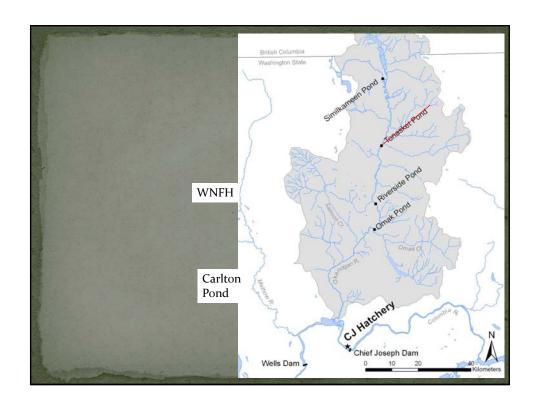
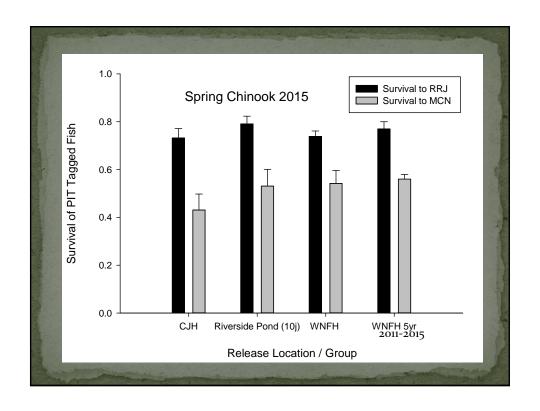


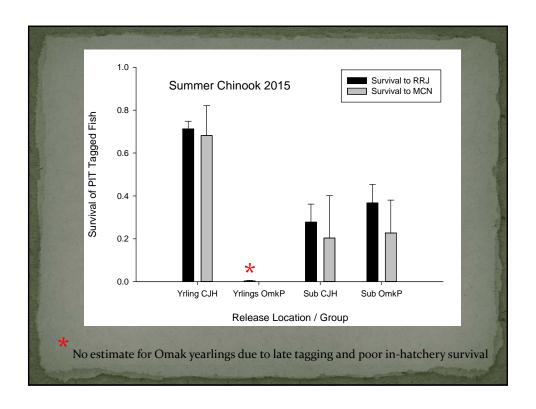
Analytical approach: Qualitative comparison of CJH 2015 to:

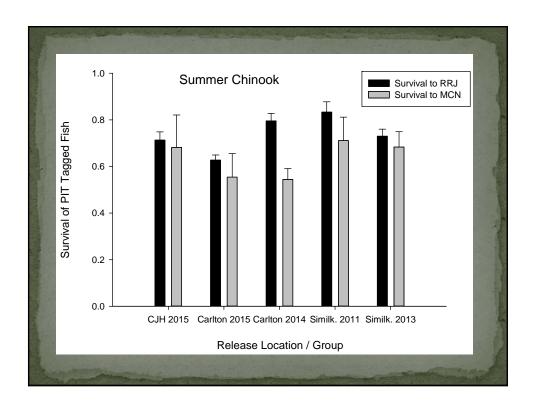
- Winthrop NFH (Methow Spring Chinook)
- Carlton Pond (Methow) Summer Chinook Yearlings
- Previous years at Similkameen Pond (2011, 2013)
- Natural origin (wild) summer Chinook subyearlings captured and tagged in Wells Pool (mostly at the mouth of the Okanogan)
- survival = "apparent survival"

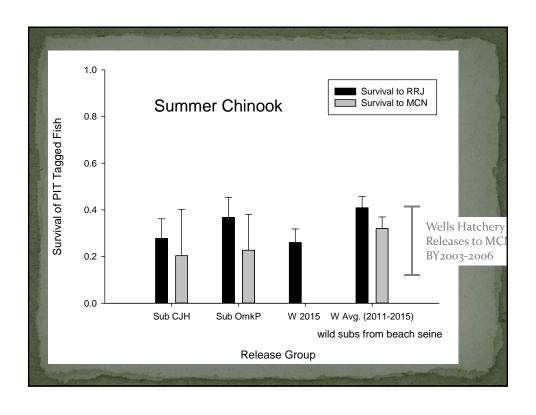


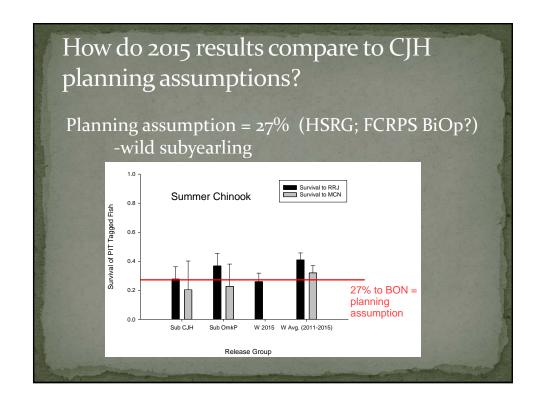


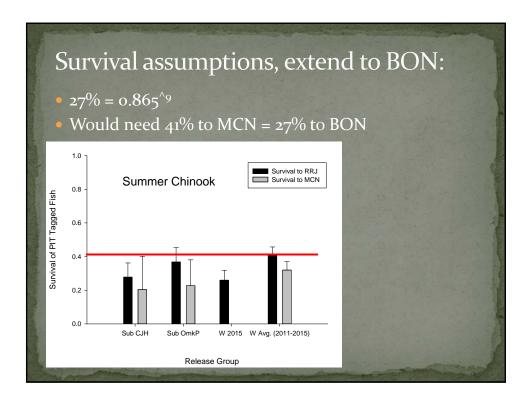










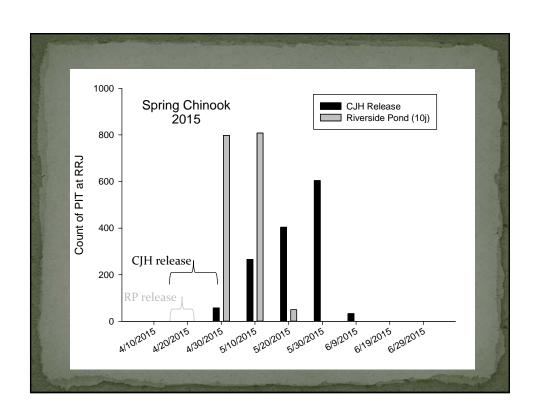


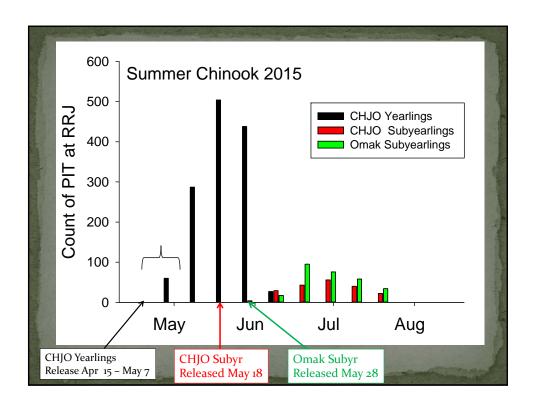
Yearling survival compared to assumptions:

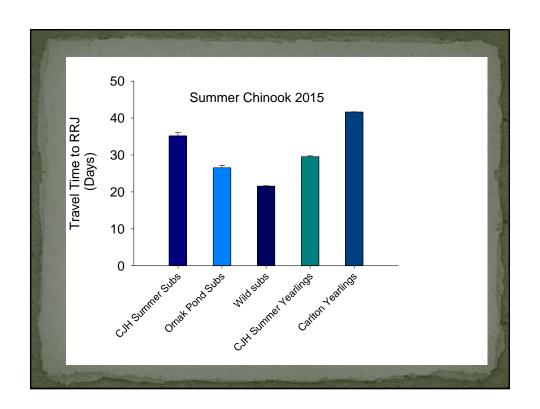
- Yearling hatchery Chinook ISIT/AHA model use SAR so smolt-to-smolt validation is not needed.
- NOAA reports 1999-2015 avg. survival to MCN 55%
 - CJH 2015 yrlings to MCN were:
 - 43% CJH Spr Chk
 - 53% Riverside Pond Spr Chk
 - 73% CJH Sum Chk
 - avg.= 56%

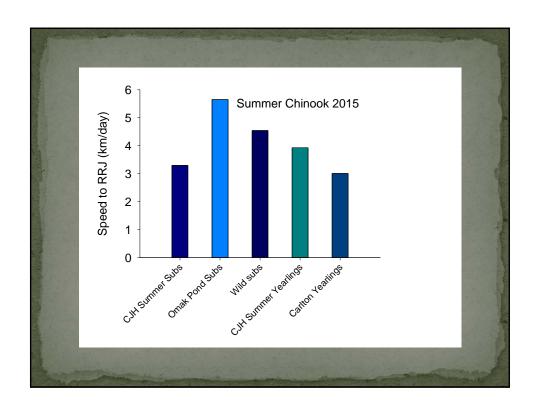
Travel Time

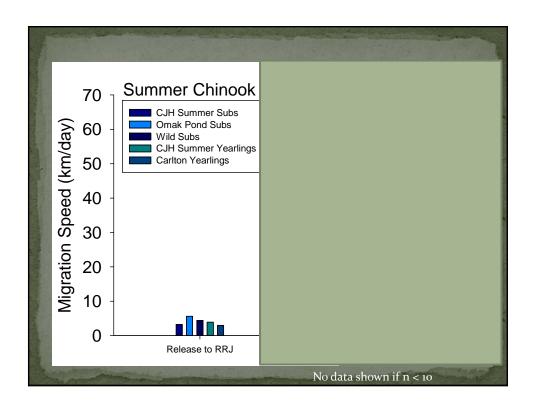
- Using DART program for standard mean ± SE
- PTAGIS for distribution of arrival time
- Comparisons of 2015 CJH releases to each other and to Carlton (summer Chk) and WNFH (Spr Chk)
- Release to Rocky Reach (RRJ)
- RRJ to MCN
- MCN to BON

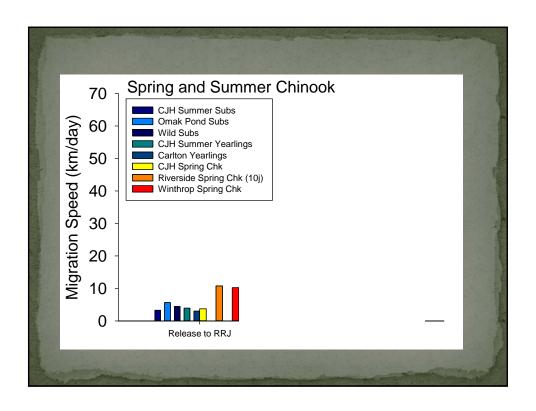


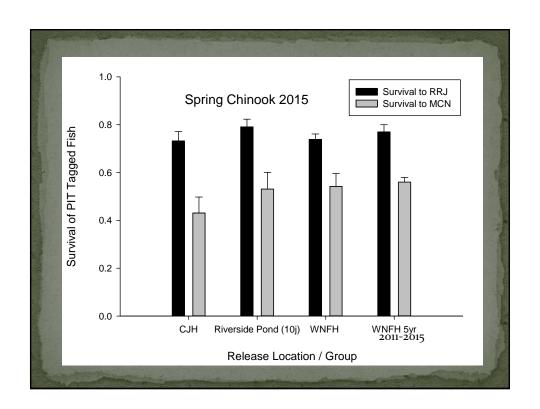












Conclusions

- No initial red flags on CJH juvenile survival
- Omak subyearlings traveled surprisingly fast
 - No apparent survival advantage
- Speed difference for WNFH/Okan 10j springers to RRJ was gone by MCN
 - No apparent survival advantage
- Initial analysis suggests 27% survival to BON for wild summer Chinook subyearlings may be too high.

Next Steps:

- Consider developing an analytical framework for comparisons and statistics.
- Paired releases to evaluate 'forced' vs. 'volitional' release strategy.
- Include size at release and/or multi-variate approach