

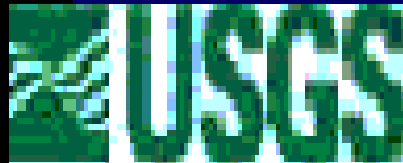
Iteroparity in Columbia River summer steelhead: Implications for FCRPS dams



**US Army Corps
of Engineers** ®
Portland District



Battelle



Introduction

- ▶ Iteroparity (repeat spawning) provides genetic and demographic benefits
- ▶ Increasing iteroparity rates is a potential steelhead recovery tool
 - Kelt reconditioning
 - Kelt transportation
 - In-river passage
- ▶ Very little is known about historic or potential COLR steelhead iteroparity

Study Objectives

- ▶ Collect baseline iteroparity data for Snake and Columbia populations
 - Return rates
 - Life history (migration timing, breeding interval)
- ▶ Monitor downstream migration
- ▶ Manage adaptively



Background: Repeat Spawning in the Columbia Basin

- Up to four repeat spawning events documented
- Consecutive and skip-spawners present
- Female dominated life history
- Many hatchery kelts are present
- High repeat spawning variation
 - Differences in run types (Ocean vs. Stream maturing)
 - Geographic differences (Coast vs. Inland)
 - Annual differences

Life History: Columbia Basin

Repeat rates range from < 1% to 17%

- Differences in run types (Winter vs. Summer)
- Geographic differences (Coast vs. Inland)

River	Iteroparity	Dams (rkm)	Reference
Kalama	>17% & >21%	0 (118)	Leider
Hood	> 9% & >13%	1 (273)	Olsen
Yakima	2%	4 (539)	Hockersmith
*Snake	2%	4-8 (520-1,500)	Whitt

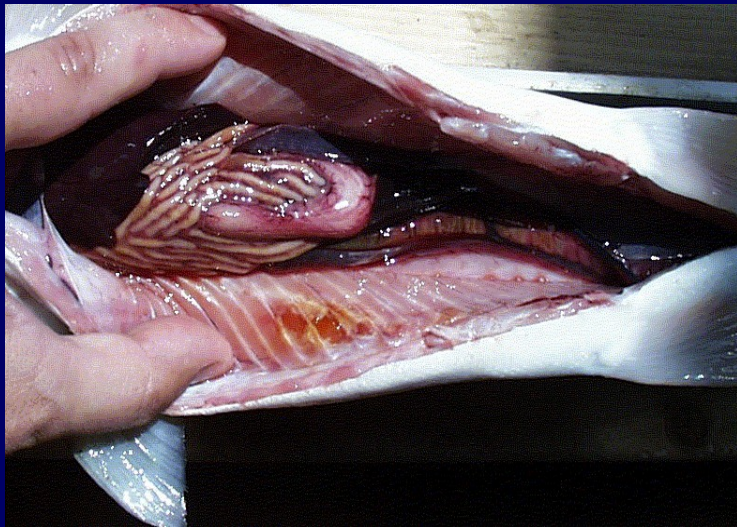
*** Current rates to be discussed**

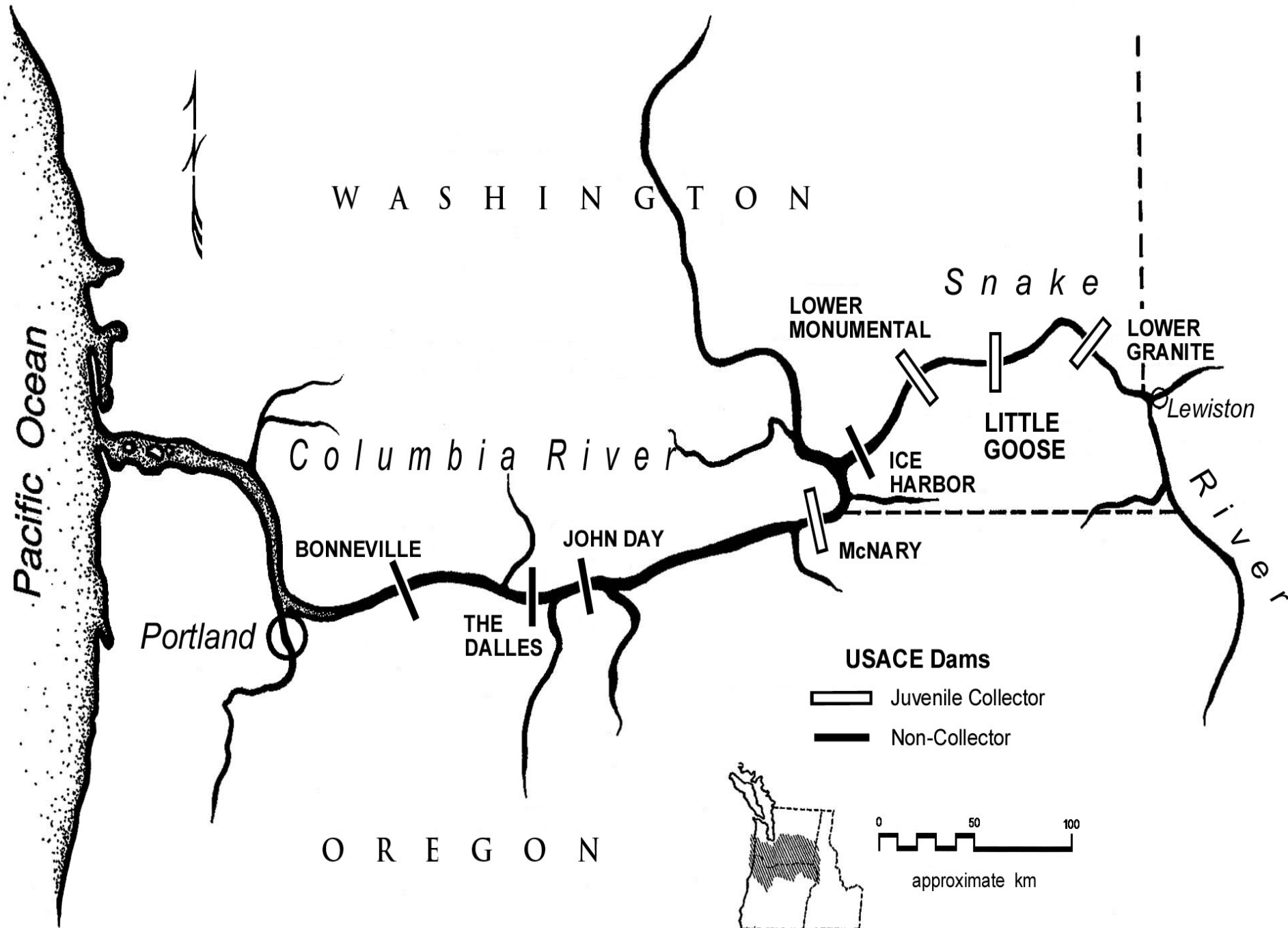
Methods

- Collect adult steelhead in bypass systems
- Use ultrasound to identify kelts
- PIT and/or radio tag kelts
- Assign to in-river or transport treatments
- Monitor behaviors and return rates



Obj. 1 Results: Female anatomy and ultrasound images





Kelt Sampling

<u>Dam</u>	<u>Adults Examined</u>	<u>Kelts</u>	<u>% Kelts</u>	<u>Sampling years</u>			
				<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>
John Day	4,394	3,560	81%	x	x	x	x
McNary	1,390	1,141	82%	x	x		x
L. Granite	7,409	7,068	95%		x	x	x
Total	13,193	11,769					

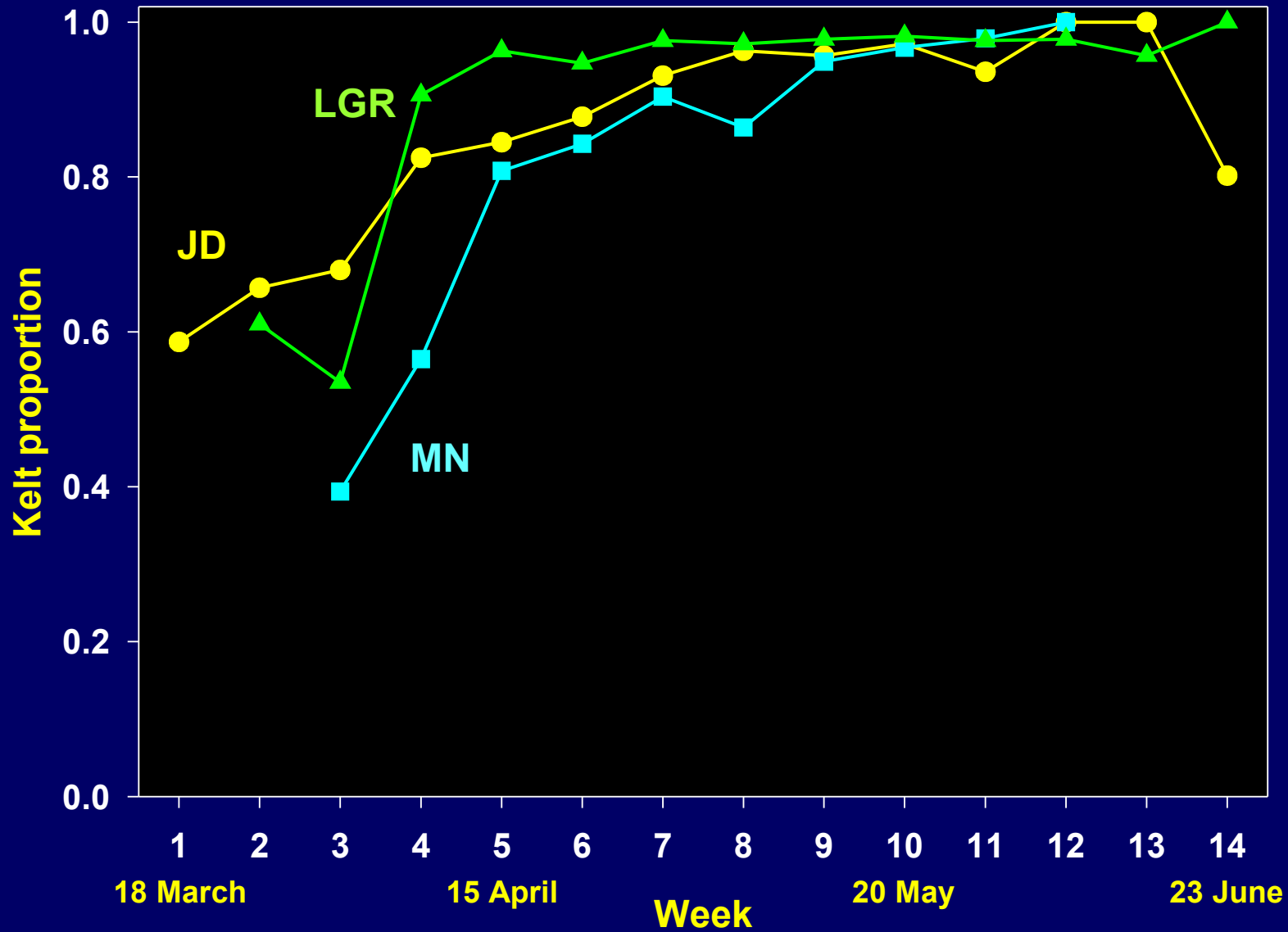


‘Good’ condition kelt

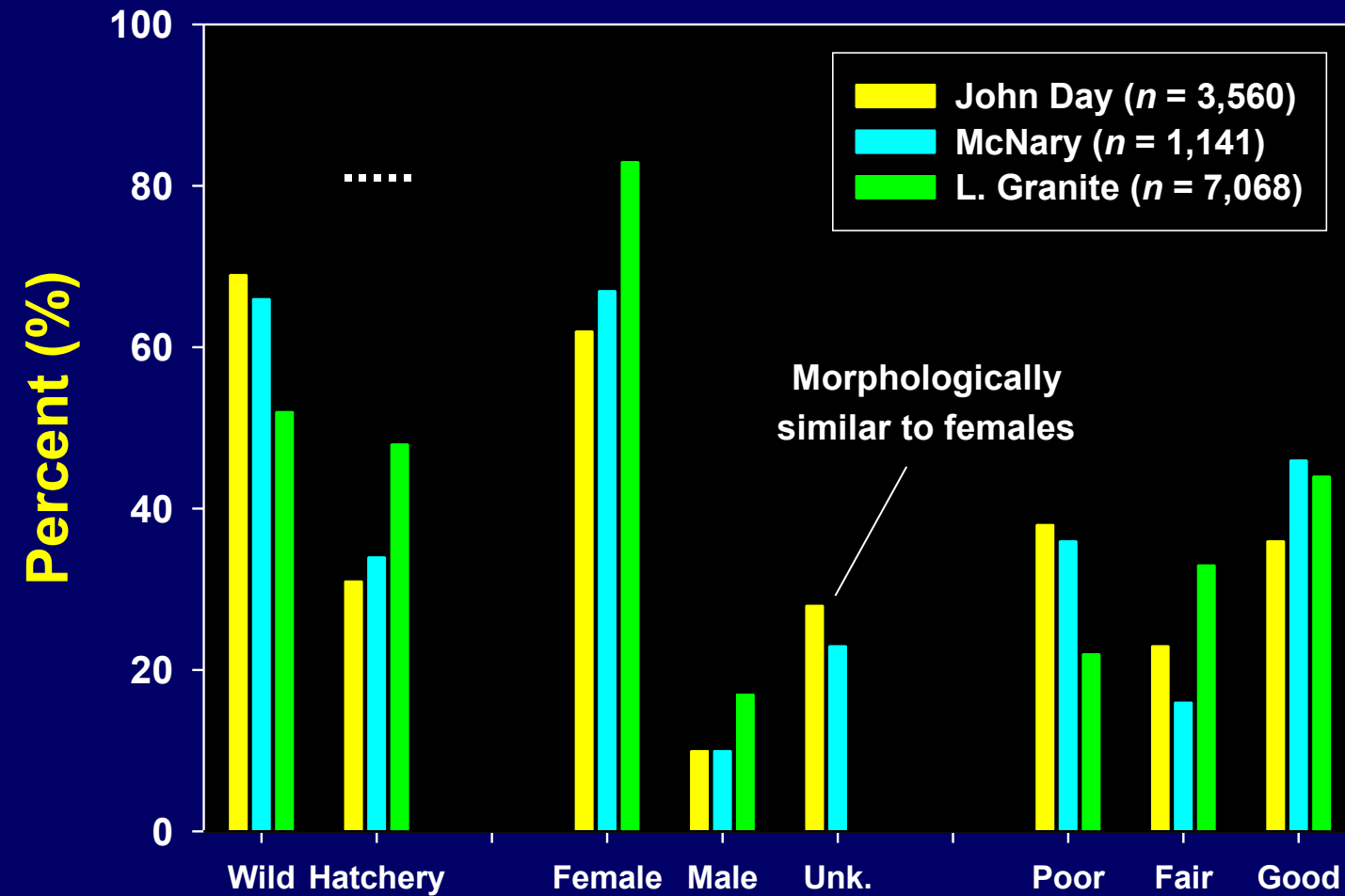


. . . not so good

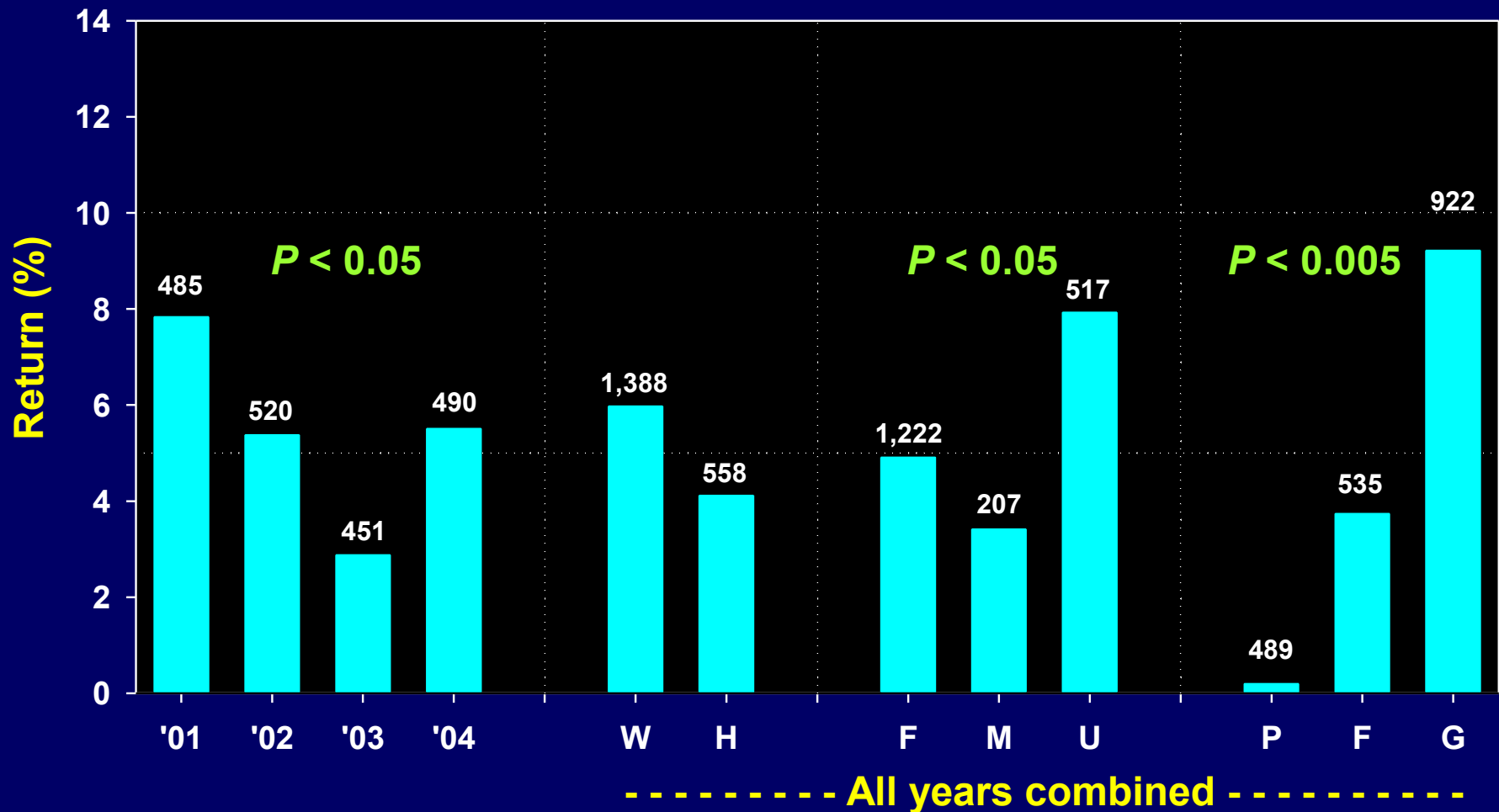
Kelt Sampling



Kelt Sampling ($n = 11,769$)

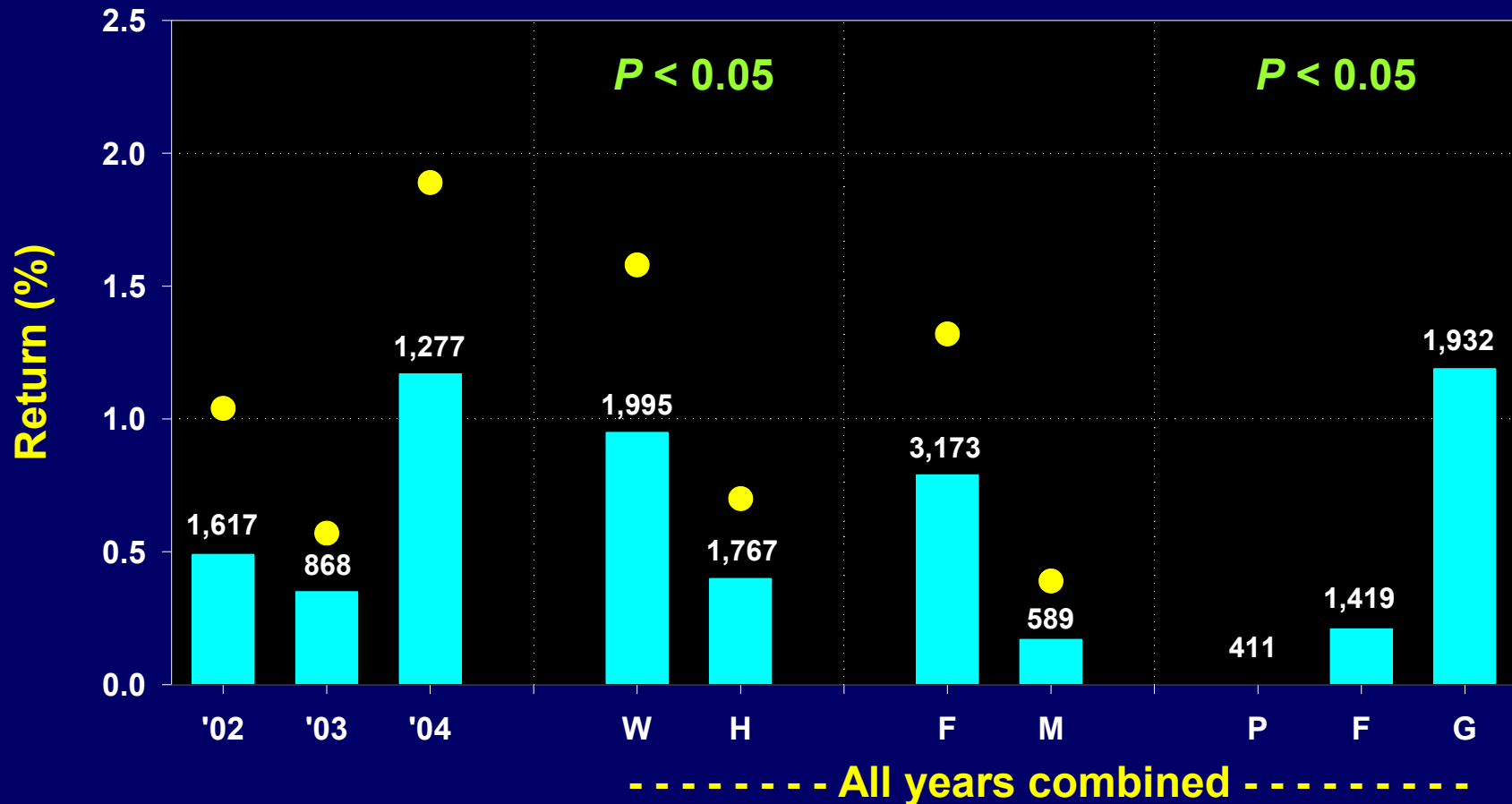


Repeat spawner returns: John Day (In-River)



► 1 poor condition kelt returned (2002, wild, female)

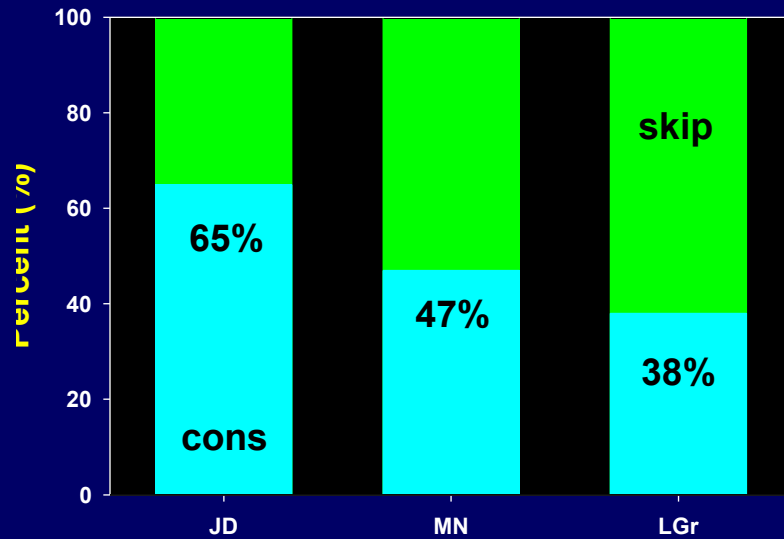
Repeat spawner returns: L. Granite (In-River)



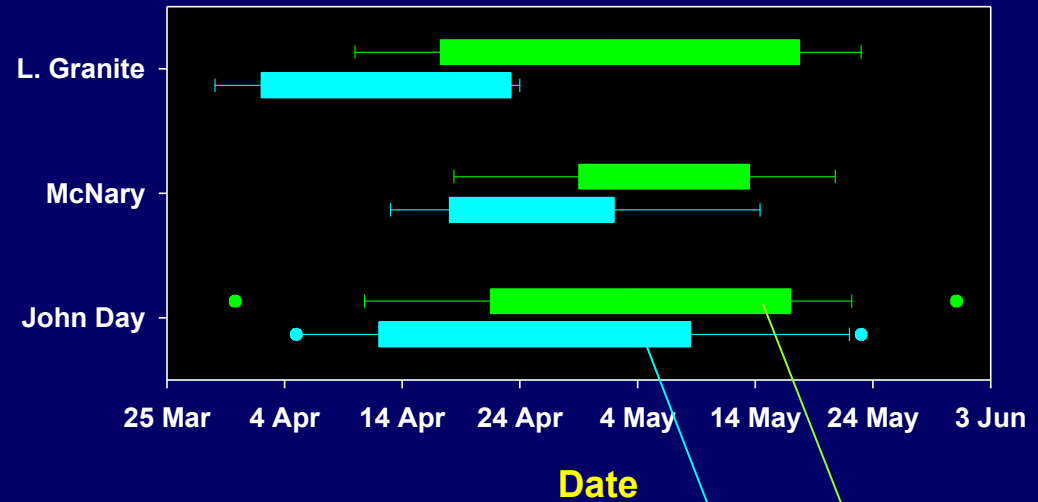
► 1 male kelt returned (2004, wild, good condition)

Repeat Spawner Life History

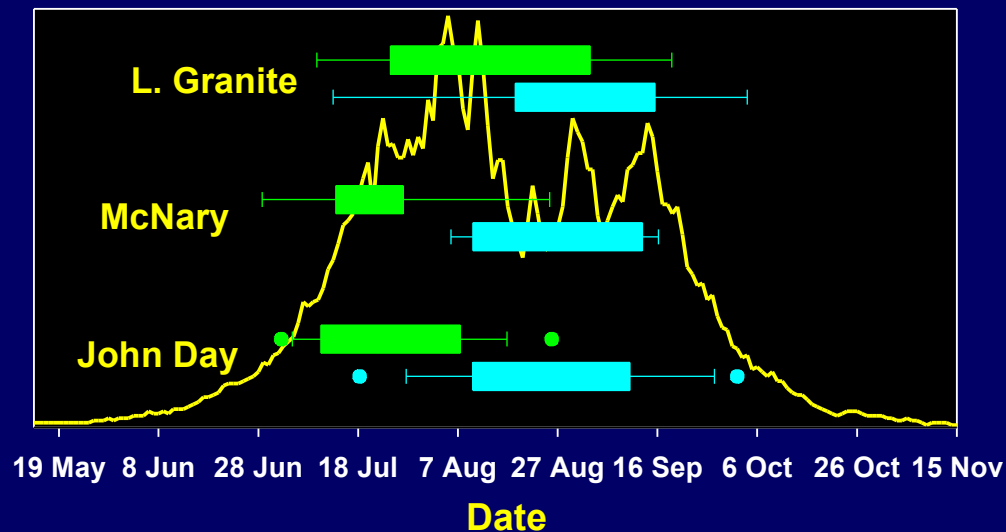
Consecutive vs skip spawners



Outmigration timing

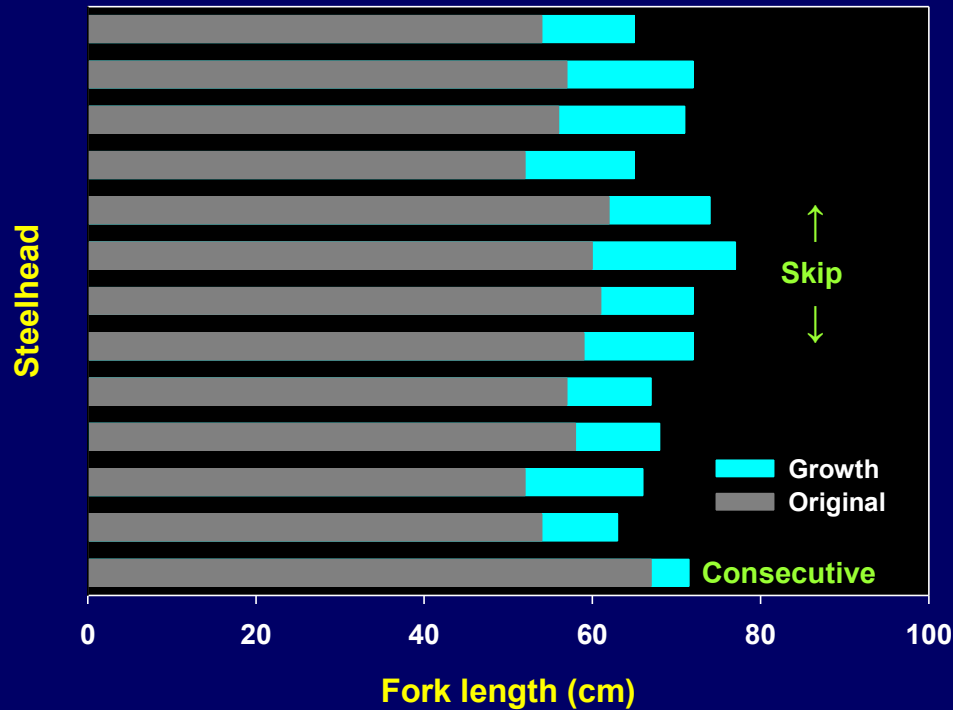


Return migration timing



Repeat Spawner Life History

13 recaptured spawners



◀ Mean growth = 12 cm (skips)
(22%)

► 3-time spawners

$n = 3$ (0.03% of full sample; 0.10% of John Day sample)

Bonneville Dam



B2 FPE

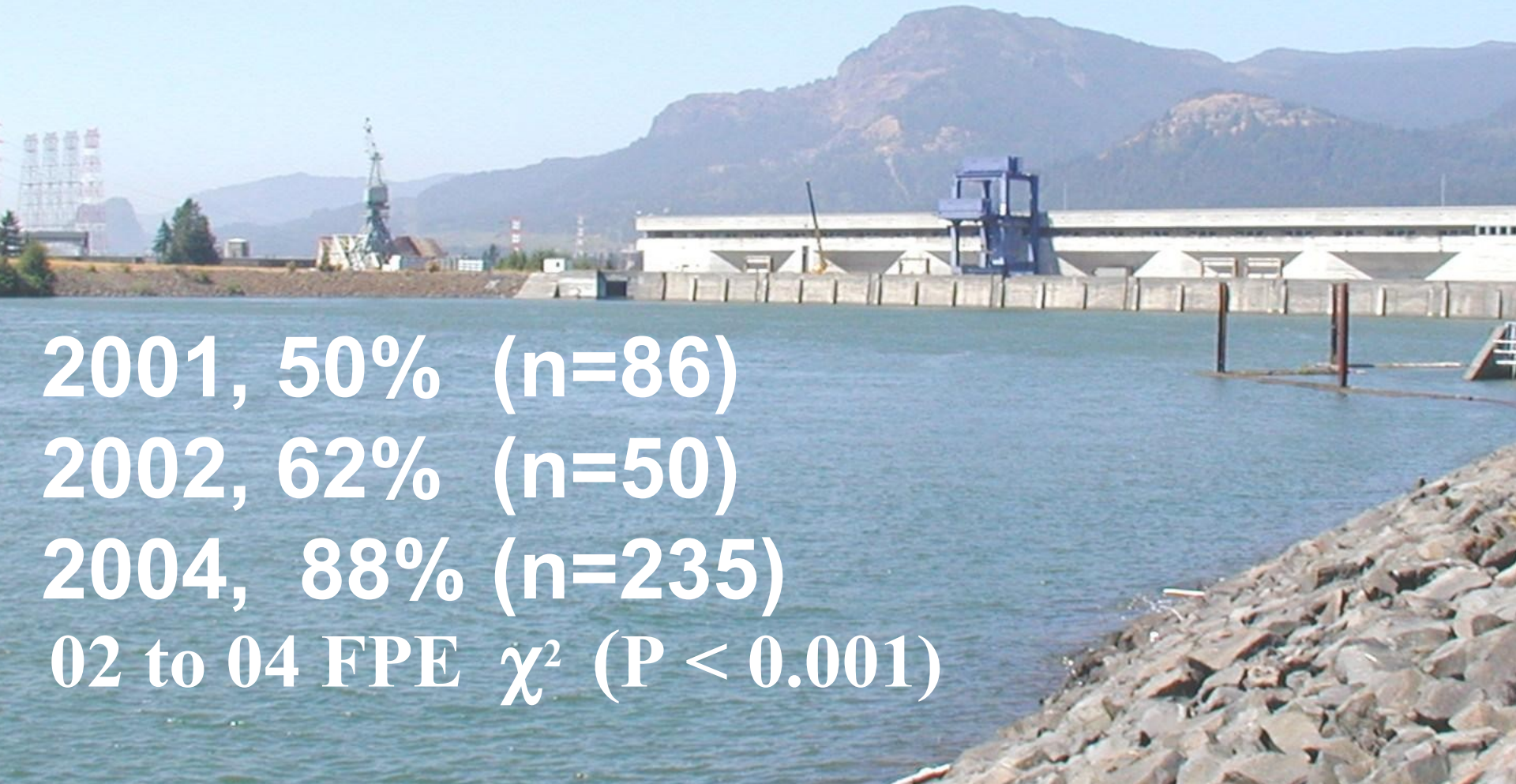
FPE = (guided / [guided + turbine])

2001, 50% (n=86)

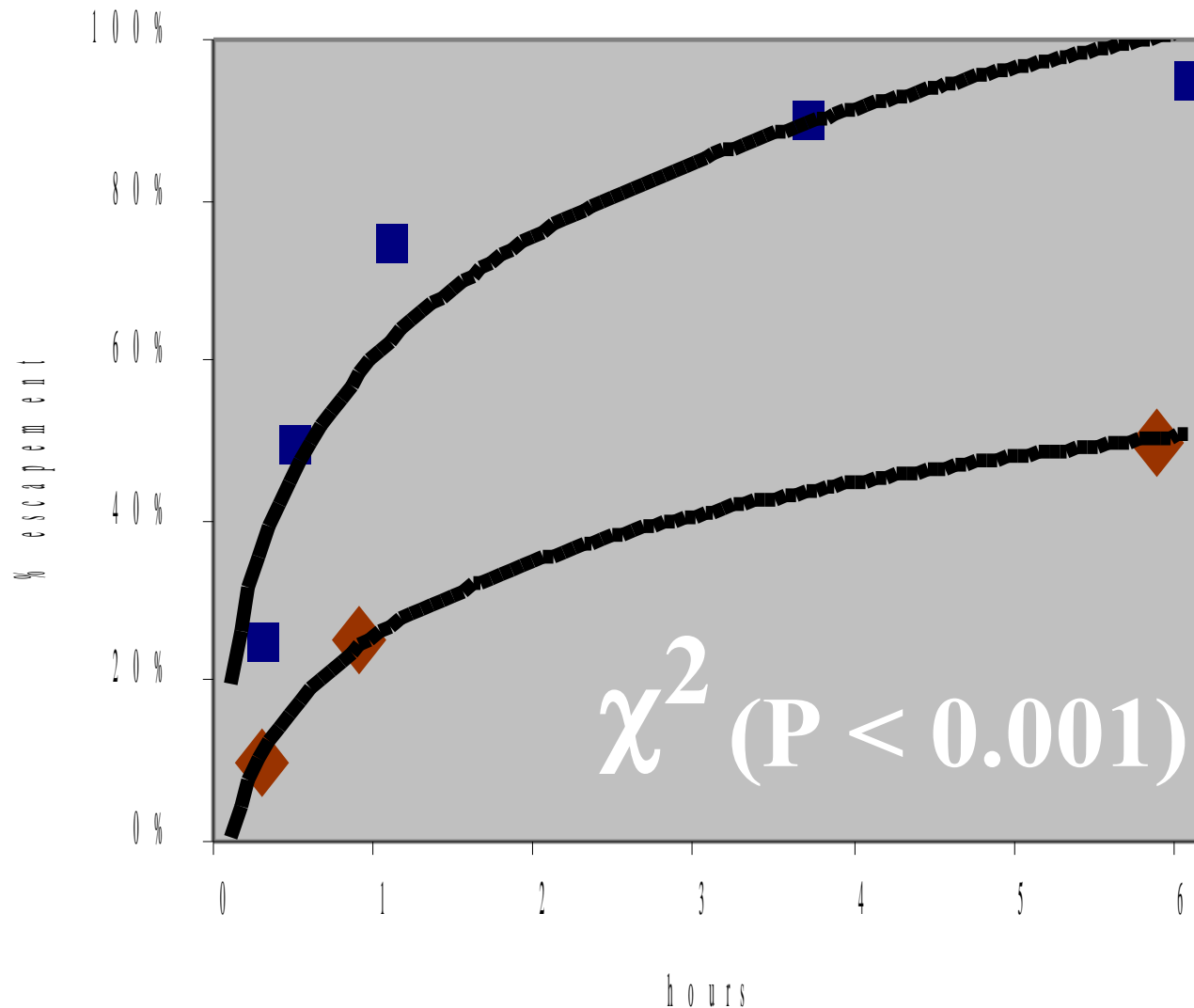
2002, 62% (n=50)

2004, 88% (n=235)

02 to 04 FPE χ^2 (P < 0.001)



Kelt Escapement From the PH 2 Forebay at Bonneville Dam
in Spring 2004 and Spring 2002

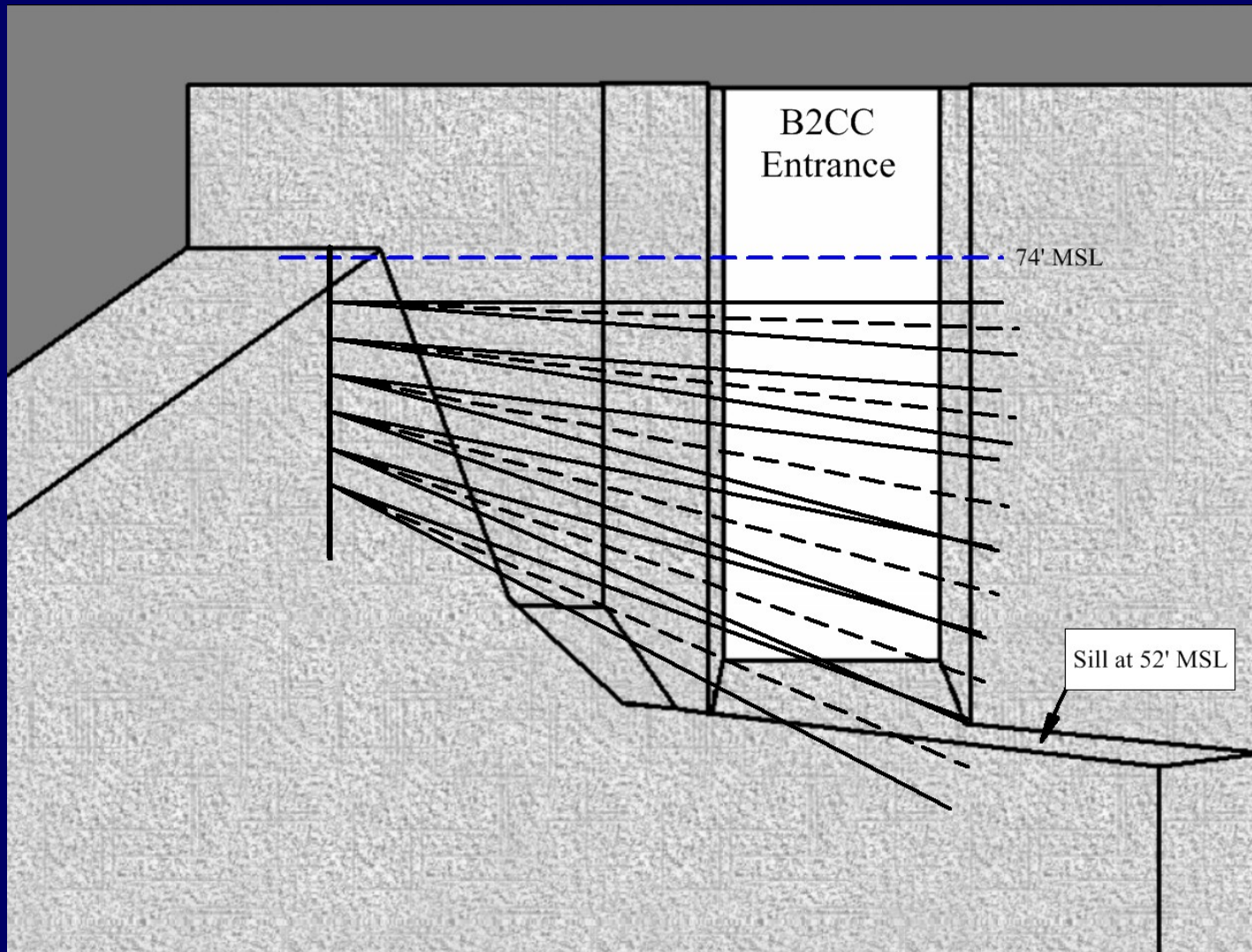


B2 Kcfs
2004 = ~105
2002 = ~109

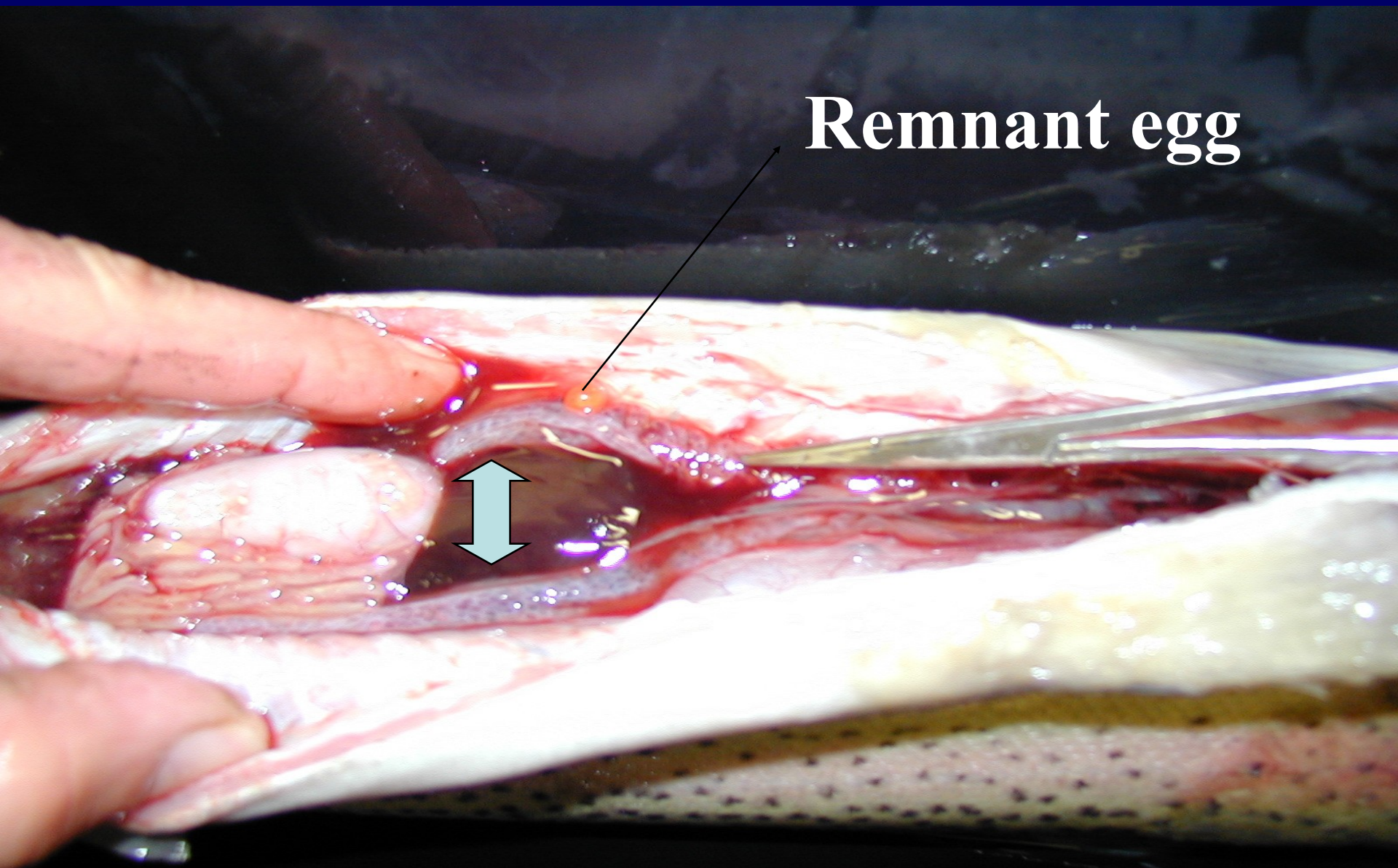
■ 2004, log trendline
◆ 2002, log trendline



Methods



Sampled female mortality w/ immature oocytes



Summary

▶ Aggregate iteroparity estimates for in-river samples:

- All fish: 5.5% (John Day), 5.4% (McNary), 0.7% (L. Granite)
- 'Good' fish: 9.2% (John Day), 7.2% (McNary), 1.2% (L. Granite)

▶ Most likely to return:

- Wild, female, good condition
- Early outmigrants, relatively smaller

▶ Improved understanding of life history

▶ Contributions of repeat spawners

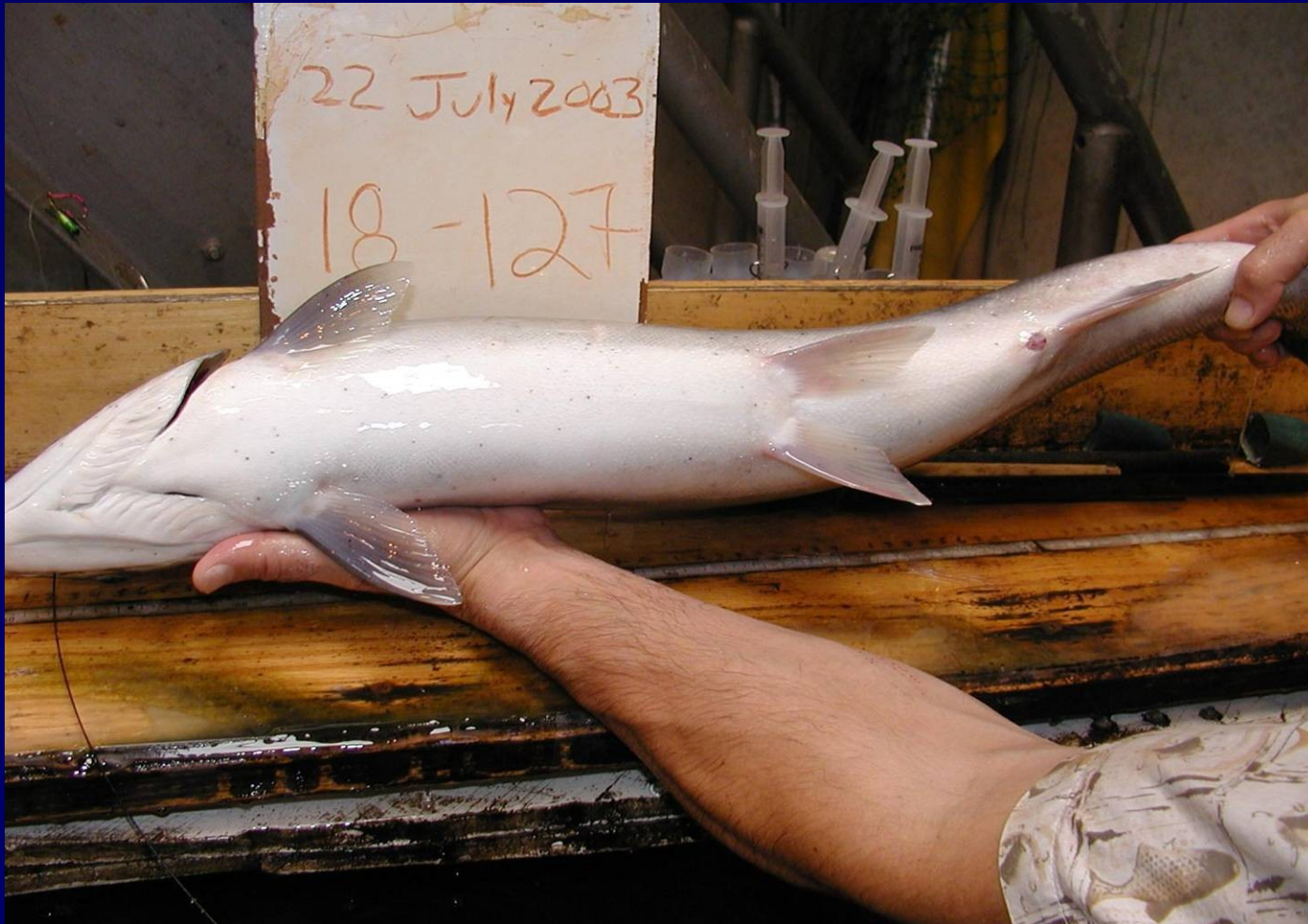
- 10s – 100s of Snake River fish
- 100s – 1000s of Columbia River fish

▶ Continuing analyses:

- 1) Seasonal operations to enhance return rates
- 2) Effects of river and ocean conditions



Questions ?



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J. Dalen, P. Madson, M. Jonas, B. Nagy - And many others!**