

TOUCHET RIVER

Threatened →

Middle Columbia River Steelhead
Distinct Population Segment (DPS)

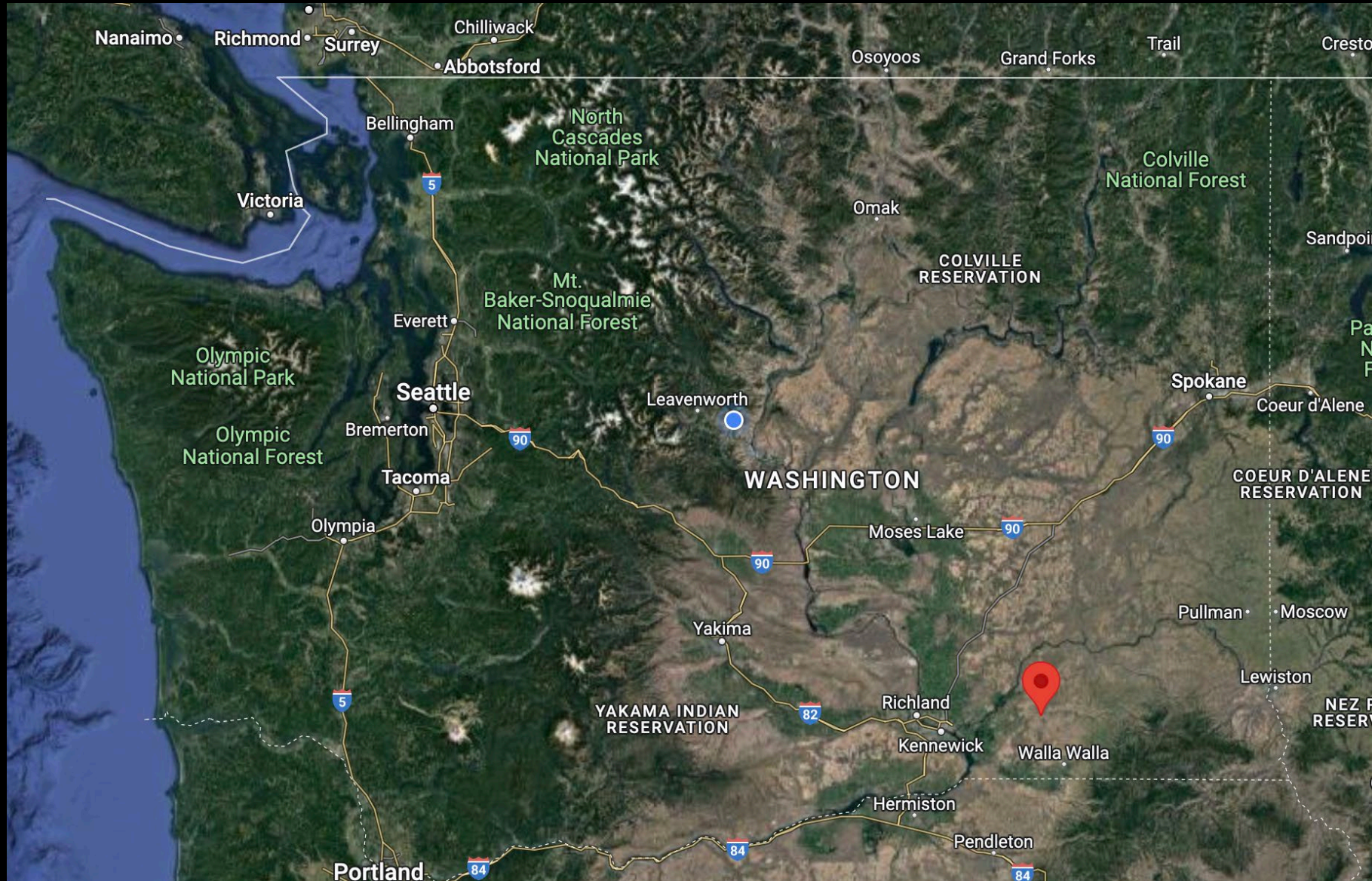
Moderate Risk →

Umatilla & Walla Walla
Major Population Group (MPG)

High Risk →

Touchet River
Pop'n

WHERE IS THE TOUCHET?



Touchet River Basin

Monitoring sites associated with Touchet Steelhead VSP (2000-039-10)

Legend

- ▲ HarveyShawRST
- Instream PIT Detection Sites
- Weirs/Adult Traps



Trap

Mouth



THREE STOCK GROUPS

- Natural-origin spawners
- Hatchery endemic (Touchet) (~50,000/yr)
- Hatchery Wallowa (~100,000/yr)



VIABLE SALMONID POPULATION PARAMETERS

- Abundance
- Productivity
- Spatial structure
- Diversity

This project: Touchet Steelhead VSP Monitoring, BPA Project #2000-039-01

TOUCHET TROUBLES

- Flashy, dynamic river
- Couldn't estimate mainstem spawning in spring flows
- Limited funding to maintain robust weirs and intense spawning ground surveys simultaneously

ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

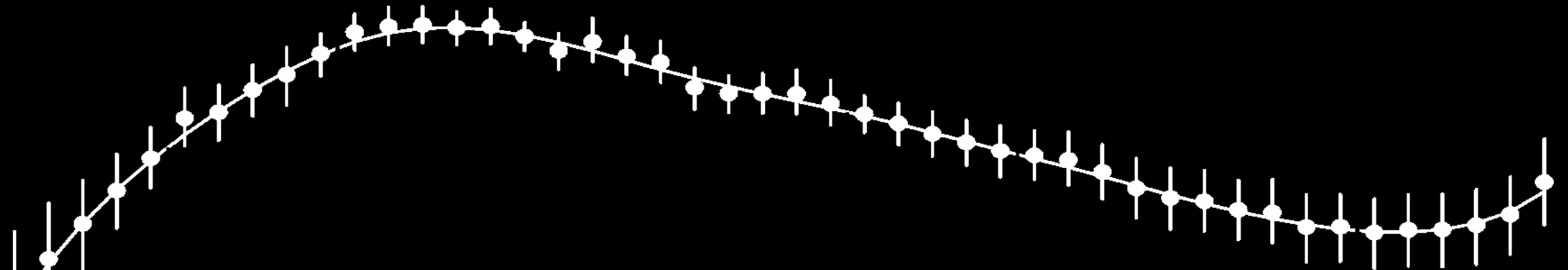
- Spawning ground surveys & weirs:
 - Highly sensitive to flow, turbidity, large debris, etc.
 - Expensive to staff/maintain (daily checks, all-day surveys)
- PIT arrays:
 - *Relatively* easy and robust
 - Can handle turbidity
 - Less checking



BTSPAs

Bayesian Time-Stratified Population Analysis

- Bayesian estimates for mark-recapture time series
- Useful for time-varying capture probability
- Fits P-splines to $\log(\text{count})$ from smolt traps
- Smoothly interpolates missing data
- Quantifies uncertainty
- Fitted in JAGS via R



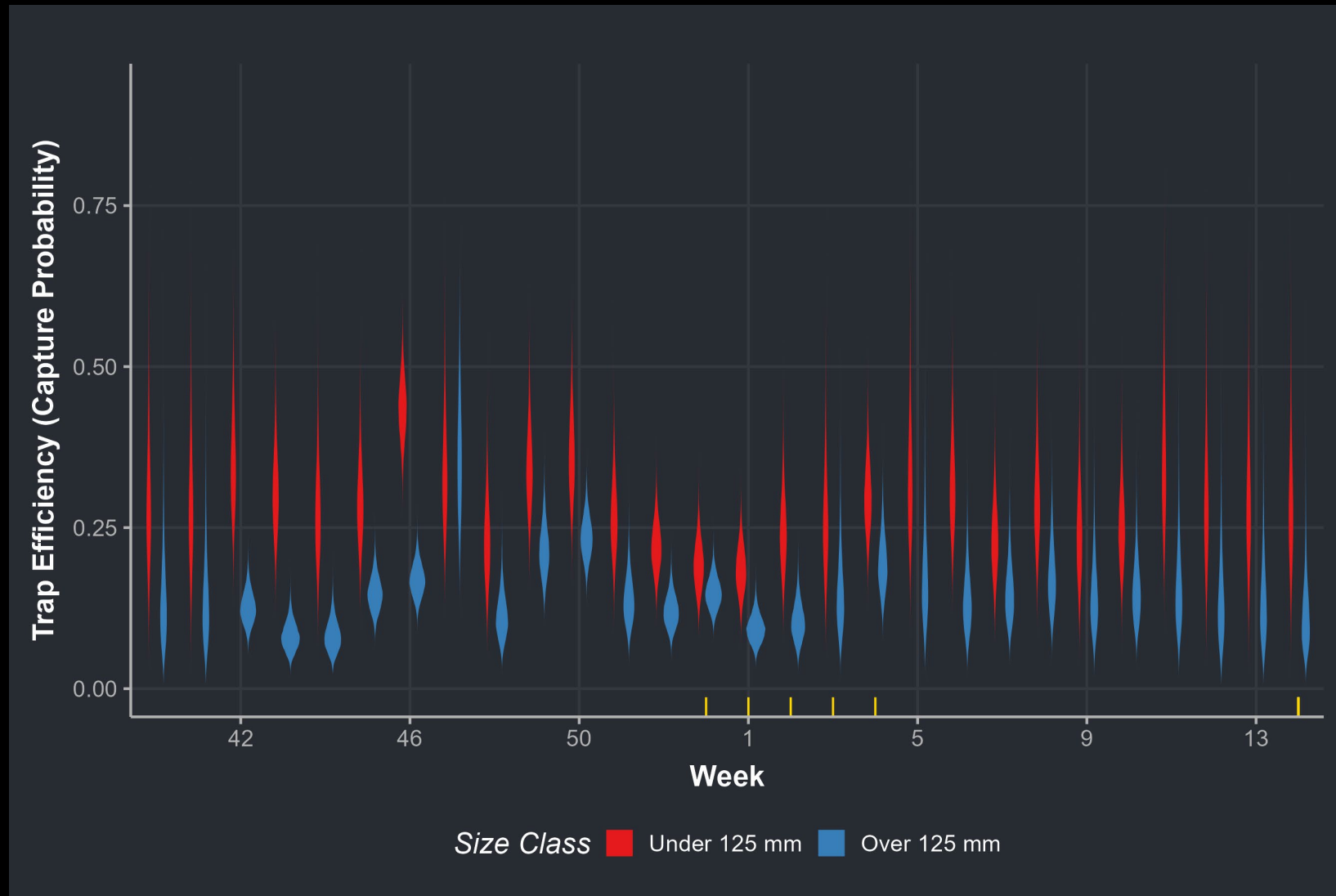
Bonner & Schwarz (2011). *Smoothing Population Size Estimates for Time-Stratified Mark-Recapture Experiments Using Bayesian P-Splines*. *Biometrics* 67(4).

JUVENILE DATA COLLECTION

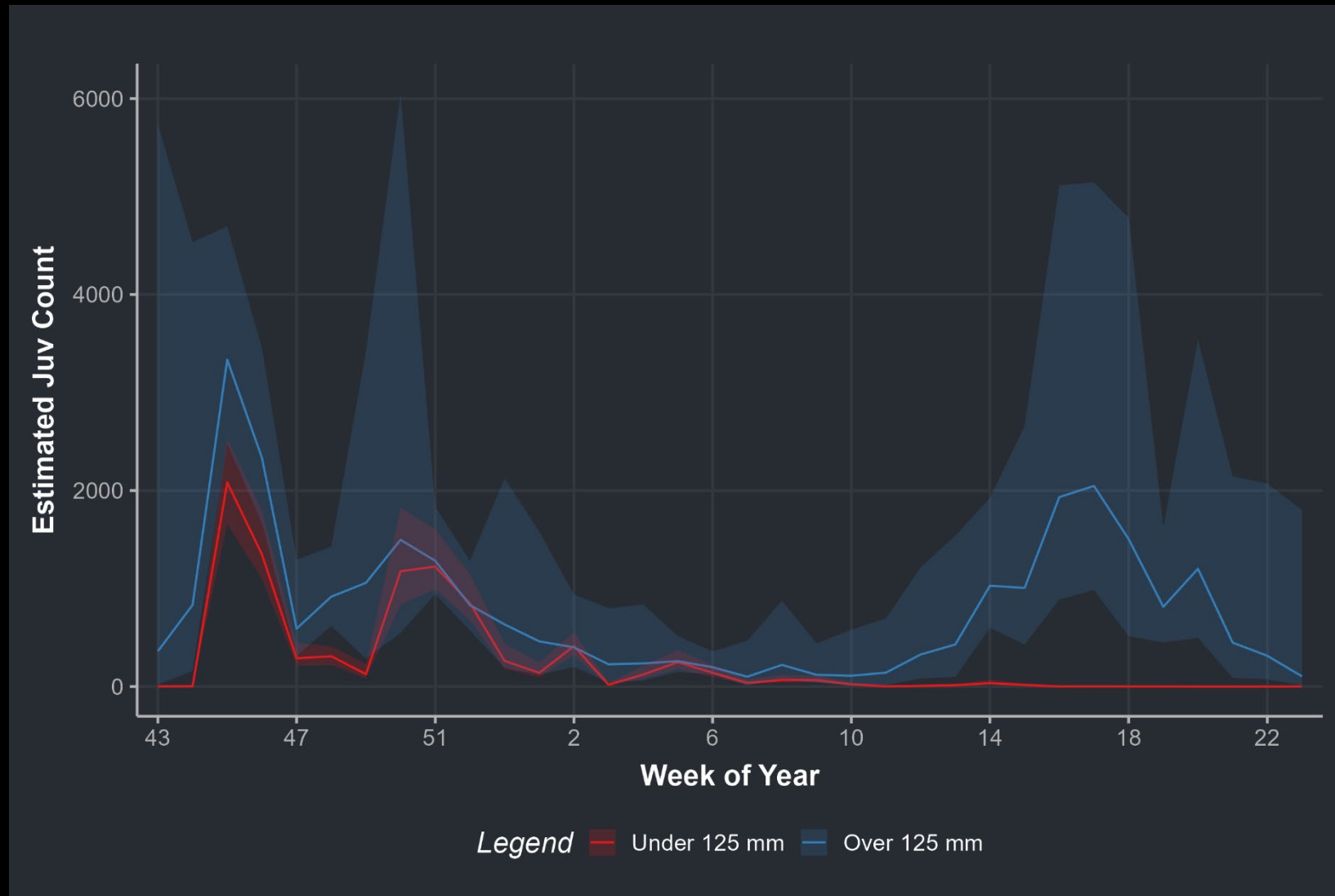
- Harvey Shaw Road smolt trap (river km 50)
 - Capture smolts, presmolts
 - Mark a subset, release 700 m upstream
 - Recapture some of those



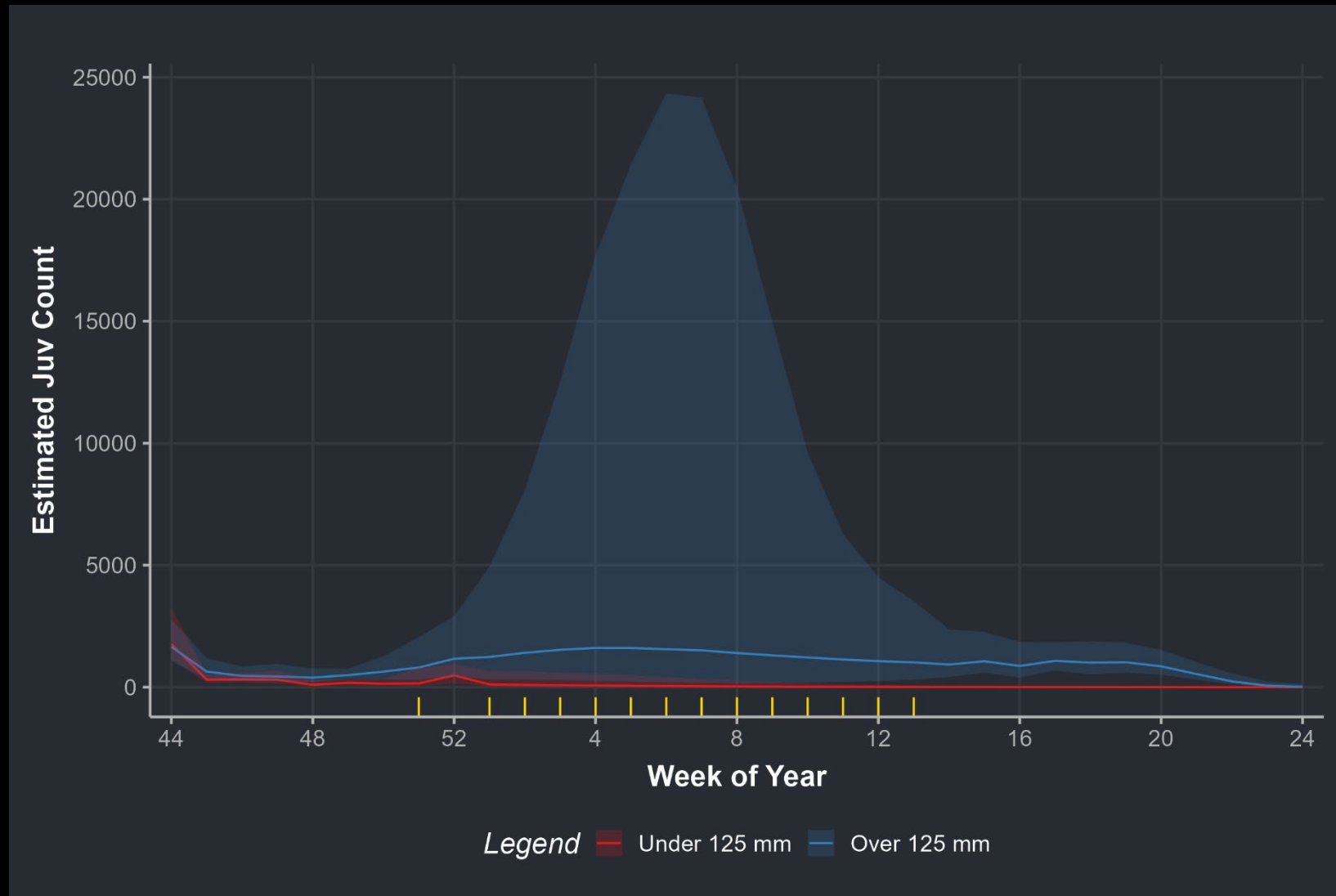
2016 MIGRATORY YEAR JUV TRAP EFFICIENCY



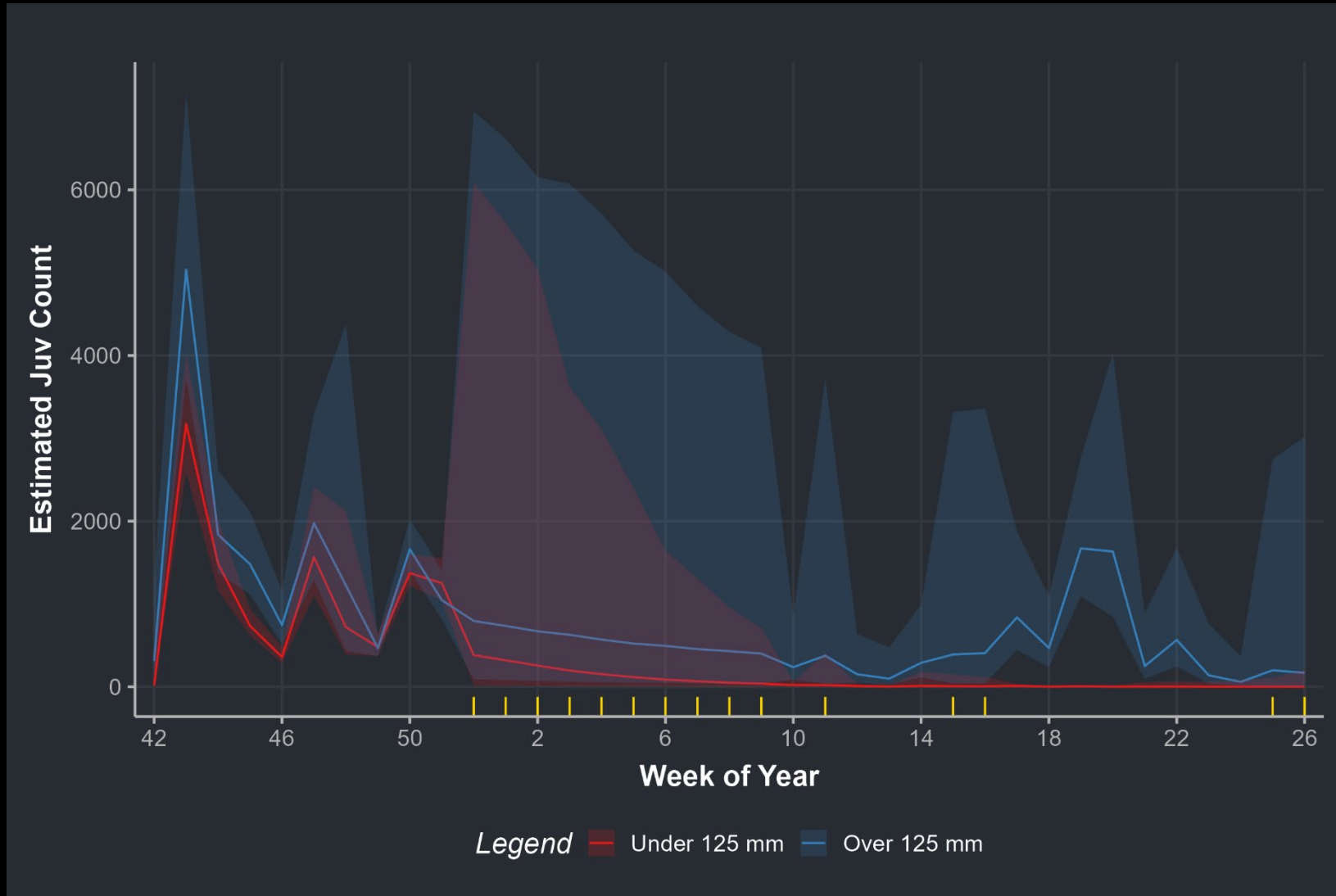
2016 MIGRATORY YEAR JUV ABUNDANCE



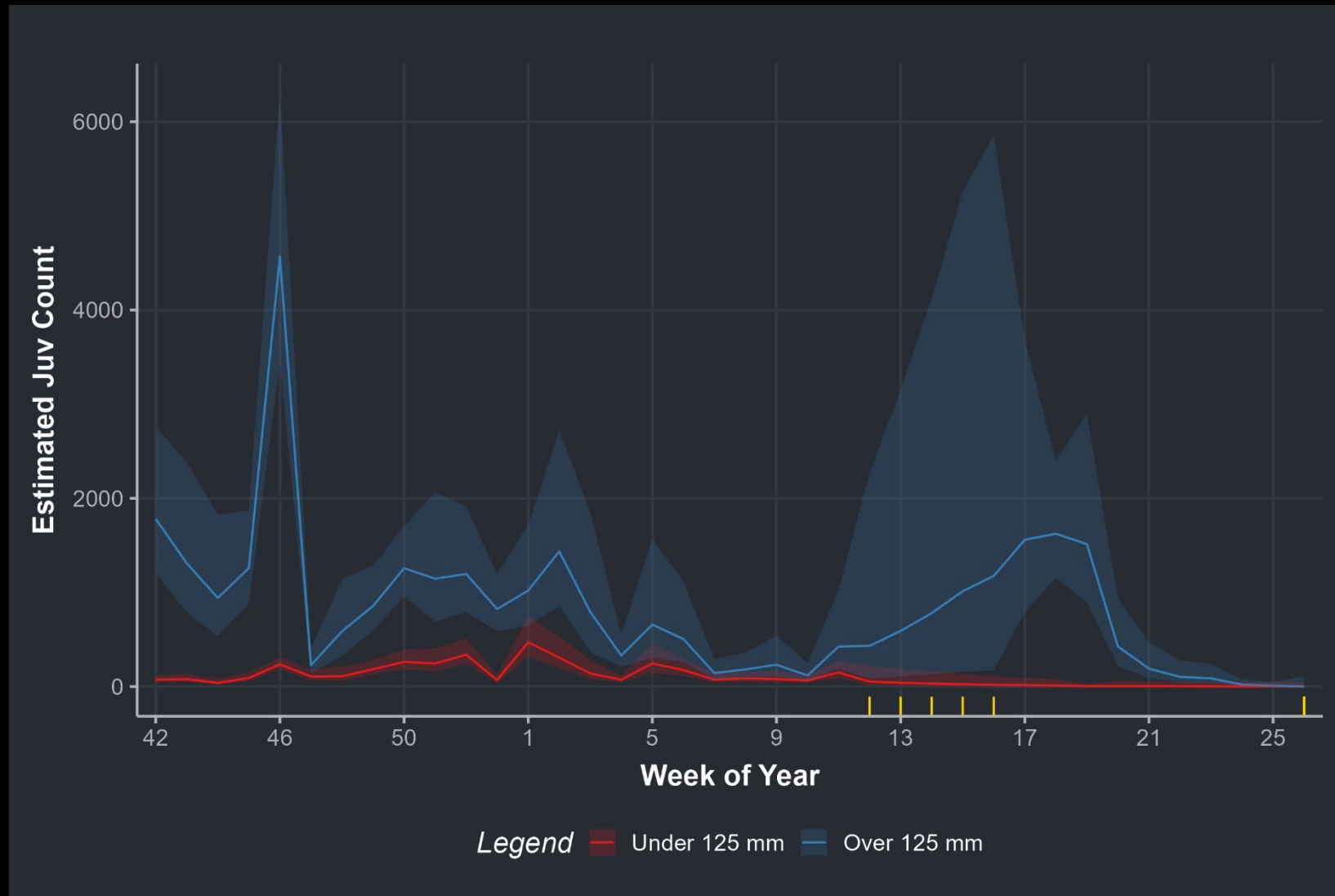
2017 MIGRATORY YEAR JUV ABUNDANCE



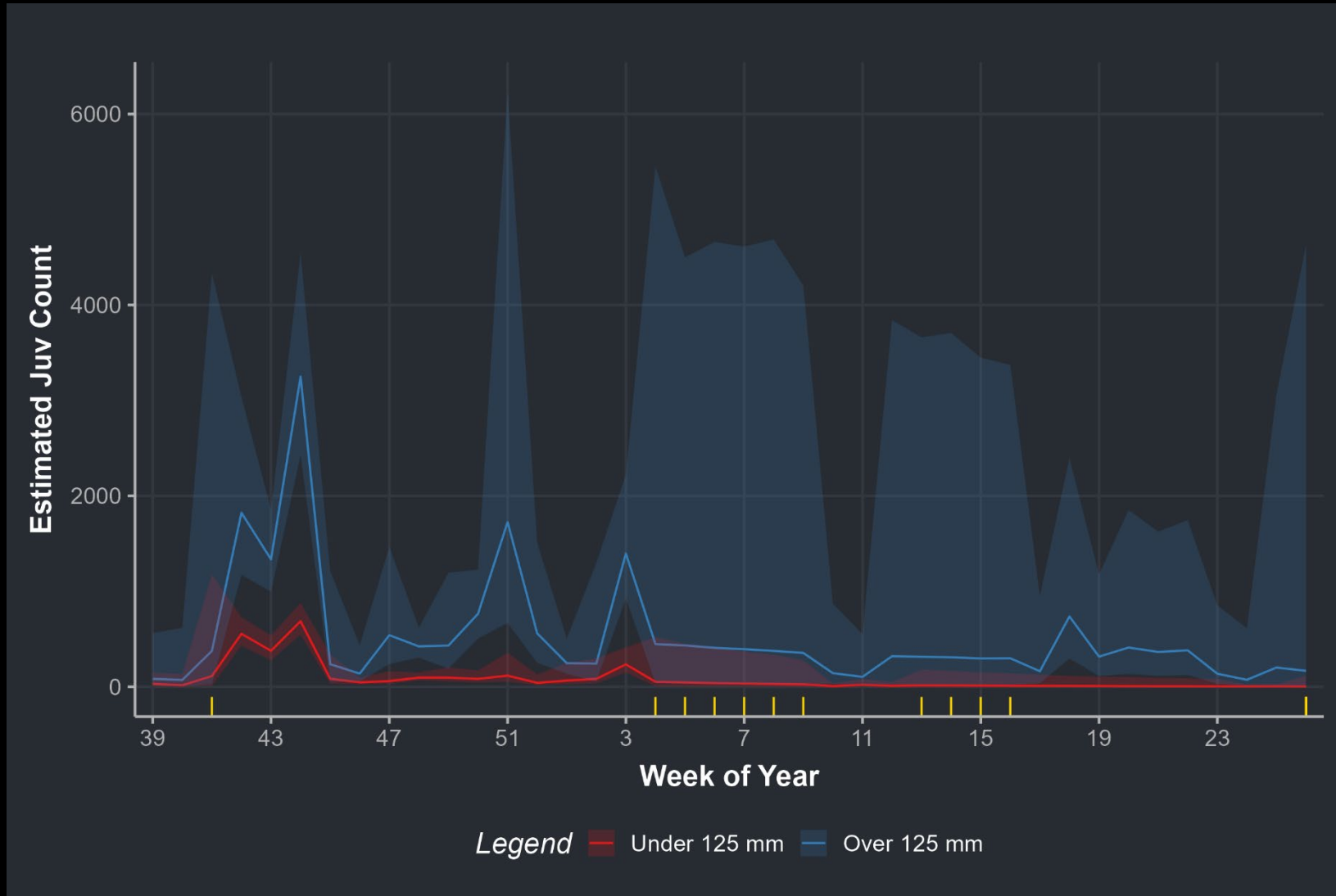
2018 MIGRATORY YEAR JUV ABUNDANCE



2019 MIGRATORY YEAR JUV ABUNDANCE



2020 MIGRATORY YEAR JUV ABUNDANCE



CJS

Cormack-Jolly-Seber Model

- Abundance based on adult detections at dams, other PIT arrays
- Multinomial likelihood (m-array) formulation
- Also fitted in JAGS via R



Adult Survival – Average 2017-2022

Wild 56.7%
Endemic 76.5%
Wallowa 39.0%

Wild 88.5%
Endemic 89.2%
Wallowa 91.2%

Harvey Shaw

Lower Walla Walla

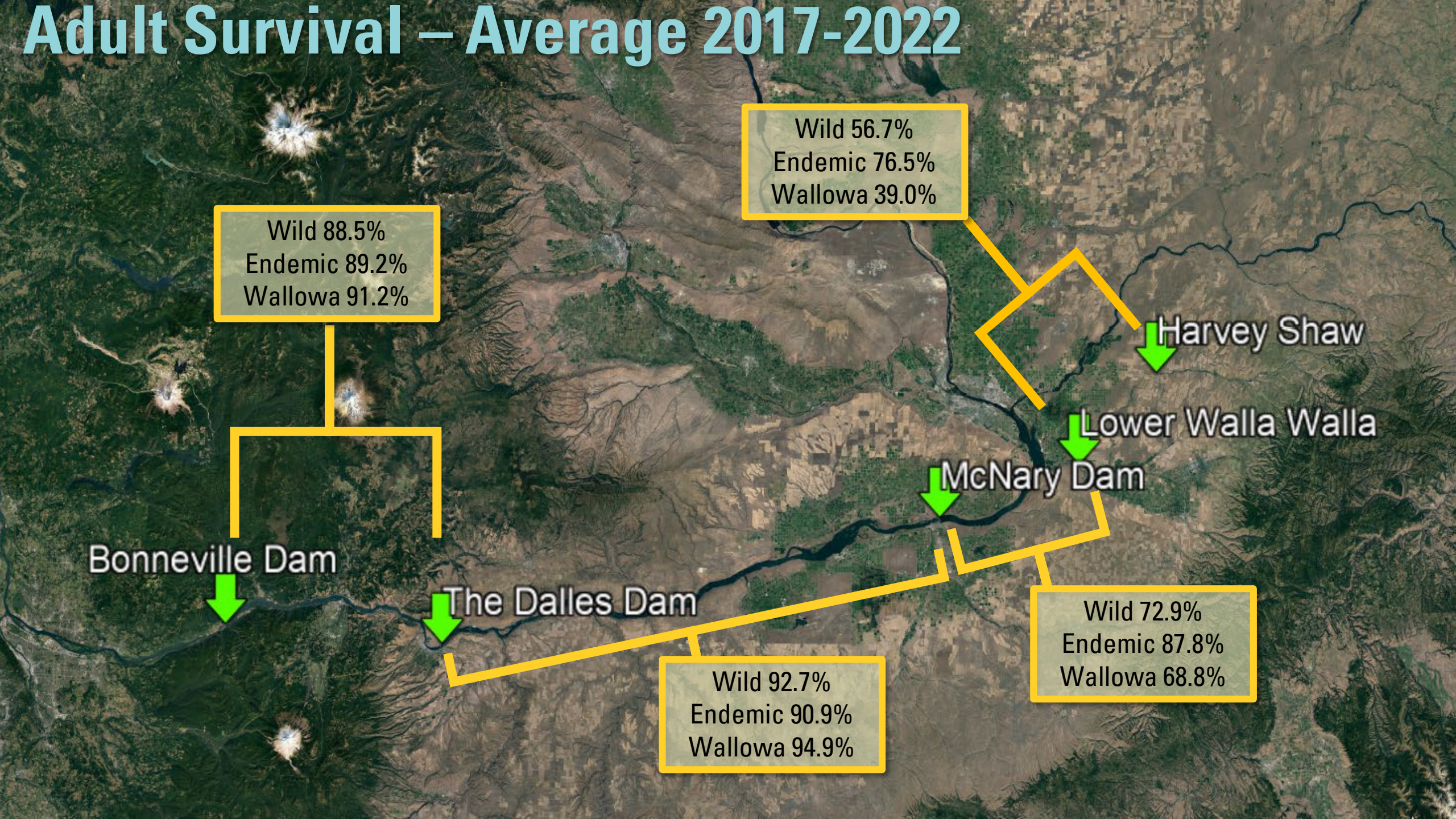
McNary Dam

Bonneville Dam

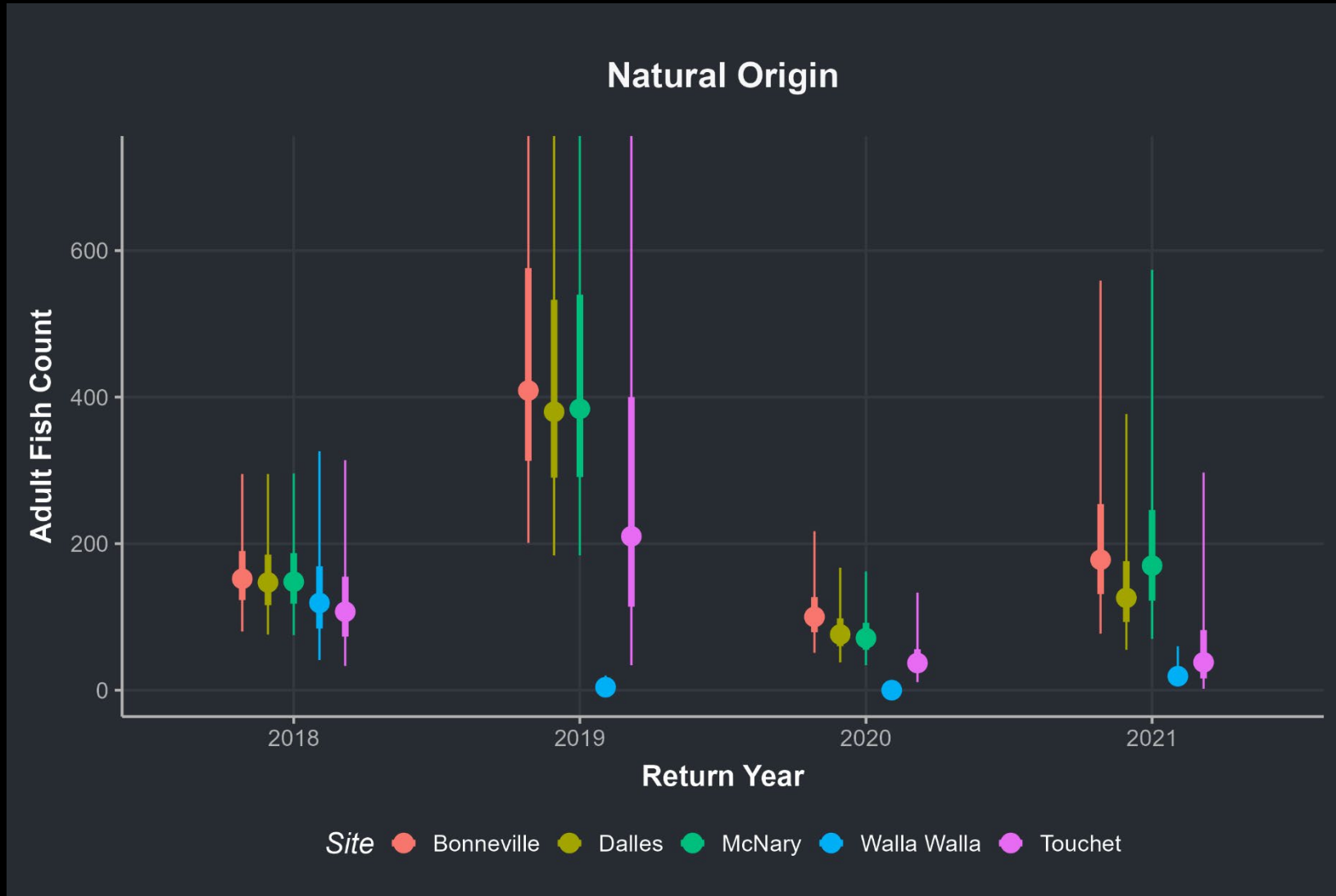
The Dalles Dam

Wild 72.9%
Endemic 87.8%
Wallowa 68.8%

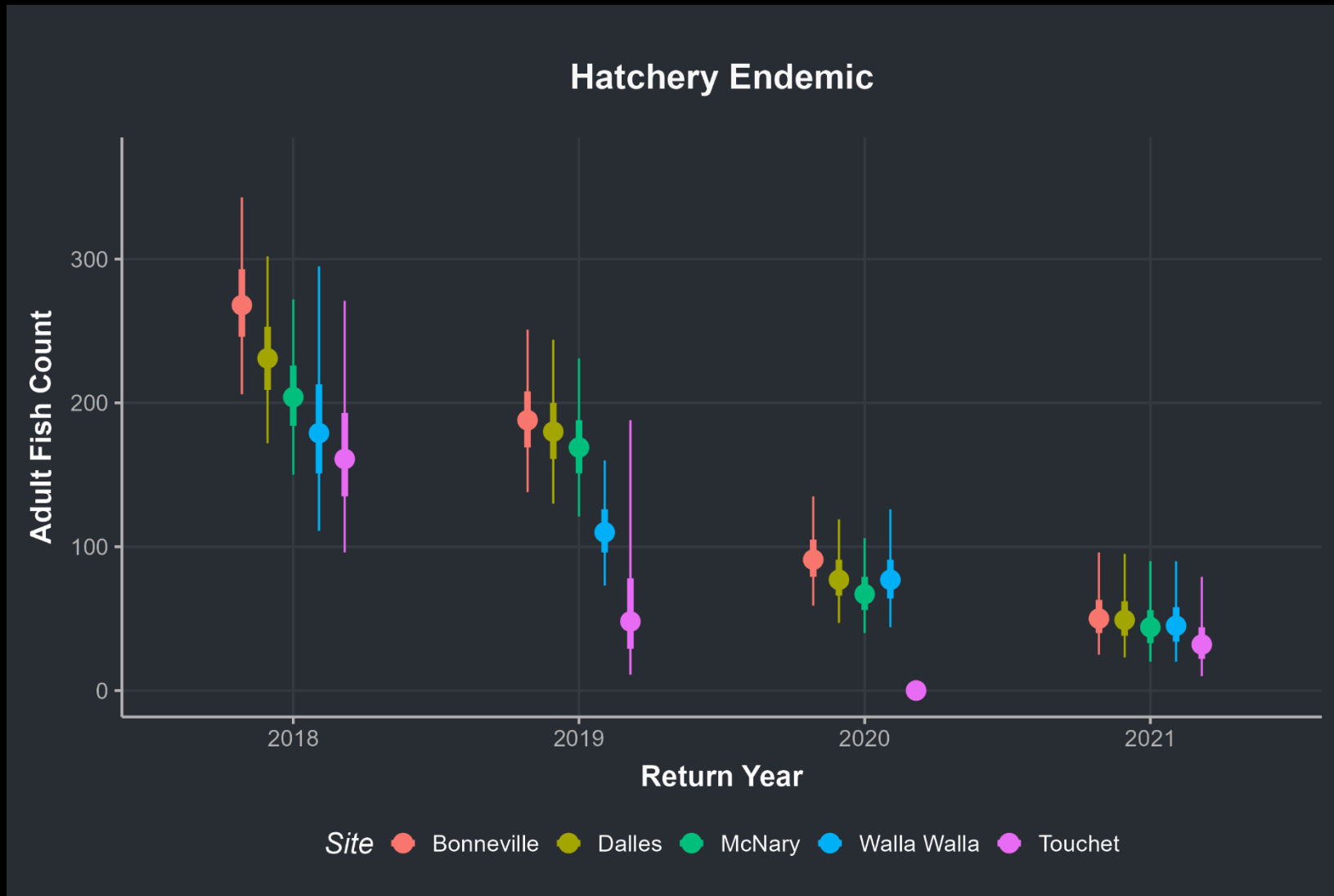
Wild 92.7%
Endemic 90.9%
Wallowa 94.9%



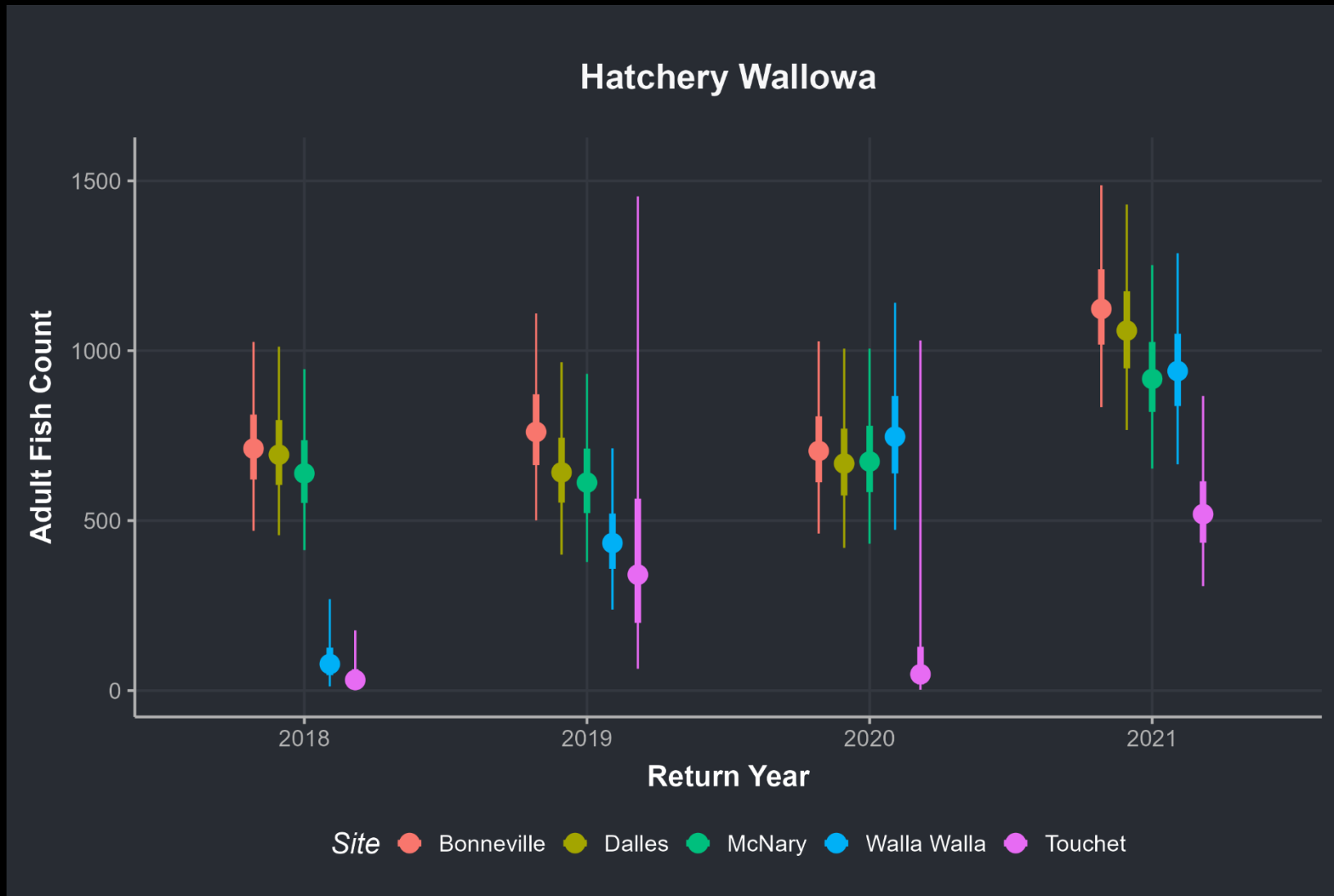
ANNUAL ADULT RETURNS



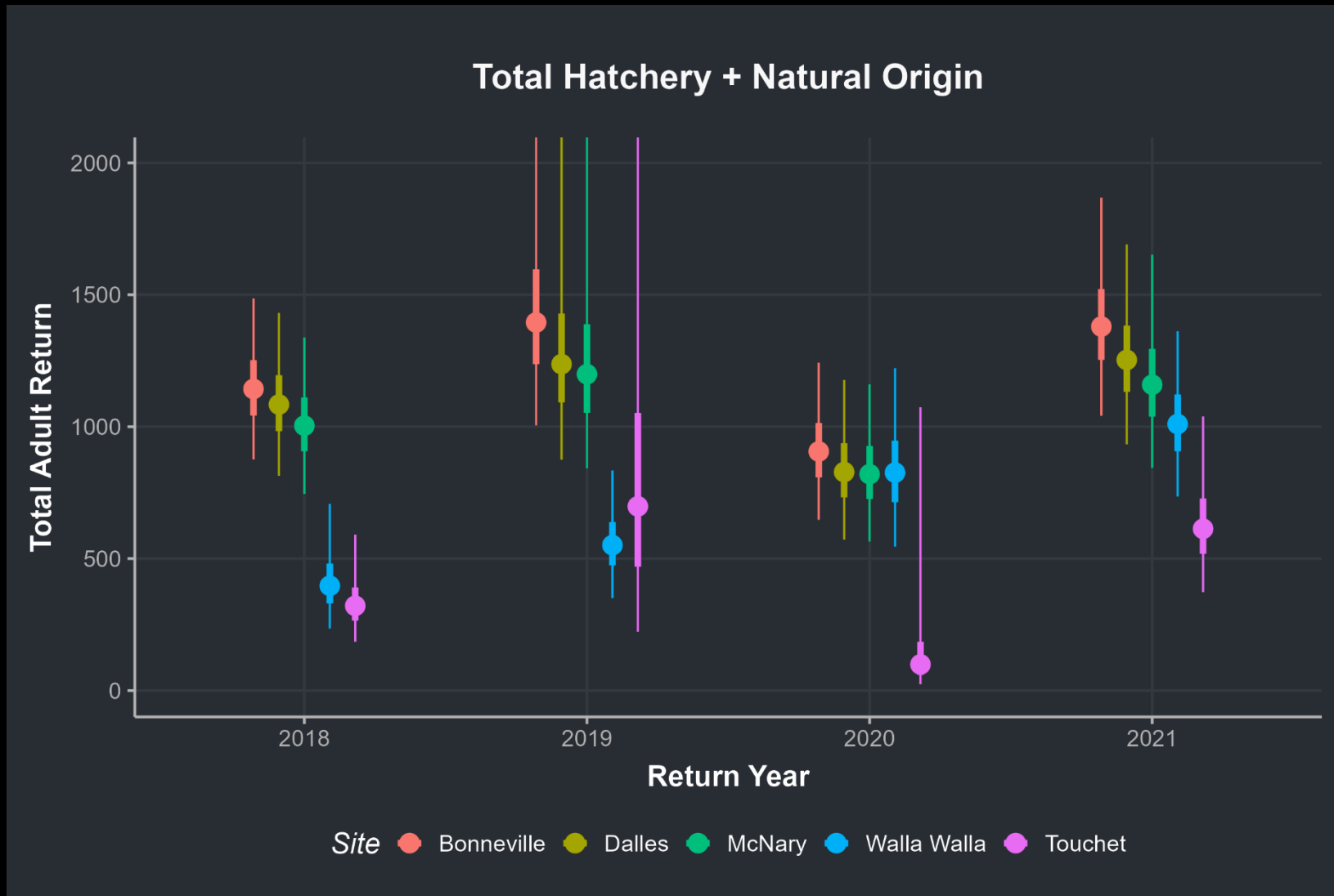
ANNUAL ADULT RETURNS



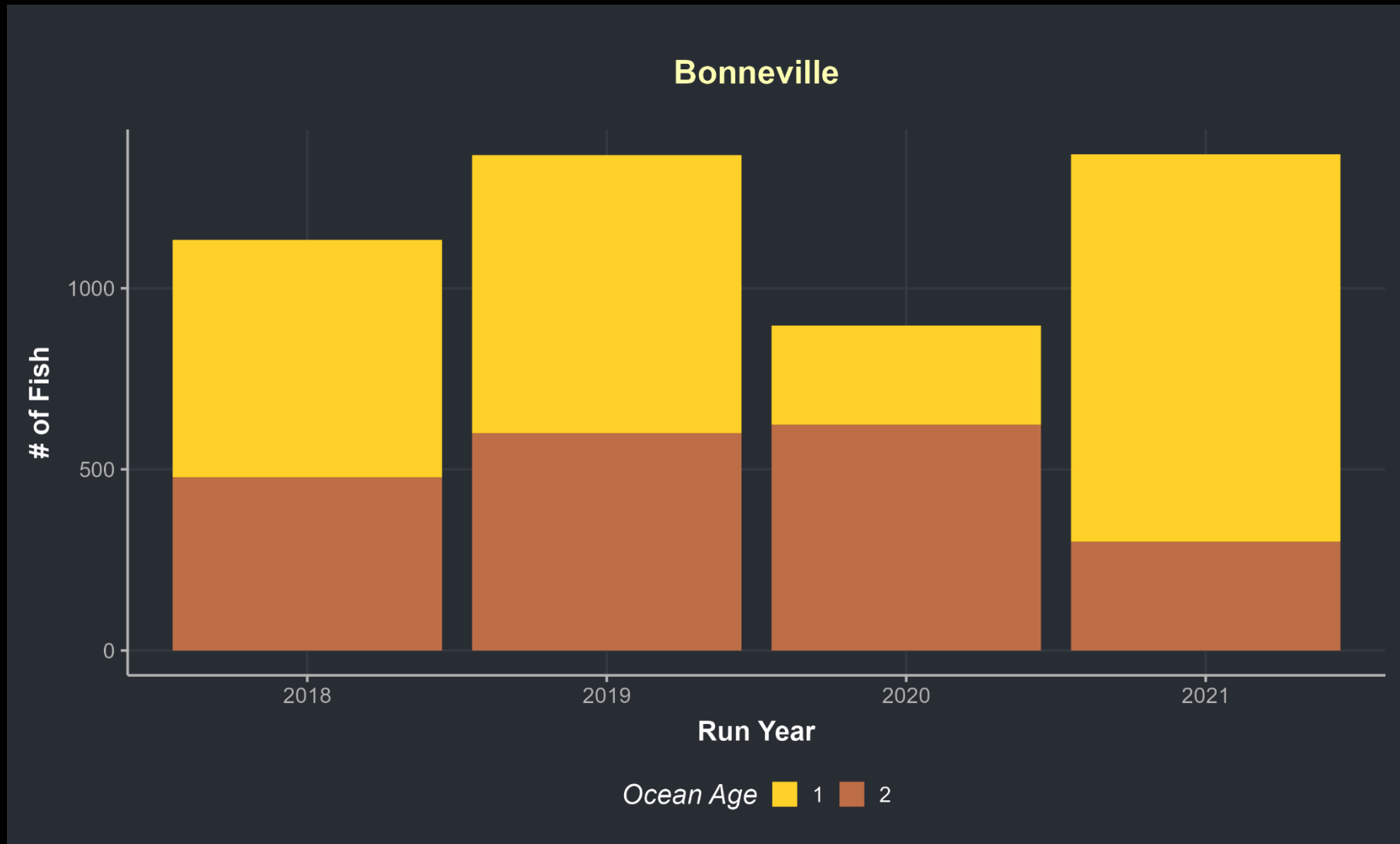
ANNUAL ADULT RETURNS



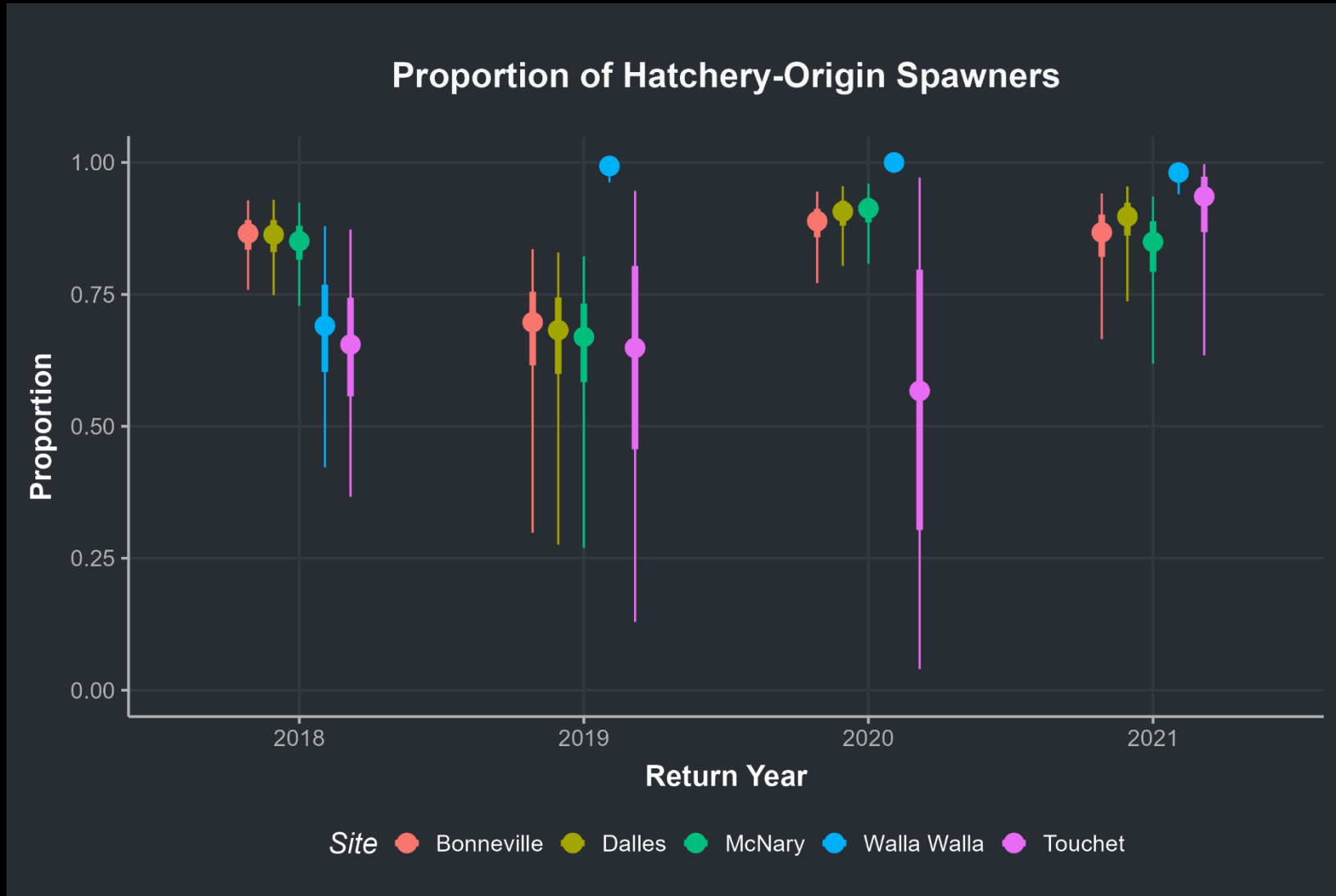
ANNUAL ADULT RETURNS



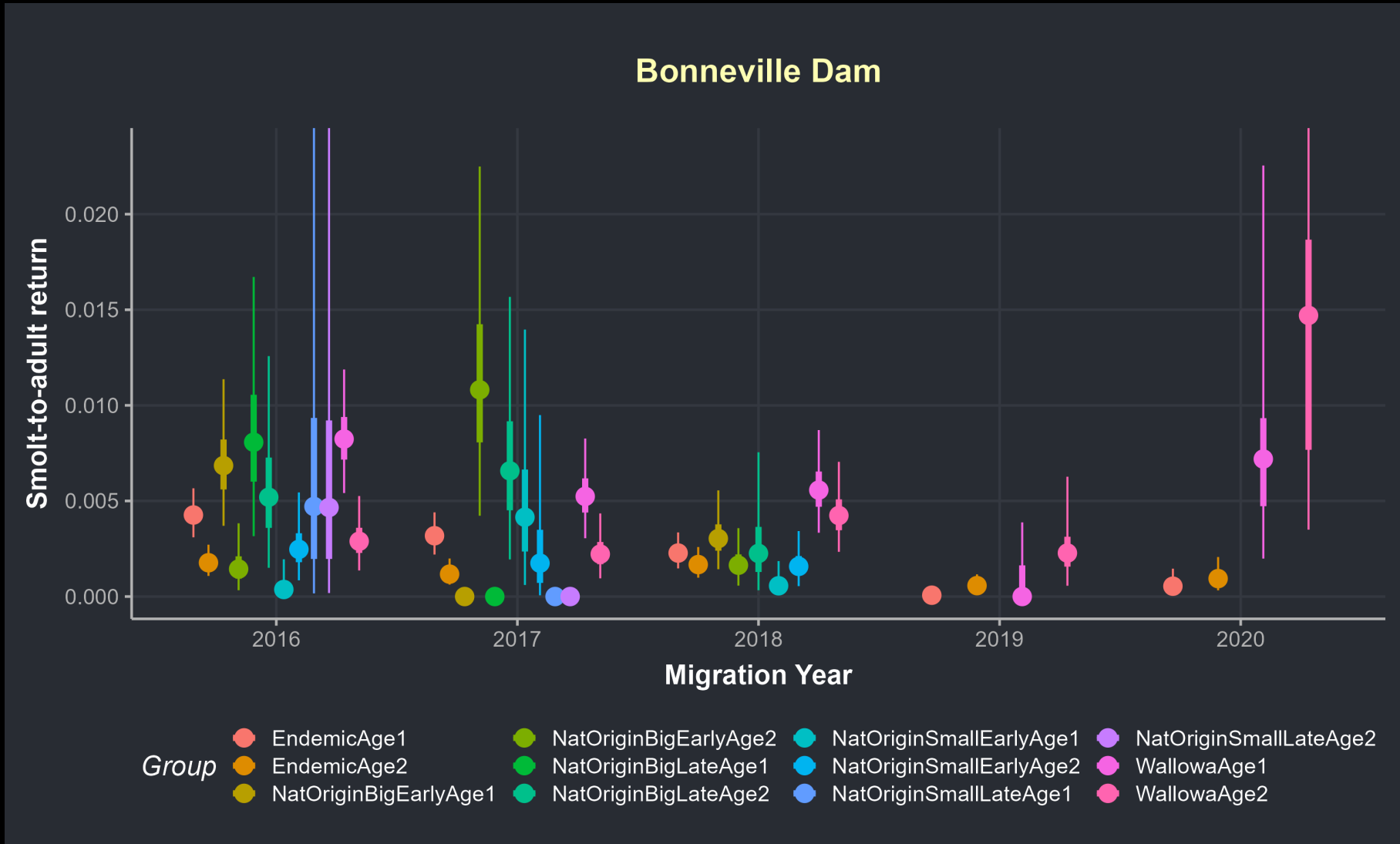
AGE STRUCTURE AT BONNEVILLE



PHOS



SMOLT-TO-ADULT RETURNS AT BONNEVILLE





WHAT'S NEXT?

- More on the Touchet
 - Analyze tributary detections
 - Run reconstruction
 - Population (stock-recruit) modeling
- Other detections:
 - Overshoots
 - Bird colonies
 - Fisheries
- Application / validation of model on other rivers

VIABLE SALMONID POPULATION PARAMETERS

- Abundance
 - Smolts, spawners, hatchery vs wild
- Productivity
 - Enables run reconstruction, modeling recruits/spawner
- Spatial structure
 - PIT arrays anywhere we want
- Diversity
 - Juvenile life histories, hatchery vs wild



THANK YOU

Mike Gallinat, Lance Ross, Michael Herr, Joe Bumgarner, Dane Kiefel, & many technicians
Bonneville Power Administration (Project #2000-039-01, Touchet Steelhead VSP Monitoring)
Thousands of fish



Washington Department of
FISH & WILDLIFE



QUESTIONS??