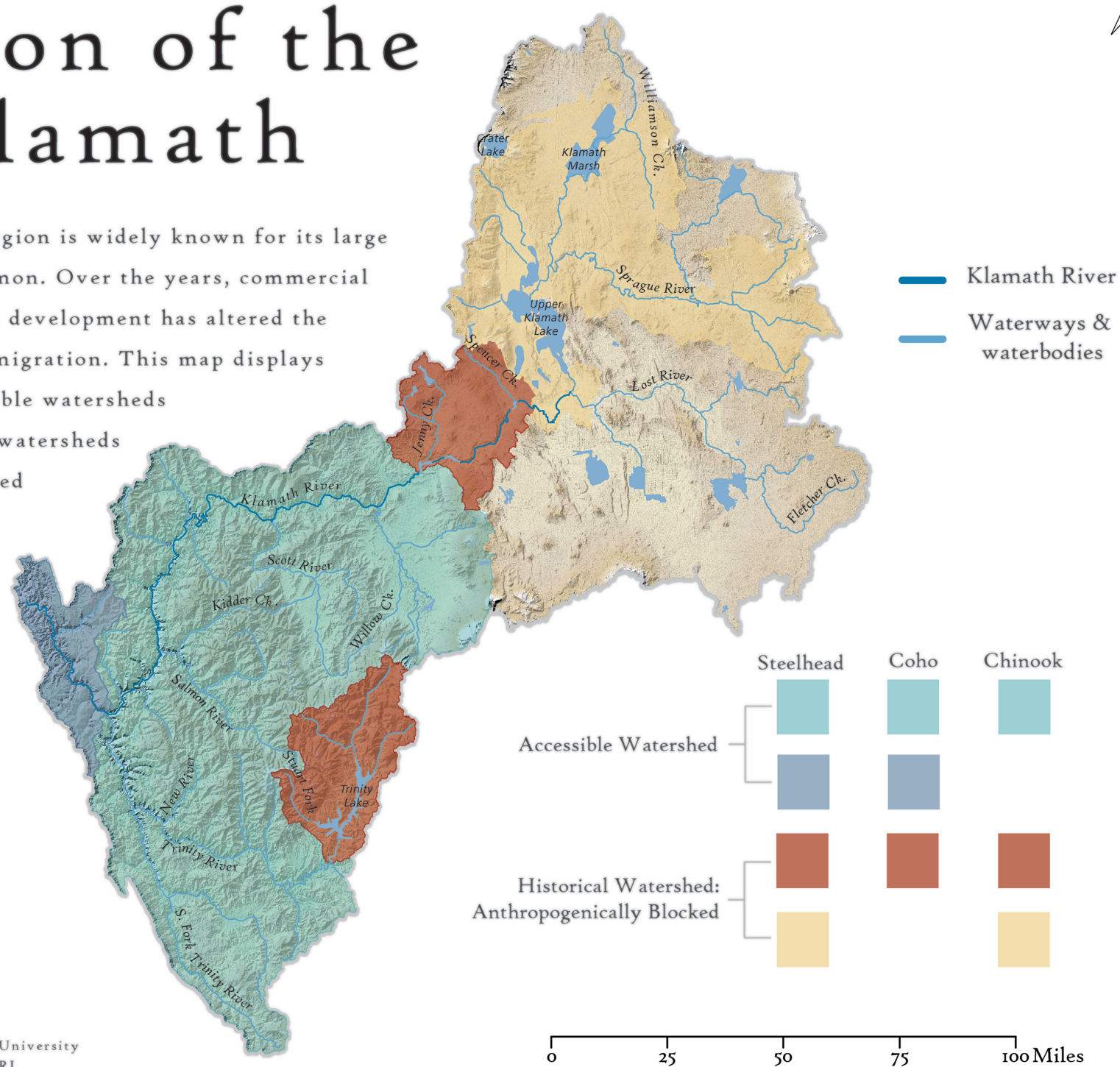


Melissa Collin is currently an undergraduate at Humboldt State University (HSU) majoring in Environmental Science and Management with a concentration in Geospatial Science and minoring in Ecological Restoration. This coming fall she will begin her studies with HSU's graduate program, working towards a Master's Degree in Natural Resources. She is currently working as a GIS Specialist for an environmental consulting company, and was previously an Instructional Student Assistant for the geospatial curriculum. Melissa's research interests and experience include web development, watershed modeling, land cover analysis, cartography, and coastal habitat mapping.

MELISSA COLLIN

Salmon of the Klamath

The Klamath bioregion is widely known for its large populations of salmon. Over the years, commercial fishing and human development has altered the salmon's historic migration. This map displays the current accessible watersheds and the historical watersheds that are now blocked for the 3 most prevalent salmon species: Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook.



The Klamath is a diverse bioregion widely known for its abundant population of salmon. It extends through the states of Oregon and California, and has a drainage basin of over 15,000 square miles that flows into the Klamath River. The three most prevalent species of salmon in the region (Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook) have all experienced sharp declines in populations since the mid-20th century. This is due to human activity such as commercial fishing, logging, dams, and urban development that has altered the salmon's historic migration. This map aims to visualize the various waterways and water bodies that flow throughout the basin, while showing the current accessible watersheds and the historical watersheds that have been anthropogenically blocked.