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.