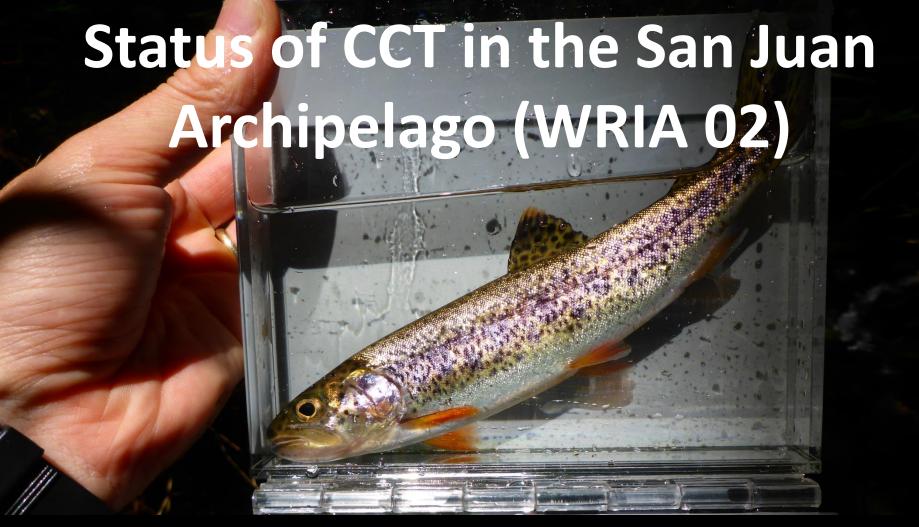


# Wild Fish Conservancy

N O R T H W E S T



Jamie Glasgow, Wild Fish Conservancy (presenting)
Jenny DeGroot, Speckled Trout Consulting
Maureen Small, WDFW Genetics Laboratory
Russel Barsh, KWIAHT
Mike O'Connell, Long Live the Kings

### WATERTYPING

A stream classification system used to inform land use around streams.



WHERE ARE STREAMS AND THEIR FISH HABITATS?

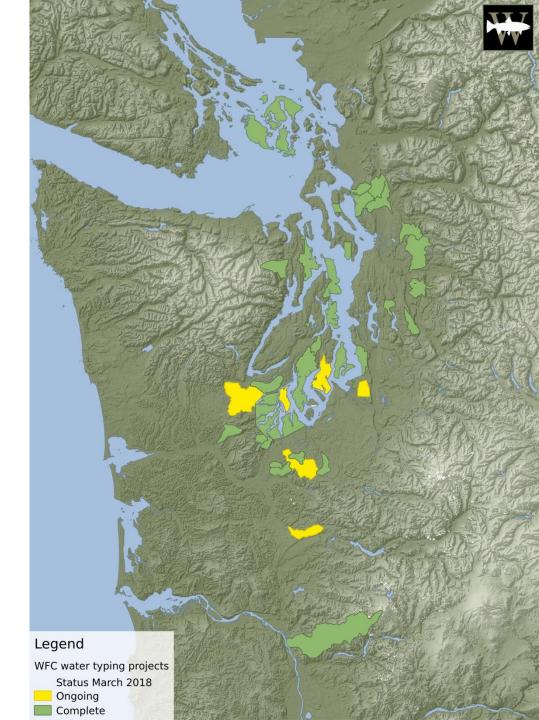


### Wild Fish Conservancy

ADVOCACY SCIENCE EDUCATION

### Systematic Water Type Assessments





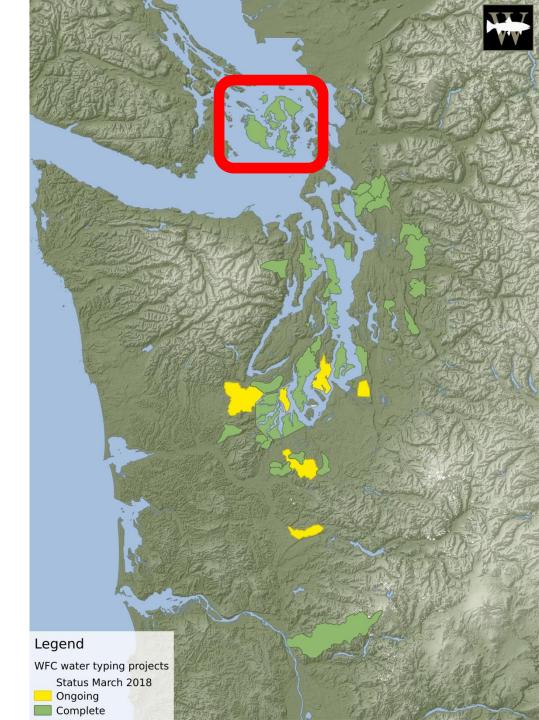


### Wild Fish Conservancy

ADVOCACY SCIENCE EDUCATION

### Systematic Water Type Assessments







Stream: OI13C Date:04/24/2007 Gradient: NULL BFW ft.: NULL

WW ft.: NULL

creeks of Doe

Stream: OI13C Date: 04/24/2007 Gradient: NULL BFW ft.: NULL WW ft.: NULL

Lawrence Road.

Stream: 0113C

Date: 04/24/2007 Gradient:5 BFW ft.:7 WW ft.:5

approx. 130 ft. downstream of the

### Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Limiting Factors Report

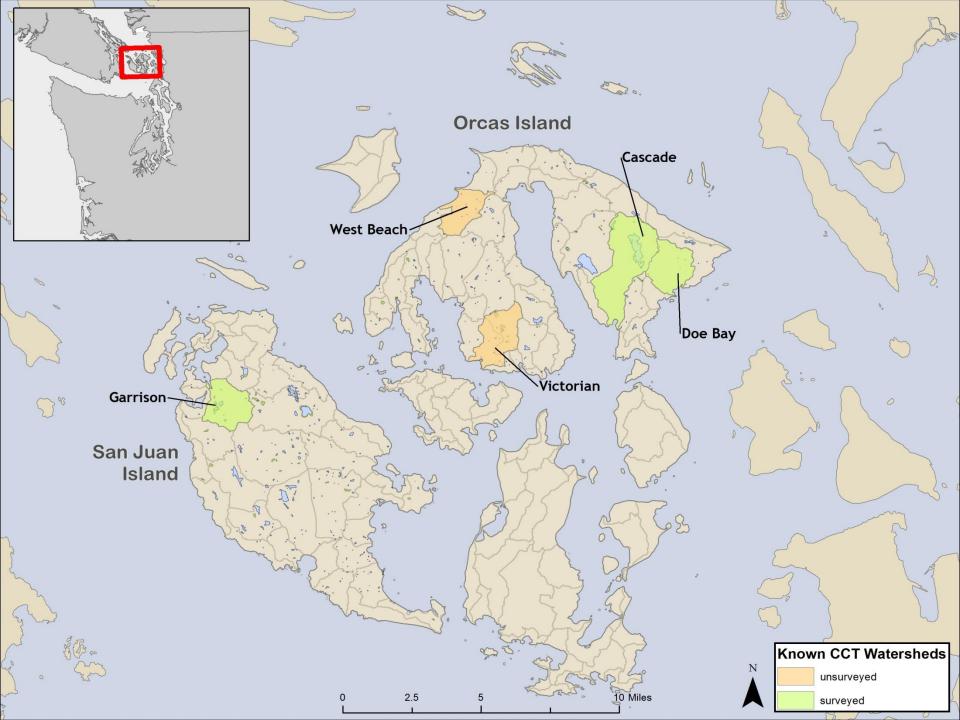
for the

### SAN JUAN ISLANDS (Water Resource Inventory Area 2)

### Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Limiting Factors Report

"There are no known naturally sustaining populations of anadromous or resident salmonids in the freshwater habitats of WRIA 2."

### SAN JUAN ISLANDS (Water Resource Inventory Area 2)



# Study Goals

Describe status of CCT within three SJ County watersheds

2. Provide baseline data against which future data can be compared (trends).

3. Provide protection, restoration, and management recommendations

# Study Objectives

#### Biological:

- 1. Abundance
- 2. Age-structure
- 3. Length-Weight Analyses
- 4. Phenotypic Observations
- 5. Genetics

#### **Management Recommendations:**

- 1. Habitat protection
- 2. Habitat restoration
- 3. Introduced species
- 4. Data gaps







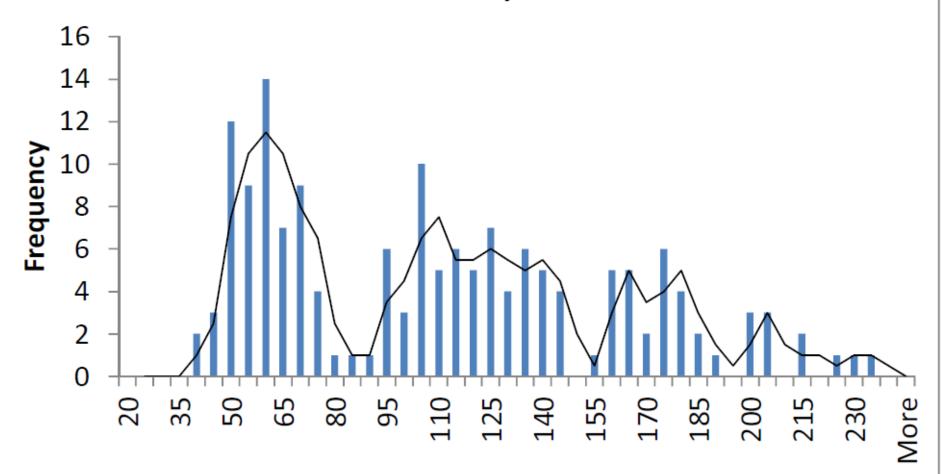
Table 1. Site names, sampling dates, reach length, and sampling results.

			Avg. Reach	Coastal Cutthroat Trout		
Site		2014 Dates	Length (m)	Captured	Fin clipped	Scales samp.
Cascade	Α	6/9, 7/4, 7/28, 8/4	190	12	10	10
Cascade	В	4-Aug	240	14	14	14
Cascade	С	5-Aug	100	19	10	8
Cascade	D	5-Aug	140	11	5	4
Cascade	Ε	5-Aug	140	10	10	0
Doe Bay	Α	2-Jul	70	22	22	20
Doe Bay	В	2-Jul	90	28	28	18
Garrison	Α	22-Aug	125	1	1	0
Garrison	В	7/1, 8/22,	100	19	18	18
Garrison	С	7/1, 8/22, 12/16	170	31	31	23
				167	149	115



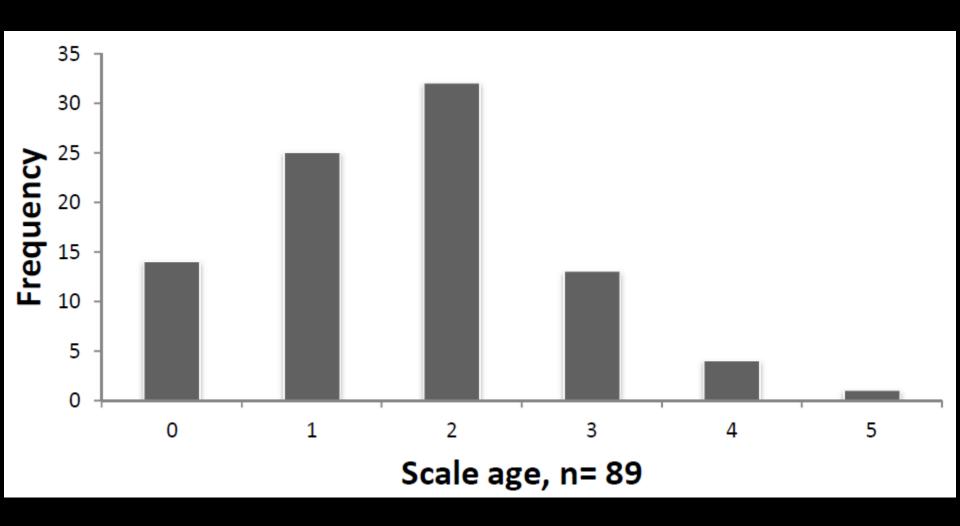
SJ Cutthroat FL Histogram

n=161, sampled summer 2014 in Cascade, Garrison, and Doe Bay



forklength, mm

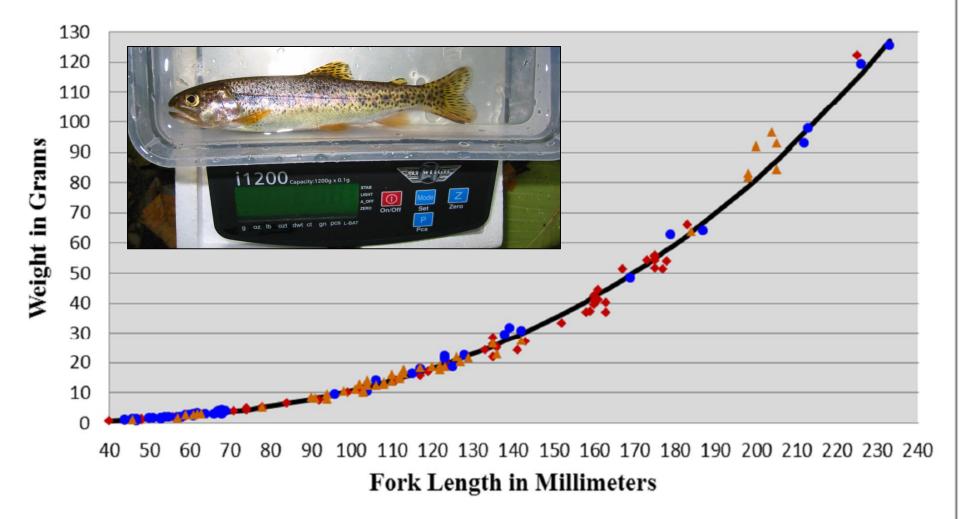
## Scale Frequency Distribution





# San Juan Cutthroat Actual and Predicted Weight-Length data. Prediced values are from the Global L-W equation: W = 0.000014627\*L^2.931.

n=152



Doe Bay

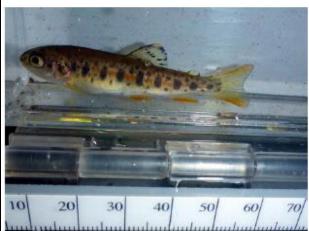
Garrison ——Global

Cascade



#### JUVENILE CCT COMPARISON, TYPICAL



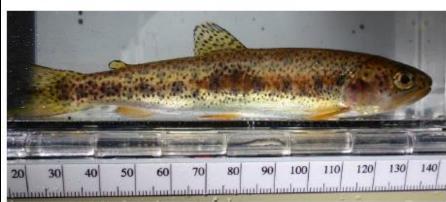


Cascade Juvenile (0674)





Garrison adult (0782)

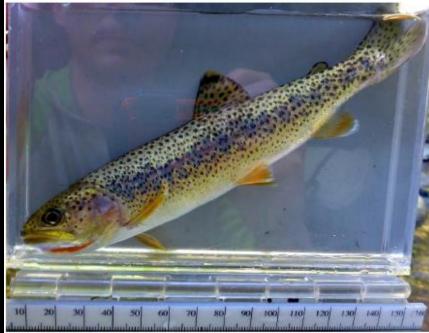


Cascade adult (0742)



Doe Bay adult (5983)

#### CASCADE CR. FINE-SPOTTED VS. COARSE-SPOTTED



Cascade adult, fine-spotted (0757)



Cascade adult, large-spotted (0637).

### Genetics



- ~50 fin clips from each watershed
  - Genotyped at seven microsat loci and 96 SNPs

### Genetics

Nb represent very small but persistent populations

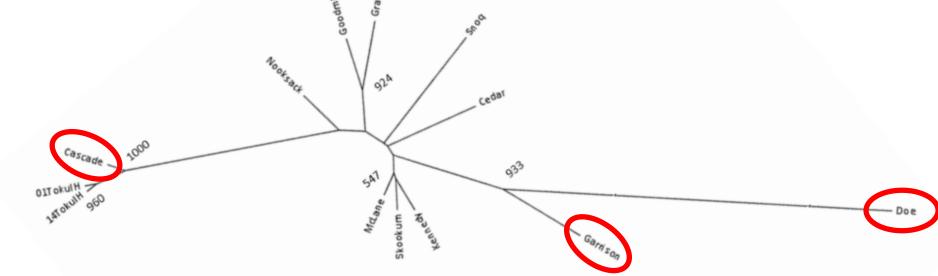
- Cascade Cr: 27 (16-48, 95% CI)
- Doe Bay Cr: 21 (12-39, 95% CI)
- Garrison Cr: 20 (12-39, 95% CI)



Genetic diversity was lower in SJ Islands then in any other CCT collections from WDFW (Puget Sound and coastal WA) baseline.

### Genetics

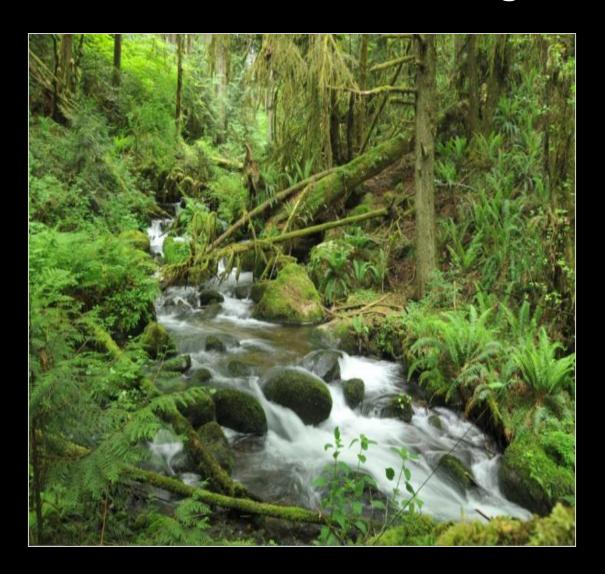
Garrison and Doe Bay support distinct native populations



Cascade Cr. CCT represent two lineages

- 1. Tokul Cr. ongoing WDFW hatchery planting in a headwater lake;
- 2. Descended from naturalized Tokul plants and/or a remnant of a native CCT population.

### Protection, Restoration, and Management Opps



# Typical Habitat, Hydrograph, and Water Quality Impacts

- Agriculture
- Development
- Forest Practices



### SJC special considerations

- Small fish populations susceptible to impacts
- Many barriers to migration; natural and manmade
  - Bedrock chutes, culverts, diversions, dams
- Small streams, less rainfall, low summer flows
  - Susceptible to land use and climate change impacts
- Substantial residential growth anticipated
- Lack of instream LWD and recruitment opportunities
- Instream damming for ponds and reservoirs

### SJC special considerations

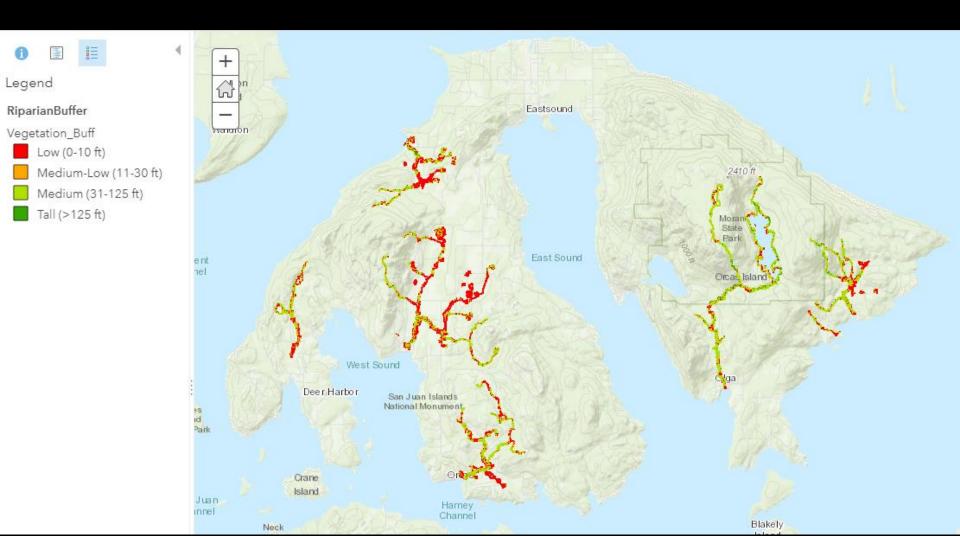
#### Introduced non-native fish

- Predation, competition
- Hatchery impacts genetic and ecological
  - ~20,000 Tokul CCT fry + ~500 adult RBT planted in Mountain Lake (Cascade Creek) annually. Also private ponds stocking.

#### • Tourism

- Weekly / seasonal surges in human population, with related resource demands.
- Important nearshore habitat for salmon recovery
  - As go the streams, so goes the nearshore

# San Juan County NTA to develop a Freshwater Salmonid Recovery Strategy – Spring 2019





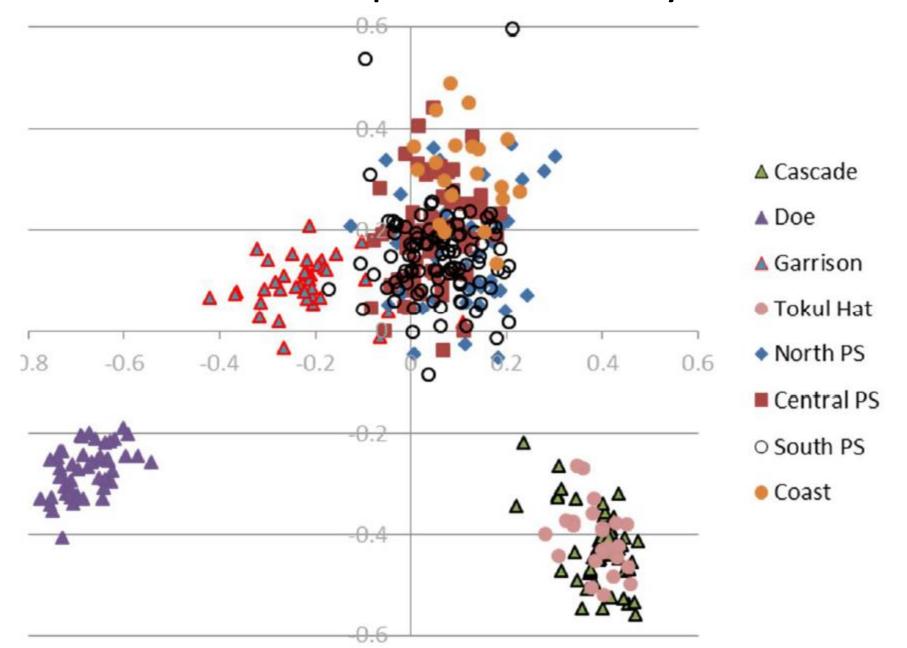
Support provided by University of California, Davis through the SeaDoc Society

### For More Information:

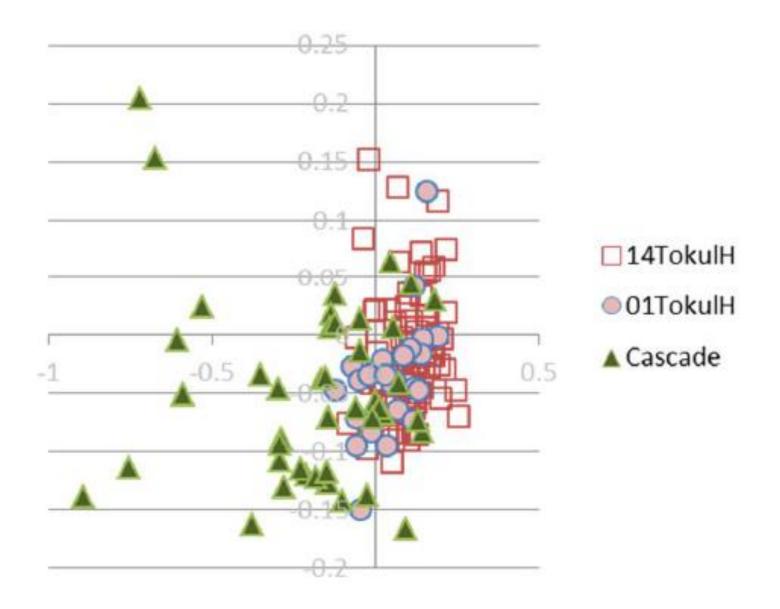


Jamie Glasgow, Director of Science and Research 206/310.9302, jamie@wildfishconservancy.org www.wildfishconservancy.org

### Factorial Correspondence Analysis Plots



### Factorial Correspondence Analysis Plots



### WDFW CCT Genetic Baseline

Region	San Juan study	Code	N
NorthPS	Cascade	14QW	49
NorthPS	Doe	14QX	50
NorthPS	Garrison	14QZ	50

	WDFW baseline		
NorthPS	01TokulH	01NZ	24
NorthPS	14TokulH	14MK	90
CentralPS	Cedar	05BB	20
CentralPS	Snoqualmie	09IJ	42
NorthPS	Goodman	00CU	21
Coast	GraysH	110I	21
NorthPS	Nooksack	95VF	22
SouthPS	Kennedy	14JG	32
SouthPS	McLane	14JG	34
	-		

Skookum

14JG

SouthPS