

Juvenile salmon use of habitat mosaics across a spectrum of structurally diverse estuaries

Julian C.L. Gan & Jonathan W. Moore, Ph.D. | Salmon Watersheds Lab
Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, Canada





Introduction

Introduction

Estuaries act as salmon **nurseries** by providing **refuge from predators** and **increased prey resources**



Estuaries come in all shapes and sizes

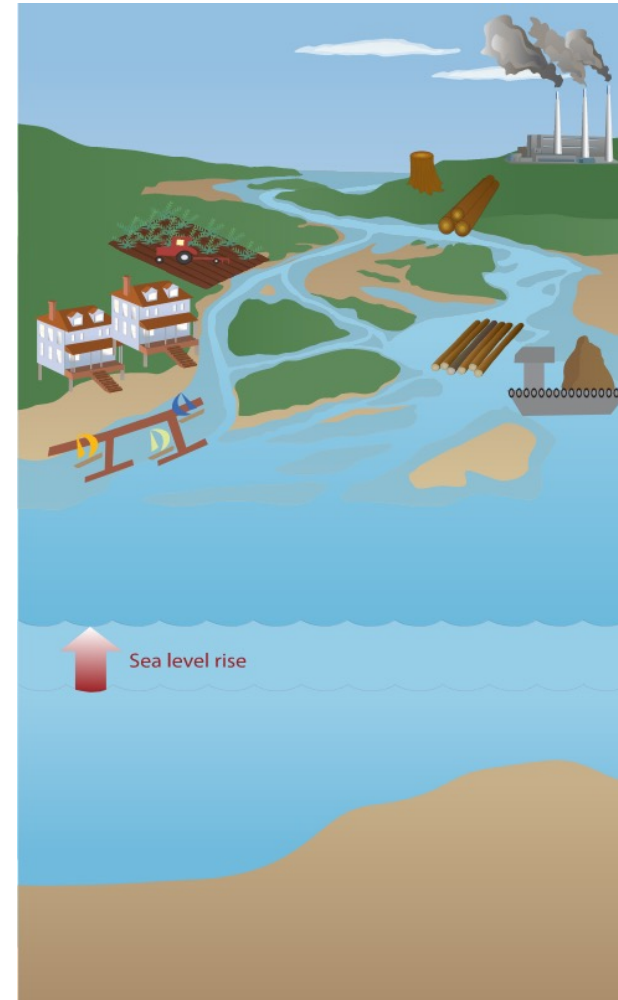
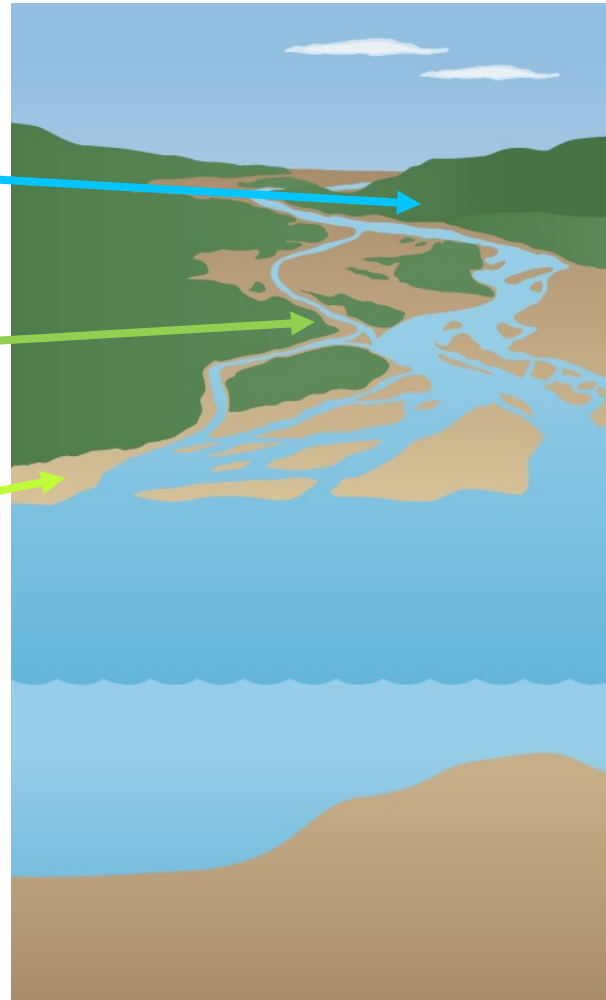


Estuaries are under threat from *coastal squeeze*

Estuarine meadow

Estuarine marsh

Beach



Research Question

How does juvenile salmon abundance vary across estuarine habitat types and other environmental variables?



Photo credit: Jon Moore

Nature Trust BC's Estuary Resilience Project

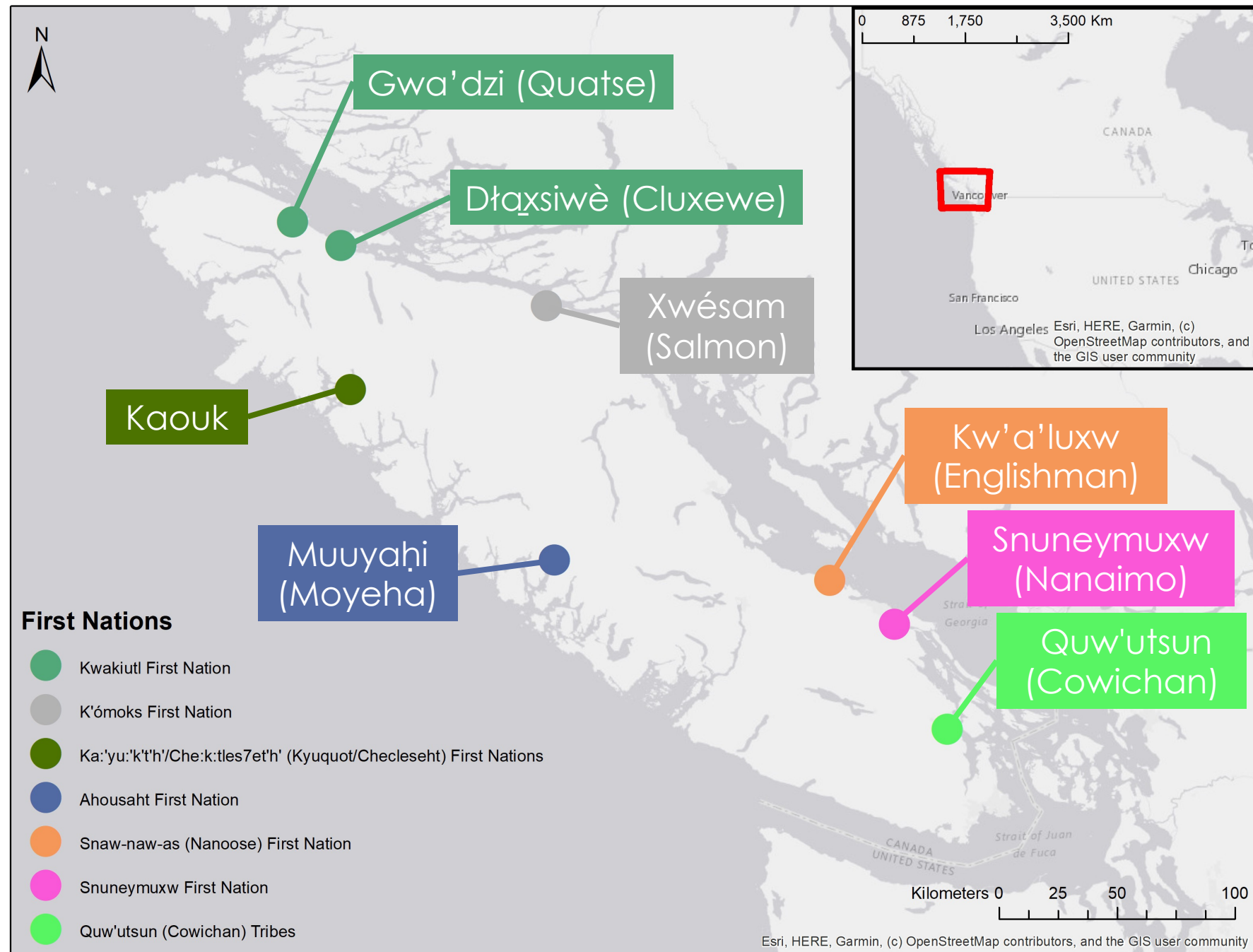
- Collecting data in 15 estuaries across coastal British Columbia to assess vulnerability to climate change & sea-level rise and understand the health & fitness of wild fish populations
 - Multi-partner collaboration between local First Nations, eNGOs, and provincial & federal governments
 - Research to inform habitat restoration goals and guide land management decisions
- 

Study region

Vancouver Island,
British Columbia,
Canada

May-June 2021

8 estuaries,
96 sites,
194 seines



Collaborations



Snuneymuxw First Nation and Fisheries & Oceans Canada (Nanaimo)



K'omoks First Nation (Sayward)



Uu-a-thluk, Nature Trust BC, and Redd Fish Restoration Society (Ahousaht)

Study design

Beach



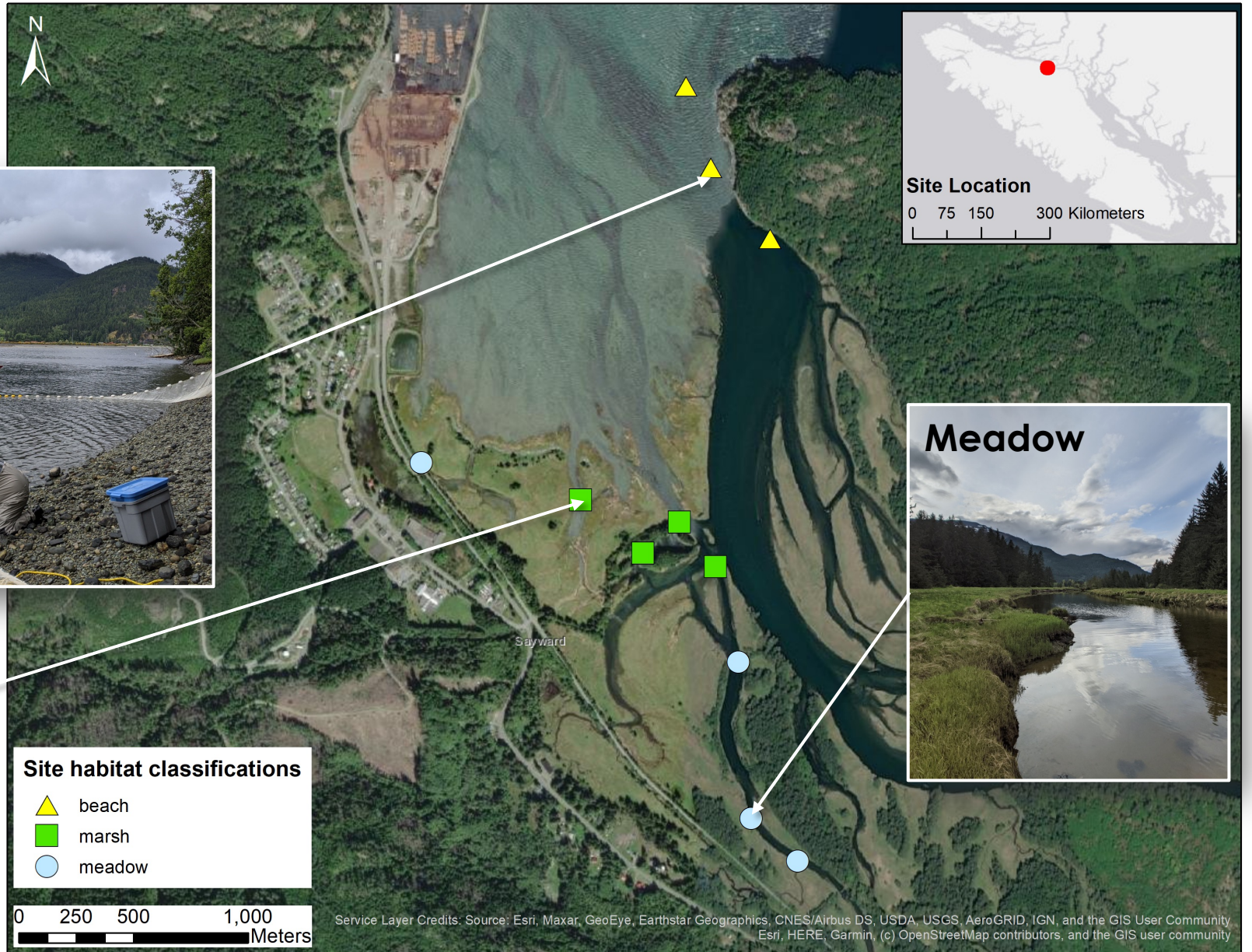
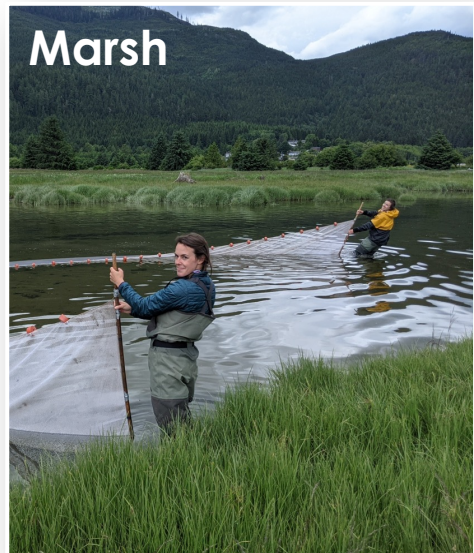
Estuarine marsh



Estuarine meadow



Example: Salmon River Estuary



Sampling methodology

- Enumeration & identification of all fish species
- Subsample for fork length measurements and lethal collection



Sampling methodology

Abiotic measurements of water quality



Temperature



Salinity



Dissolved oxygen



pH



Catch results

Coho

O. kisutch



Chinook

O. tshawytscha



Chum

O. keta



Statistical analysis (GLMMs)

Response:

- Catch per unit effort

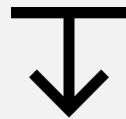


Predictors (fixed):

- Habitat type



- Water column depth



- Water quality

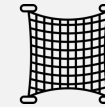


Other fixed effects:

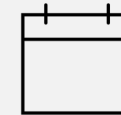
- Tide state



- Gear type



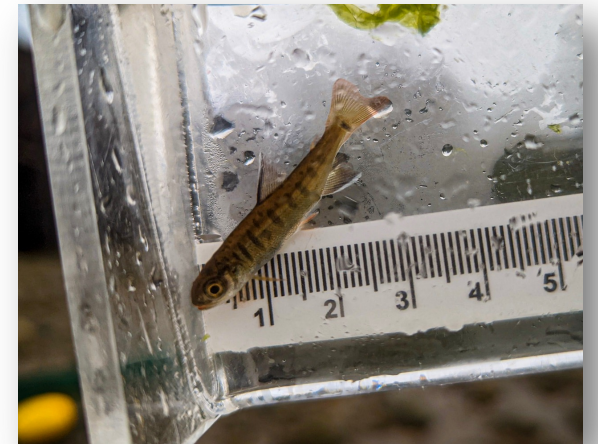
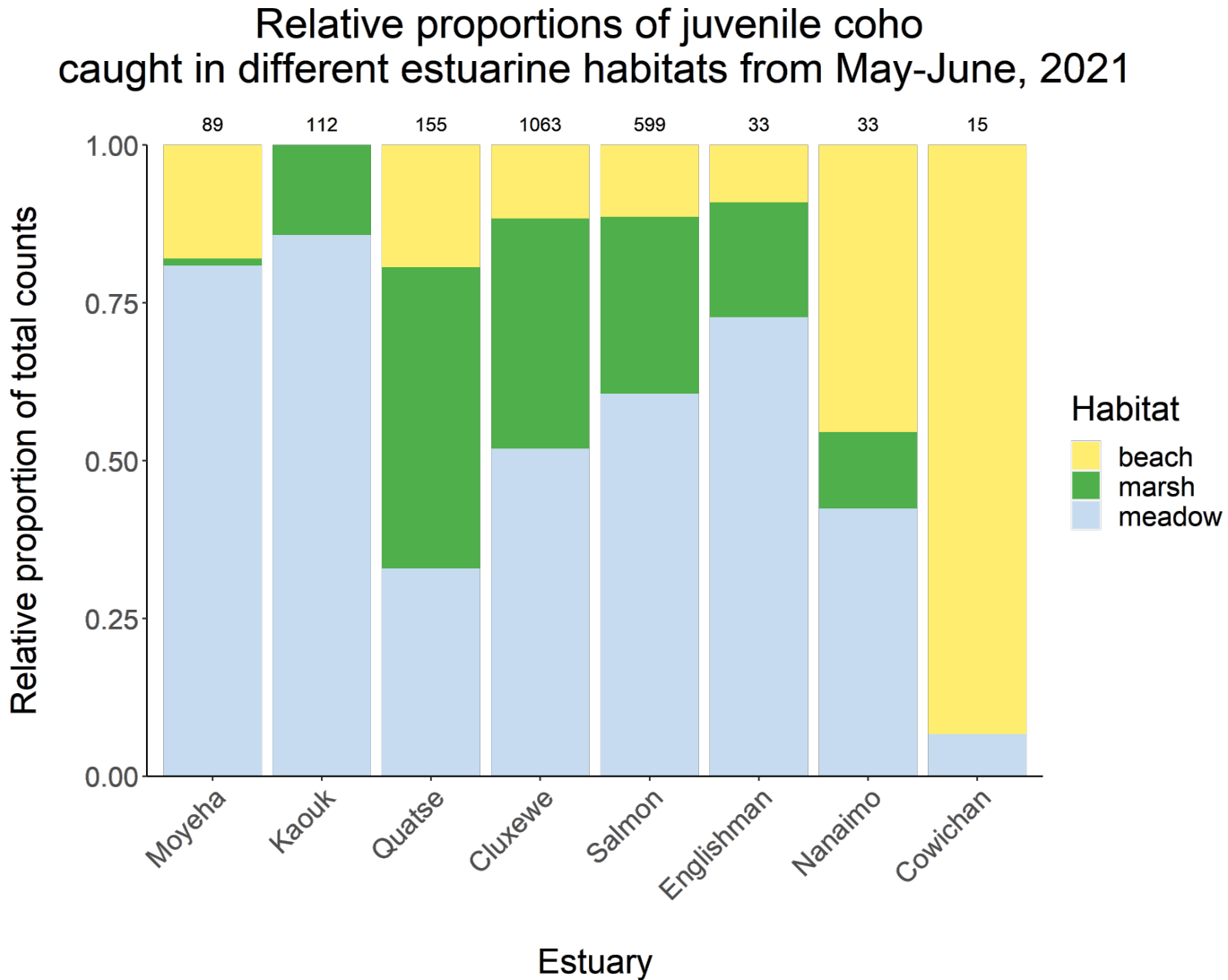
- Sampling month



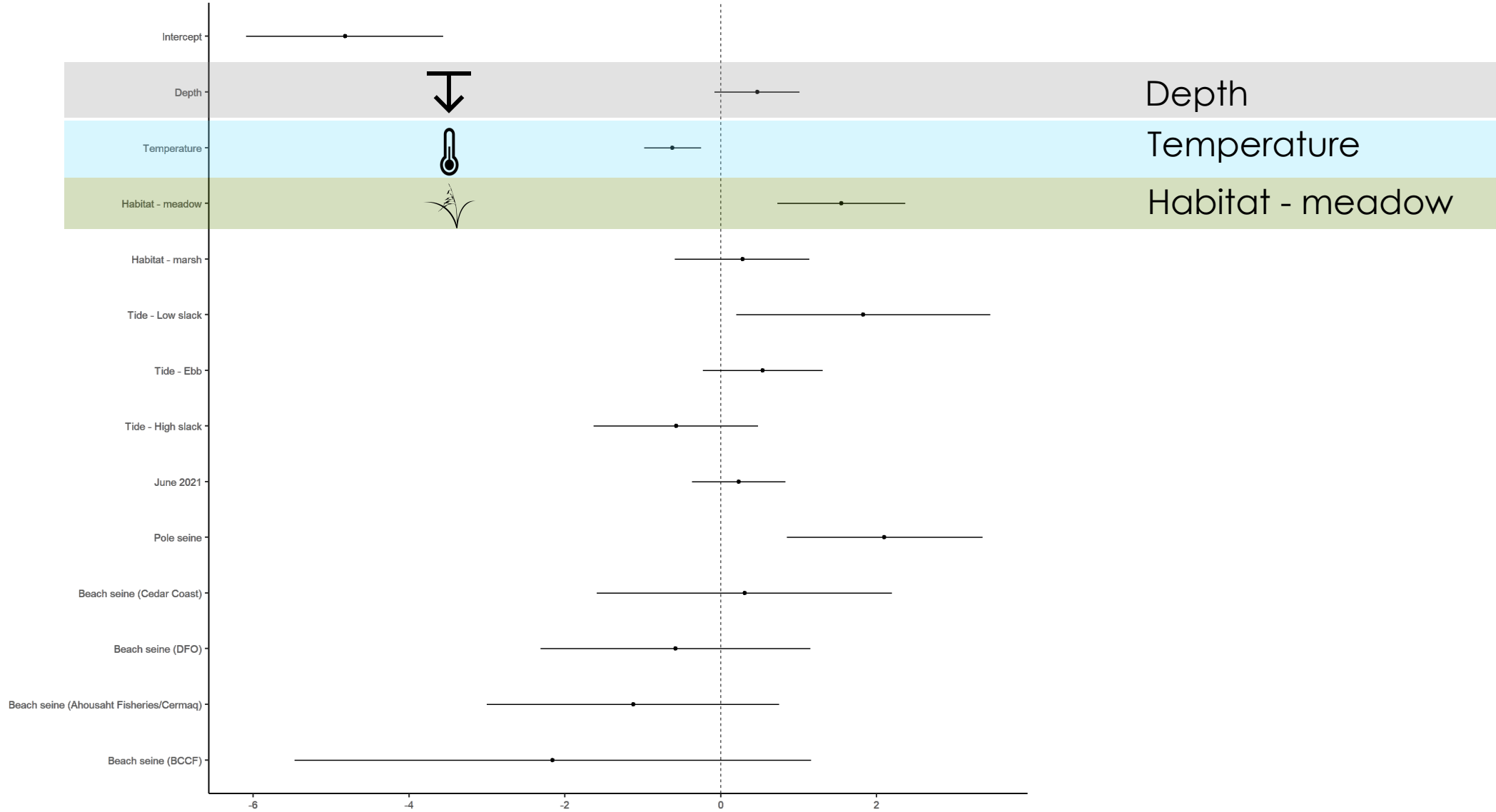
Random effect:

- Estuary / site

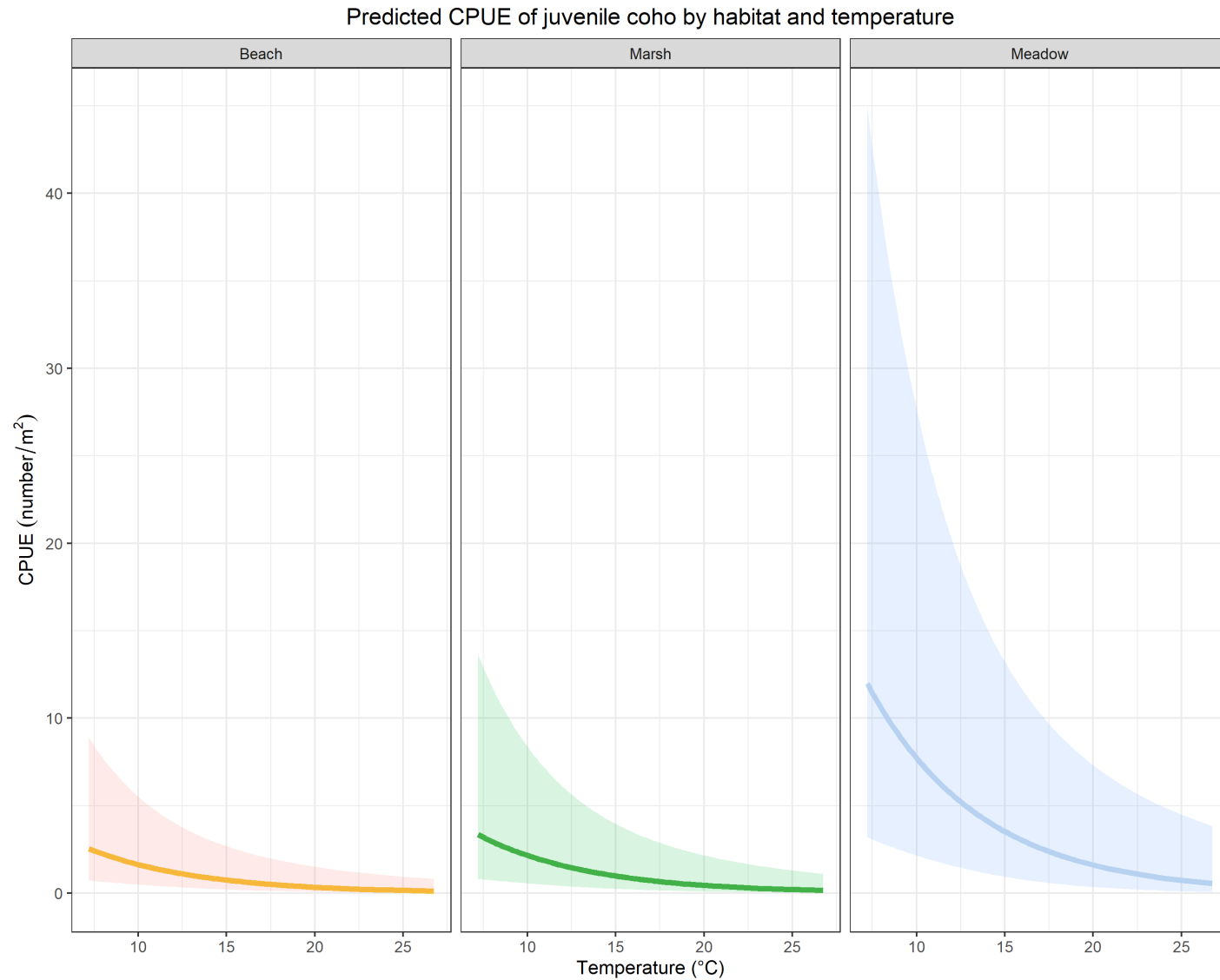
Results: Habitat distribution of juvenile coho



Results

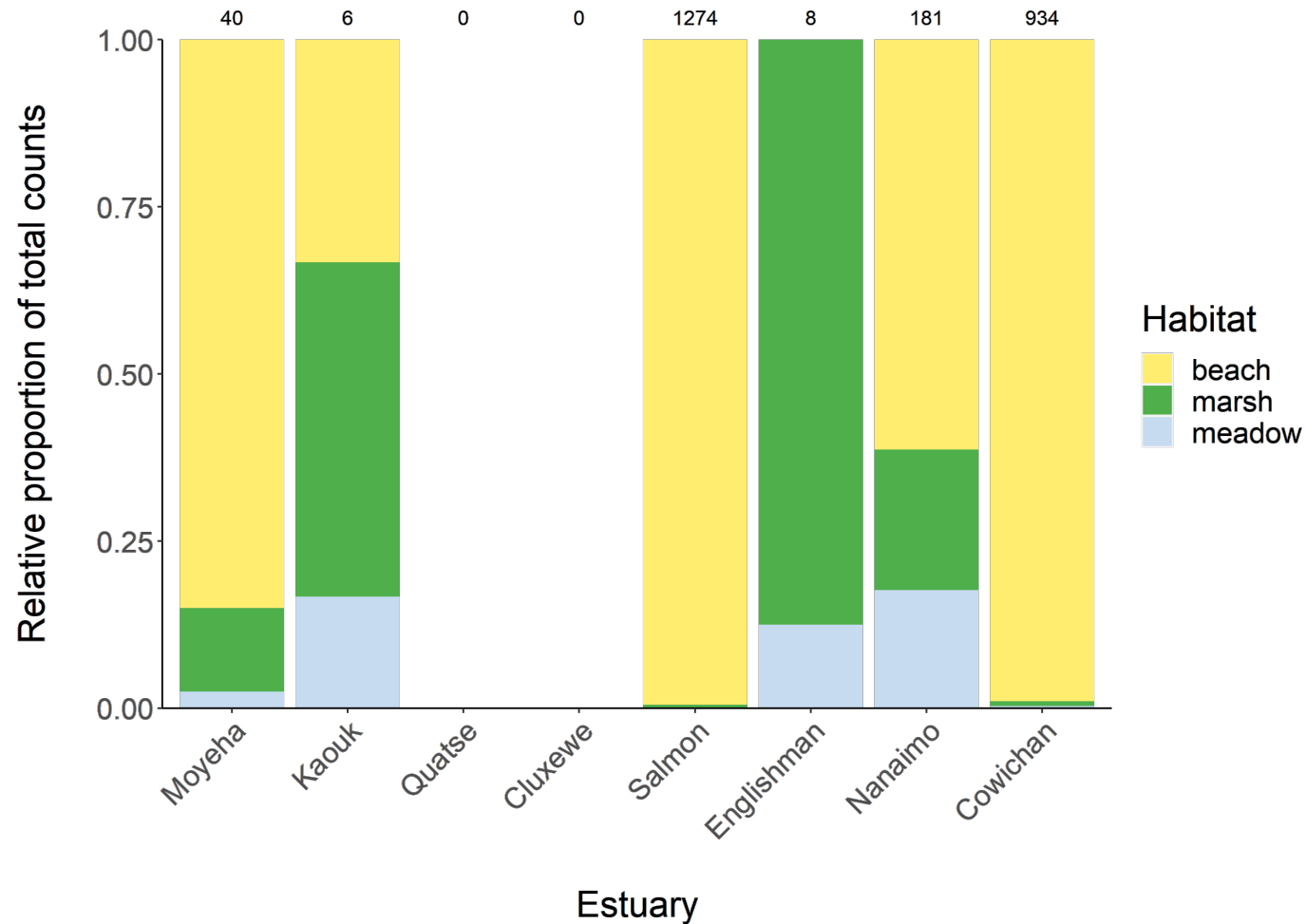


Model estimates

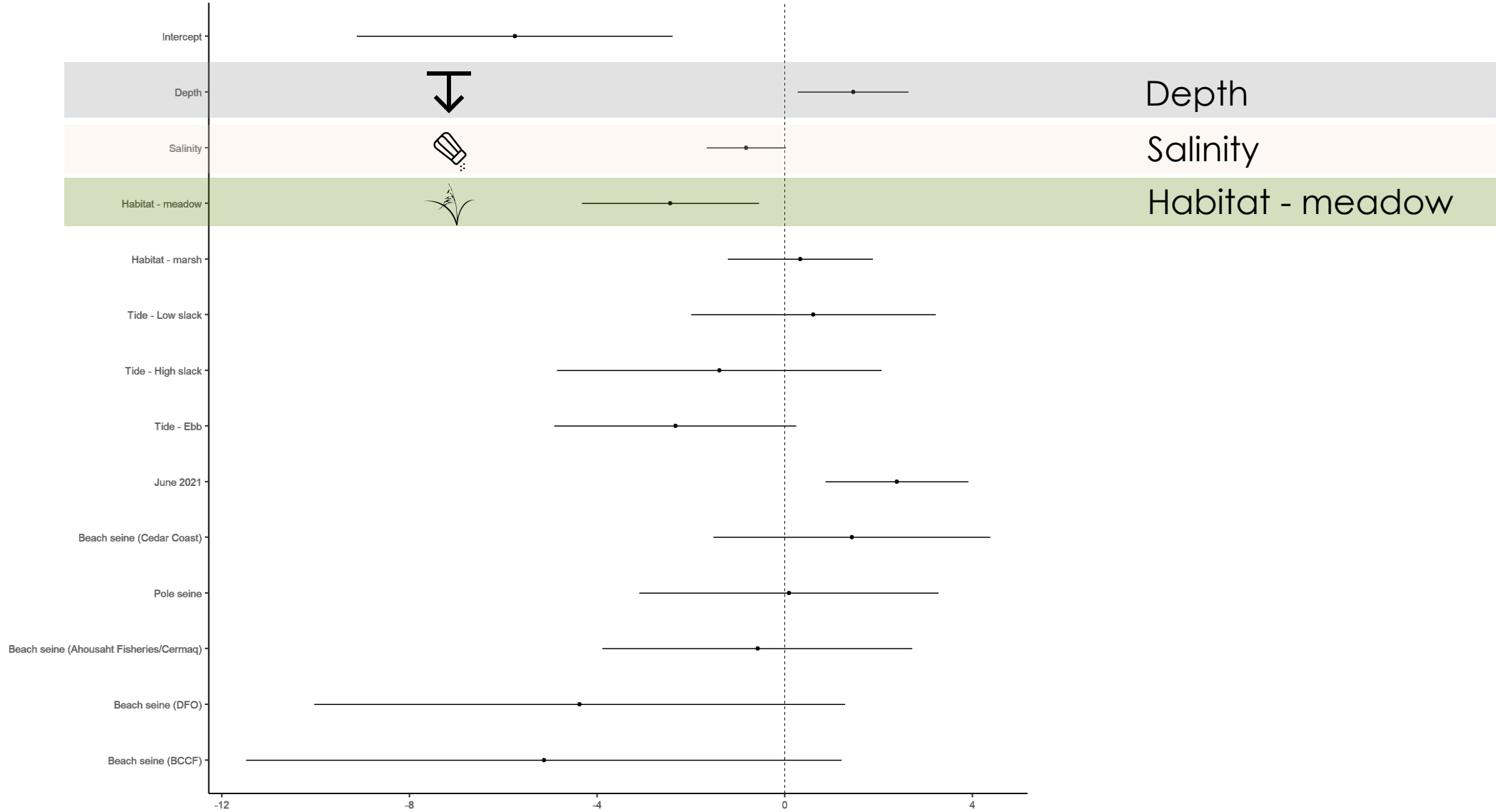


Results: Habitat distribution of juvenile chinook

Relative proportions of juvenile chinook caught in different estuarine habitats from May-June, 2021



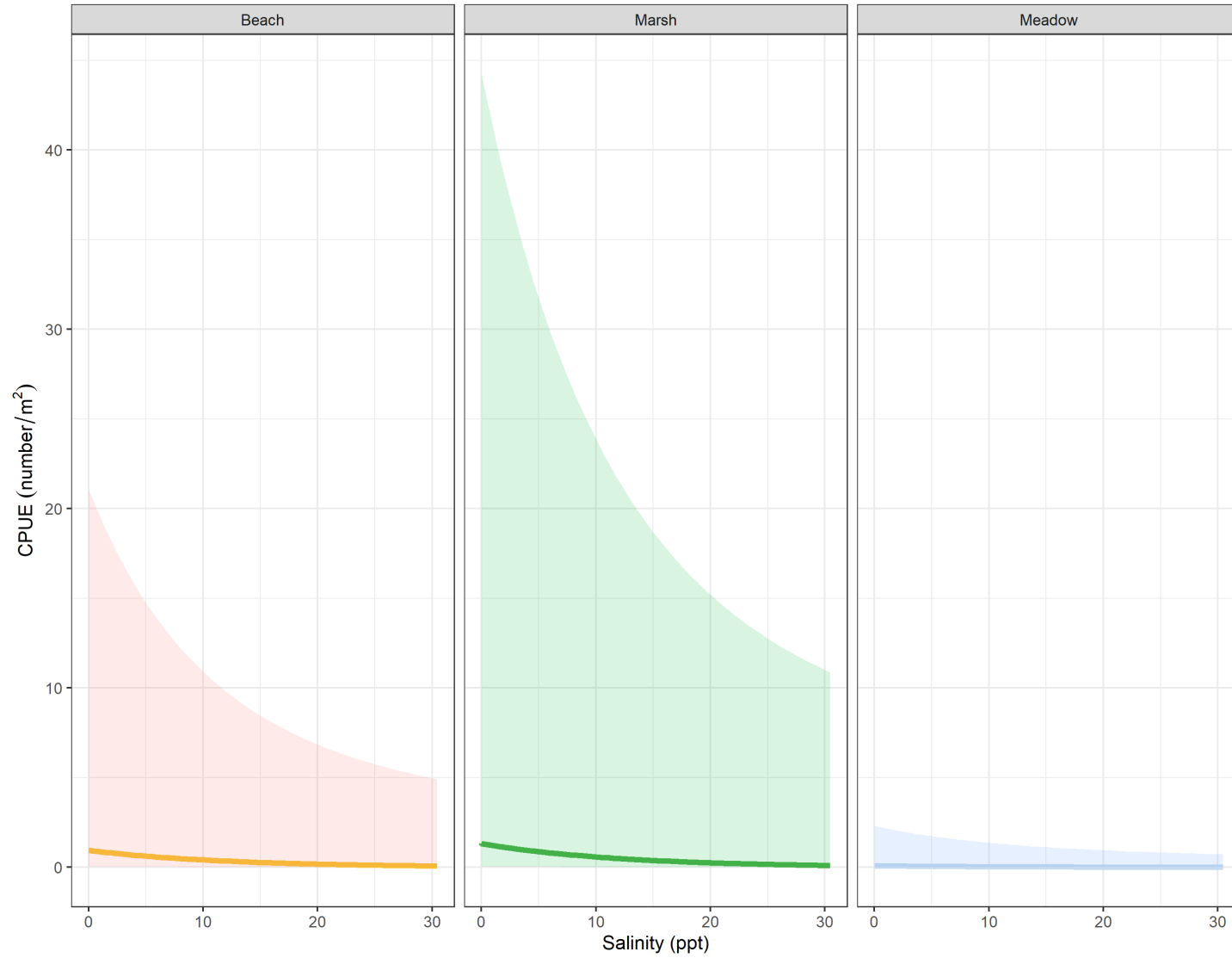
Results



Model estimates



Predicted CPUE of juvenile chinook by habitat and salinity



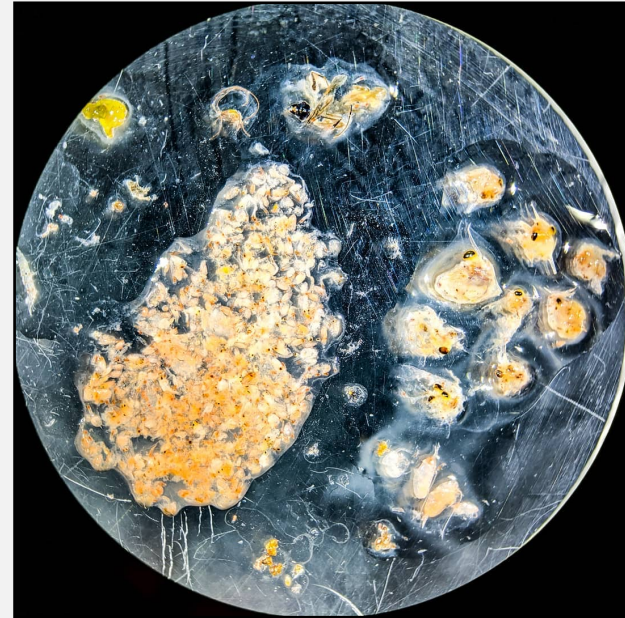
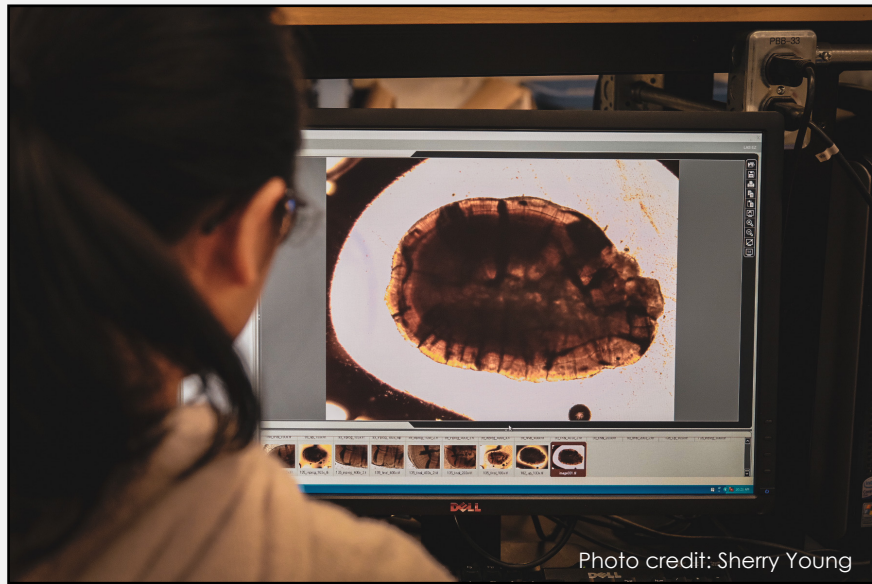
What does this all mean?

- Species-specific habitat associations suggest different vulnerabilities to climate change & SLR
- Focus on increasing & maintaining habitat connectivity to increase ecosystem resilience



Ongoing & future work

- How do different estuaries contribute to juvenile salmon growth and health?



- Predicting habitat shifts using sea-level rise projection models

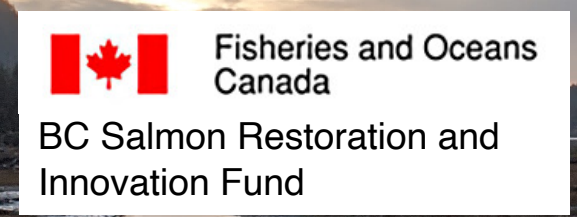
Thank You

Senior supervisor
Dr. Jonathan W. Moore

Supervisory committee member
Dr. Isabelle M. Côté

2021 Field & lab assistants
Kirsten Bradford
Julie Charbonneau
April Chong
Mikayla More O'Ferrall
Brandon Nam
Anna Potapova
Natasha Prokop
Alexandra Sawyer
Sara Tremblay-Boyer

Funders



Partners

