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Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference

2014 Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference (Seattle, Wash.)

May 2nd, 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Size-selective mortality during freshwater and marine life stages of steelhead related to freshwater growth in the Skagit River, Washington

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David A. Beauchamp Washington Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit

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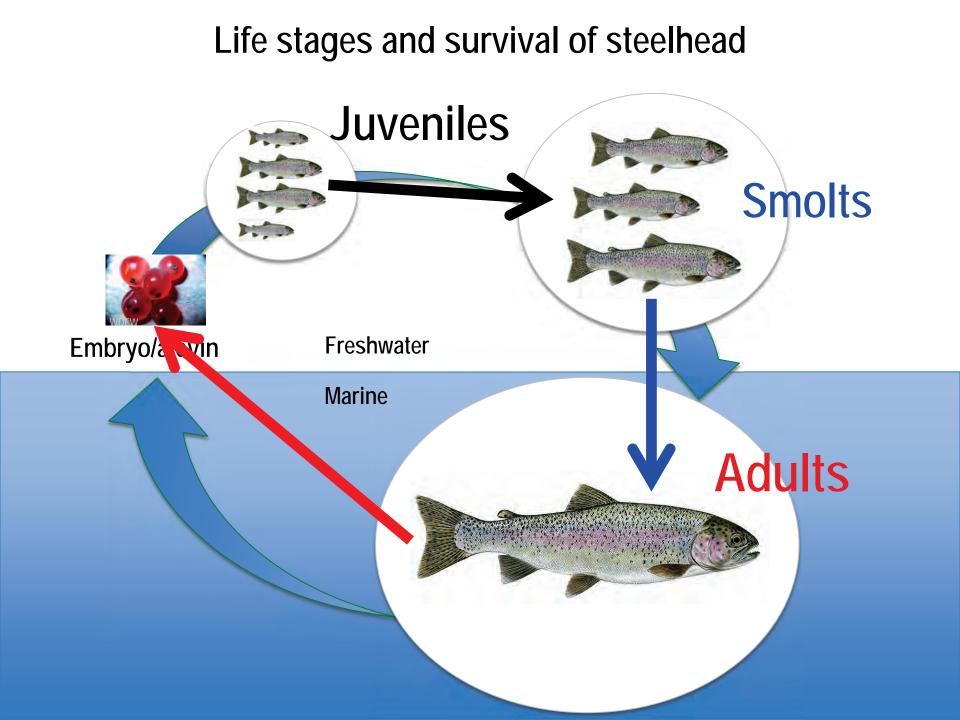
Size-selective mortality of steelhead during freshwater and marine life stages related to freshwater growth in the Skagit River, Washington

Jamie N. Thompson R2 Resource Consultants, Inc. Redmond, WA

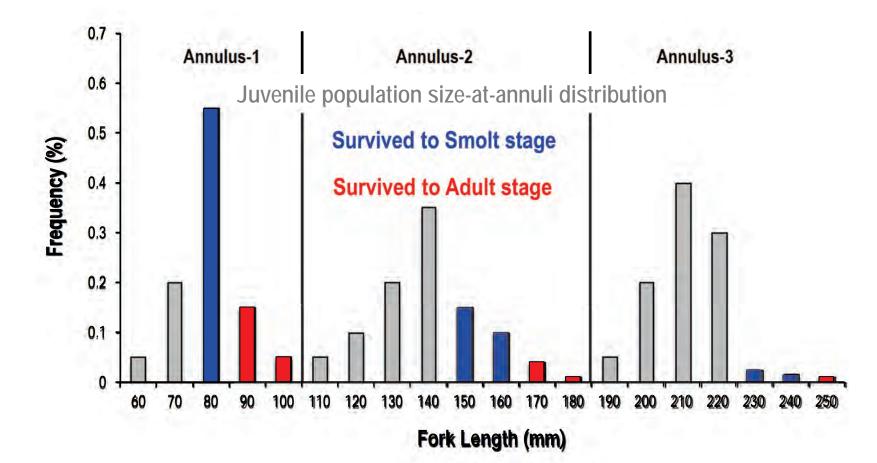
David A. Beauchamp

U.S. Geological Survey, Washington Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences University of Washington





Size-selective mortality



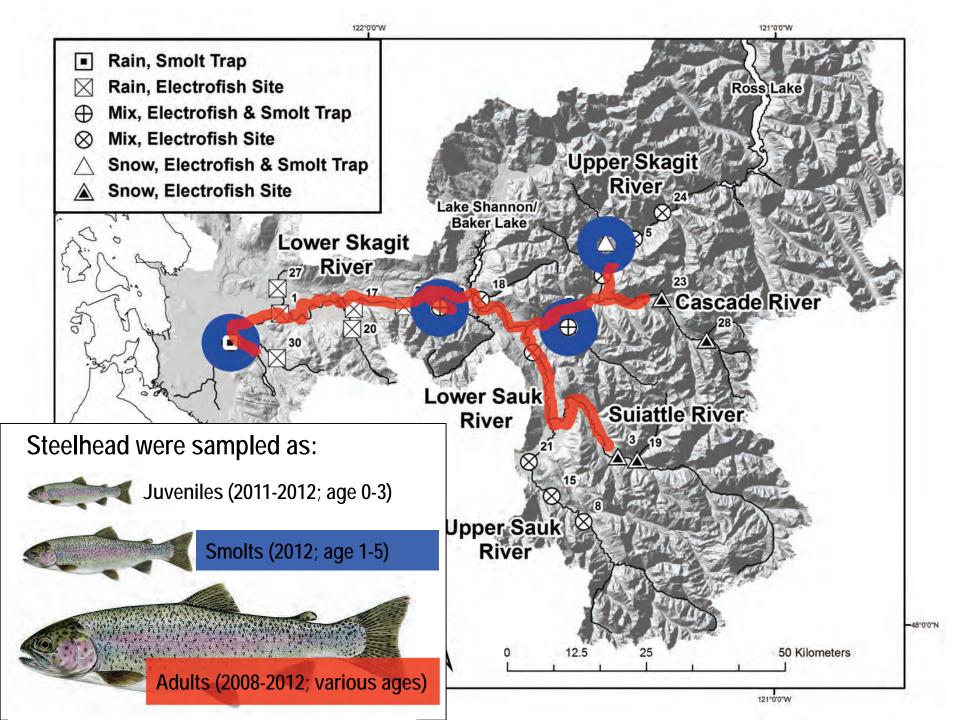


Questions:

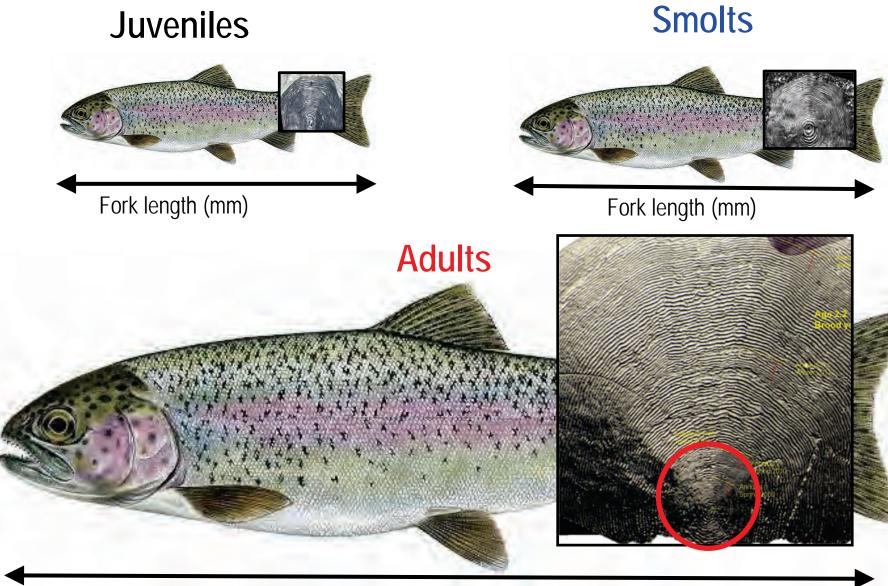
-Are faster-growing juveniles more likely to survive to later stages?

-Does size matter more in certain habitats?



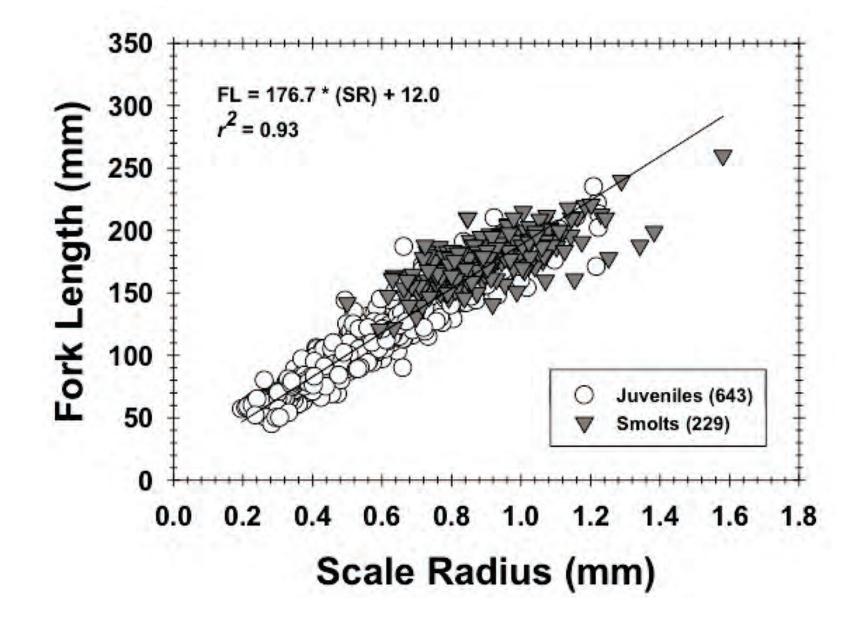


Data collection

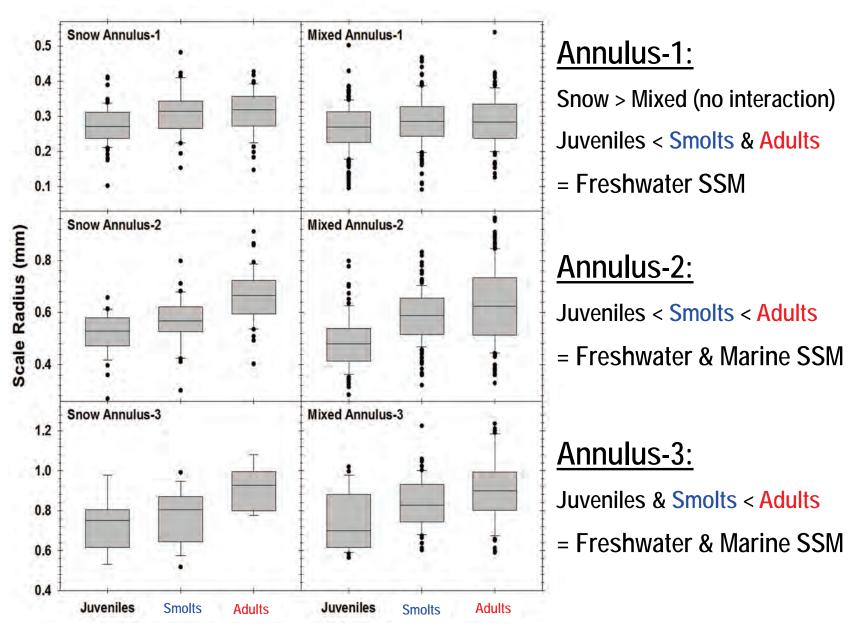


Fork length (mm)

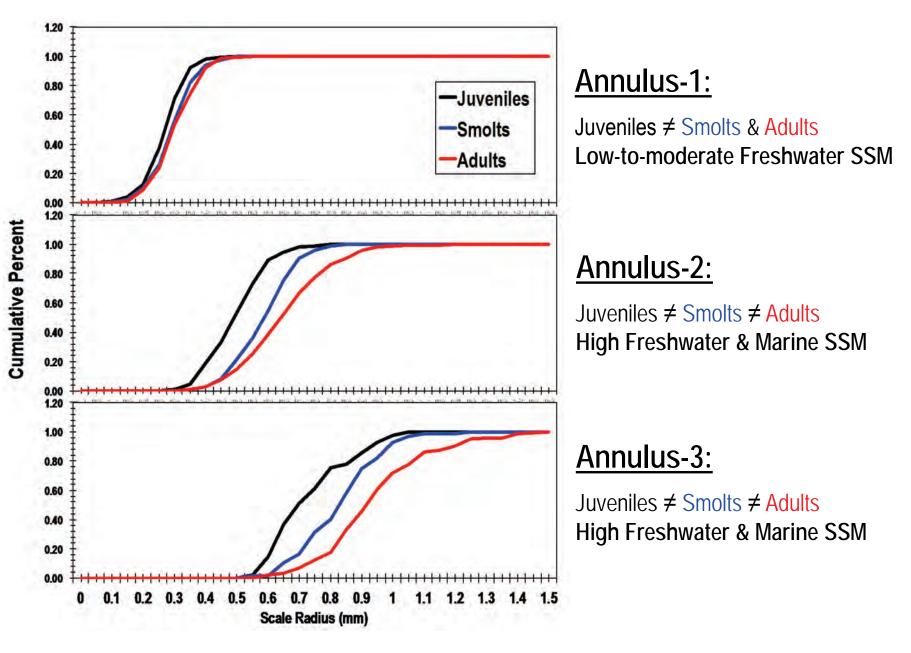
Back-calculate size-at-annuli



Occurrence of size-selective mortality: 2-way ANOVA



Magnitude of size-selective mortality: K-S 2 Sample Test



Conclusions

- 1) Size at annuli-2 and -3 strongly influences survival
- Growth in natal habitats important, but we need more detailed evaluation of habitat effects on growth and survival
- 1) <u>Usefulness</u>: If SSM is significant, evaluating and improving growth in freshwater habitats could be useful tool for recovery

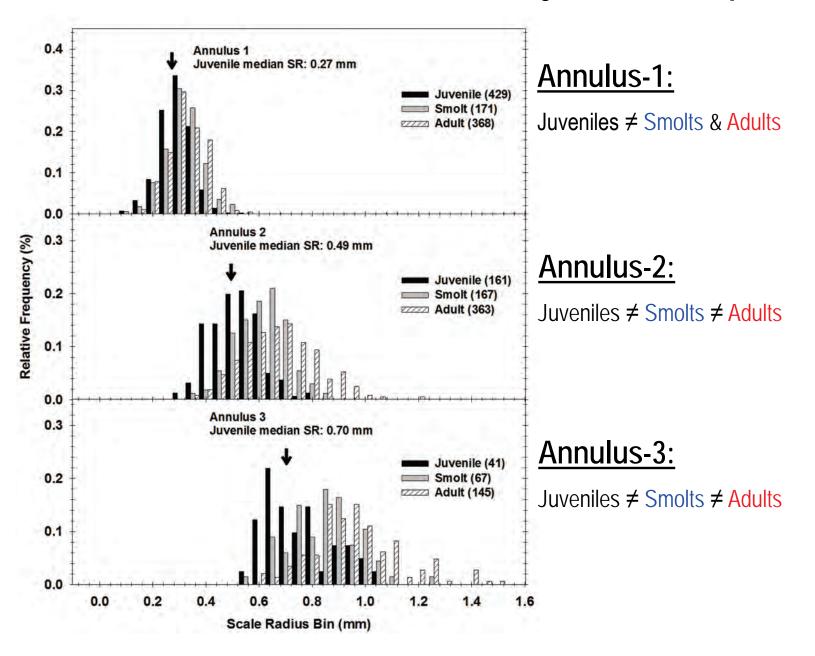
Acknowledgements

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Upper Skagit Indian Tribe

Jon-Paul Shannahan, Tim Shelton, Josh Adams Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Lance Campbell, Clayton Kinsel, Mara Zimmerman, Brett Barkdull, Lucinda Morrow

Measure of size-selective mortality: K-S 2 Sample Test



| | | Back-calculated FL (mm) | | |
|-----------------------|----|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Precipitation Zone | D | FL at annulus-2 (mm) | FL at annulus-3 (mm) | Smolt Size (mm) |
| | | Smolted a | t age-2 | |
| | | Smolt sa | | |
| Snow | 16 | 119 ± 3 | - | 146 ± 2 |
| Mixed | 84 | 120 ± 1 | | 155 + 2 |
| | | 120 | | 154 ± 2 |
| | | 111 | and the | \smile |
| Snow | 33 | Adult sa 130 ± 2 | mpie | 159 ±4 |
| Mixed | - | | - S - E | |
| Mixed | 75 | 130 ± 2 | - A - C | |
| | | 130 - 2 | | 156 ± 2 |
| | | Smolted a | t age-3 | |
| | | Smolt sa | | |
| Snow | 11 | 114 ±3 | 151 ± 4 | 169 ± 5 |
| Mixed | 50 | 112 ± 2 | 155 ± 3 | 174 +2 |
| | | 113 ± 2 | 154 ± 2 | 173 ± 2 |
| | | Adult sa | mple | \smile |
| Snow | 6 | 118 ± 8 | 163 ± 8 | 177 ± 8 |
| Mixed | 55 | 115 ± 2 | 165 ± 3 | 181 14 |
| | | 115 ± 2 | 165 ± 3 | 181 ± 3 |

Larger smolt = Greater marine survival

Between final annulus and smolting...

Smolt sample grew 22% in FL

Adult sample ONLY grew 16% in FL

Smolt sample grew 11% in FL

Adult sample ONLY grew 9% in FL