Precision and bias of snorkel survey counts of coastal cutthroat trout (O. clarkii).

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Snorkel Surveys

Cheaper, safer, can access remote areas, but...



- 1. Can snorkelers distinguish cutthroat from other trout?
- 2. What is the precision of snorkel survey counts of cutthroat?
- 3. What is the bias of these counts? How variable is this bais?
- 4. How can snorkel surveys be used to monitor cutthroat?

Data Sources

- Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds snorkel surveys conducted by the ODFW Aquatic Inventories project – 2002-2023.
- Snorkel calibration study (2016-2019) comparing markrecapture estimates to snorkel counts.
- Smith River verification study (2000-2008) comparing electrofishing removal estimates to snorkel counts.

Can snorkelers distinguish cutthroat from O. mykiss?

- Can be challenging in hand.
- Hybridization occurs but seems limited in coastal Oregon.
- Some protocols lump and count trout in aggregate or do not count YOY trout.





Underwater ID



- Never:
 - slash marks
- With Luck:
 - Snout shape
 - Eye jaw hinge
- With Less Luck:
 - Medial dorsal parr marks
 - Spots v. parr marks
 - Behavior

Underwater ID



Underwater ID











Bias

Portion of M-R observed by snorkeling



Bias

Variable and changes as abundance increases



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Bias inter-annual variation in fast:pool







Bias

Simple linear regression





So, how can snorkel surveys be used to monitor cutthroat?



Occupancy



- Less effort = longer snorkeling sites.
- Electrofishing and snorkeling produce similar pool and site occupancy rates.
- M-R and Snorkeling produce the same site occupancy rates and similar pool occupancy rates.

Abundance

- Poor correlation with M-R.
- Variable bias.
- Variable portions in fastwater.
- Pair snorkel surveys with other methods to determine bias.

Questions