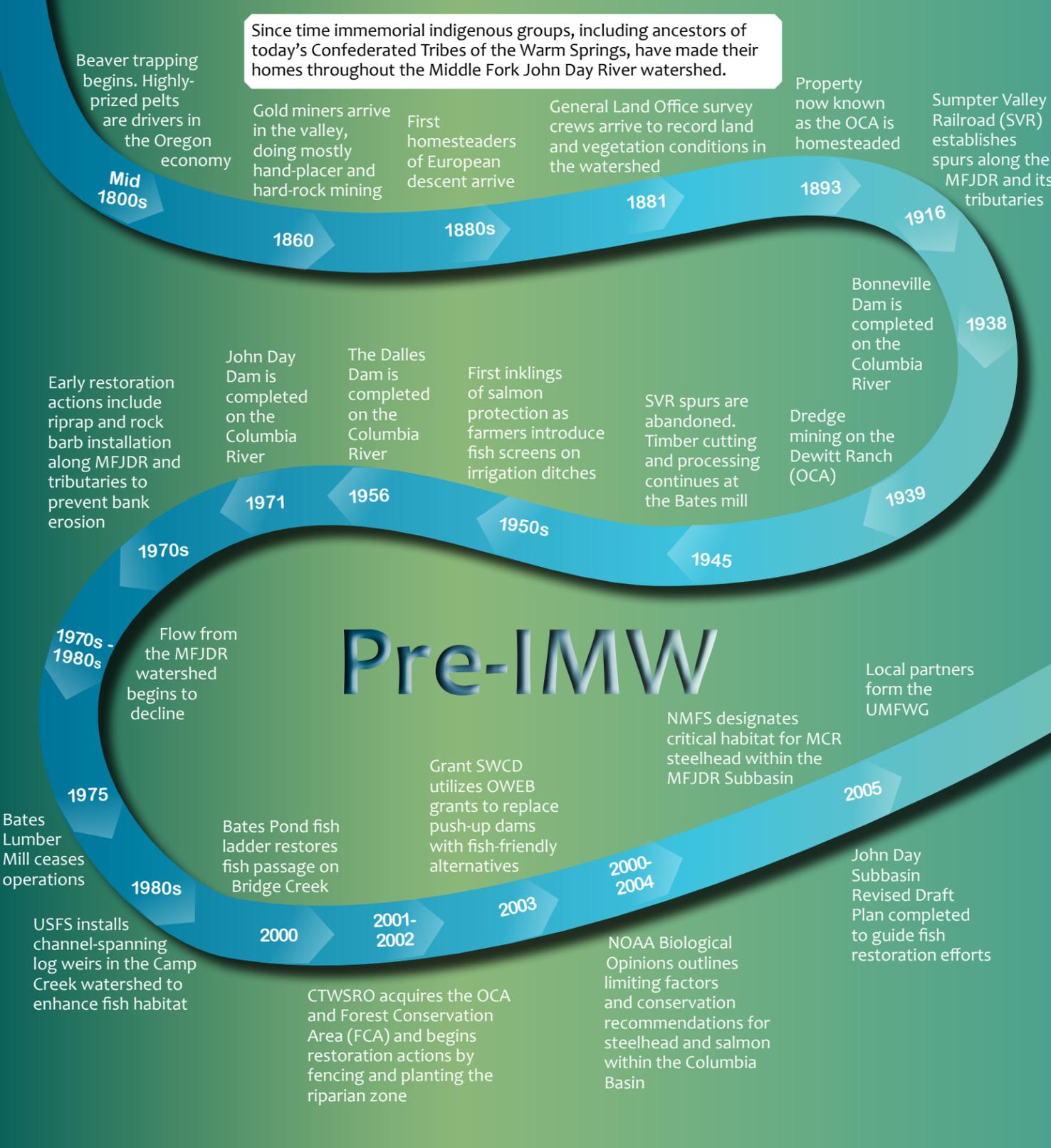
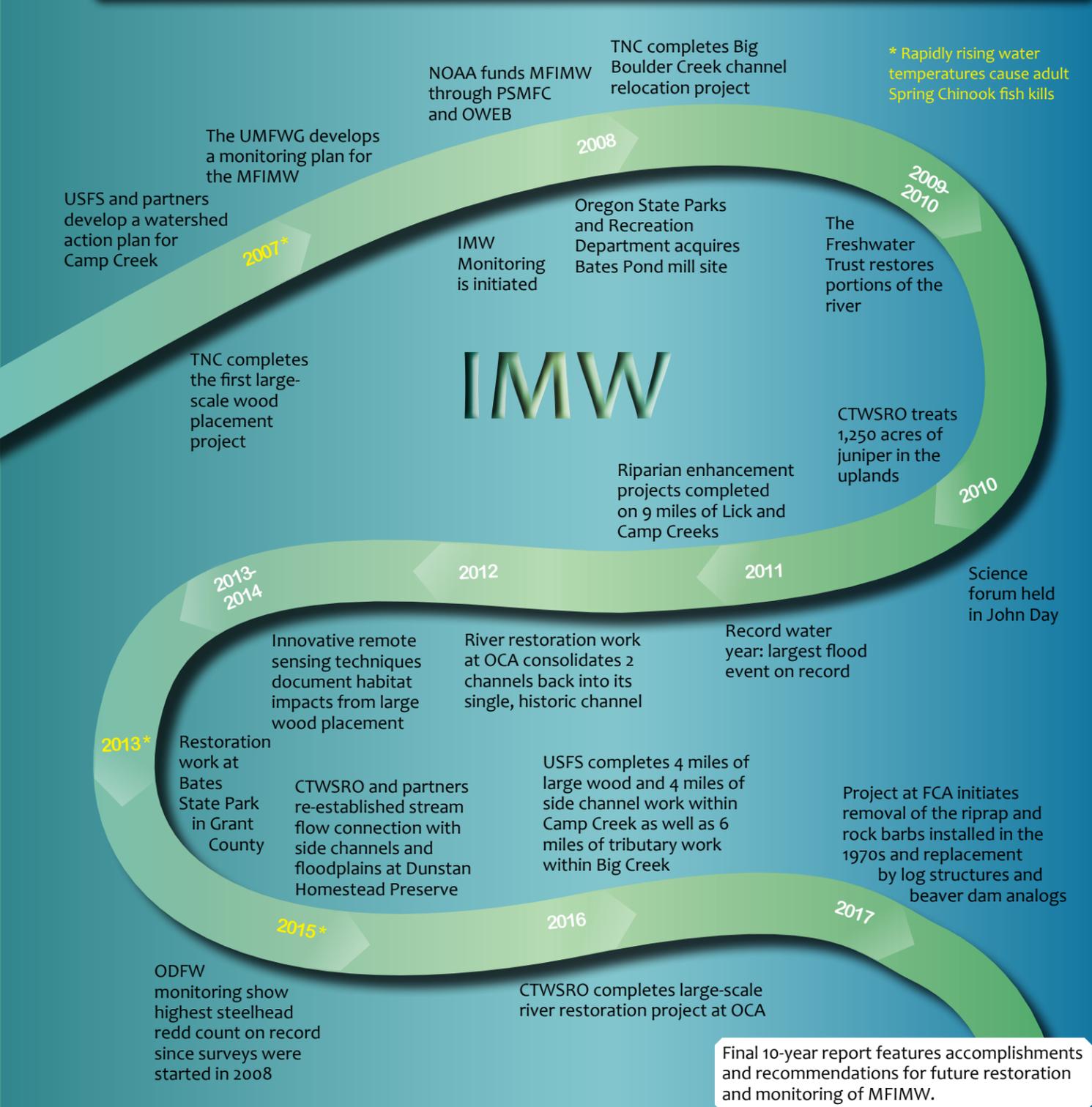


Since time immemorial indigenous groups, including ancestors of today's Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs, have made their homes throughout the Middle Fork John Day River watershed.



**Middle Fork John Day River Intensively Monitored Watershed (MFIMW)**  
**Restoration Timeline**  
 Since the 1990s, the Middle Fork John Day River (MFJDR) has been the focus of enormous and complex restoration efforts to repair the damage done by previous logging, gold dredging, and cattle grazing. Restoring habitat for Chinook Salmon and steelhead in the MFJDR is key to their population recovery throughout the entire Northwest region. Steelhead in the John Day River were listed as threatened in 1999, and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) survey information is available as far back as the 1960's. Fish habitat restoration is a complex process, with climate, ocean, and natural variability potentially influencing local fish population responses. This timeline highlights important cultural, scientific, and restoration milestones throughout the lifespan of the MFIMW.



\* Rapidly rising water temperatures cause adult Spring Chinook fish kills

Final 10-year report features accomplishments and recommendations for future restoration and monitoring of MFIMW.

