



WHEELS OF FORTUNE

A detailed illustration of a fish, possibly a salmon or trout, in mid-jump. The fish is depicted with realistic scales and fins, its body arched as it leaps. Below the fish is a stylized roulette wheel, shown in cross-section with its numbered pockets and a ball track. The background is split horizontally: the top half is a solid yellow-orange, and the bottom half is a deep red. Several small, white and yellow circles representing bubbles or motion are scattered around the fish's head and the wheel. The overall style is that of a classic book cover illustration.

FRANCIS SEUFERT

Seufert WHEELS OF FORTUNE OHS



KING O'FISH

BRAND



ROYAL

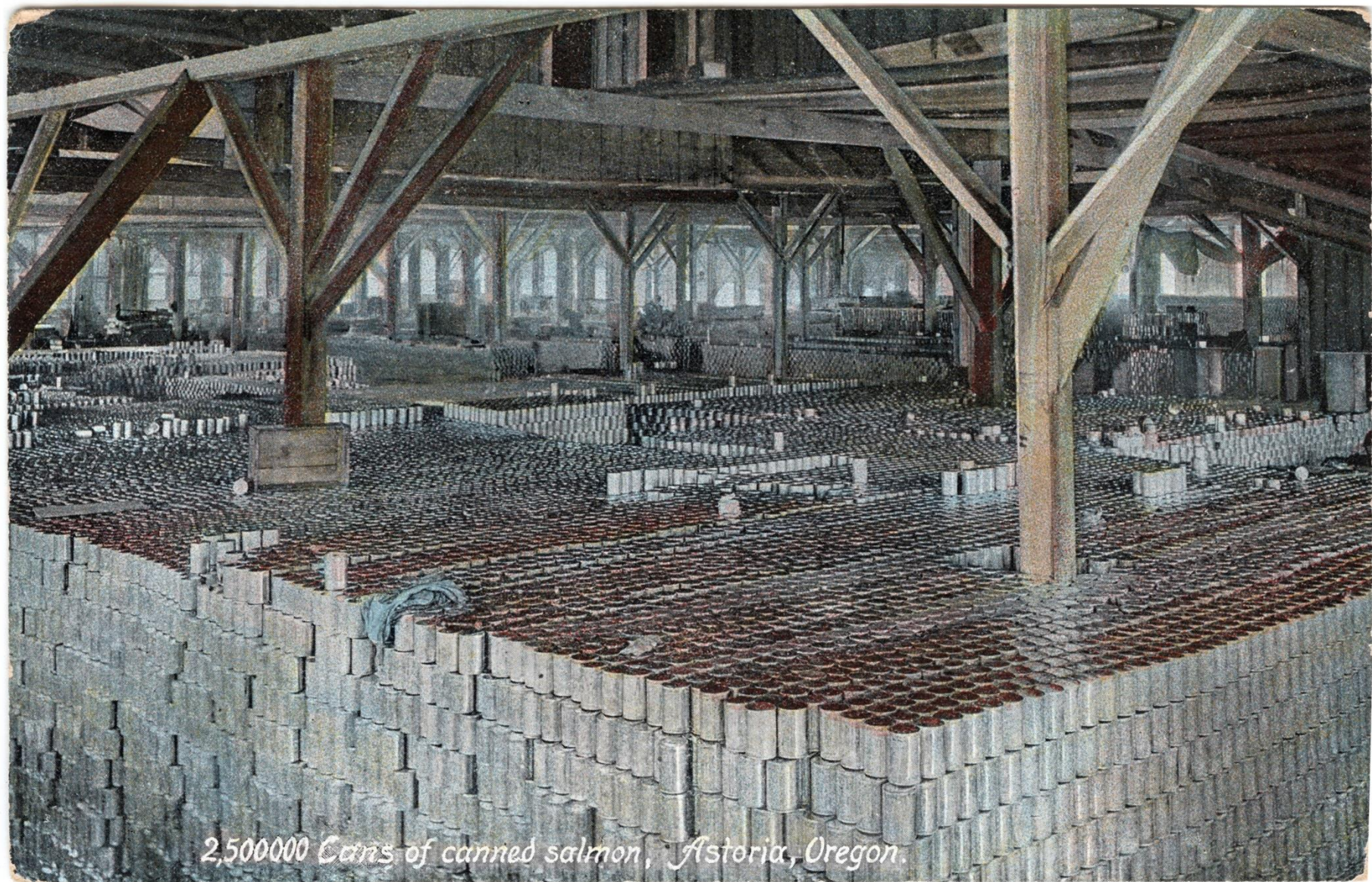
CHINOOK

COLUMBIA RIVER
SALMON

CONTENTS 7³/₄ OZ.



WOODHEAD, PHOTO
ANTHONY, N.Y.

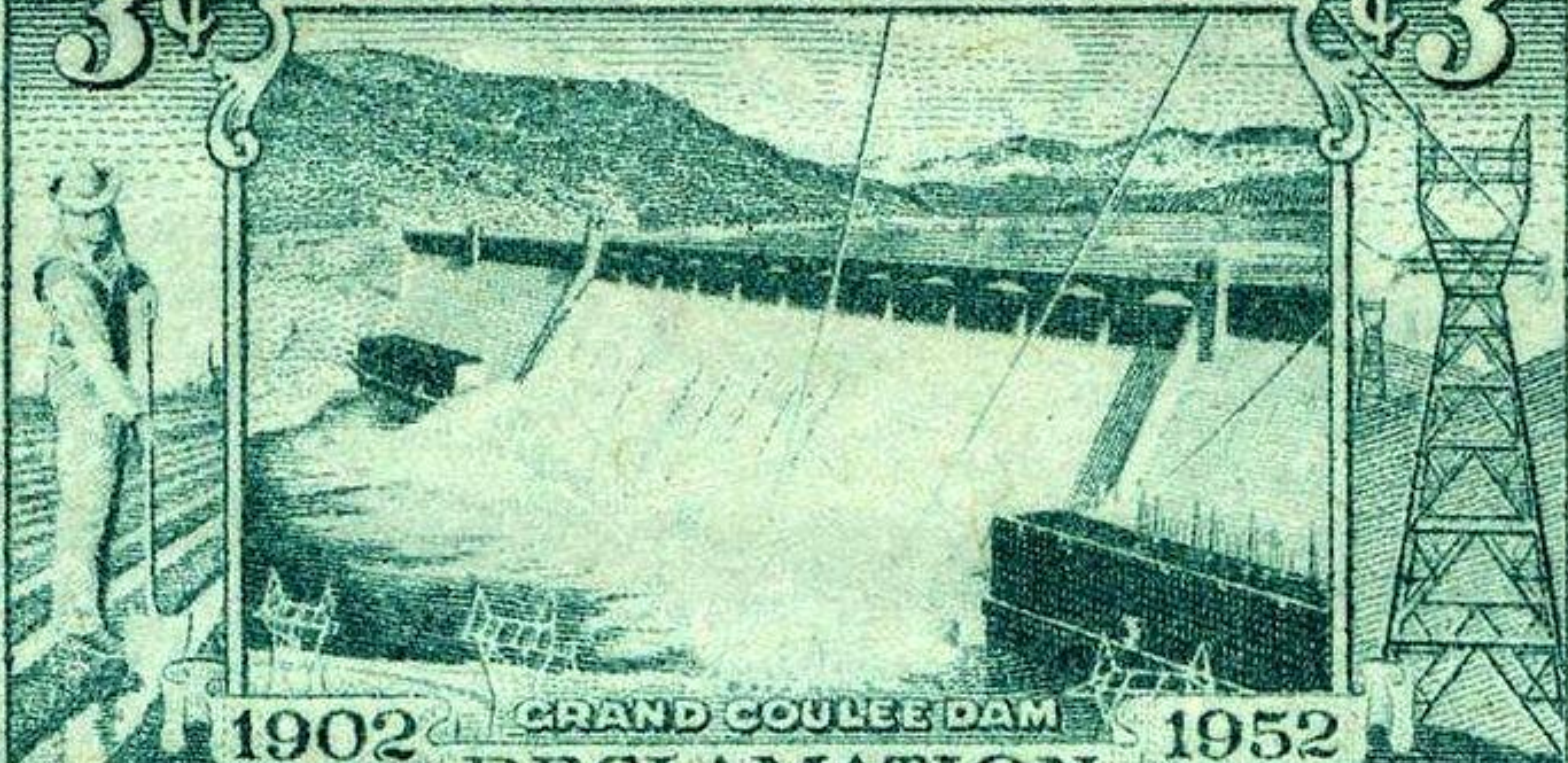


2,500,000 Cans of canned salmon, Astoria, Oregon.

3¢

U.S. POSTAGE

3¢



1902

GRAND COULEE DAM

1952

IRRIGATION

RECLAMATION

POWER



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
J. A. Krug, Secretary

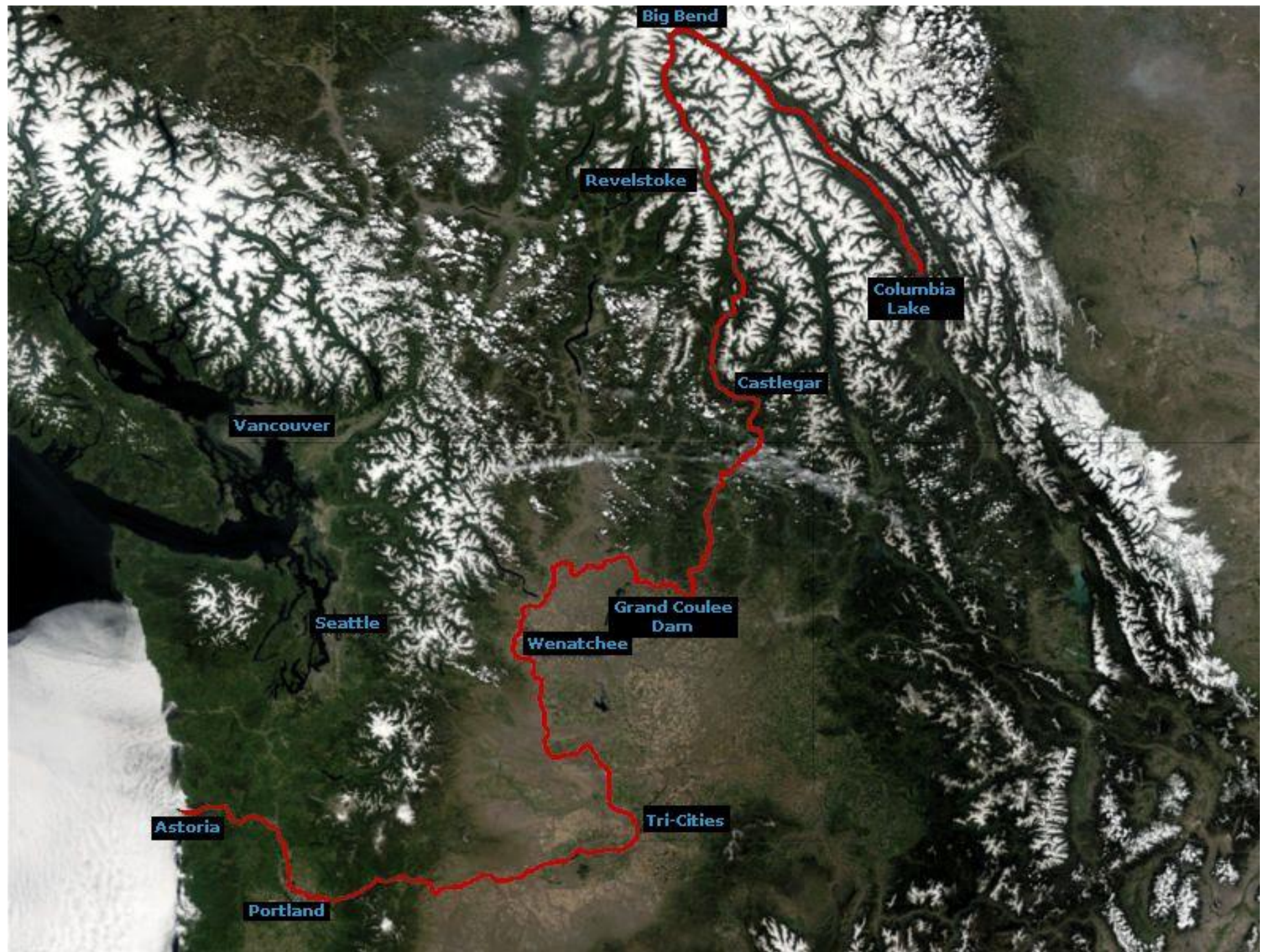
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Albert M. Day, Director

Special Scientific Report No. 55

A REPORT UPON THE
GRAND COULEE FISH-MAINTENANCE PROJECT 1939-1947

by

Frederic F. Fish
and
Mitchell G. Hanavan



NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS-NWFSC-22

Status Review for Mid-Columbia River Summer Chinook Salmon



F. William Waknitz, Gene M. Matthews, Thomas Wainwright, and Gary A. Winans

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Northwest Fisheries Science Center
Coastal Zone and Estuarine Studies Division
2725 Montlake Blvd. E.
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July 1995

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Ronald H. Brown, Secretary

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

D. James Baker, Administrator

National Marine Fisheries Service

Rolland A. Schmitten, Assistant Administrator for Fisheries

Chinook Salmon Life History

Stream-Type

- Dominate the northerly part of the species range, from about 56 degrees North in British Columbia up through Alaska;
- Tend to return to freshwater a relatively long time before spawning;
- Run and spawn earlier in the year;
- Utilize the higher-elevation reaches of upper tributaries;
- Have a relatively long freshwater juvenile phase and migrate to sea as yearlings;
- Exhibit extensive offshore migration patterns.

Ocean-Type

- Dominate the southerly part of the species range, from down in California up through the coastal streams of Oregon and Washington;
- Tend to return to freshwater a relatively short time before spawning;
- Run and spawn later in the year;
- Utilize mostly the mainstem and lower tributaries of rivers;
- Have a relatively short freshwater juvenile phase and migrate to sea as subyearlings;
- Have a more coastal oceanic distribution.



COLUMBIA LAKE
SOURCE OF COLUMBIA RIVER
WHICH EMPTIES INTO PACIFIC
OCEAN AT ASTORIA-OREGON

MN

EM







Acknowledgements

- **1910 “June Hog” Photograph; 50th Anniversary of the Reclamation Act Postage Stamp (featuring Grand Coulee Dam); Foundation of Grand Coulee Dam Under Construction in 1938** (Duk via U.S. Bureau of Reclamation/U.S. Department of Energy); **Satellite Image of the Course of the Columbia River** (DanMS); **Columbia Lake Informational Sign** (Chris Kanaan/Eternalsleeper); **1914 Photograph of Seining Salmon on the Columbia River, Oregon** (Owen via U.S. Geological Survey) – Wikipedia.
- **1901 Photograph of “June Hogs” on Seufert Bros. Cannery Floor; King O’ Fish Brand Salmon Can Label** – Oregon Historical Society, Portland.
- **2,500,000 Cans of Salmon** – Clatsop County Historical Society, Astoria.
- **Tony Canessa with a True “June Hog” in 1925** – Columbia River Maritime Museum, Astoria.
- **Comparison of the Headwater Origins and Subsequent Courses of the Fraser and Columbia Rivers** – Cara Campbell, U.S. Geological Survey.
- **Kettle Falls Photograph** – Spokane Public Library.