Monitoring habitat use & population structure of Pacific herring near Anderson Island & in Oro Bay

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Nisqually Indian Tribe

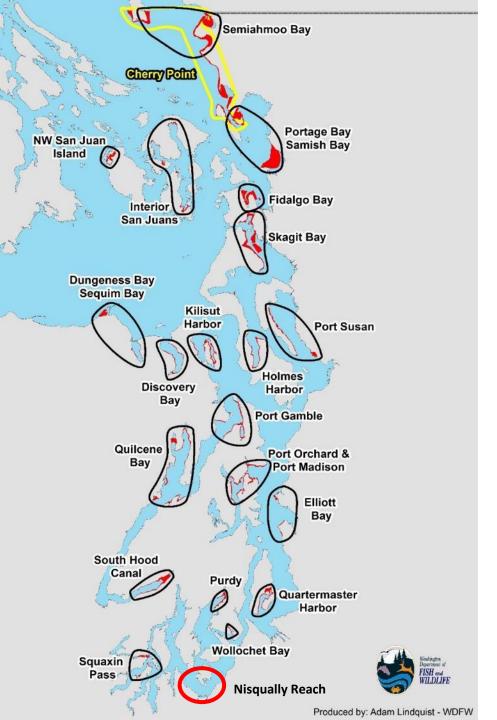
Presentation Outline

- Background
- Project Overview
 - Methods
- Results
- Summary & Takeaways

Findings from the Salish Sea Marine Survival Project

- Reduced herring abundance identified as potential factor in poor early marine survival of salmon.
 - Nisqually delta is a predation hotspot. (Berejikian et al. 2016)
- Abundant forage fish buffer predation on juvenile salmonids by shared predators. (Moore et al. 2021)
- Toxic contaminants impact the health and productivity of salmon and herring (O'Neill et al. 2015)





WDFW's Herring Spawning Surveys

- Herring populations are tracked based on their spawning location
- Population trends have been variable in different regions
- Nisqually Indian Tribe has traditionally harvested eggs from a now absent local spawning population (Sequalitchew)
- Recent observations of mature herring holding in Nisqually Reach in spring



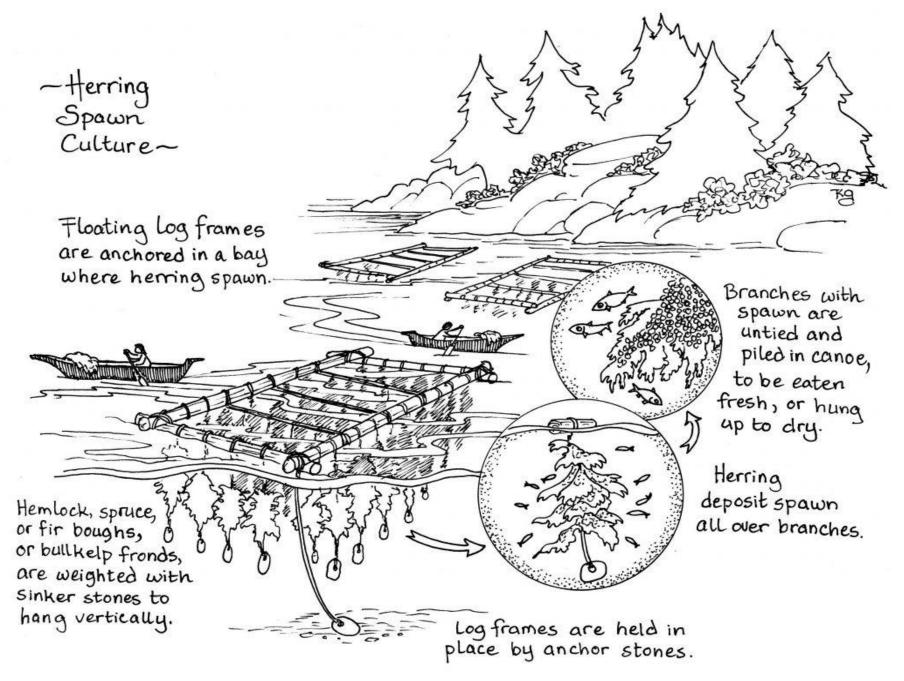


Illustration by Karen Gillmore (Snively & Williams 2016, p. 255)

Project Overview

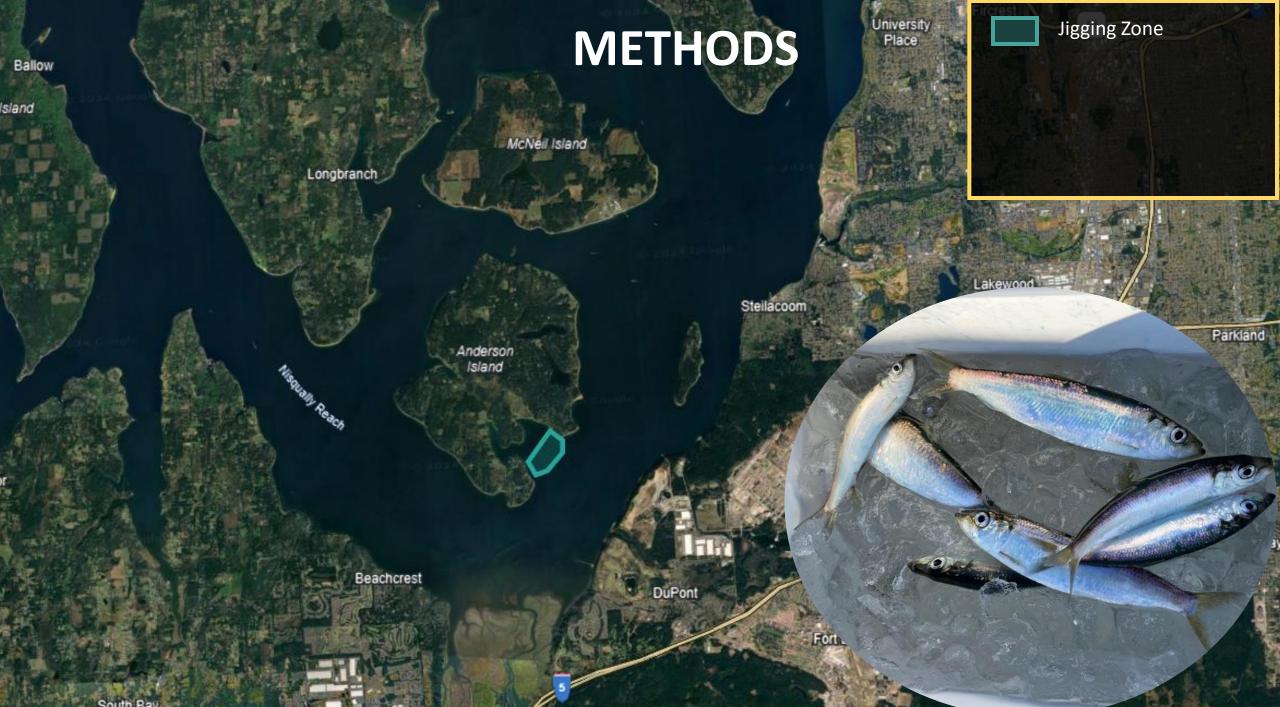
Goal

• Understand herring abundance & use within Nisqually Reach to inform salmon & herring recovery actions

Objectives (2021-2026)

1. Identify potential spawning activity (aquatic vegetation surveys)

- 2. Test supplemental spawning substrate
- 3. Assess maturity & genetics of herring holding in Oro Bay
- 4. Examine diets & screen for contaminant exposure





METHODS

McNeil Island

Longbranch

Histually Reach

Beachcrest

Anderson Island

~ · ·

University Place

> Supplemental Spawning Substrate Locations

DuPont

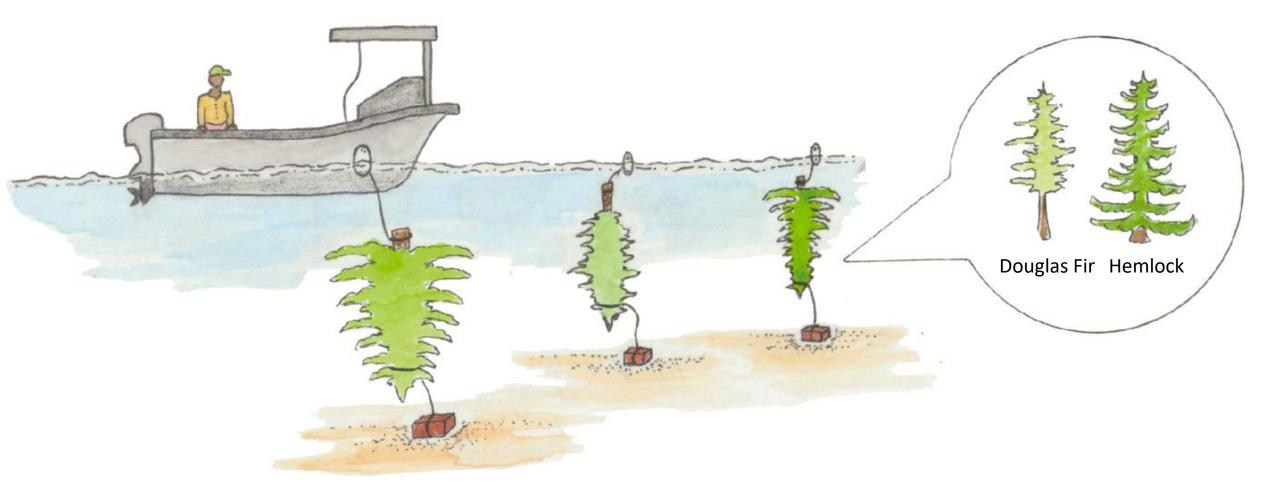
Fort Lewis

Steilacoom

Ballow

Island

METHODS: Supplemental Spawning Substrate



Illustrated by Connelli Designs

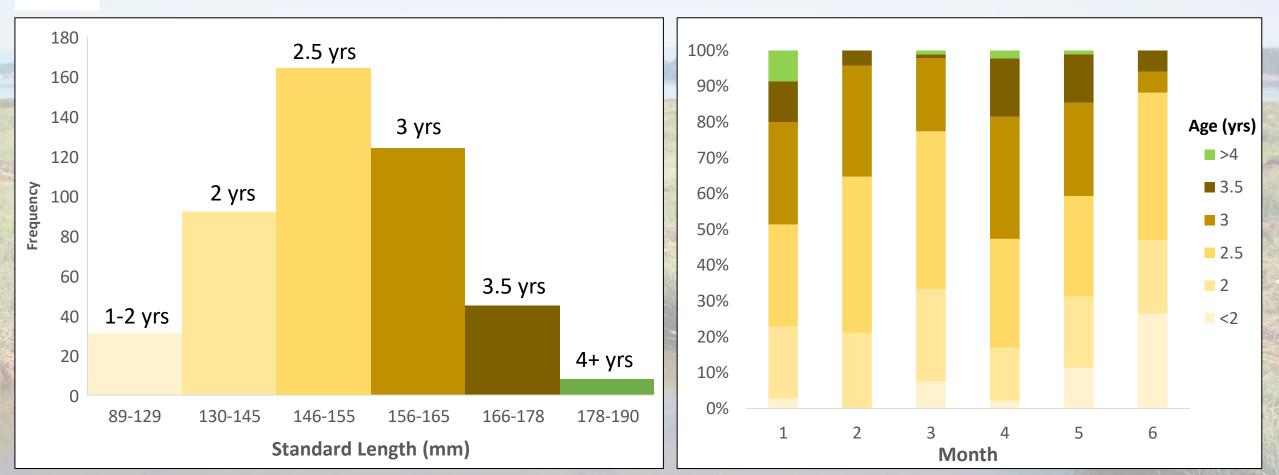
RESULTS: 2021-2024 Spawning Surveys

- No observed *herring* spawn on <u>supplemental substrate</u> or <u>existing vegetation</u>
- Most common vegetation present are 1) eelgrass and 2) Ulva



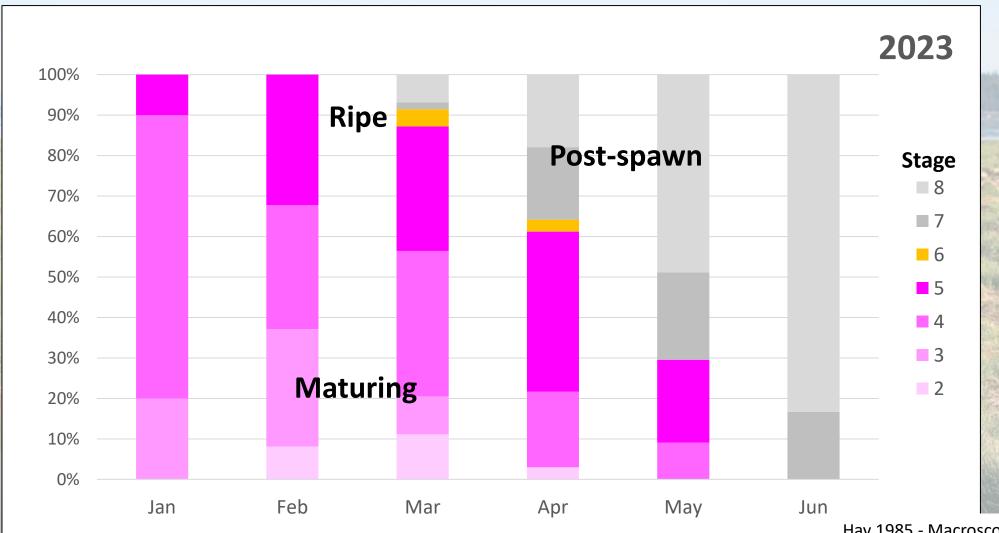
RESULTS: Herring Age Composition

2023



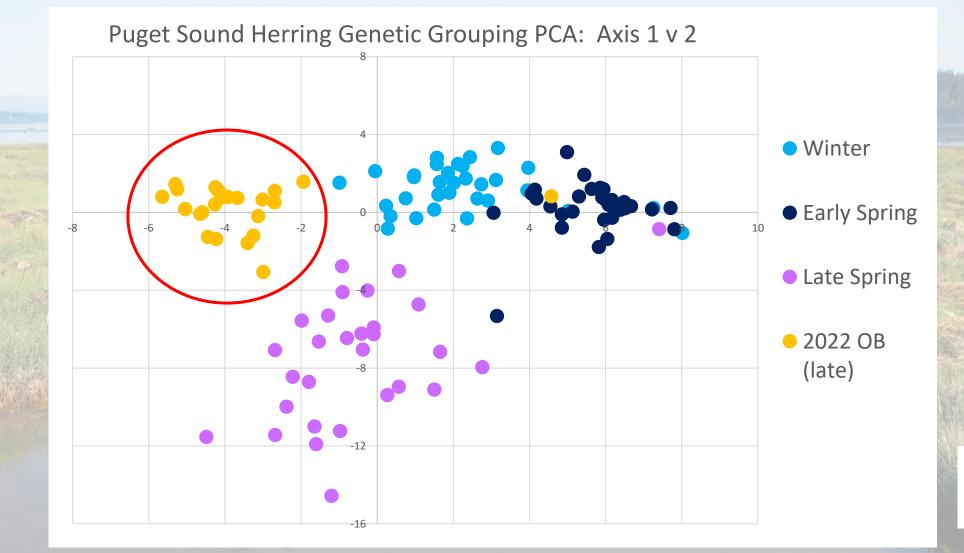
Age estimates from Burger et al. 2020.

RESULTS: Herring Maturation Timing



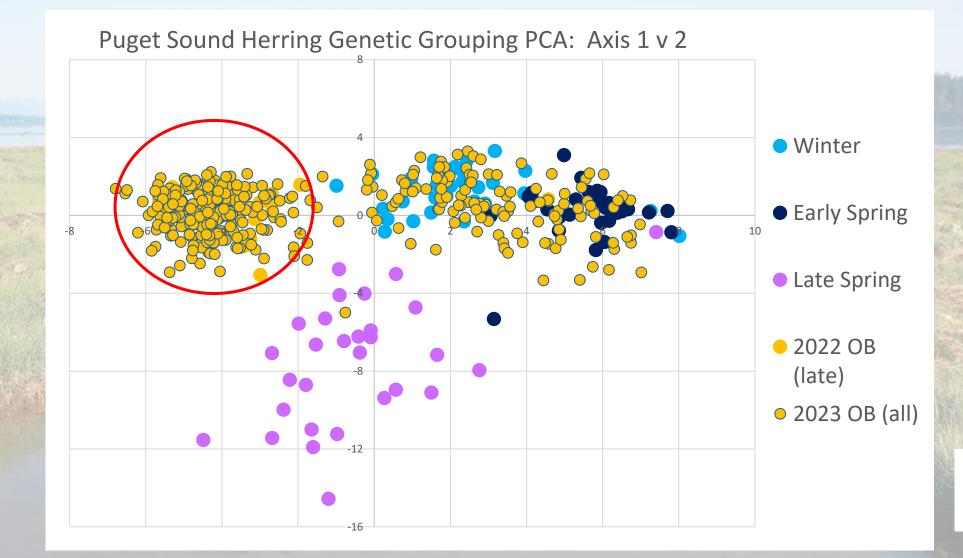
Hay 1985 - Macroscopic stages

RESULTS: Herring Genetics



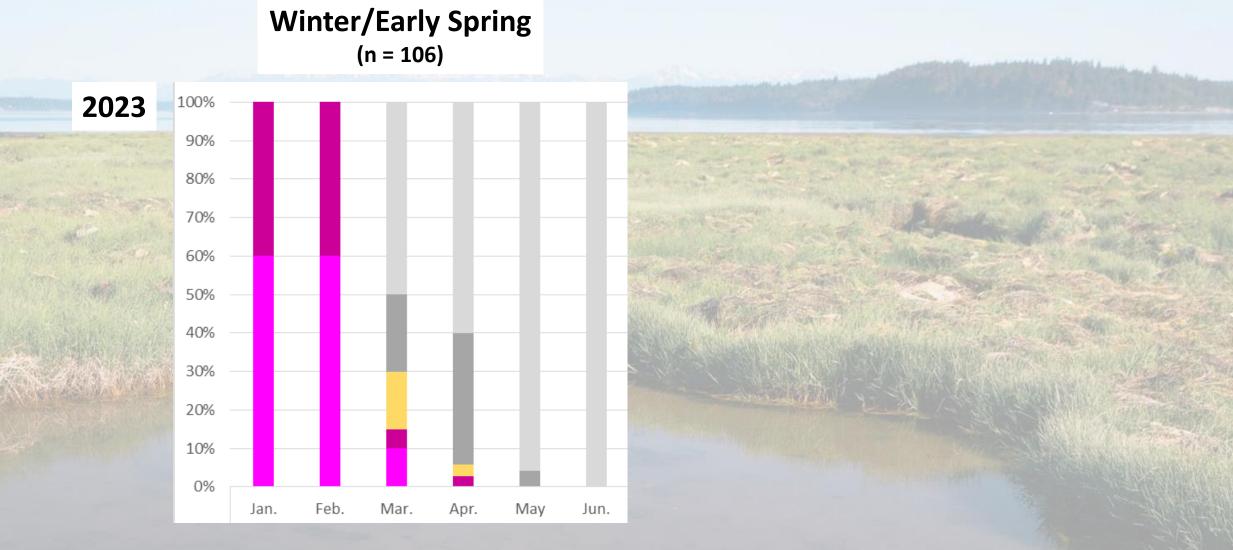
W UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON

RESULTS: Herring Genetics

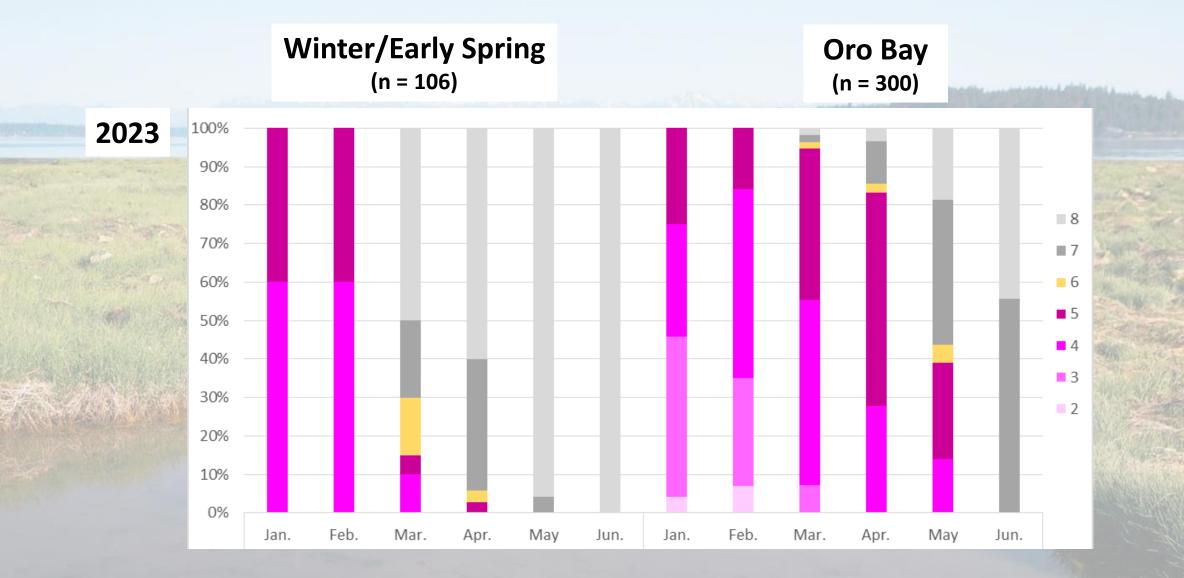


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RESULTS: Herring Genetics & Spawn Timing

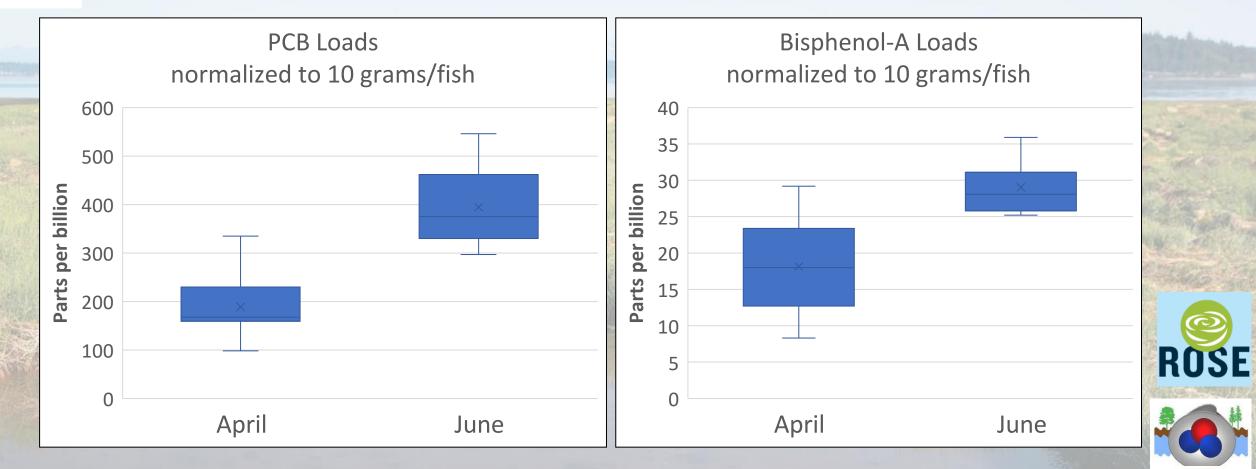


RESULTS: Herring Genetics & Spawn Timing



RESULTS: Herring Contaminant Loads

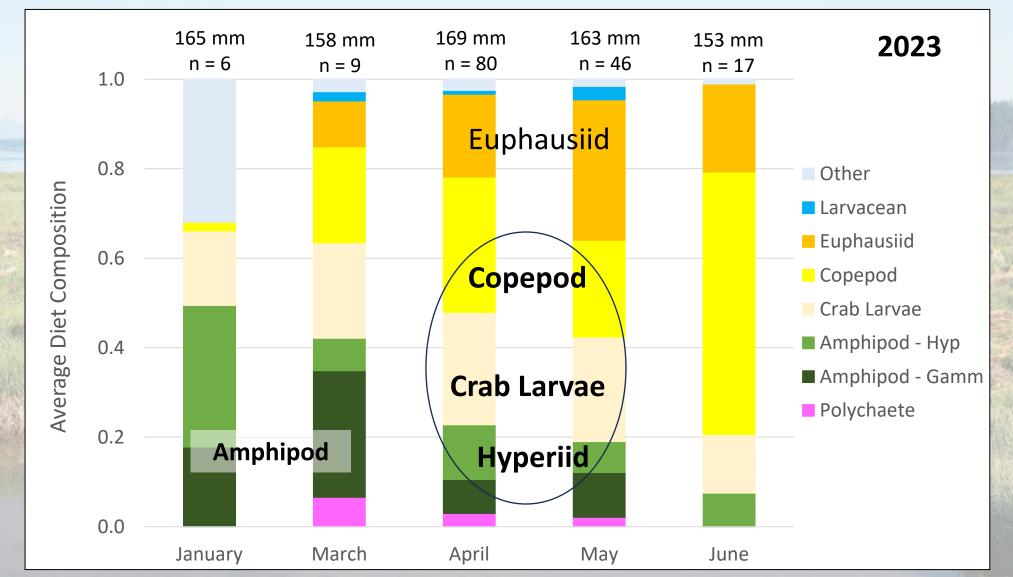
2024



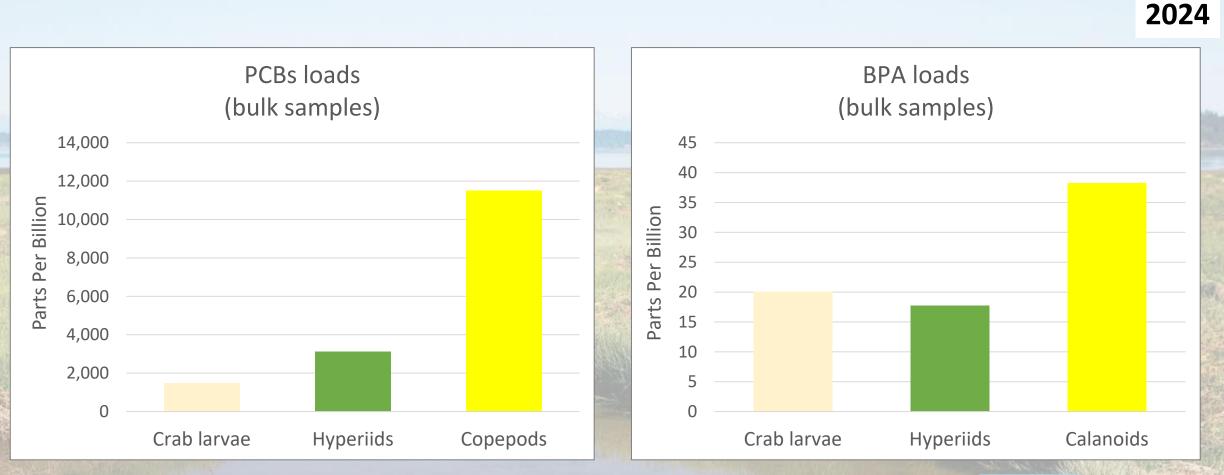
Contaminant loads measured using ELISA antibody kits

KWIÁHT

RESULTS: Herring Diets



RESULTS: Zooplankton Contaminant Loads



Contaminant loads measured through ELISA antibody kits



Summary

Genetically distinct herring population holding in Oro Bay

- Where are they spawning?
- Later spawning herring population in S Sound?

High contaminant loads in Oro Bay herring (preliminary finding)

- Pathway through food web (zooplankton)
- Implications for marine species and human health
- Sources? Contaminated sediments, sewage outfall...

Suitable spawning habitat is (appears to be) present

Why no observed spawning?

Indigenous knowledge and practices were instrumental to this work

Takeaways

- Supports Nisqually Indian Tribe's ecosystem-based management and stewardship of natural resources
- Puget Sound Partnership's Pacific Herring Vital Sign
- Model for incorporating traditional practices into salmon and herring recovery actions



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Thank You, Partners and Funders!

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Long Live the Kings Scott Jenkins



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Kwiáht Russel Barsh **DOH** Patrick Biondo

KINGS

LONG_LIVE

THE



WDFW

Phill Dionne

Todd Seamons

Sandy O'Neil (TBiOS)

Andrea Carey (TBiOS)

Frin Jaco



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