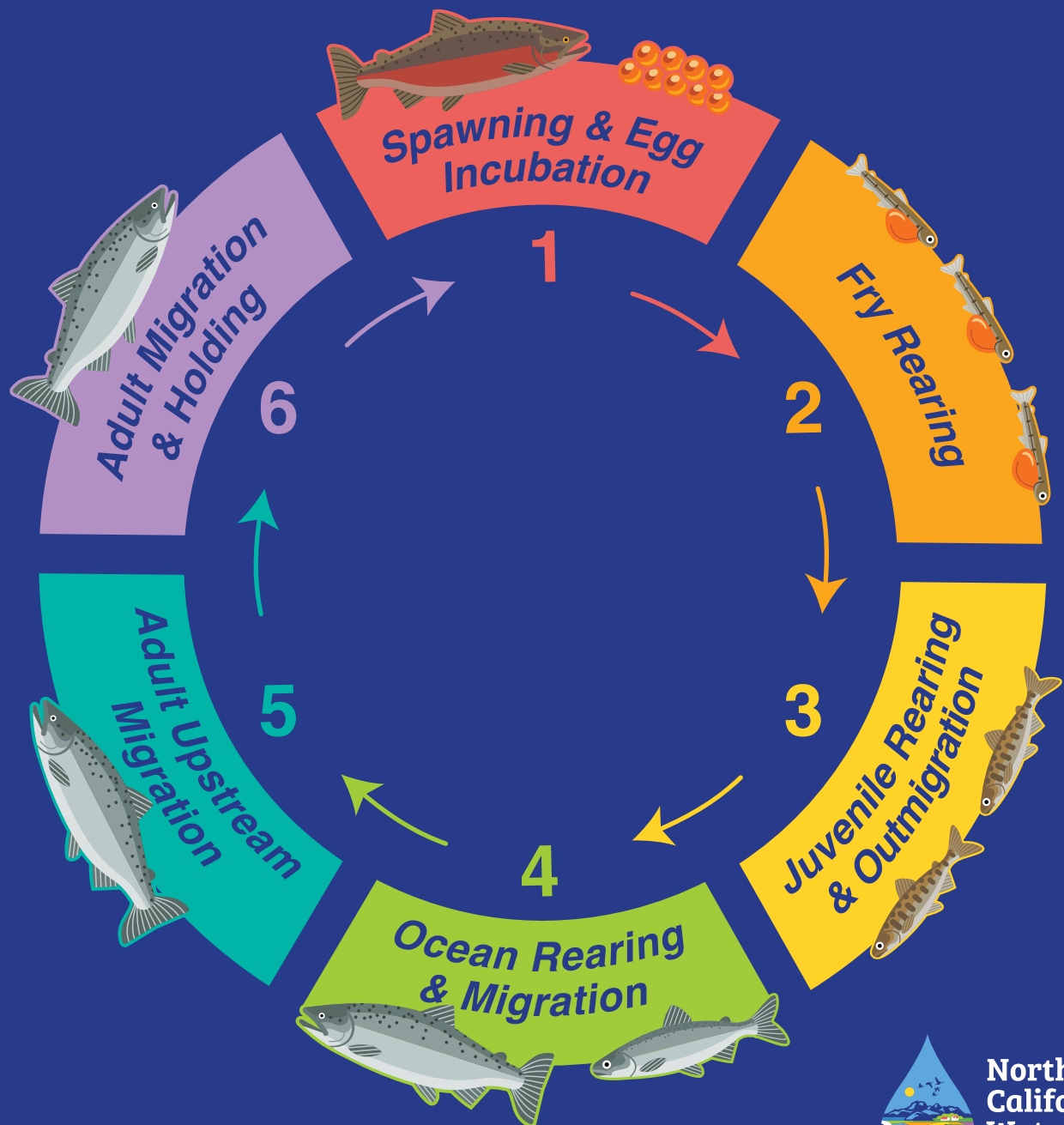


The Lifecycle of a Chinook Salmon

The life span of Chinook (King) salmon may range from two to seven years, but is generally two to four years for Central Valley salmon. Chinook salmon reside most of their life in the ocean (e.g., one and a half to five years) where they rear before maturing and returning to their natal streams to spawn. After returning adults spawn, fry emerge from the redds (nests), rear in the upper reaches of the rivers or creeks before migrating downstream and out to the ocean. Chinook salmon die upon completion of spawning.

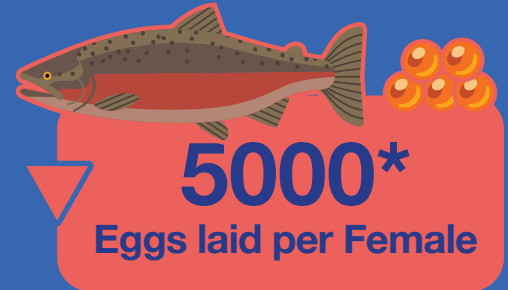


**Northern
California
Water**
Association

Survival Rates of Winter-run Chinook Salmon

in the Sacramento River

* Numbers reflective of Years with Average and Wet Precipitation



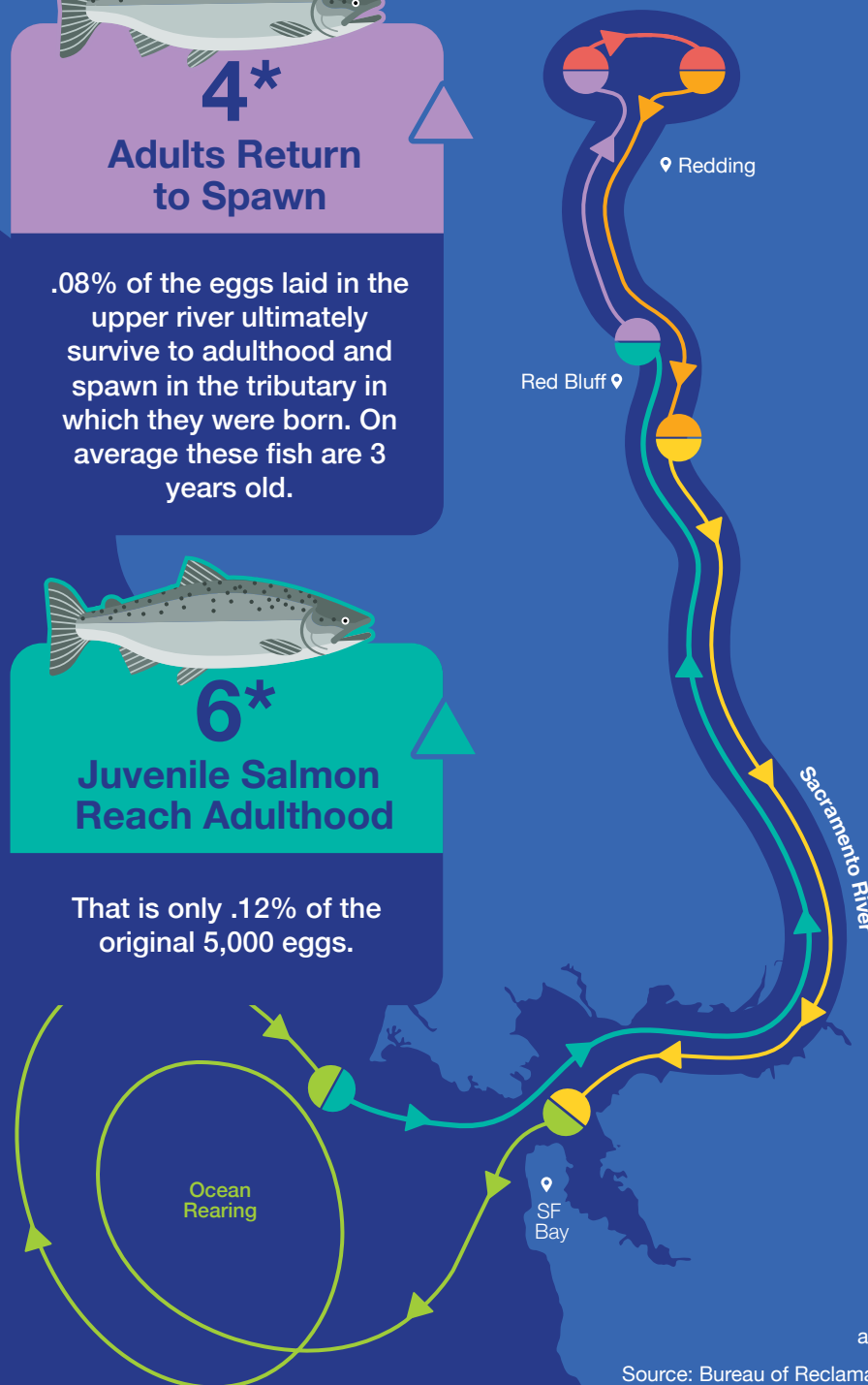
*Between Red Bluff and the San Francisco Bay, 604 juvenile fish experience mortality, i.e., straying, predation, temperature and thiamine deficiency.



.08% of the eggs laid in the upper river ultimately survive to adulthood and spawn in the tributary in which they were born. On average these fish are 3 years old.



That is only .12% of the original 5,000 eggs.



Salmon returns drop to less than 1 adult on average per 5,000 eggs during dry and drought years

Source: Bureau of Reclamation: Long-Term Operation – Biological Assessment