



# Salmon Stream Temperature Fact Sheet

## Why temperature?

Water temperature affects all phases of the salmon lifecycle, including :

- \* timing of migration
- \* survivorship of eggs
- \* respiration
- \* metabolism
- \* availability of O<sub>2</sub>

Warm water temperature induces stress in salmon and makes them more vulnerable to pollution, predation and disease.

For more details about our methods or data, please contact:

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## Swanson River

Cook Inletkeeper coordinates a Stream Temperature Monitoring Network across key salmon-bearing systems of the Cook Inlet basin. Our goal is to describe water temperature profiles and identify watershed characteristics that make specific streams more sensitive to climate change impacts. This fact sheet provides a summary of data collected on the Swanson River through this collaborative effort.



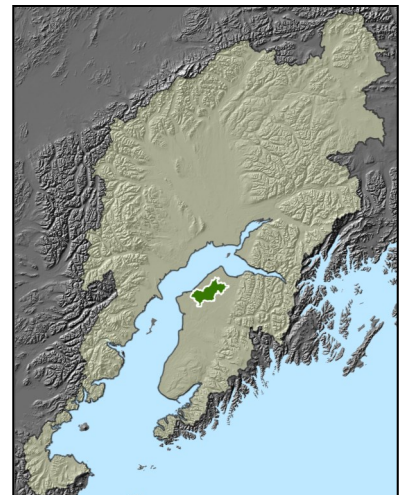
Water temperature monitoring site is located at the North Kenai Road crossing.

Latitude (N) 60.79200; Longitude (W) -151.01200

## Watershed facts

The Swanson River watershed (highlighted in green on map) is located on the northern Kenai Peninsula and is mostly encompassed within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge.

|                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| Watershed size    | 159,579 acres |
| Maximum elevation | 503 feet      |
| Mean elevation    | 216 feet      |
| Percent wetlands  | 17.3 %        |
| Connected lakes   | Yes           |



Adult salmon returning to freshwater streams to spawn are stressed by temperatures above 15°C (59°F), while juvenile salmon are affected by temperatures above 13°C (55°F).



In 2013, we completed a synthesis report of the stream temperature data collected from 2008-2012 to establish current water temperature conditions in 48 salmon streams and stream-specific sensitivity to climate change impacts. You can read the full report at: <http://inletkeeper.org/resources/contents/stream-temperature-synthesis-report>

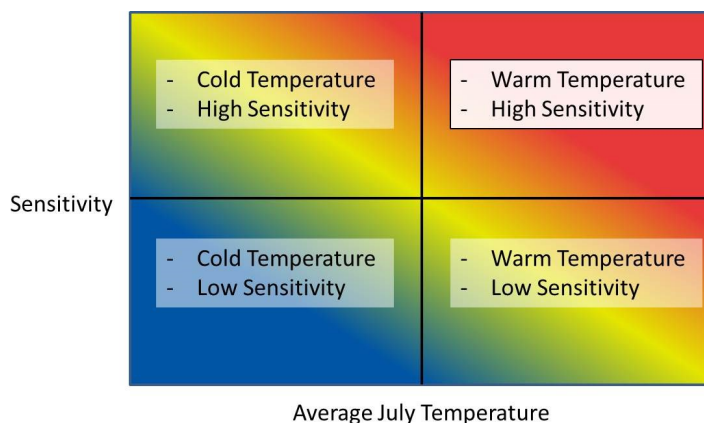
## Swanson River Temperature Summary

Below is a summary of Swanson River water temperature data from 2008-2011.

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Maximum temperature recorded                   | 21.7°C (71.0°F) |
| June average temperature                       | 14.1°C (57.4°F) |
| July average temperature                       | 15.3°C (59.5°F) |
| August average temperature                     | 13.9°C (57.1°F) |
| Maximum 7-day average temperature              | 16.9°C (62.4°F) |
| Maximum 7-day maximum temperature              | 18.6°C (65.4°F) |
| # of days/year temperature exceeds 13°C (55°F) | 73              |
| # of days/year temperature exceeds 15°C (59°F) | 47              |

## Climate Change Vulnerability

We can use our current knowledge of the relationship between air and water temperature to develop stream-specific predictions for future water temperature. "Sensitivity" is a term used to describe how much a stream's water temperature will change with a 1°C (1.8°F) change in air temperature. A stream with a higher sensitivity (>0.75) will increase faster as air temperatures increase in the years ahead. And we can use a salmon-relevant threshold value of 13°C (55°F) for average July temperature to describe a stream as "cold" or "warm" to create a framework for assessing climate change vulnerability:



Swanson River falls in the "warm, high sensitivity" category, which indicates that July stream temperatures will likely increase by at least 2°C (3.6°F) in the decades ahead resulting in significant thermal stress for both spawning and juvenile salmon.

**This baseline data set and our understanding of stream-specific sensitivity can guide future monitoring efforts to track climate change impacts and can help fisheries and land managers prioritize streams for research and protection efforts to ensure Cook Inlet wild salmon endure as thermal change continues.**