Precocious Wild and Hatchery Spring Chinook on the Spawning Grounds

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Chinook Life-History

 Chinook salmon are typically anadromous but some complete their entire life in freshwater – precocious (age 0+ and age 1+)



Hatcheries have the potential to unintentionally produce high or low numbers of precocious males
Artificially high or low number of precocious males may harm wild populations

Study Objectives

- Determine if the Cle Elum Supplementation and Research Facility alters the distribution, abundance, age/size, and behavior of precociously maturing males in the natural environment.
- Focus on potential differences in observations between 1999-2003 and the first release year of precocious males subjected to growth modulation, 2004.

Study Area

Methods Peak of spawning snorkeling surveys Behavioral interactions on redds Fall abundance estimate of HSPC (drift boat electrofishing) Backpack electrofishing / hook and line sampling

1999-2003

- Low numbers of hatchery spring Chinook observed on the spawning grounds relative to wild
- Hatchery precocials where most abundant in areas of low spawner density
- Hatchery spring Chinook were significantly larger than both wild age classes

Index of abundance on the spawning grounds

Index of precocious males per female parent

Distribution off the redds

Length Frequency 2004

Fork Length

Dominance by Size 2003-2004

Findings

- No detectable reduction in the abundance of precocious males on the spawning grounds
- Hatchery precocious males continue to be most abundant in areas downstream of spawning locations.
- Hatchery precocious males were larger than those observed in the wild and dominated the majority of interactions on the spawning grounds.

