



**NOAA
FISHERIES**

NWFSC

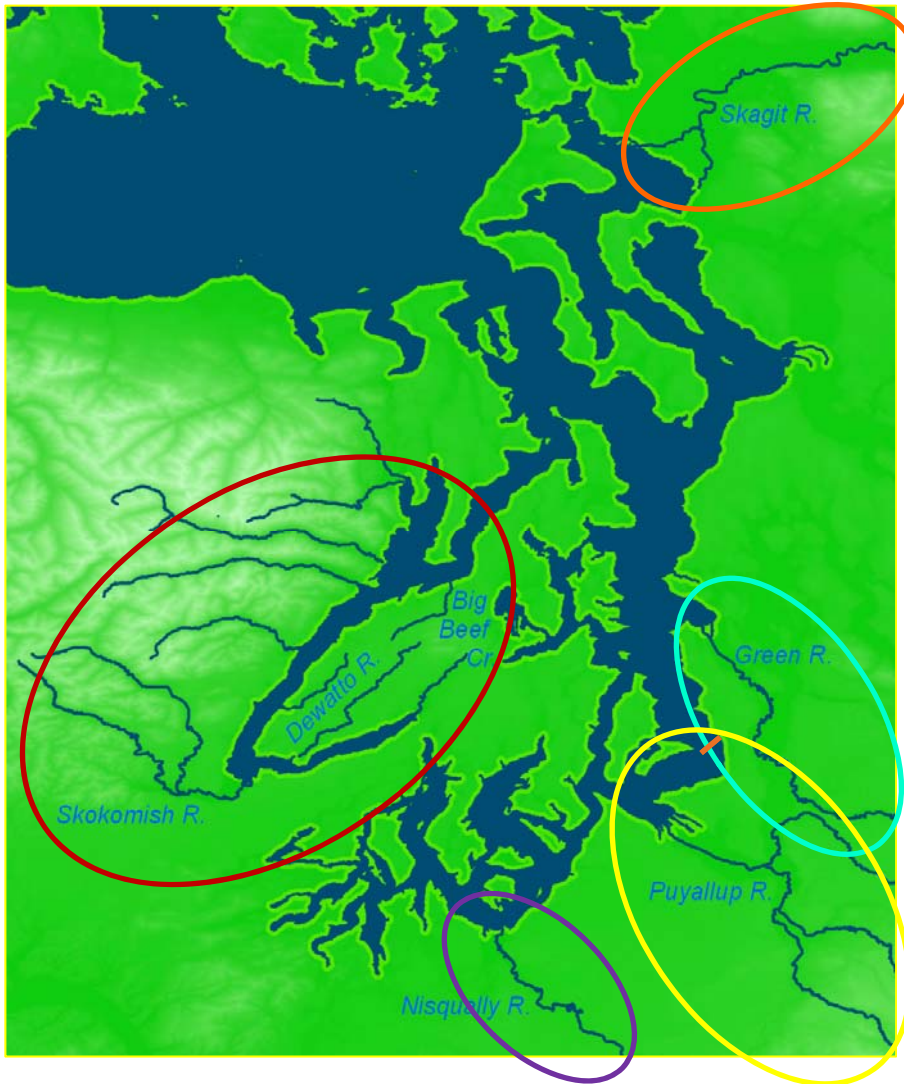
Decoupling freshwater and marine effects on the early marine survival of steelhead smolts through Puget Sound

Megan Moore
Barry Berejikian

Manchester Laboratory, NOAA Fisheries



Previous Puget Sound Telemetry Studies



Hood Canal Rivers: 2006-2010
Moore, Berejikian, et al. (NWFSC)

Green River: 2006-2009
Fred Goetz, Tom Quinn et al (UW, ACOE)

Puyallup River: 2006, 2008-2009
Andrew Berger et al. (Puyallup Tribe)

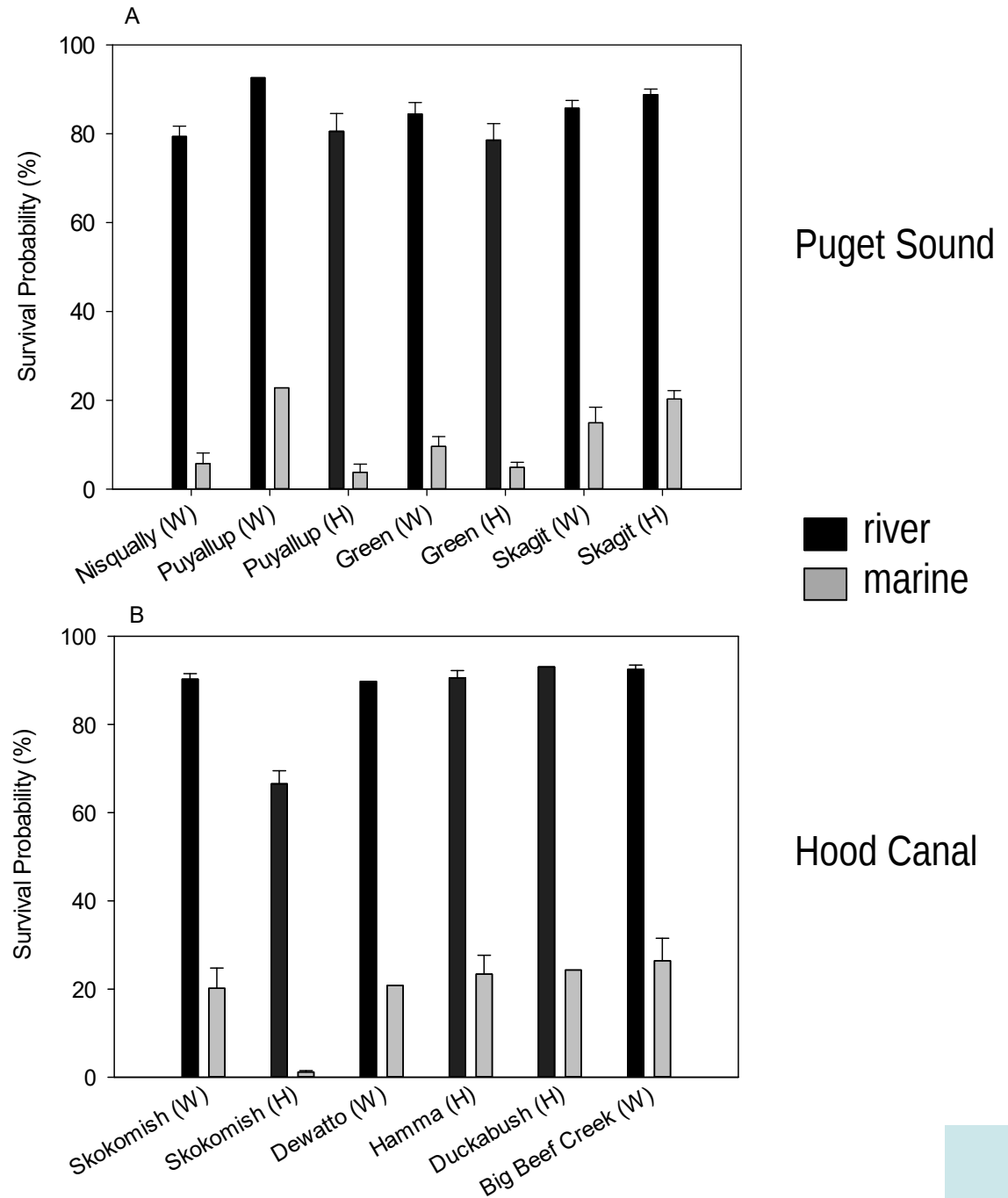
Nisqually River: 2006-2009
Sayre Hodgson et al. (Nisqually Tribe)

Skagit River: 2006-2009
Ed Conner et al. (Seattle City Light)



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- Low marine survival rates
- Hatchery fish generally had lower survival
- Lower survival for longer migration distances



Salish Sea Marine Survival Project



2013 Steelhead Technical Team convened to determine causes of declines in marine survival

What we know:

- Steelhead marine survival through Puget Sound is LOW, likely limiting recovery

What we don't know:

- Mechanisms of mortality: what is it about the Puget Sound migration that is causing fish to die?

2014 Telemetry efforts began with the following objectives:

- Separate **freshwater** effects (habitat conditions and hatchery influence) from **marine** effects on marine survival
- Identify areas of low survival ('hot spots')
- Investigate effects of body size, outmigration timing, marine entry point

Treatment vs. control

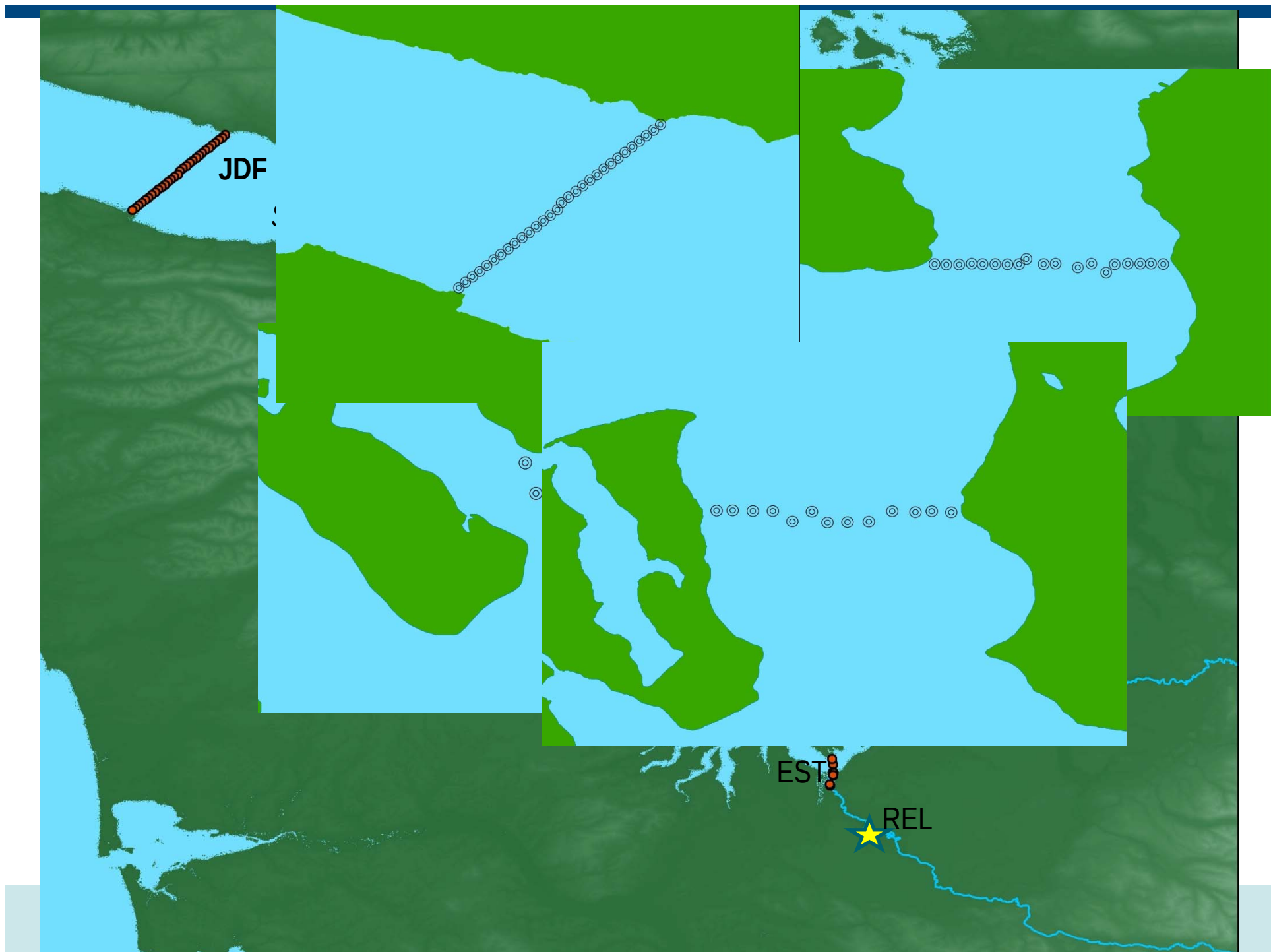
Green River Watershed	Nisqually River Watershed
 Commercial/residential  Undeveloped	 Federal conservation land  State conservation land  State trust forest land  Agricultural use
Lower watershed 75% industrial/residential	Lower watershed 5% industrial/residential
Degraded riparian zone (lower river 95% armored)	Healthy riparian zone
2% of historic estuary/mudflats remains	Largest undeveloped delta in Puget Sound
Steelhead hatchery since 1964	No steelhead released since 1994

The Experiment

- Smolts collected at Nisqually R. and Green R. smolt traps
- Surgically implanted with Vemco V7 acoustic transmitters
- Held overnight in flow-through tanks at trap/tagging location
- Released at RKM 19 the following morning at either home or away location

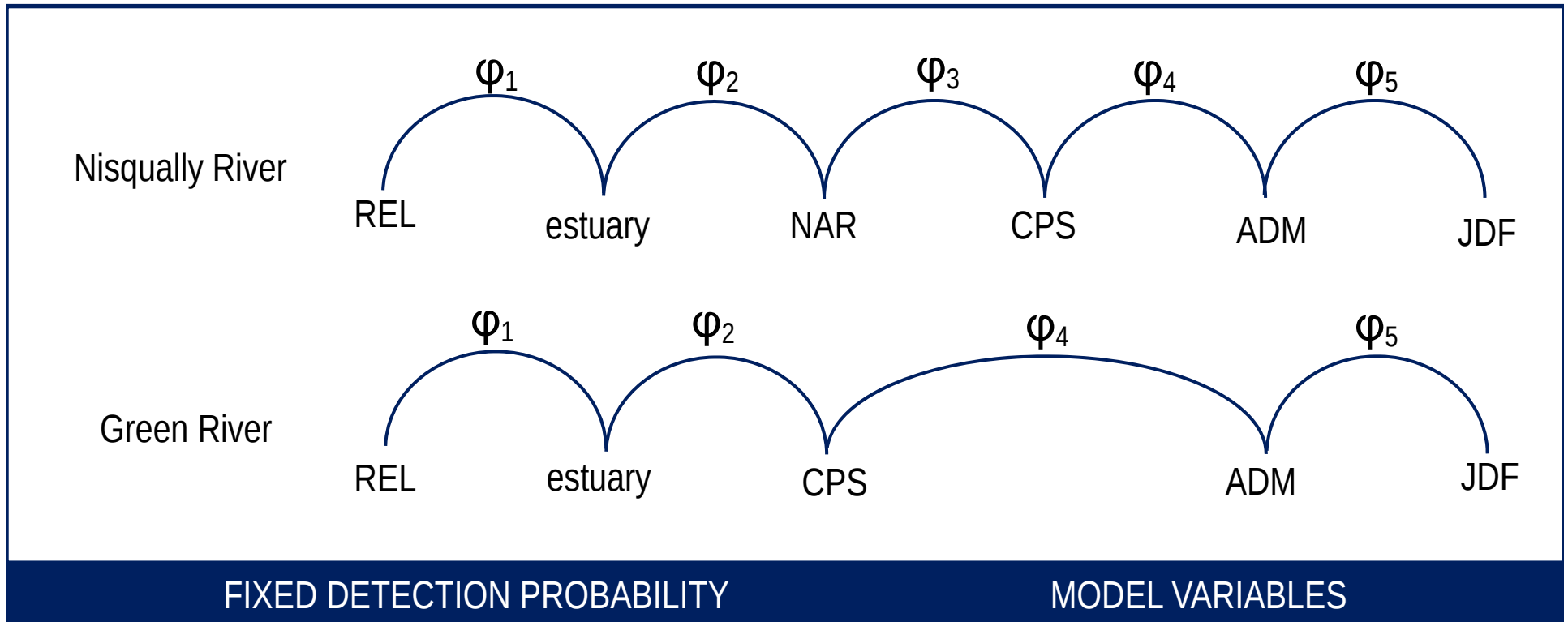


	GREEN POPULATION		NISQUALLY POPULATION			
Release Week	Away	Home	Away	Home	Delay	TOTAL
1 (4/27-5/3)	12	13	12	12	10	59
2 (5/4-5/10)	13	12	13	13	10	61
3 (5/11-5/17)	12	18	13	12	11	66
4 (5/18-5/24)	13	10	12	13	12	60
TOTAL	50	53	50	50	43	246



Survival Analysis

mark-recapture (Program MARK)

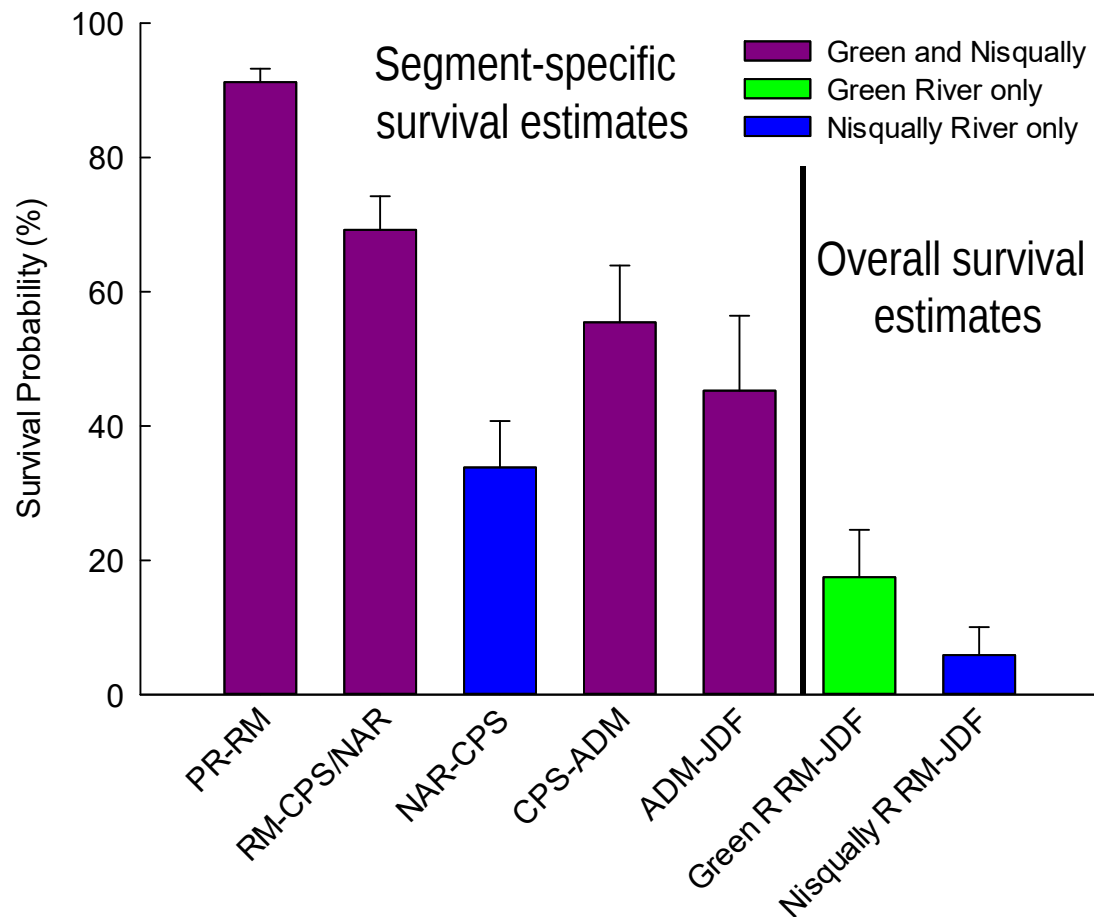


JDF = 68.5 % (Melnychuk)
(V7/V9 comparison = 66.67%)

- Population (genetic or habitat)
- River (release location)
- translocation (home or away)
- fork length
- release date

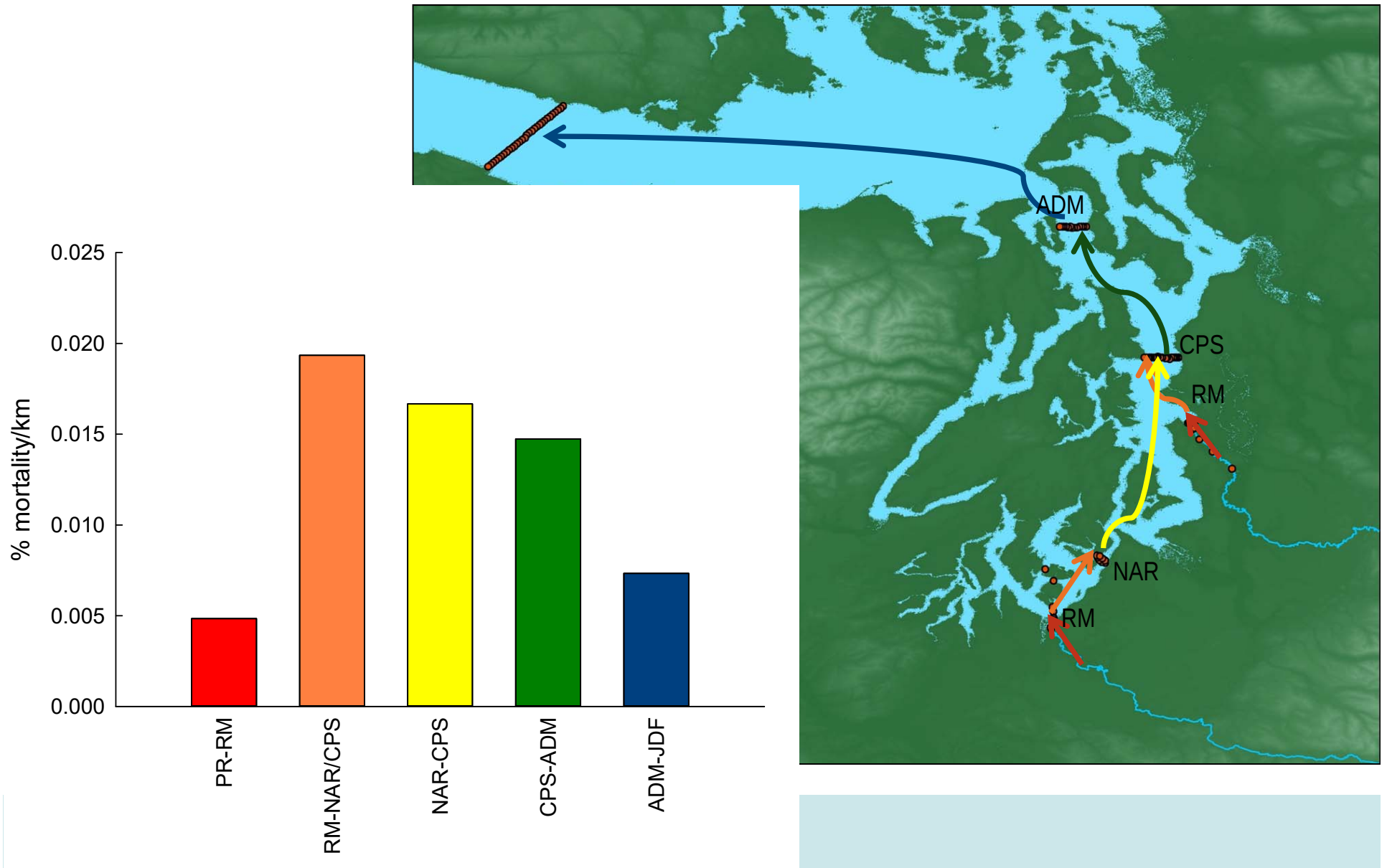
Survival Analysis - results

Lowest AICc = migration segment x release date

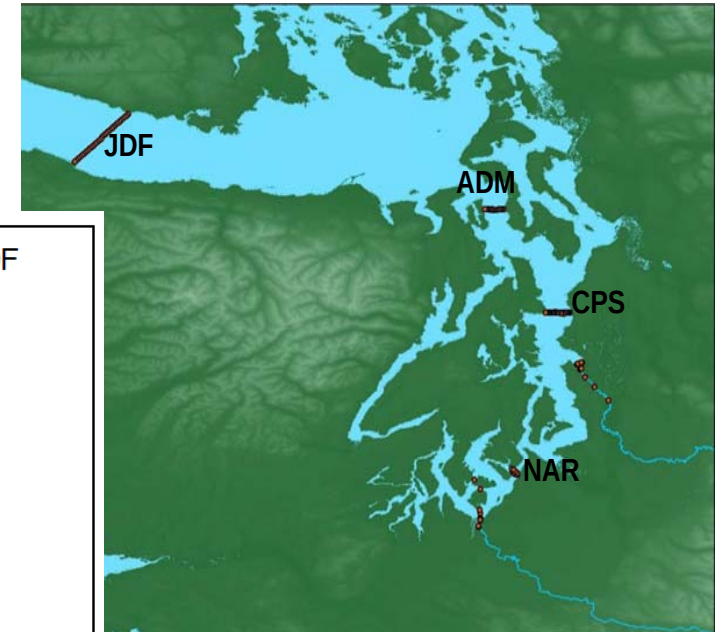
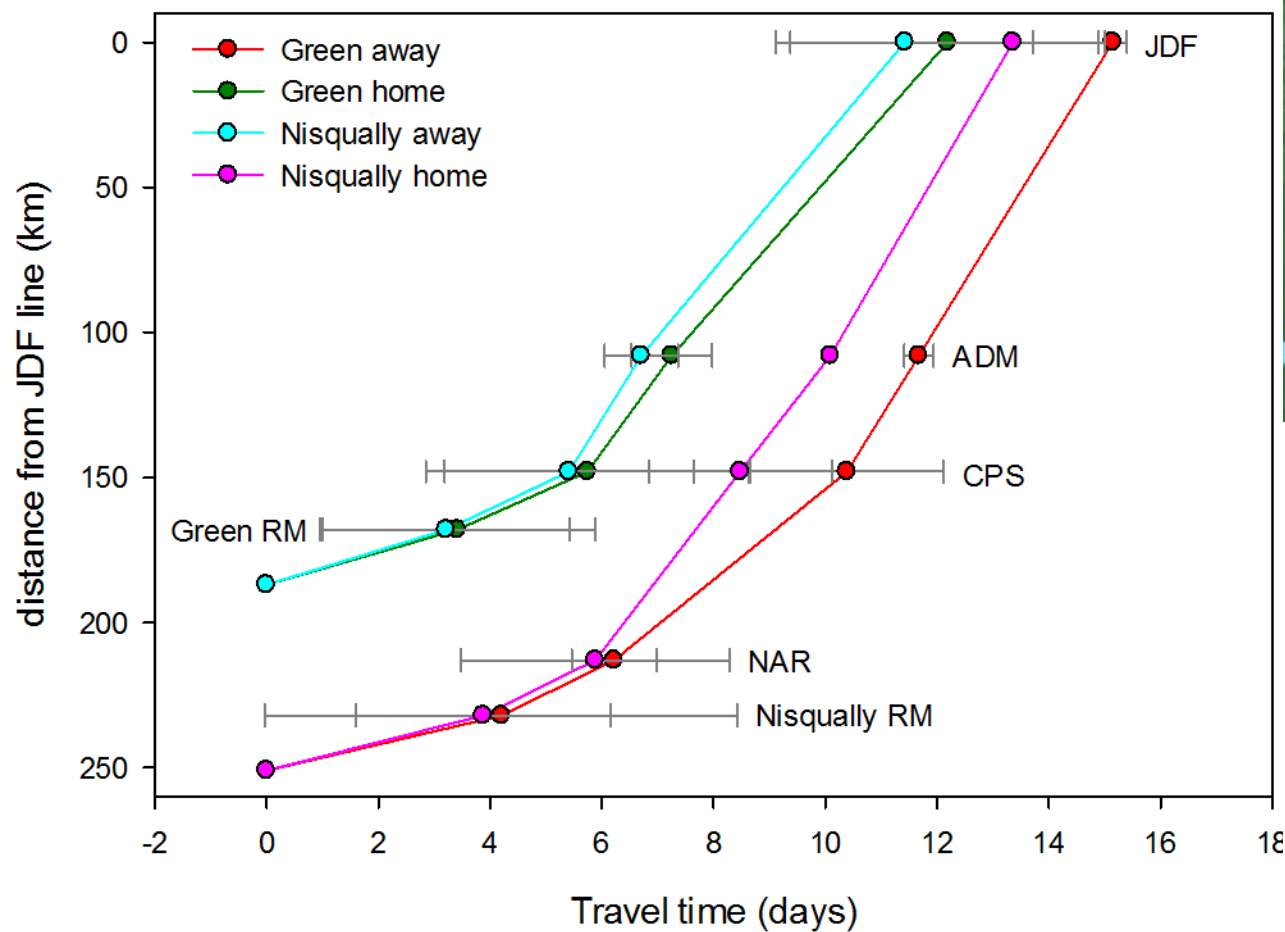


parameter	relative weight
release	0.64
pop	0.26
length	0.23
translocation	0.22
river	0.22

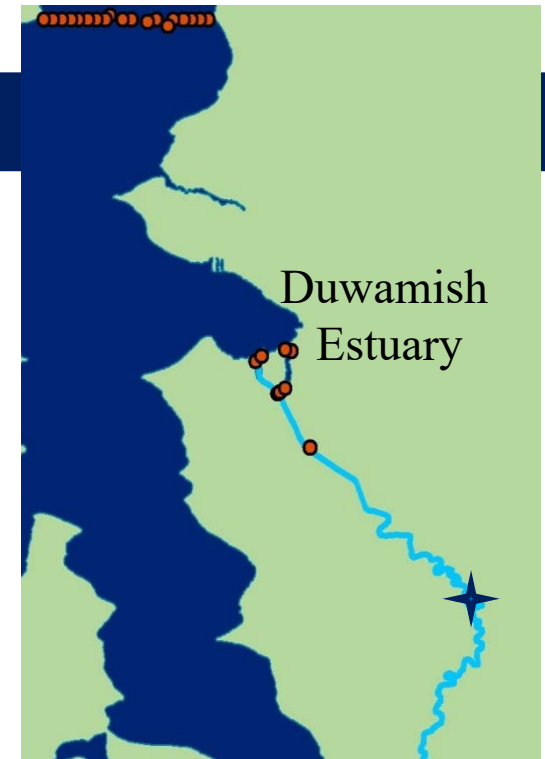
Where is mortality most acute?



Steelhead smolt travel time

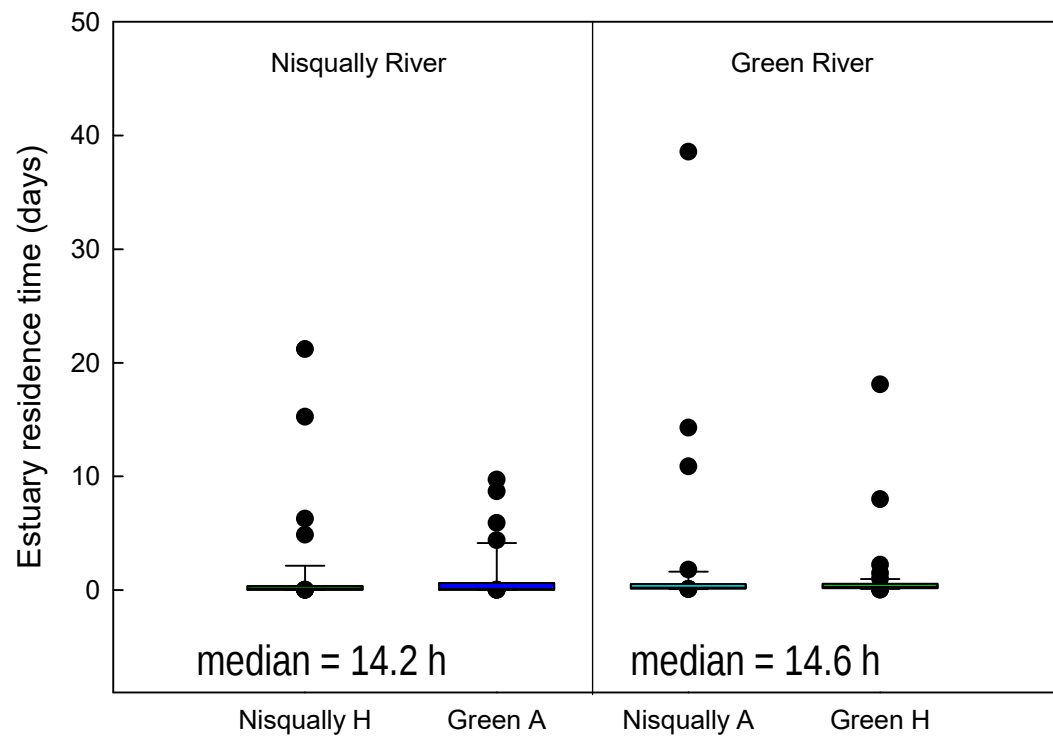


ESTUARY BEHAVIOR



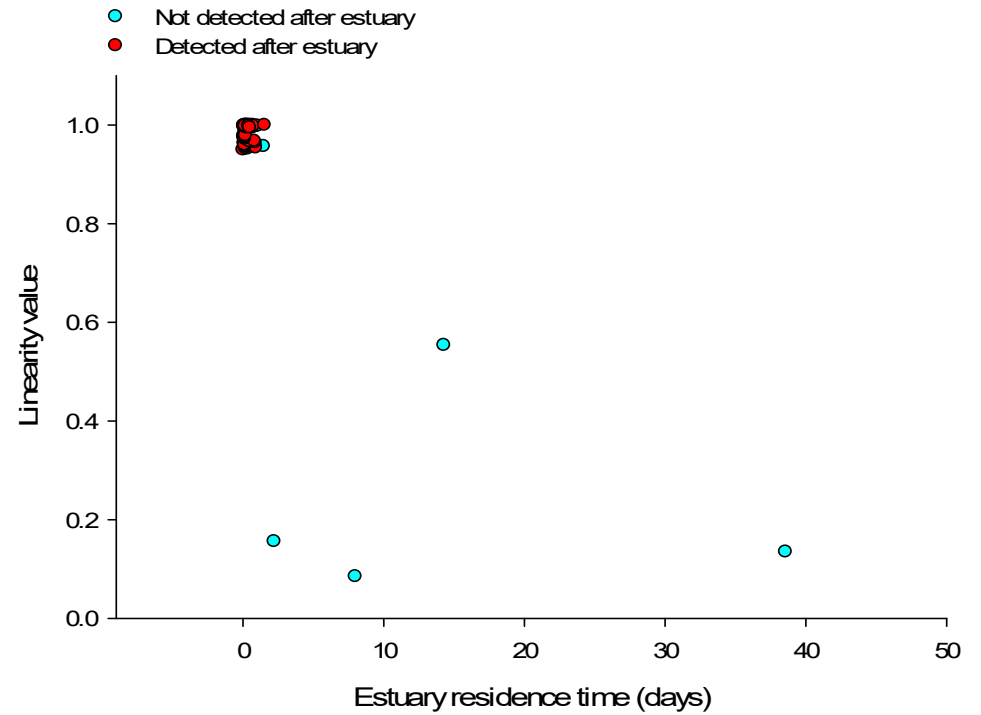
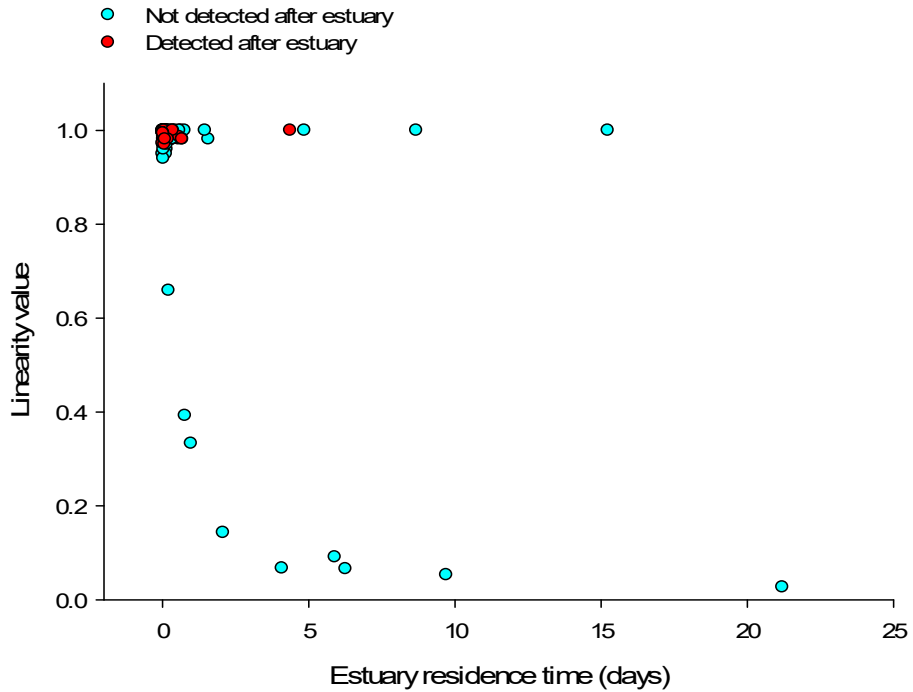
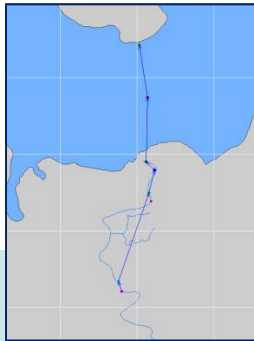
	NISQUALLY	GREEN
Release to RM distance	19 km	19 km
First - last estuary receiver distance	4 km	5 km
Number of Estuary receivers	6	8
Detection rate of lower receivers	100%	100%
Distance to first marine line	19 km	19 km
Degree of urbanization	Low	High

ESTUARY RESIDENCE TIME

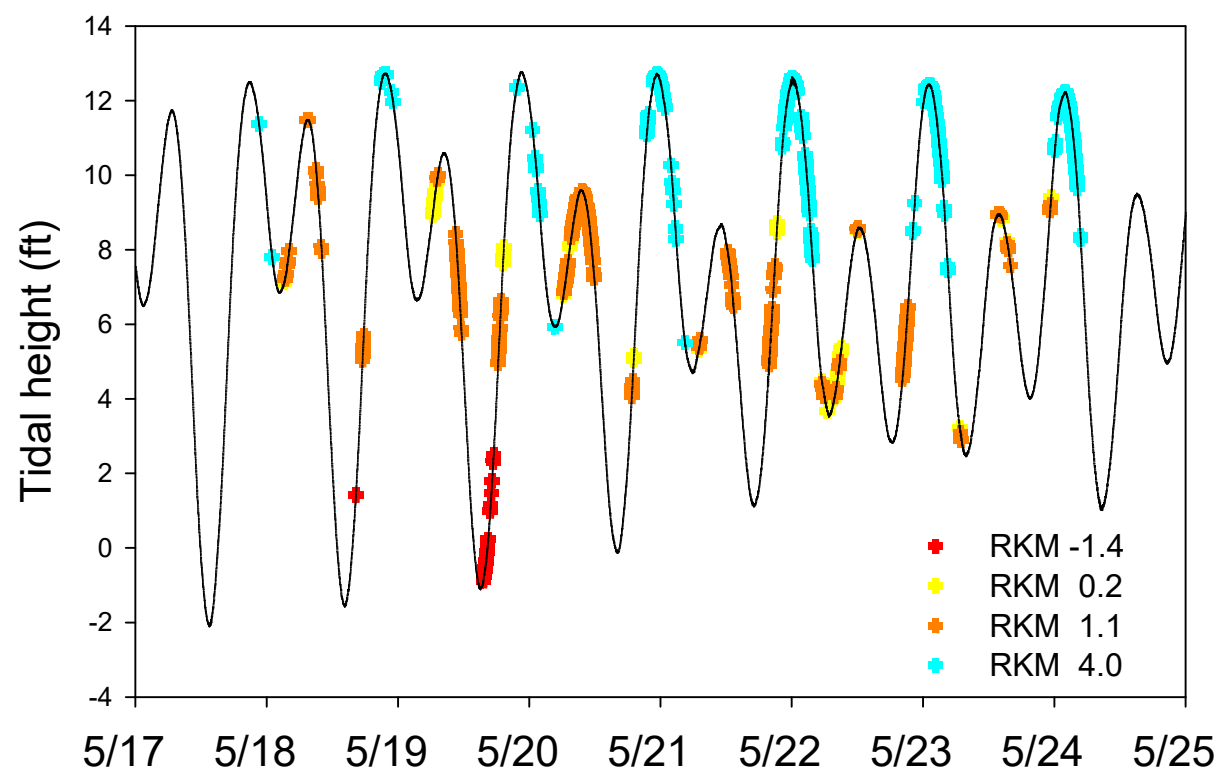


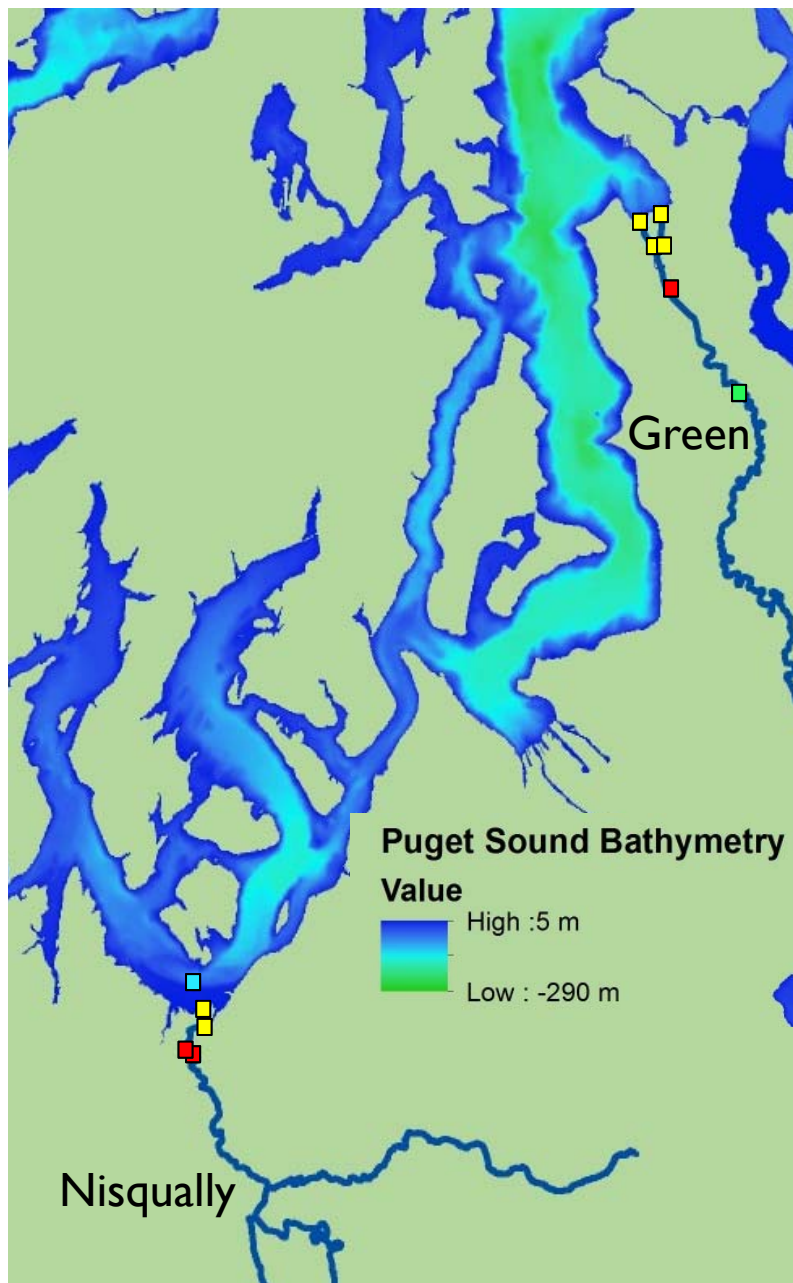
Nisqually River Green River

Nisqually River Green River


$$\text{Linearity} = \frac{\text{max track range}}{\text{distance travelled}}$$


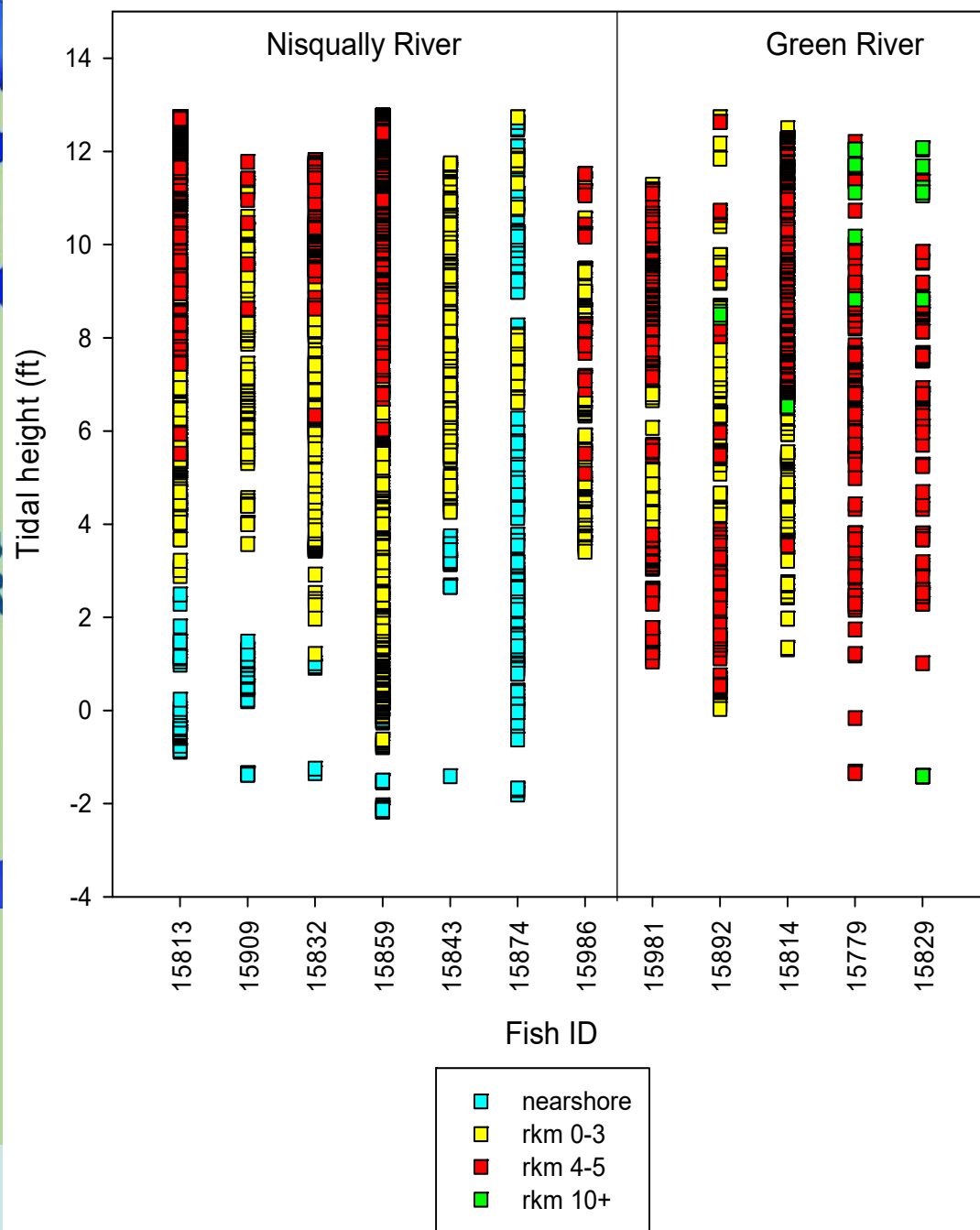
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6/10/2016

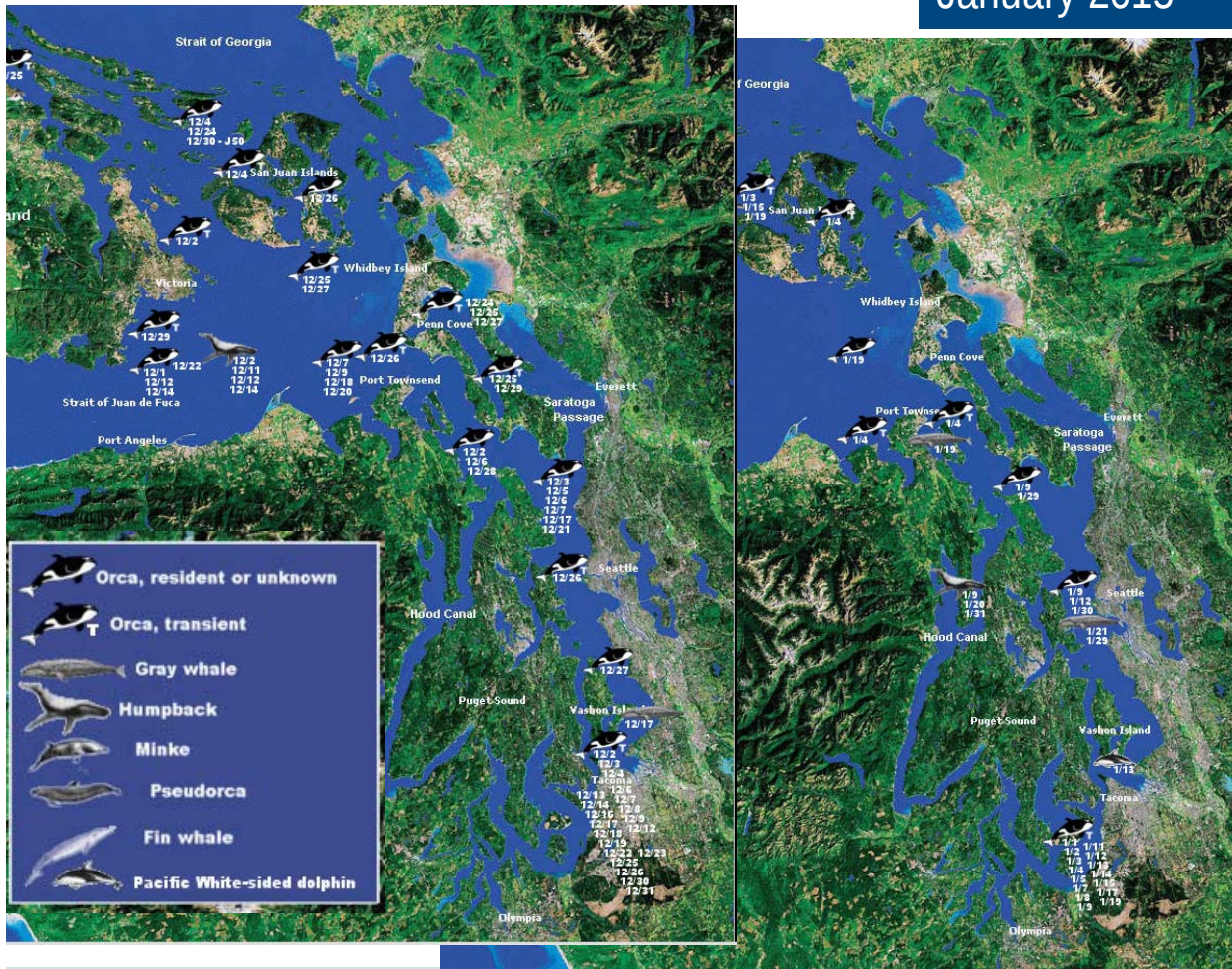
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Orca network sightings - 2015

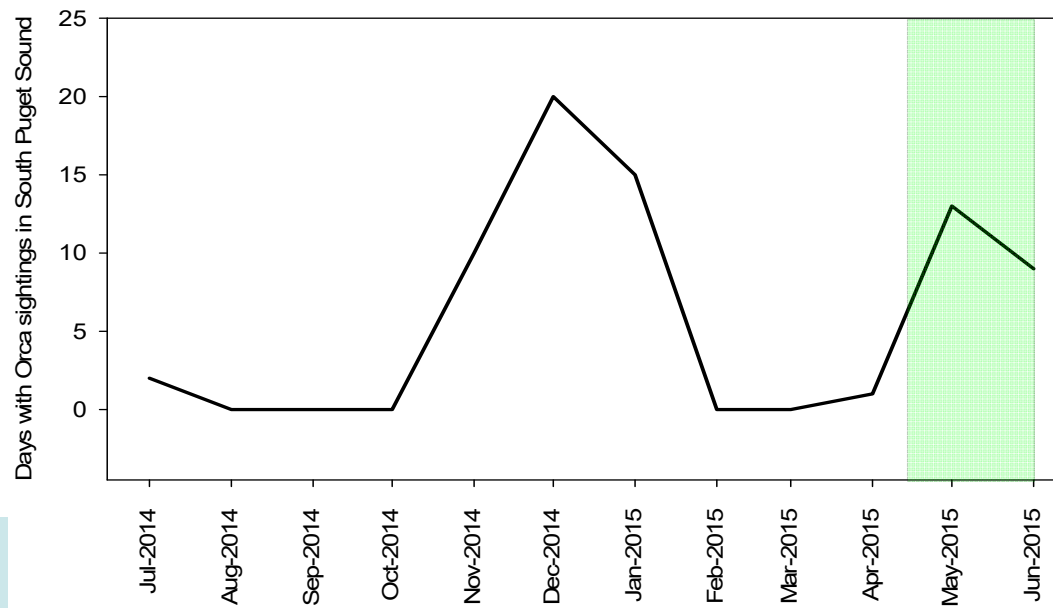
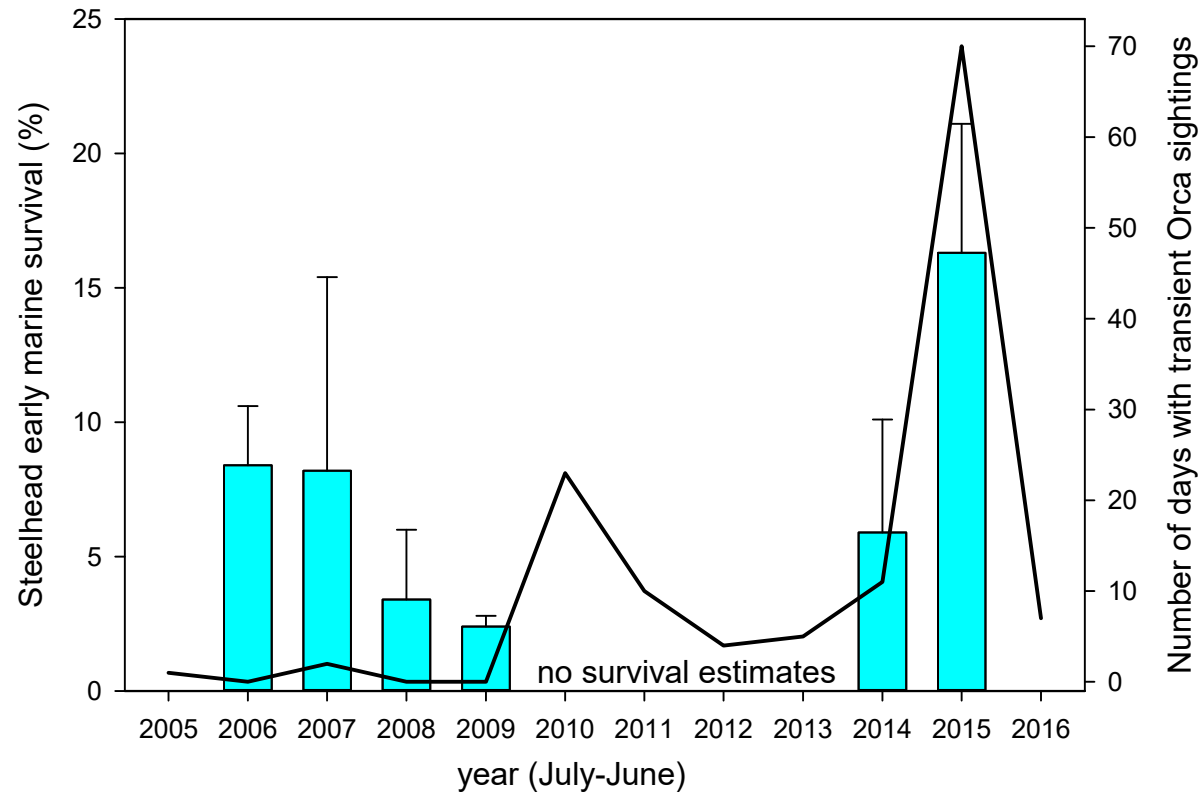
December 2014

January 2015



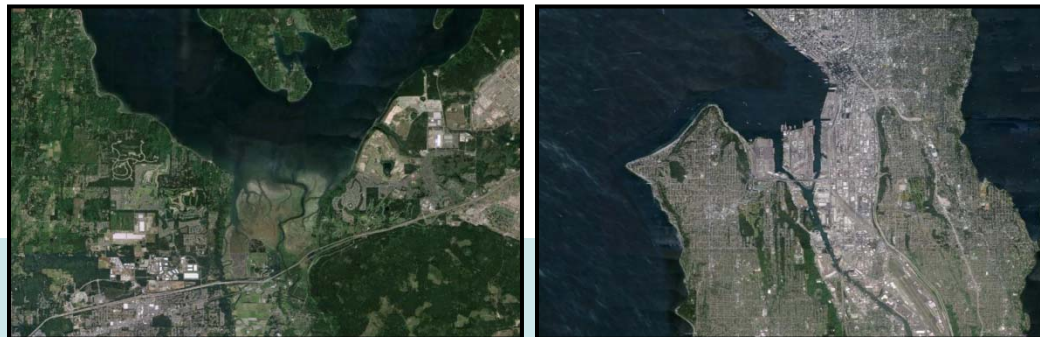
(Relevant) ORCA FACTS

- Resident Orcas eat salmon
- Transient Orcas eat marine mammals
- Transient orcas rarely come into Puget Sound
- 2015 anomalous behavior brought them into the sound for 3 months in the winter and 3 months in the spring



Conclusions

- Puget Sound (RM-JDF) survival probabilities are low (Green – 17%, Nisqually – 6%) – similar to previously calculated Puget Sound estimates
- Release date was the only important model variable; distance was the most important factor affecting early marine survival
- Smolts from both rivers took a similar amount of time from release to the JDF Strait (< 2 weeks)
- Highest mortality rates occurred in the first marine segment for both populations
- Measures of behavior in the estuary may help identify some causes of mortality
- Patterns in survival over multiple years can help us understand predator-prey interactions and the impact of anomalies



Acknowledgements



Steelhead Advisory Group to the SSMSF

LLTK: Michael Schmidt, Iris Kemp

WDFW: Joe Anderson, Pete Topping, Matt Klungle, Chris Frazier

Green River Trap Crew (Bob Green & Matt Pollack)

Nisqually Trap Crew (Devin West, Justin Miller, & Lars Swartling)

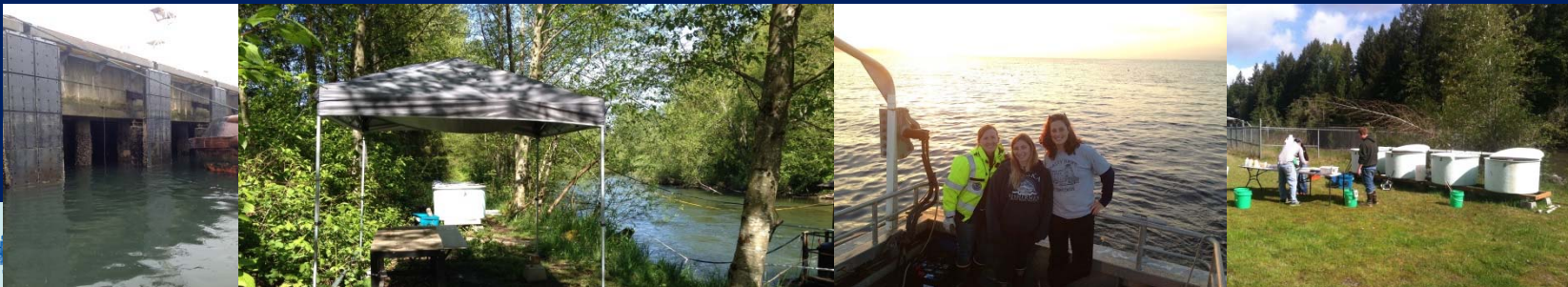
Nisqually Tribe: Chris Ellings, Sayre Hodgson, Jed Moore, Walker Duvall

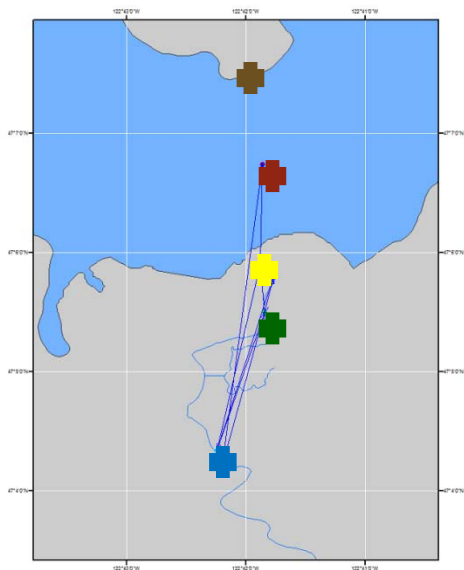
Muckleshoot Tribe: Ava Fuller, Eric Warner, Sean Hildebrandt

Squaxin Tribe: Scott Steltzner

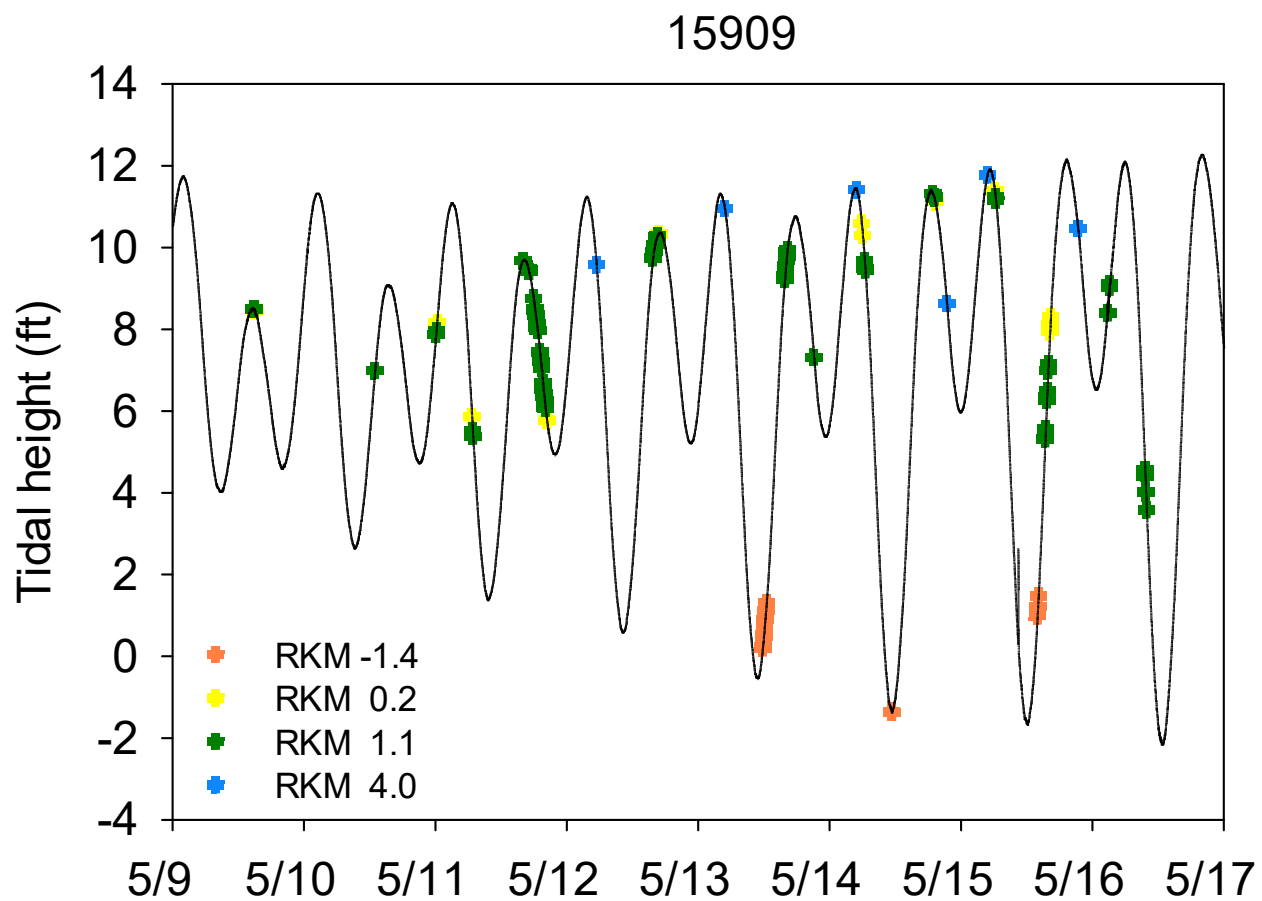
NWFSC: Anna Kagley, Heather Jackson, Rob Endicott, Jose Reyes- Tomassini,
Jeff Atkins

Port of Seattle: George Blomberg, Mick Schultz

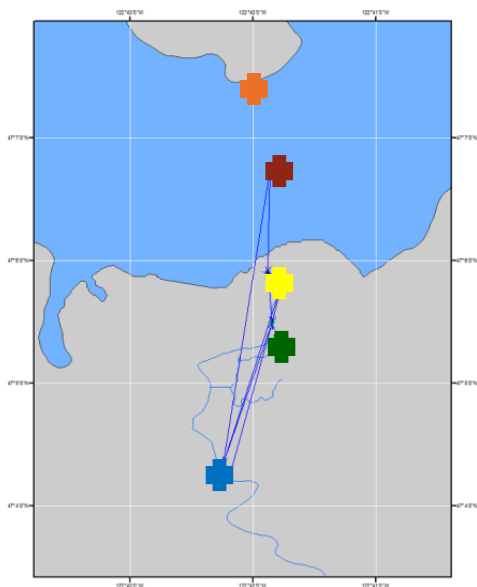




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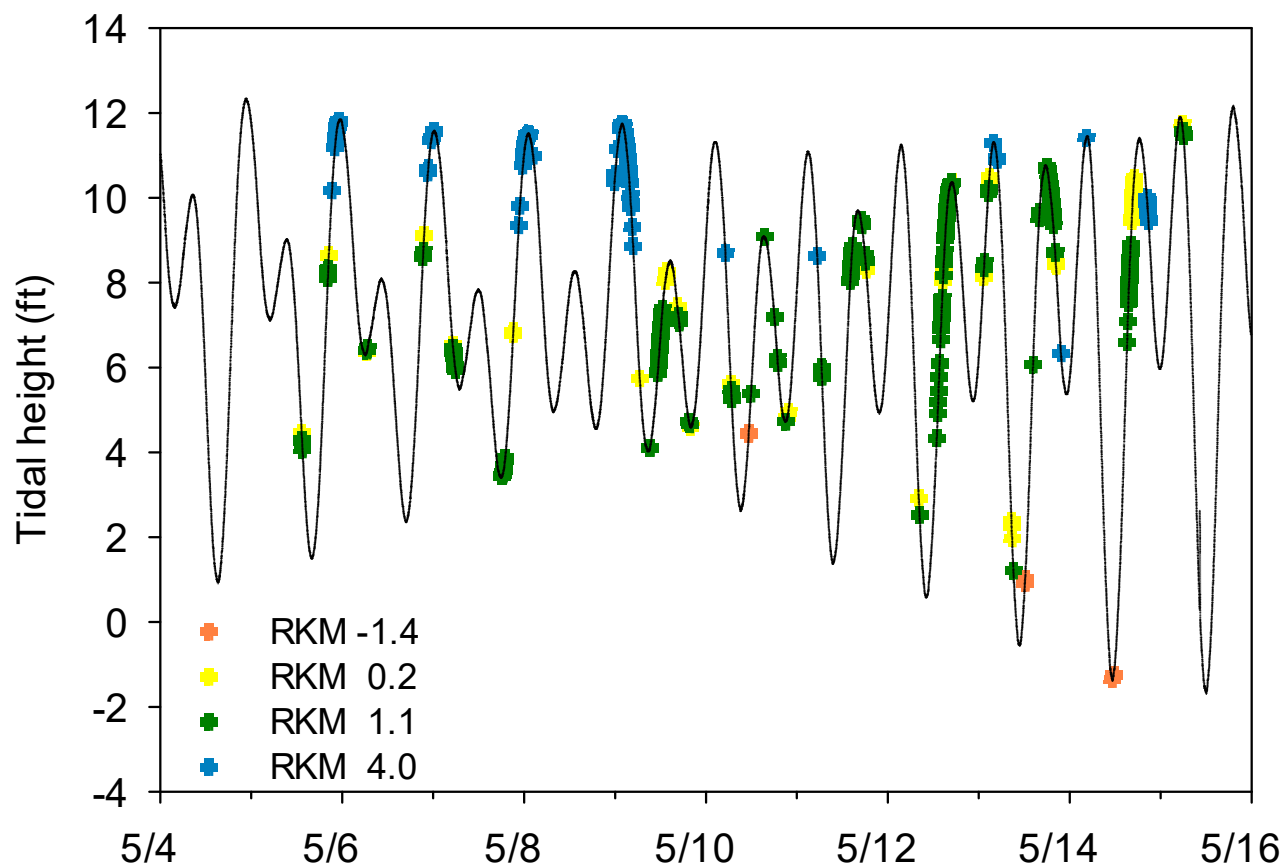


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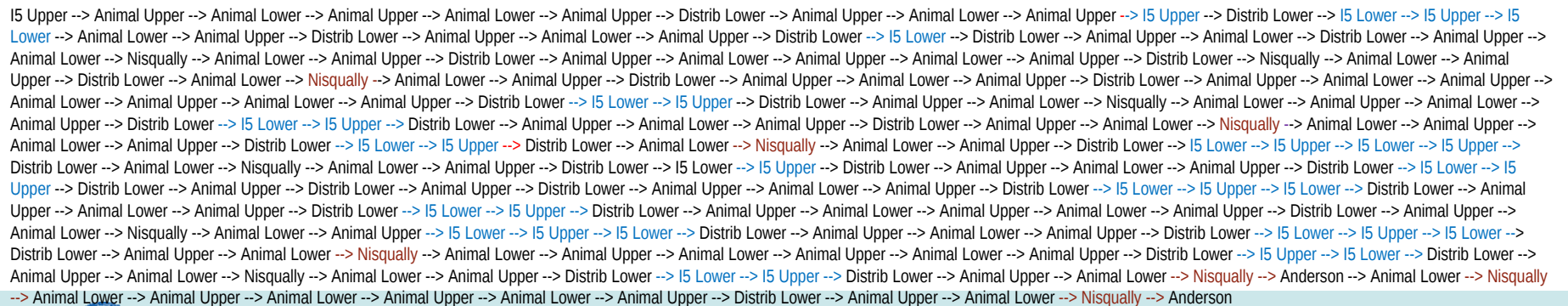


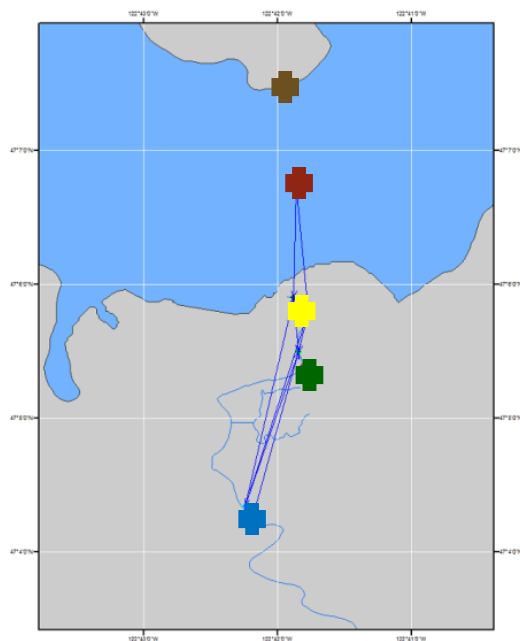
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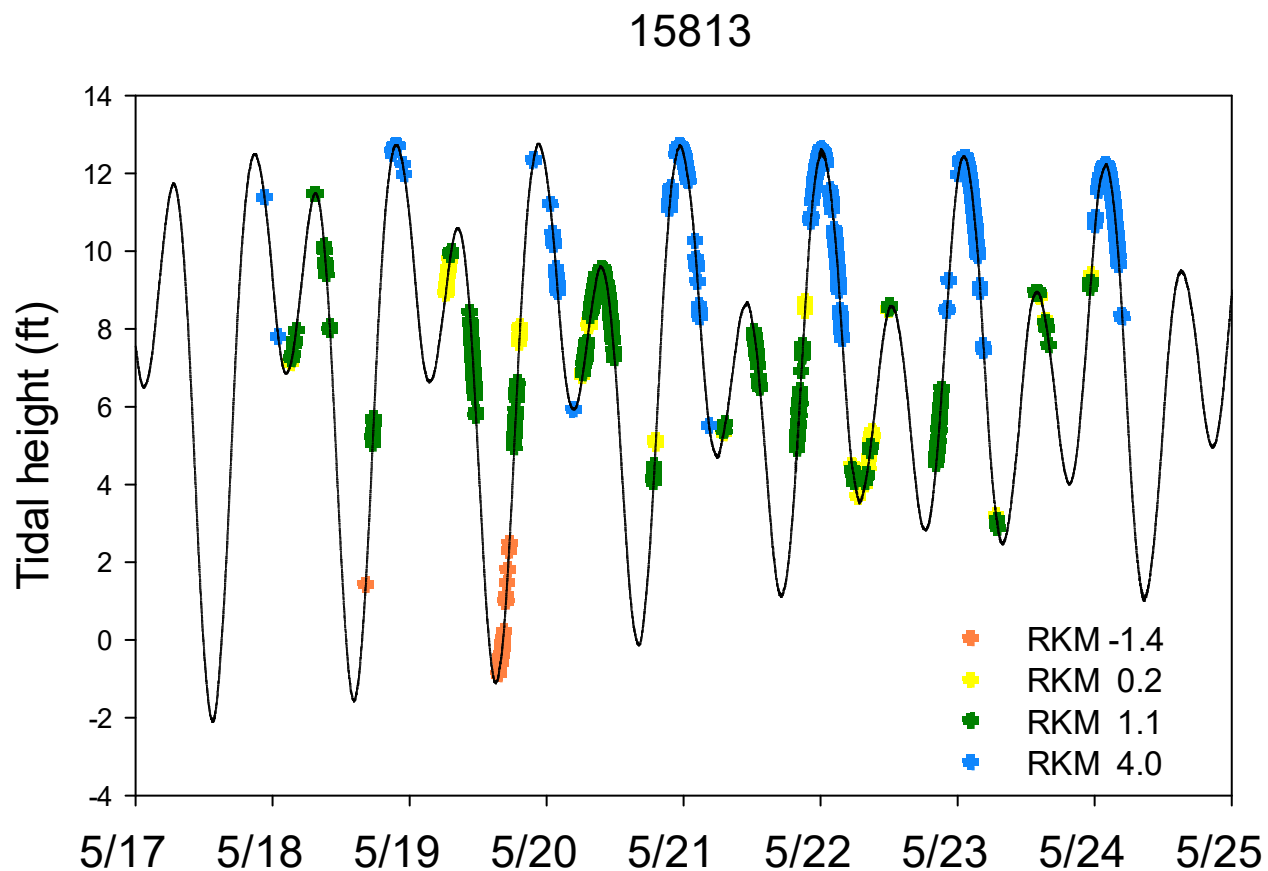


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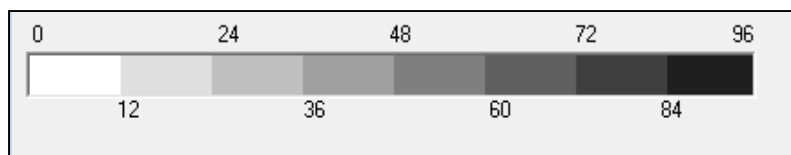
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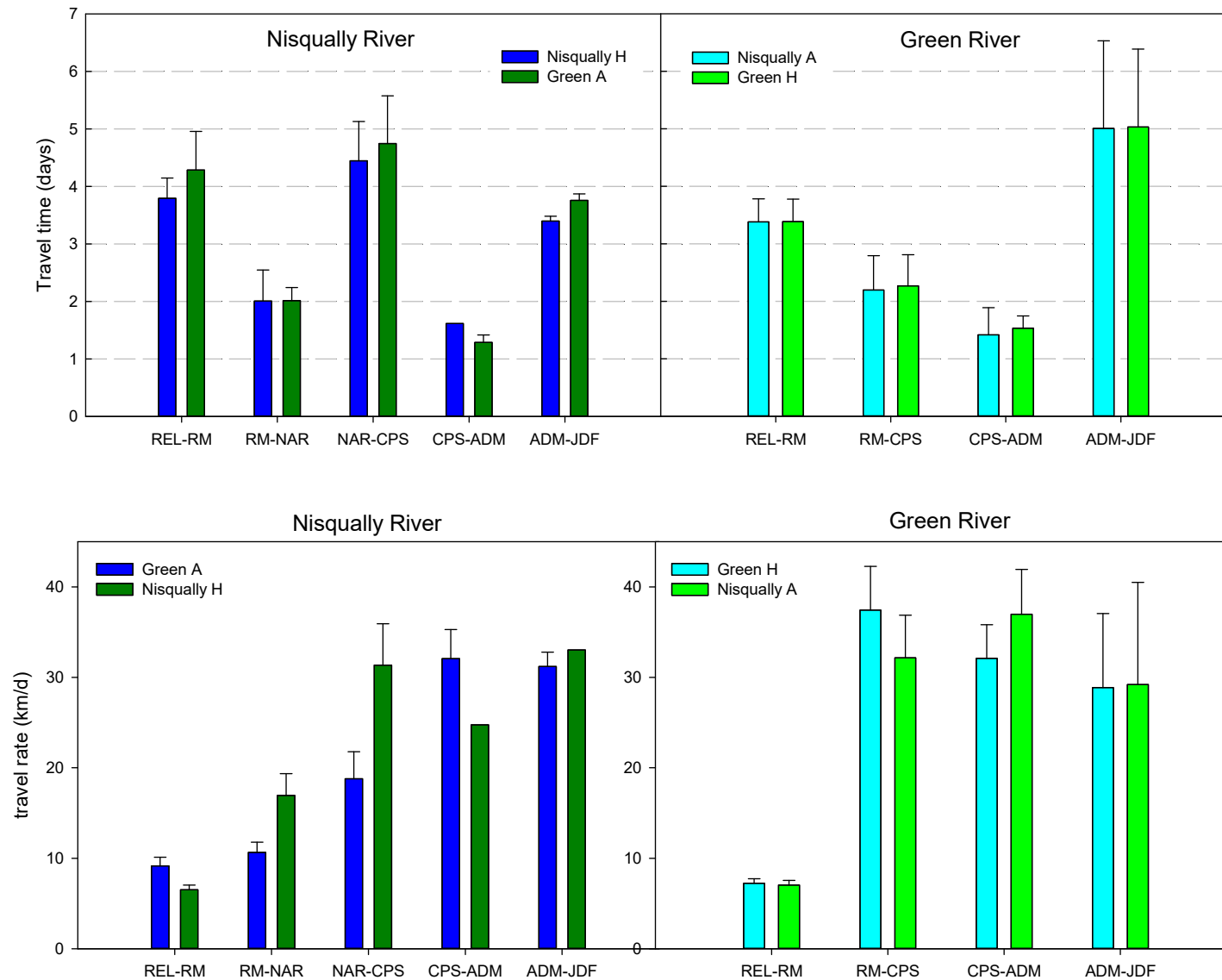
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Size and age at tagging

	Length (mm)	Weight (g)	age (% age-1)	age (% age-2)
Green Home	182.0 $\pm$ 2.0	56.3 $\pm$ 2.0	49%	51%
Green Away	178.8 $\pm$ 1.8	52.6 $\pm$ 1.7	40%	53%
Nisqually Home	207.2 $\pm$ 2.8	84.8 $\pm$ 3.8	18%	72%
Nisqually Away	207.7 $\pm$ 3.6	86.9 $\pm$ 4.7	18%	77%



Migration timing (by segment)



H and W

