

# Productivity of Upper Yakima Spring Chinook Salmon Before and During Supplementation

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\* This talk does not necessarily represent the  
views of WDFW, YN, YKFP, or BPA

# Hatchery production to supplement natural production

Wild fish as parents



Natural origin children as parents



X

Hatchery origin children as parents



Natural

Natural

Natural origin grandchildren as parents



Natural

Natural origin great grandchildren



# State-of-the-art Hatchery

- Representative collection of 100% natural origin brood (first brood taken in 1997)
- Factorial mating
- Low rearing density
- Underwater feeding and overhead cover
- Strict disease management
- Volitional release from acclimation ponds

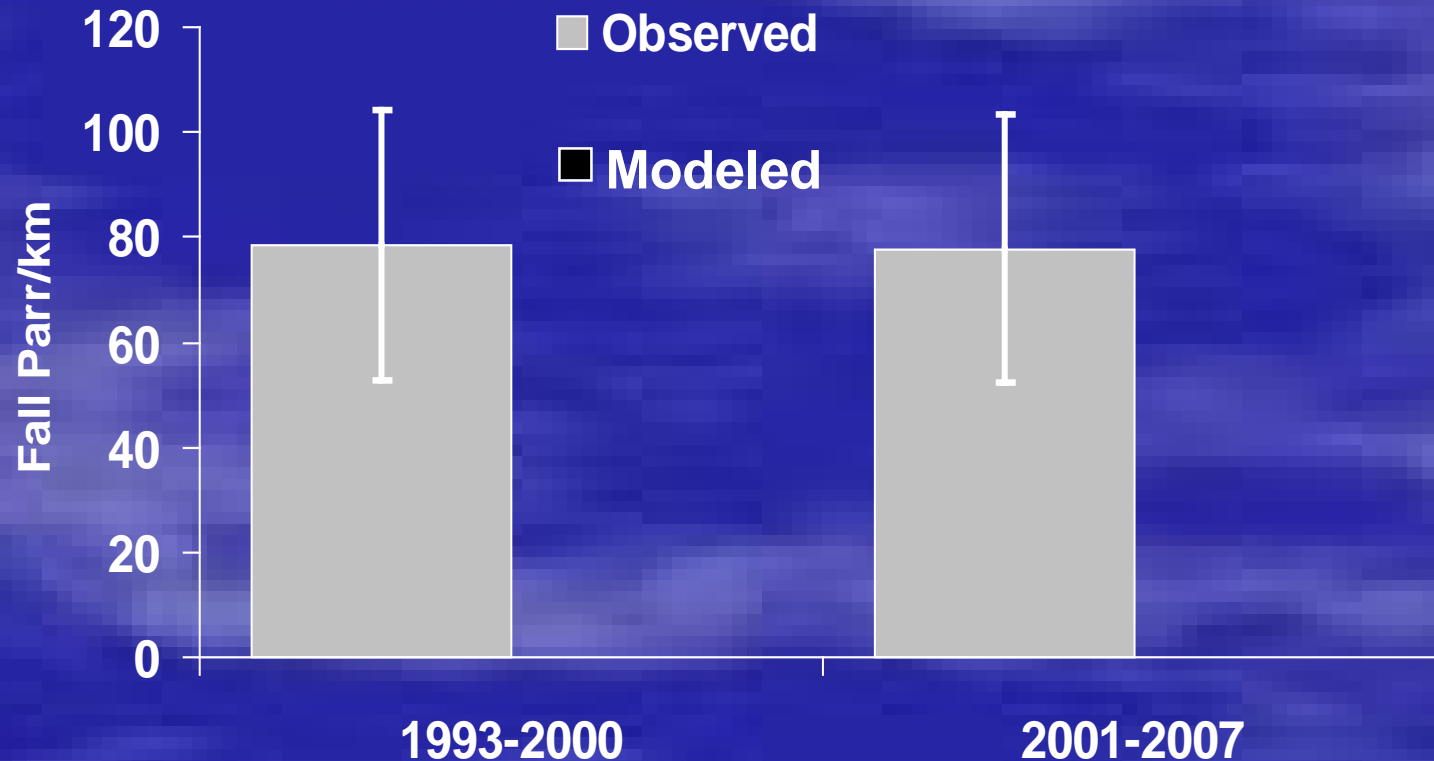
# Hatchery Recruitment – More Redds

Pearsons et al. 2007

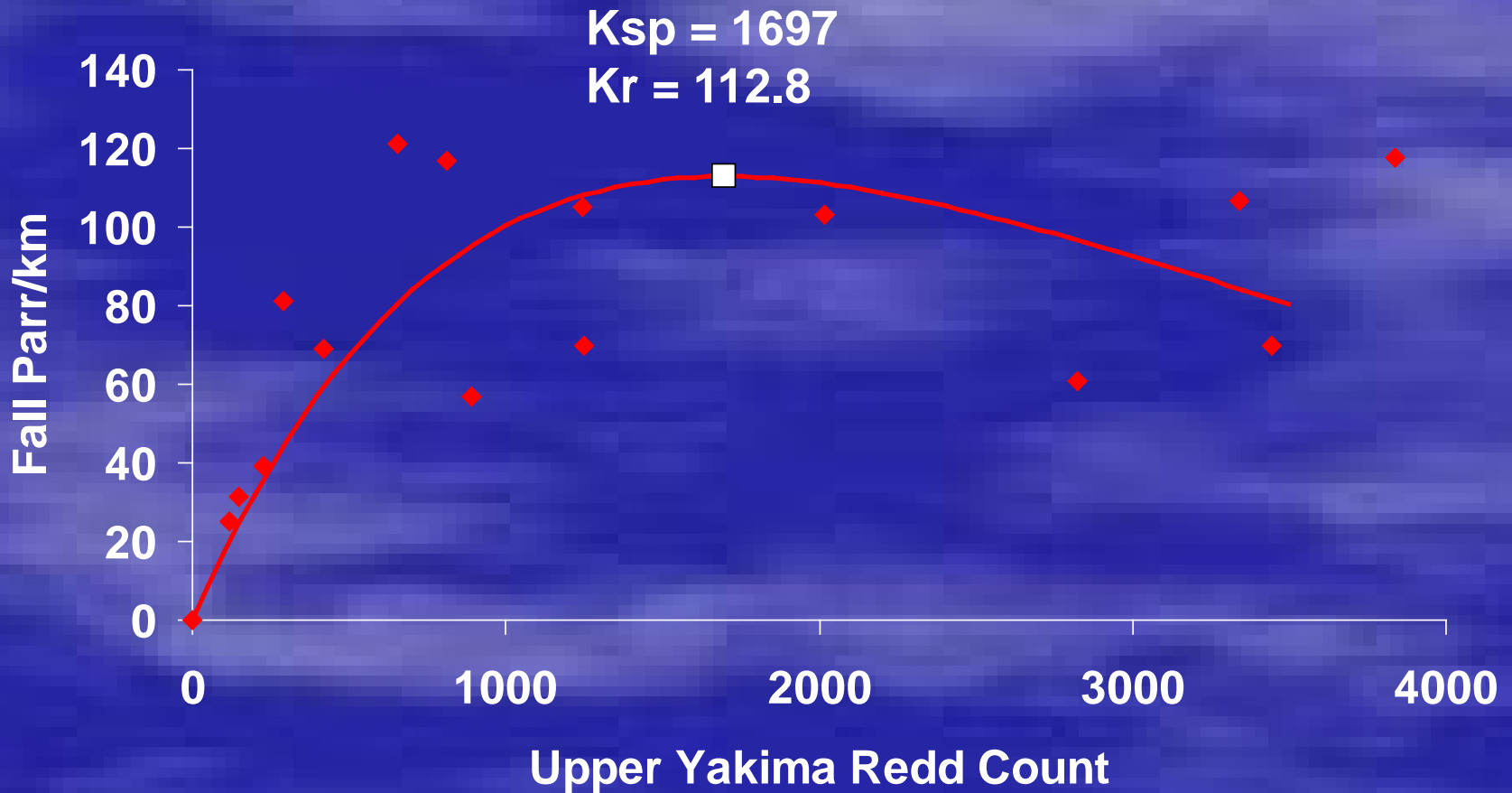
- The mean difference in upper Yakima (supplemented) and Naches (control) stock redd counts between 1981 and 2000 (before supplementation) was 538 redds.
- During supplementation (2001-2006), the upper Yakima River redd counts averaged 1,750 higher than the Naches redd counts.



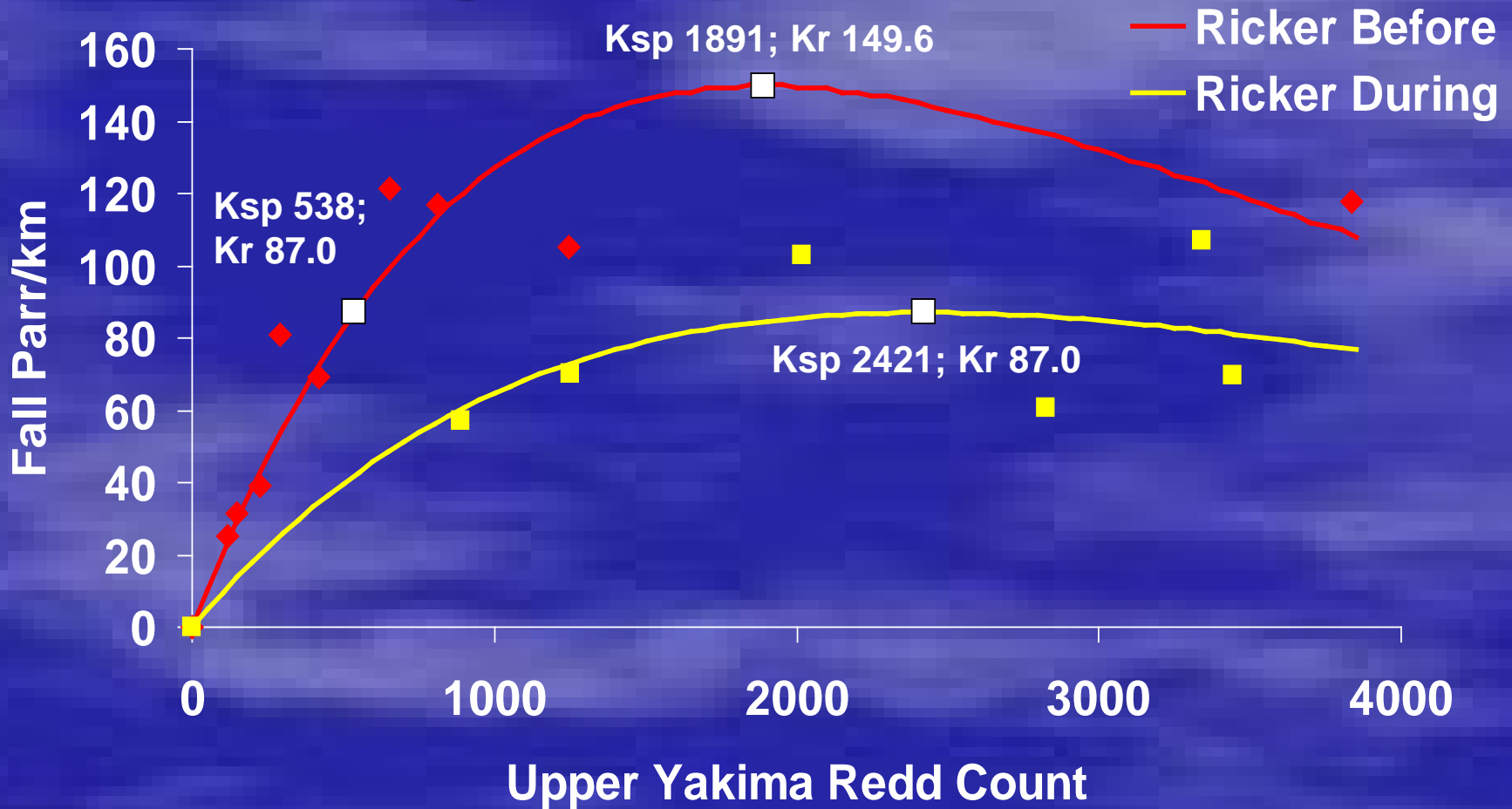
# Fall Parr Abundance Before and During Supplementation



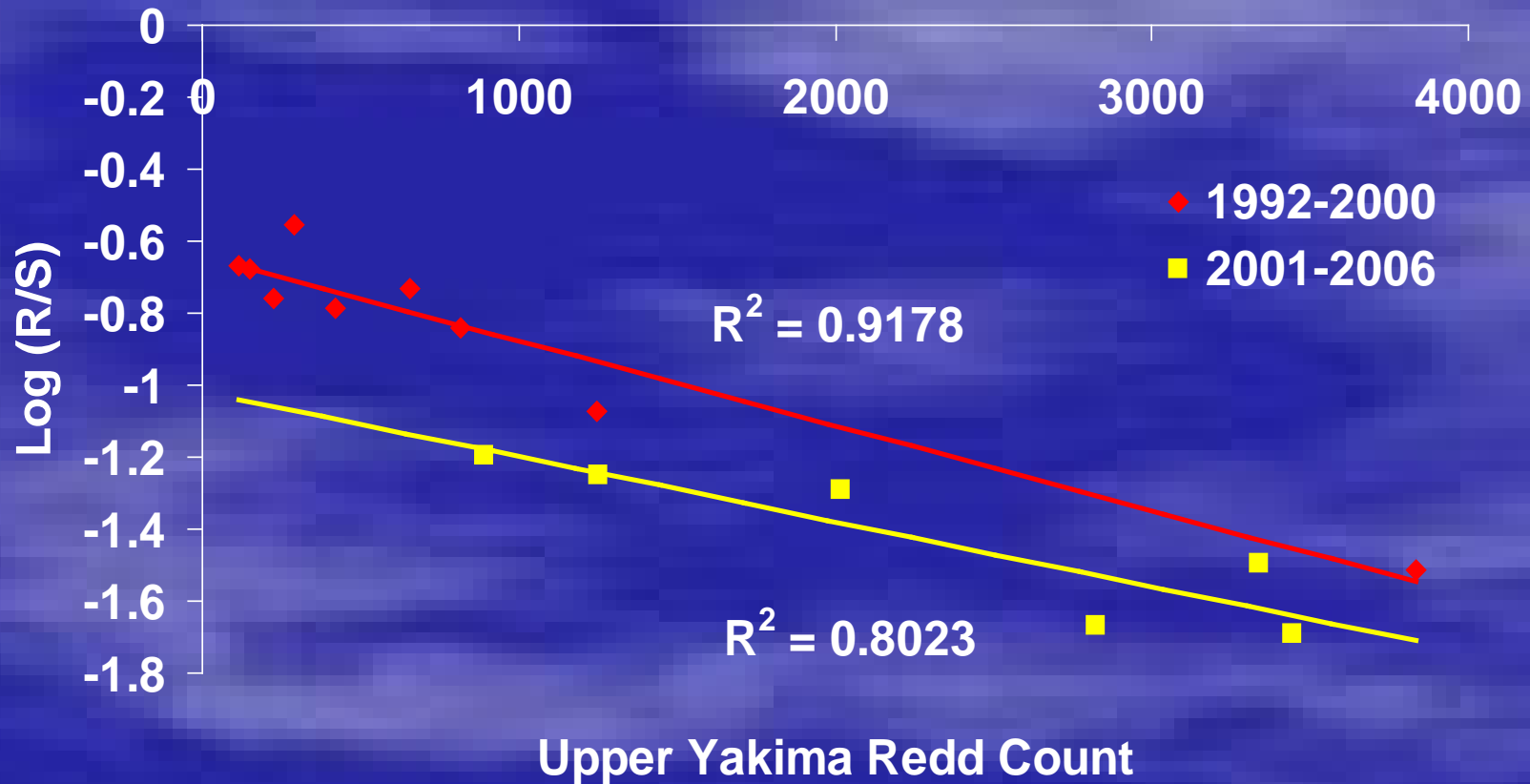
# Upper Yakima Redds to Fall Parr (1 year later)



# Ricker Model Before vs. During Supplementation



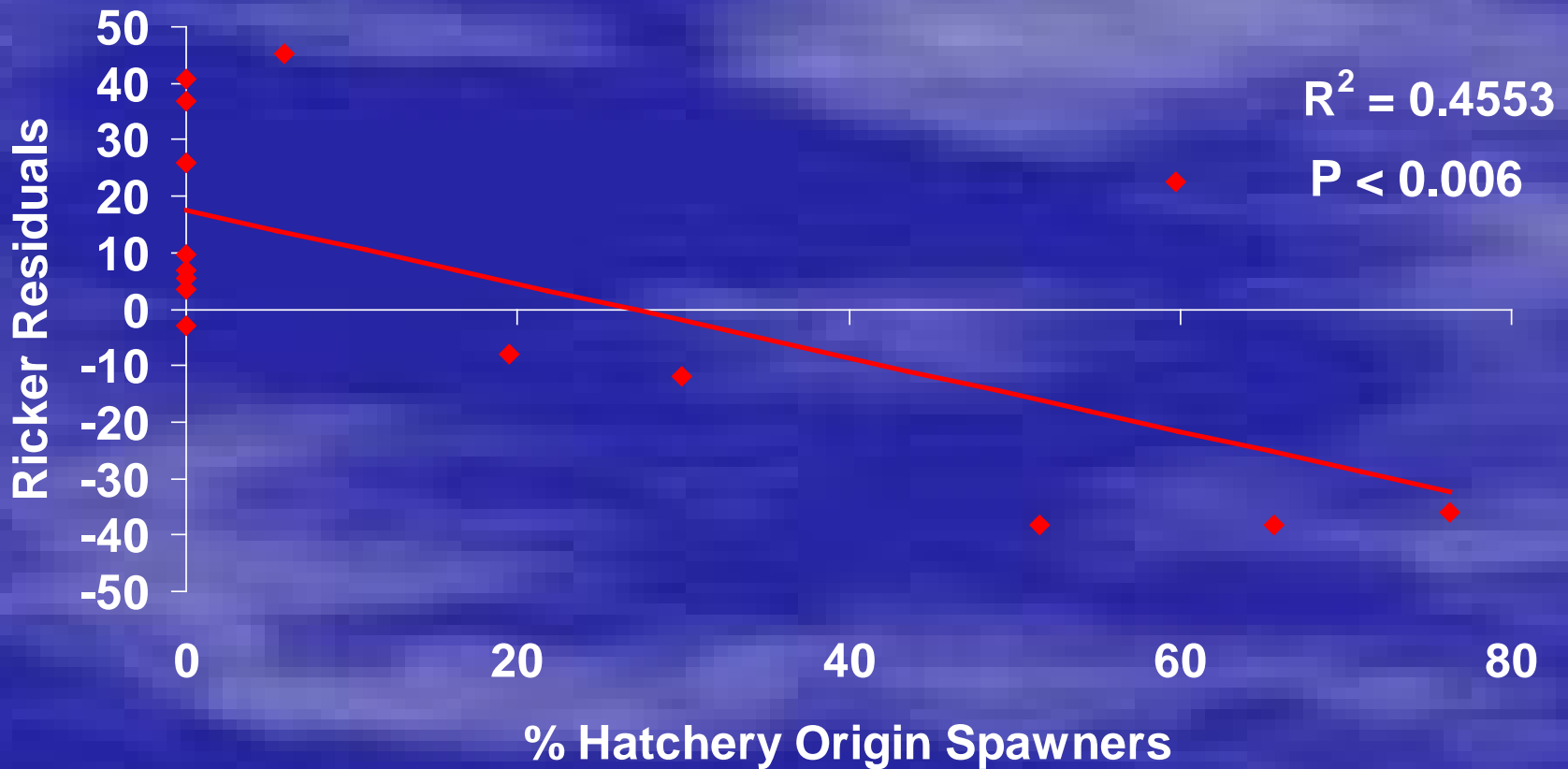
# Linear Ricker Before vs. During Supplementation



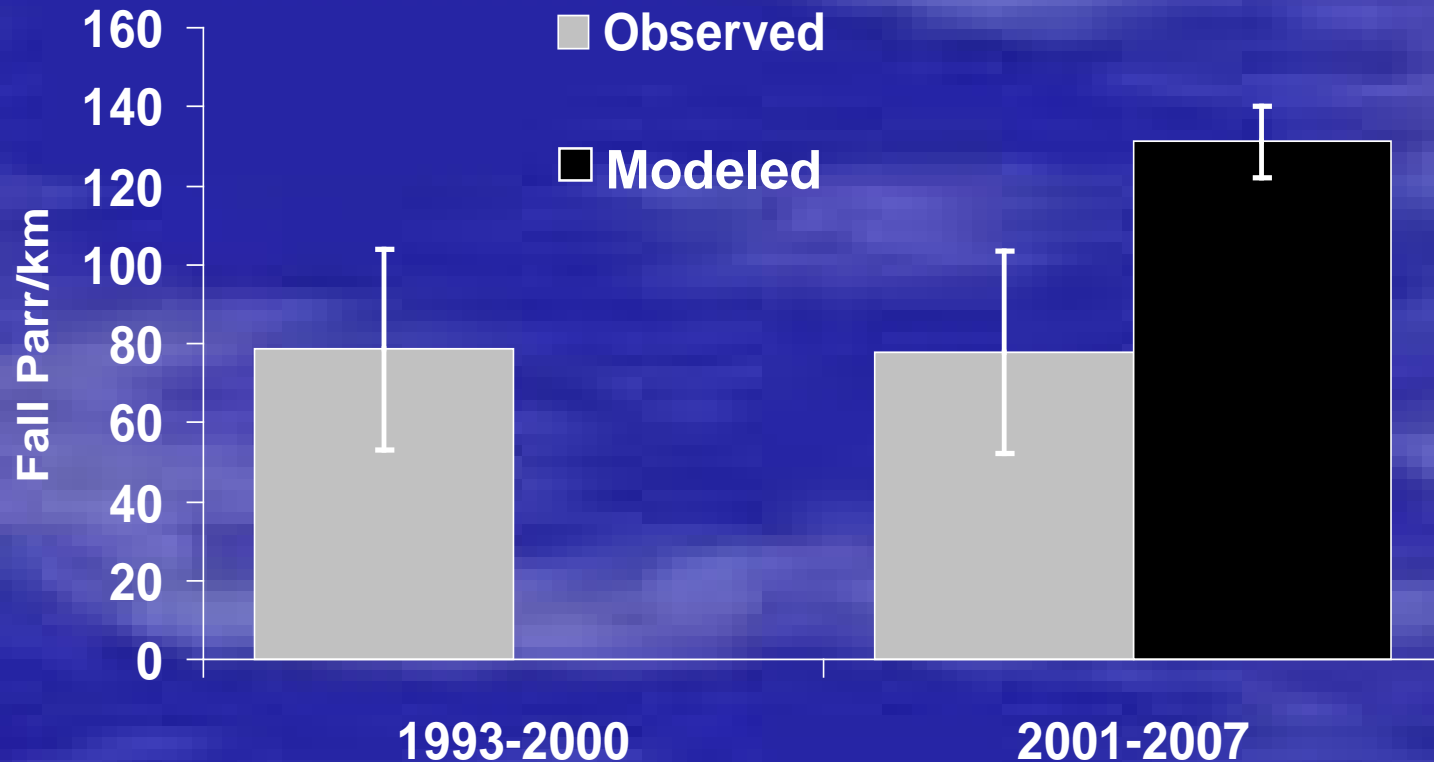
ANCOVA  $P < 0.0007$



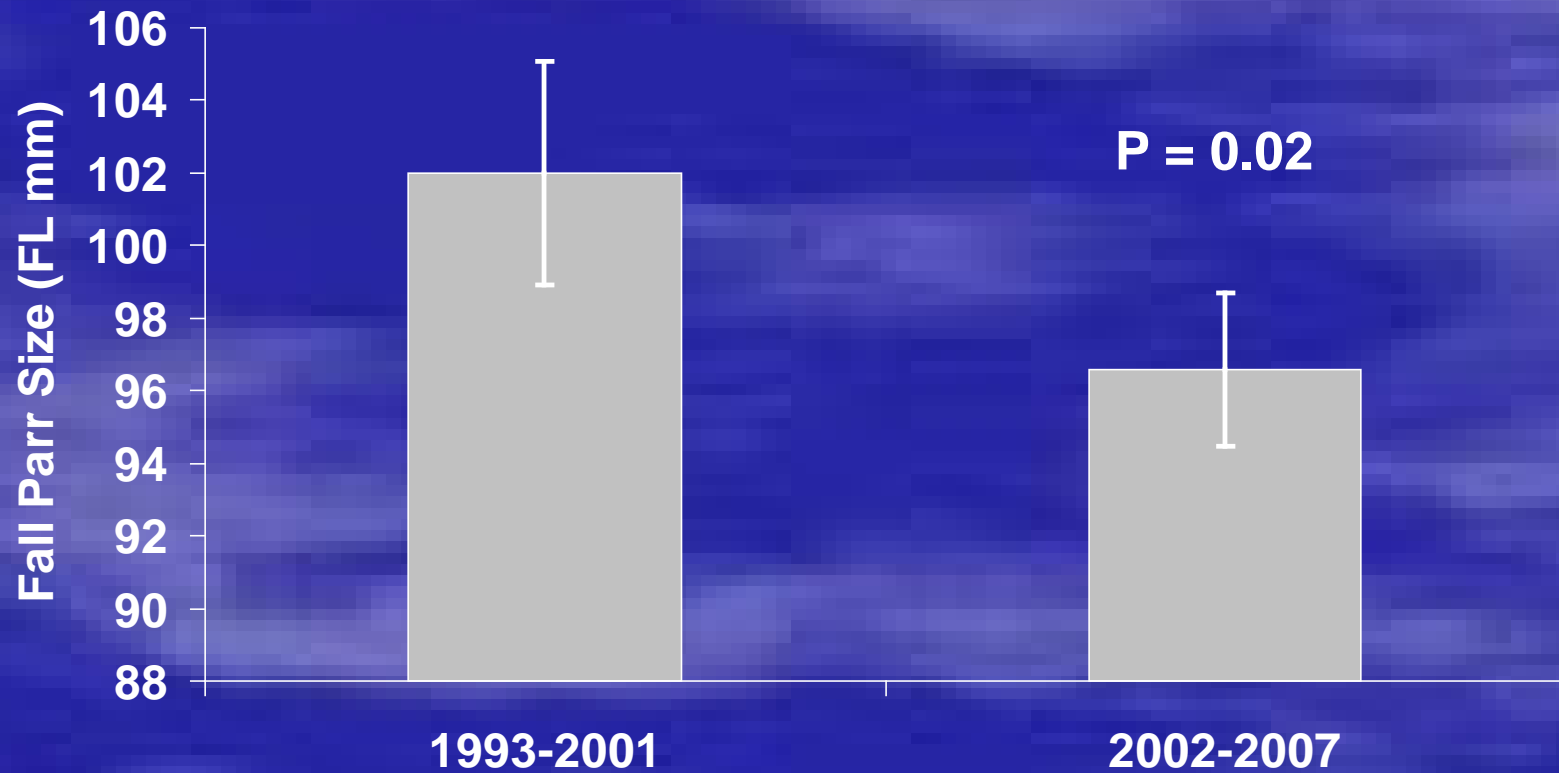
# Hatchery Origin Spawners vs. Ricker Model Residuals



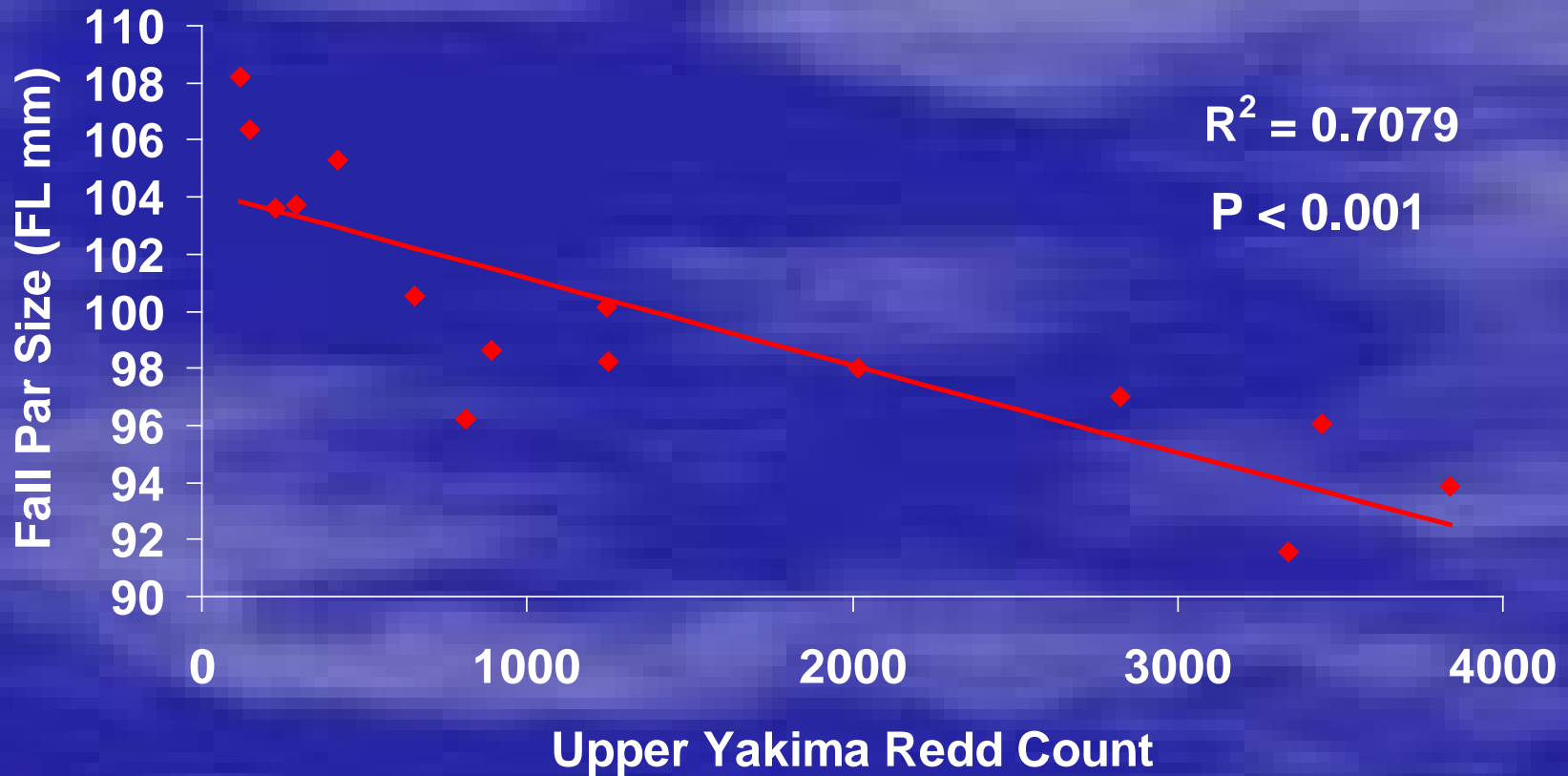
# Fall Parr Abundance Before and During Supplementation



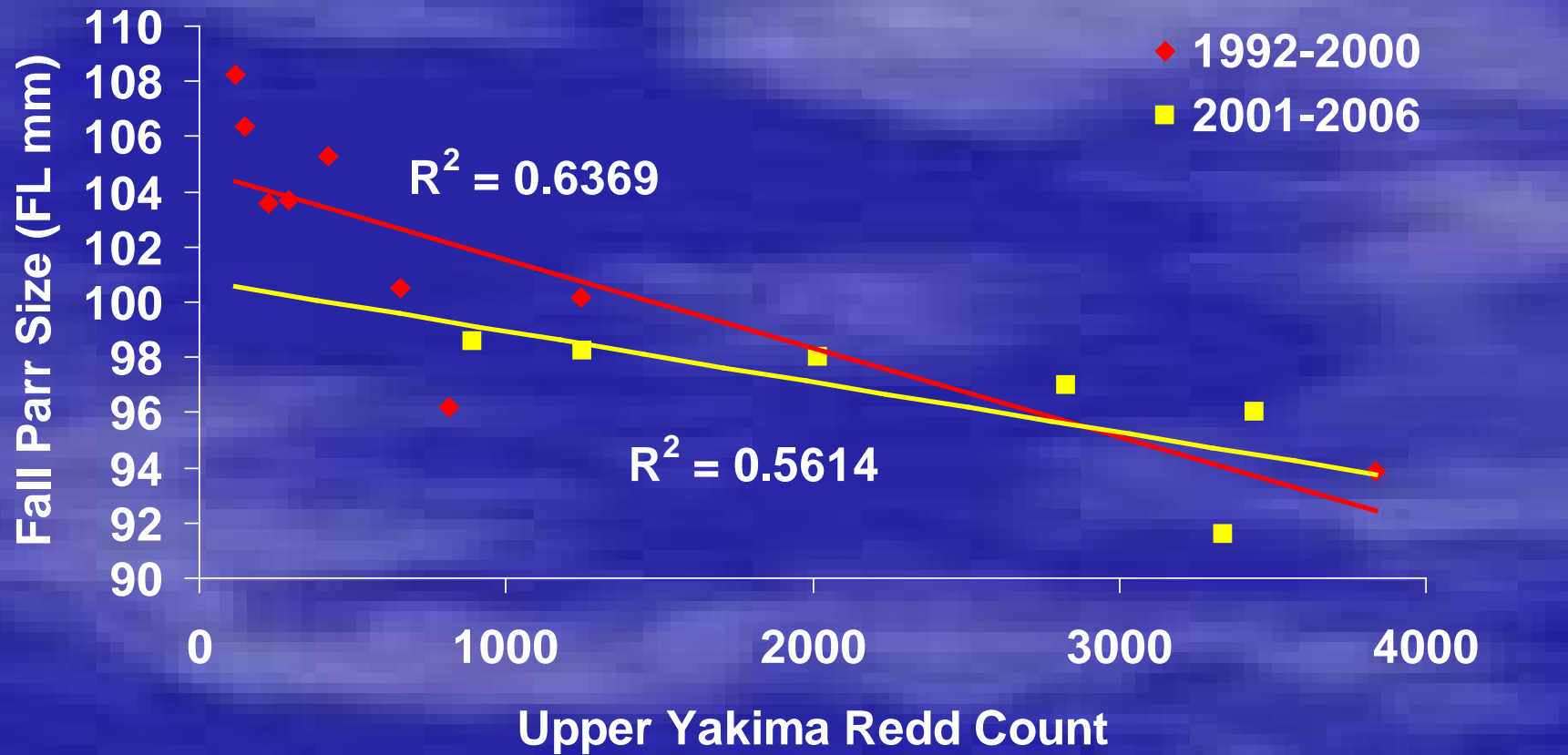
# Fall Parr Size



# Redd Abundance vs Fall Parr Size the Next Year



# Redd Abundance vs. Fall Parr Size (Before and During Supp.)



ANCOVA P = 0.40

# Possible Mechanisms

- Life-history traits
  - Adult shape
  - Female reproductive traits
  - Reproductive success
  - Spawning habitat
  - Predation
  - Competition
- 
- A small, light-colored fish with dark spots is swimming in a shallow stream over a rocky riverbed. The water is clear, and the rocks are dark and smooth. The fish is positioned in the lower-left quadrant of the frame, facing right. The background is filled with more rocks and some blurred greenery, suggesting a natural aquatic environment.



# Preliminary Conclusions

- Density-dependent constraints to natural parr production and size
- Reduction in natural parr productivity associated with supplementation
- Natural production is limited by an interaction between environmental and biological capacity of hatchery fish

# Some Benefits

- Expanded spawning distribution
- Increased harvest
- Learning benefits
- Many variables that were not mentioned were not detectably different (e.g., male reproductive success)

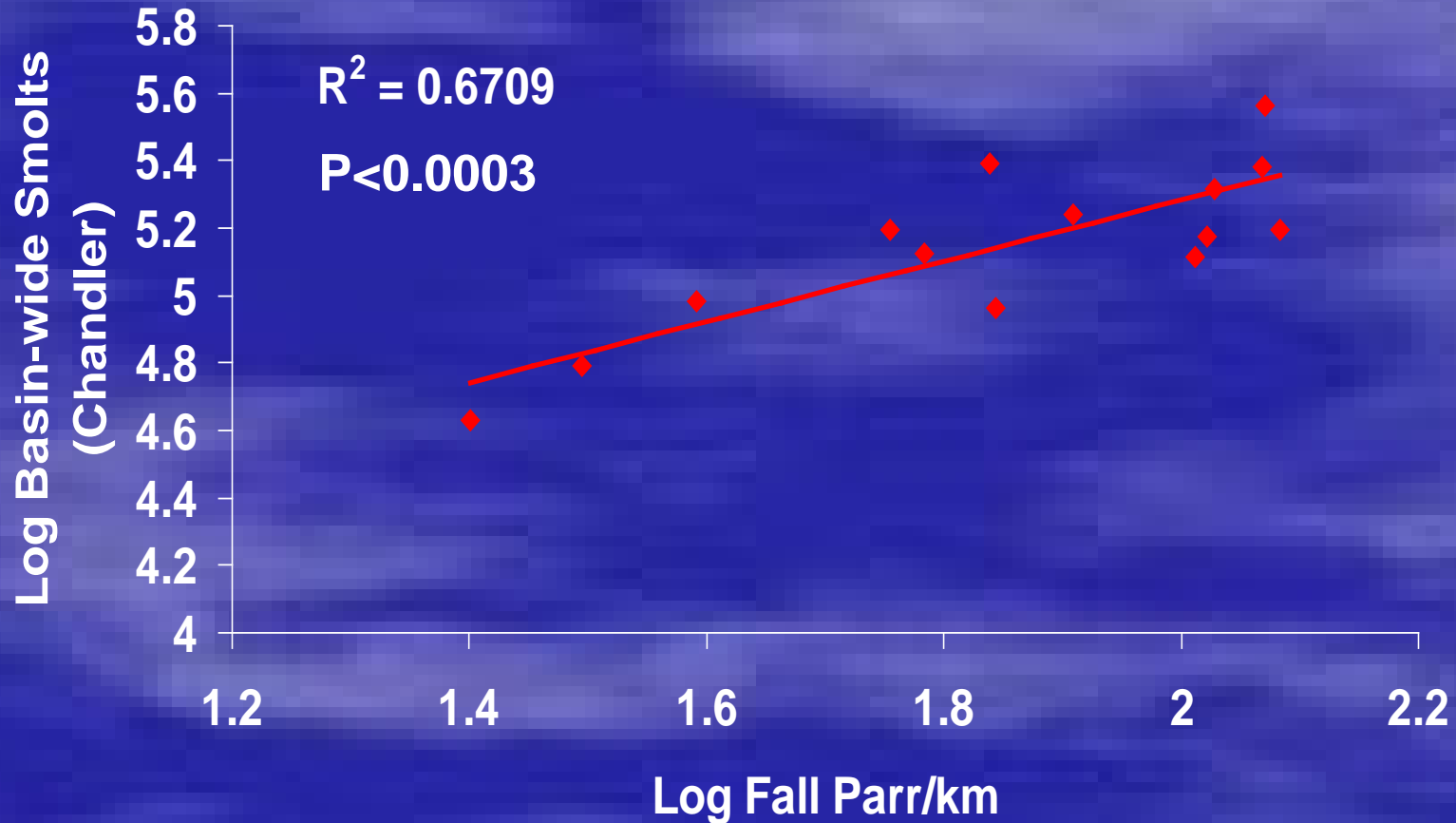
# Thanks

- All of the people from the Yakama Nation, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, and National Marine Fisheries Service who worked on this project
- BPA Funded this work
- Molly Kelly constructed schematics

The End



# Upper Yakima Parr vs. Chandler Smolts (total)



# Upper Yakima Parr to Smolt

