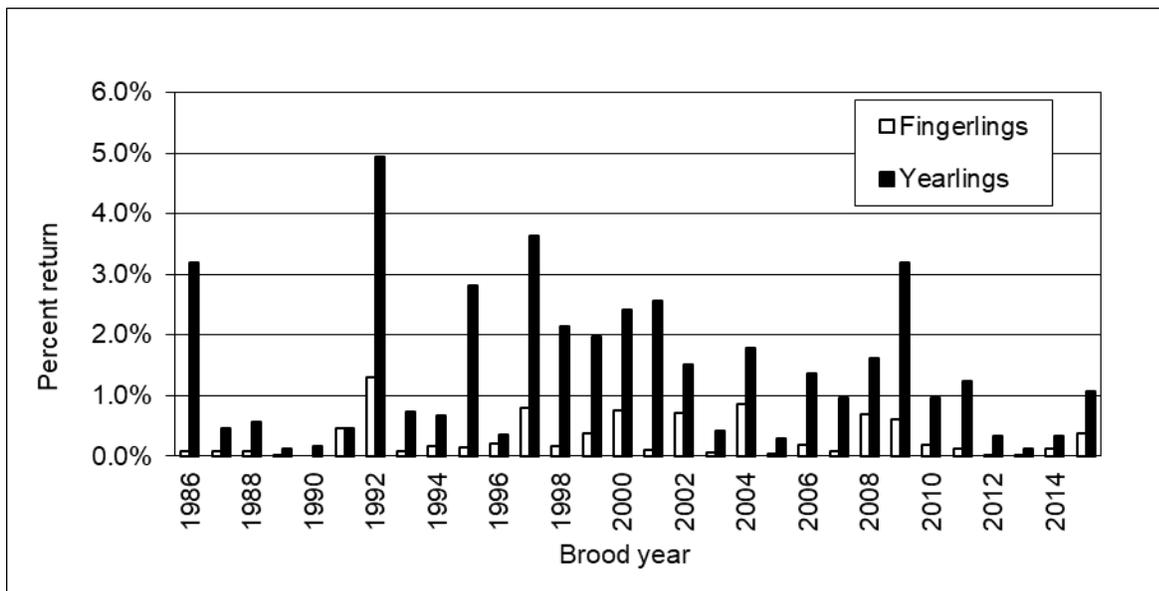
Four known fall (CWTs) Chinook Salmon entered TRH prior to the spawning break (1 in JW 39 and 3 in JW 40)(Appendix 19), but the fall run was determined to begin during JW 43 according to our protocol (see Section 2.4.3) and continued through JW 2 (Appendix 17). Recovery of fall Chinook peaked in JW 46 with 2,242 fish, which was also the peak week for fall CWT Chinook recovery. Of the 136 fall Chinook effectively tagged at WCW, 38 (9 jack and 29 adult) or 27.9%, were recovered at TRH. Based on run-timing determined from CWT recoveries, an estimated 7,104 (2,816 jack and 4,288 adult) fall Chinook Salmon returned to TRH in 2020. Of the 7,104 fall Chinook that entered TRH in 2020 we observed 1,558 (21.9%) with ad-clips and 5,546 (78.1%) had no clip.

#### 3.3.2.5. Size and Age of Trapped Fish

Fall Chinook Salmon trapped at TRH averaged 54.9 cm FL (Figure 12). Data from known age, hatchery-marked fall Chinook that entered TRH indicated a minimum adult fork length of 54 cm (Appendix 26). There was some overlap between sizes of age-2 and age-3 fish, but the mean lengths were markedly different. Known age-2 fish averaged 47.3 cm FL and known age-3 fish averaged 59.3 cm FL. Applying the proportions determined from HVT scale analysis, jacks comprised 39.6% and adults 60.4% of fall Chinook entering TRH.

### 3.3.3. Fall Chinook Salmon Coded-Wire Tag Recovery and Hatchery Origin Contribution to Runs

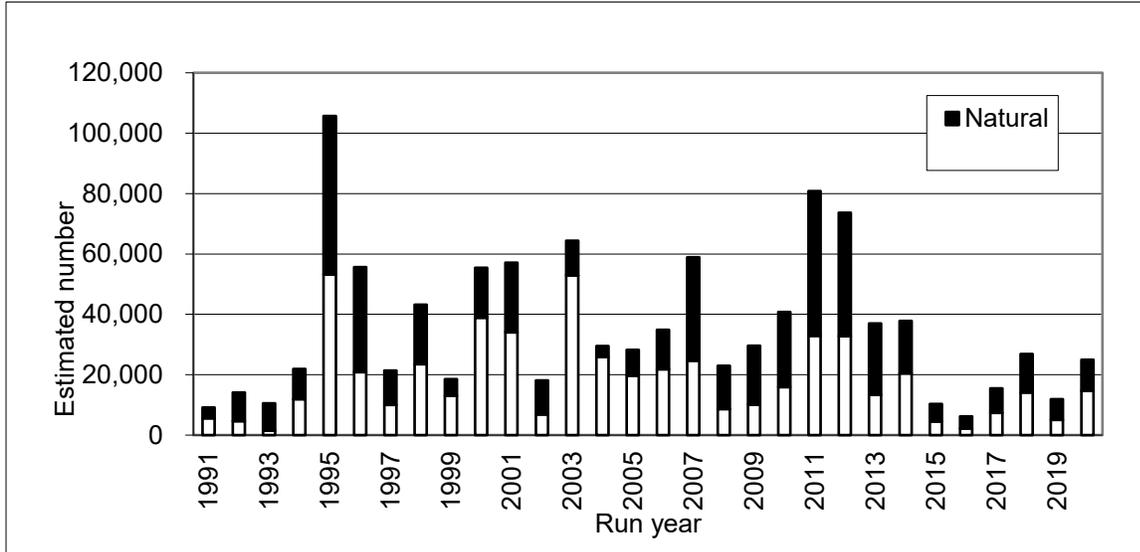
The 1,508 CWTs recovered from fall Chinook Salmon at TRH represented 17 CWT release groups from BYs 2018 – 2016 (ages 2-4). There were no known-age 5 fall Chinook recovered in 2020. We considered the 2015 BY to have completed their life-cycle this year. Of the 700,186 (461,047 fingerling and 239,139 yearling) fall Chinook Salmon released from TRH with CWTs for BY 2015, 4,282 (0.61%) returned between 2016 – 2020, below the mean of 0.72% (Figure 13, Appendix 27). For a complete accounting of run-size, percent return, and harvest and spawner escapement estimates for TRH CWT fall Chinook Salmon by release group see Appendix 28.



**Figure 13. Percent return of Trinity River Hatchery produced, coded-wire tagged fall Chinook Salmon, brood years 1986 - 2015, based on estimated returns upstream of Willow Creek weir.**

Based on the total estimated fall Chinook Salmon run-size upstream of WCW (6,607 jacks and 18,350 adults), the estimated angler harvest rate (0.0% jacks, 1.8% adults), and the percentage of ad-clipped fall Chinook at WCW also containing CWTs (98.3%), we estimate the contribution of fall CWT Chinook Salmon to the total run of fall Chinook upstream of WCW to be 3,601 in 2020, including 999 jacks and 2,602 adults (Appendix 29). The run is estimated to include 47 CWT fall Chinook Salmon harvested by anglers, 606 recovered at TRH and 393 available to spawn in natural areas. The age composition of 2020 CWT fall Chinook Salmon returns was 999 (27.7%) age-2, 2,442 (67.8%) age-3, 160 (4.4%) age-4, and 0 (0.0%) age-5 fish.

Applying production multipliers to CWT recoveries allows for the estimation of HOR fall Chinook Salmon contributions to the total Trinity River fall Chinook Salmon run-size upstream of WCW. In 2020, an estimated 14,674 (4,103 jack, 10,571 adult) HOR fall Chinook Salmon returned to the Trinity River upstream of WCW, which represents 58.8% of the combined HOR and NOR run and is more than the 30-year mean of 50.0% (Figure 14, Appendix 30).



**Figure 14. Hatchery- and natural-origin contributions to total fall Chinook Salmon run-size, upstream of Willow Creek weir, 1991 – 2020.**

### 3.4. Coho Salmon

#### 3.4.1. Coho Salmon Trapping and Tagging

A total of 74 Coho Salmon (42 jacks and 32 adults) were trapped at WCW between JWs 38 and 46 in 2020, all but 3 of which were tagged (Table 6, Appendix 31). Trapping averaged 1.5 Coho Salmon per night and peaked in JW 41 at 6.6 per night (Figure 15). Right maxillary clipped fish, indicating TRH origin, comprised 93.2% (69 of 74) of Coho Salmon trapped at WCW.

Coho Salmon trapped at WCW and TRH averaged 51.9 cm FL and 50.9 cm FL, respectively, with a combined average of 50.9 cm FL (Figure 16). Using length distribution analysis of Coho trapped at WCW and TRH, the nadir separating jack from adult Coho Salmon was between 53 and 54 cm FL (Appendix 31). Based on the nadir, jacks comprised 56.8% of the run at WCW, and 58.8% at TRH.

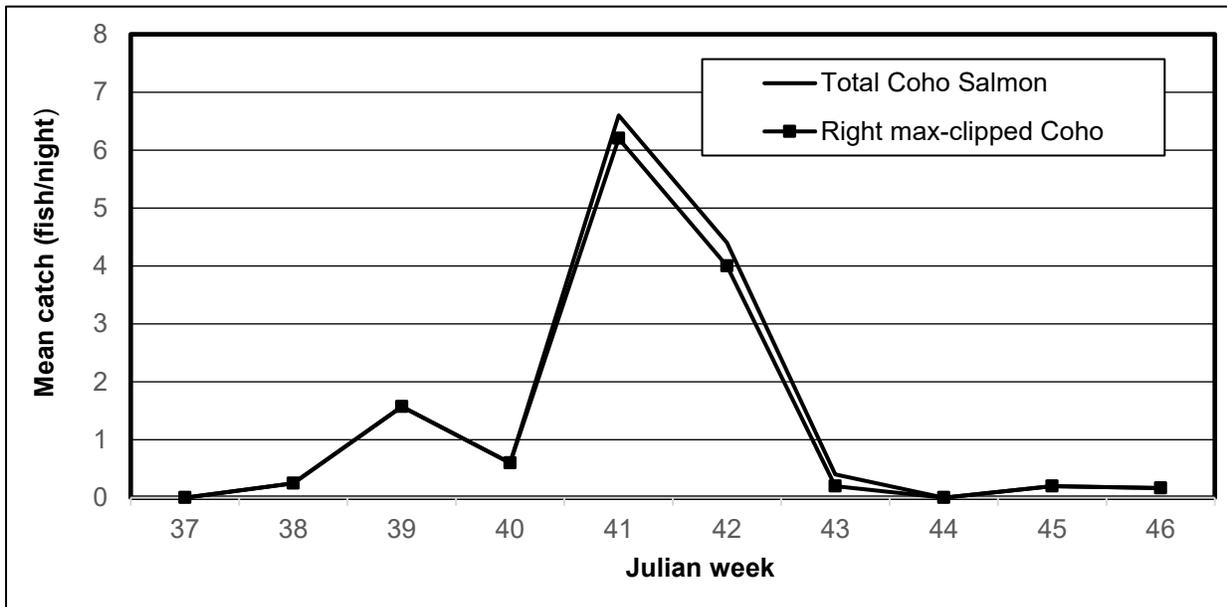
**Table 6. Weekly summary of Coho Salmon trapped at Willow Creek weir in the Trinity River during 2020.**

Julian week	Inclusive dates <sup>a</sup>	Nights trapped	Number trapped				Total trapped	Total RM clips	Total Coho Salmon
			Jacks <sup>b</sup>	RM clip <sup>c</sup> Jacks	Adults	RM clip Adults			
37	10-Sep - 16-Sep	2							0.0
38	17-Sep - 23-Sep	4	1	1			1	1	0.3
39	24-Sep - 30-Sep	7	9	9	2	2	11	11	1.6
40	1-Oct - 7-Oct	5	2	2	1	1	3	3	0.6
41	8-Oct - 14-Oct	5	21	20	12	11	33	31	6.6
42	15-Oct - 21-Oct	5	8	8	14	12	22	20	4.4
43	22-Oct - 28-Oct	5	1	1	1		2	1	0.4
44	29-Oct - 4-Nov	5					0	0	0.0
45	5-Nov - 11-Nov	5			1	1	1	1	0.2
46	12-Nov - 18-Nov	6			1	1	1	1	0.2
Total:		49	42	41	32	28	74	69	
Mean:									1.5

a/ Trapping at Willow Creek weir took place September 13 - November 16, 2020 (Julian weeks 37-46).

b/ Coho <54 cm FL were considered jacks in 2020.

c/ Right maxillary clipped Coho. Number shown is a subset of weekly jack and adult Coho totals.



**Figure 15. Mean catch per week of Coho Salmon trapped in the Trinity River at Willow Creek weir, 2020.**

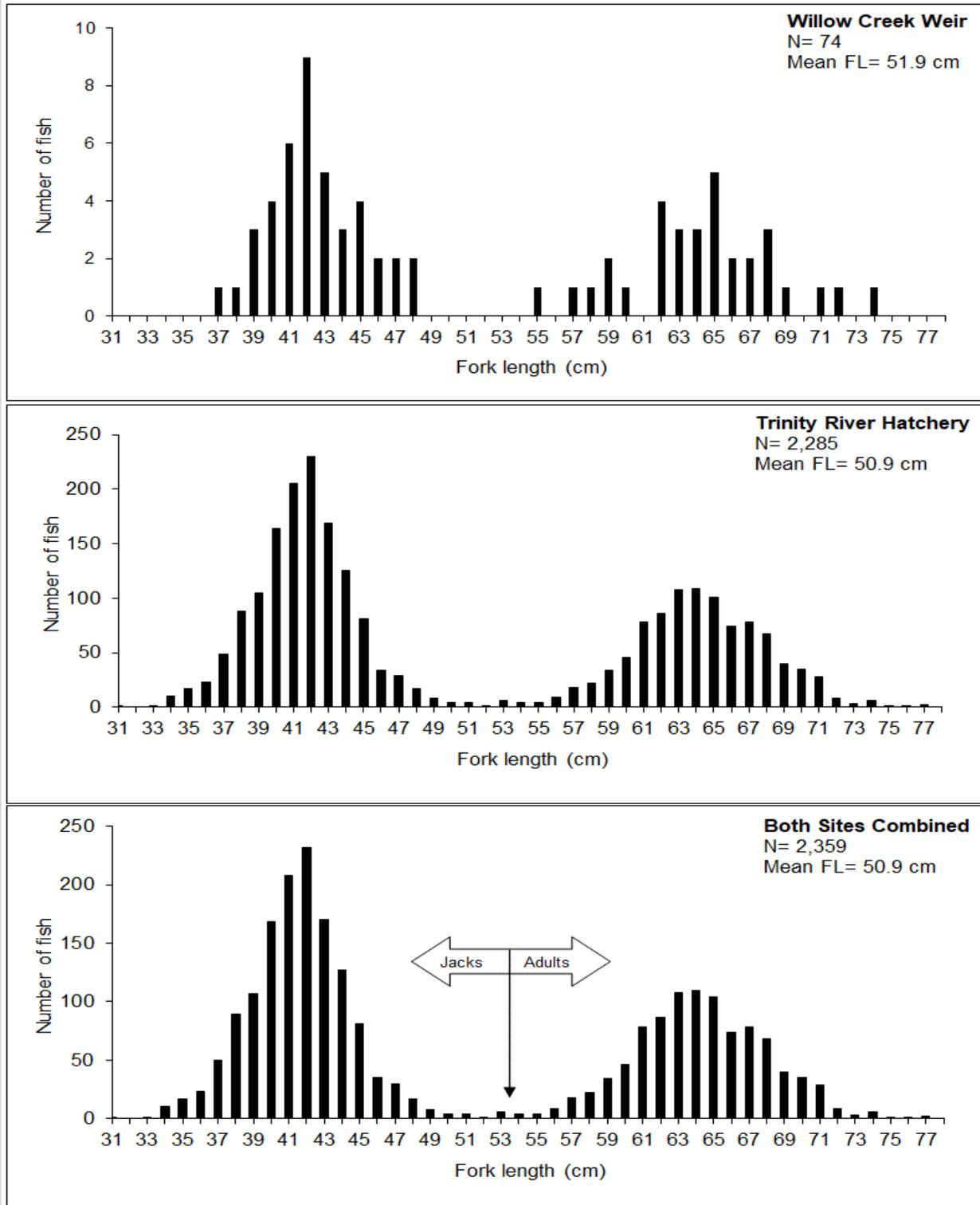


Figure 16. Coho Salmon fork lengths (cm) observed at Willow Creek weir, Trinity River Hatchery, and both sites combined during the 2020-21 season. Fish trapped at WCW then recovered at TRH are only included once in the “combined” (bottom) graph, and the arrow denotes the size used to separate jack and adults for analysis.

### 3.4.2. Coho Salmon Recovery

#### 3.4.2.1. Angler Tag Recovery

There was no reported harvest of TRP-tagged Coho Salmon in 2020, nor were there any tags returned from the catch-and-release fishery, leaving 71 effectively tagged fish. There were zero tags found loose (no fish attached) and returned (Appendix 31).

#### 3.4.2.2. Spawner Survey Recovery

There were zero TRP-tagged Coho Salmon recovered during spawner surveys in 2020 (Appendix 31).

#### 3.4.2.3. Tagging Mortalities

We observed zero Coho Salmon mortalities at WCW in 2020.

#### 3.4.2.4. Trinity River Hatchery Recovery

The first Coho Salmon entered TRH during JW 40 and they continued returning through JW 2 of 2021 (Appendix 17). A total of 2,334 Coho (1,372 jacks and 962 adults) were recovered at TRH during the season. Of the 71 Coho Salmon effectively tagged at WCW, 49 (25 jack and 24 adult) or 69.0% were recaptured at TRH (Appendix 31). Of the 2,334 Coho Salmon that entered TRH in 2020, we observed 2,281 (97.7%) with RM clips; 53 (2.3%) had no clip. Unclipped fish are assumed to be NOR Coho Salmon.

### 3.4.3. Coho Salmon Hatchery-Origin Contributions to Run

In 2020 97.6% of the jacks (age 2, from BY 2018) and 87.5% of the adult (age 3, from BY 2017) Coho Salmon encountered at WCW were RM-clipped, therefore we estimate 3,142 (1,927 jacks and 1,214 adults) of the 3,362 Coho Salmon returning to the Trinity River in 2020 were of hatchery-origin.

For information about the BY 2019 juvenile Coho Salmon marking at TRH in 2021, or for more brood year performance information, refer to Appendix 32.

### 3.5. Adult Fall Steelhead

#### 3.5.1. Adult Fall Steelhead Trapping and Tagging

A total of 223 steelhead (12 half-pounders and 211 adults) were trapped at WCW between JWs 37 and 46, and 210 of the 211 adults were tagged (Table 7, Figure 17). Steelhead trapping peaked in JW 41 when we averaged 11.8 steelhead per night, and ad-clipped steelhead peaked the same week with 5.6 steelhead per night. Hatchery-origin fish comprised 42.2% (89 of 211) of the adult steelhead trapped at WCW.

**Table 7. Weekly summary of fall-run steelhead trapped at Willow Creek weir in the Trinity River during 2020.**

Julian week	Inclusive dates	Nights trapped	Number trapped <sup>a</sup>						Fish/night
			1/2 lbers <sup>b</sup>	Ad-clipped 1/2 lbers <sup>c</sup>	Ad-clipped Adults	Ad-clip total	Total		
37	10-Sep - 16-Sep	2	1	1	12	2	13	3	6.5
38	17-Sep - 23-Sep	4	3	2	12	5	15	7	3.8
39	24-Sep - 30-Sep	7	3	2	46	25	49	27	7.0
40	1-Oct - 7-Oct	5	1		7	4	8	4	1.6
41	8-Oct - 14-Oct	5	1	1	58	27	59	28	11.8
42	15-Oct - 21-Oct	5	3	3	49	21	52	24	10.4
43	22-Oct - 28-Oct	5			1		1	0	0.2
44	29-Oct - 4-Nov	5					0	0	0.0
45	5-Nov - 11-Nov	5			1		1	0	0.2
46	12-Nov - 18-Nov	6			25	5	25	5	4.2
Total:		49	12	9	211	89	223	98	
Mean:									4.6

a/ Trapping at Willow Creek weir took place September 13 - November 16, 2020 (Julian weeks 37-46).

b/ Steelhead <42 cm FL were considered 1/2 lbers (half-pounders).

c/ Adipose fin-clipped steelhead. Number shown is a subset of weekly half-pounder and adult steelhead totals.

Steelhead trapped at WCW and TRH averaged 56.1 and 53.8 cm FL, respectively, with a combined average of 54.4 cm FL (Figure 18).

Estimating escapement of steelhead upstream of JCW is not an objective of this project, but steelhead are trapped there, and ad-clipped steelhead are tagged for qualitative studies not reported here. Steelhead were trapped at JCW every week from JW 25 to 34 and again in JWs 38-40, peaking in JW 39 with 13 fish. Five half-pounders (<42 cm FL) and 73 adult steelhead were trapped, including 15 ad-clipped fish (3 half-pounders and 12 adults). Two steelhead trapped at JCW were subsequently recovered at TRH.

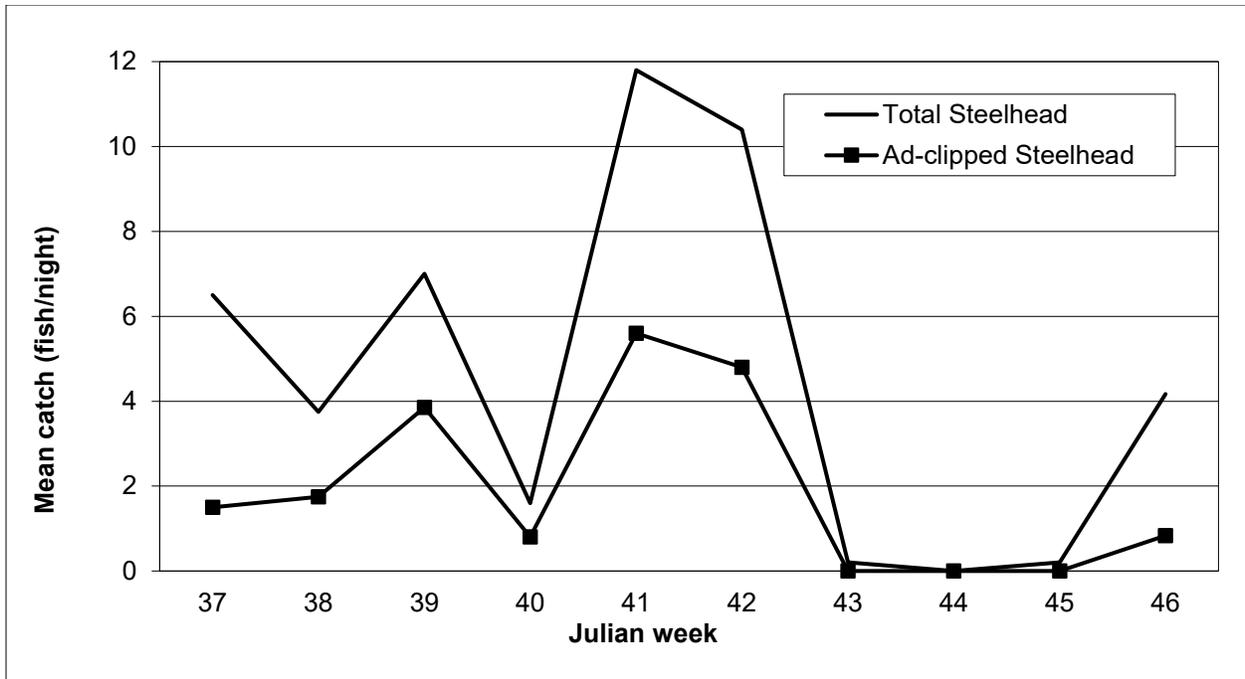


Figure 17. Mean catch of fall-run steelhead in the Trinity River at Willow Creek weir, 2020.

### 3.5.2. Adult Fall Steelhead Recovery

#### 3.5.2.1. Angler Tag Recovery

There were three TRP-tagged ad-clipped steelhead reported as harvested in 2020 and zero tags found loose on the riverbank and returned by anglers or other river users (Appendix 33). There were 24 tags returned from the catch-and-release fishery, 9 HOR and 15 NOR steelhead, leaving 186 effective tags. No harvest of NOR fish was reported.

#### 3.5.2.2. Spawner Survey Recovery

There were no TRP-tagged steelhead recovered during spawner surveys in 2020.

#### 3.5.2.3. Tagging Mortalities

There were no adult steelhead identified as a tagging mortality at WCW in 2020.

#### 3.5.2.4. Trinity River Hatchery Recovery

Steelhead entered TRH during nearly every week the fish ladder was open (Appendix 17). Recovery of steelhead peaked in JW 3 of 2021 when 173 steelhead entered TRH. A total of 632 steelhead (590 adult and 42 half pounders) were recovered at TRH during the season. Of the 186 steelhead effectively tagged at WCW 32 (17.2%) were recaptured at TRH. Hatchery-origin fish comprised 94.6% (558 of 590) of the adult steelhead recovered at TRH in the 2020-21 season (Table 2).

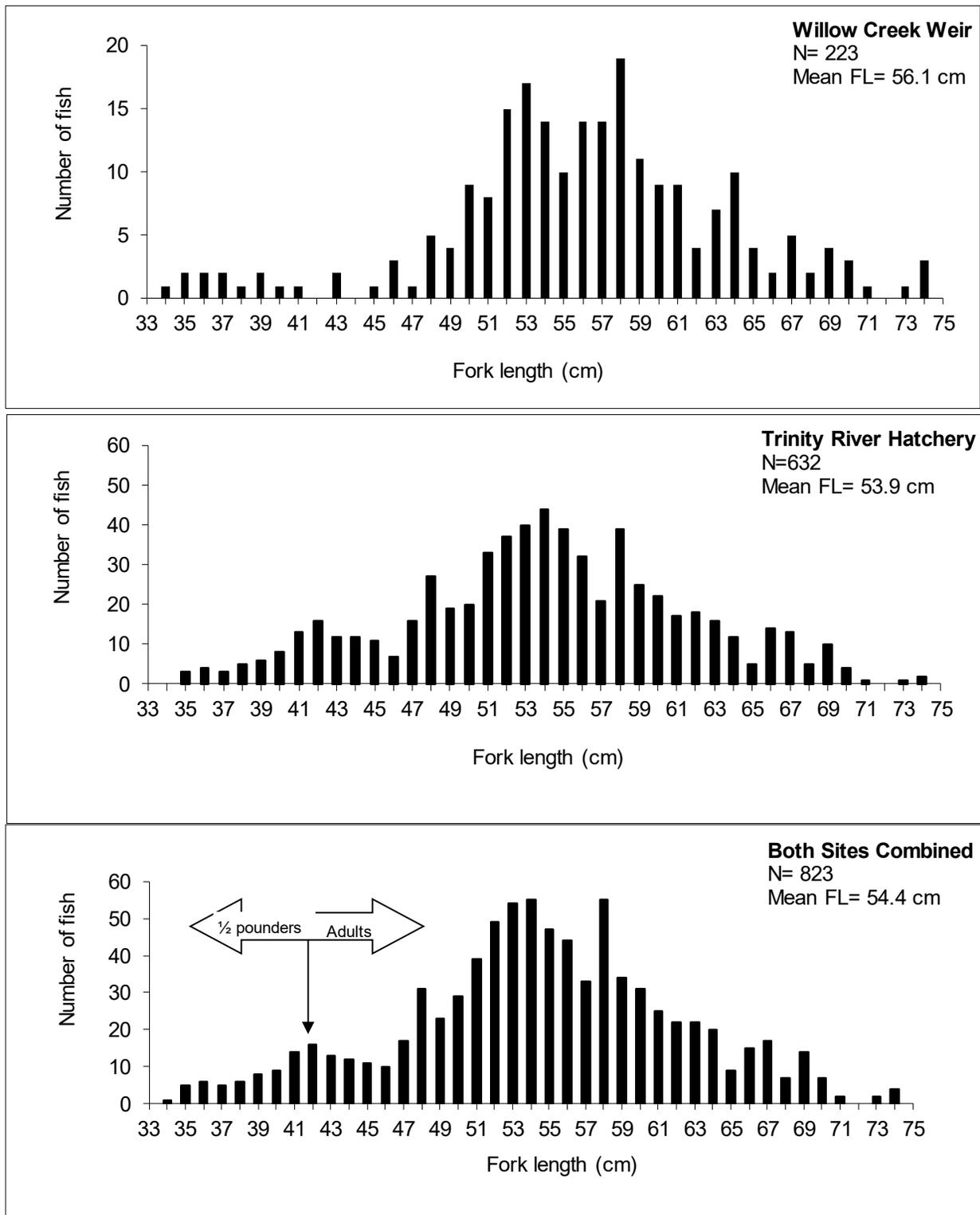


Figure 18. Steelhead fork lengths (cm) observed at Willow Creek weir, Trinity River Hatchery and both sites combined during the 2020-21 season. Fish trapped at WCW then recovered at TRH are only included once in the “combined” (bottom) graph. Arrow denotes the size used to separate half pounders and adults for analysis.

### 3.5.3. Adult Fall Steelhead Hatchery-Origin Contribution to Run

All TRH reared steelhead receive an adipose clip before release to the Trinity River. We estimate the contribution of hatchery-origin fish to the total Trinity River run by applying the ad-clip percentage of steelhead at WCW to the total run-size estimate. In 2020 42.2% of adult steelhead encountered at WCW were ad-clipped (Table 7), therefore we estimate 42.2%, or 1,413, of the 3,349 adult fall steelhead run estimate above WCW to be of hatchery-origin.

## **4. DISCUSSION**

### **4.1. Factors Influencing Run-Size, Harvest and Escapement Estimates**

Attaining adult NOR salmonid production goals while providing dependent tribal and non-tribal harvest are fundamental objectives of the TRRP. Factors that directly affect salmonid run-size and, therefore, progress toward TRRP goals, include availability and quality of habitat for all life stages, natural mortality, and the amount of ocean and in-river harvest. Environmental conditions are also contributing factors and include ocean-atmospheric climate variability over the North Pacific Ocean that result in inter-annual and inter-decadal changes in Pacific salmon survival (Beamish, et. al 2009). In addition, assessing progress toward meeting TRRP objectives depends on the accurate estimation of run sizes and escapements for adult salmonids.

Accuracy and precision of mark-recapture field studies and data analyses directly influence escapement estimates. Accuracy of the modified Petersen mark-recapture estimator relies on a set of assumptions, and estimator bias can occur if assumptions are violated. For example, unaccounted tagging mortality creates a positive bias in mark-recapture studies (Hankin 2001). Hankin makes evident the magnitude of potential bias in the following scenario: “If 90% of untagged fish that pass the WCW survive to arrive at TRH”...”but only 75% of WCW-tagged fish survive to arrive at TRH, then the approximate proportional bias of the total run-size estimator would be  $(0.90/0.75) - 1 = 1.29 - 1 = 0.29$ , so that the estimator would have a positive proportional bias of almost 30%”. We take steps to minimize tagging-associated mortality through our operational protocol at the weirs. In the past we observed most tagging mortalities when water temperatures were high (near 22° C), therefore trapping is suspended if water temperatures exceed 21°C. In addition, fish are not tagged if deemed in poor condition or if they have already spawned. We account for tagging mortalities through recovery of tagged fish found dead during surveys conducted upstream of the weir sites throughout the trapping season, in the main stem Trinity spawning surveys, and by checking any TRP-tagged carcasses washed back on the weir for signs of spawning. Tagged fish that are judged to have died due to the stress of handling and/or tagging are removed from the tagged population for purposes of estimating total escapement. Reliance on

experienced crew and adherence to protocol contributes to a relatively small number of tagging mortalities.

Interruption in trapping, or missing part of the run, may violate the assumption that fish trapped and tagged at the weir are a random sample representative of the population. Most often interruption of trapping during the season or missing part of the run before or after the trapping season is due to high river flow. Flow variability results from storm events and releases from Lewiston Dam, both of which affect the timing and duration of high-flow events. The water year designation for the Trinity River in 2020 was “Critically Dry,” which corresponds to an allocation of 369,000 acre-feet of water for release to the Trinity River (Interior, 2000). Flows were low enough to install the JCW June 8 (JW 23), but a flow augmentation from Lewiston Dam caused an operational pause until June 22 (JW 25) (Appendix 34). Trapping continued until a mid-September (JW 37) flow augmentation (water release for Klamath fall Chinook health concerns), which caused a few more missed trap days. Based on run timing from previous years, we do not expect these missed trapping days to affect the representativeness of tagged fish to the population. Our late install of WCW (JW 37) and the large tree that disabled our boat gate for most of a week, definitely compromised trap efficiency during the beginning of the fall Chinook Salmon run.

Estimates of total run size is not affected by potential bias of estimated age proportions when a pooled (vs. stratified) Peterson estimator is used, but biased age proportions will result in biased adult estimates. We know splitting the run into jack and adults based on a hard length cutoff (i.e. using the nadir of FL frequency distribution analysis) will assign some fish to the wrong age class. However, when we have compared jack vs. adult proportions based on mixture distribution analyses vs. our FL frequency distribution analysis, bias associated with using the nadir appeared to be insignificant (Kier and Hileman 2016). We rely on scale-age proportions for fall Chinook Salmon, but we will continue to use length distribution analysis for spring Chinook and Coho Salmon until funding can be obtained to extend scale-based aging. We assume scale-based aging is the least biased method for fish without CWTs.

Estimates of hatchery contributions to total run-size are based, in part, on the overall run-size estimates for each race of Chinook Salmon and corresponding expansion of CWT recoveries. Consequently, they are subject to the precision and potential biases associated with the mark-recapture estimates, as well as the accuracy of reported CWT expansion factors. The effect of this potential bias is most relevant to estimates of NOR and HOR fish spawning in natural areas because hatchery recoveries are actual counts, whereas NOR and HOR proportions in natural spawning grounds are estimated by subtracting angler harvest and expanded CWT recoveries from the natural-area run size estimate. Estimation of HOR vs. NOR proportions also rely on accurate estimates of expansion factors. If the reported expansion factor is greater or less than the true proportion of HOR fish with CWTs, total hatchery returns would be over- or under-estimated, respectively. In addition, we assume the CWT fish that enter the hatchery are representative of the entire CWT population, but if an age or release type of HOR Chinook is more likely to stray than others, then the estimated proportions of HOR fish,

based on fish recovered at TRH, will be biased. The TRH-origin Chinook tag groups recovered during the 2020 carcass surveys, as in most years, were similar in proportion to those that entered TRH.

Run-size estimates have the potential for bias (which are positive under most scenarios) in many cases due to violations of underlying assumptions of the estimator. However, biases that may affect estimates of total may not affect hatchery contribution rates since hatchery contribution rates are based on ad-clip rates observed at either JCW or WCW. Even if total run-size were biased, the ad-clip rate would remain the same and result in the same hatchery contribution rates. If, however, HOR fish are more or less vulnerable to capture at the weirs than their natural counterparts, the estimated contribution of hatchery fish could be biased. This could occur, for example, if the run timing of hatchery fish coincided with weir operations more so than natural fish, or vice versa. It could also occur if the weirs were size selective and there is a systematic difference in size distributions of NOR vs. HOR fish. We believe trapping at JCW spanned much of the spring Chinook run thus reducing potential bias due to vulnerability of capture based on timing, but due to our relatively late deployment of the WCW followed by the mid-September flow event and associated boat gate trouble, it is likely that we missed the beginning of the fall Chinook run in 2020. The flow events both in mid-June and September likely moved fish through the weirs while we were not trapping. We currently do not have a method to evaluate potential size selection at weirs, other than noting how they compare in size to returning fish at TRH, which they did in 2020.

The amount of sport and commercial ocean harvest, in-river sport harvest and tribal harvest affect salmon and steelhead run-size and escapement. Only in-river recreational harvest affects escapement above the weirs because all in-river tribal harvest occurs downstream of our weirs. Ocean harvest rates and in-river harvest quotas are determined by the Pacific Fisheries Management Council only for the combined Klamath-Trinity fall Chinook Salmon stock and can range from no harvest up to two-thirds of the projected run-size to the basin. Thus, dependent fisheries may have a large impact on fall Chinook Salmon escapement to the basin and to the Trinity River. In 2020 the adult (> 23" total length) quota for the entire Klamath-Trinity Basin fall Chinook Salmon run was 1,296, with the Trinity recreational harvest share (33.0%) of 428 fish. Of the 428 fish allocated to recreational harvest, an estimated 393 (324 upstream of WCW, and 69 below WCW) were harvested (CDFW 2021a). Provisionally, the estimated in-river Trinity basin-wide combined tribal and recreational harvest of spring Chinook was 297 (CDFW 2021b) with 145 estimated to have been taken in the recreational fishery upstream of JCW. Coho Salmon are protected from recreational harvest entirely.

Our harvest estimates are based on TRP tags returned by anglers and other river users. Unreported angler harvest of tagged fish results in an under-estimate of harvest rate and a corresponding over-estimate in escapement, even if the total run size is unbiased. Although the number of TRP tags returned is sufficient to generate a harvest estimate, we continue to try to increase the rate of tag return, especially from Chinook Salmon anglers. Even when we tag similar numbers of Chinook Salmon and steelhead, tags are

returned from the steelhead fishery at a greater rate than from the salmon fishery. Likely explanations for this difference include the longer steelhead season, the fact that migrating steelhead tend to be more active feeders than Chinook, and potential negative bias in tag return rates for Chinook.

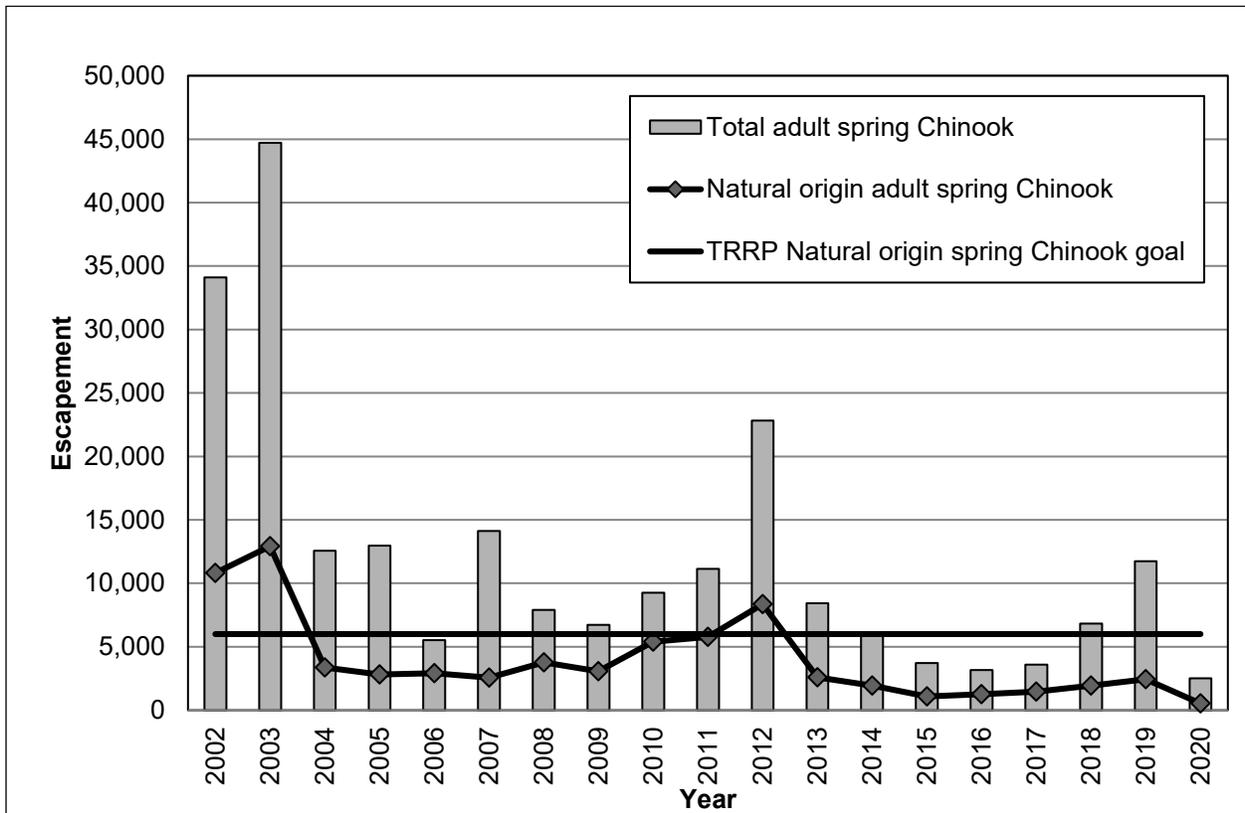
For several years we have attempted to run a side-study, similar to Heubach et al (1992) to determine the reward level at which 100% of the tags are returned (one of our harvest estimate assumptions) per Bradford and Hankin's (2012) recommendation. Early analysis seemed to show that anglers tend to return tags with greater rewards at higher rates than tags with lessor or no value, as expected. However, small sample size continues to thwart our efforts to make robust conclusions from the study overall. Likely we will not obtain sufficient information to evaluate this assumption until run sizes and harvest quotas increase substantially. One thing we observed as we increased the proportion of higher value tags was an increase in the number of people seeking those tags while engaged in activities other than fishing. In 2020 we received few tags returned by people who intentionally searched for them by scouring riverbanks or diving pools below heavily spawned areas of the river, perhaps as a result of COVID-19, or perhaps because we tagged far fewer fall Chinook than is typical. Likely the reason is a combination of factors, including the continued education of the treasure seeking public that we no longer pay on reward tags returned out of the season they were applied.

Our goal is to trap and tag 5 – 10% of the target run(s) at each weir. In 2020, we sampled 10.6% of the estimated spring Chinook Salmon run at JCW but only managed to trap 0.6% of the estimated fall Chinook Salmon run at WCW, the worst efficiency in a long while. Water level due to elevated flow largely dictates when we can trap, but we had all manner of obstacles to deal with in 2020, especially at WCW.

The WCW configuration in 2020 was similar to 2019, but at a completely new site due to a landowner change late in the summer. From our poor trapping efficiency it appears we still have some bugs to work out. The channel at the new Kimtu site is only ~60% the width of the channel at the previous site which causes higher velocities across the channel and particularly in the thalweg. Due to staffing shortages and workplace restrictions associated with COVID-19, WCW was installed late and we did not have time to build tunnels between the weir line and the traps, which we suspect calms the water at the weir line and encourages fish movement into the trap. Along with the aforementioned boat gate failure during fall augmentation flows and our inability to successfully haze the resident otter and mink population, the WCW season would have been a complete loss if not for the constant smoke and haze from the forest fires raging all around us keeping the water temperature low enough to fish. We look forward to the 2021 season so we can incorporate some new techniques and potentially offset some of the challenges we encountered in 2020.

## 4.2 Spring Chinook Salmon

Results from the 2020 mark-recapture study indicate the total run-size of 3,309 was as disappointing as anticipated last year when we estimated only 2% of the 2019 run were jacks. Perhaps the 20% jack rate of 2020 bodes better for the 2021 spring Chinook Salmon run, but we shall have to see. The 2020 run was 21.4% of the 41-year average, and while the 21% contribution of NOR adults to total adults in the run remained the same as last year, the difference in meeting the TRRP annual escapement goal of 6,000 NOR adult spring Chinook dropped from 40.8% to 8.9% since last year (Figure 19).

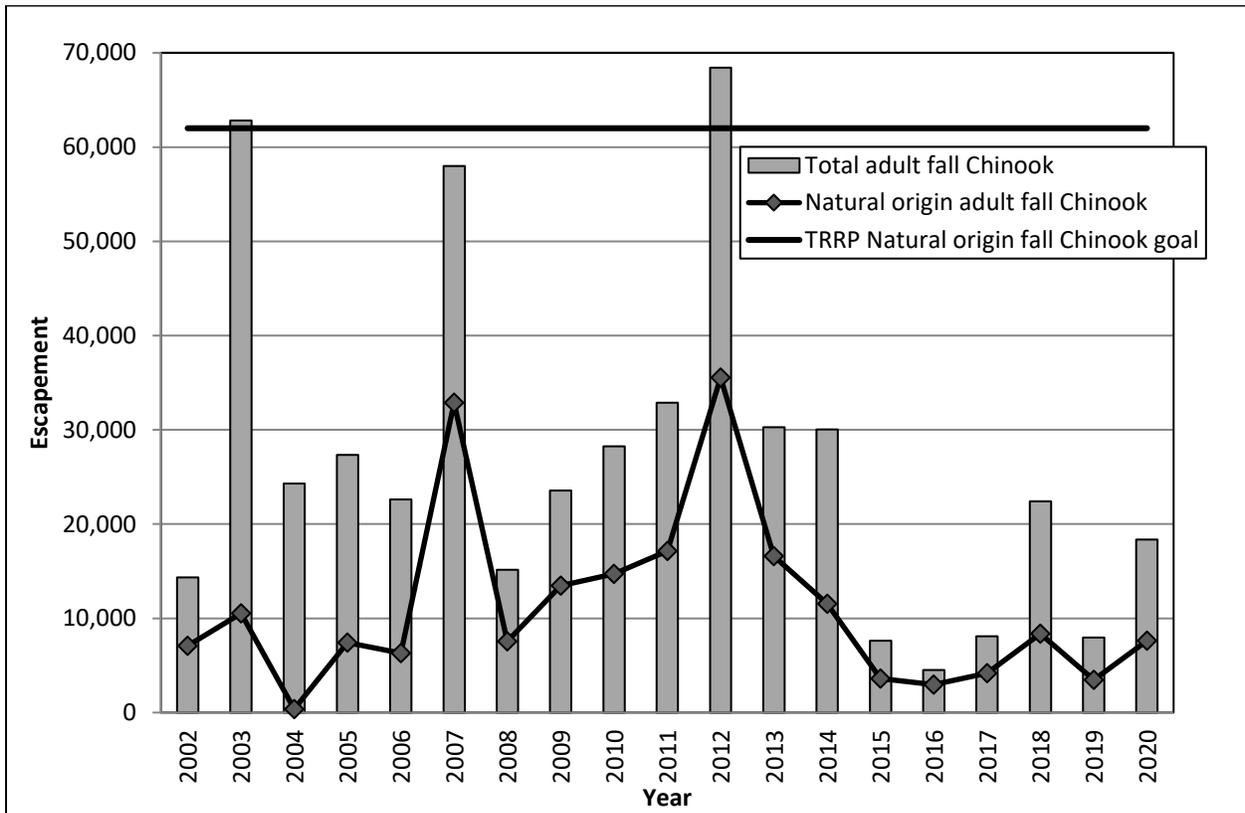


**Figure 19. Total adult escapement, and escapement of natural-origin spring Chinook Salmon to the Trinity River upstream of Junction City weir, 2002-2020.**

Prince, et al. (2017) found spring Chinook Salmon to be genetically distinct from their fall counterparts, and the Karuk Tribe and the Salmon River Restoration Council petitioned NOAA Fisheries to list them under the Federal Endangered Species Act. While NOAA Fisheries announced a 90-day finding seeking information for a potential status review in the Federal Register (NMFS 2020) in April of 2020, it is unclear when that review will occur. The CA Fish and Game Commission voted to list Klamath-Trinity River spring Chinook as a threatened species under the California Endangered Species Act in June 2021 (FGC 2021). Future changes to recreational fishery regulations are anticipated as a result.

### 4.3. Fall Chinook Salmon

The 2020 fall Chinook Salmon run-size of 24,957 was ranked 29th of the 44-year period of record and is 62.7% of the average run-size of 39,835 across those years. While the 2020 escapement of 7,640 NOR adult fall Chinook returning to the Trinity basin is more than twice what it was in 2019, it is still well below the 62,000 TRRP goal ( Figure 20).



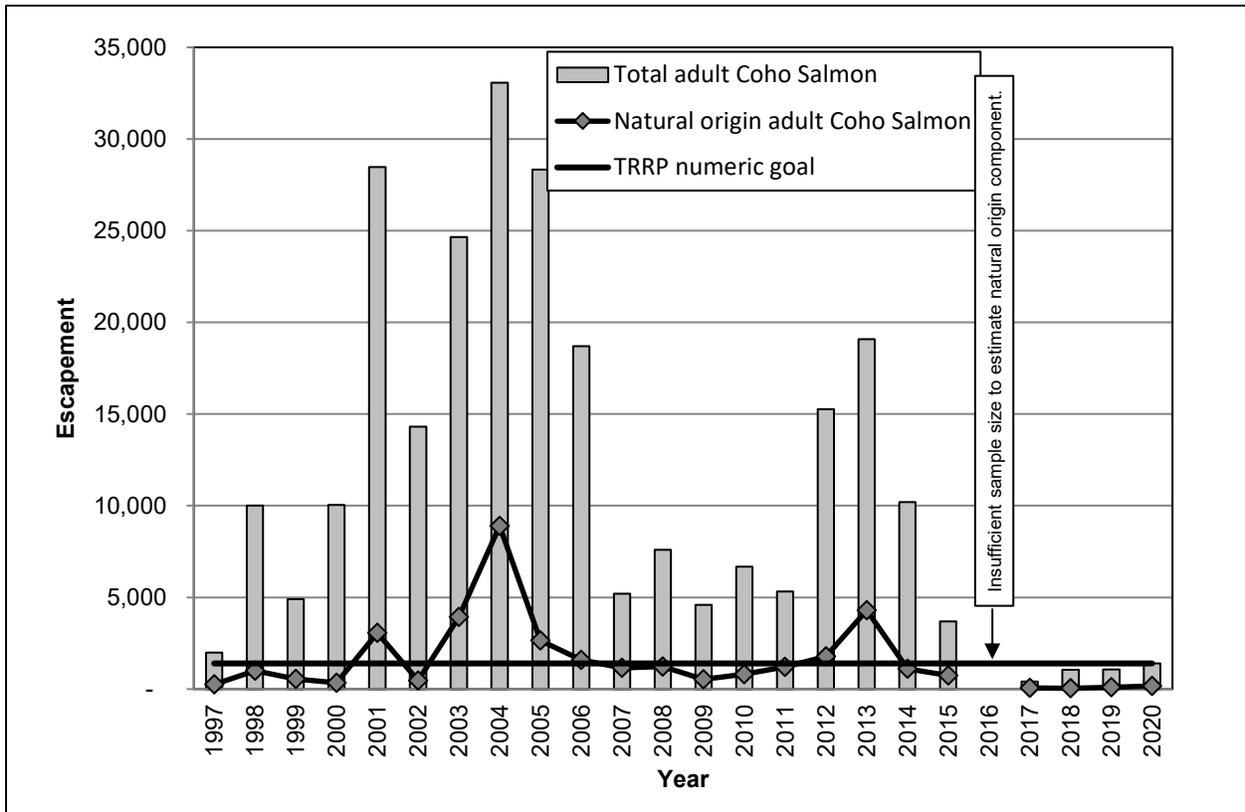
**Figure 20. Total adult escapement, and escapement of natural-origin fall Chinook Salmon to the Trinity River upstream of Willow Creek weir, 2002-2020.**

The jack rate was only 27.3% at WCW while it was estimated to be 42.2% at TRH. This discrepancy may be due to earlier run timing of TRH Chinook Salmon jacks in the Trinity system and our late installation of WCW.

The HVT did not operate their harvest weir downstream of WCW in 2020, but they did report a tribal net harvest of nearly 1,100 fall Chinook Salmon to the Pacific Fishery Management Council.

#### 4.4. Coho Salmon

The 2020 run-size estimate of 3,362 Coho Salmon was 28.5% of the average run of 15,023 and the 38th lowest in the 44-year record (Figure 21), but it is also the largest run size since 2015. Surprisingly, adult Coho comprised 41% of the estimated run after a mere 1.0% of the estimated run were jacks last year. Enough Coho entered TRH to produce sufficient eggs for a full production run of 300,000, only the second time since 2015. Natural origin adults made up only about 5% of the total run and was 12.4% of the TRRP goal of 1,400.

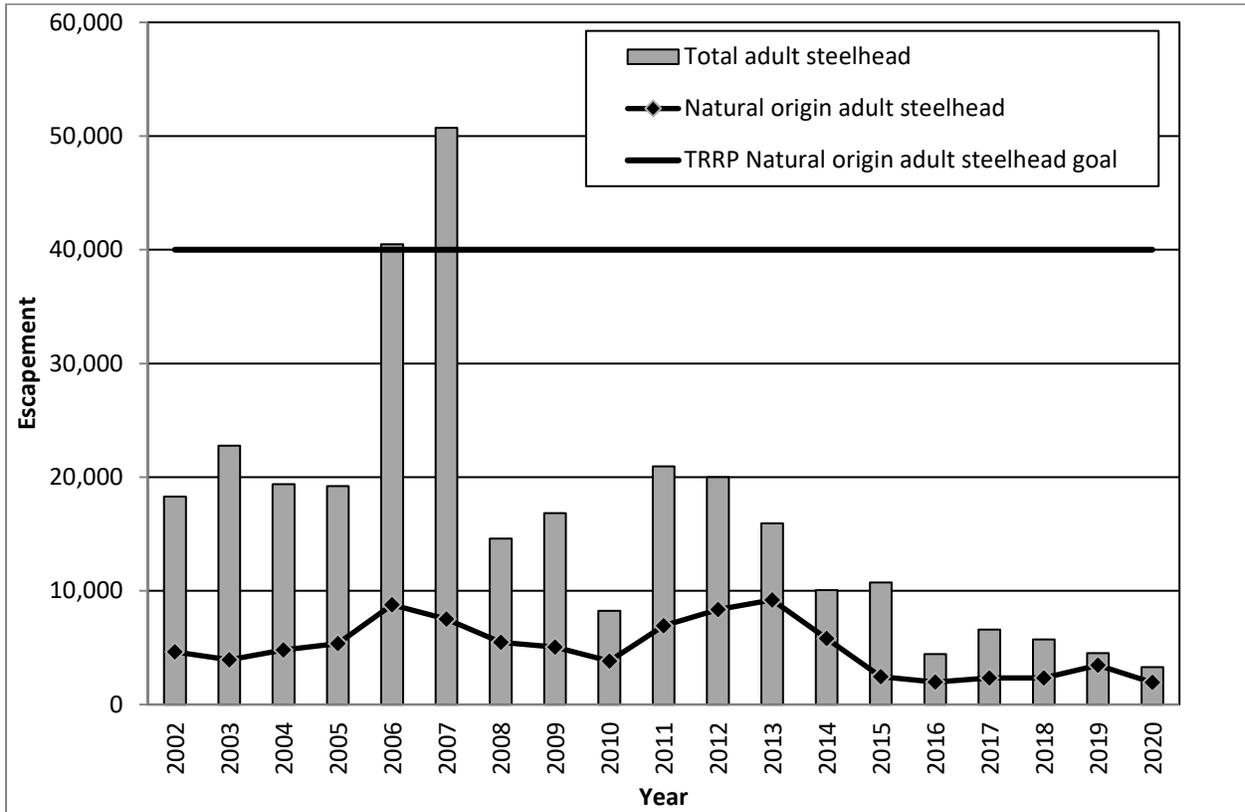


**Figure 21. Total adult escapement, and escapement of natural-origin Coho Salmon to the Trinity River upstream of Willow Creek weir, 2002-2020.**

In 2014, under EPIC v. Lehr, et al (2014), production of Coho Salmon at TRH was reduced from 500,000 to 300,000 until a hatchery genetics management plan is adopted. That plan was submitted in 2017 but is still going through the NOAA Fisheries review/approval process. While the final environmental assessment and finding of no significant impact were published in September 2020 (USOFR, 2020) the hatchery genetics management plan has yet to be fully adopted.

## 4.5 Adult Fall Steelhead

The 2020 run-size estimate for adult fall steelhead of 3,349 is ranked 34th over the 37-year period of record and is 24.5% of the average run-size of 13,669. The 2020 total escapement of 3,296 adult steelhead was comprised of 58.7% NOR fish (Figure 22), above the average of 44.6%, but only 4.8% of the 40,000 fish TRRP goal.



**Figure 22. Total adult escapement, and escapement of natural-origin steelhead to the Trinity River upstream of Willow Creek weir, 2002-2020.**

The lawsuit and consent decree that curtailed production of Coho Salmon at TRH also mandated production of steelhead be reduced from 800,000 to no more than 448,000 and imposed limitations on the timing of smolt release. Hatchery-origin fish generally make up a large proportion of populations of steelhead and Coho Salmon in the Trinity River. Consequently, these reductions in hatchery production were expected to have a large effect on total returns for these species, which makes it impossible to associate the recent decline in population size solely to recent changes in environmental conditions such as persistent drought or poor ocean conditions.

Recreational harvest has been limited to hatchery-origin steelhead since 1998. Pre-1998 harvest rates on steelhead averaged 13.4% but has since dropped to 3.1%. While the catch-and-release fishery continues to be more popular than harvest among steelhead anglers, fewer hatchery-origin steelhead in the river translates to less harvest opportunity to recreational anglers.

## 5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Run-size and escapement estimates of NOR and HOR spring and fall Chinook Salmon, Coho Salmon, and adult fall steelhead in the Trinity River basin should be continued on an annual basis to maintain short- and long-term baselines which help assess objectives stated in the IAP and ROD and inform adaptive management decision making.
- Management and operations of the TRRP and TRH should be coordinated to ensure that objectives for natural fish production and hatchery management goals are synchronized across restoration and mitigation programs.

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## 7. APPENDICES

### Appendix 1. List of Julian weeks and their calendar date equivalents.

Julian Week Number	Inclusive Dates	Julian Week Number	Inclusive Dates
1	Jan-01 - Jan-07	27	Jul-02 - Jul-08
2	Jan-08 - Jan-14	28	Jul-09 - Jul-15
3	Jan-15 - Jan-21	29	Jul-16 - Jul-22
4	Jan-22 - Jan-28	30	Jul-23 - Jul-29
5	Jan-29 - Feb-04	31	Jul-30 - Aug-05
6	Feb-05 - Feb-11	32	Aug-06 - Aug-12
7	Feb-12 - Feb-18	33	Aug-13 - Aug-19
8	Feb-19 - Feb-25	34	Aug-20 - Aug-26
9	Feb-26 - Mar-04	35	Aug-27 - Sep-02
10	Mar-05 - Mar-11	36	Sep-03 - Sep-09
11	Mar-12 - Mar-18	37	Sep-10 - Sep-16
12	Mar-19 - Mar-25	38	Sep-17 - Sep-23
13	Mar-26 - Apr-01	39	Sep-24 - Sep-30
14	Apr-02 - Apr-08	40	Oct-01 - Oct-07
15	Apr-09 - Apr-15	41	Oct-08 - Oct-14
16	Apr-16 - Apr-22	42	Oct-15 - Oct-21
17	Apr-23 - Apr-29	43	Oct-22 - Oct-28
18	Apr-30 - May-06	44	Oct-29 - Nov-04
19	May-07 - May-13	45	Nov-05 - Nov-11
20	May-14 - May-20	46	Nov-12 - Nov-18
21	May-21 - May-27	47	Nov-19 - Nov-25
22	May-28 - Jun-03	48	Nov-26 - Dec-02
23	Jun-04 - Jun-10	49	Dec-03 - Dec-09
24	Jun-11 - Jun-17	50	Dec-10 - Dec-16
25	Jun-18 - Jun-24	51	Dec-17 - Dec-23
26	Jun-25 - Jul-01	52	Dec-24 - Dec-31

\* Eight-day Julian week only during leap years

\*\*Eight-day Julian week every year

**Appendix 2. Spring Chinook Salmon run-size, spawner escapement, and angler harvest estimates for the Trinity River upstream of Junction City weir, 1978 – 2020.**

Year	Run-size estimate					Spawner escapements						Angler harvest			
	Jacks <sup>b</sup>		Adults		Total	Natural Area Spawners <sup>a</sup>			Trinity River Hatchery			Jacks	Adults	Total	
	Number	%	Number	%		Jacks	Adults	Total	Jacks	Adults	Total				
1977			no estimates			no estimates			385	1,124	1,509	no estimates			
1978	190	1.0	18,816	99.0	19,006	29	14,384	14,413	153	3,680	3,833	8	752	760	c/
1979	113	1.4	7,964	98.6	8,077	0	5,008	5,008	113	1,658	1,771	0	1,298	1,298	
1980	1,949	45.9	2,301	54.1	4,250	1,312	1,614	2,926	353	547	900	284	140	424	
1981	347	4.2	7,913	95.8	8,260	242	3,362	3,604	95	2,405	2,500	10	2,146	2,156	
1982	656	10.3	5,731	89.7	6,387	387	3,868	4,255	150	1,226	1,376	119	637	756	
1983			no estimates			no estimates			385	930	1,315	no estimates			
1984	255	9.4	2,465	90.6	2,720	140	1,354	1,494	76	736	812	39	375	414	
1985	1,434	14.8	8,278	85.2	9,712	799	4,897	5,696	508	2,645	3,153	127	736	863	d/
1986	7,018	23.1	23,403	76.9	30,421	4,335	13,371	17,706	1,461	7,083	8,544	1,222	2,949	4,171	
1987	4,858	9.5	46,016	90.5	50,874	2,577	29,083	31,660	1,387	8,466	9,853	894	8,467	9,361	
1988	720	1.1	61,972	98.9	62,692	241	39,329	39,570	377	13,905	14,282	102	8,738	8,840	
1989	502	1.9	25,804	98.1	26,306	435	18,241	18,676	17	4,983	5,000	50	2,580	2,630	
1990	265	4.1	6,123	95.9	6,388	126	2,880	3,006	104	2,433	2,537	35	810	845	
1991	190	8.0	2,191	92.0	2,381	92	1,268	1,360	71	614	685	27	309	336	
1992	1,671	41.5	2,359	58.5	4,030	944	942	1,886	533	1,313	1,846	194	104	298	d/
1993	68	1.3	5,164	98.7	5,232	37	2,111	2,148	31	2,630	2,661	0	423	423	d/
1994	1,793	26.4	4,995	73.6	6,788	550	2,897	3,447	944	1,943	2,887	299	155	454	d/
1995			no estimates			no estimates			385	8,722	9,107	no estimates			
1996	489	2.1	22,927	97.9	23,416	370	16,283	16,653	119	5,131	5,250	0	1,513	1,513	d/
1997	768	3.8	19,271	96.2	20,039	543	13,049	13,592	225	4,892	5,117	0	1,330	1,330	d/
1998	802	5.0	15,365	95.0	16,167	567	9,057	9,624	184	4,679	4,863	51	1,629	1,680	d/
1999	1,028	9.1	10,265	90.9	11,293	440	5,968	6,408	547	3,671	4,218	41	626	667	d/
2000	2,159	8.3	23,923	91.7	26,082	1,264	10,846	12,110	571	11,594	12,165	324	1,483	1,807	d/
2001	2,065	10.5	17,556	89.5	19,621	1,178	10,284	11,462	629	6,366	6,995	258	906	1,164	d/
2002	2,575	6.7	35,910	93.3	38,485	1,883	23,674	25,557	617	10,440	11,057	75	1,796	1,871	d/

Year	Run-size estimate					Spawner escapements						Angler harvest			
	Jacks <sup>b</sup>		Adults		Total	Natural Area Spawners <sup>a</sup>			Trinity River Hatchery			Jacks	Adults	Total	
	Number	%	Number	%		Jacks	Adults	Total	Jacks	Adults	Total				
2003	1,039	2.2	46,756	97.8	47,795	909	30,211	31,120	130	14,512	14,642	0	2,033	2,033	d/
2004	2,929	18.1	13,218	81.9	16,147	1,708	7,314	9,022	985	5,251	6,236	236	653	889	d/
2005	55	0.4	13,929	99.6	13,984	30	6,003	6,033	25	6,966	6,991	0	961	961	d/
2006	1,963	26.2	5,520	73.8	7,483	1,127	2,955	4,082	819	2,565	3,384	17	0	17	d/
2007	135	0.9	14,700	99.1	14,835	80	8,154	8,234	55	5,981	6,036	0	565	565	d/
2008	2,218	21.6	8,065	78.4	10,283	1,741	4,470	6,211	329	3,437	3,766	148	158	306	d/
2009	260	3.5	7,166	96.5	7,426	191	3,724	3,915	69	3,000	3,069	0	442	442	d/
2010	1,554	13.8	9,731	86.2	11,285	1,309	6,810	8,119	245	2,457	2,702	0	463	463	d/
2011	8,087	42.1	11,132	57.9	19,219	5,217	7,309	12,526	2,758	3,823	6,581	112	0	112	d/
2012	813	3.2	24,804	96.8	25,617	542	16,117	16,659	109	6,712	6,821	163	1,976	2,139	d/
2013	281	3.1	8,680	96.9	8,961	185	5,956	6,141	96	2,482	2,578	0	243	243	d/
2014	660	9.5	6,298	90.5	6,958	282	2,833	3,115	362	3,255	3,617	16	210	226	d/
2015	490	11.1	3,918	88.9	4,408	250	1,980	2,230	240	1,748	1,988	0	190	190	d/
2016	545	14.0	3,359	86.0	3,904	250	1,331	1,581	277	1,830	2,107	18	198	216	d/
2017	802	18.1	3,623	81.9	4,425	481	2,459	2,940	246	1,134	1,380	75	29	104	d/
2018	927	11.5	7,105	88.5	8,032	507	4,352	4,859	420	2,488	2,908	0	265	265	d/
2019	246	2.0	12,366	98.0	12,612	161	7,344	7,505	68	4,410	4,478	17	612	629	d/
2020	709	21.4	2,600	78.6	3,309	336	1,567	1,903	303	957	1,260	69	76	145	d/

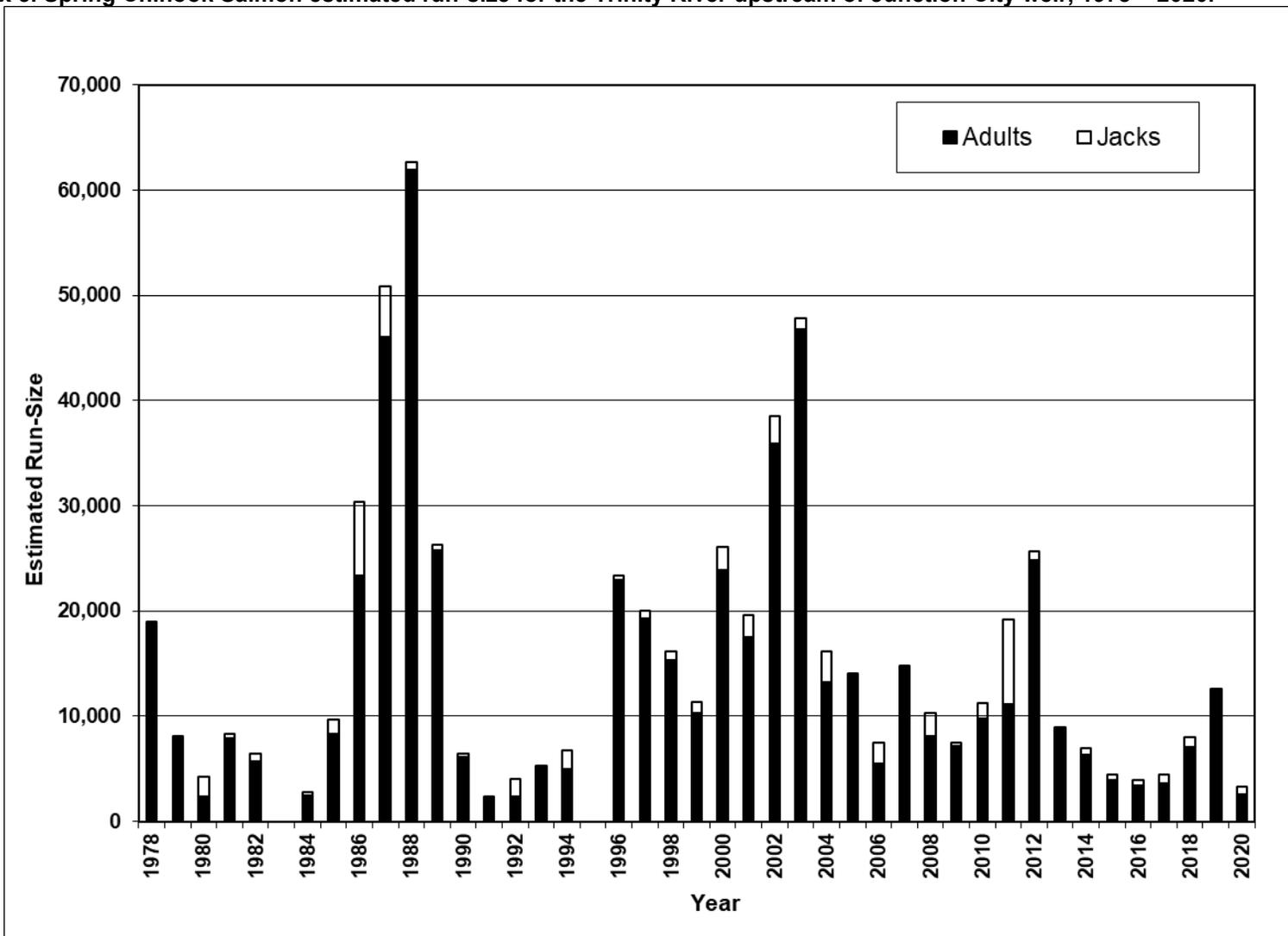
a/ Natural area spawners includes both natural origin and hatchery origin fish that spawn in areas outside Trinity River Hatchery.

b/ Jacks are two-year-old salmon, adults are three years old or older.

c/ The 1978 sport harvest of spring Chinook Salmon was limited by a salmon fishing closure beginning August 25, 1978.

d/ The sport harvest of adult spring Chinook Salmon was subject to seasonal and size limit restrictions.

Appendix 3. Spring Chinook Salmon estimated run-size for the Trinity River upstream of Junction City weir, 1978 – 2020.



Note: No estimate in 1983 or 1995 due to lack of funding.

**Appendix 4. Spring Chinook Salmon run-size, spawner escapement, and angler harvest estimates for the Trinity River upstream of Junction City weir, 2002 – 2020, showing natural- and Trinity River Hatchery-origin composition.**

Year / Origin	Run-size estimate					Spawner escapement						Angler harvest <sup>c</sup>		
	Jacks <sup>a</sup>		Adults		Total	Natural Area Spawners <sup>b</sup>			Trinity River Hatchery			Jacks	Adults	Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Jacks	Adults	Total	Jacks	Adults	Total			
2002 NATURAL	1,238	10%	11,398	90%	12,636	1,109	10,097	11,206	87	722	809	41	579	620
2002 TRH	1,337	5%	24,512	95%	25,849	774	13,577	14,351	530	9,718	10,248	34	1,217	1,251
<b>2002 TOTAL</b>	<b>2,575</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>35,910</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>38,485</b>	<b>1,883</b>	<b>23,674</b>	<b>25,557</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>10,440</b>	<b>11,057</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1,796</b>	<b>1,871</b>
2003 NATURAL	740	5%	13,509	95%	14,249	729	11,490	12,219	11	1,432	1,443	0	587	587
2003 TRH	299	1%	33,247	99%	33,546	180	18,721	18,901	119	13,080	13,199	0	1,446	1,446
<b>2003 TOTAL</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>46,756</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>47,795</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>30,211</b>	<b>31,120</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>14,512</b>	<b>14,642</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,033</b>	<b>2,033</b>
2004 NATURAL	1,266	26%	3,556	74%	4,822	1,009	2,966	3,975	154	410	564	103	180	283
2004 TRH	1,663	15%	9,662	85%	11,325	699	4,348	5,047	831	4,841	5,672	133	473	606
<b>2004 TOTAL</b>	<b>2,929</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>13,218</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>16,147</b>	<b>1,708</b>	<b>7,314</b>	<b>9,022</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>5,251</b>	<b>6,236</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>889</b>
2005 NATURAL	-14	0%	3,032	100%	3,018	-2	2,028	2,026	-11	799	788	0	206	206
2005 TRH	69	1%	10,897	99%	10,966	32	3,975	4,007	36	6,167	6,203	0	755	755
<b>2005 TOTAL</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>13,929</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>13,984</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>6,003</b>	<b>6,033</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6,966</b>	<b>6,991</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>961</b>
2006 NATURAL	914	24%	2,911	76%	3,825	792	2,418	3,210	114	494	608	8	0	8
2006 TRH	1,049	29%	2,609	71%	3,658	335	537	872	705	2,071	2,776	9	0	9
<b>2006 TOTAL</b>	<b>1,963</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>5,520</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>7,483</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>2,955</b>	<b>4,082</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>2,565</b>	<b>3,384</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>
2007 NATURAL	56	2%	2,680	98%	2,736	67	1,705	1,772	-11	862	851	0	113	113
2007 TRH	79	1%	12,020	99%	12,099	13	6,449	6,462	66	5,119	5,185	0	452	452
<b>2007 TOTAL</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>14,700</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>14,835</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>8,154</b>	<b>8,234</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>5,981</b>	<b>6,036</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>565</b>
2008 NATURAL	1,846	32%	3,860	68%	5,706	1,614	3,210	4,824	108	571	679	123	79	202
2008 TRH	372	8%	4,205	92%	4,577	127	1,260	1,387	221	2,866	3,087	25	79	104
<b>2008 TOTAL</b>	<b>2,218</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>8,065</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>10,283</b>	<b>1,741</b>	<b>4,470</b>	<b>6,211</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>3,437</b>	<b>3,766</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>306</b>
2009 NATURAL	175	5%	3,278	95%	3,453	155	2,672	2,827	20	404	424	0	202	202
2009 TRH	85	2%	3,888	98%	3,973	36	1,052	1,088	49	2,596	2,645	0	240	240
<b>2009 TOTAL</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>7,166</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>7,426</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>3,724</b>	<b>3,915</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,069</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>442</b>

Year / Origin	Run-size estimate					Spawner escapement						Angler harvest <sup>c</sup>		
	Jacks <sup>a</sup>		Adults		Total	Natural Area Spawners <sup>b</sup>			Trinity River Hatchery			Jacks	Adults	Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Jacks	Adults	Total	Jacks	Adults	Total			
2010 NATURAL	1,020	15%	5,756	85%	6,776	959	5,066	6,025	61	321	382	0	368	368
2010 TRH	534	12%	3,975	88%	4,509	350	1,744	2,094	184	2,136	2,320	0	95	95
<b>2010 TOTAL</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>9,731</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>11,285</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>6,810</b>	<b>8,119</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>2,457</b>	<b>2,702</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>463</b>
2011 NATURAL	3,592	38%	5,781	62%	9,373	3,350	5,577	8,927	193	204	397	50	0	50
2011 TRH	4,495	46%	5,351	54%	9,846	1,867	1,732	3,599	2,565	3,619	6,184	62	0	62
<b>2011 TOTAL</b>	<b>8,087</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>11,132</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>19,219</b>	<b>5,217</b>	<b>7,309</b>	<b>12,526</b>	<b>2,758</b>	<b>3,823</b>	<b>6,581</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>112</b>
2012 NATURAL	251	3%	9,060	97%	9,311	116	7,569	7,685	31	788	819	105	703	808
2012 TRH	562	3%	15,744	97%	16,306	426	8,548	8,974	78	5,924	6,002	58	1,273	1,331
<b>2012 TOTAL</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>24,804</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>25,617</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>16,117</b>	<b>16,659</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>6,712</b>	<b>6,821</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>1,976</b>	<b>2,139</b>
2013 NATURAL	146	5%	2,669	95%	2,815	127	2,487	2,614	19	116	135	0	67	67
2013 TRH	135	2%	6,011	98%	6,146	58	3,469	3,527	77	2,366	2,443	0	176	176
<b>2013 TOTAL</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>8,680</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>8,961</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>5,956</b>	<b>6,141</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>2,482</b>	<b>2,578</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>
2014 NATURAL	132	6%	1,998	94%	2,130	49	1,559	1,608	80	372	452	3	66	211
2014 TRH	528	11%	4,300	89%	4,828	233	1,274	1,507	282	2,883	3,165	13	144	15
<b>2014 TOTAL</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>6,298</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>6,958</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>2,833</b>	<b>3,115</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>3,255</b>	<b>3,617</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>226</b>
2015 NATURAL	177	13%	1,146	87%	1,323	123	817	940	55	273	327	0	56	56
2015 TRH	313	10%	2,772	90%	3,085	127	1,163	1,290	185	1,475	1,661	0	134	134
<b>2015 TOTAL</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>3,918</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>4,408</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>1,980</b>	<b>2,230</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>1,748</b>	<b>1,988</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>190</b>
2016 NATURAL	178	12%	1,337	88%	1,515	155	1,168	1,323	17	90	107	6	79	85
2016 TRH	367	15%	2,022	85%	2,389	95	163	258	260	1,740	2,000	12	119	131
<b>2016 TOTAL</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>3,359</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>3,904</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>1,581</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>1,830</b>	<b>2,107</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>216</b>
2017 NATURAL	309	17%	1,466	83%	1,775	322	1,429	1,751	-42	25	-17	29	12	41
2017 TRH	493	19%	2,157	81%	2,650	159	1,030	1,189	288	1,109	1,397	46	17	63
<b>2017 TOTAL</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>3,623</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>4,425</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>2,459</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>104</b>

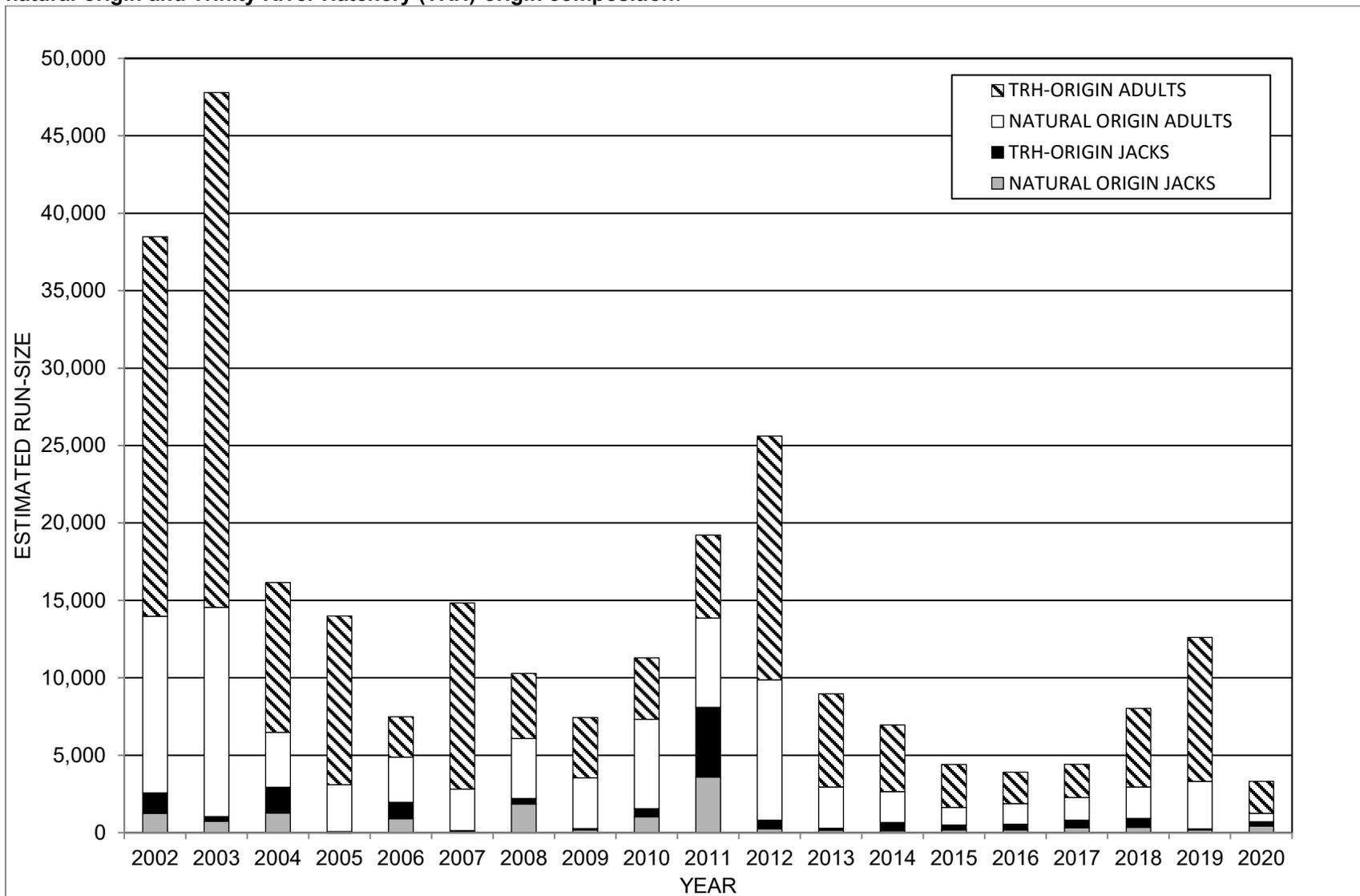
Year / Origin	Run-size estimate					Spawner escapement						Angler harvest <sup>c</sup>		
	Jacks <sup>a</sup>		Adults		Total	Natural Area Spawners <sup>b</sup>			Trinity River Hatchery			Jacks	Adults	Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Jacks	Adults	Total	Jacks	Adults	Total			
2018 NATURAL	346	15%	2,032	85%	2,378	295	1,650	1,945	51	288	339	0	75	75
2018 TRH	581	10%	5,073	90%	5,654	212	2,702	2,914	369	2,200	2,569	0	190	190
<b>2018 TOTAL</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>7,105</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>8,032</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>4,352</b>	<b>4,859</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>2,488</b>	<b>2,908</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>
<b>2019 NATURAL</b>	185	6%	3,061	94%	3,245	153	1,960	2,113	15	488	503	0	127	127.4
<b>2019 TRH</b>	61	1%	9,305	99%	9,367	8	5,384	5,392	53	3,922	3,975	5	485	490
<b>2019 TOTAL</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>12,366</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>12,612</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>7,344</b>	<b>7,505</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>4,410</b>	<b>4,478</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>629</b>
2020 NATURAL	433	44%	551	56%	985	315	394	709	75	141	216	0	16	16
2020 TRH	276	12%	2,049	88%	2,325	21	1,173	1,194	228	816	1,044	27	60	87
<b>2020 TOTAL</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>3,309</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>1,903</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>145</b>

a/ Jacks are two-year-old salmon, adults are three years old or older.

b/ Natural area spawners includes both natural origin and hatchery origin fish that spawn in areas outside Trinity River Hatchery.

c/ The sport harvest of spring Chinook Salmon was subject to seasonal and size limit restrictions.

**Appendix 5. Spring Chinook Salmon estimated run-size for the Trinity River upstream of Junction City weir, 2002 – 2020, showing natural-origin and Trinity River Hatchery (TRH)-origin composition.**



**Appendix 6. Fall Chinook Salmon run-size, spawner escapement, and angler harvest estimates for the Trinity River upstream of Willow Creek weir, 1977 - 2020.**

Year	Run-size estimate					Spawner escapements						Angler harvest			
	Jacks <sup>e</sup>		Adults		Total	Natural Area Spawners <sup>a</sup>			Trinity River Hatchery			Jacks	Adults	Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Jacks	Adults	Total	Jacks	Adults	Total				
1977	14,318	43.5	18,596	56.5	32,914	9,737	13,501	23,238	2,177	2,035	4,212	2,404	3,060	5,464	
1978	6,037	14.0	37,086	86.0	43,123	4,712	31,052	35,764	1,325	6,034	7,359	Fishing closure		0	b/
1979	5,665	35.0	10,520	65.0	16,185	3,936	8,028	11,964	964	1,335	2,299	765	1,157	1,922	
1980	21,549	62.7	12,797	37.3	34,346	16,837	7,700	24,537	2,256	4,099	6,355	2,456	998	3,454	
1981	8,366	28.6	20,884	71.4	29,250	5,906	15,340	21,246	1,004	2,370	3,374	1,456	3,174	4,630	
1982	14,938	52.2	13,653	47.8	28,591	8,149	9,274	17,423	4,235	2,058	6,293	2,554	2,321	4,875	
1983	1,240	4.7	25,138	95.3	26,378	853	17,284	18,137	271	5,494	5,765	116	2,360	2,476	
1984	4,575	34.8	8,556	65.2	13,131	3,416	5,654	9,070	766	2,166	2,932	393	736	1,129	
1985	53,062	81.6	11,954	18.4	65,016	29,454	9,217	38,671	18,166	2,583	20,749	5,442	154	5,596	c/
1986	27,506	18.6	120,382	81.4	147,888	20,459	92,548	113,007	3,609	15,795	19,404	3,438	12,039	15,477	
1987	9,325	8.9	95,287	91.1	104,612	5,949	71,920	77,869	2,453	13,934	16,387	923	9,433	10,356	
1988	18,113	20.3	71,309	79.7	89,422	10,626	44,616	55,242	4,752	17,352	22,104	2,735	9,341	12,076	
1989	2,991	6.4	43,631	93.6	46,622	2,543	29,445	31,988	239	11,132	11,371	209	3,054	3,263	
1990	634	6.3	9,358	93.7	9,992	241	7,682	7,923	371	1,348	1,719	22	328	350	
1991	681	7.4	8,526	92.6	9,207	382	4,867	5,249	205	2,482	2,687	94	1,177	1,271	
1992	2,932	20.7	11,232	79.3	14,164	2,563	7,139	9,702	211	3,779	3,990	158	314	472	c/
1993	3,381	32.2	7,104	67.8	10,485	2,473	5,898	8,371	736	815	1,551	172	391	563	c/
1994	7,494	34.2	14,430	65.8	21,924	2,505	10,906	13,411	4,442	3,264	7,706	547	260	807	c/
1995	9,892	9.4	95,833	90.6	105,725	9,262	77,876	87,138	76	15,178	15,254	554	2,779	3,333	c/
1996	5,072	9.1	50,574	90.9	55,646	4,478	42,646	47,124	249	6,411	6,660	345	1,517	1,862	c/
1997	3,767	17.6	17,580	82.4	21,347	2,845	11,507	14,352	820	5,387	6,207	102	686	788	c/
1998	2,307	5.3	40,882	94.7	43,189	1,974	24,460	26,434	192	14,296	14,488	141	2,126	2,267	c/
1999	6,583	35.6	11,933	64.4	18,516	4,154	6,753	10,907	2,027	5,037	7,064	402	143	545	d/
2000	3,163	5.7	52,310	94.3	55,473	1,964	24,880	26,844	1,028	26,018	27,046	171	1,412	1,583	d/

2001	1,214	2.1	55,895	97.9	57,109	914	36,152	37,066	204	17,971	18,175	96	1,772	1,868	d/
2002	3,812	21.0	14,344	79.0	18,156	2,566	10,310	12,876	1,078	3,475	4,553	168	559	727	d/
2003	1,547	2.4	62,815	97.6	64,362	758	31,195	31,953	634	29,752	30,386	155	1,867	2,022	d/
2004	5,224	17.7	24,310	82.3	29,534	3,839	11,545	15,384	1,059	12,384	13,443	327	381	708	d/
2005	899	3.2	27,332	96.8	28,231	751	12,717	13,468	48	13,758	13,806	100	856	956	d/
2006	12,290	35.2	22,622	64.8	34,912	8,228	14,566	22,794	3,938	8,056	11,994	124	0	124	d/
2007	886	1.5	57,987	98.5	58,873	765	38,967	39,732	33	18,081	18,114	89	939	1,028	d/
2008	7,856	34.2	15,141	65.8	22,997	6,861	10,408	17,269	801	4,451	5,252	194	281	475	d/
2009	6,018	20.3	23,575	79.7	29,593	5,732	15,663	21,395	141	7,353	7,494	145	559	704	d/
2010	12,554	30.8	28,238	69.2	40,792	10,969	20,301	31,270	1,458	7,749	9,207	127	188	315	d/
2011	35,277	43.6	45,542	56.4	80,819	32,527	30,810	63,337	1,840	13,882	15,722	910	851	1,761	d/
2012	5,243	7.1	68,423	92.9	73,666	5,120	49,317	54,437	92	17,461	17,553	31	1,644	1,675	d/
2013	6,717	18.2	30,272	81.8	36,989	6,582	25,675	32,257	135	3,717	3,852	0	880	880	d/
2014	6,938	18.3	30,892	81.7	37,830	6,603	23,105	29,708	221	6,975	7,196	114	812	926	d/
2015	2,750	26.5	7,615	73.5	10,365	2,505	4,451	6,956	224	3,129	3,353	21	35	56	d/
2016	1,661	26.8	4,535	73.2	6,196	1,260	3,353	4,613	401	1,142	1,543	0	40	40	d/
2017	7,355	47.6	8,100	52.4	15,455	5,492	4,330	9,822	1,863	3,770	5,633	0	0	0	d/
2018	4,446	16.6	22,402	83.4	26,848	4,075	14,499	18,574	171	7,142	7,313	200	761	961	d/
2019	2,993	24.6	9,150	75.4	12,143	2,740	7,575	10,315	213	1,373	1,586	40	203	243	d/
2020	6,607	26.5	18,350	73.5	24,957	3,791	13,734	17,525	2,816	4,288	7,104	0	328	328	d/

a/ Natural area spawners includes both wild and hatchery fish that spawn in areas outside Trinity River Hatchery.

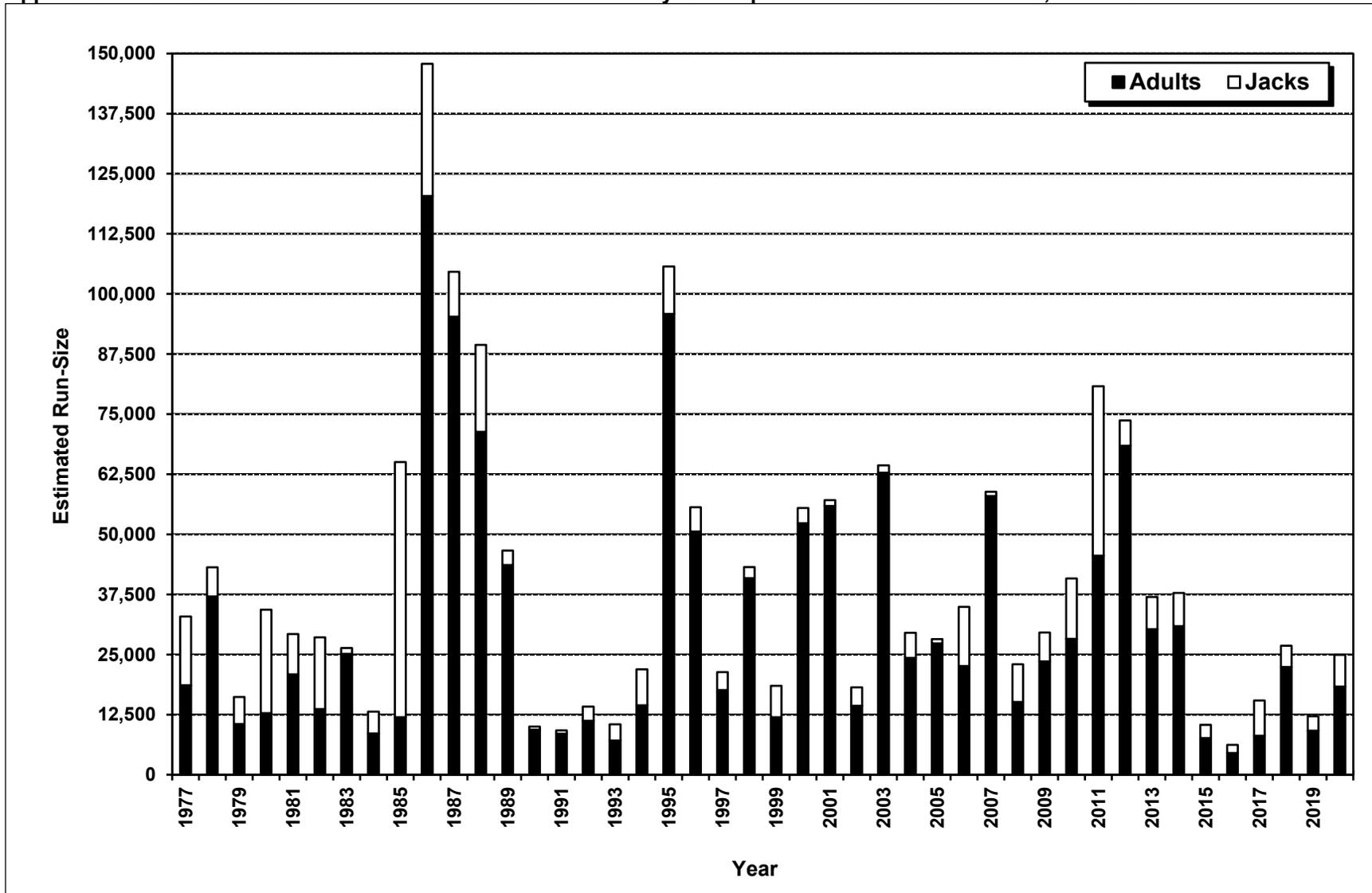
b/ The 1978 sport harvest of fall Chinook was restricted by a salmon fishing closure beginning August 25, 1978.

c/ The sport harvest of adult fall Chinook was subject to seasonal and size limit restrictions.

d/ The 1999-2020 sport harvest of Klamath Basin fall Chinook was managed with a quota system. The quota for adult fall Chinook was 957 in 1999; 693 in 2000; 9,834 in 2001; 6,926 in 2002; 10,800 in 2003; 4,700 in 2004; 1,262 in 2005; zero (no allowable harvest) in 2006; 10,600 in 2007; 20,500 in 2008; 30,800 in 2009; 12,000 in 2010; 7,900 in 2011; 67,600 in 2012; 40,006 in 2013; 4,128 in 2014; 14,133 in 2015; 1,110 in 2016; zero (no allowable harvest) in 2017; 3,490 in 2018; 7,637 in 2019; and 1,296 in 2020.

e/ Jacks are two-year-old fish, adults are a minimum of three years old.

Appendix 7. Fall Chinook Salmon estimated run-size for the Trinity River upstream of Willow Creek weir, 1977 - 2020.



**Appendix 8. Fall Chinook Salmon estimated run-size, spawner escapement, and angler harvest estimates for the Trinity River upstream of Willow Creek weir, 2002 – 2020, showing natural- and Trinity River Hatchery-origin composition.**

Year / Origin	Run-size estimate					Spawner escapements						Angler harvest			
	Jacks <sup>b</sup>		Adults		Total	Natural Area Spawners <sup>a</sup>			Trinity River Hatchery			Jacks	Adults	Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Jacks	Adults	Total	Jacks	Adults	Total				
2002 NATURAL	1,314	15.1	7,367	84.9	8,681	1,231	6,549	9,019	26	523	549	57	295	352	
2002 TRH	2,498	26.4	6,977	73.6	9,475	1,335	3,761	3,857	1,052	2,952	4,004	111	264	375	
<b>2002 TOTAL</b>	<b>3,812</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>14,344</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>18,156</b>	<b>2,566</b>	<b>10,310</b>	<b>12,876</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>3,475</b>	<b>4,553</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>727</b> d/	
2003 NATURAL	579	5.1	10,839	94.9	11,418	415	9,273	9,688	105	1,243	1,349	58	322	380	
2003 TRH	968	1.8	51,976	98.2	52,944	343	21,922	22,265	529	28,509	29,037	97	1,545	1,642	
<b>2003 TOTAL</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>62,815</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>64,362</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>31,195</b>	<b>31,953</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>29,752</b>	<b>30,386</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>1,867</b>	<b>2,022</b> d/	
2004 NATURAL	3,210	90	369	10	3,578	2,941	-223	2,718	70	595	664	c/	200	-3	197
2004 TRH	2,014	8	23,941	92	25,956	898	11,768	12,666	989	11,789	12,779	127	384	511	
<b>2004 TOTAL</b>	<b>5,224</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>24,310</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>29,534</b>	<b>3,839</b>	<b>11,545</b>	<b>15,384</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>12,384</b>	<b>13,443</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>708</b> d/	
2005 NATURAL	879	10.3	7,678	89.7	8,557	743	6,364	7,107	36	1,065	1,101	100	247	347	
2005 TRH	20	0.1	19,654	99.9	19,674	8	6,353	6,361	12	12,693	12,705	0	609	609	
<b>2005 TOTAL</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>27,332</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>28,231</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>12,717</b>	<b>13,468</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>13,758</b>	<b>13,806</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>956</b> d/	
2006 NATURAL	6,845	52	6,299	48	13,144	6,358	5,114	11,472	421	1,185	1,606	66	0	66	
2006 TRH	5,445	25	16,323	75	21,768	1,870	9,452	11,322	3,517	6,871	10,388	58	0	58	
<b>2006 TOTAL</b>	<b>12,290</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>22,622</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>34,912</b>	<b>8,228</b>	<b>14,566</b>	<b>22,794</b>	<b>3,938</b>	<b>8,056</b>	<b>11,994</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>124</b> d/	
2007 NATURAL	819	2.4	33,421	97.6	34,240	723	31,412	32,135	16	1,457	1,473	81	552	633	
2007 TRH	67	0.3	24,566	99.7	24,633	42	7,555	7,597	17	16,624	16,641	8	387	395	
<b>2007 TOTAL</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>57,987</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>58,873</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>38,967</b>	<b>39,732</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>18,081</b>	<b>18,114</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>1,028</b> d/	
2008 NATURAL	6,723	46.6	7,689	53.4	14,412	6,373	6,951	13,324	185	599	784	165	138	303	
2008 TRH	1,133	13.2	7,452	86.8	8,585	488	3,457	3,945	616	3,852	4,468	29	143	172	
<b>2008 TOTAL</b>	<b>7,856</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>15,141</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>22,997</b>	<b>6,861</b>	<b>10,408</b>	<b>17,269</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>4,451</b>	<b>5,252</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>475</b> d/	
2009 NATURAL	5,733	29.4	13,788	70.6	19,521	5,602	12,537	18,139	-9	921	912	c/	141	330	471
2009 TRH	285	2.8	9,787	97.2	10,072	130	3,126	3,256	150	6,432	6,582	4	229	233	
<b>2009 TOTAL</b>	<b>6,018</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>23,575</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>29,593</b>	<b>5,732</b>	<b>15,663</b>	<b>21,395</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>7,353</b>	<b>7,494</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>704</b> d/	
2010 NATURAL	10,125	40.6	14,814	59.4	24,939	9,782	14,104	23,886	241	611	852	102	99	201	
2010 TRH	2,429	15.3	13,424	84.7	15,853	1,187	6,197	7,384	1,217	7,138	8,355	25	89	114	
<b>2010 TOTAL</b>	<b>12,554</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>28,238</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>40,792</b>	<b>10,969</b>	<b>20,301</b>	<b>31,270</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>7,749</b>	<b>9,207</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>315</b> d/	
2011 NATURAL	30,462	63.5	17,482	36.5	47,944	29,530	15,470	45,000	146	1,688	1,834	786	327	1,113	
2011 TRH	4,815	14.6	28,060	85.4	32,875	2,997	15,340	18,337	1,694	12,194	13,888	124	524	648	
<b>2011 TOTAL</b>	<b>35,277</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>45,542</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>80,819</b>	<b>32,527</b>	<b>30,810</b>	<b>63,337</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>13,882</b>	<b>15,722</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>1,761</b> d/	
2012 NATURAL	4,514	11.0	36,416	89.0	40,931	4,530	34,702	39,232	-42	838	796	c/	31	1,644	1,675
2012 TRH	729	2.2	32,007	97.8	32,735	590	14,615	15,205	134	16,623	16,757	4	769	773	
<b>2012 TOTAL</b>	<b>5,243</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>68,423</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>73,666</b>	<b>5,120</b>	<b>49,317</b>	<b>54,437</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>17,461</b>	<b>17,553</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1,644</b>	<b>2,448</b> d/	
2013 NATURAL	6,514	27.6	17,104	72.4	23,618	6,515	16,689	23,204	-1	-82	-83	c/	0	498	498
2013 TRH	203	1.5	13,168	98.5	13,371	67	8,986	9,053	136	3,799	3,935	0	382	382	
<b>2013 TOTAL</b>	<b>6,717</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>30,272</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>36,989</b>	<b>6,582</b>	<b>25,675</b>	<b>32,257</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>3,717</b>	<b>3,852</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>880</b> d/	

Year / Origin	Run-size estimate					Spawner escapements						Angler harvest			
	Jacks <sup>b</sup>		Adults		Total	Natural Area Spawners <sup>a</sup>			Trinity River Hatchery			Jacks	Adults	Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Jacks	Adults	Total	Jacks	Adults	Total					
2014 NATURAL	5,553	32.0	11,814	68.0	17,367	5,492	11,528	17,020	-19	10	-9	c/	80	276	356
2014 TRH	1,385	6.8	19,078	93.2	20,463	1,111	11,577	12,688	240	6,965	7,205		34	536	570
<b>2014 TOTAL</b>	<b>6,938</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>30,892</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>37,830</b>	<b>6,603</b>	<b>23,105</b>	<b>29,708</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>6,975</b>	<b>7,196</b>		<b>114</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>926</b> d/
2015 NATURAL	2,226	38.1	3,609	61.9	5,834	2,167	3,576	5,744	41	16	57		17	17	34
2015 TRH	524	11.6	4,006	88.4	4,531	338	875	1,212	183	3,113	3,296		4	18	22
<b>2015 TOTAL</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>7,615</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>10,365</b>	<b>2,505</b>	<b>4,451</b>	<b>6,956</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>3,129</b>	<b>3,353</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>56</b> d/
2016 NATURAL	1,022	25.5	2,987	74.5	4,008	979	2,853	3,831	43	108	151		0	26	26
2016 TRH	639	29.2	1,548	70.8	2,188	281	500	782	358	1,034	1,392		0	14	14
<b>2016 TOTAL</b>	<b>1,661</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>4,535</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>6,196</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>3,353</b>	<b>4,613</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>1,543</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b> d/
2017 NATURAL	3,901	48.3	4,180	51.7	8,081	3,639	3,785	7,424	262	395	657		0	0	0
2017 TRH	3,454	46.8	3,920	53.2	7,374	1,853	545	2,398	1,601	3,375	4,976		0	0	0
<b>2017 TOTAL</b>	<b>7,355</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>15,455</b>	<b>5,492</b>	<b>4,330</b>	<b>9,822</b>	<b>1,863</b>	<b>3,770</b>	<b>5,633</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b> d/
2018 NATURAL	4,087	32.1	8,650	67.9	12,737	3,883	7,538	11,421	20	819	839		184	293	477
2018 TRH	359	2.5	13,752	97.5	14,111	192	6,961	7,153	151	6,323	6,475		16	468	484
<b>2018 TOTAL</b>	<b>4,446</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>22,402</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>26,848</b>	<b>4,075</b>	<b>14,499</b>	<b>18,574</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>7,142</b>	<b>7,313</b>		<b>200</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>961</b> d/
2019 NATURAL	3,323	48.2	3,564	51.8	6,887	3,205	3,441	6,646	35	16	50		83	108	191
2019 TRH	624	12.4	4,399	87.6	5,023	439	2,900	3,339	170	1,365	1,536		16	133	149
<b>2019 TOTAL</b>	<b>3,947</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>7,963</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>11,910</b>	<b>3,644</b>	<b>6,341</b>	<b>9,985</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>1,381</b>	<b>1,586</b>		<b>98</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>340</b> d/
2020 NATURAL	2,504	24.4	7,779	75.6	10,284	2,177	7,113	9,290	327	527	854		0	139	139
2020 TRH	4,103	28.0	10,571	72.0	14,674	1,614	6,621	8,235	2,489	3,761	6,250		0	189	189
<b>2020 TOTAL</b>	<b>6,607</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>18,350</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>24,957</b>	<b>3,791</b>	<b>13,734</b>	<b>17,525</b>	<b>2,816</b>	<b>4,288</b>	<b>7,104</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>328</b> d/

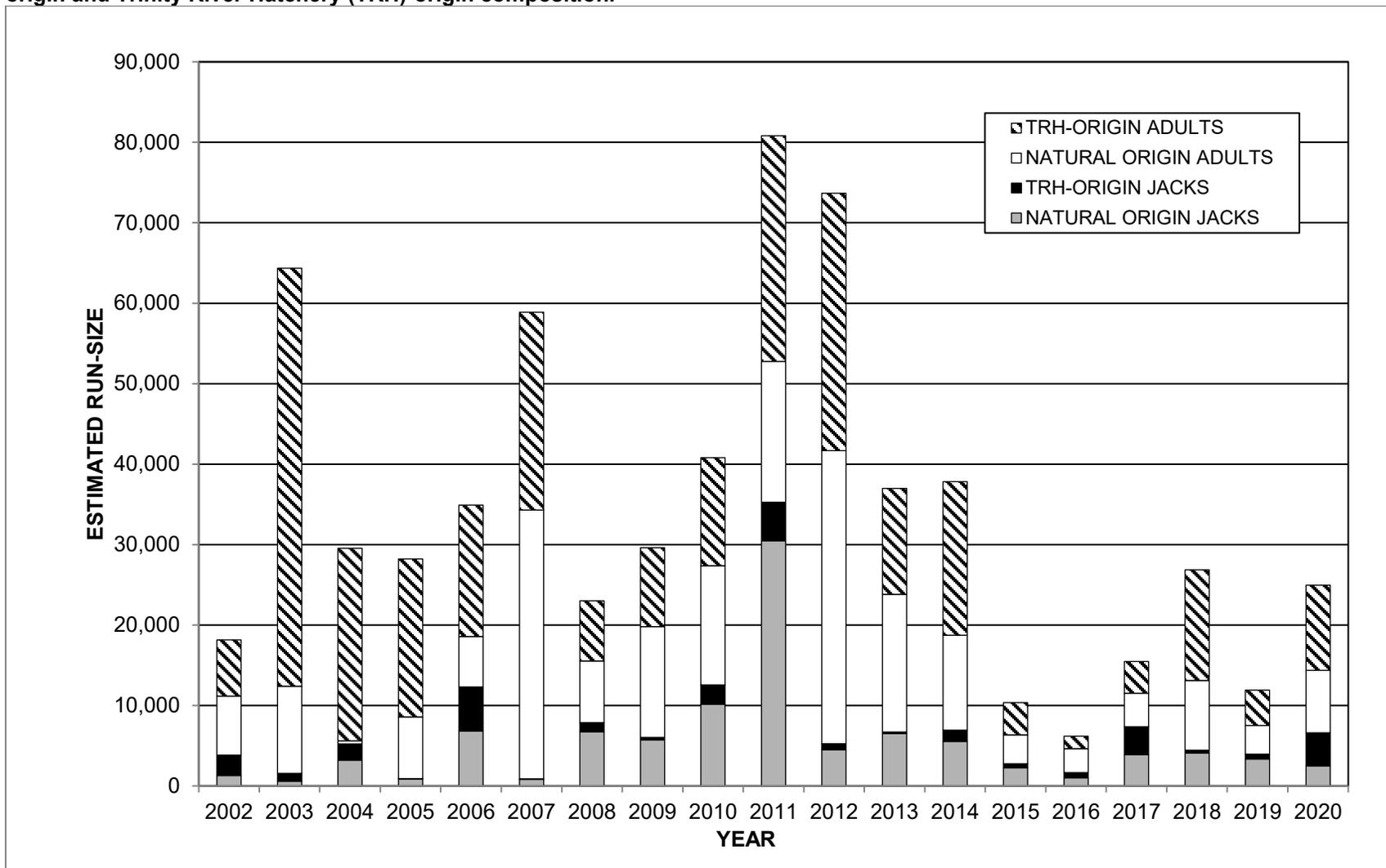
a/ Natural area spawners include both wild and hatchery fish that spawn in areas outside Trinity River Hatchery.

b/ Jacks are two-year-old fish, adults are a minimum of three years old.

c/ Negative numbers occur when the estimated number of hatchery fish, based on expansion of coded-wire tag recoveries for sampling and production, exceeds the estimated total number of fish.

d/ The 1999-2018 sport harvest of Klamath Basin fall Chinook was managed with a quota system. The quota for adult fall Chinook was 957 in 1999; 693 in 2000; 9,834 in 2001; 6,926 in 2002; 10,800 in 2003; 4,700 in 2004; 1,262 in 2005; zero (no allowable harvest) in 2006; 10,600 in 2007; 20,500 in 2008; 30,800 in 2009; 12,000 in 2010; 7,900 in 2011; 67,600 in 2012; 40,006 in 2013; 4,128 in 2014; 14,133 in 2015; 1,110 in 2016; zero (no allowable harvest) in 2017; 3,490 in 2018; 7,637 in 2019; and 1,296 in 2020.

**Appendix 9. Fall Chinook Salmon estimated run-size for the Trinity River upstream of Willow Creek weir, 2002 - 2020, showing natural-origin and Trinity River Hatchery (TRH)-origin composition.**



**Appendix 10. Coho Salmon run-size, spawner escapement, and angler harvest estimates for the Trinity River upstream of Willow Creek weir, 1977 - 2020.**

YEAR	Run-size estimate					Spawner escapements						Angler harvest		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total	Natural Area Spawners <sup>a</sup>			Trinity River Hatchery			Jacks	Adults	Total
	Jacks <sup>e</sup>		Adults			Jacks	Adults	Total	Jacks	Adults	Total			
1977	3,106	80.5	752	19.5	3,858	1,756	25	1,781	1,230	698	1,928	120	29	149
1978	6,685	73.2	2,447	26.8	9,132	4,309	1,168	5,477	2,376	1,279	3,655	Fishing closure <sup>b</sup>		0
1979	9,067	78.0	2,557	22.0	11,624	5,567	1,695	7,262	2,793	742	3,535	707	120	827
1980	2,499	41.0	3,595	59.0	6,094	954	1,817	2,771	1,545	1,778	3,323			0
1981	6,144	56.0	4,826	44.0	10,970	3,486	1,995	5,481	1,994	2,529	4,523	664	302	966
1982	2,021	17.5	9,508	82.5	11,529	1,158	5,097	6,255	823	3,975	4,798	40	436	476
1983	536	27.2	1,435	72.8	1,971	295	788	1,083	192	514	706	49	133	182
1984	15,208	77.2	4,486	22.8	19,694	6,188	2,971	9,159	7,727	1,134	8,861	1,293	381	1,674
1985	9,216	23.7	29,717	76.3	38,933	4,798	21,586	26,384	4,237	7,549	11,786	181	582	763 <sup>c</sup>
1986	18,909	67.6	9,063	32.4	27,972	13,034	6,247	19,281	5,402	2,589	7,991	473	227	700
1987	7,253	12.3	51,826	87.7	59,079	3,975	28,398	32,373	2,865	20,473	23,338	413	2,955	3,368
1988	2,731	7.0	36,173	93.0	38,904	1,850	22,277	24,127	743	12,073	12,816	138	1,823	1,961
1989	290	1.5	18,462	98.5	18,752	208	13,274	13,482	77	4,893	4,970	5	295	300
1990	412	10.6	3,485	89.4	3,897	234	1,981	2,215	173	1,462	1,635	5	42	47
1991	265	2.9	8,859	97.1	9,124	164	6,163	6,327	98	2,590	2,688	3	106	109
1992	2,378	23.0	7,961	77.0	10,339	1,168	5,565	6,733	1,210	2,372	3,582	0	24	24
1993	573	10.2	5,048	89.8	5,621	416	3,024	3,440	93	2,024	2,117	64	0	64
1994	613	71.9	239	28.1	852	453	105	558	160	134	294	0	0	0
1995	634	3.9	15,477	96.1	16,111	370	10,680	11,050	264	4,503	4,767	0	294	294
1996	1,269	3.5	35,391	96.5	36,660	1,149	25,308	26,457	120	9,835	9,955	0	248	248 <sup>d</sup>
1997	5,951	75.0	1,984	25.0	7,935	5,038	1,097	6,135	871	887	1,758	42	0	42 <sup>d</sup>
1998	2,471	19.8	10,009	80.2	12,480	1,494	5,995	7,489	977	4,014	4,991	0	0	0 <sup>d</sup>
1999	623	11.3	4,912	88.7	5,535	234	1,696	1,930	389	3,118	3,507	0	98	98 <sup>d</sup>
2000	5,486	35.3	10,046	64.7	15,532	4,560	6,585	11,145	926	3,461	4,387	0	0	0 <sup>d</sup>
2001	3,670	11.4	28,470	88.6	32,140	2,644	18,715	21,359	1,026	9,755	10,781	0	0	0 <sup>d</sup>
2002	1,709	10.7	14,307	89.3	16,016	1,006	7,812	8,818	703	6,495	7,198	0	0	0 <sup>d</sup>
2003	3,501	12.4	24,651	87.6	28,152	2,038	14,255	16,293	1,463	10,396	11,859	0	0	0 <sup>d</sup>

YEAR	Run-size estimate					Spawner escapements						Angler harvest		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total	Natural Area Spawners <sup>a</sup>			Trinity River Hatchery			Jacks	Adults	Total
	Jacks <sup>e</sup>		Adults			Jacks	Adults	Total	Jacks	Adults	Total			
2004	5,819	15.0	33,063	85.0	38,882	4,742	23,117	27,859	1,077	9,906	10,983	0	40	40 <sup>d</sup>
2005	3,093	9.8	28,326	90.2	31,419	1,341	11,702	13,043	1,731	16,624	18,355	21	0	21 <sup>d</sup>
2006	1,369	6.8	18,709	93.2	20,078	708	8,870	9,578	661	9,839	10,500	0	0	0 <sup>d</sup>
2007	545	9.5	5,205	90.5	5,750	270	2,552	2,822	275	2,653	2,928	0	0	0 <sup>d</sup>
2008	2,379	23.8	7,603	76.2	9,982	1,730	3,064	4,794	649	4,539	5,188	0	0	0 <sup>d</sup>
2009	1,762	27.5	4,634	72.5	6,396	888	2,157	3,045	874	2,477	3,351	0	0	0 <sup>d</sup>
2010	1,278	16.1	6,669	83.9	7,947	752	2,770	3,522	526	3,899	4,425	0	0	0 <sup>d</sup>
2011	9,722	64.6	5,318	35.4	15,040	6,792	3,394	10,186	2,886	1,924	4,810	44	0	44 <sup>d</sup>
2012	3,389	18.2	15,268	81.8	18,657	2,510	7,912	10,422	879	7,357	8,236	0	0	0 <sup>d</sup>
2013	2,819	12.9	19,087	87.1	21,906	2,392	12,883	15,275	427	6,204	6,631	0	0	0 <sup>d</sup>
2014	3,338	24.7	10,199	75.3	13,537	2,401	7,228	9,629	937	2,971	3,908	0	0	0 <sup>d</sup>
2015	935	20.2	3,684	79.8	4,619	657	625	1,282	278	3,059	3,337	0	0	0 <sup>d</sup>
2016 <sup>f</sup>	208	15.7	1,117	84	1,325	163	635	798	45	482	527	0	0	0 <sup>d</sup>
2017	244	37.3	411	63	655	94	141	235	150	270	420	0	0	0 <sup>d</sup>
2018	427	28.7	1,059	71	1,486	241	503	744	186	556	742	0	0	0 <sup>d</sup>
2019	10	0.9	1,063	99	1,073	4	420	424	6	643	649	0	0	0 <sup>d</sup>
2020	1,974	58.7	1,388	41	3,362	602	426	1,028	1,372	962	2,334	0	0	0 <sup>d</sup>

a/ Natural area spawners includes both wild and hatchery fish that spawn in areas outside Trinity River Hatchery.

b/ The 1978 sport harvest of Coho was essentially eliminated by a salmon fishing closure beginning August 25, 1978.

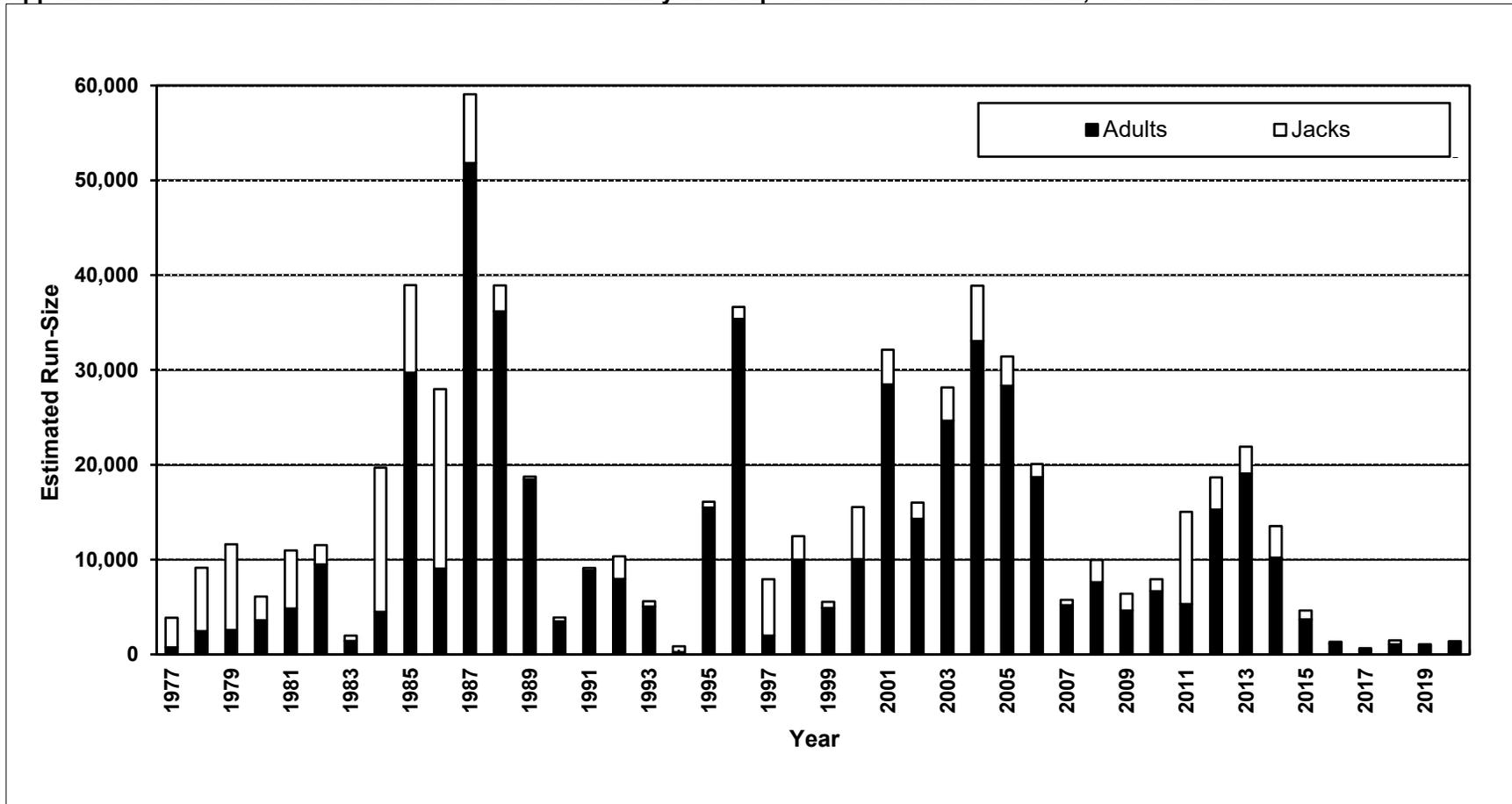
c/ The 1985 sport harvest of adult Coho was limited by a closure for the taking of salmon > 55 cm total length beginning September 22, 1985.

d/ The 1996-2020 sport fishery was closed to the take of Coho Salmon.

e/ Jacks are two-year-old fish, adults are three years old.

f/ Methods used to estimate the run-size and escapement of Coho in 2016 differs from those in other years due to insufficient sample marked at Willow Creek weir.

Appendix 11. Coho Salmon estimated run-size for the Trinity River upstream of Willow Creek weir, 1977 - 2020.



**Appendix 12. Coho Salmon run-size, spawner escapement, and angler harvest estimates for the Trinity River upstream of Willow Creek weir, 1997 - 2020, showing natural- and Trinity River Hatchery (TRH)-origin composition.**

YEAR	Origin	Run-size estimate			Spawner escapement						Angler harvest <sup>d</sup>		
		Jacks <sup>b</sup>	Adults	Total	Natural Area Spawners <sup>a</sup>			Trinity River Hatchery			Jacks	Adults	Total
					Jacks	Adults	Total	Jacks	Adults	Total			
1997	Natural	277	481	758	224	461	685	13	20	33	40	0	40
	TRH	3,879	3,298	7,177	3,021	2,431	5,452	858	867	1,725	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,156</b>	<b>3,779</b>	<b>7,935</b>	<b>3,245</b>	<b>2,892</b>	<b>6,137</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>1,758</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>
1998	Natural	131	1,001	1,132	123	886	1,009	8	115	123	0	0	0
	TRH	2,340	9,008	11,348	1,371	5,109	6,480	969	3,899	4,868	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,471</b>	<b>10,009</b>	<b>12,480</b>	<b>1,494</b>	<b>5,995</b>	<b>7,489</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>4,014</b>	<b>4,991</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
1999	Natural	31	556	586	23	453	477	8	103	111	0	0	0
	TRH	592	4,356	4,949	217	1,239	1,455	375	3,021	3,396	0	96	96
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>4,912</b>	<b>5,535</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>1,692</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>3,124</b>	<b>3,507</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>96</b>
2000	Natural	197	342	539	187	288	475	10	54	64	0	0	0
	TRH	5,289	9,704	14,993	4,373	6,297	10,670	916	3,407	4,323	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,486</b>	<b>10,046</b>	<b>15,532</b>	<b>4,560</b>	<b>6,585</b>	<b>11,145</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>3,461</b>	<b>4,387</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2001	Natural	297	3,075	3,372	295	2,945	3,240	2	130	132	0	0	0
	TRH	3,373	25,395	28,768	2,349	15,770	18,119	1,024	9,625	10,649	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,670</b>	<b>28,470</b>	<b>32,140</b>	<b>2,644</b>	<b>18,715</b>	<b>21,359</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>9,755</b>	<b>10,781</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2002	Natural	138	458	596	123	372	495	15	86	101	0	0	0
	TRH	1,571	13,849	15,420	883	7,440	8,323	688	6,409	7,097	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,709</b>	<b>14,307</b>	<b>16,016</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>7,812</b>	<b>8,818</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>6,495</b>	<b>7,198</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>
2003	Natural	163	3,930	4,093	149	3,264	3,414	14	666	680	0	0	0
	TRH	3,338	20,721	24,059	1,889	10,991	12,880	1,449	9,730	11,179	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,501</b>	<b>24,651</b>	<b>28,152</b>	<b>2,038</b>	<b>14,255</b>	<b>16,294</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>10,396</b>	<b>11,859</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2004	Natural	154	8,901	9,055	145	7,830	7,975	9	1,071	1,080	0	0	0
	TRH	5,665	24,162	29,827	4,597	15,287	19,884	1,068	8,835	9,903	0	40	40
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,819</b>	<b>33,063</b>	<b>38,882</b>	<b>4,742</b>	<b>23,117</b>	<b>27,859</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>9,906</b>	<b>10,983</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>
2005	Natural	81	2,648	2,729	71	1,728	1,799	10	920	930	0	0	0
	TRH	3,012	25,678	28,690	1,270	9,974	11,244	1,721	15,704	17,425	21	0	21
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,093</b>	<b>28,326</b>	<b>31,419</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>11,702</b>	<b>13,043</b>	<b>1,731</b>	<b>16,624</b>	<b>18,355</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>

YEAR	Origin	Run-size estimate			Spawner escapement						Angler harvest <sup>d</sup>		
		Jacks <sup>b</sup>	Adults	Total	Natural Area Spawners <sup>a</sup>			Trinity River Hatchery			Jacks	Adults	Total
					Jacks	Adults	Total	Jacks	Adults	Total			
2006	Natural	38	1,586	1,624	34	1,416	1,450	4	170	174	0	0	0
	TRH	1,331	17,123	18,454	674	7,454	8,128	657	9,669	10,326	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>18,709</b>	<b>20,078</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>8,870</b>	<b>9,578</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>9,839</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2007	Natural	42	1,157	1,199	37	940	977	5	217	222	0	0	0
	TRH	503	4,048	4,551	233	1,612	1,845	270	2,436	2,706	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>5,205</b>	<b>5,750</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>2,552</b>	<b>2,822</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>2,653</b>	<b>2,928</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2008	Natural	89	1,223	1,312	83	861	944	6	362	368	0	0	0
	TRH	2,290	6,381	8,671	1,647	2,204	3,851	643	4,177	4,820	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,379</b>	<b>7,604</b>	<b>9,983</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>3,065</b>	<b>4,795</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>4,539</b>	<b>5,188</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2009	Natural	117	525	643	114	438	552	3	87	94	0	0	0
	TRH	1,645	4,108	5,753	774	1,718	2,492	871	2,390	3,258	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,762</b>	<b>4,633</b>	<b>6,396</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>2,156</b>	<b>3,044</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>2,477</b>	<b>3,352</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2010	Natural	44	817	861	34	624	658	10	193	203	0	0	0
	TRH	1,233	5,852	7,085	717	2,146	2,863	516	3,706	4,222	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>6,669</b>	<b>7,946</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>2,770</b>	<b>3,521</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>3,899</b>	<b>4,425</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2011	Natural	208	1,205	1,413	187	991	1,178	21	214	235	0	0	0
	TRH	9,514	4,113	13,627	6,606	2,403	9,009	2,865	1,710	4,575	44	0	44
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,722</b>	<b>5,318</b>	<b>15,040</b>	<b>6,793</b>	<b>3,394</b>	<b>10,187</b>	<b>2,886</b>	<b>1,924</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44</b>
2012	Natural	192	1,774	1,966	184	1,577	1,761	8	197	205	0	0	0
	TRH	3,198	13,494	16,692	2,327	6,335	8,662	871	7,159	8,030	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,390</b>	<b>15,268</b>	<b>18,658</b>	<b>2,511</b>	<b>7,912</b>	<b>10,423</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>7,356</b>	<b>8,235</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2013	Natural	152	4,305	4,457	149	3,948	4,097	3	357	360	0	0	0
	TRH	2,667	14,782	17,448	2,243	8,935	11,177	424	5,847	6,271	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,819</b>	<b>19,087</b>	<b>21,905</b>	<b>2,392</b>	<b>12,883</b>	<b>15,274</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>6,204</b>	<b>6,631</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2014	Natural	99	902	1,001	94	823	917	5	79	84	0	0	0
	TRH	3,239	9,297	12,536	2,307	6,405	8,712	932	2,892	3,824	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,338</b>	<b>10,199</b>	<b>13,537</b>	<b>2,401</b>	<b>7,228</b>	<b>9,629</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>2,971</b>	<b>3,908</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

YEAR	Origin	Run-size estimate			Spawner escapement						Angler harvest <sup>d</sup>		
		Jacks <sup>b</sup>	Adults	Total	Natural Area Spawners <sup>a</sup>			Trinity River Hatchery			Jacks	Adults	Total
					Jacks	Adults	Total	Jacks	Adults	Total			
2015	Natural	65	748	814	57	459	517	8	289	297	0	0	0
	TRH	870	2,936	3,805	600	166	765	270	2,770	3,040	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>3,684</b>	<b>4,619</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>3,059</b>	<b>3,337</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2016 <sup>d</sup>	Natural	163	635	798	insufficient sample to make estimation of composition			0	74	74	0	0	0
	TRH	45	482	527				45	408	453	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2017	Natural	9	57	65	8	34	41	1	23	24	0	0	0
	TRH	236	354	590	87	107	194	149	247	396	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2018	Natural	18	42	60	17	1	18	1	41	42	0	0	0
	TRH	409	1,017	1,426	224	502	726	185	515	700	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>1,486</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2019	Natural	5	104	109	4	63	67	1	41	42	0	0	0
	TRH	5	960	965	0	358	358	5	602	607	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2020	Natural	47	173	220	29	138	168	18	35	53	0	0	0
	TRH	1,927	1,214	3,141	573	287	860	1,354	927	2,281	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,974</b>	<b>1,388</b>	<b>3,362</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>2,334</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

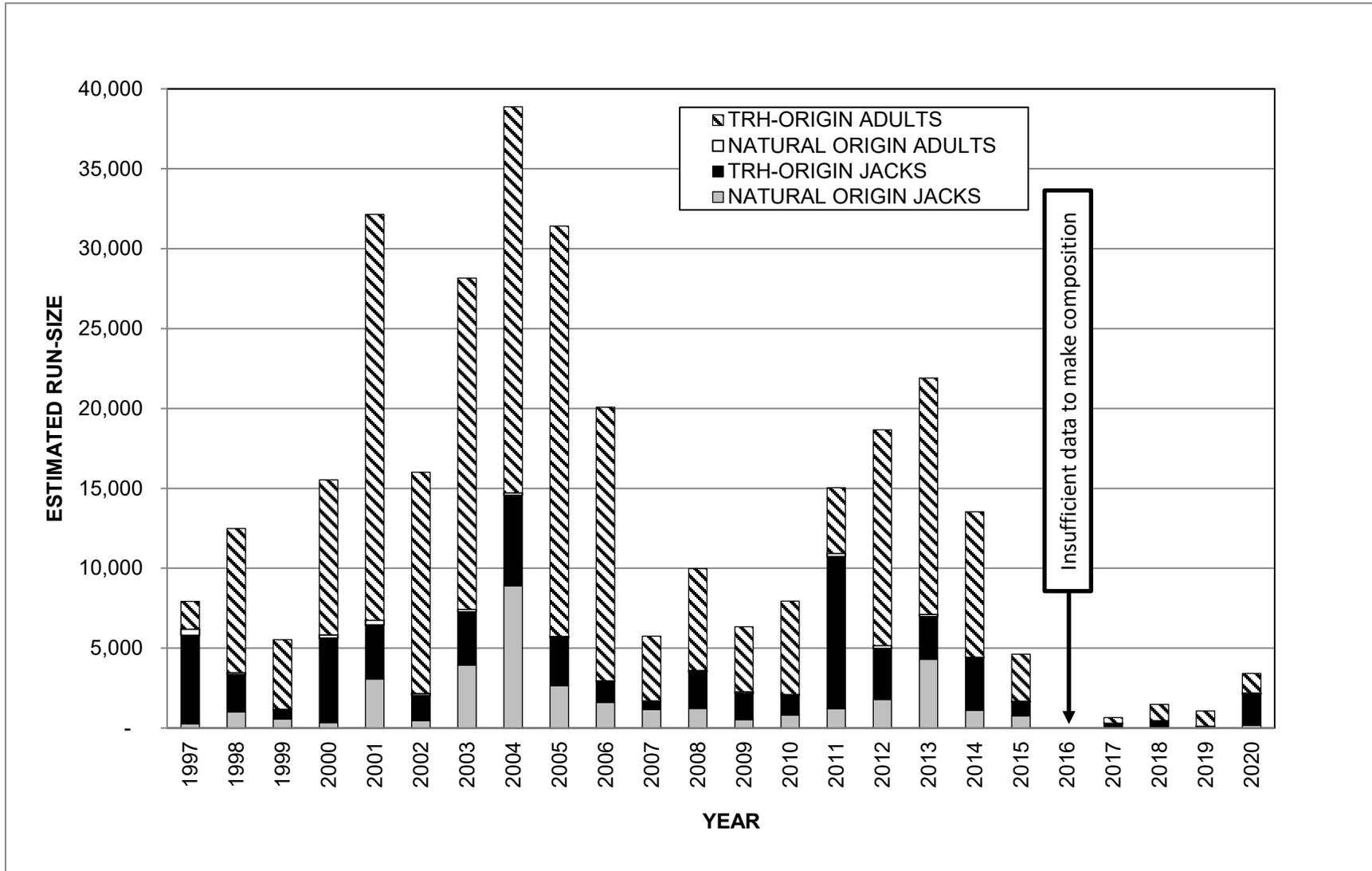
a/ Natural area spawners include both wild and hatchery fish that spawn in areas outside Trinity River Hatchery.

b/ Jacks are two-year-old fish, adults are three years old.

c/ The 1996-2020 sport fishery was closed to the take of Coho Salmon.

d/ Methods used to estimate run-size and escapement of Coho Salmon in 2016 differs from other years due to insufficient sample size.

**Appendix 13. Coho Salmon estimated run-size for the Trinity River upstream of Willow Creek weir, 1997 - 2020, showing natural-origin and Trinity River Hatchery (TRH)-origin composition.**



**Appendix 14. Fall-run adult steelhead (>41 cm FL) run-size, spawner escapement, and angler harvest estimates for the Trinity River upstream of Willow Creek weir, 1977 - 2020.**

Year	Run-size estimate					Spawner escapement						Angler harvest		
	Hatchery <sup>b</sup>		Wild <sup>c</sup>		Total	Natural Area Spawners <sup>a</sup>			Trinity River Hatchery			Hatchery	Wild	Total
	#	%	#	%		Hatchery	Wild	Total	Hatchery	Wild	Total			
1977	No estimates					No estimates			269	16	285	No estimates		
1978	"					"			628	55	683	"		
1979	"					"			329	53	382	"		
1980	8,449	33.7	16,645	66.3	25,094	5,101	14,462	19,563	1,903	102	2,005	1,445	2,081	3,526
1981	No estimates					No estimates			892	112	1,004	No estimates		
1982	2,106	20.0	8,426	80.0	10,532	971	6,889	7,860	634	79	713	501	1,458	1,959
1983	No estimates of hatchery/wild origin				8,605	6,661			599			1,345		
1984	"				7,833	6,430			142			1,261		
1985	No estimates					No estimates			461			No estimates		
1986	"					"			3,780			"		
1987	"					"			3,007			"		
1988	No estimates of hatchery/wild origin				12,743	11,926 <sup>d</sup>			817			"		
1989	"				37,276	28,933			4,765			3,578		
1990	"				5,348	3,188			930			1,230		
1991	"				11,417	8,631			446			2,340		
1992	1,315	43.2	1,731	56.8	3,046	759	1,540	2,299	430	25	455	126	166	292
1993	1,894	58.4	1,349	41.6	3,243	801	1,176	1,977	875	10	885	218	163	381
1994	1,477	34.8	2,767	65.2	4,244	878	2,410	3,288	403	8	411	196	349	545
1995	1,595	37.2	2,693	62.8	4,288	1,424	1,867	3,291	681	24	705	147	145	292
1996	8,598	82.4	1,837	17.6	10,435	4,127	1,703	5,830	3,964	48	4,012	507	86	593
1997	No estimates of hatchery/wild origin				5,212	4,267			429			516		
1998	"				2,972	2,463			441			68 <sup>e</sup>		
1999	"				5,470	3,817			1,571			82 <sup>e</sup>		
2000	"				8,042	7,097			768			177 <sup>e</sup>		
2001	"				12,638	9,938			2,333			367 <sup>e</sup>		
2002	14,408	75.6	4,650	24.4	19,058	7,715	4,551	12,266	5,996	42	6,038	697	57	754 <sup>e</sup>
2003	19,245	83.0	3,947	17.0	23,192	8,717	3,837	12,554	10,182	42	10,224	346	68	414 <sup>e</sup>

Year	Run-size estimate					Spawner escapement						Angler harvest			
	Hatchery <sup>b</sup>		Wild <sup>c</sup>		Total	Natural Area Spawners <sup>a</sup>			Trinity River Hatchery			Hatchery	Wild	Total	
	#	%	#	%		Hatchery	Wild	Total	Hatchery	Wild	Total				
2004	15,038	75.7	4,817	24.3	19,855	8,937	4,732	13,669	5,688	37	5,725	413	48	461	<sup>e</sup>
2005	14,049	72.4	5,363	27.6	19,412	5,782	5,280	11,062	8,080	63	8,143	187	20	207	<sup>e</sup>
2006	32,609	78.8	8,781	21.2	41,390	20,272	8,660	28,932	11,509	38	11,547	828	83	911	<sup>e</sup>
2007	46,379	86.1	7,506	13.9	53,885	31,923	7,405	39,328	11,366	31	11,397	3,090	70	3,160	<sup>e</sup>
2008	9,538	63.5	5,477	36.5	15,015	6,680	5,415	12,095	2,471	24	2,495	386	38	424	<sup>e</sup>
2009	13,314	72.5	5,047	27.5	18,361	7,704	4,877	12,581	4,234	17	4,251	1,376	154	1,530	<sup>e</sup>
2010	4,640	54.9	3,811	45.1	8,451	2,468	3,749	6,217	2,000	37	2,037	172	25	197	<sup>e</sup>
2011	14,969	68.3	6,932	31.7	21,901	8,344	6,850	15,194	5,700	50	5,750	925	32	957	<sup>e</sup>
2012	12,253	59.4	8,359	40.6	20,612	6,060	8,215	14,275	5,685	52	5,737	507	92	599	<sup>e</sup>
2013	7,389	44.5	9,205	55.5	16,594	4,521	9,039	13,560	2,295	80	2,375	573	86	659	<sup>e</sup>
2014	4,460	43.4	5,822	56.6	10,282	1,822	5,691	7,513	2,499	62	2,561	139	69	208	<sup>e</sup>
2015	8,713	78.0	2,454	22.0	11,167	5,043	2,417	7,460	3,235	37	3,272	436	0	436	<sup>e</sup>
2016	2,568	56.6	1,972	43.4	4,540	943	1,927	2,870	1,557	17	1,574	68	28	96	<sup>e</sup>
2017	4,498	65.7	2,348	34.3	6,846	2,249	2,295	4,544	1,996	53	2,049	253	0	253	<sup>e</sup>
2018	3,531	60.0	2,354	40.0	5,885	1,543	2,289	3,832	1,859	37	1,896	129	28	157	<sup>e</sup>
2019	1,088	23.9	3,459	76.1	4,547	689	3,443	4,132	370	16	386	30	0	30	<sup>e</sup>
2020	1,413	42.2	1,936	57.8	3,349	802	1,904	2,706	558	32	590	53	0	53	<sup>e</sup>

a/ Natural area spawners includes both wild and hatchery fish that spawn in areas outside Trinity River Hatchery.

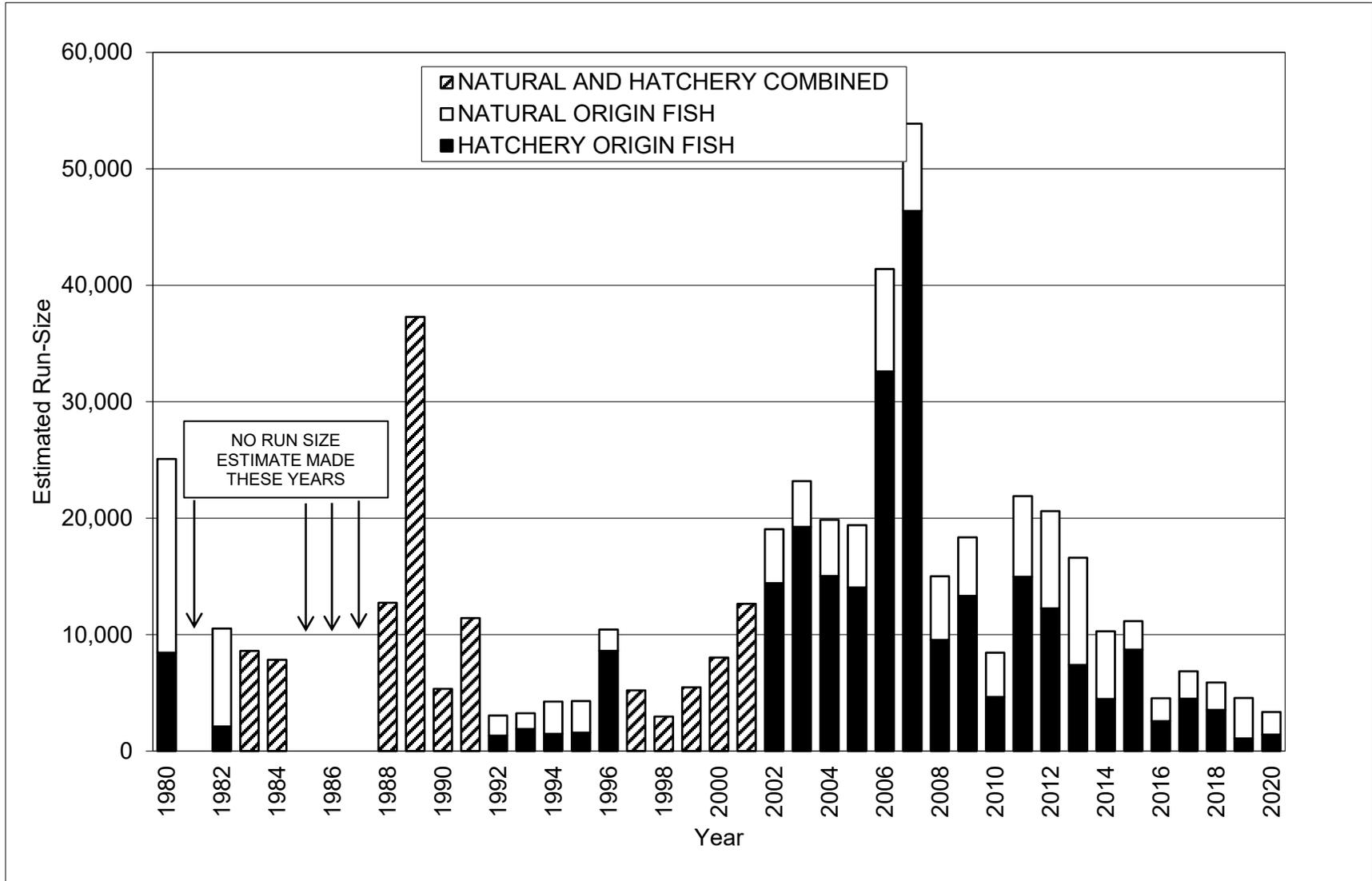
b/ Trinity River Hatchery-produced steelhead.

c/ Naturally-produced steelhead.

d/ Natural area spawner escapement reflects an overestimate due to the unknown number of fish harvested by anglers upstream of Willow Creek Weir.

e/ Harvest was limited to hatchery-produced fish only. Hatchery fish are those with an adipose fin-clip.

Appendix 15. Fall-run adult steelhead (>41 cm FL) estimated in the Trinity River upstream of Willow Creek weir, 1980 - 2020.



**Appendix 16. Fork length (FL) distribution of spring Chinook Salmon trapped and tagged at Junction City weir (JCW), and subsequently recovered during the 2020-21 season.**

FL (cm)	JCW <sup>a</sup>		Recoveries							% Recoveries
	Trapped and Tagged <sup>b</sup>	Ad-clips <sup>c</sup>	Tag Morts <sup>d</sup>	Angler Harvest <sup>e</sup>	TRH <sup>f</sup> Recoveries	Carcass <sup>g</sup> Recoveries	Found Tags <sup>h</sup>	Angler Released <sup>i</sup>	Total Recoveries	
36	1								0	0.0
37									0	--
38	1								0	0.0
39	1				1				1	100.0
40	2								0	0.0
41									0	--
42	3								0	0.0
43	3				1				1	33.3
44	8	1		1	6			1	8	100.0
45	1				1				1	100.0
46	5	1		1	1				2	40.0
47	8	1		2	2				4	50.0
48	2				1				1	50.0
49	3				1				1	33.3
50	4	1			2				2	50.0
51	4				2				2	50.0
52	7	1			3				3	42.9
53	8	2			4				4	50.0
54	2	1							0	0.0
55	5	1			3	1			4	80.0
56	9	1			5				5	55.6
57	17	3		1	10				11	64.7
58	8	2		1	2				3	37.5
59	19	3		1	8			1	10	52.6
60	17	3			9				9	52.9
61	12	3			5	1			6	50.0
62	18	1			7				7	38.9
63	21	5			10	2			12	57.1
64	14	2		1	5	1			7	50.0

65	21	5		2	3				5	23.8
66	18	4		2	6	3			11	61.1
67	11	4		1	4				5	45.5
68	14	3			8	1			9	64.3
69	9	1			2				2	22.2
70	14	2			7				7	50.0
71	15	5			3				3	20.0
72	6	1	1		2				3	50.0
73	11	5			2				2	18.2
74	3				2				2	66.7
75	5								0	0.0
76	3				1				1	33.3
77	1								0	0.0
78									0	--
79	4	1			1				1	25.0
80	4	1			2				2	50.0
81									0	--
82	3								0	0.0
83	2								0	0.0
84	1								0	0.0
85	2								0	0.0
86	1	1							0	0.0
Totals:	351	65	1	13	132	9	0	2	157	44.7%
Mean FL:	62.2	63.8	72.0	57.8	60.8	63.6	--	51.5	60.7	
Total jacks: j	42	4	0	4	16	0	0	1	21	50.0%
Total adults:	309	61	1	9	116	9	0	1	136	44.0%

a/ Trapping at JCW took place June 8 - October 2, 2020 (Julian weeks 23-40). b/ All Chinook trapped at Junction City weir in 2020 were tagged.

c/ Ad-clip = Adipose fin clipped fish. d/ Tagged fish found dead and unspawned within 30 days of tagging are considered tagging mortalities.

e/ Fish reported as harvested by anglers. f/ Trapping occurred at Trinity River Hatch Sep 3, 2020-Mar 9, 2021 (JWs 36-10; closed parts or all of JWs 41-43).

g/ Fish recovered in upper Trinity River spawner surveys. h/ Tags found loose or on dead fish and returned by anglers or other river enthusiasts.

i/ Fish caught and released by anglers with their tag removed. j/ Spring Chinook <51 cm FL were considered jacks in 2020

**Appendix 17. Total number (by entry week) and numbers of Junction City weir (JCW) and Willow Creek weir (WCW) tagged Chinook Salmon, Coho Salmon and adult steelhead that entered Trinity River Hatchery (TRH) during the 2020-21 season.**

Julian week	Inclusive dates <sup>a</sup>	Chinook Salmon					Coho Salmon		Steelhead <sup>b</sup>	
		Total entering TRH	Spring run tagging site		Fall run tagging site		Total entering TRH	Tagged at WCW	Total entering TRH	Tagged at WCW
			JCW	WCW	JCW	WCW				
36	3-Sep - 9-Sep	125	27							
37	10-Sep - 16-Sep	135	16					1		
38	17-Sep - 23-Sep	420	50					1		
39	24-Sep - 30-Sep	308	27					1		
40	1-Oct - 7-Oct	200	12			6		1 <sup>c</sup>		
41	8-Oct - 14-Oct	72				1				
42	15-Oct - 21-Oct	--				--		1		
43	22-Oct - 28-Oct	323			4	4	632	5	3	
44	29-Oct - 4-Nov	885			6	8	125	2	1	
45	5-Nov - 11-Nov	1,915			3	9	177	4	6	
46	12-Nov - 18-Nov	2,242			4	8	256	5	2	
47	19-Nov - 25-Nov	937				7	565	28	5	
48	26-Nov - 2-Dec	677					146	2	9	
49	3-Dec - 9-Dec	79				2	100		6	
50	10-Dec - 16-Dec	26					134	2	16	
51	17-Dec - 23-Dec	19					186	1	55	
52	24-Dec - 31-Dec	--					--		--	
1	1-Jan - 7-Jan						4		100	
2	8-Jan - 14-Jan	1					2		135	
3	15-Jan - 21-Jan								173	
4	22-Jan - 28-Jan								41	
5	29-Jan - 4-Feb								13	
6	5-Feb - 11-Feb								26	
7	12-Feb - 18-Feb								18	
8	19-Feb - 25-Feb								10	
9	26-Feb - 4-Mar								4	

Julian week	Inclusive dates <sup>a</sup>	Chinook Salmon					Coho Salmon		Steelhead <sup>b</sup>	
		Total entering	Spring run tagging site		Fall run tagging site		Total entering	Tagged at	Total entering	Tagged at
		TRH	JCW	WCW	JCW	WCW	TRH	WCW	TRH	WCW
10	5-Mar - 11-Mar								4	
	Totals:	8,364	132	0	17	38	2,334	49	632	32

a/ Trapping occurred at TRH September 3, 2020 - March 9, 2021 (JWs 36-10; closed parts or all of JWs 41-43).

b/ This includes all steelhead (both half-pounders and adults).

c/ This lone steelhead was found during the spawning break clean out.

**Appendix 18. Recoveries at Trinity River Hatchery (TRH), by Julian week, of ad-clipped spring Chinook Salmon during the 2020-21 season.**

Coded-wire tag number and release type <sup>b</sup>	Brood year	Number of ad-clipped spring Chinook Salmon entering TRH, by Julian week <sup>a</sup>						Totals
		36	37	38	39	40	41	
060774-f	2015			1				1
060705-f	2016				1			1
060954-f	2016	7	9	5	2			23
060955-f	2016		5	11	2	2		20
060956-f	2016	5	7	11	11	3		37
060963-f	2016	1		1				2
060961-y	2016	19	6	8	1	1		35
061297-f	2017			5				5
061489-f	2017	1		1		3		5
061490-f	2017	2		1	1			4
061491-f	2017			1		1		2
061496-y	2017	10	10	19	20	4		63
061543-y	2018	2	2	9	10	8		31
061945-f	2018		1	4	4			9
061946-f	2018			3		1		4
062016-f	2018			3	2	1		6
062017-f	2018				1	2		3
062023-y	2018		1					1
Lost CWT <sup>c</sup>								0
No CWT <sup>d</sup>		3	2		1	2		8
Weekly totals:		50	43	83	56	28	0	
Total:								260

a/ Trapping occurred at TRH September 3, 2020 - March 9, 2021 (JWs 36-10; closed all or parts of JWs 41-43).

b/ Release types are either fingerling (f) or yearling (y).

c/ CWTs were lost or unreadable. Chinook with lost or unreadable tags recovered before JW 42 were considered spring run.

d/ No CWTs were recovered from these ad-clipped fish. Chinook with shed tags recovered before JW 42 were considered spring run.

**Appendix 19. Recoveries at Trinity River Hatchery (TRH), by Julian week, of ad-clipped fall Chinook Salmon during the 2020-21 season.**

CWT number and release type <sup>b</sup>	Brood year	Number of ad-clipped fall Chinook Salmon entering TRH, by Julian week <sup>a</sup>											Totals	
		39	40	41	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50		51
060962-y	2016				10	9	9	14	8	5	1			56
060594-f	2017				1		3	7	8	5	1		1	26
060708-f	2017					2	4	3	4	2			1	16
061492-f	2017				5	3	4	3		1				16
061493-f	2017				2	2	2	7	3					16
061494-f	2017				2	5	2	4	3	1				17
061495-f	2017				1	4	6	8	6	1		1		27
061497-y	2017		2		110	121	149	159	104	59	6	1		711
061498-y	2017				3	2	12	1	6	2				26
061547-f	2018				10	15	20	14	12					71
061548-f	2018				13	10	23	18	5	2				71
062018-f	2018				14	11	18	15	8	1				67
062019-f	2018				3	7	10	15	4	1	1			41
062020-f	2018				7	8	15	13	1	4				48
062021-f	2018				1	7	4	14	8	3				37
061903-f	2018					1	5	3	2					11
062022-y	2018	1	1		57	50	67	56	17	2				251
Lost CWT <sup>c</sup>					3	4	3	10	3	2				25
No CWT <sup>d</sup>					2	5	8	6	1	1	2			25
Weekly totals:		1	3	0	244	266	364	370	203	92	11	2	2	
Total:														1,558

a/ Trapping occurred at TRH September 3, 2020 - March 9, 2021 (JWs 36-10; closed all or parts of JWs 41-43).

b/ Release types are either fingerling (f) or yearling (y).

c/ CWTs were lost or unreadable. Chinook with lost or unreadable tags recovered after JW 41 were considered fall Chinook.

d/ No CWTs were recovered from these ad-clipped fish. Chinook with shed tags recovered after JW 41 were considered fall Chinook.

**Appendix 20. Fork length distribution of coded-wire tagged, Trinity River Hatchery origin spring Chinook Salmon recovered at TRH during the 2020-21 season. <sup>a</sup>**

FL (cm)	Brood Year																Total		
	2015	2016					2017					2018							
	060774-f	060705-f	060954-f	060955-f	060956-f	060961-y	060963-f	061297-f	061489-f	061490-f	061491-f	061496-y	061543-y	061945-f	061946-f	062016-f	062017-f	062023-y	
36														1					1
37															1				1
38													2						2
39													1						1
40													2	1					3
41													3	2		1			6
42													4	1	1		1		7
43													5			2	1		8
44													3						3
45													3	2	1		1		7
46													2	1		2			5
47													2	1	1	1			5
48													1						1
49													2					1	3
50													1						2
51													2						2
52													3						3
53					1						1		2						4
54													4						4
55				1									5						6
56								1					10						11
57									1		1		3						5
58							1		1				5						7
59				1		1		2	1	1			4						10
60					1								7						9
61			2		2	5							1						10
62					2	4				1			4						11
63			1	4	4	2							3						14
64			2	1	4	3							4						9
65			2		2	3				1			1						10
66			1	2	4	1							2						10
67			4	5	2	1	1												11
68				2	1					1			1						5
69			1	2									1						4
70			1		1	5				1									8
71	1		1	1	1	1		1											6
72		1		1	4	2													7
73			2	1	4														7
74			2		1			1											4
75			2		1	3													6
76			1		3	1													5
77																			0
78			1		2														3
79					1	2													3
80																			0
81					1														1
82																			0
83																			0
84						1													1
85																			0
86																			0
87					1														1
Totals:	1	1	23	20	37	35	2	5	5	4	2	63	31	9	4	6	3	1	252
Mean	71.0	72.0	68.9	65.8	69.6	67.6	62.5	63.8	60.8	63.5	55.0	58.3	43.5	42.6	42.8	44.3	43.3	49.0	60.0

a/ Trapping occurred at Trinity River Hatchery September 3, 2020 - March 9, 2021 (JWs 36-10; closed parts or all of JWs 41-43).  
 Note: Age at release f=fingerling and y=yearling

**Appendix 21. Percent return of Trinity River Hatchery-origin, coded-wire tagged spring Chinook Salmon, brood years 1986-2015.**

Brood year	Fingerling releases			Yearling releases		
	Number released	Number of returns	Percent return <sup>a</sup>	Number released	Number of returns	Percent return
1986	197,113	103	0.05%	101,030	1,960	1.94%
1987	185,718	208	0.11%	0	0	---
1988	181,698	84	0.05%	98,820	112	0.11%
1989	186,413	7	0.00%	102,555	176	0.17%
1990	196,908	479	0.24%	94,639	82	0.09%
1991	198,277	297	0.15%	110,797	68	0.06%
1992	215,038	2,766	1.29%	109,856	1,272	1.16%
1993	222,056	1,125	0.51%	111,525	958	0.86%
1994	113,236	202	0.18%	113,491	513	0.45%
1995 <sup>b</sup>	196,211	450	0.23%	101,934	1,581	1.55%
1996	222,950	743	0.33%	112,464	312	0.28%
1997	209,155	1,834	0.88%	147,507	4,471	3.03%
1998	176,968	845	0.48%	137,602	2,186	1.59%
1999	148,380	3,372	2.27%	129,919	4,288	3.30%
2000	261,193	4,422	1.69%	99,304	2,029	2.04%
2001	253,248	412	0.16%	104,627	1,480	1.41%
2002	244,754	2,217	0.91%	106,139	514	0.48%
2003	265,556	310	0.12%	104,974	339	0.32%
2004	253,830	2,095	0.83%	104,478	1,269	1.21%
2005	263,108	317	0.12%	107,607	111	0.10%
2006	486,833	229	0.05%	104,019	1,354	1.30%
2007	180,083	252	0.14%	96,803	626	0.65%
2008	229,956	1,107	0.48%	104,078	231	0.22%
2009	161,053	4,364	2.71%	108,824	959	0.88%
2010	168,702	994	0.59%	97,128	361	0.37%
2011	167,205	406	0.24%	97,771	292	0.30%
2012	260,105	349	0.13%	101,471	192	0.19%
2013	258,761	349	0.13%	103,872	75	0.07%
2014	246,945	451	0.18%	102,032	121	0.12%
2015	260,691	1,005	0.39%	107,160	891	0.83%
Means:	220,405	1,060	0.58%	104,081	961	0.98%

a/ Based on estimated returns upstream of Junction City weir. Does not include ocean harvest, in-river harvest, and escapement below Junction City weir.

b/ No estimate was produced in 1995, returns of age 2 - 5 Chinook from that year are hatchery returns only

**Appendix 22. Brood year release and return data for Trinity River Hatchery (TRH)-origin, CWT spring Chinook Salmon returning to the Trinity River basin upstream of Junction City weir, 2016 - 2020.**

Release data					Estimated returns						
CWT code <sup>a</sup>	Brood year	Date <sup>b</sup>	Number	Site	Age	Run-size	% of release	Angler harvest	Spawning escapement		
									TRH <sup>c</sup>	Natural	Total <sup>e</sup>
060772	2015	06/01-15/2016	89,636	TRH	2	31	0.03	2.9	18	10	28
060772	2015				3	226	0.25	8.4	98	120	217
060772	2015				4	88	0.10	4.3	35	48	83
060772	2015				5	0	0.00	0.0	0	0	0
					Totals: <sup>c</sup>	344	0.38	15.6	151	178	329
					Total adults: <sup>d</sup>	313	0.35	12.7	133	168	301
060773	2015	06/01-15/2016	68,126	TRH	2	16	0.02	1.5	9	5	14
060773	2015				3	206	0.30	7.7	89	109	198
060773	2015				4	83	0.12	82.6	4	33	37
060773	2015				5	0	0.00	0.0	0	0	0
					Totals:	304	0.45	91.7	102	147	250
					Total adults:	289	0.42	90.3	93	142	236
060774	2015	06/01-15/2016	89,986	TRH	2	35	0.04	3.2	20	11	31
060774	2015				3	211	0.23	7.9	91	112	203
060774	2015				4	78	0.09	3.9	31	43	74
060774	2015				5	3	0.00	0.1	1	1	3
					Totals:	326	0.36	15.1	144	167	311
					Total adults:	291	0.32	11.9	124	156	280
060779	2015	10/01-15/2016	107,160	TRH	2	33	0.03	3.1	19	11	30
060779	2015				3	516	0.48	19.2	223	274	497
060779	2015				4	343	0.32	17.0	137	189	326
060779	2015				5	0	0.00	0.0	0	0	0
					Totals:	891	0.83	39.3	379	473	852
					Total adults:	859	0.80	36.2	360	462	823
060781	2015	3/29-7/11/2016	12,943	River	2	5	0.04	0.5	3	2	5
060781	2015				3	23	0.18	0.9	10	12	22
060781	2015				4	3	0.02	0.1	1	1	2
060781	2015				5	0	0.00	0.0	0	0	0
					Totals:	31	0.24	1.5	14	15	30
					Total adults:	26	0.20	1.0	11	14	25

Release data					Estimated returns						
CWT code <sup>a</sup>	Brood year	Date <sup>b</sup>	Number	Site	Age	Run- size	% of release	Angler harvest	Spawning escapement		
									TRH <sup>c</sup>	Natural	Total <sup>f</sup>
060705	2016	06/16-23/2017	2,588	TRH	2	0	0.00	0.0	0	0	0
060705	2016				3	5	0.19	0.2	2	3	5
060705	2016				4	3	0.10	0.1	1	1	2
060954	2016	06/16-23/2017	87,269	TRH	2	86	0.10	0.0	55	32	86
060954	2016				3	513	0.59	25.4	206	282	488
060954	2016				4	58	0.07	1.7	23	33	56
060955	2016	06/16-23/2017	73,142	TRH	2	16	0.02	0.0	10	6	16
060955	2016				3	333	0.46	16.5	133	183	317
060955	2016				4	50	0.07	1.5	20	29	49
060956	2016	06/16-23/2017	101,275	TRH	2	19	0.02	0.0	12	7	19
060956	2016				3	451	0.45	22.3	181	248	429
060956	2016				4	93	0.09	2.7	37	53	90
060961	2016	10/21-26/2017	105,153	TRH	2	19	0.02	0.0	12	7	19
060961	2016				3	436	0.41	21.6	175	240	414
060961	2016				4	88	0.08	2.6	35	50	85
060963	2016	4/11-6/06/2017	10,203	River	2	0	0.00	0.0	0	0	0
060963	2016				3	30	0.30	1.5	12	17	29
060963	2016				4	5	0.05	0.1	2	3	5
060616	2017	4/11-5/15/2018	5,101	River	2	0	0.00	0.0	0	0	0
060616	2017				3	0	0.00	0.0	0	0	0
061496	2017	10/01-10/2018	107,506	TRH	2	5	0.00	0.3	4	1	5
061496	2017				3	158	0.15	4.6	63	91	154
061297	2017	06/08-22/2018	50,511	River	2	1	0.00	0.1	1	0	1
061297	2017				3	13	0.02	0.4	5	7	12
061489	2017	06/08-22/2018	53,841	TRH	2	2	0.00	0.2	2	0	2
061489	2017				3	13	0.02	0.4	5	7	12
061490	2017	06/08-22/2018	55,671	TRH	2	1	0.00	0.1	1	0	1
061490	2017				3	10	0.02	0.3	4	6	10
061491	2017	06/08-22/2018	53,829	TRH	2	6	0.01	0.4	5	1	6
061491	2017				3	5	0.01	0.1	2	3	5

Release data					Estimated returns						
CWT code <sup>a</sup>	Brood year	Date	Number	Site	Age	Run-size	% of release	Angler harvest	Spawning escapement		
									TRH <sup>c</sup>	Natural	Total <sup>f</sup>
061945	2018	5/27-6/03/2019	59,198	TRH	2	38	0.06	3.7	31	3	34
061946	2018	5/27-6/03/2019	54,023	TRH	2	11	0.02	1.1	9	1	10
062016	2018	5/27-6/03/2019	52,522	TRH	2	5	0.01	0.5	4	0	4
062017	2018	5/27-6/03/2019	31,607	TRH	2	7	0.02	0.7	6	1	7
061543	2018	10/01-07/2019	94,582	TRH	2	4	0.00	0.4	3	0	3
062023	2018	5/07-6/17/2019	11,546	River	2	1	0.01	0.1	1	0	1

a/ CWT = coded-wire tag.

b/ Chinook Salmon released during June were fingerlings, those released in October were yearlings.

c/ Totals are presented only for brood year 2015. These fish have reached five years of age and are considered to have completed their life cycle.

d/ The term "adults" includes Chinook Salmon aged three through five.

e/ Small discrepancies in totals are due to rounding errors..

**Appendix 23. Run-size, angler harvest and spawning escapement estimates, and associated expanded estimates, by tag code, of Trinity River Hatchery (TRH)-origin spring Chinook Salmon returning to the Trinity River basin during the 2020-21 season. <sup>a</sup>**

CWT code <sup>b</sup>	BY <sup>c</sup>	Age	TRH expansion factor <sup>d</sup>	TRH Total CWTs <sup>e</sup>	Percent of total CWTs	Run-size	Expanded run-size <sup>f</sup>	Angler harvest	Expanded angler harvest <sup>f</sup>	Spawning escapement					
										TRH	Expanded TRH <sup>f</sup>	River	Expanded River <sup>f g</sup>	Total <sup>h</sup>	Expanded Total
<b>Adults</b>															
060774-f	15	5	4.13	1.0	0.5%	3	10.4	0.1	0.3	1.0	4.1	1.4	5.9	2.4	10.1
060705-f	16	4	4.12	1.0	0.5%	3	10.4	0.1	0.3	1.0	4.1	1.4	5.9	2.4	10.0
060954-f	16	4	4.24	23.0	11.6%	58	244.9	1.7	7.2	23.0	97.6	33.0	140.2	56.0	237.7
060955-f	16	4	4.16	20.0	10.1%	50	209.1	1.5	6.1	20.0	83.3	28.7	119.7	48.7	203.0
060956-f	16	4	4.08	37.0	18.7%	93	378.8	2.7	11.1	37.0	150.9	53.1	216.8	90.1	367.7
060961-y	16	4	4.36	35.0	17.7%	88	382.6	2.6	11.2	35.0	152.4	50.3	219.0	85.3	371.4
060963-f	16	4	1.09	2.0	1.0%	5	5.5	0.1	0.2	2.0	2.2	2.9	3.1	4.9	5.3
061297-f	17	3	4.08	5.0	2.5%	13	51.2	0.4	1.5	5.0	20.4	7.2	29.3	12.2	49.7
061489-f	17	3	4.03	5.0	2.5%	13	50.6	0.4	1.5	5.0	20.2	7.2	29.0	12.2	49.1
061490-f	17	3	4.07	4.0	2.0%	10	40.8	0.3	1.2	4.0	16.3	5.7	23.4	9.7	39.6
061491-f	17	3	4.09	2.0	1.0%	5	20.5	0.1	0.6	2.0	8.2	2.9	11.7	4.9	19.9
061496-y	17	3	4.07	63.0	31.8%	158	644.1	4.6	18.9	63.0	256.6	90.5	368.6	153.5	625.2
<b>Adult totals:</b>			<b>198.0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>497</b>	<b>2,048.8</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>198.0</b>	<b>816.3</b>	<b>284.4</b>	<b>1,172.5</b>	<b>482.4</b>	<b>1,988.8</b>
<b>Jacks</b>															
061945-f	18	2	4.18	31.0	57.4%	38	156.7	3.7	15.3	31.0	129.5	2.9	11.9	33.9	141.4
061946-f	18	2	4.17	9.0	16.7%	11	45.4	1.1	4.4	9.0	37.5	0.8	3.5	9.8	41.0
062016-f	18	2	4.17	4.0	7.4%	5	20.2	0.5	2.0	4.0	16.7	0.4	1.5	4.4	18.2
062017-f	18	2	4.17	6.0	11.1%	7	30.3	0.7	3.0	6.0	25.0	0.6	2.3	6.6	27.4
061543-y	18	2	4.18	3.0	5.6%	4	15.2	0.4	1.5	3.0	12.5	0.3	1.2	3.3	13.7
062023-y	18	2	6.51	1.0	1.9%	1	7.9	0.1	0.8	1.0	6.5	0.1	0.6	1.1	7.1
<b>Jack totals:</b>			<b>54.0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>65</b>	<b>275.7</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>227.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>248.8</b>
<b>Spring Chinook CWT Totals:</b>			<b>252.0</b>			<b>562</b>	<b>2,324.6</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>252.0</b>	<b>1,044.1</b>	<b>289.4</b>	<b>1,193.5</b>	<b>541.4</b>	<b>2,237.6</b>

a/ Estimate is for upstream of Junction City weir.

b/ CWT=coded-wire tag code. Fish are of the same race and release type (f=fingerling and y=yearling).

c/ BY=brood year.

d/ Expansion factors used to account for untagged releases of the same BY and release type for each CWT group.

e/ Number of ad-clipped fish observed at Trinity River Hatchery, expanded by the number of ad-clipped fish with lost or unreadable tags.

f/ Expanded run-size, angler harvest, TRH escapement and river (natural area) escapement estimates are the product of each of those respective estimates multiplied by the TRH expansion factors.

g/ River (natural area) escapement estimates equal the total escapement minus the TRH escapement.

h/ Run-size estimate minus harvest estimate equals escapement estimate.

**Appendix 24. Estimated contribution of Trinity River Hatchery (TRH)-origin spring Chinook Salmon to the total estimated run-size upstream of Junction City weir, 1991-2020 seasons.**

Year	Run-size	TRH-origin component	Natural-origin component	% TRH composition
1991	2,381	1,016	1,365	42.7%
1992	4,030	1,794	2,236	44.5%
1993	5,232	3,206	2,026	61.3%
1994	6,788	2,659	4,129	39.2%
1995	No estimate	No estimate	No estimate	No estimate
1996	23,416	12,524	10,892	53.5%
1997	20,039	8,303	11,736	41.4%
1998	16,167	8,774	7,393	54.3%
1999	11,293	7,616	3,677	67.4%
2000	26,083	19,730	6,353	75.6%
2001	19,622	12,051	7,571	61.4%
2002	38,485	24,599	13,886	63.9%
2003	47,795	33,546	14,249	70.2%
2004	16,147	11,324	4,823	70.1%
2005	13,984	10,966	3,018	78.4%
2006	7,483	3,649	3,834	48.8%
2007	14,835	12,099	2,736	81.6%
2008	10,283	4,577	5,706	44.5%
2009	7,426	3,973	3,453	53.5%
2010	11,285	4,505	6,780	39.9%
2011	19,219	9,846	9,373	51.2%
2012	25,617	16,306	9,311	63.7%
2013	8,961	6,146	2,815	68.6%
2014	6,959	4,828	2,131	69.4%
2015	4,408	3,085	1,323	70.0%
2016	3,904	2,389	1,515	61.2%
2017	4,425	2,650	1,775	59.9%
2018	8,032	5,654	2,378	70.4%
2019	12,612	9,367	3,245	74.3%
2020	3,309	2,325	984	70.3%
Mean:	13,801	8,604	5,197	60.4%

**Appendix 25. Fork length (FL) distribution of fall Chinook Salmon trapped and tagged at Willow Creek weir (WCW), and subsequently recovered during the 2020-21 season.**

FL (cm)	WCW <sup>a</sup>			Recoveries							
	Total Trapped	Total Tagged <sup>b</sup>	Ad-clips <sup>c</sup>	Tag Morts <sup>d</sup>	Angler Harvest <sup>e</sup>	TRH <sup>f</sup> Recoveries	Carcass <sup>g</sup> Recoveries	Found Tags <sup>h</sup>	Angler Released <sup>i</sup>	Total Recoveries	% Recoveries
42	1	1	1					1		1	100.0
43	2	2								0	0.0
44	2	2								0	0.0
45	2	2					1		1	2	100.0
46	3	3	1						1	1	33.3
47	1	1				1				1	100.0
48	3	3								0	0.0
49	7	7	1			1	1			2	28.6
50	4	4	1			1	1			2	50.0
51	4	4	1			2				2	50.0
52	6	6	1			1			1	2	33.3
53	4	4				3				3	75.0
54	2	2				1				1	50.0
55	5	5				1				1	20.0
56	9	9	1			5				5	55.6
57	4	4				1				1	25.0
58	5	5	2		1	3				4	80.0
59	8	8	1			4				4	50.0
60	12	12				4			1	5	41.7
61	14	14	5			1				1	7.1
62	8	7	2			2	1			3	42.9
63	6	6				1			1	2	33.3
64	6	6	1			1				1	16.7
65	10	10	2			3				3	30.0
66	3	3				1				1	33.3
67	2	2								0	0.0
68										0	--
69	1	1							1	1	100.0
70	3	3								0	0.0
71	1	1								0	0.0
72										0	--
73	2	2				1				1	50.0
74										0	--
75										0	--

76										0	--
77										0	--
78	1	1								0	0.0
79										0	--
80										0	--
81										0	--
82										0	--
83										0	--
84										0	--
85										0	--
86										0	--
87										0	--
88										0	--
89										0	--
90	1	1	1							0	0.0
91										0	--
92										0	--
93										0	--
94	1	1								0	0.0
<hr/>											
Totals:	143	142	21	0	1	38	4	1	6	50	35%
Mean FL:	58.4	58.4	58.8	--	58.0	57.9	51.5	42.0	55.8	56.8	
<hr/>											
Total jacks <sup>j</sup>	39	39	6	0	0	9	3	1	3	16	41%
Total adults:	104	103	15	0	1	29	1	0	3	34	33%

a/ Trapping at Willow Creek weir took place September 13 - November 16, 2020 (Julian weeks 37-46). All Chinook trapped at WCW in 2020 were considered fall Chinook.

b/ One fall Chinook Salmon was not tagged due to poor condition.

c/ Ad-clip = Adipose fin clipped fish.

d/ Tagged fish found dead and unspawned within 30 days of tagging are considered tagging mortalities.

e/ Fish reported as harvested by anglers.

f/ Trapping occurred at Trinity River Hatchery September 3, 2020 - March 9, 2021 (JWs 36-10; closed parts or all of JWs 41-43).

g/ Fish recovered in upper Trinity River spawner surveys.

h/ Fish tags found loose or on dead fish and returned by anglers or other river enthusiasts.

i/ Fish caught and released by anglers with their tag removed.

j/ Fall Chinook <54 cm FL were considered jacks in 2020.

**Appendix 26. Fork length (FL) distribution of coded-wire tagged, Trinity River Hatchery (TRH)-origin fall Chinook Salmon recovered at TRH during the 2020-21 season.**

FL (cm)	Brood Years																TOTALS		
	2016	2017							2018										
	060962-y	060594-f	060708-f	061492-f	061493-f	061494-f	061495-f	061497-y	061498-y	061547-f	061548-f	062018-f	062019-f	062020-f	062021-f	061903-f		062022-y	
38										2							1	3	
39													1	1				1	3
40																		5	5
41											2	1						10	13
42										3	2	2	1	3	3	1		13	28
43										1	8	4	3	6	4			13	39
44								1		4	4	9	2	2	3			29	54
45								1		6	4	8	1	5	5	1		33	64
46								1		5	6	1	5	5	5			34	62
47								1		5	7	12	5	4	3	2		26	65
48								1		9	11	16	6	8	5	2		32	90
49										10	6	2	5	8	3	2		23	59
50			1					3		5	4	4	5	1	3		15	41	
51		1	1					7	1	6	6	3	4	3	2	1	7	42	
52						1		12		7	6	2	1		1	2	4	36	
53				1	1			14	2	4	1	2	1	1			2	29	
54		2		2	1	1		21		3	2			1				34	
55		4	1		2		1	28			1						1	39	
56	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	35	2	1		1					1	48	
57		2	2	1	4	1		54	2									66	
58	3	5		3	1	1	3	72	2								1	91	
59	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	66	6		1							85	
60	2		1	2		2	5	62	4									78	
61		4	1		1	4	7	80	2									99	
62	1	1	1	3			1	56	2									65	
63	4		1		2	1	2	62	3									75	
64	4			1	1	2	3	48										59	
65	7		2				1	28										38	
66	2		1	1				24										28	
67	4	1						15										20	
68	2							10										12	
69	3		1				1	3										8	
70	5					1		2										8	
71	2	1						3										6	
72	1																	1	
73	1						1											2	
74																		0	
75																		0	
76	3																	3	
77	2																	2	
78	2																	2	
79	2																	2	
80	1																	1	
81	3																	3	
82																		0	
83																		0	
84																		0	
85																		0	
Totals:	56	26	16	16	16	17	27	711	26	71	71	67	41	48	37	11	251	1,508	
Mean	68.4	58.3	59.5	58.9	58.0	60.0	60.9	60.0	58.8	48.3	47.7	47.0	47.7	46.7	46.4	48.2	46.2		

a/ Trapping occurred at Trinity River Hatchery September 3, 2020 - March 9, 2021 (JWs 36-10; closed parts or all of JWs 41-43).

Note: Age at release: f = fingerlings, y = yearlings.

**Appendix 27. Percent return of Trinity River Hatchery-origin, coded -wire tagged fall Chinook Salmon, brood years 1986-2015.**

Brood year	Fingerlings -f			Yearlings-Y			f + Y combined		
	Number released	Number of returns	Percent return	Number released	Number of returns	Percent return	Number released	Number of returns	Percent return
1986	393,955	292	0.07%	153,700	4,899	3.19%	547,655	5,191	0.95%
1987	172,980	129	0.07%	92,300	418	0.45%	265,280	547	0.21%
1988	194,197	138	0.07%	143,934	796	0.55%	338,131	934	0.28%
1989	201,622	21	0.01%	143,978	174	0.12%	345,600	195	0.06%
1990	0	0	---	103,040	166	0.16%	103,040	166	0.16%
1991	206,416	937	0.45%	115,300	517	0.45%	321,716	1,454	0.45%
1992	192,032	2,503	1.30%	108,894	5,369	4.93%	300,926	7,872	2.62%
1993	201,032	158	0.08%	110,336	798	0.72%	311,368	956	0.31%
1994	216,563	374	0.17%	113,124	756	0.67%	329,687	1,130	0.34%
1995	216,051	285	0.13%	110,327	3,106	2.82%	326,378	3,391	1.04%
1996	217,981	445	0.20%	112,746	394	0.35%	330,727	839	0.25%
1997	216,772	1,707	0.79%	313,080	11,396	3.64%	529,852	13,103	2.47%
1998	184,781	292	0.16%	334,726	7,173	2.14%	519,507	7,465	1.44%
1999	181,301	693	0.38%	296,892	5,833	1.96%	478,193	6,526	1.36%
2000	522,316	3,909	0.75%	216,593	5,245	2.42%	738,909	9,154	1.24%
2001	499,919	476	0.10%	230,055	5,894	2.56%	729,974	6,370	0.87%
2002	508,963	3,563	0.70%	236,319	3,561	1.51%	745,282	7,124	0.96%
2003	534,219	289	0.05%	225,798	944	0.42%	760,017	1,233	0.16%
2004	486,369	4,125	0.85%	218,386	3,909	1.79%	704,755	8,034	1.14%
2005	488,466	157	0.03%	227,903	675	0.30%	716,369	832	0.12%
2006	486,833	849	0.17%	238,156	3,240	1.36%	724,989	4,089	0.56%
2007	446,316	324	0.07%	244,661	2,330	0.95%	690,977	2,654	0.38%
2008	518,269	3,576	0.69%	259,330	4,211	1.62%	777,599	7,787	1.00%
2009	496,761	2,988	0.60%	230,461	7,361	3.19%	727,222	10,349	1.42%
2010	475,062	856	0.18%	231,430	2,221	0.96%	706,492	3,077	0.44%
2011	406,418	461	0.11%	200,337	2,489	1.24%	606,755	2,950	0.49%
2012	393,038	84	0.02%	221,247	714	0.32%	614,285	798	0.13%
2013	526,760	136	0.03%	239,886	280	0.12%	766,646	416	0.05%
2014	338,088	430	0.13%	236,204	788	0.33%	574,292	1,218	0.21%
2015	461,047	1,747	0.38%	239,139	2,535	1.06%	700,186	4,282	0.61%
Means	346,151	1,065	0.30%	198,276	2,940	1.41%	544,427	4,005	0.72%

a/ Based on estimated returns upstream of Willow Creek weir. Does not include ocean harvest, in-river harvest, or escapement below Willow Creek weir.

**Appendix 28. Run-size, percent return, in-river sport harvest, and spawner escapement estimates for Trinity River Hatchery (TRH)-origin, coded-wire tagged (CWT) fall Chinook Salmon returning to the Trinity River basin upstream of Willow Creek weir during the period 2016 - 2020.**

Release data						Estimated returns					
CWT code	Brood year	Date <sup>a</sup>	Number	Site	Age	Run-size	% of release	River harvest	Spawning escapement		
									TRH	Natural	Total <sup>e</sup>
060775	2015	06/01-15/2016	116,945	TRH	2	102.0	0.09	0.0	59.6	42.4	102.0
060775					3	372.4	0.32	12.7	162.6	197.1	359.7
060775					4	9.7	0.01	0.3	3.0	6.4	9.4
060775					5	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
					Totals: d/	484.1	0.41	13.0	225.2	245.9	471.1
					Total adults: e/	382.1	0.33	13.0	165.6	203.5	369.1
060776	2015	06/01-15/2016	115,416	TRH	2	115.8	0.10	0.0	67.6	48.2	115.8
060776					3	337.7	0.29	11.5	147.5	178.7	326.2
060776					4	32.2	0.03	1.0	10.0	21.2	31.2
060776					5	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
					Totals: d/	485.7	0.42	12.5	225.1	248.1	473.2
					Total adults: e/	369.9	0.32	12.5	157.5	199.9	357.4
060777	2015	06/01-15/2016	111,222	TRH	2	62.1	0.06	0.0	36.3	25.8	62.1
060777					3	143.2	0.13	4.9	62.6	75.8	138.4
060777					4	12.9	0.01	0.4	4.0	8.5	12.5
060777					5	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
					Totals: d/	218.2	0.20	5.3	102.9	110.1	213.0
					Total adults: e/	156.1	0.14	5.3	66.6	84.3	150.9
060778	2015	06/01-15/2016	111,020	TRH	2	41.5	0.04	0.0	24.2	17.2	41.5
060778					3	143.6	0.13	4.9	62.7	76.0	138.7
060778					4	9.7	0.01	0.3	3.0	6.4	9.4
060778					5	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
					Totals: d/	194.8	0.18	5.2	89.9	99.6	189.6
					Total adults: e/	153.3	0.14	5.2	65.7	82.4	148.1

Release data						Estimated returns					
CWT code	Brood year	Date <sup>a</sup>	Number	Site	Age	Run-size	% of release	River harvest	Spawning escapement		
									TRH	Natural	Total <sup>e</sup>
060780	2015	10/01-15/2016	239,139	TRH	2	6.9	0.00	0.0	4.0	2.9	6.9
060780					3	2447.4	1.02	83.2	1068.8	1295.4	2364.2
060780					4	80.5	0.03	2.4	25.0	53.1	78.1
060780					5	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
					Totals: b/	2534.8	1.06	85.6	1097.8	1351.4	2449.2
					Total adults: c/	2527.9	1.06	85.6	1093.8	1348.5	2442.3
060782 <sup>d</sup>	2015	06/19-8/30/2016	6,444	River	2	336.7	5.22	0.0	196.6	140.0	336.7
060782 <sup>d</sup>					3	27.8	0.43	0.9	12.1	14.7	26.8
060782 <sup>d</sup>					4	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
060782 <sup>d</sup>					5	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
					Totals: d/	364.5	5.66	0.9	208.7	154.7	363.5
					Total adults: e/	27.8	0.43	0.9	12.1	14.7	26.8
060962	2016	10/21-26/2017	247,474	TRH	2	91.1	0.04	4.1	36.4	50.6	87.0
060962					3	915.0	0.37	27.7	284.0	603.2	887.2
060962					4	56.9	0.02	2.9	56.9	100.2	157.1
061497	2017	06/08-22/2018	244,018	TRH	2	121.1	0.05	3.0	33.0	85.1	118.1
061497					3	2030.8	0.83	36.4	722.4	1272.0	1994.4
061492	2017	06/08-22/2018	81,503	TRH	2	11.0	0.01	0.3	3.0	7.7	10.7
061492					3	45.6	0.06	0.8	16.2	28.6	44.8
061493 <sup>d</sup>	2017	10/01-10/2018	82,197	River	2	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
061493 <sup>d</sup>					3	45.8	0.06	0.8	16.3	28.7	45.0
061494	2017	06/08-22/2018	84,414	TRH	2	7.3	0.01	0.2	2.0	5.2	7.2
061494					3	48.6	0.06	0.9	17.3	30.4	47.7
061495	2017	06/08-22/2018	81,704	TRH	2	7.3	0.01	0.2	2.0	5.2	7.2
061495					3	77.2	0.09	1.4	27.4	48.3	75.7

CWT code	Brood year	Release data				Estimated returns						
		Date <sup>a</sup>	Number	Site	Age	Run- size	% of release	River harvest	Spawning escapement			
									TRH	Natural	Total <sup>e</sup>	
060708	2017	06/08-22/2018	82,823	TRH	2	3.7	0.00	0.1	1.0	2.6	3.6	
060708					3	45.7	0.06	0.8	16.2	28.6	44.8	
060594	2017	06/08-22/2018	76,609	TRH	2	3.7	0.00	0.0	1.0	2.6	3.6	
060594					3	74.4	0.10	1.3	26.5	46.6	73.1	
061498 <sup>d</sup>	2017	06/08-10/10/2018	12,003	River	2	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
061498 <sup>d</sup>					3	74.0	0.62	1.3	26.3	46.4	72.7	
061547	2018	06/15-07/02/2019	85,586	TRH	2	118.7	0.139	0.0	72.0	46.7	118.7	
061548	2018	06/15-07/02/2019	86,013	TRH	2	118.8	0.138	0.0	72.1	46.7	118.8	
062018	2018	06/15-07/02/2019	87,328	TRH	2	112.1	0.128	0.0	68.0	44.1	112.1	
062019	2018	06/15-07/02/2019	86,552	TRH	2	68.7	0.079	0.0	41.7	27.0	68.7	
062020	2018	06/15-07/02/2019	91,553	TRH	2	80.4	0.088	0.0	48.8	31.6	80.4	
062021	2018	06/15-07/02/2019	84,647	TRH	2	62.2	0.073	0.0	37.7	24.4	62.2	
061903 <sup>d</sup>	2018	06/18-08/26/2019	9,365	River	2	18.4	0.197	0.0	11.2	7.2	18.4	
062022	2018	10/04-14/2019	240,578	TRH	2	419.9	0.175	0.0	254.8	165.1	419.9	

a/ Chinook Salmon released during June were smolts, those released in October were yearlings.

b/ Totals are presented only for brood year 2015. These fish have reached five years of age and are considered to have completed their life cycle.

c/ The term "adults" includes Chinook aged three through five.

d/ Experimental release group. Fish used in screw trap efficiency studies; released near North Fork Trinity River or Willow Creek.

e/ Small discrepancies in totals are due to rounding errors.

**Appendix 29. Run-size, angler harvest, spawning escapement estimates, and associated expanded estimates, by tag code, of Trinity River Hatchery (TRH) origin fall Chinook Salmon returning to the Trinity River during the 2020-21 season. <sup>a</sup>**

CWT code <sup>b</sup>	BY <sup>c</sup>	Age	TRH expansion factor <sup>d</sup>	TRH Total CWTs <sup>e</sup>	Percent of total CWTs	Run-size	Expanded run-size <sup>f</sup>	Angler harvest	Expanded angler harvest <sup>f</sup>	Spawning escapement						
										TRH	Expanded TRH <sup>f</sup>	River	Expanded River <sup>g</sup>	Escapement Total <sup>h</sup>	Expanded Total	
<b>Adults</b>																
060962-y	16	4	4.15	56.9	6.2%	160	664.9	2.9	11.9	56.9	236.5	100.2	416.4	157.2	653.0	
060594-f	17	3	4.03	26.5	2.9%	74	300.1	1.3	5.4	26.5	106.7	46.6	188.0	73.1	294.7	
060708-f	17	3	4.03	16.2	1.8%	46	184.2	0.8	3.3	16.2	65.5	28.6	115.4	44.9	180.9	
061492-f	17	3	4.05	16.2	1.8%	46	184.9	0.8	3.3	16.2	65.8	28.6	115.8	44.8	181.6	
061493-f	17	3	4.08	16.3	1.8%	46	186.9	0.8	3.3	16.3	66.5	28.7	117.1	45.0	183.6	
061494-f	17	3	4.08	17.3	1.9%	49	198.0	0.9	3.5	17.3	70.4	30.4	124.0	47.7	194.4	
061495-f	17	3	4.05	27.4	3.0%	77	312.3	1.4	5.6	27.4	111.1	48.3	195.6	75.8	306.7	
061497-y	17	3	4.05	722.4	78.0%	2,031	8,223.6	36.4	147.2	722.4	2,925.5	1,272.0	5,150.9	1,994.4	8,076.4	
061498-y	17	3	4.27	26.3	2.8%	74	316.3	1.3	5.7	26.3	112.5	46.4	198.1	72.7	310.7	
<b>Adult totals:</b>				<b>925.7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,602</b>	<b>10,571.2</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>189.2</b>	<b>925.7</b>	<b>3,760.7</b>	<b>1,629.9</b>	<b>6,621.3</b>	<b>2,555.6</b>	<b>10,382.0</b>	
<b>Jacks</b>																
061547-f	18	2	4.07	72.0	11.9%	119	483.0	0.0	0.0	72.0	293.1	46.7	190.0	118.7	483.0	
061548-f	18	2	4.06	72.1	11.9%	119	482.6	0.0	0.0	72.1	292.8	46.7	189.8	118.8	482.6	
062018-f	18	2	4.11	68.0	11.2%	112	460.8	0.0	0.0	68.0	279.6	44.1	181.2	112.1	460.8	
062019-f	18	2	4.11	41.7	6.9%	69	282.5	0.0	0.0	41.7	171.4	27.0	111.1	68.7	282.5	
062020-f	18	2	4.09	48.8	8.0%	80	329.1	0.0	0.0	48.8	199.6	31.6	129.4	80.4	329.1	
062021-f	18	2	4.13	37.7	6.2%	62	256.8	0.0	0.0	37.7	155.8	24.4	101.0	62.2	256.8	
061903-f	18	2	4.40	11.2	1.8%	18	81.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	49.1	7.2	31.8	18.4	81.0	
062022-y	18	2	4.11	254.8	42.0%	420	1,727.3	0.0	0.0	254.8	1,048.0	165.1	679.3	419.9	1,727.3	
<b>Jack totals:</b>				<b>606.3</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>4,103.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>606.3</b>	<b>2,489.4</b>	<b>393.0</b>	<b>1,613.6</b>	<b>999.3</b>	<b>4,103.1</b>	
<b>Fall Chinook CWT Totals:</b>				<b>1,532.0</b>		<b>3,601</b>	<b>14,674.2</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>189.2</b>	<b>1,532.0</b>	<b>6,250.1</b>	<b>2,022.9</b>	<b>8,234.9</b>	<b>3,554.9</b>	<b>14,485.0</b>	

a/ Estimate is for upstream of Willow Creek weir.

b/ CWT=coded-wire tag code. Fish are of the same race and release type (f=fingerling and y=yearling).

c/ BY=brood year.

d/ Expansion factors used to account for untagged releases of the same BY and release type for each CWT group.

e/ Number of ad-clipped fish observed at Trinity River Hatchery, expanded by the number of ad-clipped fish with lost or unreadable tags.

f/ Expanded run-size, angler harvest, TRH escapement and river (natural area) escapement estimates are the product of each of those respective estimates multiplied by the TRH expansion factors.

g/ River (natural area) escapement estimates equal the total escapement minus the TRH escapement.

h/ Run-size estimate minus harvest estimate equals escapement estimate.

**Appendix 30. Estimated contribution of Trinity River Hatchery (TRH) origin fall Chinook Salmon to the total estimated run-size upstream of Willow Creek weir, 1991-2020 seasons.**

Year	Run-size	TRH component	Natural component	% TRH composition
1991	9,207	5,597	3,610	60.8%
1992	14,164	4,651	9,513	32.8%
1993	10,485	1,499	8,986	14.3%
1994	21,924	11,880	10,044	54.2%
1995	105,725	53,263	52,462	50.4%
1996	55,646	20,824	34,822	37.4%
1997	21,347	9,977	11,370	46.7%
1998	43,189	23,536	19,653	54.5%
1999	18,516	13,081	5,435	70.6%
2000	55,473	38,881	16,592	70.1%
2001	57,109	33,984	23,125	59.5%
2002	18,156	6,884	11,272	37.9%
2003	64,362	52,944	11,418	82.3%
2004	29,534	25,956	3,578	87.9%
2005	28,231	19,674	8,557	69.7%
2006	34,912	21,768	13,144	62.4%
2007	58,873	24,633	34,240	41.8%
2008	22,997	8,585	14,412	37.3%
2009	29,593	10,072	19,521	34.0%
2010	40,792	15,853	24,939	38.9%
2011	80,818	32,875	47,943	40.7%
2012	73,666	32,735	40,931	44.4%
2013	36,989	13,371	23,618	36.1%
2014	37,829	20,463	17,366	54.1%
2015	10,365	4,531	5,834	43.7%
2016	6,196	2,188	4,008	35.3%
2017	15,450	7,393	8,057	47.9%
2018	26,848	14,111	12,737	52.6%
2019	11,910	5,023	6,887	42.2%
2020	24,957	14,674	10,283	58.8%
Mean:	35,509	18,364	17,145	51.7%

**Appendix 31. Fork length (FL) distribution of Coho Salmon trapped and tagged at Willow Creek weir and subsequently recovered during the 2020-21 season.**

FL (cm)	Willow Creek Weir			RECOVERIES							
	Total Trapped <sup>a</sup>	Total Tagged <sup>b</sup>	RM-clips <sup>c</sup>	Tag Morts <sup>d</sup>	Angler Harvest <sup>e</sup>	TRH Recoveries <sup>f</sup>	Carcass Recoveries <sup>g</sup>	Found Tags <sup>h</sup>	Angler Released <sup>i</sup>	Total Recovered	% Recovered
37	1									--	--
38	1	1	1							0	0.0
39	3	3	3			1				1	33.3
40	4	3	4							0	0.0
41	6	6	6			3				3	50.0
42	9	9	9			7				7	77.8
43	5	5	5			4				4	80.0
44	3	2	3			2				2	100.0
45	4	4	4			4				4	100.0
46	2	2	2			1				1	50.0
47	2	2	2			1				1	50.0
48	2	2	2			2				2	100.0
49										--	--
50										--	--
51										--	--
52										--	--
53										--	--
54										--	--
55	1	1	1			1				1	100.0
56										--	--
57	1	1	1			1				1	100.0
58	1	1	1			1				1	100.0
59	2	2	2			2				2	100.0
60	1	1	1			1				1	100.0
61										--	--
62	4	4	3			3				3	75.0
63	3	3	3			3				3	100.0
64	3	3	2			2				2	66.7

FL (cm)	Willow Creek Weir			RECOVERIES							
	Total Trapped <sup>a</sup>	Total Tagged <sup>b</sup>	RM-clips <sup>c</sup>	Tag Morts <sup>d</sup>	Angler Harvest <sup>e</sup>	TRH Recoveries <sup>f</sup>	Carcass Recoveries <sup>g</sup>	Found Tags <sup>h</sup>	Angler Released <sup>i</sup>	Total Recovered	% Recovered
65	5	5	4			2				2	40.0
66	2	2	2			2				2	100.0
67	2	2	2			2				2	100.0
68	3	3	3			2				2	66.7
69	1	1	1			1				1	100.0
70										--	--
71	1	1	1							0	0.0
72	1	1								0	0.0
73										--	--
74	1	1	1			1				1	100.0
Totals:	74	71	69	0	0	49	0	0	0	49	69.0
Mean FL:	51.9	52.4	51.3	--	--	53.3	--	--	--	53.3	
Total jacks: <sup>j</sup>	42	35	37	0	0	22	0	0	0	22	
Total adults:	32	36	32	0	0	27	0	0	0	27	

a/ Trapping at Willow Creek weir took place September 13 - November 16, 2020 (Julian weeks 37-46).

b/ Three trapped Coho went untagged in 2020 due to poor condition.

c/ RM-clips = Right maxillary clipped fish of Trinity River Hatchery origin.

d/ There were no tagged fish found dead and unspawned within 30 days of tagging (considered tagging mortalities) in 2020.

e/ Fish reported as harvested by anglers. There were zero reported as harvested by anglers in 2020.

f/ Trapping occurred at Trinity River Hatchery Sept 3, 2020 - Mar 9, 2021 (JWs 36-10; closed parts or all of JWs 41-43).

g/ There were zero WCW tagged Coho recovered in upper Trinity River spawner surveys.

h/ There zero tags found loose or on dead fish and returned by anglers or other river enthusiasts in 2020.

i/ There were zero Coho reported as caught and released by anglers, their tag removed, in 2020.

j/ Coho <54 cm FL were considered jacks in 2020.

**Appendix 32. Juvenile Coho Salmon Marking at Trinity River Hatchery**

To distinguish natural-origin (NOR) from hatchery-origin (HOR) Coho Salmon in the Trinity River, CA Department of Fish and Wildlife crew excised the right maxillaries (RM) of the Trinity River Hatchery (TRH) BY 2019 yearling Coho Salmon from January 4 to March 8, 2021. Marking of TRH Coho Salmon has been performed since 1994.

Approximately 2% (5,999) of the BY 2019 fish were sampled for RM clip quality and FL prior to the start of their volitional release in March 2021. We estimate 289,646 of the 289,851 yearling Coho released from TRH were effectively marked with a RM clip (Table CA1). Based on the quality control sampling, an estimated 99.9% of the BY 2019 production was effectively RM clipped. A court-mandated decrease in production from approximately 500,000 to no more than 300,000 Coho Salmon began with the 2013 BY (CDFW 2017).

**Table CA1. Production, marking totals, and quality control data for BY 2019 TRH Coho Salmon volitionally released in March 2021.**

Raceway	RM clipped	QC # checked	Estimated % unmarked	Effectively marked <sup>a</sup>	Estimated unmarked releases	Marked releases	Total released
J3-J4	71,837	1,479	0.203%	71,840	146	71,834	71,980
J1-J2	75,496	1,596	0.125%	75,494	95	75,475	75,570
O3-O4	73,145	1,463	0.000%	73,137	0	73,135	73,135
O1-O2	69,184	1,384	0.000%	69,175	0	69,166	69,166
Total	289,662	5,922	0.328%	289,646	241	289,610	289,851

a/ Effectively marked = Net marked + QC re-clipped

**Coho Salmon Returns**

Coho Salmon of the Trinity River typically have a three-year life-cycle with juveniles rearing in freshwater during their first year, then migrating to the ocean. After approximately one year at sea, some return to the river at age-2 (jacks, mostly males) and a year later at age-3 (adults). Coho adults returning to the Trinity River in the 2020-21 run were of BY 2017 brood stock, Coho Salmon jacks returning were of BY 2018 brood stock (Table CA2).

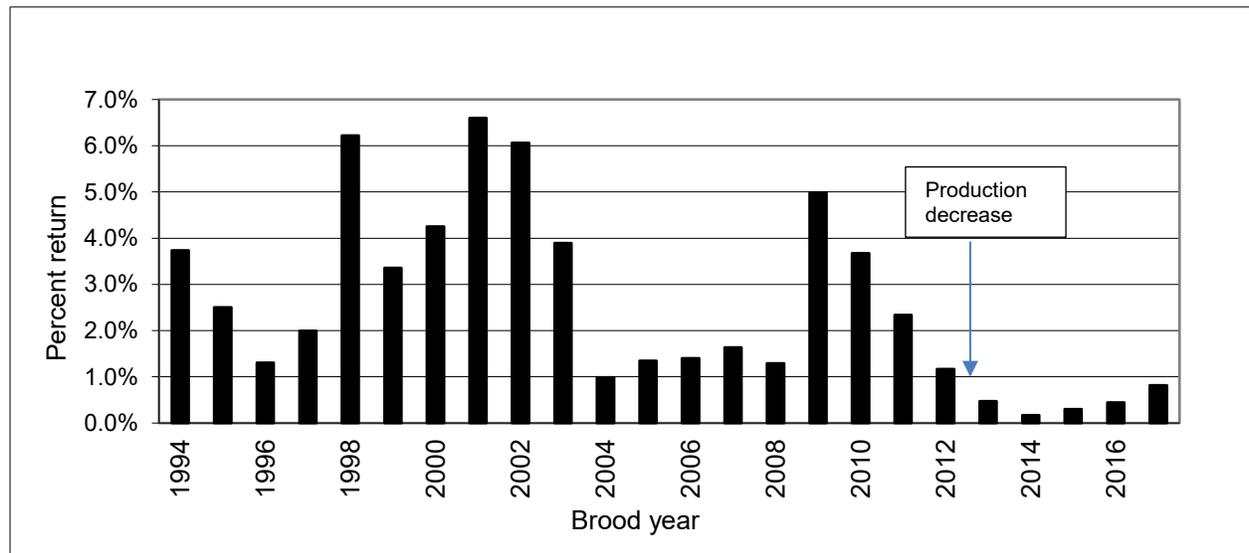
Total percent return for RM-clipped TRH-origin Coho from BY 2017 was 0.81%. Since 1994 the BY total return rate has ranged from 0.17 to 6.60 %. (Figure CA1, Table CA3).

**Table CA2. Release and recovery data for right maxillary-clipped Coho Salmon recovered at Trinity River Hatchery (TRH) during the 2020-21 season.**

Release data					TRH Recovery data					Number recovered			
Mark	source	Egg	Brood	Date	Number	Site	Males		Females		Total	Tagging site	
							No.	FL <sup>a</sup>	No.	FL <sup>a</sup>		No.	WCW
RM <sup>b</sup>	TRH	2017	4/15-22/19	149,807	TRH	465	65.3	462	63.1	962	24	1	
RM	TRH	2018	3/20-26/20	329,342	TRH	1,344	41.6	10	48.1	1,372	25	2	
Total Coho:								1,809	472	2,281	49	3	

a/ FL = Mean fork length in cm.

b/ Since 1996, all Coho Salmon produced at TRH have received a right maxillary clip (RM). Coho Salmon <54 cm FL were classified as brood year 2018 and Coho Salmon >53 cm FL were classified as brood year 2017. Age cutoff based on fork length distribution.



**Figure CA1. Percent return of Trinity River Hatchery origin Coho Salmon to Trinity River Hatchery, 1994 – 2017 by brood year.**

The 2020 estimated escapement of Coho Salmon to the Trinity River (upstream of Willow Creek weir) was 3,362 fish. This consisted of 1,974 jacks (47 NOR, 1,927 HOR) and 1,388 adults (173 NOR and 1,214 HOR) for a total of 93.4% HOR fish.

**Table CA3. Run-size, harvest and spawner escapement estimates for right maxillary clipped, Trinity River Hatchery-produced Coho Salmon returning to the Trinity River upstream of Willow Creek weir, brood years, 1994 – 2017.**

Brood year	Release data				Return data					
	Date	Effective Number	Site	Age	Run-size	% of release	In-river harvest	Spawner Escapement		
								TRH	Natural	Total
1994	3/17-21/96	72,311	TRH	2	970	1.34%	0	105	865	970
				3	1,732	2.40%	0	867	865	1,732
				Totals:	2,702	3.74%	0	972	1,730	2,702
1995	3/17-21/97	580,880	TRH	2	5,552	0.96%	39	858	4,655	5,513
				3	9,008	1.55%	0	3,899	5,109	9,008
				Totals:	14,560	2.51%	39	4,757	9,764	14,521
1996	3/16-20/98	513,663	TRH	2	2,340	0.46%	0	969	1,371	2,340
				3	4,357	0.85%	86	3,015	1,256	4,271
				Totals:	6,697	1.30%	86	3,984	2,627	6,611
1997	3/15-22/99	517,196	TRH	2	592	0.11%	0	381	211	592
				3	9,704	1.88%	0	3,407	6,297	9,704
				Totals:	10,296	1.99%	0	3,788	6,508	10,296
1998	3/15-20/00	493,233	TRH	2	5,289	1.07%	0	916	4,373	5,289
				3	25,395	5.15%	0	9,625	15,770	25,395
				Totals:	30,684	6.22%	0	10,541	20,143	30,684
1999	3/15-22/01	512,986	TRH	2	3,373	0.66%	0	1,024	2,349	3,373
				3	13,849	2.70%	0	6,409	7,440	13,849
				Totals:	17,222	3.36%	0	7,433	9,789	17,222
2000	3/17-19/02	524,238	TRH	2	1,571	0.30%	0	688	883	1,571
				3	20,721	3.95%	0	9,730	10,991	20,721
				Totals:	22,292	4.25%	0	10,418	11,874	22,292
2001	3/17-19/03	416,201	TRH	2	3,338	0.80%	0	1,449	1,889	3,338
				3	24,162	5.81%	40	8,835	15,287	24,122
				Totals:	27,500	6.60%	40	10,284	17,176	27,460

**Table CA3 (continued). Run-size, harvest and spawner escapement estimates for right maxillary clipped, Trinity River Hatchery-produced Coho Salmon returning to the Trinity River upstream of Willow Creek weir, brood years, 1994 – 2017.**

Release Data				Return data						
Brood year	Date	Effective Number	Site	Age	Run-size	% of release				
2002	3/15-18/04	516,906	TRH	2	5,665	1.10%	0	1,068	4,597	5,665
				3	25,678	4.97%	0	15,704	9,974	25,678
				Totals:	31,343	6.06%	0	16,772	14,571	31,343
2003	3/14-18/05	520,847	TRH	2	3,012	0.58%	21	1,269	1,721	2,990
				3	17,123	3.29%	0	7,454	9,669	17,123
				Totals:	20,135	3.90%	21	8,723	11,390	20,113
2004	3/15-20/06	545,199	TRH	2	1,331	0.24%	0	657	674	1,331
				3	4,048	0.74%	0	2,436	1,612	4,048
				Totals:	5,379	0.99%	0	3,093	2,286	5,379
2005	3/15-20/07	511,961	TRH	2	503	0.10%	0	270	233	503
				3	6,381	1.25%	0	4,177	2,204	6,381
				Totals:	6,884	1.34%	0	4,447	2,437	6,884
2006	3/15-20/08	455,482	TRH	2	2,290	0.50%	0	643	1,647	2,290
				3	4,067	0.89%	0	2,386	1,681	4,067
				Totals:	6,357	1.40%	0	3,029	3,328	6,357
2007	3/16-20/09	457,478	TRH	2	1,645	0.36%	0	871	774	1,645
				3	5,852	1.28%	0	3,706	2,146	5,852
				Totals:	7,497	1.64%	0	4,577	2,920	7,497
2008	4/6-8/10	413,178	TRH	2	1,233	0.30%	0	516	707	1,233
				3	4,113	1.00%	0	1,710	2,403	4,113
				Totals:	5,346	1.29%	0	2,226	3,110	5,336
2009	3/15-28/11	490,998	TRH	2	10,982	2.24%	0	2,862	8,120	10,982
				3	13,494	2.75%	0	7,159	6,335	13,494
				Totals:	24,476	4.98%	0	10,021	14,455	24,476

**Table CA3 (continued). Run-size, harvest and spawner escapement estimates for right maxillary clipped, Trinity River Hatchery-produced Coho Salmon returning to the Trinity River upstream of Willow Creek weir, brood years, 1994 – 2017.**

Release Data				Return data						
Brood year	Date	Effective Number	Site	Age	Run-size	% of release	In-river harvest	Spawner Escapement		
								TRH	Natural	Total
2010	3/15-26/2012	489,429	TRH	2	3,198	0.65%	0	871	2,327	3,198
				3	14,782	3.02%	0	5,847	8,935	14,782
				Totals	17,980	3.67%	0	6,718	11,262	17,980
2011	3/15-20/13	511,618	TRH	2	2,667	0.52%	0	424	2,243	2,667
				3	9,297	1.82%	0	2,892	6,405	9,297
				Totals	11,964	2.34%	0	3,316	8,648	11,964
2012	3/15-18/14	528,016	TRH	2	3,239	0.61%	0	932	2,307	3,239
				3	2,936	0.56%	0	2,770	166	2,936
				Totals	6,175	1.17%	0	3,702	2,473	6,175
2013	3/15-23/15	287,720	TRH	2	870	0.30%	0	270	600	870
				3	482	0.17%	0	408	74	482
				Totals	1,352	0.47%	0	678	674	1,352
2014	3/15-21/16	230,821	TRH	2	45	0.02%	0	45	0	45
				3	354	0.15%	0	247	107	354
				Totals	399	0.17%	0	292	107	399
2015	03/16-24/17	248,102	TRH	2	236	0.10%	0	149	87	236
				3	515	0.21%	0	515	502	1,017
				Totals	751	0.30%	0	664	589	1,253
2016	03/15-25/18	258,243	TRH	2	185	0.07%	0	185	224	409
				3	965	0.37%	0	602	358	960
				Totals	1,150	0.45%	0	787	582	1,369
2017	04/15-22/19	149,807	TRH	2	5	0.00%	0	5	0	5
				3	1,214	0.81%	0	927	287	1,214
				Totals	1,219	0.81%	0	932	287	1,219

**Appendix 33. Fork length (FL) distribution of fall steelhead trapped and tagged at Willow Creek weir and subsequently recovered during the 2020-21 season.**

FL (cm)	WCW			Recoveries							
	Total Trapped <sub>a</sub>	Total Tagged <sub>b</sub>	Ad-clips <sub>c</sub>	Tag Morts <sub>d</sub>	Angler Harvest <sub>e</sub>	TRH Recoveries <sub>f</sub>	Carcass Recoveries <sub>g</sub>	Found Tags <sub>h</sub>	Angler Released <sub>i</sub>	Total Recoveries	% Recoveries
29										0	--
30										0	--
31										0	--
32										0	--
33										0	--
34	1									0	--
35	2		2							0	--
36	2		1							0	--
37	2		2							0	--
38	1		1							0	--
39	2		2							0	--
40	1									0	--
41	1		1							0	--
42										0	--
43	2	2	2			1				1	50.0
44										0	--
45	1	1	1			1				1	100.0
46	3	3	1							0	0.0
47	1	1								0	0.0
48	5	5	1			1				1	20.0
49	4	4							1	1	25.0
50	9	9	4							0	0.0
51	8	8	6			2			2	4	50.0
52	15	15	6		1	3				4	26.7
53	17	17	12			3			2	4	23.5
54	14	14	8			3			5	8	57.1
55	10	10	5		1	2				3	30.0
56	14	14	7			2			1	3	21.4

57	14	14	4			2			1	3	21.4
58	19	19	11	1		3			1	5	26.3
59	11	10	5			2				2	20.0
60	9	9	1						1	1	11.1
61	9	9	3			1			1	2	22.2
62	4	4	1						1	1	25.0
63	7	7	3			1			1	2	28.6
64	10	10	3			2				2	20.0
65	4	4	1						1	1	25.0
66	2	2				1			1	2	100.0
67	5	5	1			1				1	20.0
68	2	2	1							0	0.0
69	4	4	1						1	1	25.0
70	3	3							2	2	66.7
71	1	1								0	0.0
72										0	--
73	1	1								0	0.0
74	3	3	1			1			2	3	100.0
Totals:	223	210	98	0	3	32	0	0	24	58	27.6
Mean FL:	56.1	57.2	54.1	--	55.0	56.3	--	--	59.7	57.7	
Total half-pounders	12	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total adults j:	211	210	89	0	3	32	0	0	24	58	27.6

a/ Trapping at Willow Creek weir took place September 13 - November 16, 2020 (Julian weeks 37-46).

b/ Thirteen steelhead were trapped but not tagged at WCW in 2020; 12 were half-pounders (too small), and 1 adult was in poor condition.

c/ Ad-clip = Adipose fin clipped fish.

d/ Tagged fish found dead and unspawned within 30 days of tagging are considered tagging mortalities.

e/ Fish reported as harvested by anglers.

f/ Trapping occurred at Trinity River Hatchery September 3, 2020 - March 9, 2021 (JWs 36-10; closed parts or all of JWs 41-43).

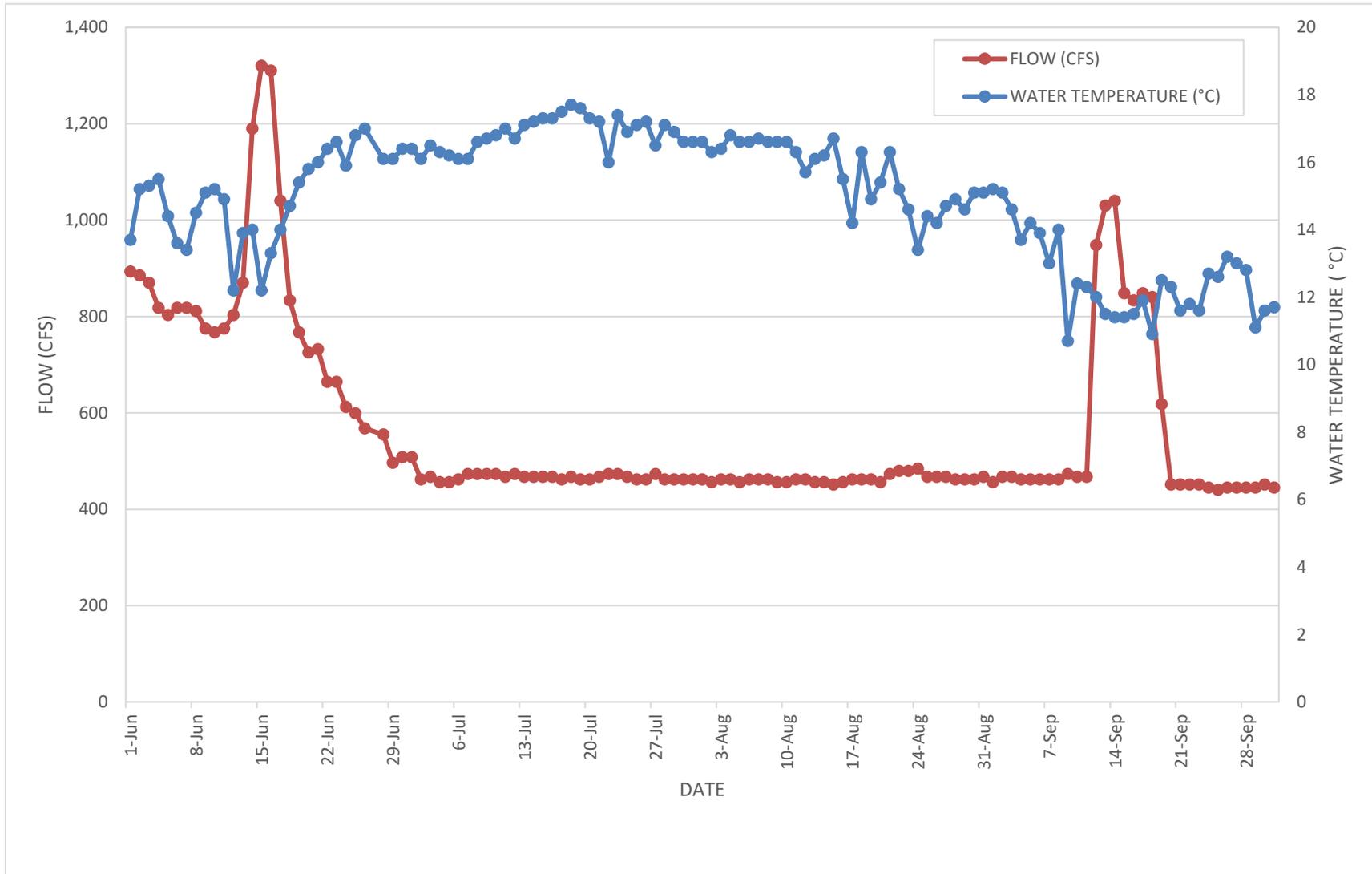
g/ Fish recovered in upper Trinity River spawner surveys; of which we found none in 2020.

h/ Tags found loose or on dead fish and returned by anglers or other river enthusiasts.

i/ Fish caught and released by anglers with their tags removed.

j/ Adult steelhead are those > 41 cm FL.

**Appendix 34. Daily mean flow (CFS) and water temperature (°C) recorded at USGS gauge (11526250) for Trinity River upstream of Junction City, 2020.**



**Appendix 35. Daily mean flow (CFS) and water temperature (°C) recorded at USGS gauge (11530000) for Trinity River near Willow Creek weir, 2020.**

