OREGON WILD

The National Research Council Report: Hydrology, Ecology and Fishes of the Klamath River Basin

Selected Text

Page 102 (Paragraph 2)

"Overall, Hardy et al. (2006a) represents an advanced assembly and extension of what is known about the behavior of salmon fry and the suitability of reaches in the main-stem Klamath River for several life stages of Chinook (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) and coho (*O. kisutch*) salmon and steelhead (*O. mykiss*)."

Page 126 (Paragraph 4)

"Hardy et al. (2006a) provide several important initial steps (including unique and valuable data) toward a comprehensive Klamath River basin management program."

Page 129 (Paragraph 3-4)

"Having reviewed the instream flow study (Hardy et al. 2006a) the committee finds that it enhances understanding of the Klamath River basin ecosystem and the flows required to sustain it."

Page 130 (Paragraph 2)

"The IFS represented a state-of-the-art process for the modeling of temperature and bioenergetics for riverine fish species."

Page 130 (Paragraph 5)

"The Klamath Instream Flow model makes a substantial contribution to decision making with its comparison of consequences of implemented flows with existing flows for smolt production, a critical step in the overall life cycle of the anadromous salmonid fishes."

Page 133 (Paragraph 6)

"The most important outcome of the IFS was that it indicated that increases in existing flows downstream from Iron Gate Dam probably would benefit fish populations through improved physical habitat associated with more water and through reduced water temperatures."

Page 134 (Paragraph 2)

"Despite all the foregoing, it is extremely unlikely, in the committee's judgment, that following the prescribed flows of the IFS Phase II would have adverse effects on any of the anadromous fish species. Based on general principles and the information developed in that study, following its prescribed flows probably would have some beneficial effects on the suite of anadromous fishes in the Klamath River considered as a whole, although not necessarily for every species."

Page 143 (Paragraph 2)

“Scientific efforts must be independent of political meddling.”

Page 144 (Paragraph 5)

“However, unguided intuition and political processes are even less likely to accomplish the objectives for water management in the Klamath basin.”

Page 149 (Paragraph 2)

“The Natural Flow Study did not adhere closely enough to standard scientific and engineering practice in the areas of calibration, testing, quality assurance, and quality control. These activities are prerequisites for confidence in the model products by users, including decision makers and other modelers.”

Page 150 (Paragraph 1)

“[The instream flow study] leads to flow prescriptions that are closer in many aspects to natural flow patterns than the current flow regime.”

Page 152 (Paragraph 4)

“The committee concludes that the [Hardy Phase II] study enhances understanding of the Klamath River basin ecosystem and the flows required to sustain it. In their present form, if they are adopted, the recommended flows resulting from the study should be adopted on an interim basis pending the model improvements outlined below to overcome its limitations, and a more integrated assessment of the scientific needs of the basin as a whole. The recommended flow regimes offer improvements over exiting monthly flows in that they include intra- and interannual variations and appear likely to enhance Chinook salmon growth and young-of-the-year production.”