



# Aquatic Research and Monitoring in the Crown of the Continent Ecosystem

Clint Muhlfeld

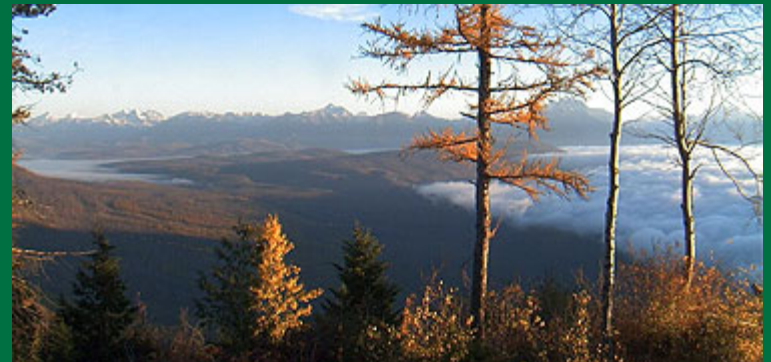
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# Funding and Support

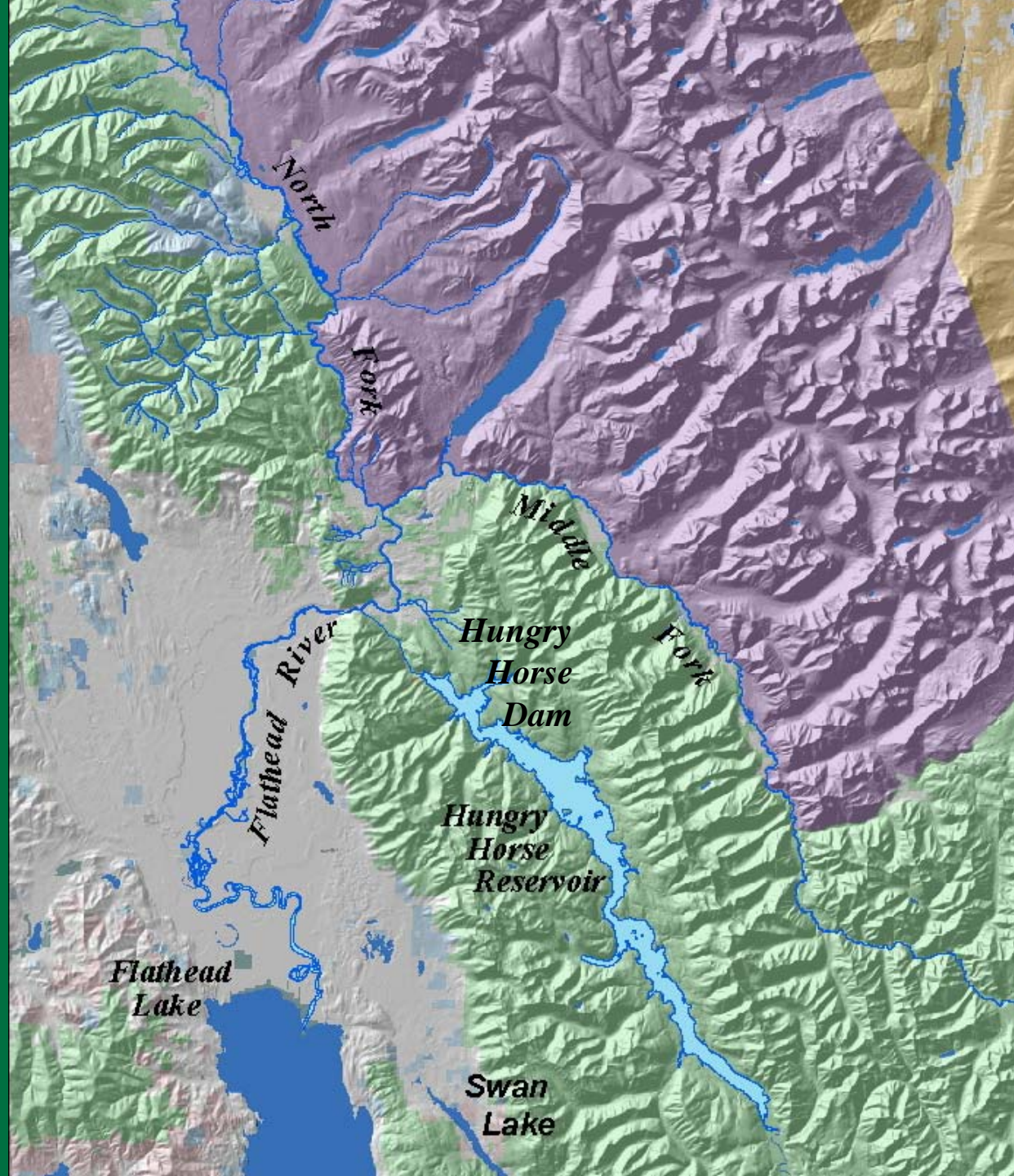
**Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks,  
Bonneville Power Administration  
and  
Montana State University**





# Flathead River Drainage

*A native species stronghold*





# Bull Trout Migratory Life History

## Spawning and incubation



## Juvenile rearing



## Adult movements



## Subadult rearing



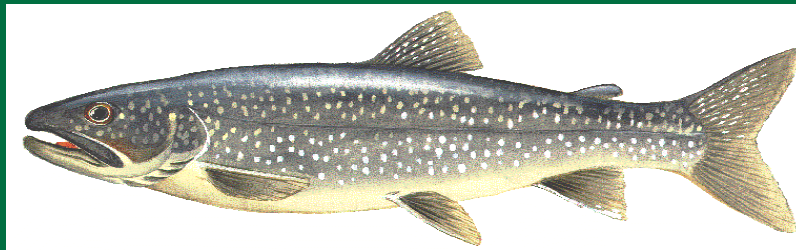
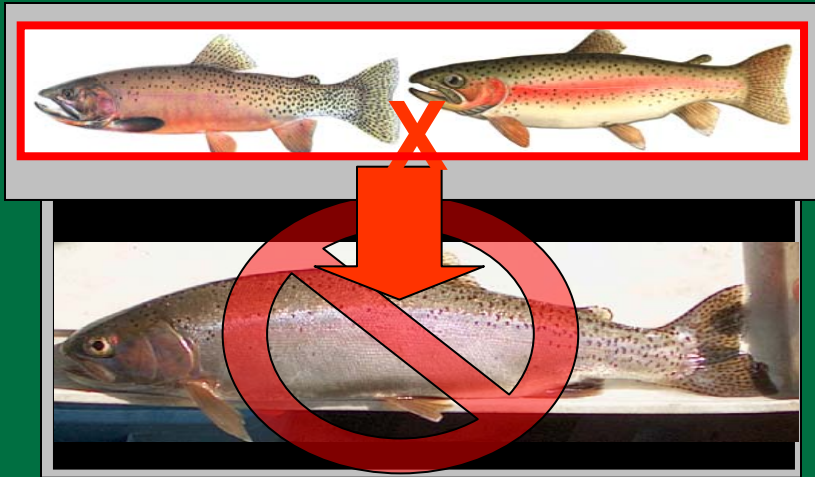
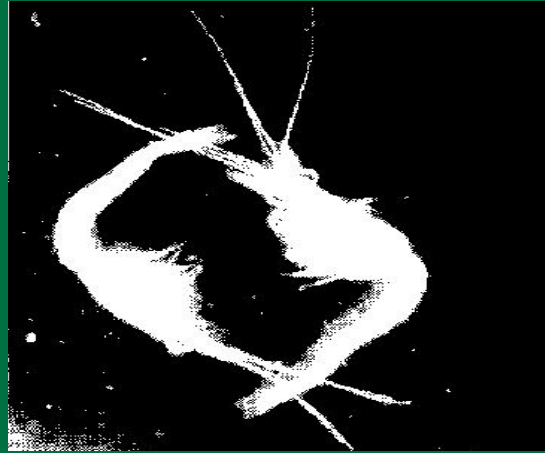
# Westslope Cutthroat Trout

Westslope cutthroat trout display both *migratory* and *resident* life history strategies in the upper Flathead





# Native Species Declines

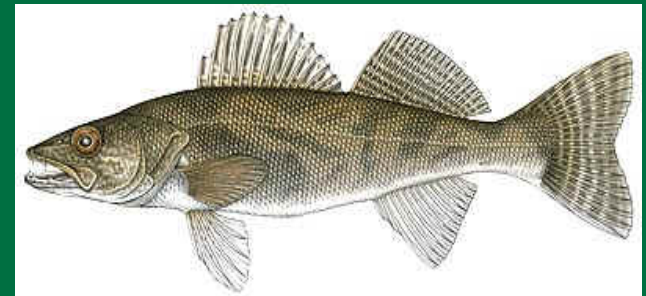
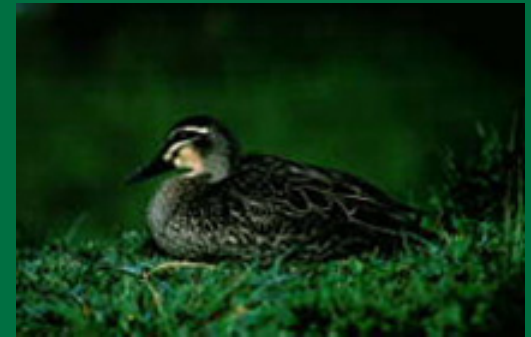


# Westslope Cutthroat Trout



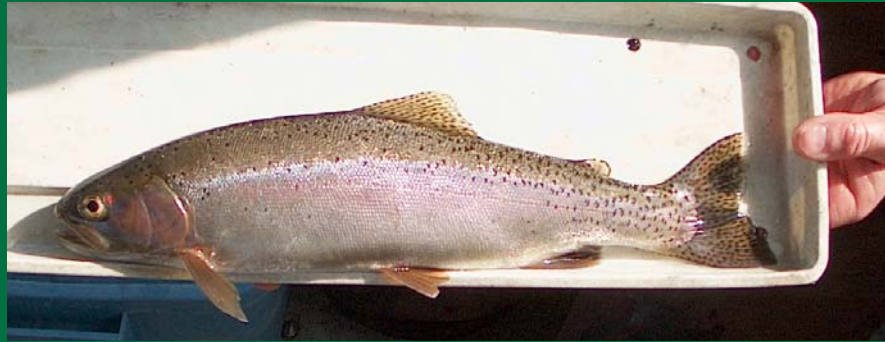
# Hybridization

- Loss of locally adapted gene complexes and ecological adaptations in native populations
- Threatens the persistence of many rare and endangered species

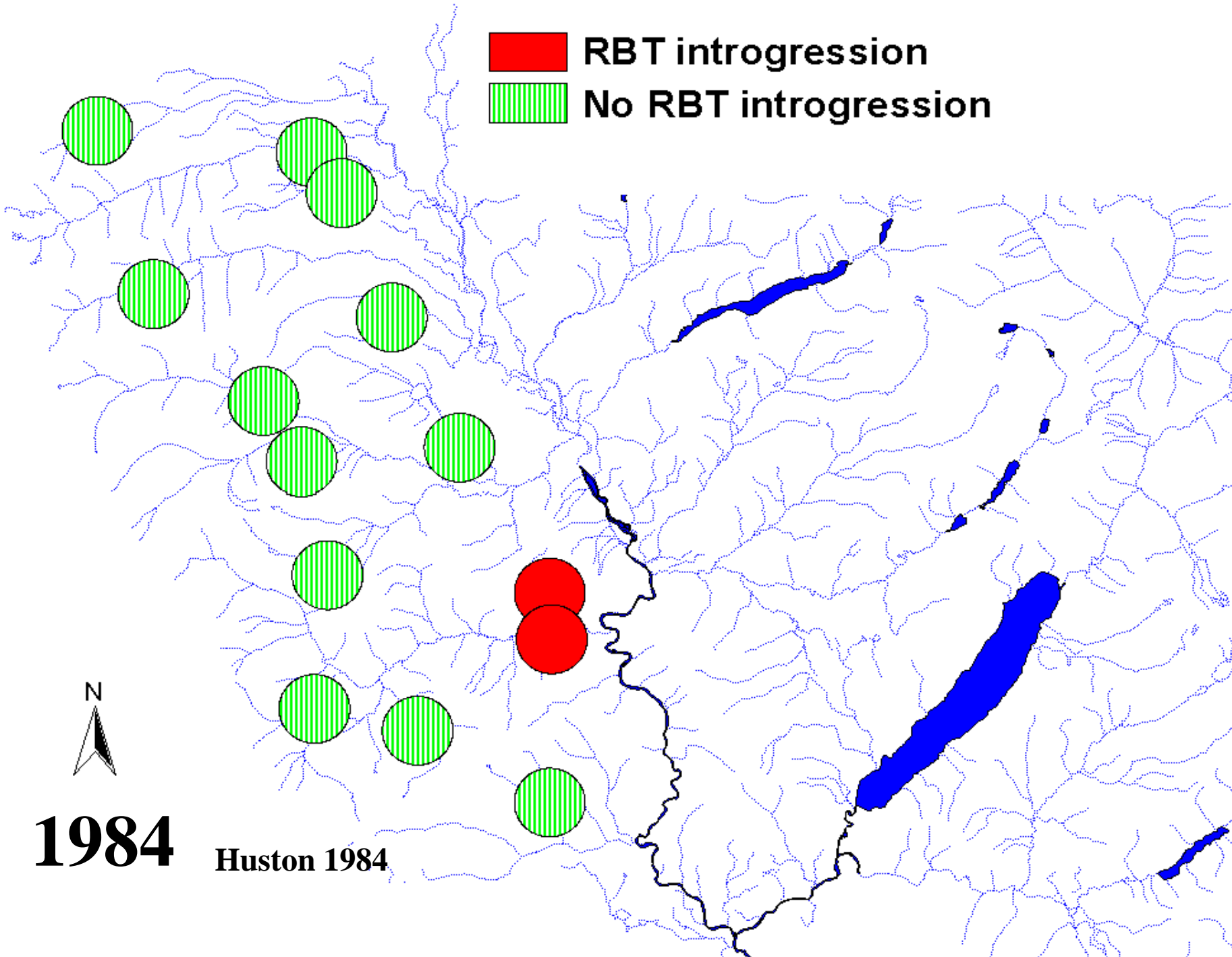




# HYBRIDS?






**■ RBT introgression**  
**■ No RBT introgression**

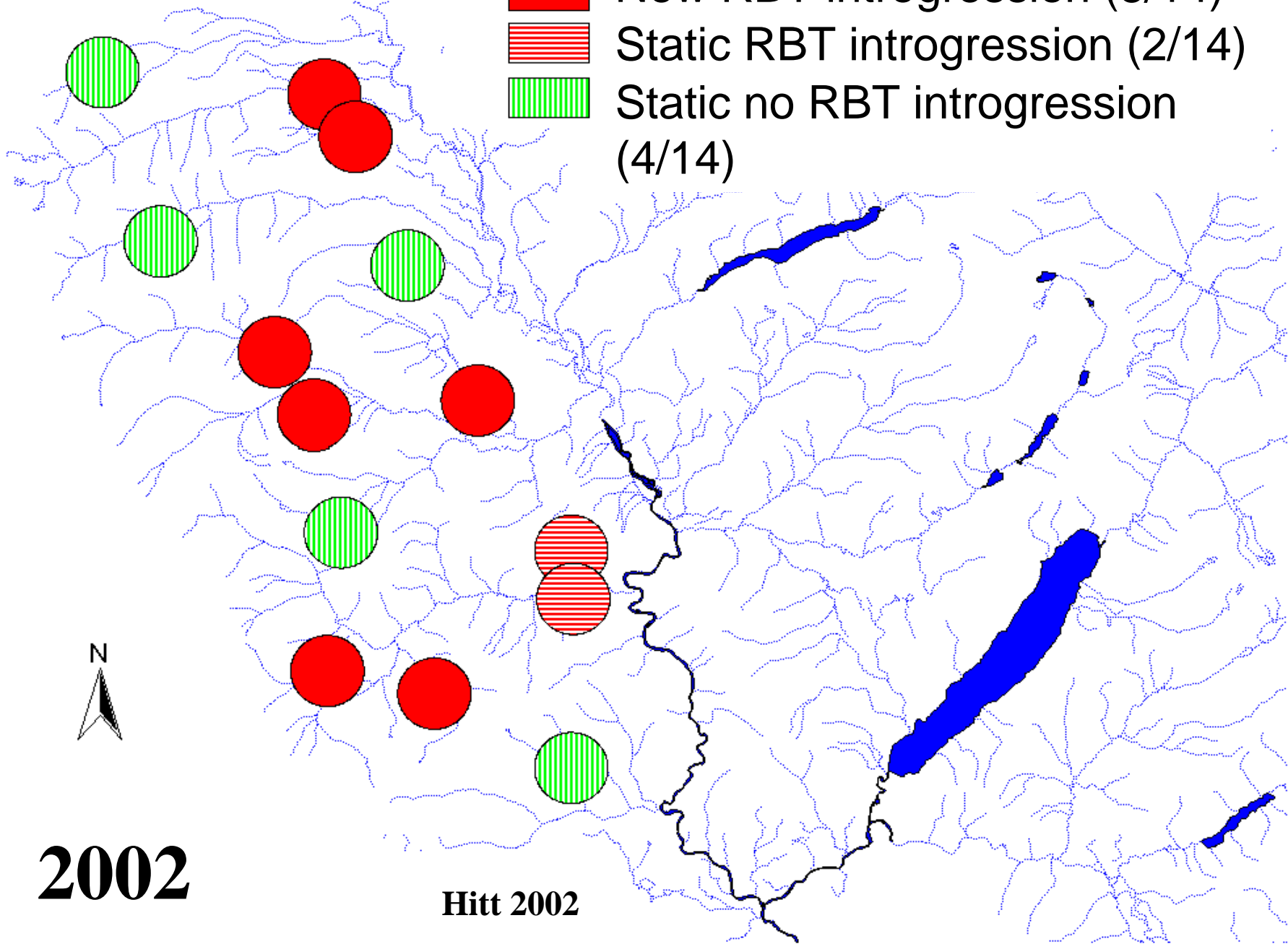


**1984**

**Huston 1984**



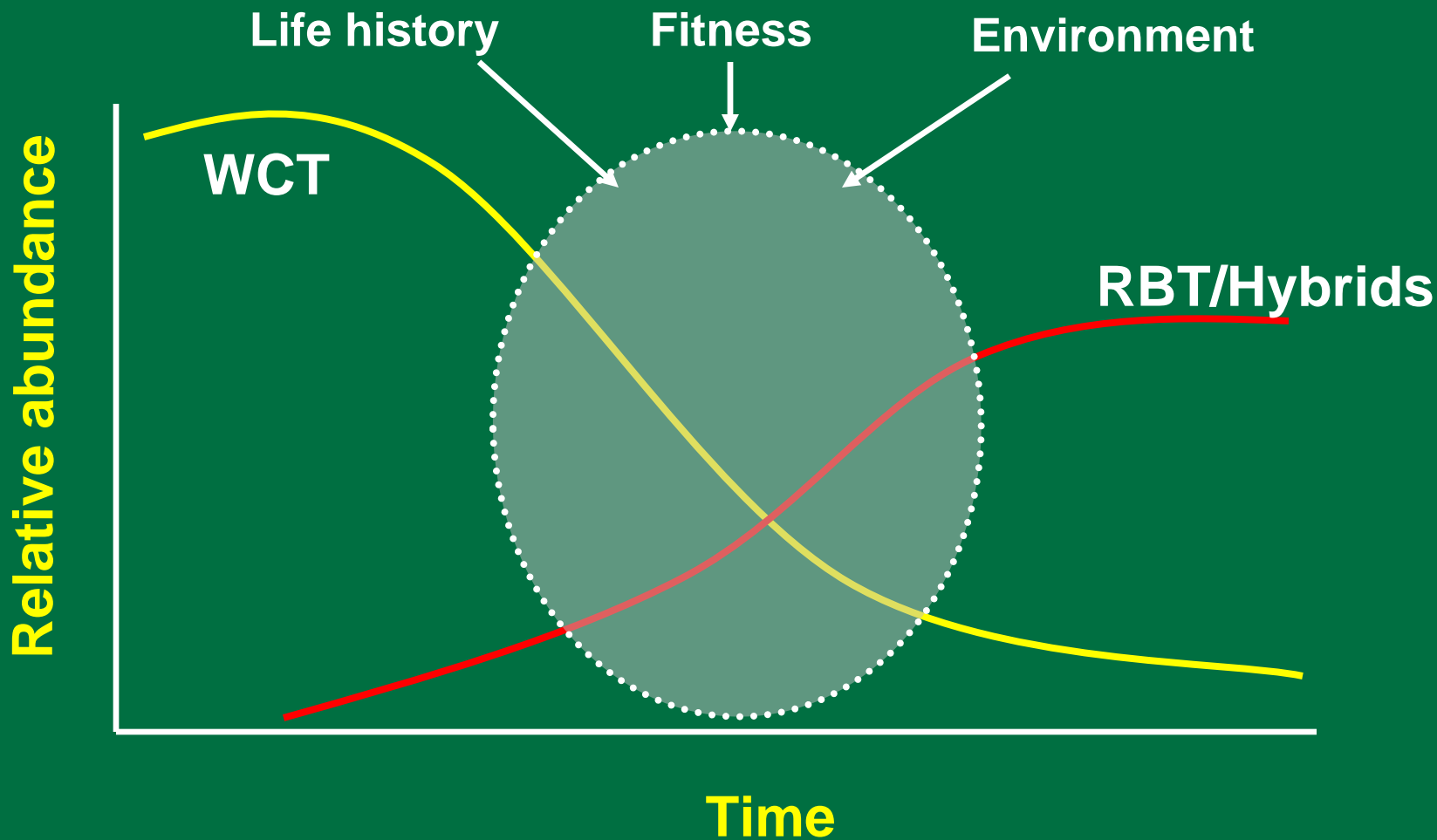
-  New RBT introgression (8/14)
-  Static RBT introgression (2/14)
-  Static no RBT introgression (4/14)



**2002**

Hitt 2002

# What factors influence successful invasion of hybrids?



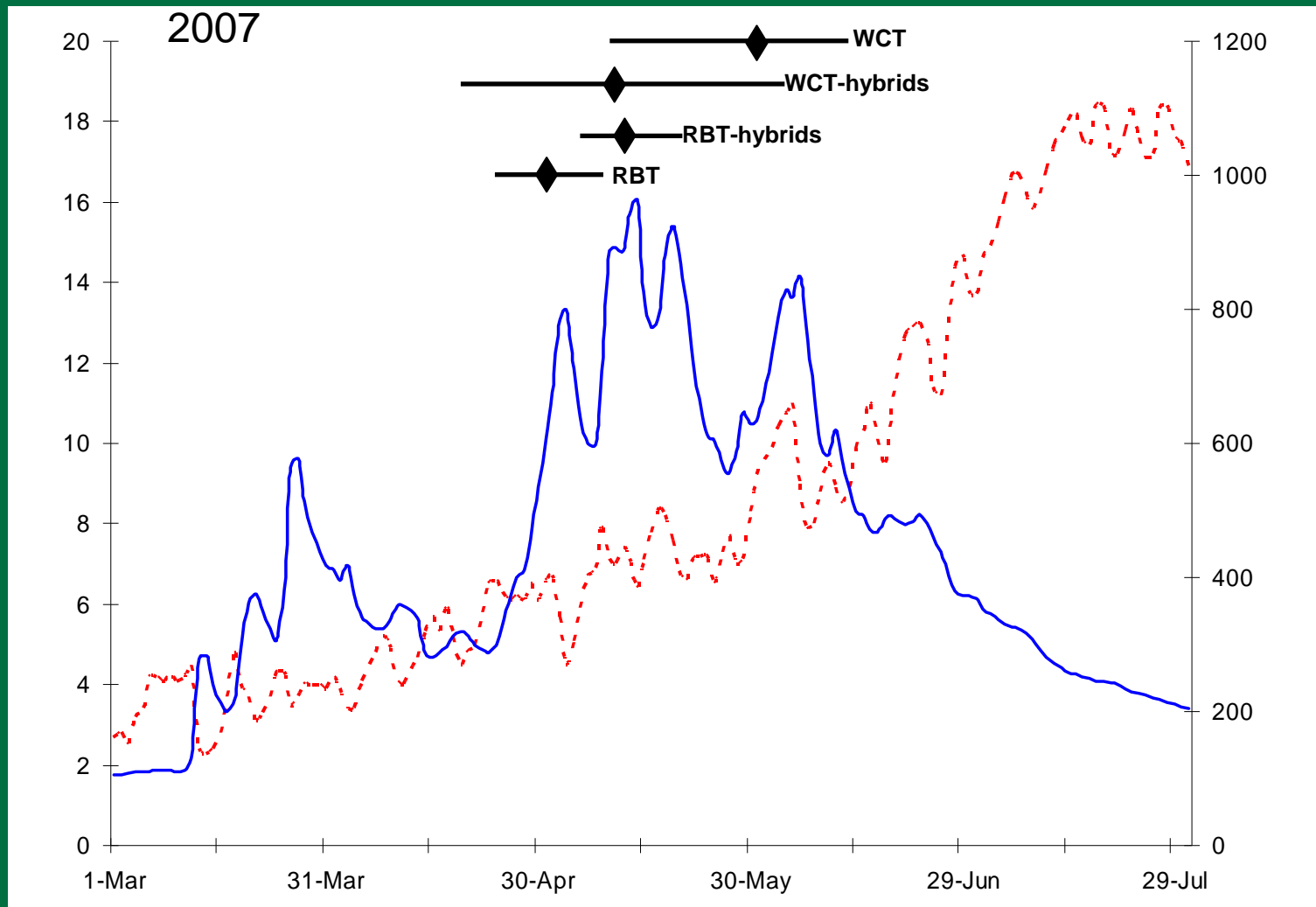


# Radiotelemetry

**Objectives: Identify timing and location of spawning**

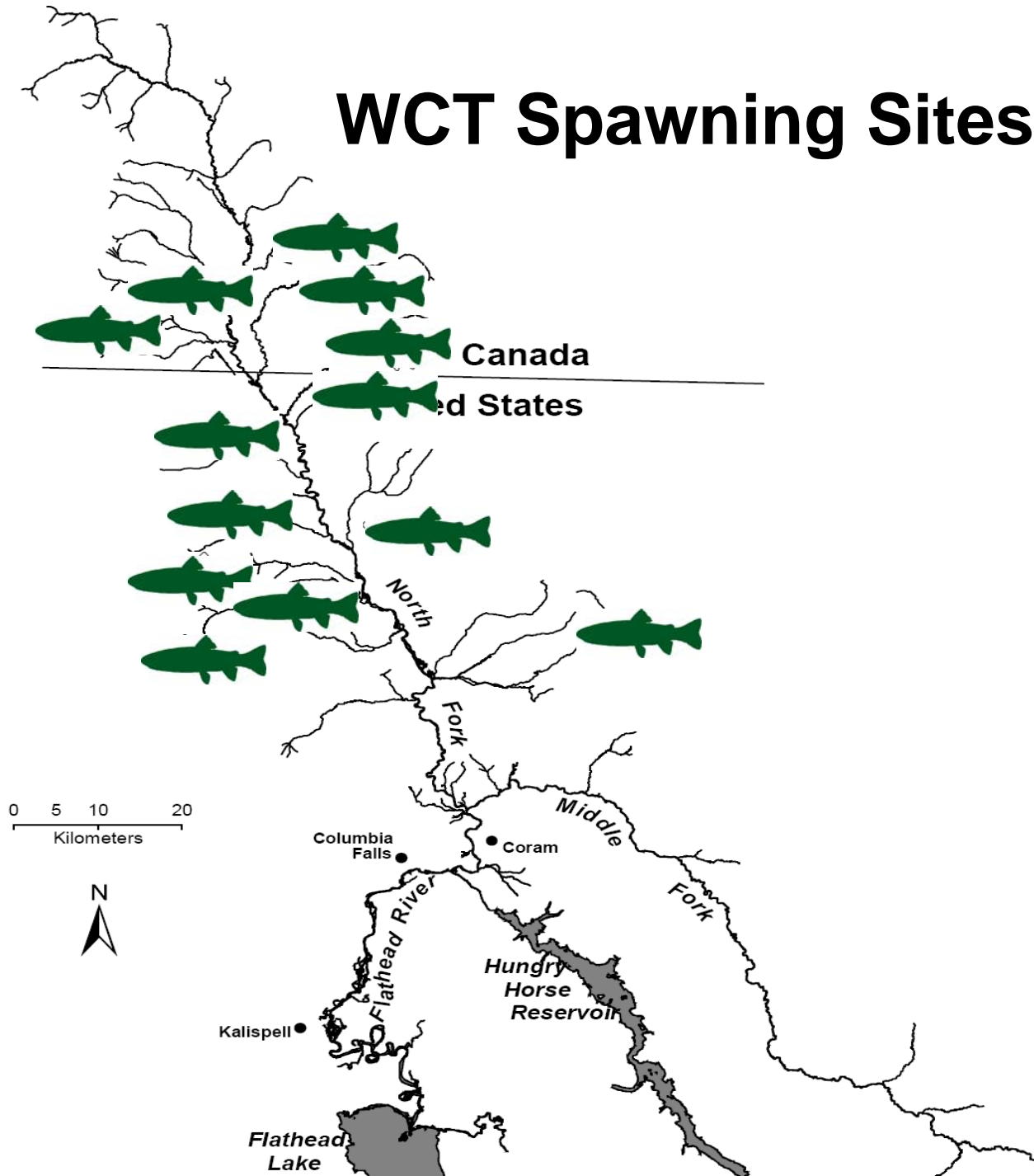


# Timing of Spawning

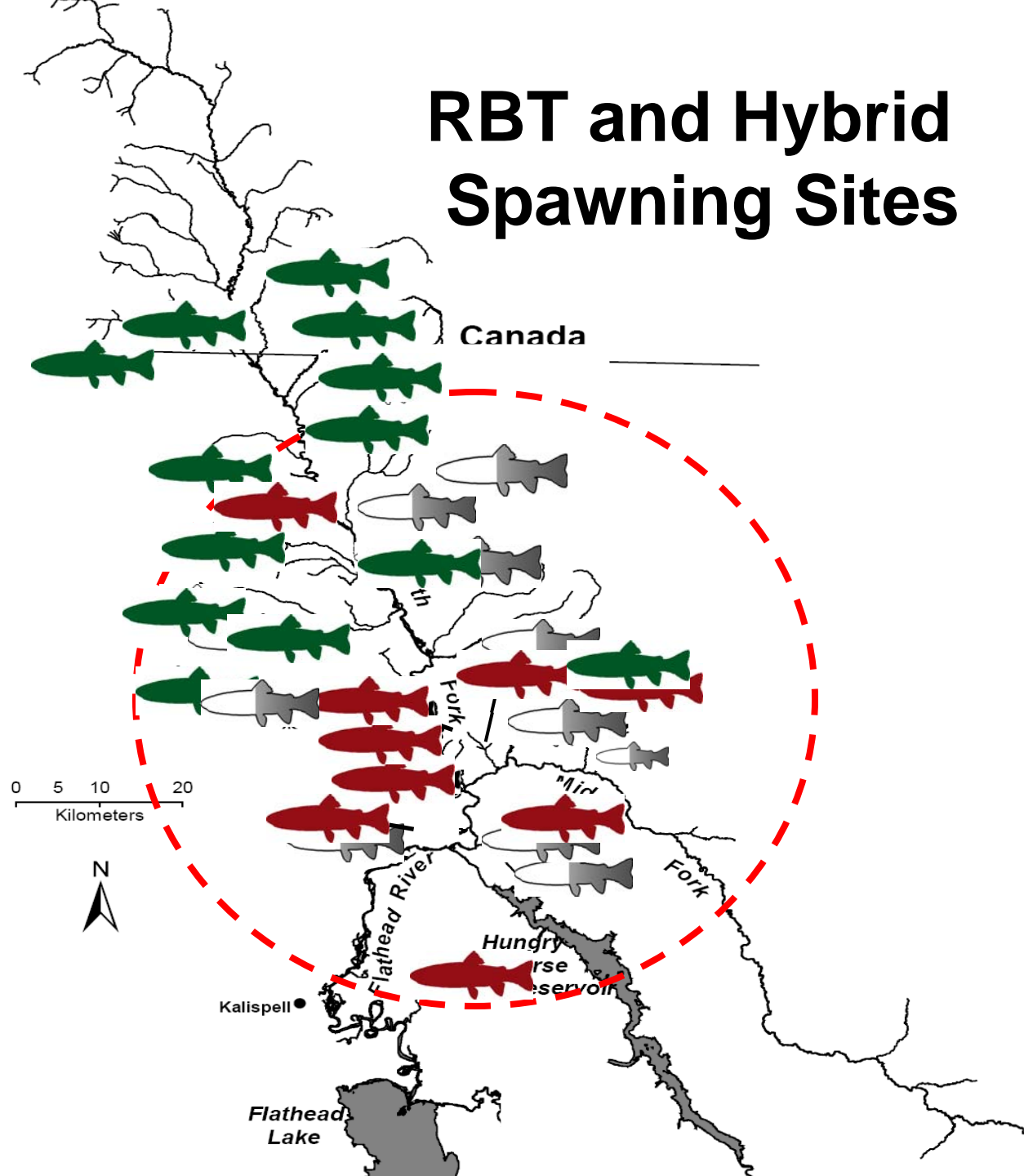




# WCT Spawning Sites



# RBT and Hybrid Spawning Sites



## Objective 1: Compare spawning dynamics and dispersal

*Ho<sub>2</sub>: There are no differences differences in straying rates, and there are no differences due to sex.*



Predictions:

- Hybrid and RBT exhibit greater straying rates
- Males have a greater propensity to stray
- Origin of straying fish will be related to the proximity of source RBT populations

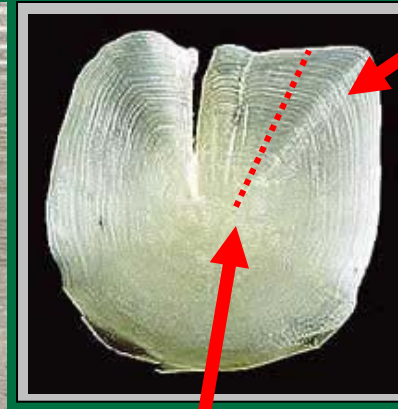


# Methods

- Collect adult fish from spawning streams (2006-2007)



- Sample water (base flows/seasonally)



Edge  
(spawning event)

Core (origin)

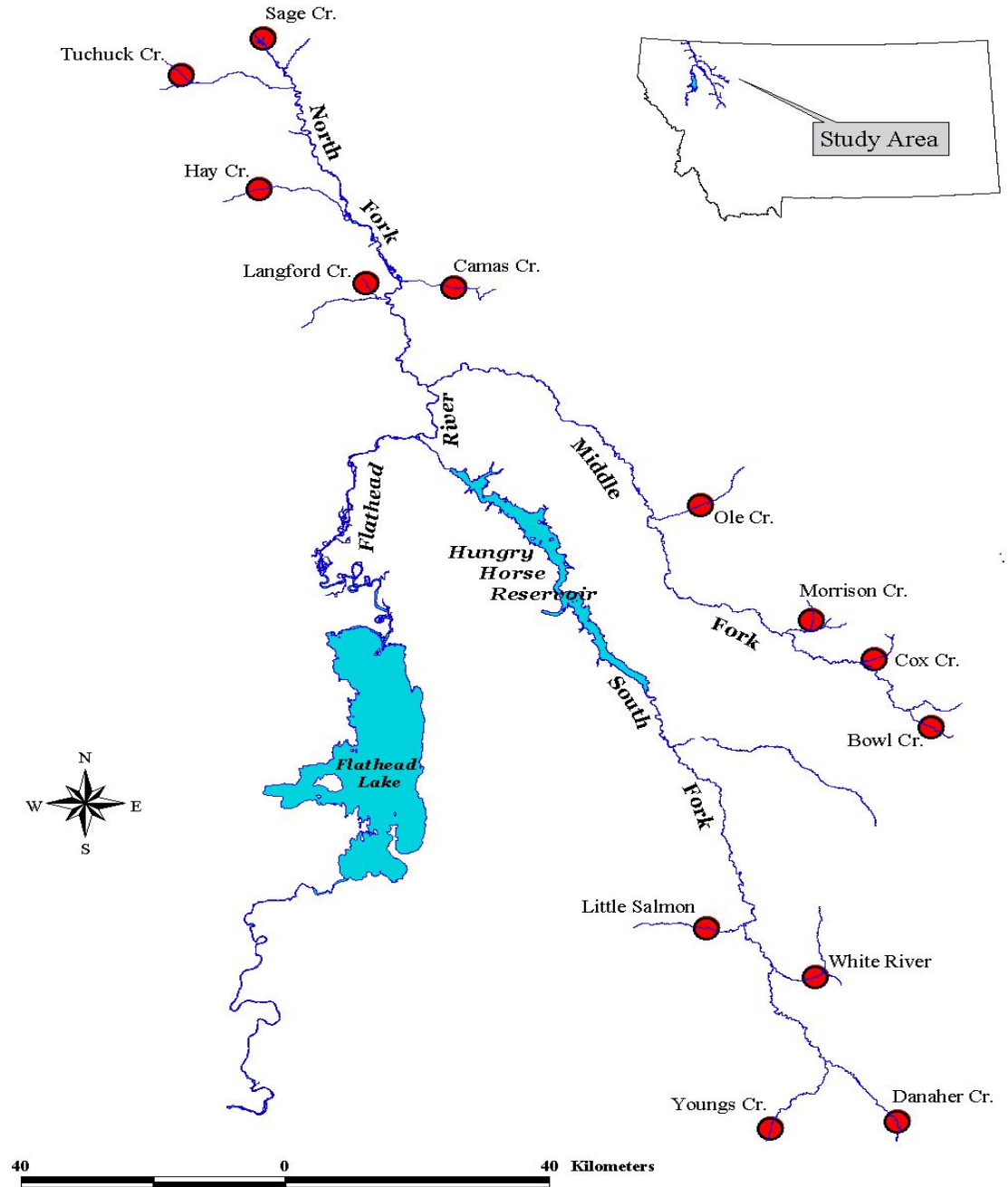
- Microelemental analysis of otoliths and water (Woods Hole Laboratory)

- Predict the natal stream of origin based on the relationship between the otolith and water chemistries

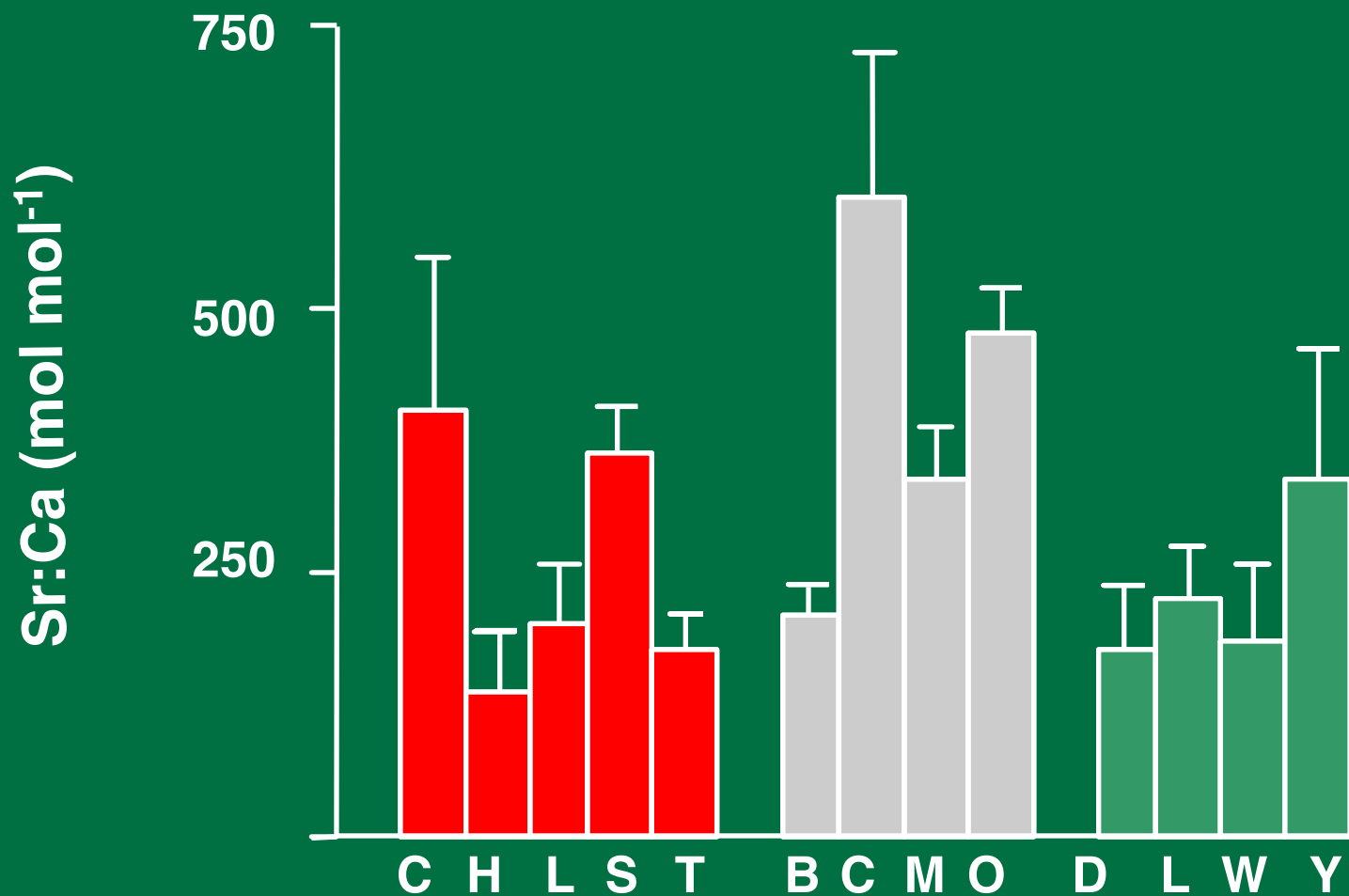
- MANOVA (with sex); DFA;  
Linear regression



# Study Streams in the upper Flathead River system

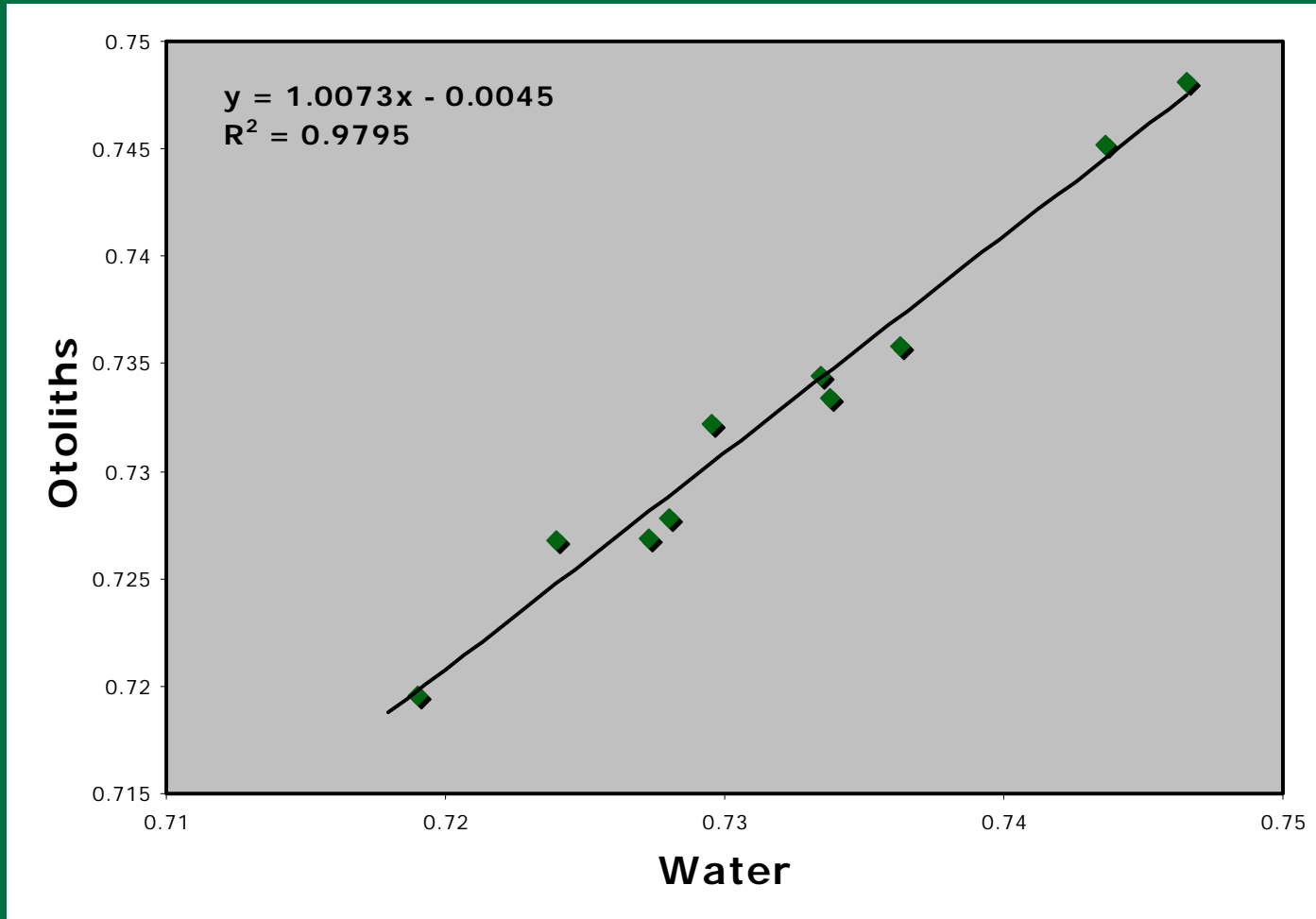


# Sr:Ca

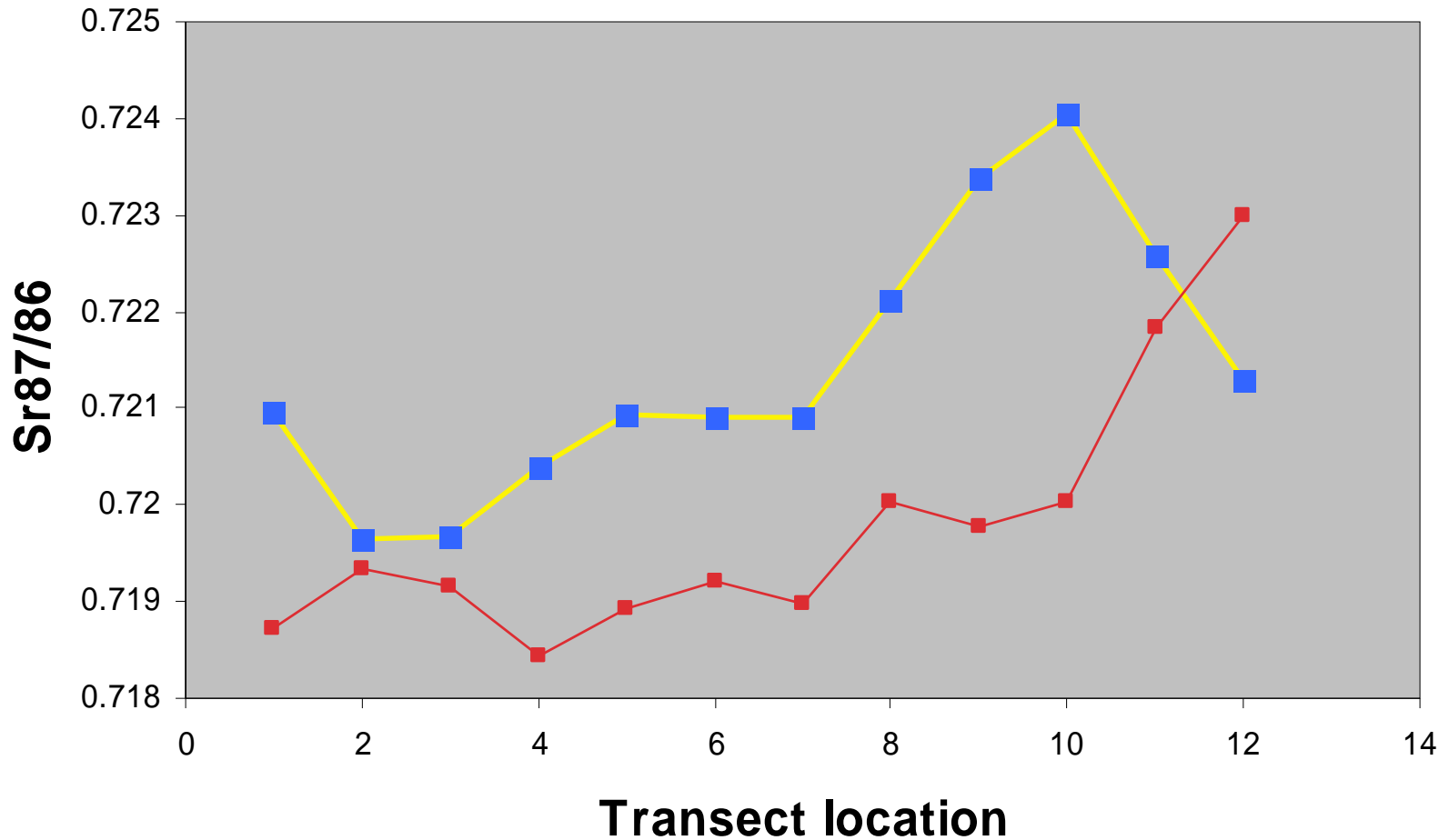




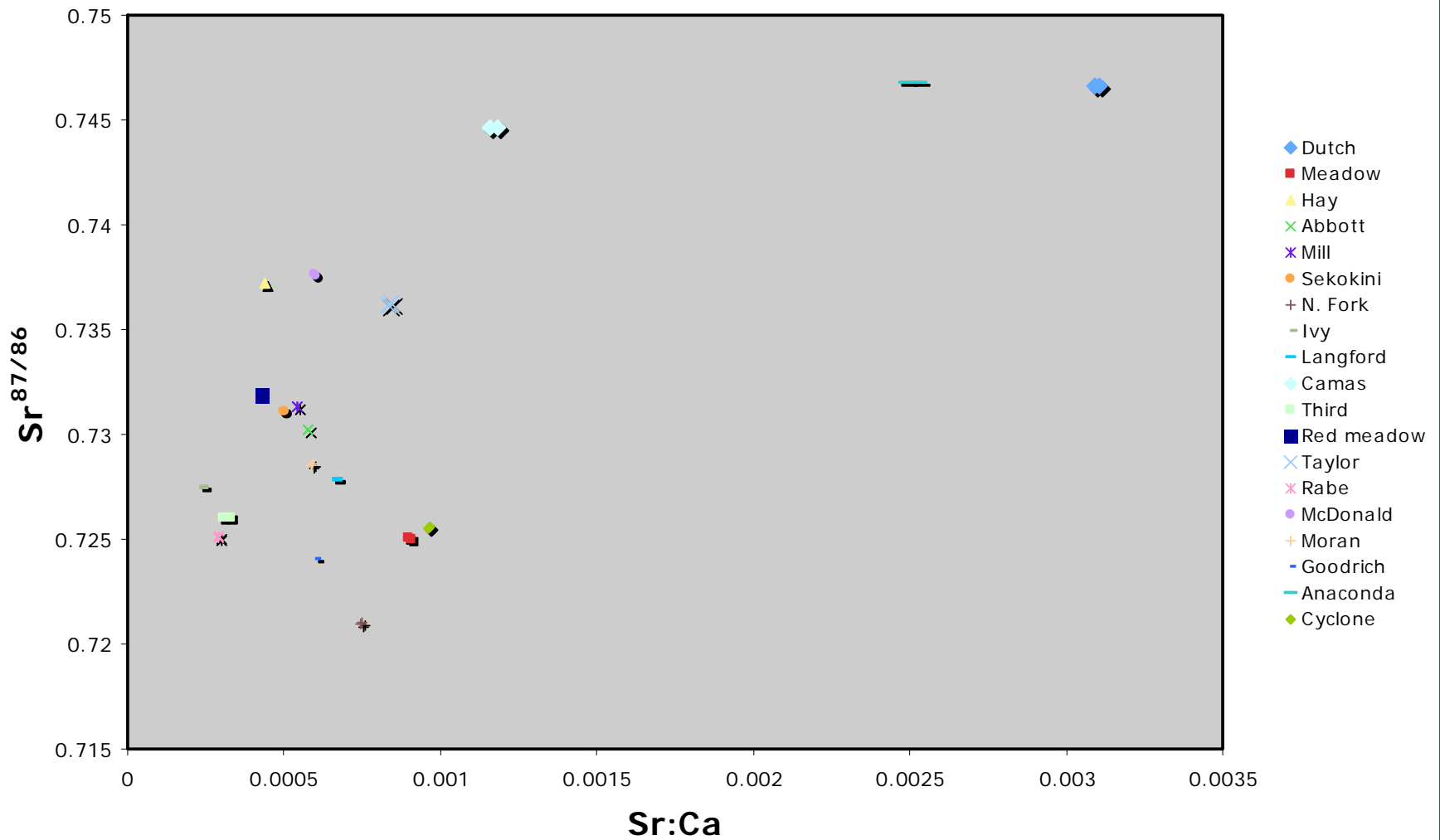
# Strontium Isotopes (water vs otoliths)



# Otolith Transects



# Water Chemistry



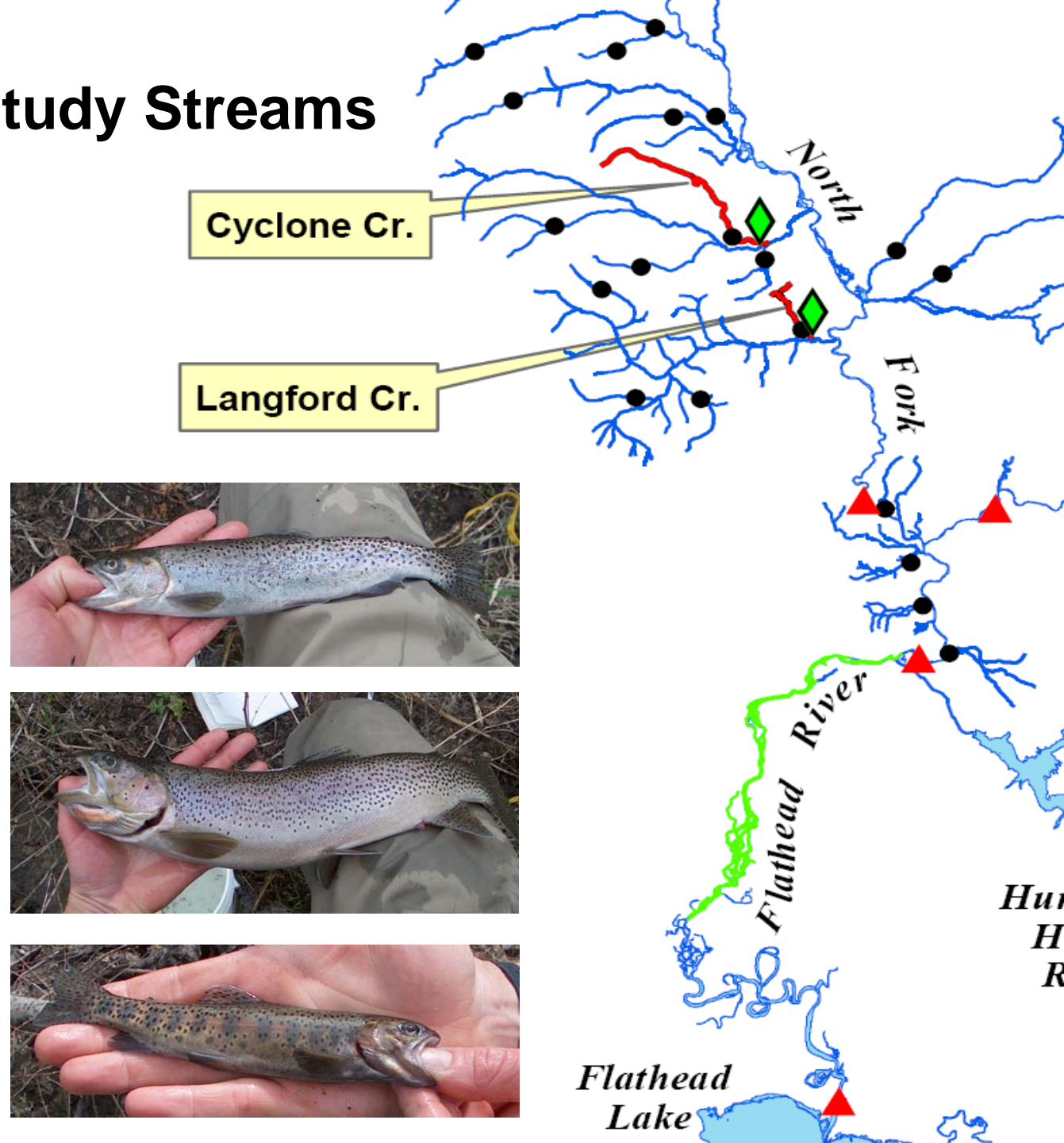


## Langford And Cyclone creeks

- 2003-present
- Migrant traps and PIT tag detection weirs
- All adults and juveniles tagged and genotyped



## Study Streams





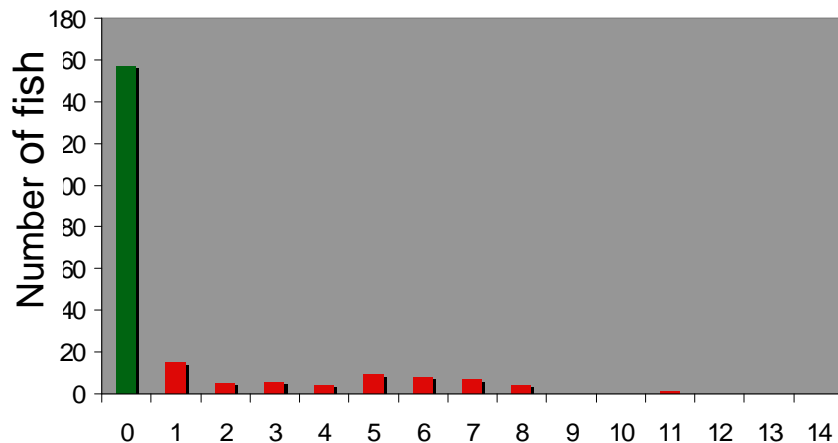


# Methods

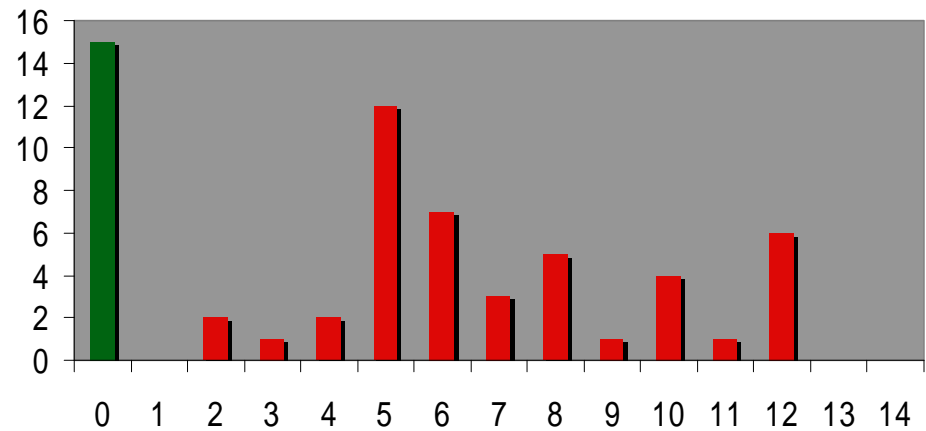
## Reproductive Success:

- Genotype individuals using 7 diagnostic microsatellite loci (U of M) to estimate individual admixture (hybrid index)

Langford Juveniles 2006



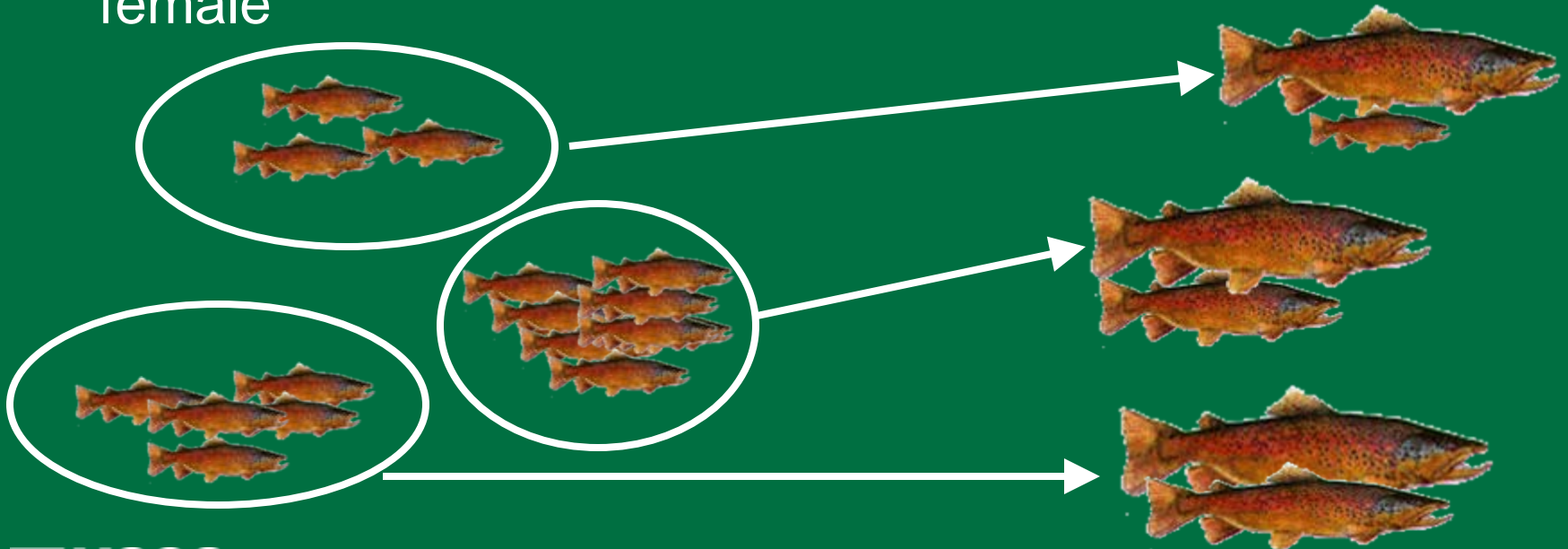
Langford Adults 2006



Hybrid Index Score (0=WCT; 14=RBT)

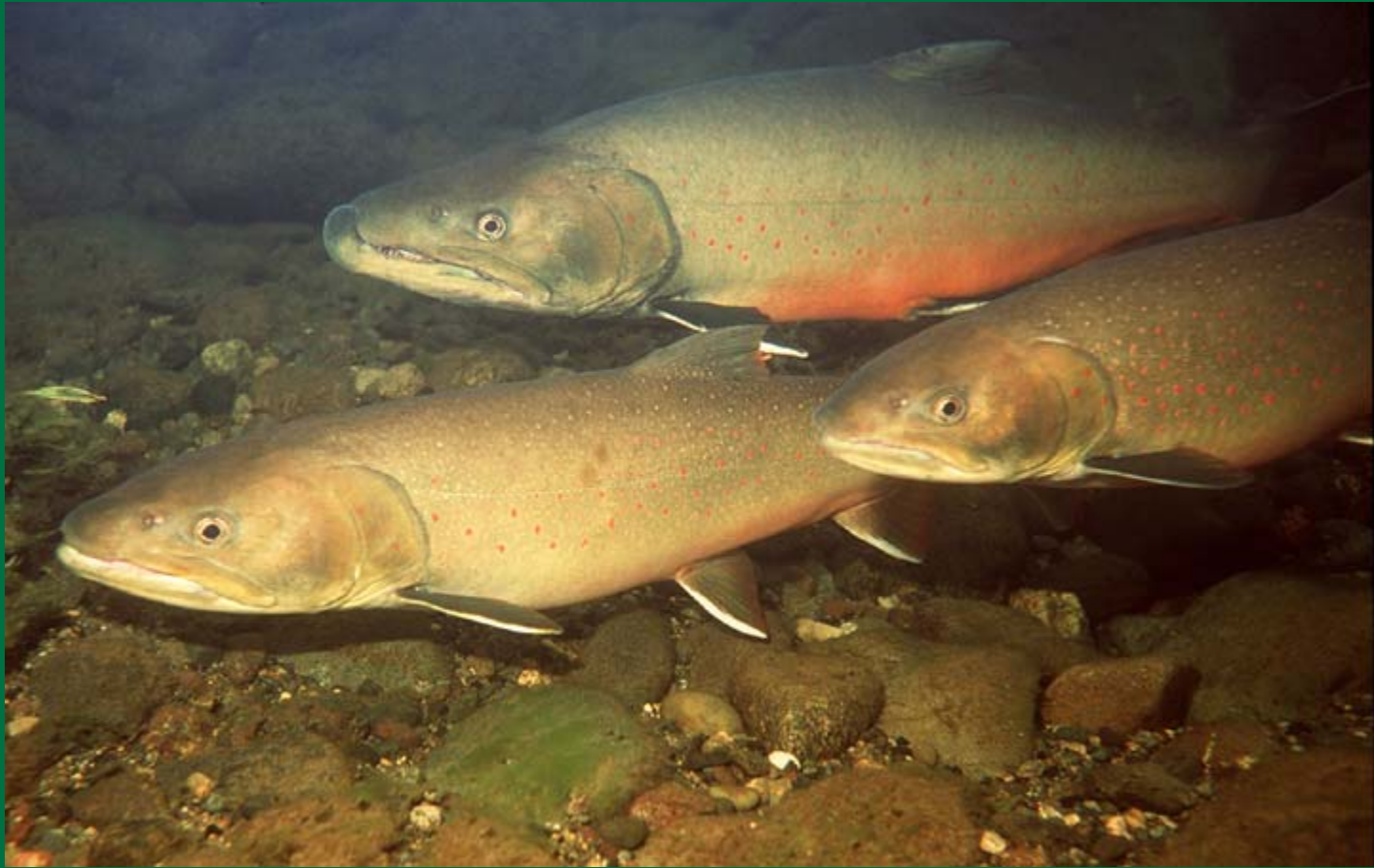
# Methods

- **Paternity analysis** using 14 microsatellite loci to estimate the parents of each offspring
- Reproductive success = number of offspring per female





# Bull trout research



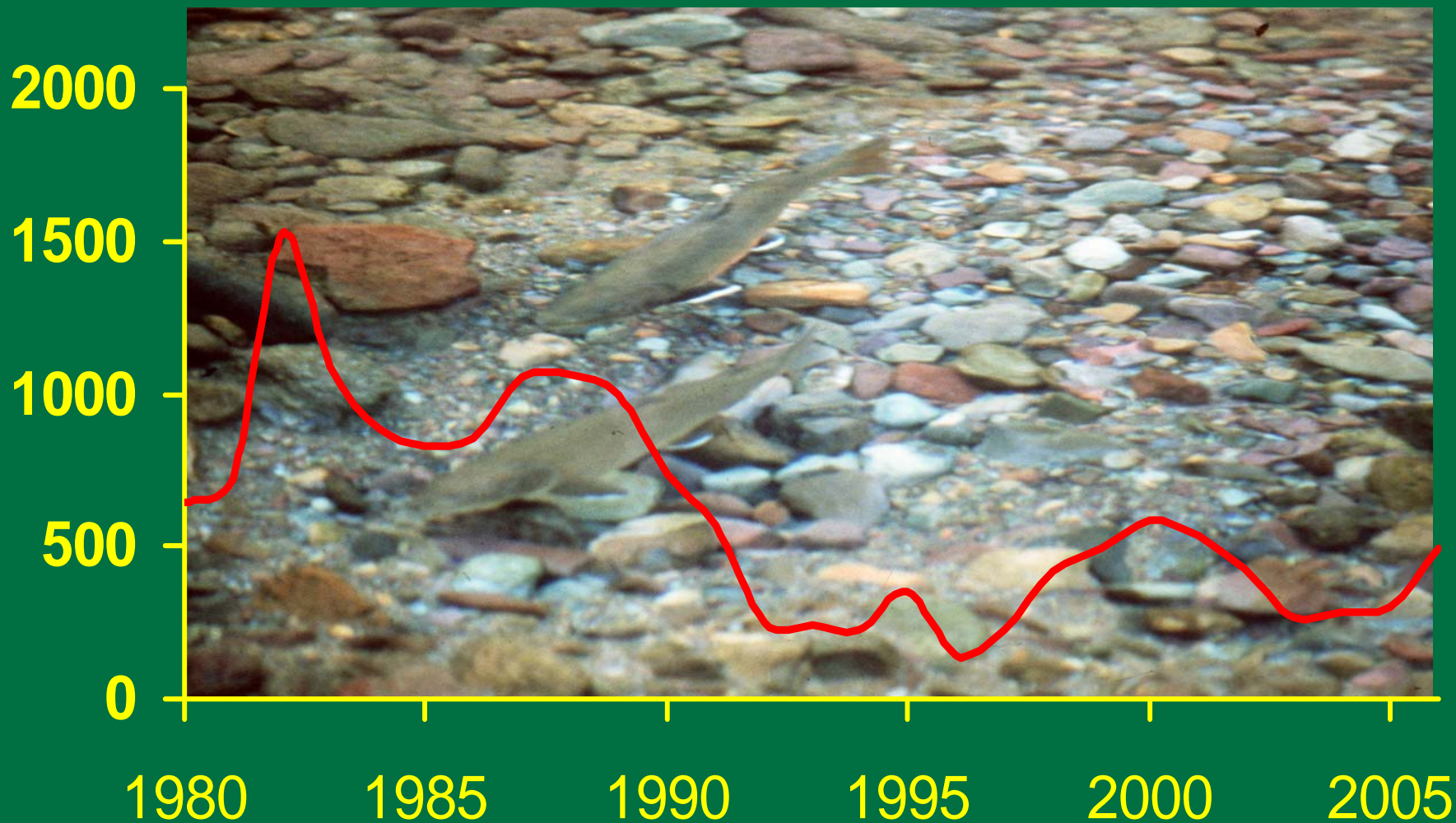
# Bull trout redd counts



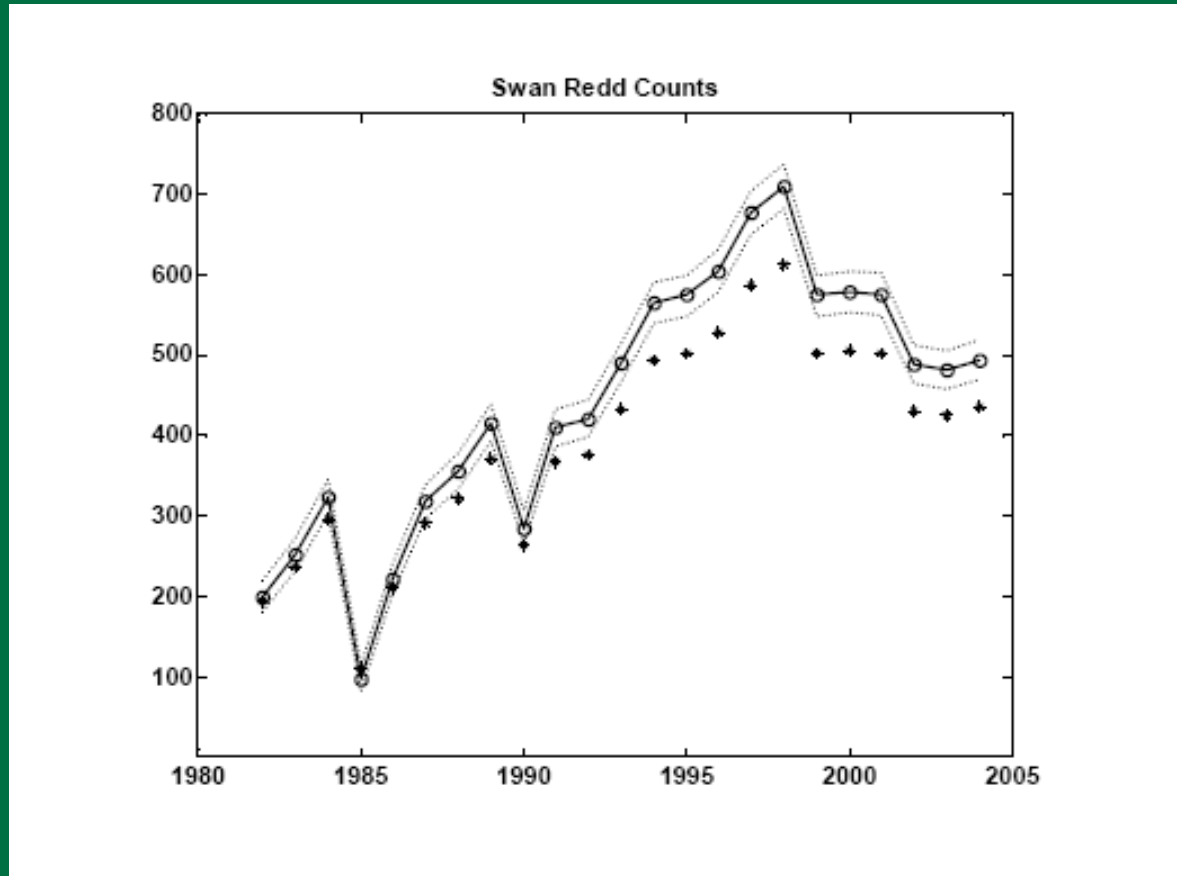


# Bull Trout Redd Counts

INDEX STREAMS - FLATHEAD RIVER



# Observer Error Structure in Bull Trout Redd Counts



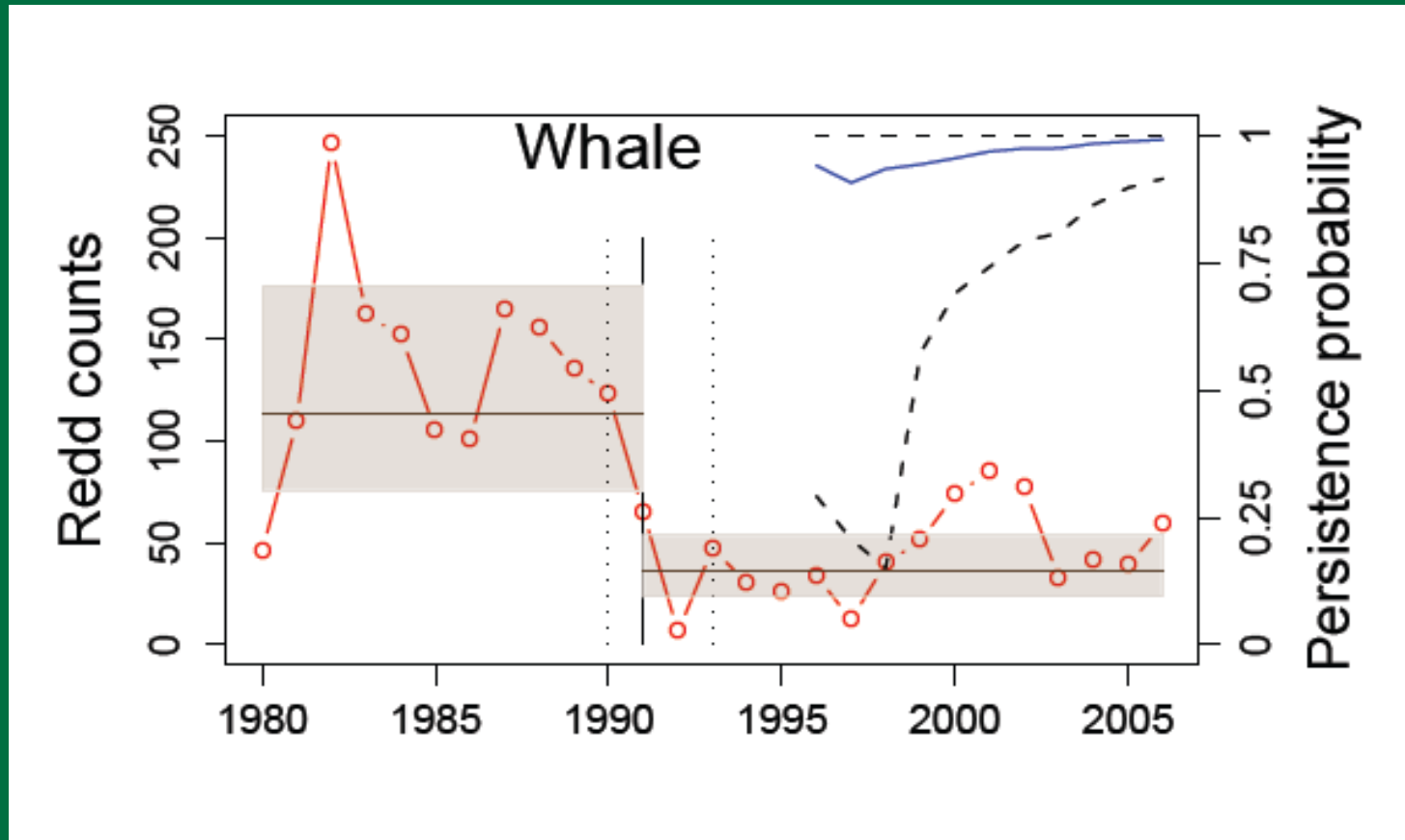
True Counts =  $T \sim \text{Binomial}(N, p)$

False Counts =  $F \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda d)$

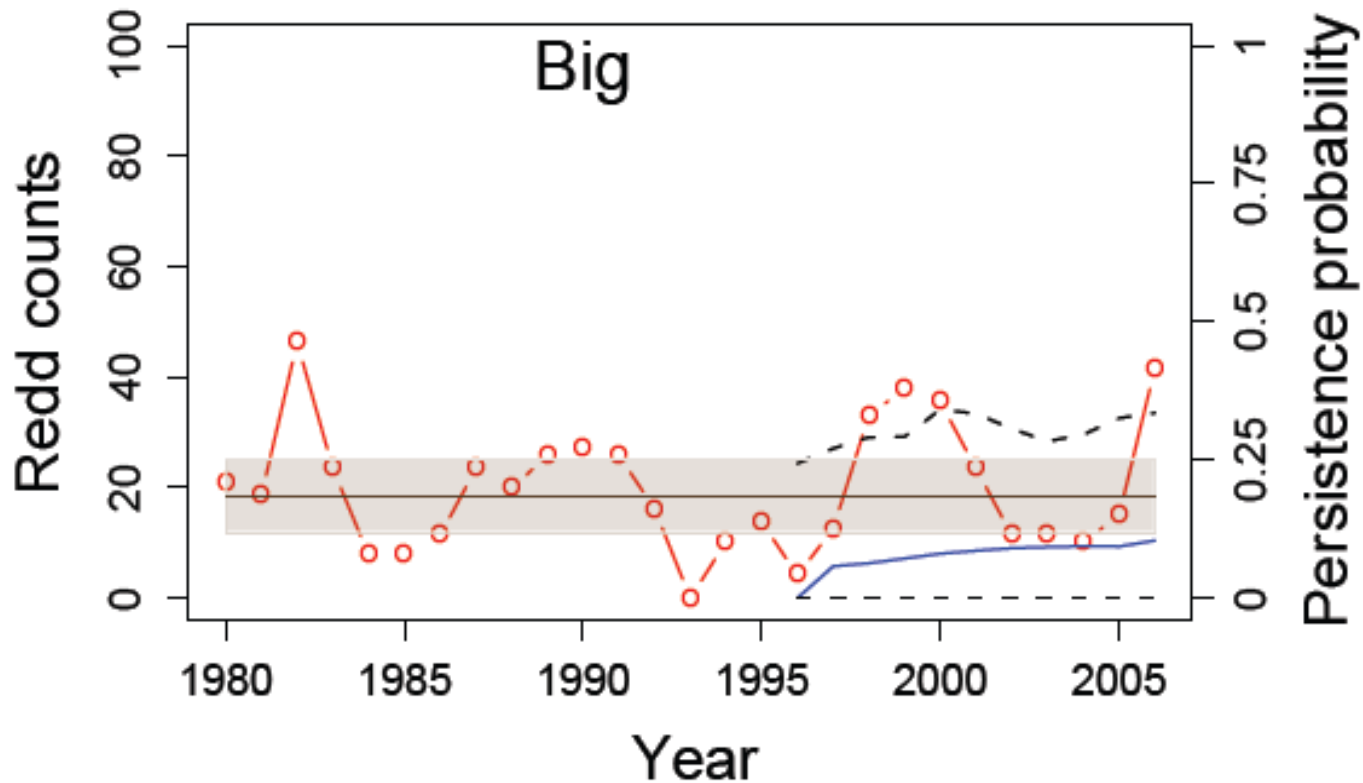
$$R_{\text{obs}} = T + F$$



# Viable Population Monitoring (VPM)



# Viability Population Monitoring (VPM)

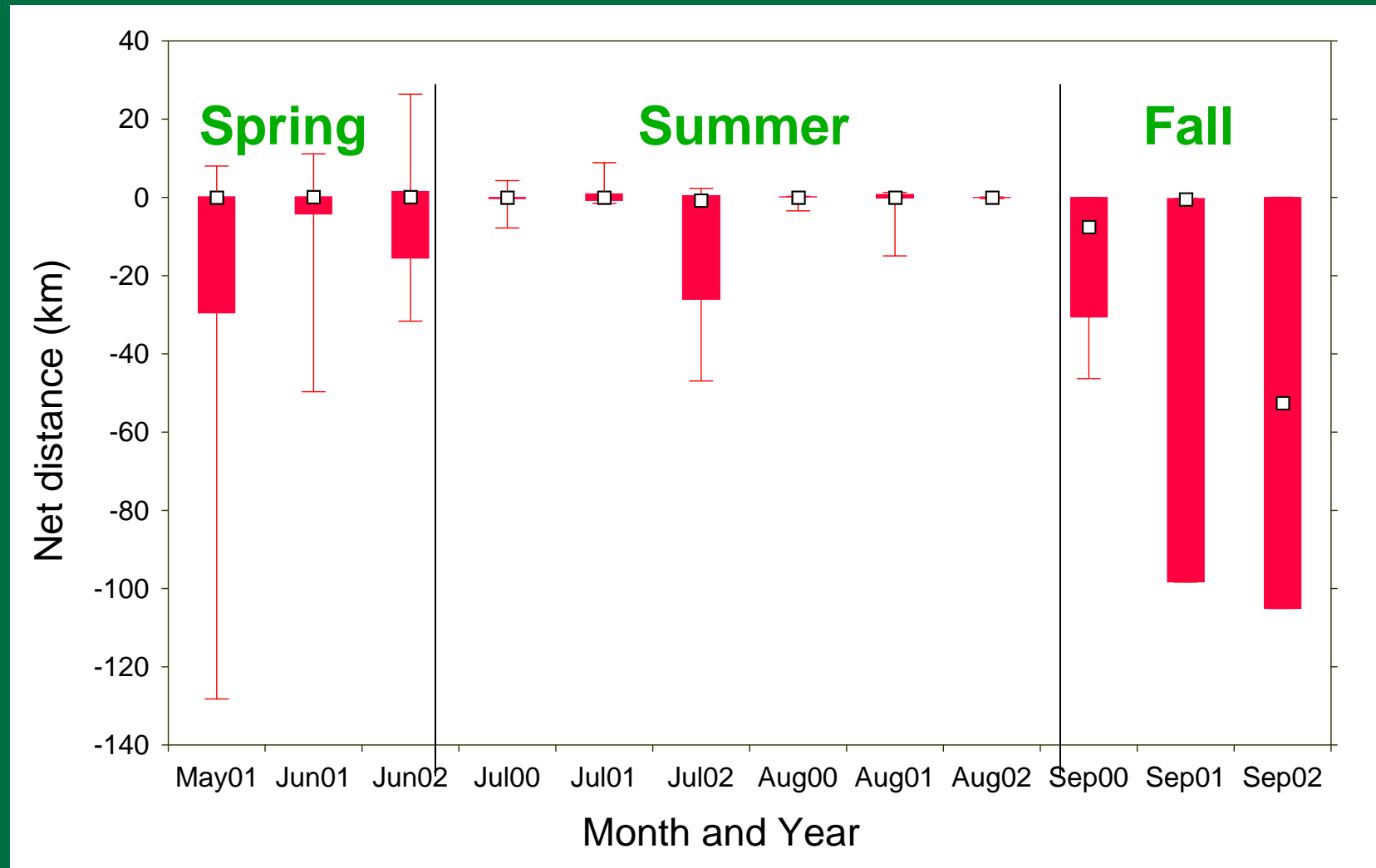


# Movement Studies



# Sub-adult Bull Trout Movements

## North Fork Flathead River

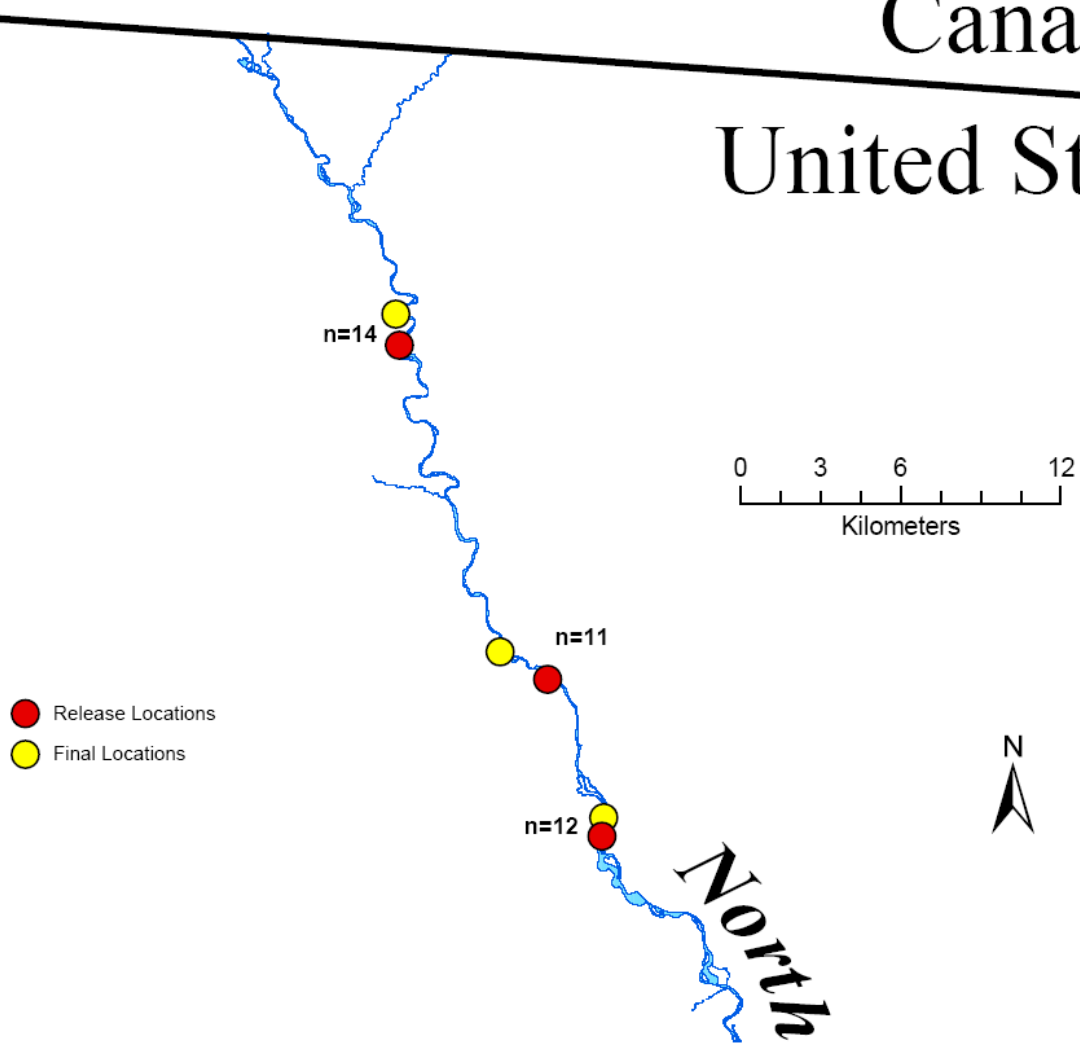


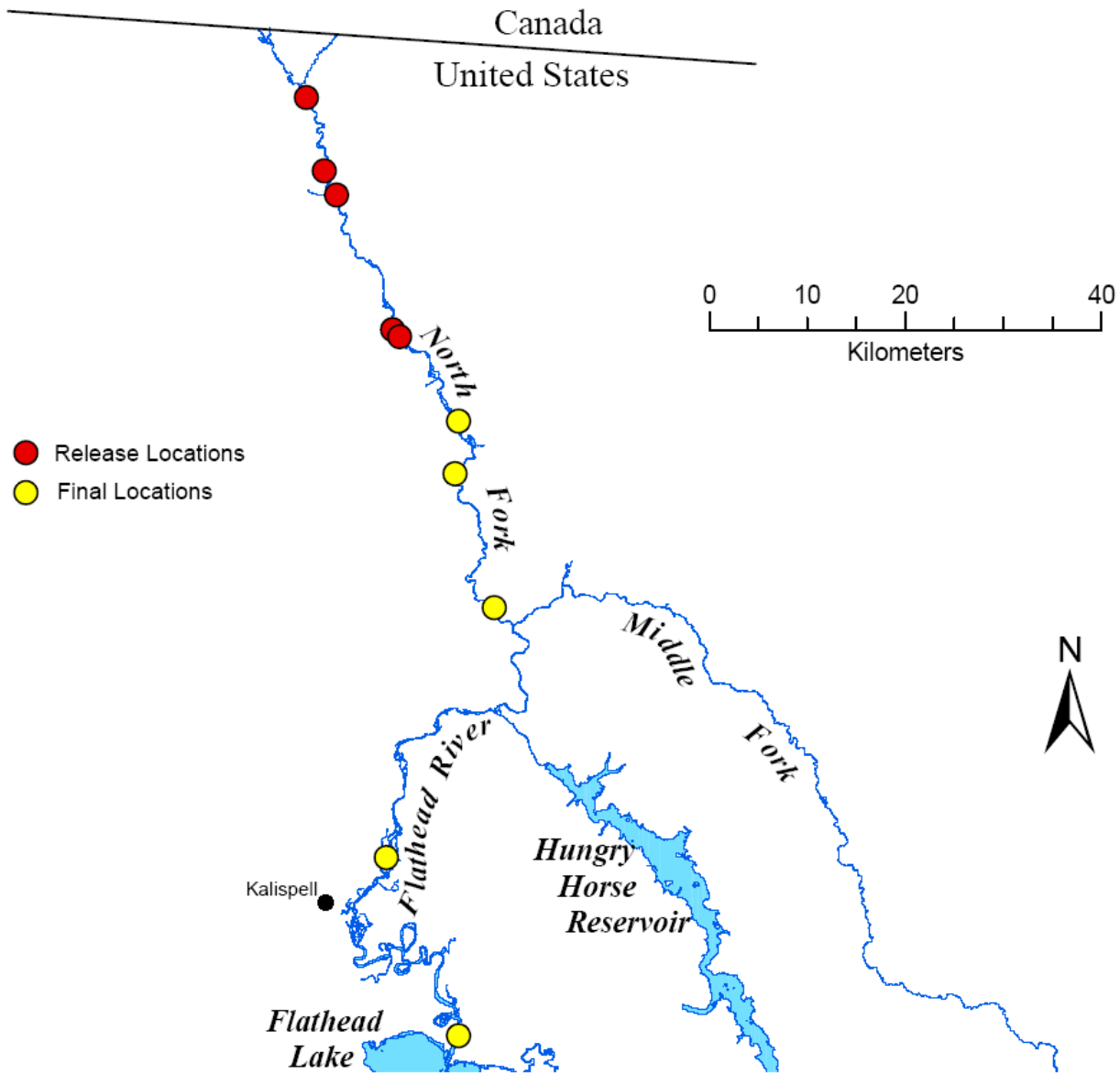


# Canada

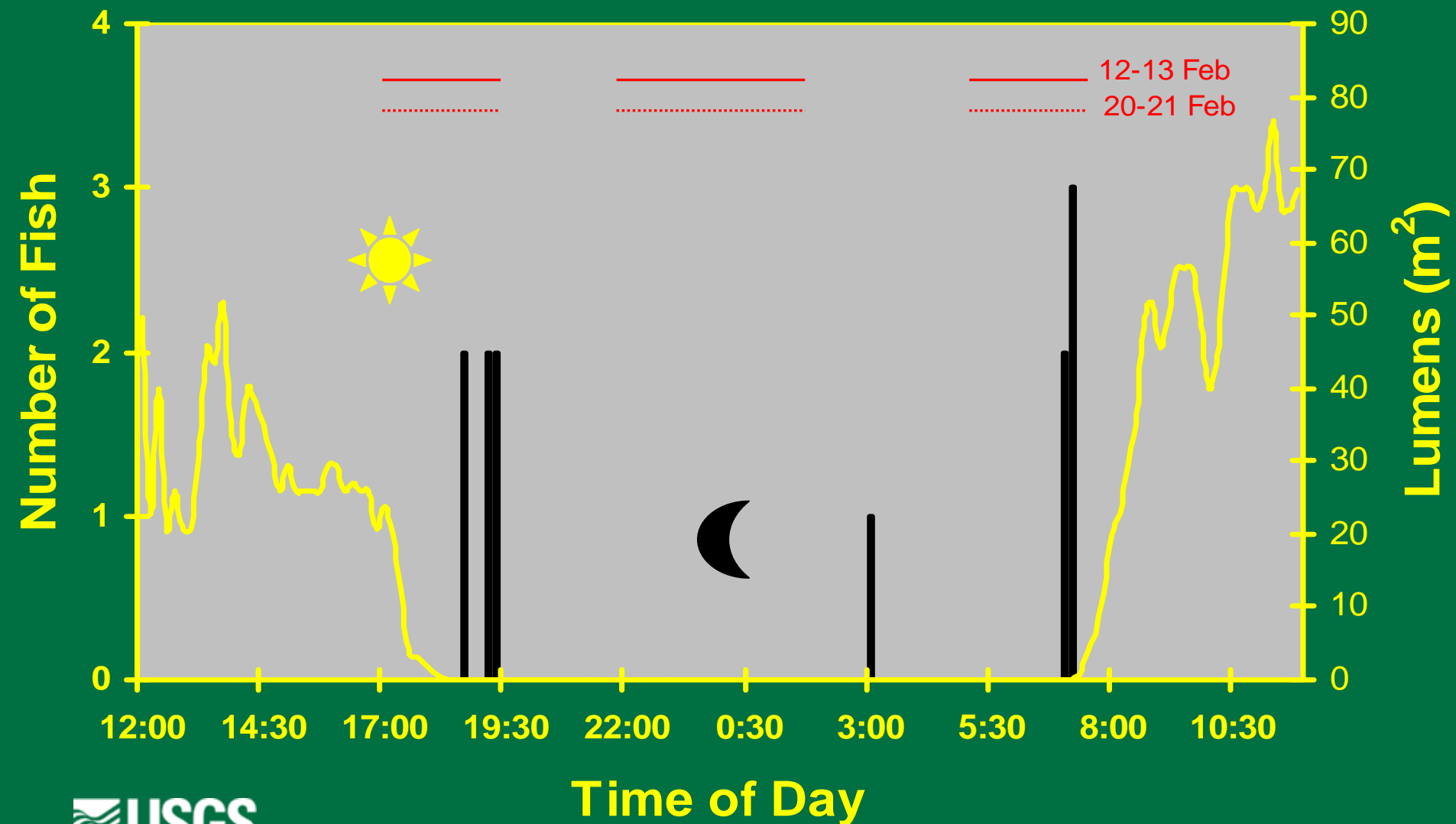
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# United States

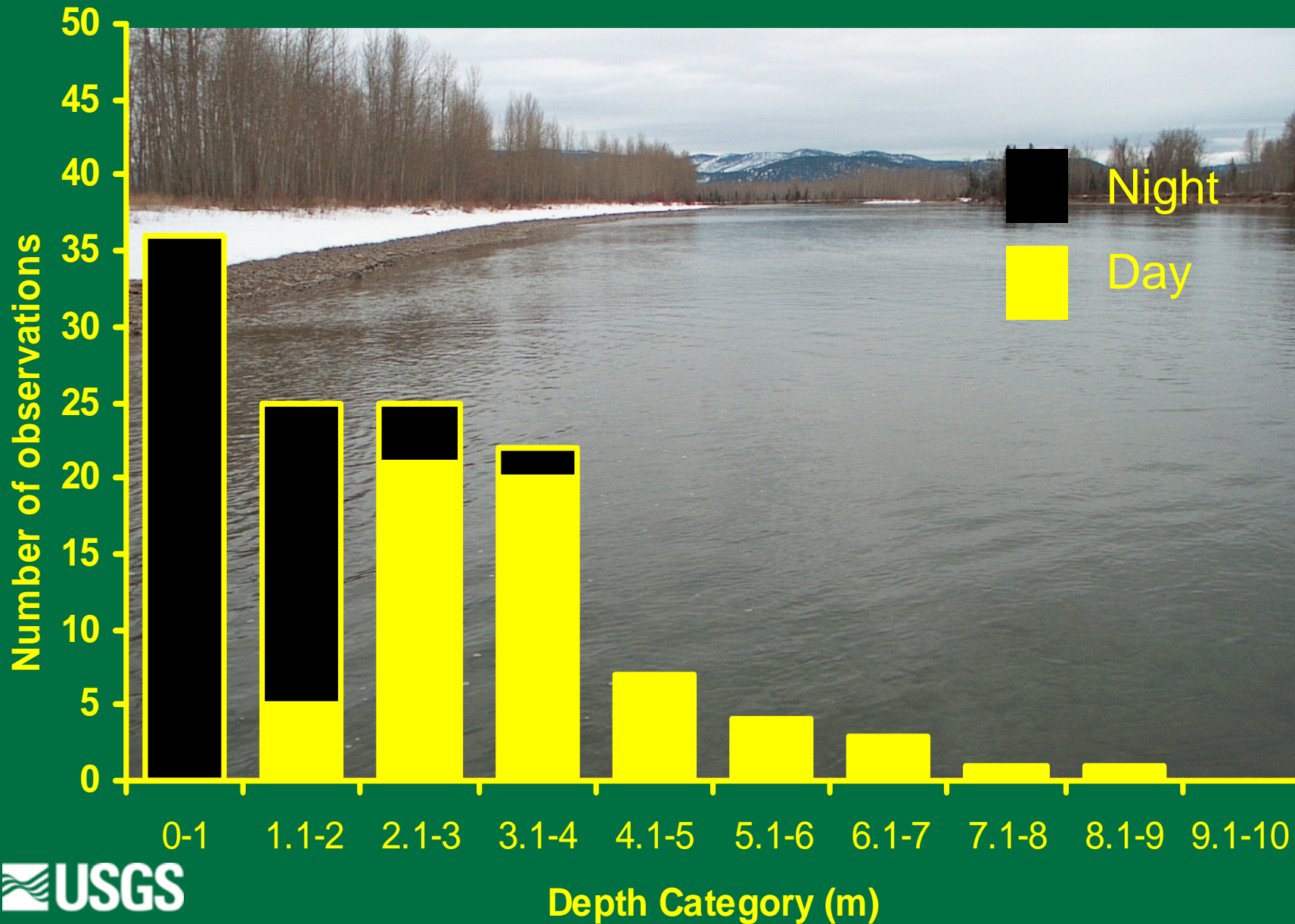




# Diel Movements



# Diel Habitat Use

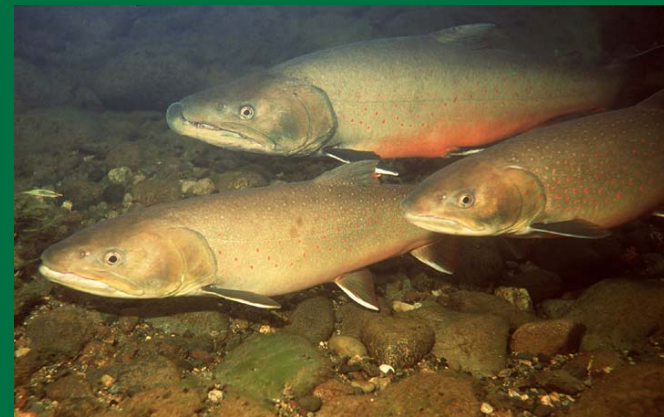
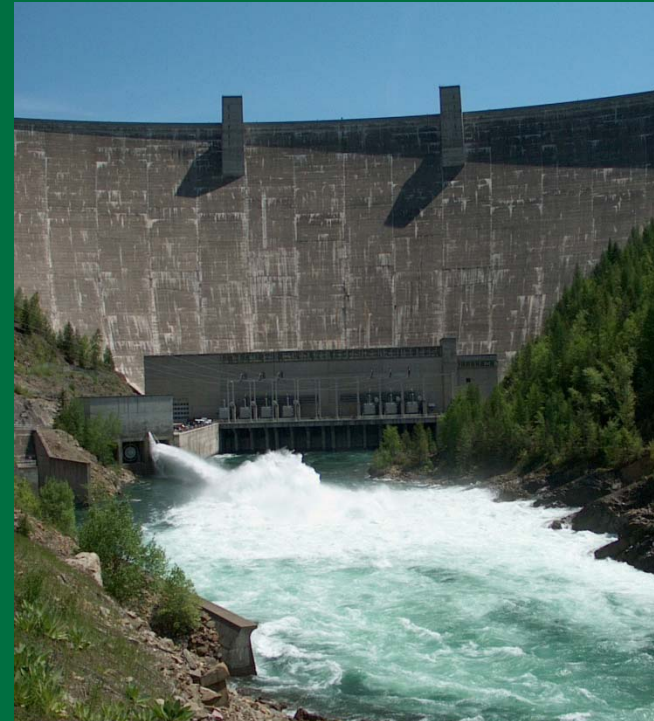




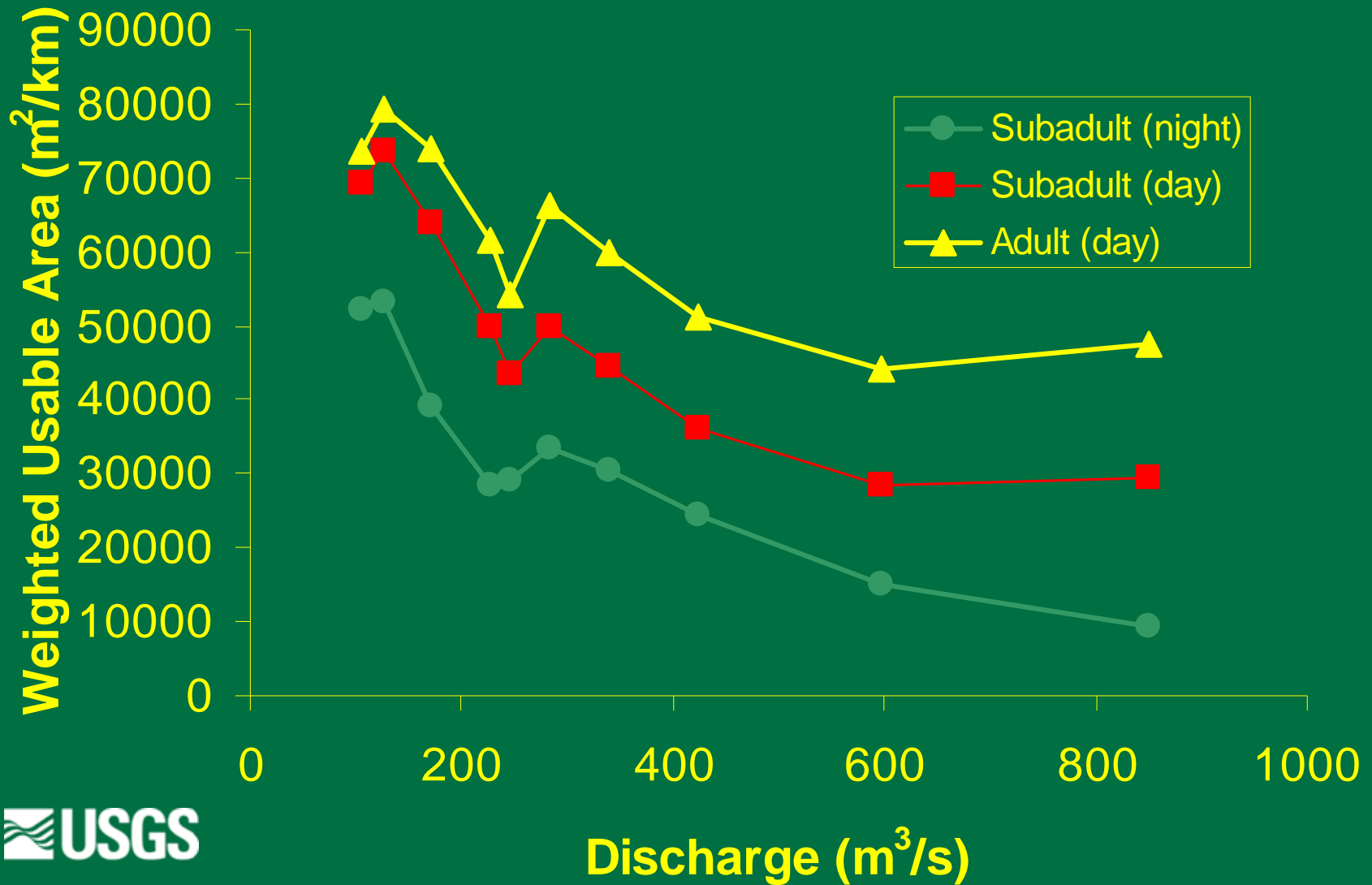
# Flathead River Instream Flow Investigation

## Objectives:

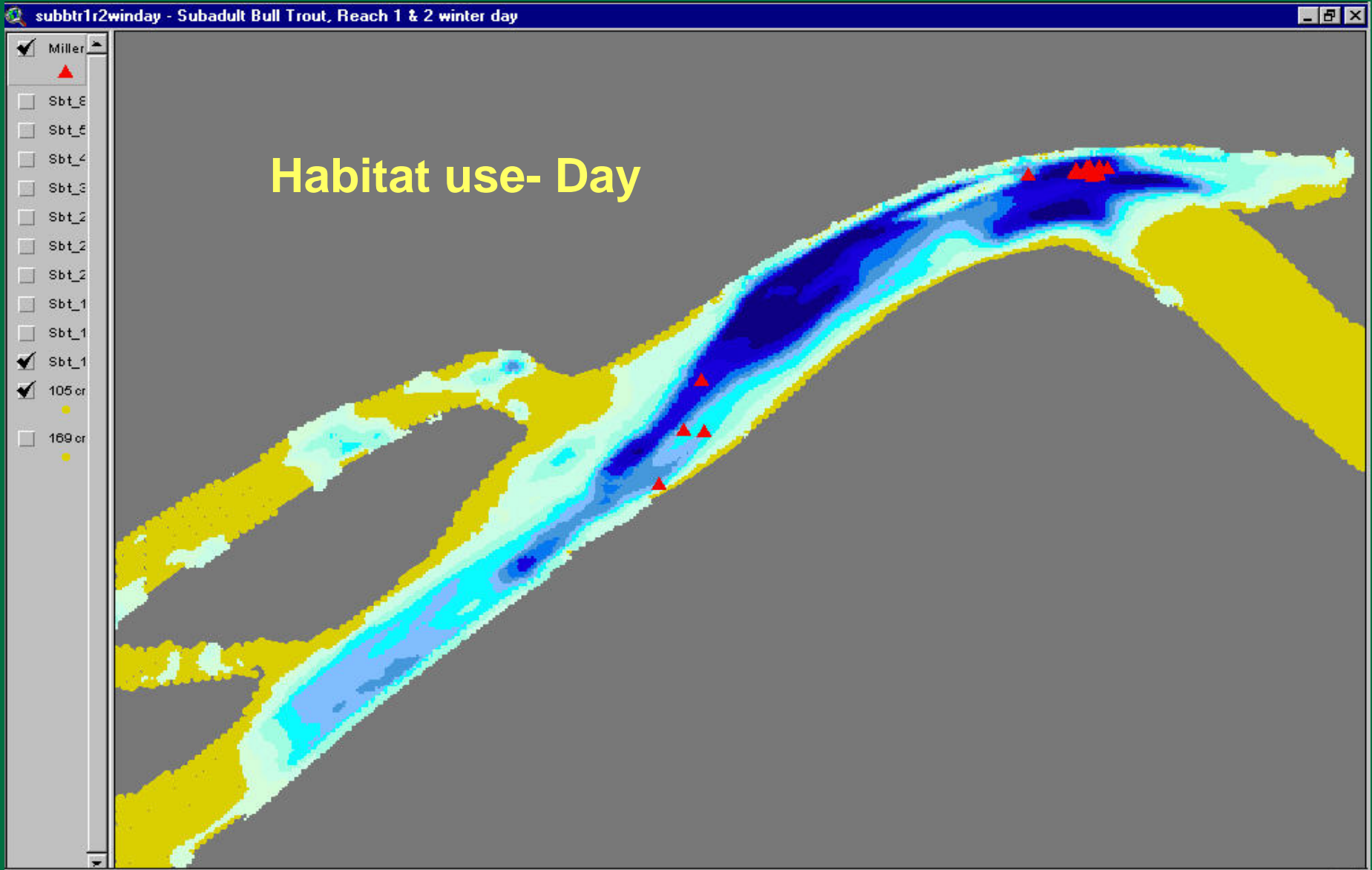
- Quantify habitat-flow relationships for native salmonids
- Analyze impacts of alternatives and compare results
- Implement flow management strategies that minimize impacts to native fish



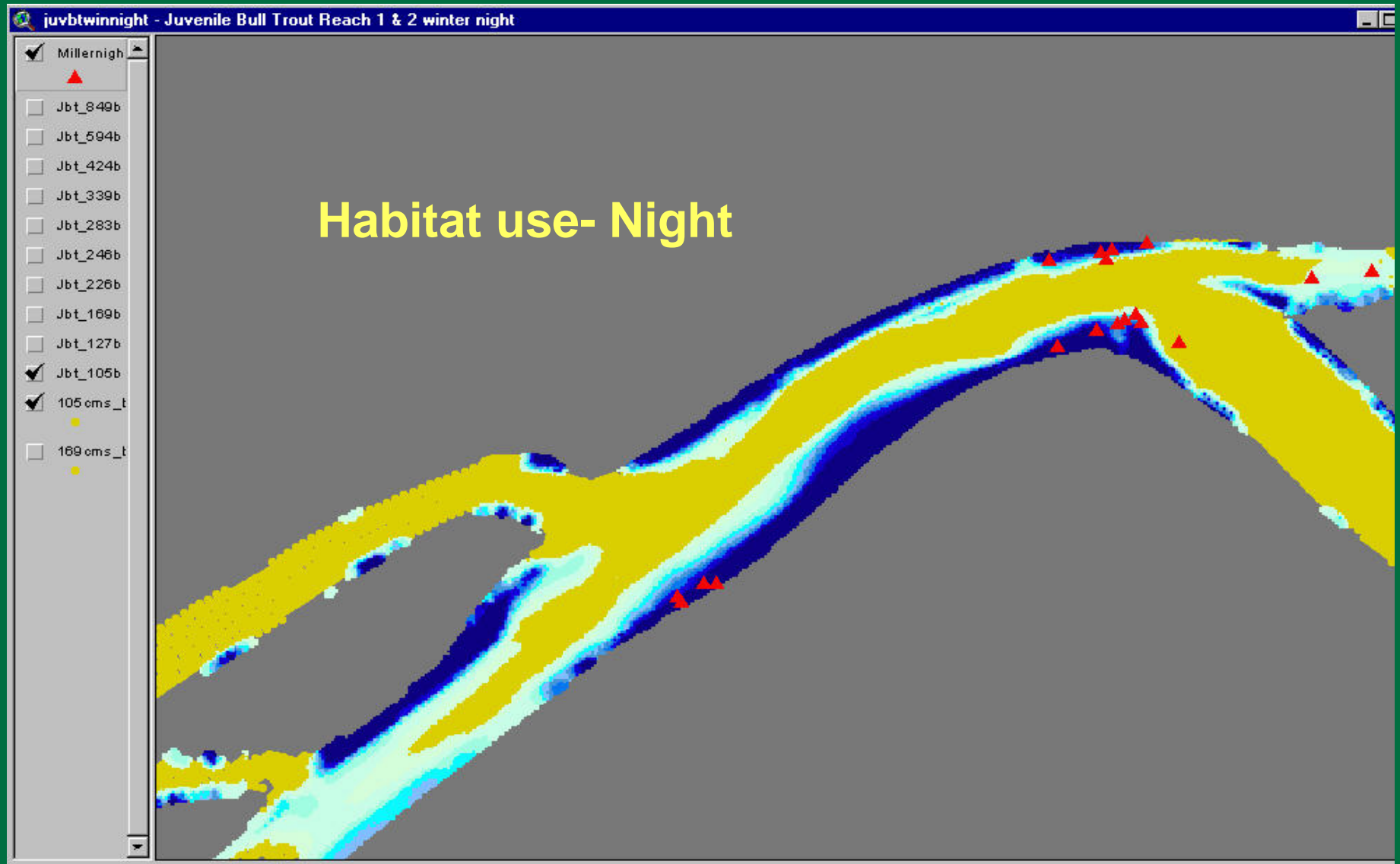
# Habitat vs. discharge



# Graphic results



# Graphic results





# Northern Pike Bioenergetics Study



## Prey items

| <u>Season</u> | <u>WCT</u>    | <u>BULL</u>  |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Winter        | 686           | 380          |
| Spring        | 2,015         | 2,922        |
| Summer        | 9,428         | 0            |
| Fall          | 1,250         | 156          |
| <b>Totals</b> | <b>13,379</b> | <b>3,457</b> |



# North Fork BC Research





# Habitat Degradation

*Elk Valley, B.C.*



*Elk Valley, B.C.*

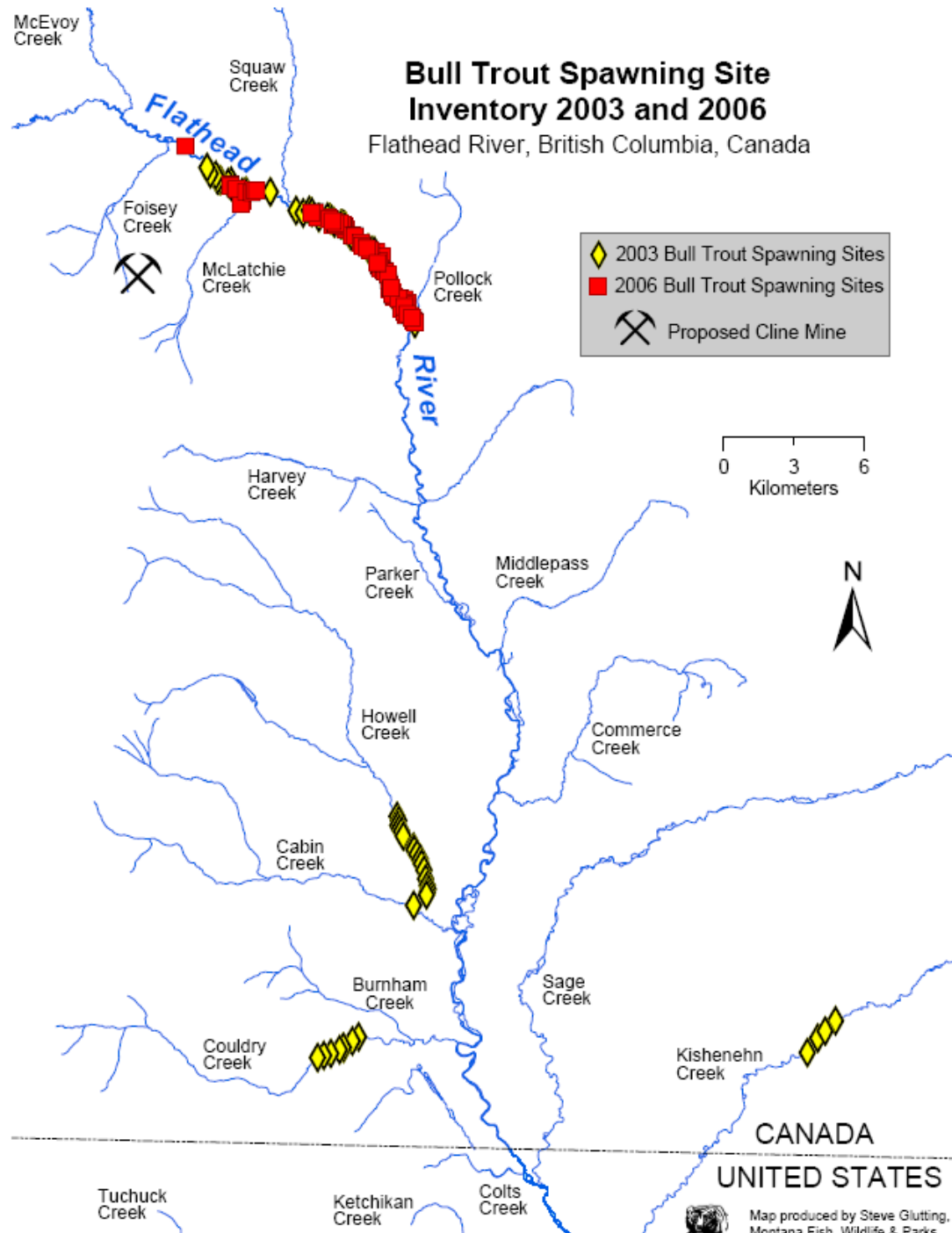


*Foisy Creek, B.C.*



# Bull Trout Spawning Site Inventory 2003 and 2006

Flathead River, British Columbia, Canada

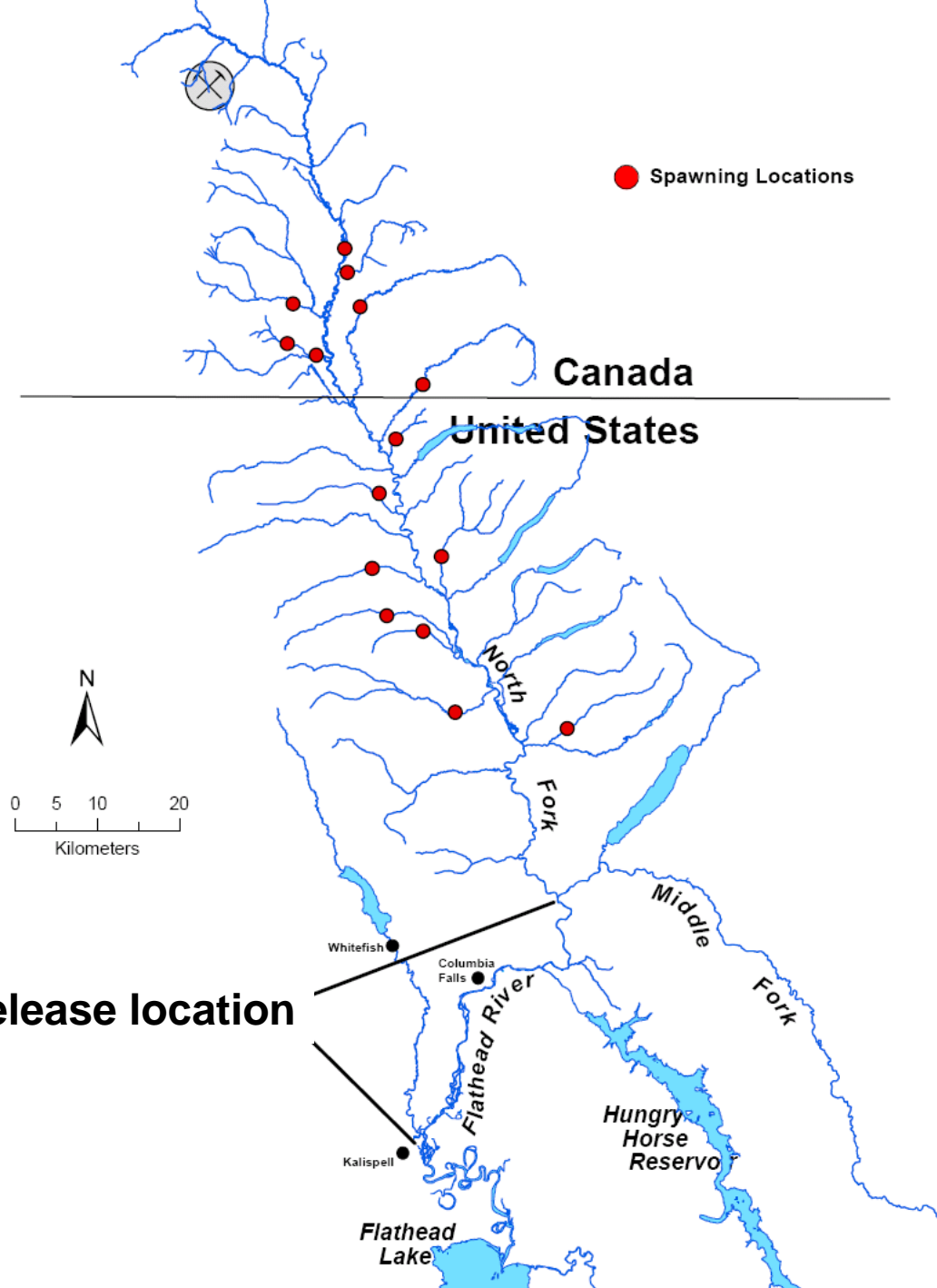


Map produced by Steve Glutting,  
Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks  
Data are from Weaver et al. (2006).



# WCT Spawning Study

- Tracked 25 adult WCT into the North Fork during spawning
- 10 (40%) are known to have spawned in several BC tributaries
- 2 additional fish moved upstream of Polebridge and were lost
- Need a better understanding of the movements of transboundary fish populations

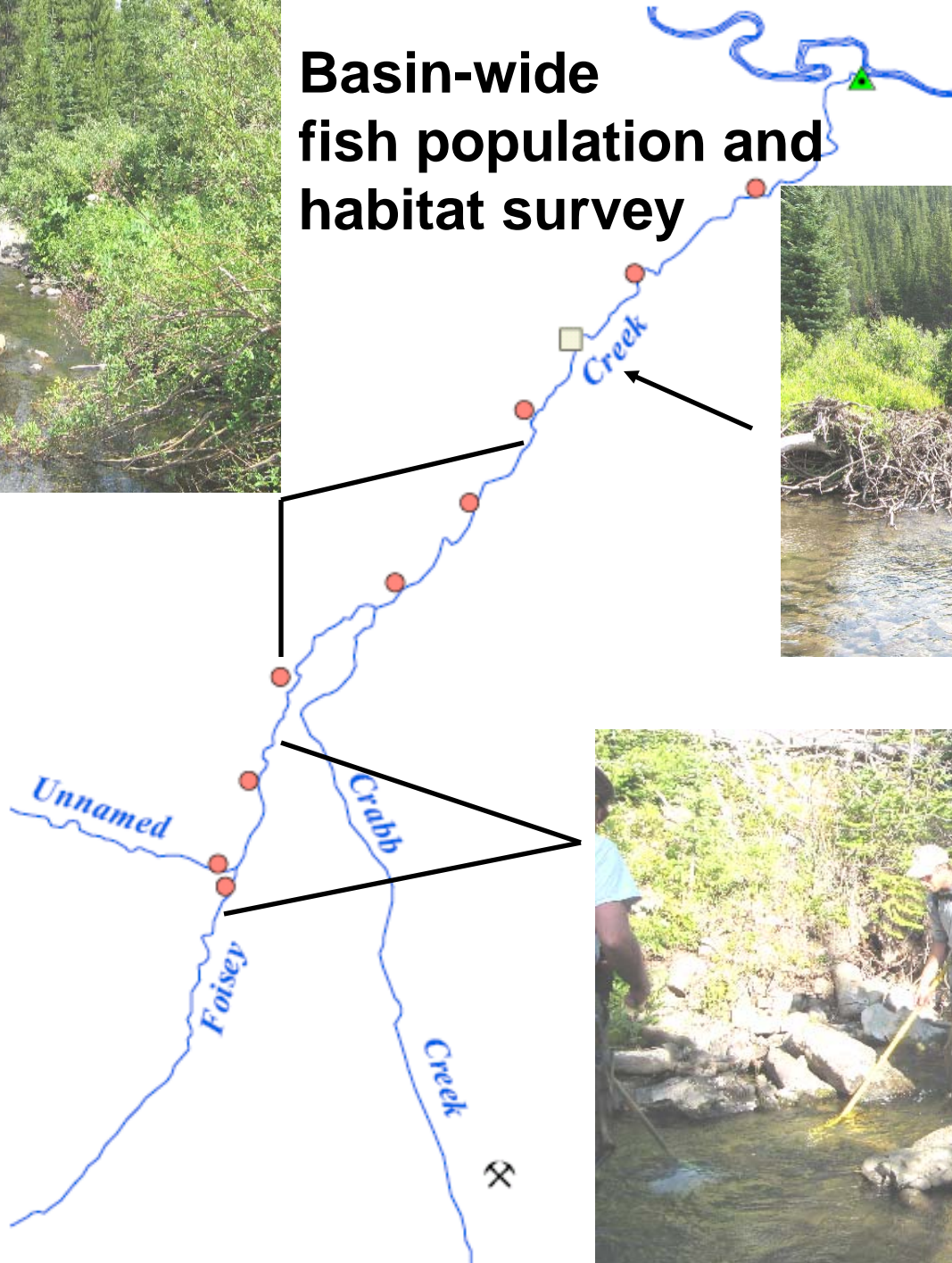


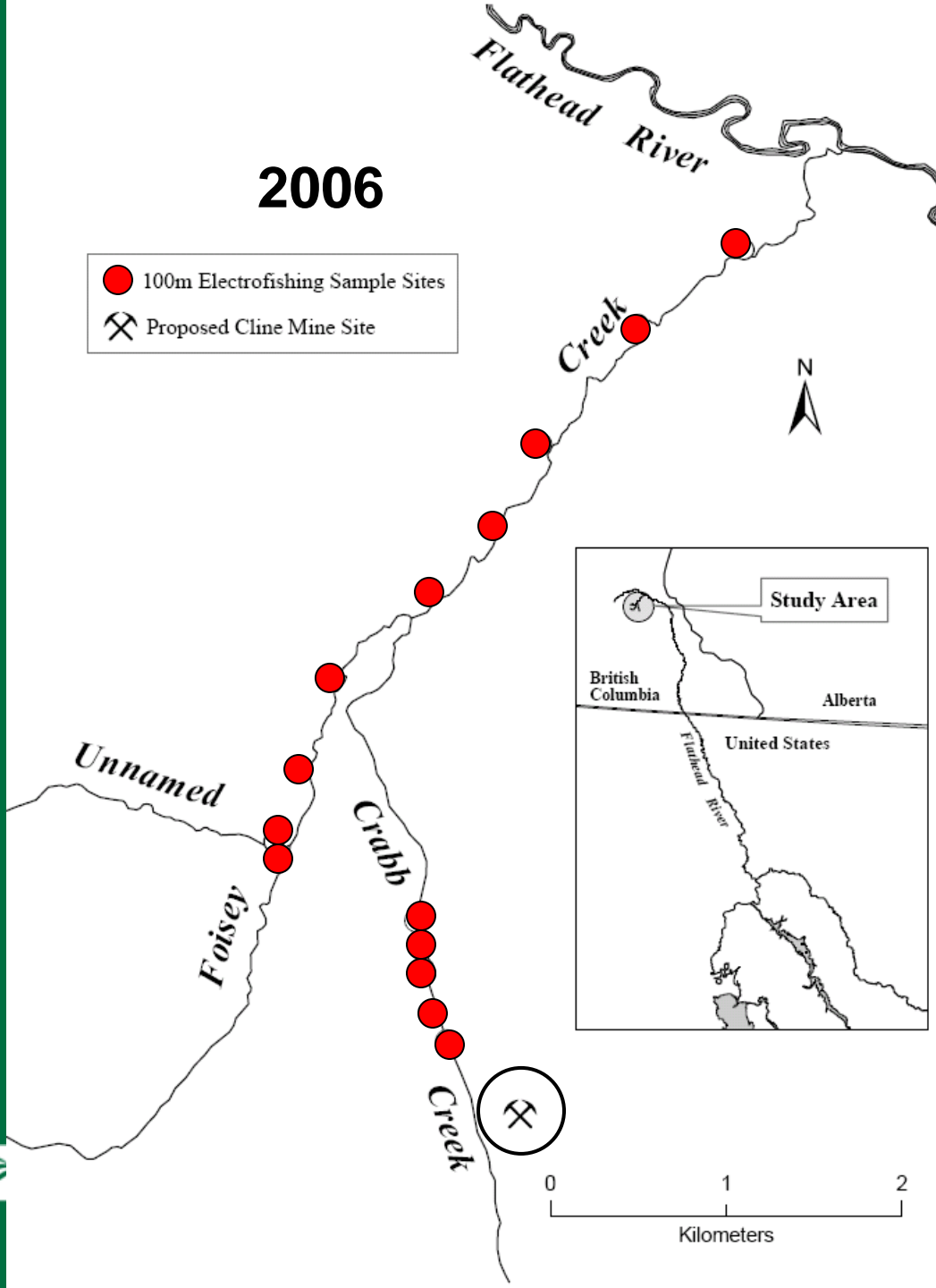
# Fish distribution, genetics and habitat in the Foisey Creek drainage, British Columbia





# Basin-wide fish population and habitat survey





- At the mine site there is an intact native fish community
- In 2006, surveys found bull trout, westslope cutthroat trout and sculpin in Foisey Creek
- Westslope cutthroat trout were found in Crabb Creek