Reproductive Success of Artificially Reconditioned Kelt Steelhead in the Yakima River

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- Prosser Hatchery Crew



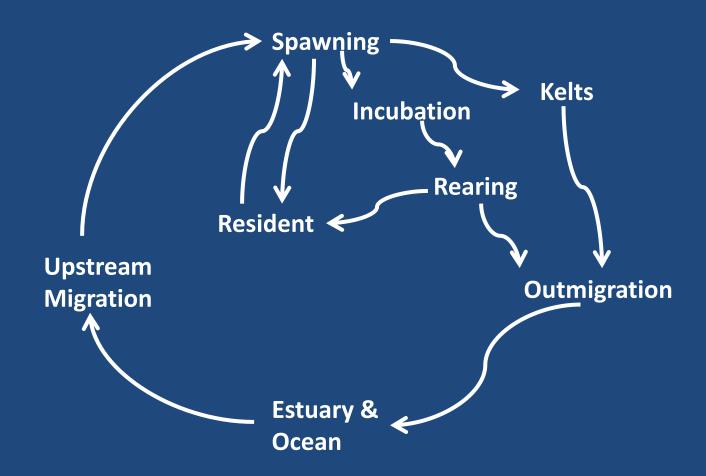


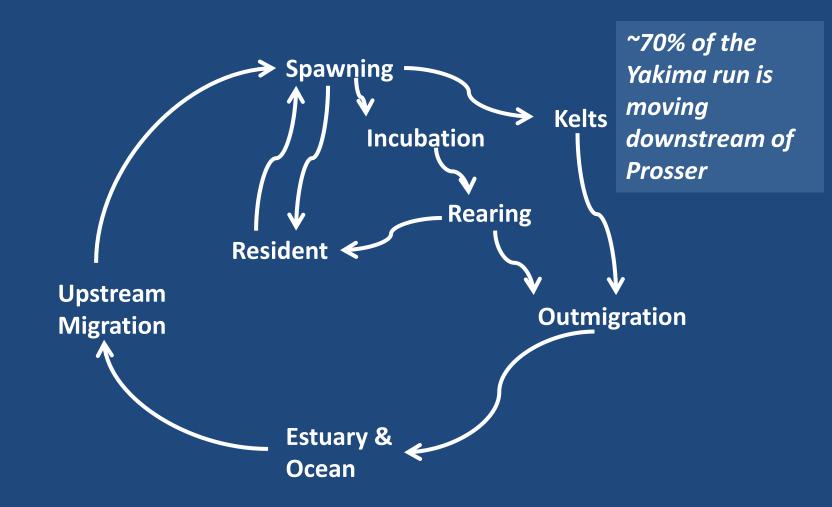


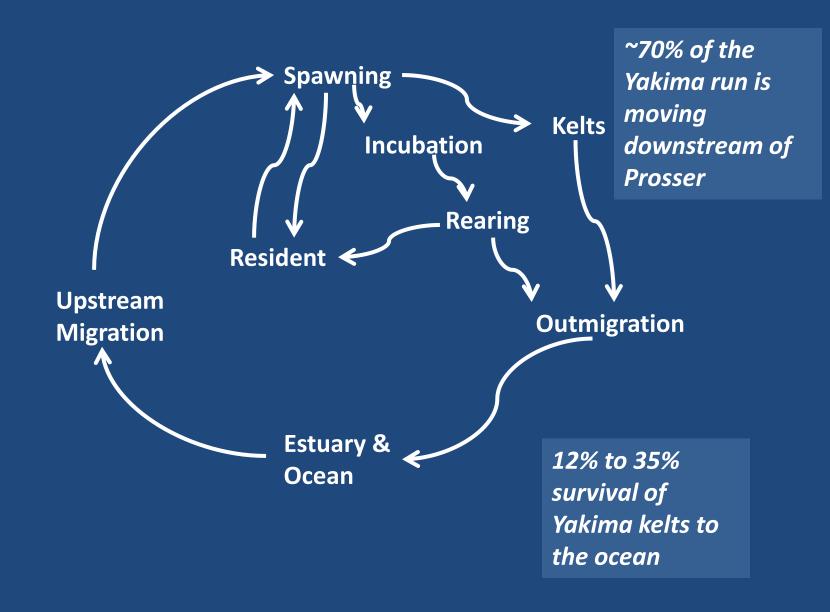
Changes from previous years

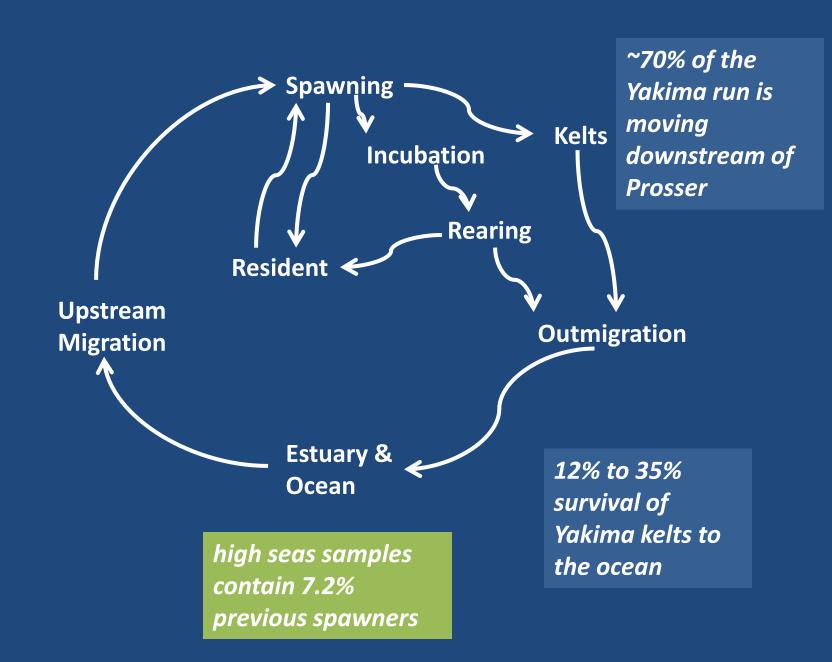
- 4 spawn years of data
- Analysis limited to fish detected moving into Satus or Toppenish Creek
- Enough data to start looking at male reproductive success

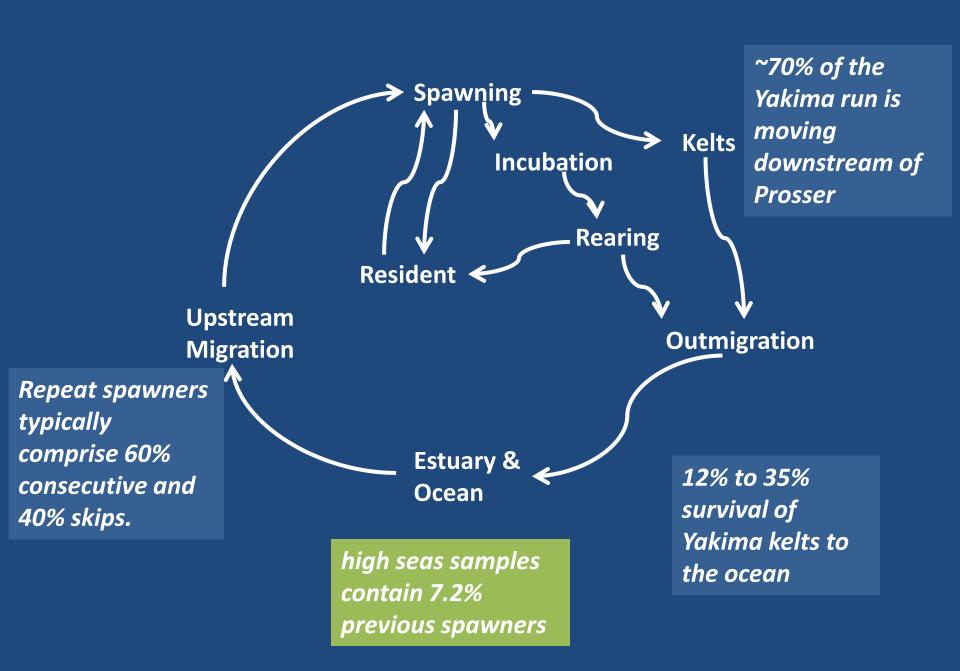
Life history of natural kelts in Yakima

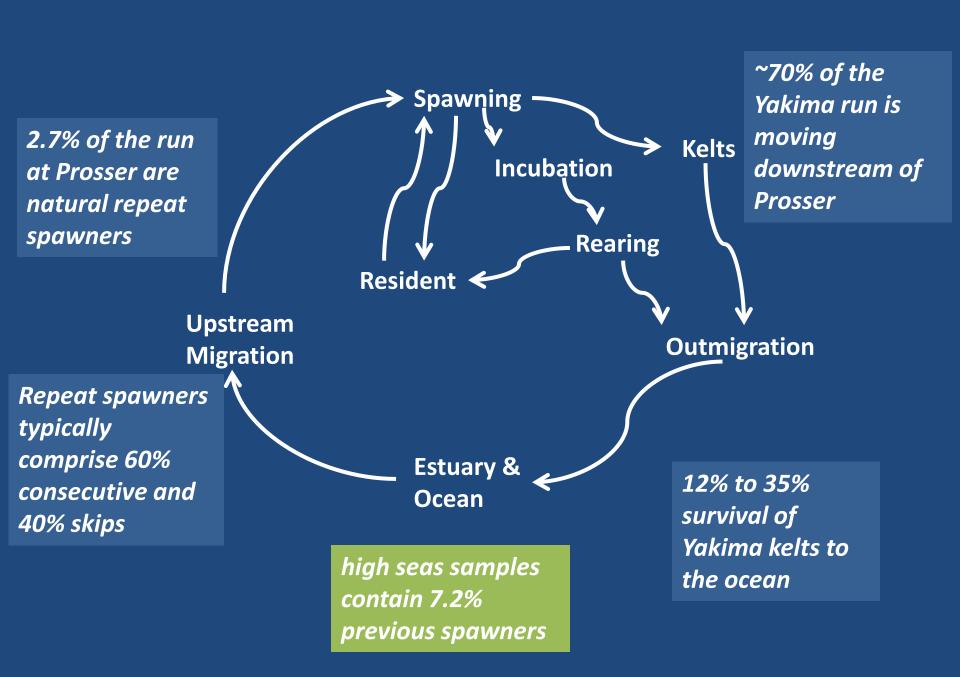


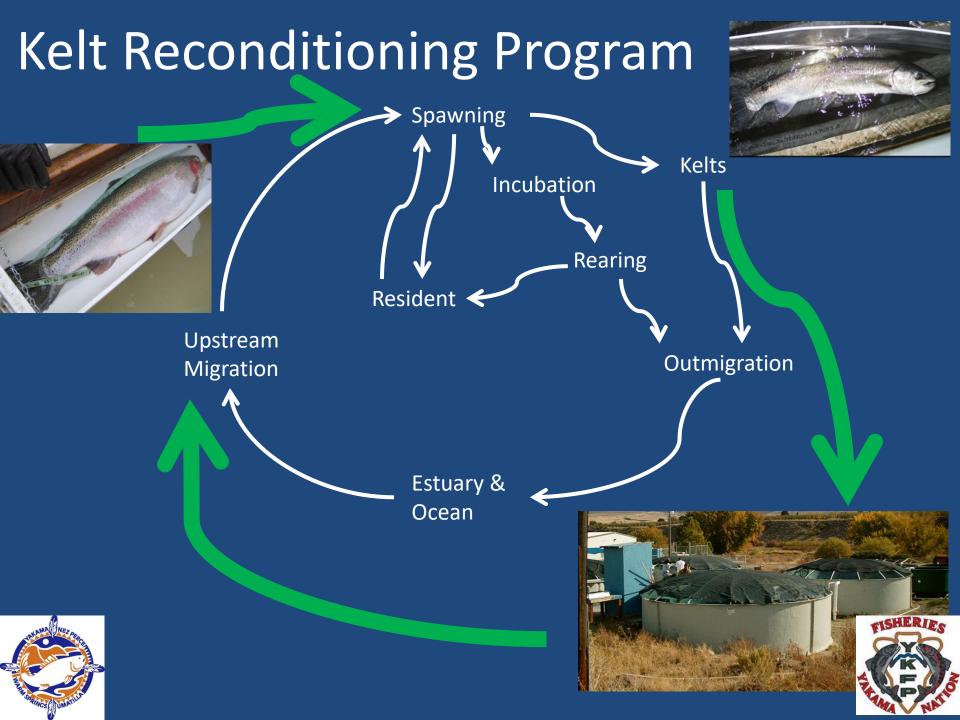






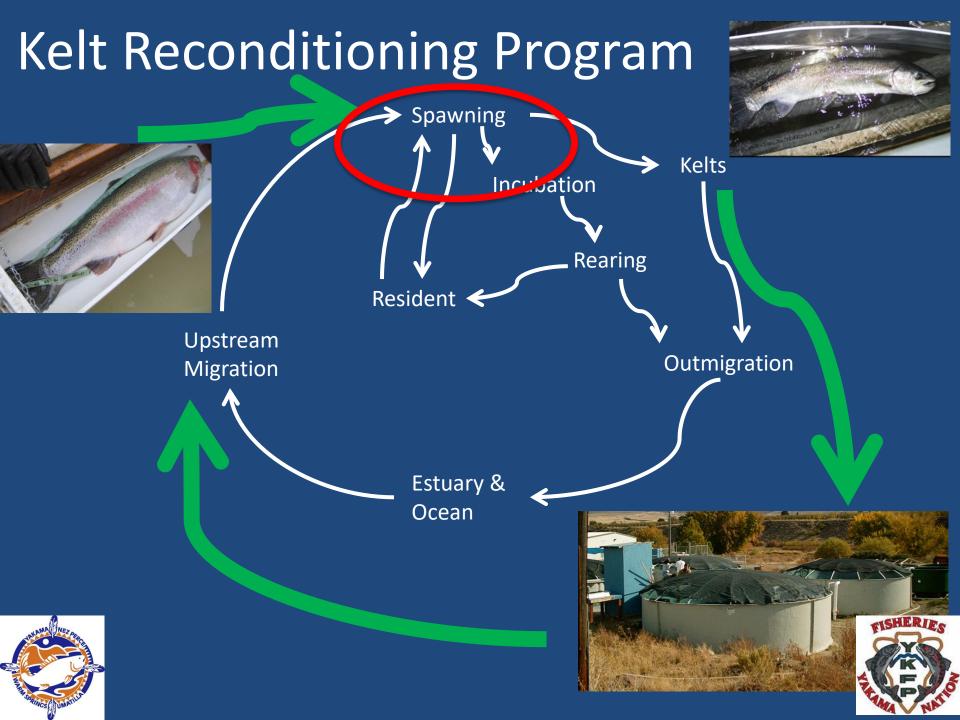






Artificial Reconditioning In the Yakima River to date

- Capture and feed for 6 to 9 Months
- Collected 9,679 kelt steelhead
- Reconditioned and released 4,042
- Survival to release ~ 42%
- Individual survival correlated with fish condition



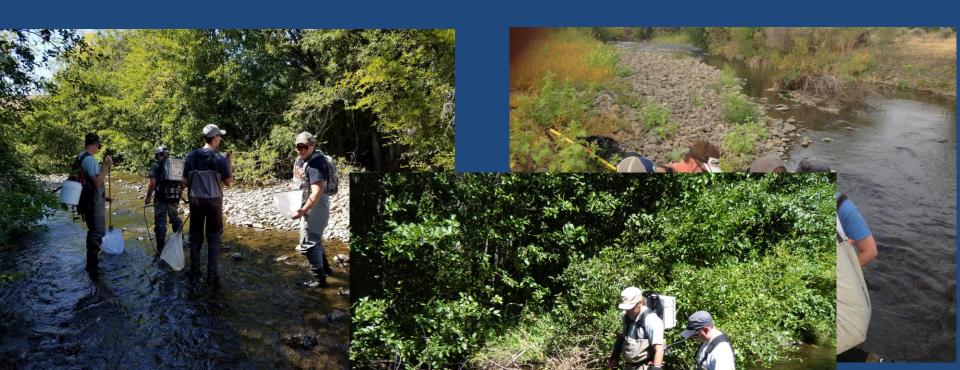
Parent Sample Collections

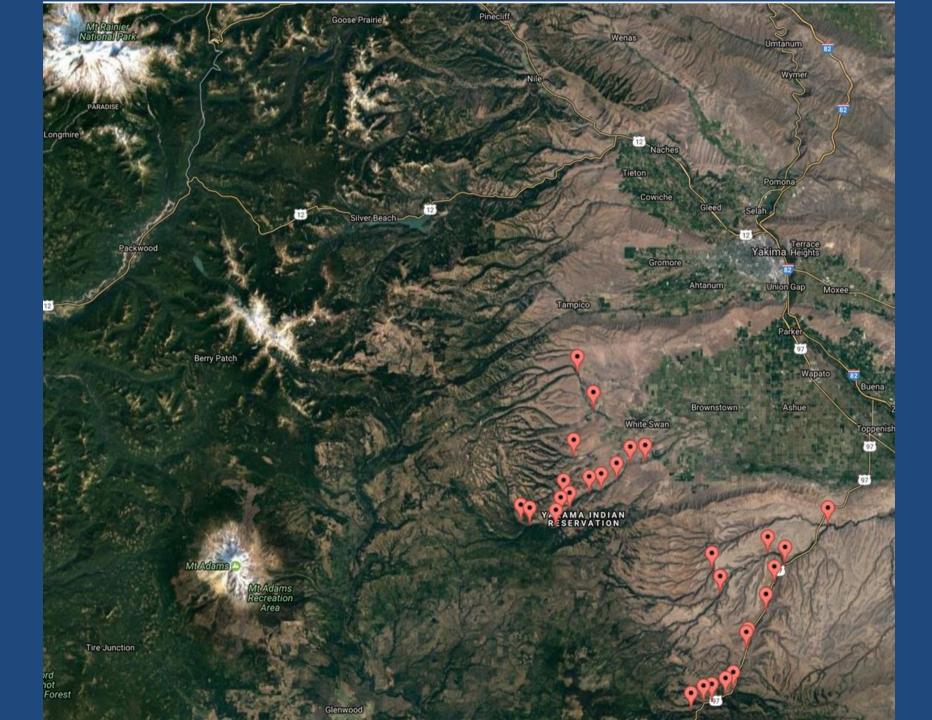
- Maidens. Upstream at Prosser
 - Detected at a tributary PIT antennae
 - Not detected in subsequent years
- Kelts. Downstream at Chandler
 - Detected in a tributary after reconditioning
 - Assumed to be present for two spawning years



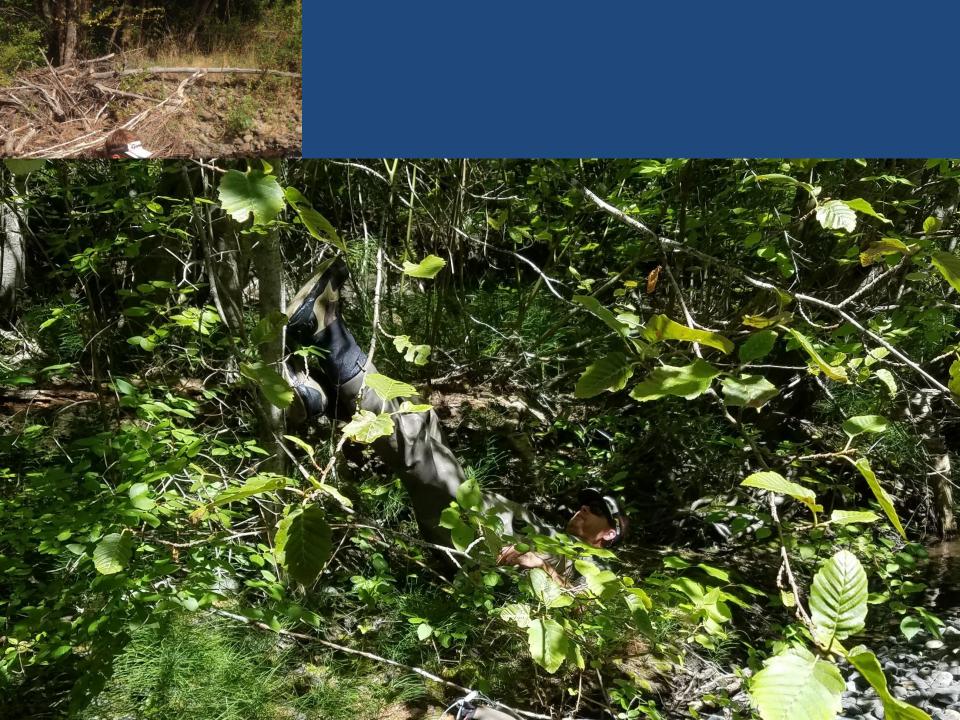
Offspring Sample collections

- Electrofished in August and September
- Targeted areas with known steelhead spawning
- Targeted age-0 young of the year









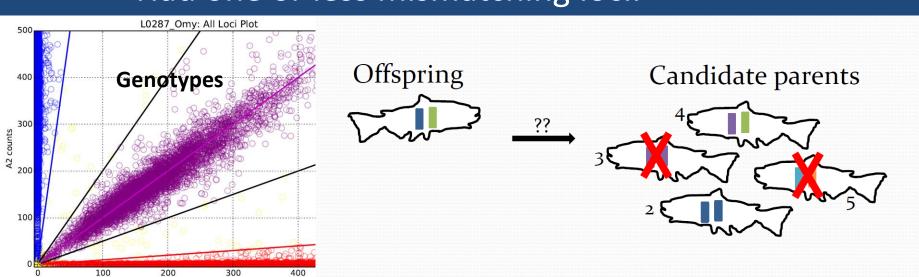


Parentage Method

- Used the Program CERVUS
- Simulations ran to determine a 99% confidence interval for LOD scores
- Progeny assignments were used if
 - Met 99% confidence interval

A1 counts

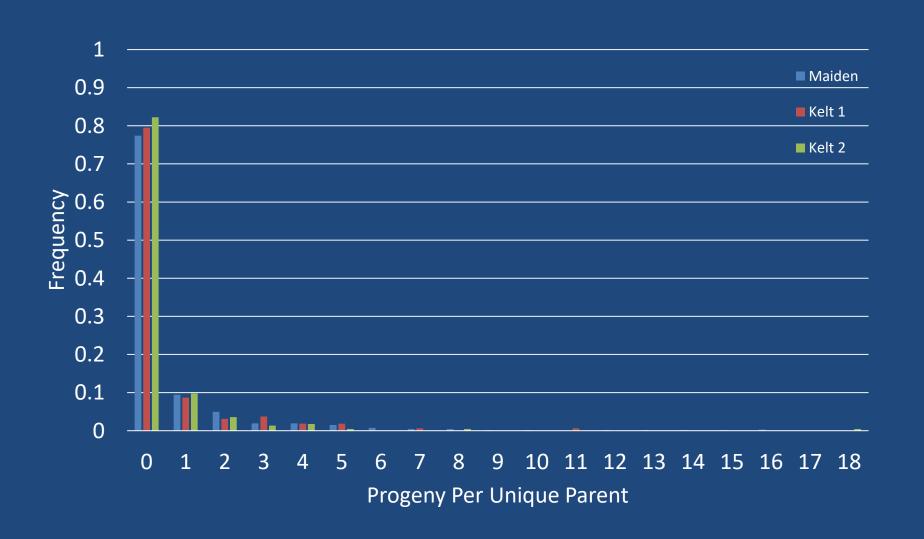
Had one or less mismatching loci.

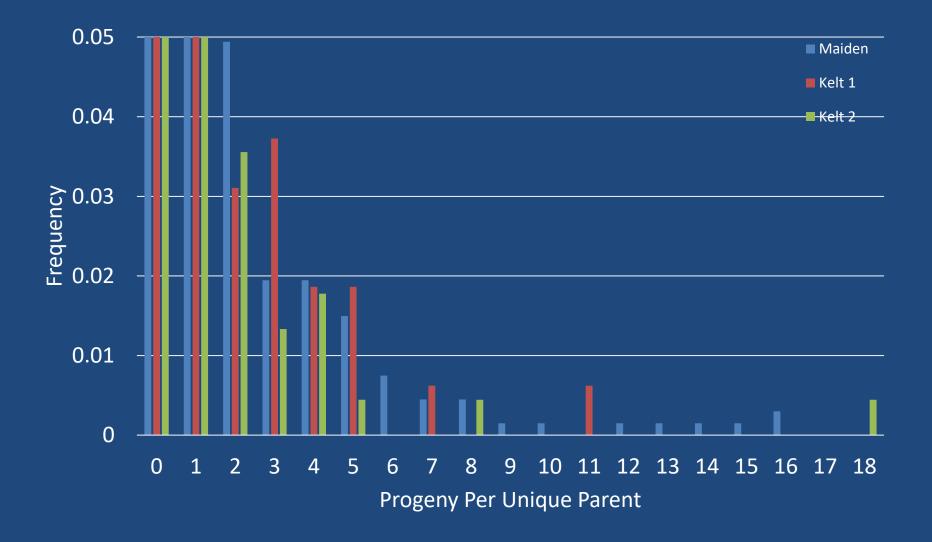


Working Dataset

- Female Parents
 - 440 Maidens
 - 136 Kelts event 1
 - 196 Kelts event 2
- Male Parents
 - 228 Maiden
 - 25 Kelts event 1
 - 29 Kelts event 2
- 644 Offspring assignments

Variation in reproductive success for parent groups (Not separated by gender)



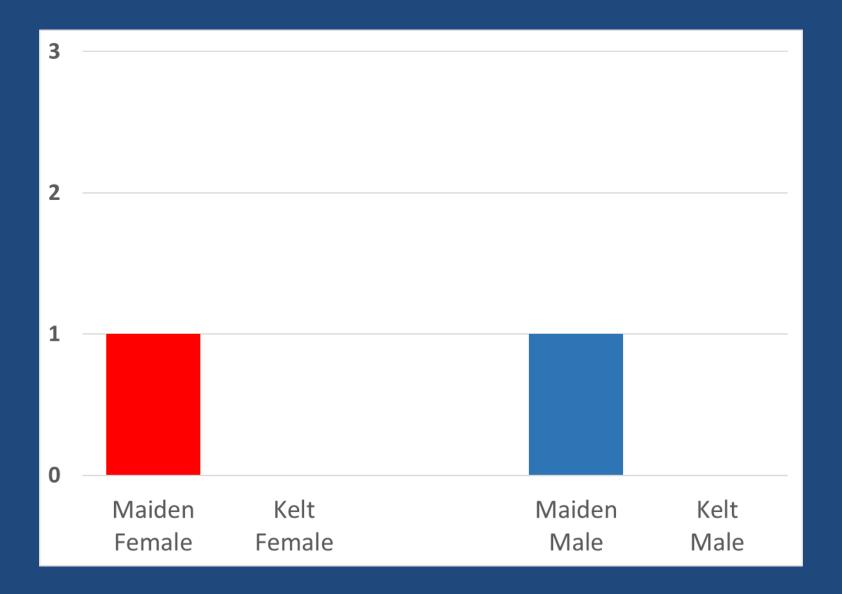


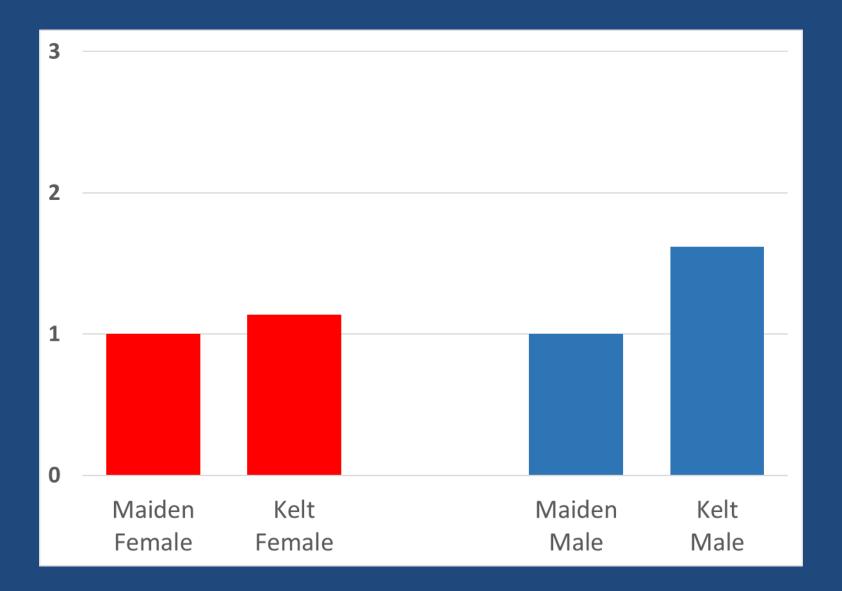
Relative Reproductive Success (RRS)

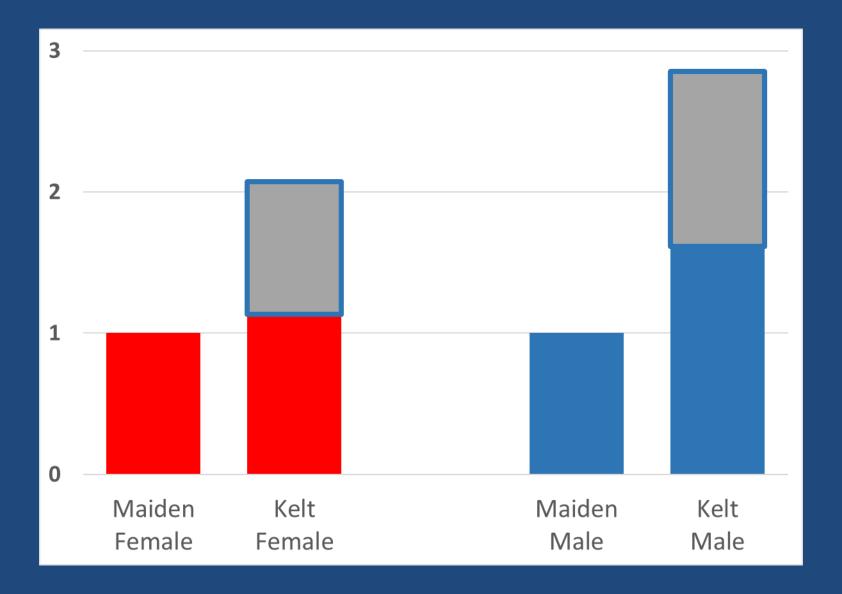
- Standardize RRS to maidens (RRS=1)
 - Make comparisons within single spawn years
 - Report as average of all 4 years
 - Separate RRS for male and female fish
 - Separate RRS for first and second spawn events in kelts
 - Report Lifetime Reproductive success as the sum of the estimates for first and second spawn events

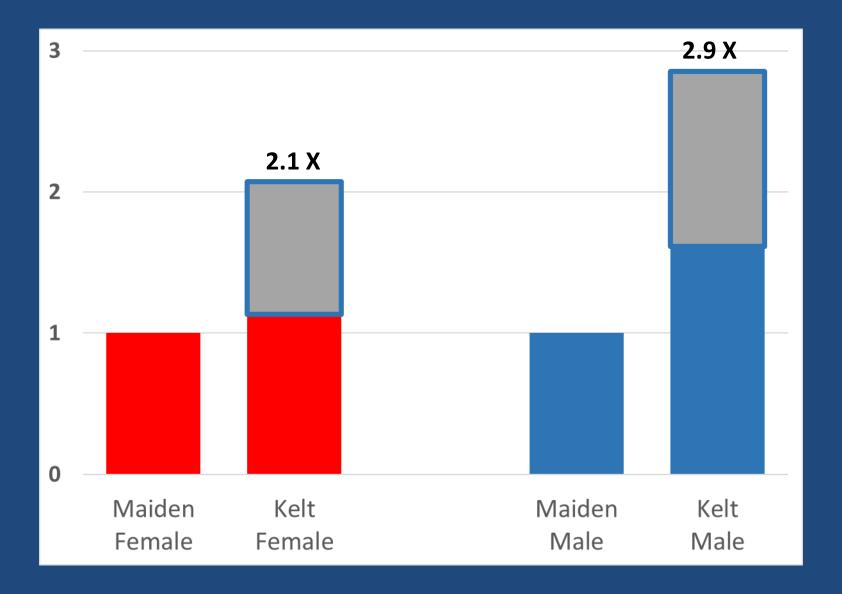
Natural Reproductive Success

- Seamons & Quinn 2010 studied 19 Brood years of a wild population of steelhead comparing Lifetime reproductive success of repeat spawners to one time spawners.
- Lifetime Reproductive success of repeat spawners
 - Nearly twice for females
 - Nearly three times for males









Preliminary Conclusions

- Kelts represent an important life history for steelhead
- Reconditioned kelts reproduce in the wild
- Reconditioned kelts had a LRS level similar to natural kelts (Seamons & Quinn 2010)
- Reconditioned kelts have the potential to increase productivity of natural populations

