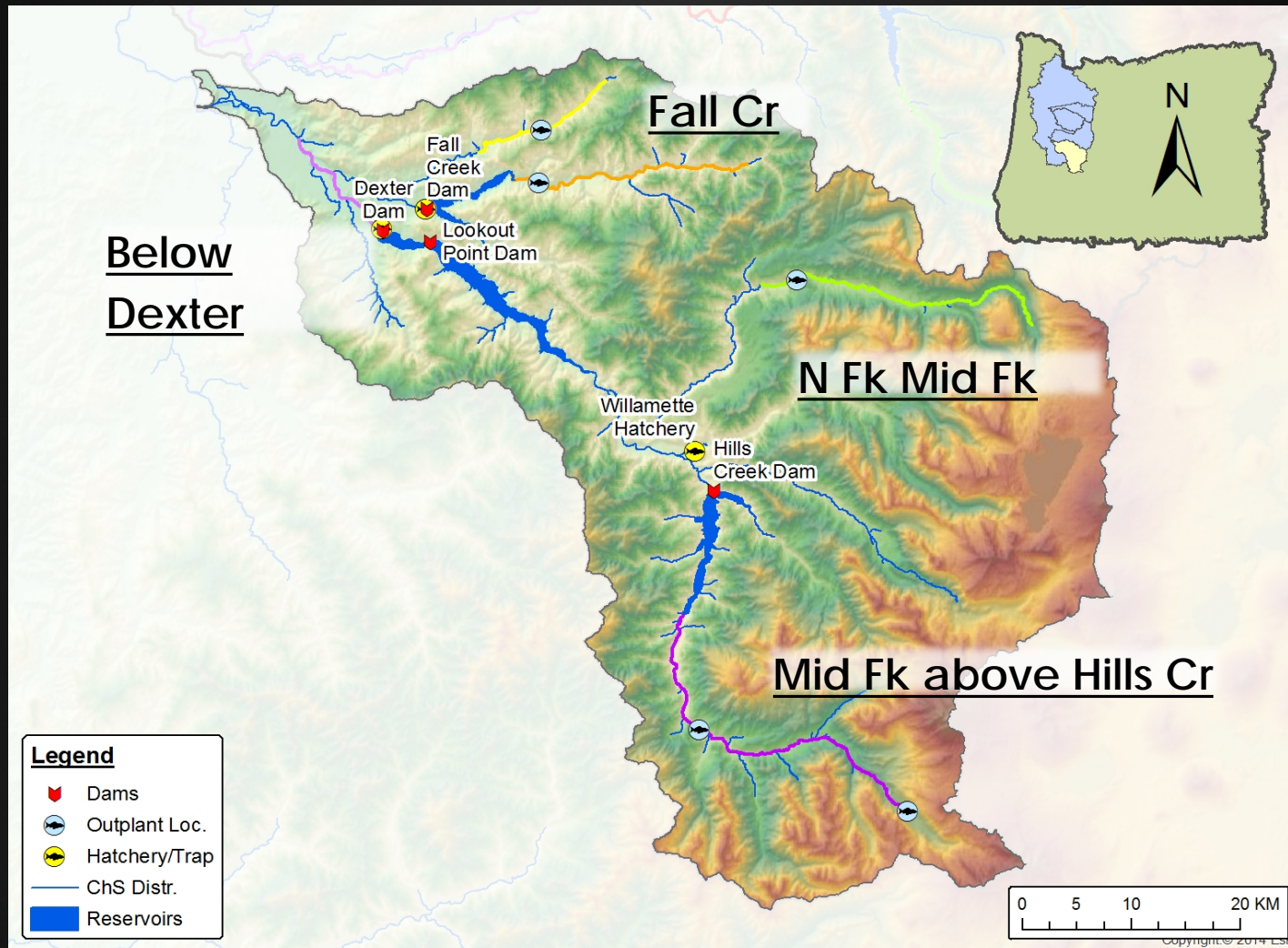


# PRESPAWNING MORTALITY OF MIDDLE FORK WILLAMETTE CHINOOK SALMON: IMPROVING TRAP, TRANSPORT AND RELEASE OPERATIONS

JAMES PETERSON, JUSTIN SANDERS, CAMERON SHARPE,  
MICHAEL KENT, CARL SCHRECK

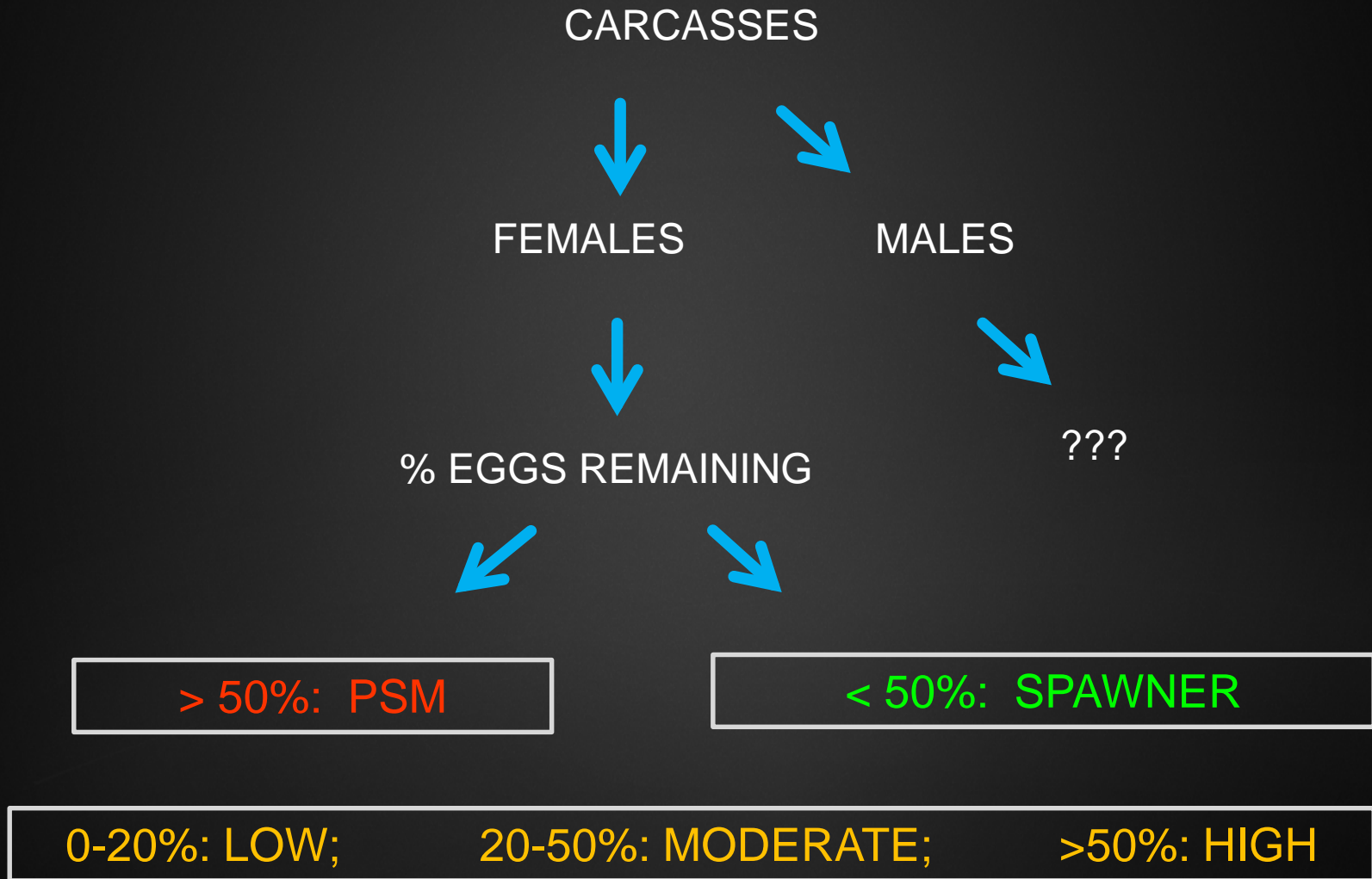


# Trap, Transport and Outplanting MF Willamette

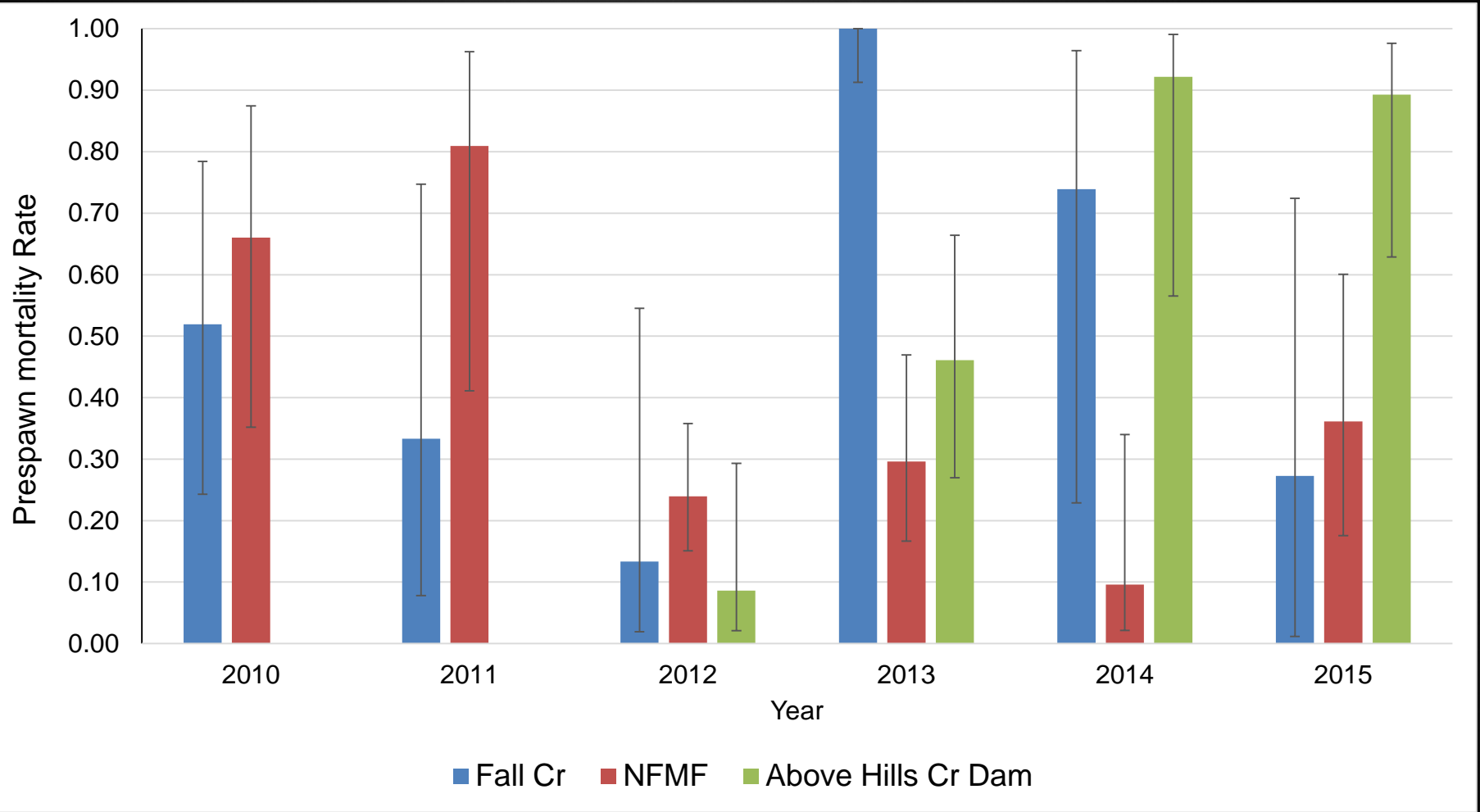


*Planning for success: Habitat capacity ~ 10K+ NOR*

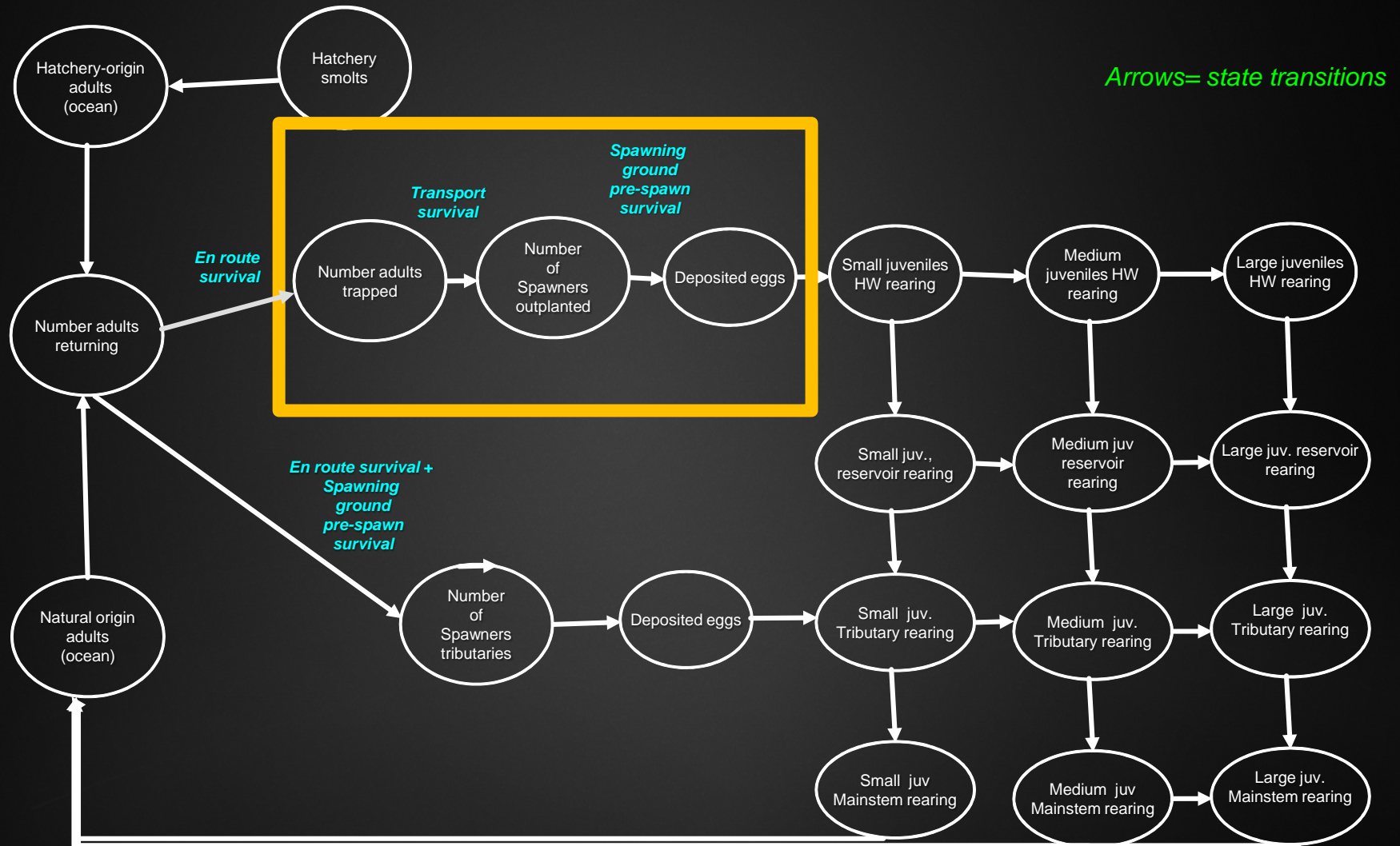
# Problem: Prespawning Mortality (PSM)



# Estimated Prespawning Mortality

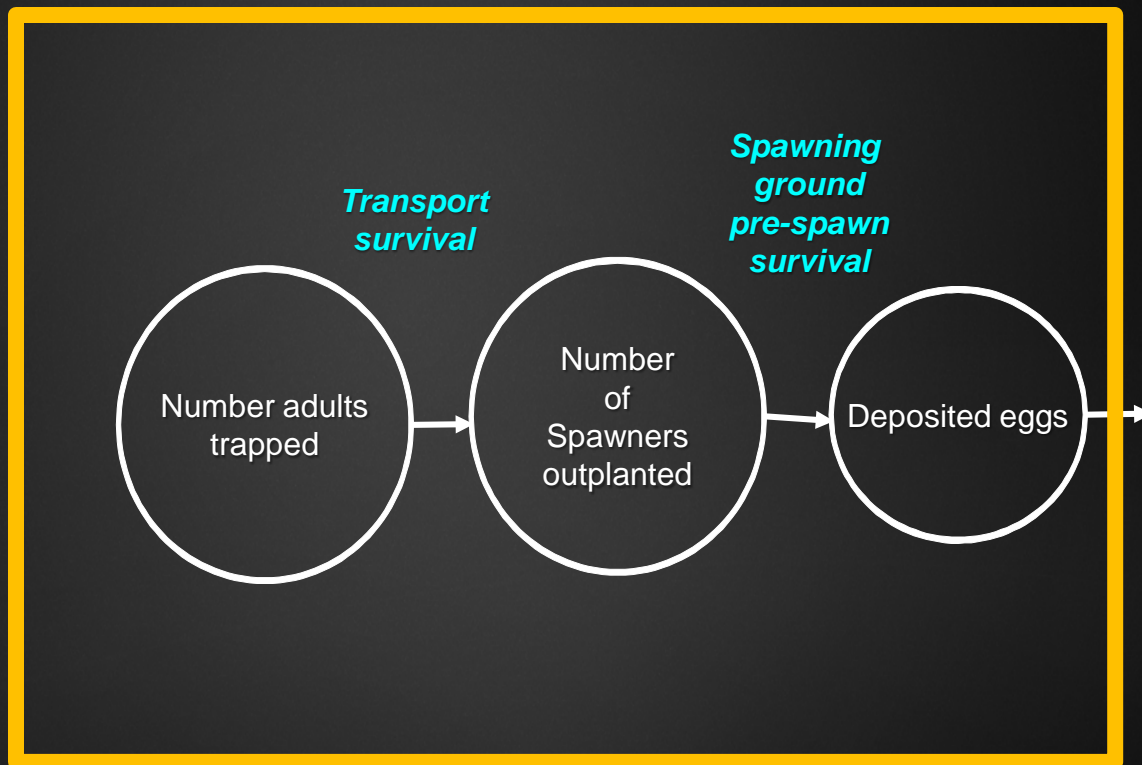


# Willamette Spring Chinook Salmon Conceptual Model



# Willamette Spring Chinook Salmon Conceptual Model: Trap-transport-outplant

Arrows= state transitions



# Why salmon die after spawning

## Cushing's Syndrome

Stressor

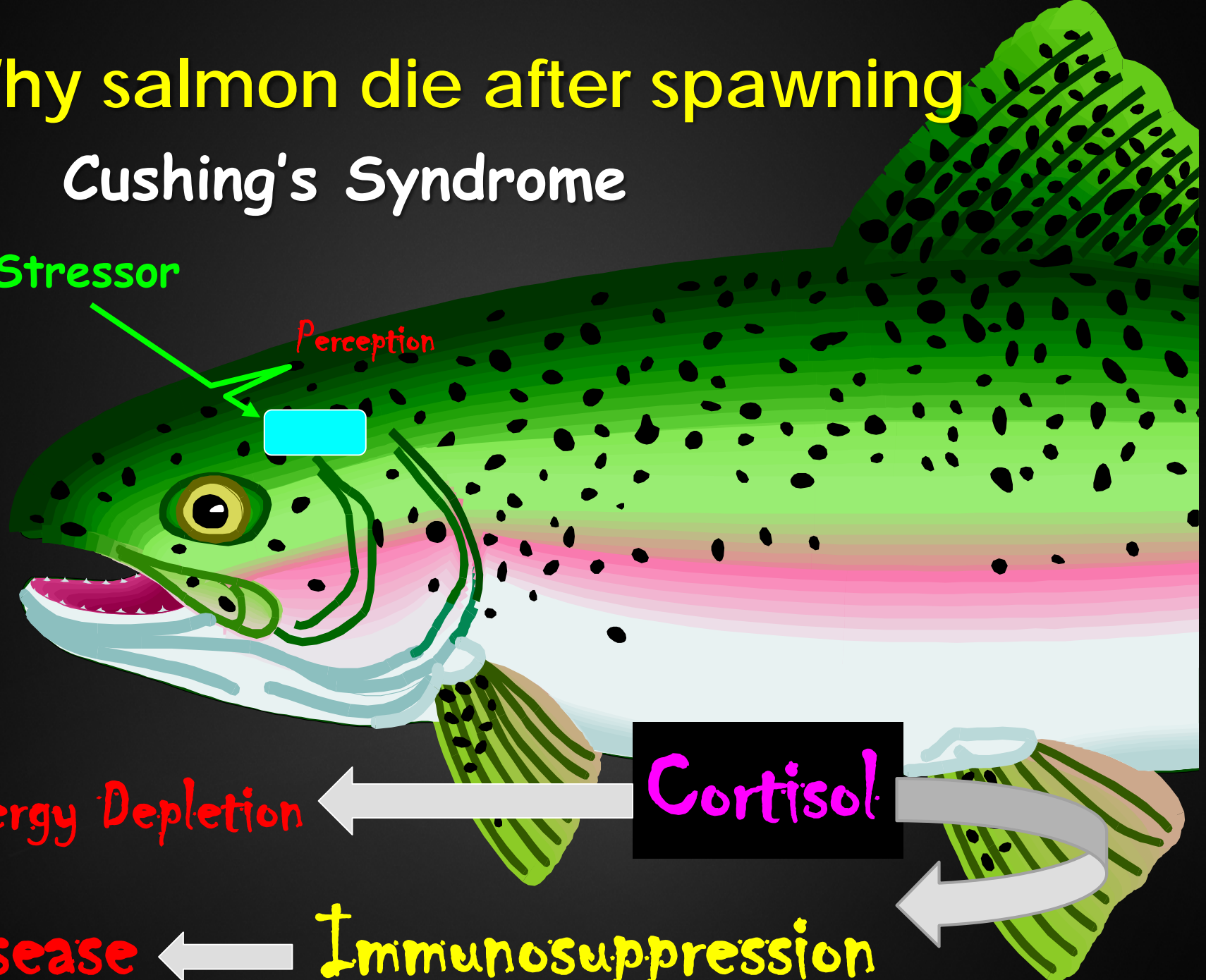
Perception

Energy Depletion

Cortisol

Disease

Immunosuppression



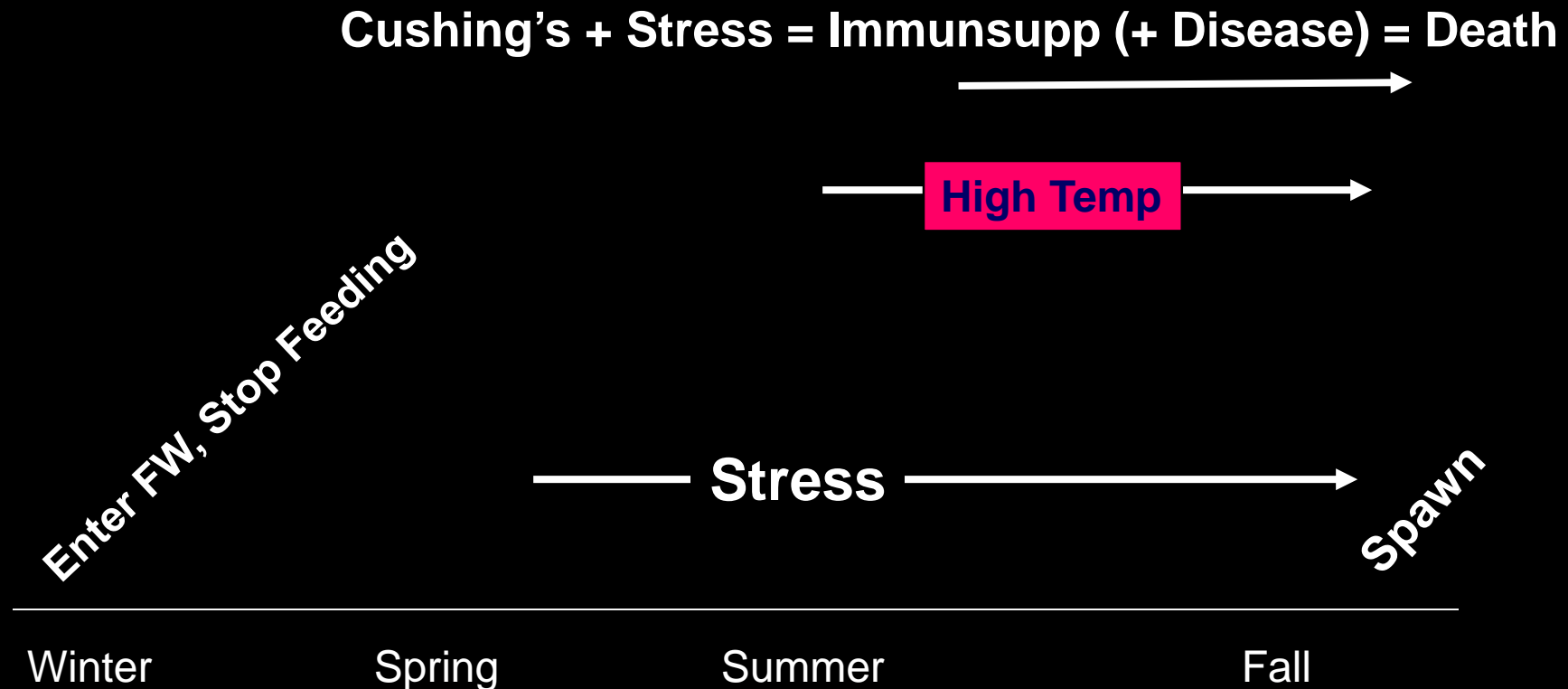
# Why do salmon die early?

## Sequence of Events in Adult Spring Chinook

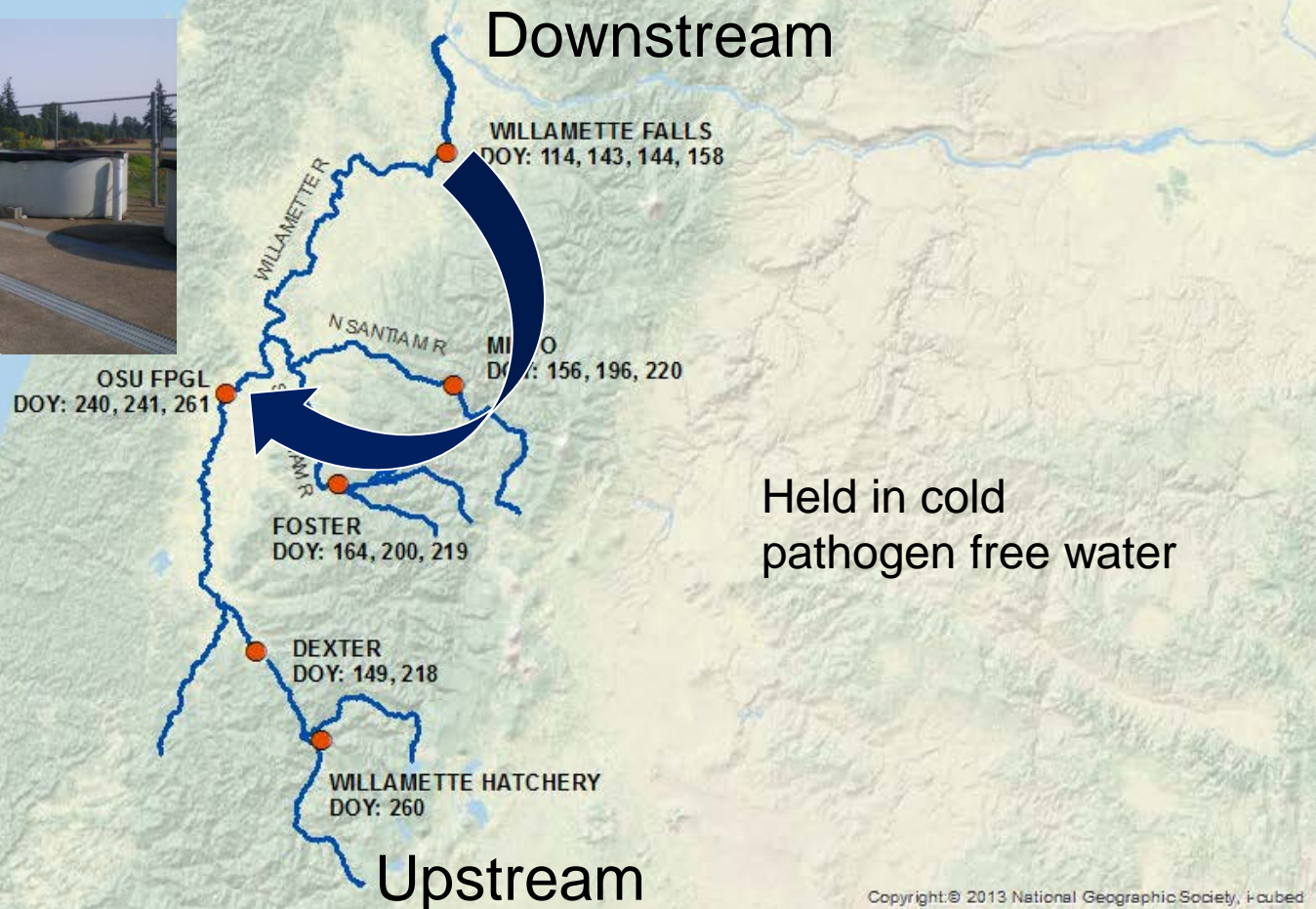




# Effects of stress + Cushing's syndrome



# Determine if cortisol stress response maintained whilst Cushingoid

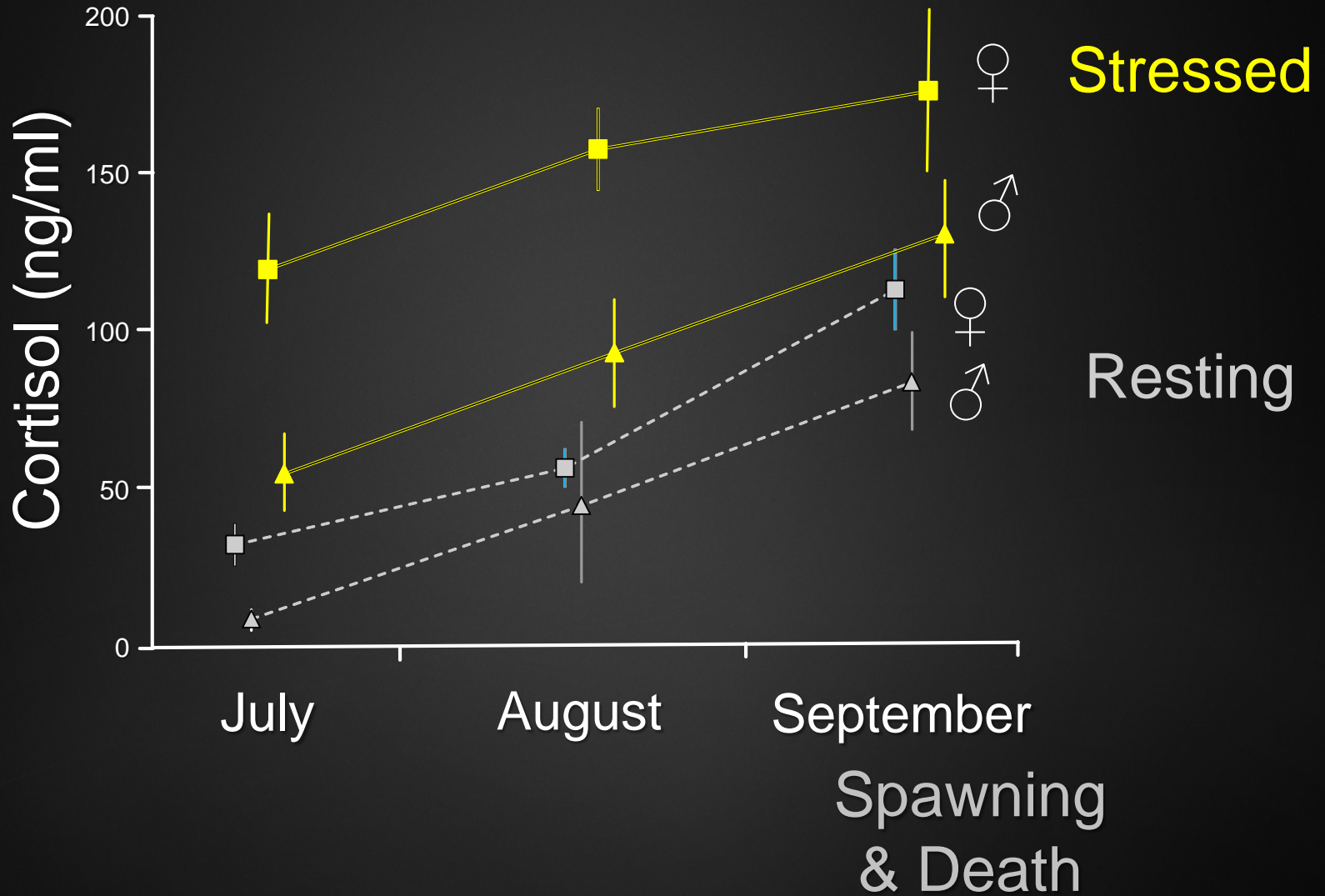


An underwater photograph of several salmon in a tank. The fish are swimming in clear, shallow water. Sunlight filters through the water, creating bright, shimmering patterns on the bottom. The fish have a silvery, speckled appearance. The text is overlaid in the upper right quadrant.

**Remotely Anesthetize whole tank  
to determine resting cortisol**

**Stress in shallow water 1 Hr  
Anesthetize  
Sample for stress cortisol**

# Experimental Evidence of Stress Response



# Importance =

Double whammy:

increased resting stress hormone  
increased response to stressor

More stress earlier means:

1. More rapid energy drain
2. Less ability to resist pathogens
3. Enhanced probability of PSM

# Factors related to PSM

## Transport mortality (Colvin et al.)

Loading, transport time

Willamette discharge (average)

Degree day accumulation (average) MOR

Truck (batch)  10.7

Trip of the day

## Outplant mortality (Deweber et al.)

Outplant site

Week of year

Truck (batch)  106.2

Year

*Unknown mechanism related to batch*

# Pathogen status pre-transport?

Pathogen presence + exposure + fish status

## Likely Pathogens

Direct  
transmission  
in water

*Aeromonas salmonicida*

Yes

*Renibacterium salmoninarum*

Yes

*Salmincola californiensis*

Yes

*Nanophyetus salmincola*

No, snails

*Parvicapsula minibicornis*

No, FW  
polychaetes

*Ceratonova shasta*

No, FW  
polychaetes

# Pathogen transmission during transport?

Stress + Immunosuppression + exposure

Likely culprits

*Aeromonas salmonicida* = furunculosis

*Renibacterium salmoninarum*: = bacterial kidney disease (BKD)

*Salmonicola californiensis*: parasitic copepod;



# Are fish infected during transport?

Objective: Develop diagnostic tests

2017 pilot study

Fall Creek Facility

Sampled transport tanks water  
Pre-transport  
Post-transport

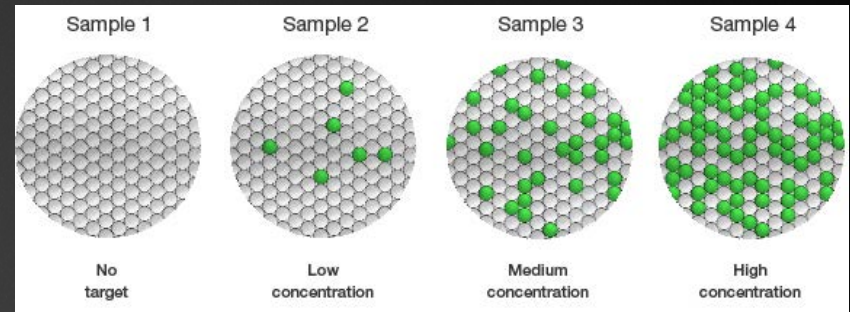
Detect environmental DNA (eDNA)

Wildfire complications

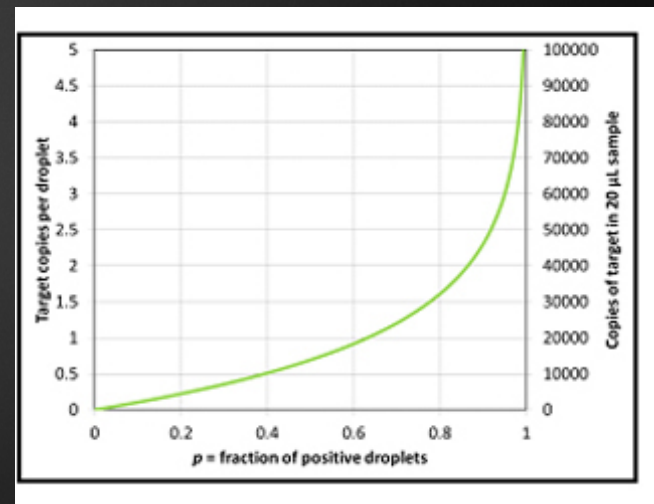


# Quantification of pathogens: ddPCR analysis

Quantification determined based on fraction of positive droplets



Poisson statistics used to determine target DNA concentration in original sample



# Advantages of ddPCR

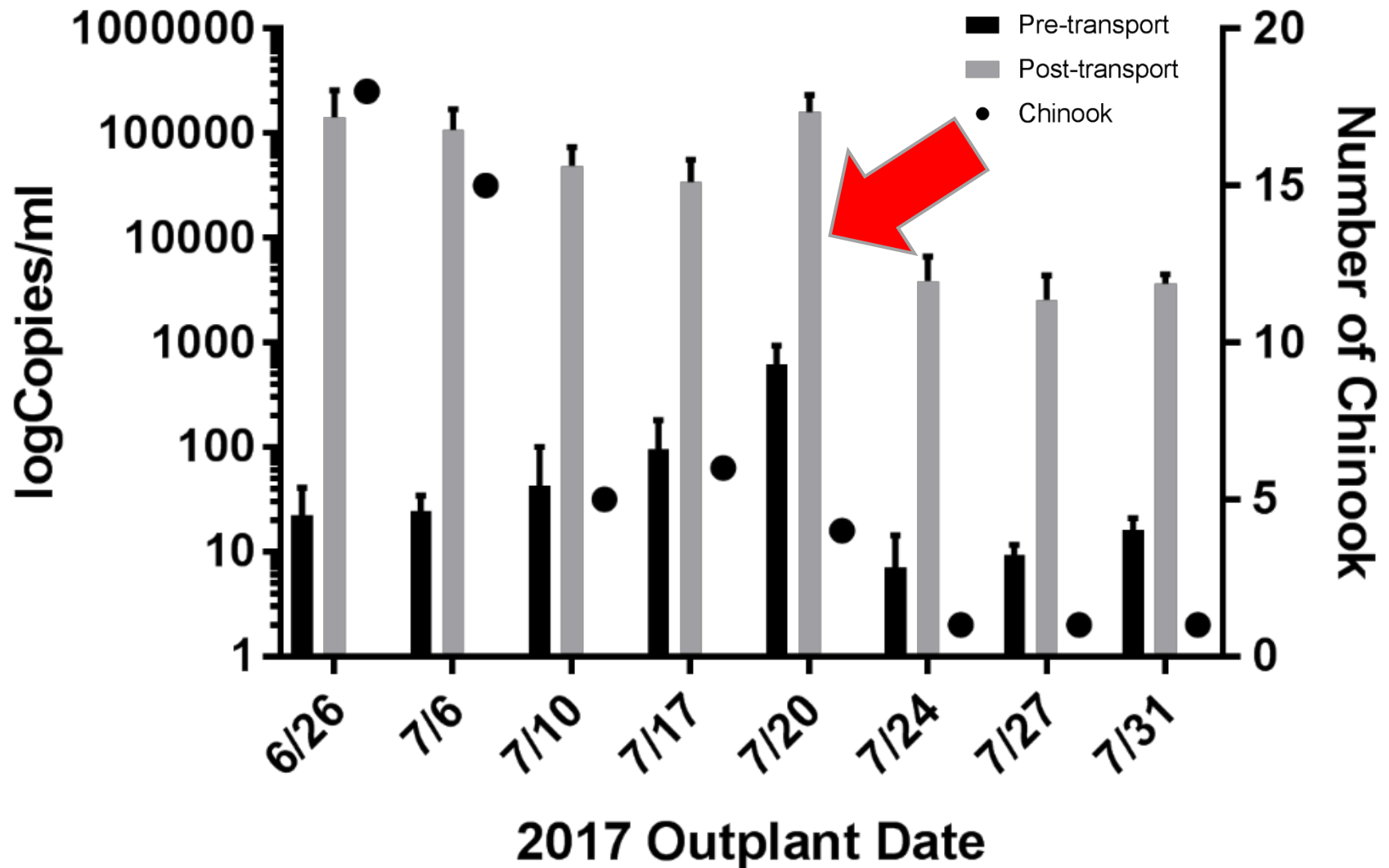
Absolute quantification without standard curve

Not reliant on amplification efficiency

Very precise: enables reliable measurement of small changes

Greater sensitivity: inhibitor and background DNA dilution

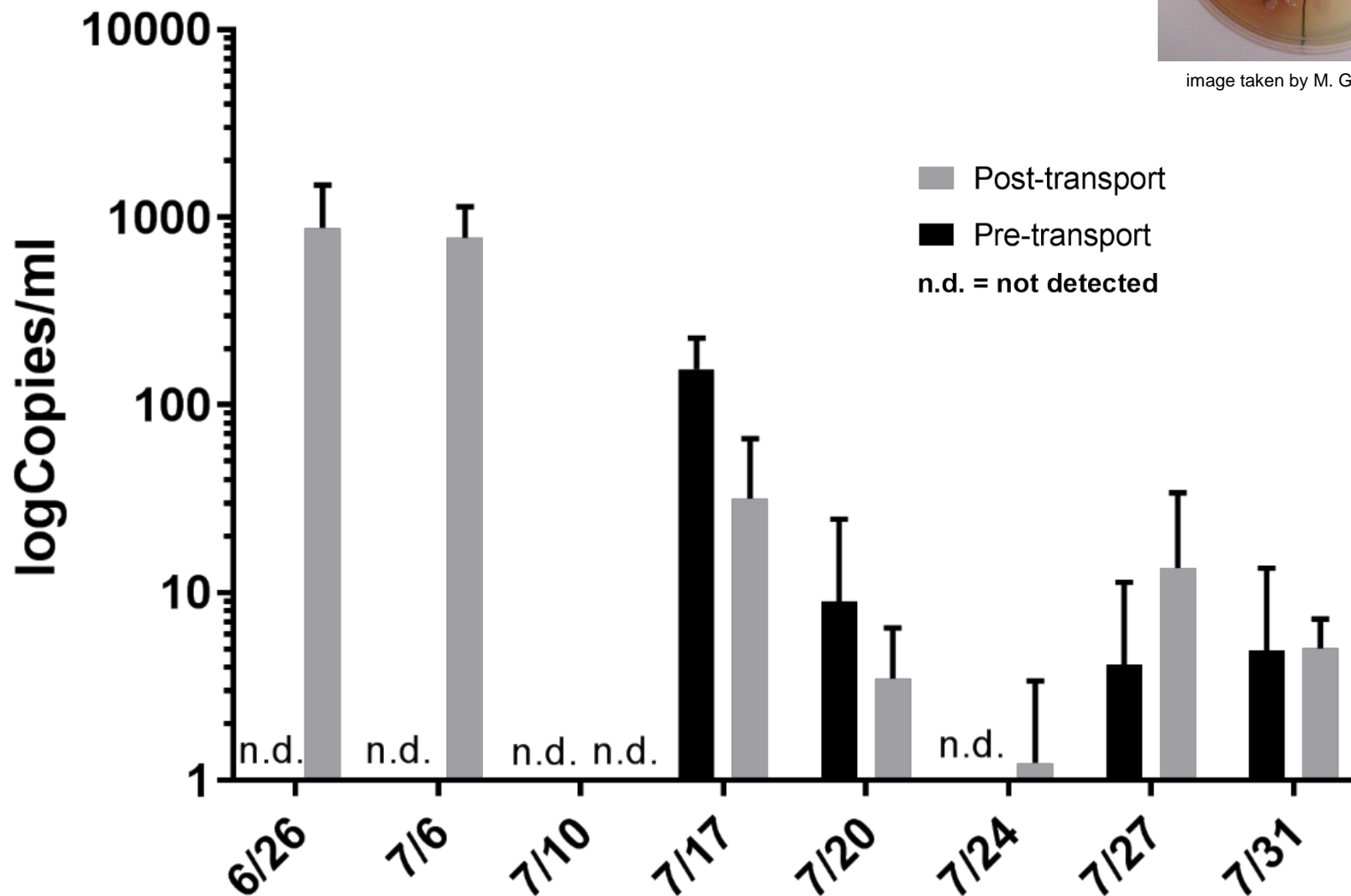
# Chinook



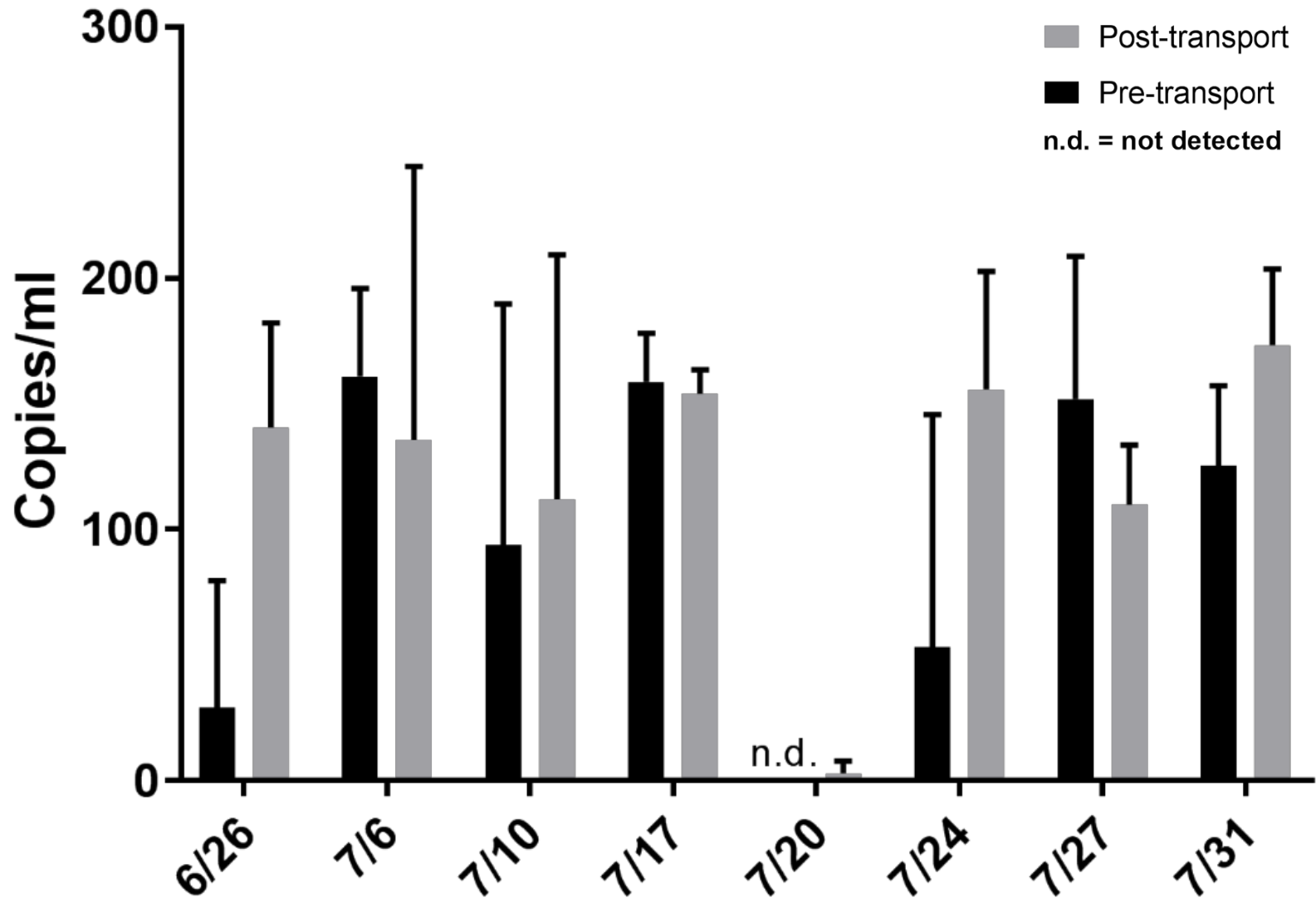
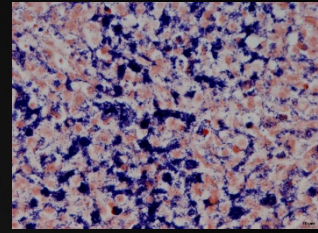
# *Aeromonas salmonicida* (furunculosis)



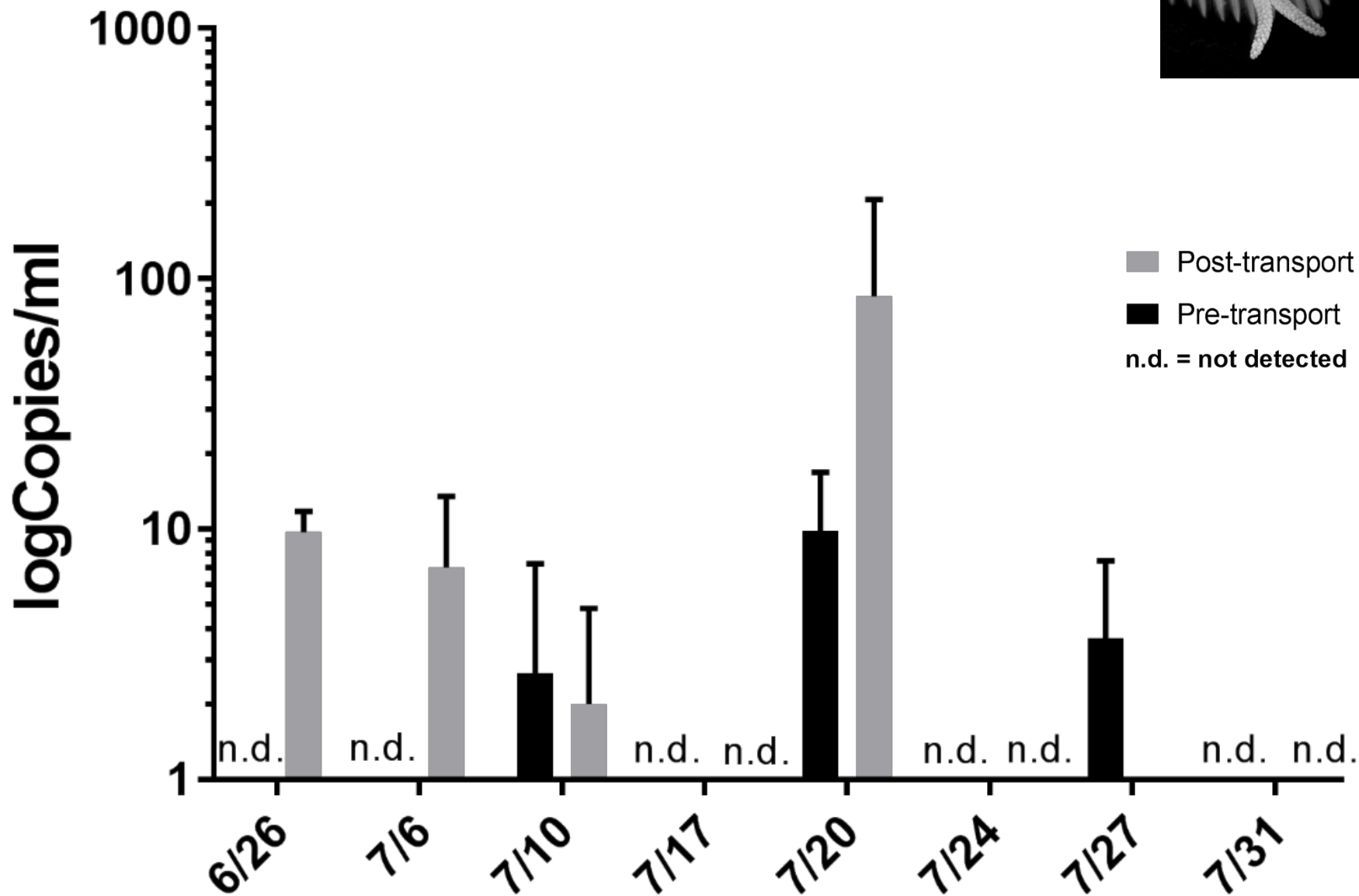
image taken by M. Glogowski



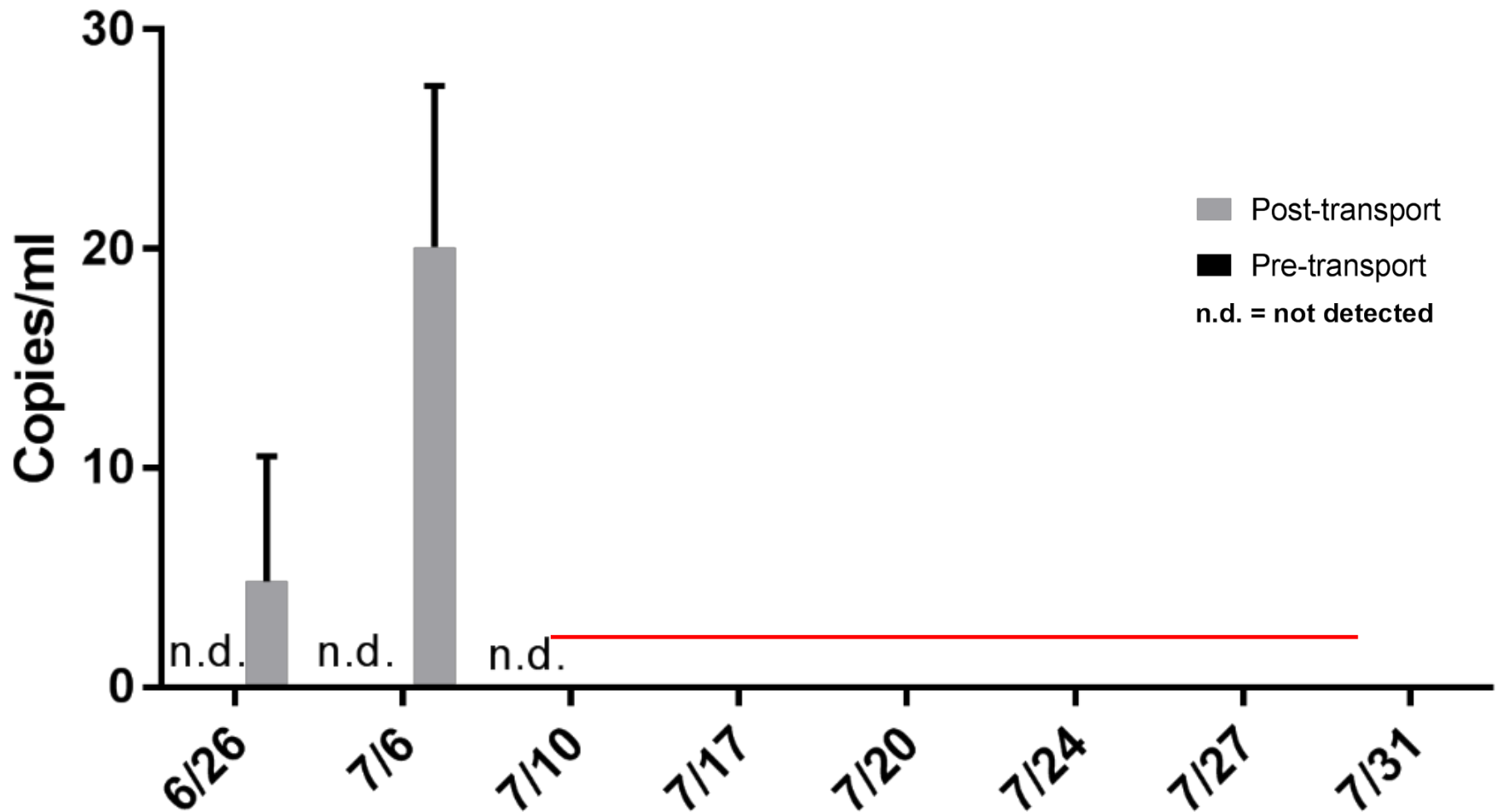
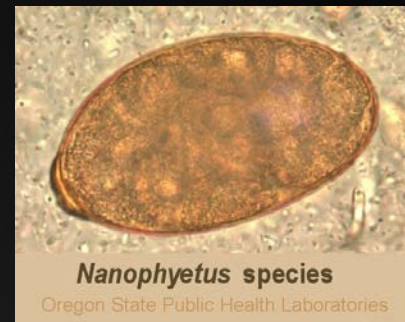
# Renibacterium salmoninarum (BKD)



# *Salmincola californiensis*

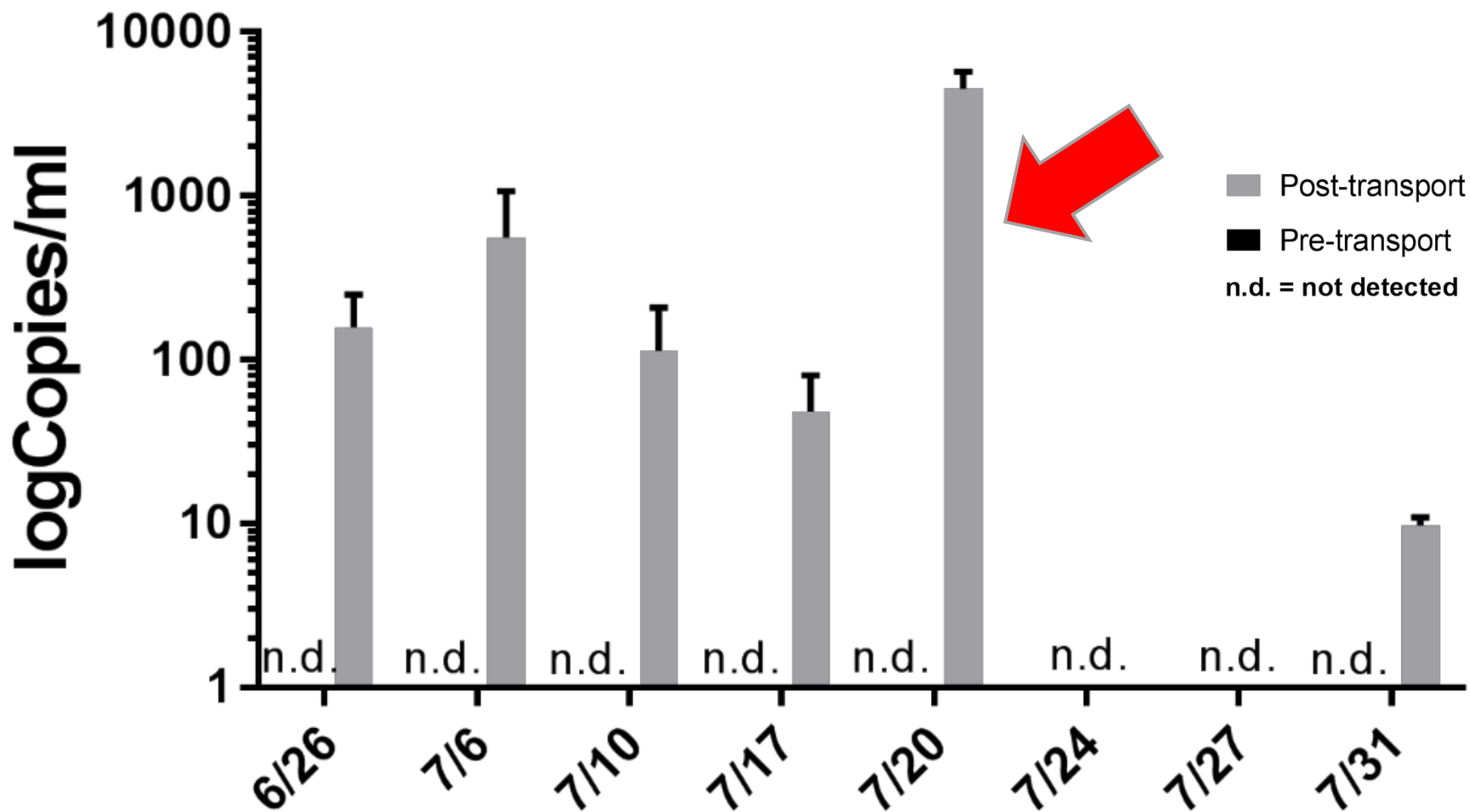
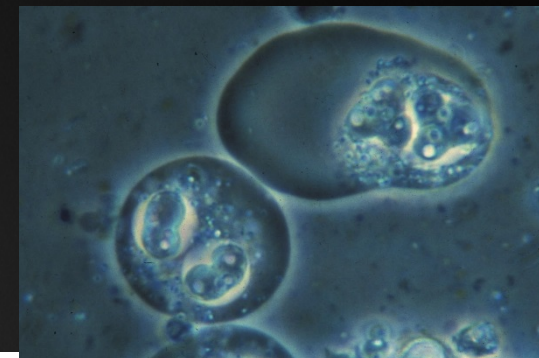


# Nanophyetus salmincola

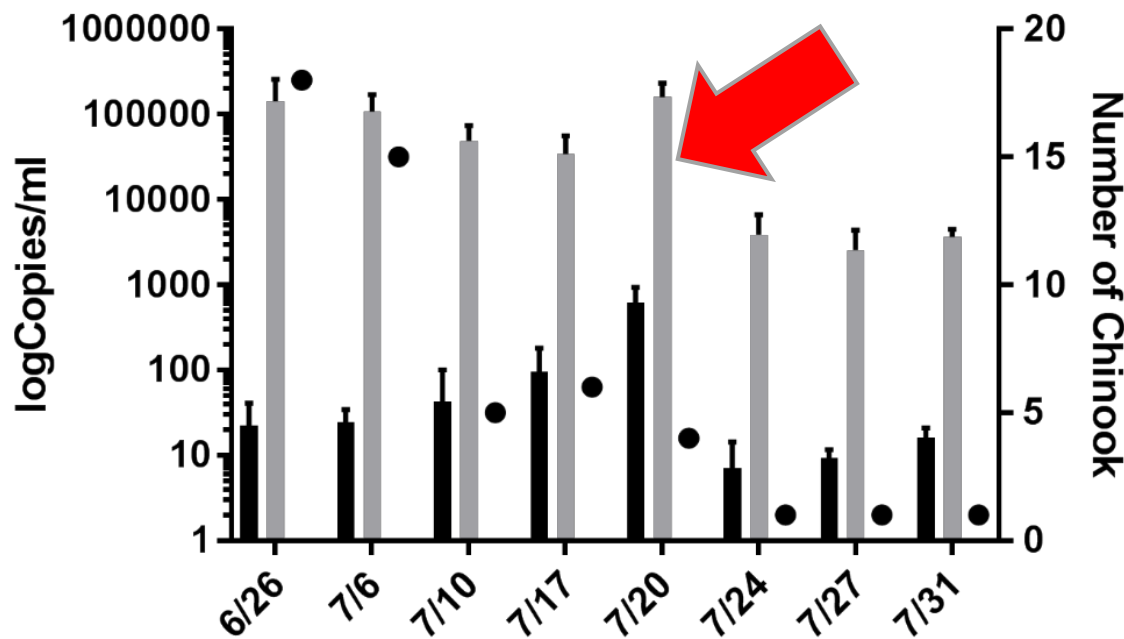
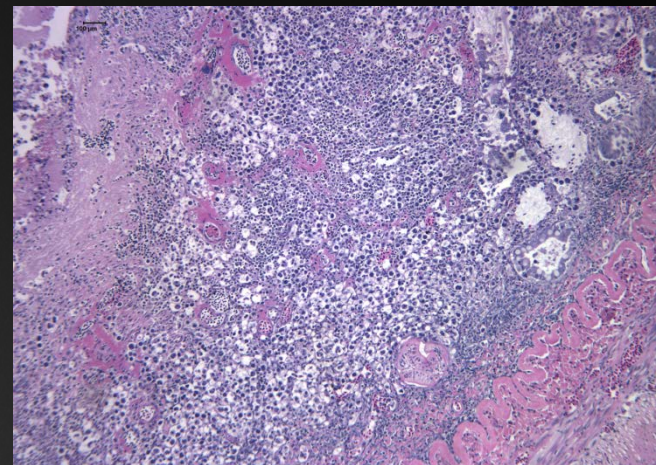
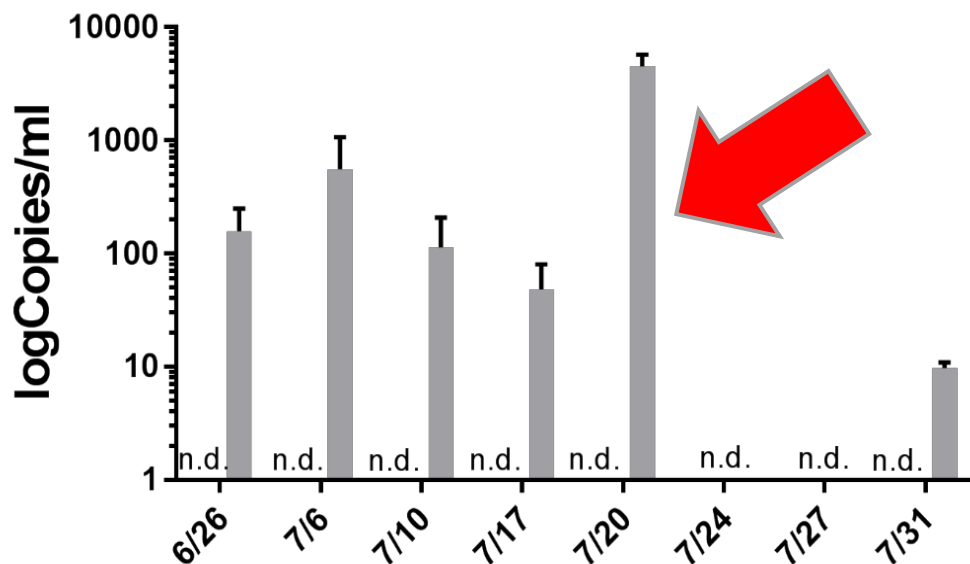




# *C. shasta*



# *C. shasta*



**Chinook**

# Next Steps

Experimental evaluation outplant strategies

NF MF Willamette

Fractional factorial design: Sedation & handling,  
Density, Arrival, Drive distance

Pathogens and Disease

Test transport river, pre- & post-transport

Determine pathogen profiles t=0 fish

Develop optimal outplanting strategies

# Summary & Discussion

Yes, we can quantify pathogens!

Proliferative pathogens increase during transport (furunculosis)

Treatments feasible

Diagnostic test development

Used to estimate number outplants needed

# Acknowledgements

## Funding: USACE

ODFW

Hatchery

Research

Managers

USACE

Oregon State University

Oregon Cooperative Fish and  
Wildlife Research Unit

