



## Objectives

- 1. Determine and compare the survival rates of juvenile Coho Salmon during the smolt migration in 2012-2013
  - Overwintering areas within drainages

- 2. Discuss variables potentially affecting differences in survival during the smolt migration in 2012-2013
  - Distance from estuary
  - Number of culverts passed
  - Smolt Length



# Methods: Capture and Tagging

- Baited minnow traps
- 6,224 juvenile Coho Salmon tagged with passive integrated transponder (PIT) tags



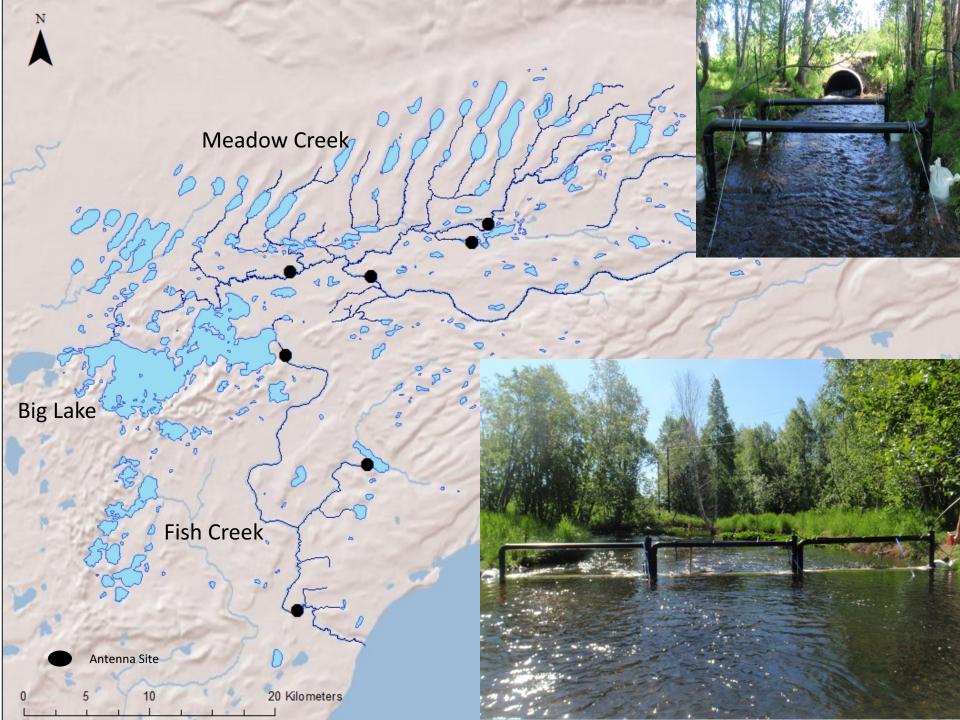


#### Methods: Detection

- Physical recapture
  - 2,950 recaptures
- Passive detection at fixed antenna site
  - ~ 18,000 detections









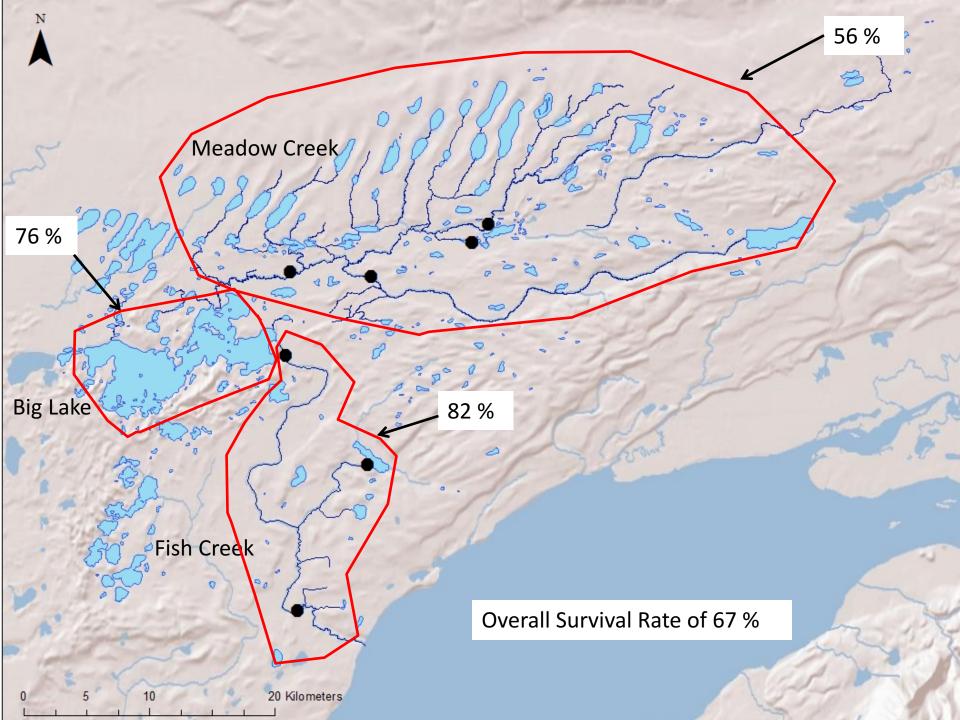


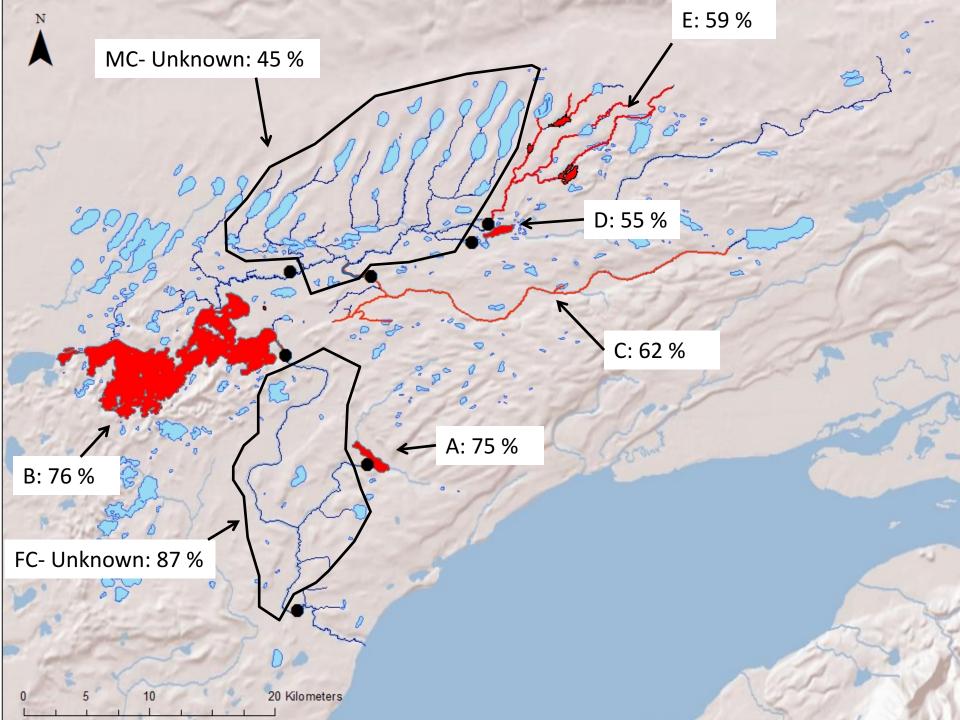
## Smolt by the numbers

Recall: 6,224 PIT tags deployed

 2,191 (35%) PIT tagged juvenile Coho Salmon initiated a smolt migration

 1,463 (24%) PIT tagged juvenile Coho Salmon successfully smolted







## Distance from estuary

Overwintering Area	Survival Rate (%)	Distance From Estuary (rkm)
Group A	75	12.3
Group B	76	18.8
Group C	62	33.8
Group D	55	37.7
Group E	59	39.6



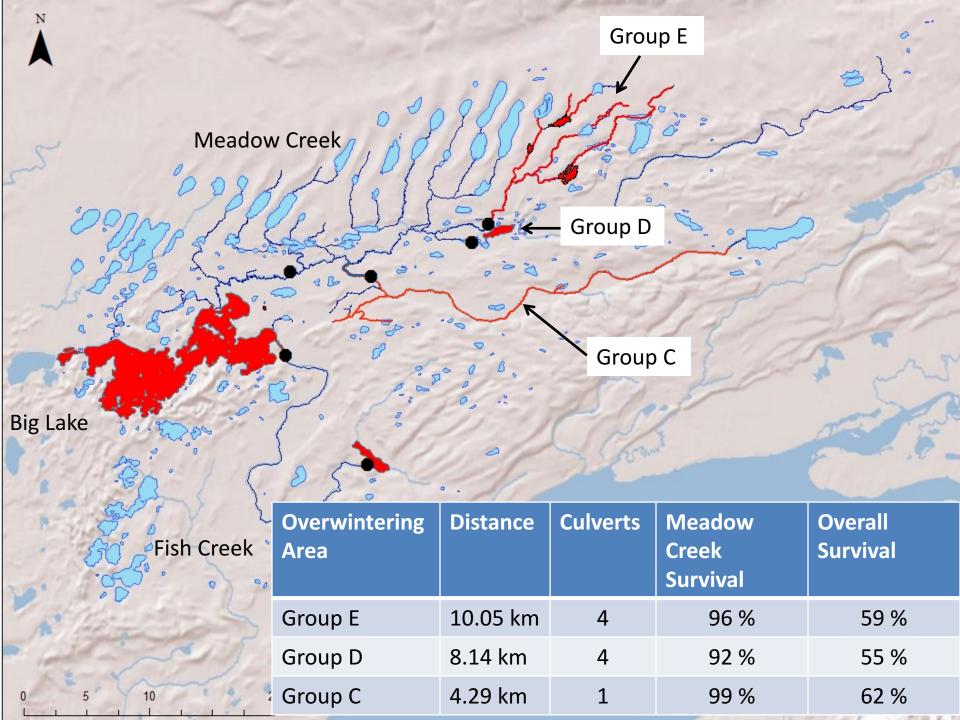


## **Culverts Encountered**

Overwintering Area	Survival Rate (%)	Culverts Encountered
Group A	75	0
FC- Unknown	87	0
Group B	76	0
Group C	62	1
Group D	55	4
Group E	59	4
MC- Unknown	45	1 - 6







### Size doesn't matter

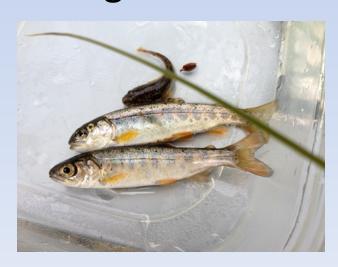
Overwintering Area	Survival Rate (%)	Average Smolt Size (mm)
Group A	75	137
Group B	76	124
Group C	62	139
Group D	55	128
Group E	59	140
FC- Unknown	87	115
MC- Unknown	45	129





#### Conclusions

- Survival rates are lower for Meadow Creek smolts, despite being the largest size
- Survival seems to be most dependent upon distance, but may vary with size
- Big Lake- Death Star!!





## Acknowledgements

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• Other Contributors: USFWS Seasonal

**Technicians** 

