## Chum Salmon recovery in Oregon tributaries to the lower Columbia River



#### **Kris Homel**

**Chum Reintroduction Coordinator** 



## History of decline

- Chum have broadest distribution
- Historic runs in Columbia River estimated at over a million
  - Commercial landings 700,000 in 1928
- Precipitous decline in the 1930's
  - Loss of spawning habitat
  - Loss of access to spawning habitat
  - Changes to estuary ecology
  - Altered hydrology
  - Predation/ harvest
  - Other causes?

## Chum life cycle

- Fall chum return in October
- Spawn in lowest reaches of tributaries and mainstem
- Fry emerge and outmigrate in early spring
- Brief estuary residence
- Return to spawn at age 3 5 (age 4 is most common)



### Listing and Status

- Currently, hundreds to thousands of chum return
  - 16 historic populations in Columbia River (90% of which are extirpated)
  - Limited current distribution (mostly in Washington)
    - Grays River, Hardy/Hamilton/Ives Island, mainstem Columbia River at Multnomah Falls and Horsetail Falls, I-205 spawning aggregates
- Listed as threatened under Endangered Species Act in 1999

## **Recovery planning**

- Chum Recovery Strategy
  - Identifying and addressing limiting factors
  - Re-establish chum populations
  - Monitor
    effectiveness
- Prioritize efforts by geographic strata
  - Initial efforts in coastal stratum
  - Clatskanie and Scappoose



#### **Chum Reintroduction Project**

- Habitat restoration
- Recolonization
- Reintroduction
- Monitoring
- Baseline data



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#### Reintroduction

- Brood stock source
- Brood stock development
- Selecting reintroduction sites
- Selecting and testing potential outplanting strategies
- Evaluating effectiveness of strategies
- Monitoring population demographics

#### Reintroduction: brood stock source

- Donor population size, genetic similarity, and proximity to recipient populations
- Source: Grays River
- **Oregon hatchery:** Big Creek

**Plan:** 5 years egg collection at Grays River



#### Reintroduction: brood stock development

- 12 years of hatchery releases from Big Creek
  - 107,000 fry released in April 2011
  - 110,090 fry released in April 2012
  - All fry have thermal mark on otolith and blank coded wire tag
- Most chum should return at age 4, but some may return at age 3 (fall 2013) or 5
- Excess returns will be used for outplanting into selected systems

#### **Reintroduction: site selection**

#### **Considerations include:**

- Quality and abundance of spawning habitat
- Presence of predators/ proximity to hatchery releases
- Limiting factors addressed





#### Reintroduction: outplanting strategies

- Timing and location of release
- Stage (egg, fry, adult) to be released
  Multiple strategies under consideration
- Requires addressing critical uncertainties in habitat use, life history, and stream characteristics



#### Baseline data: 2012

- Distribution and abundance of fry
- Availability and quality of spawning habitat
- Distribution and abundance of spawners

#### Baseline data: distribution and abundance of fry



#### SCREW TRAP DATA

	Coho smolt/ fry	Chinook smolt/ fry	Cutthroat smolt	Steelhead smolt	Chum fry	Lamprey	Peamouth
	308/	0/					
Scappoose	31	0	107	38	0	185	8
	1503/	0/					
Clatskanie	2182	249	99	133	0	275	0
	383/	0/					
Conyers	428	3	225	138	0	194	0
	1623/	0/					
Milton	108	1	273	117	0	197	4475

\*Data are not corrected for trap efficiency and are preliminary

Other species include dace, sculpin, stickleback, walleye, sucker spp., and pikeminnow

# Baseline data: availability and quality of spawning habitat

- Conduct new habitat surveys/ resurvey with additional habitat metrics
- Build structural equation model to describe high quality habitat





# Baseline data: distribution and abundance of spawners

- Adult trap on Clatskanie River
- Spawning surveys in Clatskanie and Scappoose populations
- Potential trapping, seining, or snorkeling at additional sites



#### Questions

Contact Kris Homel kristen.m.homel@state.or.us with questions or to get involved in the chum project

Photo by WDFW