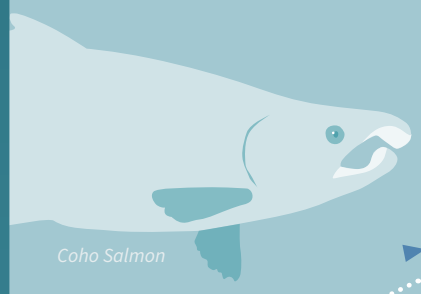
THEORY OF **CHANGE**

Coho Habitat and Populations along the Coast of Oregon



LONG-TERM OUTCOMES

Coho salmon population performance at freshwater and estuarine life stages improves

Amount and quality of coho spawning and rearing habitat increases

Spatial structure and life history diversity of coho salmon increases

Food diversity and quantity for juvenile coho salmon increases

Marine derived nutrient inputs delivered by returning adult salmon in freshwater increase

Aquatic habitat diversity, quantity, and stability increases

Productivity of freshwater systems increases

NEAR-TERM OUTCOMES

Supply, storage, and transport of sediments is restored to desired levels

Fine sediment levels in spawning gravels is reduced

Estuarine habitat diversity and productivity improves

Productivity of emergent and submerged aquatic vegetation is restored

Tidal wetland habitat area and connectivity is restored and water quality is improved

Flow in stream channels and natural floodplain increases

Stream temperature is reduced and dissolved oxygen levels increase

Sediment storage in floodplains increases

Distribution and abundance of off-channel habitats and cold-water refuges increases

Estuary sediment transport, tidal flow dynamics and patterns, and salinity are restored

Streambank channel stability improves

Streambank shading increases

Floodplain reconnected to stream channel

Wood structure within the channels is increased

Natural sediment dynamics are restored

Tidal flow is restored into historic estuary habitats

Extent of riparian areas increases and composition improves

Water storage in riparian areas increases

Passage and movement of juvenile and/or adult coho salmon improves

Stream flow is sufficient to meet the needs of salmon

IMPLEMENTATION RESULTS

Projects to reconnect stream channels to floodplains are implemented

Management actions on dams and other diversions to restore natural flow are implemented

Stream habitat restoration projects are implemented

Projects to stormproof or decommission roads are implemented

Native planting and non-native vegetation control actions are implemented in riparian areas

Conversion of old-growth to young, managed forests is reduced

Management actions in young forests that support aquatic ecosystems are implemented

Projects to remediate artificial barriers to fish passage are implemented

Actions that remove/breach dikes, levees, and tidegates are carried out

STRATEGIES

1 **Reconnect Floodplains**

2 **Restore Stream Flow**

3 **Restore Habitat in Stream Channels**

4 **Forest Road Repair or Decommission**

5 **Riparian Restoration**

6 **Forest Management that Supports to Healthy Aquatic Habitats**

7 **Remove Fish Passage Barriers**

8 **Estuary Restoration**

9 **Outreach & Engagement** → Community and partner engagement and support for coho salmon habitat restoration restoration increases

0 YEARS | 10 | 20+ YEARS

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