

General migration and upstream passage patterns in HD PIT-tagged adult Pacific lamprey



Matthew Keefer¹, Christopher Caudill¹, Eric Johnson¹, Tami Clabough¹, Michael Jepson¹, Chuck Boggs¹, Steve Corbett² & Mary Moser²

**Department of Fish and Wildlife Sciences
University of Idaho**

**²Northwest Fisheries Science Center
NOAA Fisheries**



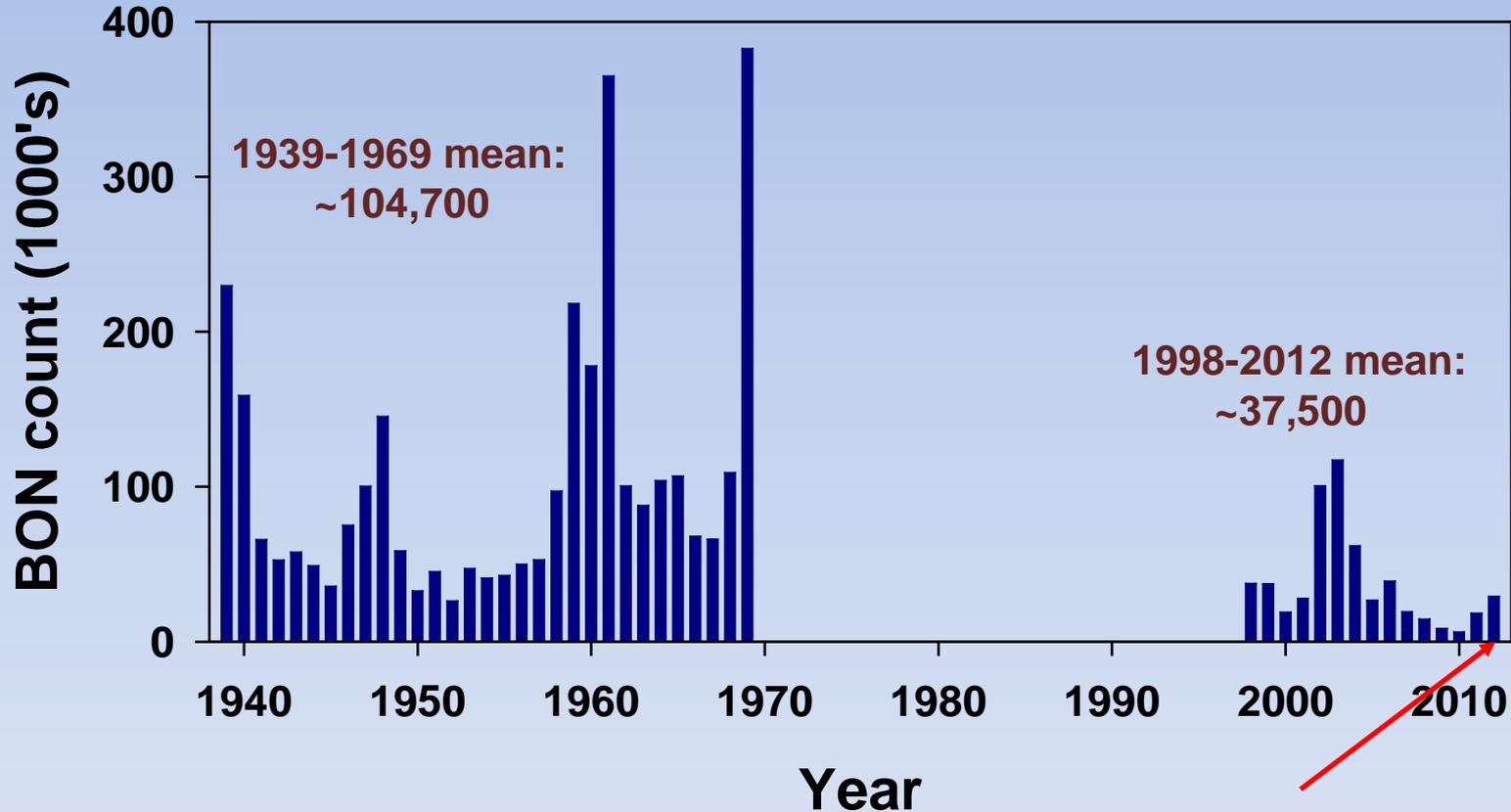
Presentation objectives

- Introduce the 2012 lamprey run
- Results of the in-season run forecast model
- Summaries for the 2012 HD PIT-tagged sample
 - Reach passage efficiencies
 - Preliminary ‘final’ distribution
- Factors affecting distribution



The 2012 lamprey migration

Daytime counts at Bonneville Dam

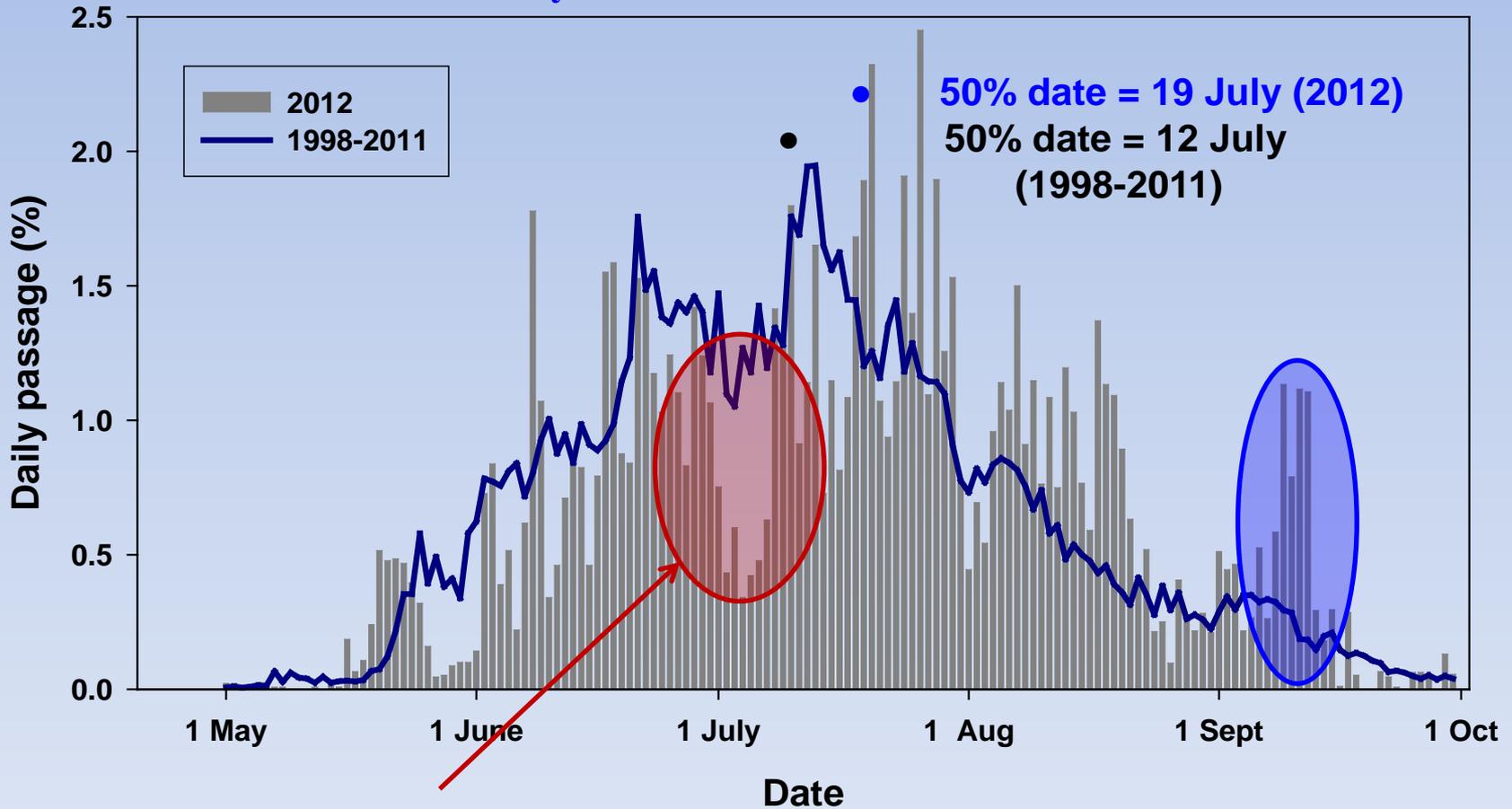


2012: ~29,200 Day count

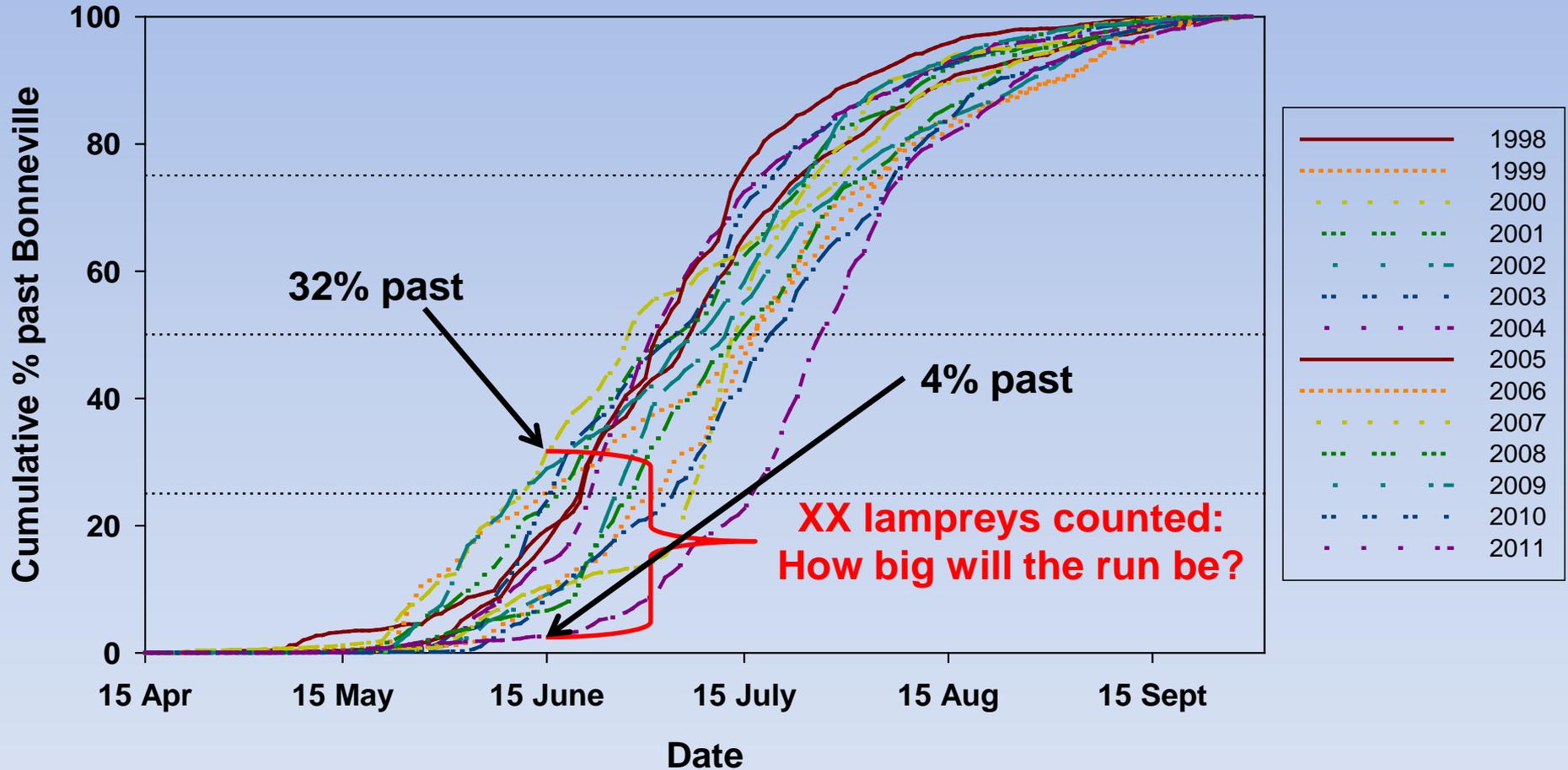
Total day count + night count + LPS ~ 93,300

The 2012 lamprey migration

Daytime count at Bonneville Dam

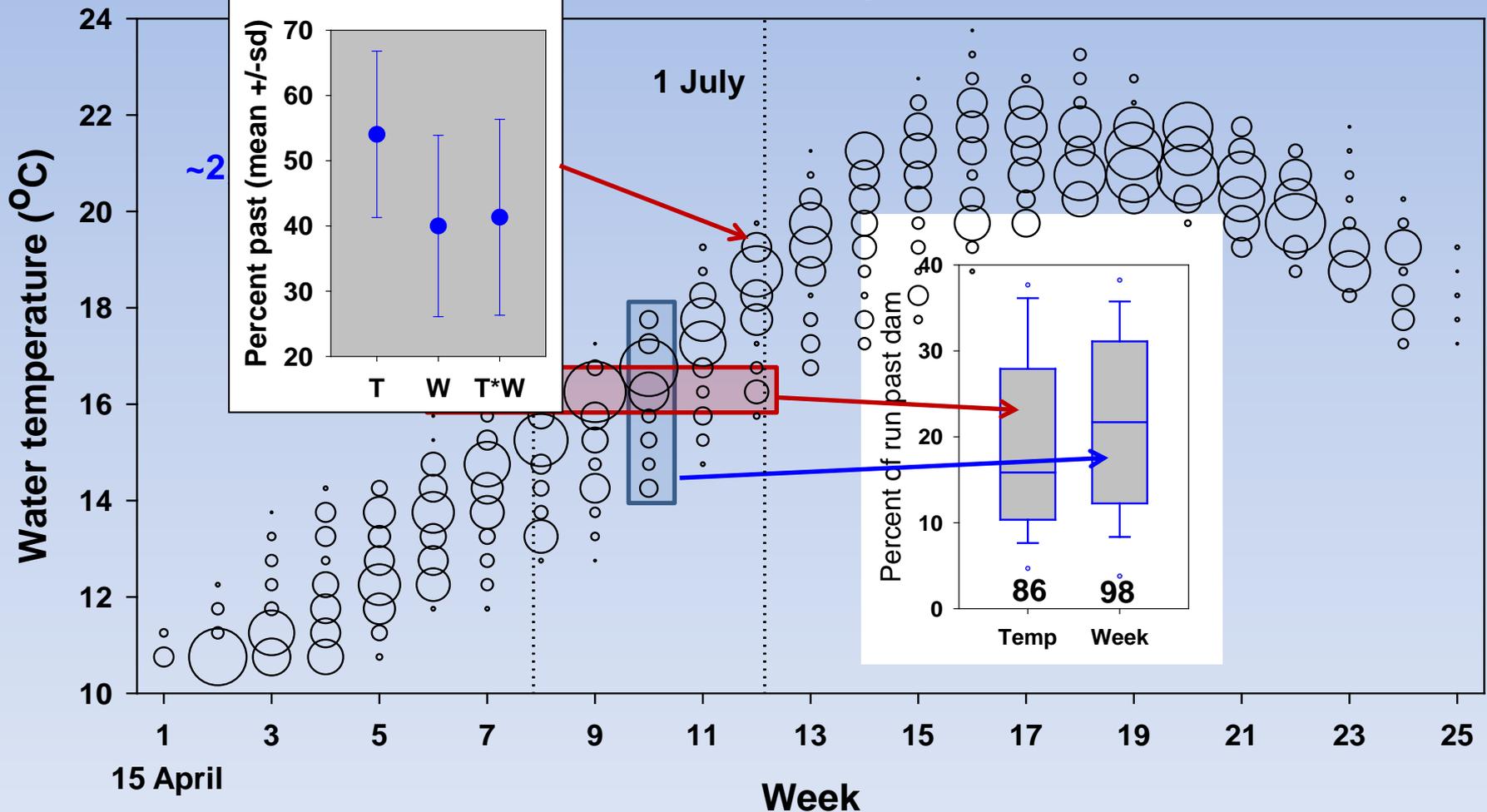


Run timing variability at Bonneville



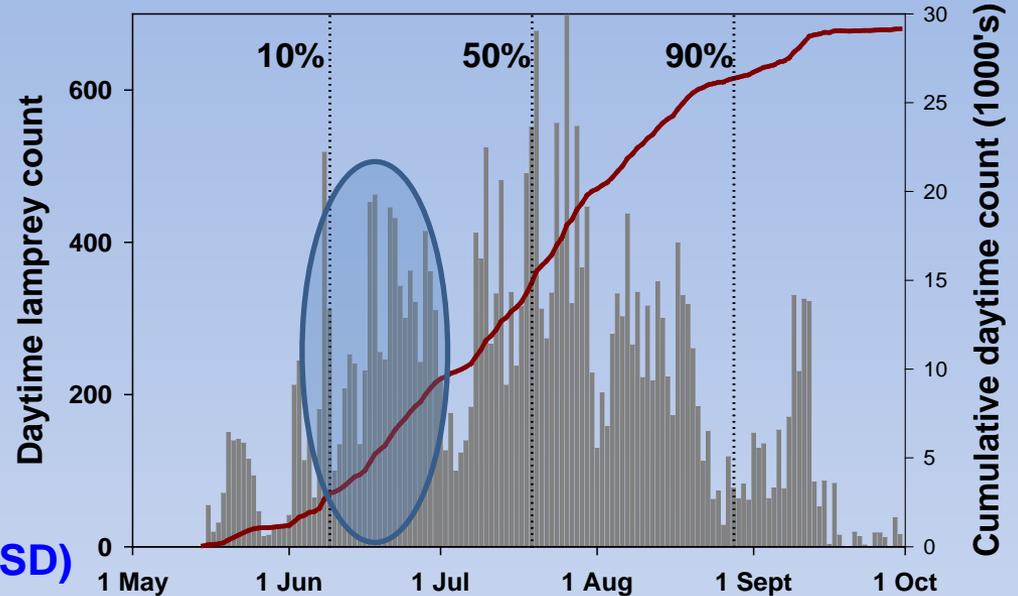
In-season run-timing, run-size model

1998-2011 Bonneville temperaturexdate data



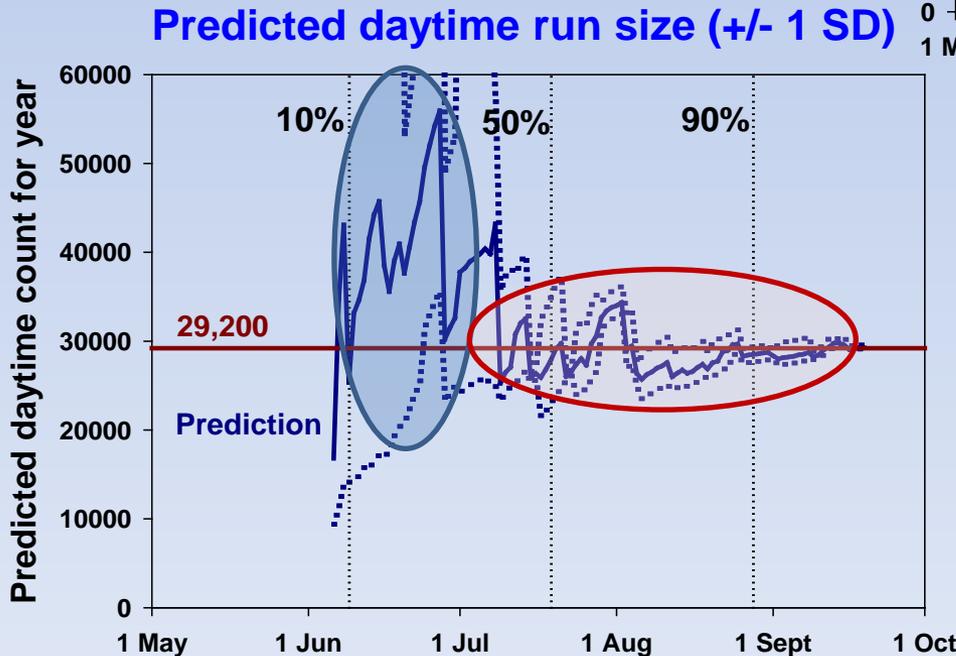
In-season predictions: 2012

Model is least predictive early in the migration

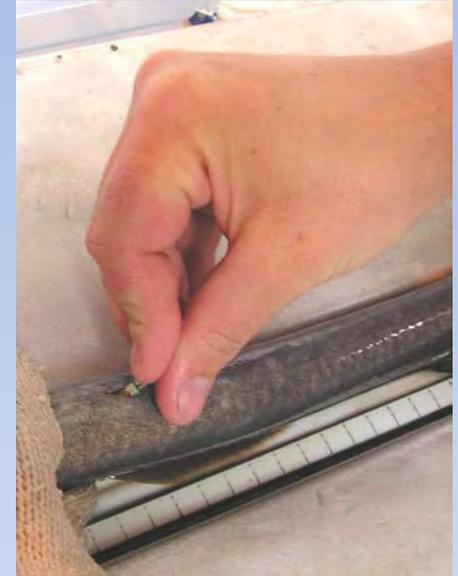
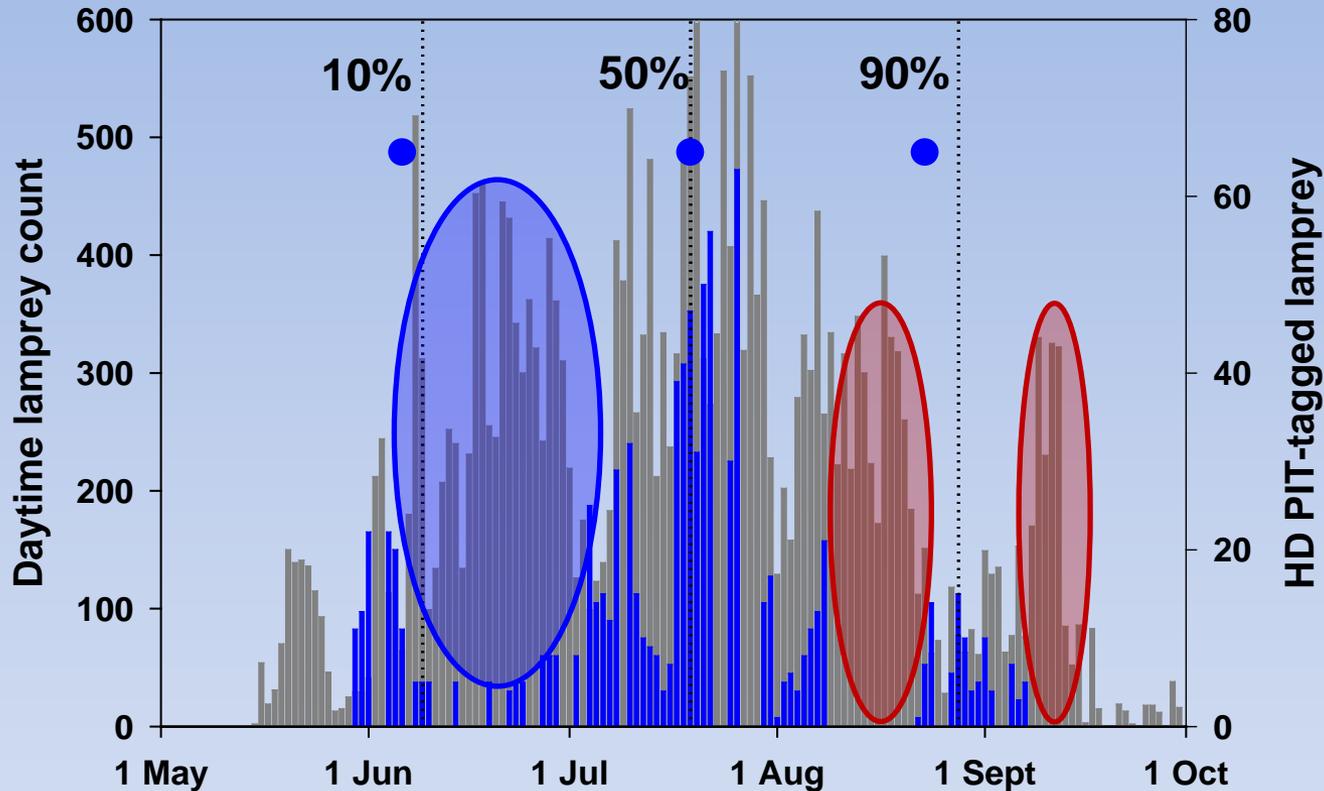


Bonneville day count

Overall ,the 2012 in-season forecast was reasonably good: ~convergence by mid July



2012 HD PIT tagging



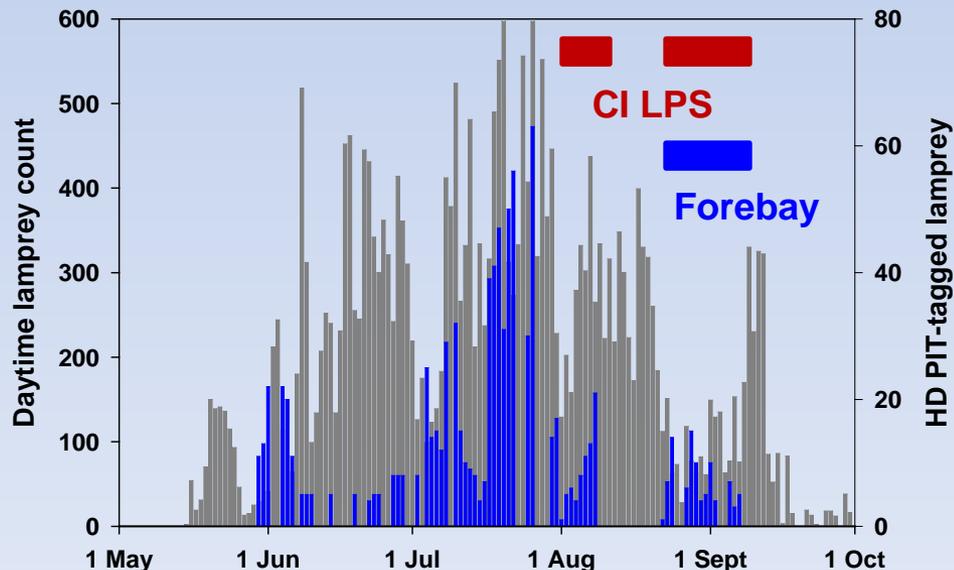
898 HD PIT-tagged (excluding JSATS fish; *Chris Noyes talk*)

3.1% of day count

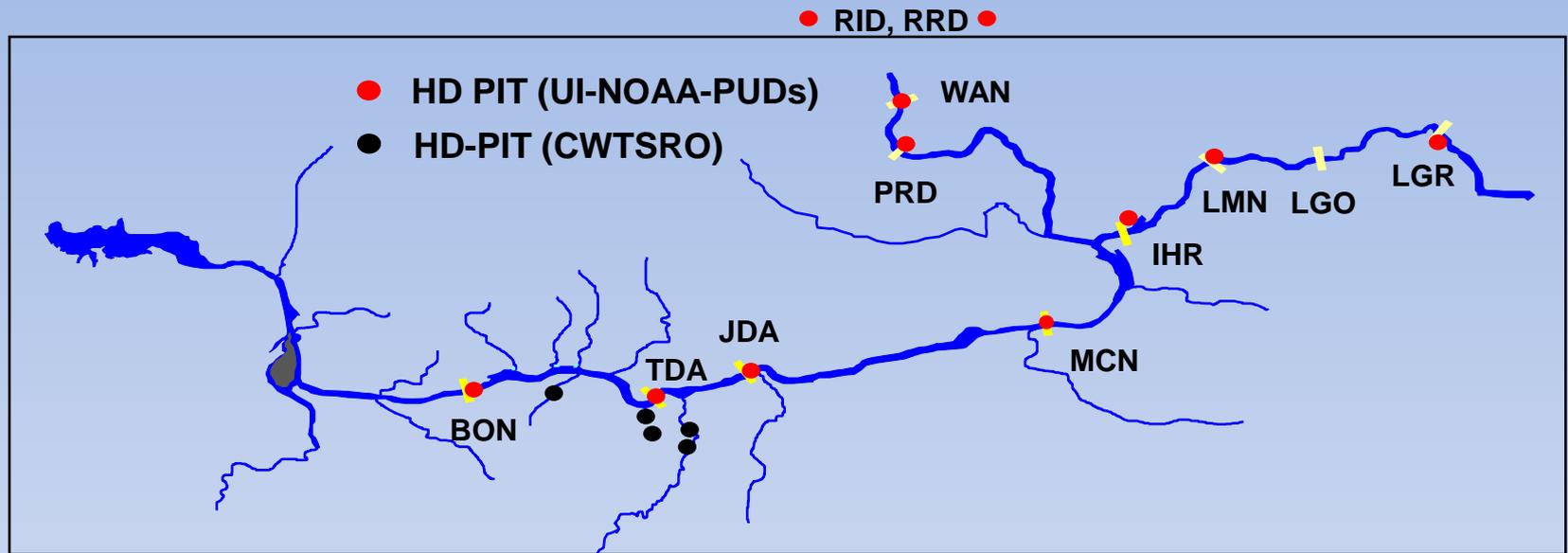
< 1.0% of day count + night count + LPS count

2012 HD PIT tagging

- 823 (92%) released below Bonneville
- 50 (6%) released into Cascades Island LPS
 - *Steve Corbett talk*
- 25 (3%) released into Bonneville forebay



2012 HD PIT monitoring



Half-Duplex PIT antennas

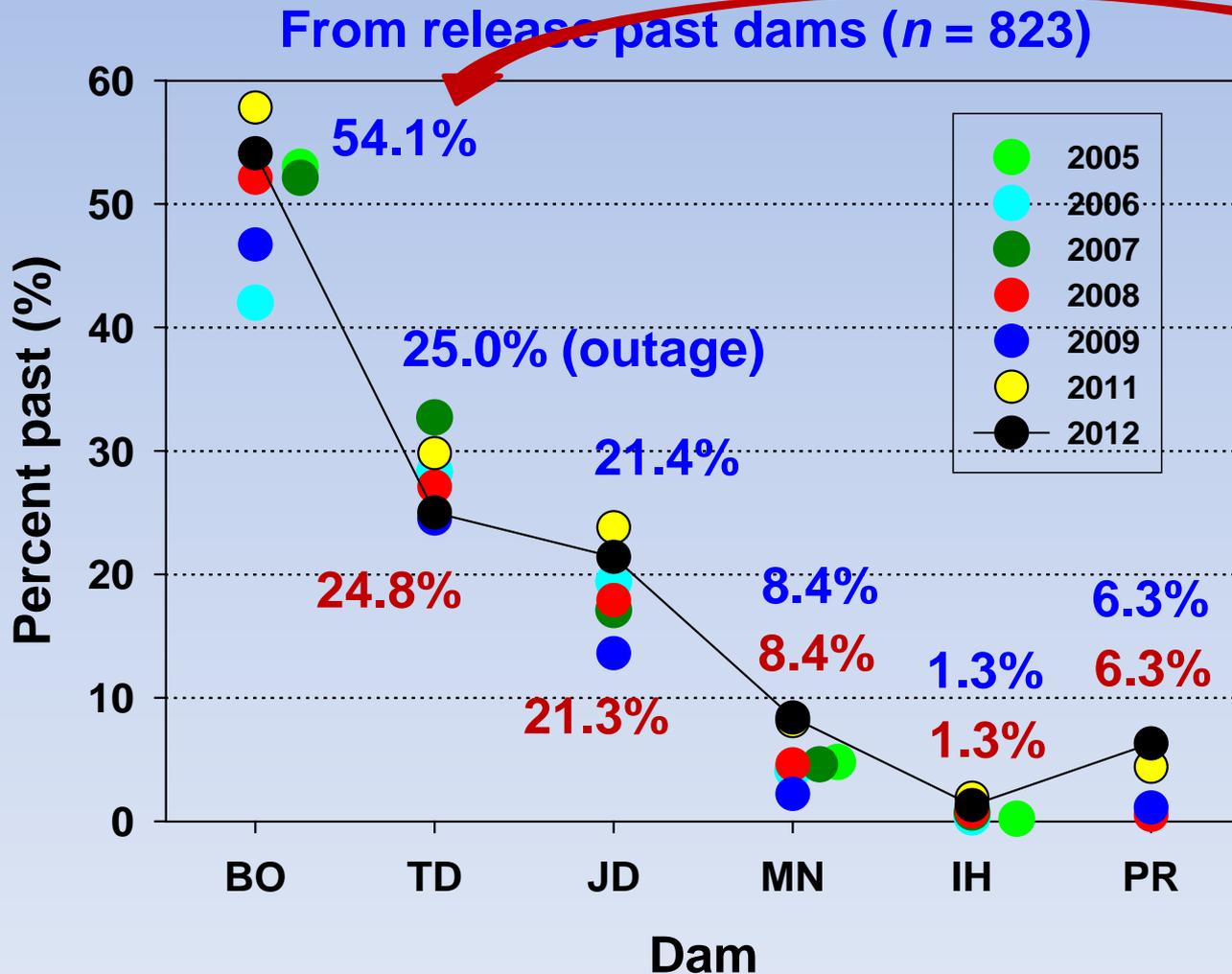
Ladder exits

Lamprey passage structures (LPS's)

Additional fishway sites (BON, JDD, MCN, IHR, PRD, WAN, RID, RRD)

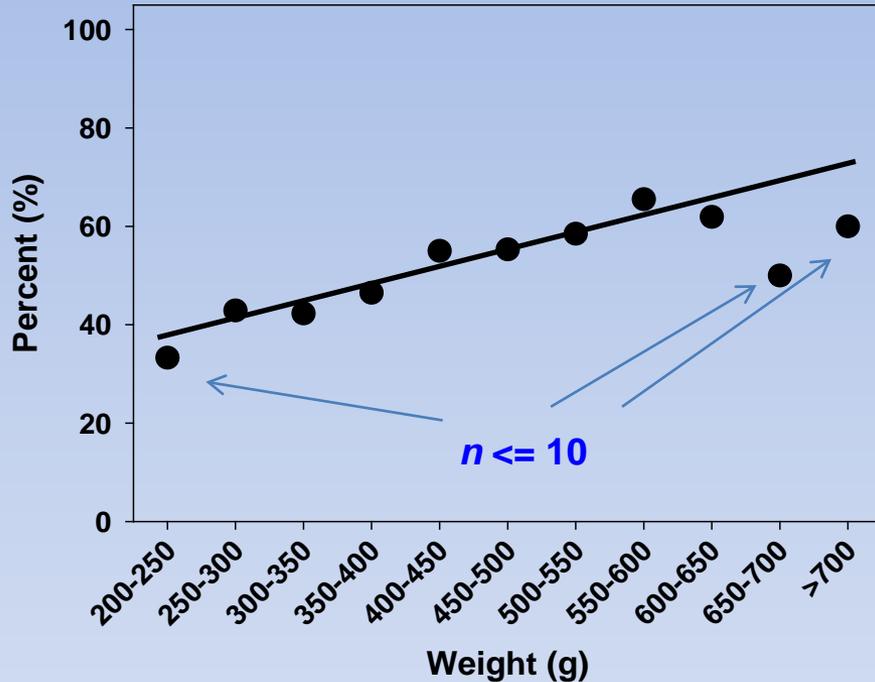
Tributaries: Hood River, Fifteenmile & Eightmile creeks,
Warm Springs River & Shitike creeks (CTWSRO)

Escapement past dams



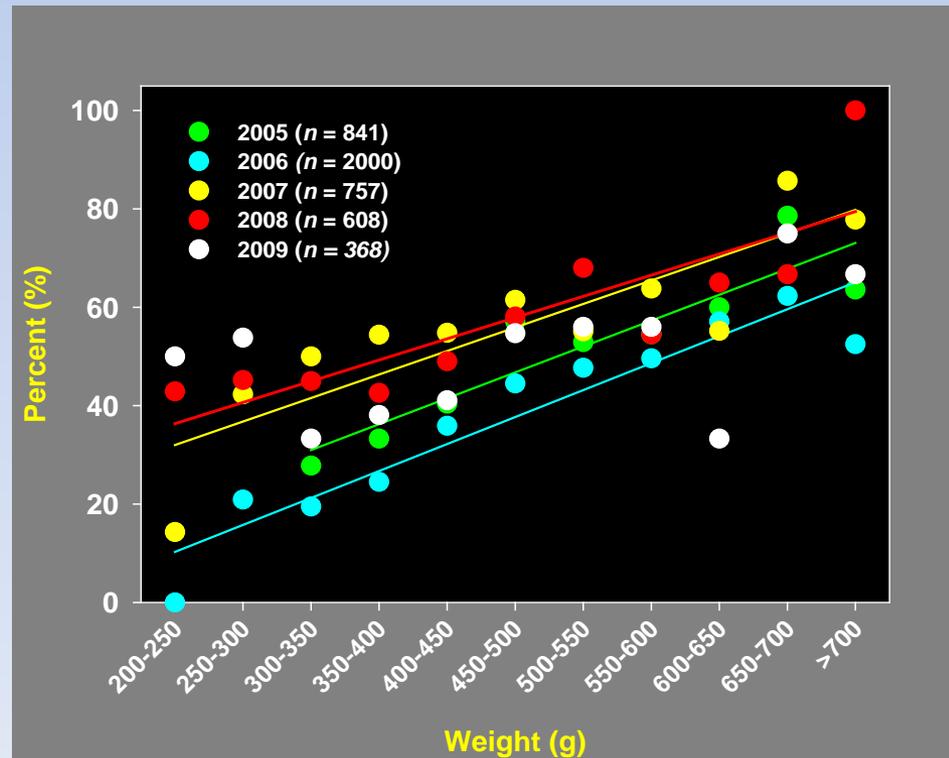
**52.2% when
33 BON
recaptures
excluded**

Bonneville passage by lamprey size

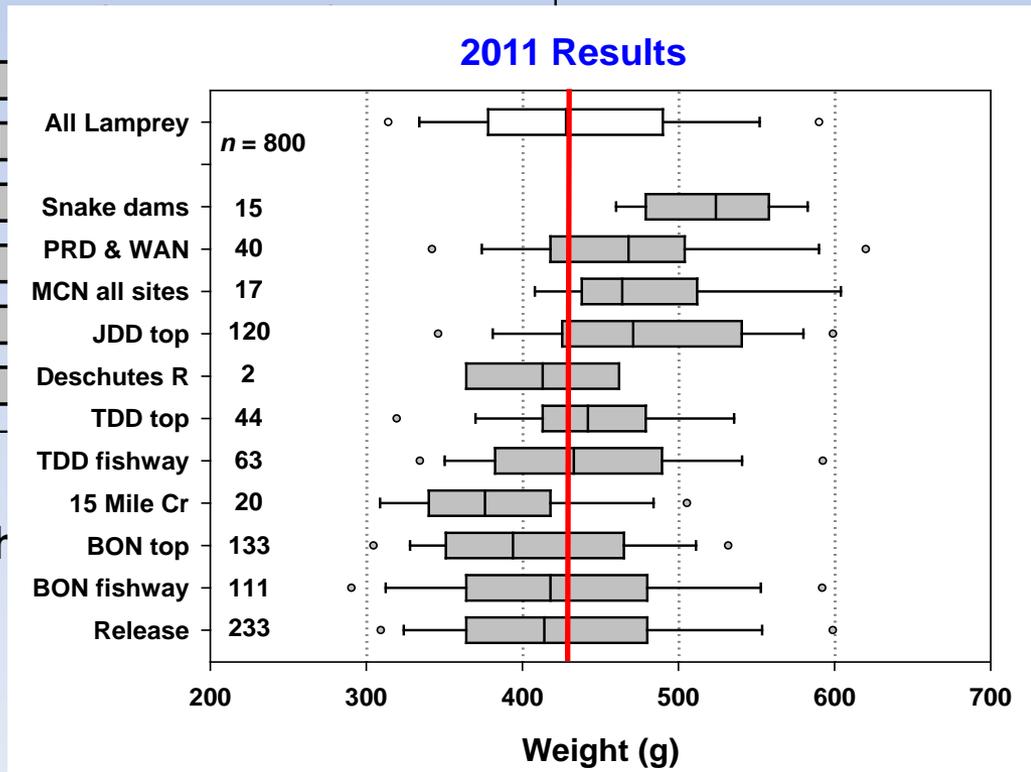
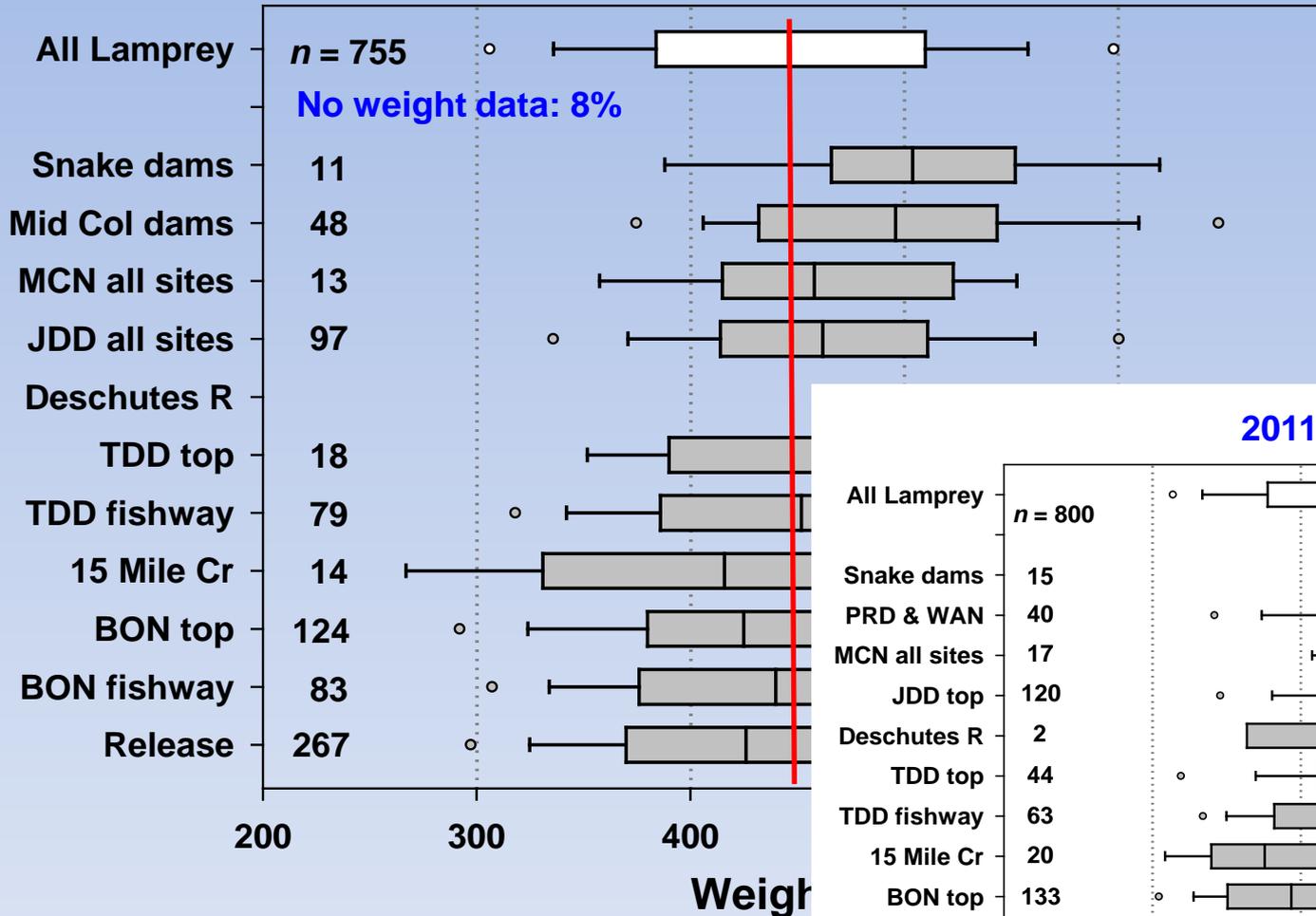


$r^2 = 0.77, P < 0.001$
Weighted by # lamprey per bin

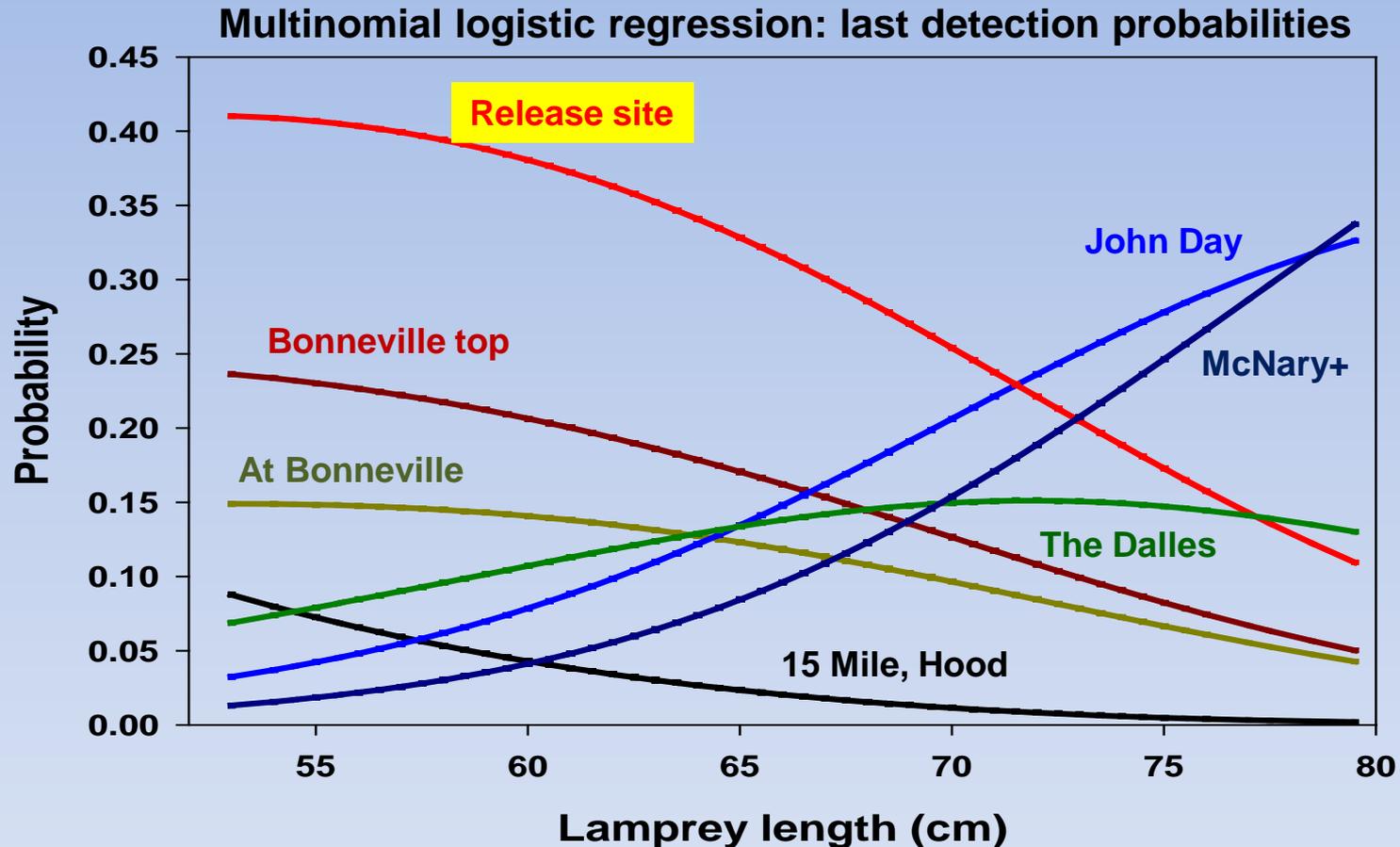
2005-2009 Results



Size × Distance relationship



Distribution model: (2011, 2012)



Multinomial model ($n = 1,619$)

Length: chi-sq = 102.3, $P < 0.0001$

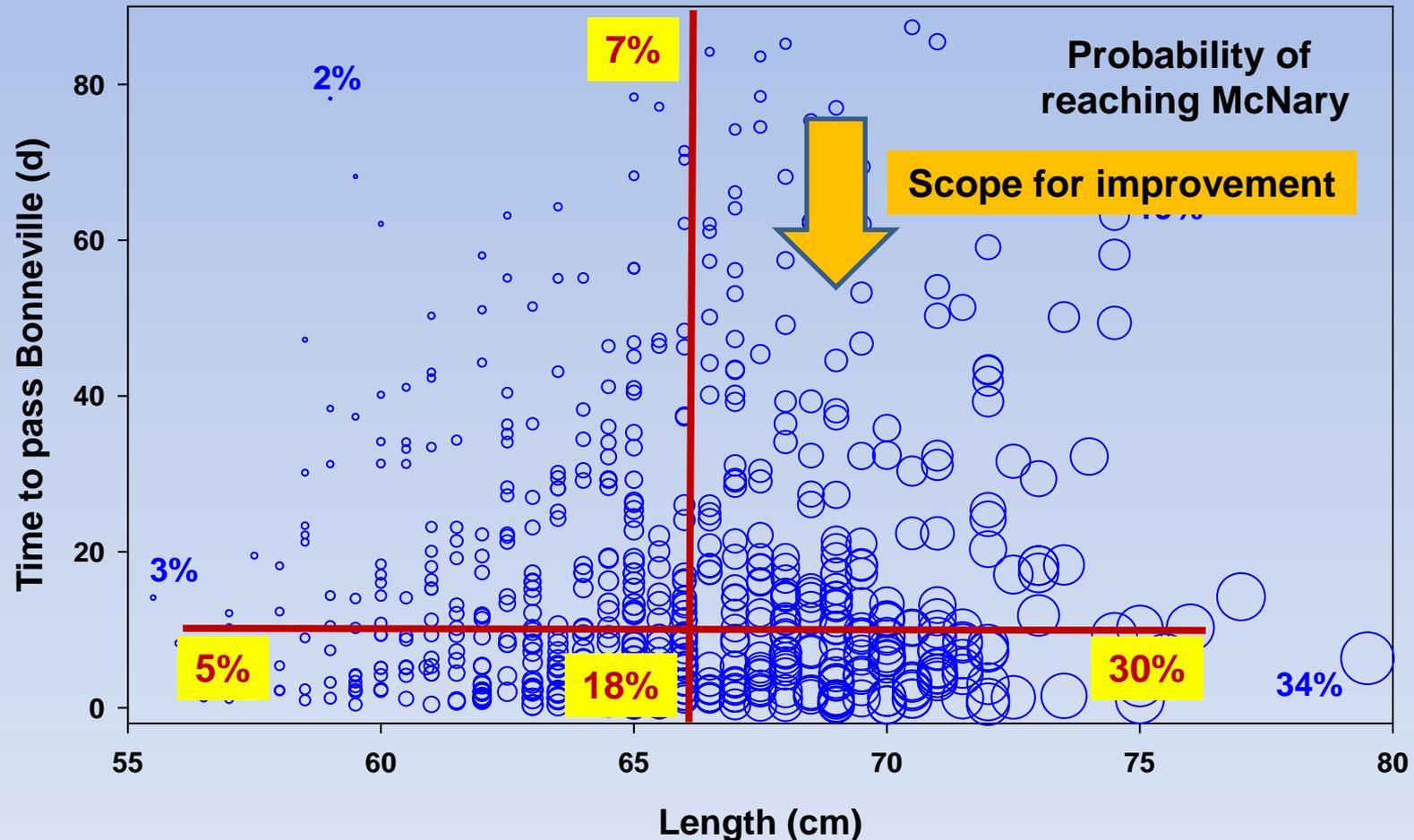
Date not significant by itself or with size metrics

Distribution model (2011, 2012)

- Lamprey size clearly important
- What is the role of behavior at Bonneville?
 - More specifically, does Bonneville passage time affect lamprey distribution upstream?
 - Hyp: long delay = shorter migration distance

Distribution model (2011, 2012)

Multinomial model: Fate = Lamprey length + Passage time

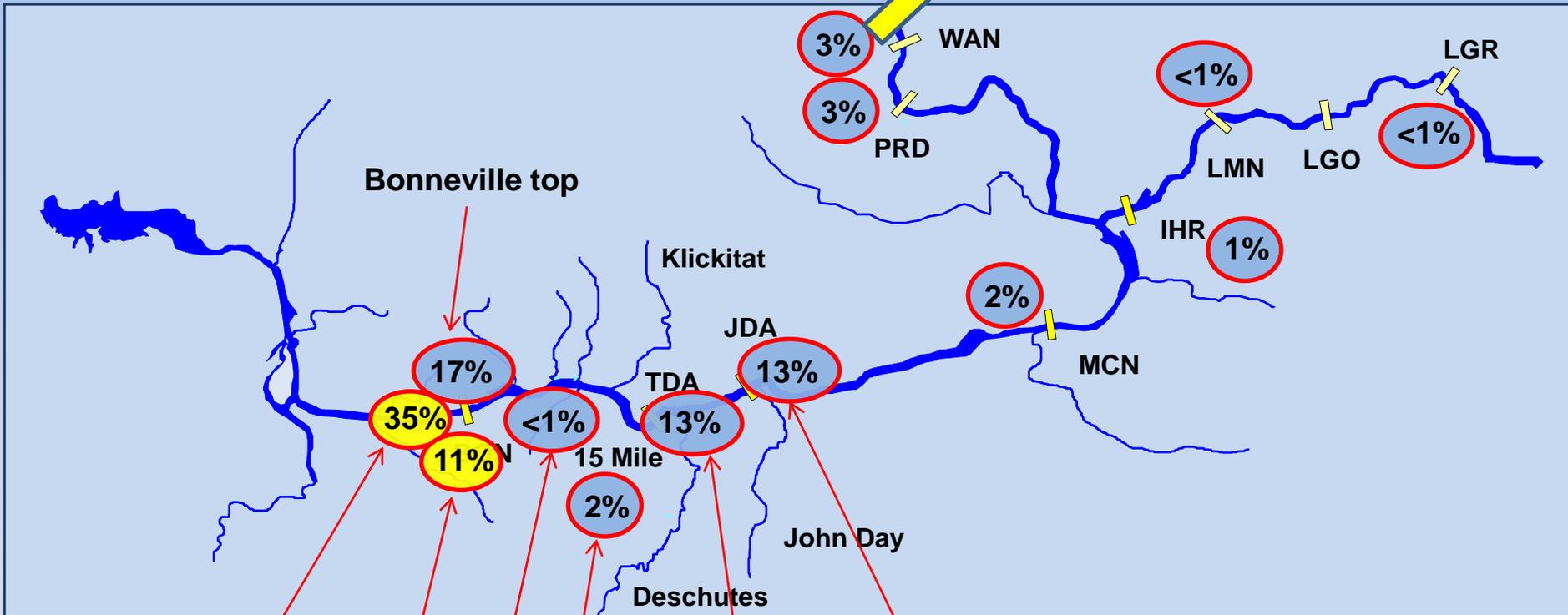


Length: chi-sq = 63.6, $P < 0.0001$

Passage time: chi-sq = 15.1, $P = 0.005$

Last detections (preliminary)

11 (1.3%) at Rock Island , 5 (0.6%) passed RRD



Release

At Bonneville

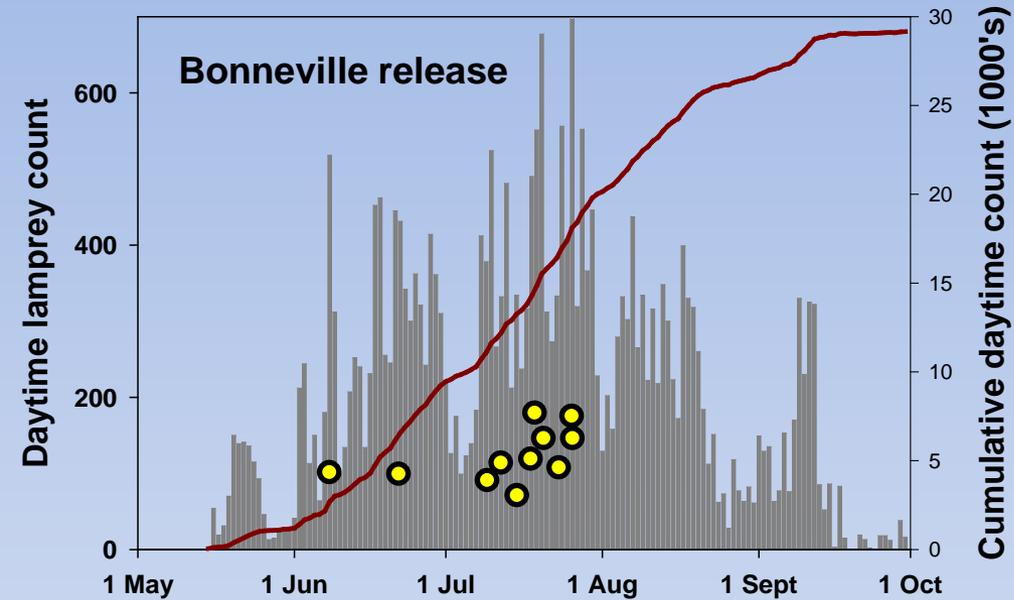
Hood River

15 Mile Creek

The Dalles

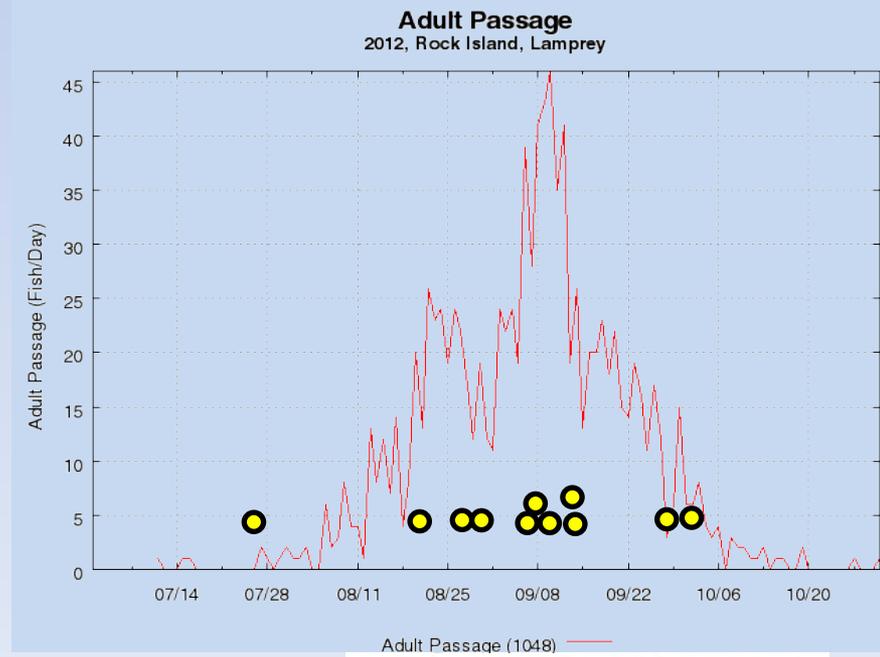
John Day

Rock Island lamprey



**Passage time from release
to pass Rock Island Dam
Mean = 55 days
Range = 35-78 days**

Rock Island passage



Conclusions

- Run size, run-timing model performed reasonably well
- HD-PIT monitoring array expanded
 - More tributaries, more fishways
 - Expecting more data



Conclusions

- Lamprey escapement at high end of range
 - 52-54% passed Bonneville
 - More fish at at Mid Columbia projects (>6%) than at Snake River projects (~1%)
- Lamprey size × Migration distance relationship: additional support
- Slow passage at Bonneville affects adult lamprey distribution upstream

Acknowledgements

Field and data management

T. Dick

M. Jepson

C. Schilt

S. Lee

H. Pennington

D. Joosten

M. Morasch

D. Queampts

C. Noyes

Additional support

S. Tackley

T. Mackey

J. Rerecich

M. Fox

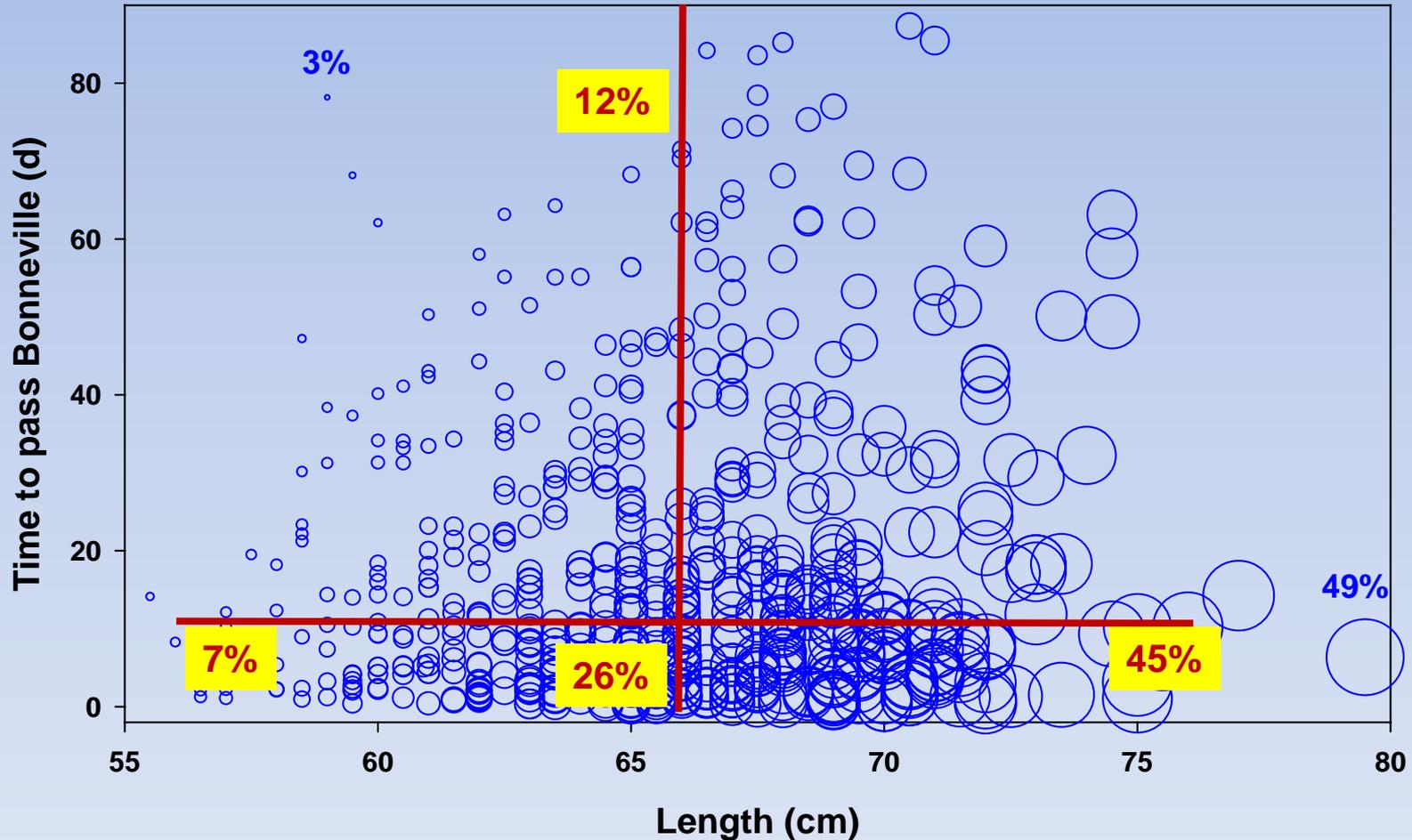
R. O'Connor

J. Osborn



Distribution model (2011, 2012)

Lamprey that passed Bonneville: Probability of last detection at John Day



The 2012 lamprey migration

Lamprey run timing is stable in relation to river environment

