

Ecological Interactions:

Non-target Taxa of Concern Monitoring

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Context

- 1877- First Salmon Hatchery built in Columbia Basin (Clackamas R.; funded in-part by canneries) in response to declining catches
 - (By the way-It was still legal to harvest fish with dynamite into the 1890's)
- Hatchery infrastructure rapidly developed into the 1900's
- By 1910, over 550 million salmon and steelhead had been released into the Columbia Basin
- Over 8.3 Billion S&S released since 60's
 - YKFP- one of few programs evaluating how a production scale salmon program affects other fish species

SALTWATER

Sub Adult - Adult

SALTWATER & FRESHWATER

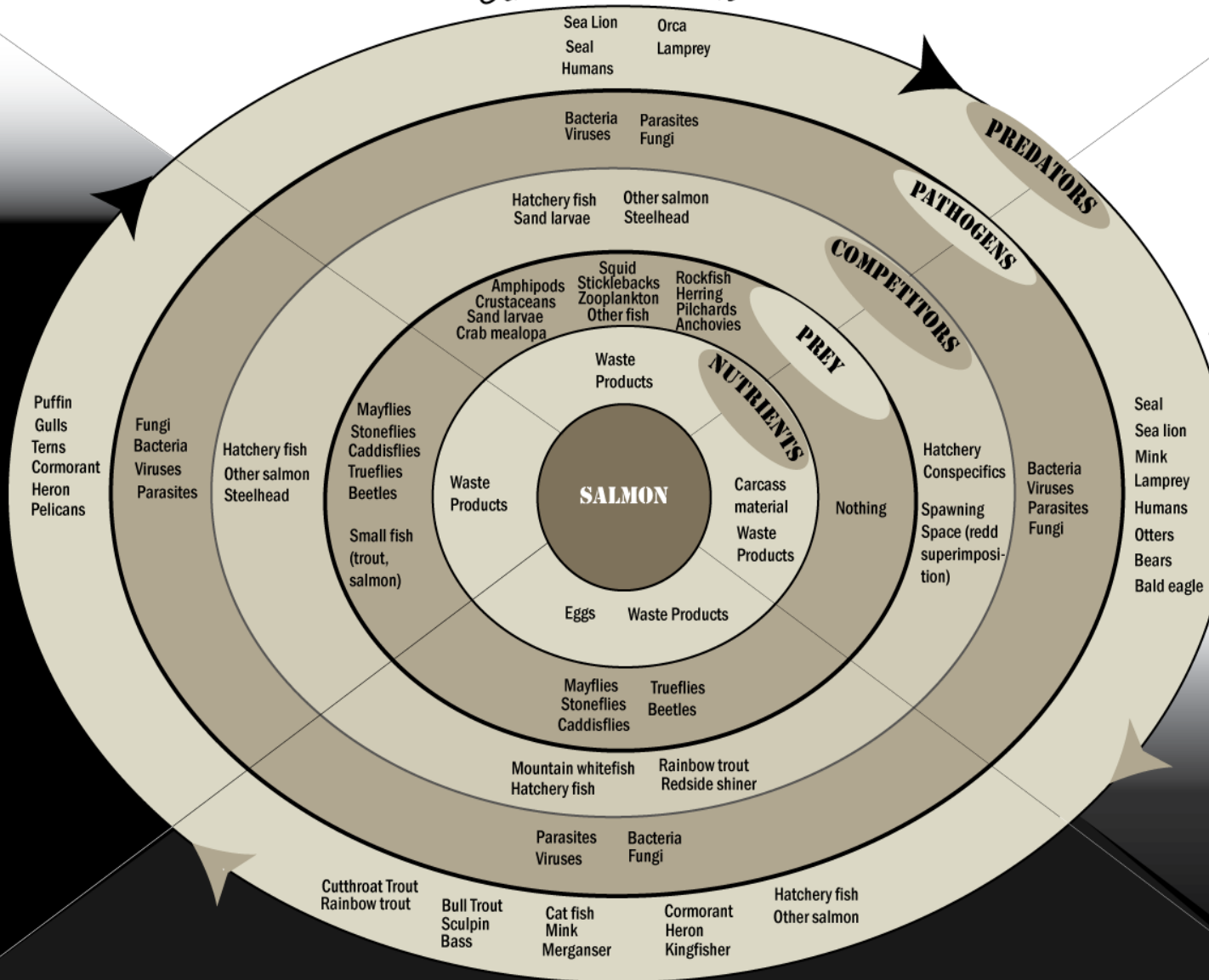
SALTWATER & FRESHWATER

Smolt

Adult - Carcass

Egg - Parr

FRESHWATER



Containment Objectives

$\leq 0\%$



$\leq 5\%$



$\leq 10\%$



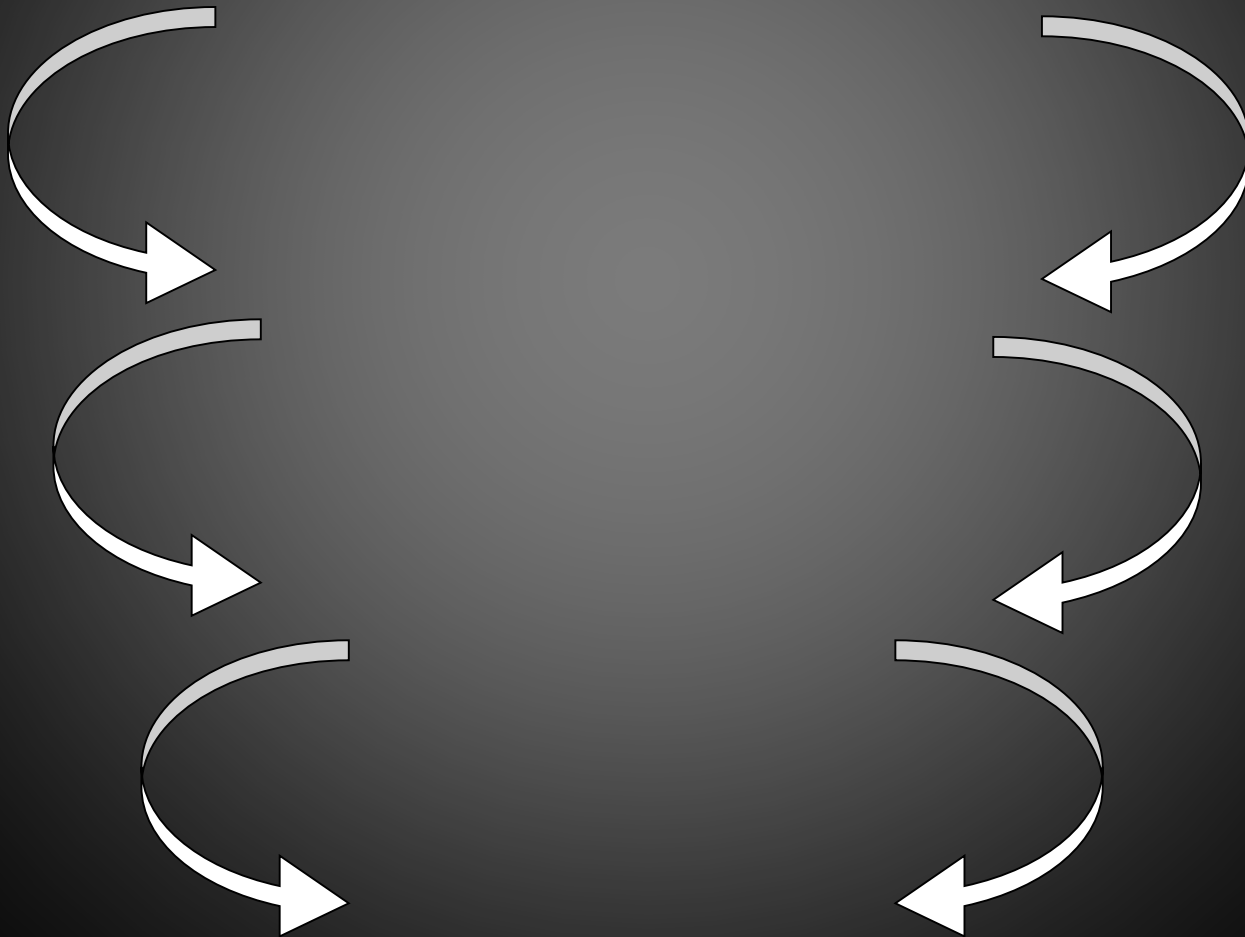
$\leq 40\%$



sustainability



Risk Management Sieve



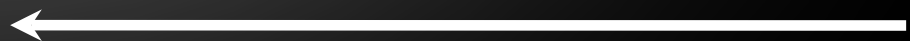
NTTOC Summary

- Observed decreased *O. mykiss* size structure post-supplementation (BACI indicates unrelated to our supplementation program)
- Observed reduced *O. mykiss* abundance, biomass and combined salmonid biomass in vicinity of Jack Creek
 - Effect is reduced with increased distance downstream
 - Population level abundance has increased
 - Movement? Perhaps increased anadromy?
 - Harvest?

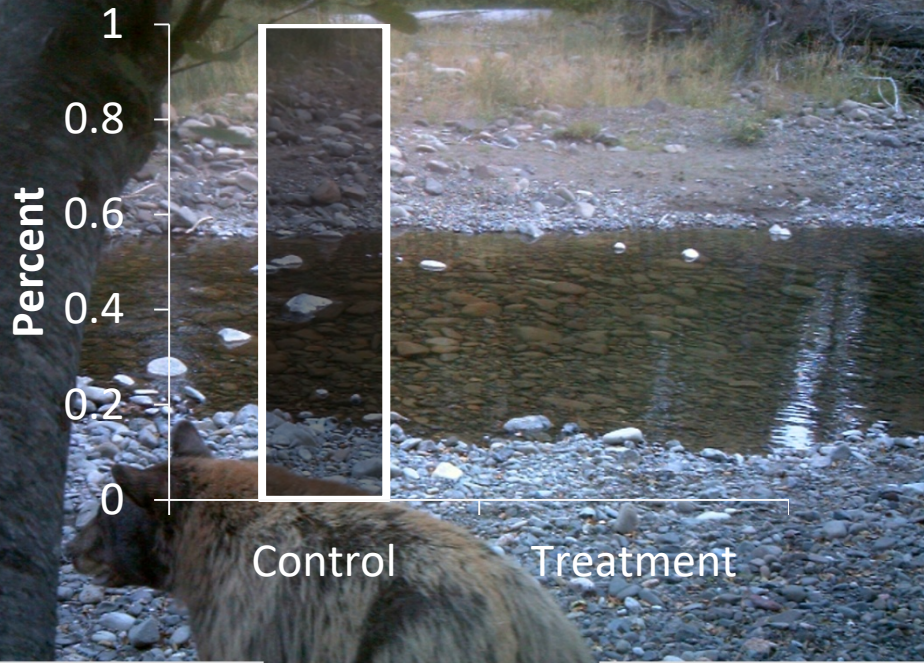
Movement- PIT tag detections at fixed interrogation sites



Harvest- Undercover Creel Survey (Spy Camera)



PIT tag detections at fixed interrogation sites



Undercover Creel Survey (Spy Camera)



Taneum Coho Interactions

- Tributary scale experiment
- Multiple Objectives
 - 1) Determine Taneum's reintroduction potential
 - 2) Isolate coho/NTT interactions
 - 3) Determine ecological benefits of stocking (e.g. Conversion of resources to biomass)



Methods

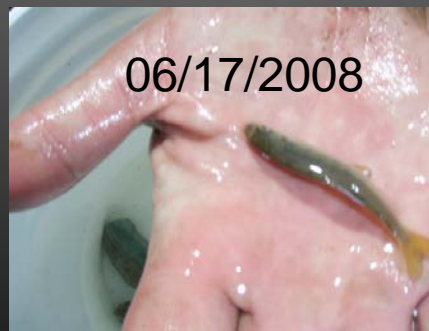
- 300 adult coho transported and released in index monitoring sites (2011-last outplant)



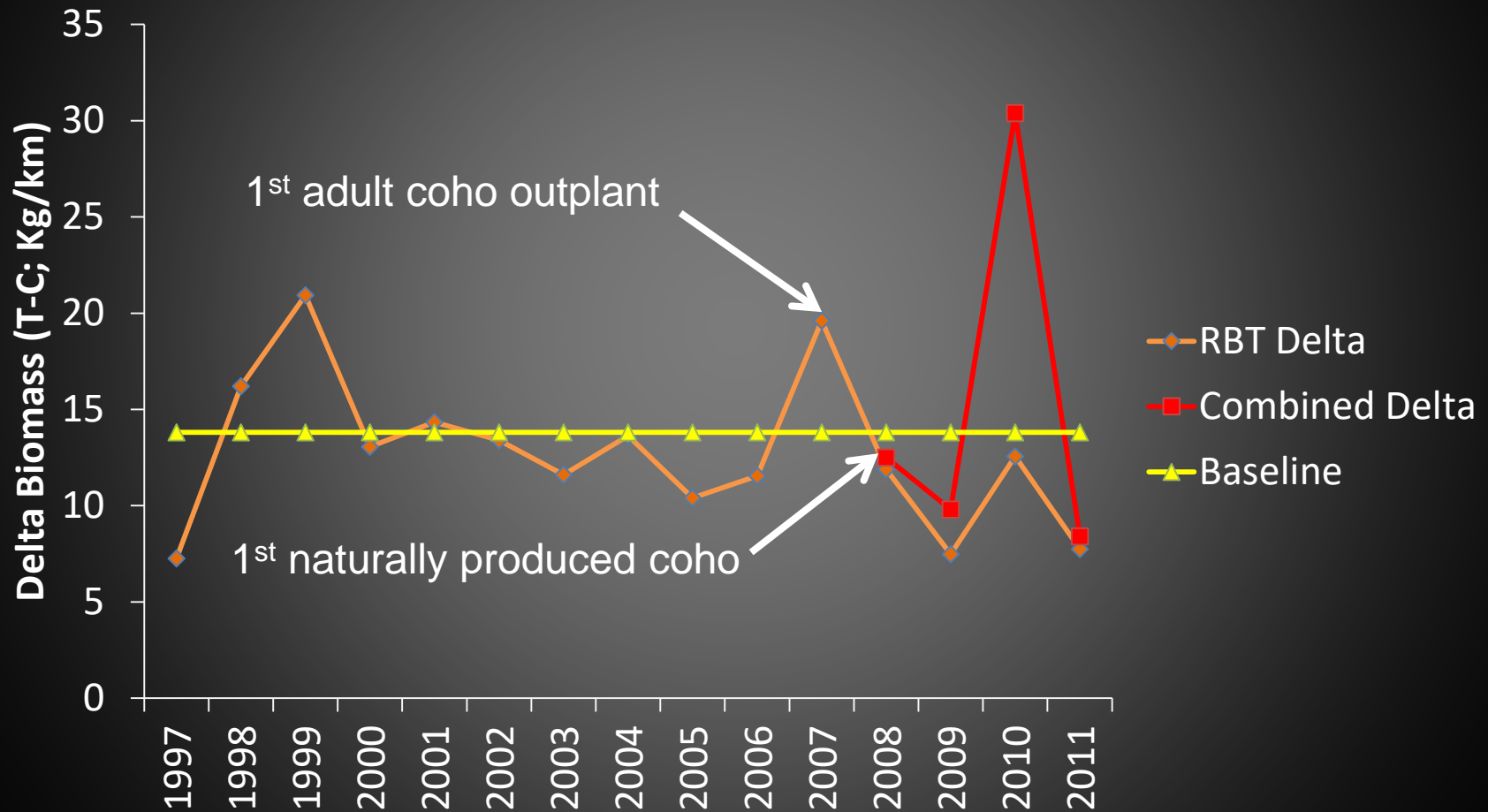
- Evaluate natural production (parr abundance)
- BACI test on NTT response variables

Observations to Date

- 1) Successful natural production in Taneum
- 2) Observed coho parr in all habitats (e.g. strong potential for interactions with NTT)
 - No significant impact to RBT abundance, size, or biomass
 - Combined rearing salmonid biomass appear below baseline levels
 - Strong environmental drivers of coho survival



Taneum Combined Salmonid Rearing Biomass



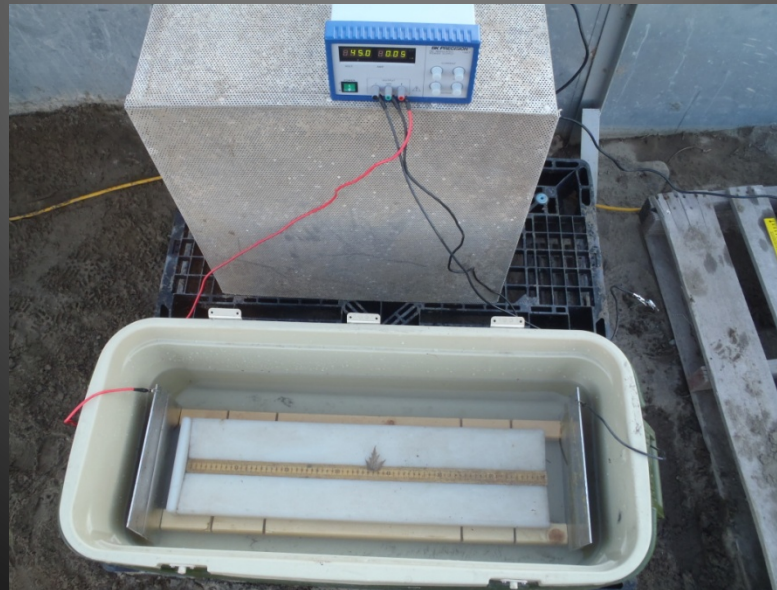
Unanticipated Benefit of Taneum Project

- Need-



- Solution- Mankus development modeled after SRL design

De Boer
Tested



EA-Performance

- Excellent. Immediate induction. Immediate Recovery
- No significant reduction in the spawning success of treated fish relative to previous years (similar redd counts)
- Inspired the development of a small prototype/portable field unit
- So What? It is a big deal because FDA regulations on fish anesthetics are preposterous
 - Only 1 approved fish anesthetic requiring 21 day isolation (and no, Ice, CO₂, Clove Oil, are not technically legal alternatives)

Coho Project EA

- Included as a case study in WDFW draft report
 - (policy support document for routine WDFW use)
- Plan to be included in draft manuscript (M. Schuck) to support the use of alternative, non-FDA regulated anesthesia



Wrap Up

- Continue *O. mykiss* abundance monitoring in the Teanaway (harvest and movement).
- Continue Taneum interactions study. 2012 is the last year of F1 interactions monitoring, F2 phase beginning 2012 (adults) 2013 (parr).
 - Wrap observed F1 interactions into manuscript
- Continue development of portable EA unit and test efficacy in 2012.