

# Modeling Estuary and Ocean Survival of Pacific Salmon Using a Temporally-Stratified Mark-Recapture-Recovery Approach that Accounts for Avian Predation and Age of Return

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# Motivation

- Ocean survival of listed Pacific salmon is low and variable
- Need better understanding of factors affecting ocean survival
- Current ocean survival models to not incorporate tag recoveries from estuary avian colonies
- Need to use best available science and all available data



USGS

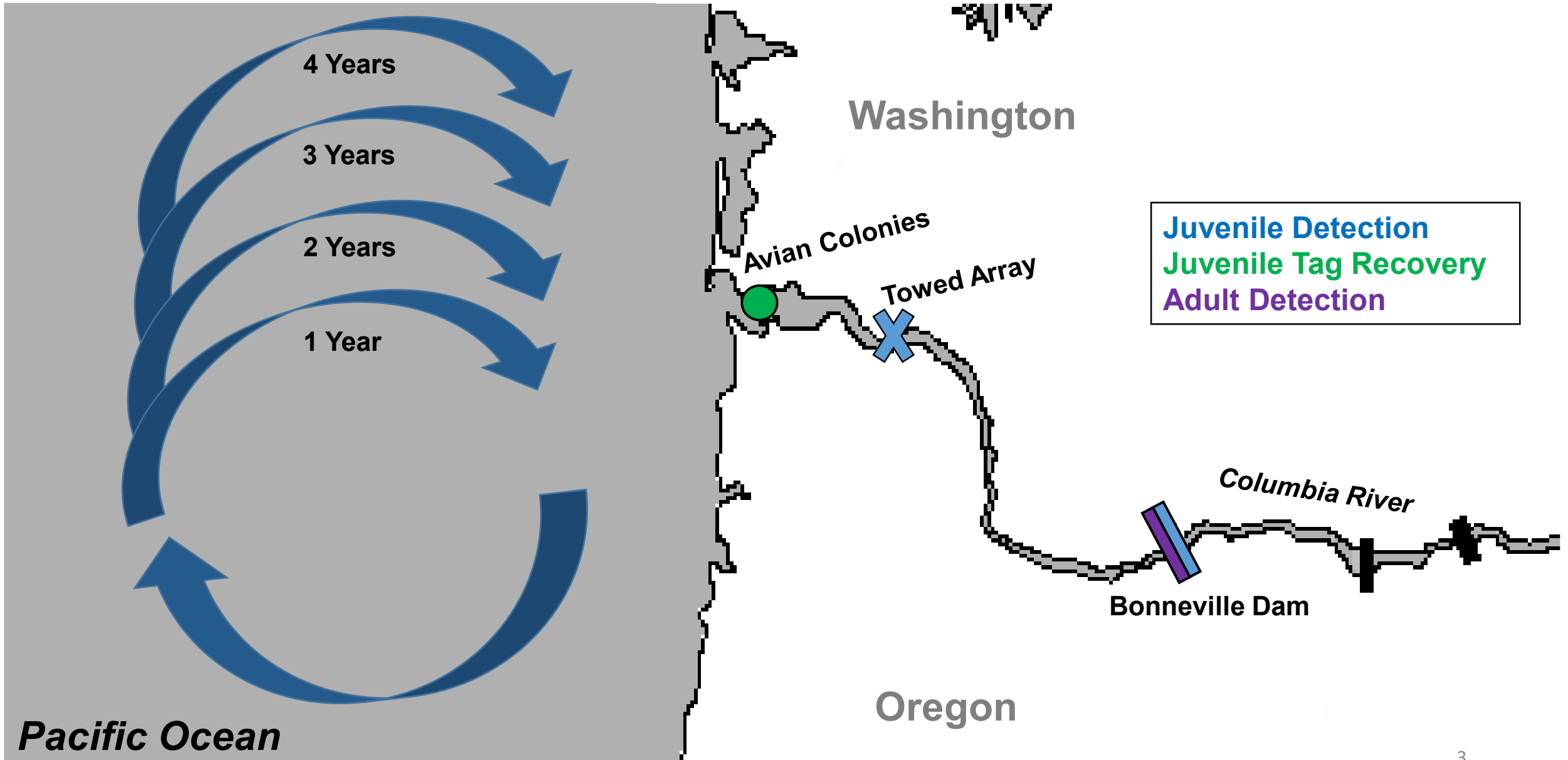


Grant County PUD



SkeenaWild

# Salmon detection and recovery of tags



# Methods - overview

- Use mark-recapture-recovery modeling framework
- Incorporate tag recoveries from avian colonies
- Partition estuary and ocean survival
- Daily covariates related to river and ocean
- Travel time used to predict arrival timing
- Model ocean survival by age of return
- Use Bayesian statistical methods



NOAA



NOAA



National Park Service

**Bonneville Dam**

**Towed Array**

**Ocean Entry**

**Avian Colonies**

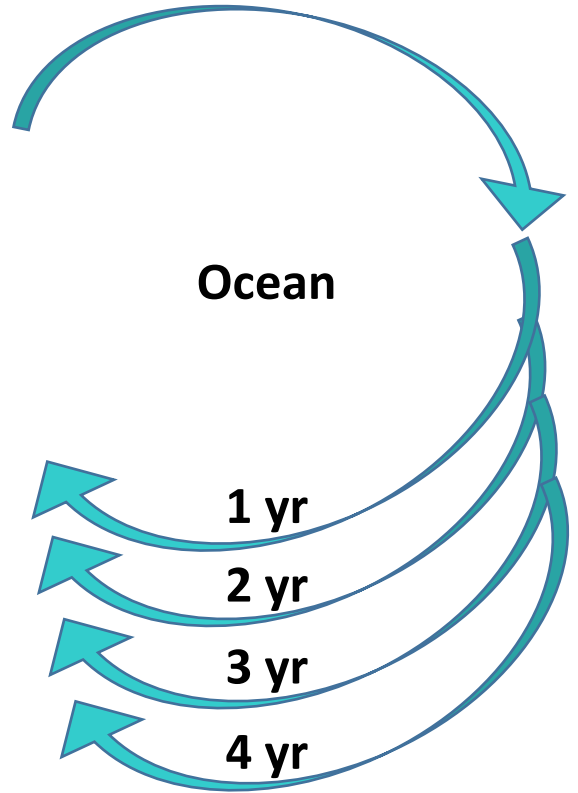
**Ocean**

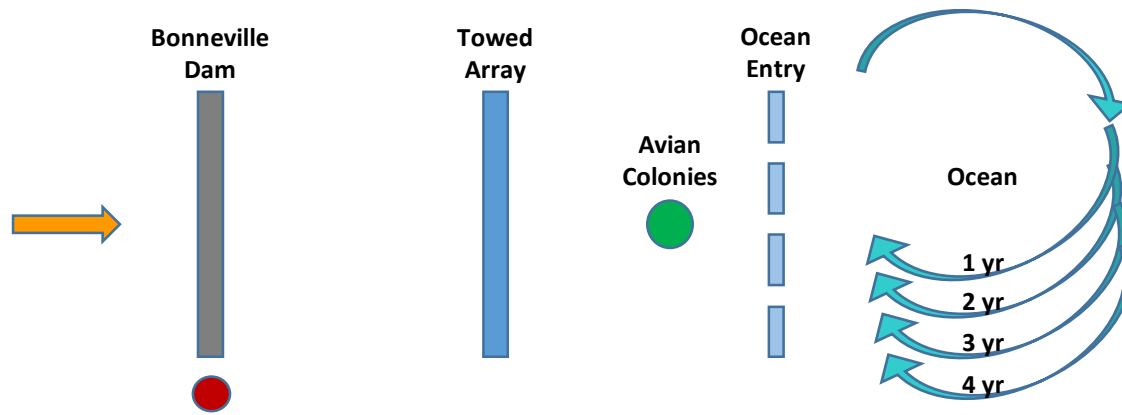
**1 yr**

**2 yr**

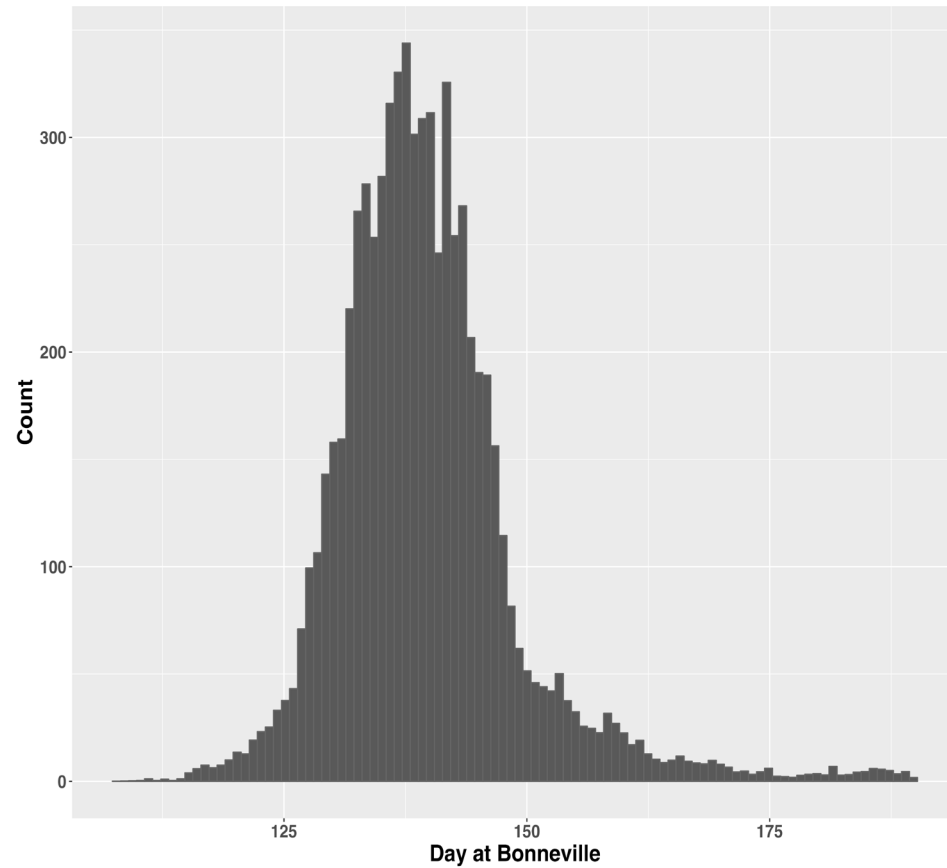
**3 yr**

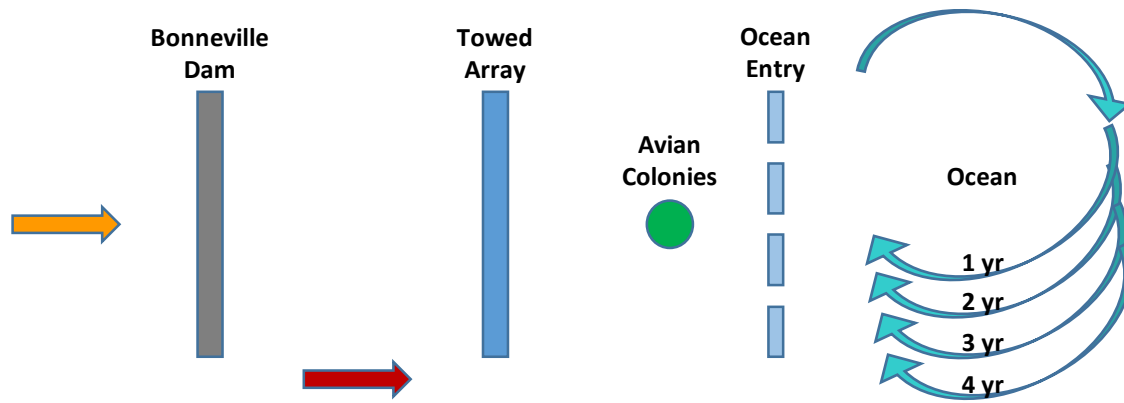
**4 yr**



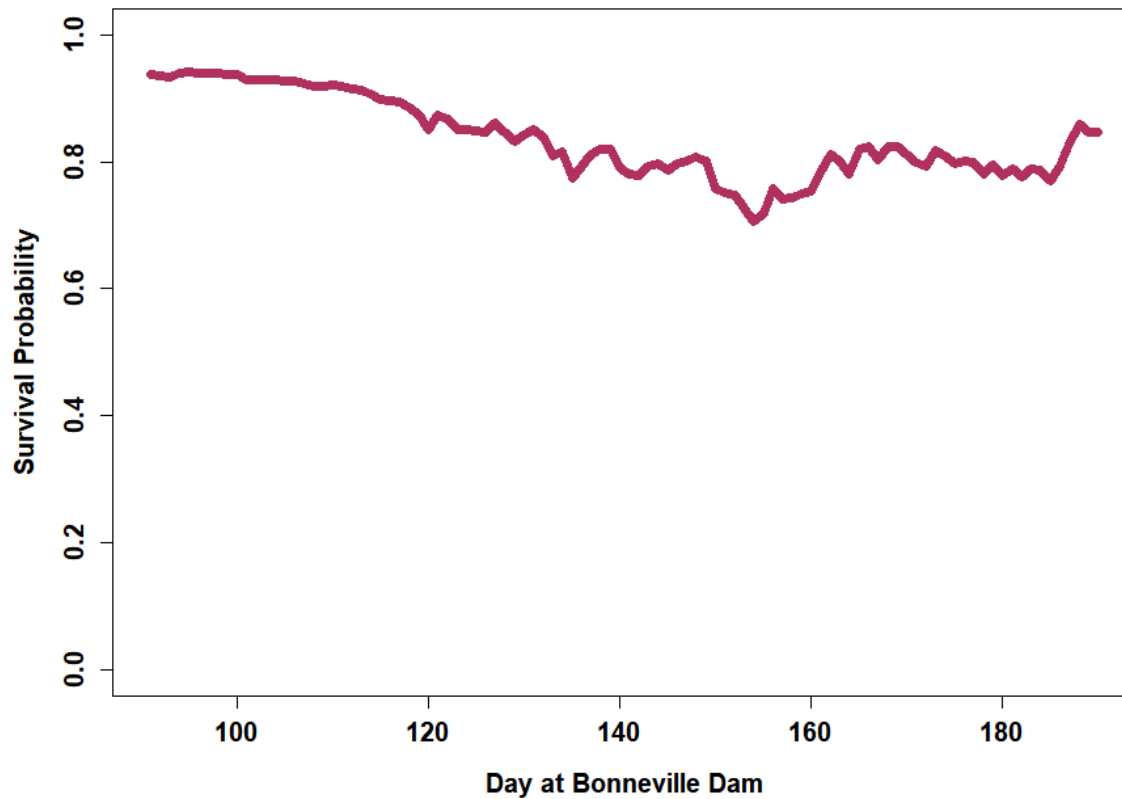


**Sample of Juveniles Detected at Bonneville in Year  $i$**





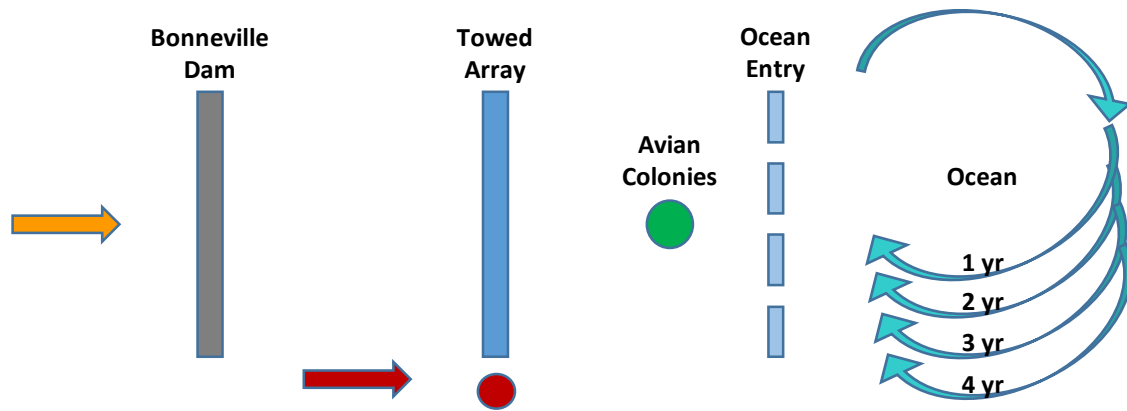
Survival between Bonneville and Towed Array



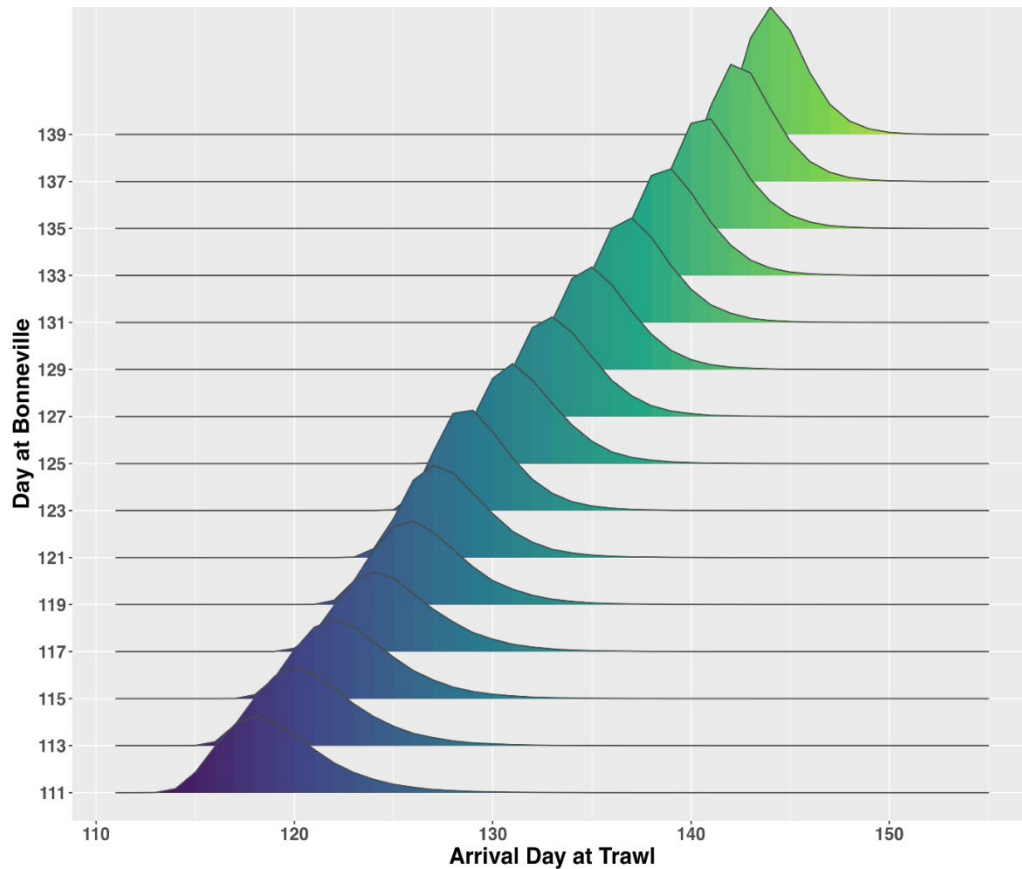
$$\text{logit}(\phi_{1,i}) = X_{R,i}\beta_R + \gamma_{R1,i}$$

$$\beta_R \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma_R)$$

$$\gamma_{R1} \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma_{\gamma_R})$$



### Arrival Probabilities at Towed Array



$$\mu_{T1,i} = X_{T,i}\beta_T + \gamma_{T1,i}$$

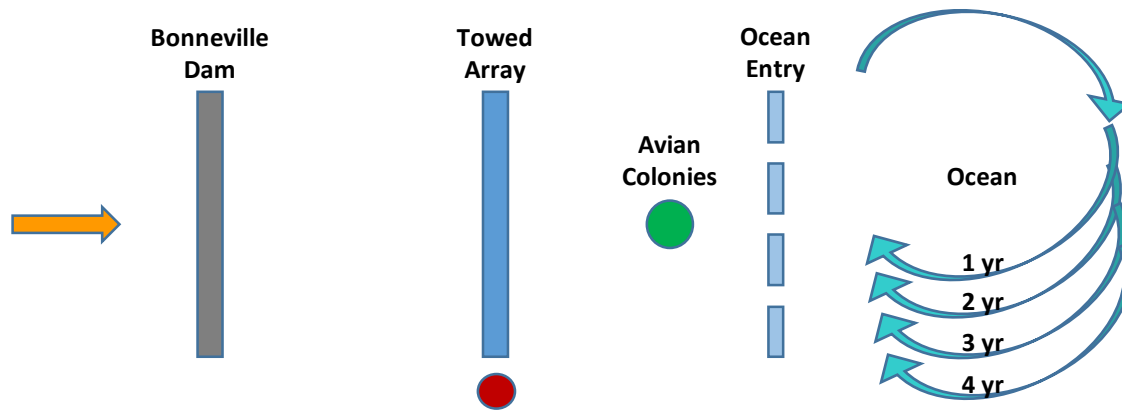
$$t_{1,i,j,k} \sim \text{discrete.lognormal}(\mu_{T1,i}, \sigma_{T1})$$

$$\sigma_T \sim C^+(0, \sigma_{\sigma_T})$$

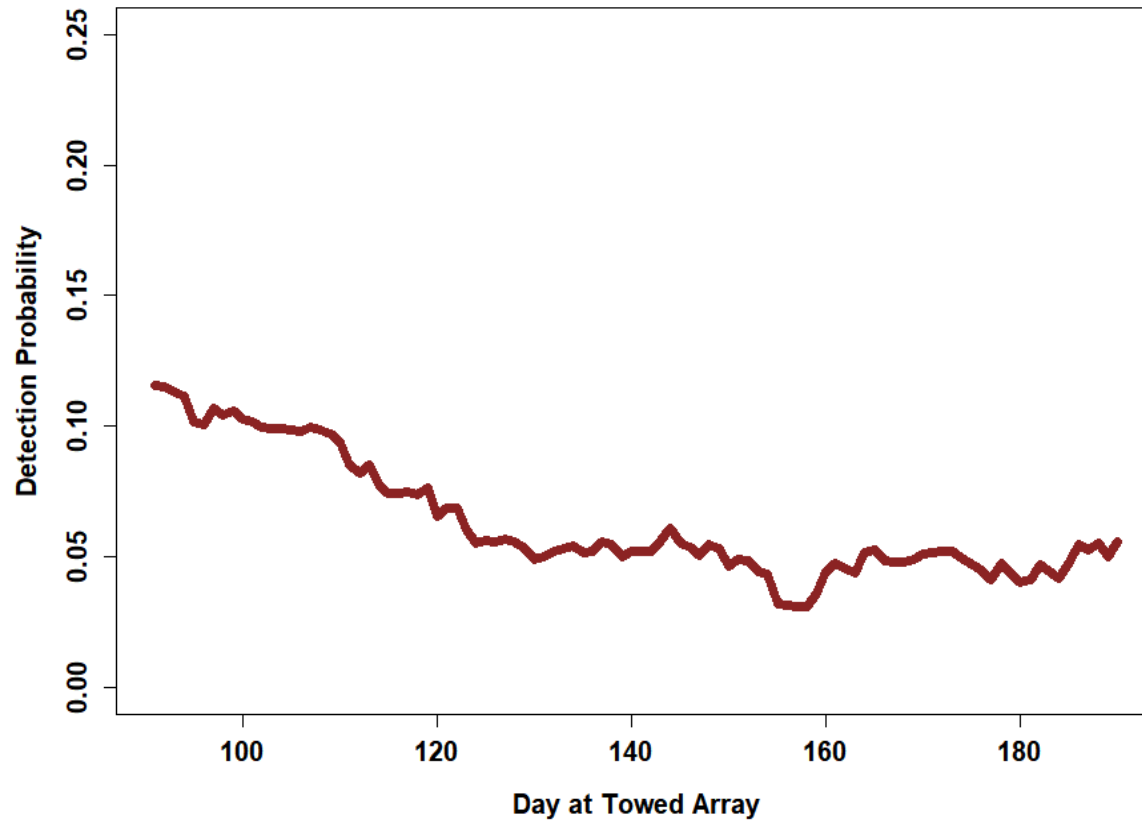
$$\beta_T \sim N(0, \sigma_{\beta_T})$$

$$\gamma_{T1} \sim N(0, \sigma_{\gamma_T})$$





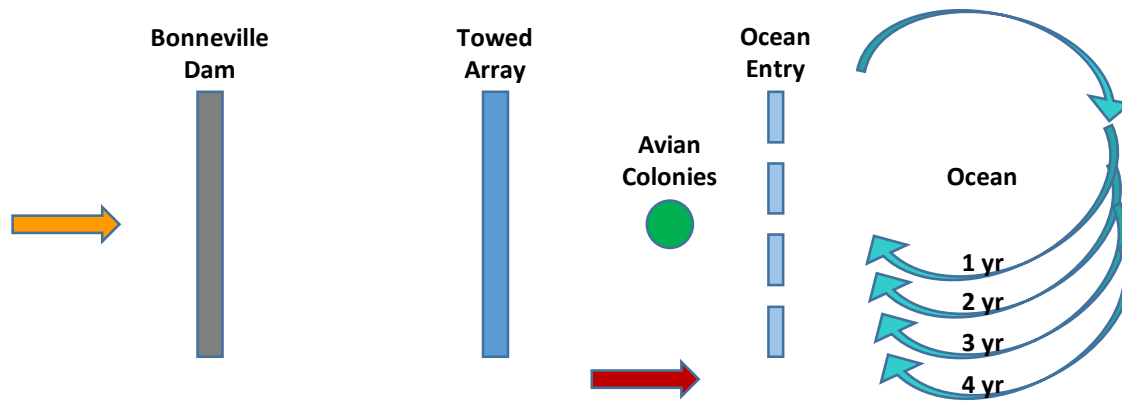
Detection Probability at Towed Array



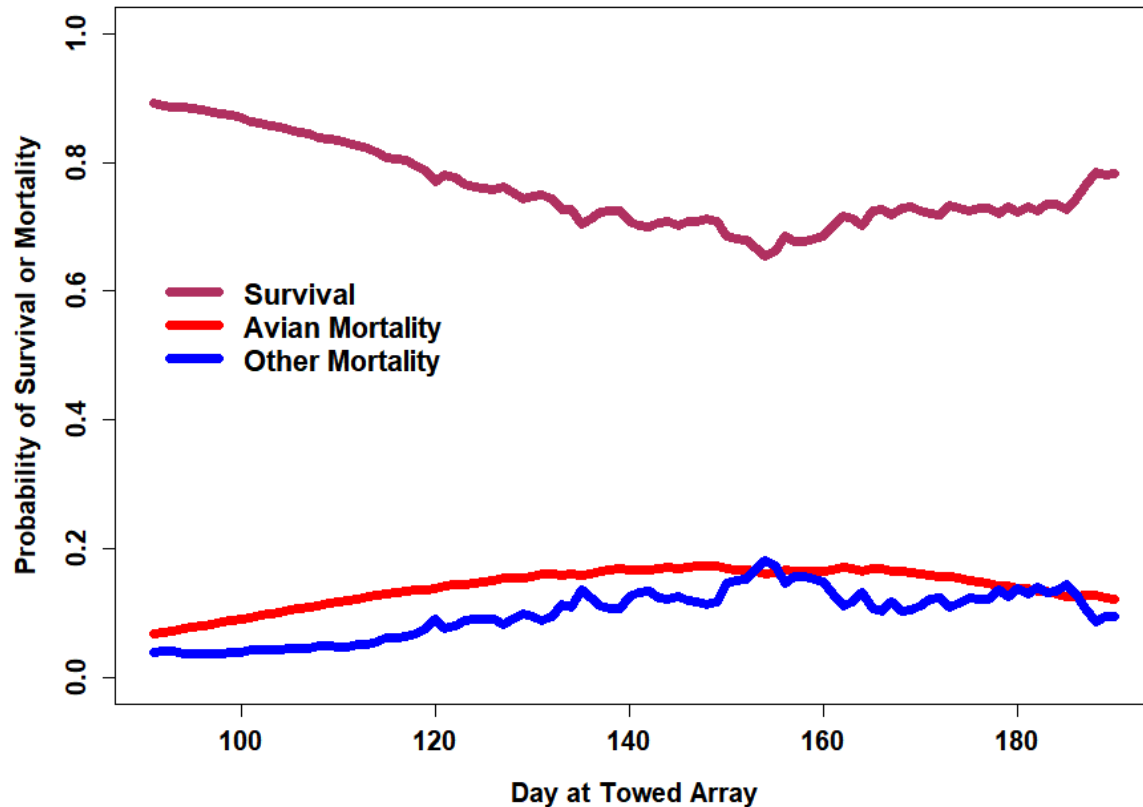
$$\text{logit}(p_i) = X_{p,i}\beta_p + \varrho_i$$

$$\beta_p \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma_p)$$

$$\varrho \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma_\varrho)$$



**Mortality and Survival from Towed Array to Ocean**



$$\eta_{A,i} = X_{A,i}\beta_A + \gamma_{A,i}$$

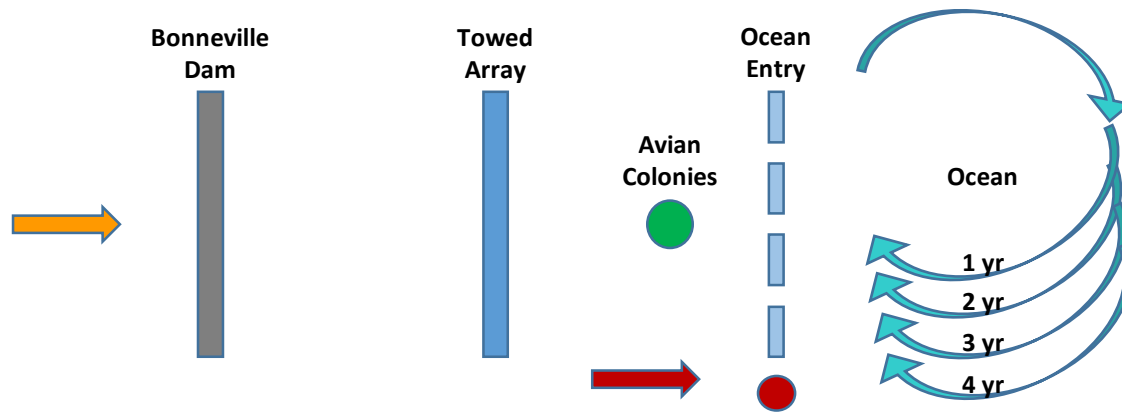
$$\phi_{O,i} = \text{logit}^{-1}(X_{R,i}\beta_R + \gamma_{R2,i})$$

$$\eta_{O,i} = \text{logit}(1 - \phi_{O,i})$$

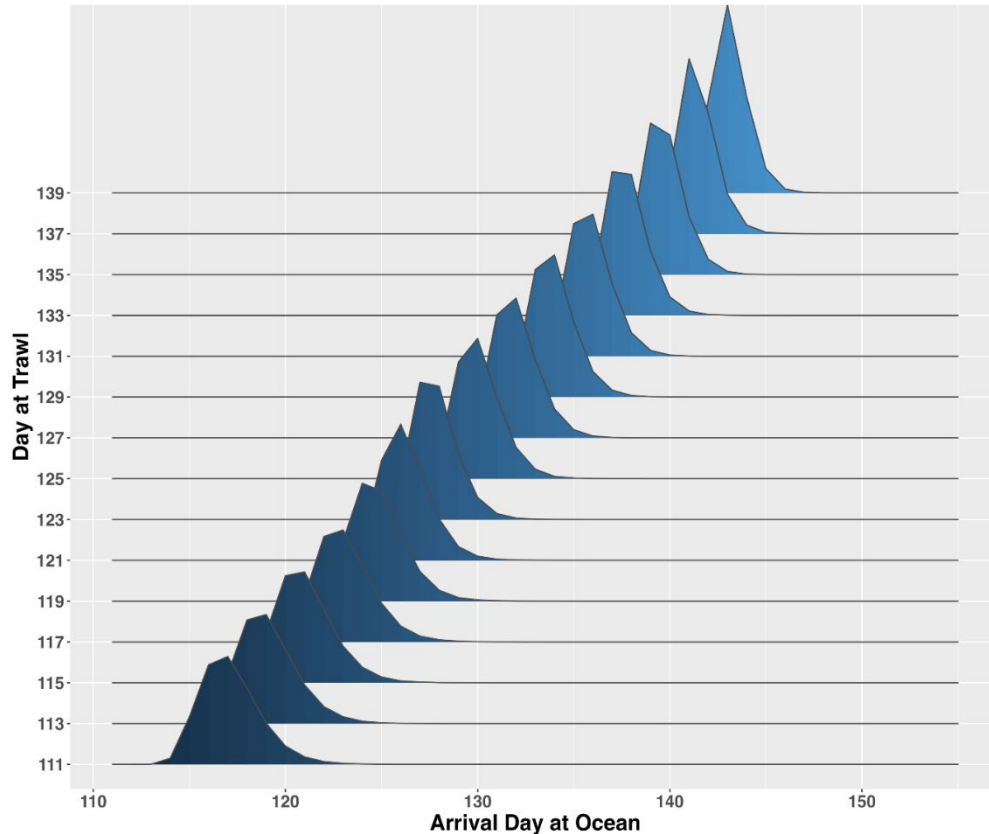
$$\theta_{A,i} = \frac{\exp(\eta_{A,i})}{\exp(\eta_{A,i}) + \exp(\eta_{O,i}) + 1}$$

$$\theta_{O,i} = \frac{\exp(\eta_{O,i})}{\exp(\eta_{A,i}) + \exp(\eta_{O,i}) + 1}$$

$$\phi_{2,i} = \frac{1}{\exp(\eta_{A,i}) + \exp(\eta_{O,i}) + 1}$$



### Arrival Probabilities at Ocean



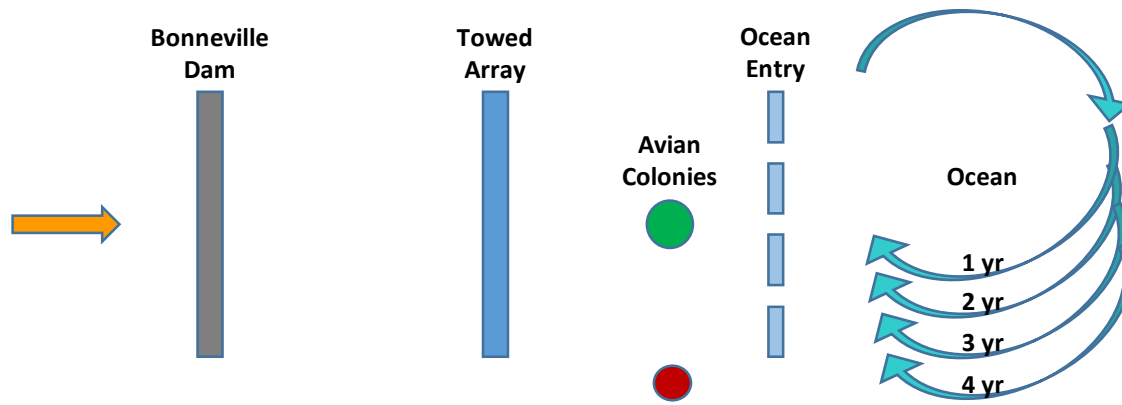
$$\mu_{T2,i} = X_{T,i}\beta_{T2} + \gamma_{T2,i}$$

$$t_{2,i,j} \sim \text{discrete.lognormal}(\mu_{T2,i}, \sigma_{T2})$$

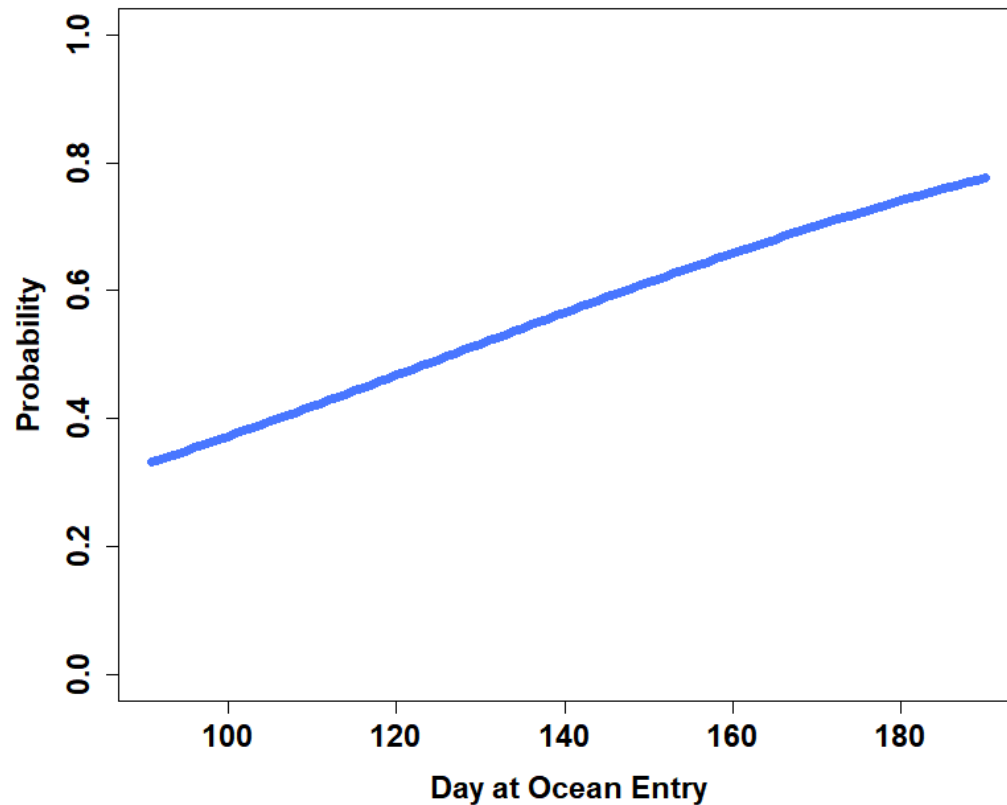
$$\sigma_{T2} \sim C^+(\mathbf{0}, \sigma_{\sigma_{T2}})$$

$$\beta_{T2} \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma_{\beta_T})$$

$$\gamma_{T2} \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma_{\gamma_T})$$



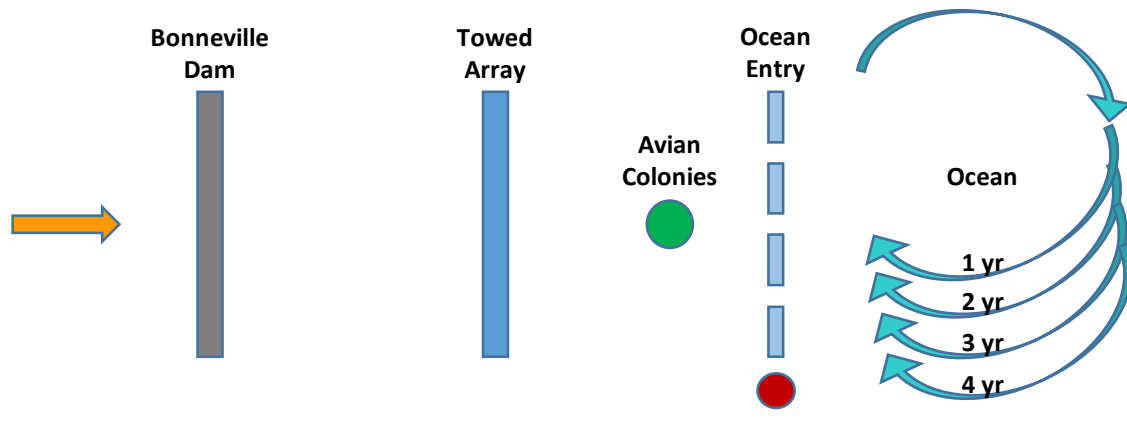
### Joint Deposition and Recovery Probability



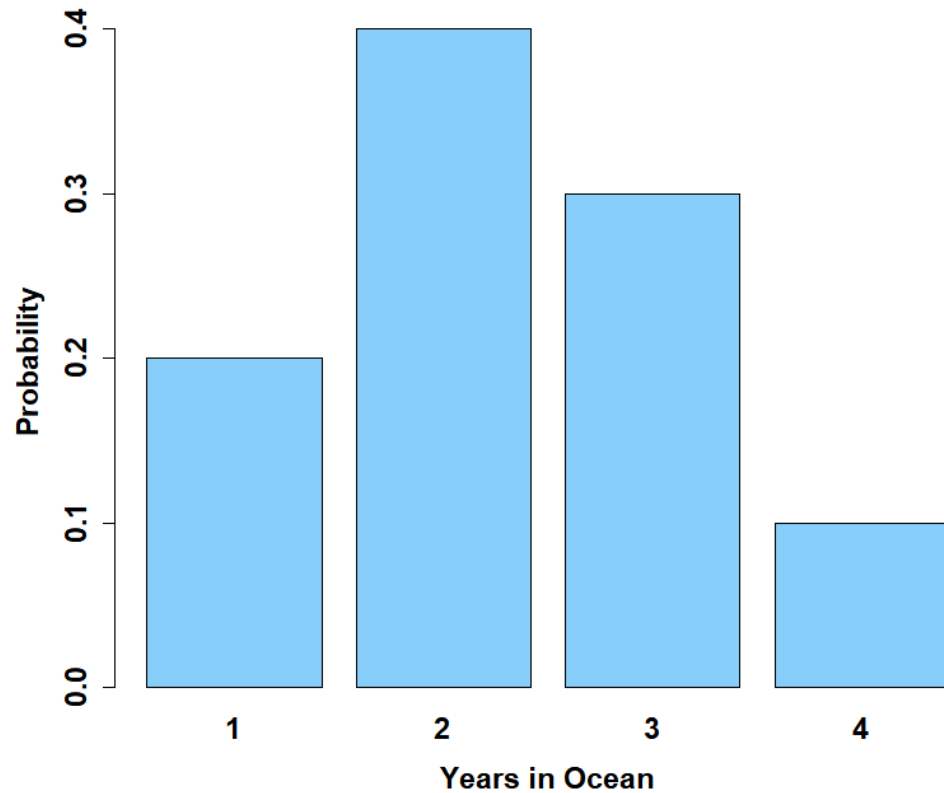
$$\text{logit}(\delta_i) = X_{D,i}\beta_D$$

$$\beta_D \sim \text{MVN}(\mu_D, \Sigma_D)$$

$$1 - \phi_{2,i} = \delta_i \theta_{2,A,i} + (1 - \delta_i) \theta_{2,A,i} + \theta_{2,O,i}$$



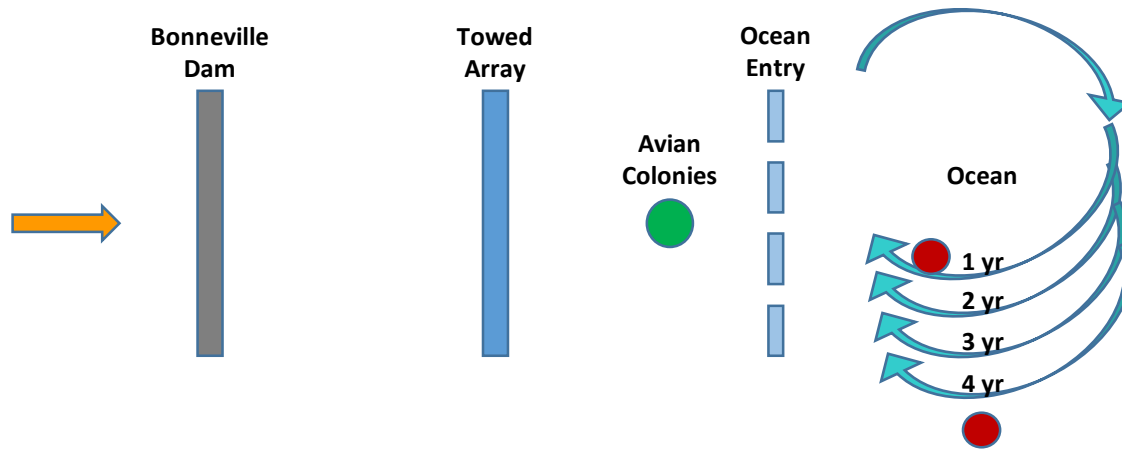
Probability of Year of Return



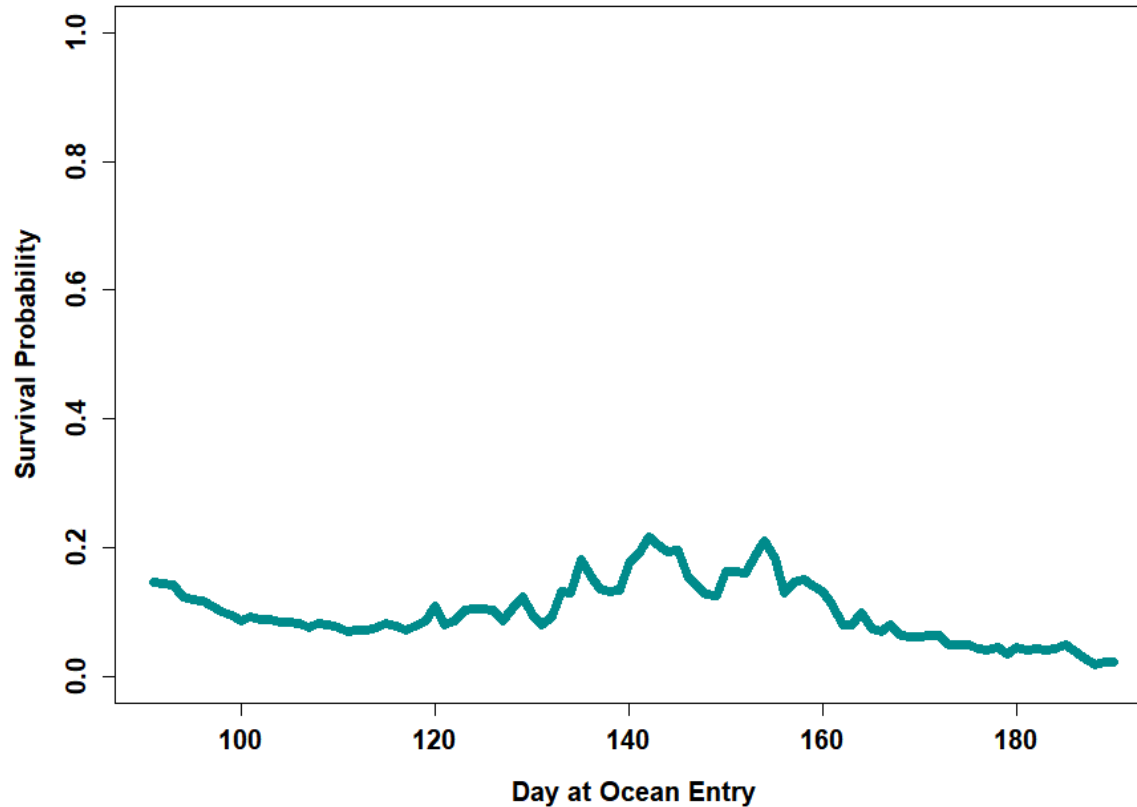
$$\boldsymbol{\pi} \sim \text{Dirichlet}(\boldsymbol{\tau}\boldsymbol{v})$$

$$\boldsymbol{v} \sim C^+(0, \sigma_v)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\tau} \sim C^+(0, \sigma_\tau)$$



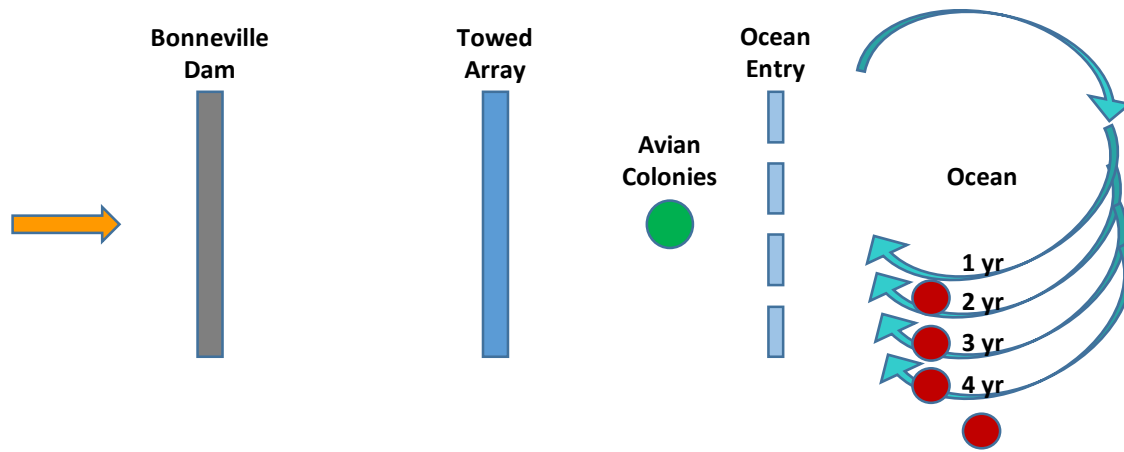
Survival First Year in Ocean



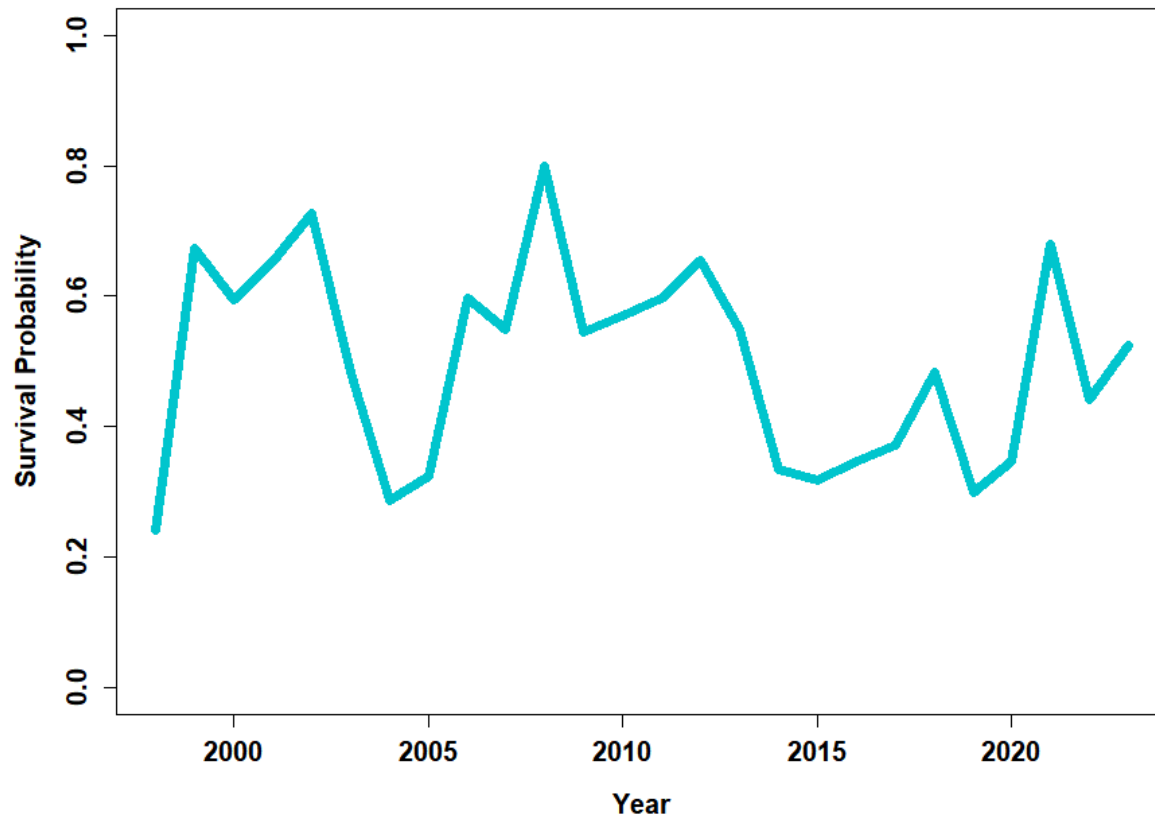
$$\text{logit}(\phi_{31,i}) = X_{01,i}\beta_{01} + \gamma_{01,i}$$

$$\beta_{01} \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma_{01})$$

$$\gamma_{01} \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma_{\gamma_{01}})$$



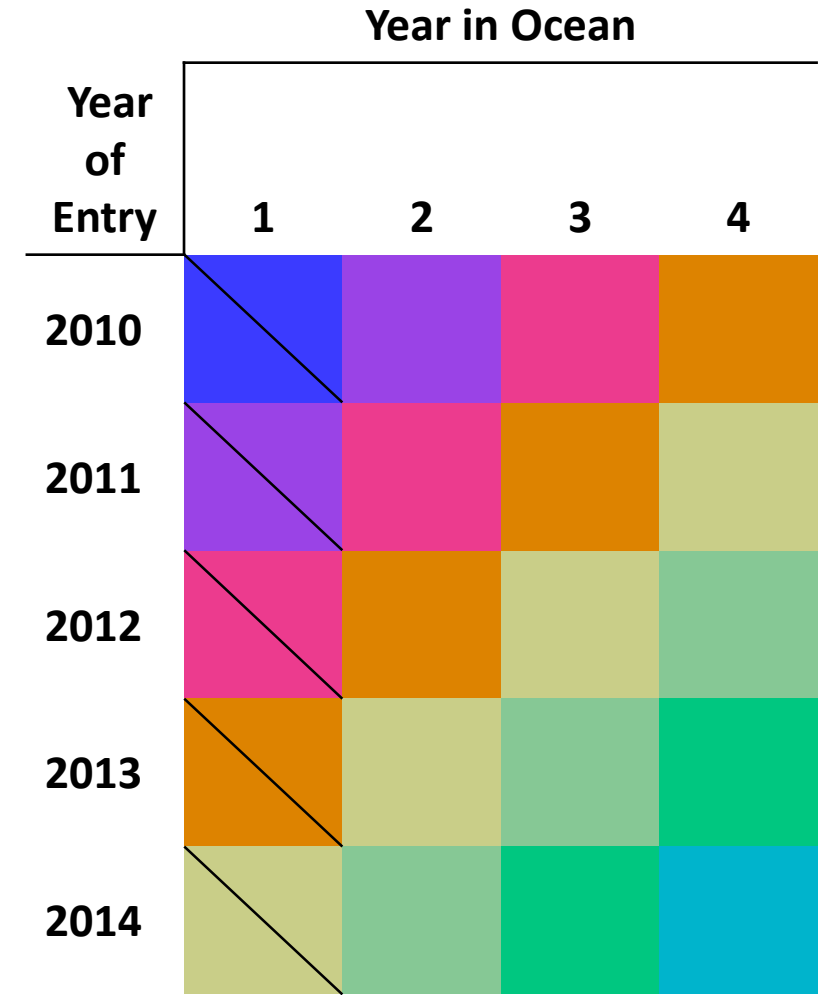
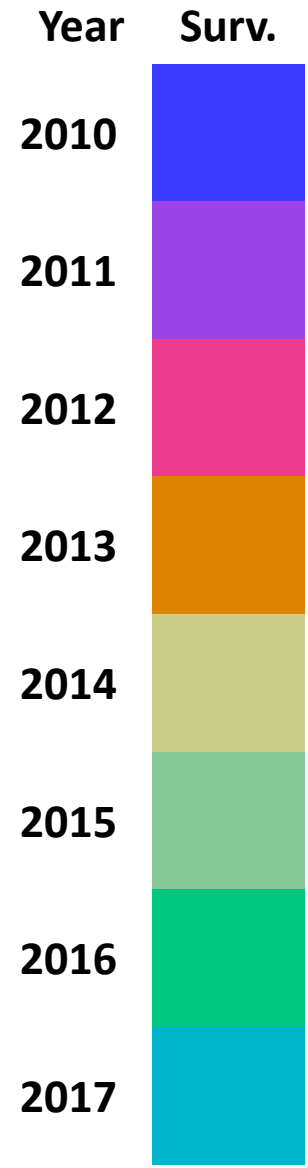
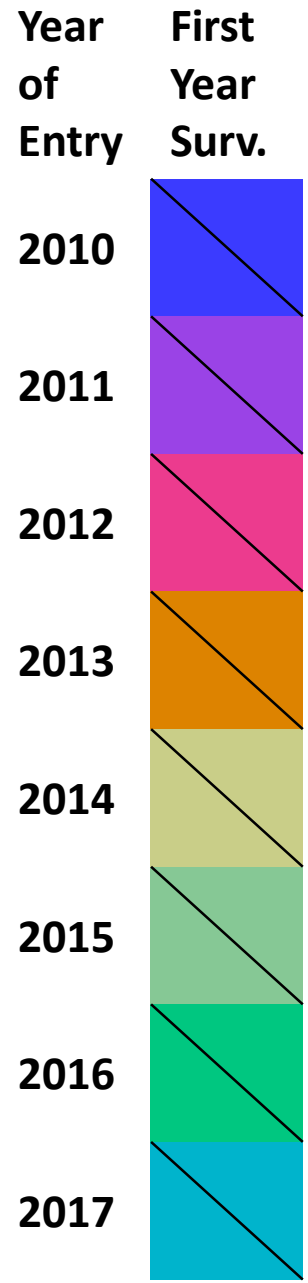
Annual Survival in Open Ocean (yrs 2-4)



$$\text{logit}(\phi_3) = X_0\beta_0 + \gamma_0$$

$$\beta_0 \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma_0)$$

$$\gamma_0 \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma_{\gamma_0})$$





# Example Data

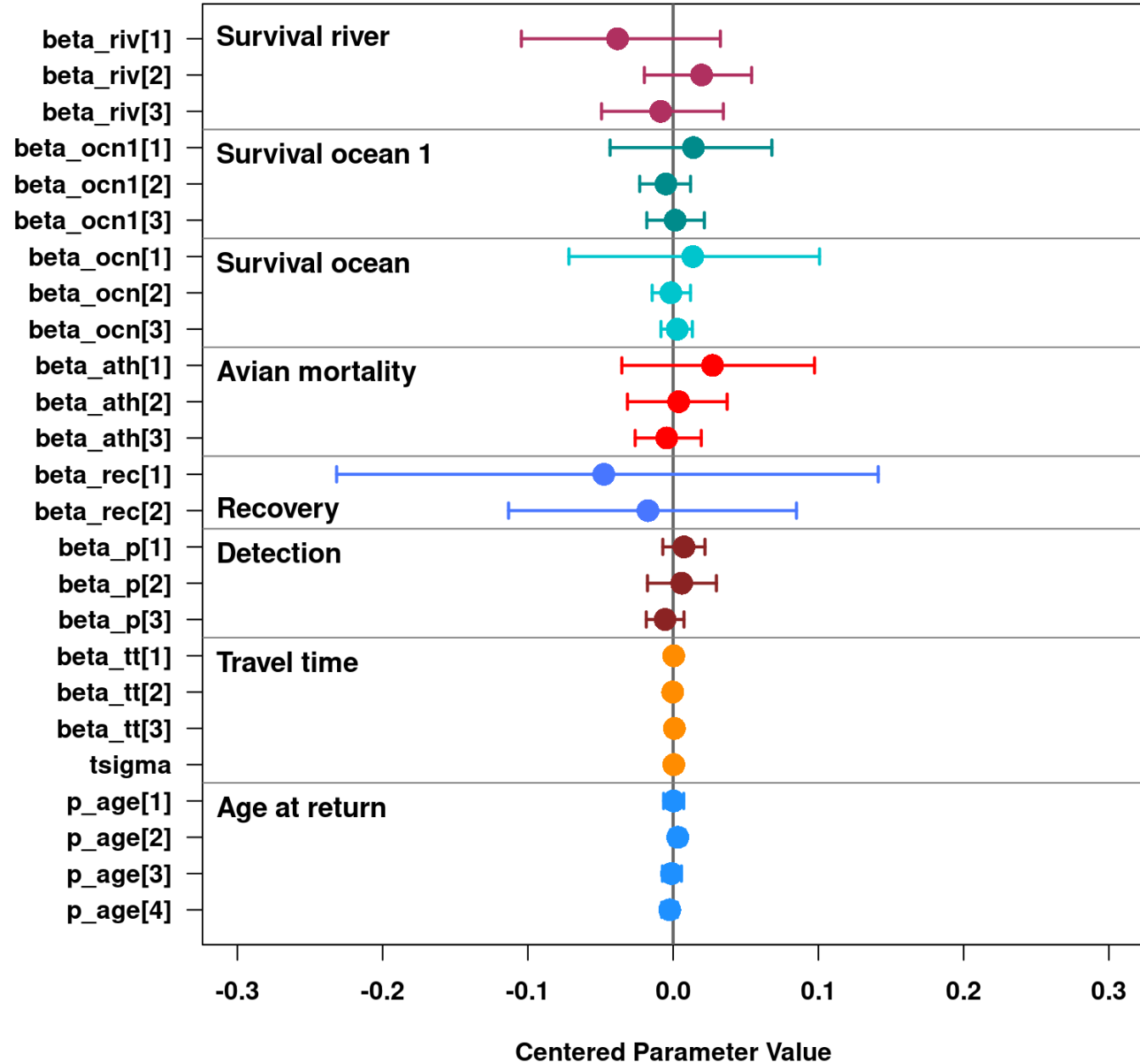
<b>Mig. Year</b>	<b>BON Day</b>	<b>TWX Day</b>	<b>Bird Island</b>	<b>Return</b>
<b>2010</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2010</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2010</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2010</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2010</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2012</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2018</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2018</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2019</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>...</b>				

# Methods – simulated data example

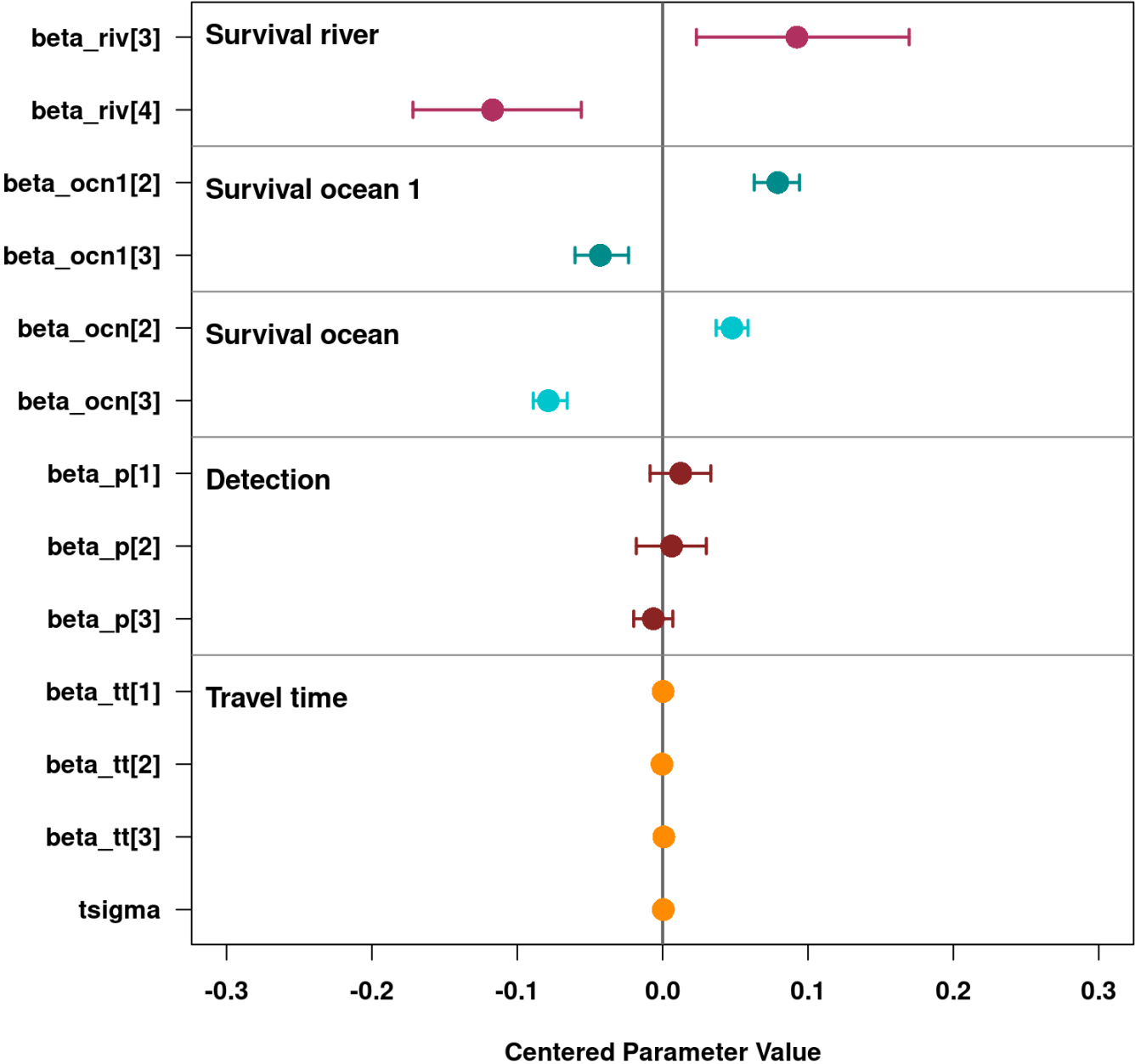
- Released 25k fish in each of 20 years
- One data set
- Survival, detection, avian recovery varied by year
- Fit four model types:
  - M1: Age distribution, avian recovery
  - M2: Age distribution, no avian recovery
  - M3: No age distribution, no avian recovery



# Results – parameter estimates from full model



# Results – parameter estimates from reduced model



# Conclusions

- Method allows for partitioning of estuary and ocean survival
- Covariate effects better estimated when tag recoveries are accounted for
- Use of age of return improves parameter estimates



USACOE



USACE



# Future work

- Investigate benefit of recovery from harvest
- Apply models to real data
- Explore variables related to estuary and plume conditions
- Potential inclusion of factors related to age at maturity
- Include fish size and passage route history



Coastally Curious



Billie Johnson

# Future work

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## Questions?

Contact: [jim.faulkner@noaa.gov](mailto:jim.faulkner@noaa.gov)



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