

**ABSTRACT:** In Spring 2006 and 2007, the U.S. Geological Survey operated a rotary screw trap in the lower White Salmon River to estimate juvenile salmonid production. A complementary genetic study was instituted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to analyze the stock composition of juvenile Chinook salmon captured by the rotary trap during those years. Rotary trap captures of Chinook salmon in 2006 and 2007 were 2,777 and 1,083, respectively with small numbers of coho salmon and steelhead trout being captured as well. Genetic analysis of the Chinook salmon fry revealed two stocks of fall Chinook salmon, upriver bright and tule fall Chinook salmon, within the White Salmon River and two distinct periods of capture for these stocks in 2007. The combined results of these two studies have provided co-managers and agencies with an observation of fish assemblage in the lower White Salmon River pre-removal of Condit Dam. This information will also be used to make informed decisions on future fisheries restoration in the White Salmon River post-dam removal. This collaborative project has one more year data collection and analysis in 2008.

**CLOSE**