

Documenting *O. mykiss* life histories in Rattlesnake Creek and the White Salmon River prior to the reintroduction of anadromous fish above Condit Dam

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Funded by:







Habitat use and life history characteristics of rainbow trout in the White Salmon River above Condit Dam

Objective

Assess connectivity of Northwestern Lake with mainstem White Salmon River and its tributaries

Funded by:











Objectives

1.) Characterize fish populations, isotopes, water quality/quantity, and habitat prior to re-introduction

2.) Identify restoration needs

Funded by:



Bonneville Power
Administration

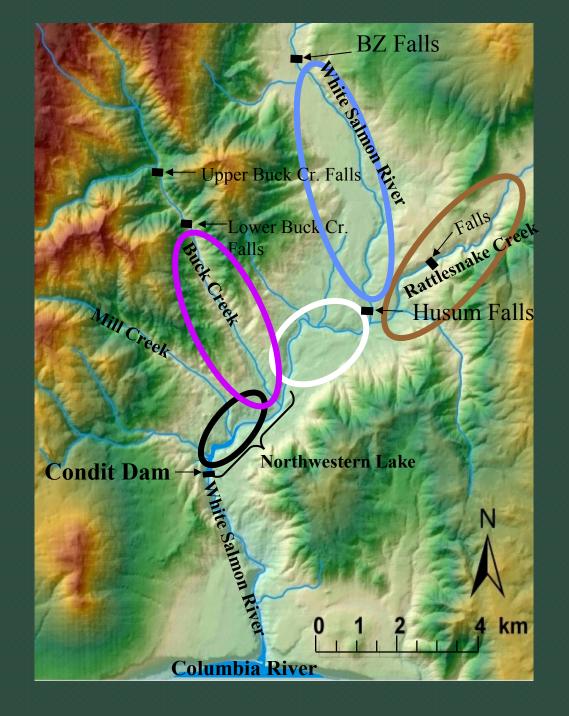
Assess Current and Potential
Salmonid Production in
Rattlesnake Creek Associated
with Restoration efforts





Connectivity
within the
White Salmon
watershed

How do fish use the system?





Two types of tags for tracking fish in the White Salmon subbasin:

Passive Integrated Transponder (PIT) Tags

Radio Tags

& Radio Tags

PIT Tags

Uniquely identify individuals.

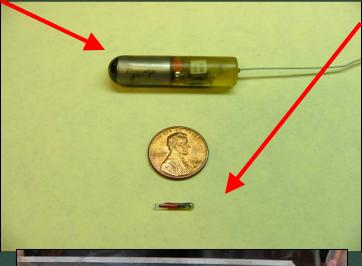
Can be read from long distances.

Difficult to pinpoint locations in whitewater.

Cannot be put in small fish.

Tags are expensive.

Battery life is limited.





Some of our fish had both types of tags

Uniquely identify individuals.

Cannot be read from long distances.

Get pinpoint locations.

Can be put in small fish.

Tags are not expensive.

No battery, lasts the life of the fish.





Fish collection: hook and line, some netting
Data collected: location, length, weight, scale sample, and
genetic sample







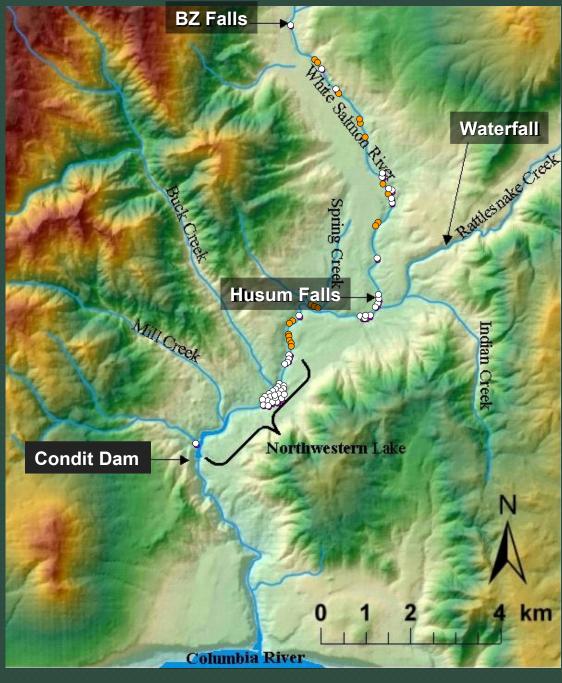
Radio Tagging:

- 2001: 44 tags
 - 12 above Husum
 - 9 below Husum
 - 23 in reservoir

- 2002: 20 tags
 - 10 above Husum
 - 10 below Husum







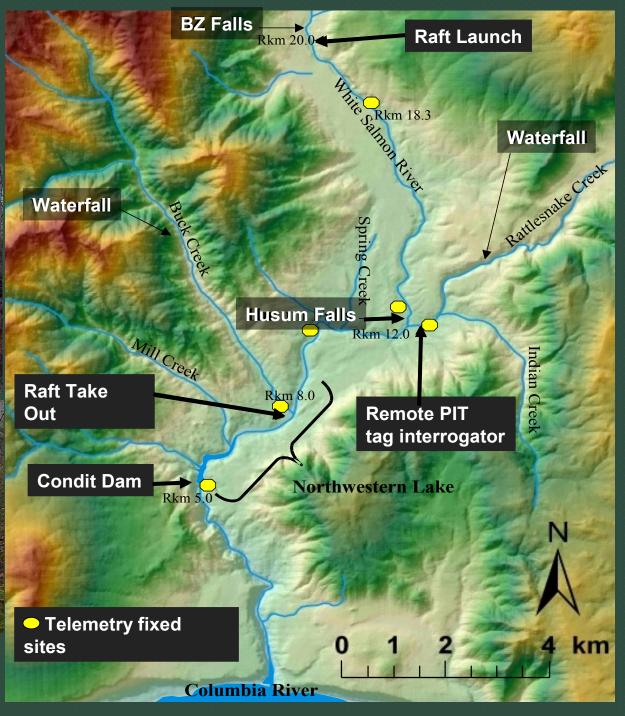
Tracking:

Fixed sites







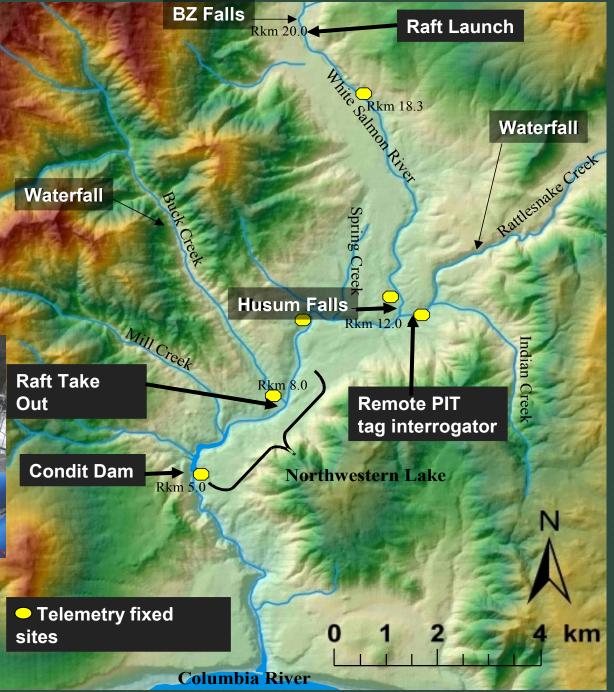




Tracking:

- Fixed sites
- Mobile
- Raft
- Boat





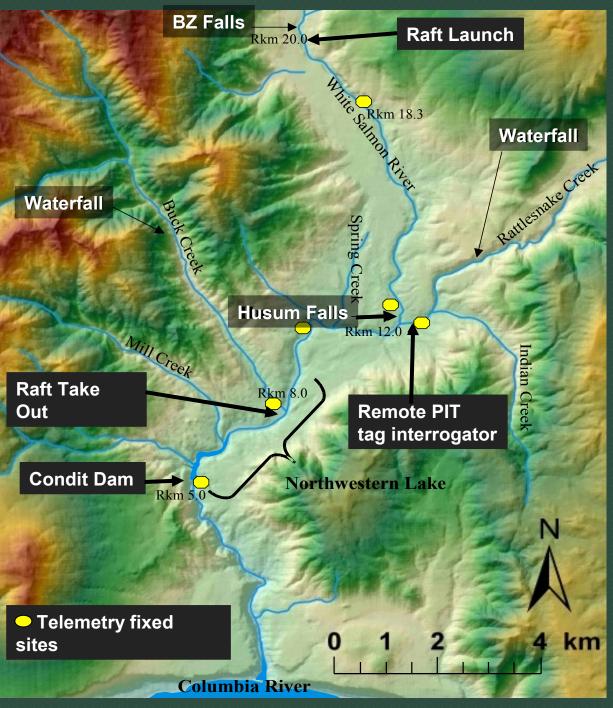


Tracking:

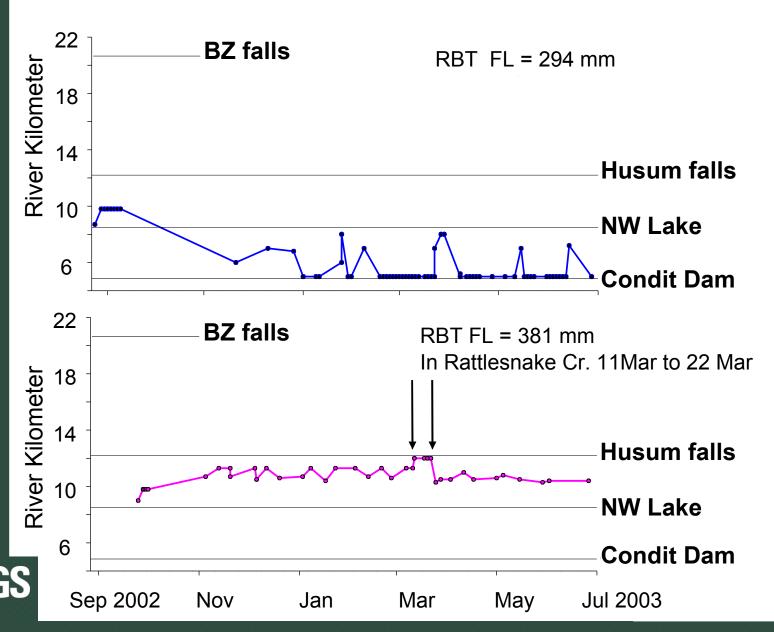
- Fixed sites
- Mobile
- Raft
- Boat
- PIT tags



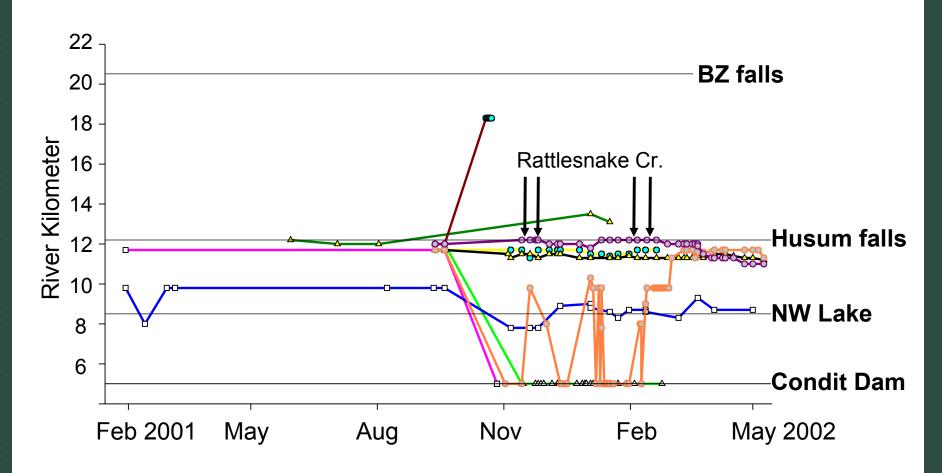




Movement through time for two fish radio-tagged in the lower section of the White Salmon River in 2002



Movement through time of radio-tagged fish in the White Salmon River







Objectives

1.) Characterize fish populations, isotopes, water quality/quantity, and habitat prior to re-introduction

2.) Identify restoration needs

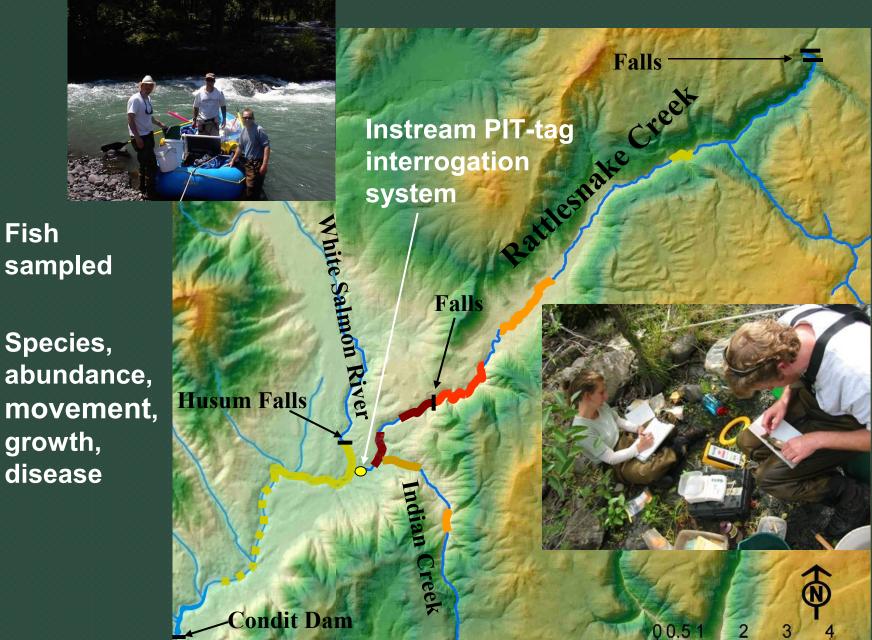
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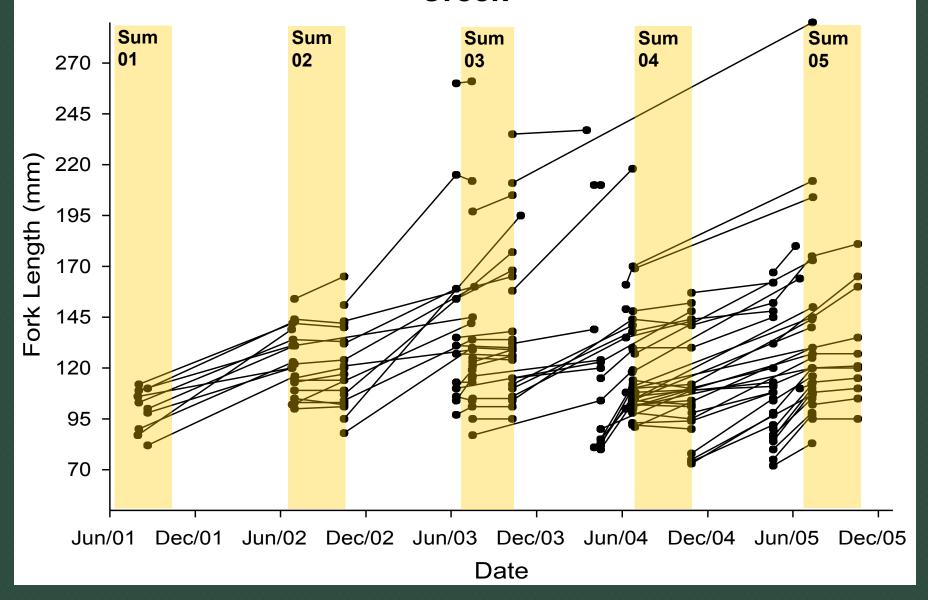
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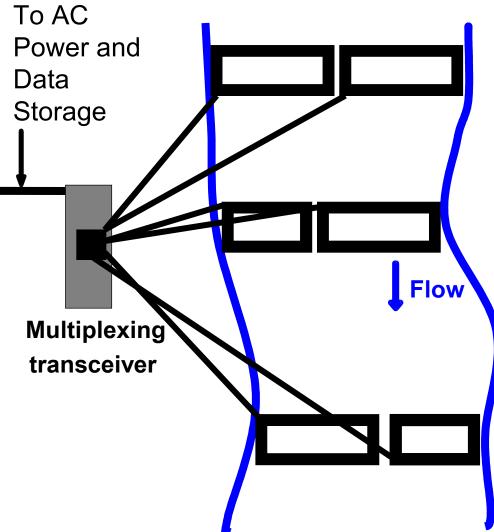


Seasonal growth of PIT-tagged fish in lower Rattlesnake Creek





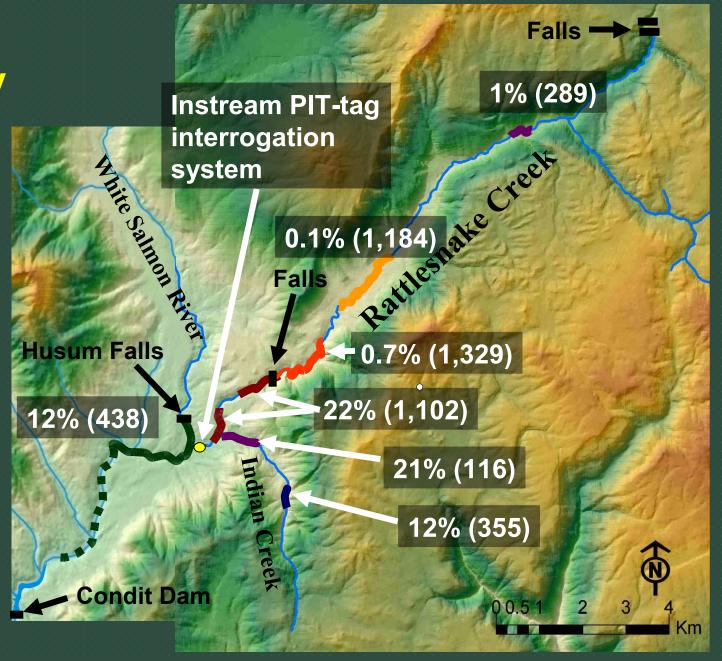
Rattlesnake Creek antenna system



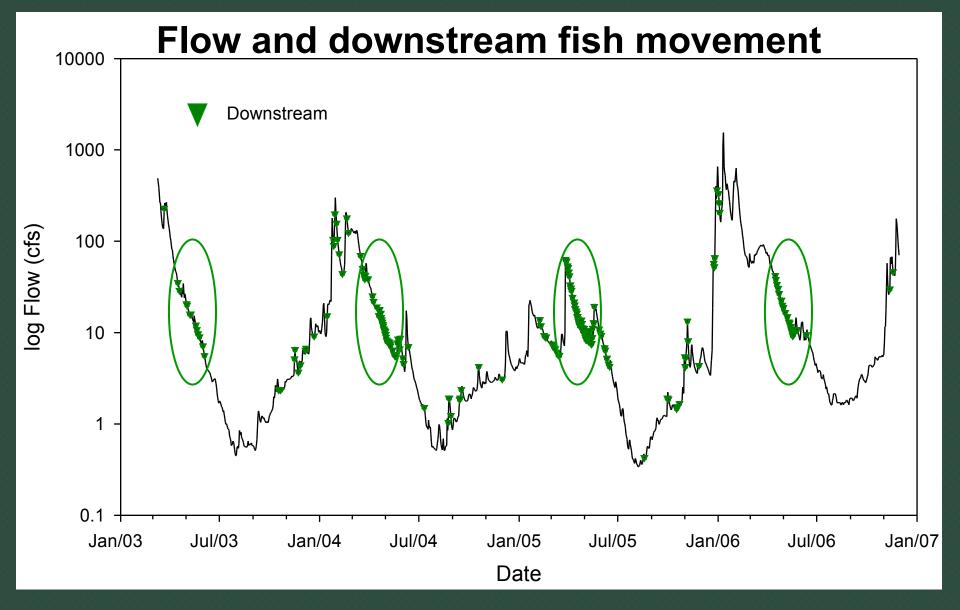


Connectivity
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White
Salmon
watershed

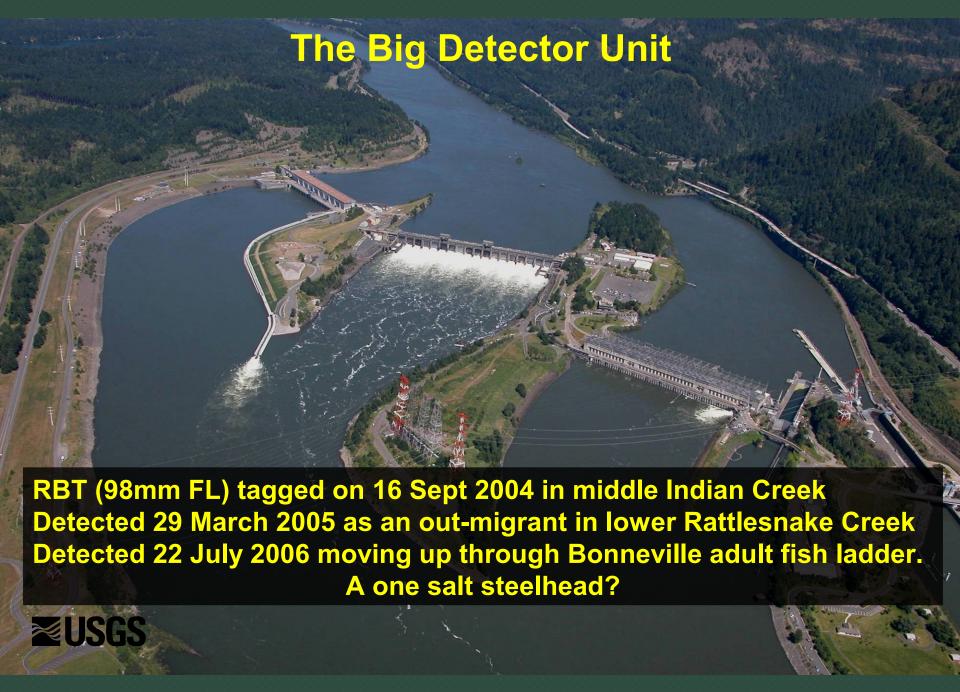
How do fish use the system?













White Salmon River conclusions

- Confirmed use of Rattlesnake and Indian creeks by trout from the White Salmon River, including repeat spawners
- Some White Salmon trout overwinter in Rattlesnake Creek
- Juvenile trout from lower Rattlesnake and Indian creeks leave Rattlesnake Creek and enter the White Salmon River, primarily during spring, some during fall
- Confirmed passage of trout above Husum Falls



Conclusions

- Radio-tagging:
 - gives detailed movement and range information to define or broaden area of interest
 - identifies key locations for PIT-tag detectors
- PIT-tagging:
 - rare life histories may be detected via larger sample size
 - better likelihood of recapture for growth information
 - can be tagged earlier and detected throughout fish lifespan
 - opportunity for detection at other facilities (Columbia River)

When possible – use both



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