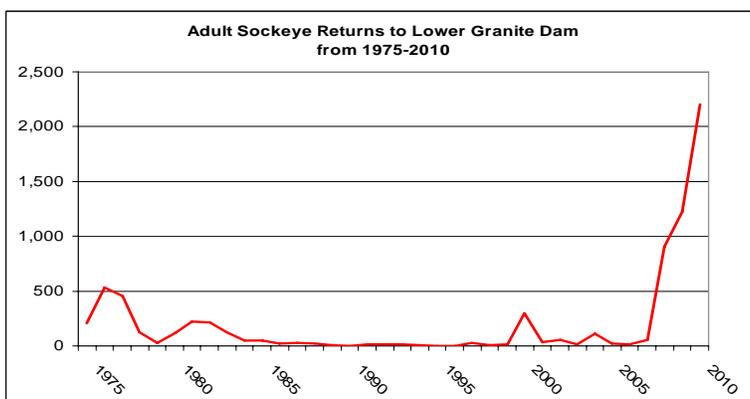
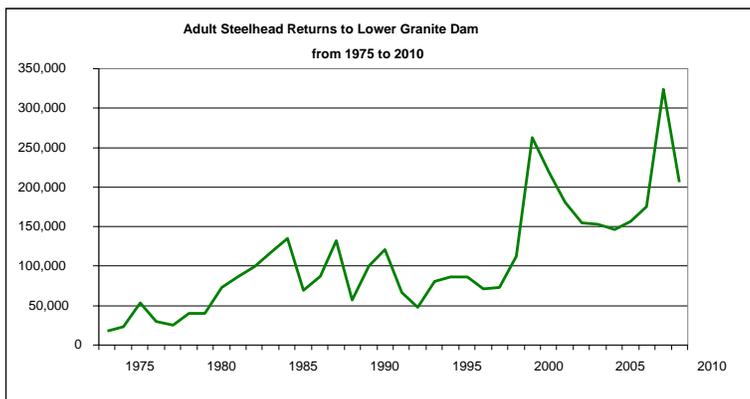
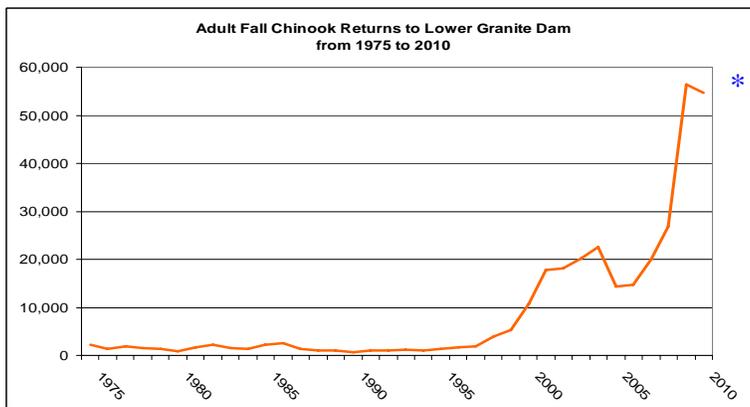
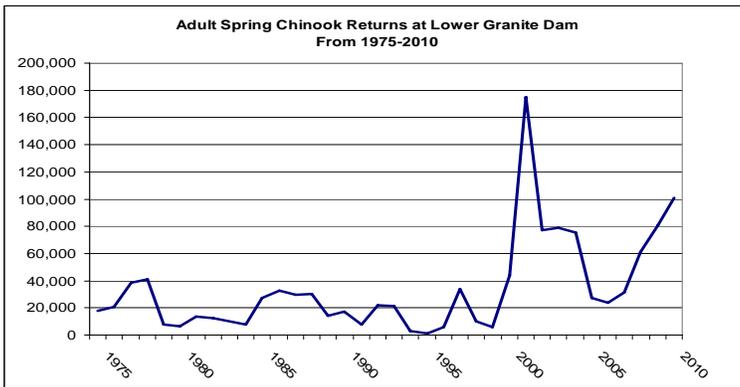


2010 Adult Salmon and Steelhead Returns at Lower Granite Dam



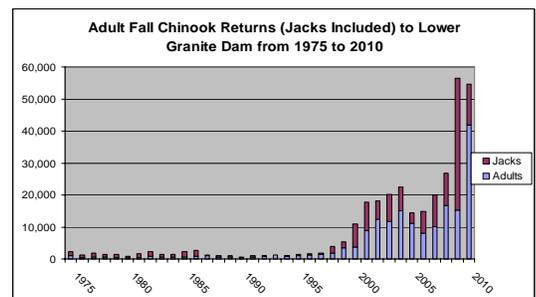
The number of adult fish that return to the Columbia River to spawn is one way to assess how the fish are doing.

Fish that arrive at Lower Granite Dam have passed safely through seven dams on the Columbia and Snake Rivers. Lower Granite is the last dam where adult Snake River salmon and steelhead are counted as they travel back to their natal streams to spawn. These include four stocks that are listed under the Endangered Species Act:

- Snake River steelhead
- Snake River spring chinook
- Snake River fall chinook
- Snake River sockeye

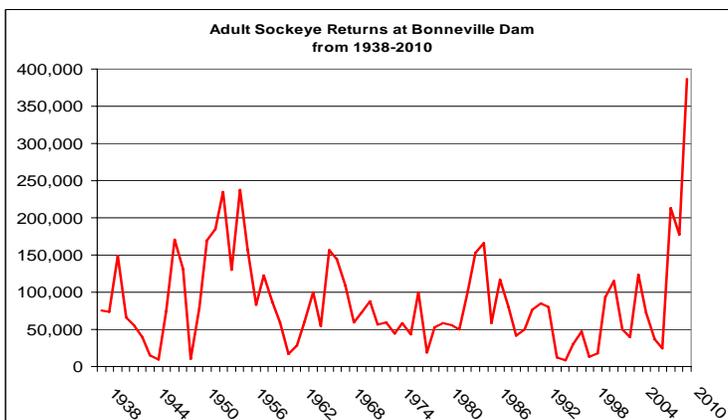
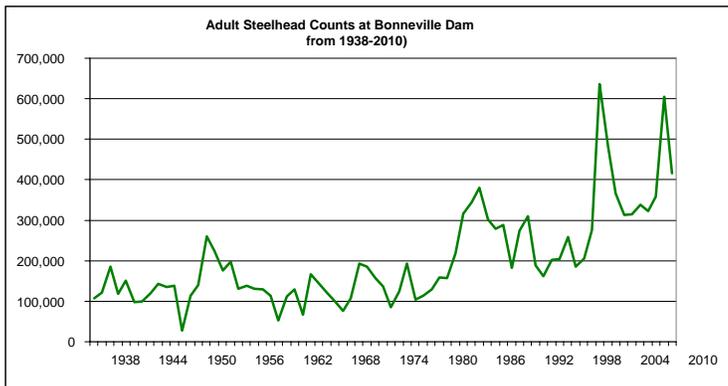
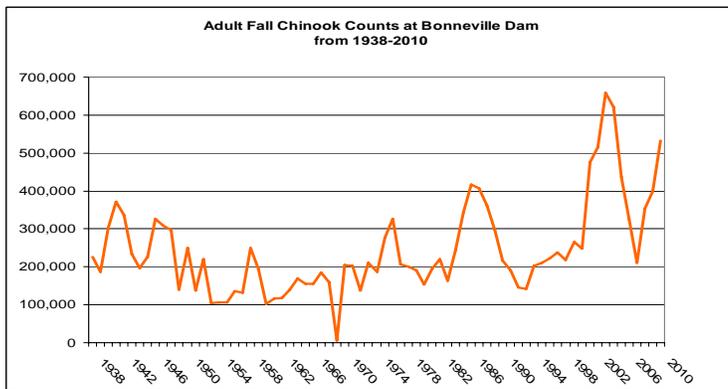
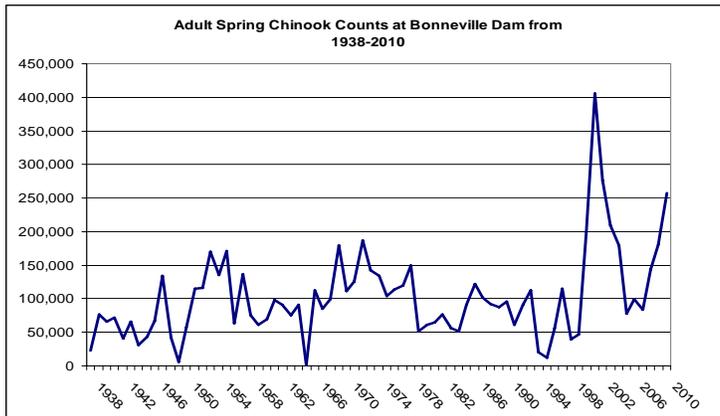
In recent years, about 70-80 percent of the returning adult fish were born in hatcheries, the remaining are wild.

In recent years, adult returns to Lower Granite Dam have been increasing.



* In 2009, a disproportionate number of jacks – male fish that return after only one year in the ocean – returned to the Snake River. In 2010, numbers were more typical.

2010 Adult Salmon and Steelhead Returns at Bonneville Dam



The number of adult fish that return to the Columbia River to spawn is one way to assess how the fish are doing. The adult fish that pass Bonneville Dam are bound either for the mid or upper Columbia River or for the Snake River, where they spawn mostly in tributaries. The fish that pass Bonneville Dam that are listed under the Endangered Species Act include:

- Mid-Columbia steelhead
- Upper Columbia steelhead
- Upper Columbia spring chinook
- Snake River steelhead
- Snake River spring chinook
- Snake River fall chinook
- Snake River sockeye

In recent years, about 70-80 percent of the returning adult fish were born in hatcheries, the remaining are wild.

Bonneville Dam is the first dam on the Columbia River where the fish are counted as they return. In recent years, adult returns to Bonneville Dam have been increasing.