The Use of Passive Integrated Transponder (PIT) Tags as a Tool to Monitor and Manage Adult Chinook Salmon Returns to Idaho

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PIT Tagging

 Since 2006, IDFG has been increasing PIT tagging numbers in an effort to have a representative group of tagged fish in each Chinook release

Hatchery	Release Site	BY 2009 # PIT Tagged Chinook		
Clearwater	Clear Creek	17,100		
	Crooked River	22,200		
	Powell Pond	17,100		
	Red River	12,000		
	Selway River	17,100		
McCall	SF Salmon River	52,000		
Pahsimeroi	Pahsimeroi River	21,400		
Rapid River	Rapid River	52,000		
Sawtooth	Upper Salmon River	21,400		
Total PITs		232,300		

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- etections of tags in returning fish are used to generate in-season return estimates, by hatcher release site, and age at each dam
- In addition to the dams, estimates can also be made at any of the growing number of in-stream arrays

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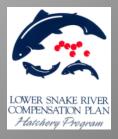












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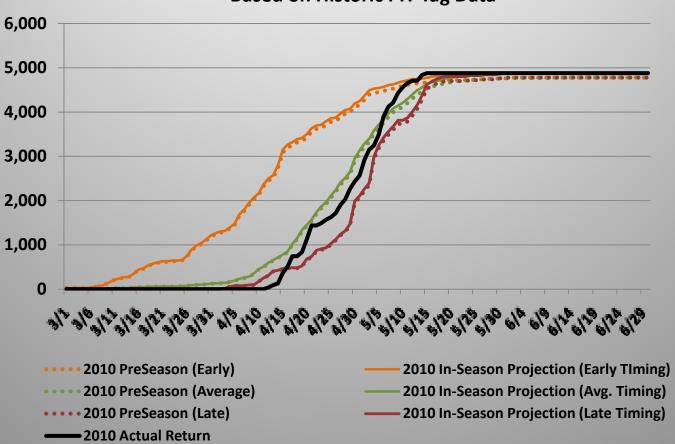
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- This process enables the most up to date in-season estimates to be available for all co-managers and for real time management decisions to be made

What We Gain

Release Group	2010 Granite Pre- Season Adult Forecast	Final Lower Granite Adult Estimate		
Dworshak	8,729	3,735		
Kooskia	1,691	3,666		
Selway	2,496	1,627		
Powell	2,496	729		
SF Clearwater	3,726	3,510		
Total Clearwater R.	19,138	13,267		
Rapid River	76,153	22,038		
Sawtooth	1,644	689		
Pahsimeroi	9,775	5,051		
McCall SFSR	31,755	6,305		
Total Salmon R.	119,327	34,082		
TOTAL	138,465	47,349		

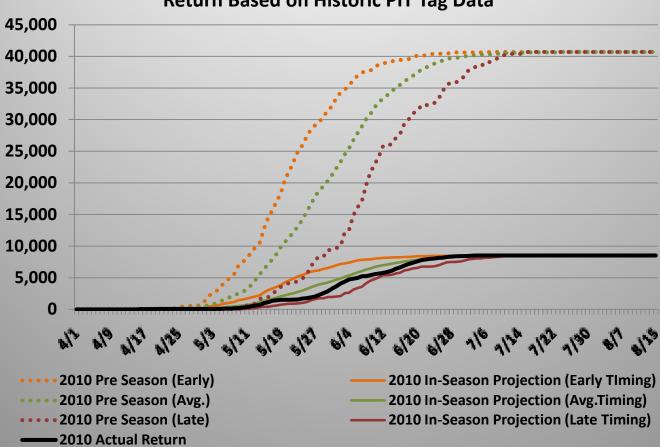
What We Gain

Clearwater Hatchery SOUTH FORK Adults Over Bonn Dam
Historic Timing, In-Season Estimate, and Projected Total Return
Based on Historic PIT Tag Data



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SFSR River Adults Over Bonn Dam
Historic Timing, In-Season Estimate, and Projected Total
Return Based on Historic PIT Tag Data



Other Benefits

- This monitoring also provides more robust stock and age specific data for:
 - Inter-dam conversion rates
 - Run timing and vulnerability to / availability for downriver fisheries
 - Fallback / reascension rates at each dam
 - After-hours passage rates at each dam

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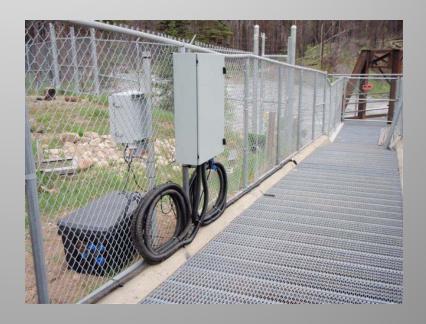
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- Tags are shed and there is the possibility for differential survival between tagged and untagged fish resulting in lower representation of tagged lish in the returning population
- Historically, rates of tagged fish in adults have been difficult to determine because hand scanning at hatchery racks in not 100% efficient

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2010 SF Salmon River Corrected PIT Expansions at LGD

LOWE	LOWER GRANITE Raw Detections Corrected Detections**		etections**				
Brood Year	Expansion*	RAL @ LGD	R2R LGD	RAL @ LGD	R2R LGD	Estimated Number	Original Est. from Juv. Tag Rate
2005	199.0	2	0	2	0	398	62
2006	45.8	214	71	214	71	9,871	6,234
2007	35.7	55	16	55	16	1,977	1,677
* Corrected for Adult PIT tag ratio at Rack					12,246	7,973	

^{**} Corrected for 100% LGD detection efficiency

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- At some facilities, we have started experimenting with a pump array system to get at the true PIT tag number as fish are loaded onto trucks for release to get a better idea of true on station shedding/survival









 It is our desire to conduct a larger scale double mark study for both Chinook and steelhead at multiple sites across multiple brood years

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 While PIT estimates provide a better tool for estimating real-time returns, issues like tag shedding and mortally, as se these estimates to be low
- We are, and will continue to be, analyzing the rates at which PIT tagged adults return and what causes the differential return rates in hopes that estimates could be corrected in-season, rather than post season

Acknowledgements

- LSRCP
- PSMFC Mark Crew
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- ODFW
- WDFW
- Biomark

Questions?

