## **SOA 2011-08**

# Priest Rapids Coordinating Committee Hatchery Subcommittee Statement of Agreement on 2012 White River Spring Chinook Acclimation Plan

Submitted to PRCC Hatchery Subcommittee: September 20, 2011 Approved by PRCC Hatchery Subcommittee: September 22, 2011

Approved by PRCC: November 16, 2011

#### Statement

The PRCC HSC agrees with the 2012 White River Spring Chinook Acclimation and Evaluation Plan, as described in the document 2012 White River Spring Chinook Acclimation Plan prepared by Eric Lauver of Grant PUD (August 22, 2011). Details of the plan are excerpted in the "Background" section of this document, below.

# **Background**

## 2012 Acclimation and Evaluation Plan

As of July 31, 2011 there were 19,679 broodyear 2010  $F_2$  juveniles on hand at Little White Salmon National Fish Hatchery (LWSNFH). In an effort to provide the best opportunity for survival, 13,333 fish will be differentially marked via PIT tags, acclimated in eight tanks at the bridge site, and will be trucked to and released at the Chiwawa Hatchery intake site on the Wenatchee River, approximately 4.7 river-miles downstream of Lake Wenatchee (Figure 1).

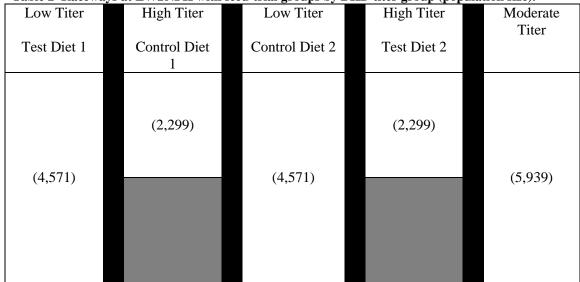


Figure 1 Broodyear 2010 White River spring Chinook acclimation and release sites

# **Diet Plan and Acclimation Scenario**

Table 2 and the following text explain the proposed fish-grouping and diet plan for the fall and winter at LWSNFH (Tonseth 2011).

Table 2 Raceways at LWSNFH with feed-trial groups by BKD titer group (population size).



- 1) Beginning immediately fish will be split into raceways by bacterial kidney disease (BKD) titer group and diet such that control and test diet groups are interspersed to minimize the potential for raceway effect (Table 1). Due to unequal population sizes between the low and high titer groups, screens will be placed in the high titer raceways to maintain approximately equal rearing densities throughout rearing.
- 2) For the next 28 days, all groups (treatment and control), will receive medicated feed for prophylactic control of BKD.
- 3) Following the medicated feed, the treatment groups will go on a maintenance ration of their standard diet until a low lipid feed (12%) can be provided. The treatment group will remain on a maintenance ration until mid-December when they will transition to a full ration (still being fed the low lipid feed).
- 4) The control groups and the moderate titer population will receive a full ration throughout rearing at LWSNFH.
- 5) When all groups are transferred to acclimation facilities in the spring of 2012, the test diet group will continue to receive a full ration of the low lipid feed while the other will remain on the standard diet.
- 6) Lethal sampling of approximately 200 fish (800 total) from each of the four groups (two test and two control) will occur just prior to release for evaluation of precocity.

Spring 2012 acclimation will be conducted in a manner to support the feed trial, and fish densities per acclimation tank will be the same, or less, as in 2011. There will be eight

tanks set at the bridge site. Two tanks will have the test-diet 1 fish, one will have the control-diet 1 fish, two will have the control-diet 2 fish, one will have the test-diet 2 fish, and two tanks will have the medium titer fish, which are not part of the feed trial. All trial and titer groups will be equally divided between the tanks. Figure 2 is a schematic of the acclimation scenario. 13,333 fish will be PIT tagged. All of the C1 and T2 fish will be PIT tagged. The remaining tags will be divided equally among the remaining groups of fish.

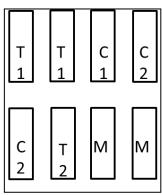


Figure 2 2012 acclimation scenario

Table 3 is a summary of 2010  $F_2$ s available for acclimation and release in 2012 as of 7/31/11.

Table 3 Broodyear 2010 F<sub>2</sub>summary at LWSNFH as of 7/31/11.

Number	Size	Weight	Length	Titer Group
on Hand				
4,598	63.13	73	90	High/v-high
5,939	64.21	92	89	Medium
9,142	66.67	137	88	v-low/low
19,679	65.07	100.7	89	