

APPENDIX D

**INFORMATION ON THE HISTORIC DISTRIBUTION
OF SPRING CHINOOK IN LOW ELEVATION
WILLAMETTE BASIN WATERSHEDS**

Table D1. Data on spawning areas used by spring chinook in low elevation Willamette Basin streams in the late 1930s. All distances and elevations are given in feet, and all areas are given in square miles.

Stream/ watershed	Downstream limit			Upstream limit			Channel headwater		Highest peak	
	Stream order	Stream Mile	Elevation	Drainage area	Stream order	Stream Mile	Elevation	Stream Mile		Elevation
Abiqua Cr.	4	10.2	605	48.9	4	17.5	1020	28.8	3310	4432
Calapooia R.	5	40.3	426	129.8	3	72.9	2158	75.7	4000	5184
Crabtree Cr.	4	14.1	370	89.6	3	28.8	1550	36.5	3560	4443
Gate Cr.	5	0.0	755	48.3	4	8.1	1230	12.1	3600	4360
Mollala R.	5	14.5	235	233.5	3	44.8	1640	51.2	4040	4884
Thomas Cr.	5	12.0	359	110.3	4	31.7	1280	43.1	3850	4410
Wiley Cr.	4	0.0	522	62.5	3	7.1	915	17.9	3240	4506

Source: McIntosh et al. (1993) and U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographic maps.

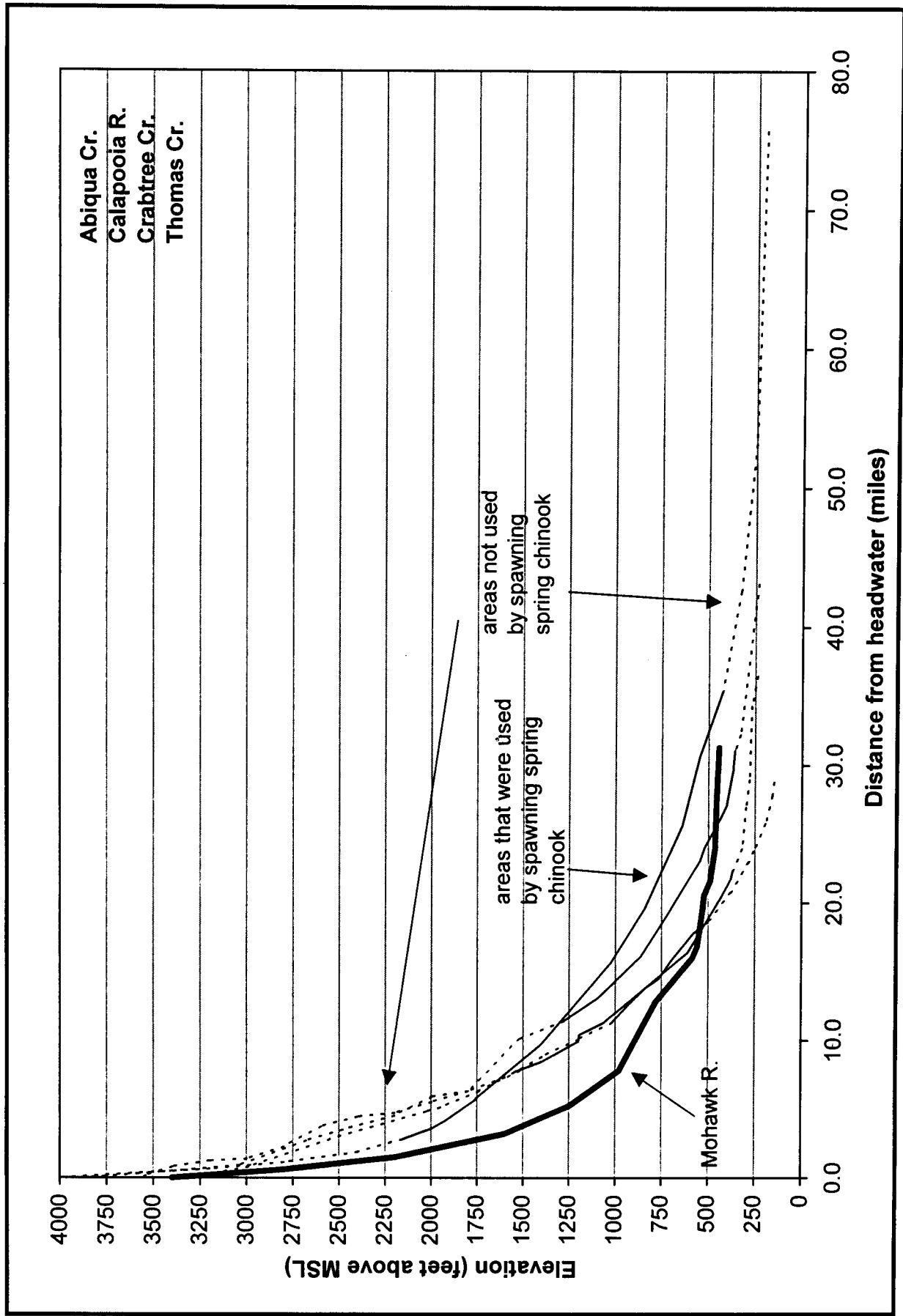


Figure D1. Channel profiles for Mohawk River and for selected low-elevation Willamette Basin streams where salmon spawned during the late-1930s. Sections of streams used by spawners are shown as continuous thin lines.