LOWER SNAKE RIVER COMPENSATION PLAN: Oregon Summer Steelhead Evaluation Studies 1997 and 1998 Bi-Annual Progress Report

> Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Fish Research and Development, NE Region



Richard W. Carmichael Debra L. Eddy Michael W. Flesher Gerold C. Grant James R. Ruzycki Gary R. Vonderohe





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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

FISH RESEARCH PROJECT OREGON

PROJECT TITLE:	Lower Snake River Compensation Plan: Oregon Summer Steelhead Evaluation Studies
CONTRACT NUMBER:	1411-04-J071
PROJECT PERIOD:	January 1, 1997 through December 31, 1998

Prepared By: Richard W. Carmichael Debra L. Eddy Michael W. Flesher Gerold C. Grant James R. Ruzycki Gary R. Vonderohe

March 2005

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife 3406 Cherry Avenue NE Salem, OR 97303

This project was financed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under the Lower Snake River Compensation Plan.

Preface

The purpose of this progress report is to provide summary information for Lower Snake River Compensation Plan (LSRCP) summer steelhead programs operated by ODFW in the Grande Ronde and Imnaha river basins during 1997 and 1998. These ongoing monitoring programs provide technical, logistical, and biological information to managers charged with maintaining viable salmon and steelhead populations and associated fisheries in Northeast Oregon.

This report summarizes fish culture monitoring data for LSRCP facilities for summer steelhead. These data serve as the basis for the analysis of trends in culture performance. Generally speaking, the data in this report were derived from hatchery inventories and standard databases (i.e., PSMFC, Coded-wire tag) or through standard measuring techniques. As such, specific protocols are usually not described. In cases where expansions of data or unique methodologies were used, protocols are described in more detail. Additional descriptions of protocols can be found in the 1997 and 1998 work statements (Carmichael et al. 1997, 1998). Coded-wire tag (CWT) data that were collected from 1997-1998 adult returns are used to evaluate smolt-to-adult survival rates in experimental rearing and release groups. In 1997-1998, experimental treatments from which fish returned included acclimated vs. direct stream and forced vs. volitional release strategies. In 1997-1998, experimental treatments for which fish were released included density treatments, forced vs. volitional release, rearing site, and growth treatments. Analysis of specific survival studies will be completed once all brood years have returned and CWT data are complete for a given experiment. In addition, much of the data that we discuss in this report will be used in separate and specific evaluations of ongoing supplementation programs for steelhead in the Imnaha River basin. We began culture evaluations in 1983 and have dramatically improved many practices. Progress for work completed in previous years is presented in annual progress reports (Carmichael and Wagner, 1983; Carmichael and Messmer, 1985; Carmichael et al., 1986a, 1987, 1988a, 1988b, 1989, 1990, 1999, and 2004; Messmer et al., 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, and 1993; Flesher et al., 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, and 1996; Whitesel et al., 1993; and Jonasson et al., 1994, 1995, and 1996), and United States v. Oregon production report (Carmichael et al., 1986b). Progress of related work completed in 1997 and 1998 is presented in summer steelhead creel annual progress reports (Flesher et al., 1997, and 1999), and in the steelhead life history, genetics, and kelt reconditioning 1997-2001 progress report (Ruzycki et al., 2003).

This report is organized into sections on fish culture monitoring for juveniles, adults, CWT recoveries, and estimates for total escapement. During the period covered in this report, steelhead from the 1992-1995 broods returned to spawn, steelhead from the 1996 and 1997 broods were released as smolts, and adult steelhead that returned to spawn were used to create the 1997 and 1998 broods.

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank Tim Whitesel for overseeing the collection of the data presented in this report as well as coordinating many of the experiments, and Chris Starr and Joe Krakker for reviewing the document. Greg Davis, Mike Gribble, and many other hatchery personnel exhibited great dedication and provided essential assistance. Numerous personnel from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Nez Perce Tribe, and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation provided enthusiastic support. This project was funded by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under the Lower Snake River Compensation Plan, contract numbers 1448-14110-97-J039 and 1148-14110-98-J058, a cooperative agreement with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Objectives

- 1. Document summer steelhead rearing and release activities at all LSRCP facilities.
- 2. Determine optimum rearing and release strategies that will produce maximum survival to adulthood for hatchery-produced summer steelhead smolts.
- 3. Document summer steelhead adult returns by stock to each LSRCP broodstock collection facility.
- 4. Determine if the total production of summer steelhead adults meet mitigation goals and index annual smolt survival and adult returns to Lower Granite Dam for production groups.
- 5. Participate in planning activities associated with anadromous fish production and management in the Grande Ronde and Imnaha river basins and participate in ESA permitting, consultation, and rearing activities.
- 6. Monitor natural spawning of summer steelhead in selected areas within the Grande Ronde Basin.
- 7. Determine the number of summer steelhead harvested annually and angler effort in recreational fisheries on the Grande Ronde, Wallowa, and Imnaha rivers.

Accomplishments and Findings

In 1997, we released 1,397,888 Wallowa stock steelhead smolts into the Grande Ronde Basin and 327,460 Imnaha stock smolts into the Imnaha River Basin. In 1998, we released 1,384,008 smolts into the Grande Ronde Basin and 117,096 into the Imnaha Basin. In addition in 1998, we released 5,015 presmolts and the Nez Perce Tribe released 426,585 unmarked fry into the Imnaha

Basin. In 1997, experimental groups were released at the Little Sheep Creek and Big Canyon facilities to evaluate growth rate during rearing. In both 1997 and 1998, we also released experimental groups to evaluate forced and volitional release strategies at Wallowa Fish Hatchery and Big Canyon Facility. In addition in 1998, we also released experimental groups at Little Sheep Creek to evaluate rearing densities.

In 1997, a total of 1,473 and 1,232 Wallowa stock steelhead returned to Wallowa Hatchery and Big Canyon, respectively. In addition, we trapped and released 44 natural steelhead at Big Canyon. At the Little Sheep Facility, we trapped 938 Imnaha stock hatchery and 28 naturally produced steelhead adults. Of these, we released 53 hatchery and 24 natural steelhead above the weir. In 1998, 1,371 and 1,190 hatchery steelhead returned to Wallowa Hatchery and Big Canyon respectively. We also trapped 46 and released 45 natural fish at Big Canyon. At Little

Sheep Creek, 685 hatchery and 33 natural steelhead returned. During spawning in the spring of 1997, we collected 2,786,600 Wallowa stock eggs and 860,100 Imnaha stock eggs. In 1998, we collected 2,883,300 Wallowa stock eggs and 1,690,529 Imnaha stock eggs.

We estimated that 7,063 Wallowa stock hatchery steelhead returned to the LSRCP compensation area in 1997 (76.9% of goal) and 9,519 returned in 1998 (103.6% of goal). The return of Imnaha steelhead to the compensation area was 1,648 (82.4% of goal) in 1997 and 1,359 (68.0% of goal) in 1998.

INTRODUCTION

The main objectives of this report are to document fish culture practices, describe adult returns, and assess success towards meeting LSRCP goals for Grande Ronde and Imnaha steelhead. We report on juvenile steelhead rearing and release activities for the 1996 and 1997 brood years (BY) released in 1997 and 1998, respectively. Included are collection, spawning, and adult characteristics for the 1997 and 1998 returns, returns from experimental releases, supplementation in Little Sheep Creek, and success toward achieving compensation goals.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Juveniles

1997

Wallowa egg-to-embryo survival for the 1996 BY was 88.7%, higher than in the recent past (1993-1995 BY range of 71.8-86.2%), whereas embryo-to-smolt survival was 87.6%, lower than in the recent past (1993-1995 BY range of 91.6-100%). Imnaha egg-to-embryo survival for the 1996 BY was 76.7%, lower than in the past (1993-1995 BY range of 77.6-90.8%). Imnaha embryo-to-smolt survival was 88.3%, also lower than in the past (1993-1995 BY range of 94.4-100%; Table 1). We achieved our Wallowa stock production goal of 1,350,000 smolts and were slightly under the Imnaha stock production goal of 330,000 smolts in 1997. To evaluate different rearing and release strategies, we marked and released eight groups of Wallowa stock steelhead and two groups of Imnaha stock steelhead with adipose-left ventral clips and coded-wire-tags (AdLV and CWT) (Table 2). We marked 98.9% of Wallowa stock smolts and 99.0% of Imnaha stock smolts with an adipose fin clip, with the target being 100%, which was slightly below the range in recent years (1993-1995 BY range of 99.2-99.6%). Fin clip quality and tag retention for experimental groups averaged 99.3% for Wallowa and 99.0% for Imnaha stocks, which is in the program's range in recent years (1993-1995 BY range of 93.8-99.2%). Details of experimental and production releases for the 1996 BY are shown in Tables 3 and 4.

1998

Egg-to-embryo survival for Wallowa stock for the 1997 BY was 91.6%, higher than in the past (1993-1996 BY range 71.8-88.7%), and embryo-to-smolt survival was 91.5%, which is within the range in recent years (1993-1996 BY range of 87.6-100%). Imnaha egg-to-embryo and embryo-to-smolt survival of 88.7% and 93.9%, respectively, were within past ranges (1993-1996 BY ranges: egg-to-embryo 76.7-90.8%, embryo-to-smolt 88.3-100%; Table 5). We achieved our smolt production goal for Wallowa stock. For Imnaha stock, our smolt production goal was changed based on estimated wild adult returns. Criteria included a production cap of 330,000 smolts, a minimum of 5% wild fish in the broodstock, and removal of no more than 25% of the wild Little Sheep escapement for broodstock. Based on these criteria and a wild adult return of 28 fish, we did not reach our production cap, however, we removed only 14% of the wild escapement for broodstock, and achieved a percent of wild fish in the brood of 12% (by euthanizing embryos in excess of program needs). To evaluate the influence of volitional release, hatchery of rearing, and rearing density on smolt-to-adult survival and to monitor survival of major production releases, we marked (AdLV and CWT) nine groups of Wallowa stock and four

groups of Imnaha stock smolts (Table 6). We marked 99.2% of the smolts released in the Grande Ronde and 98.7% of the smolts released in the Imnaha basins with an adipose fin clip. Fin clip quality and tag retention of experimental groups averaged 96.4% for Wallowa stock and 95.8% for Imnaha stock, which is in the program's range in the recent past (1993-1996 BY range of 93.8-99.3%). Release information for production and experimental releases of 1997 BY are presented in Tables 7 and 8. Release information for 1998 BY fry and presmolts released in 1998 are presented in Table 9.

Adults

The weirs were installed on February 3rd at Big Canyon Facility, February 18th at Wallowa Fish Hatchery and February 26th at Little Sheep Creek (Table 10). Returns to Little Sheep Creek Facility were predominately hatchery fish and only 28 natural fish returned. Similar to Little Sheep Creek, most of the adults that returned to Big Canyon Facility were hatchery origin and only 44 natural fish returned. Run timing of hatchery fish was similar to natural fish at both Little Sheep Creek and Big Canyon. The majority of hatchery adults that returned to Wallowa Fish Hatchery, Big Canyon and Little Sheep Creek spent one year in the ocean (Table 11). Similarly, a majority of the natural fish that returned to Little Sheep Creek spent one year in the ocean. However, more natural two-ocean than one-ocean fish returned to the Big Canyon Facility.

The majority of hatchery adults that returned to Wallowa Fish Hatchery and almost 20% of Big Canyon hatchery returns in 1997 were retained for spawning (Table 11). We outplanted 655 hatchery adults to local ponds for harvest opportunity. At Big Canyon all natural fish and 5 hatchery fish were passed above the weir to spawn naturally. As in 1996, both hatchery and wild fish escaped above the weir at Big Canyon without being trapped or counted during high water in 1997. We estimated that an additional 79 hatchery steelhead escaped above the weir in 1997 and included these in our escapement estimate for the 1996-97 run year (*see* Table 20). We retained 38.8% of the hatchery fish and 14.3% of the natural fish for spawning at Little Sheep Creek. Natural fish not retained for spawning were released above the weir to spawn naturally. Hatchery fish comprised 68.8% of the fish released above the weir at Little Sheep Creek. Length-at-age data for Wallowa stock adults are presented in Figure 1 and Imnaha stock adult data are presented in Figure 2.

We exceeded our egg take goals for both Wallowa and Imnaha stocks in 1997. The percent mortality from green egg-to-eyed embryo ranged from 6-17% for Wallowa stock from nine weekly spawns, and from 5-19% for Imnaha stock from nine weekly spawns (Table 12). Over the last three brood years (1994-96 BY), the range of green egg-to-embryo mortality was 3-26% for Wallowa stock and 4-28% for Imnaha stock.

1998

1997

Weirs were installed on February 17th at Wallowa Fish Hatchery and February 26th at Little Sheep Creek (Table 13). The weir was installed earlier than normal, on January 20th, at Big Canyon Facility. Hatchery fish comprised 95.4% of the returns to Little Sheep Creek with only 33 natural fish. Adults that returned to Big Canyon were 96.3% hatchery origin with only 46 natural fish. At Wallowa Fish Hatchery, hatchery fish comprised 99.8% of the returns with only 3 natural fish. In previous years, because so few natural adults returned to Wallowa Fish Hatchery, natural and hatchery returns were not separated. Typical of most years, the majority

of hatchery adults that returned to Wallowa Fish Hatchery and Big Canyon were fish that spent one year in the ocean (Table 14). In contrast, similar numbers of one-ocean and two-ocean natural fish returned to Big Canyon. At Little Sheep Creek, a majority of the hatchery and natural adults spent one year in the ocean.

All adult returns to Wallowa Fish Hatchery in 1998 were retained for spawning (Table 14). Of the adult returns to Big Canyon, we outplanted 451 fish to local ponds for harvest opportunity. We passed all natural fish (except one spawned out male that was trapped late in the season) and 10 hatchery fish above the weir at Big Canyon for natural production. We retained a majority of the hatchery fish and 24.2% of the natural fish at Little Sheep Creek for spawning. Hatchery fish comprised 82.3% of the adults released above the weir to spawn naturally. Length-at-age data for Wallowa stock adults are presented in Figure 3, and Imnaha stock data are presented in Figure 4.

Egg take goals for both Wallowa and Imnaha stocks were exceeded in 1998. Over 654,000 of the 1.69 M fertilized eggs taken at Little Sheep Creek were transferred to the Nez Perce Tribe for rearing at a temporary site on the lower Imnaha River (Table 15). The percent mortality from green egg to eyed embryo ranged from 6-52% for Wallowa stock from eight weekly spawns and ranged from 4-26% for Imnaha stock from nine weekly spawns. Over the last four brood years (1994-97 BY), the range of green egg-to-embryo mortality was 4-24% for Wallowa stock and 5-26% for Imnaha stock.

Experimental group returns

The number of coded-wire-tagged and adipose clipped adults that were harvested and returned to recapture sites were used to estimate various performance parameters. These numbers allow us to monitor our success toward meeting the LSRCP goals, to estimate straying rates, and to determine contributions to recreational, tribal, and commercial fisheries. They also provide the basis for the evaluation of the success of experimental rearing and release strategies. The number of recoveries for each CWT code were summarized from the CWT recovery database maintained by PSMFC, ODFW's CWT recovery database, and from data reported by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and Idaho Department of Fish and Game. We enumerated the actual number of coded-wire tagged fish that returned to each hatchery facility. Our protocol was to collect all fish marked with a CWT when they were spawned or died.

1997

Wallowa and Imnaha adults that returned in 1997 were from groups released to evaluate the survival benefits of acclimation. Adult returns from brood years 1992-1994 occurred in 1997. We had Wallowa stock recoveries from 11 CWT codes (Table 16) and Imnaha stock recoveries from seven CWT codes (Table 17).

1998

Wallowa and Imnaha stock adults that returned in 1998 were from releases to evaluate the benefits of acclimation, and from volitional releases for Wallowa stock only. Adult returns were from brood years 1993-1995. We had Wallowa stock recoveries from 12 CWT codes (Table 18) and Imnaha stock recoveries from seven CWT codes (Table 19).

Compensation goals

Goals for returns to the compensation area are 9,184 adults for the Grande Ronde Basin (Wallowa stock) and 2,000 adults for the Imnaha Basin (Imnaha stock). The compensation area is defined as the watershed above Lower Granite Dam. To provide a cumulative summary of disposition for all adults that returned to the compensation area, we expanded CWT recoveries to account for the non-CWT fish that returned.

1996-1997 run year

For the Wallowa stock, we estimated that in the 1996-97 run year, 7,063 hatchery origin adults returned to the compensation area (Table 20). This represented 76.9% of the compensation goal. For the Imnaha stock, we estimated that 1,648 hatchery origin adults returned to the compensation area, or 82.4% of the compensation goal.

1997-1998 run year

For the Wallowa stock, we estimated that in the 1997-98 run year, 9,519 hatchery origin adults returned to the compensation area, representing 103.6% of the compensation goal (Table 21). For the Imnaha stock, we estimated that 1,359 adults returned to the compensation area, accounting for 68.0% of the compensation goal.

There are three principle factors that influence success in meeting the compensation goal: number of smolts released for the brood years that produced the adults; smolt-to-adult survival; and capture of fish below the compensation area in fisheries and as strays. We met our compensation goal (103.6%) for the first time for the Grande Ronde program during the 1997-98 run year, however we have yet to reach our compensation goal for the Imnaha program. For both the Grande Ronde and Imnaha programs we have met our smolt production goals in most years. Returns in the 1996-1997 run year represented completed returns for the 1992 BY. Returns in the 1997-1998 run year represented the final returns of the 1993 BY. Total smolt-toadult survival rates for the 1992 BY Wallowa and Imnaha stocks were 0.40% and 0.25%, respectively. For the 1993 BY, Wallowa and Imnaha stocks smolt-to-adult survival rates were 0.82% and 0.27%, respectively (Figure 5). Beginning with the 1987 BY, when we began meeting our smolt production goals, we have only met our SAR goal for Wallowa stock of 0.68% in three out of the last seven complete brood years, and only met our SAR goal for Imnaha stock of 0.61% in two of seven brood years, suggesting low smolt-to-adult survival may be the primary factor for rarely achieving our compensation goals. For the Wallowa stock, 34% of the recoveries for the 1996-1997 run year occurred downstream of the compensation area, and for the 1997-1998 run year, 29% occurred downstream (Tables 20 & 21). A smaller percentage of Imnaha stock were recovered downstream of the compensation area; 15% for the 1996-1997 run year and 14% for the 1997-1998 run year.

The Imnaha steelhead supplementation program allows us to evaluate and compare productivity (progeny produced per parent) of hatchery fish and naturally spawning fish. Progeny-per-parent ratios for naturally spawning fish have been below 1.0 for completed brood years 1987-1993 (Figure 6). Hatchery fish progeny-per-parent ratios (weir returns only) have been above 1.0 for all brood years except 1991 and 1992. Hatchery rates exceeded natural rates for all brood years except 1991. One purpose of the supplementation program is to enhance or stabilize natural fish abundance. Annual abundance of naturally-produced fish has been highly

variable; however, we have not observed an increasing trend in the abundance of natural fish as a result of supplementation (Figure 7).



Figure 1. Length-at-age relationships based on scale analysis for Wallowa stock summer steelhead for A and B) 1991-1996 and C) 1997 adult returns. Numbers in boxes represent fish size at which one-ocean and two-ocean fish were distinguished during visual observations based on scale analysis from 1991-1996 adult returns. Number above bar represents percent for that bar.



Figure 2. Length-at-age relationships based on scale analysis for Imnaha stock summer steelhead for A) 1991-1996 and B) 1997 adult returns. Numbers in boxes represent fish size at which one-ocean and two-ocean fish were distinguished during visual observations based on scale analysis from 1991-1996 adult returns. Number above bar represents percent for that bar.



Figure 3. Length-at-age relationships for Wallowa stock summer steelhead for A and B) 1991-1997 and C) 1998 adult returns. Numbers in boxes represent fish size at which one-ocean and two-ocean fish were distinguished during visual observations based on scale analysis from 1991-1997 adult returns. Numbers above bars represent percent for those bars.



Figure 4. Length-at-age relationships for Imnaha stock summer steelhead for A) 1991-1997 and B and C) 1998 adult returns. Numbers in boxes represent fish size at which one-ocean and two-ocean fish were distinguished during visual observations based on scale analysis from 1991-1997 adult returns.



Figure 5. Smolt-to-adult survival for Wallowa and Imnaha stock summer steelhead, brood years 1985-1993. The Wallowa SAR goal is 0.68% and the Imnaha SAR goal is 0.61%.



Figure 6. Progeny-to-parent ratios for Little Sheep Creek summer steelhead, brood years 1987-1993. Dashed line indicates a progeny-to-parent ratio of one (replacement).



Figure 7. Returns of naturally produced summer steelhead to Little Sheep Creek, run years 1984-85 to 1997-98.

Table 1. Summary of egg collection and juvenile survival for 1996 brood year summer steelhead released in the Grande Ronde and Imnaha river basins at LSRCP facilities in 1997. Eyed embryos are fertilized eggs with pigmented eyes visible through the egg shell.

	Number of	Eyed	Total fish at	Estimated survival rate			
Stock	eggs taken	embryos	smolt stage	Egg-to-embryo	Embryo-to-smolt ^a		
Wallowa	2,781,565	2,467,785 ^b	1,402,919 ^c	88.7	87.6		
Imnaha	728,244	558,755 ^d	327,460	76.7	88.3		

^a Embryos that were culled from production and not incubated and reared at Irrigon Fish Hatchery were subtracted from the calculation of embryo-to-smolt survival.

^b Includes 893,902 embryos that were euthanized as gradeouts or as excess to program needs.

^c Includes 24,624 Wallowa stock smolts received from WDFW and released on the lower Grande Ronde River at the mouth of the Wenaha River, and 5,031 fish held back and reared as rainbow trout in Kinney Lake.

^d Includes 187,845 embryos that, after hatching, were euthanized as gradeouts or as excess to program needs.

Table 2. Estimates of fin clip quality and coded-wire tag retention for 1996 brood year summer steelhead reared at Irrigon Fish Hatchery and released in 1997. Experimental group indicates treatment and rearing raceway number. Targets for both Wallowa and Imnaha stocks were 100% adipose clipped and target size at release was 5 fish per pound. For experimental fish, targets for both stocks were 100% AdLV+CWT.

Experimental	Tag	Number	CWT	CWT +	No CWT		No
group	code	checked	+LV	no LV	+ LV	Ad	Ad
		Wal	llowa stock				
Volitional, 3	091828	306	99.4	0.3	0.3	98.7	1.3
Forced, 5	091829	304	100.0	0.0	0.0	99.7	0.3
Volitional, 17	091830	305	99.0	0.3	0.7	98.2	1.8
Forced, 19	091831	336	98.5	0.0	1.5	98.7	1.3
Forced, fast/slow, 7	075330	327	99.4	0.3	0.3	98.5	1.5
Vol., slow/fast, 8	091826	322	99.4	0.3	0.3	99.3	0.7
Forced, slow/fast, 9	091825	308	99.4	0.6	0.0	98.5	1.5
Vol., fast/slow, 10	091827	310	99.7	0.3	0.0	99.3	0.7
Average		315	99.3	0.3	0.4	98.9	1.1
		Imr	ıaha stock				
Slow/fast growth, 31	091832	335	98.8	0.6	0.6	99.0	1.0
Fast/slow growth, 32	091833	336	99.1	0.3	0.6	99.0	1.0
Average		336	99.0	0.4	0.6	99.0	1.0

Table 3. Details of experimental and production groups of 1996 brood year, Wallowa stock hatchery summer steelhead released in the Grande Ronde River Basin in 1997. Experimental group indicates release strategy and rearing raceway number(s). All production, volitional, and forced groups were acclimated. Target size for all fish was 5 fish per pound (FPP). Standard deviations are shown in parentheses. LGD indicates Lower Granite Dam.

Experimental		Release	Release	CWT	Length	Weight	Condition	Total fish	Percent survival
group ^a	FPP	date	location ^b	code	mm	g	factor	released	to LGD ^c
Direct Stream, 15,16,									
22,24,	4.9	April 7-8	Gr. Ronde R.	-	198	-	-	199,969	-
Direct Stream, 26	5.0	April 9	Catherine Cr.	-	196	-	-	62,490	-
Direct Stream	4.8	April 24	Wenaha R.	-	-	-	-	24,624	-
Volitional, 3	5.0	April 2-18	Spring Cr.	091828	200 (19)	87.1 (26.5)	1.05 (0.06)	26,798	77.2
Forced, 5	5.2	April 1	Spring Cr.	091829	203 (19)	87.4 (21.8)	1.02 (0.05)	26,360	73.9
Production, 1-6,		-							
11-14	5.0	April 1-18	Spring Cr.	-	204 (17)	90.0 (22.5)	1.04 (0.07)	463,732	-
Volitional, 17	5.0	May 16-30	Spring Cr.	091830	209 (17)	92.6 (22.8)	1.00 (0.07)	24,487	61.9
Forced, 19	5.1	May 15	Spring Cr.	091831	206 (19)	87.7 (25.3)	0.99 (0.06)	26,588	68.5
Production, 17,19,21	5.1	May 15-30	Spring Cr.		207 (17)	88.9 (22.3)	0.98 (0.06)	112,517	-
Forced, fast/slow, 7	5.6	April 8	Deer Cr.	075330	202 (15)	80.8 (18.6)	1.02 (0.06)	25,227	67.2
Forced, slow/fast, 9	5.6	April 8	Deer Cr.	091825	d	d	d	26,766	60.2
Vol., slow/fast, 8	5.2	April 9-23	Deer Cr.	091826	207 (16)	92.5 (19.3)	1.03 (0.16)	26,571	61.6
Vol., fast/slow, 10	5.2	April 9-23	Deer Cr.	091827	e	e	e	26,844	77.8
Production, 7-10	5.3	April 8-23	Deer Cr.	-	201 (16)	83.4 (20.9)	0.98 (0.19)	111,726	-
Volitional, 18,20	4.9	May 21-	Deer Cr.	-	209 (16)	92.0 (22.1)	1.01 (0.07)	99,985	64.7
		June 4							
Forced 23, 25	4.9	May 20	Deer Cr.	-	210 (18)	93.4 (26.8)	0.99 (0.07)	113,204	63.3
		2							_
Total released ^f								1,397,888	

^a All fish were reared at Irrigon Fish Hatchery (ODFW), except for Wenaha River releases reared at Lyon's Ferry Fish Hatchery (WDFW). Fast/slow growth experimental groups were fed at 95-100% of AGR (allowable growth rate, ODFW 1986 unpublished feed chart) which represents fast growth for the first 8-10 weeks of rearing, then at 70% AGR which represents slow growth for the last 10-12 weeks of rearing, or visa versa.

^b Gr. Ronde R. indicates direct stream releases in the upper Grande Ronde River at river mile 156-159. Catherine Cr. indicates direct stream releases in Catherine Creek at river mile 17-18. Wenaha R. indicates direct stream releases in the lower Grande Ronde River at the mouth of the Wenaha River at river mile 45.

^c Percent survival of PIT tag release groups to Lower Granite Dam is Cormack-Jolly-Seber estimates of survival probabilities from the SURPH.2 program (Lady et al. 2001).

^d CWT codes 075330 and 091825 were held in the same acclimation pond and were not distinguishable based on an external mark.

^e CWT codes 091826 and 091827 were held in the same acclimation pond and were not distinguishable based on an external mark.

^{*f*} Wallowa stock steelhead male releases were 1% precocial.

Table 4. Details of experimental and production groups of 1996 brood year, Imnaha stock hatchery summer steelhead released in the Imnaha River Basin in 1997. Experimental group indicates release strategy and rearing raceway number(s). All groups were acclimated. Target size for all fish was 5 fish per pound (FPP). Standard deviations are shown in parentheses. LGD indicates Lower Granite Dam.

Experimental group ^{<i>a</i>}	FPP	Release date	Release location	CWT code	Length mm	Weight g	Condition factor	Total fish Released	Percent survival to LGD ^b
Slow/fast, 31	5.3	April 15	L. Sheep Cr.	091832	209 (16)	96.1 (20.7)	1.04 (0.07)	26,175	63.6
Fast/slow, 32	5.3	April 15	L. Sheep Cr.	091833	С	С	С	28,070	68.3
Production, 29-32	5.3	April 15	L. Sheep Cr.	-	193 (20)	74.5 (24.4)	1.04 (0.07)	154,691	-
Production, 27,28	5.0	May 13	L. Sheep Cr.	-	207 (24)	93.6 (26.7)	1.01 (0.06)	118,524	
Total released								327.460	

^a All fish were reared at Irrigon Fish Hatchery (ODFW). Fast/slow growth experimental groups were fed at 95-100% of AGR (allowable growth rate, ODFW 1986 unpublished feed chart) which represents fast growth for the first 8-10 weeks of rearing, then at 70 % AGR, which represents slow growth for the last 10-12 weeks of rearing, or visa versa.

^b Percent survival of PIT tag release groups to Lower Granite Dam is Cormack-Jolly-Seber estimates of survival probabilities from the SURPH.2 program (Lady et al. 2001).

^c CWT codes 071832 and 071833 were held in the same acclimation pond and were not distinguishable based on an external mark.

Table 5. Summary of egg collection and juvenile survival for 1997 brood year summer steelhead released in the Grande Ronde and Imnaha river basins at LSRCP facilities in 1998. Eyed embryos are fertilized eggs with pigmented eyes visible through the egg shell.

	Number of	Eyed	Total fish	Estimated	survival rate
Stock	eggs taken	embryos	released	Egg-to-embryo	Embryo-to-smolt ^a
Wallowa	2,786,600	$2,552,300^{b}$	1,388,446 ^c	91.6	91.5
Imnaha	860,100	$762,700^{d}$	117,096	88.7	93.9

^a Embryos that were culled from production and not incubated and reared at Irrigon Fish Hatchery were subtracted from the calculation of embryo-to-smolt survival. ^b Includes 1,082,127 embryos that were euthanized as gradeouts or as excess to program needs.

^c Includes 43,570 Wallowa stock smolts transferred from WDFW to the lower acclimation pond at Wallowa

Hatcherv on 9 March 1998, and 4.438 fish held back and reared as rainbow trout in Roulet pond (N = 2.188) and *Kinney Lake* (N = 2,250).

^d Includes 638,018 embryos that were euthanized as gradeouts or as excess to program needs.

Table 6. Estimates of fin clip quality and coded-wire tag retention for 1997 brood year summer steelhead reared at Irrigon Fish Hatchery and released in 1998. Experimental group indicates treatment and rearing raceway number. Targets for both Wallowa and Imnaha stocks were 100% adipose clipped and target size at release was 5 fish per pound. For experimental fish, targets for both stocks were 100% AdLV+CWT.

Experimental	Tag	Number	CWT	CWT +	No CWT		No
group	code	checked	+LV	no LV	+ LV	Ad	Ad
		Wal	llowa stock				
Lyons Ferry, 2	071247	246	99.2	0.0	0.8	-	-
Volitional, 3	092329	286	97.6	1.0	1.4	99.1	0.9
Forced, 5	092328	259	97.3	0.4	2.3	98.9	1.1
Volitional, 17	092324	238	96.6	2.1	1.3	99.4	0.6
Forced, 19	092325	232	94.4	3.4	2.2	99.4	0.6
Volitional, 7	092327	286	96.5	1.4	2.1	99.4	0.6
Forced, 9	092326	276	94.9	0.0	5.1	98.9	1.1
Volitional, 21	092330	280	93.9	0.7	5.4	99.1	0.9
Forced, 23	092331	248	96.8	0.4	2.8	99.1	0.9
Average		261	96.4	1.0	2.6	99.2	0.8
		-					
		Imi	naha stock				
1/2 std. density, 27	092323	291	96.6	3.1	0.3	98.7	1.3
1/4 std. density, 28	074860	290	99.0	0.0	1.0	98.7	1.3
1/2 std. density, 29	092322	297	92.9	0.0	7.1	98.7	1.3
1/4 std. denstiy, 30	075301	275	94.6	0.7	4.7	98.7	1.3
Average		288	95.8	0.9	3.3	98.7	1.3

Table 7. Details of experimental and production groups of 1997 brood year, Wallowa stock hatchery summer steelhead released in the Grande Ronde River Basin in 1998. Experimental group indicates release strategy and rearing raceway number(s). All production, volitional, and forced released groups were acclimated. Target size for all fish was 5 fish per pound (FPP). Standard deviations are shown in parentheses. LFH indicates Lyons Ferry Fish Hatchery; LGD indicates Lower Granite Dam.

Experimental		Release	Release	CWT	Length	Weight	Condition	Total fish	Percent survival
group ^a	FPP	date	location ^b	Code	mm	g	Factor	released	to LGD ^c
Direct Stream, 11,12,	4.7	April 6-8	Gr. Ronde R.	-	204 (18)	-	-	199,960	-
14,16									
Direct Stream, 11,15	4.7	April 8-9	Catherine Cr.	-	205 (19)	-	-	62,505	-
Volitional, 3	5.0	March 25-	Spring Cr.	092329	201 (18)	90.1 (22.9)	1.06 (0.05)	26,245	66.6
		April 8							
Forced, 5	5.1	March 24	Spring Cr.	092328	202 (16)	89.7 (20.8)	1.06 (0.05)	26,243	52.7
Forced, 2 at LFH	9.8	March 24	Spring Cr.	071247	162 (22)	46.4 (19.1)	1.03 (0.08)	25,301	34.9
Production, 1-6,	5.0	March 24-	Spring Cr.	-	203 (18)	91.1 (25.7)	1.04 (0.05)	285,167	-
8, 2 at LFH		April 8							
Volitional, 17	4.8	May 2-20	Spring Cr.	092324	213 (17)	94.9 (23.1)	0.99 (0.09)	22,982	74.5
Forced, 19	5.1	May 1	Spring Cr.	092325	205 (19)	88.9 (22.6)	0.98 (0.06)	25,285	71.3
Production, 13,17-	4.5	May 1-20	Spring Cr.	-	214 (18)	100.4 (24.6)	1.00 (0.07)	348,179	-
20,22,24,26									
Volitional, 7	5.1	April 1-15	Deer Cr.	092327	201 (18)	89.4 (25.2)	1.02 (0.05)	26,142	60.9
Forced, 9	5.6	March 31	Deer Cr.	092326	197 (18)	80.6 (22.2)	1.02 (0.05)	24,970	47.5
Production, 7-10	5.1	March 31-	Deer Cr.	-	204 (21)	88.1 (24.6)	1.03 (0.07)	141,840	-
		April 15							
Volitional, 21	5.0	May 13-27	Deer Cr.	092330	211 (19)	91.6 (27.3)	0.94 (0.05)	26,096	64.2
Forced, 23	4.6	May 12	Deer Cr.	092331	212 (21)	99.5 (31.8)	0.97 (0.08)	28,309	80.4
Production, 21,23,	4.9	May 12-27	Deer Cr.	-	209 (21)	93.5 (28.4)	0.97 (0.06)	114,784	-
25, 26		-							
									_
Total released ^{d}								1,384,008	

^a All fish were reared at Irrigon Fish Hatchery (ODFW), except the Spring Creek forced release group with CWT code 071247, and 18,269 Ad only fish included in the Spring Creek production group which were reared at Lyon's Ferry Fish Hatchery (Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife).

^b Gr. Ronde R. indicates direct stream releases in the upper Grande Ronde River at river mile 164-170. Catherine Cr. indicates direct stream releases in Catherine Creek at river mile 18-19.

^c Percent survival of PIT tag release groups to Lower Granite Dam is Cormack-Jolly-Seber estimates of survival probabilities from the SURPH.2 program (Lady et al. 2001).

^d Wallowa stock steelhead male releases were less than 1% precocial.

Table 8. Details of experimental and production groups of 1997 brood year, Imnaha stock hatchery summer steelhead released in the Imnaha River Basin in 1998. Experimental group indicates release strategy and rearing raceway number(s). All groups were acclimated. Target size for all fish was 5 fish per pound (FPP). Standard deviations are shown in parentheses. LGD indicates Lower Granite Dam.

Experimental group ^{<i>a</i>}	FPP	Release date	Release location	CWT code	Length mm	Weight g	Condition factor	Total fish released	Percent survival to LGD ^b
1/2 Std. density, 27	5.1	April 26	L. Sheep Cr.	092323	201 (29)	89.4 (37.2)	1.08 (0.07)	26,467	63.6
1/4 Std. density, 28	5.1	April 26	L. Sheep Cr.	074860	c	ĉ	ĉ	13,519	75.5
1/2 Std. density, 29	5.1	April 26	L. Sheep Cr.	092322	С	С	С	25,399	52.6
1/4 Std. density, 30	5.1	April 26	L. Sheep Cr.	075301	С	С	С	12,934	50.6
Production, 27-30	5.3	April 26	L. Sheep Cr.	-	199 (29)	86.2 (36.3)	1.08 (0.07)	8,103	-
Production, 31	5.6	May 19	L. Sheep Cr.	-	200 (29)	81.3 (33.6)	1.05 (0.12)	30,674	
Total released								117,096	

^a All fish were reared at Irrigon Fish Hatchery (ODFW). Standard rearing density (Std. density) at Irrigon Fish Hatchery is 1.5 lbs/cu.ft. (Number of fish/5 FPP/7,000 cu.ft. per raceway), therefore 1/2 and 1/4 standard density experimental groups were 0.7 and 0.4 lbs/cu.ft. at 5 FPP, respectively. Beginning with the 1998 brood, embryos that were in excess to program needs were outplanted as presmolts.

^b Percent survival of PIT tag release groups to Lower Granite Dam is Cormack-Jolly-Seber estimates of survival probabilities from the SURPH.2 program (Lady et al. 2001).

^c CWT codes 092323, 074860, 092323, and 075301 were held in the same acclimation pond and were not distinguishable based on an external mark.

Table 9. Details of 1998 brood year, Imnaha stock hatchery summer steelhead released as fry or presmolts in the Imnaha River Basin in 1998 by the Nez Perce Tribe (NPT) and ODFW. The presmolts represent embryos that were reared and released, rather than being euthanized because they were in excess to program needs. Experimental group indicates life stage and release strategy. FPP indicates fish per pound.

Agency, experimental group ^{<i>a</i>}	FPP	Release date	Release location	Fin clip	Total fish released
NPT, fry, direct stream NPT, fry, direct stream		May 30, June 2 July 10, 14	Imnaha R. B. Sheep Cr.	None None	139,074 287,511
Total fry released					426,585
ODFW, presmolt, direct stream	59.0	November 4	B. Sheep Cr.	Ad	5,015
Total fish released					431,600

^a All fry were reared at a temporary site on the lower Imnaha River by the Nez Perce Tribe (NPT) and the presmolts were reared at Irrigon Fish Hatchery (ODFW)

Table 10. Timing of adult steelhead returns to LSRCP facilities in 1997 by location and origin. End-of-season adjustments in numbers trapped were distributed proportionally over the entire run.

	Week			Number of f	ish trapped ^a		
	of the	Wall	owa	Big Ca	anyon	Little	Sheep
Period	year	Hatchery	Natural	Hatchery	Natural	Hatchery	Natural
F 1 05 11	<i>,</i>			0	0		
Feb 05-11	6	-	-	0	0	-	-
Feb 12-18	7	-	-	3	0	-	-
Feb 19-25	8	1	0	2	1	-	-
Feb 26-Mar 04	9	6	0	0	0	0	0
Mar 05-11	10	268	0	6	0	0	0
Mar 12-18	11	334	0	110	1	8	0
Mar 19-25	12	220	0	351	9	151	6
Mar 26-Apr 01	13	190	0	207	1	136	5
Apr 02-08	14	135	0	54	0	55	1
Apr 09-15	15	124	0	28	1	53	2
Apr 16-22	16	130	0	287	14	232	5
Apr 23-29	17	32	0	59	10	139	1
Apr 30-May 06	18	27	0	46	3	87	2
May 07-13	19	5	0	53	2	51	2
May 14-20	20	0	0	15	2	24	3
May 21-27	21	1	0	8	0	0	1
May 27-Jun 03	22	0	0	3	0	2	0
Jun 04-10	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	1,473	0	1,232	44	938	28

^a Weirs installed February 3rd at Big Canyon (Deer Cr.) and February 26th at Little Sheep, and ladder opened February 18th at Wallowa Fish Hatchery. Adult collections stopped June 13th at Big Canyon and Little Sheep, and June 11th at Wallowa. Big Canyon trap numbers for Apr 16-22 and Apr 23-29 were adjusted using the mean number of fish arriving per day at the weir to apportion arrivals between weeks to compensate for the fish ladder being blocked two days prior to the week of Apr 16-22.

Hatchery											Natu	al							
Stock,	1	:1	1	:2	1	:3	2:	:1		2	:1	2	:2	3	:1	3	:2		Grand
Disposition ^a	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	Total	М	F	М	F	М	F	Μ	F	Total	Total
•																			
							Wa	llowa H	latchery (W	allowa stoc	:k)								
Trapped	719	311	83	337	0	2	10	11	1,473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,473
Passed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outplanted	186	33	22	35	0	0	3	1	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	280
Kept	533	278	61	302	0	0	7	10	1,193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,192
Mortality	18	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Spawned	372	199	52	226	0	2	4	7	862	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	862
Killed	143	79	6	74	0	0	3	3	308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	308
Fork Length (mm)	600	595	728	701	-	-	646	640		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Standard deviation	(22)	(43)	(36)	(45)	-	-	(27)	(27)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	. ,	. ,	. ,	, í			Big	Canyon	Facility (V	Vallowa sto	ck)								
Trapped	664	291	44	213	0	2	10	8	1,232	4	6	8	9	5	5	2	5	44	1,276
Passed ^a	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	6	8	9	5	5	2	5	44	49
Outplanted	287	40	16	27	0	0	4	1	375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	375
Kept ^b	373	251	27	186	0	2	6	7	852	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	852
Mortality	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Spawned	97	65	4	43	0	1	1	1	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	212
Killed	275	184	22	141	0	1	5	6	634	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	634
Fork Length (mm)	596	574	736	701	-	-	-	-		594	581	820	660	556	675	-	700		
Standard deviation	(30)	(16)	(21)	(21)	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(42)		
							Little S	Sheep C	reek Facili	ty (Imnaha	stock)								
Trapped	465	286	42	113	0	3	9	20	938	3	6	2	3	3	7	3	1	28	966
Passed	28	13	3	8	0	0	1	0	53	2	6	2	3	2	6	3	0	24	77
Outplanted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kept	437	273	39	105	0	3	8	20	885	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	4	889
Mortality	2	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Spawned ^c	160	108	21	62	0	3	5	13	372	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	4	376
Killed	275	154	18	42	0	0	3	7	499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	499
Fork Length (mm)	592	578	700	687	-	729	632	622		-	-	-	-	720	530	-	-		
Standard deviation	(25)	(28)	(43)	(44)	-	(22)	(14)	(34)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Table 11. Numbers and disposition of adult steelhead that returned to LSRCP facilities in 1997 by stock, origin, age (freshwater:saltwater), and sex. M indicates male and F indicates female.

^a Includes one wild female passed, then recaptured and released below the Deer Creek weir. An additional 79 hatchery fish escaped into Deer Creek above the weir without being trapped (using Chapman's modification of Petersen's mark-recapture estimate from spawned-out fish collected on the weir).

^b Only 124 males and 162 females were transferred to Wallowa Hatchery for spawning.

^c Includes four males and four females spawned for a temperature study at Irrigon Hatchery (not included in broodstock). Also includes five age 2:1 hatchery fish with scale growth patterns suggesting the time interval spent in freshwater intermediate of age 1:1 and 2:1 fish.

Spawn date, Lot				
number	Parental origin ^a	Number of eggs ^b	Eyed embryos ^c	% mortality
	W	allowa Hatchery (Walle	owa stock)	
3/25, wa320	Hatchery	859,600	810,700	6
4/01, wa321	Hatchery	494,600	459,800	7
4/08, wa322	Hatchery	387,300	347,200	10
4/15, wa323	Hatchery	292,900	259,900	11
4/22, wa324	Hatchery	241,400	224,000	7
4/29, wa325	Hatchery	248,800	222,800	11
5/06, wa326	Hatchery	144,400	130,000	10
5/13, wa327	Hatchery	92,300	76,400	17
5/21, wa328	Hatchery	25,300	21,500	15
Total		2,786,600	2,552,300	8
	Little	Sheep Creek Facility (A	Imnaha stock)	
3/27, li330	Hatchery	131,156	124,500	9
3/27, li330	Mixed	5,044	-	-
4/03, li331	Hatchery	157,800	128,300	19
4/10, li332	Hatchery	171,500	163,400	5
4/17, li333	Hatchery	76,190	70,900	12
4/17, li333	Mixed	4,010	-	-
4/24, li334	Hatchery	103,800	88,200	15
5/01, li335	Hatchery	87,700	79,400	10
5/08, li336	Hatchery	52,158	52,200	8
5/08, li336	Mixed	4,742	-	-
5/15, li337	Hatchery	35,200	32,300	18
5/15, li337	Mixed	4,400	-	-
5/20, li338	Hatchery	26,400	23,500	11
Subtotal	Hatchery	841,904	-	-
Subtotal	Mixed	18,196	-	-
Total		860,100	762,700	11

Table 12. Spawning summaries for summer steelhead at LSRCP facilities in 1997. The percent mortality is from green egg to eyed embryo after shocking.

^a In general, family groups were one male x one female for Wallowa stock and were matrix spawned (three males x three females) for Imnaha stock. Mixed eggs include both natural and hatchery parents.

^b Does not include eggs from two hatchery females from group li330 (n=9,349) and two hatchery females from group li331 (n=7,600) used for a temperature study at Irrigon Hatchery.

^c Includes 344,400 Wallowa stock and 324,400 Imnaha stock eyed embryos that were euthanized because they were excess to program needs. Four hundred of these excess eyed embryos (Wallowa stock) were transferred to ODFW's Salmon and Trout Enhancement Program (STEP) biologist Patty Bowers. Eyed embryos were inventoried on 4/17, 4/24, 5/1, 5/8, 5/15, 5/22, 5/29, and 6/6.

	Week			Number of f	ish trapped ^a		
	of the	Wall	owa	Big Ca	anyon	Little	Sheep
Period	year	Hatchery	Natural	Hatchery	Natural	Hatchery	Natura
Ion 22 28	4			0	0		
Jan 20 Eah 4	4	-	-	0	0	-	-
Jan 29-Feb4	5	-	-	0	0	-	-
Feb 05-11	6	-	-	0	0	-	-
Feb 12-18	7	-	-	0	0	-	-
Feb 19-25	8	12	0	2	0	-	-
Feb 26-Mar 04	9	22	0	0	0	0	0
Mar 05-11	10	9	0	3	0	0	0
Mar 12-18	11	109	0	94	0	12	2
Mar 19-25	12	222	0	201	1	32	2
Mar 26-Apr 01	13	218	0	93	3	67	5
Apr 02-08	14	267	3	38	0	121	1
Apr 09-15	15	183	0	56	3	106	3
Apr 16-22	16	124	0	221	14	58	3
Apr 23-29	17	154	0	333	13	180	9
Apr 30-May 06	18	35	0	125	8	97	6
May 07-13	19	16	0	13	2	9	1
May 14-20	20	0	0	7	0	3	1
May 21-27	21	Ő	Ő	3	Ő	0	0
May 28-Jun 03	22	-	-	1	1	-	-
Jun 04-10	23	-	-	0	1	-	-
	Total	1.371	3	1.190	46	685	33

Table 13. Timing of adult steelhead returns to LSRCP facilities in 1998 by location and origin.

^a Weirs installed January 20th at Big Canyon (Deer Cr.) and February 26th at Little Sheep as well as ladder opened February 17th at Wallowa Fish Hatchery. Adult collections stopped June 26th at Big Canyon and May 26th at Little Sheep and Wallowa. Timing of natural fish to Wallowa is unknown so fish were allocated to the week when the most hatchery fish were trapped.

					Hatche	ry								Natur	al				
Stock,	1	:1	1	:2	1:	3	2	:1		2:	1	2	2:2	3:	:1	3:	2		Grand
Disposition ^a	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	Total	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	Total	Total
•																			
							Wa	allowa H	latchery (W	allowa stoc	k)								
Trapped	607	325	128	258	0	0	30	23	1,371	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	1,374
Passed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outplanted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kept	607	325	128	258	0	0	30	23	1,371	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	1,374
Mortality	38	2	1	2	0	0	2	1	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
Spawned ^a	450	311	113	248	0	0	23	22	1,167	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1,169
Killed ^b	119	12	14	8	0	0	5	0	158	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	159
Fork Length (mm)	600	585	747	702	-	-	609	591		649	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Standard deviation	(35)	(27)	(32)	(42)	-	-	(10)	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
							Big	Canyon	n Facility (M	Vallowa stoc	ck)								
Trapped	382	445	69	256	0	0	16	22	1,190	6	5	10	8	6	6	3	2	46	1,236
Passed	3	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	10	6	5	10	8	6	6	2	2	45	55
Outplanted	139	27	54	200	0	0	13	18	451	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	451
Kept	240	414	14	54	0	0	3	4	729	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	730
Mortality	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Spawned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Killed ^b	239	414	14	54	0	0	3	4	728	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	729
Fork Length (mm)	584	572	735	675	-	-	-	556		614	-	-	659	593	605	702	-		
Standard deviation	(26)	(22)	(43)	(19)	-	-	-	-		(9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
							Little 2	Sheep C	reek Facilii	ty (Imnaha s	stock)								
Trapped	202	226	50	178	1	6	7	15	685	3	7	2	8	3	7	1	2	33	718
Passed	36	35	7	29	0	2	1	6	116	2	6	2	4	2	7	1	1	25	141
Outplanted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kept	166	191	43	149	1	4	6	9	569	1	1	0	4	1	0	0	1	8	577
Mortality	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Spawned ^c	158	185	40	146	1	4	6	9	549	1	1	0	4	1	0	0	1	8	557
Killed	4	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Fork Length (mm)	582	575	735	700	715	-	611	-		-	574	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Standard deviation	(28)	(33)	(52)	(33)	-	-	(29)	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Table 14. Numbers and disposition of adult steelhead that returned to LSRCP facilities in 1998 by stock, origin, age (freshwater:saltwater), and sex. M indicates male and F indicates female.

^{*a*} Includes six live spawned fish (three males and three females) that were transferred to the Kelt Reconditioning study. ^{*b*} Includes five fish (two males and three females) from Wallowa Hatchery and two males from Big Canyon Facility that were transferred to the Life History Characterization study.

^c Includes 17 live spawned fish (two male and five female wild fish and six male and four female hatchery fish) that were transferred to the Kelt Reconditioning study.

Spawn date, Lot				
number	Parental origin ^a	Number of eggs ^b	Eyed embryos ^c	% mortality
	Wa	llowa Hatchery (Wallowa s	tock)	
3/24, wa330	Hatchery	458,300	432,800	6
3/31, wa331	Hatchery	474,900	431,400	9
4/07, wa332	Hatchery	475,000	427,500	10
4/14, wa333	Hatchery	541,100	490,700	9
4/21, wa334	Hatchery	410,400	381,600	7
4/24, wa335	Hatchery	330,000	295,300	11
5/05, wa336	Hatchery	169,200	127,200	25
5/12, wa337	Hatchery	24,400	11,600	52
Total	-	2,883,300	2,598,100	10
	Little Sheep	Creek Facility (Imnaha sto	ck)	
3/30, li340	Hatchery	74,171	76,860	9
3/30, li340	Mixed	9,889	-	-
4/06, li341	Hatchery	199,100	172,800	13
4/13, li342	Hatchery	180,380 (86,580)	79,200	16
4/20, li343	Hatchery	207,539 (106,139)	93,800	7
4/27, li344	Hatchery	327,347 (145,619)	157,000	18
4/27, li344	Mixed	9,772	-	-
5/04, li345	Hatchery	604,038 (285,884)	239,400	26
5/04, li345	Mixed	4,646	-	-
5/11, li346	Hatchery	58,007 (29,967)	26,340	6
5/18, li347	Mixed	12,330	11,870	4
5/26, li348	Mixed	3,310	2,970	10
Subtotal	Hatchery	1,650,582	-	-
Subtotal	Mixed	39,947	-	-
Total	-	1,690,529 (654,189)	860,240	17

Table 15. Spawning summaries for summer steelhead at LSRCP facilities in 1998. The percent mortality is from green egg to eyed embryo after shocking.

^a In general, family groups were one male x one female for Wallowa stock and were matrix spawned (three males x three females) for Imnaha stock. Mixed eggs include both natural and hatchery parents.

^b Includes 654,189 Imnaha stock fertilized eggs (in parenthesis) transferred to Nez Perce Tribe for off-site rearing on the lower Imnaha River.

^c Includes 710,100 Wallowa stock eyed embryos that were euthanized because they were excess to program needs. Two hundred of these excess eyed embryos were transferred to ODFW's Salmon and Trout Enhancement Program (STEP) biologist Patty Bowers. Also includes 468,090 Imnaha stock eyed embryos transferred to Nez Perce Tribe for off-site rearing on the lower Imnaha River. Eyed embryos were inventoried on 4/23-24, 4/30, 5/14-15, 6/2, and 6/11. Table 16. Summary of anadromous adult recoveries of coded-wire tagged (CWT), Wallowa stock summer steelhead for the 1996-97 run year. All CWT fish were from releases of hatchery fish into either Deer Creek (at Big Canyon Acclimation Facility) or Spring Creek (at Wallowa Hatchery). Data was summarized as available through January 2003.

Brood year,		CWT	Recoveries	Other in-basin	Out-of-basin	Total
release site	Experimental group ^a	code	at weirs ^b	recoveries ^c	recoveries ^d	recoveries ^e
1993						
Deer Cr.	Acclimated	070325	41	0	71	112
	Acclimated	070326	30	21	60	111
	Direct stream	070327	14	0	75	89
	Direct stream	070328	10	7	34	51
Spring Cr.	Production	070329	18	2	57	77
	Production	070330	23	5	42	70
1994						
Deer Cr.	Acclimated	075824	47	21	40	108
	Acclimated	075825	67	26	75	168
	Direct stream	070920	68	48	132	248
Spring Cr.	Production	075822	39	0	66	105
	Production	075823	27	10	46	83
	Grand total of					
	recoveries in 1997		384	140	698	1,222

^a Experimental groups include the release strategy. All releases were targeted for five fish per pound.

^b Actual number of CWT fish that were released into Spring Cr. and recovered at the Wallowa Fish Hatchery weir or released into Deer Cr. and recovered at the Big Canyon Facility weir. The protocol was to collect all CWT fish at the weirs for sampling at the hatchery during spawning.

^c Actual number of CWT fish that were released into Spring Cr. and recovered at the Big Canyon Facility weir or released into Deer Cr. and recovered at the Wallowa Fish Hatchery weir plus the estimated number (from creel surveys and harvest card returns) of CWT fish that were harvested in the Grande Ronde River basin fisheries.

^d Estimated number (from PSMFC and ODFW databases) of total CWT fish that were recovered in the ocean, mainstem Columbia, Deschutes or Snake river fisheries, or in tributaries outside the Grande Ronde River basin. When CWT expansion factors were greater than 24 (because of a low sampling rate) unexpanded data were used.

Table 17. Summary of anadromous adult recoveries of coded-wire tagged (CWT), Imnaha stock summer steelhead for the 1996-97 run year. All CWT fish were from releases of hatchery fish into Little Sheep Creek. Data was summarized as available through January 2003.

Brood year	Experimental group ^{<i>a</i>}	CWT code	Recoveries at weirs ^b	Other in-basin recoveries ^c	Out-of-basin recoveries ^d	Total recoveries ^e
1993	Acclimated	070321	12	0	21	33
	Acclimated	070322	11	10	8	29
	Direct stream	070323	5	0	3	8
	Direct stream	070324	5	0	5	10
1994	Acclimated	075820	73	5	11	89
	Acclimated	075821	81	15	50	146
	Direct stream	070919	67	5	53	125
	Grand total of					
	recoveries in 1997		254	35	151	440

^{*a*} *Experimental groups include the release strategy. All releases were targeted for five fish per pound.* ^{*b*} *Actual number of CWT fish recovered at the L. Sheep Creek weir. The protocol was to collect all CWT fish at the* weir for sampling at the hatchery during spawning.

^c Estimated number (from creel surveys and harvest card returns) of total CWT fish that were harvested in the Imnaha River basin fishery.

^d Estimated number (from PSMFC and ODFW databases) of total CWT fish that were recovered in the ocean, mainstem Columbia, Deschutes or Snake river fisheries, or in tributaries outside the Imnaha River basin. When *CWT* expansion factors were greater than 24 (because of a low sampling rate) unexpanded data were used.

Table 18. Summary of anadromous adult recoveries of coded-wire tagged (CWT), Wallowa stock summer steelhead for the 1997-98 run year. All CWT fish were from releases of hatchery fish into either Deer Creek (at Big Canyon Acclimation Facility) or Spring Creek (at Wallowa Hatchery). Data was summarized as available through January 2003.

Brood year,		CWT	Recoveries	Other in-basin	Out-of-basin	Total
release site	Experimental group"	code	at weirs ^b	recoveries	recoveries"	recoveries
1993						
Spring Cr.	Production	070329	0	0	1	1
1994						
Deer Cr.	Acclimated	075824	10	11	51	72
	Acclimated	075825	18	14	34	66
	Direct stream, 5 fpp	070920	14	34	59	107
Spring Cr.	Production, 5 fpp	075822	12	0	32	44
	Production, 5 fpp	075823	6	0	23	29
1995	· • • •					
Deer Cr.	Acclimated, 5 fpp	071159	42	57	74	173
	Acclimated, 5 fpp	071160	40	52	158	250
	Direct stream, 5 fpp	071161	34	10	55	99
	Direct stream, 5 fpp	071162	26	40	87	153
Spring Cr.	Forced, 5 fpp	071163	38	17	83	138
1 0	Volitional, 5 fpp	071216	22	21	120	163
	Grand total of					
	recoveries in 1998		262	256	777	1,295

^a Experimental groups include the release strategy. All releases were targeted for 5 fish per pound.

^b Actual number of CWT fish that were released into Spring Cr. and recovered at the Wallowa Fish Hatchery weir or released into Deer Cr. and recovered at the Big Canyon Facility weir. The protocol was to collect all CWT fish at the weirs for sampling at the hatchery during spawning.

^c Actual number of CWT fish that were released into Spring Cr. and recovered at the Big Canyon Facility weir or released into Deer Cr. and recovered at the Wallowa Fish Hatchery weir plus the estimated number (from creel surveys and harvest card returns) of CWT fish that were harvested in the Grande Ronde River basin fisheries.

^d Estimated number (from PSMFC and ODFW databases) of total CWT fish that were recovered in the ocean, mainstem Columbia, Deschutes or Snake river fisheries, or in tributaries outside the Grande Ronde River basin. When CWT expansion factors were greater than 24 (because of a low sampling rate) unexpanded data were used.

Table 19. Summary of anadromous adult recoveries of coded-wire tagged (CWT), Imnaha stock summer steelhead for the 1997-98 run year. All CWT fish were from releases of hatchery fish into Little Sheep Creek. Data was summarized as available through January 2003.

Brood year	Experimental group ^a	CWT code	Recoveries at weirs ^b	Other in-basin recoveries ^c	Out-of-basin recoveries ^d	Total recoveries ^e
1994	Acclimated	075820	21	0	12	33
	Acclimated	075821	19	0	32	51
	Direct stream	070919	20	0	13	33
1995	Acclimated	071217	46	21	15	82
	Acclimated	071218	63	0	36	99
	Direct stream	071219	14	0	16	30
	Direct stream	071220	15	0	6	21
	Grand total of					
	recoveries in 1998		198	21	130	349

^{*a*} *Experimental groups include the release strategy. All releases were targeted for five fish per pound.* ^{*b*} *Actual number of CWT fish recovered at the L. Sheep Creek weir. The protocol was to collect all CWT fish at the* weir for sampling at the hatchery during spawning.

^c Estimated number (from creel surveys and harvest card returns) of total CWT fish that were harvested in the Imnaha River basin fishery.

^d Estimated number (from PSMFC and ODFW databases) of total CWT fish that were recovered in the ocean, mainstem Columbia, Deschutes or Snake river fisheries, or in tributaries outside the Imnaha River basin. When *CWT* expansion factors were greater than 24 (because of a low sampling rate) unexpanded data were used.

Table 20. Catch and escapement distribution of adult summer steelhead by recovery location for the 1996-97 run year using the PSMFC and ODFW CWT databases. "C and S" indicates ceremonial and subsistence tribal fisheries. Data was summarized as available through January 2003.

	Wallowa Stock			Imnaha Stock			
	Estimated		Percent	Estimated		Percent of	
	CWT	Total	of total	CWT	Total	total	
Location	recoveries	return	return	recoveries	return	return	
Ocean catch	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	
Columbia River							
Treaty net	131	1,130	10.7	47	141	7.3	
C and S	0	0	0.0	0	0		
Sport	42	387	3.7	11	40	2.1	
Test	0	0	0.0	0	0		
Tributary sport	38	378	3.6	12	24	1.2	
Deschutes River							
Sport	59	469	4.4	13	33	1.7	
C and S	0	0		0	0		
Strays							
Outside Snake R. Basin	132	1,182	11.1	16	56	2.9	
Within Snake R. Basin*	0	0	0.0	4	16	0.8	
Snake River sport, tribs.*	296	2,044	19.3	48	224	11.5	
Oregon tributaries ^{$*a$}	140	1,648	15.5	35	397	20.4	
Other in-basin escapement* ^b	0	587	5.5	0	73	3.8	
Hatchery weir* ^{<i>c</i>}	384	2,784	26.2	254	938	48.3	
Total estimated return	1,222	10,609	100.0	440	1,942	100.0	
Return to compensation area		7,063			1,648		
Percent of compensation goal		76.9			82.4		

* Indicates areas defining the compensation area. The compensation goal for Wallowa stock is 9,184 adults and the goal for Imnaha stock is 2,000 adults.

^a Total returns to Oregon tributaries are harvest estimates based on angler surveys and harvest card returns.

^b Total returns to other in-basin escapement areas are escapement estimates of off-station direct stream releases based on coded-wire tag returns of direct stream release groups at hatchery weirs.

^c Total returns to the hatchery weir are actual numbers and for Wallowa Stock includes an estimated 79 hatchery fish that escaped above the weir without being trapped at Big Canyon Facility.

Table 21. Catch and escapement distribution of adult summer steelhead by recovery location for the 1997-98 run year using the PSMFC and ODFW CWT databases. "C and S" indicates ceremonial and subsistence tribal fisheries. Data was summarized as available through January 2003.

	Wallowa Stock			Imnaha Stock			
	Estimated		Percent	Estimated		Percent of	
	CWT	Total	of total	CWT	Total	total	
Location	recoveries	return	return	recoveries	return	return	
	1	12	0.1	0	0	0.0	
Ocean catch	1	12	0.1	0	0	0.0	
Columbia River			<u> </u>			10.0	
Treaty net	142	1,255	9.4	45	171	10.8	
C and S	0	0	0.0	0	0		
Sport	113	998	7.5	11	15	1.0	
Test	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	
Tributary sport	4	28	0.2	0	0	0.0	
Deschutes River							
Sport	20	189	1.4	5	16	1.0	
C and S	1	7	0.1	0	0	0.0	
Strays							
Outside Snake R. Basin	158	1,365	10.2	11	22	1.4	
Within Snake R. Basin*	2	19	0.1	4	16	1.0	
Snake River sport, tribs.*	336	2,849	21.3	54	254	16.0	
Oregon tributaries ^{*a}	256	3,670	27.4	21	386	24.4	
Other in-basin escapement ^{*^b}	0	418	3.1	0	18	1.1	
Hatchery weir* ^{<i>c</i>}	262	2,563	19.2	198	685	43.3	
Total estimated return	1,295	13,373	100.0	349	1,583	100.0	
Return to compensation area		9,519			1,359		
Percent of compensation goal		103.6			68.0		

* Indicates areas defining the compensation area. The compensation goal for Wallowa stock is 9,184 adults and the goal for Imnaha stock is 2,000 adults.

^a Total returns to Oregon tributaries are harvest estimates based on angler surveys and harvest card returns.

^b Total returns to other in-basin escapement areas are escapement estimates of off-station direct stream releases based on coded-wire tag returns of direct stream release groups at hatchery weirs

^c Total returns to the hatchery weir are actual numbers.

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