

Table 1. Puget Sound steelhead populations and risk of extinction (PSSTRT 2013b).

Geographic Region (MPGs)	Population (Watershed)	Extinction Risk (Probability of decline to an established quasi-extinction threshold (QET) for each population)	QET¹ (# of fish)
Northern Cascades	Samish River (winter)	Low—about 30% within 100 years	31
	Skagit River (summer/winter)	Low—about 10% within 100 years.	157
	Snohomish River (winter)	Low—about 40% within 100 years	73
	Stillaguamish River (winter)	High—about 90% within 25 years	67
	Tolt River (summer)	High—about 80% within 100 years	25
	Snoqualmie (winter)	High—about 70% within 100 years	58
	Nooksack River (winter)	Unable to calculate	--
	Pilchuck (winter)	Low—about 40% within 100 years	34
Central and Southern Cascades	Cedar River (summer/winter)	High—about 90% within the next few years	36
	Green River (winter)	Moderately High—about 50% within 100 years	69
	Nisqually River (winter)	High—about 90% within 25 years	55
	Puyallup River (winter)	High—about 90% within 25 - 30 years	
	White River (winter)	Low—about 40% within 100 years	64
	South Sound Tributaries (winter)	Unable to calculate percentage	--
	Chambers Creek	Not calculated at this time	--
Hood Canal and Strait de Fuca	Elwha River (summer/winter)	High— about 90% currently	41
	Dungeness River (winter)	High—about 90% within 20 years	30
	Port Angeles (winter)	High—about 80% within 100 years	--
	South Hood Canal	High—about 90% within 20 years	30
	West Hood Canal (winter)	Low—about 20% within 100 years	32
	East Hood Canal (winter)	Low—about 40% within 100 years	27
	Skokomish River (winter)	High—about 70% within 100 years	50
	Strait of Juan de Fuca Tributaries (winter)	High—about 90% within 100 years (Snow Creek); about 90% within 60 years (Morse & McDonald creeks)	25 (Snow Creek); 26 (Morse & McDonald creeks)

¹Quasi-extinction threshold

The 2007 BRT considered the major risk factors facing Puget Sound steelhead to be: widespread declines in abundance and productivity for most natural steelhead populations in the DPS, including those in Skagit and Snohomish rivers (previously considered to be strongholds); the low abundance of several summer-run populations; and the sharply diminishing abundance of some steelhead populations, especially in south Puget Sound, Hood Canal, and the Strait of Juan de Fuca (Hard et al. 2007).