**1. Salmon Population Data: MJ**

You'll need data on [salmon populations over time,](https://stateofsalmon.wa.gov/statewide-data/salmon/dashboard/) ideally broken down by species (Chinook, Coho, etc.) and by location. Salmon are an icon of the Pacific Northwest. Five species: Chinook, coho, pink, chum, and sockeye

Source: [The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration](https://www.webapps.nwfsc.noaa.gov/apex/parrdata/inventory/tables/table/population_data_and_references_for_the_salmon_population_summary_sps_database) (NOAA) Fisheries Data: They maintain extensive data sets on fisheries, including salmon population numbers.

**2. Environmental Data: Eli**

It may be beneficial to correlate salmon population trends with environmental factors like water temperature, pollution levels, and changes in habitat.

Source: The United States Geological Survey (USGS) maintains a wealth of environmental data, some of which pertains to bodies of water where salmon live. Also consider data from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which keeps track of pollution levels.

**3. Geographic Data: Michael**

In order to create a geographic visualization of salmon populations, you'll need data on the rivers and bodies of water where salmon live.

Source: This could be sourced from various places, such as OpenStreetMap for general geographic data, or perhaps specific databases maintained by individual states.

**4. Fisheries Management Data: Nicole H.**

Any changes in fishing regulations or commercial fishing volumes could have an impact on salmon populations.

Source: This might be available from NOAA, or from the fisheries departments of individual West Coast states.

Some of these databases are available for direct download.