The influence of stream temperature on the relative abundance of juvenile salmon in the Deshka River

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The Deshka is warm and getting warmer

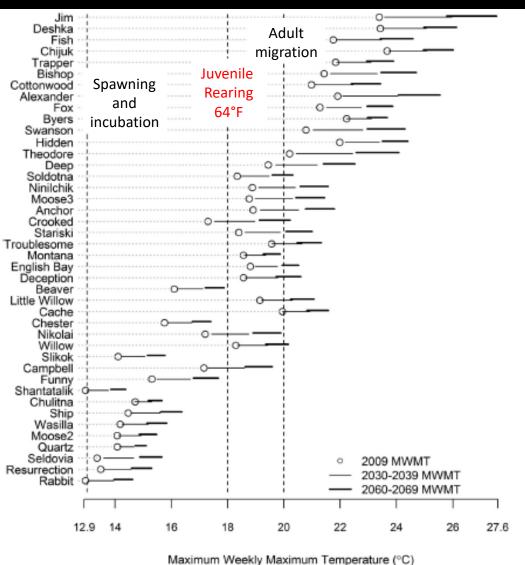


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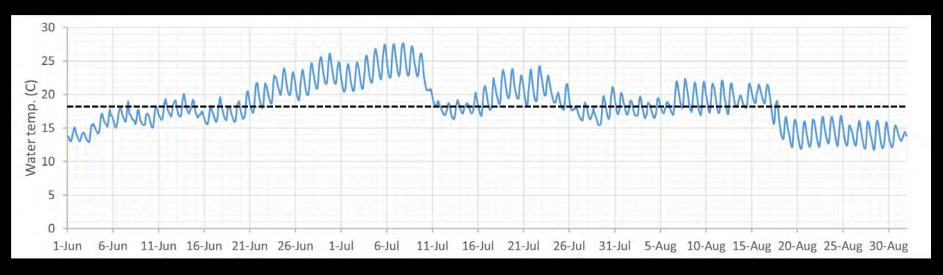
Summer temperature regimes in southcentral Alaska streams: watershed drivers of variation and potential implications for Pacific salmon

Sue Mauger, Rebecca Shaftel, Jason C. Leppi, and Daniel J. Rinella





Summer 2019 was crazy hot

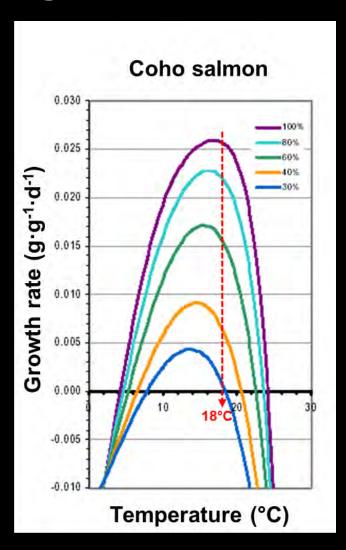






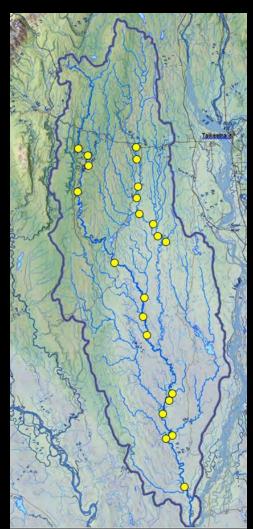


Temperature (and food) control growth growth = survival



- Build basin-wide stream temperature model
- Characterize preferred temperature for salmon life stages (i.e., thermal niches)
- Use temperature model to forecast changes in preferred temperatures

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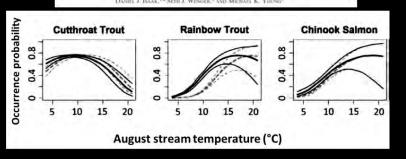


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Big biology meets microclimatology: defining thermal niches of ectotherms at landscape scales for conservation planning

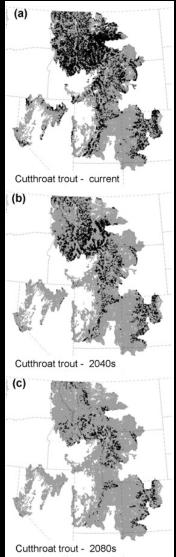
DANIE J. JANAK J. SETH J. WENGER J. AND MICHAEL K. YOUNG!



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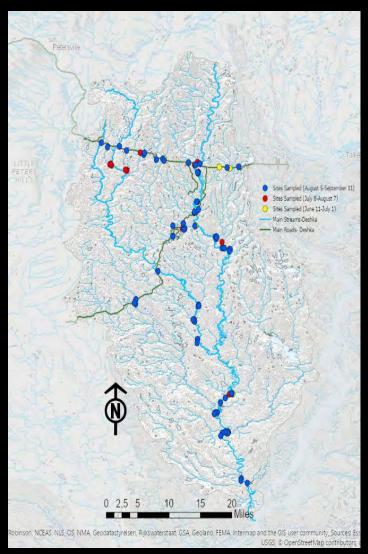
Flow regime, temperature, and biotic interactions drive differential declines of trout species under climate change

Seth J. Wenger²⁻¹, Daniel J. Isaak^b, Charles H. Luce^b, Helen M. Neville^a, Kurt D. Fausch^c, Jason B. Dunham^d, Daniel C. Dauwalter^a, Michael K. Young^e, Marketa M. Elsner^f, Bruce E. Rieman^g, Alan F. Hamlet^f, and Jack E. Williams^h



Characterizing preferred temperatures for juvenile salmon

- Sampled 75 sites across the Deshka watershed
- Chinook and Coho
- Summer growing season
 - ~June, July, Augst
- Year-round temperature loggers at each site



Characterizing preferred temperatures for juvenile salmon

- 10 baited minnow traps/100-m study reach
- 1-hour soak
- Trap-scale measurements
 - Temperature
 - Depth
 - Velocity
 - Substrate composition
 - Fish cover

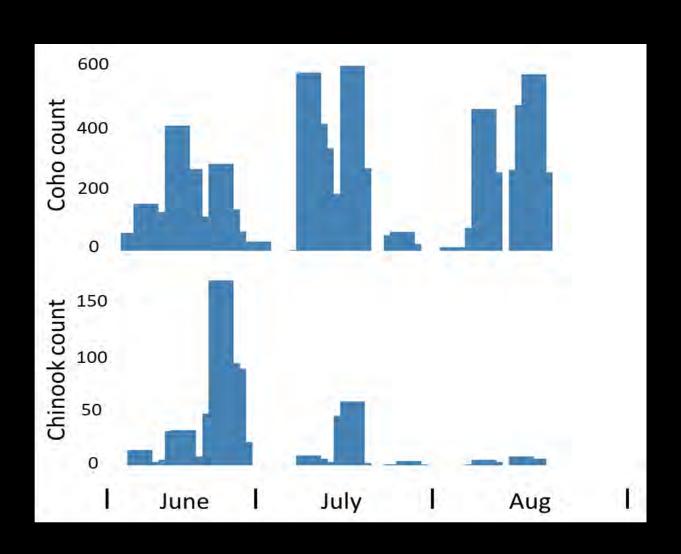


Preliminary analysis

- Evaluated the effect of temperature and other covariates on catch
 - At the trap scale
 - Final analysis will be at the reach scale (100 m)
- Negative binomial distribution, GLMM

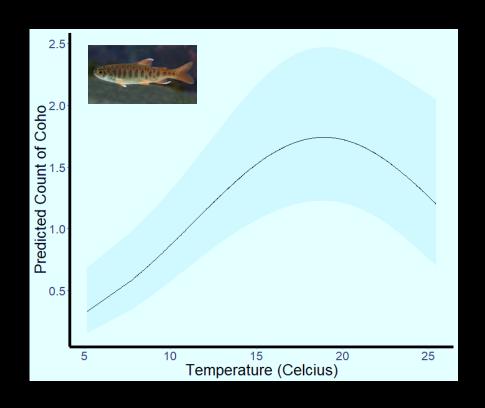


Preliminary results (raw data)



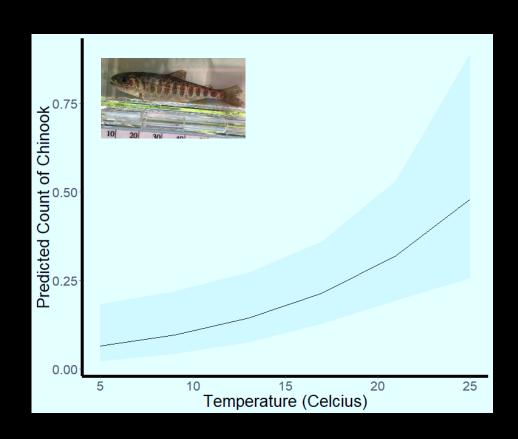
Preliminary results -- Coho

- Temperature was the most important variable
- Modeled catch rate peaked around 18°C
- Warmer peak than expected
 - Abundant food? (= rapid growth)
 - Local adaptation?
 - Cooler water not available?



Preliminary results -- Chinook

- Temperature was the most important variable
- Modeled catch rate climbed throughout the observed temp range
- Sampling artifact?



Next steps:

- 2 more years of fish/temp data
 - Where are Chinook rearing?
 - Heat stress USGS collaboration
- Build reach-scale fish models
- Mapping/modeling future habitat
- Analysis of temperature effects on growth/condition



Acknowledgments

- **Field help:** Maggie Hansen-Ellithorpe, John Hermus, Zach Crum, Nick Decovich, John Campbell, Daryl Lescanec
- Funding/in-kind:













