

Summer snorkeling occurred during the summer of 2008 (refer to Table 9b). The report associated with this data is expected to be completed in 2009. Generally, surveyors noted that both steelhead and coho salmon use the lower basin for rearing, spawning is limited to reaches in the upper basin and often these areas are blocked by culverts. The EFN is home to more than 45,000 coho fry during the month of June, before peak temperatures are reached. Assuming that the EFN would be comparable to other 6th fields within the larger Nehalem River sub-basin which has 34 6th fields then the EFN would need ~500 spawning pairs to be seeded to capacity. If the assumptions made for this assessment are within reason than the EFN is not seeded to capacity with ~184 spawning pairs. Elk Creek has the fewest with 3 returning spawning pairs while Dog Creek hosts the greatest with 106 returning spawning pairs. Several 7th fields are contain culverts that are barriers to passage; Elk Creek, Jim George Creek, Kenusky Creek, and two unnamed tributaries.

Creek	Estimated Juvenile Abundance	Estimated Spawning Pairs
EFN Mainstem and Tribs	26505	11
Dog	2885	106
Elk	815	3
Jim George	8980	36
Kenusky	6950	28
Total	46135	184

Table 9b - Summer Juvenile Coho Abundance 2008

