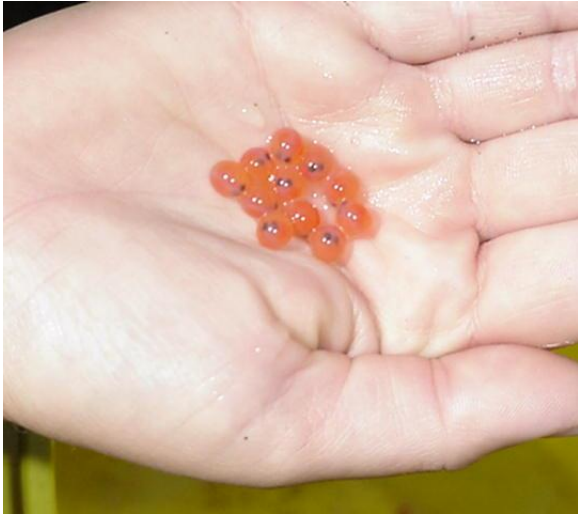


Hood Canal Steelhead Project

A conservation hatchery
experiment

Joy Lee Waltermire





Cooperating Project Partners:

NOAA: NWFSC Behavioral Ecology Team

Long Live the Kings

WA Department of Fish and Wildlife

US Fish and Wildlife Service

Skokomish Tribe

Point No Point Treaty Tribes

Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group

US Forest Service

Hood Canal Private Landowners



How did the project come to be?

- Hamma Hamma Steelhead Supplementation Project (1998-2007): Efforts responding to population on extinction vortex in the Hamma Hamma River.
- May 2007: Puget Sound (Hood Canal) steelhead listed as threatened on the Endangered Species Act.
- Hatchery Scientific Review Group: Use hatcheries as a tool for recovery and conservation.



Hood Canal Steelhead Project Goals

- Can artificial propagation be utilized to increase a wild population's abundance and productivity over the long term while preserving the genetic, demographic, and life history traits of the population?



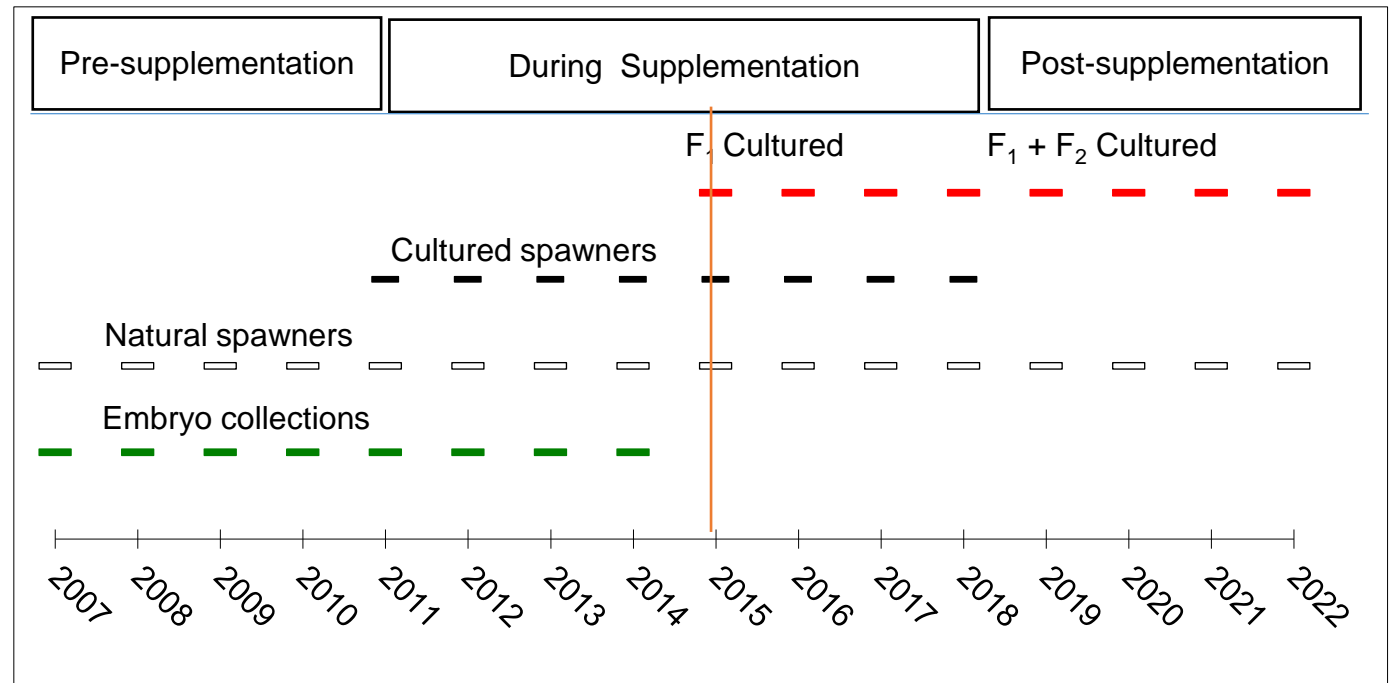
Oncorhynchus Mykiss

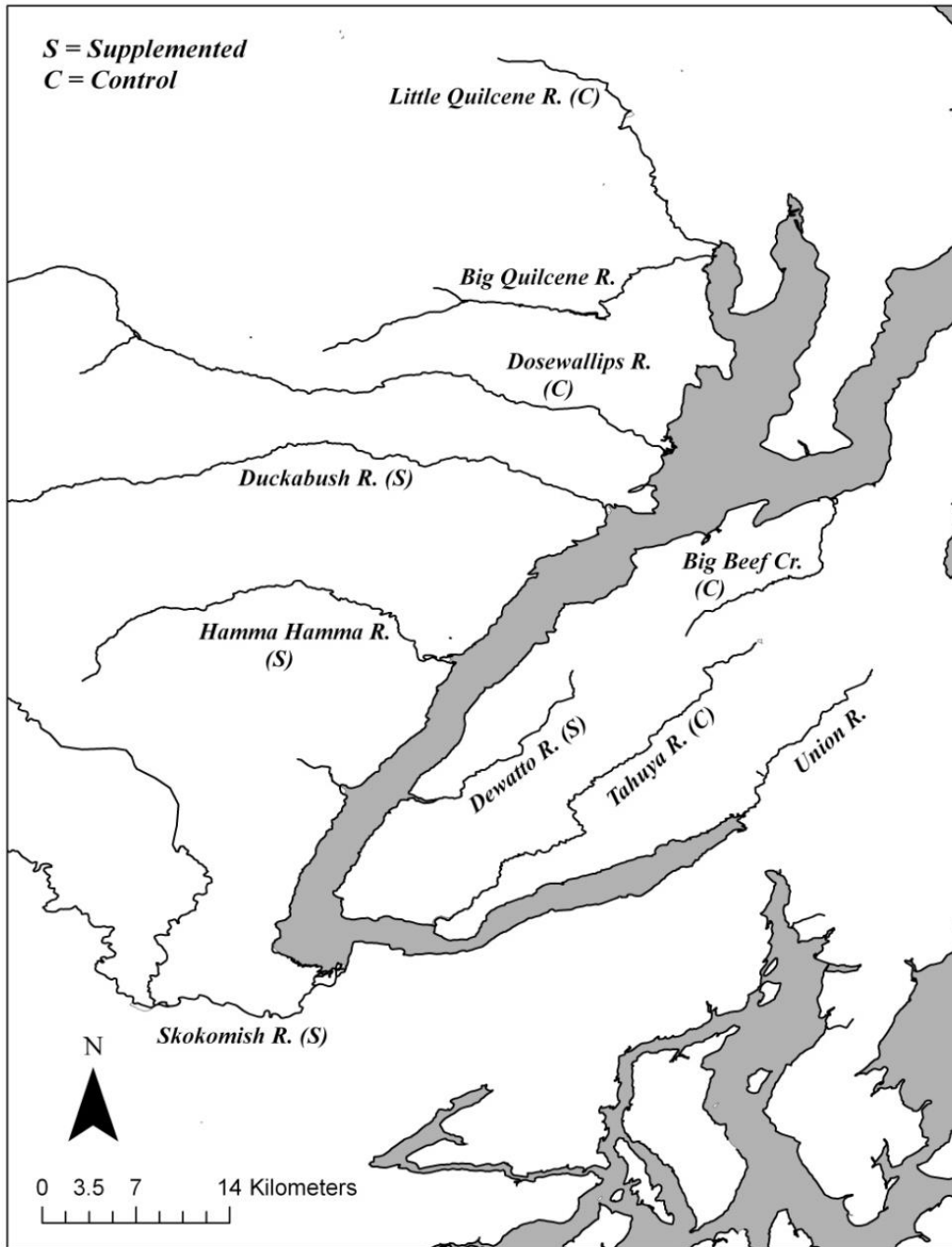
Conservation Hatchery Experiment

Replicated, before-during-after-control-impact experiment (RBACI)

Response variables =

- Spawner abundance and spawn timing
- Freshwater productivity (egg to smolt)
- Life history diversity
- Genetic variation
- Local adaptation
- Early marine survival





Project streams

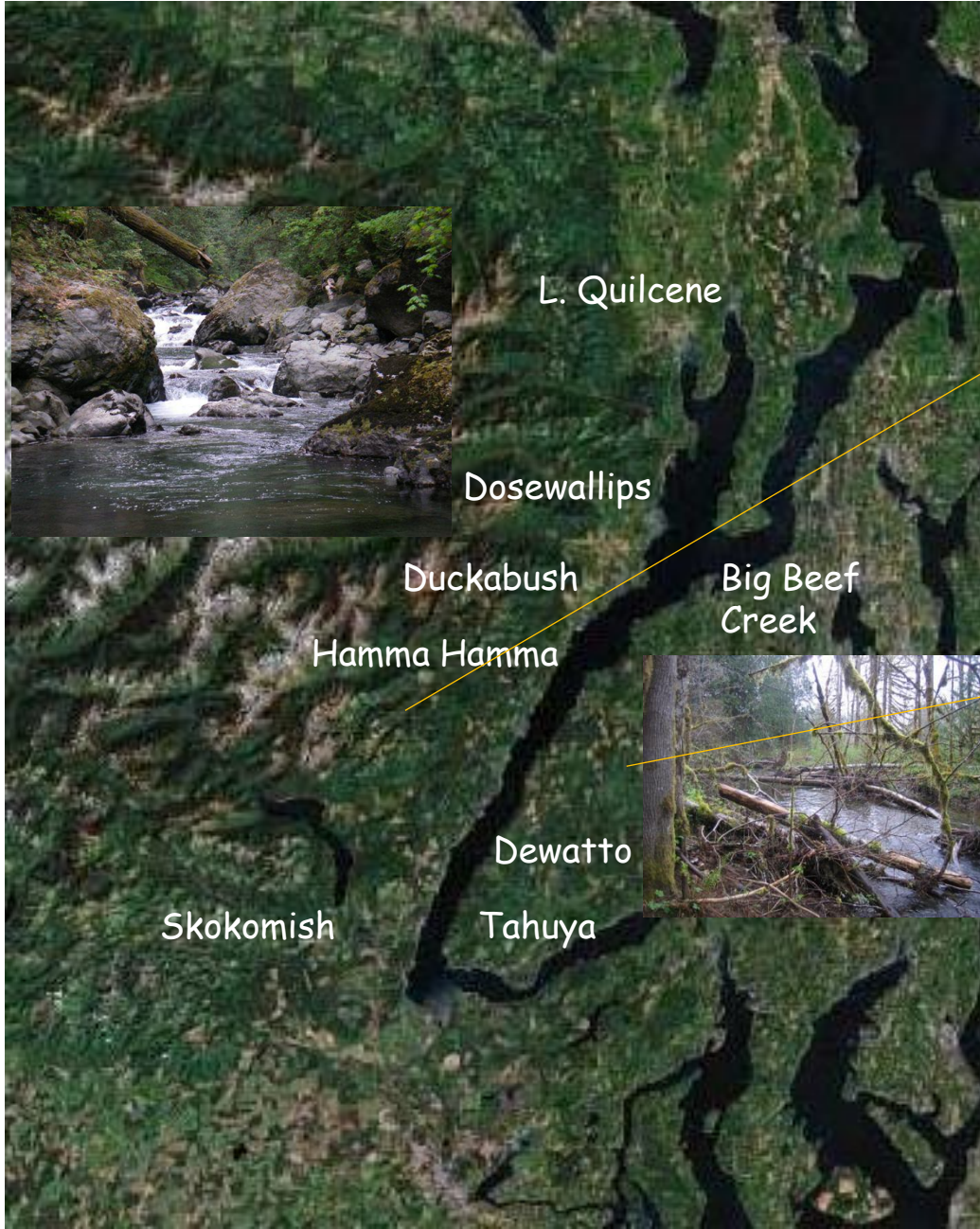
Supplemented: Dewatto, Duckabush & SF Skokomish Rivers

Control: Big Beef Cr, Tahuya, Little Quilcene & Dosewallips* Rivers

Post-Supplemented: Hamma Hamma River



Hood Canal stream characteristics



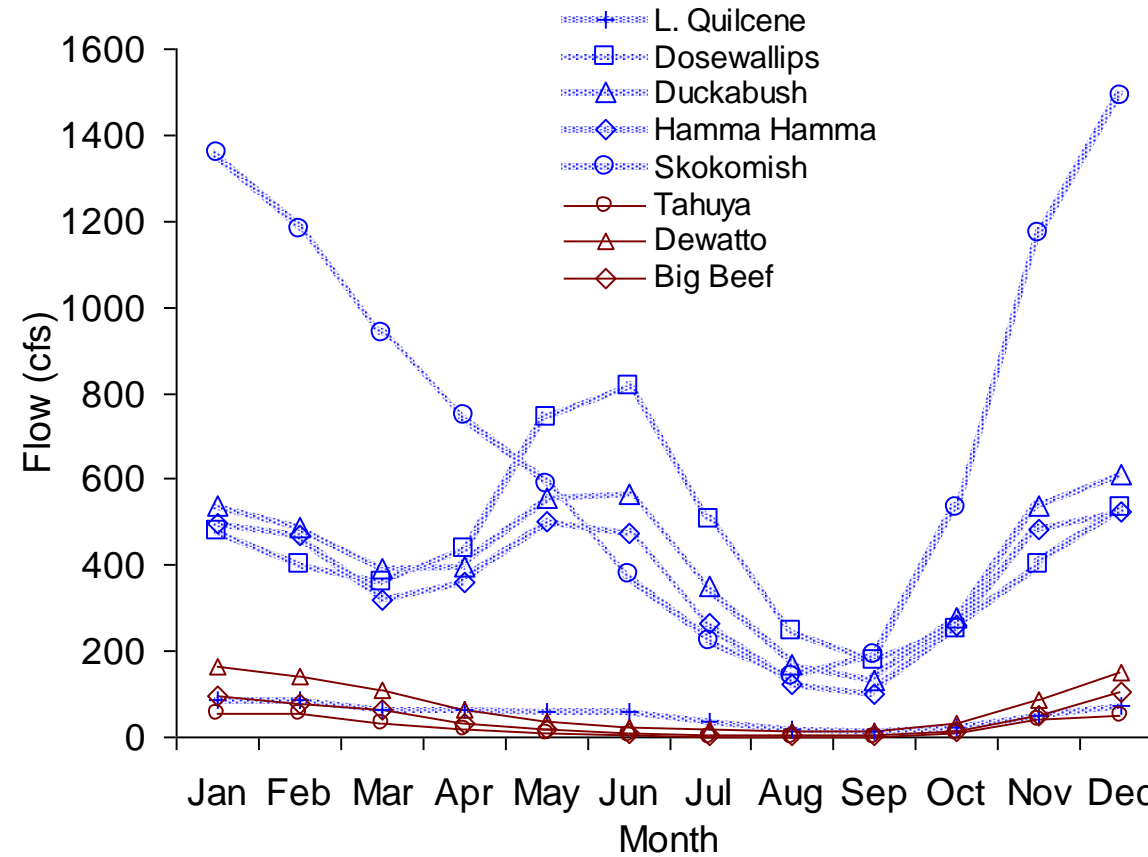
Olympic Peninsula streams

Bedrock/cobble
High elevation
High gradient
Glacial/snow melt
Anadromous barriers (except Skokomish)

Kitsap Peninsula streams

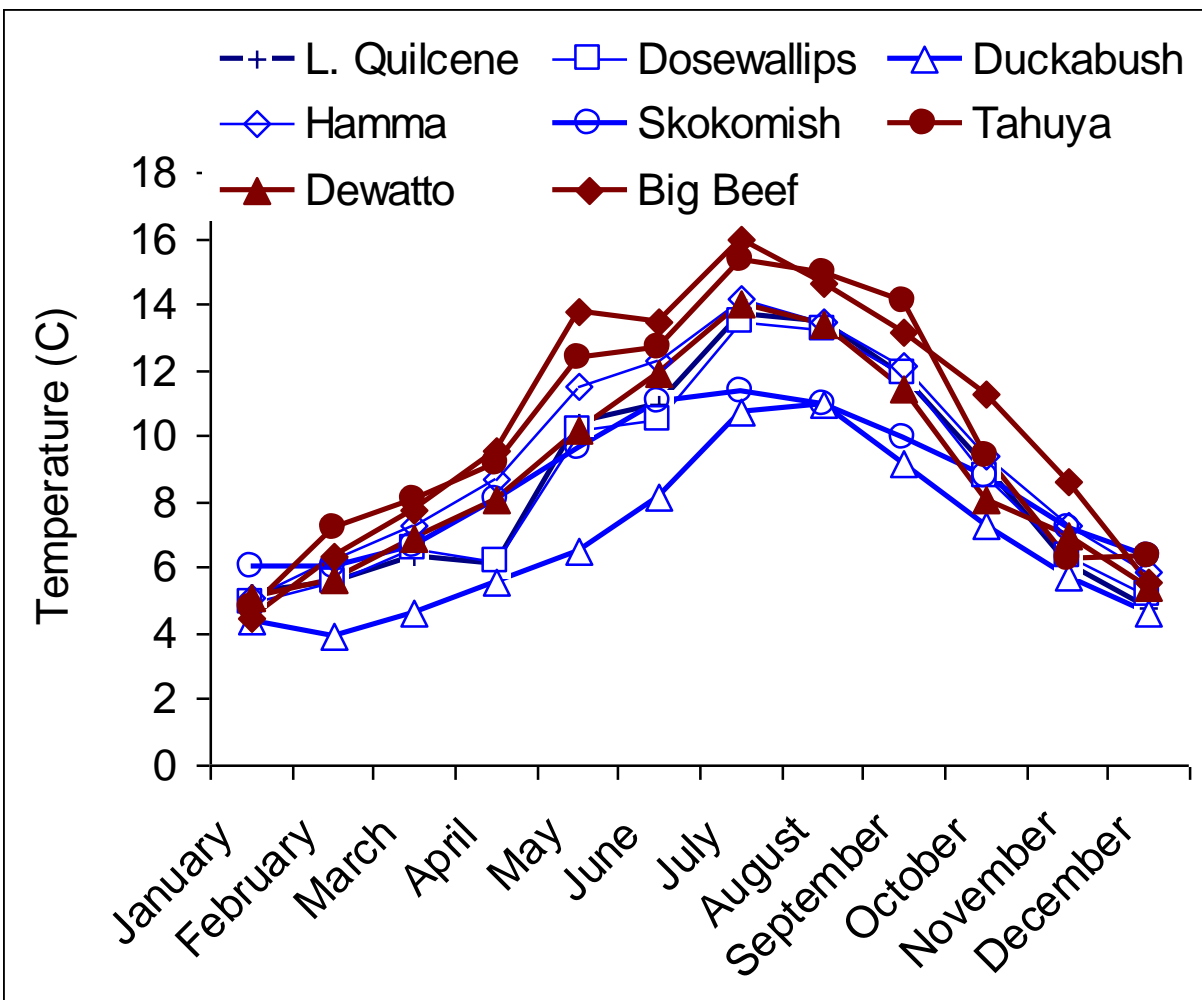
Sand and gravel soils
Low elevation
Low gradient
Low flow
Rain and aquifers
No anadromous barriers

Mean monthly streamflow



Data from: <http://waterdata.usgs.gov/wa/nwis>

Temperature



Data compiled from WA State DOE and USGS

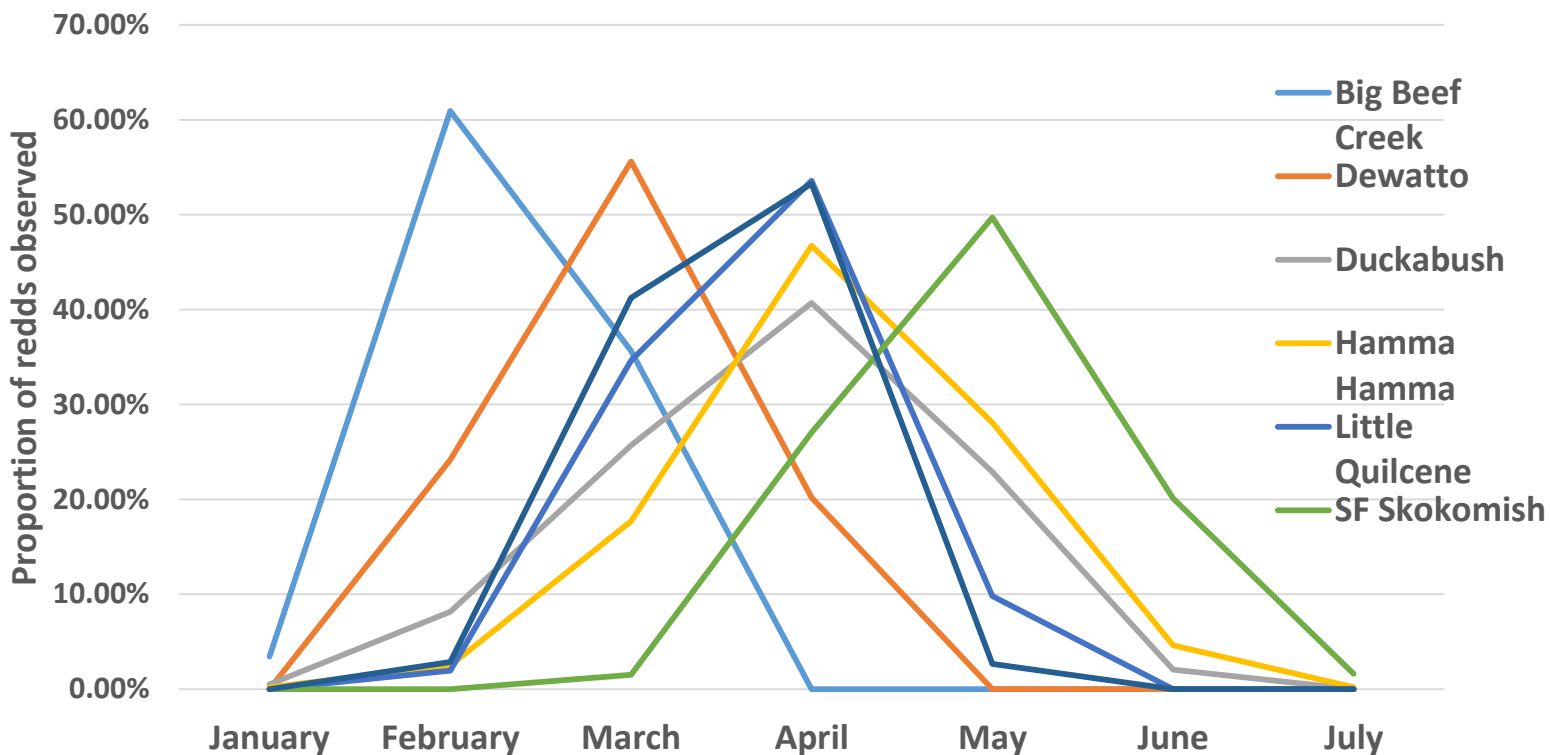
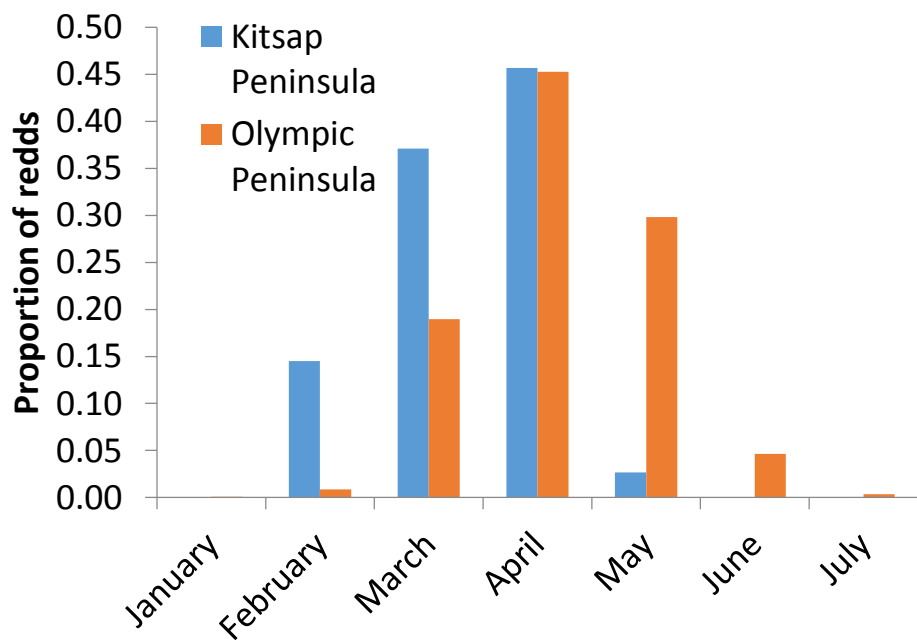
How do we accomplish our goals?

- Redd and snorkel surveys conducted weekly throughout spawning season
- Eyed embryos collected
- Hatchery reared smolts and adults
- Smolt collections
- Summer parr sampling



Spawn timing

2007-2016



Collecting eyed embryos

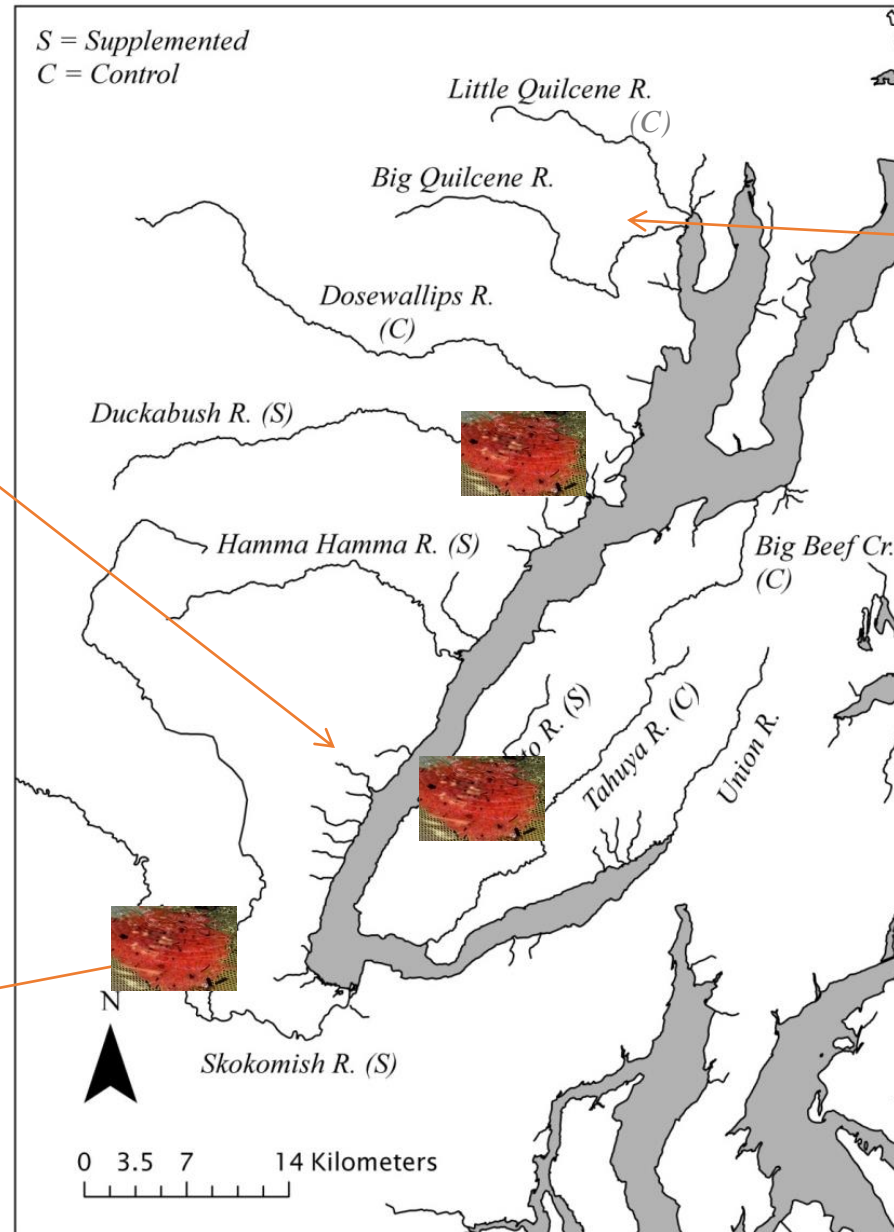


HCSP incubation and rearing facilities

LLTK Lilliwaup
Hatchery



WDFW McKernan
Hatchery



Quilcene National
Fish Hatchery



Quilcene National Fish Hatchery Photo Credit: Ron Wong

Fish Culture and Release Strategies



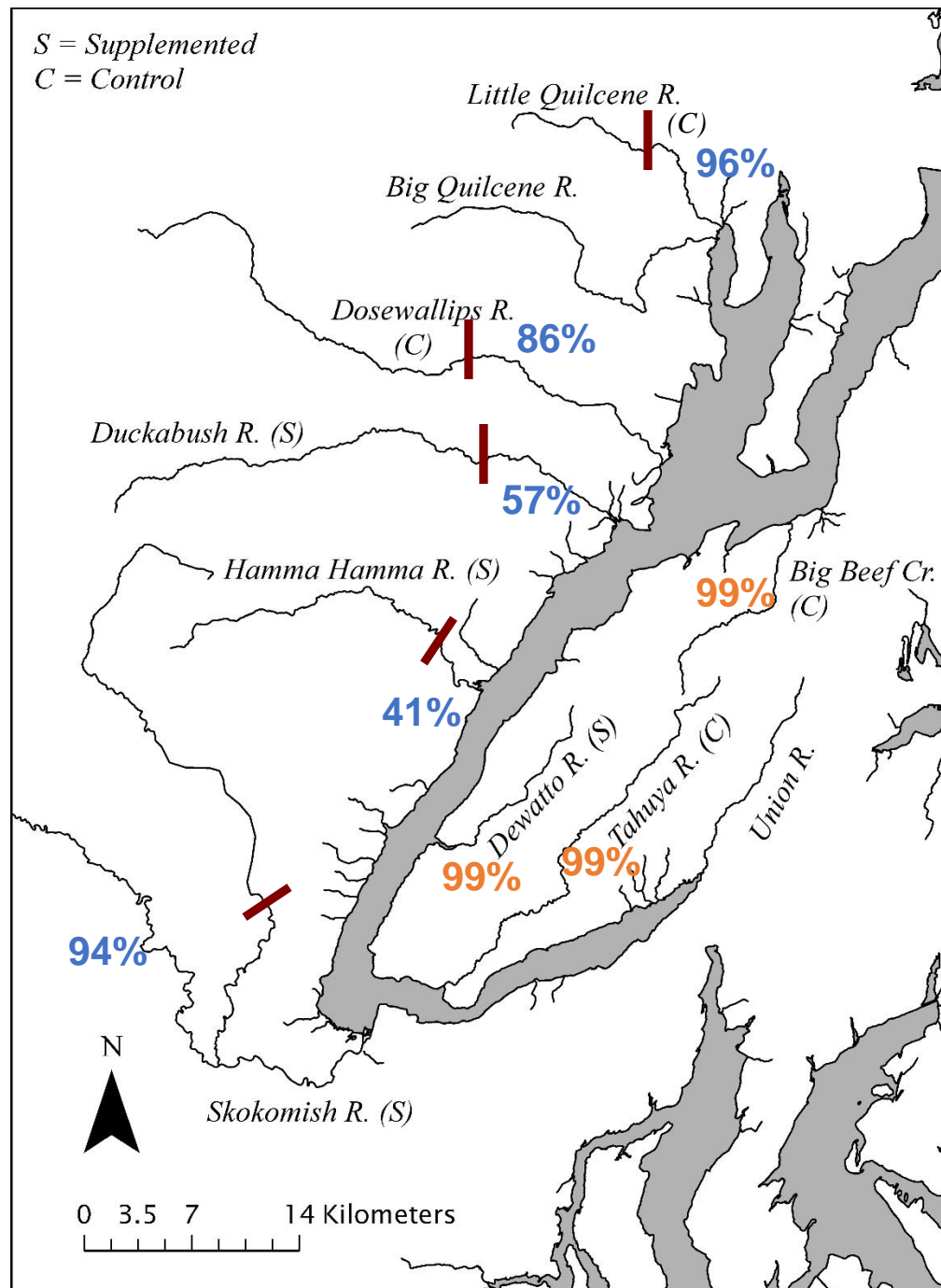
- Sample fish quarterly to adjust feed schedule.
- Adipose fin clip parr.
- Release smolts at age-2.
- Release adults at age-4, or when mature, with external floy tags.



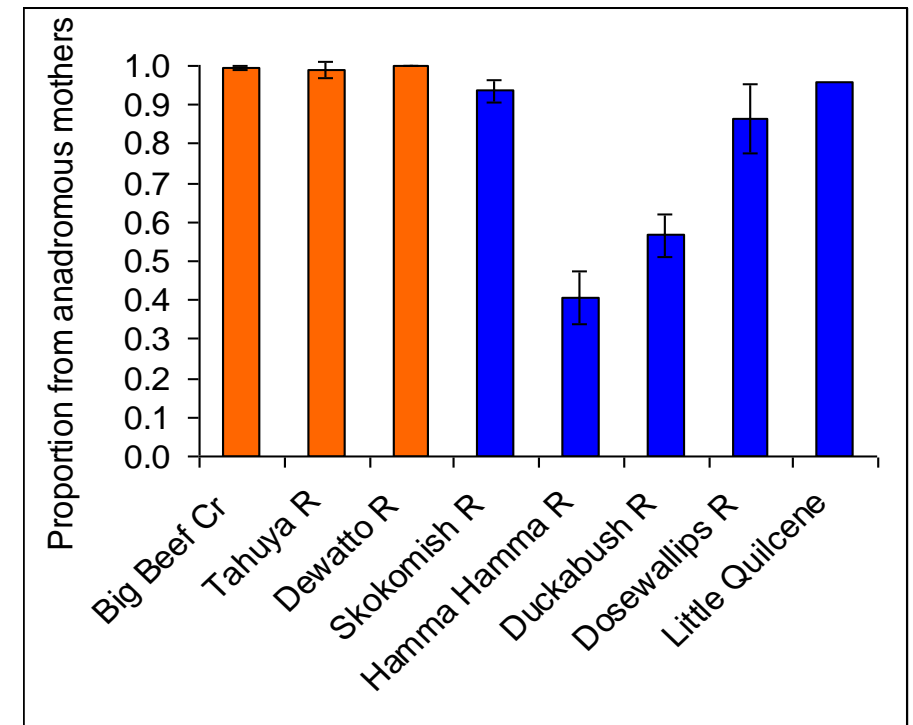
Smolt & Adult Release Totals



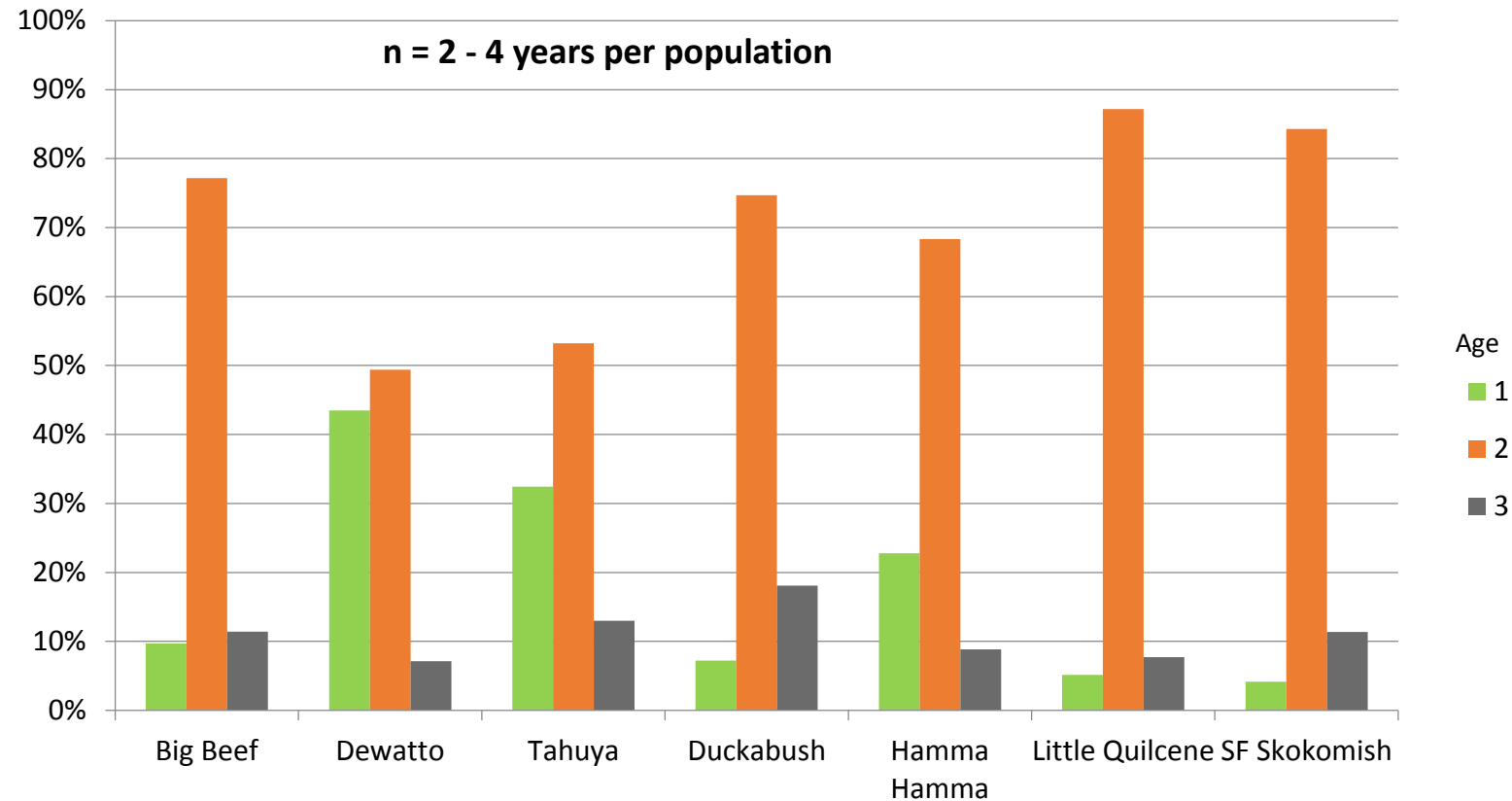
		SRG		ARG			
River	Brood Year	Age-1	Age-2	Age-4	Age-5	Age-6	<i>Total released</i>
Dewatto	2007	0	7,375	226	26	1	7,628
Dewatto	2008	0	6,807	0	0	0	6,807
Dewatto	2009	0	6,571	228	31	3	6,833
Dewatto	2010	51	4,905	0	0	0	4,956
Dewatto	2011	0	5,272	213	48	0	5,533
Dewatto	2012	0	6,183	0	0	0	6,183
Dewatto	2013	0	6,473				6,473
Dewatto	2014	0	4,239	0	0	0	4,239
	<i>Total</i>	51	47,825	667	105	4	48,652
Duckabush	2007	0	1,574	164	45	0	1,783
Duckabush	2008	0	4,671	65	70	4	4,810
Duckabush	2009	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duckabush	2010	140	1,743	196	0	0	2,079
Duckabush	2011	0	2,550	0	0	0	2,550
Duckabush	2012	0	4,782	211			4,993
Duckabush	2013	0	4,713	0	0	0	4,713
Duckabush	2014	0	1,700	0	0	0	1,700
	<i>Total</i>	140	21,733	636	115	4	22,628
Skokomish	2007	4,091	23,747	54	17	0	27,909
Skokomish	2008	200	20,529	0	0	0	20,729
Skokomish	2009	0	26,642	228	29	0	26,899
Skokomish	2010	0	23,989	0	0	0	23,989
Skokomish	2011	0	22,717	329	28	0	23,074
Skokomish	2012	0	27,258	0	0	0	27,258
Skokomish	2013	0	18,005				18,005
Skokomish	2014	0	14,769	0	0	0	14,769
	<i>Total</i>	4,291	177,656	611	74	0	182,632



Percentages of summer parr produced by anadromous mothers



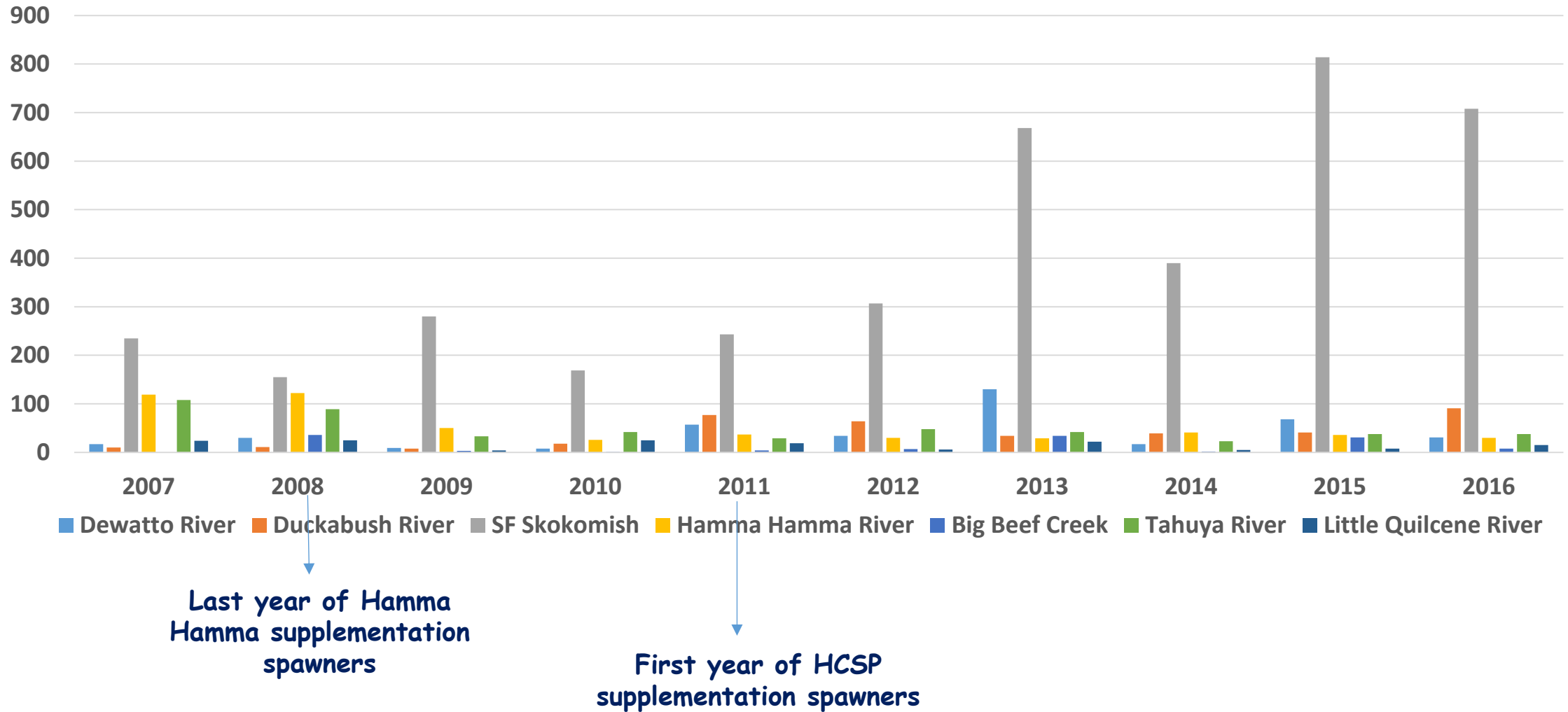
Age-at-smoltification in Hood Canal steelhead populations



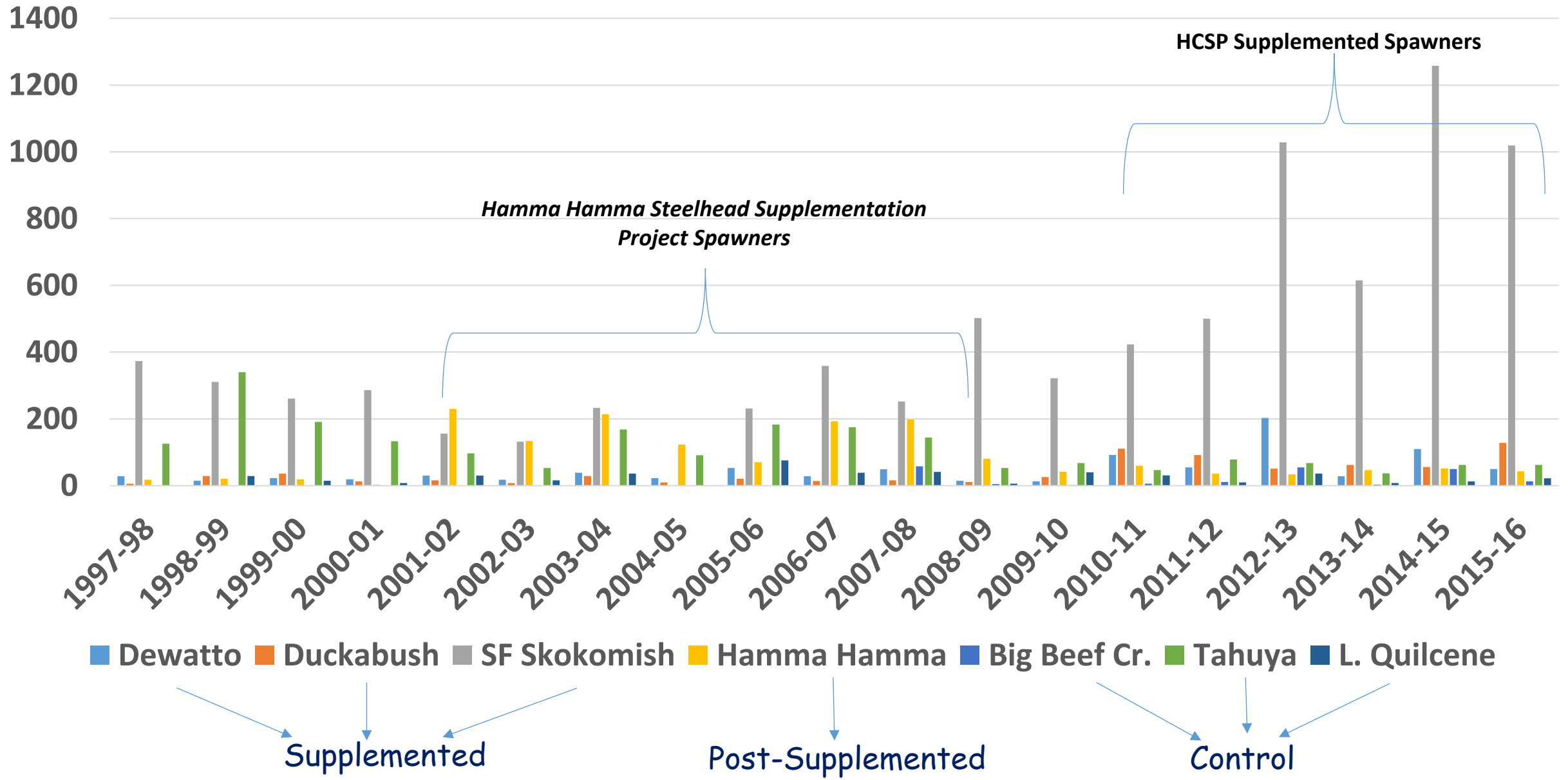
Ageing: WDFW ageing laboratory



Annual Redd Abundance



Annual Escapement



Monitoring and Evaluation Tools

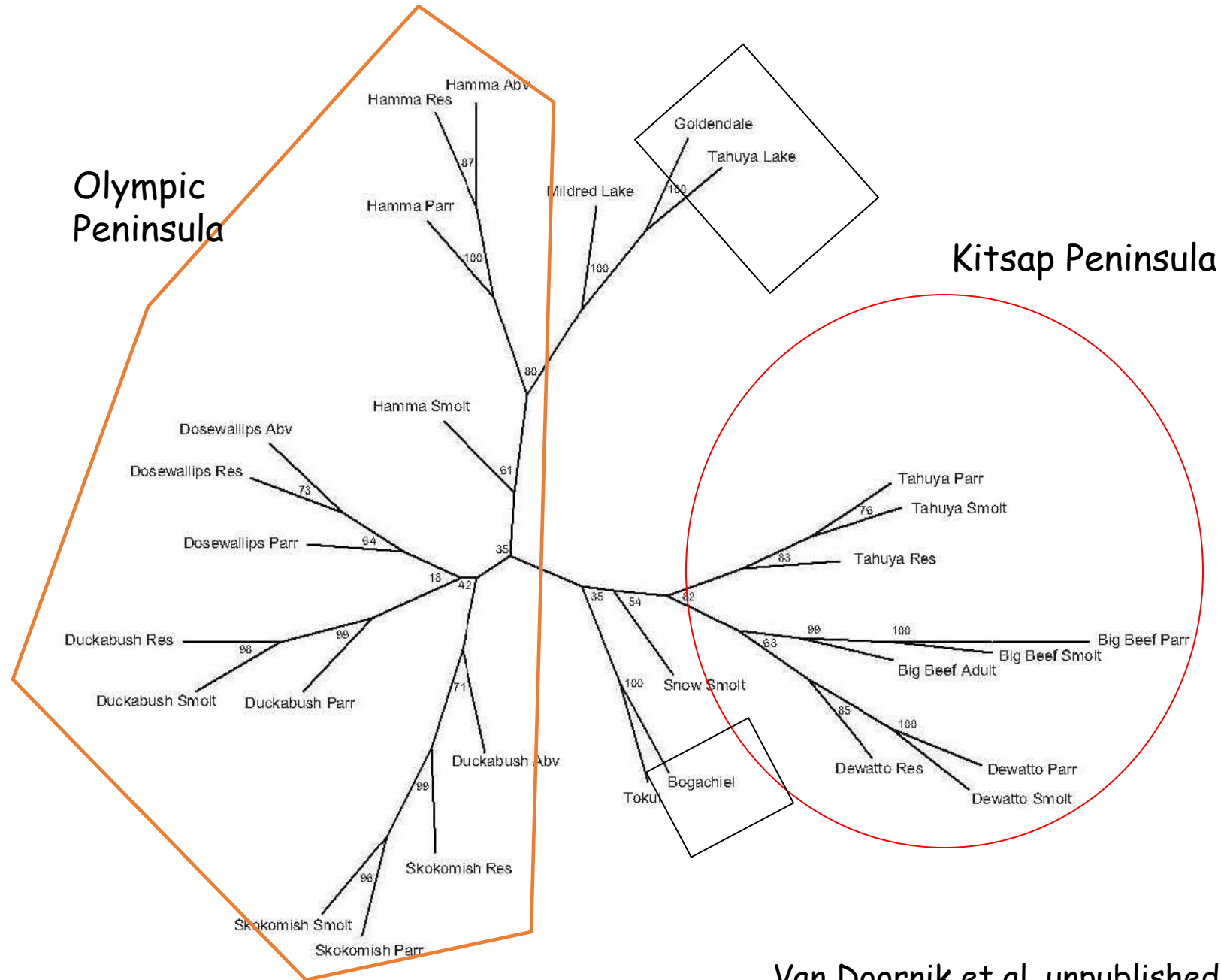
- Weekly redd surveys
- Summer parr sampling
- Smolt trapping
- Adult sampling
- Acoustic Telemetry



Hamma Hamma steelhead supplementation project: Genetic diversity

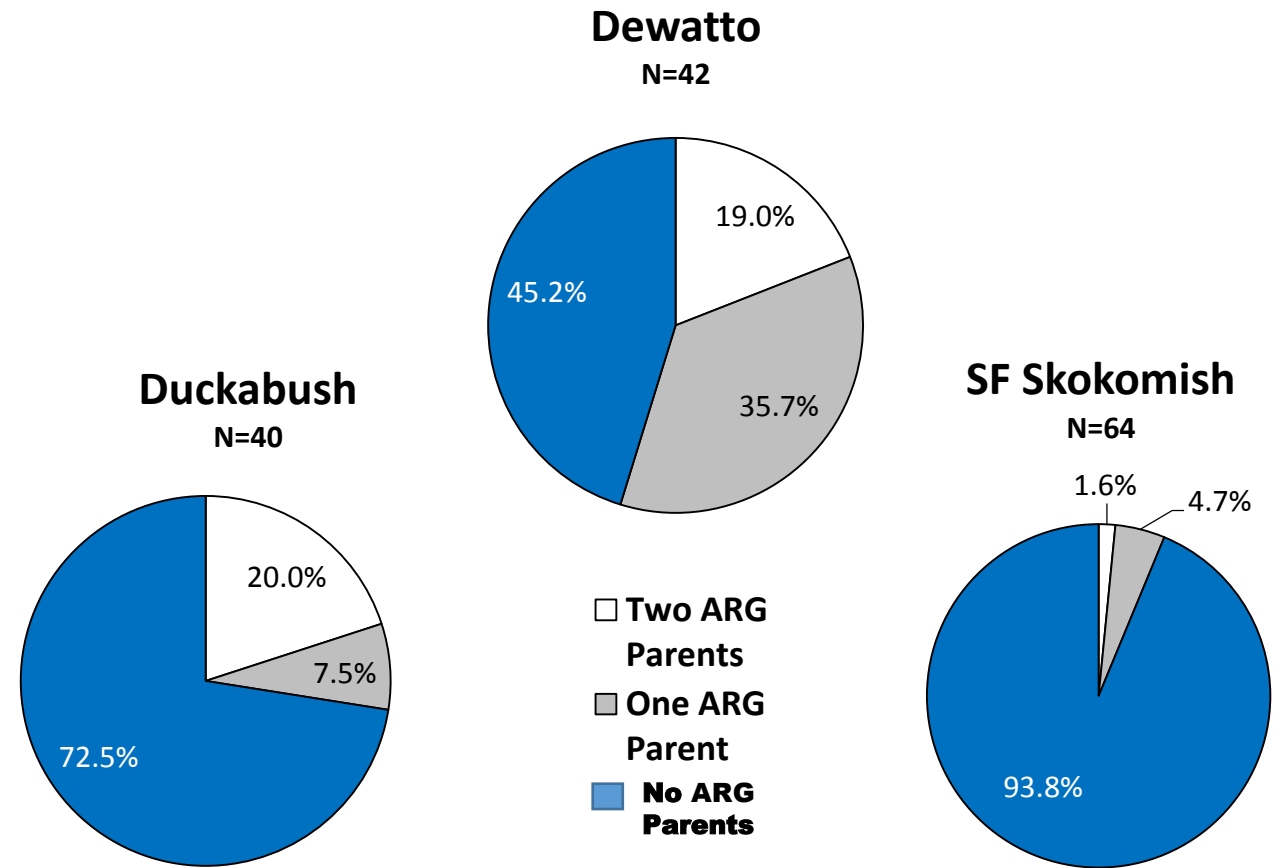
Summer parr	N	H _o	Alleles	Rare alleles	Unique alleles	A _r	Mean Nb
Wild fish before supplementation (1998-2001)	224	0.760	177	61	15	17.5	33
Wild + Hatchery offspring after Supplementation (2002-2004)	241	0.763	176	54	16	17.4	42

Genetic structure of Hood Canal steelhead



Van Doornik et al. unpublished data

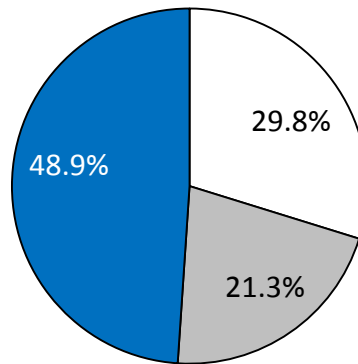
Parentage of BY2011 parr by ARG



Parentage of BY2011 smolts by ARG

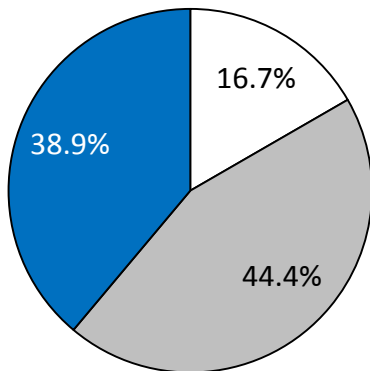
Duckabush

N=47



Dewatto

N=18



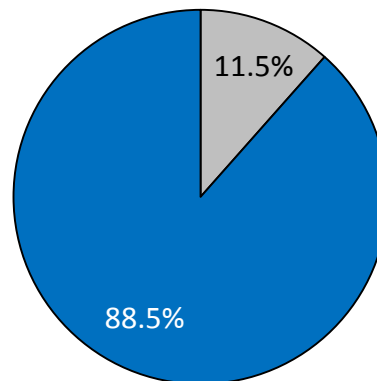
□ Two ARG Parents

■ One ARG Parent

■ No ARG Parents

SF Skokomish

N=26

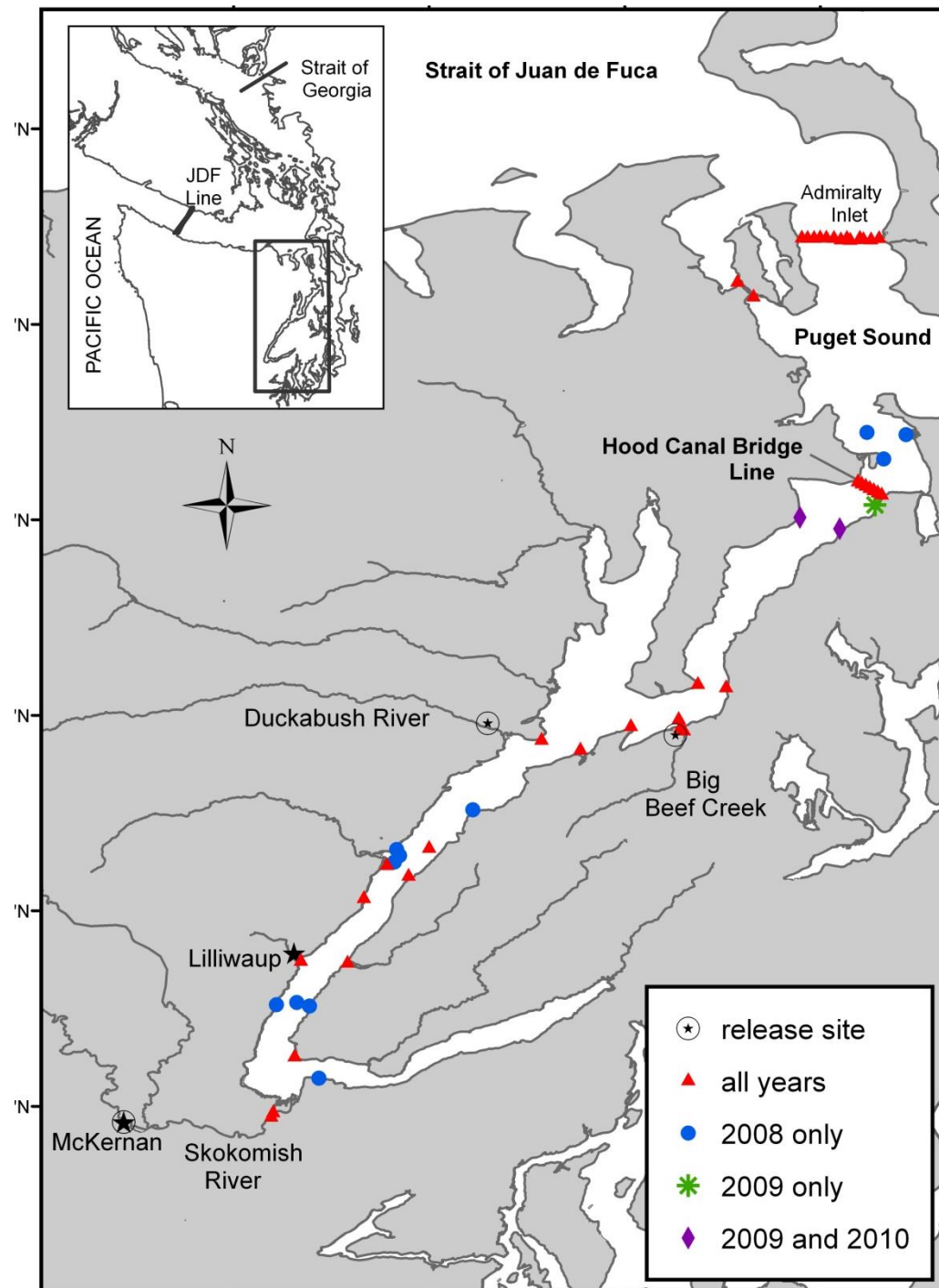


Adult offspring of ARG

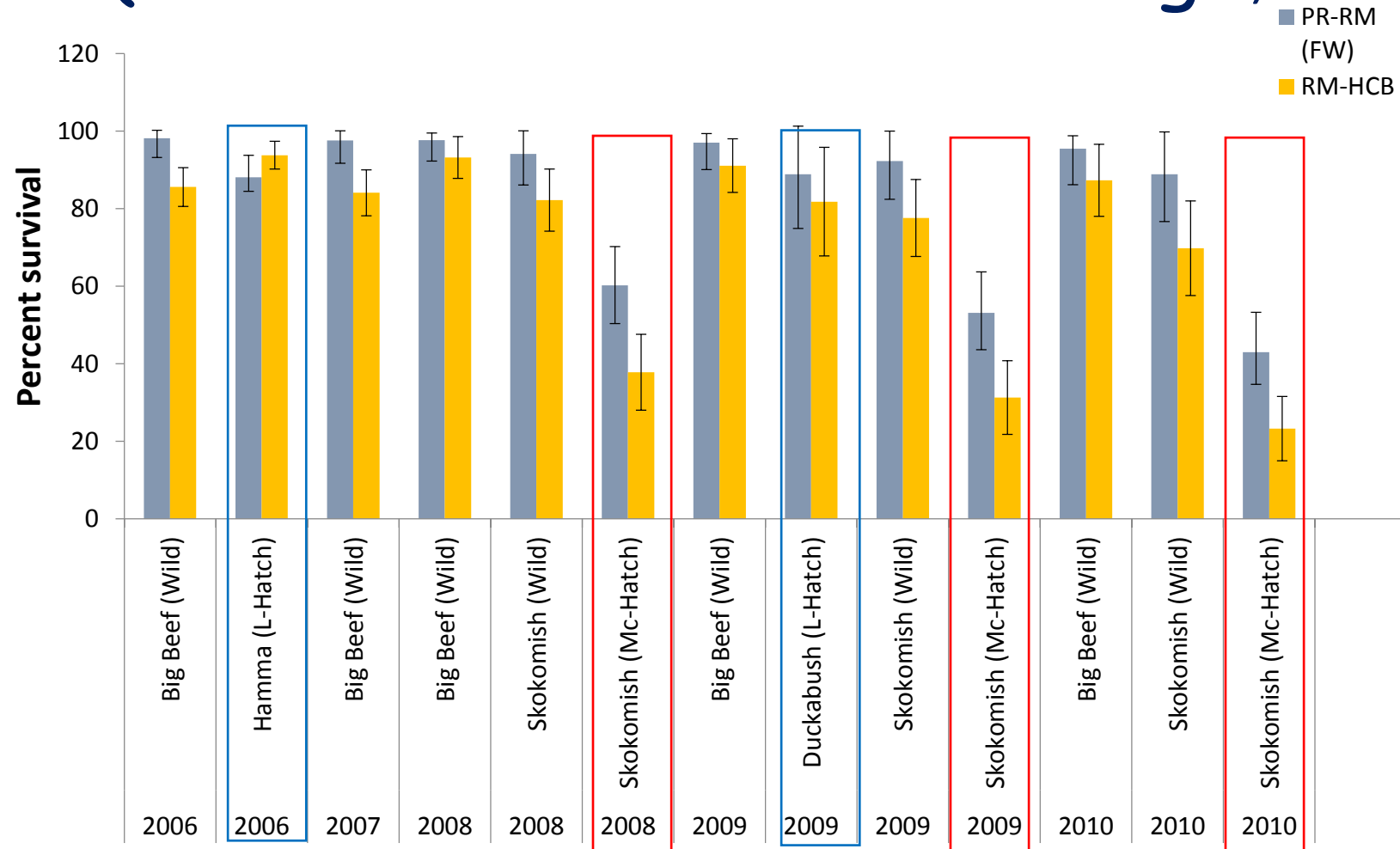
River	Number of adults sampled	Number of adults with 2 ARG parents	Number of adults with 1 ARG parent
Dewatto	6	2	0
Duckabush	9	1	1
Skokomish	19	0	1



Acoustic Telemetry



Early marine survival (release to Hood Canal Bridge)



Summary

- Hood Canal steelhead populations are diverse and adapted to local stream conditions
- Abundance has remained low since the 1990's and has not recovered despite fishing closures
- Hatchery actions have been tailored to the local watershed and are being tested in an experimental way
- Initial results from the Hamma Hamma River suggest some improvement resulting from conservation hatchery practices

....the rest remains to be seen.



Thank you!

