# Yakima River Spring Chinook Competition and Capacity 

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## Spring Chinook competition and capacity history/project goals

-Monitor for density dependant constraints to the population following supplementation.
-Identify factors which are potentially limiting to the population

## Life-stage specific



> Egg-to-fry

Fry-to-parr
Parr-to-smolt

## Comp-Capacity



- Early survival, developmental rates, emergence timing
- WDFW/NOAA; Johnson et. al (2012); Roni et. al (2016)
- Post-emergence movement and spring growth trajectories; Summer habitat utilization; Territorial response
- BPA reports: C. Johnson; T. De Boer; N. Mankus, T. Pearsons
- Fall PIT-tagging (today's presentation)


## Fall PIT-tagging

Overall goals:

- Investigate potential differences in fall tagging size and condition, migration timing, or survival-to-adult of Yakima River spring Chinook salmon, attributable to spatial differences in pre-tagging emergence and/or areas of rearing.


## Specific metrics:

- Size and condition at tagging (fall)
- Migration timing by reach
- Seasonal migration (winter migrants)
- Relative adult return rate, by reach, and also between the Yakima and Naches basins.


## Study Area



## Key environmental factors




## Chinook tagging

- ~ 4500 tags/year
- 151 main-stem Yakima/Naches and primary tributary collection sites; at 1.0 km intervals
- Years: 2011-2015

| Reach | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CLE | 222 | 200 | 207 | 200 | 218 |
| MST | 247 | 195 | 200 | 200 | 231 |
| NACH | 534 | 2157 | 1957 | 1916 | 1665 |
| YAK | 3136 | 2228 | 2291 | 2033 | 2606 |
| Tota7 | 4139 | 4780 | 4655 | 4349 | 4720 |



## Downstream detection

| Dam.Predation.Array.Location | N | Julian | ci | Diff from Roz | Columbia rkm |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Roza | 46 | 70.8 | 5.6 | 0 | 753.5 |
| Prosser | 170 | 108.5 | 3.2 | 37.7 | 615.3 |
| McNary | 132 | 120.5 | 1.8 | 49.6 | 470 |
| John Day | 113 | 124.1 | 1.9 | 53.3 | 348 |
| Bonneville (BCC) | 16 | 122.8 | 6.0 | 52.0 | 234 |
| Bonneville (B2J) | 24 | 130.7 | 3.9 | 59.9 | 234 |



## Initial assumptions:

-Single age-class migration
-Equal effects of variable detection efficiency with similar migration timing
-High detection probability of returning adults

Interpretive context:
-Data do not account for pre-tagging movement. -Results are preliminary as the analysis is ongoing

## Detection Rates




## Length -fall tagging




## Condition -fall tagging



## Migration Timing




|  | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yak.upper | 73.79255 | 72.83592 | 71.54479 | 76.84455 | 61.8557 |
| Cle.elum | 83.22187 | 75.44606 | 88.93566 | 79.49582 | 65.43113 |
| Yak.lower | 76.01057 | 67.33603 | 77.42469 | 73.18234 | 59.98601 |
| MST | 77.627 | 71.22514 | 78.28526 | 75.62481 | 66.58302 |



## Migration Timing



## Yakima River Adult Returns




## Return Rate <br> Yakima vs. Naches Basin

| Year | System | Tag count | Adult count | Detected return rate (\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2011 | Naches | 534 | 0 | 0 |
| 2011 | Yakima | 4319 | 24 | 0.556 |
| 2012 | Naches | 2485 | 11 | 0.443 |
| 2012 | Yakima | 3123 | 16 | 0.512 |

2012 Naches vs. Yakima,
Fisher's test; $P=0.85$

## Preliminary Results

- Fall size and condition differ at the reach scale
- Migration timing also appears to differ significantly, and consistently at the reach scale
- A significant number of parr may overwinter below Prosser.
- Adult return data suggest some relation between tagging location and survival to adult
- Low number of tagged adult returns suggest the need for additional tags for any future Naches/Yakima system comparisons.


## Future Work

- Further investigation of reach-scale spatial and temporal size and migration trends
- Evaluate additional adult returns from 2013-15 tagging efforts
- Passive fall and winter detection of tagged in-basin parr to evaluate movement and overwintering habitat



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