

Juvenile chum migration patterns in the lower Columbia River and estuary



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Dan Bottom**



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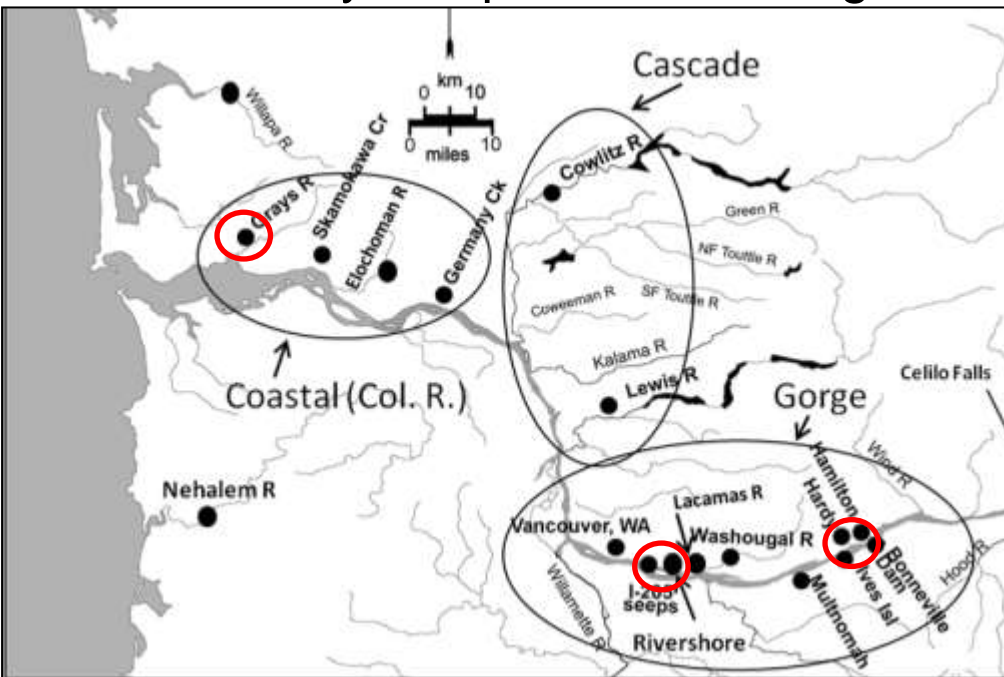
**Columbia River
Estuary Workshop
2014**

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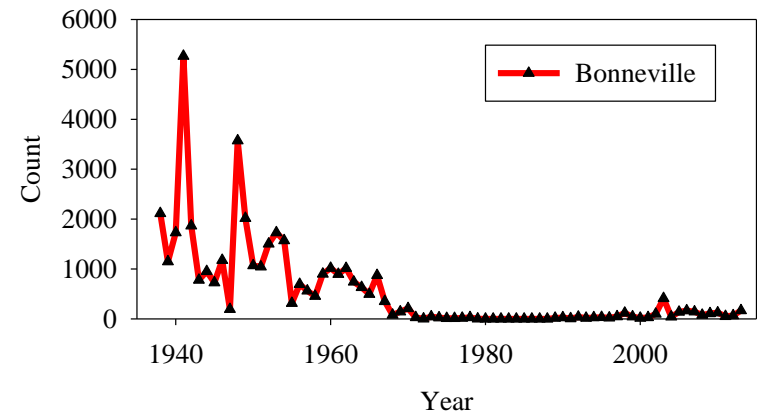
Thanks to the many NOAA and CE colleagues!

Collapse of the CR chum

- Historic annual run >1.3 million fish; today < 15 k
- Historic distribution: CR mouth to Walla Walla River
 - But concentrated below Celillo Falls (near The Dalles dam)
- Present pattern: limited number of spawning locations on Washington side:
 - ⇒ Grays River
 - ⇒ In main stem CR near I-205 and below Bonneville Dam
 - ⇒ Some returns to Cowlitz & Lewis Rivers and elsewhere
- Functionally extirpated from Oregon side (probably < 1 k / yr).

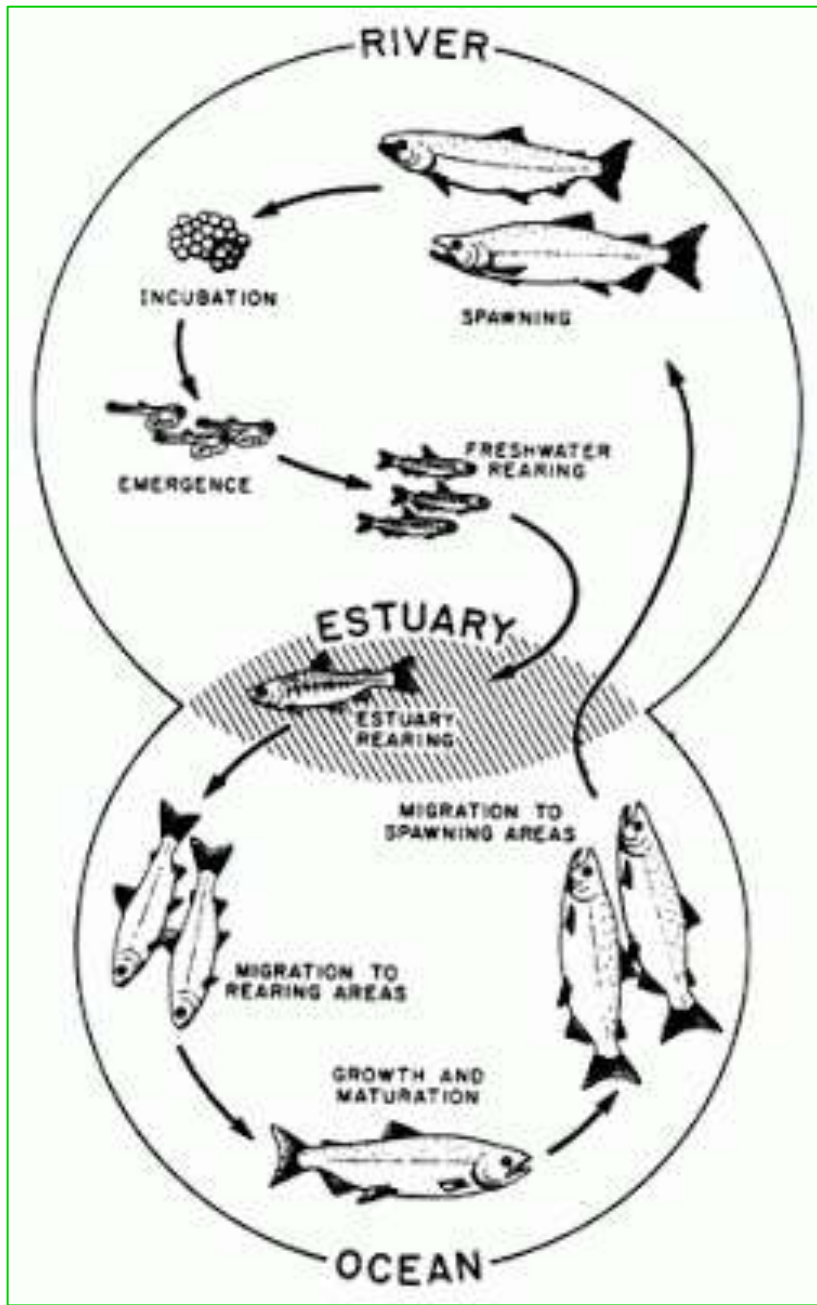


- At present, renewed emphasis on chum spawning habitat restoration in both WA and OR

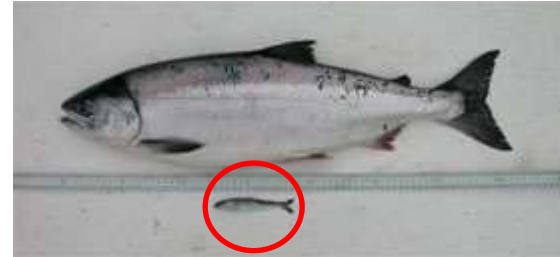
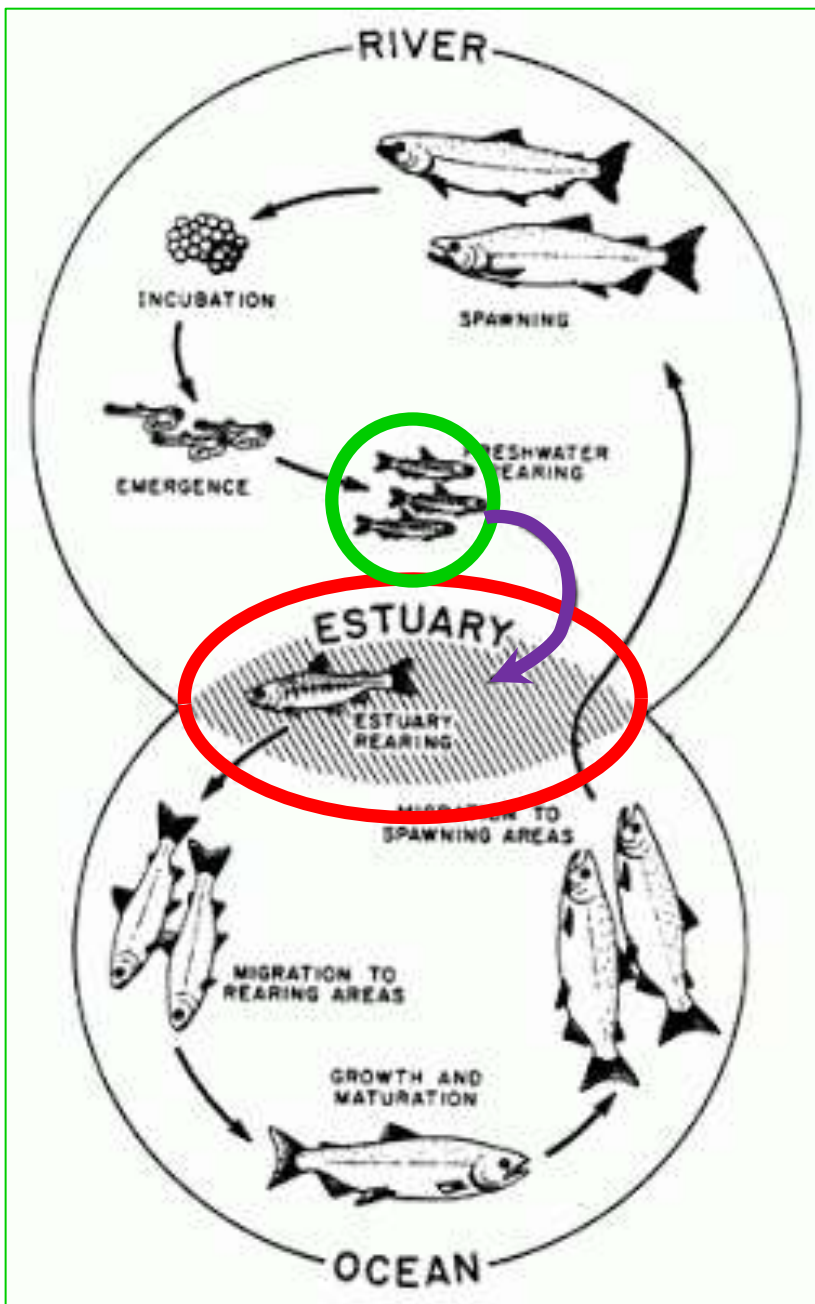


Small, M. P., K. Homel, and C. Bowman. 2013. Genetic assignments of Oregon chum salmon *Oncorhynchus keta* in the Columbia River estuary

OUTLINE

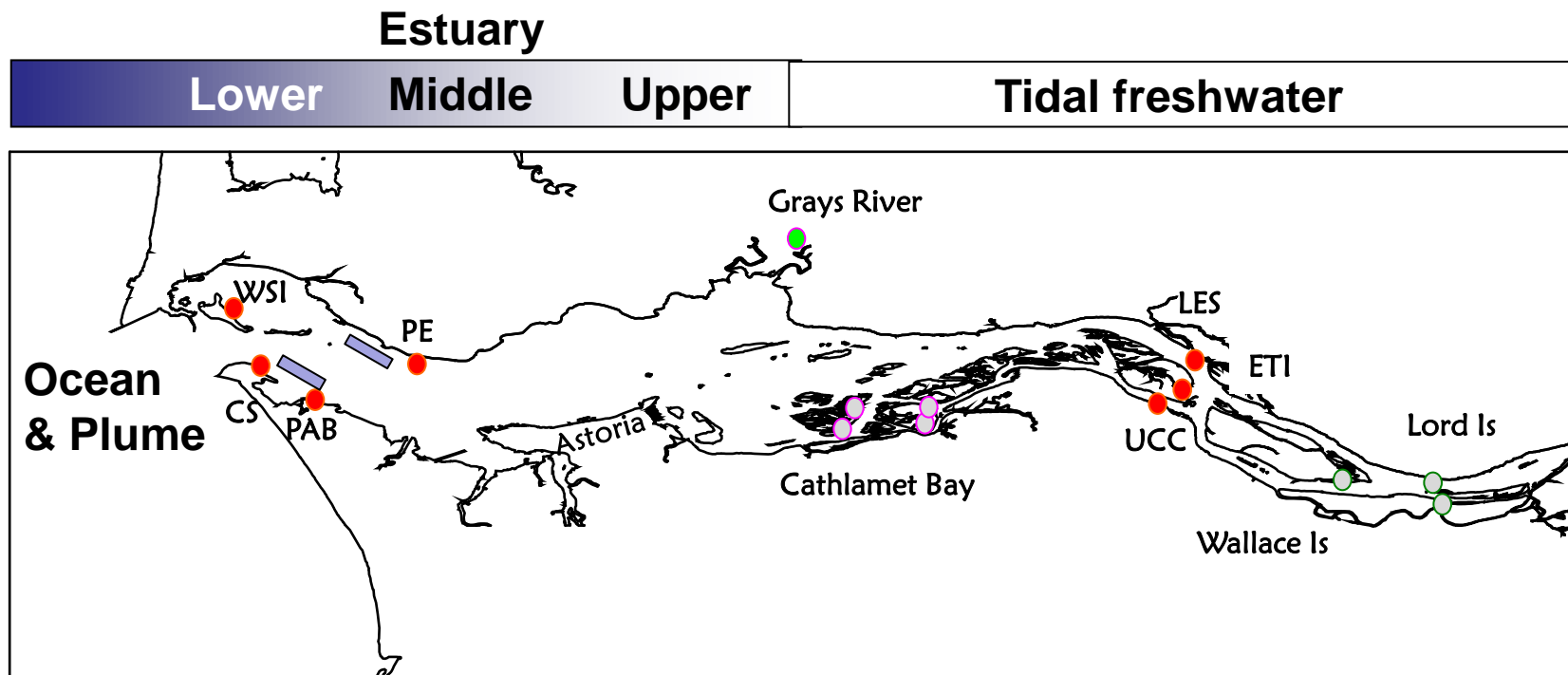


OUTLINE



1. Population status (compared to other salmonids & fish species)
2. Life history characteristics
3. Migration patterns (timing, size & distribution)
 - ⇒ Main stem estuarine & TFW habitats
 - ⇒ Grays River restoration wetland
 - ⇒ Mark recapture
4. Conclusions

LCRE sampling sites



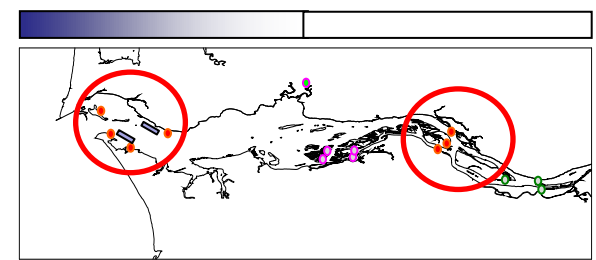
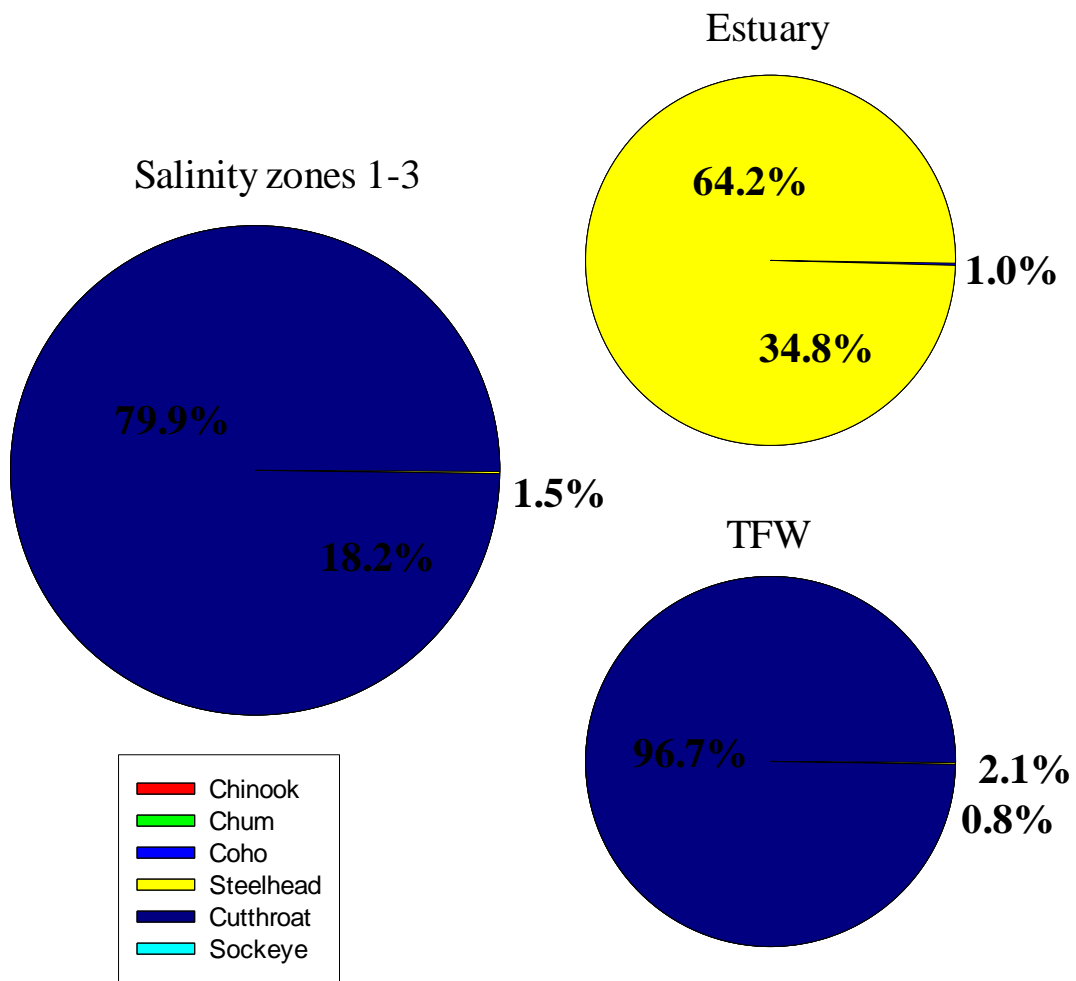
Studies – Spatial and temporal scales

1. Estuary beach seine & Trap net
2. Grays River studies
3. Estuary purse seine
4. Migration studies

Timeline

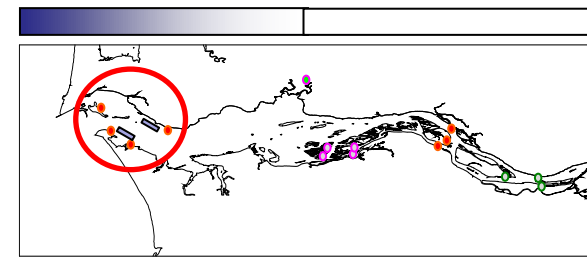
2002-2007: monthly; PAB 2010-pres
2005-2009
2010-2012
2008, 2013

Salmonid diversity 2002-2007

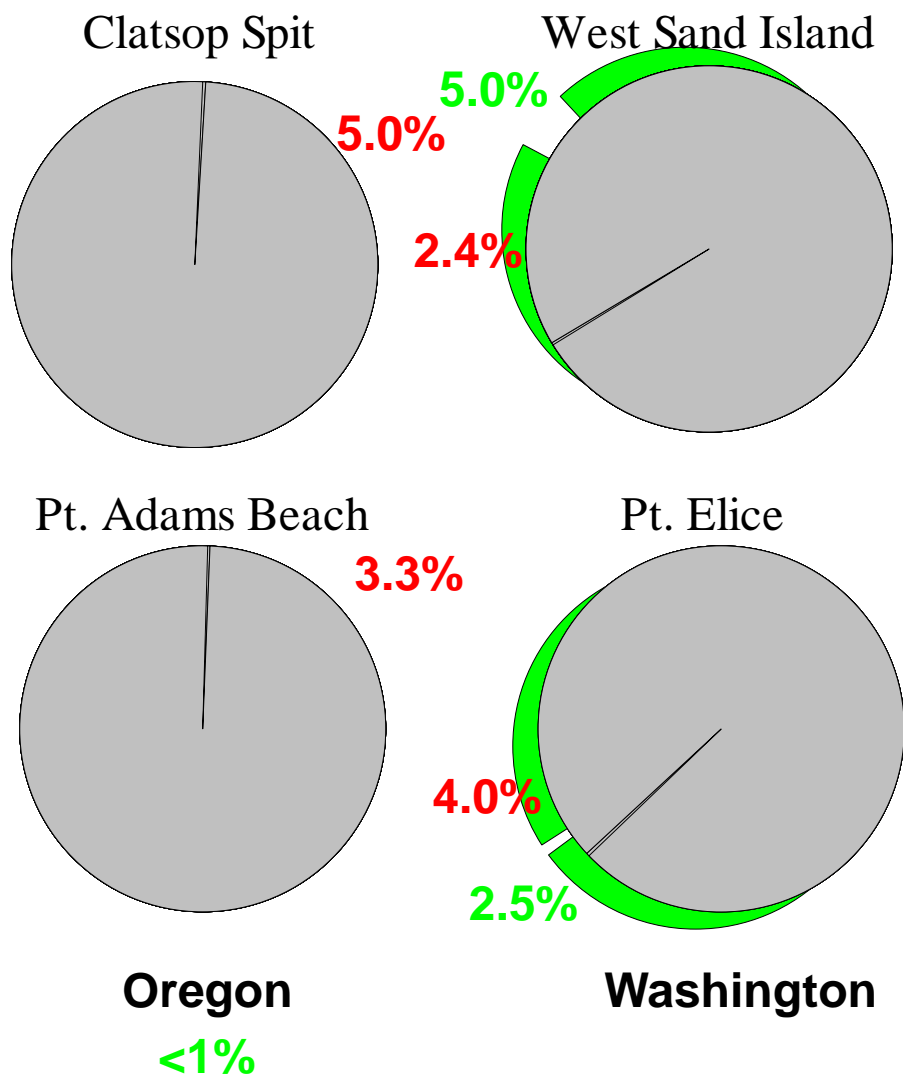


Species	Estuary	TFW	Total
Chinook	5445	7614	13059
Chum	2920	63	2983
Coho	85	165	250
Steelhead	16	17	33
Cutthroat	12	12	24
Sockeye	1	2	3
Total	8479	7873	16352

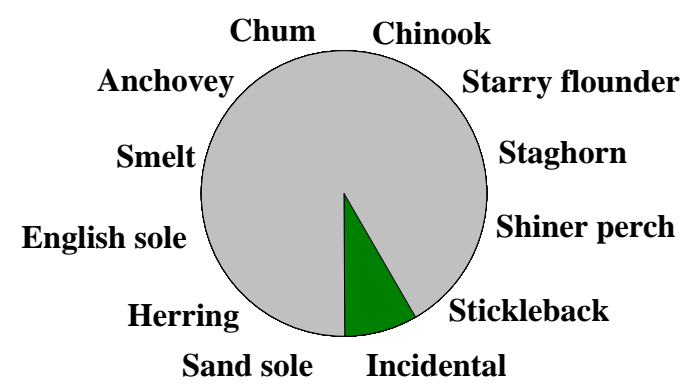
Fish community at estuarine beach seine sites 2002-2007



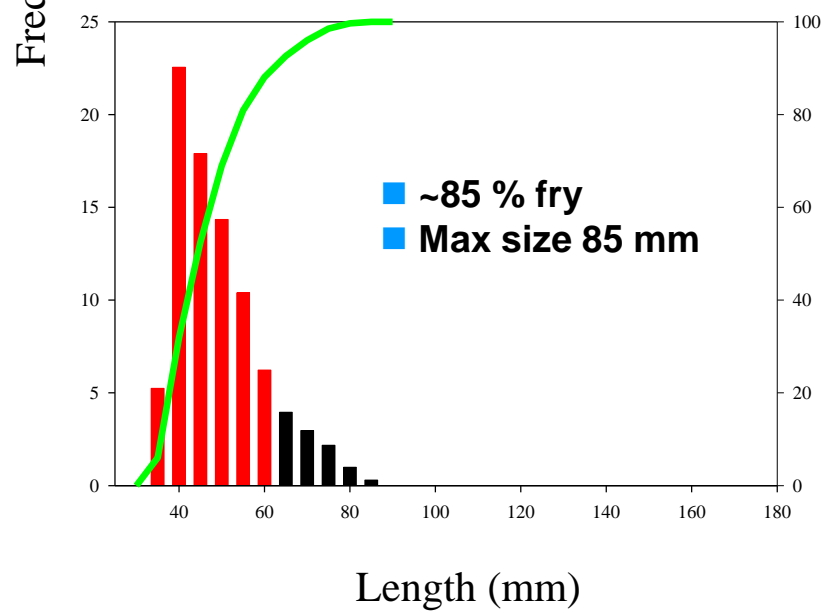
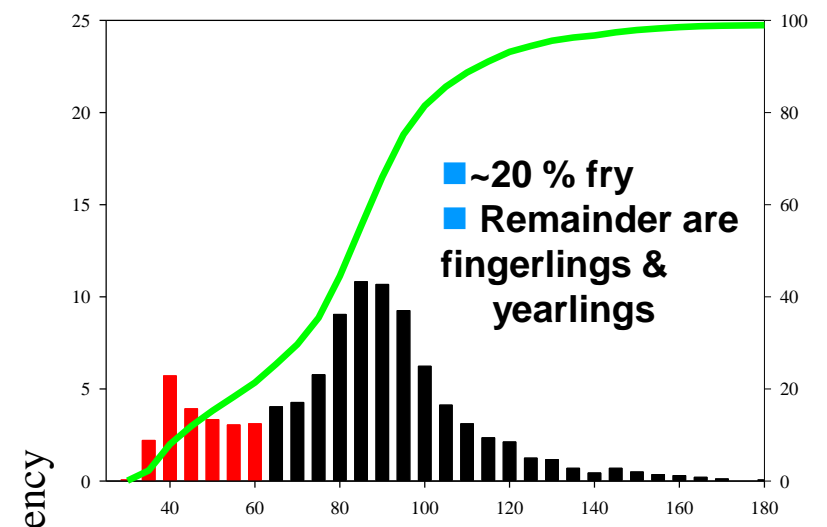
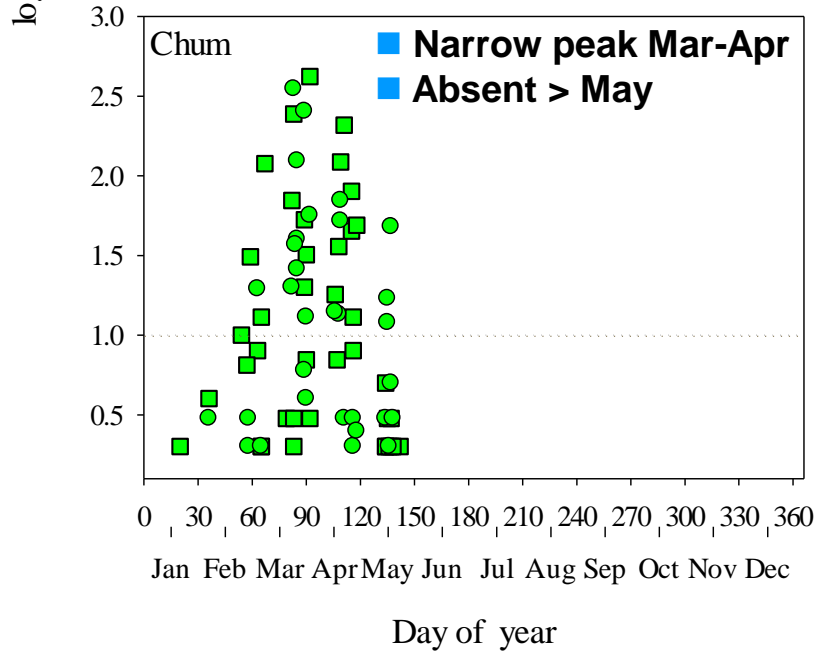
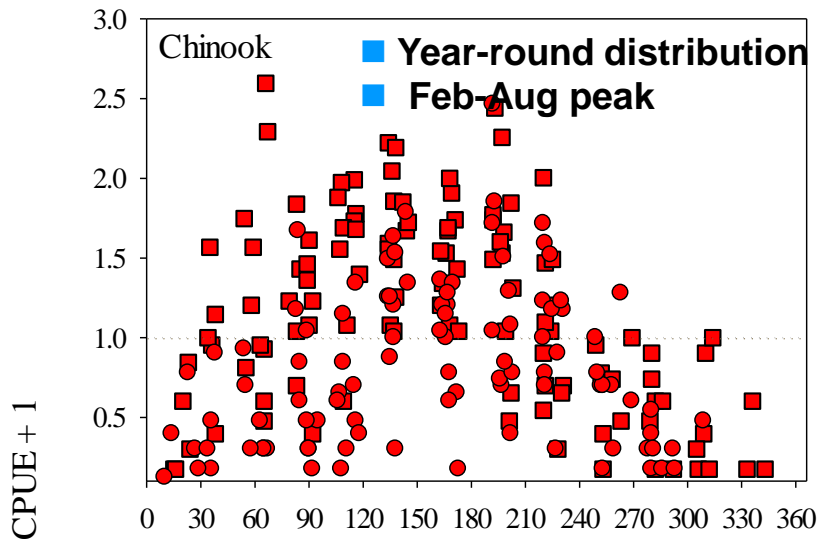
River Mouth ↑



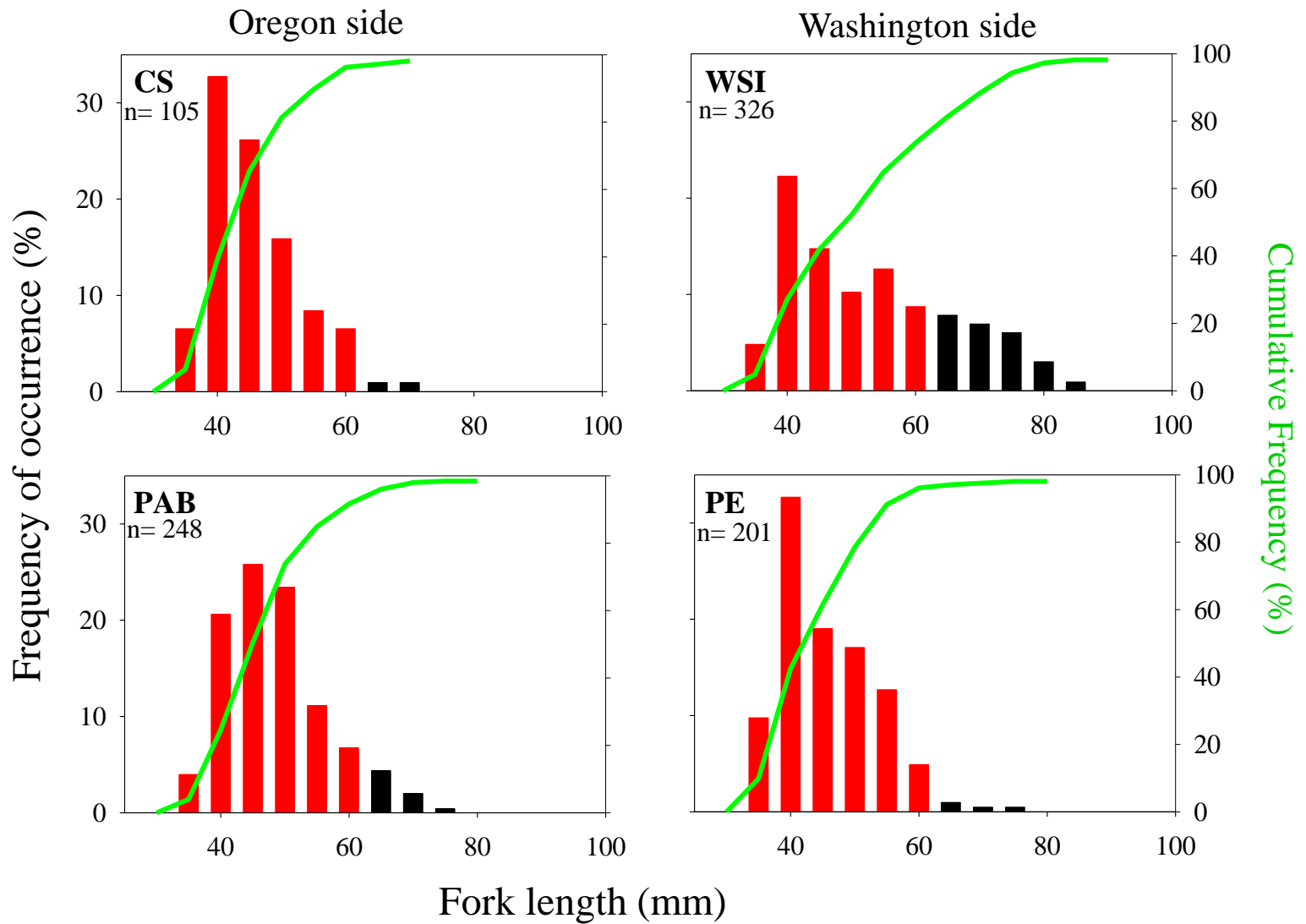
- Spatial variation along salinity gradient
- Chum Salmon <1-5% of catch
- Chum more abundant on Washington side



Abundance and size-frequency 2002-2007

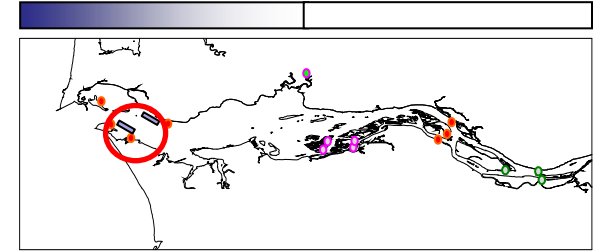


Spatial variation of chum size-frequency

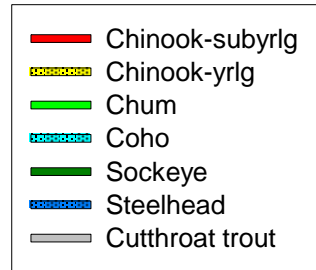
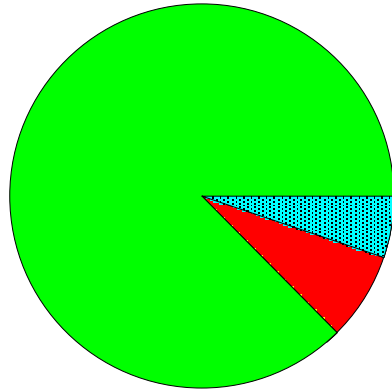


Main channel vs shallow water salmon species 2010-2012

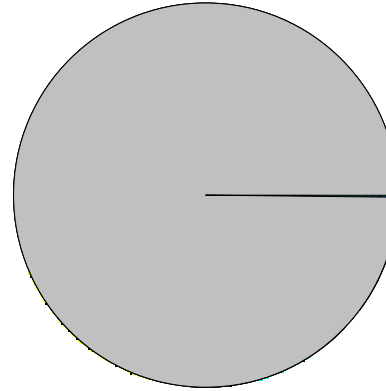
Salmonid species distribution



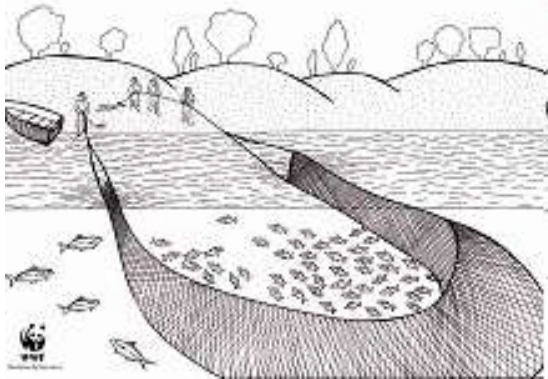
Shoreline



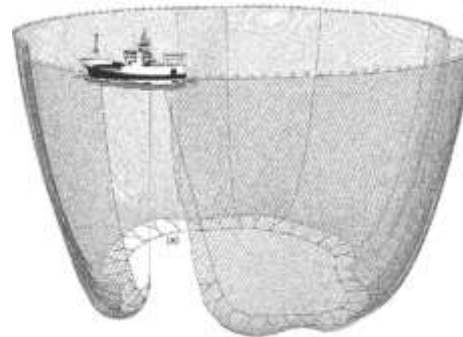
Channel



stipple indicates yearling life-history



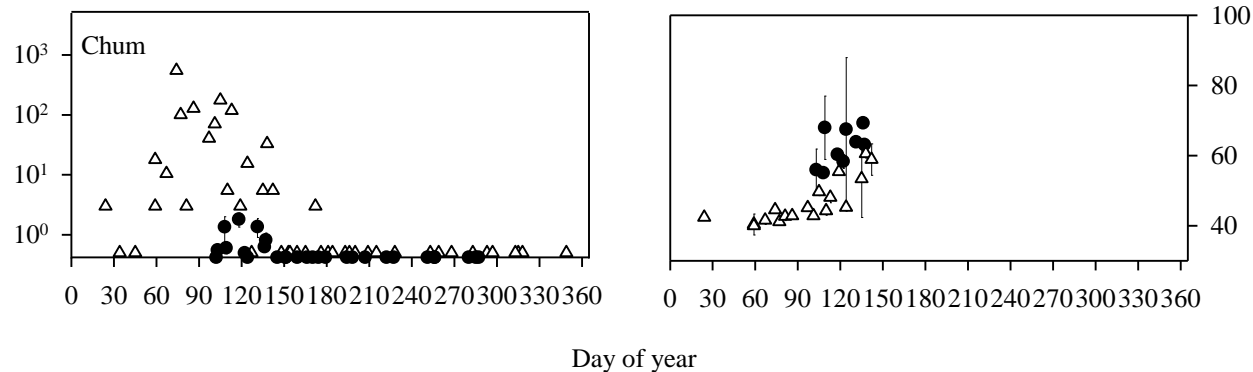
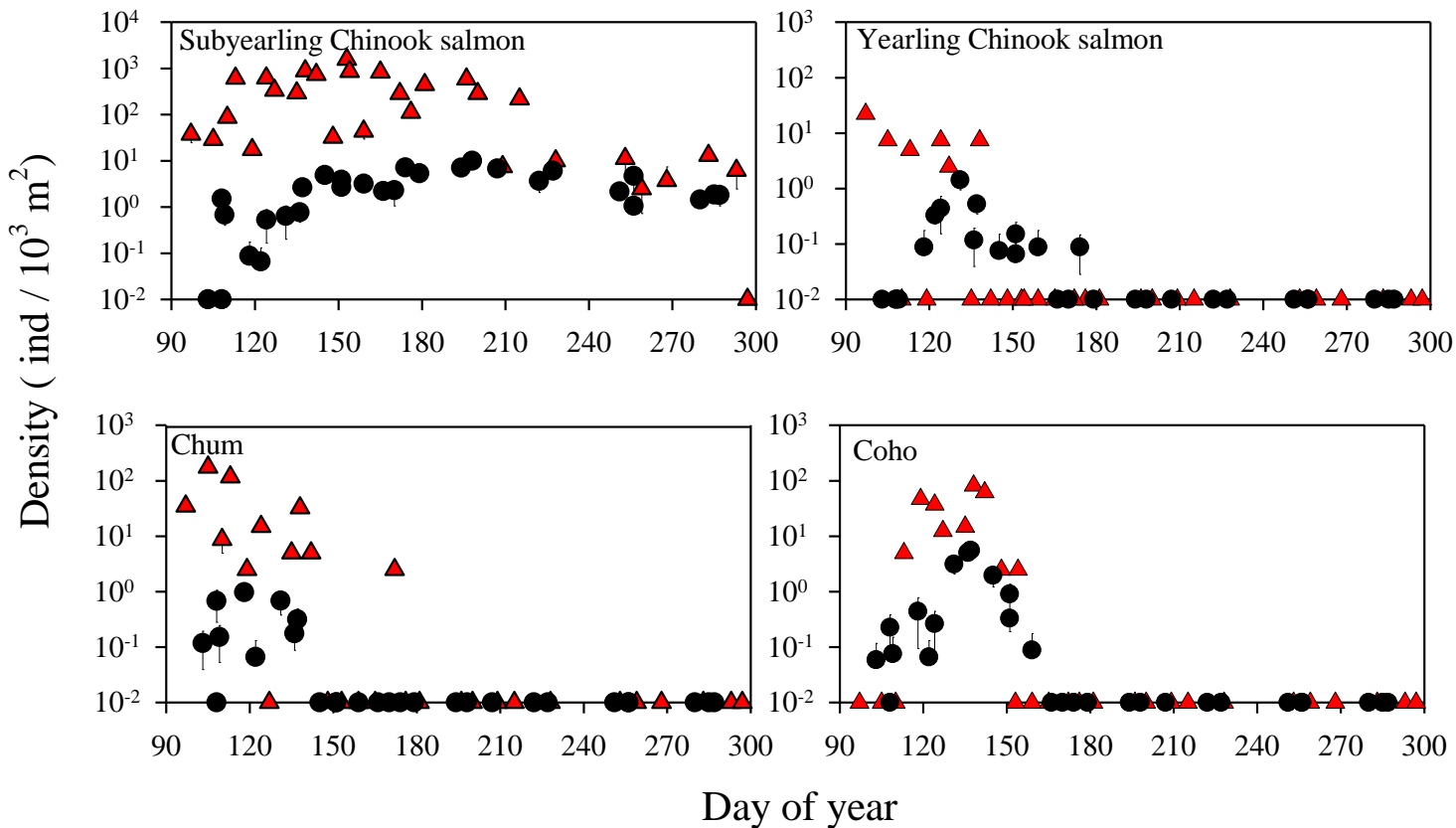
Area ~ 400 m²



Area ~ 1850 m²

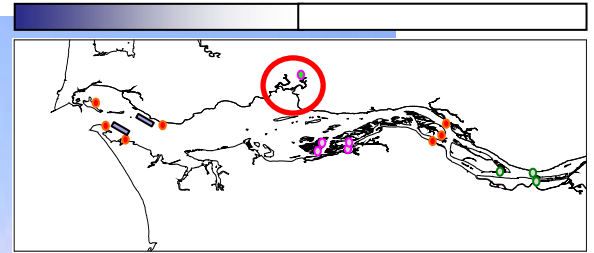
G.C. Roegner¹, L.A. Weitkamp², D.J. Teel³. In Prep. Fine-scale variation in habitat use by juvenile salmonids in the Columbia River estuary.

Catch standardized by area

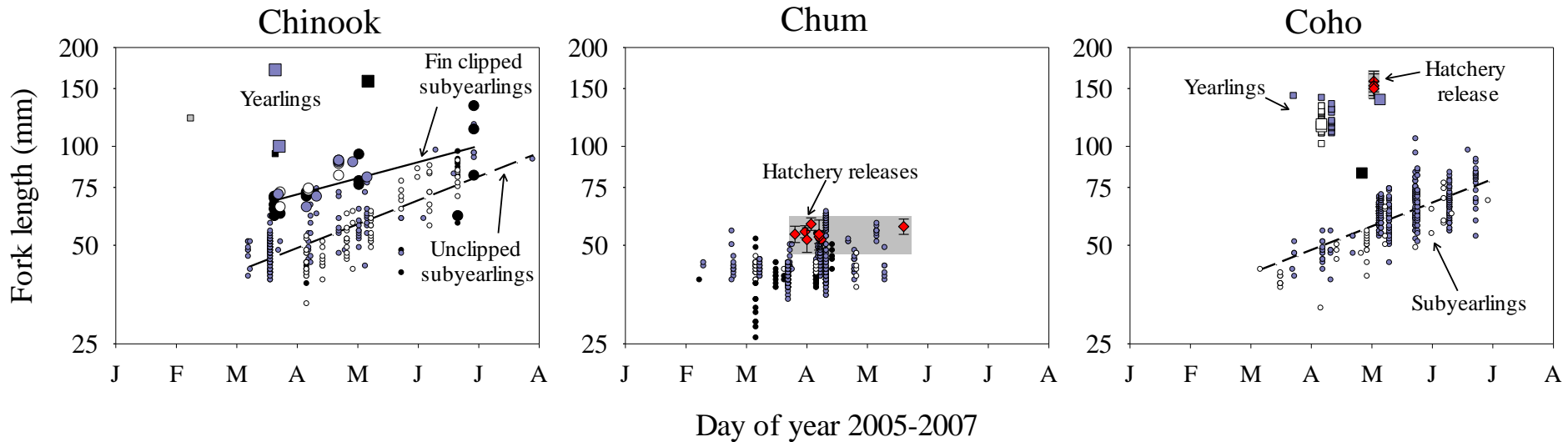


- Densities higher in shallow water
- Salmon larger in channel

Migration patterns of chum salmon in restored marsh habitat

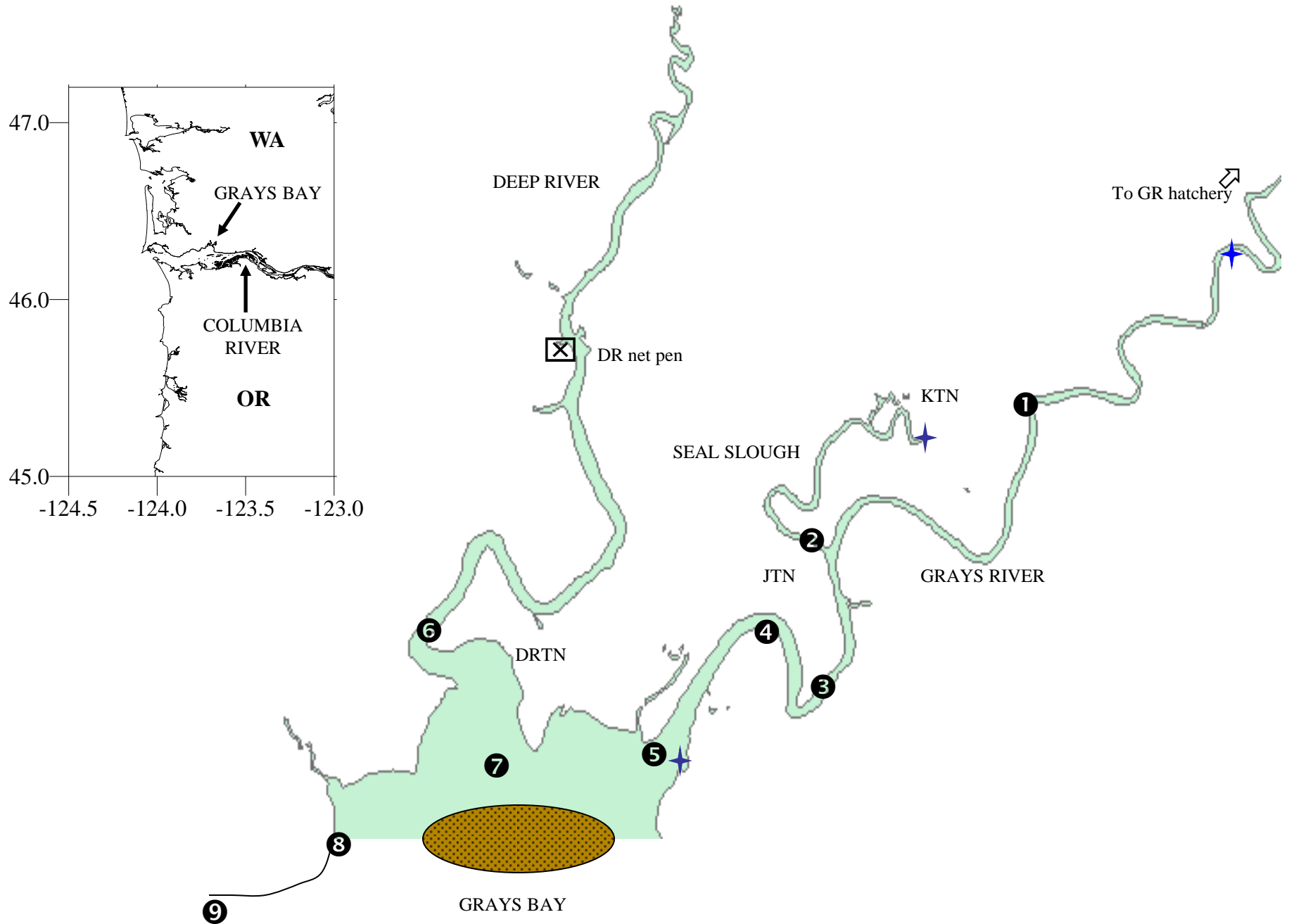


Variation in life histories and migration patterns 2006-2009

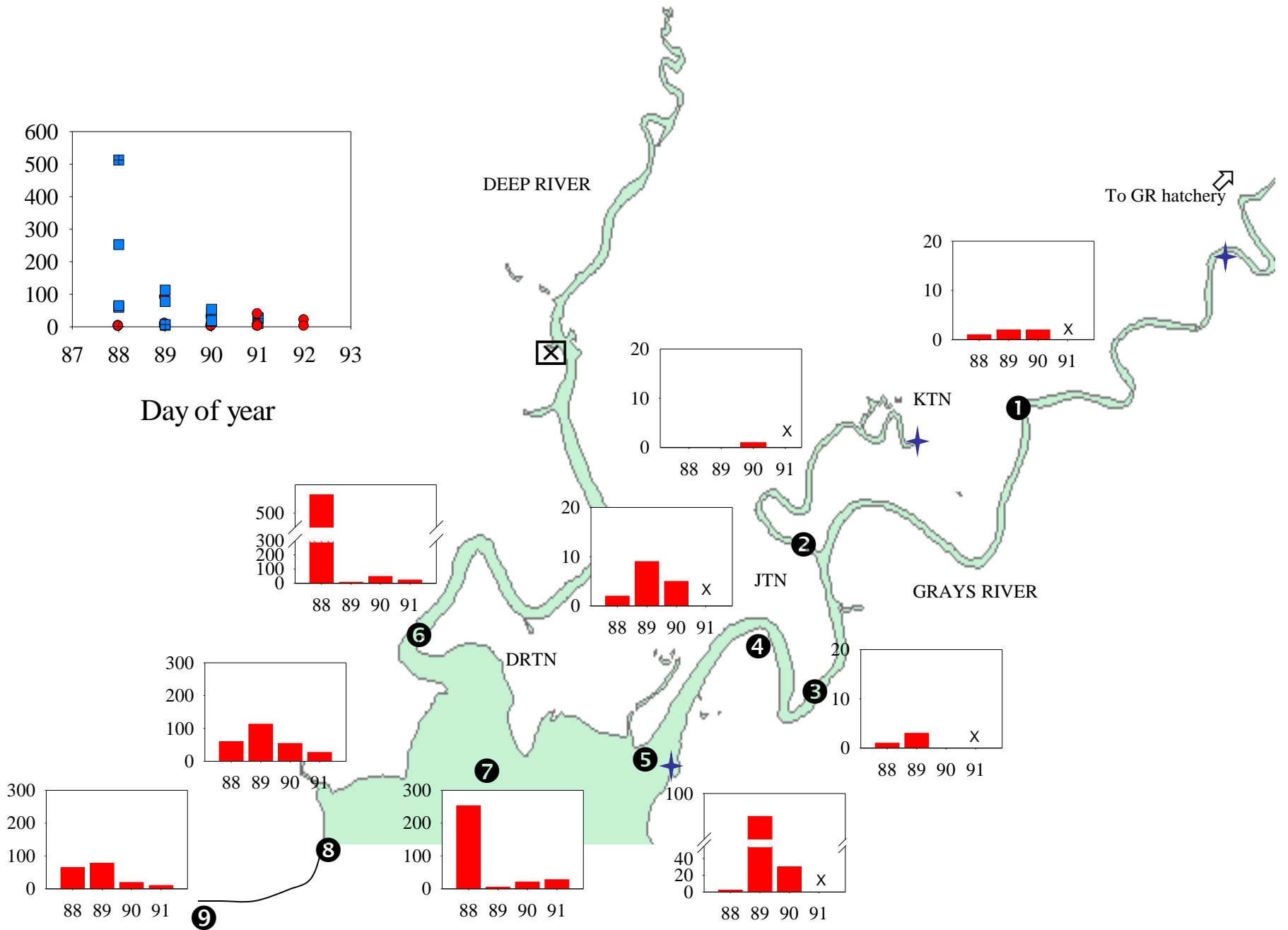


	Chinook			Chum			Coho		
Year	First	Last	Length	First	Last	Length	First	Last	Length
2006*	67	168	101	39	111	72	82	111	29
2007	53	100	47	53	129	76	53	172	119
2008	62	162	100	46	120	74	62	176	114
2009	64	147	85	48	125	77	98	173	75
mean	61.5	144.3	83.3	46.5	121.3	74.8	73.8	158.0	84.3
sd	6.0	30.8	25.3	5.8	7.8	2.2	20.2	31.4	41.8

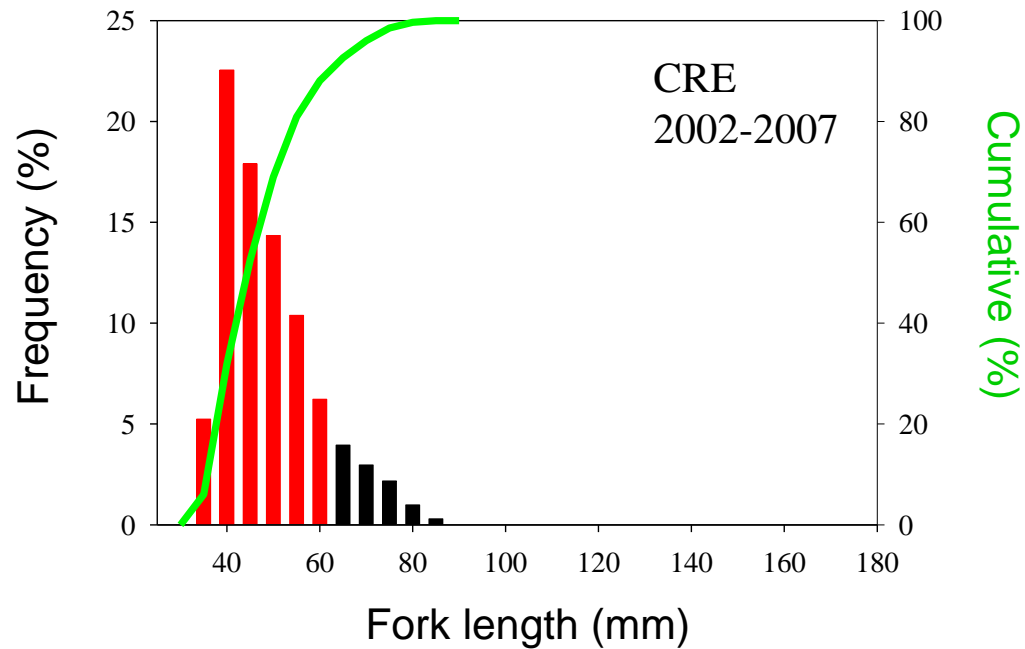
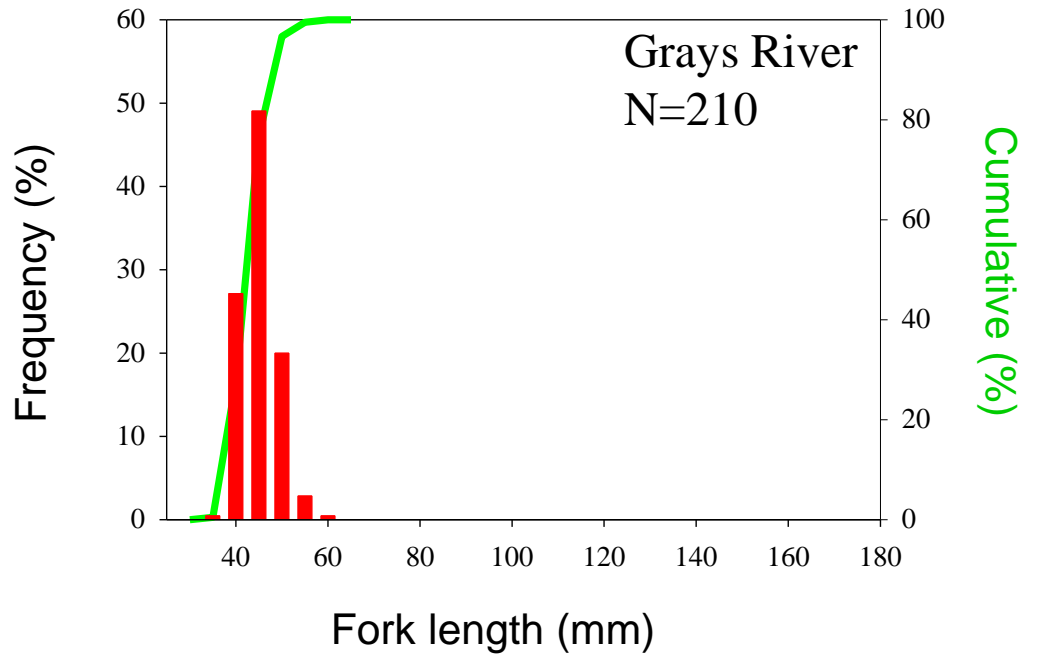
Chum migration Grays Bay 2008



Chum distribution 2008



Size frequency comparison

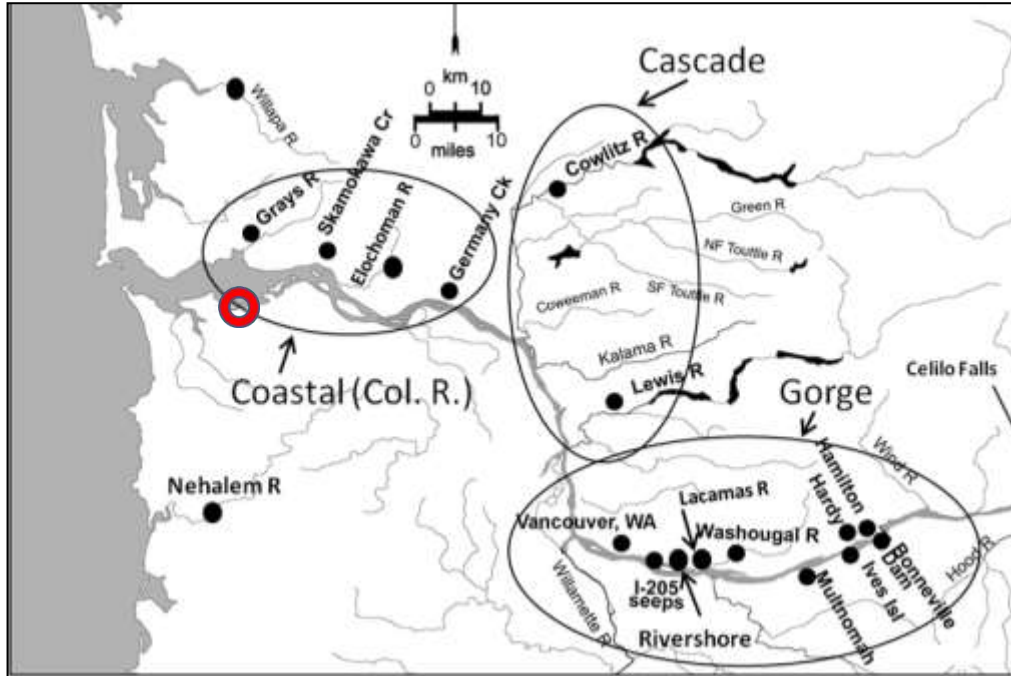


Tagged chum release study

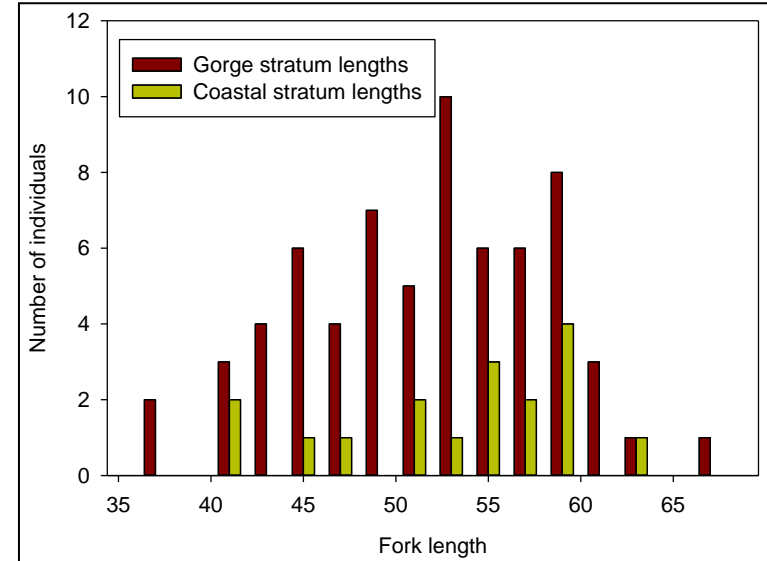
Location of chum fry 2 days after release



Genetic assignment of non-tagged chum

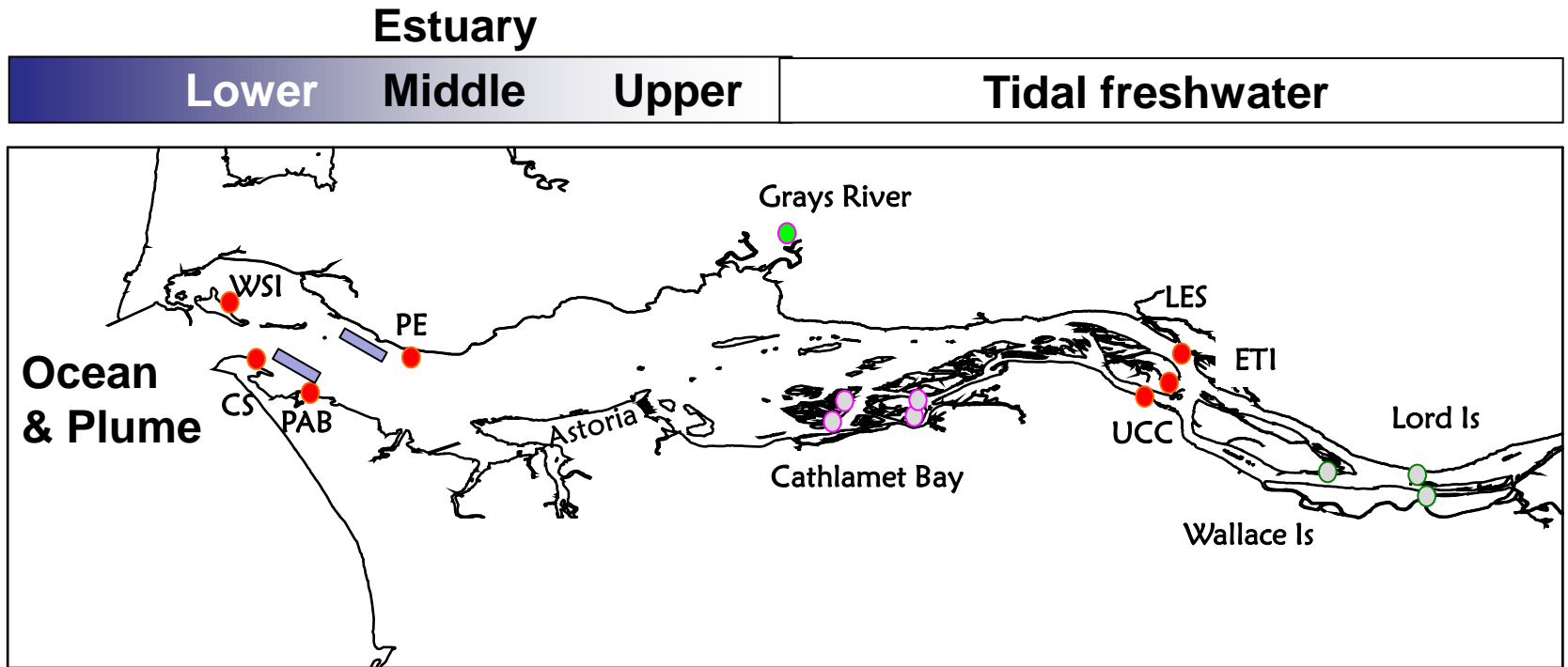


Stratum	#
Gorge	66
Cascade	0
Coastal	16
Pacific Coast	1
Unassigned	6

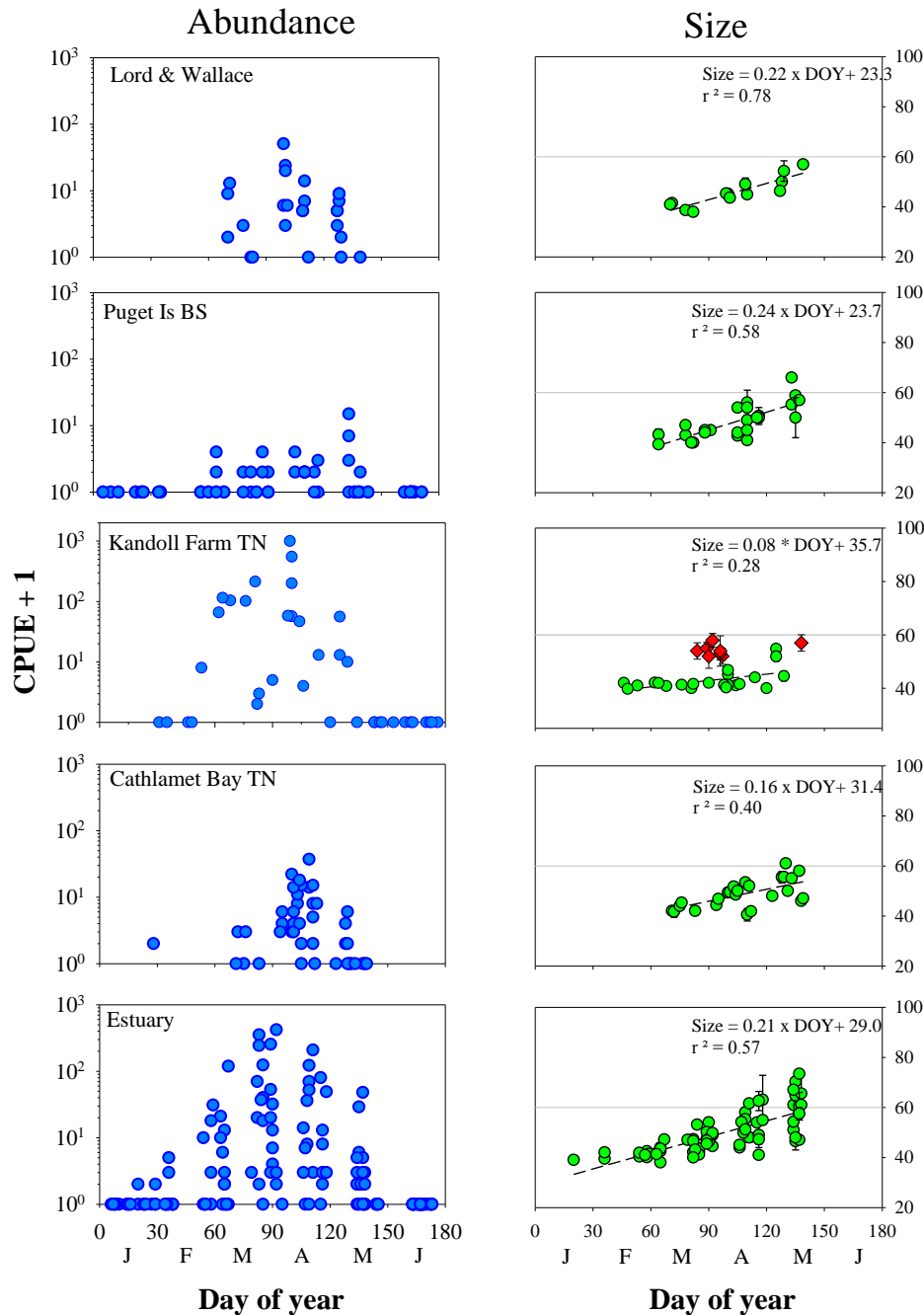


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LCRE sampling sites

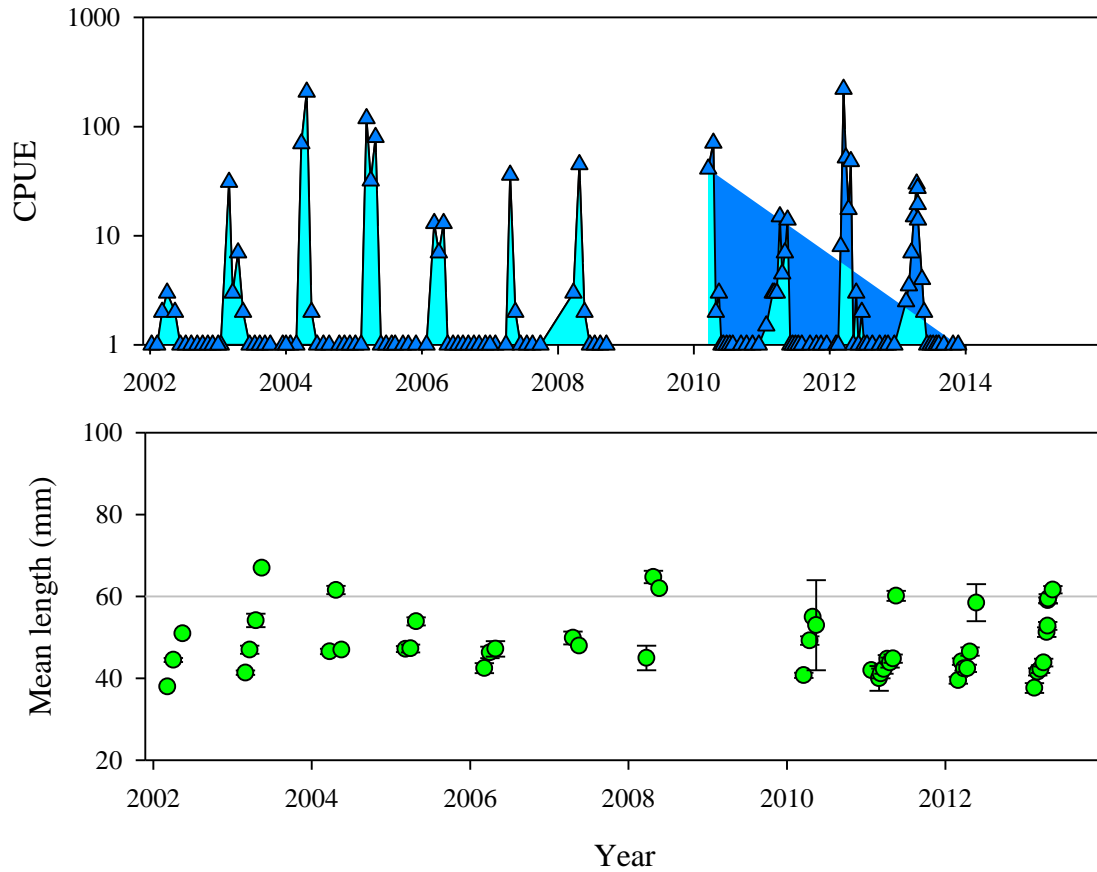


Abundance and size in reaches A-C



- Consistent end to the migration, but earliest abundance in the estuary
- Highest abundance in estuary & Grays Bay, < 100 fish /haul elsewhere
- Positive size x time slopes at all stations except GB. Growth
- Largest size and highest size range in estuary. Accumulation?

PAB time series



■ Interannual variation
in both abundance
and maximum size

Summary

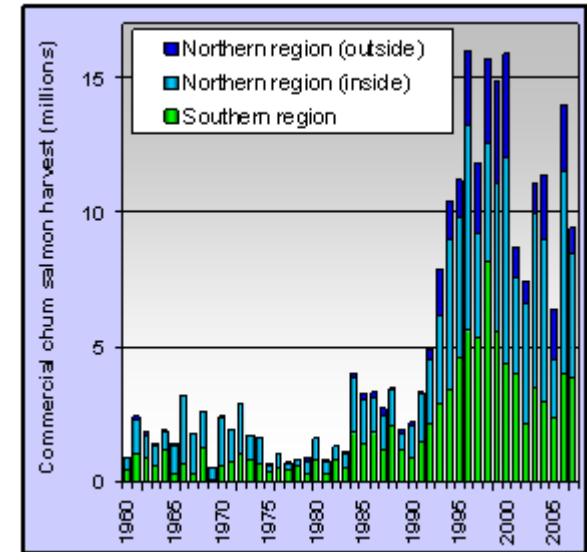
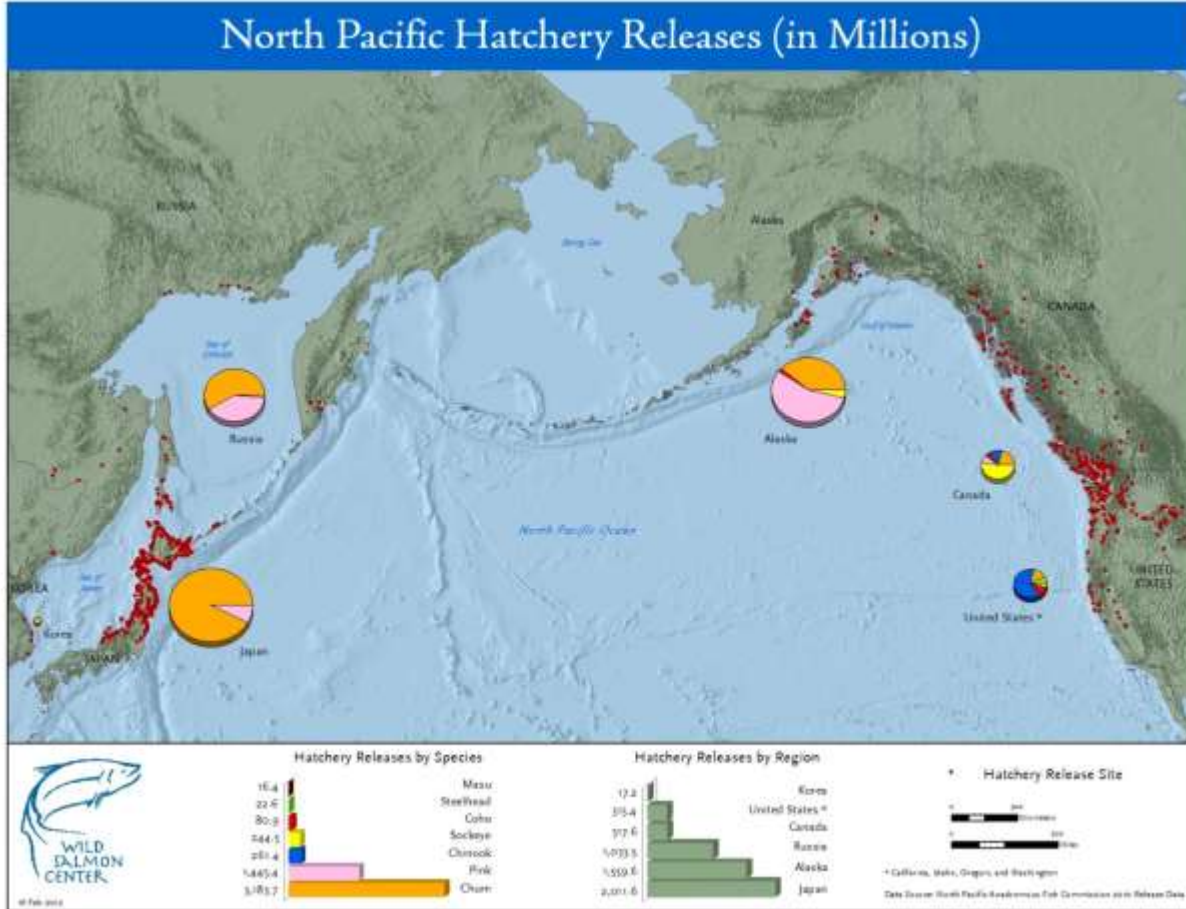
- Juvenile chum salmon are mostly fry migrants
- They peak in April – May and are gone by June
- Concentrated in shallow water
- Higher numbers in the estuary than tidal freshwater zones
- ...and on the Washington side
- Migration from natal streams can be rapid
- ...but larger chum found the estuary, indicating residency and growth. Osmotic issue?
- Chum genetics indicates upstream strata represented in Cathlamet Bay

Restoration recommendations

- Maintain shallow water habitat to aid outmigration
- **RESTORE SPAWNING HABITAT!**
- Especially in historically important areas like Youngs Bay



What is the rest of the chum world doing?



http://www.afsc.noaa.gov/ABL/MSI/msi_me_csrd.htm

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