

Big fish and more of them:

Salmonid habitat availability, quality, and use across multiple scales within the Upper Henry's Fork



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St. Anthony, ID
13 December 2022

1: Henry's Fork Foundation, 2: Utah State University Dept. of Watershed Sciences, 3: U.S. Geological Survey Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, 4: Utah State University Ecology Center, 5: Royal Ontario Museum

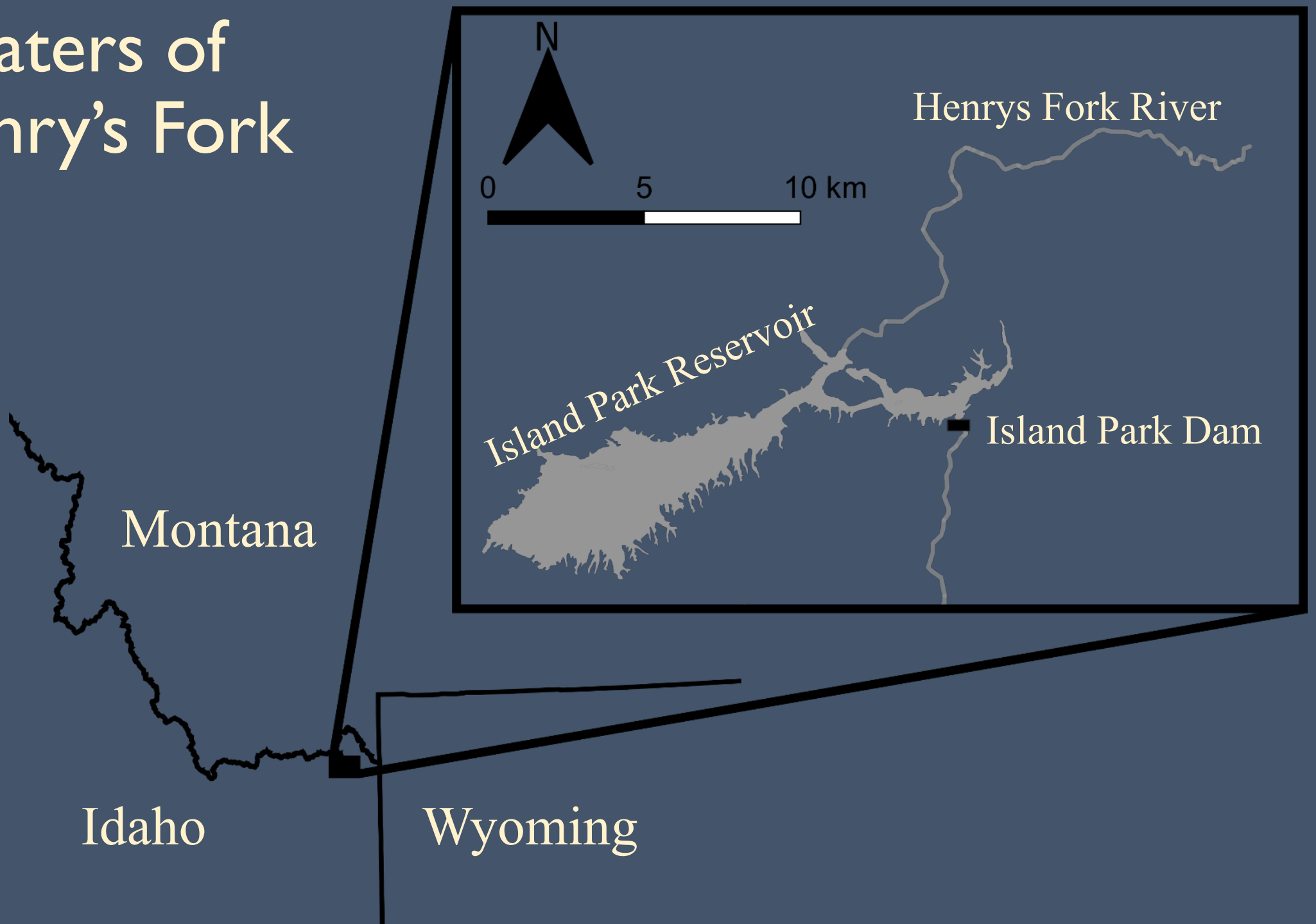


Outline

- Background: Fish habitat in the Headwaters of the Henrys Fork
- What we did and what we found
- Conclusions, lessons learned, and conservation action



Headwaters of the Henry's Fork



Sportfish community



Headwaters of the Henry's Fork

- Part of a...
 - World-famous fishery
 - \$30 million economy



Fish Habitat in the Henry's Fork

- Fish habitat



- Refugia
- Complimentary mosaic
- Reproduction
- Movement

Reproduction



Refugia from harsh
conditions(i.e. extreme
temperature or flows) with
unfavorable growth conditions



Mosaic of feeding habitats
with favorable growth
conditions

Fish Habitat in the Henry's Fork

- Fish habitat 
 - Refugia
 - Complimentary mosaic
 - Reproduction
 - Movement
- The “three-legged chair”
 - Changes to one affect all
 - Human pressures reduce resiliency

Reproduction



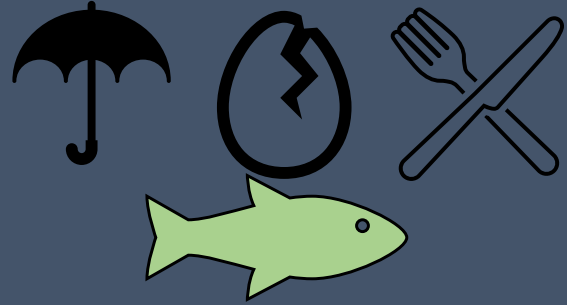
Refugia from harsh conditions(i.e. extreme temperature or flows) with unfavorable growth conditions



Mosaic of feeding habitats with favorable growth conditions

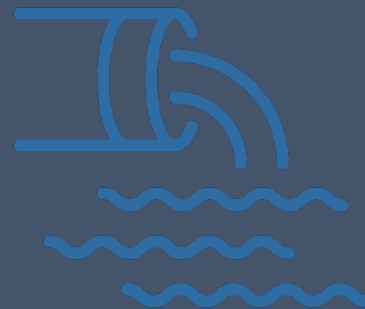
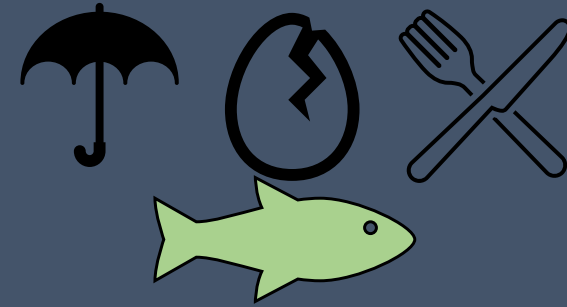
Issues in the Henry's Fork Headwaters:

- Not the best fishery within the watershed



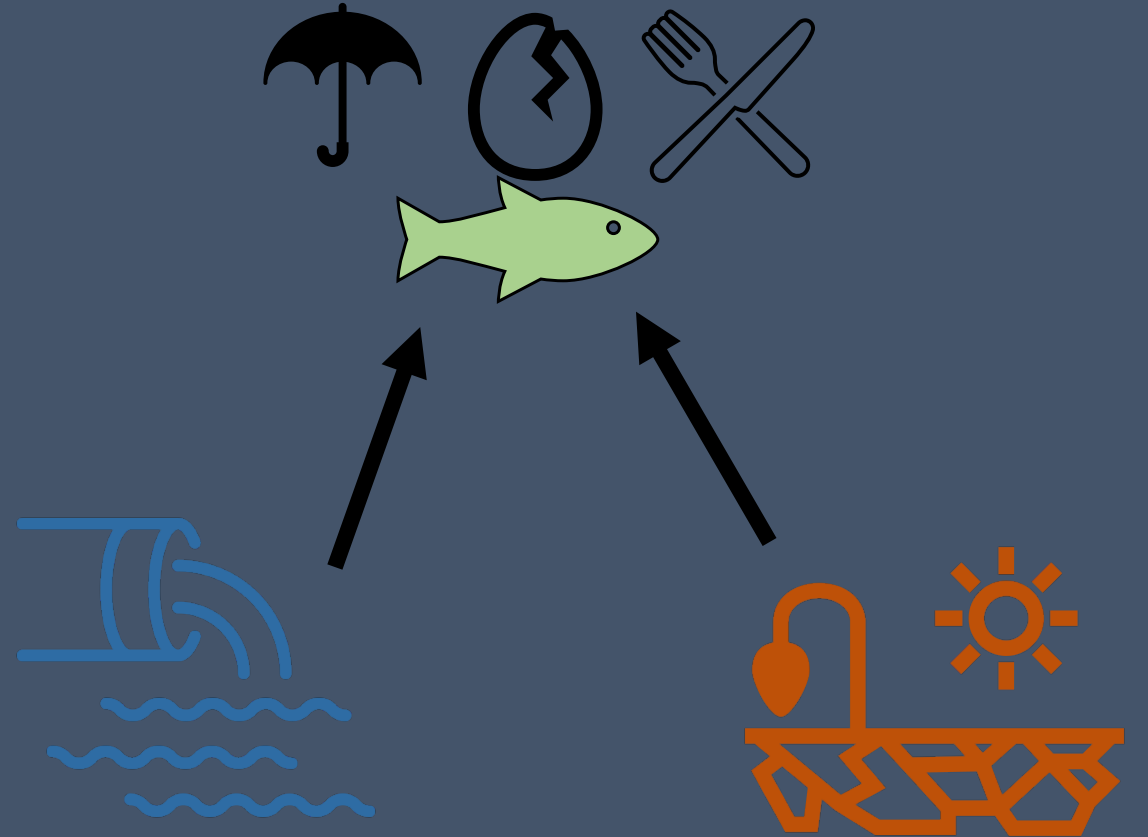
Issues in the Henry's Fork Headwaters:

- Not the best fishery within the watershed
- Threats
 - Nutrient pollution
 - Drought



Study Questions:

- What limits fish habitat and abundance in the Henry's Fork Headwaters?
- How might nutrient pollution and drought affect fish habitat and abundance in the Henry's Fork Headwaters?

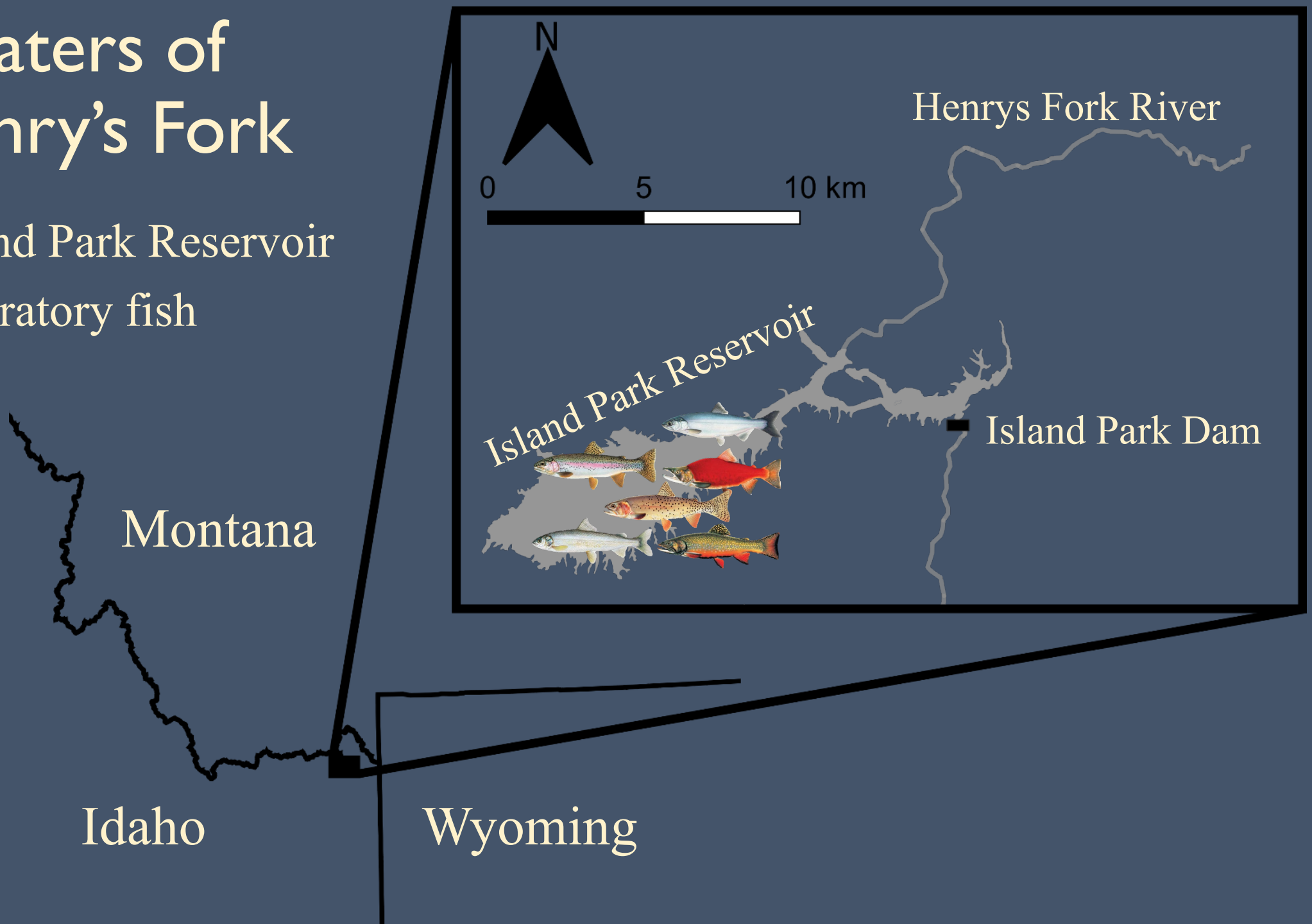


Part I: The role of Island Park Reservoir as fish habitat



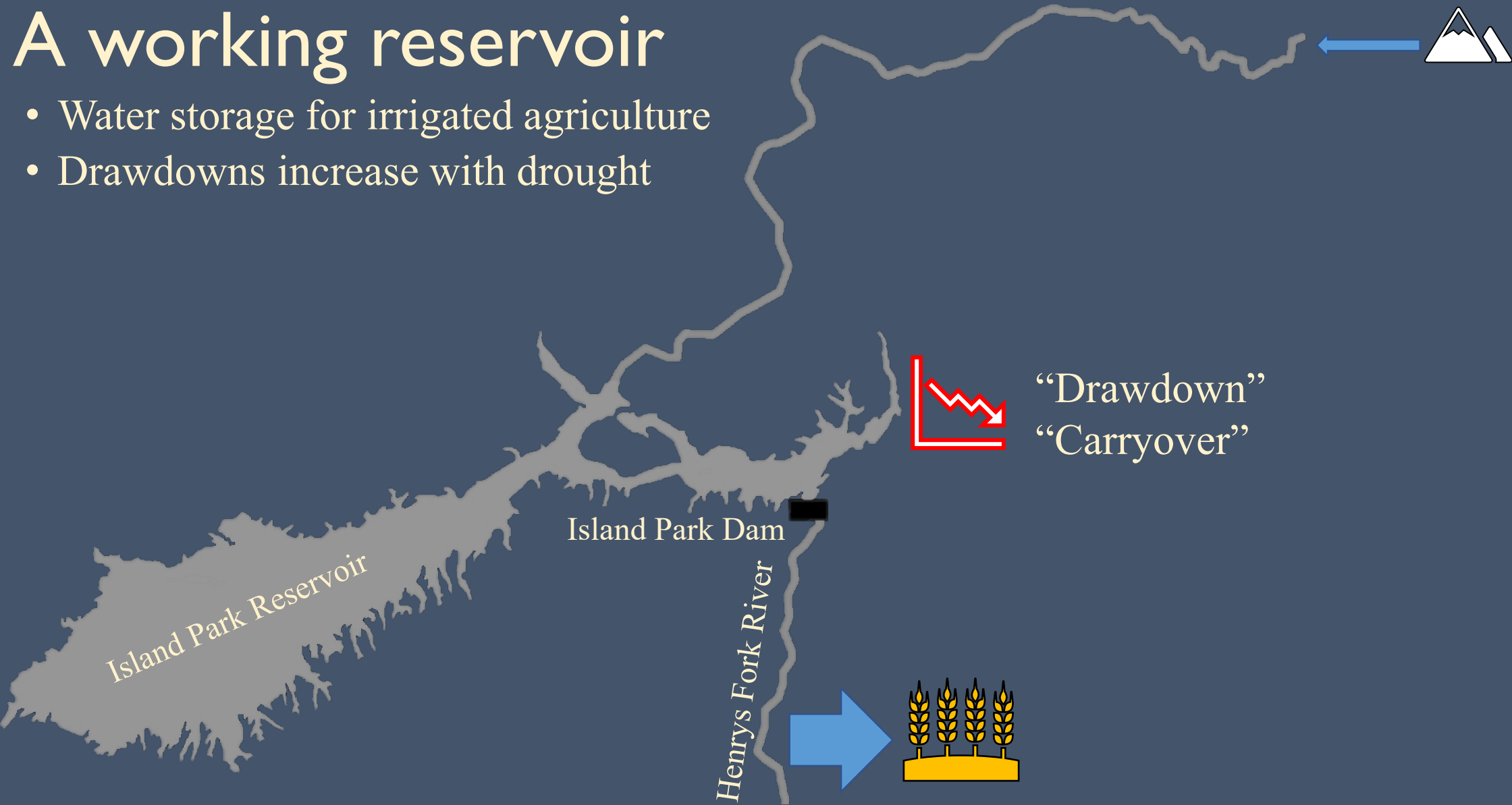
Headwaters of the Henry's Fork

- Island Park Reservoir
- Migratory fish



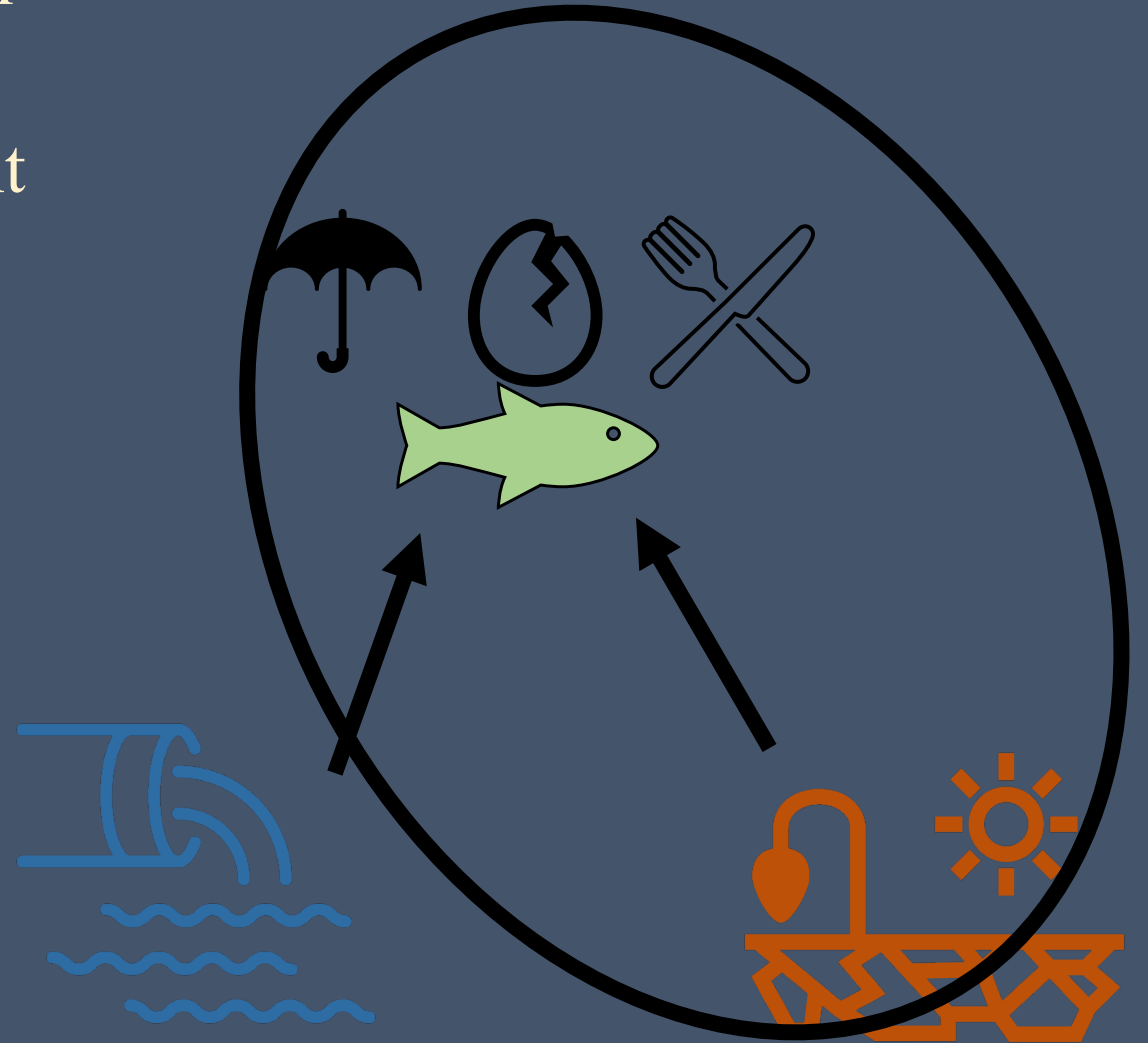
A working reservoir

- Water storage for irrigated agriculture
- Drawdowns increase with drought



Study Questions:

- What limits fish habitat and abundance in the Henry's Fork Headwaters?
- How might nutrient pollution and drought affect fish habitat and abundance in the Henry's Fork Headwaters?



Island Park Reservoir Drawdown



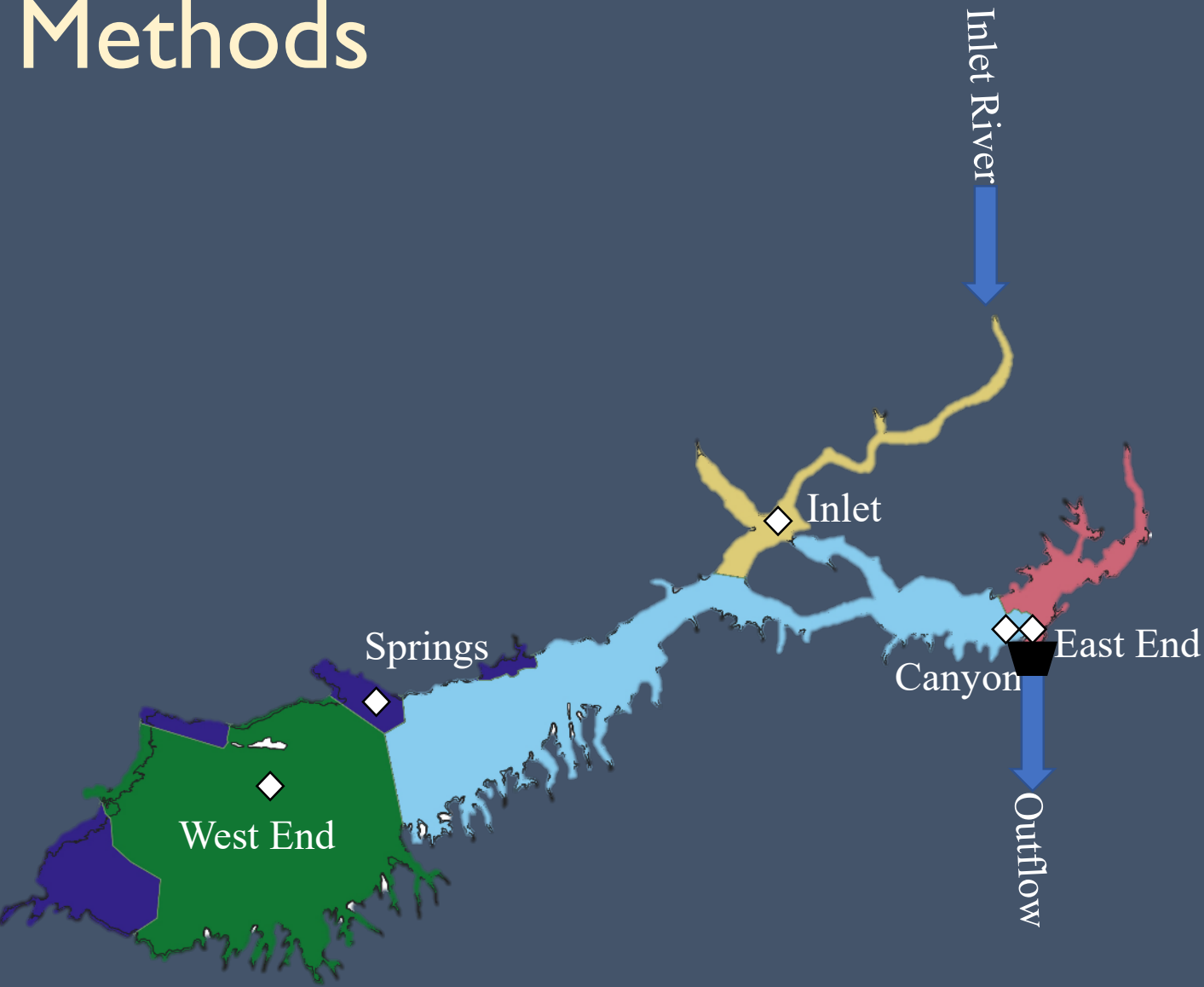
Island Park Reservoir Drawdown

Hypothesis:

- Higher drawdown will negatively affect fish habitat and abundance



Methods



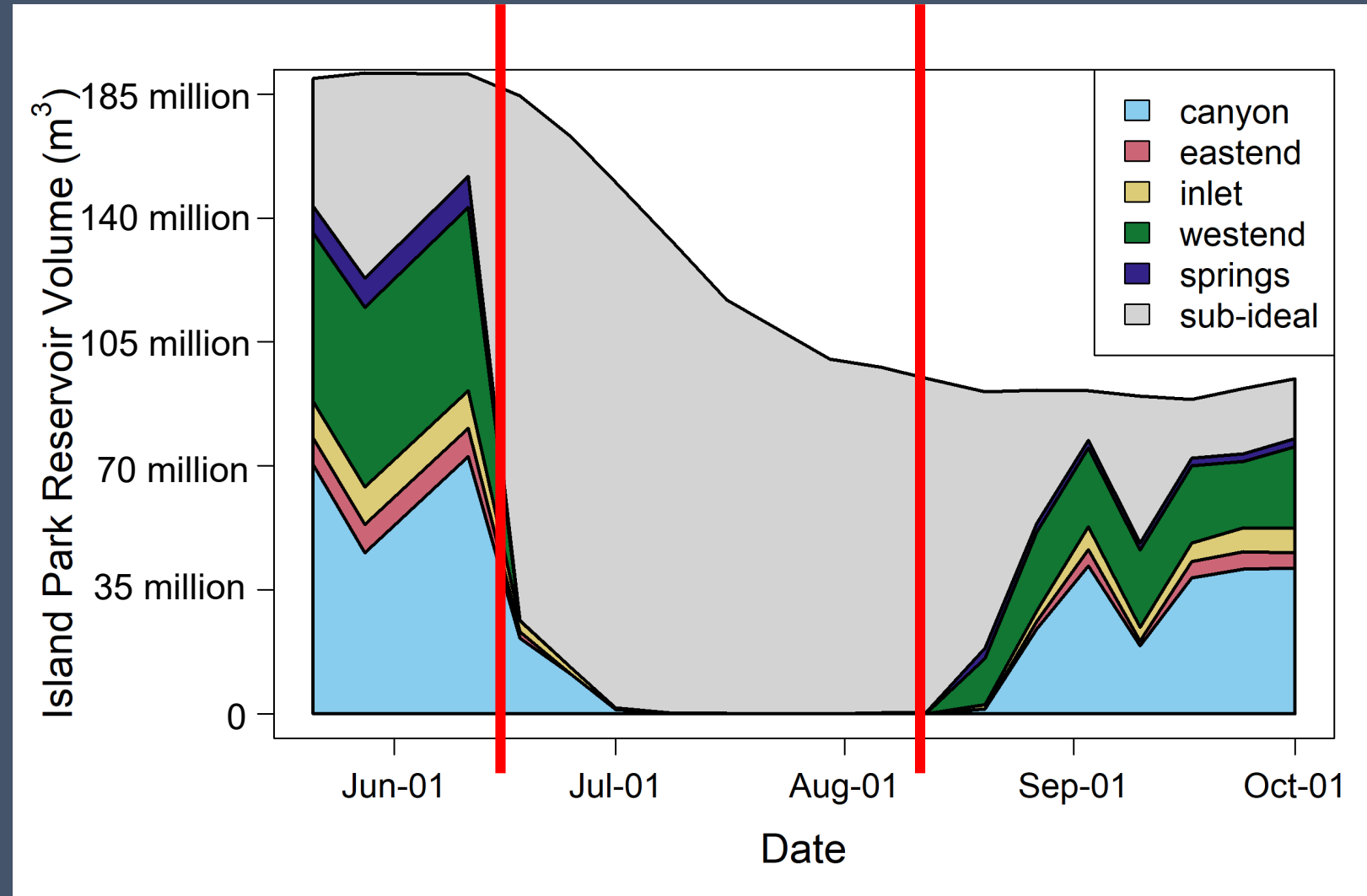
- Kokanee habitat sensitive to temperature & dissolved oxygen
 - (20 °C | 5 mg O₂/L)
- Weekly vertical profiles at five locations in Island Park Reservoir
 - Capture heterogeneity
 - 2021 drought year: 58% drawdown
- Translate vertical profiles into habitable volume at each location

Results

- Takeaways
 - Drawdown destroys kokanee habitat



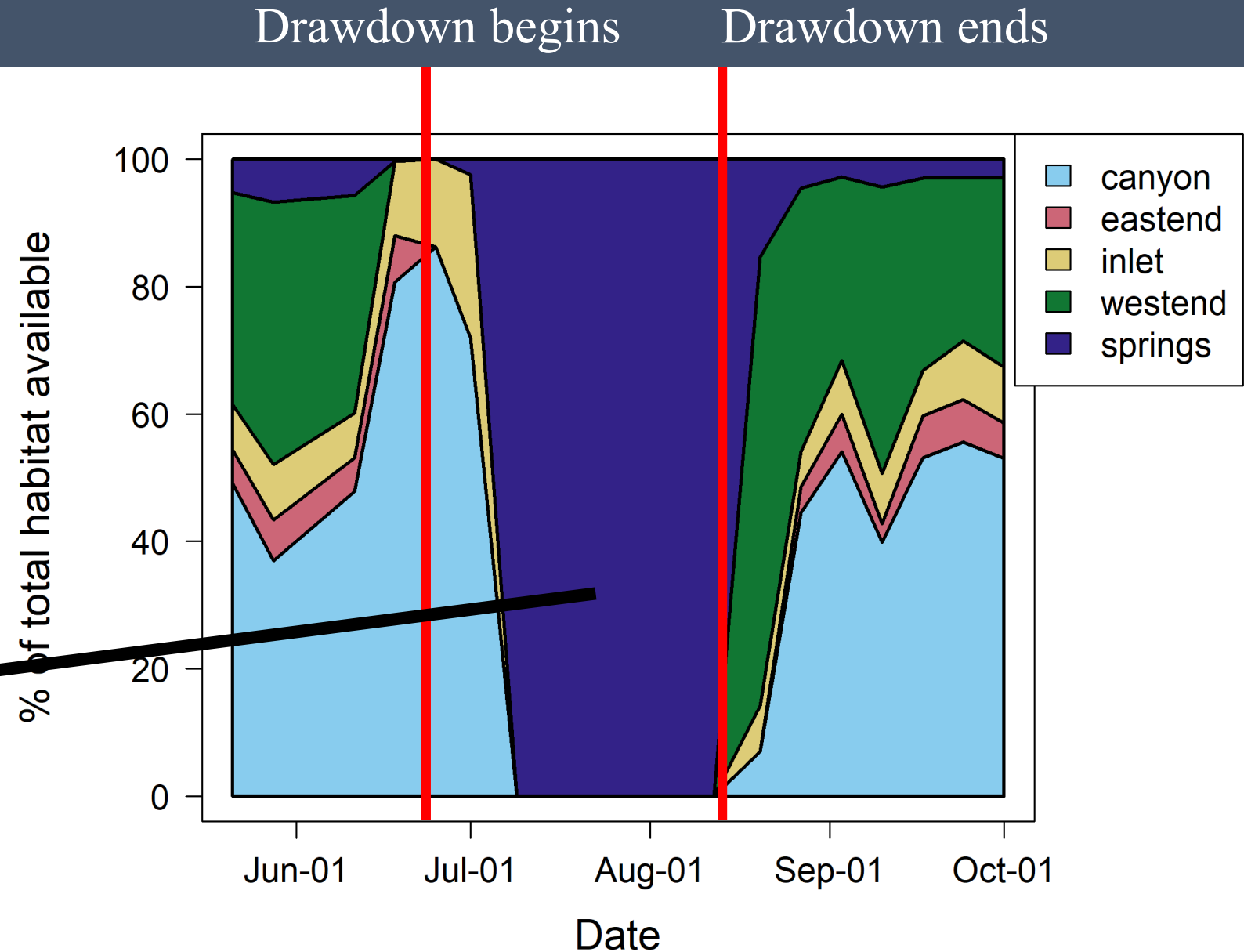
Drawdown begins Drawdown ends



Results

- Takeaways

- Drawdown destroys kokanee habitat
- Cool inflow critical for maintaining habitat



Does drawdown affect kokanee abundance?



- Kokanee salmon spawning run size

<https://www.ecomagazine.com/news/fisheries-aquaculture/salmon-car casses-promote-tree-growth-in-Alaska>, Credit: Dennis Wise/University of Washington.

Does drawdown affect kokanee abundance?



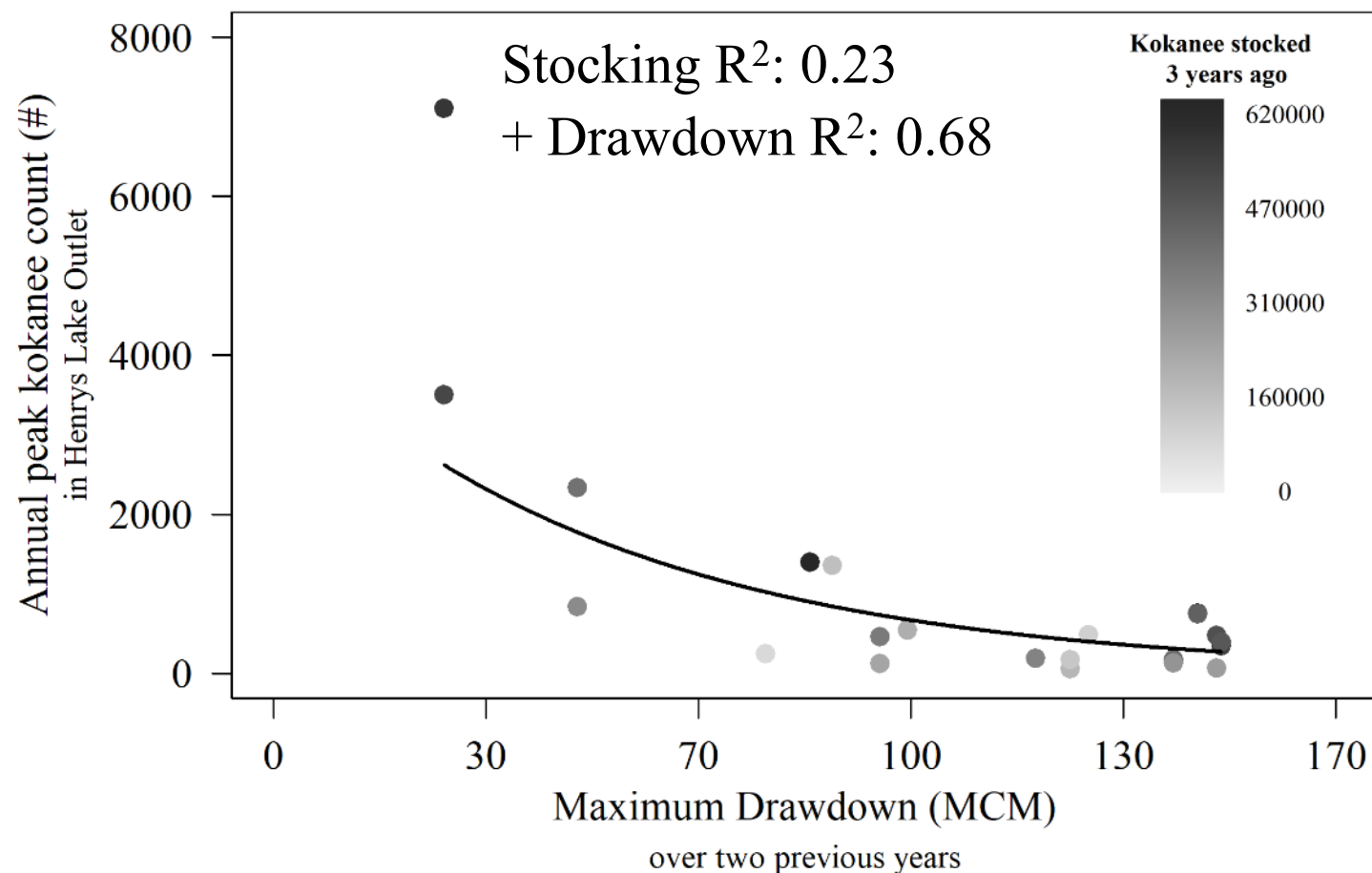
<https://www.ecomagazine.com/news/fisheries-aquaculture/salmon-carasses-promote-tree-growth-in-Alaska>, Credit: Dennis Wise/University of Washington.

- Kokanee salmon spawning run size
 - Drawdown
 - Stocking
 - Tributary inflow
 - Air temperature

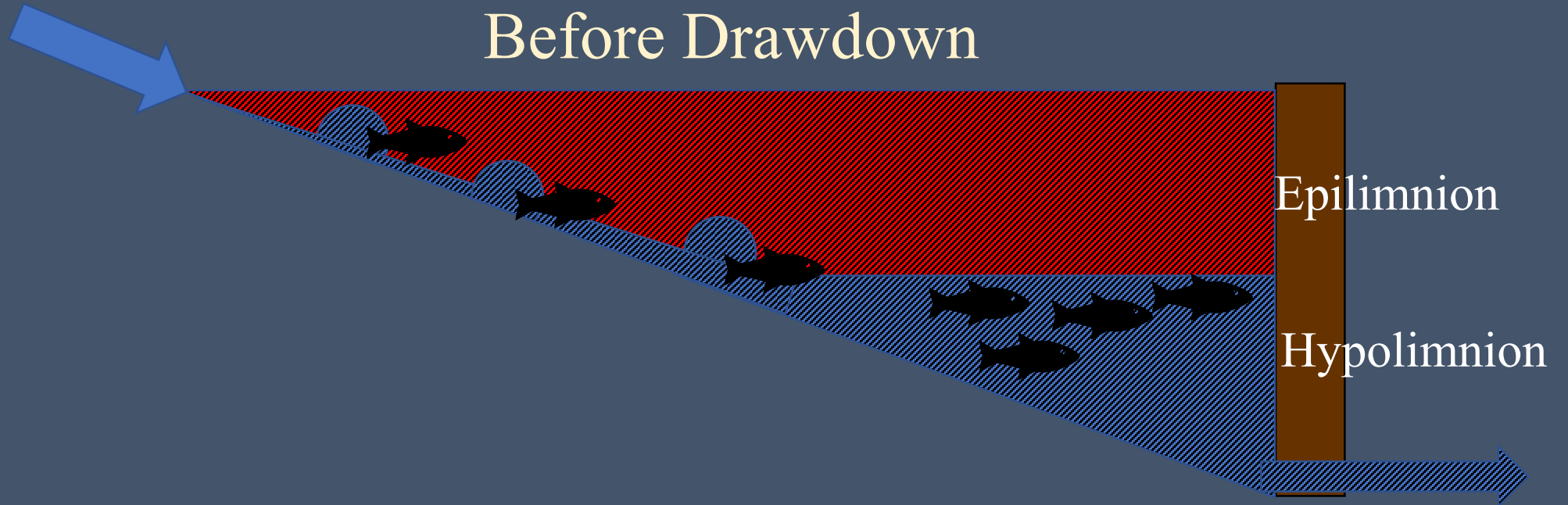
Island Park Reservoir Drawdown

Takeaway:

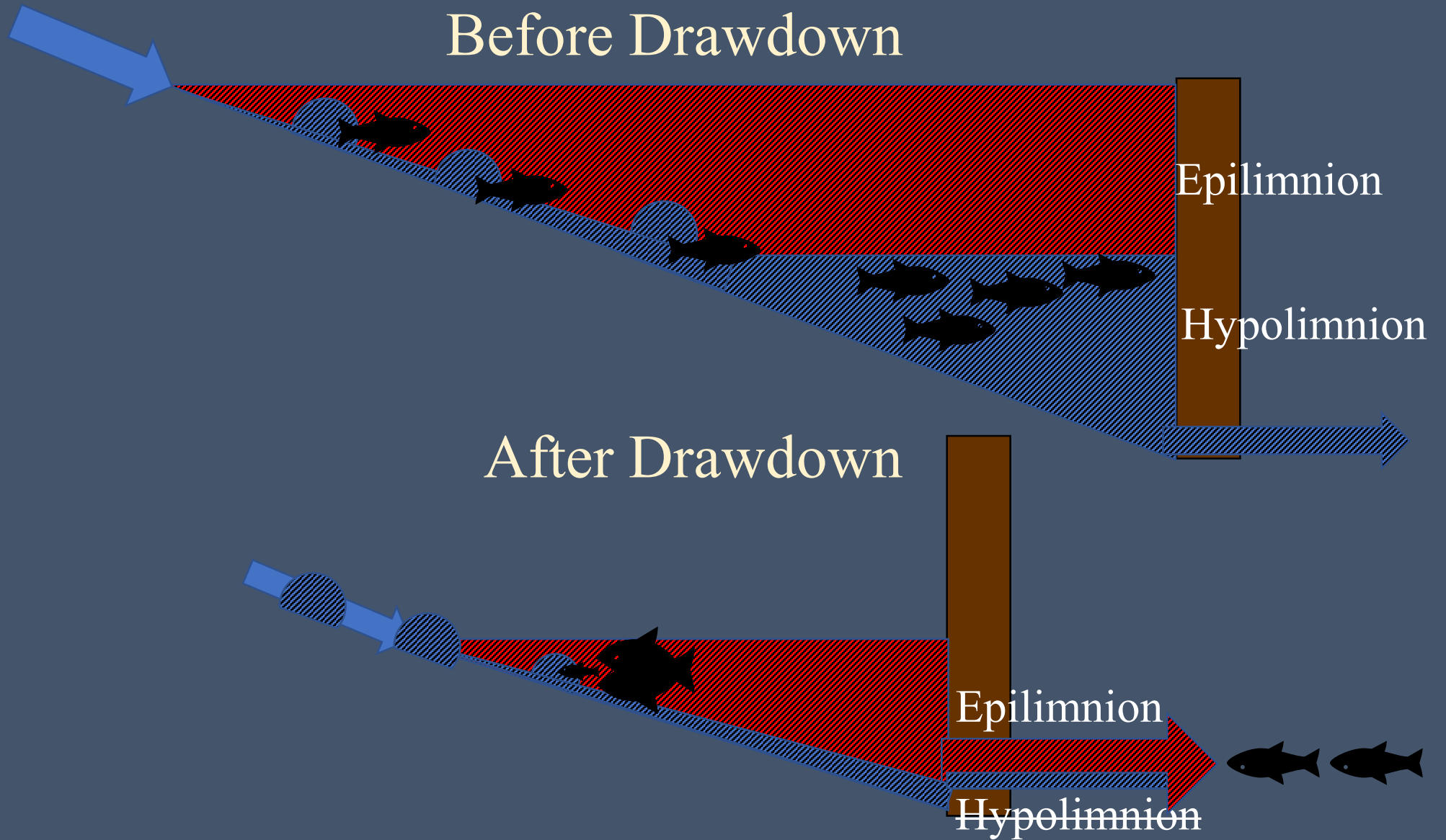
- Drawdown reduces kokanee abundance



What's the mechanism?



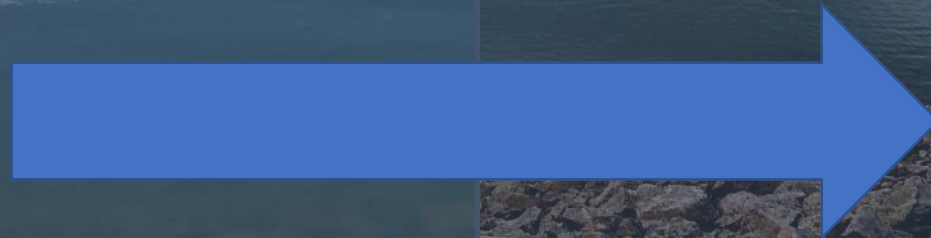
What's the mechanism?



Island Park Reservoir Drawdown

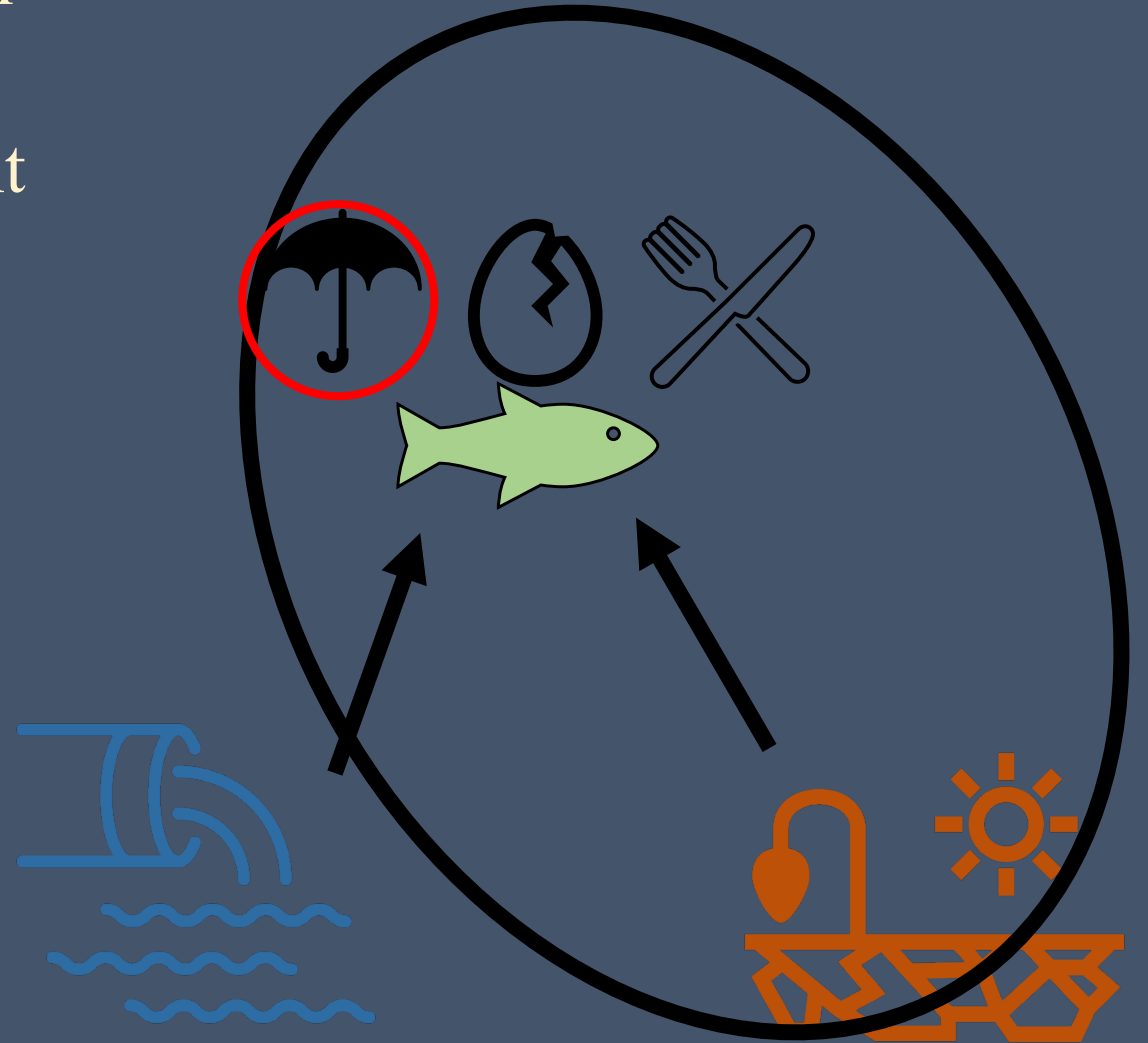
Hypothesis: **CONFIRMED**

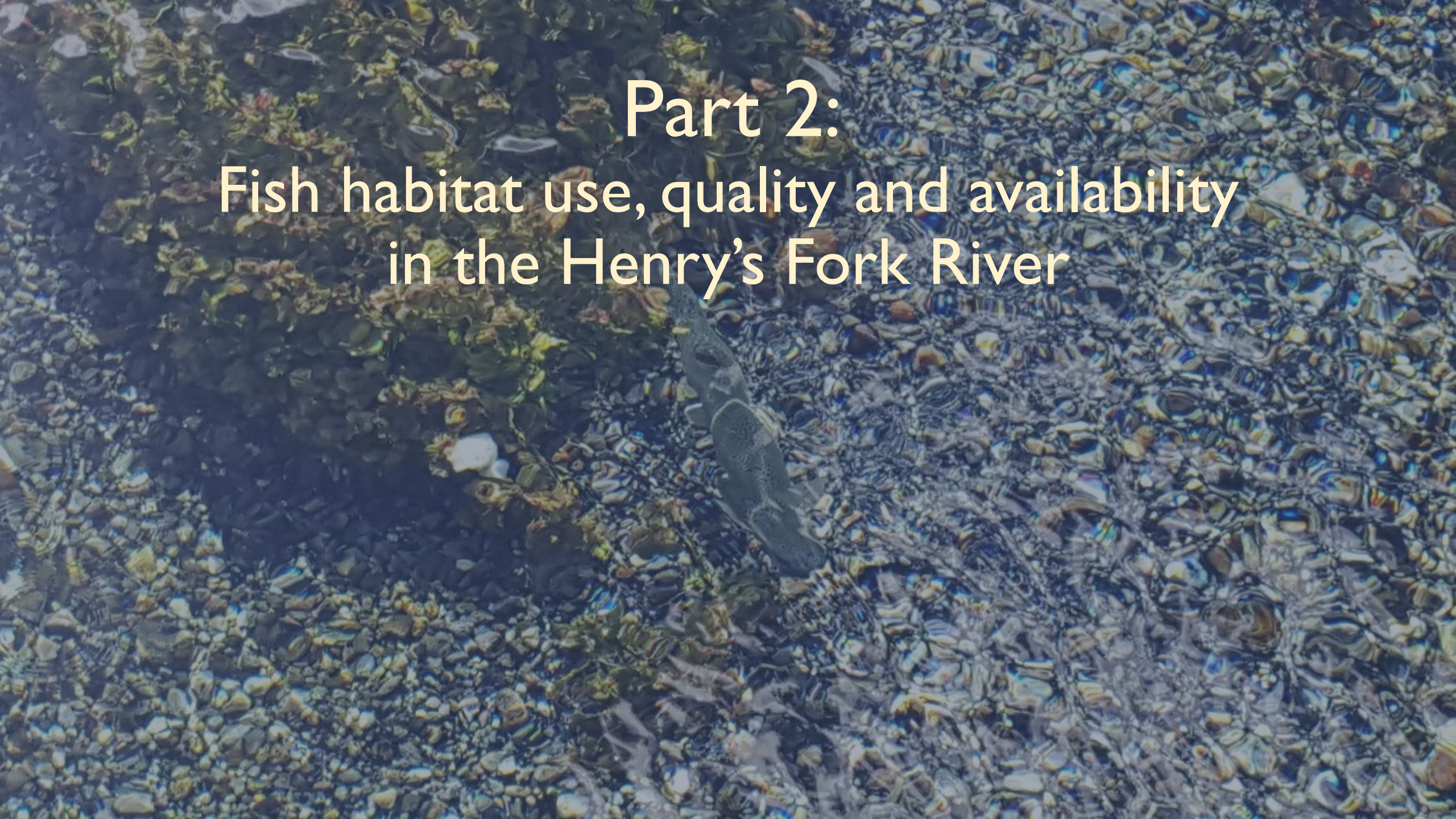
- Higher drawdown negatively affects subadult kokanee salmon habitat and abundance



Study Questions:

- What limits fish habitat and abundance in the Henry's Fork Headwaters?
- How might nutrient pollution and drought affect fish habitat and abundance in the Henry's Fork Headwaters?
- Answers:
 - Drawdown destroys kokanee habitat
 - Cool inflow critical for maintaining habitat
 - Drawdown reduces kokanee abundance



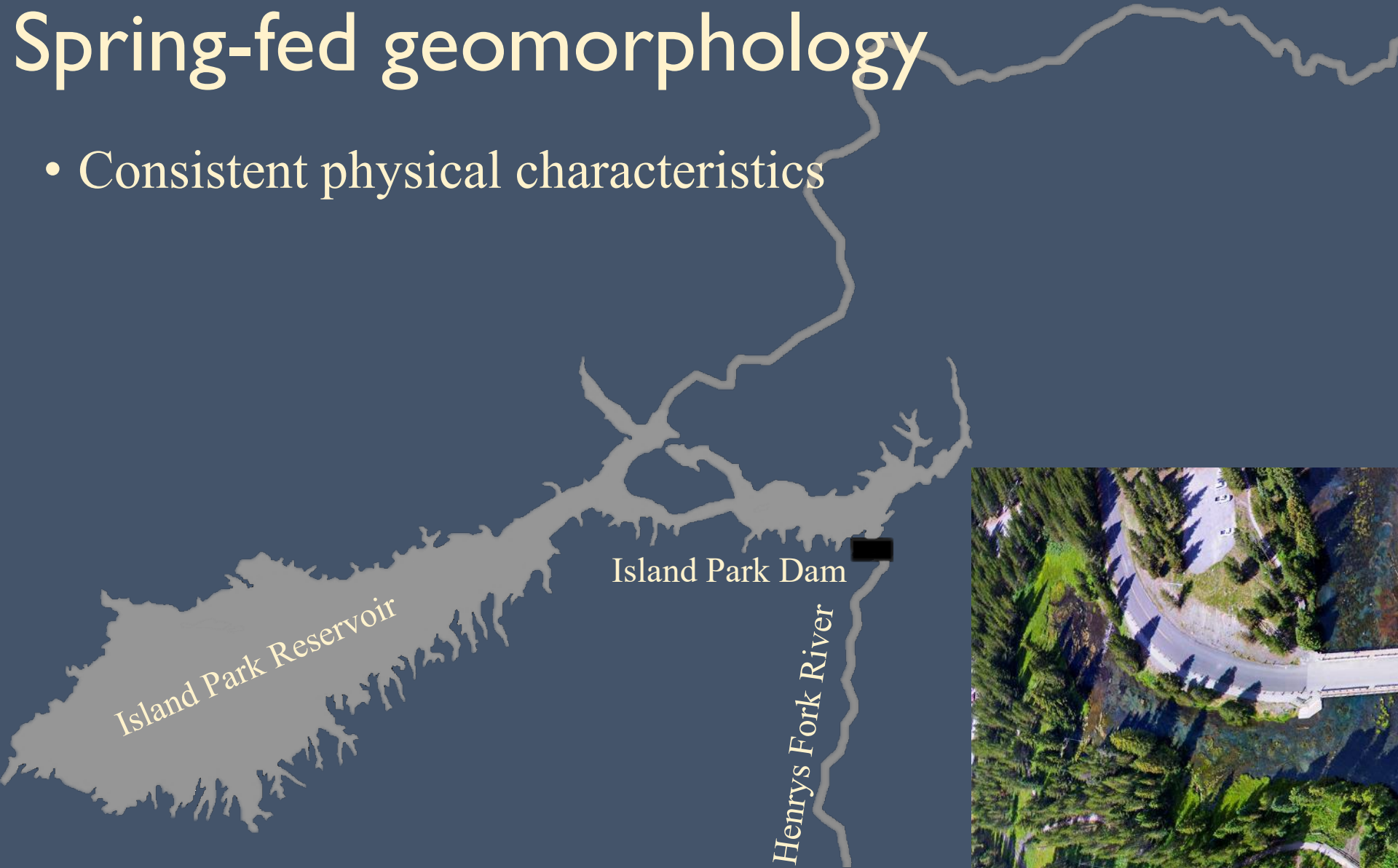
A photograph of a riverbed covered in small, dark, iridescent shells and pebbles. A fish, possibly a trout or salmon, is swimming in the shallow water, its body angled towards the bottom. The water is clear, revealing the textured substrate. The overall scene is a natural habitat for aquatic life.

Part 2:

Fish habitat use, quality and availability in the Henry's Fork River

Spring-fed geomorphology

- Consistent physical characteristics



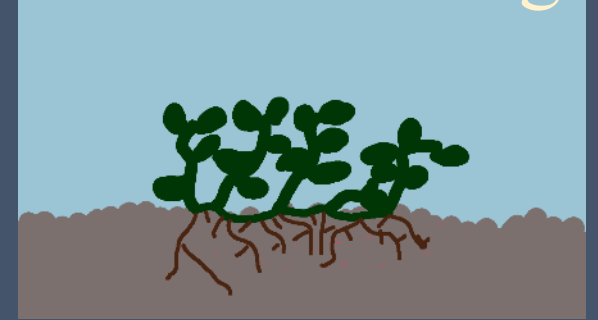
Spring-fed geomorphology

- Consistent physical characteristics
- Submerged macrophytes
 - Fish habitat
 - Longitudinal gradient
 - Human-caused



Headwaters
Spring

Low coverage



Tailwater
Fall

High coverage



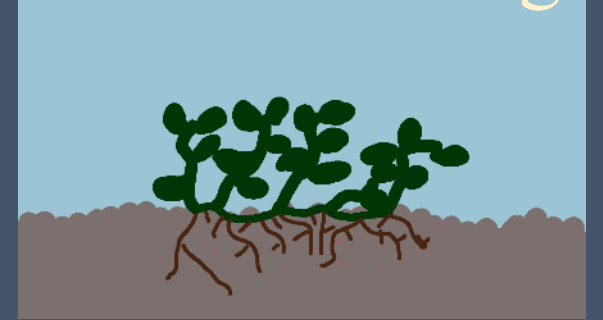
Spring-fed geomorphology

- Consistent physical characteristics
- Submerged macrophytes
 - Fish habitat
 - Longitudinal gradient
 - Human-caused
 - New pollution sources



Headwaters
Spring

Low coverage

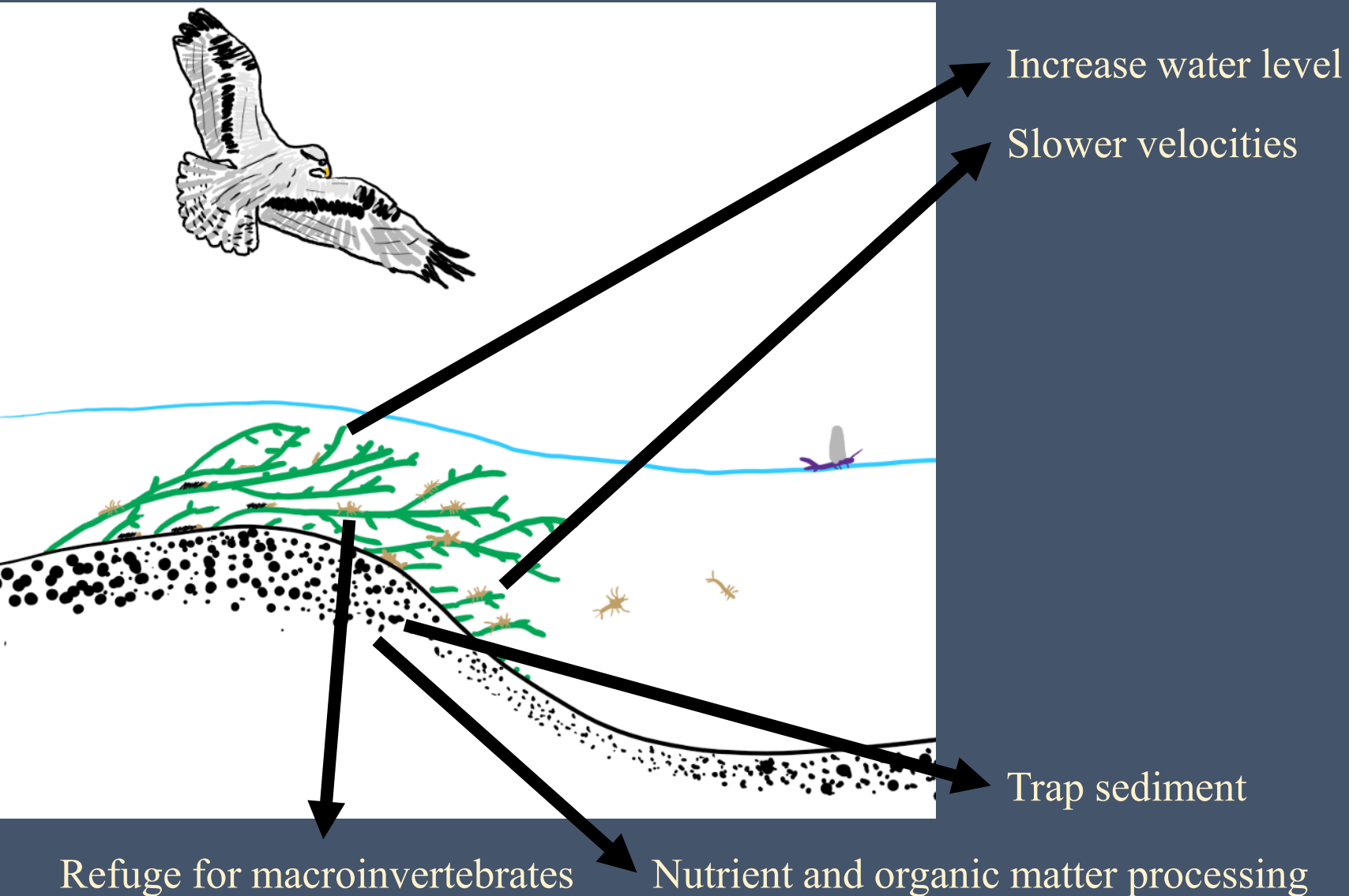


High coverage

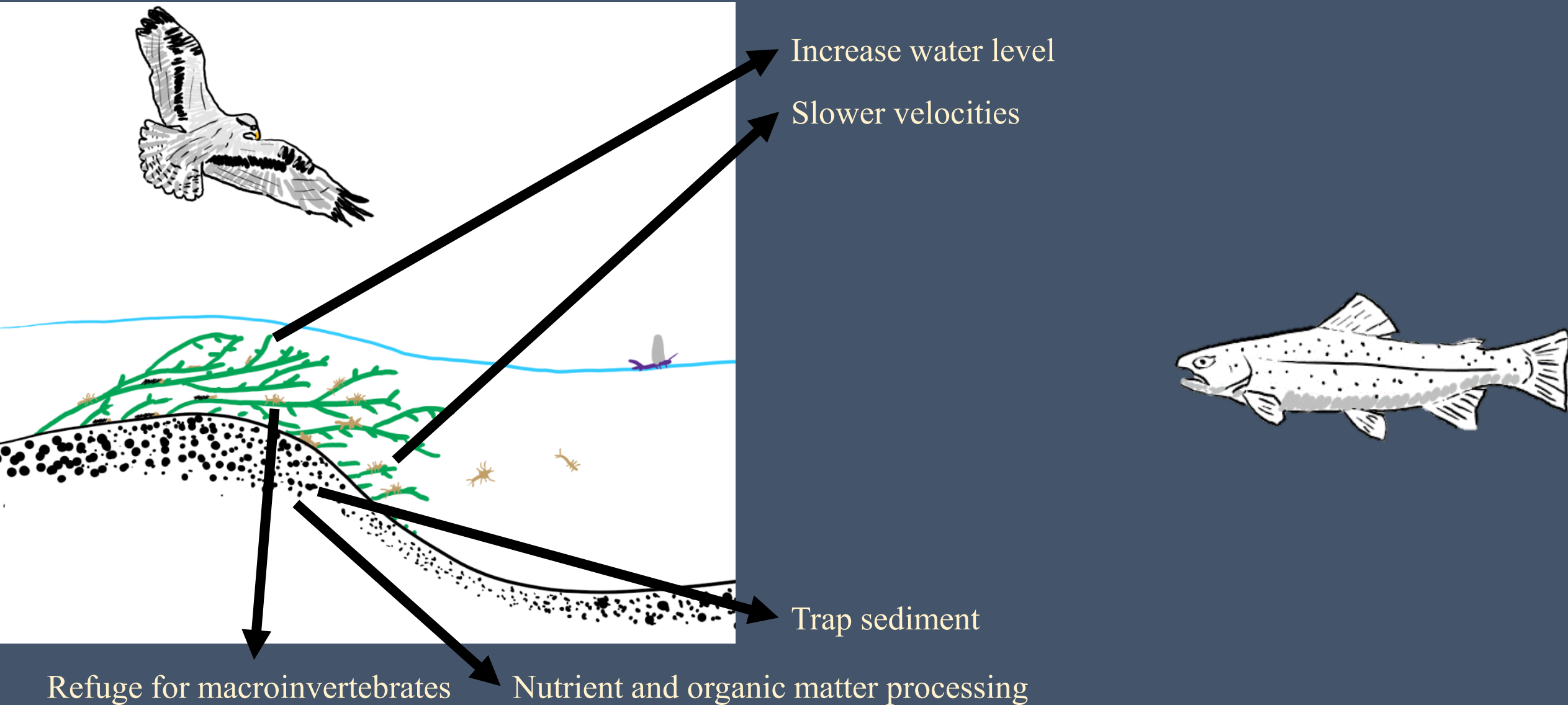
Tailwater
Fall



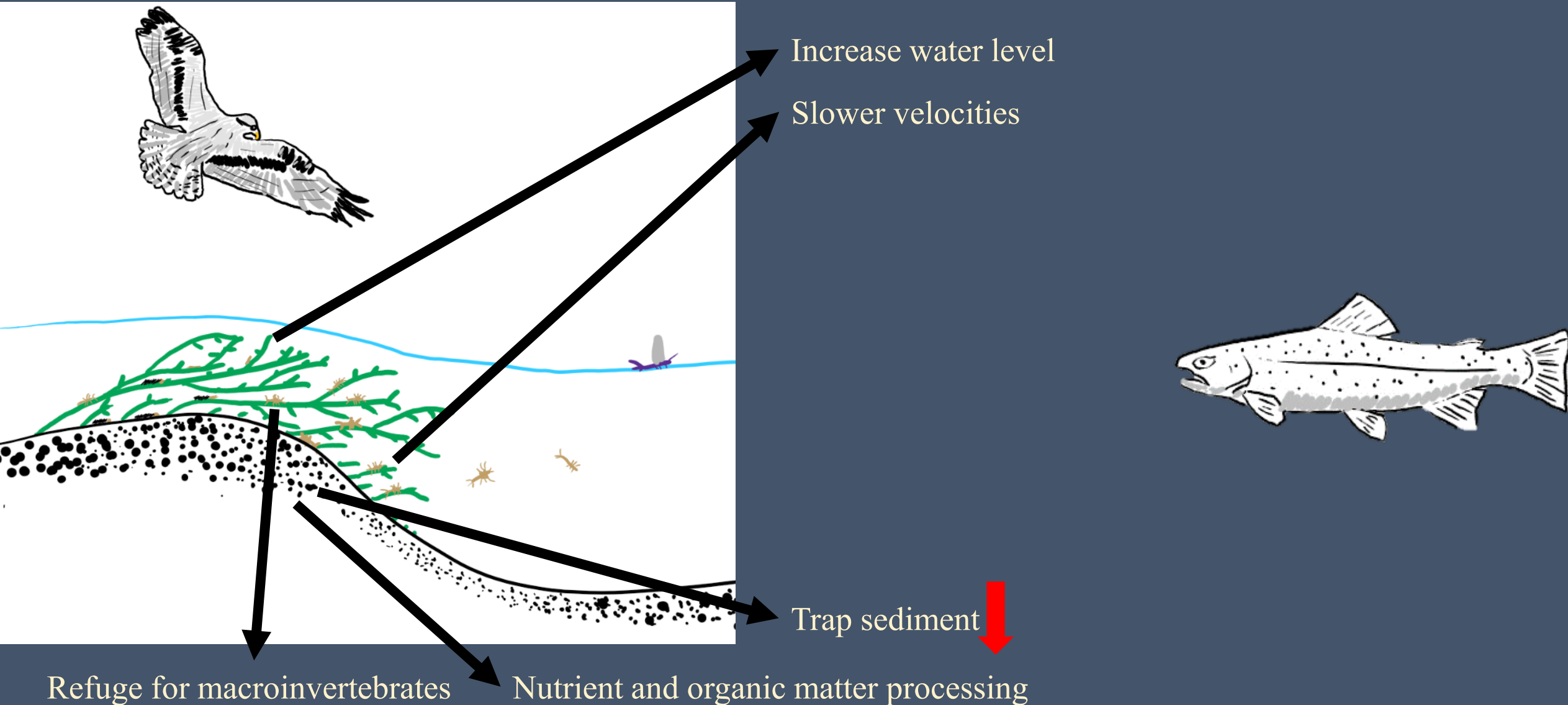
Uncertainty: Macrophytes and fish



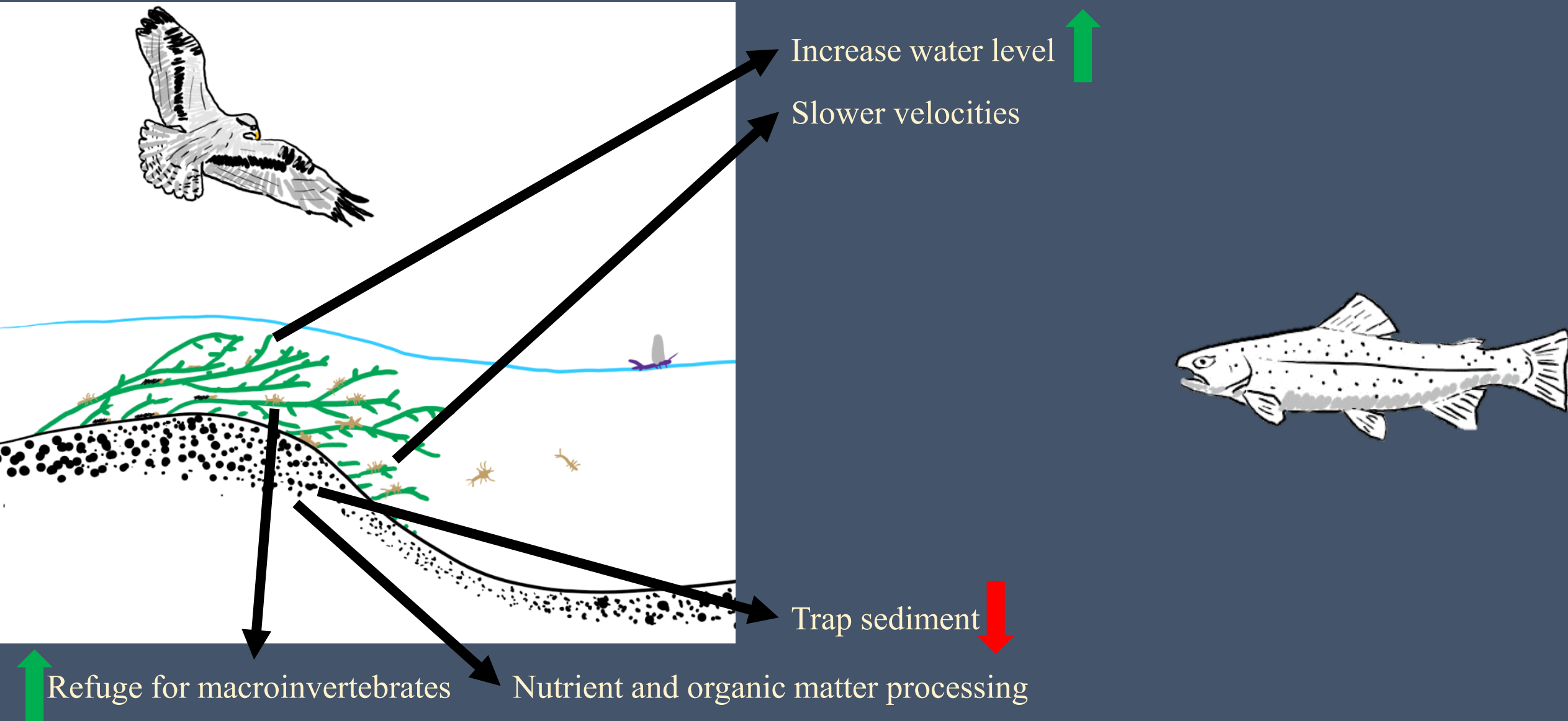
Uncertainty: Macrophytes and fish



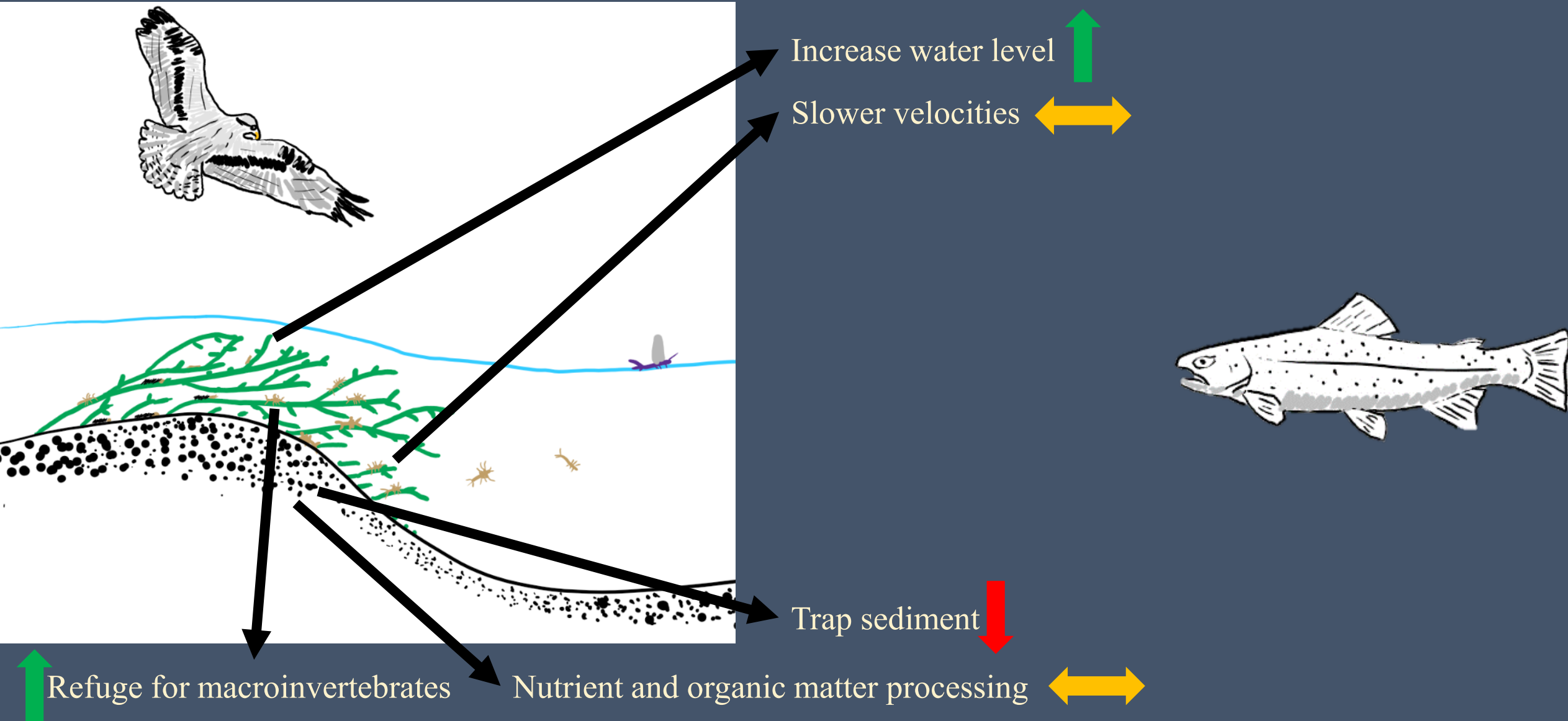
Uncertainty: Macrophytes and fish



Uncertainty: Macrophytes and fish

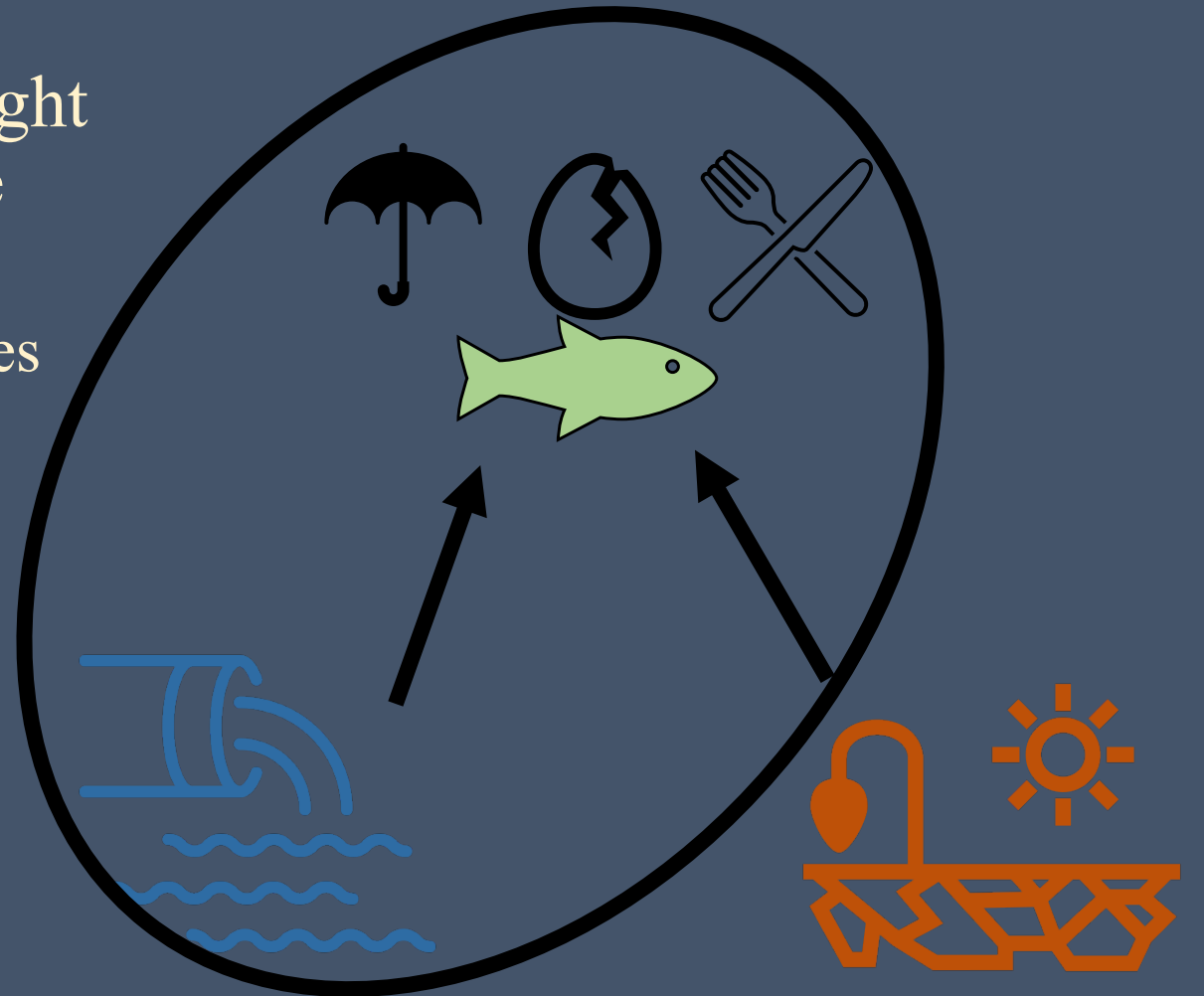


Uncertainty: Macrophytes and fish

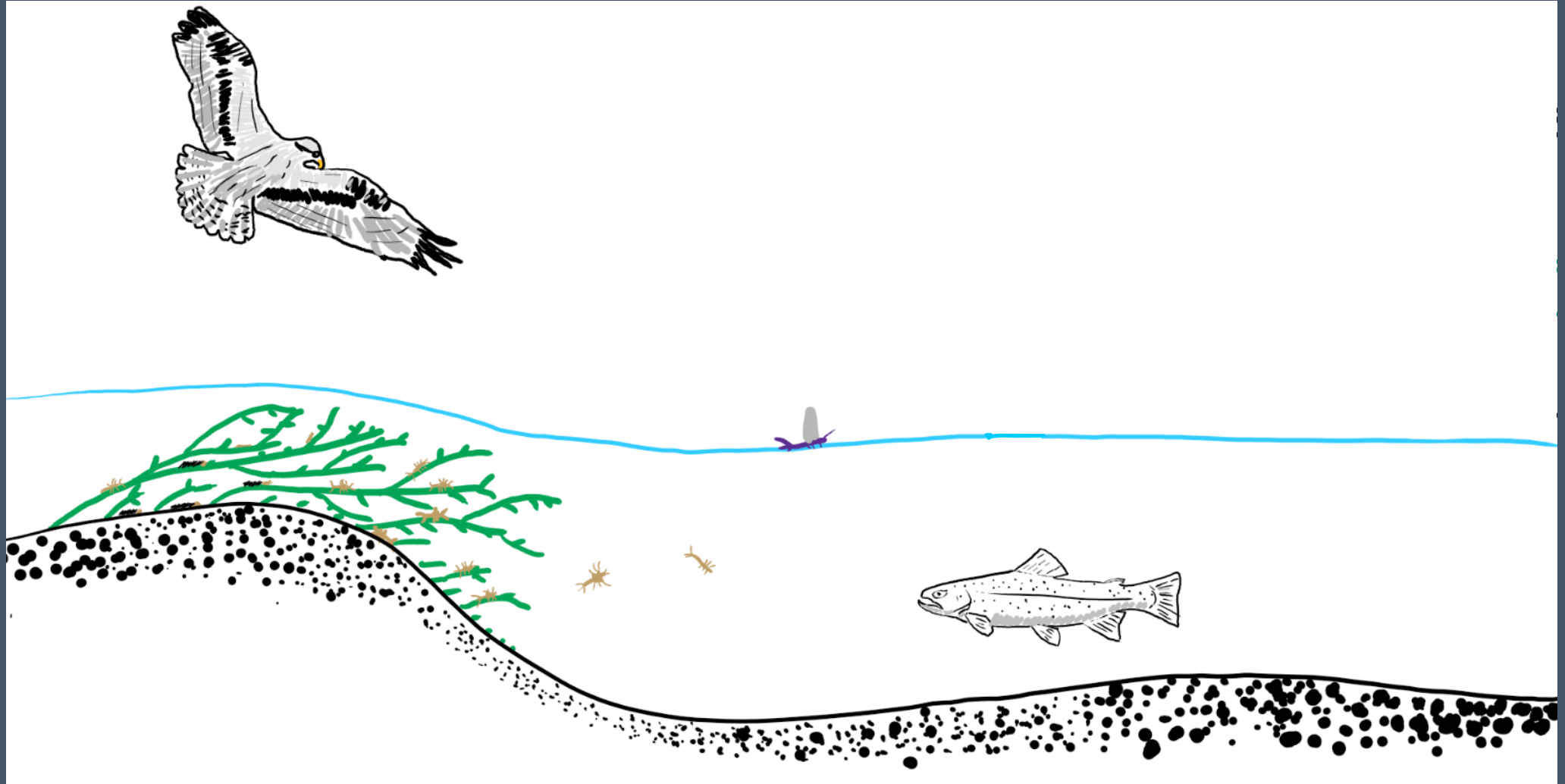


Study Questions:

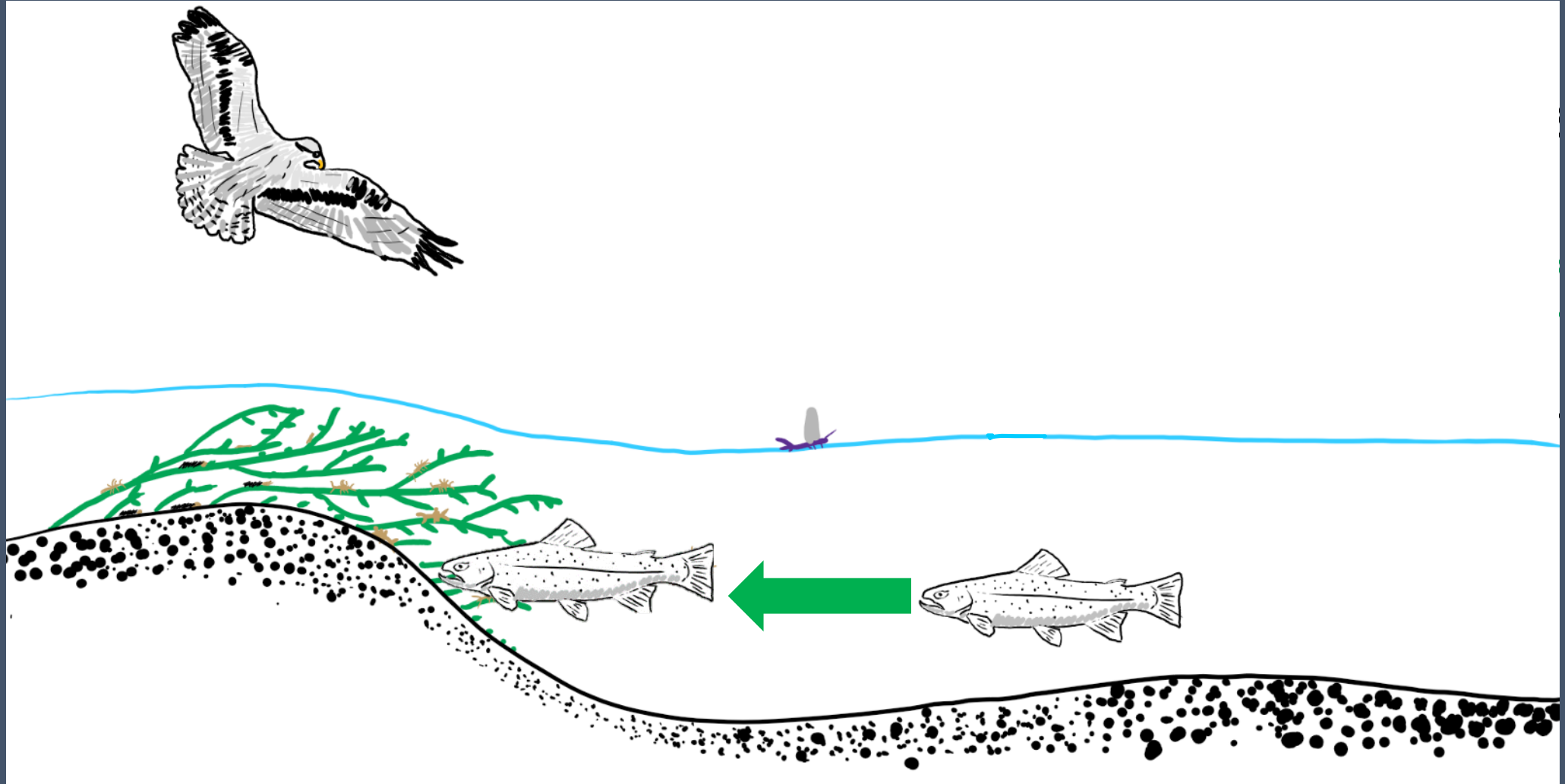
- What limits fish habitat and abundance in the Henry's Fork Headwaters?
- How might nutrient pollution and drought affect fish habitat and abundance in the Henry's Fork Headwaters?
 - Could increases in submerged macrophytes threaten the fishery?
 - What is the net effect of submerged macrophytes on fish habitat?



Hypothesis



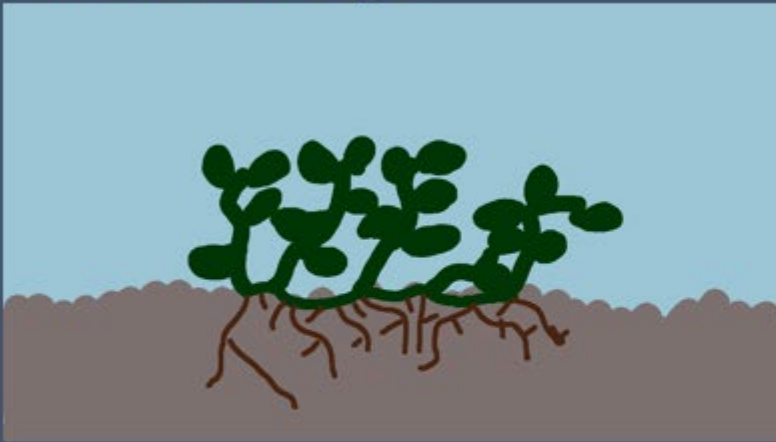
Hypothesis



Methods: trout habitat

- Snorkel surveys: individual trout habitat preferences

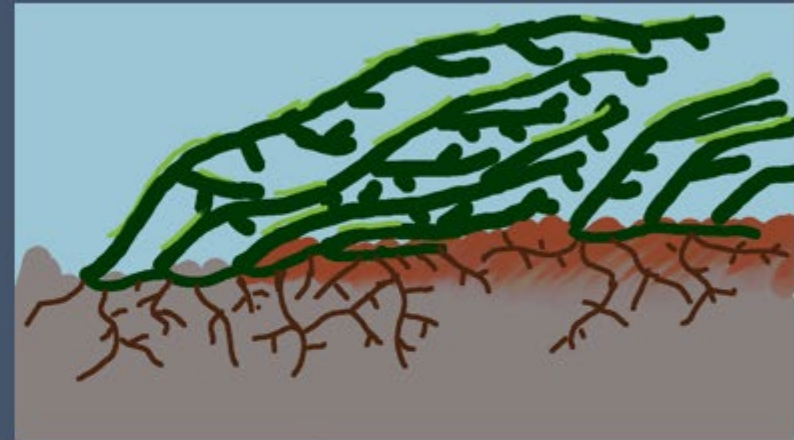
Low coverage



Headwaters
Spring



High coverage



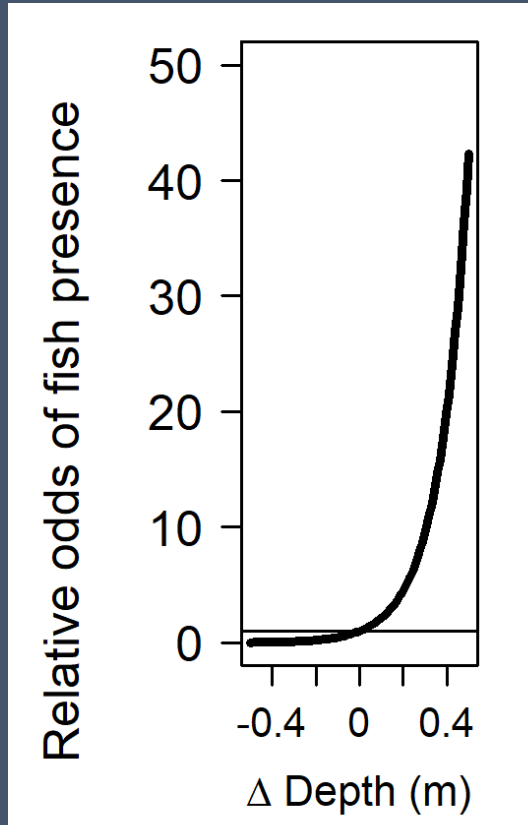
Tailwater
Fall

Methods: trout habitat

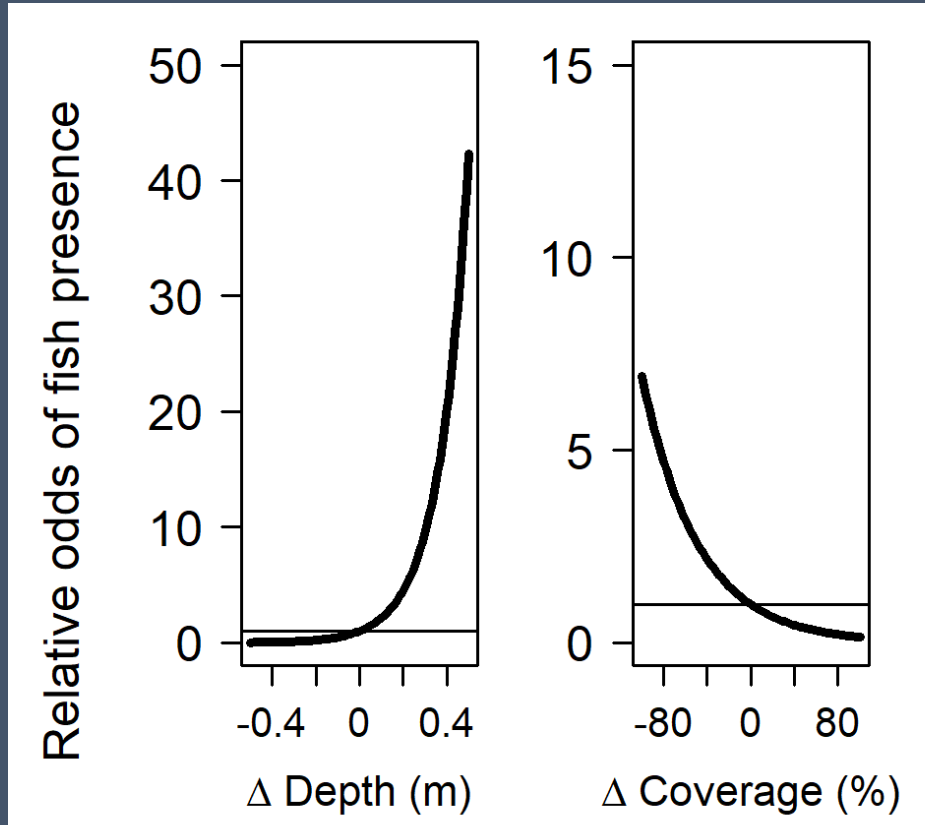
- Snorkel surveys: individual trout habitat preferences
- Identified focal points, measured
 - Depth
 - Macrophyte coverage & height
 - Velocity
 - Substrate size
 - Invertebrate drift
 - Temperature
 - Dissolved oxygen



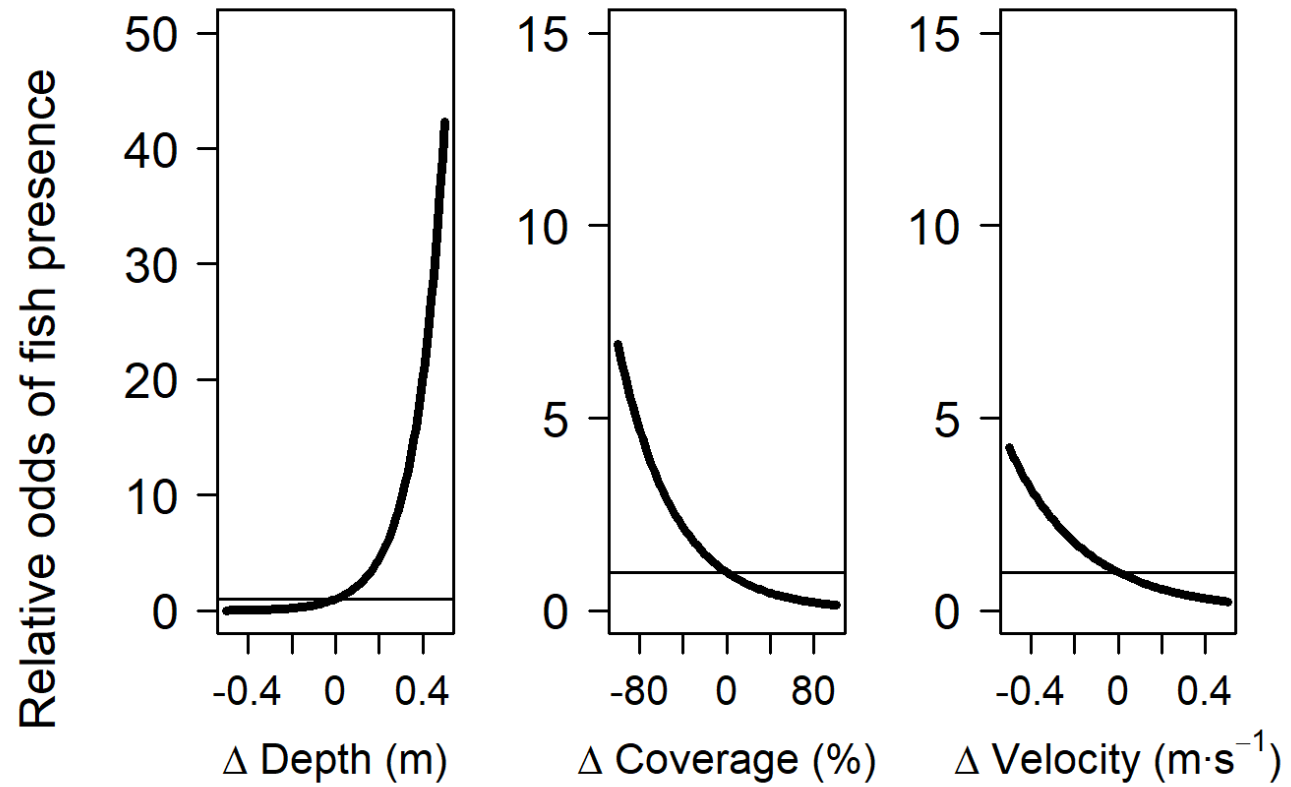
Results – individual-scale



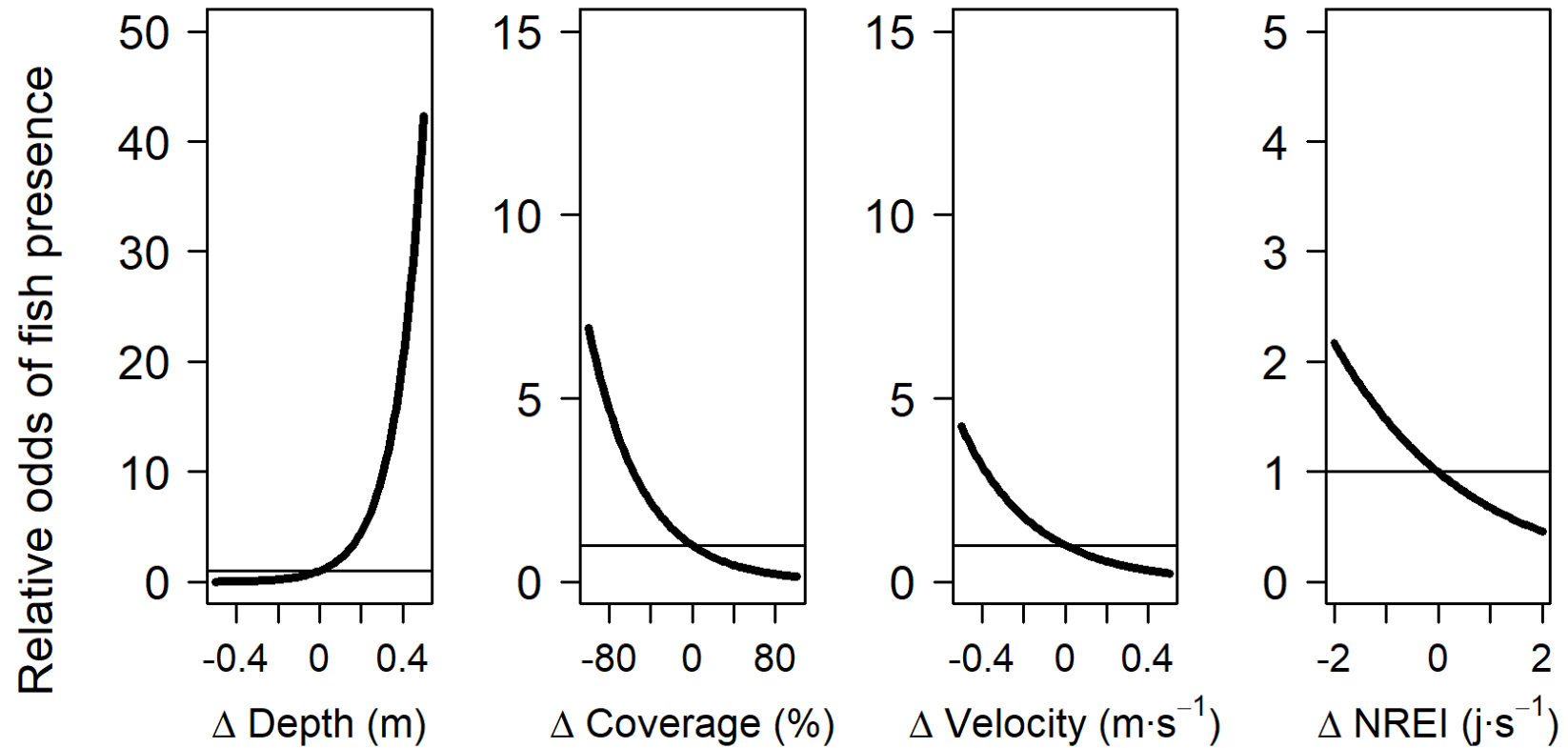
Results – individual-scale



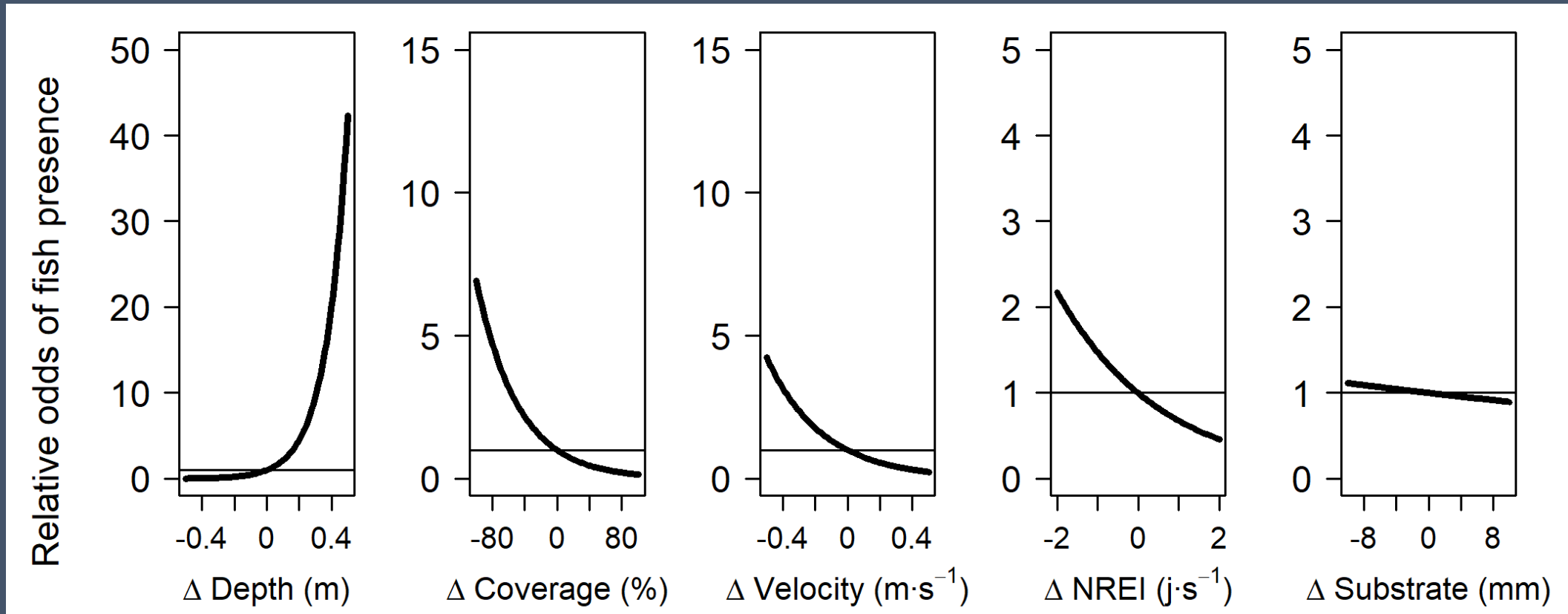
Results – individual-scale



Results – individual-scale

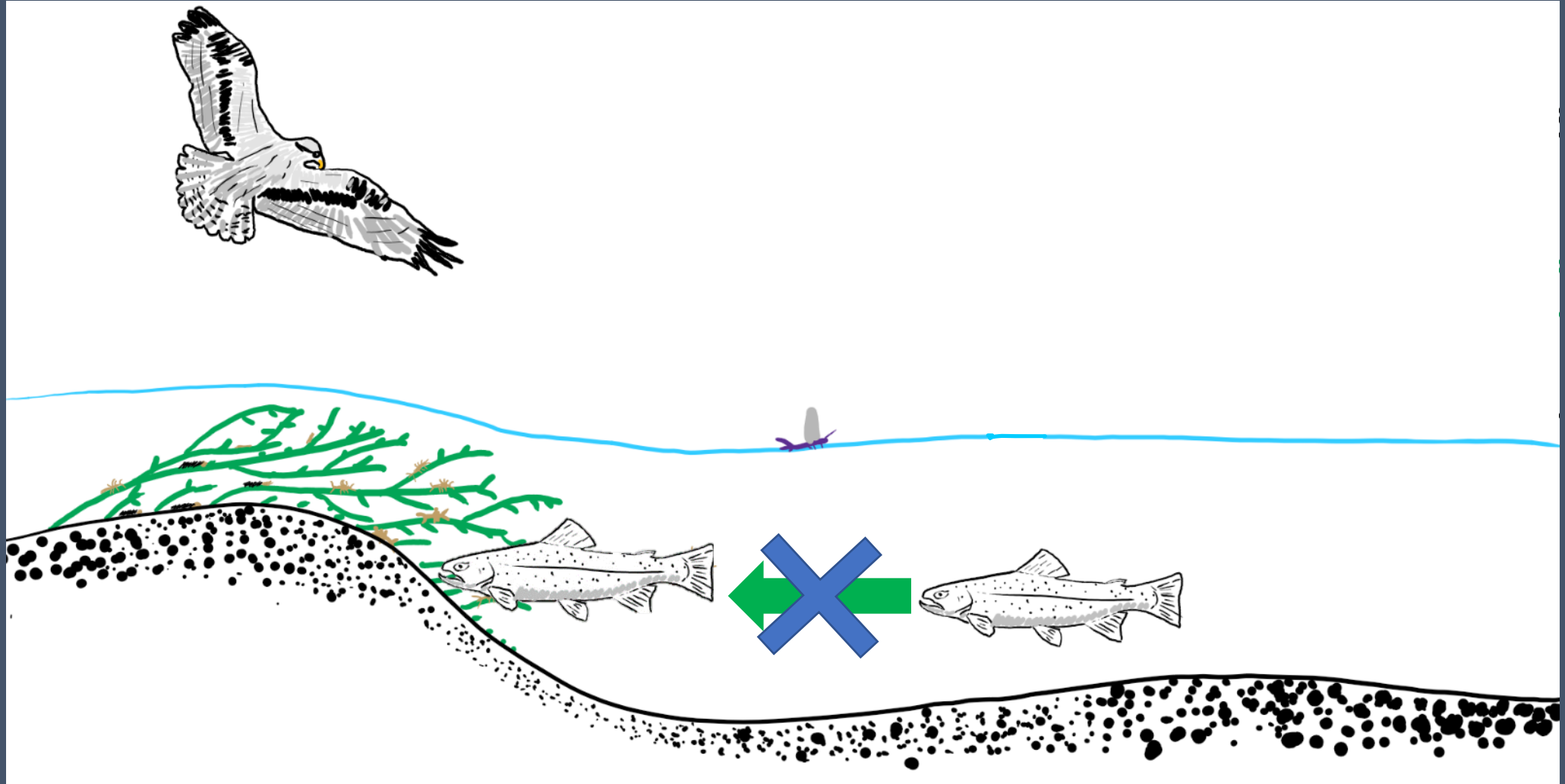


Results – individual-scale

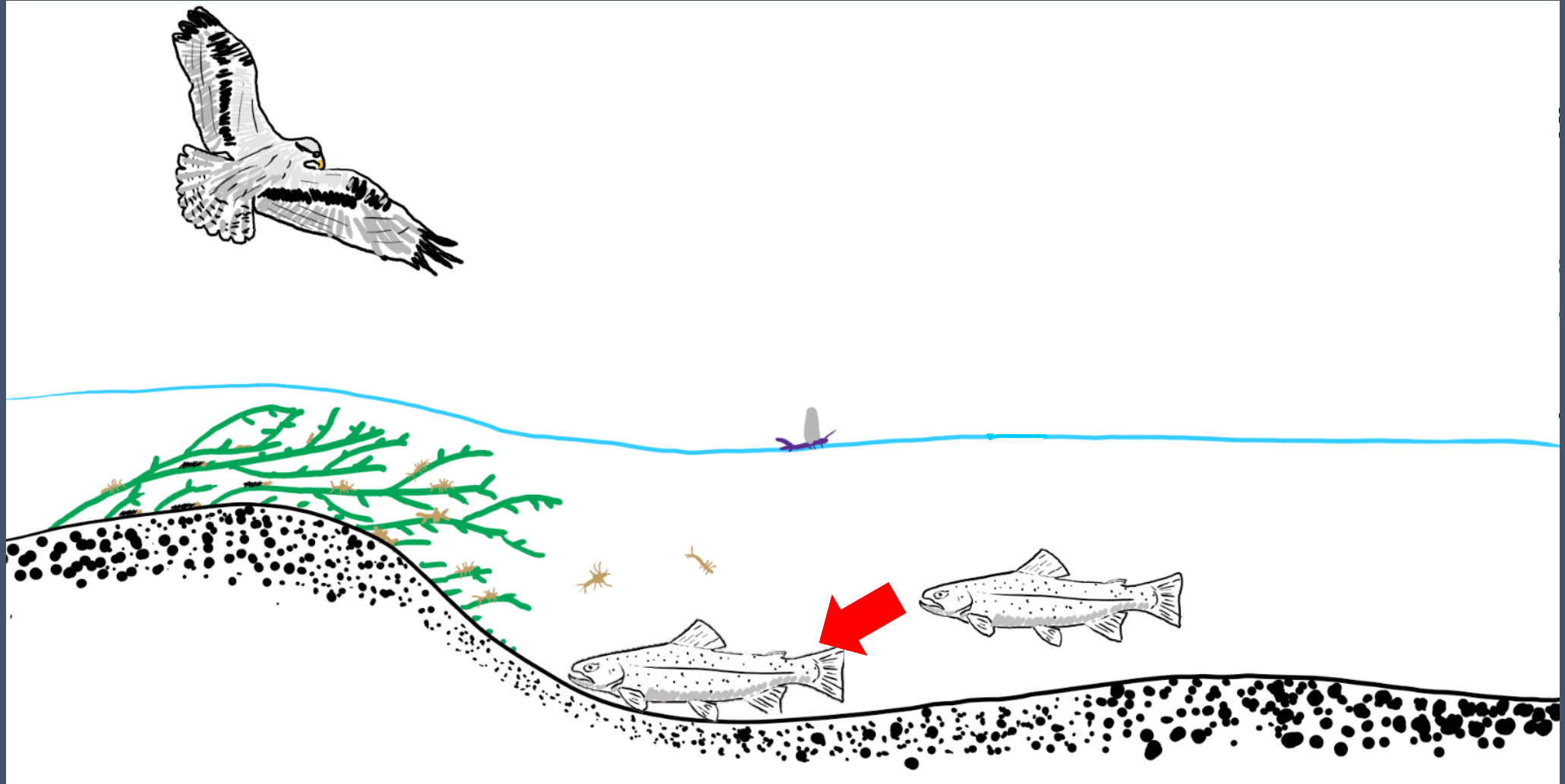


Takeaway: Fish prefer deeper, slower, macrophyte-free water, no preference for food/growth

Discussion - hypothesis



Discussion - hypothesis



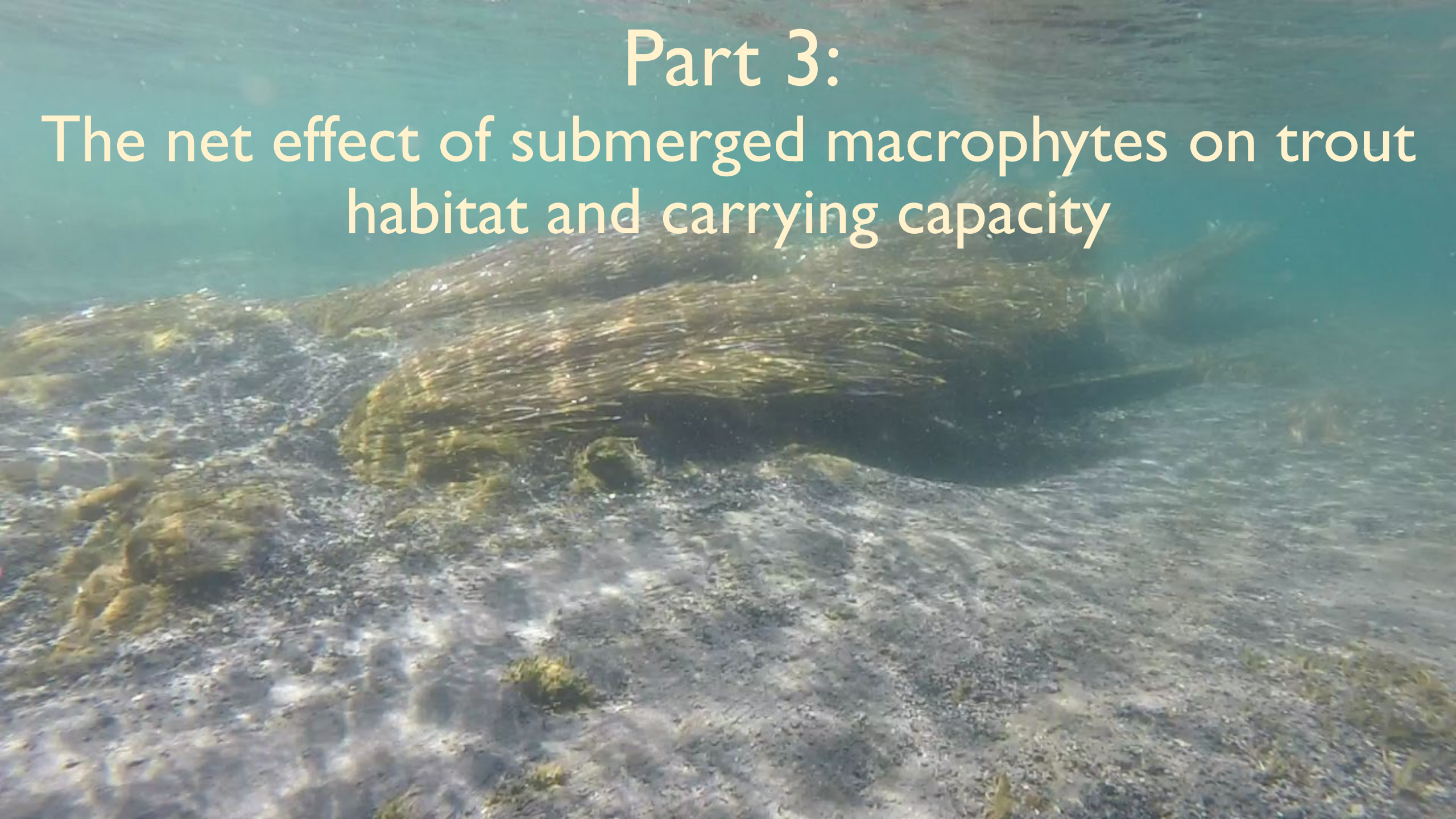
Should we fight macrophyte growth?

- Macrophyte cutting?
- Pool creation?
- Fight new treated sewage outfall?



Part 3:

The net effect of submerged macrophytes on trout habitat and carrying capacity

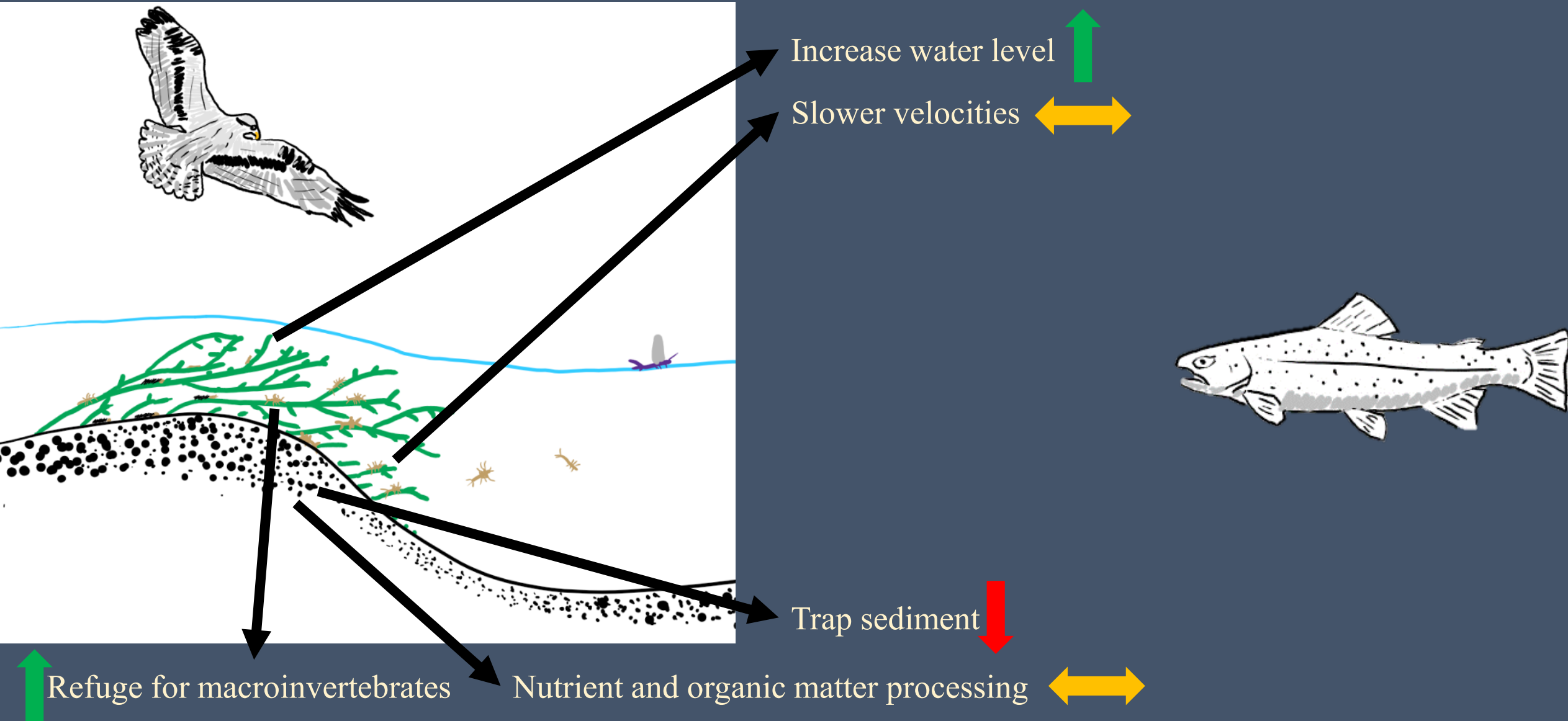


Question: What is the net effect of submerged macrophytes on trout habitat?

- Hypotheses: Submerged macrophyte coverage creates a riverscape of complimentary habitats at the reach scale, improving net fish habitat



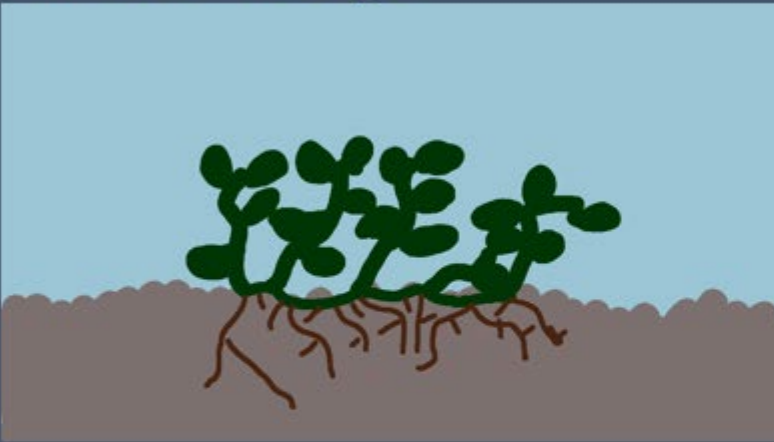
Submerged macrophytes at the reach scale



Methods: identify habitat types

- Physical surveys: reach-wide effects of submerged macrophytes

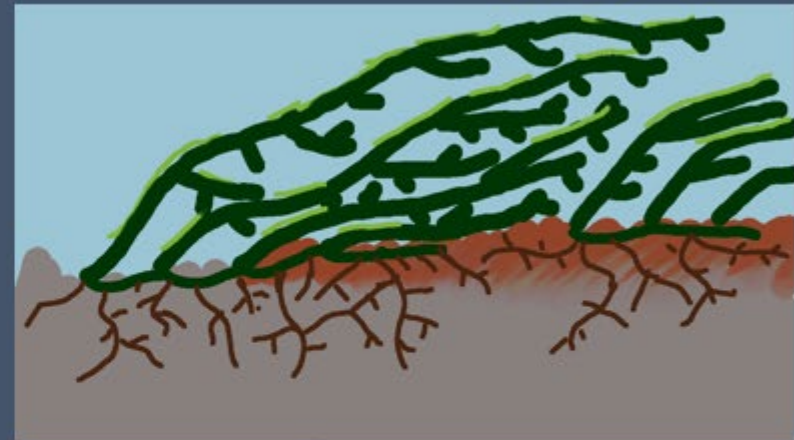
Low coverage



Headwaters
Spring



High coverage



Tailwater
Fall

Methods: identify habitat types

- Physical surveys: reach-wide effects of submerged macrophytes
 - Macrophyte coverage (%)
 - Macrophyte growth height (m)
 - Substrate size (mm)
 - Water velocity (m/s)
 - Water depth (m)



Methods: identify habitat types

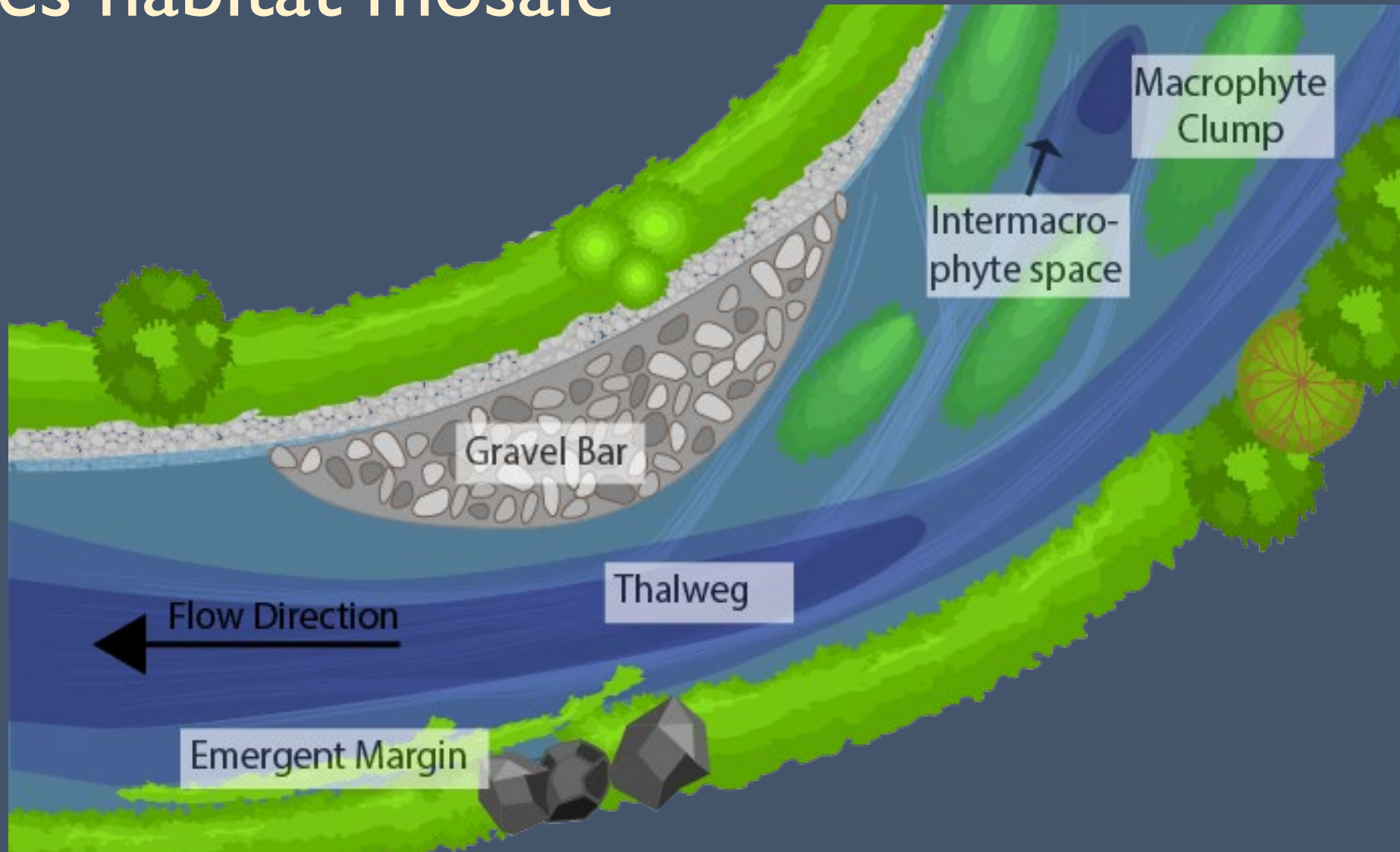
- Physical surveys: reach-wide effects of submerged macrophytes

- Macrophyte coverage (%)
- Macrophyte growth height (m)
- Substrate size (mm)
- Water velocity (m/s)
- Water depth (m)

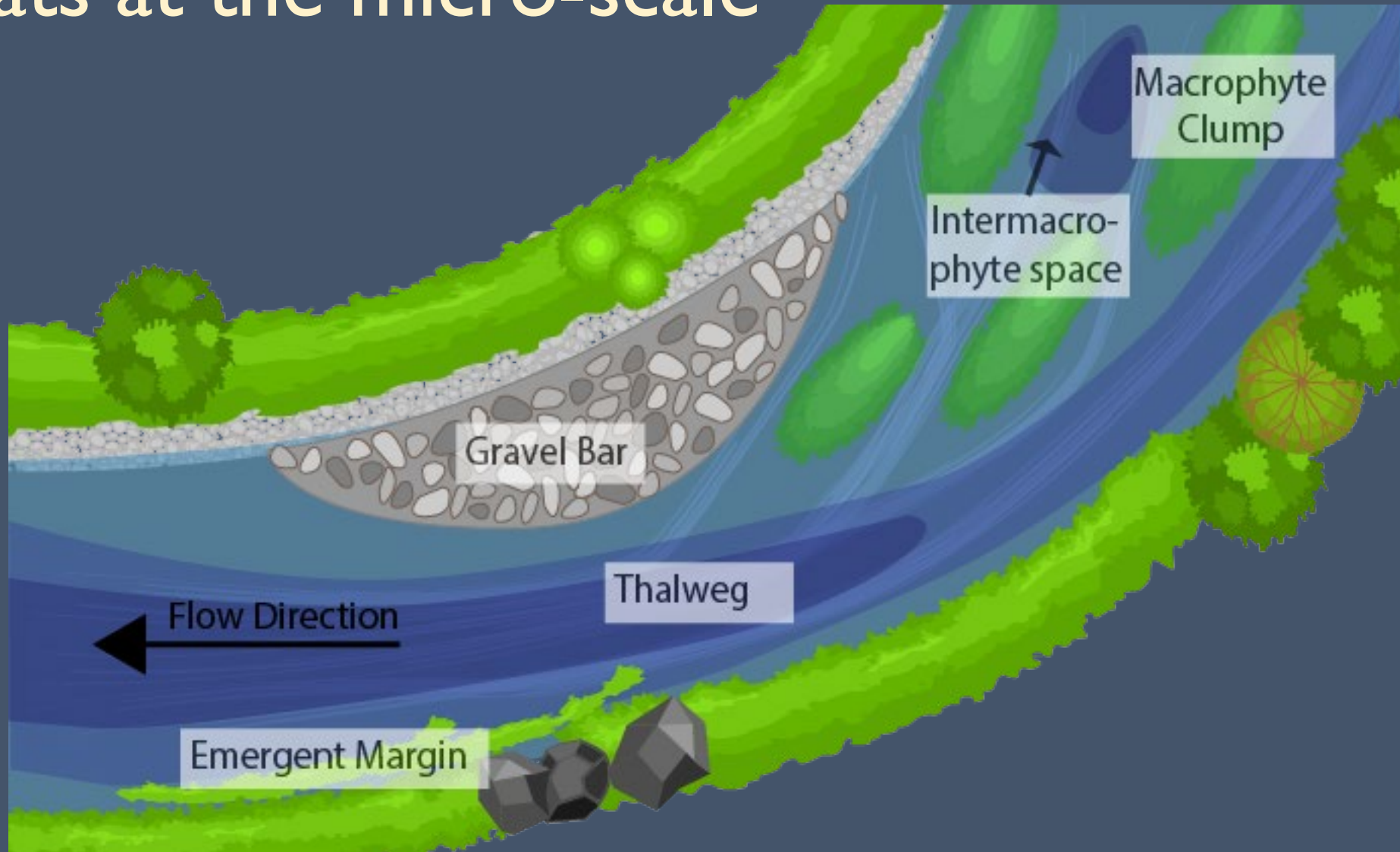
K-means
clustering:
identify habitat
types



Reach-scale submerged macrophyte coverage creates habitat mosaic



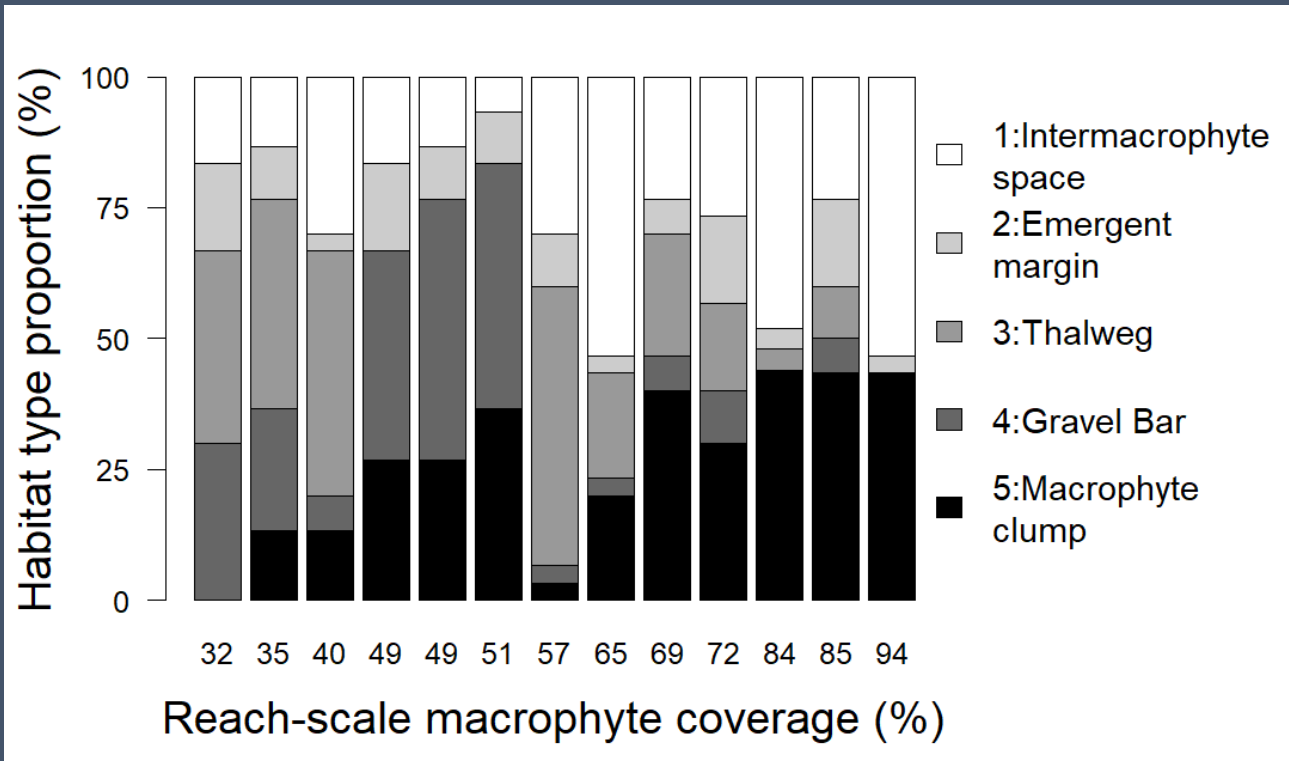
Reach-scale vegetation creates favorable habitats at the micro-scale



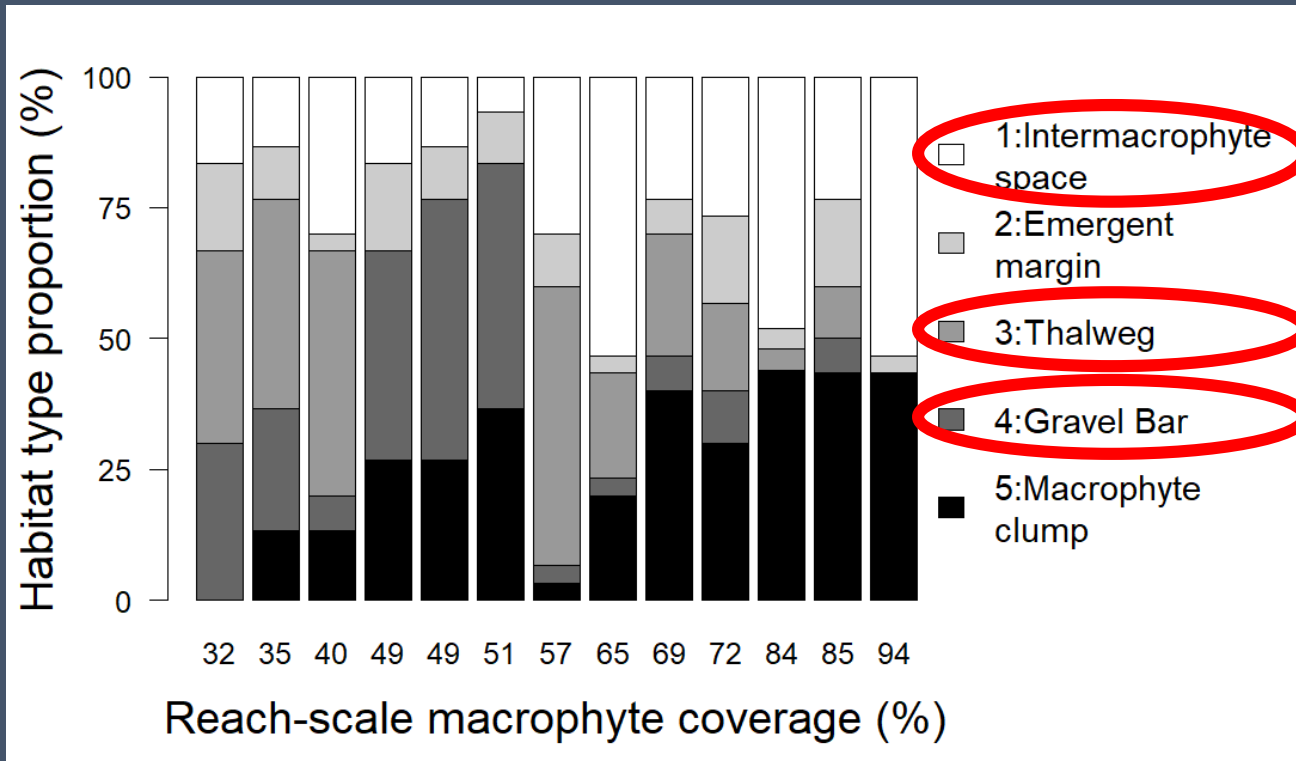
Results – Biogeomorphology

Takeaway

- Submerged macrophyte coverage governs relative abundance of habitat types



Results – Net effect

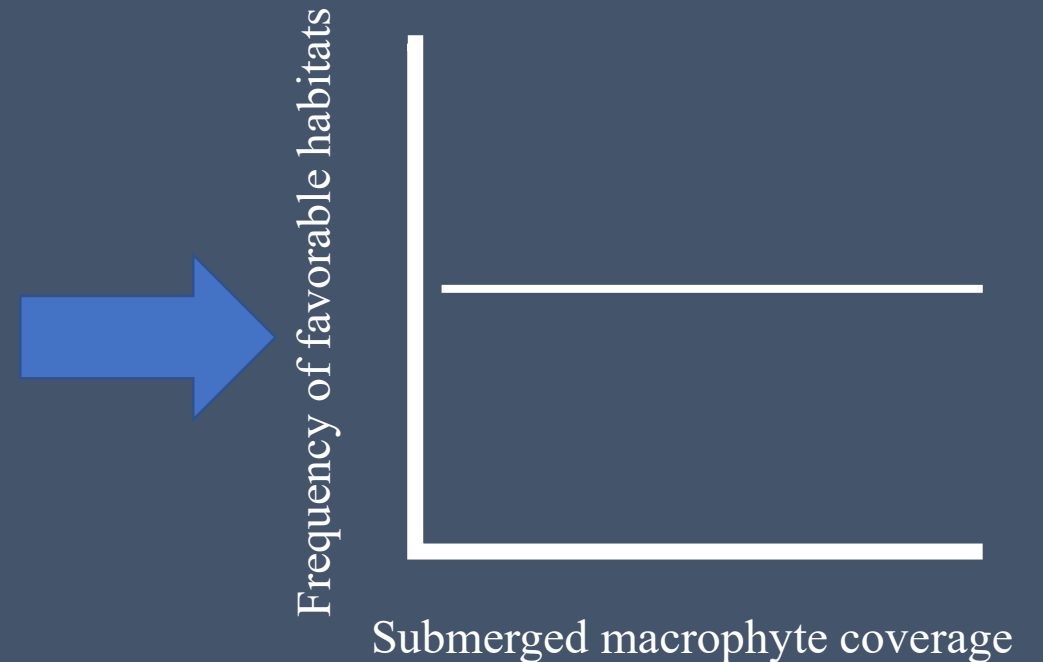
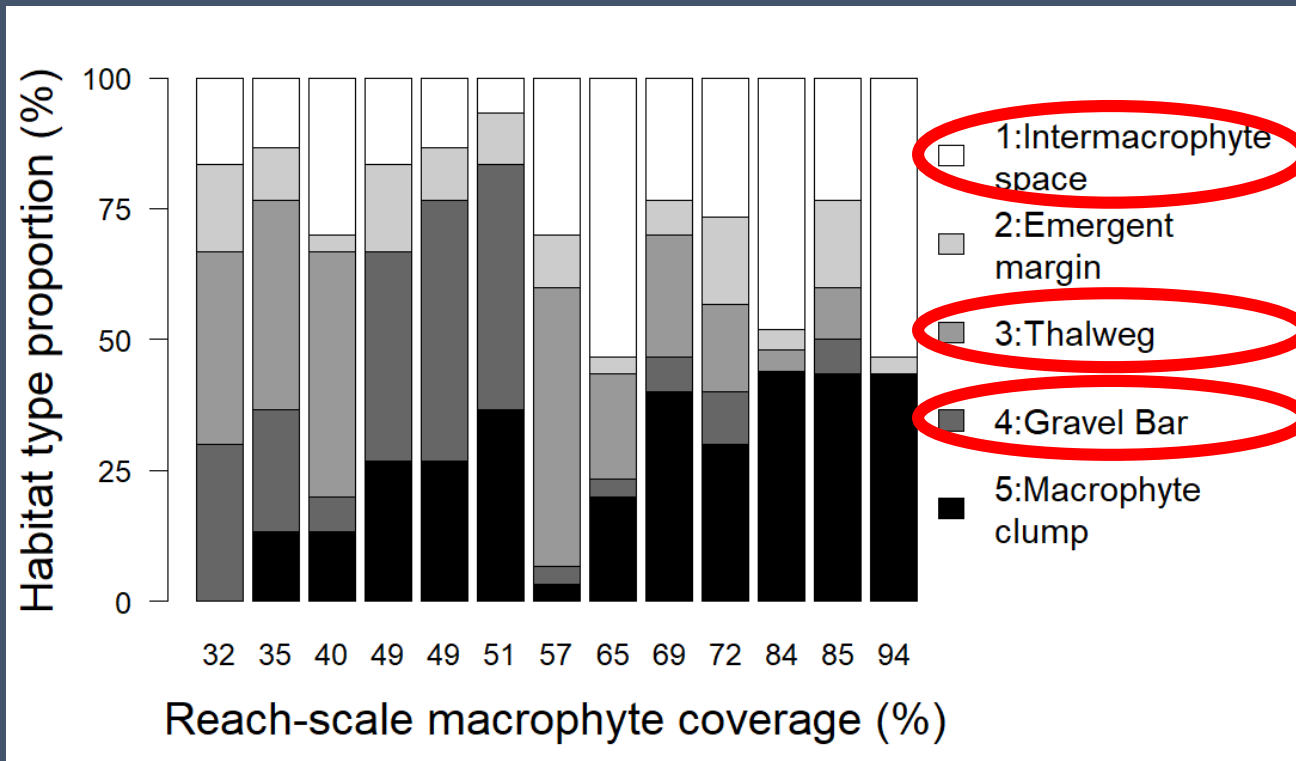


Preferred habitat types

Results – Biogeomorphology

Takeaways

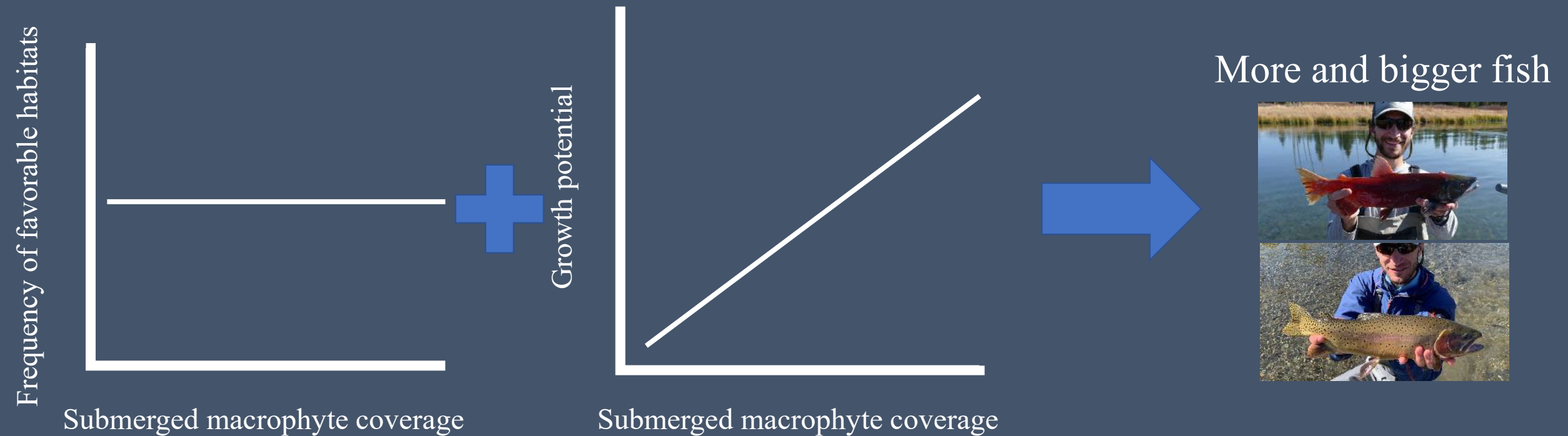
- Preferred habitat frequency stable along reach-scale macrophyte gradient



Results – Biogeomorphology

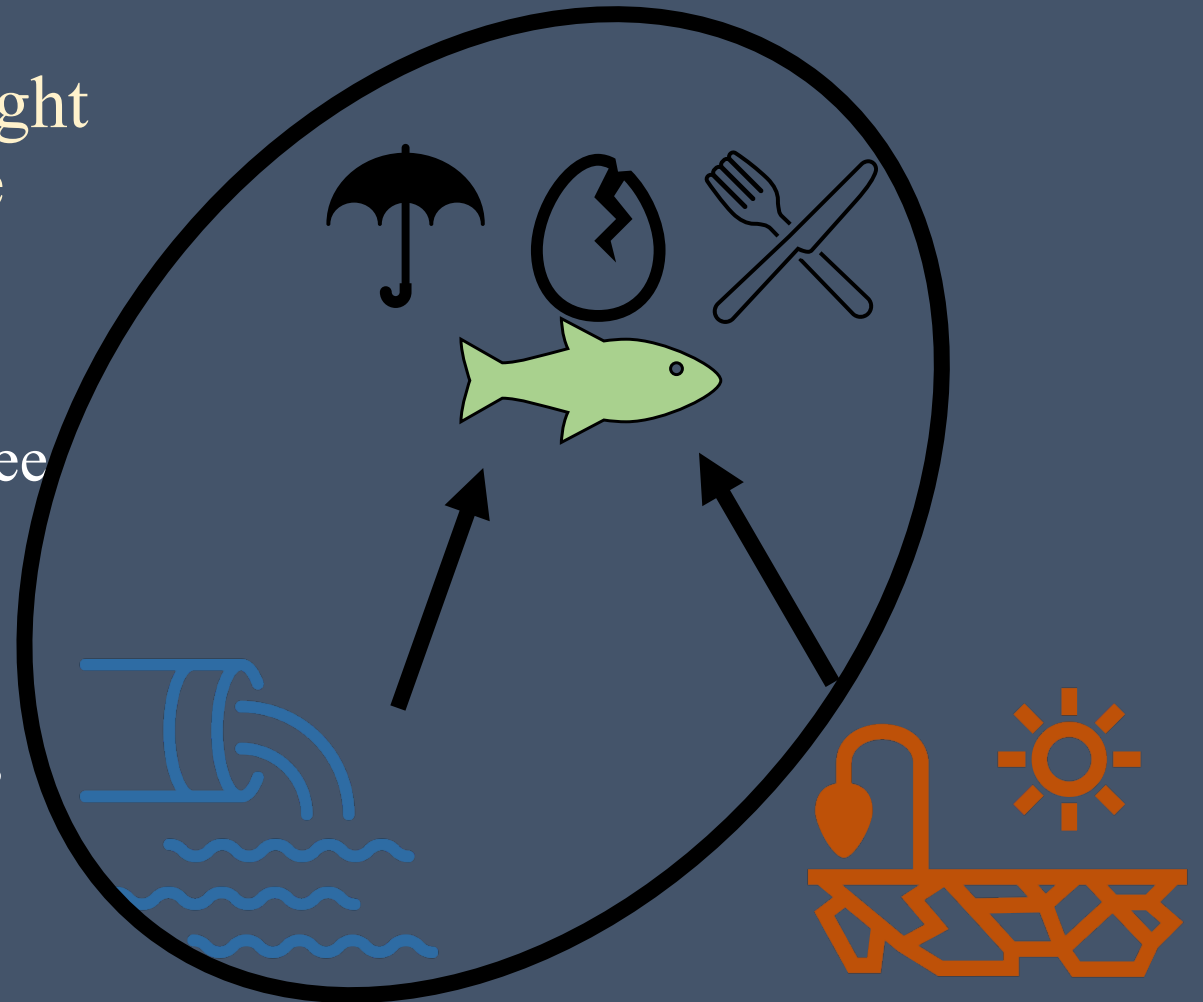
Takeaways

- Preferred habitat frequency stable along reach-scale macrophyte gradient
- Preliminary data shows submerged macrophytes also appear to increase reach-scale growth potential



Study Questions:

- What limits fish habitat and abundance in the Henry's Fork Headwaters?
- How might nutrient pollution and drought affect fish habitat and abundance in the Henry's Fork Headwaters?
- Answers:
 - Fish prefer deeper, slower, macrophyte-free water, no preference for food/growth
 - Submerged macrophytes create habitat mosaic
 - Submerged macrophyte coverage governs reach-scale habitat frequency
 - Net effect on fish habitat likely positive



Takeaways



1. Total fish numbers are a function of Island Park Reservoir drawdown

Takeaways



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Takeaways



1. Total fish numbers are a function of Island Park Reservoir drawdown

3. Fish habitat is a function of

- Water depth
- Overall productivity

Scientific Takeaways



1. Total fish numbers are a function of Island Park Reservoir drawdown

3. Fish habitat is a function of

- Water depth
 - Overall productivity
- } Vegetation growth
Nutrient availability
Drought

Conservation Takeaways



1. Total fish numbers are a function of Island Park Reservoir drawdown

3. Fish habitat is a function of

- Water depth
 - Overall productivity
- } Vegetation growth
Nutrient availability
Drought

Keep IPR as full as possible as long as possible

Conservation Takeaways

Experimental stocking?
Habitat manipulation?



1. Total fish numbers are a function of Island Park Reservoir drawdown

3. Fish habitat is a function of

- Water depth
 - Overall productivity
- } Vegetation growth
Nutrient availability
Drought

Keep IPR as full as possible as long as possible

Conservation Takeaways

Experimental stocking?
Habitat manipulation?



2. Fish *availability* for anglers is (likely) a function of

- Fish numbers
- Fish fertility (spawning urge)
- Fish Habitat

1. Total fish numbers are a function of Island Park Reservoir drawdown

Keep IPR as full as possible as long as possible

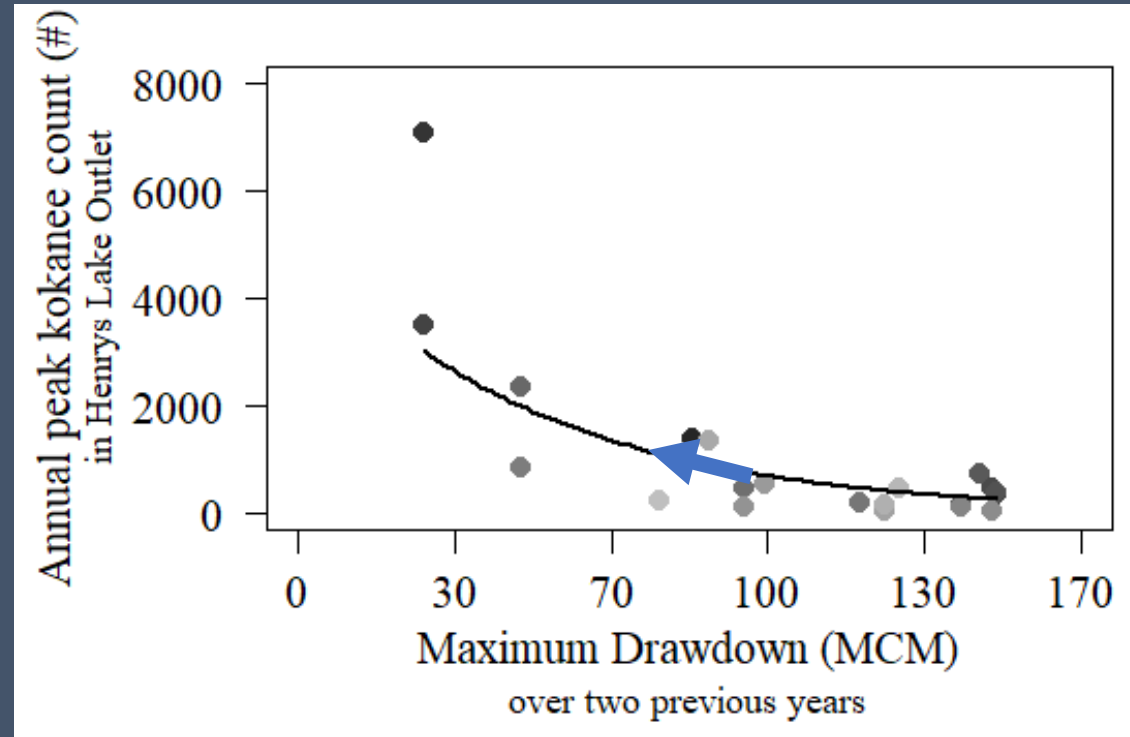
3. Fish habitat is a function of

- Water depth
 - Overall productivity
- } Vegetation growth
Nutrient availability
Drought

Promote vegetation growth, productivity

Conservation success

- **Keep IPR as full as possible as long as possible:** Precision Management & Farms and Fish programs
 - Save 20,000 acre/feet
 - Potential 50% increase in kokanee abundance (150% of expected)



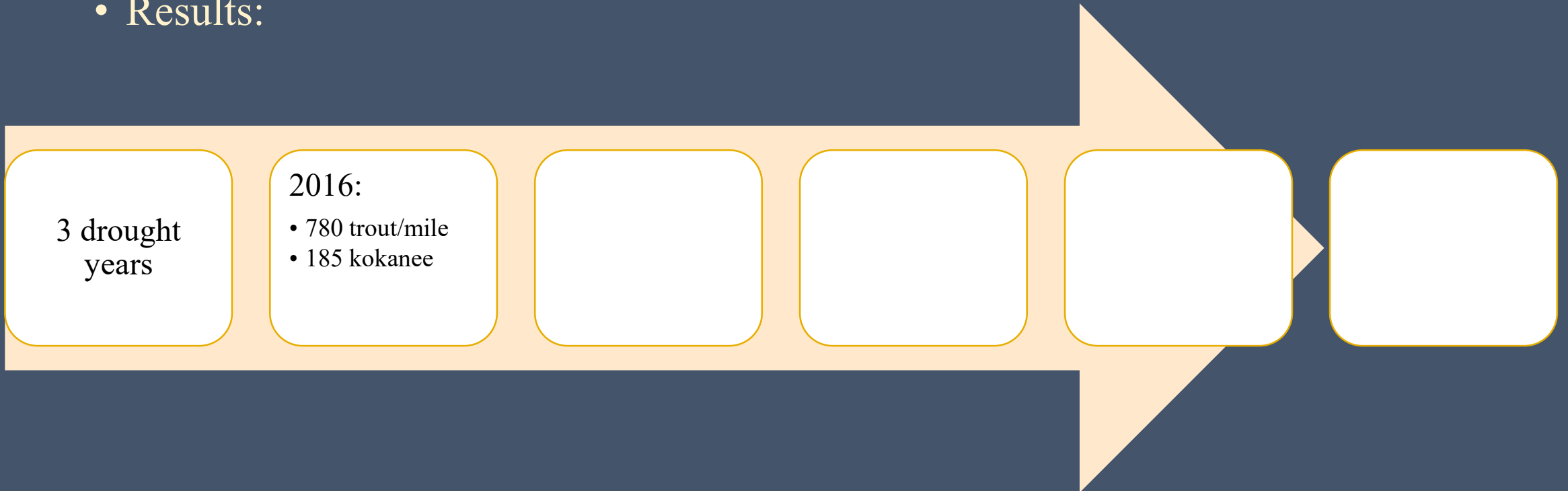
Conservation success

- **Keep IPR as full as possible as long as possible:** Precision Management & Farms and Fish programs
 - Save 20,000 acre/feet
 - Results:

3 drought
years

2016:

- 780 trout/mile
- 185 kokanee



Conservation success

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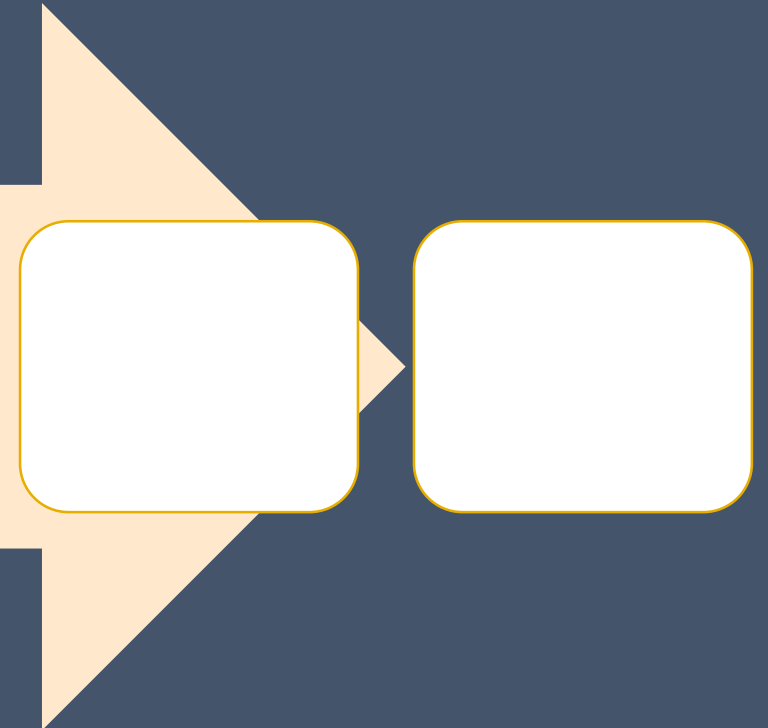
2016:

- 780 trout/mile
- 185 kokanee

3 wet years

2019

- 2,337 kokanee



Conservation success

- **Keep IPR as full as possible as long as possible:** Precision Management & Farms and Fish programs
 - Save 20,000 acre/feet

3 drought
years

2016:

- 780 trout/mile
- 185 kokanee

3 wet years

2019

- 2,337 kokanee

2 drought
years



Conservation success

- **Keep IPR as full as possible as long as possible:** Precision Management & Farms and Fish programs
 - Save 20,000 acre/feet
 - Results: 30% increase in kokanee, 160% increase in trout. Just as predicted (perhaps better)!

3 drought
years

2016:

- 780 trout/mile
- 185 kokanee

3 wet years

2019

- 2,337 kokanee

2 drought
years

2021

- 2,006 trout/mile
- 246 kokanee

Big fish and more of them!



Acknowledgements



Questions?

