- **Matching配对题**
- **1 .**题型内部多数乱序。
- **2.** 用题目中的重点辅助定位，不可用备选项定位。

Salmon Saving

- For the Nez Perce and other Native Americans of the Northwest, saving endangered salmon means saving an ancient heritage.
- For decades, salmon in the Columbia and Snake River Basins — which carve through Oregon, Washington and Idaho — have been in decline, and many populations of all five salmonid species in the Northwest are now federally listed as endangered or threatened. In the 1800s as many as 1.5 million spring/summer chinook salmon alone returned annually to the tributaries of just the Snake River. By the early part of the 20th century, wild salmon runs numbered in the hundreds of thousands. But by the 1980s, all Snake River coho salmon had disappeared, and by the 1990s, the

annual average count of Snake salmon was less than 10,000. As of last year, all the remaining runs of the two surviving salmon species there — chinook and sockeye — had been listed as threatened or endangered. Only seven known Snake River sockeyes returned to spawn last season.

- The tribes of the Columbia Basin have an extraordinary stake in salmon recovery; for millennia, the fish have been of central importance to their culture, economy, diet and religion. Tribal leaders not only lament the loss of a way of life, they believe they owe a spiritual debt to the fish, and they are determined to see salmon restored to their rightful places in nature. To that end, the region's Native Americans talk of further asserting their treaty fishing rights — possibly in court — in order to restore salmon to the Snake River and other waterways. Those rights have already been upheld several times.

In the late 1970s, vigilante groups tried to block Nez Perce from fishing in the Rapid River, which once provided some of the best salmon spawning habitat in the world and was a favourite Nez Perce fishing stream. Idaho authorities called out the National Guard. Before the crisis was over, a number of Nez Perce fishermen had served time in jail. But in 1982, an Idaho district judge dismissed all the charges, ruling that Nez Perce treaties with the U.S. government gave tribal members the right to fish in any streams their ancestors had customarily used.

- At many locations where few salmon now return, including the Rapid River, that victory has a hollow ring these days. Still, other court rulings defining treaty rights also have guaranteed Columbia Basin tribes a major role in fisheries management. Now, all the federal and state agencies working on salmon restoration must include the tribes in any decisions made.

- *Questions 1-6*
- *Match the following events with their corresponding date*
- A 1960s
- B 1970s
- C 1980s
- D 1990s
- E 1800s

- 1.The return of chinook salmon per annum to the tributaries of the Snake River numbered 1.5 million.
- 2.The die-out of all Snake River coho salmon
- 3.The count of Snake salmon every year averaged less than 10,000.
- 4.Nez Perce was obstructed from fishing in the Rapid River.
- 5.An Idaho judged ruled that Nez Perce had the right to fish in the streams their forefathers ha used.
- 6.The shooting of a film exemplifying the dilemma of thousands of chinooks.

- The tribes also have become politically savvy, working to build consensus for removing, or breaching, dams that block fish passage and taking other measures to improve the salmon's chances. For example, for more than a decade the tribes have been moving forward with their own fisheries programs. The Nez Perce Tribe, for example, now employs a staff of 250 in its fisheries department at the height of the season, including biologists, technicians and engineers.

- The tribe thinks restoring the fish and the health of the water may be critical for continued human survival. According to the Environmental Protection Agency, mills and other industries in the Columbia Basin regularly discharge a toxic stew of chemicals into the rivers and air — including formaldehyde, cyanide, arsenic, chloroform and dioxin. Biologists have discovered that these contaminants and others can accumulate in fish. There is evidence that such pollutants my interfere with reproduction, survivability and even the ability of salmon to navigate to spawning streams. No one yet knows if the toxics affect human health, but that question could be of special concern to those who consume a lot of fish in their diets.

- Even without the problems presented by degraded and contaminated streams, the region's dams have made thousands of miles of spawning habitat difficult to reach or inaccessible. A 1960s Oregon Historical Society film shows thousands of chinooks stranded and suffocating in shallow pools below the Oxbow Dam, then just completed, in Hell's Canyon along the Oregon-Idaho border. The Oxbow is one of three dams in the canyon that cut off access for the fish to more than half the spawning grounds in the Snake River drainage, which holds 24 dams altogether. Seventy-eight more dams cross the Columbia

Basin. Some, but not all, of the dams were constructed with fish ladders that can help returning adult salmon migrate upstream. Efforts over the past two decades to help juvenile salmon navigate downstream past these obstacles to make their way back to the ocean have had only limited success, however.

- The upper-basin salmon populations, already affected by upriver dams, went into a precipitous decline after the construction of four dams on the lower Snake River — Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose and Lower Granite — built between 1962 and 1975. Harming salmon runs, of course, was not the intent, and over the years the efforts to save the fish, although they haven’t brought back the dwindling runs, have been extraordinary.

- Since the dams kill so many young salmon smolts headed downstream, the Corps set up a juvenile fish transportation system, using barges and trucks to speed the smolts downriver. The system is far from perfect, however, and although most transported young salmon survive until they are released in the lower Columbia River, researchers say they don't know how many later perish from the delayed effects of stress.
- Tribal leaders see the Corps' array of technological fixes as human arrogance. Not only have these efforts failed to restore the fish, many of the upriver salmon stocks are now facing extinction.

Thus, the region's tribes have decided to try approaches of their own. Not only are they joining with environmental groups in lawsuits and lobbying for the breaching of the four lower Snake River dams, they are working on their own to restore salmon populations. Under the umbrella of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, the Nez Perce, Umatilla, Warm Springs and Yakama Tribes have put together a restoration plan called Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit, or Spirit of the Salmon.

--- Adapted from: National Wildlife, Feb-March, 2000, by Vicki Monks