

Table 5C.2. Survival rates of Snake River spring and fall chinook under various management strategies.

MANAGEMENT STRATEGY	SURVIVAL RATE								Lifetime Total (10 ⁻³)	SPAWNER/ SPAWNER RATIO ^a
	Life History Stage or Source of Mortality									
	Egg→ smolt	Juvenile passage	Early ocean	Ocean natural	Ocean harvest	In-river harvest	Adult passage	Pre-spawning		
<i>SPRING CHINOOK</i>										
Historical	.25	.80	.16	.50	1.00	.70	.95	.95	10.11	25.25
Recent	.05	.18	.16	.50	1.00	.90	.70	.85	.39	.965
NMFS 1995	.045	.24	.16	.50	1.00	.90	.70	.85	.46	1.16
Tribal Strategies										
7-Yr	.05	.30	.16	.50	1.00	.88	.70	.85	.63	1.57
25-Yr Option 3	.10	.71	.16	.50	1.00	.61	.91	.85	2.69	6.74
<i>FALL CHINOOK</i>										
Historical	.50	.70	.20	.50	1.00	.80	.85	1.00	23.80	34.4
Recent	.50	.07	.20	.50	.78	.63	.42	1.00	.72	1.24
NMFS 1995	.50	.19	.20	.50	.79	.85	.55	1.00	3.51	6.04
Tribal Strategies										
7-Yr	.50	.19	.20	.50	.85	.564	.55	1.00	2.50	4.30
25-Yr Option 3	.50	.36	.20	.50	.85	.28	.83	1.00	3.56	6.13

^a Assumes: Spring chinook: 50% ♀ and 4,300 mean fecundity.
 Fall chinook: 40% ♀ and 5,000 mean fecundity.