

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

# Chinook Salmon Spawning Ground Surveys on the Entiat River, 2018

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*On the cover: A Chinook Salmon redd in the Entiat River.*

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# CHINOOK SALMON SPAWNING GROUND SURVEYS ON THE ENTIAT RIVER, 2018.

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U.S. Bureau of Reclamation  
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*Abstract*—This report summarizes the results of spring and summer Chinook Salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) spawning ground surveys conducted in the Entiat River basin in 2018. Data were collected on redd location, timing of redd construction, and redd superimposition rates by summer Chinook Salmon on spring Chinook Salmon. Salmon carcasses were recovered, identified to species, and analyzed for run, gender, age, rearing origin, and any research tags or marks they may have contained. The data were used to describe the population characteristics of returning adults from each run, using metrics including spawn escapement, natural- and hatchery-origin proportions, age class and gender composition, and hatchery specific contribution to the spawning population. Opportunistic data were also collected on Sockeye Salmon (*O. nerka*) and Coho Salmon (*O. kisutch*) spawning in the Entiat River basin.

In 2018, a total of 65 spring Chinook Salmon redds and 222 summer Chinook Salmon redds were identified in the Entiat River basin. The spawning run escapements were estimated at 92 spring Chinook Salmon and 486 summer Chinook Salmon. Superimposition rates of summer Chinook Salmon redds on spring Chinook Salmon redds were 15% in total and were lower in upstream reaches than in downstream reaches.

In 2018, carcass recoveries consisted of 28 spring Chinook Salmon and 130 summer Chinook Salmon, with carcass recovery rates for each run estimated at 0.30 and 0.27, respectively. Natural-origin fish accounted for 50% (pHOS = 0.50) of the spring Chinook Salmon spawning run escapement and 67% (pHOS = 0.33) of the summer Chinook Salmon spawning run escapement. Eight CWTs were recovered from hatchery-origin spring Chinook Salmon carcasses, six were from Chiwawa Rearing Ponds (representing 44% of hatchery-origin fish), one was from Leavenworth NFH (43%) and another was from Chief Joseph Hatchery (13%). The majority of hatchery summer Chinook Salmon carcasses recovered on the spawning grounds originated from Entiat National Fish Hatchery (71%) the remainder came from Dryden Ponds (20%) and Chelan Falls (9%). The age class composition for spring Chinook Salmon was 4% age-2, 4% age-3, 88% age-4, and 4% age-5 fish. The age class composition for summer Chinook Salmon was 4% age-3, 66% age-4, 29% age-5 fish and 1% age-6.

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# Table of Contents

<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Study Area.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Salmon Populations .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<i>Spring Chinook Salmon .....</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Summer Chinook Salmon.....</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Sockeye and Coho Salmon.....</i>	<i>5</i>
<b>Methods .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<i>Spring and Summer Chinook Salmon Redd Surveys.....</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Spring and Summer Chinook Salmon Carcass Recoveries.....</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Sockeye and Coho Salmon Redd Surveys .....</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Estimating Salmon Spawning Escapement using Fish/Redd Ratio.....</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Scale Analysis and Age Determination.....</i>	<i>8</i>
<b>Results.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<i>Environmental Conditions .....</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Spring Chinook Salmon .....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Summer Chinook Salmon.....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Sockeye Salmon .....</i>	<i>21</i>
<b>Discussion .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Summary .....</b>	Error! Bookmark not defined.
<b>Acknowledgements .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>References .....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>APPENDIX A- Entiat River Survey Reach Descriptions.....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>APPENDIX B- Spring and Summer Chinook Salmon Annual Redd Counts for the Entiat River.....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>APPENDIX C- Sockeye Salmon and Coho Salmon Annual Redd Counts for the Entiat River.....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>APPENDIX D- Calculations .....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>APPENDIX E- Hatchery- and Natural-origin Spring Chinook Salmon Composition Data 2004–2017.....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>APPENDIX F- PIT Tag Recoveries .....</b>	<b>36</b>

## List of Figures

Figure 1. Map of the Entiat River basin and the spawning ground survey reaches (1-5, H, F and MR). Main-stem Columbia River dams are represented by black squares on the Washington State outline map (WA).....	3
Figure 2. Mean daily flow in the Entiat River for 2018 (solid line) and the long-term mean (1957–2017; dotted line). Flow data were collected at USGS gauge 12452800, Entiat River near Ardenvoir, WA..	9
Figure 3. Annual Entiat River spring Chinook Salmon redd counts in the Upper River section (white bars) and the Mad River section (black bars).....	10
Figure 4. Weekly counts of spring Chinook Salmon redds observed during spawning ground surveys in the Entiat River 2018 (black bars) and the 10-year average (2008–2017; white bars). Spring Chinook Salmon surveys ended on September 21 .....	10
Figure 5. Entiat River basin spring Chinook Salmon redd counts for reaches 1–5 (rkm 26.6–48.1) in 2018 (black bars) and the 10-year average (2008–2017; white bars).....	11
Figure 6. Percent of hatchery- and natural-origin spring Chinook Salmon spawning run escapement into the Entiat River basin.....	12
Figure 7. Annual Entiat River summer Chinook Salmon redd counts differentiated by upstream reaches 1–5 (rkm 26.6–48.1) and downstream reaches F and H (rkm 0.5–10.9).....	14
Figure 8. Weekly counts of summer Chinook Salmon redds observed during spawning ground surveys in the Entiat River per week in 2018 compared to the 10-year average (2008–2017). No surveys were conducted from October 1–November 2 .....	14
Figure 9. Entiat River summer Chinook Salmon redd counts for reaches F and H (rkm 0.5–10.9) and reaches 1–5 (rkm 26.6–48.1) in 2018 (black bars) compared to the 10-year average (2008–2017; white bars).....	15
Figure 10. Percent of hatchery- and natural-origin summer Chinook Salmon spawning run escapement into the Entiat River. ....	17
Figure 11. Estimated percent composition of hatchery and natural summer Chinook Salmon spawning in downstream reaches F and H (rkm 0.5–10.9) and upstream reaches 1–5 (rkm 26.6–48.1) of the Entiat River in 2018 .....	177

## List of Tables

Table 1. Redd and carcass counts with calculated spawning run escapement (SRE) and carcass recovery rates (CRR) for spring Chinook Salmon in the Entiat River basin from 2005–2018 .....	11
Table 2. Age composition for spring Chinook Salmon sampled from the Entiat River basin in 2018 .....	13
Table 3. Coded-wire tag (CWT) recoveries collected from spring Chinook Salmon carcasses on the Entiat River basin in 2018 .....	13
Table 4. Surveyed number of redds and carcasses with calculated spawning run escapement (SRE) and carcass recovery rates (CRR) for summer Chinook Salmon in the Entiat River basin from 2006–2018 .....	15
Table 5. Entiat River summer Chinook Salmon gender and age composition as the proportion (pSRE) and quantity (SRE) of the spawning run escapement in 2018.....	16
Table 6. Juvenile life history types and percentages for summer Chinook Salmon sampled from the Entiat River in years 2006–2018 .....	18
Table 7. Coded-wire tag (CWT) recoveries collected from summer Chinook Salmon carcasses on the Entiat River in 2018.....	19
Table 8. Redd superimposition by summer Chinook Salmon on spring Chinook Salmon by reach in the Entiat River in 2018.....	20
Table 9. Entiat River natural-origin (NOR), hatchery-origin (HOR), and Entiat National Fish Hatchery-origin (ENFH) summer Chinook Salmon redd counts, superimposition rates (SI) and superimposition rates by origin in reaches 1–5, 2013–2018 .....	20
Table 10. Coded-wire tag (CWT) data recovered from Sockeye Salmon carcasses in the Entiat River in 2018 .....	21
Table 11. Coded-wire tag (CWT) data recovered from Coho Salmon carcasses in the Entiat River in 2018 .....	21

## Introduction

The Entiat River has been surveyed for Chinook Salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) spawning activity since 1962 for the spring run and since 1957 for the summer run. Chinook Salmon spawning ground surveys consist of both redd counts and carcass recovery, and are intended to be a complete census of the primary spawning areas in the Entiat River basin. In the past two decades, these surveys have progressively become more rigorous in regards to effort and areas surveyed. This report details the methods and results of spawning ground surveys for Chinook Salmon in the Entiat River for the 2018 return year. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Mid-Columbia Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office (MCFWCO) has been conducting these surveys since 1994.

The objectives of the spawning ground surveys are to:

- Assess the quantity and distribution of redds to estimate the spawning population of spring and summer Chinook Salmon within portions of the Entiat and Mad rivers.
- Evaluate the contribution of hatchery-origin spring and summer Chinook Salmon to the spawning population, which includes documenting redd superimposition by summer Chinook Salmon on Endangered Species Act (ESA)-listed spring Chinook Salmon.
- Document the spawning occurrence of Sockeye Salmon (*O. nerka*) and Coho Salmon (*O. kisutch*) during Chinook Salmon surveys.

## Study Area

The Entiat River basin is located in Chelan County, in north-central Washington State (Figure 1). The river originates in a glaciated basin of the Cascade Mountains and flows approximately 69 river kilometers (rkm) to join the Columbia River at rkm 778 (Mullan et al. 1992). Peak discharge occurs during spring run-off, the highest flow recorded (1957–2018) was 6,430 cfs on June 10, 1972 (USGS gauge # 12452800, Entiat River near Ardenvoir, WA). The low-flow period occurs from August through March with mean daily flows of 133 cfs (1957–2018) and a record low flow of 22 cfs on November 25, 1994 (USGS gauge # 12452800, Entiat River near Ardenvoir, WA.) Sporadic weather events during this period may temporarily increase flows. The two major tributaries of the Entiat River are the Mad River and the North Fork which enter the Entiat River at rkm 16.3 and 54.7, respectively. The present upstream limit of anadromy is Entiat Falls (rkm 58.0). River kilometers were measured from the confluence of the Entiat River with the Columbia River (rkm 0).

The Entiat River basin drains an area of approximately 671 km<sup>2</sup>. The watershed is nearly 68 km in length and varies in width from 8–23 km. The highest elevation in the basin is Mt. Fernow at 2,819 m and the lowest is the confluence with the Columbia River at approximately 213 m (USDA 1979). Fish migrating to the Entiat River travel through eight main-stem Columbia River

hydroelectric dams including; Bonneville, The Dalles, John Day, McNary, Priest Rapids, Wanapum, Rock Island, and Rocky Reach dams.

Chinook Salmon spawning ground surveys on the Entiat River include most of the known available spawning habitat. No surveys were conducted between the downstream end of reach 5 (rkm 26.6) and the Entiat NFH (rkm 10.9). The stretch of river between rkm 10.9–26.6 has been periodically surveyed since 1994 and very few redds were detected. The valley segment not surveyed has a steeper slope, faster currents and larger substrate than the surveyed regions (Godaire et al. 2010). The two runs of Chinook Salmon overlap in some of their spawning habitat and in other areas their spawning habitat is segregated. In the upstream section, reaches 1– 5 (rkm 26.6–48.1), both spring and summer Chinook Salmon spawning habitat is available. Only spring Chinook Salmon are known to spawn in the Mad River survey reach (rkm 2.4–5.6). Only summer Chinook Salmon are known to spawn in the downstream section, reaches H and F (rkm 0.5–10.9). Refer to Appendix A for additional reach descriptions. Coho Salmon spawn in the lower reaches between rkm 0.5-10.9. Sockeye Salmon spawn in the upper reaches between rkm 26.6–48.1.

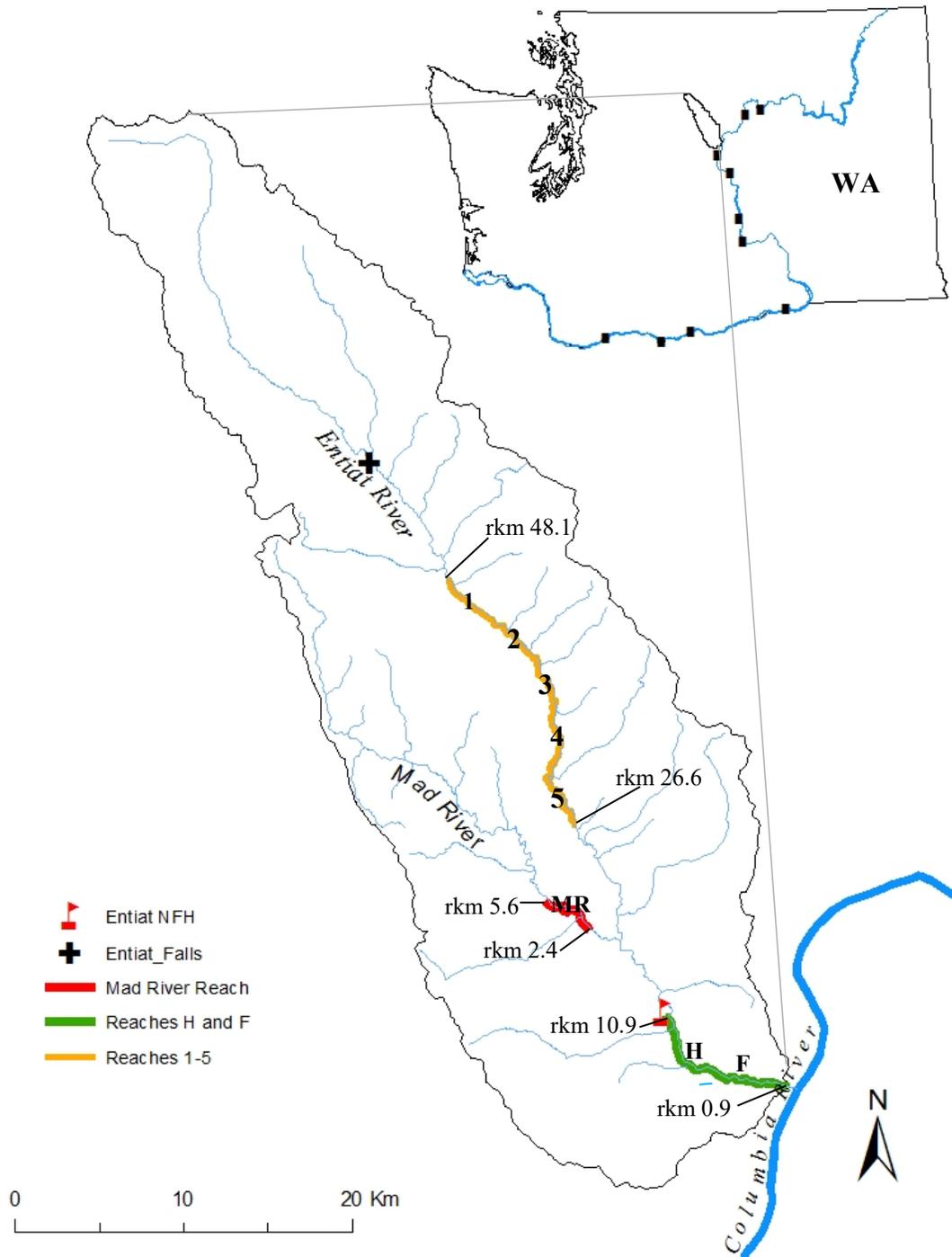


FIGURE 1.—Map of the Entiat River basin and the spawning ground survey reaches (1-5, H, F and MR). Black squares represent main-stem Columbia River dams on the Washington State outline map (WA).

## Salmon Populations

The Entiat River has historically supported salmon runs consisting of Chinook Salmon and Coho Salmon (Craig and Suomela 1941). In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, numerous dams were constructed on the lower 16 rkm of the Entiat River for milling, logging and power generation (Long 2001). These dams impeded the migration of salmon to their natal spawning grounds. By 1939 salmon were extirpated from the Entiat River (Craig and Suomela 1941). Some mill dams on the Entiat River had fish ladders, but were ineffective in passing fish (USBF 1934/1935/1936). From 1939 to 1943, as part of the Grand Coulee Fish Maintenance Project, late-returning adult salmon (mainly summer and fall Chinook Salmon) were trapped at Rock Island Dam and relocated to tributaries below Grand Coulee Dam including the Entiat River. Some of the fish collected were also relocated and spawned at national fish hatcheries (NFH) in the area including: Leavenworth, Entiat, and Winthrop NFHs (Fish and Hanavan 1948). The goal of the relocation effort was to rebuild salmon runs in mid-Columbia tributaries in an effort to mitigate for the loss of natural salmon production above Grand Coulee Dam. In 1948, the largest flood on record removed the last of the channel-spanning dams in the Entiat River and it remains undammed.

### *Spring Chinook Salmon*

In the final years of construction of Grand Coulee Dam (1939–1941), little effort was made to re-establish natural spring Chinook Salmon runs in the Entiat River. From 1942 to 1944, the Entiat NFH used brood stock from upriver stocks collected at Rock Island Dam to rear and release a total of 1.3 million sub-yearlings and ~50,000 yearling spring Chinook Salmon (Mullan 1987). Spring Chinook Salmon production at Entiat NFH was terminated in 1945 and re-activated in 1974. Egg sources included: Cowlitz River (1974), Carson NFH (1975–1982), Little White Salmon NFH (1976, 1978, 1979, 1981), Leavenworth NFH (1979–1981, 1994), and Winthrop NFH (1988). Adults that voluntarily returned to the hatchery were the primary broodstock in 1980 and from 1983 to 2006. The last spring Chinook Salmon juvenile release into the Entiat River was in 2007, after which the program was again terminated. No Entiat NFH spring Chinook Salmon have been observed since 2010 when the oldest age-class returned to the hatchery.

Natural-origin spring Chinook Salmon were observed spawning in the Entiat River above rkm 29.6 as early as 1956 (French and Wahle 1960). From 1962–1993, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) annually walked the Entiat River after peak spawning between rkm 35.9–48.1 (reaches 1–3, also referred to in past reports as the *index* area), to count spring Chinook Salmon redds (Appendix B). In 1994, MCFWCO assumed responsibility for monitoring spring Chinook Salmon redds in the Entiat River. At that time MCFWCO also expanded the survey area so that additional known downstream spawning reaches were included (below the *index* area), from rkm 26.6–35.9 (referred to as the *expanded* section in prior reports) and based on indications of limited but consistent spawning activity a section on the Mad River, from rkm 2.4–5.6.

### ***Summer Chinook Salmon***

Summer Chinook Salmon are not considered endemic to the Entiat River basin, however several efforts have been made to establish them following completion of Grand Coulee Dam (Craig and Suomela 1941). In 1939 and 1940, a total of 3,015 adult summer Chinook Salmon, collected at Rock Island Dam from mixed upriver stocks, were placed in upper Entiat River spawning areas, only an estimated 1,308 of these survived to spawn (Fish and Hanavan 1948). The Entiat NFH reared and released juvenile summer Chinook Salmon (in addition to other species and stocks) into the Entiat River from 1941–1964, and in 1976 (Mullan 1987). After termination of the spring Chinook Salmon program at Entiat NFH in 2007, the summer Chinook Salmon program was reinitiated in 2009 and the first juvenile release occurred in 2011. The Entiat NFH summer Chinook Salmon egg sources have included mixed upriver stocks intercepted at Rock Island Dam (1939–1943), Methow River (1944), Carson NFH (1944), Entiat River (1946–1964), Spring Creek NFH (1964), and Wells Hatchery (1974, 2009–2013). Adult summer Chinook Salmon returning to Entiat NFH have been the primary brood source since 2014.

From 1957 to 1991, the Chelan County Public Utility District (PUD) conducted aerial surveys to monitor summer Chinook Salmon spawning in the lower 16.3 rkm. No summer Chinook Salmon spawning surveys were conducted in the lower section in 1992 and 1993. In 1994, MCFWCO began surveying redds on foot in the upper river (Upper River Section rkm 26.1–45.2) and portions of the lower river, which included spot checks at the confluence of the Mad River (rkm 16.3) and various sections below the hatchery (< rkm 10.9). In 2006, MCFWCO began using rafts for annual surveys for a continuous stretch of the downstream portion of the Entiat River starting at the hatchery and concluding at the influence of the Columbia River (rkm 0.5–10.9).

### ***Sockeye and Coho Salmon***

Sockeye Salmon are not indigenous to the Entiat River and were stocked on two occasions (1943 and 1944) from Lake Quinault and Lake Whatcom stocks (Craig and Suomela 1941; Mullan 1986). A small run of Sockeye Salmon became established in the Entiat River enabling the Entiat NFH to collect Sockeye Salmon from 1944 to 1963 and to distribute juveniles outside of the Entiat River watershed (Mullan 1986). The Sockeye Salmon population in the Entiat River is a mix of both natural-origin and out-of-basin hatchery strays.

Coho Salmon runs were functionally extirpated in the mid-Columbia River basin prior to 1941 (Mullan 1983). Propagation of Coho Salmon at the federal mid-Columbia hatcheries began in the 1940s and extended into the early 1970s. Chelan and Douglas County PUDs, in cooperation with WDFW, started propagation of Coho Salmon in the 1970s and continued until 1994. In 1996, the Yakama Nation initiated the Mid-Columbia Coho Restoration Program, which is reintroducing the species into the Wenatchee and Methow sub-basins. Although no Coho Salmon have been released in the Entiat River, Coho Salmon have been observed in the Entiat River since 2001 (Appendix C).

## Methods

### ***Spring and Summer Chinook Salmon Redd Surveys***

Spring Chinook Salmon spawning ground surveys began on July 30, 2018 and concluded on September 21. Summer Chinook Salmon spawning ground surveys in 2018 began October 1 and concluded on November 2. Although ESA-listed Bull Trout *Salvelinus confluentus* are present in the Entiat River they are not known to spawn in the reaches surveyed during this study (Nelson et al. 2008).

Redd surveys consisted of surveying reaches of the Entiat River by walking or rafting downstream throughout the spawning period. Redds were identified as areas of gravel disturbance larger than 1.5 m in length x 0.5 m in width with a distinguishable pit and tailspill area. Unlike in past years (1994–2015) no flagging or physical markers were used to mark redds in the Entiat River in 2018. In 2016 the USFWS switched from paper notebooks, a GPS unit, a camera and flagging to a tablet computer. Each redd was marked on satellite images and photographed using the GIS Pro App by Garafa on an iPad®.

Spawn timing and spatial distribution of redds were examined for both runs. Peak spawning was designated as the week in which the greatest number of new redds were observed. Spatial distribution of redds was examined throughout the surveyed sections. Spawn timing and the spatial distribution of redds was compared to the 2008–2017 averages (10-year average), as this was a period of consistent survey methods.

Superimposition was determined by visual inspection of summer Chinook Salmon redds to evaluate whether the redd was excavated on top of a spring Chinook Salmon redd. When a summer Chinook Salmon redd was observed we used the GIS software, associated pictures and professional judgment to determine whether the construction of the summer Chinook Salmon redd superimposed a spring Chinook Salmon redd. Superimposition was defined as any contact between spring and summer Chinook Salmon redds and estimates as to the percent of overlap or ranking of potential impact were not conducted.

### ***Spring and Summer Chinook Salmon Carcass Recoveries***

Carcasses recovered during spawning ground surveys were used to describe the characteristics of the spawning population. Carcasses recovered consisted of all mature adults, including age-2 (precocial or mini-jack) fish. While age-2 fish were sampled, their recovery rate was likely very low and their spawning contribution was unknown. For these reasons, they were not included in any of the spawning run escapement calculations.

Genders were determined by an external examination of morphological characteristics of the carcass followed by an internal examination of the gonads (Crawford et al. 2007). Spawning success was categorized only for females by visually estimating the number of eggs retained within the body cavity with the following parameters: completely spent was defined as very few

to no eggs remaining in the skeins, partially spent was defined as many eggs retained in loose skeins indicating some eggs had been released, and pre-spawn mortality was defined as near total egg retention with intact skein. Other physical attributes recorded included: fork length, post-orbital to hypural length, and adipose fin condition (absent, intact, or partial). Scales were removed from carcasses and read to determine age, origin (natural or hatchery), and juvenile freshwater life history type (ocean, reservoir or stream). Tissue samples (fin clips) were taken and archived for future DNA analysis. Carcasses were also scanned for Passive Integrated Transponder (PIT) tags and coded-wire tags (CWT) with portable handheld detectors. If a CWT was detected, the snout was removed for tag extraction. Detected PIT tags were recorded but not retained. The caudal (tail) fin was removed from each carcass to indicate that it had been sampled and was then placed back in the stream.

After the completion of the surveys, CWTs and scales were read and recorded. Data was entered into an archived database housed at the MCFWCO, and uploaded to regional databases including the Regional Mark Processing Center ([www.rmhc.org](http://www.rmhc.org)), the PIT Tag Information System ([www.ptagis.org](http://www.ptagis.org)), and StreamNet ([www.streamnet.org](http://www.streamnet.org)).

### ***Sockeye and Coho Salmon Redd Surveys***

During Chinook Salmon spawning ground surveys, Sockeye Salmon and Coho Salmon spawning activities were documented, and carcasses sampled. Coho Salmon and Sockeye Salmon redds were determined by the presence of live adults and/or redds of less than 1.5 m x 0.5 m wide in substrate predominately composed of small to medium sized gravel (Burner 1951; Quinn et al. 1995). All recovered Sockeye Salmon and Coho Salmon carcasses were scanned for CWT and PIT tags. No scales, genetics, or spawn success data were collected for these species. The number of Sockeye Salmon and Coho Salmon were counted and included in this report, however annual trends and analysis are not presented as data on these species are considered ancillary to this effort. Coho Salmon continue to spawn after our surveys are complete so these data should not be considered a complete census of the Coho Salmon run into the Entiat River.

### ***Estimating Salmon Spawning Escapement using Fish/Redd Ratio***

Estimating the spawning run escapement (SRE) for both spring and summer Chinook Salmon returning to the Entiat River was calculated as follows:

$$\text{SRE} = \# \text{ redds} * \left( \left( \# \frac{\text{male}}{\text{female}} \right) + 1 \right)$$

For further calculations used in this report refer to Appendix D.

All SRE values in tables in this report were calculated using the method described above. However, in previous Entiat River Spawning Ground Reports (1994-2016) SRE was calculated using a 2.4 expansion method so values may be slightly different.

### ***Scale Analysis and Age Determination***

Scales were used to identify growth periods (freshwater age and saltwater age) and origin (hatchery or natural) using Gilbert (1912). Age descriptions are presented with the first numeral as the number of winters spent in freshwater (not including the winter of egg incubation), followed by a period, and then the second numeral as the number of winters spent in saltwater (Koo 1962). Total age, therefore, is equal to one plus the sum of the two numerals. For example, a five-year-old fish that emigrated to the marine environment as a sub-yearling and returned to the Entiat River would be classified as age 0.4.

Summer Chinook Salmon scales were further examined to determine juvenile life history strategy and primary rearing location. Life histories include ocean-type which enter the marine environment as a sub-yearling, reservoir-type which spend their first winter in the Columbia River, and stream-type which spend their first winter in their natal tributary (Gilbert 1912; Connor et al. 2005)

Natural-origin summer Chinook Salmon can exhibit one of three distinct freshwater life histories: (age-0) ocean-reared juveniles that spend their first year wintering in the ocean, (age-1) stream-reared juveniles that spend their first year wintering in a tributary stream, and (age-1) reservoir-reared juveniles that spend their first year winter in a reservoir (Healy 1991; Connor et al. 2005).

### ***Redd Superimposition***

Redd superimposition rates were documented in the Entiat River where spring and Summer Chinook Salmon spawning overlaps in reaches 1–5. To determine the contribution by origin the total number of superimposed redds was apportioned based on the population composition in reaches 1–5 assuming equal likelihood of superimposition between origins. Then the hatchery superimposition rate was apportioned among rearing facilities based on carcass CWT recoveries to derive the Entiat NFH contribution percentage. Spring Chinook Salmon are not thought to spawn in the lower reaches (F and H) therefore, we felt it was inaccurate to use the total hatchery wild composition and the total Entiat NFH percentage.

## Results

### *Environmental Conditions*

In 2018, the Entiat River flow regime was above average and peak flows were earlier and more than double the 59-year average (Figure 2). Following peak flows the 2018 flow regime was lower than the long-term mean. Spawning ground surveys began on July 31 and concluded on November 2. Unlike most years there was no fall rain events so water levels and turbidity remained very low throughout the survey period.

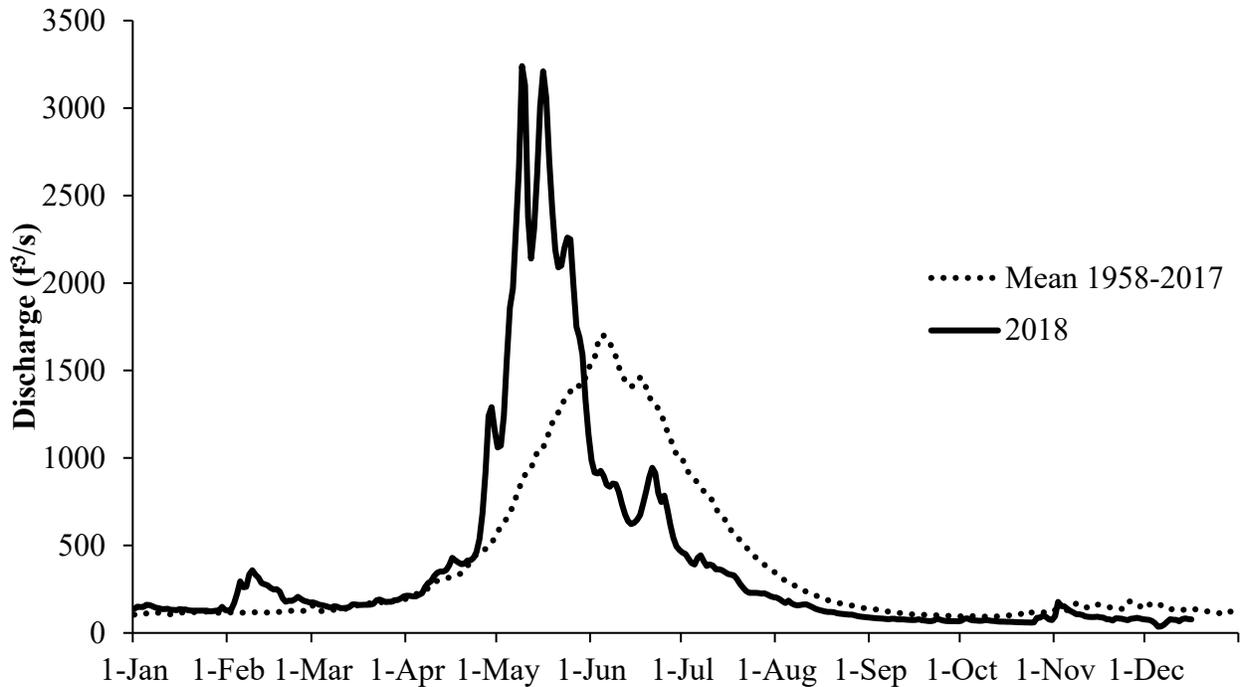


Figure 2.—Mean daily flow in the Entiat River for 2018 (solid line) and the long-term mean (1958–2017; dotted line). Flow data were collected at USGS gauge 12452800, Entiat River near Ardenvoir, WA.

### Spring Chinook Salmon

In 2018, a total of 65 spring Chinook Salmon redds were identified throughout the surveyed portions of the Entiat River and none in the Mad River. Unlike previous years the Mad River was not surveyed due to staffing shortages. The number of spring Chinook Salmon redds observed in 2018 was 43% of the 10-year average of 152 redds/year (Figure 3). Peak spawning in 2018 occurred on the week of September 5 which was similar to the 10-year average (Figure 4).

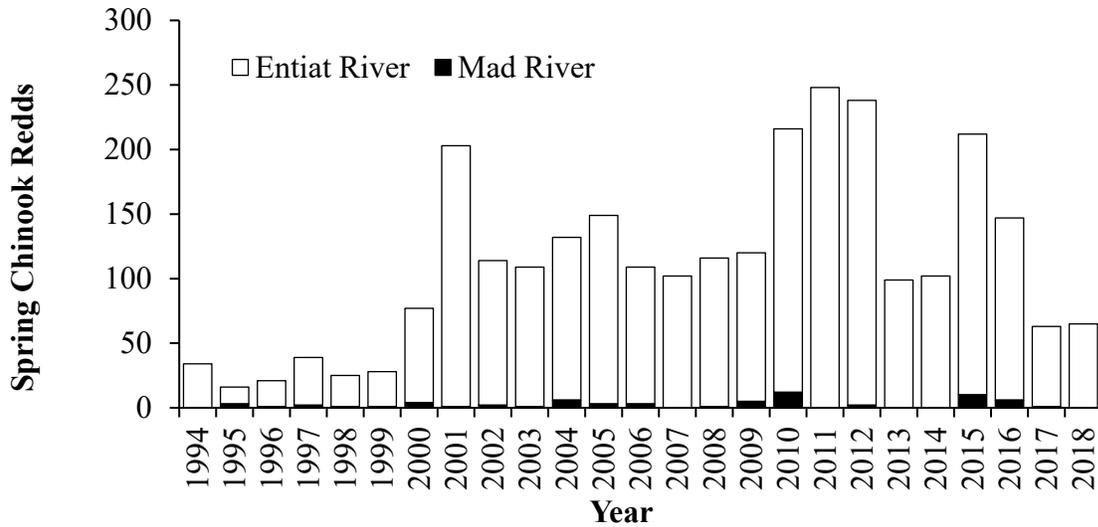


Figure 3.—Annual Entiat River spring Chinook Salmon redd counts in the Entiat River (white bars) and the Mad River (black bars).

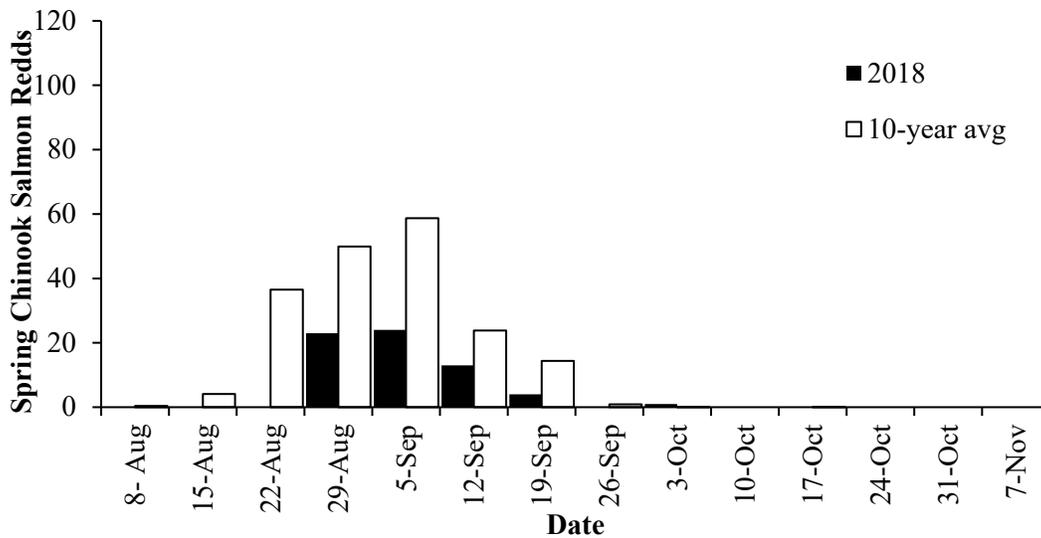


FIGURE 4.—Weekly counts of spring Chinook Salmon redds observed during spawning ground surveys in the Entiat River 2018 (black bars) and the 10-year average (2008–2017; white bars). Spring Chinook Salmon surveys ended on September 23.

Spatial distributions of redds from reach 1 downstream to reach 5 in 2018 were similar to the 10-year average in which redd abundance was greatest in reach 2 and progressively decreased downstream (Figure 5). No surveys were done on the Mad River in 2018.

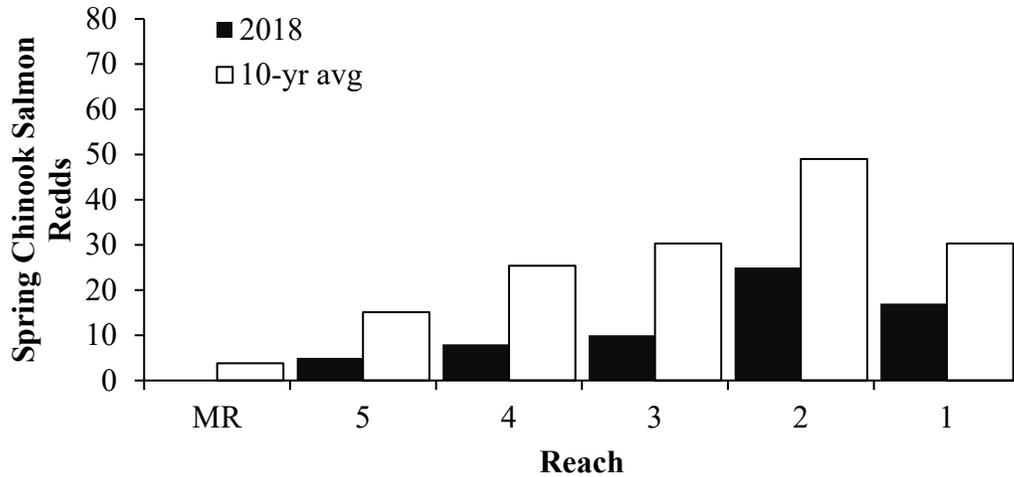


FIGURE 5.—Entiat River spring Chinook Salmon redd counts for reaches 1–5 (rkm 26.6–48.1) in 2018 (black bars) and the 10-year average (2008–2017; white bars).

Spring Chinook Salmon spawning run escapement in the Entiat River basin in 2018 was estimated at 92 fish (Table 1). Carcasses of 28 spring Chinook Salmon were recovered and resulted in a carcass recovery rate of 0.30 (Appendix D). Due to poor condition, one carcass were not assigned a sex. Female carcasses outnumbered male carcasses 19 (70%) to 8 (30%). All female carcasses were examined to determine spawning success, 18 (95%) carcasses were completely spent, and one (5%) could not be determined due to poor condition.

TABLE 1.—Redd and carcass counts with spawning run escapement (SRE) and carcass recovery rates (CRR) for spring Chinook Salmon in the Entiat River basin from 2005–2018.

Year	Redds	SRE	Carcasses	CRR
2018	65	92	28	0.30
2017	63	101	19	0.19
2016	147	343	52	0.15
2015	212	406	137	0.34
2014	102	189	26	0.14
2013	99	189	22	0.12
2012	236	403	125	0.31
2011	248	505	173	0.34
2010	204	345	93	0.27
2009	115	198	79	0.40
2008	114	228	80	0.35
2007	102	194	41	0.21
2006	106	159	75	0.47
2005	146	253	53	0.21

Origin was determined for all of the 28 spring Chinook Salmon carcasses recovered in 2018 in the Entiat River basin. Natural-origin spring Chinook Salmon constituted 50% (n = 14) of the carcasses, resulting in an estimated natural-origin spawning escapement of 46 fish. Hatchery-origin adults constituted 50% (n = 14) of the carcasses examined in 2018, resulting in an estimated hatchery-origin spawning escapement of 46 fish. Hatchery- and natural-origin spawning proportions differ from year to year but since the termination of the Entiat NFH spring Chinook Salmon program in 2007 the portion of natural-origin spring Chinook Salmon adults spawning in the Entiat River had substantially increased until 2017 and 2018 (Figure 6).

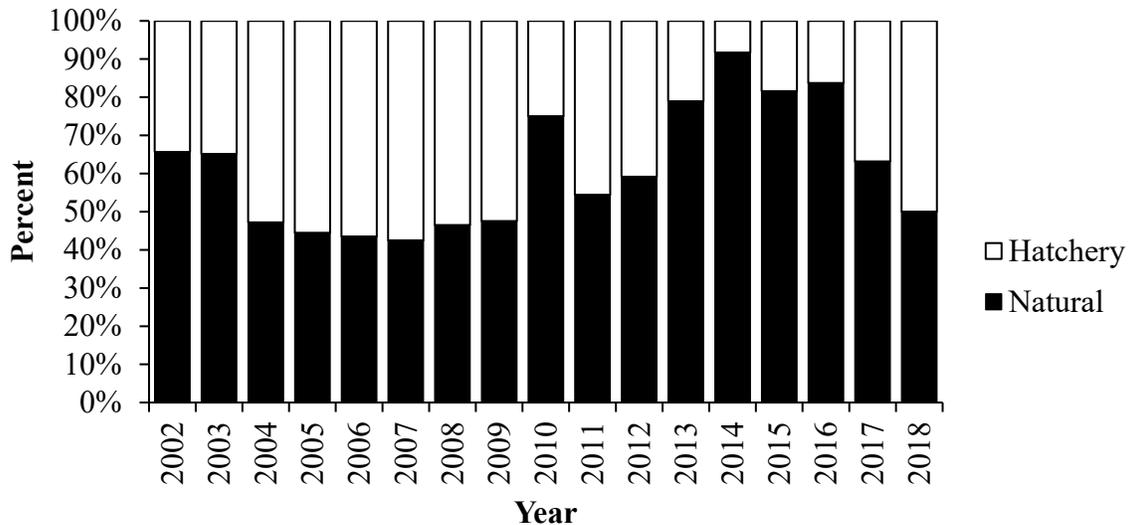


FIGURE 6.—Percent of hatchery- and natural-origin spring Chinook Salmon spawning run escapement into the Entiat River basin.

In 2018, the run composition of both hatchery- and natural-origin spring Chinook Salmon contained various ages and genders (Table 2). Similar to previous years the age composition of the spring Chinook run was predominately age-4 fish.

TABLE 2.—Age composition for spring Chinook Salmon sampled from the Entiat River basin in 2017.

Origin	Age description	Total Age	Male	Female	Total	pSRE <sup>1</sup>	SRE
Natural	1.0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	1.1	3	0	0	0	0	0
	1.2	4	5	8	13	0.50	23
	1.3	5	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Total			5	8	14*	0.50	23
Hatchery	1.0	2	1	0	1	0.04	1
	1.1	3	1	0	1	0.04	1
	1.2	4	1	10	11	0.42	20
	1.3	5	0	1	1	0.04	1
Hatchery Total			3	11	14	0.50	23
Total*			8	19	28		46

1) pSRE is the Proportion of the Spawning Run Escapement

\*) One age-4 hatchery-origin fish was recovered but sex was indeterminable

Recovered carcasses (n = 28) were checked for adipose fin condition and scanned for CWTs and PIT tags. In 2018, eight coded-wire tags and no PIT tags were recovered from spring Chinook Salmon in the Entiat River basin (Table 3; Appendix F).

TABLE 3.—Coded-wire tag (CWT) recoveries collected from spring Chinook Salmon carcasses on the Entiat River in 2018.

CWT	Brood Year	Release Agency	Hatchery	Carcasses Recovered	Tag Rate	CWT Expanded	pCWT	SRE CWT
636826	2014	WDFW	Chiwawa	5	0.98	16.5	0.37	17
636804	2014	WDFW	Chiwawa	1	0.98	3.3	0.07	3
055493	2014	USFWS	LNFH	1	0.17	19.0	0.43	20
200122	2014	CCT	Chief Joe	1	0.56	5.8	0.13	6

Data associated with CWT #'s include the hatchery of origin, number of carcasses recovered and the percentage of fish released from the brood year at that hatchery that contained a CWT (tag rate). CWT Expanded and SRE CWT are used to estimate abundance of spring Chinook Salmon in the Entiat River in 2018 based on CWTs. pCWT is the proportion of CWTs that a given CWT group represents. For calculations see Appendix D.

### Summer Chinook Salmon

In 2018, a total of 222 summer Chinook Salmon redds were identified during spawning ground surveys. The redd count in 2018 was 91% of the 10-year average of 244 redds (Figure 7). Most spawning occurred in the reaches 1–5 (65%), which was consistent with prior years. Peak spawning occurred during the second week of October and was similar to the 10-year average (Figure 8).

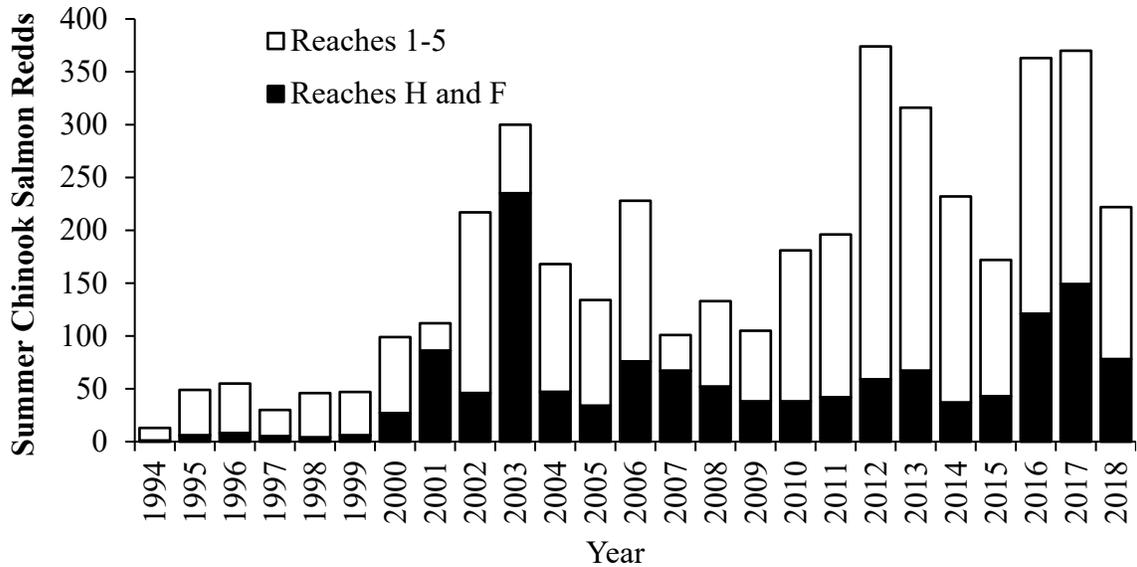


FIGURE 7.—Annual Entiat River summer Chinook Salmon redd counts differentiated by upstream reaches 1–5 (rkm 26.6–48.1) and downstream reaches F and H (rkm 0.5–10.9).

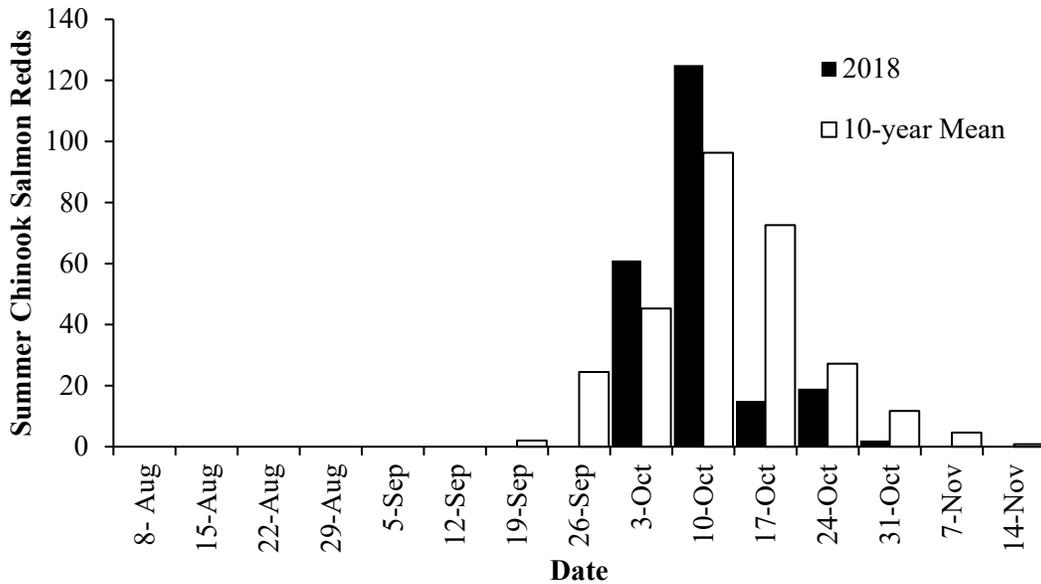


FIGURE 8.—Weekly counts of summer Chinook Salmon redds observed during spawning ground surveys in the Entiat River per week in 2018 compared to the 10-year average (2008–2017). No surveys were conducted from September 23–31.

The abundance of redds in reaches 1–5 was greater in downstream reaches than in the upstream reaches which was similar to the 10-year average (Figure 9). In 2018, the redd abundance throughout the surveyed reaches were similar to the 10-year average.

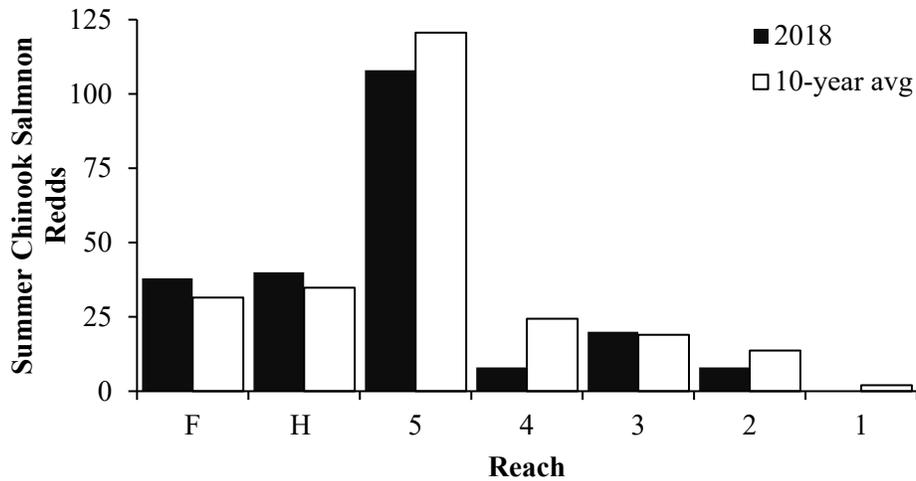


FIGURE 9.—Entiat River summer Chinook Salmon redd counts for reaches F and H (rkm 0.5–10.9) and reaches 1–5 (rkm 26.6–48.1) in 2018 (black bars) compared to the 10-year average (2008–2017; white bars).

The 2018 spawning run escapement for Entiat River summer Chinook Salmon was estimated at 486 fish (Table 4). Carcasses of 130 summer Chinook Salmon were recovered, which resulted in a carcass recovery rate of 0.27. Summer Chinook Salmon males outnumbered females 69 (54%) to 58 (46%), sex was not determined for 3 carcasses due to advanced decomposition. All 58 female carcasses were examined for spawning success; 55 (95%) were completely spent, none were partially spent, one (2%) had a full egg skein indicative of pre-spawn mortality, and two (3%) were undetermined due to decomposition.

TABLE 4.—Redds and carcasses with spawning run escapement (SRE) and carcass recovery rates (CRR) for summer Chinook Salmon in the Entiat River basin from 2006–2018.

Year	Redds	SRE	Carcasses	CRR
2018	222	486	130	0.27
2017	370	591	184	0.31
2016	363	567	169	0.30
2015	172	382	218	0.57
2014	233	592	89	0.15
2013	316	472	154	0.33
2012	374	645	207	0.32
2011	196	295	137	0.46
2010	181	262	96	0.37
2009	105	182	83	0.46
2008	134	215	82	0.38
2007	101	142	88	0.62
2006	228	400	180	0.45

A total of 130 summer Chinook Salmon carcasses were recovered in 2018, origin was determined for 119 and both age and origin were determined for 117 (90%; Table 5). Natural-origin summer Chinook Salmon constituted 67% (n=80) of the carcasses, which resulted in an estimated natural-origin spawning escapement of 326 fish. Hatchery-origin adults constituted 33% (n=39) of the carcasses resulting in an estimated hatchery-origin escapement of 160 fish. Coded-wire tag and scale analysis indicated various hatchery and natural-origin summer Chinook Salmon age-classes returned to the Entiat River (Table 5).

TABLE 5.—Entiat River summer Chinook Salmon gender and age composition as the proportion (pSRE) and quantity (SRE) of the spawning run escapement in 2018.

Origin	Age description	Total Age	Male	Female	Total	pSRE	SRE
Natural	0.2	3	4	0	4	0.03	17
	0.3	4	23	23	46	0.39	191
	0.4	5	10	12	22	0.19	92
	0.5	6	1	1	2	0.02	9
	1.2	4	1	2	3	0.03	13
	1.3	5	0	1	1	0.01	4
Natural Total			39	39	80	0.67	326
Hatchery	1.1	3	1	0	1	0.01	5
	1.2	4	15	12	27	0.23	110
	1.3	5	6	5	11	0.09	45
	1.4	6	0	0	0	0	0
Hatchery Total			22	17	39	0.33	160
Total			61	56	119*		486

\*Two natural-origin fish were not assigned a sex.

Hatchery- and natural-origin spawning proportions in the Entiat River vary annually (Figure 10). The composition of the summer Chinook Salmon run differs dramatically between the upper (reaches 1–5) and lower river (reaches F–H) sampling reaches. In 2018, the ratio of hatchery- to natural-origin summer Chinook Salmon carcasses were 25 to 73 in the upper reaches and 14 to 7 in the lower reaches (Figure 11). The spatial distribution between the upper and lower reaches is consistent with data from previous years.

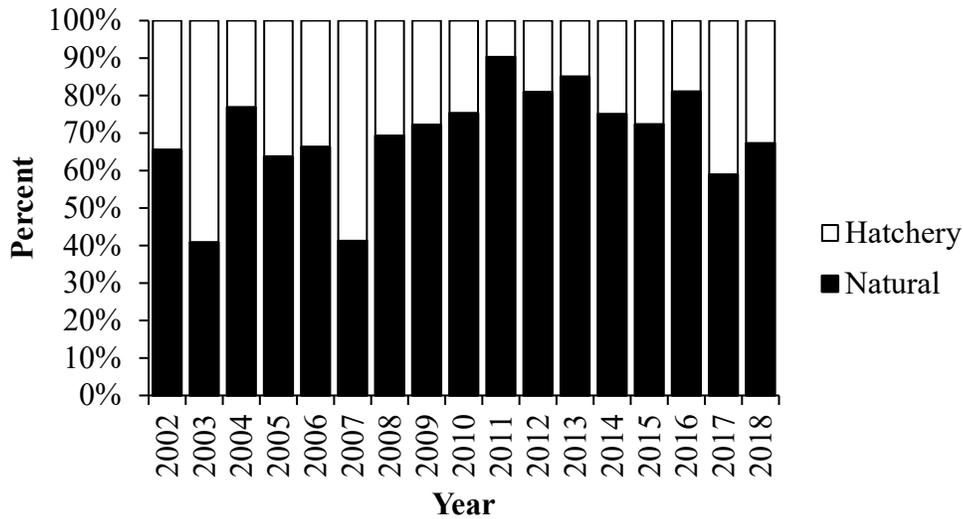


FIGURE 10.—Percent of hatchery- and natural-origin summer Chinook Salmon spawning run escapement into the Entiat River.

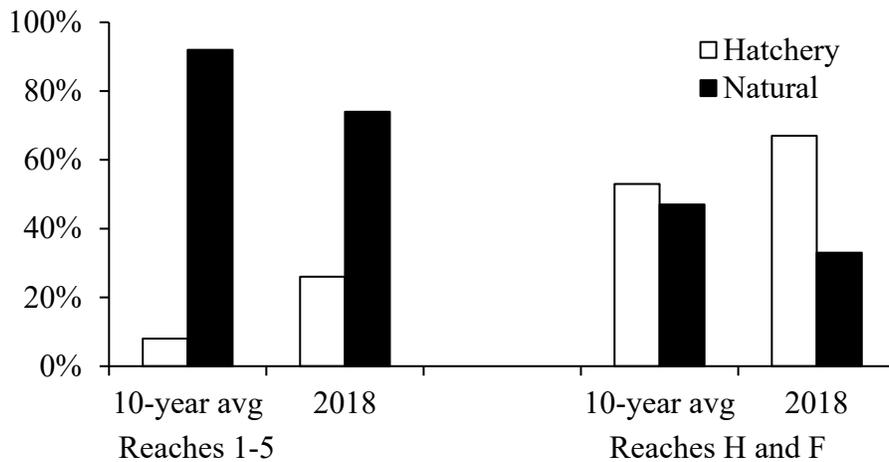


FIGURE 11.—Estimated percent composition of hatchery- and natural-origin summer Chinook Salmon spawning in downstream reaches F and H (rkm 0.5–10.9) and upstream reaches 1–5 (rkm 26.6–48.1) of the Entiat River in 2018.

Three juvenile life history types were identified for returning natural-origin summer Chinook Salmon in 2018; 76% migrated to saltwater at age-0, 4% overwintered (age-1) in a reservoir and 20% overwintered (age-1) in a stream (presumably the Entiat River; Table 6). Unlike previous years a high percentage overwintered in the Entiat River and out-migrated as yearlings.

TABLE 6.—Juvenile life history types and percentages for natural-origin summer Chinook Salmon sampled from the Entiat River in years 2006–2018.

Year	Ocean		Reservoir		Stream		Total
	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)
2018	61	76	3	4	16	20	80
2017	90	86	12	11	3	3	105
2016	70	56	53	43	1	1	124
2015	117	80	26	18	3	2	146
2014	50	79	13	21	0	0	63
2013	89	71	36	29	0	0	125
2012	124	74	44	26	0	0	168
2011	88	76	27	23	1	1	116
2010	49	72	19	28	0	0	68
2009	51	89	6	11	0	0	57
2008	42	84	8	16	0	0	50
2007	25	74	9	26	0	0	34
2006	84	73	27	23	4	4	115
Avg		76		22		2	

Of the 130 recovered summer Chinook Salmon carcasses 20 contained a CWT (Table 7). Recovered CWTs revealed that 71% of the hatchery-origin fish that returned to spawn in the Entiat River originated at the Entiat NFH, this extrapolated to an Entiat NFH spawning run escapement rate (SRECWT) of 113 fish. Similar to previous years the majority of Entiat NFH-origin fish were recovered in the reaches downstream of Entiat NFH. Out-of-basin strays accounted for 28% of the hatchery-origin carcasses recovered on the spawning grounds, 19% were from Dryden Acclimation Ponds and 9% were from Chelan Falls.

TABLE 7.—Coded-wire tag (CWT) recoveries collected from summer Chinook Salmon carcasses on the Entiat River in 2018. (Note: Age-2 recoveries were not included in spawning run escapement estimates.)

CWT	Brood Year	Release Agency	Hatchery	Carcasses Recovered	Tag Rate	CWT Expanded	pCWT	SRE CWT
055238	2013	USFWS	ENTIAT	1	0.48	7.8	0.07	10
055651	2014	USFWS	ENTIAT	1	0.48	7.8	0.07	10
055652	2014	USFWS	ENTIAT	9	0.48	69.9	0.58	93
636625	2013	WDFW	DRYDEN	1	0.99	3.7	0.03	5
636672	2013	WDFW	DRYDEN	2	0.99	7.5	0.06	10
636750	2013	WDFW	DRYDEN	1	0.99	3.7	0.03	5
636808	2014	WDFW	CHELAN	3	0.99	11.2	0.09	15
636896	2014	WDFW	DRYDEN	2	0.92	8.0	0.07	11

Data associated with CWT #'s include the hatchery of origin, number of carcasses recovered and the percentage of fish released from the brood year at that hatchery that contained a CWT (tagging rate). CWT Expanded and SRECWT are calculations used to estimate abundance of summer Chinook Salmon in the Entiat River in 2018 based on CWTs. pCWT is the proportion of CWTs that a given CWT represents.

### *Redd Superimposition*

Similar to previous years, superimposition rates were the lowest in upstream reaches and progressively increased downstream (Table 8). None of the spring Chinook Salmon redds were superimposed in reach 1 (the most upstream reach) and only 8% were superimposed on in reach 2 (Table 8). Further downstream, in reaches 3, 4, and 5 superimposition rates were 20%, 25%, and 20%, respectively. In 2018 the total superimposition rate was 15% (Table 9). On average 17% (2013–2018) of spring Chinook Salmon redds are superimposed upon with the majority of superimposition (85% on average) attributed to natural-origin summer Chinook Salmon returning to the upper Entiat watershed where spring Chinook Salmon spawn. The 2018 level of superimposition attributed to Entiat NFH-origin summer Chinook Salmon (26% hatchery-origin for reaches 1–5 of which 66% were from Entiat NFH) was 2.64%.

TABLE 8.—Redd superimposition by summer Chinook Salmon on spring Chinook Salmon redds by reach in the Entiat River in 2018.

Reach	Spring Chinook Salmon redds	Summer Chinook Salmon redds	Spring Chinook Salmon redds superimposed (%)
1	17	0	0 (0)
2	25	8	3 (8)
3	10	20	4 (20)
4	8	8	2 (25)
5	5	108	1 (20)

TABLE 9.—Entiat River spring (SCS) and summer (SUS) Chinook Salmon redd counts and the percent natural-origin (NOR), hatchery-origin (HOR), and superimposition rates (SI) rates by origin in reaches 1–5 of the Entiat River, 2013–2018.

Year	Redds				SUS				
	SCS	SUS	SCS SI by SUS	SCS SI	NOR	HOR	NOR SI	HOR SI	ENFH SI
2013	99	249	19	19.2%	97%	3%	18.6%	0.6%	0.30%
2014	102	196	28	27.5%	95%	5%	26.1%	1.4%	1.40%
2015	202	172	28	13.9%	90%	10%	12.5%	1.4%	0.21%
2016	141	242	22	15.6%	93%	7%	14.5%	1.1%	0.94%
2017	63	221	6	9.50%	87%	13%	8.3%	1.2%	0.95%
2018	65	144	10	15%	74%	26%	11%	4.0%	2.64%

### *Sockeye Salmon*

42 Sockeye Salmon redds were observed in reaches 2-5 during our 2018 surveys. The spatial distribution of Sockeye Salmon redds was similar to previous years. All of the Sockeye Salmon carcasses observed were scanned for tags of which none contained a CWT (Table 10) and none contained a PIT tag.

TABLE 10.—Coded-wire tag (CWT) data recovered from Sockeye Salmon carcasses in the Entiat River in 2018.

Species	CWT	Brood Year	Release Agency	Hatchery	Recovered
No CWTs were recovered from Sockeye Salmon in 2018					

### *Coho Salmon*

In 2018, Coho Salmon redds were observed in reaches H and F similar to previous years but not documented during Chinook Salmon surveys on the Entiat River. Some Coho Salmon carcasses were observed and all were scanned for CWT and PIT tags, data were only collected on tagged fish. None of the Coho Salmon contained a CWT (Table 11). None of the Coho Salmon contained a PIT tag (Appendix F). Coho Salmon continued to spawn after our surveys were complete so these data should not be considered a complete census.

TABLE 11.—Coded-wire tag (CWT) data recovered from Coho Salmon carcasses in the Entiat River in 2018.

CWT	Brood Year	Release Agency	Hatchery	Carcasses Recovered
No CWTs were recovered from Coho Salmon in 2018				

## Discussion

The 2018 return of spring Chinook Salmon to the Columbia River basin was one of the lowest in decades due to poor ocean conditions in 2016. Similar to the 2017 return, the majority of the salmon returning in 2018 migrated to a warm ocean with limited food resources (Daly et al. 2017; Peterson et al. 2017). Fewer spring Chinook Salmon returned to the Entiat River in 2018 than any year since 2000. Over the previous seven years the number and percentage of hatchery-origin spring Chinook Salmon migrating to the Entiat River basin to spawn had decreased, likely due to hatchery reform measures implemented throughout the upper Columbia River basin. In 2017, the overall number of hatchery-origin adults was again lower but the percentage increased to 37%. The trend of low abundance but increased percentage of hatchery-origin fish continued in 2018 when the percentage increased to 43%. Hatchery-origin adults on average comprised almost half (46%) of the spawning escapement from 2000–2010. Of these hatchery-origin fish over half (54%) originated from Entiat NFH which in part led to the decision to terminate the program. Spring Chinook Salmon propagation programs from the Wenatchee and Methow basins provided consistent contributions (32% on average) during these same years. The remaining hatchery-origin adults on the spawning ground originated on an intermittent but occasionally substantial contribution basis (47% in 2006) from the Snake River basin. From 2011–2016 the total hatchery-origin percentage of spring Chinook Salmon was reduced to an average of 25% per year. Two key hatchery reform measures likely explain the notable decrease in hatchery spring Chinook Salmon spawners between these two time periods, a shift in hatchery production at Entiat NFH from spring to summer Chinook Salmon, and reductions in production and improvements to acclimation practices in the hatchery supplementation programs located in the Wenatchee River basin.

Entiat NFH released its last cohort of spring Chinook juveniles in 2007 and the final adult returns occurred in 2010. With Entiat NFH no longer contributing to the spawning escapement, the total percentage of hatchery-origin spring Chinook Salmon in the Entiat River was reduced by nearly half (25% 2011–2016). Changes in production and acclimation practices in other spring Chinook Salmon programs in the area have also likely contributed to the improving the situation in the Entiat River. Notably the reduction in spring Chinook Salmon production levels at the Chiwawa Rearing Ponds (CRP), in the Wenatchee River basin, has likely resulted in the notable decrease in the percentage of hatchery-origin adults straying from other nearby basins. For example, from 2011–2013 carcass recovery data showed a higher than expected hatchery-origin composition from the CRP program. Chiwawa RP fish comprised 72–81% of the hatchery-origin spring Chinook Salmon recovered in Entiat River redd surveys during 2011–2013 (Appendix E). Chiwawa RP release numbers peaked in 2010 when it released 609,789 spring Chinook Salmon into the Columbia River basin. The majority of those fish returned in 2012 and accounted for 81% of the hatchery-origin spring Chinook Salmon found in the Entiat River. The high numbers of hatchery-origin spring Chinook Salmon during these years were possibly the result of increased production and subsequent straying of spring Chinook Salmon released from the Chiwawa RP. Since 2012, the Chiwawa RP has released fewer fish each year and in 2017 only

released 163,411 spring Chinook Salmon. However, in 2018, six of the eight hatchery-origin carcasses with CWTs were Chiwawa RP-origin spring Chinook. They were from releases of near 100% CWT so they don't expand out more than six but after adjusting for the carcass recovery rate of 0.31 they account for 21.7% of the total return of spring Chinook to the Entiat River in 2018. Only one CWT was recovered from Leavenworth NFH. However, because of the low tag rate (0.17) and after adjusting for the carcass recovery rate we estimated that 21.7% of the total spring Chinook Salmon return was Leavenworth NFH-origin.

A major concern for the viability of spring Chinook Salmon populations is the influence of hatchery-origin genes in the natural spawning population (UCSRB 2007). Hatchery-origin genes can degrade adaptation to local environments and reduce homing (Waples 2004; Utter 2005; Dittman et al. 2010). A review of spring Chinook Salmon population viabilities in the upper Columbia River rated the Entiat River population as high risk with a 25% chance of extinction within 100 years (UCSRB 2007). In response, the Entiat NFH terminated its spring Chinook Salmon program and it was anticipated that this would result in very low (pHOS<5%) numbers of hatchery-origin spring Chinook Salmon on the spawning grounds in future years (2010 onward). However, in 2018 50% of the spring Chinook Salmon that spawned in the Entiat River were hatchery-origin. Additionally, over the previous eight years hatchery-origin fish averaged 29% of the spring Chinook Salmon population. Although the period is short the hatchery-origin percentage remains well above the criteria for reducing the threat to the Entiat River spring Chinook Salmon population (UCSRB 2007). We estimated that only 46 natural-origin fish returned to the Entiat River to spawn in 2018.

In contrast, the abundance and percentage of hatchery-origin summer Chinook Salmon in the Entiat River have increased over the last eight years. The increase was most likely attributed to the switch from spring to summer Chinook Salmon production at the Entiat NFH. The total redd count in 2018 was similar to past years. The total percentage of hatchery-origin summer Chinook Salmon (pHOS) was 33% and of these hatchery-origin fish 67% originated from Entiat NFH. Hatchery-origin summer Chinook Salmon were only 26% of the spawning population upstream of the hatchery and 67% downstream of the hatchery. The spatial distribution of hatchery-origin fish above and below the hatchery was comparable to previous years.

In 2018, the percentage of summer Chinook Salmon classified as stream reared was the highest ever recorded in the Entiat River. In the upper Columbia River basin summer Chinook Salmon out-migrate as sub-yearlings and their out-migration timing is a fixed trait of their early life history (Waples et al. 2004). The mechanism to cause this shift is out of the purview of this report however we suggest two possibilities. One hypothesis is that a small portion of the population exhibits a yearling life history but it normally exhibit high mortality so the percentage that survive to adulthood is low. Perhaps due to anomalous stream and/or ocean conditions delaying migration for one year was more beneficial than usual and resulted in a higher percent of the returns being yearlings. Another hypothesis is that the persistent influence of hatchery

genes into the population has shifted the genetics enough to change the early life history patterns. At this point it is too early to determine if this is a trend or an anomaly but it warrants continued monitoring.

Although redds of both runs overlapped spatially there were substantial differences between the abundance of redds in upstream and downstream sections of the Entiat River. Summer Chinook Salmon redds were primarily found in the most downstream section (reach 5) while the spring Chinook Salmon redds were primarily found in the upstream sections (reaches 1–3). Spring Chinook Salmon generally spawn earlier in the year which puts their redds at risk of superimposition by summer Chinook Salmon that spawn later in the year. Spring Chinook Salmon that spawned in the upper reaches of the Entiat River are at lower risk for superimposition than those that spawned farther downstream because fewer summer Chinook Salmon spawned in the upper reaches. Although superimposition rates from Entiat NFH-origin summer Chinook Salmon on spring Chinook Salmon redds were only 2.64% they remain a concern and warrant continued monitoring. Management goals for the Entiat NFH state the acceptable superimposition rates of Entiat NFH-origin Chinook Salmon on spring Chinook Salmon to be 10% (NMFS 2013). Monitoring superimposition rates will continue to be a priority for the MCFWCO because rates will likely continue to increase in the near future as full-production summer Chinook Salmon runs from the Entiat NFH return to the Entiat River.

In conclusion, the change in hatchery operations over the last seven years affected both the abundance and the percent of hatchery-origin Chinook Salmon in the Entiat River. Spring Chinook Salmon abundance in the Entiat River has declined since the termination of the Entiat NFH spring Chinook Salmon program and the reduction in the production of spring Chinook Salmon at the Chiwawa RP. However, the low return in 2018 is a poignant reminder that ocean conditions can have huge impacts on anadromous species. Following years of high percentage of natural-origin spring Chinook Salmon and relatively high numbers of redds in the Entiat River without hatchery supplementation food availability in the ocean can disrupt recovery efforts for this ESA-listed population. Conversely, summer Chinook Salmon abundance and the proportion of hatchery-origin fish are increasing in part due to full production releases from Entiat NFH but also due to an increase in natural-origin returns.

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## APPENDIX A- Entiat River Survey Reach Descriptions

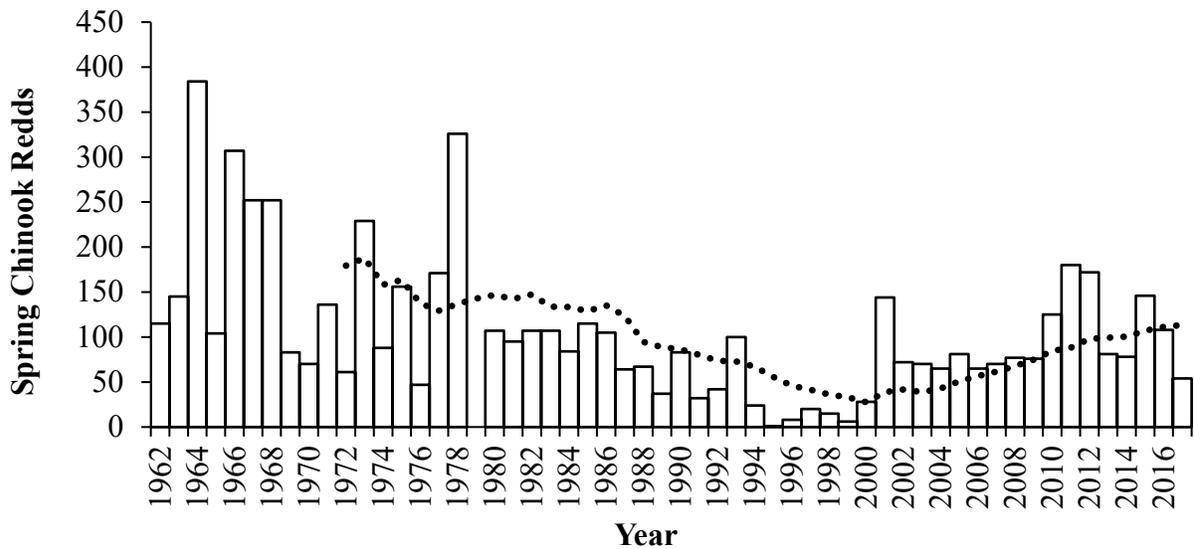
Reach	River Kilometer	Surveyed Kilometers	Description
1	48.1–44.6	3.5	Fox Creek Campground to Forest Service Boundary
2	44.6–40.1	4.5	Forest Service Boundary to Brief Bridge
3	40.1–35.9	4.2	Brief Bridge to Kelsey Lane Bridge
4	35.9–31.8	4.1	Kelsey Lane Bridge to Stormy Creek Preserve
5	31.8–26.6	5.2	Stormy Creek Preserve to McKenzie Diversion
H	10.9–5.0	5.9	Entiat NFH to Fire Station
F	5.0–0.5	4.5	Fire Station to Columbia River influence
MR	5.6–2.4	3.2	Mad River, Pine Flats Campground to road sign

\*Kelsey Lane Bridge referred to as Foss Bridge in prior reports.

**APPENDIX B- Spring and Summer Chinook Salmon Annual Redd Counts for the Entiat River**

Entiat River spring Chinook Salmon redd counts (Redds) from annual surveys in old *index* area, Fox Creek C. G. to Dill Creek (rkm 35.9–48.1, reaches 1–3), 1962–1993 (WDFW) and 1994–2018 (USFWS).

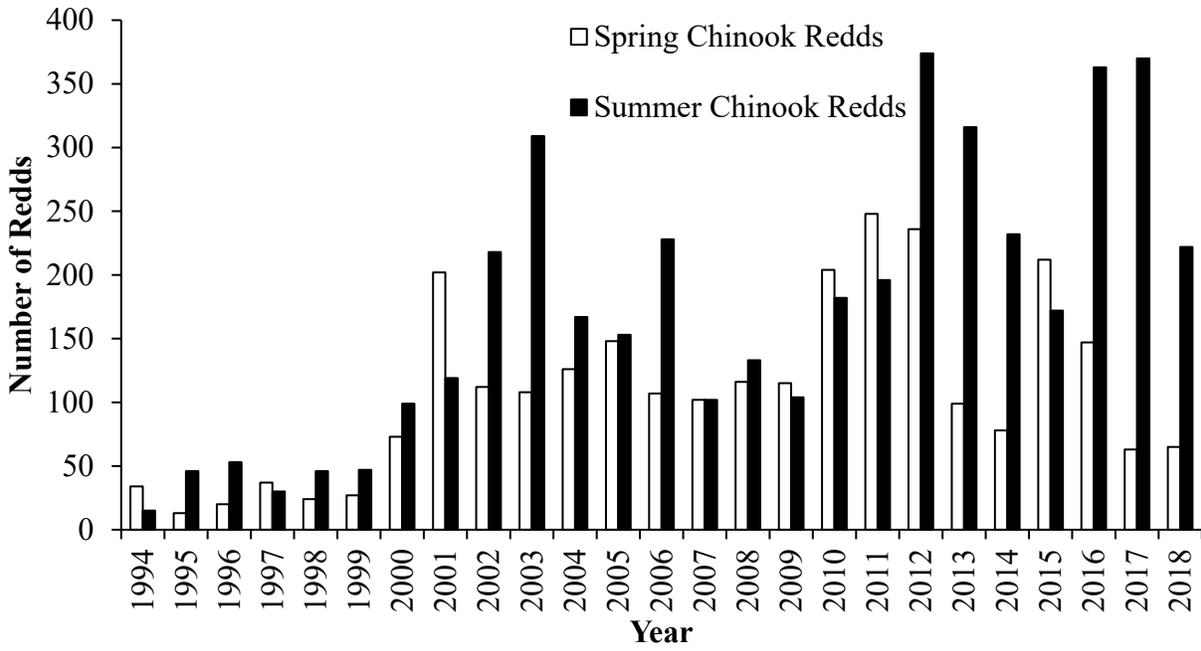
Year	Redds	Year	Redds	Year	Redds	Year	Redds
1962	115	1977	171	1992	42	2007	70
1963	145	1978	326	1993	100	2008	77
1964	384	1979	NA	1994	24	2009	76
1965	104	1980	107	1995	1	2010	125
1966	307	1981	95	1996	8	2011	180
1967	252	1982	107	1997	20	2012	172
1968	252	1983	107	1998	15	2013	81
1969	83	1984	84	1999	6	2014	78
1970	70	1985	115	2000	28	2015	146
1971	136	1986	105	2001	144	2016	108
1972	61	1987	64	2002	72	2017	54
1973	229	1988	67	2003	70	2018	48
1974	88	1989	37	2004	65		
1975	156	1990	83	2005	81		
1976	47	1991	32	2006	65		



Entiat River spring Chinook Salmon redd counts in the *index* area, rkm 35.9–48.1 (reaches 1–3), and the 10-year moving average (dotted line).

Entiat River spring and summer Chinook Salmon redd counts from the summation of redd surveys observed in reaches 1–5 (rkm 26.6–48.1), reaches H and F (rkm 0.5–10.9) and the Mad River (rkm 2.4-5.6), 1994–2018.

Year	Spring Chinook Salmon	Summer Chinook Salmon
1994	34	15
1995	13	49
1996	20	55
1997	37	30
1998	24	46
1999	27	47
2000	73	99
2001	202	112
2002	112	217
2003	108	300
2004	126	168
2005	146	155
2006	106	228
2007	102	101
2008	115	133
2009	115	105
2010	204	181
2011	248	196
2012	236	374
2013	99	316
2014	102	232
2015	212	172
2016	147	363
2017	63	370
2018	65	222



Spring and summer Chinook Salmon redd counts for the Entiat River, 1994–2018.

**APPENDIX C- Sockeye Salmon and Coho Salmon Annual Redd Counts for the Entiat River**

Year	Sockeye Salmon	Coho Salmon
1994	0	-
1995	0	-
1996	0	-
1997	0	-
1998	3	-
1999	0	-
2000	2	-
2001	10	12
2002	139	0
2003	15	0
2004	39	5
2005	42	2
2006	9	1
2007	1	6
2008	16	6
2009	23	0
2010	138	0
2011	35	10
2012	52	0
2013	180	10
2014	51	12
2015	-	-
2016	64	-
2017	42	-
2018	42	-

## APPENDIX D- Calculations

### ***Carcass Recovery Rate***

Estimating the carcass recovery rate (CRR) for both spring and summer Chinook Salmon returning to the Entiat River to spawn was calculated as follows:

$$\text{CRR} = \frac{\text{Carcasses}}{\text{SRE}}$$

Where: Carcasses is the number of examined carcasses, and SRE is the estimated total spawning run escapement of adults to the river.

### ***Estimating Natural-origin Spawners***

(1) To calculate the proportion of natural-origin spawners (pNOS);

$$\text{pNOS} = \frac{\text{NOC}}{\text{TC}}$$

Where: NOC is the number of natural-origin carcasses recovered, and TC is the total number of known origin carcasses recovered.

(2) To calculate the number of natural-origin spawners (NOS);

$$\text{NOS} = \text{pNOS} * \text{SRE}$$

### ***Estimating Hatchery-origin Spawners***

(1) To calculate the proportion of hatchery-origin spawners (pHOS);

$$\text{pHOS} = \frac{\text{HOC}}{\text{TC}}$$

Where: HOC is the number of hatchery-origin carcasses recovered.

(2) To calculate the number of hatchery-origin spawners (HOS);

$$\text{HOS} = \text{pHOS} * \text{SRE}$$

### ***Estimating Hatchery Contribution by Release Facility***

To determine the proportion and origin of hatchery fish found on the spawning grounds we used any combination of scale patterns, adipose fin presence/absence, or tags if present. Coded-wire tags were used to estimate the contribution of hatchery-origin spawners by release hatchery or program. Additionally, coded-wire tags were used to account for untagged hatchery-origin fish because hatcheries applied tags at different rates to their releases. To estimate the potential

number of hatchery-origin spawners represented by a coded-wire tag we expanded each unique tag using the following three-step process:

- (1) To calculate the expanded CWT (CWT Expanded) recoveries for each tag code ( $x$ ) recovered;

$$CWT_{Expanded}^x = \frac{(CWT_{obs}^x / CWT_{rate}^x)}{CRR}$$

Where: CWT obs is the number of coded-wire tags recovered or observed for each specific CWT code, CWT rate is the tagging rate for each CWT code, and CRR is the calculated carcass recovery rate calculated in step 1.

- (2) To calculate the proportion of CWT (pCWT) by tag code ( $x$ );

$$pCWT_x = \frac{CWT_{expanded}^x}{\Sigma CWT_{expanded}}$$

- (3) To calculate the spawning run escapement (SRECWT)<sup>i</sup> by tag code ( $x$ );

$$SRE_{CWTx} = pCWT_x * HOS$$

- i) Note: if all tag rates in a given year are high enough that they do not account for all the hatchery-origin SRE then the SRECWT<sub>x</sub> equation uses a HOS capped by the proportion of the hatchery-origin SRE with CWTs

**APPENDIX E- Hatchery- and Natural-origin Spring Chinook Salmon Composition Data  
2004–2018.**

Year	Redds	SRE	Carcasses	CRR	Natural %	Hatchery %	Origin of Hatchery Fish			
							ENFH %	LNFH %	CRP %	Other <sup>1</sup> %
2018	65	92	28	0.30	50	50	0	43	44	13
2017	63	101	19	0.19	63	37	0	0	8	92
2016	147	353	52	0.15	84	16	0	0	0	100 <sup>2</sup>
2015	212	509	137	0.26	82	18	0	0	28	72
2014	102	245	26	0.11	92	8	0	0	0	100 <sup>2</sup>
2013	99	238	22	0.09	79	21	0	0	80	20
2012	236	566	125	0.22	59	41	0	0	81	19
2011	248	595	173	0.29	54	46	0	19	72	9
2010	204	490	93	0.19	75	25	19	0	26	55
2009	115	276	79	0.29	48	52	75	8	17	0
2008	115	276	80	0.29	46	54	39	0	61	0
2007	102	245	41	0.17	43	58	34	0	23	43
2006	106	254	75	0.3	43	57	12	8	23	56
2005	146	367	53	0.14	44	56	67	12	21	0
2004	126	302	43	0.14	47	53	92	0	0	8

<sup>1</sup>Includes hatchery populations that were not recovered more than 2x from 2004-2017. These include CWT recoveries from Winthrop NFH, Methow FH, Chewuch Acclimation, Twisp Acclimation, Clearwater FH, Kooskia NFH, Dworshak NFH, Willamette SFH and Sawtooth SFH.  
<sup>2</sup>All hatchery-origin carcasses recovered were of unknown origin.

## APPENDIX F- PIT Tag Recoveries

Passive Integrated Transponder (PIT) tag interrogations from spring Chinook Salmon carcasses recovered on the Entiat River in 2018.

PIT Tag Code	Sex	Site	<u>Release</u>		<u>Last Detection</u>	
			Date	Site	Date	Site
None						

PIT tag interrogations from summer Chinook Salmon carcasses on recovered on the Entiat River in 2018.

PIT Tag Code	Sex	Site	<u>Release</u>		<u>Last Detection</u>	
			Date	Site	Date	Site
3DA.1A19AF73A7	M	Entiat NFH	4/6/2016	Entiat R. ENA rkm 17.1	10/15/2018	
3DD.0077A0E1CA	F	Dryden	8/7/2018	Entiat R. ENL rkm 0.5	9/28/2018	

PIT tag interrogations from Coho Salmon carcasses on recovered on the Entiat River in 2018.

PIT Tag Code	Sex	Site	<u>Release</u>		<u>Last Detection</u>	
			Date	Site	Date	Site
None						

No PIT tags were recovered from Sockeye Salmon carcasses on the Entiat River in 2018.

**U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Mid-Columbia Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office  
7501 Icicle Road  
Leavenworth, WA**



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