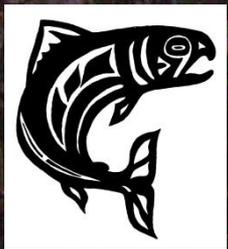


Wetland Loss, Off Site Mitigation and Salmon Recovery in the Stillaguamish



Jason Griffith

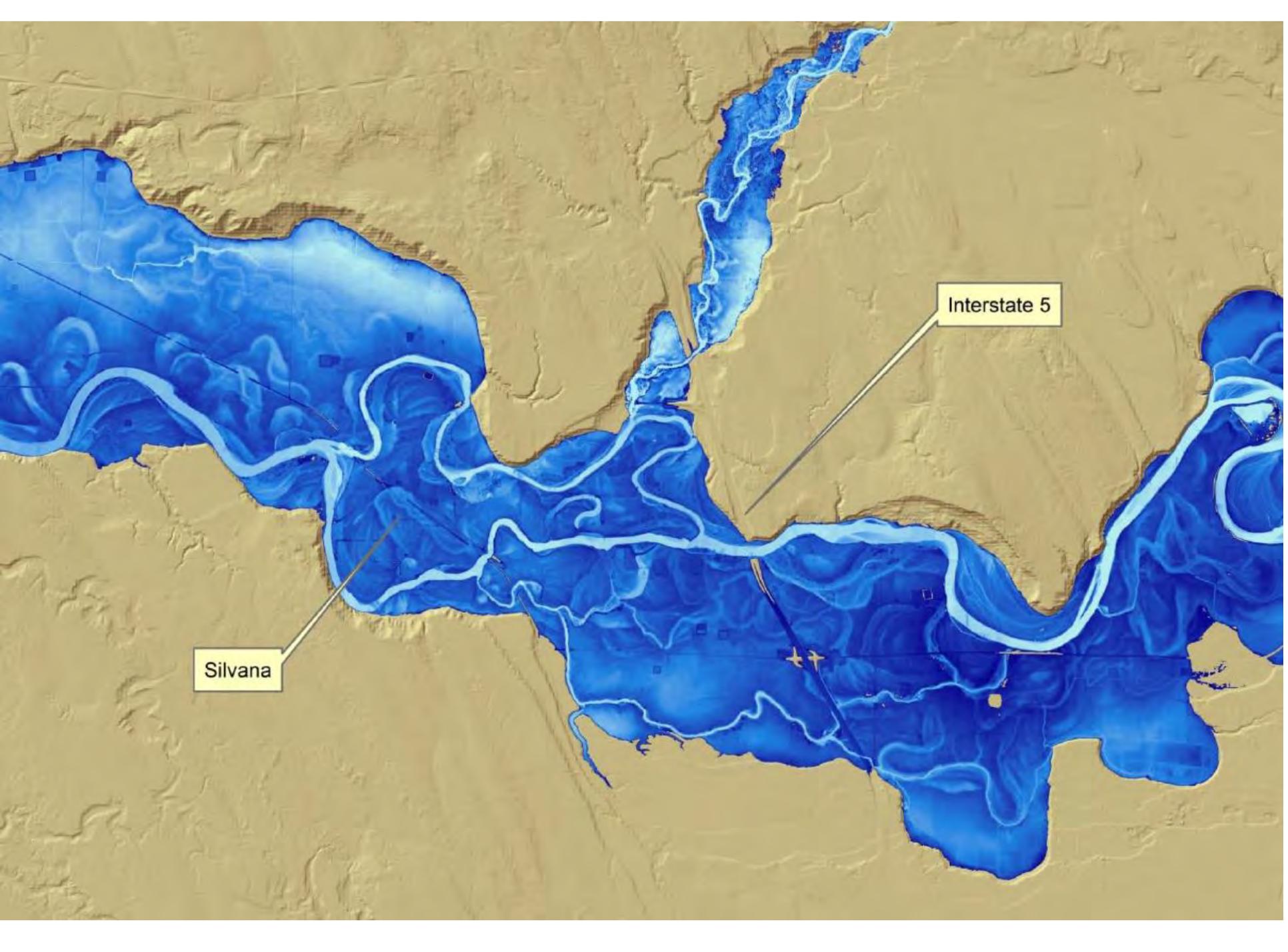
Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians

The Wetland Habitat Deficit and Mitigation

- 78% of historic wetlands in the Stillaguamish degraded or destroyed (DOE 1990).
- ~90% of historic beaver pond habitat in anadromous zone lost (Pollock and Pess 1998)
- Many wetlands lost to development today not directly connected to fish habitat.
- Sited carefully, wetland mitigation can provide net ecological lift to threatened salmon populations.

An aerial photograph showing a complex network of light-colored, braided river channels winding through a dense, green forested valley. In the background, large mountains with patches of snow are visible under a clear sky. The text is overlaid in the upper center of the image.

The Stillaguamish once consisted of a complex mosaic of channels, wetlands and uplands

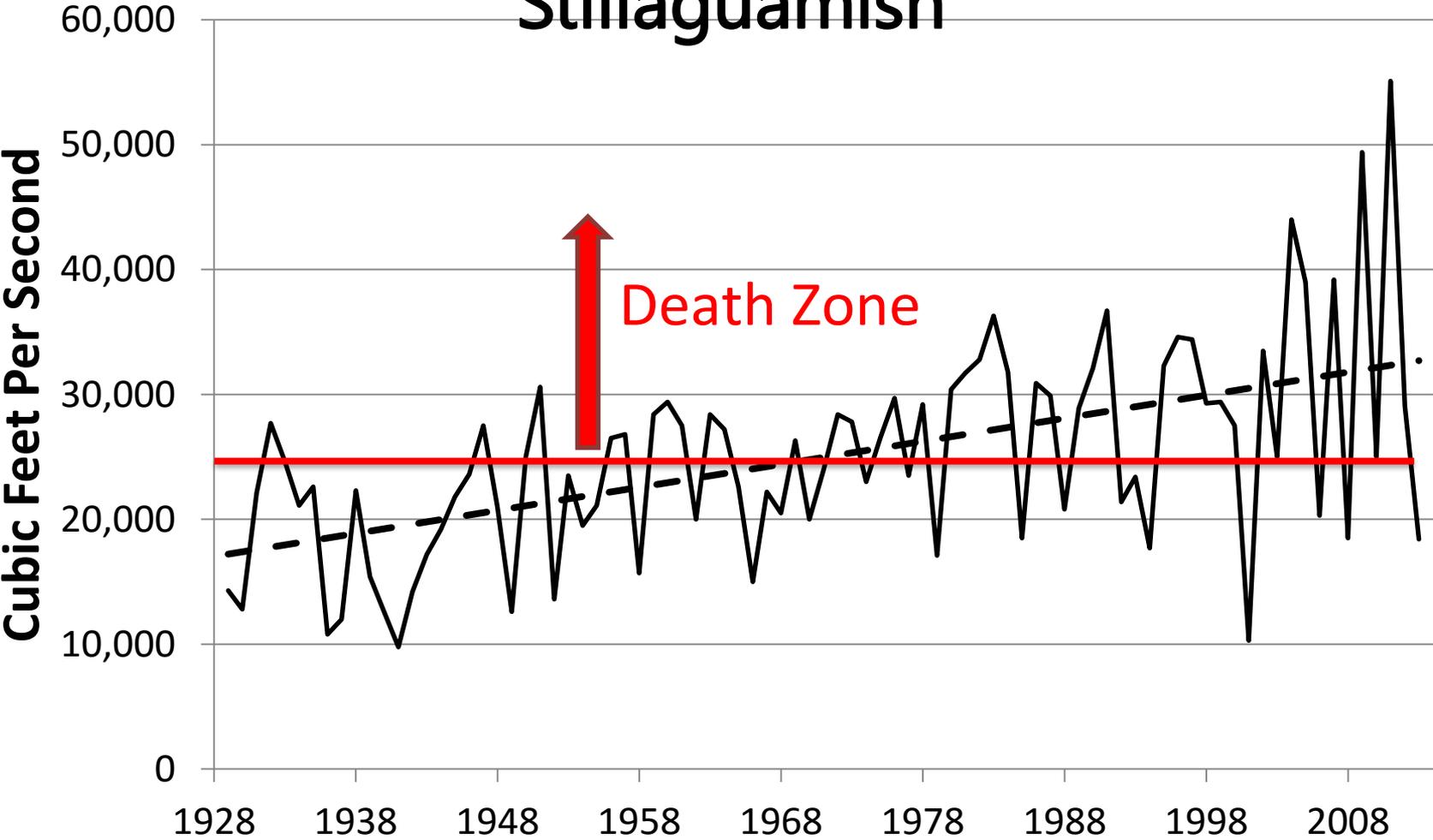


Silvana

Interstate 5

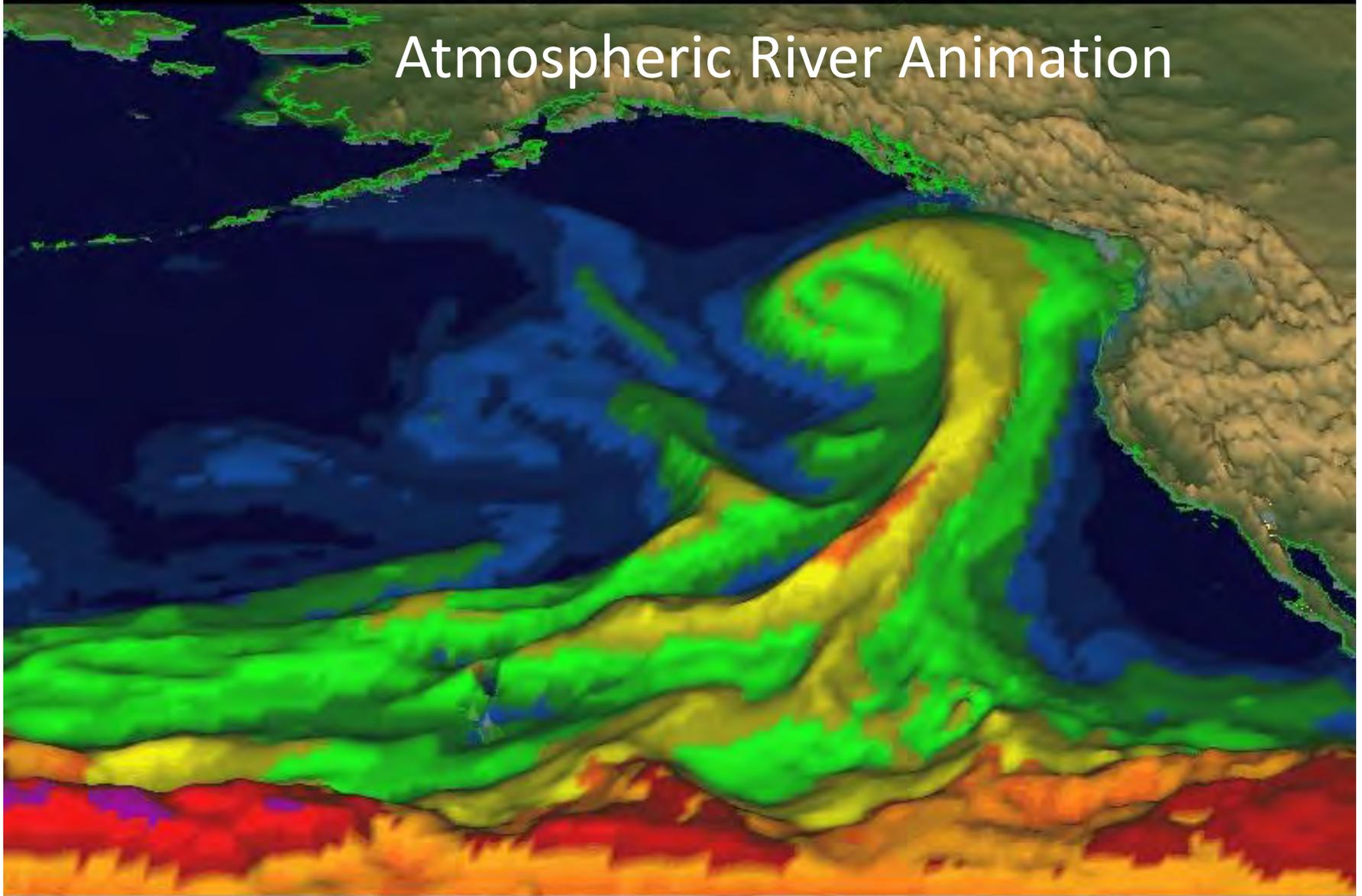


Peak Flows on North Fork Stillaguamish

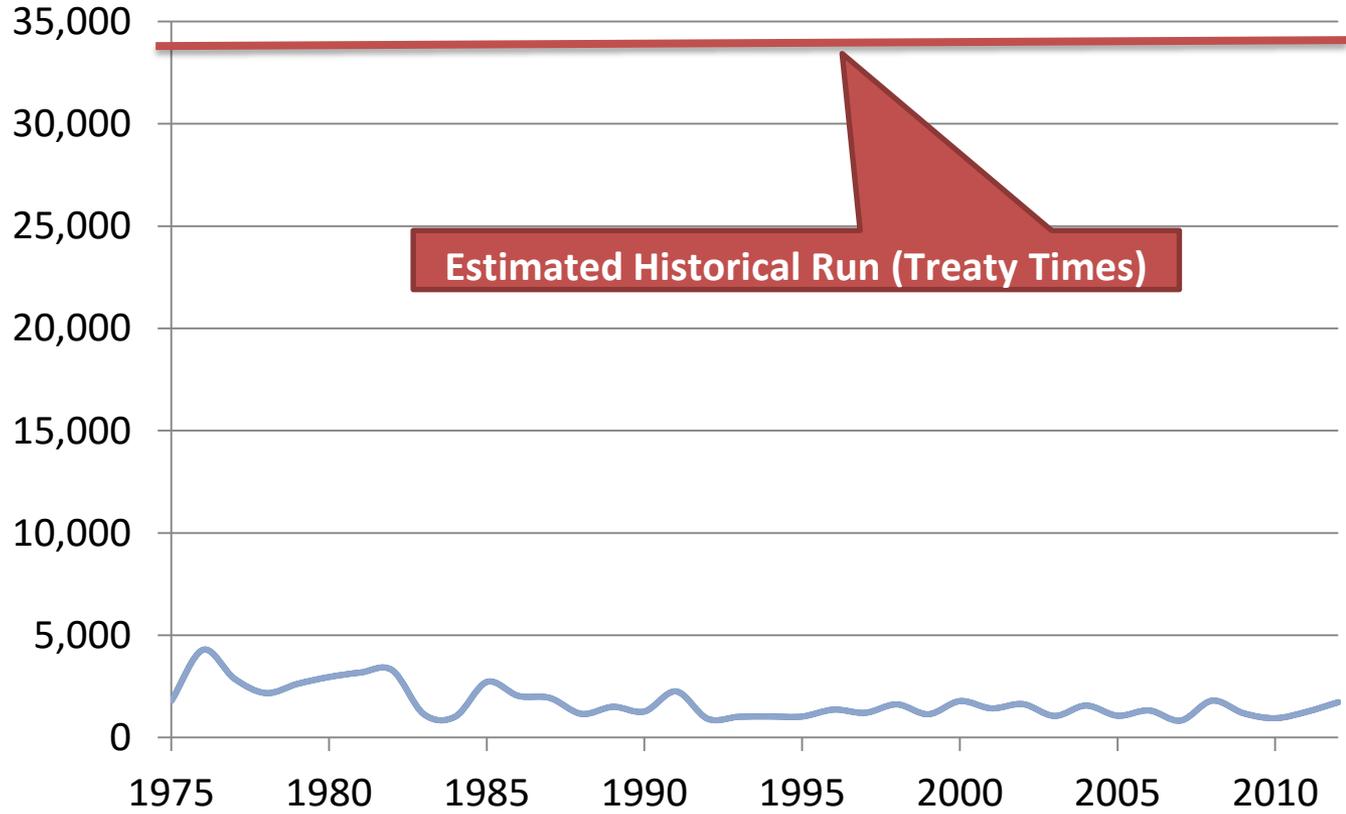


Integrated Water Vapor from GFS valid Feb 05, 2015 00 UTC

Atmospheric River Animation



Stillaguamish Chinook Total Run Size



HWY 532 WSDOT Mitigation Site (26 ac.)- Adjacent to Pilchuck Creek



Salmon Recovery Will Be Visible From Space™



“If I knew the world would end tomorrow, I would plant a tree”



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