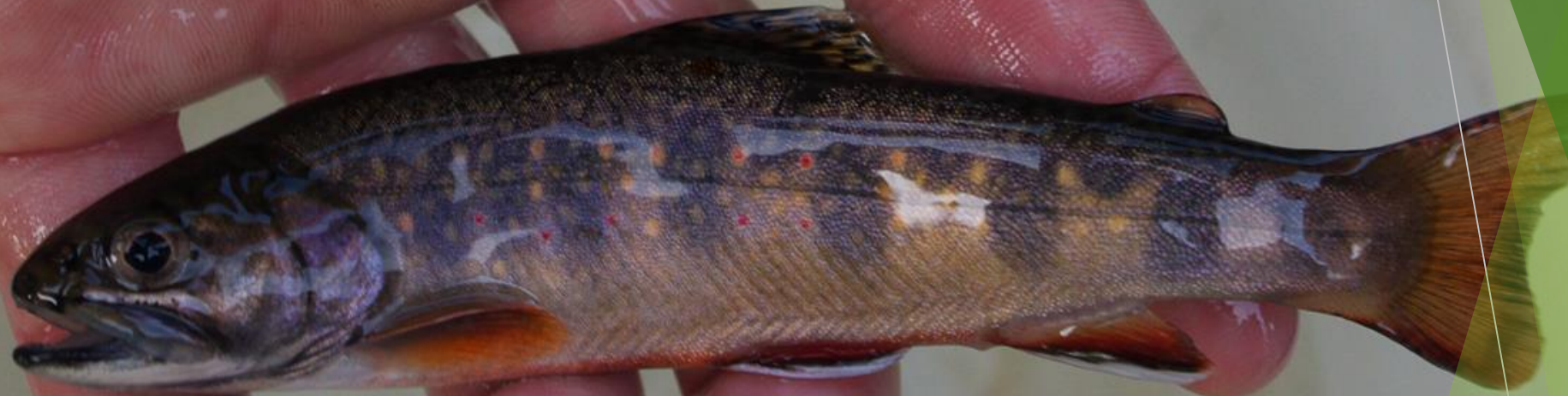


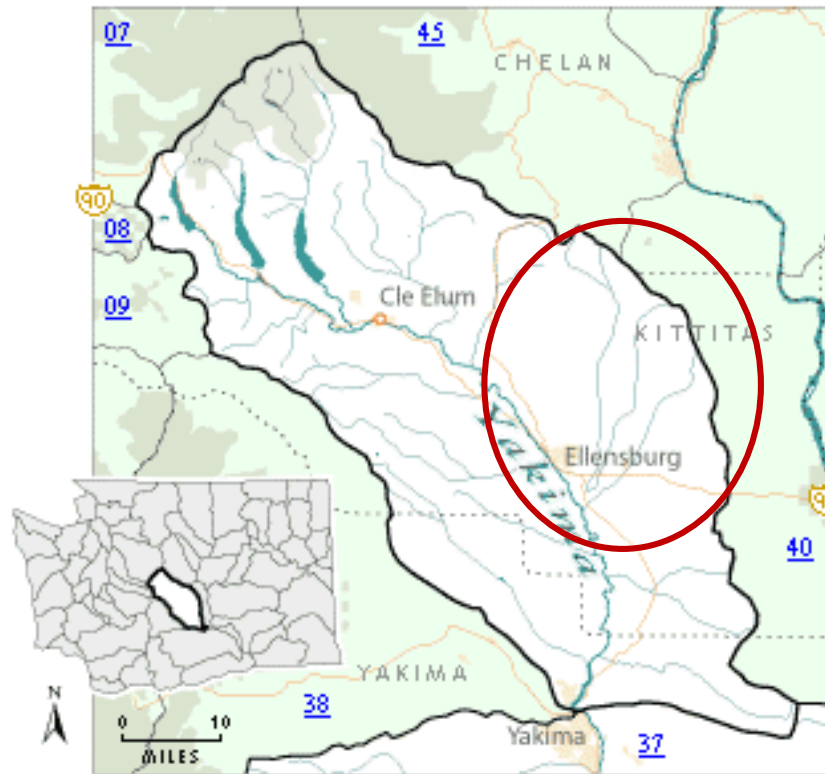
Salmonids in an Urban Stream: Movement, Potential Barriers and Fragmented Habitat



Connor Parrish
Central Washington University

Salmonids in the Upper Yakima River Basin

- ▶ Species of Concern
 - ▶ Steelhead trout, spring chinook, coho and sockeye salmon
- ▶ Other Potential Recovery Opportunities?
 - ▶ Urban Streams



Urban vs Natural Stream



Urban vs Natural Stream



➤ Impervious Surfaces

Urban vs Natural Stream



- Impervious Surfaces
- Flashy Hydrograph

Urban vs Natural Stream



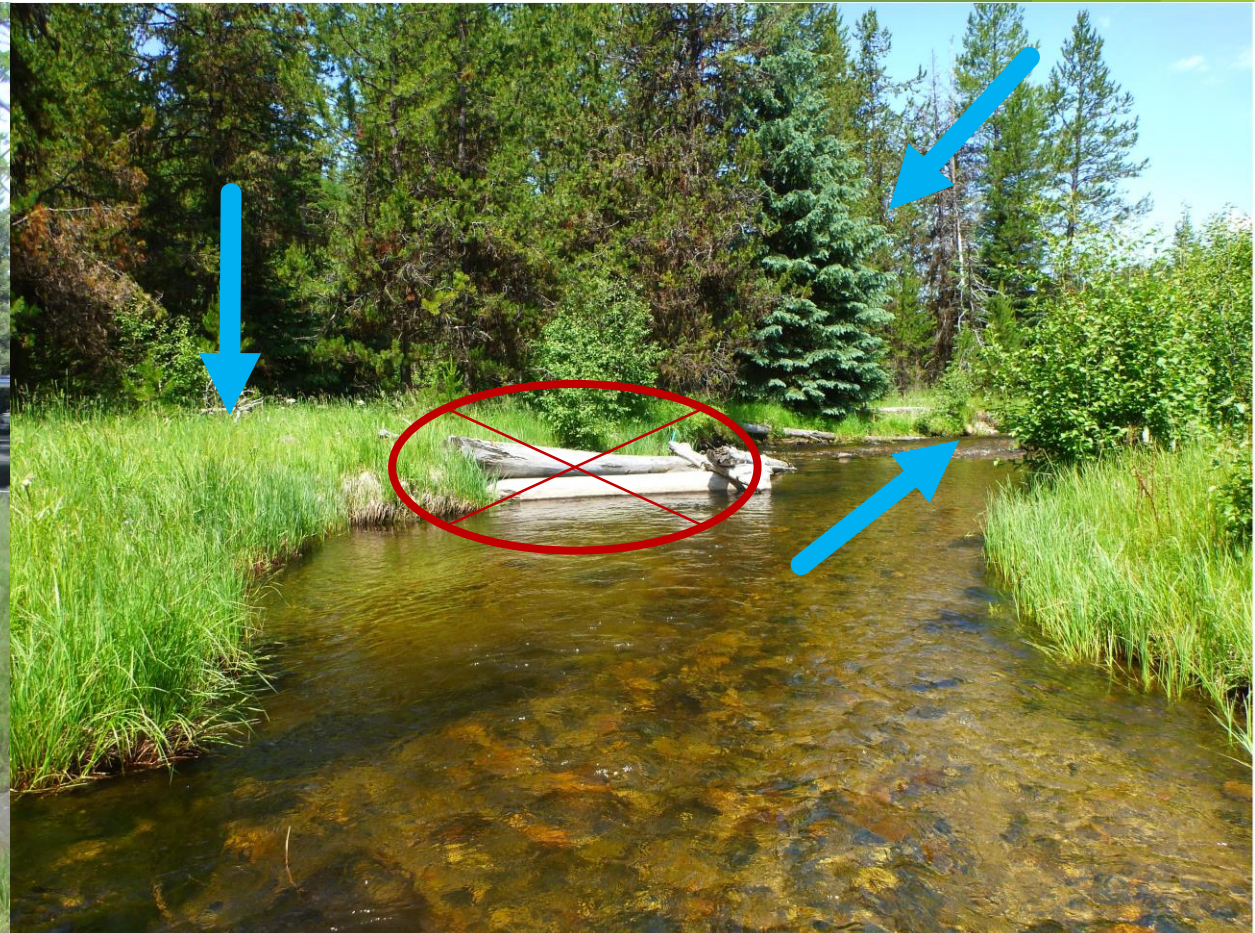
- Impervious Surfaces
- Flashy Hydrograph

Urban vs Natural Stream



- Impervious Surfaces
- Flashy Hydrograph
- Increased Nutrients/Toxicants

Urban vs Natural Stream



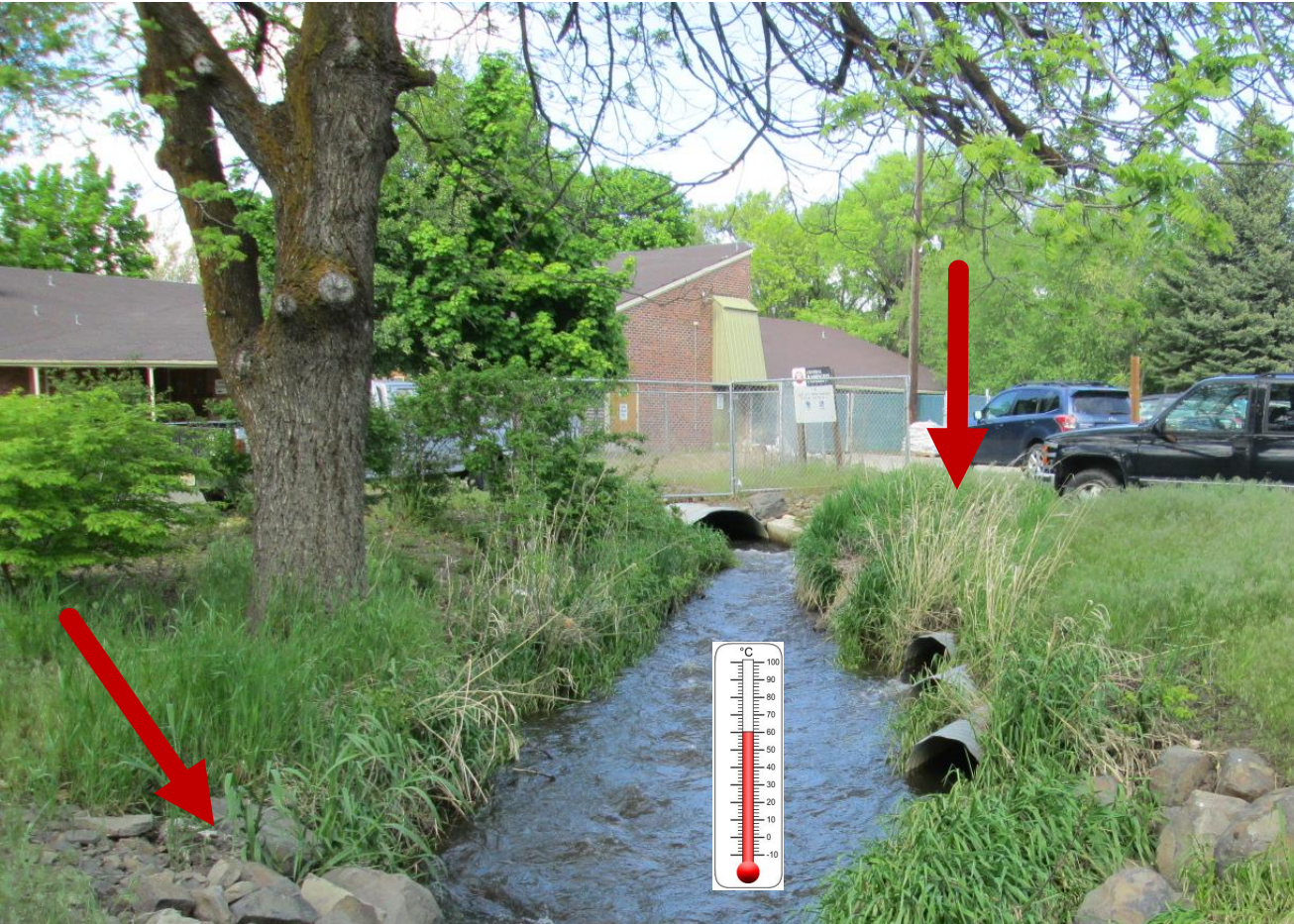
➤ Impervious Surfaces

➤ Flashy Hydrograph

➤ Increased Nutrients/Toxicants

➤ Degraded Riparian Area

Urban vs Natural Stream



- Impervious Surfaces
- Flashy Hydrograph
- Increased Nutrients/Toxicants

- Degraded Riparian Area
- Increased Stream Temp

Urban vs Natural Stream



- Impervious Surfaces
- Flashy Hydrograph
- Increased Nutrients/Toxicants
- Degraded Riparian Area
- Increased Stream Temp
- Decreased Stream Complexity

Urban vs Natural Stream

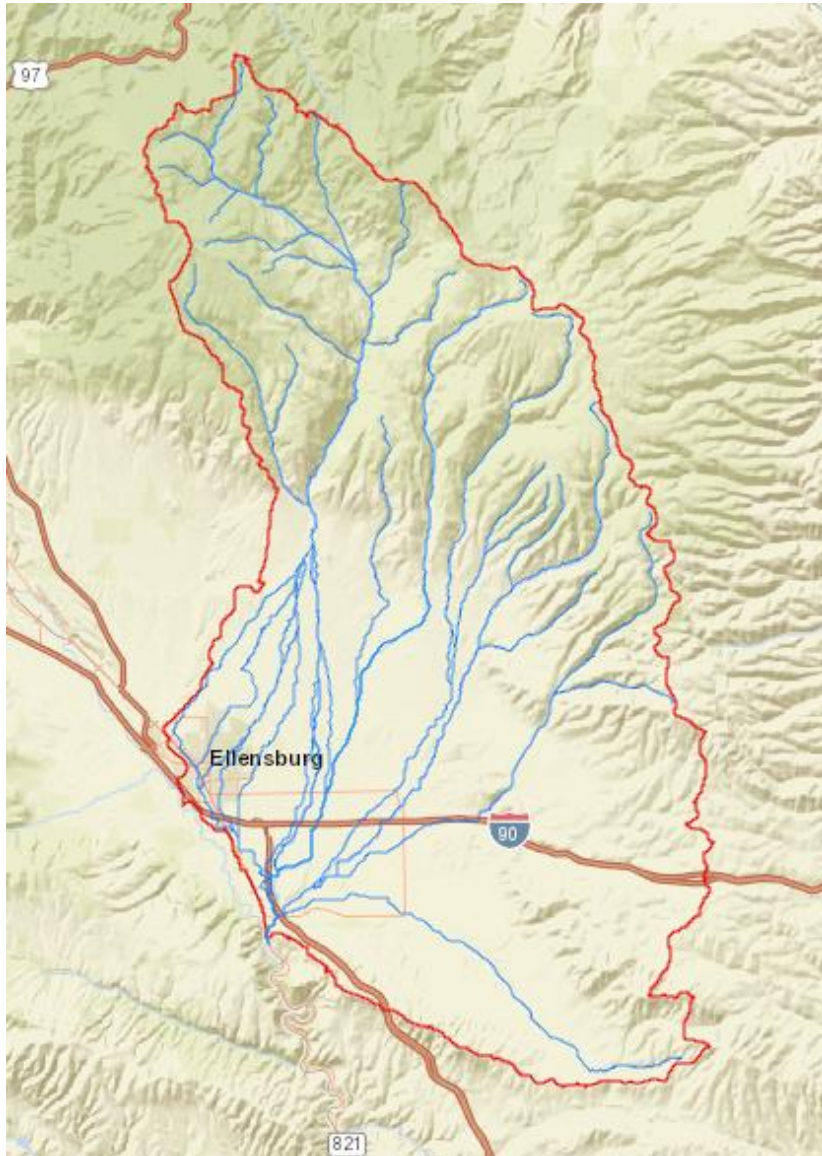


- Impervious Surfaces
- Flashy Hydrograph
- Increased Nutrients/Toxicants

- Degraded Riparian Area
- Increased Stream Temp
- Decreased Stream Complexity

- Habitat Fragmentation and Possible Movement Barriers

Opportunity for Recovery: Urban Streams



- ▶ **Can Urban Streams be Utilized?**
 - ▶ Degraded/Fragmented Habitat
 - ▶ Many Potential Movement Barriers
- ▶ **Multiple Local Urban Streams**
 - ▶ Coho Salmon
 - ▶ Steelhead Trout
- ▶ **Limited Data**

Previous Urban Stream Research on Salmonids

- ▶ James et al. 2014: Yakama Nation Juvenile Coho Salmon
 - ▶ Documented successful downstream movement
 - ▶ ~6% detected at downstream structures
- ▶ Questions Remaining
 - ▶ Upstream movement?
 - ▶ Are most buried sections barriers?



Movement Objectives

- ▶ **Movement of Salmonids in an Urban Stream**
 - ▶ Range
 - ▶ Directionality
 - ▶ Seasonal Activity
 - ▶ Potential Barriers
 - ▶ Age Class



Habitat Objectives

- ▶ Characterize urban stream habitat
- ▶ Evaluate restoration project
- ▶ Stream temperature
 - ▶ Growth



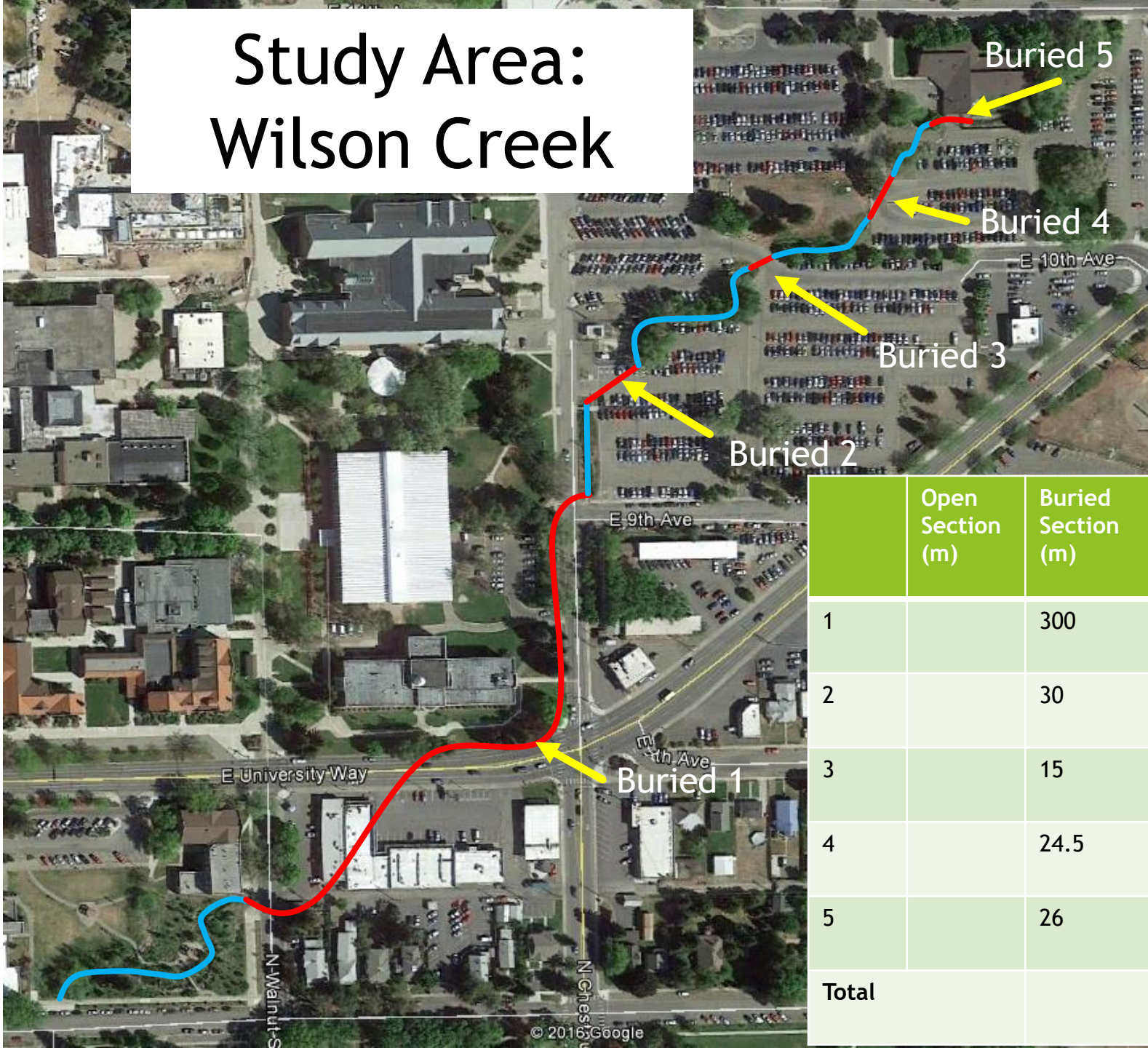
Study Area: Wilson Creek



Total Length 710 meters

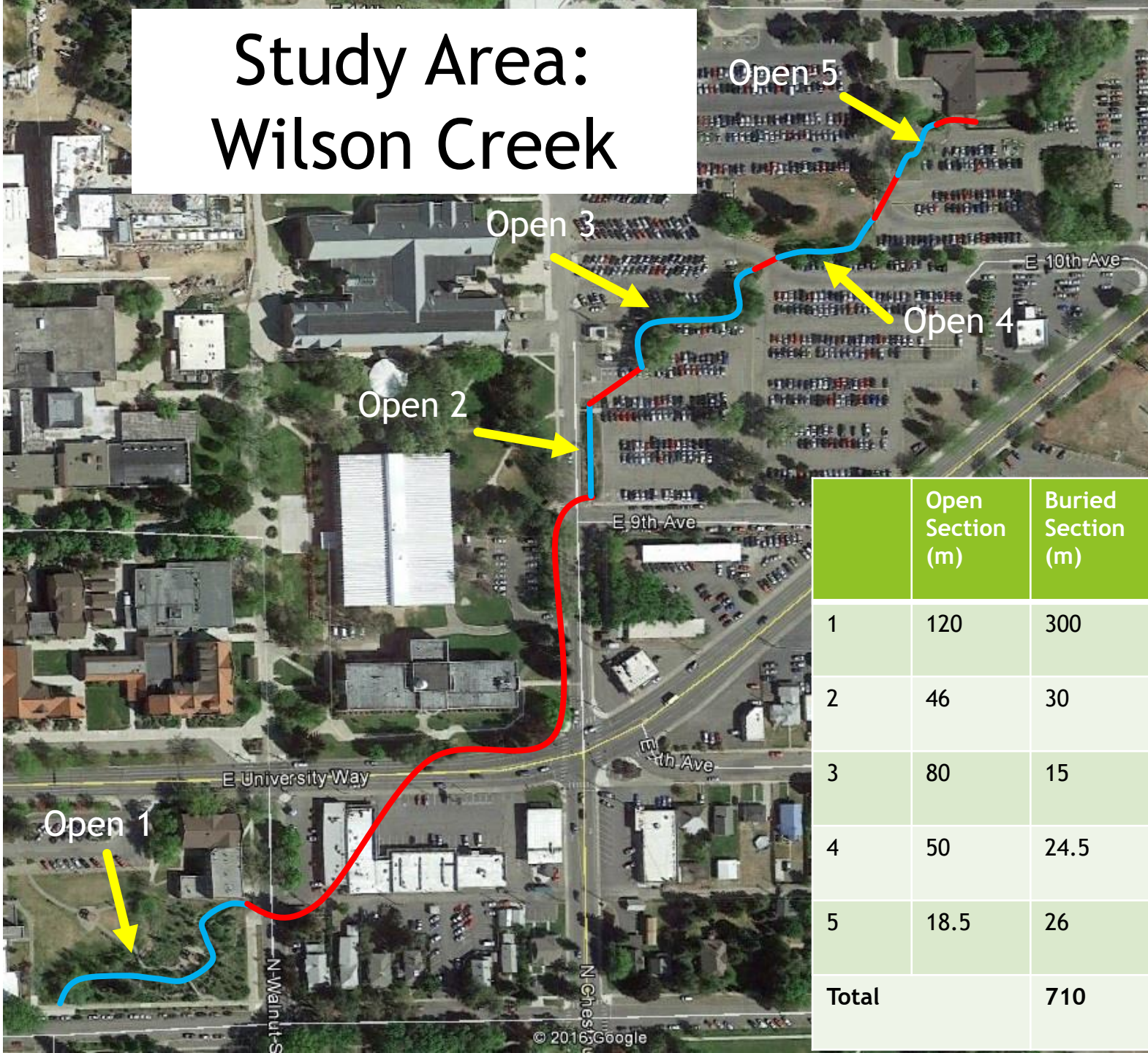
Flow

Study Area: Wilson Creek



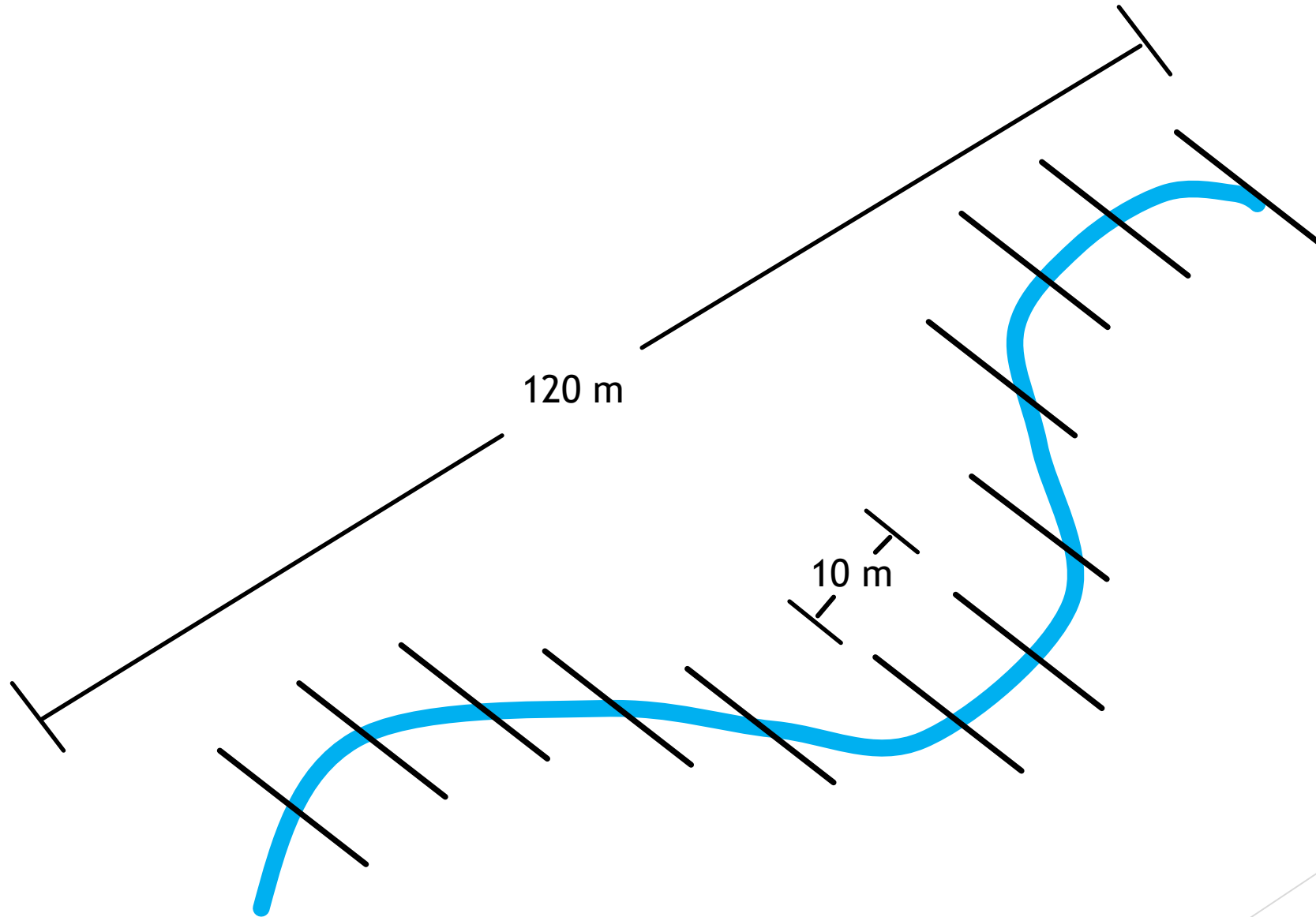
	Open Section (m)	Buried Section (m)
1		300
2		30
3		15
4		24.5
5		26
Total		

Study Area: Wilson Creek



	Open Section (m)	Buried Section (m)
1	120	300
2	46	30
3	80	15
4	50	24.5
5	18.5	26
Total		710

Example: Section 1



Fish Capture

▶ Electro-fisher

- ▶ 2 capture events
 - ▶ June & July
- ▶ Collected all species of fish
- ▶ 1 bucket per segment



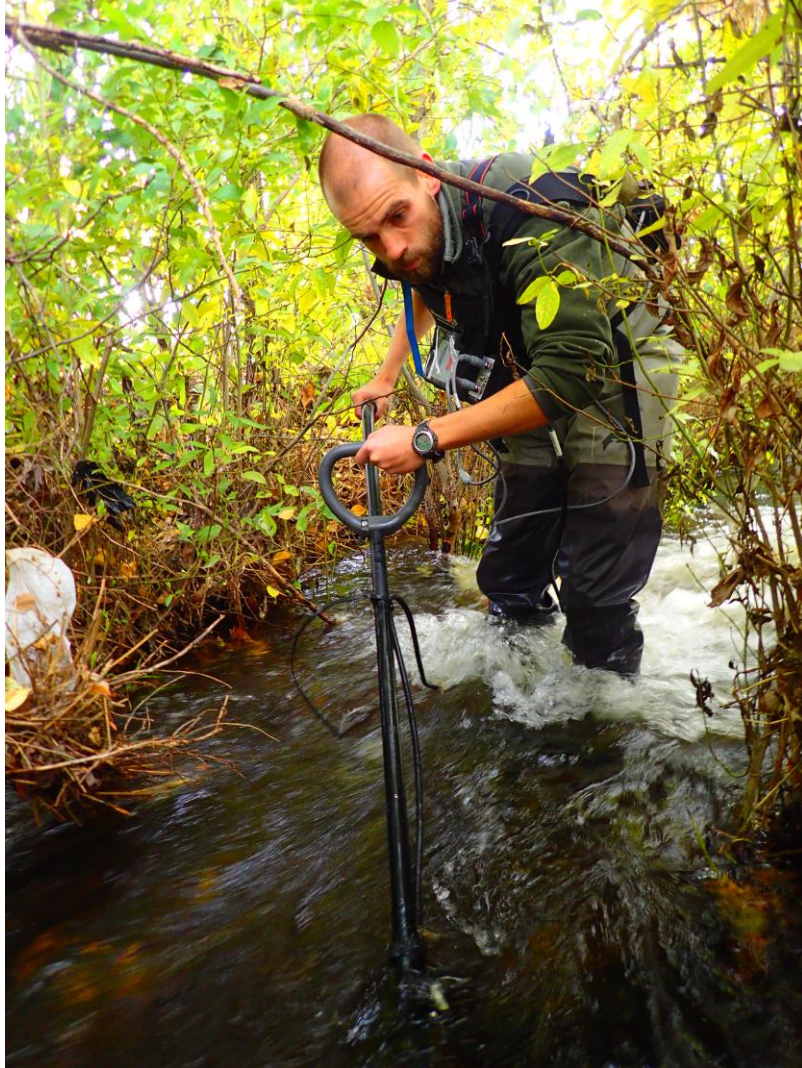
Fish Processing



- ▶ **All fish**
 - ▶ Identified
 - ▶ Assigned to segment of origin
- ▶ **Salmonids**
 - ▶ Measured
 - ▶ >70 mm PIT tagged
- ▶ **Released**
 - ▶ Original segment

Pit Tag Antennas





Tracking Salmonids

- ▶ Handheld BioMark PIT tag antenna
 - ▶ Small read range 3-5 inches
 - ▶ June-January
 - ▶ Weekly surveys
 - ▶ day and night
- ▶ Final Fish Capture
 - ▶ January 23rd
 - ▶ Growth data
 - ▶ Final location

Salmonids in Wilson Creek

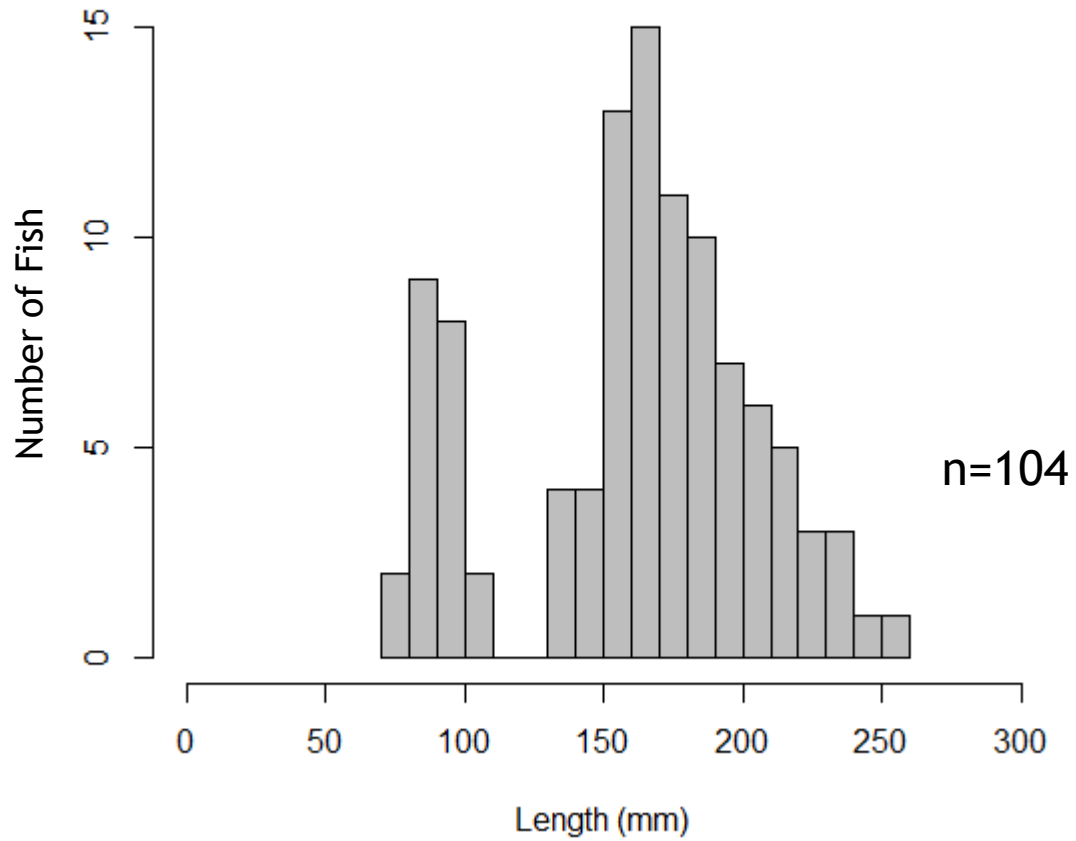
Species	Optimal Temperature Range	Growth Cutoff (approximately)
Brook Trout	11 - 16 °C	20 °C
O. mykiss	11 - 18 °C	23 °C
Coho Salmon*	10 - 15 °C	20 °C

- ▶ Coho **NOT** found in study area*

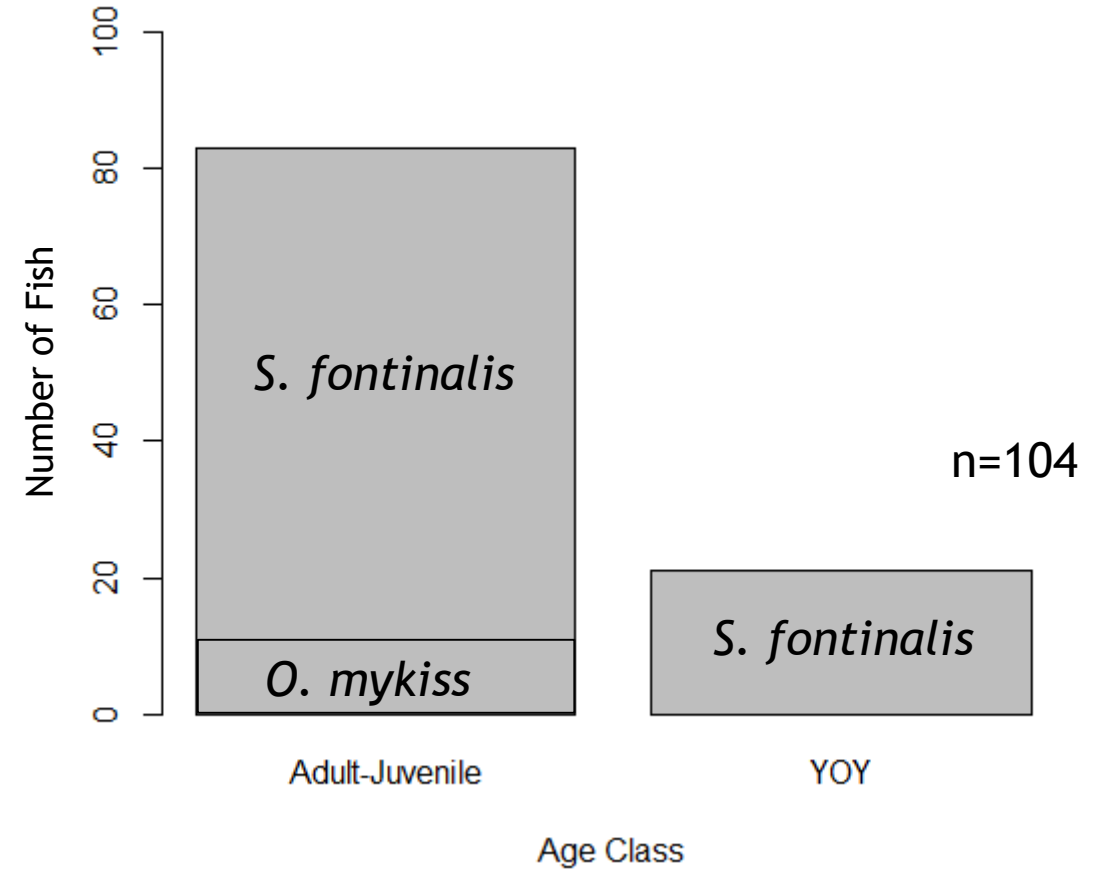


Fish Capture Summary

Fork Length at Time of Tagging



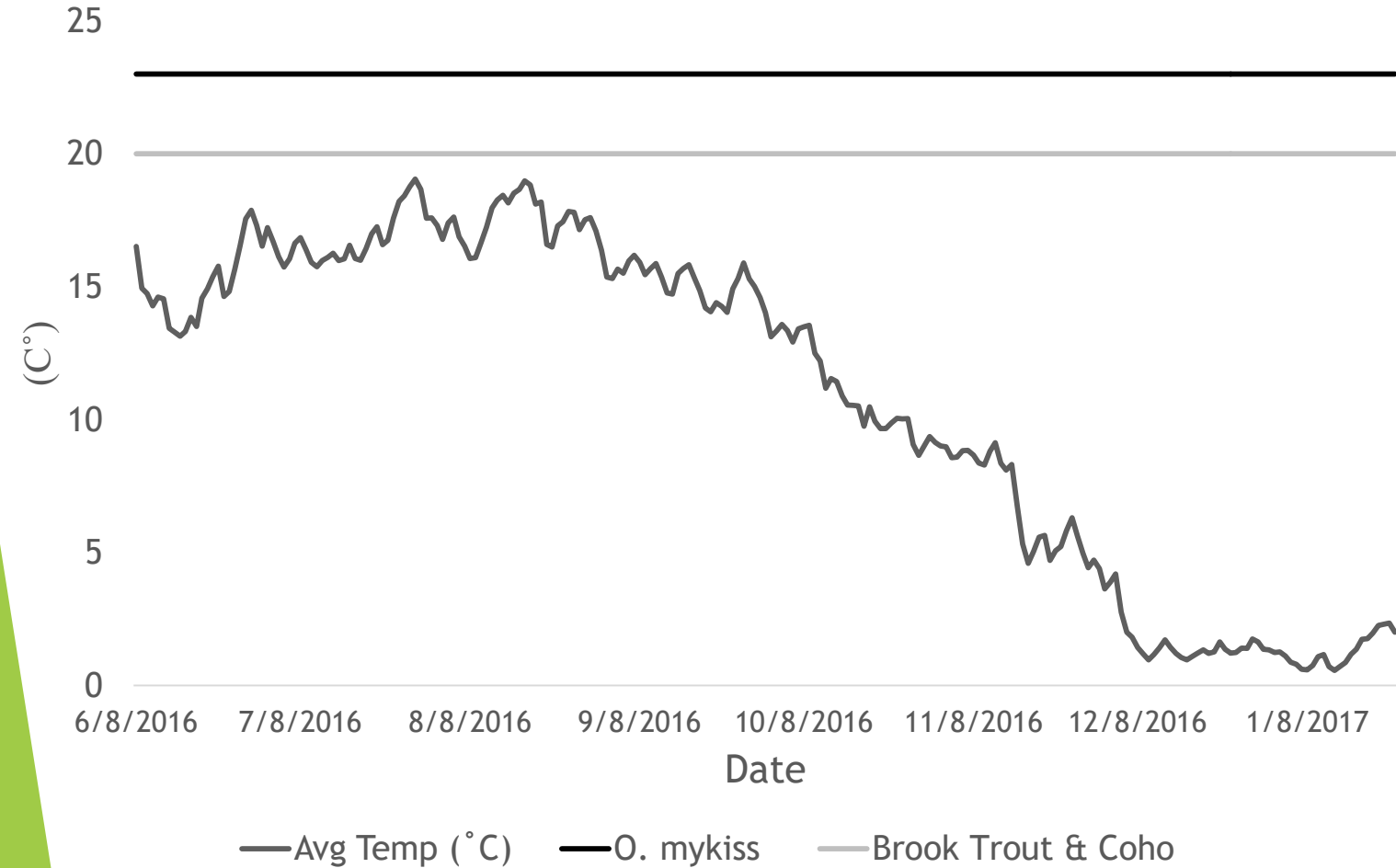
Salmonids Tagged by Age Class





Habitat

Temperature and Growth



Date	YOY Average Length
June 10th	62.9 mm
January 23rd	125.9 mm

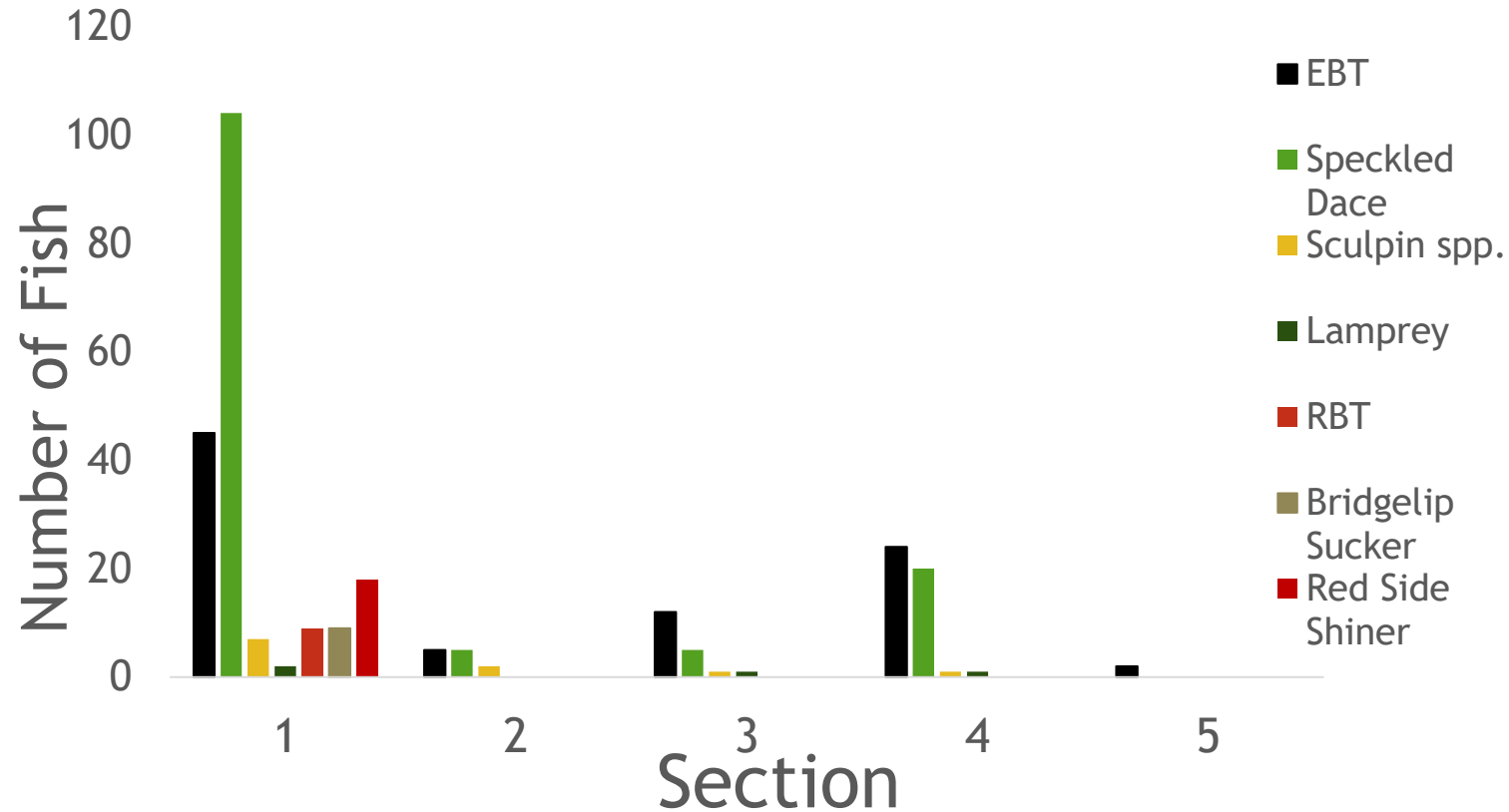
► Average YOY Growth:
63 mm

Descriptive Habitat Rating

Variable	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 4	Section 5
LWD	5	1	2	3	1
Fish Cover	4	5	1	2	4
Canopy Cover	3	1	5	2	4
Sinuosity	4	2	5	3	1
Section Length	5	2	4	3	1
Pool %	5	3	4	1	1
Average	4.3	2.3	3.5	2.3	2.0



Diversity and Density



Section	Shannon Diversity Index	Salmonid Density
1	1.35	0.45
2	1.03	0.11
3	0.95	0.15
4	0.87	0.48
5	0	0.11



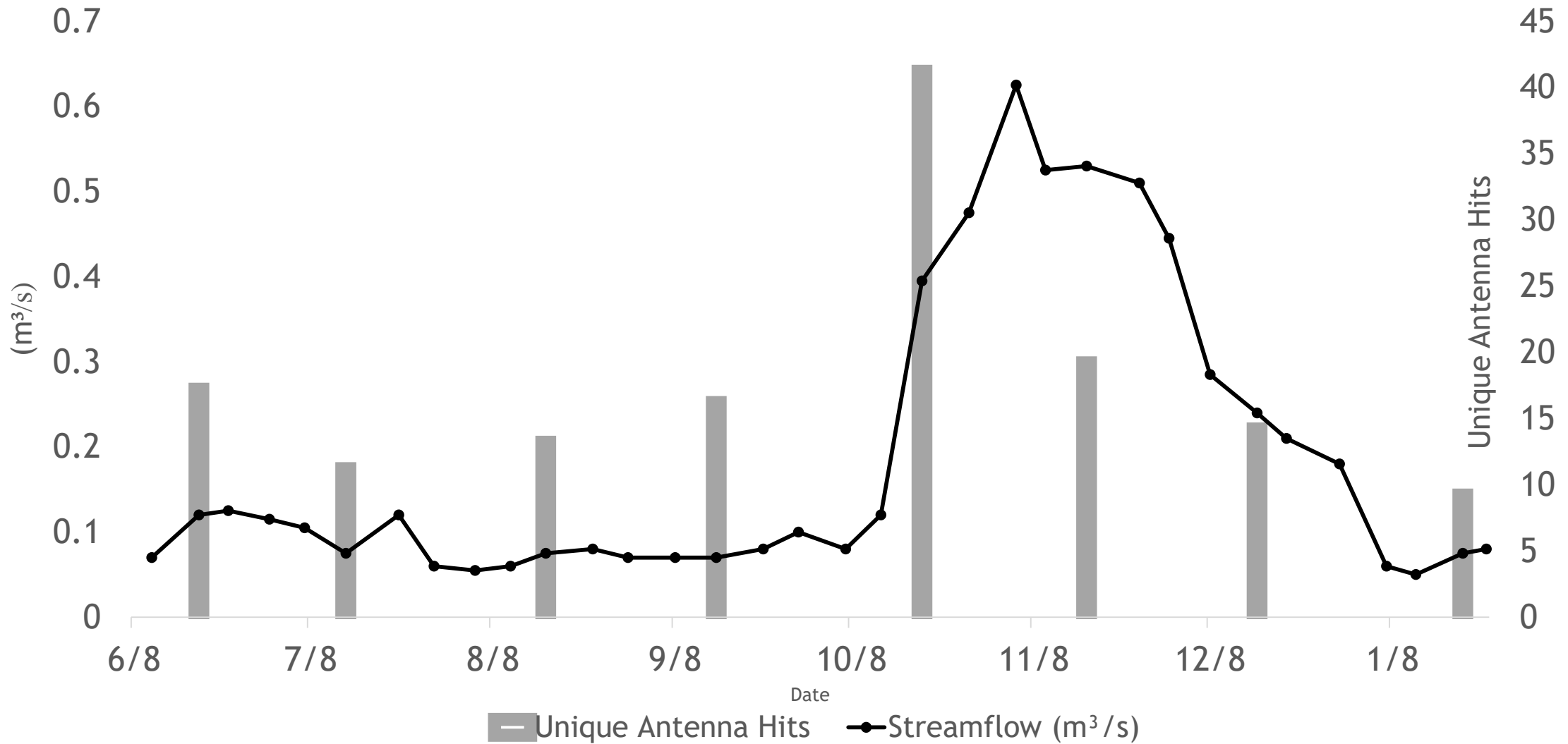
Movement

Recapture STATS

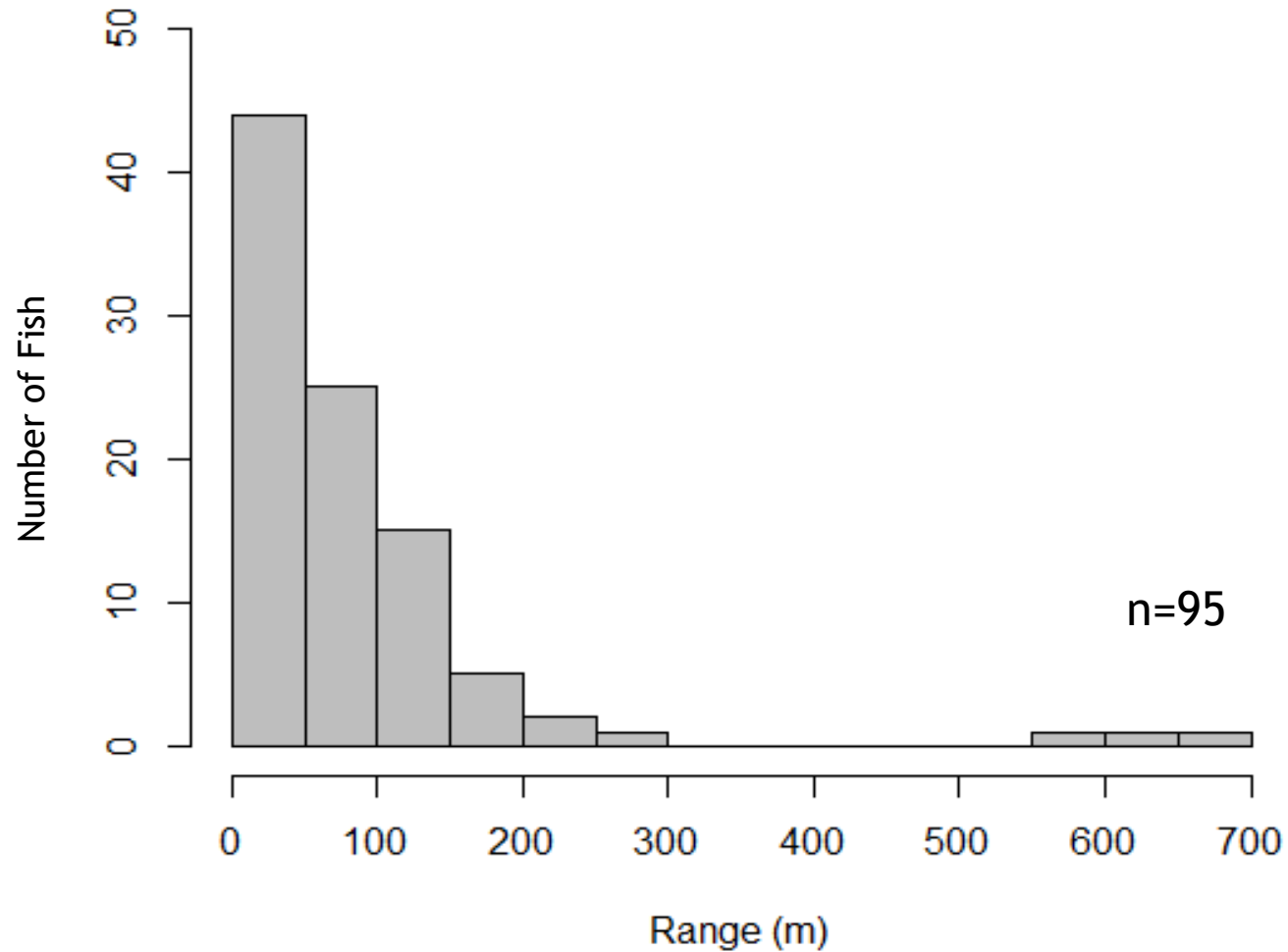


- ▶ 102 of 104 (98%) PIT tags were recovered
- ▶ 583 mobile antenna recaps
- ▶ >11,000 stationary antenna recaps

Monthly Antenna Hits and Streamflow

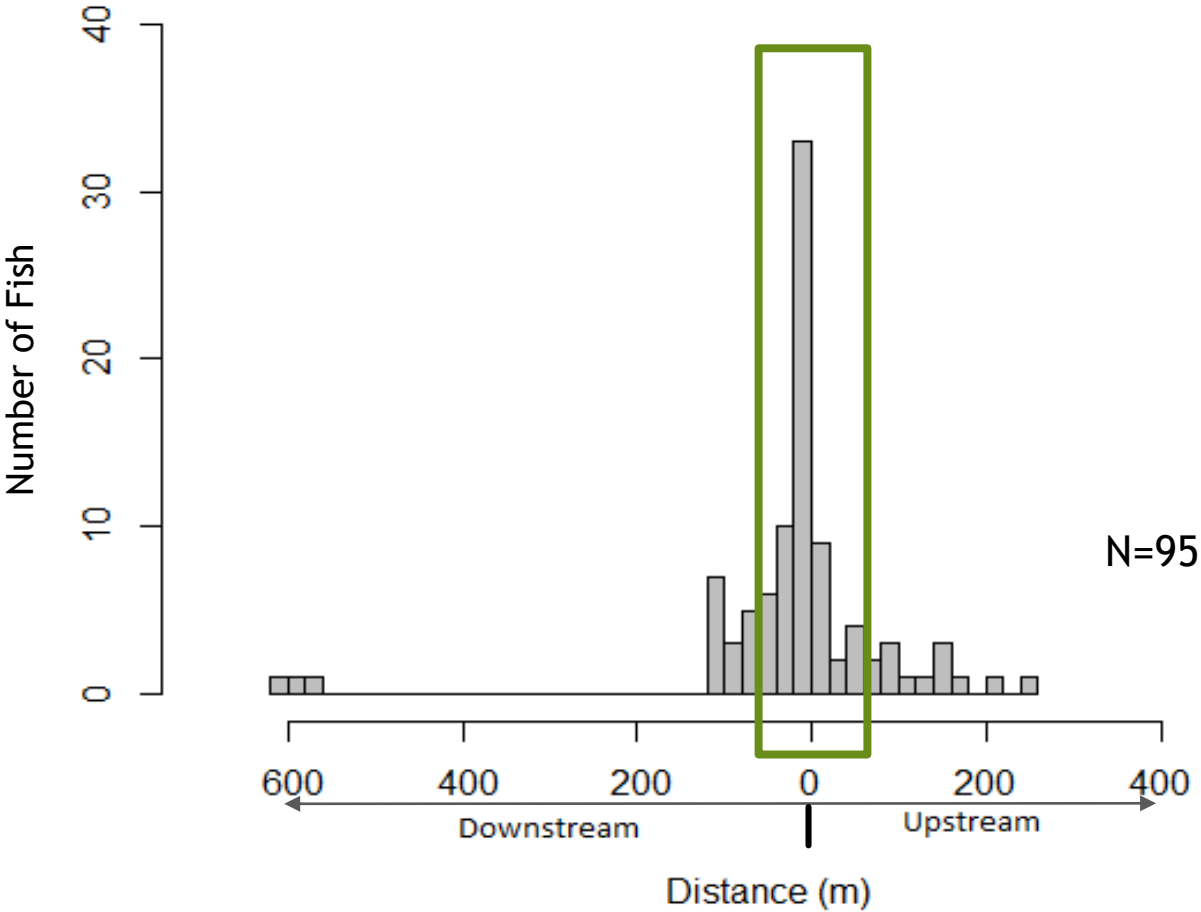


Range of Movement



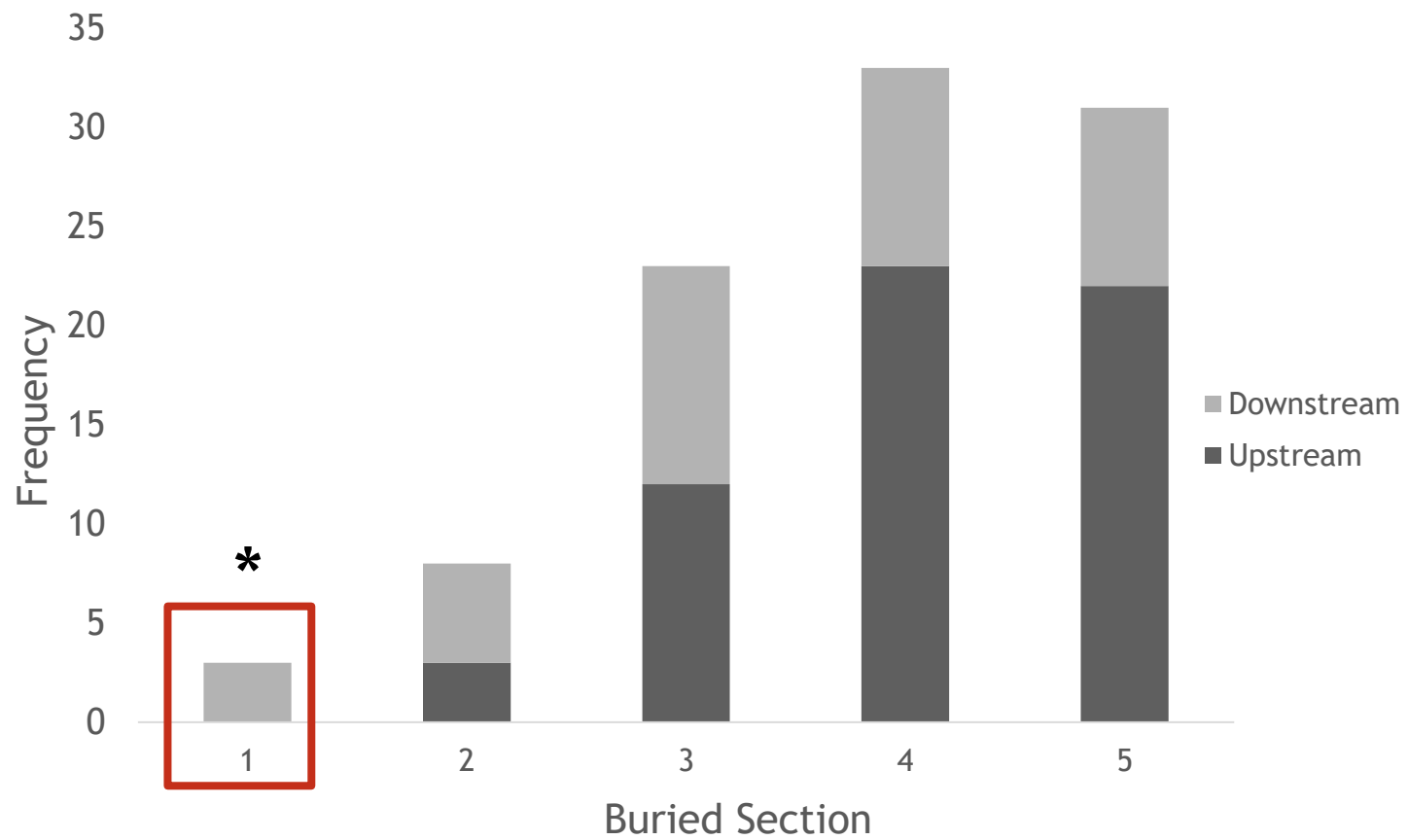
Min	Median	Mean	Max
0	65 m	86.9 m	700 m

Distance Between First and Last Recapture



Downstream Max	Upstream
601 m	244 m

Movement Barrier?



* No YOY movement through buried section

Wilson Creek

800 m Buried Section
Downstream



Anadromous Fish in Wilson Creek?

- ▶ Unknown PIT Tag Recorded on BOS antenna in November 2016
- ▶ 133 mm juvenile steelhead from the Teanaway River
 - ▶ Tagged in August 2016 by WDFW Tag
- ▶ How did it get there?
- ▶ Path to reach the antenna
 - ▶ ~14 km of urban Wilson Creek
 - ▶ Successfully navigated 800 m buried section under downtown Ellensburg



Anadromous Fish in Wilson Creek?

Date	Event Type	Site Code	Site Name	Event Site Type	Event Site RKM
05/20/2017	Observation	PRO	Prosser Diversion Dam Combined	Combined Dam Location; separate detections of upstream and downstream migrants.	539.076



Discussion

- ▶ **Habitat Restoration Works**
 - ▶ High density of salmonids
 - ▶ High diversity
- ▶ **Wilson Creek can Sustain Salmonid Population**
 - ▶ High growth rate
 - ▶ Movement
- ▶ **Buried Section 1- Barrier to Movement**





Acknowledgments

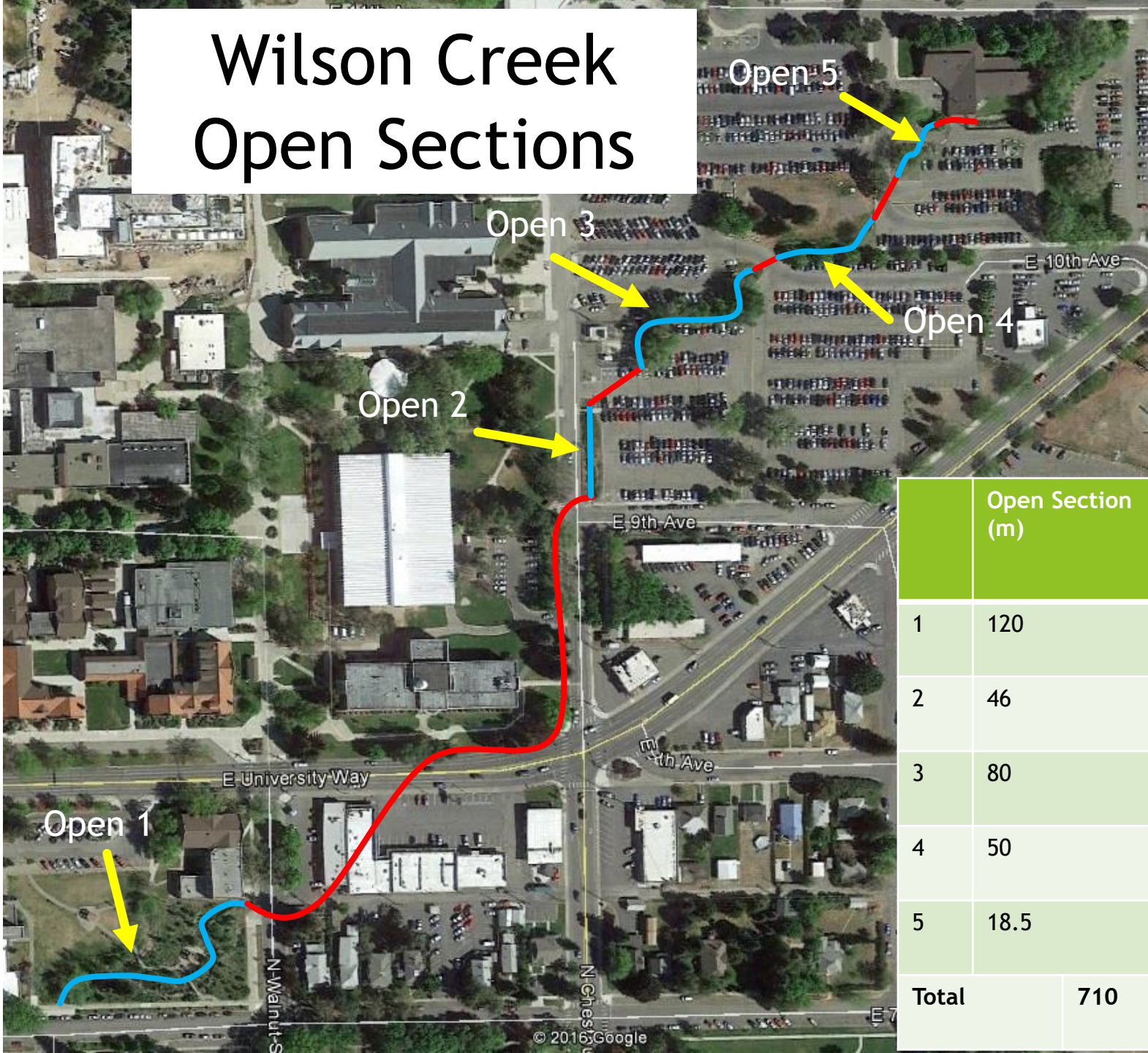
- ▶ Committee
- ▶ CWU Biology Department and School of Graduate Studies
- ▶ WDFW and Yakama Nation
- ▶ Fellow Graduate Students





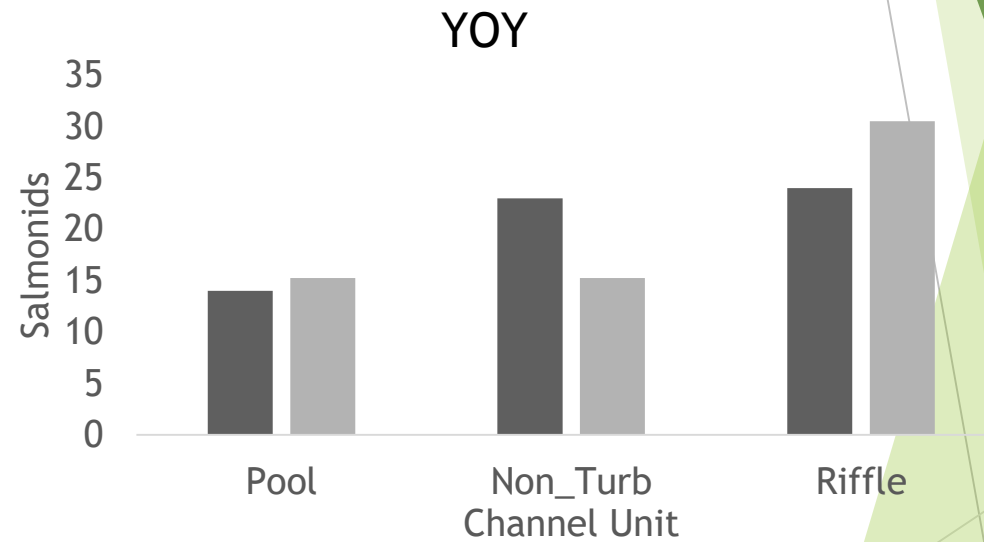
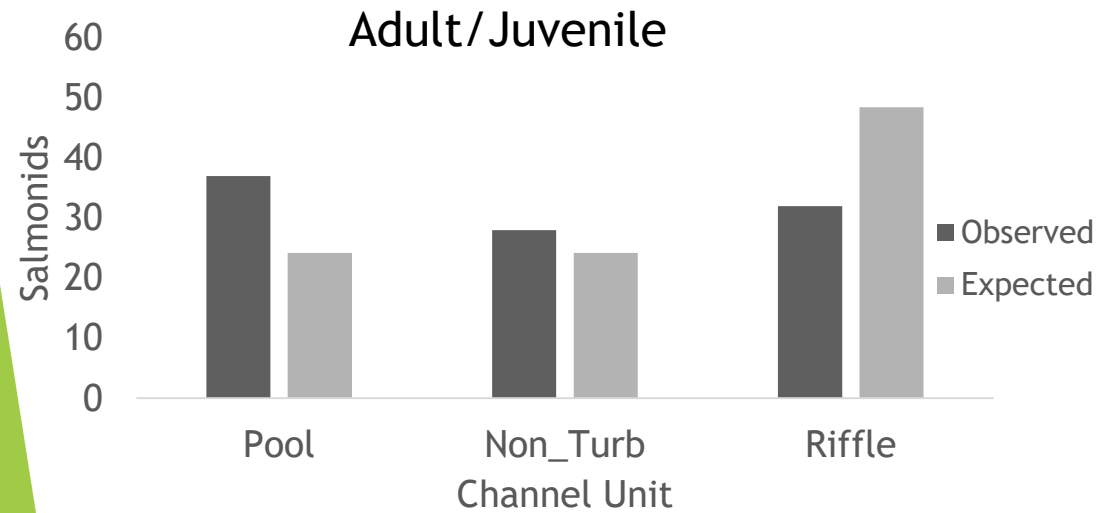
Questions??

Wilson Creek Open Sections



	Open Section (m)
1	120
2	46
3	80
4	50
5	18.5
Total	710

Habitat Association: Used vs Available



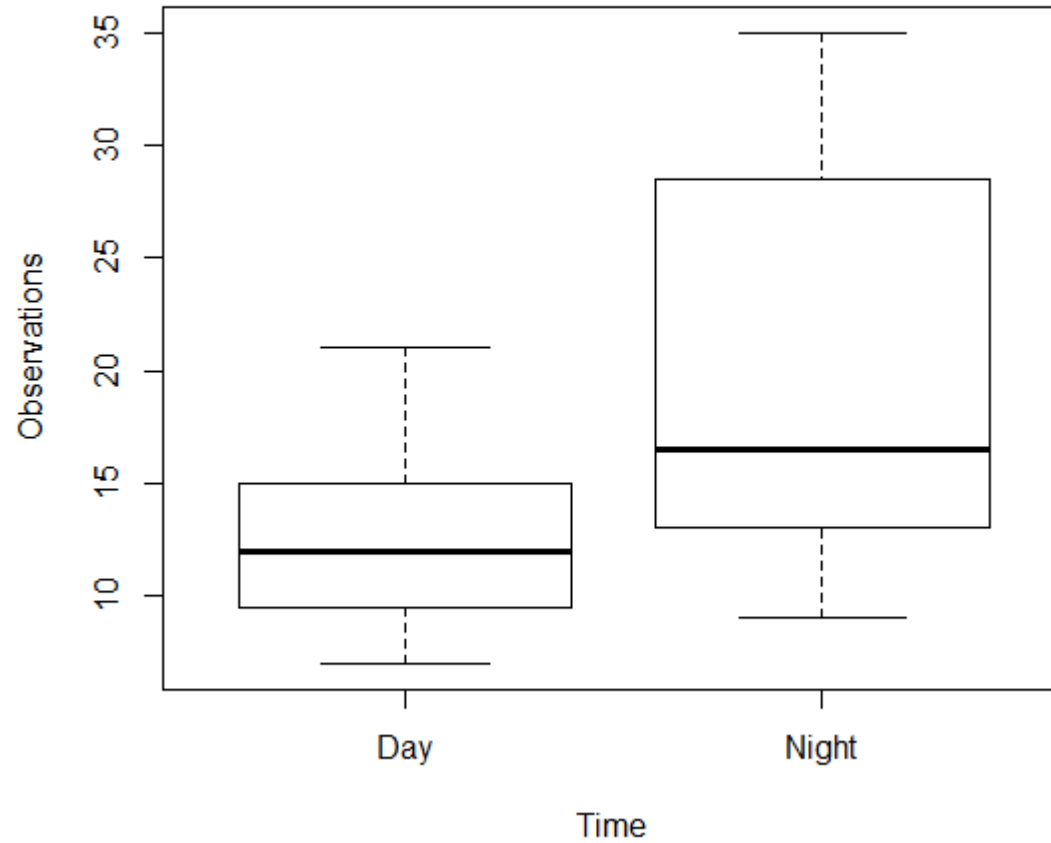
Habitat Association: Used vs Available

Chi-square Goodness of Fit		
Age Class	Adult/Juvenile	YOY
Degrees of Freedom	2	2
Chi Square	12.09	5.51
p-value	0.002365*	0.063

Wilson Creek vs Natural System

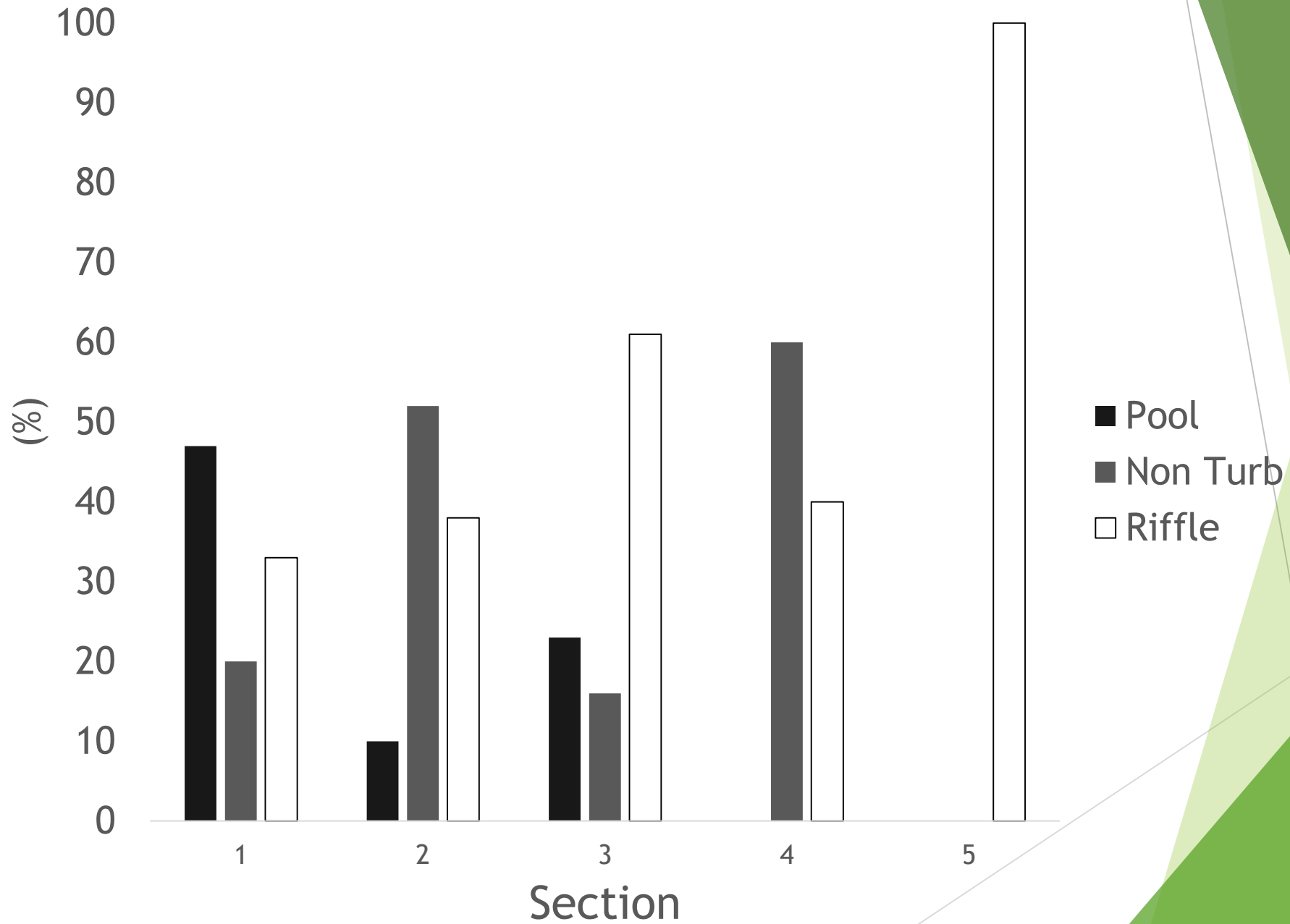
	Wilson Creek	Tributary to Connecticut River (Kanno et al)
Stream Order	3rd	3rd
Study Area Length	710 m	1000 m
Peak Activity	October	October/November
Maximum Observed Movement	700 m	820 m
Salmonid Movement <40 m	60%	62%

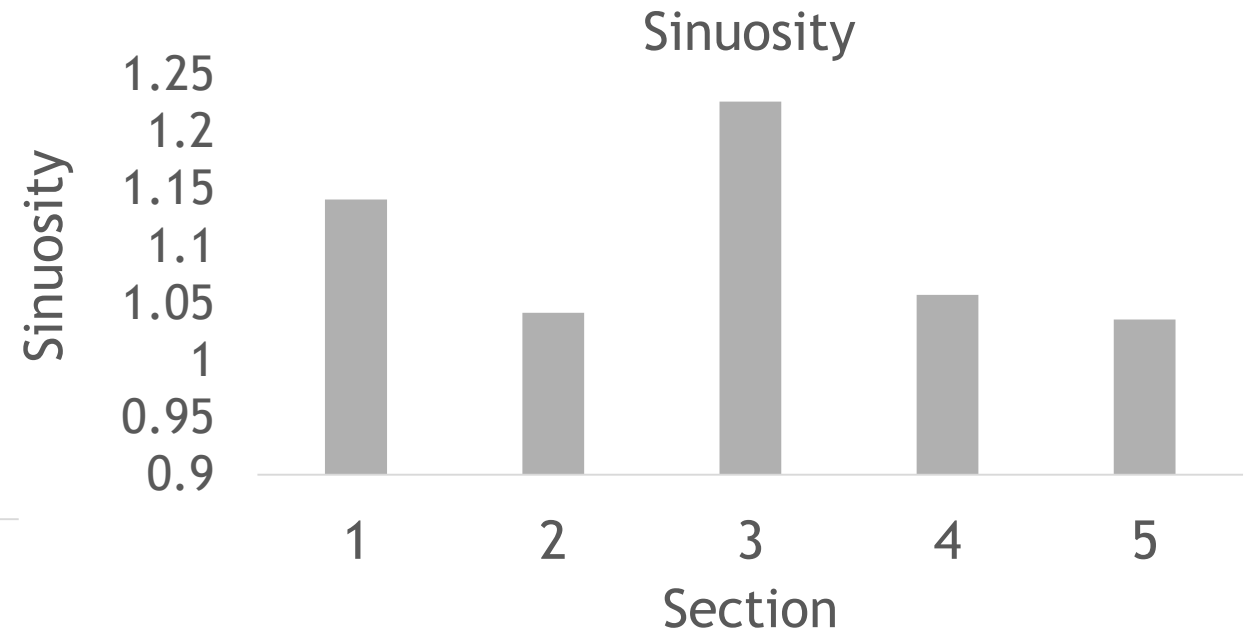
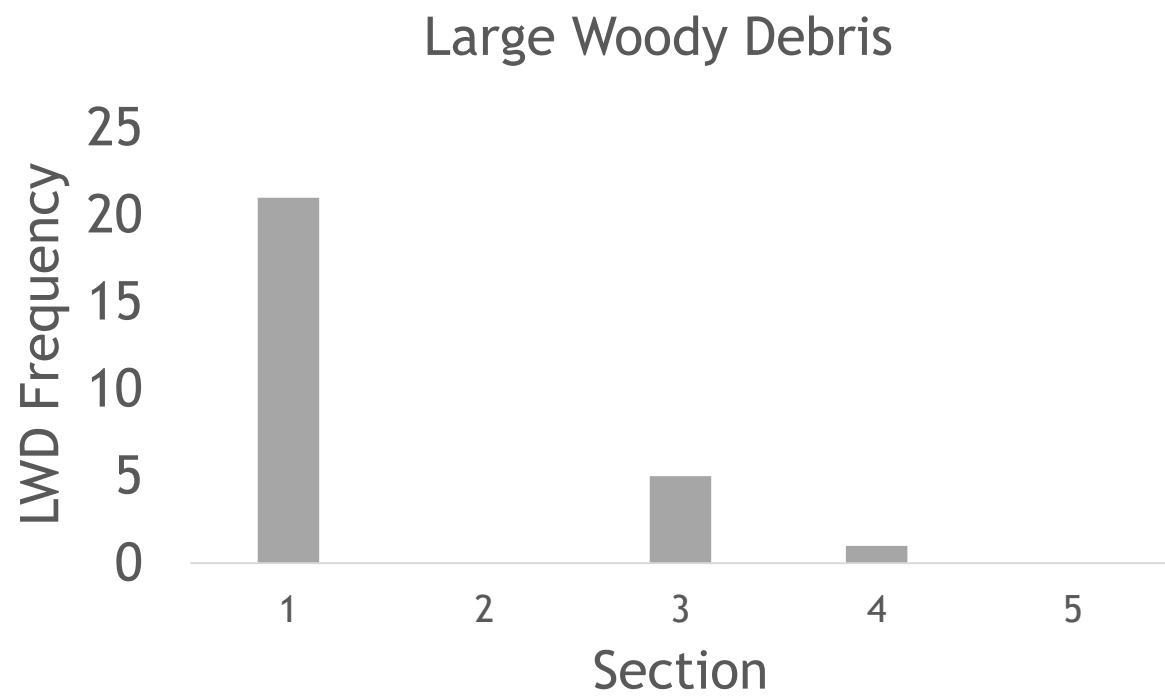
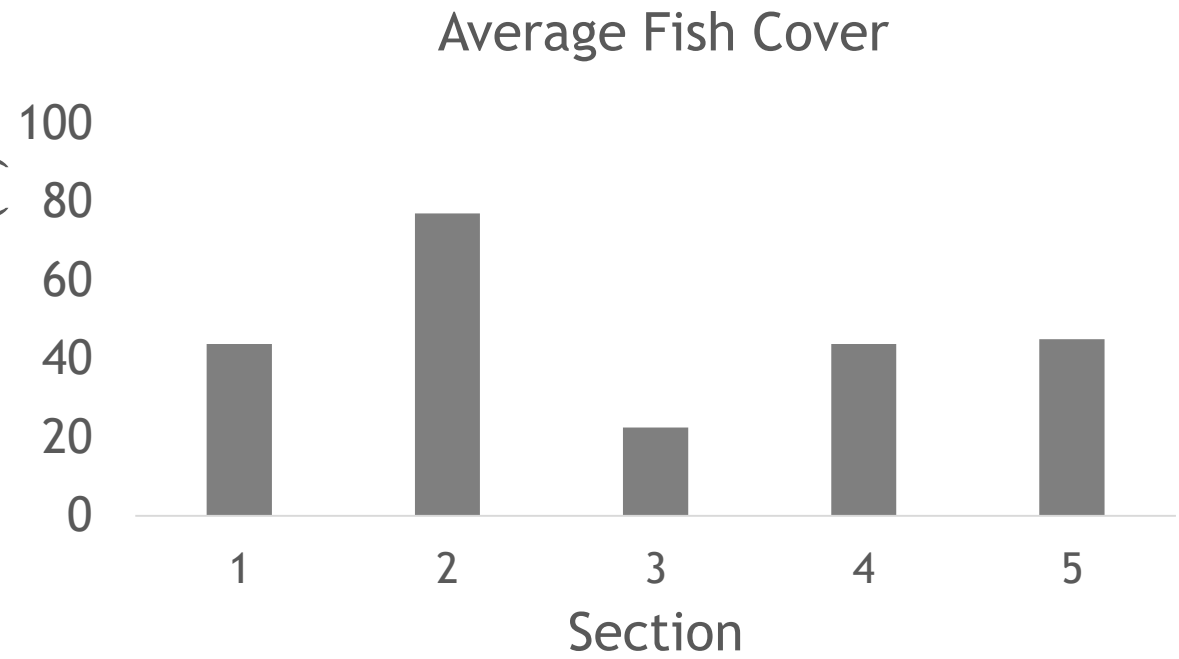
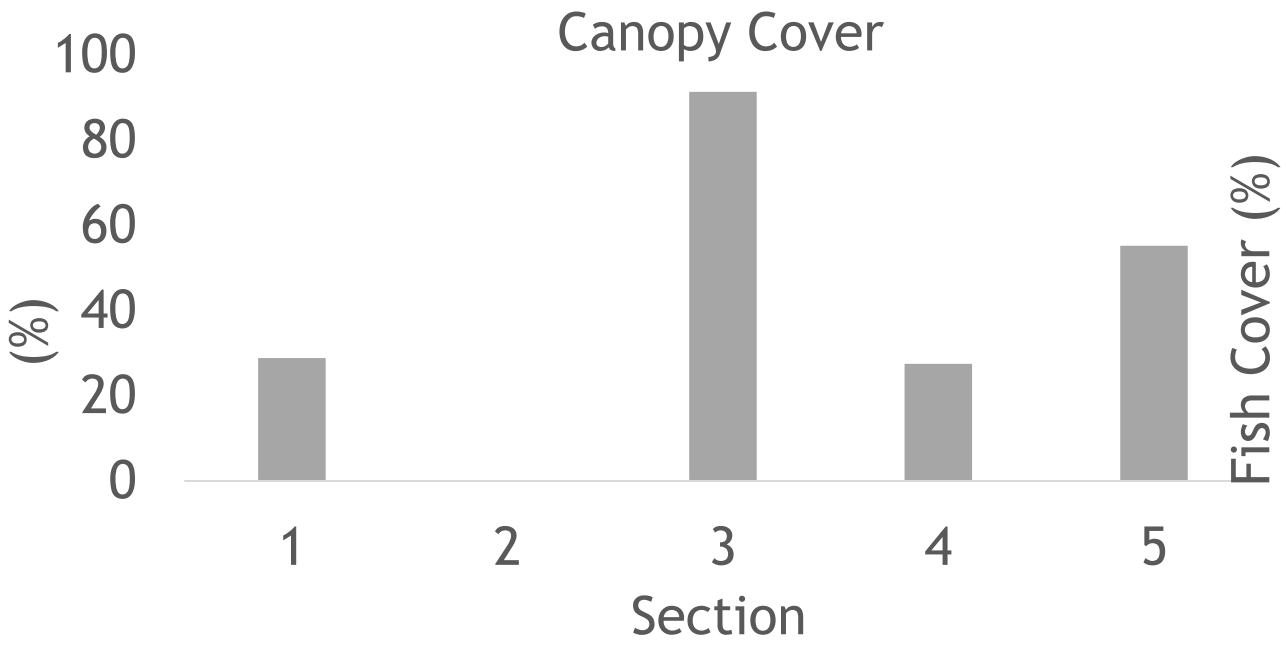
Handheld Antenna Recaptures



T-test: night survey recapture rates higher than day surveys (p-value=0.0043993).

Percent Habitat Unit per Section





References

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