Lake Sturgeon Mitigation at the Proposed Keeyask Hydro Facility: Concerns and Advice for the Proponents

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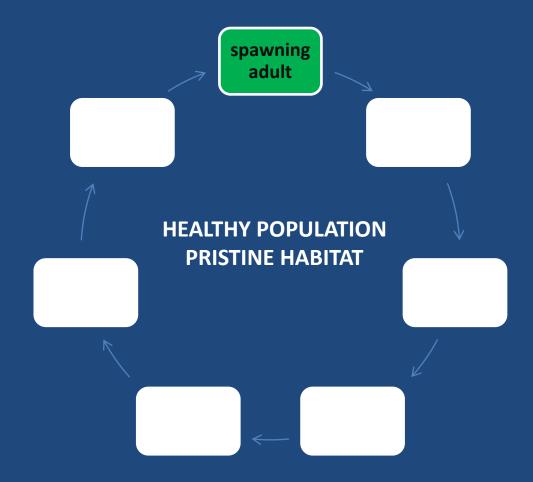
University of New Brunswick Fredericton, NB

Outline

- review of lake sturgeon life history stages, terminology, and general vulnerability to mortality
- concern(s) related to proposed lake sturgeon stocking program
- concerns(s) related to marking hatchery-reared lake sturgeon prior to stocking
- concern(s) related to feasibility of creating and maintaining juvenile lake sturgeon habitat
- concern(s) related to lake sturgeon entrainment

 lake sturgeon have different life "stages", each having unique behavioural patterns, vulnerabilities and dietary/habitat requirements

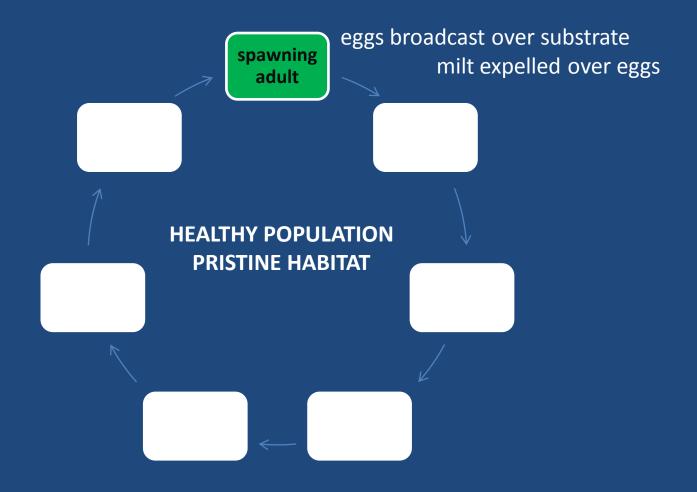












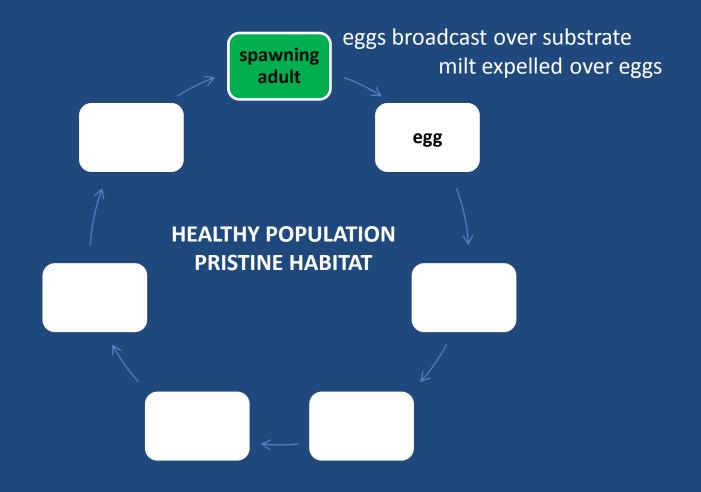














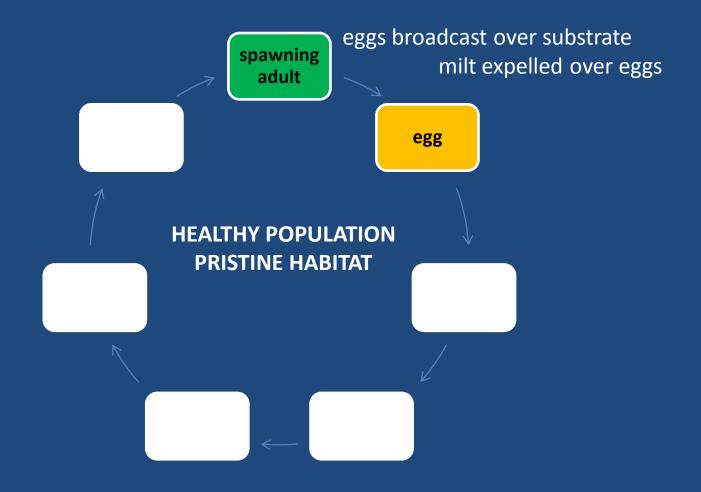














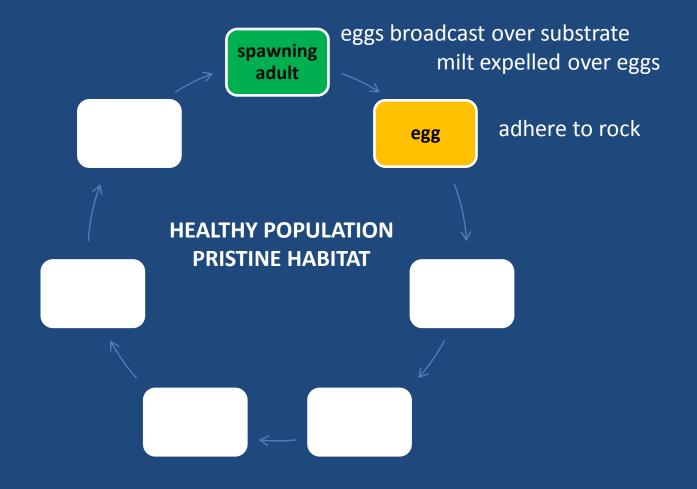












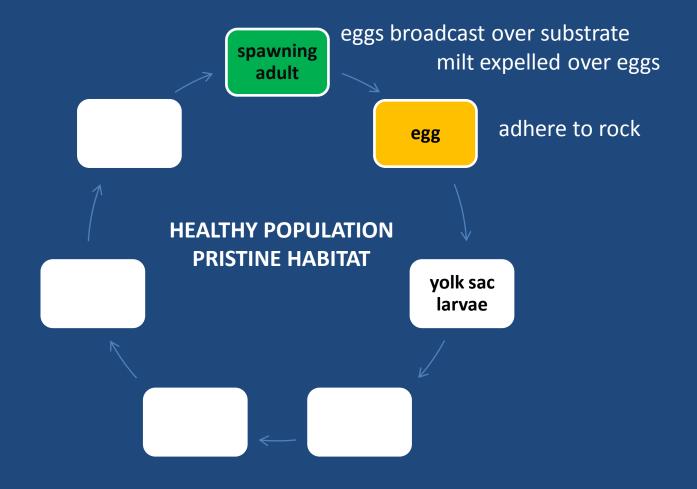










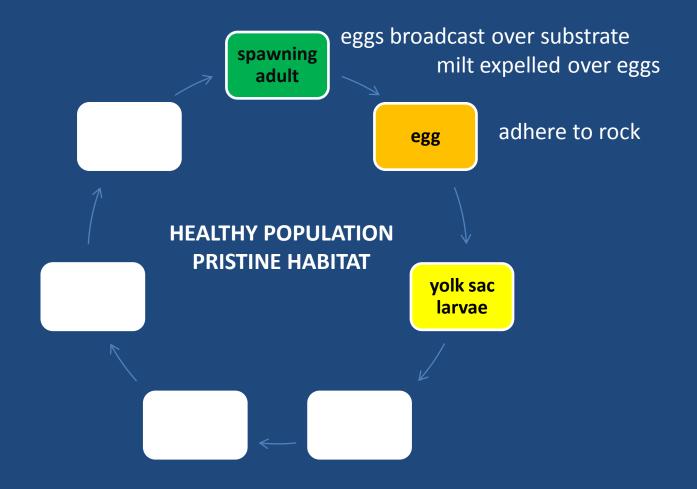












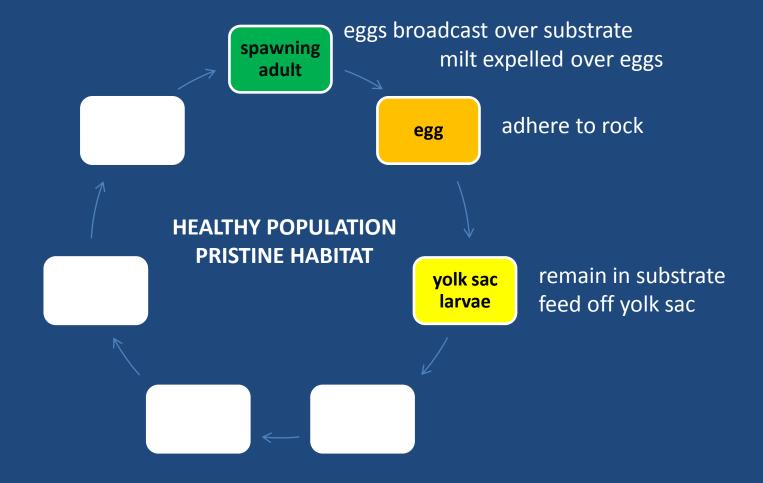










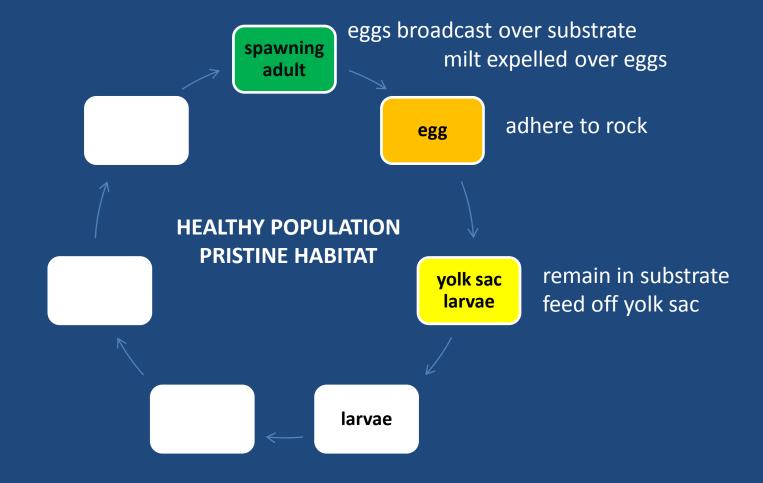










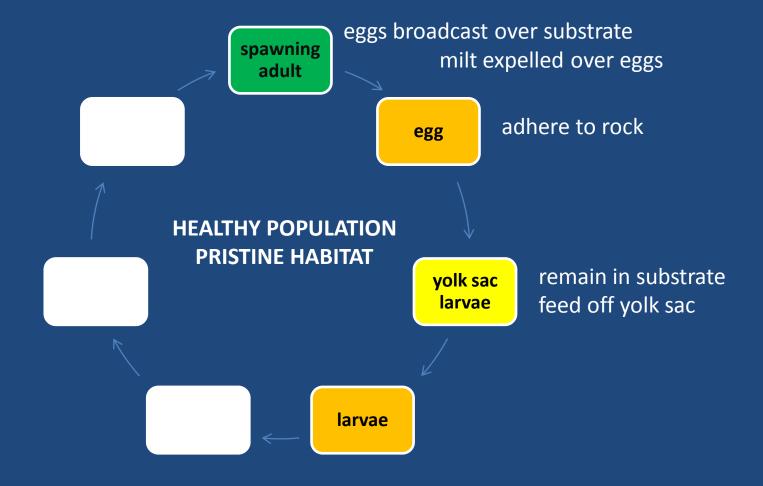










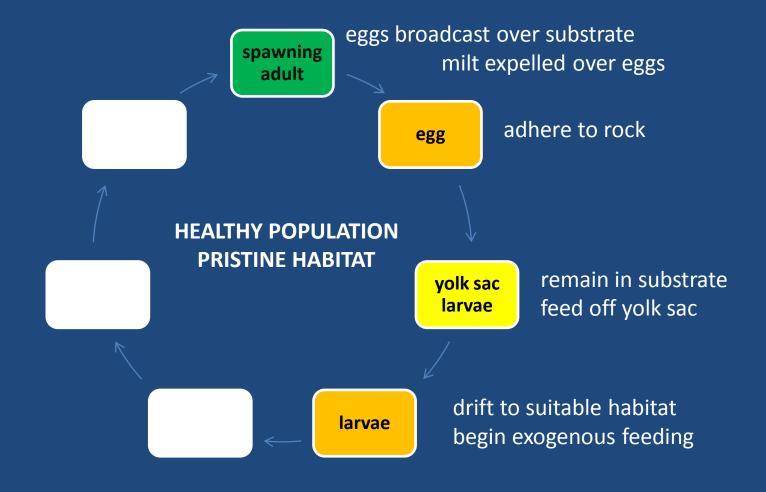










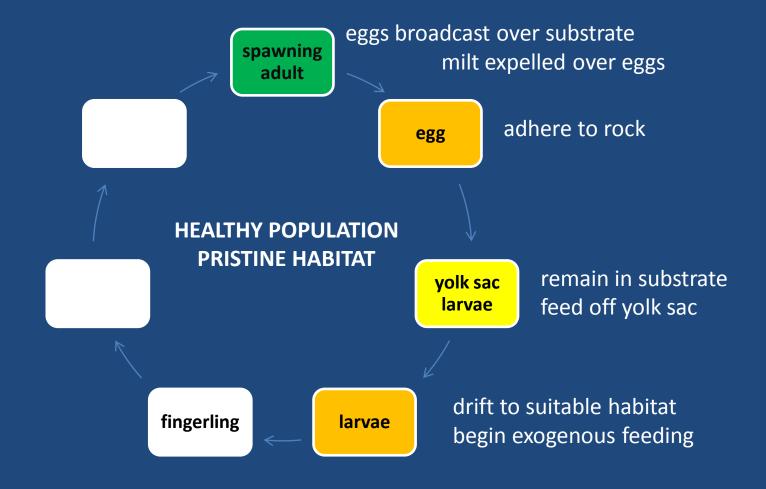










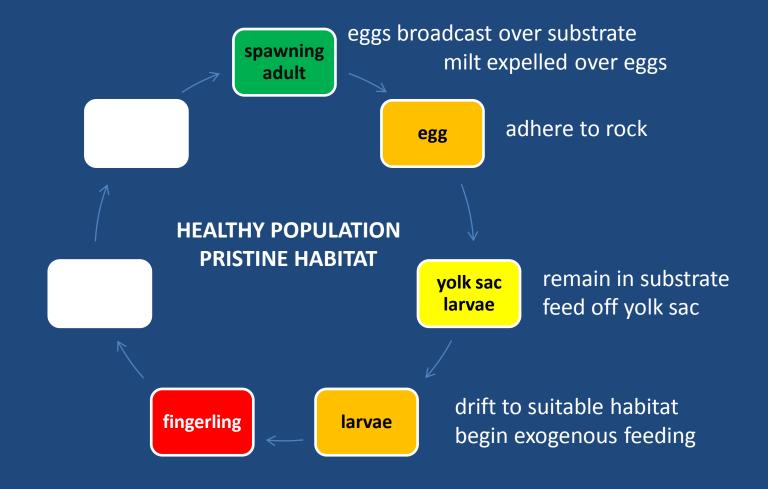










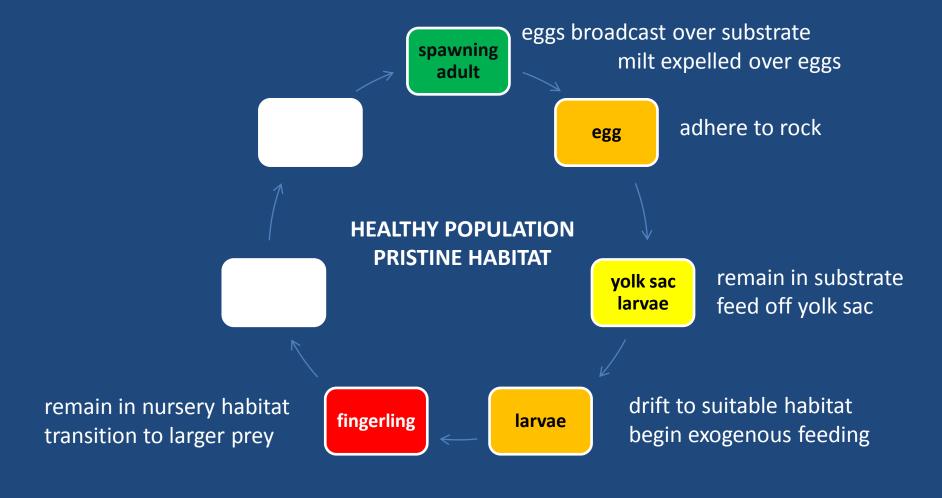










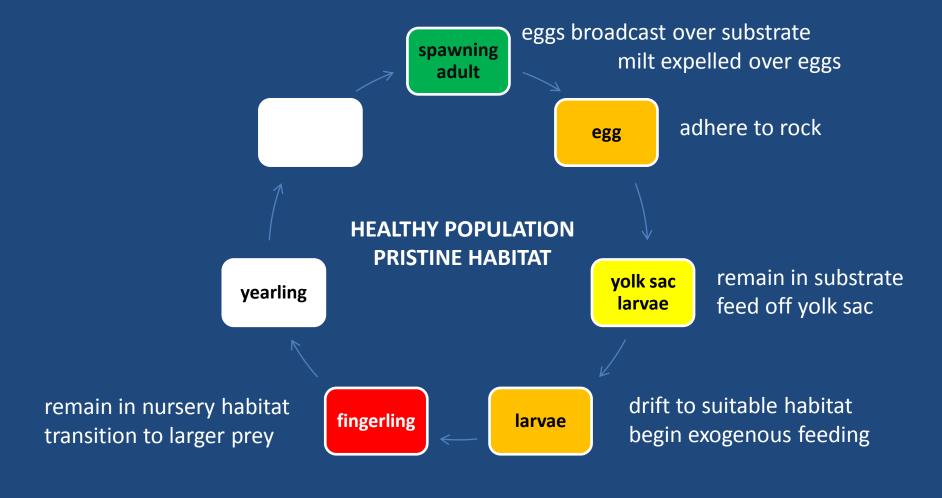










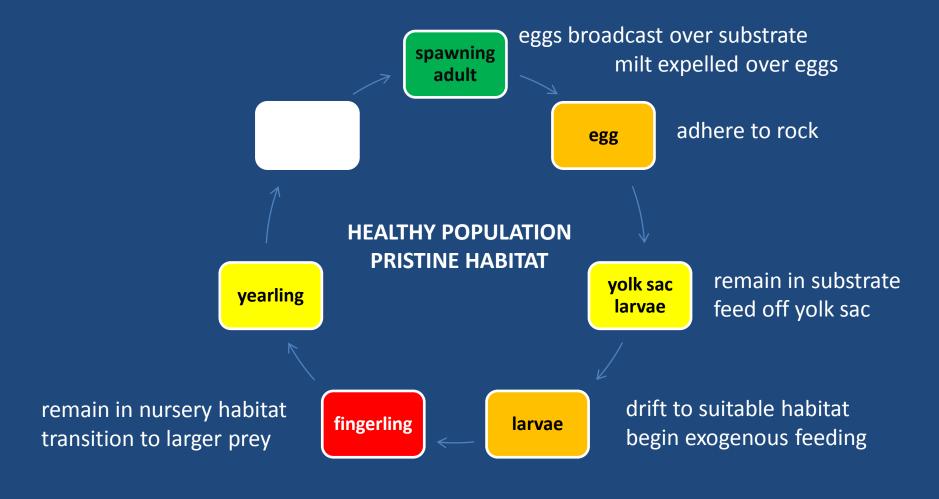










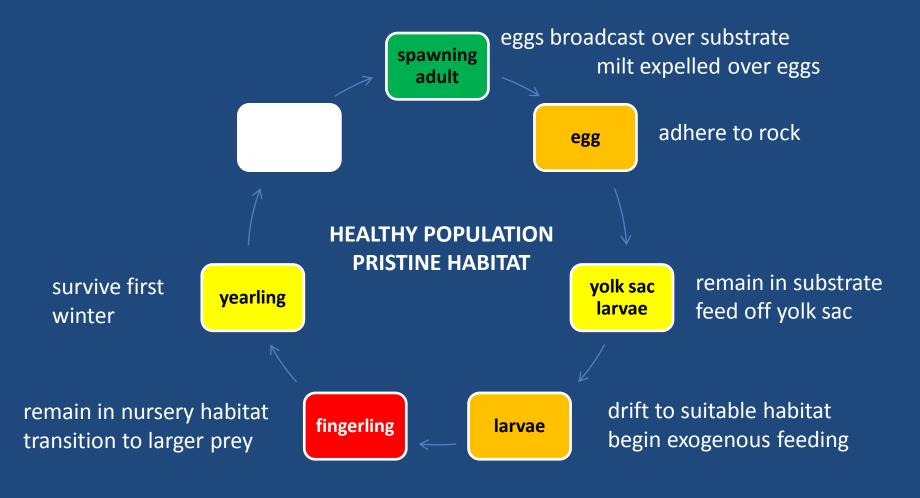












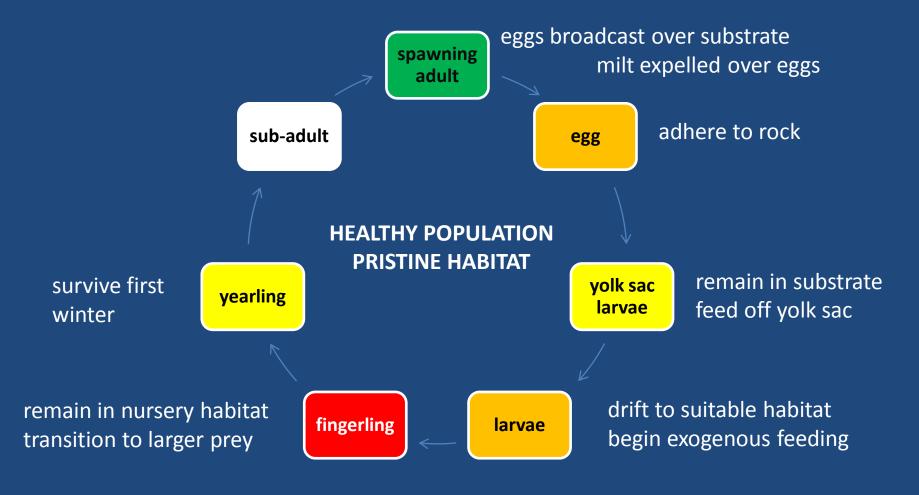












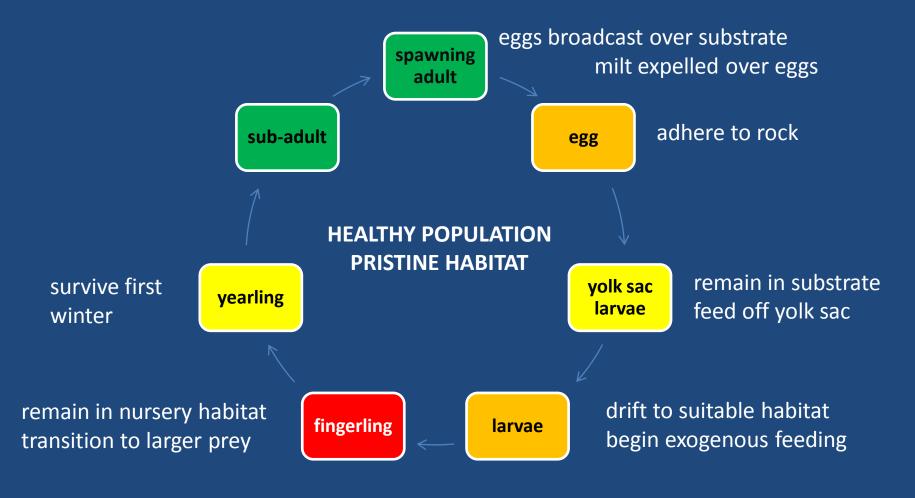












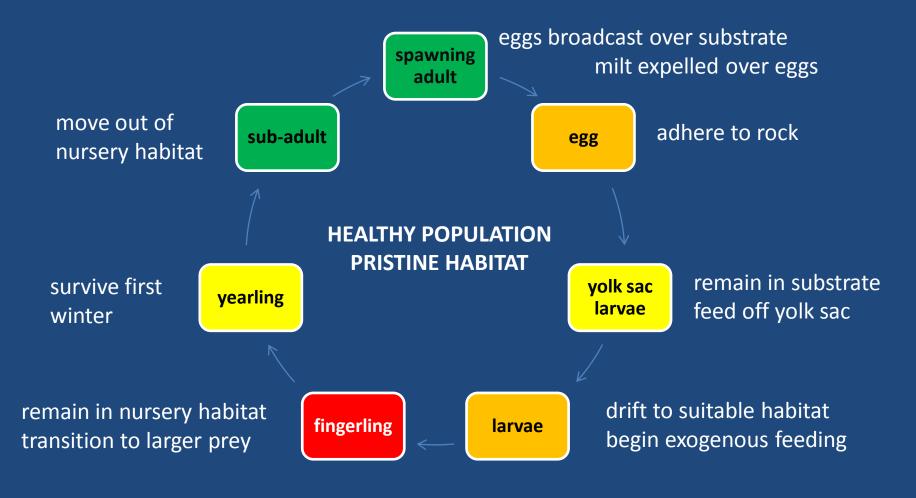












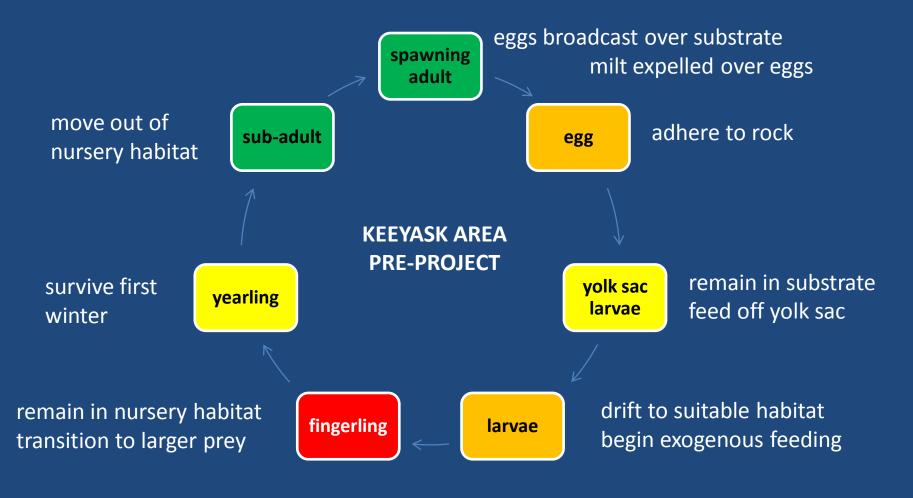












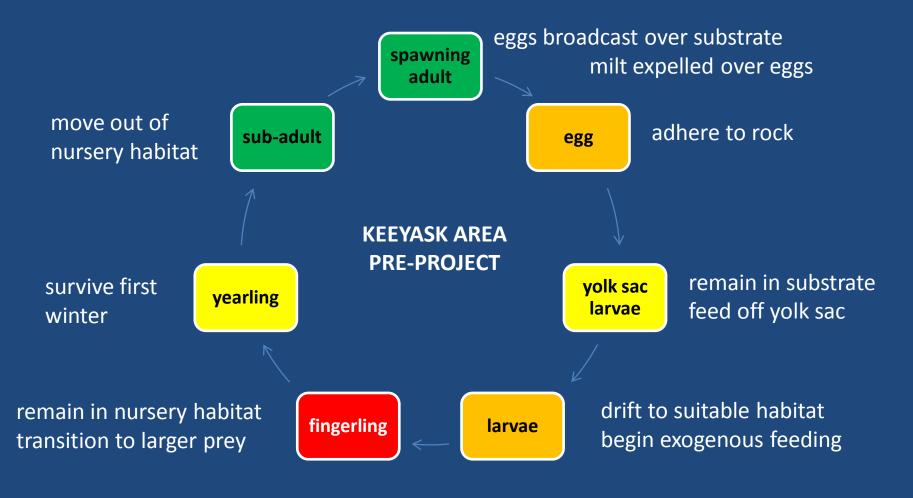












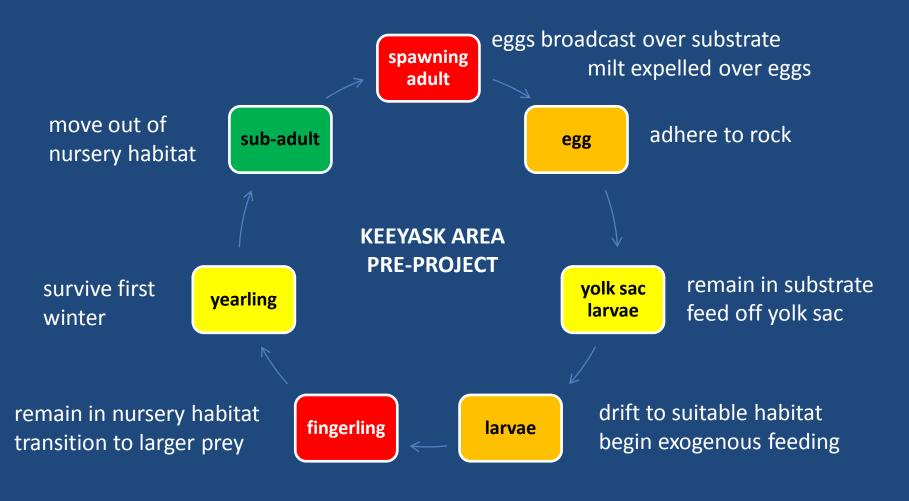














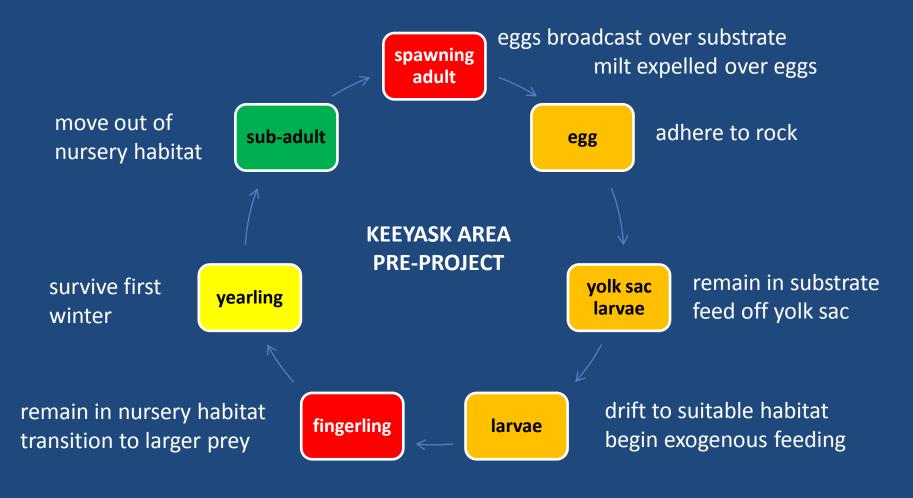












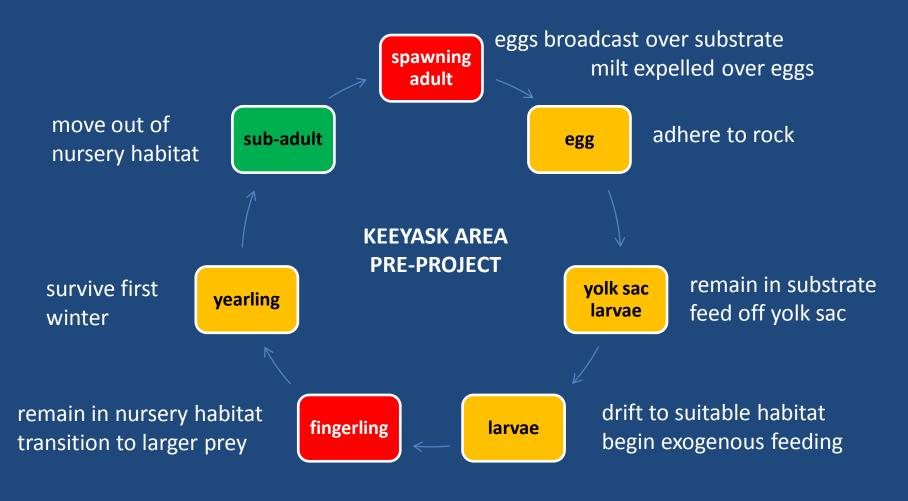












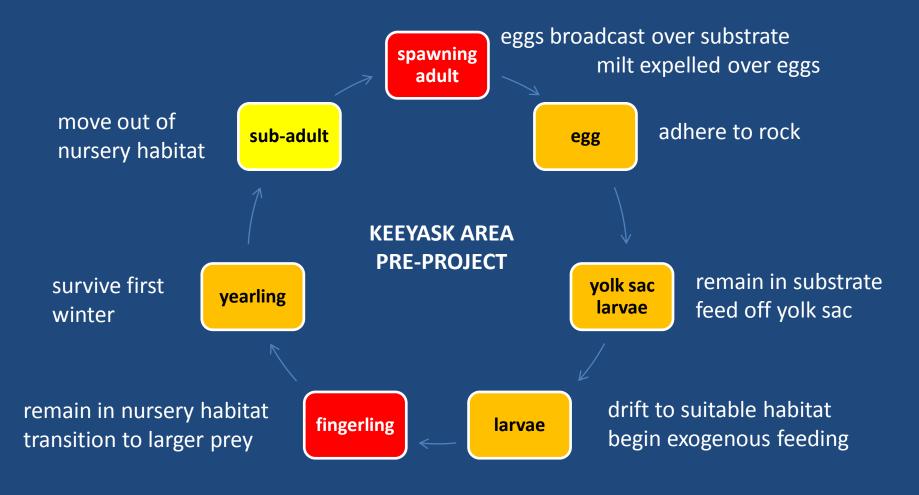












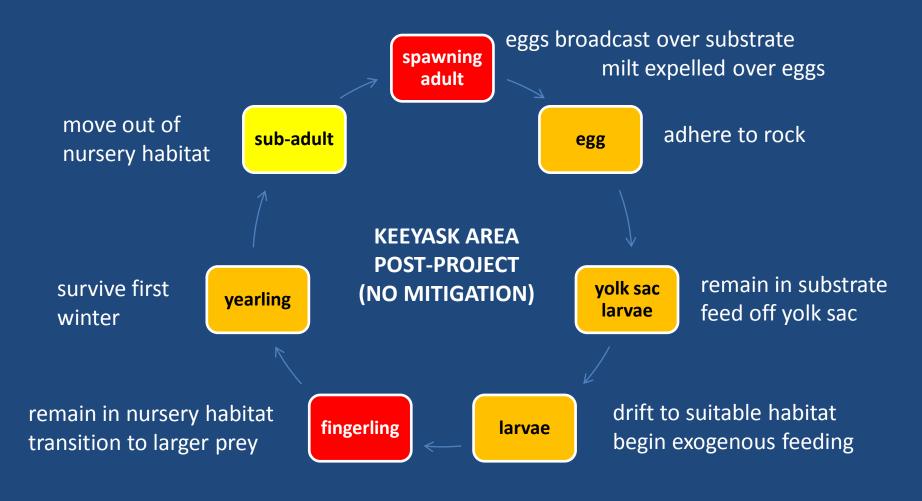










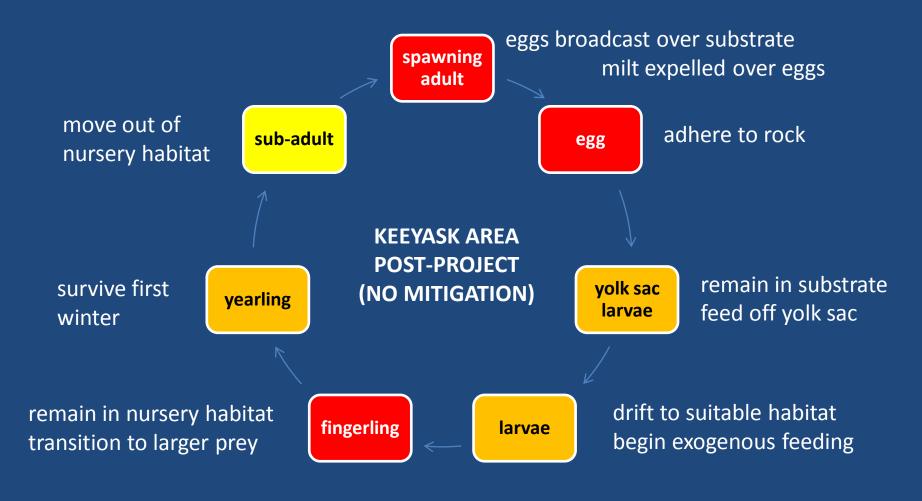










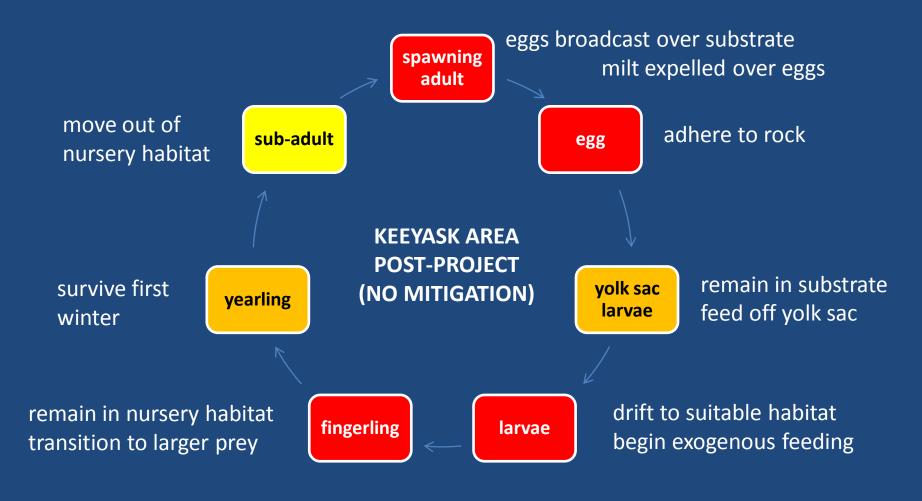










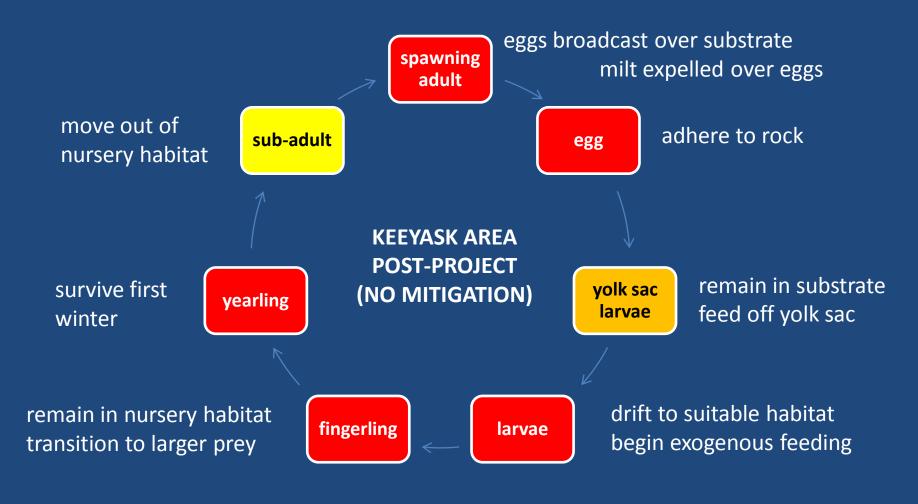










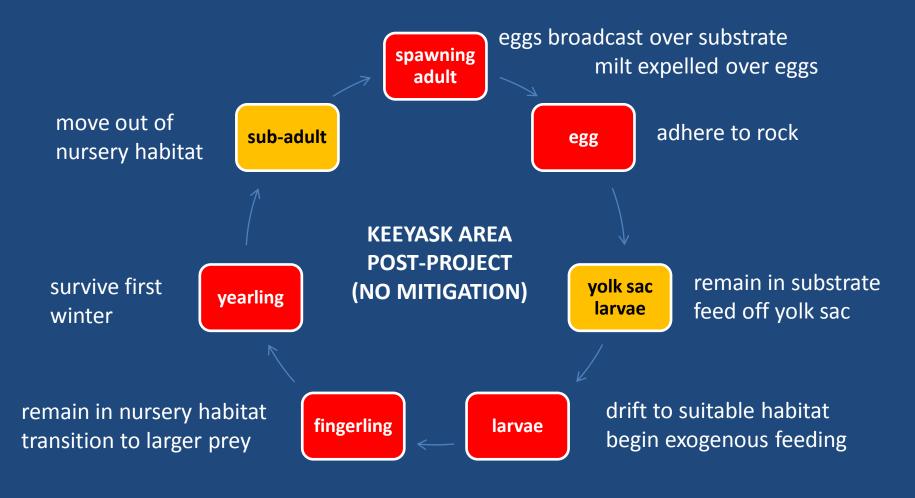






















Lake Sturgeon Stocking

 lake sturgeon stocking (in general) is a reasonable means of mitigating losses that might occur due to construction at Keeyask....



Hatchery Lake Sturgeon Life History

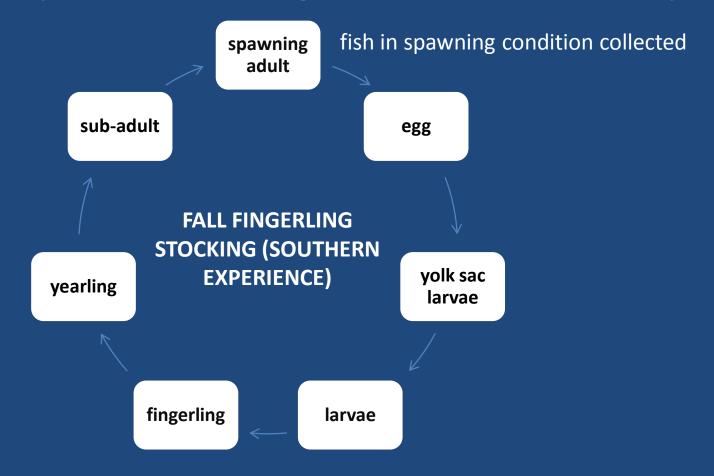










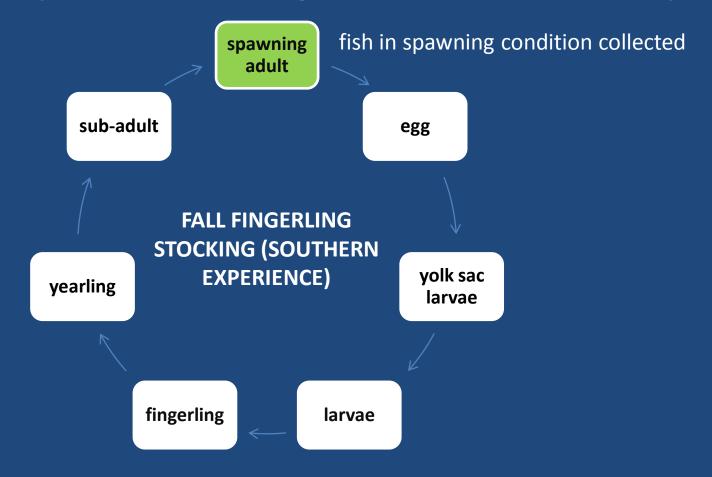










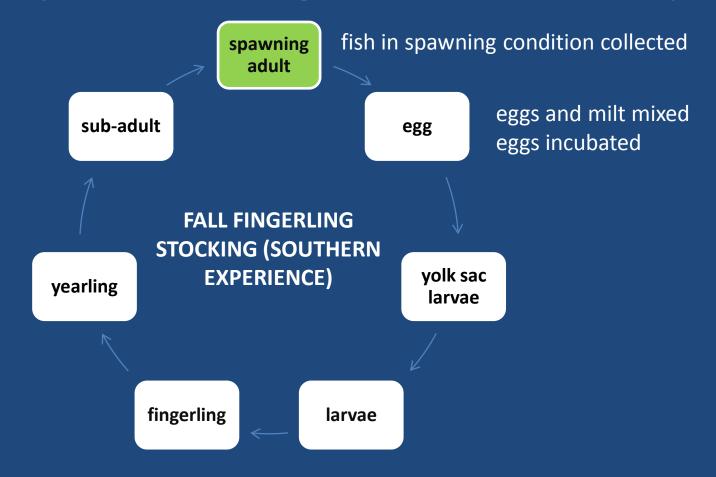










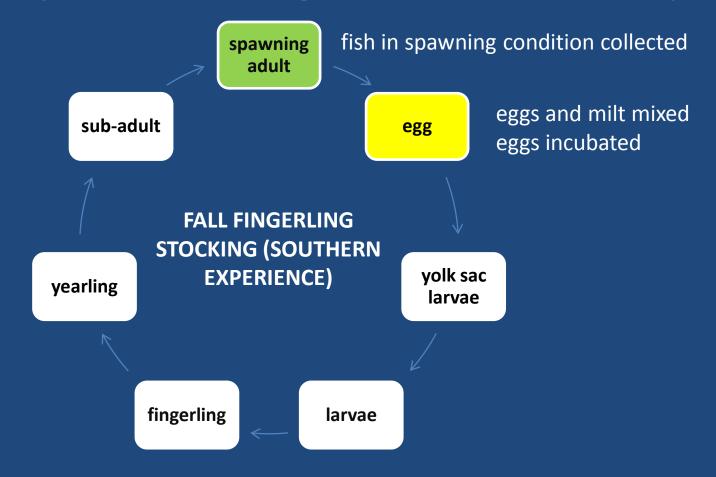










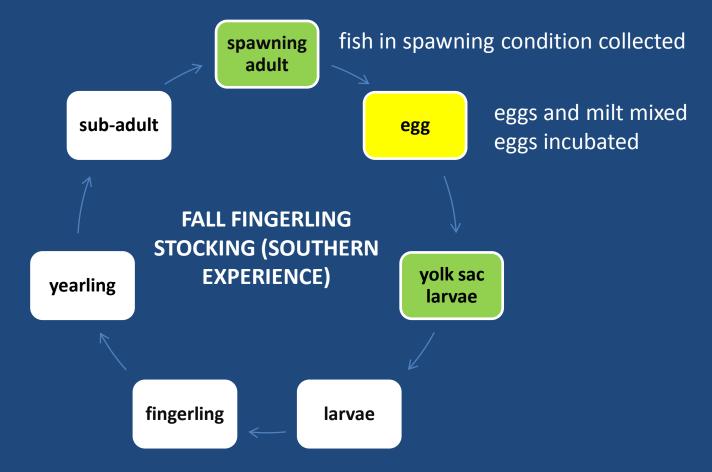










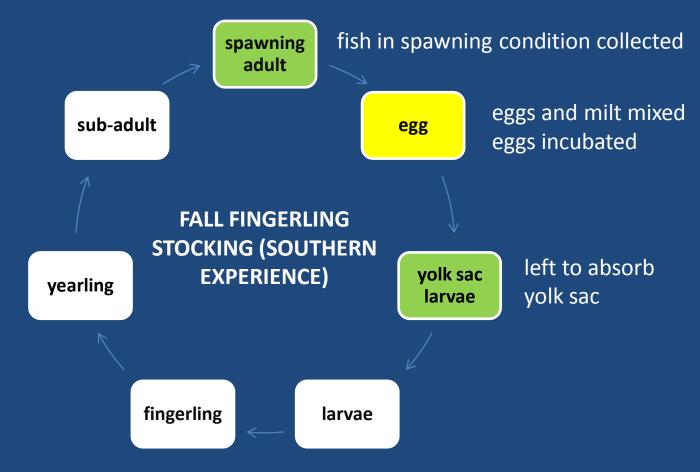










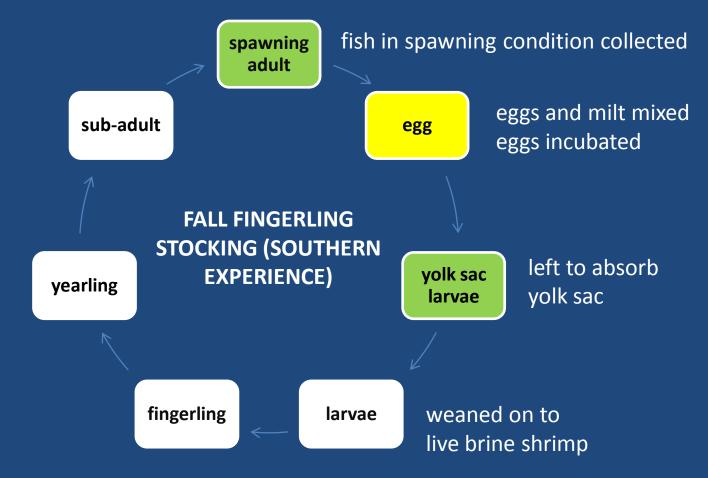










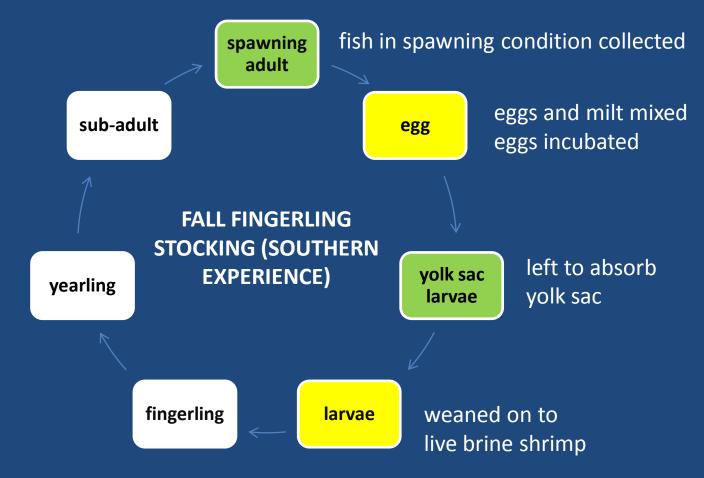










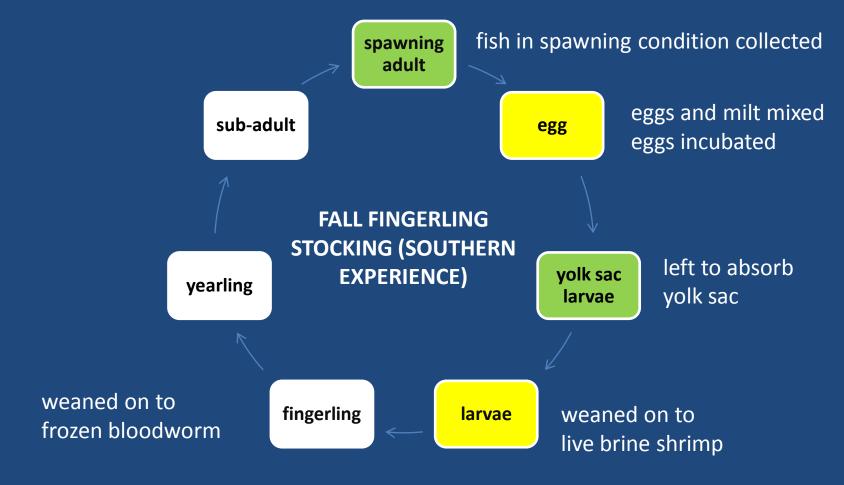










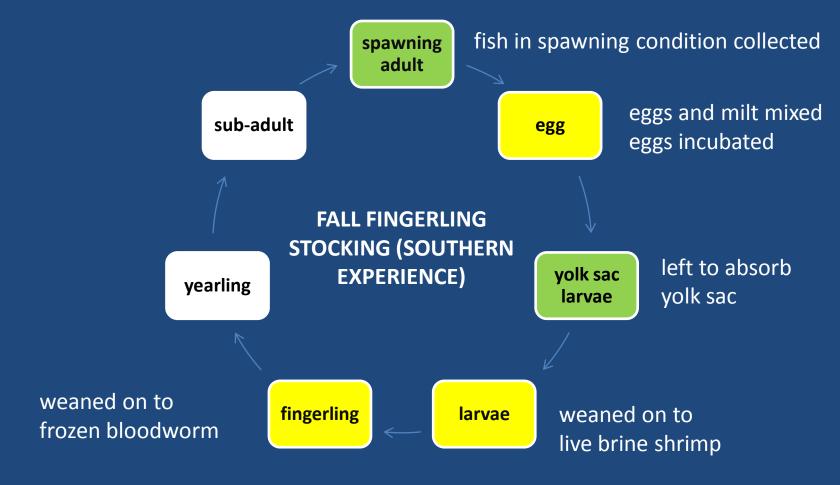










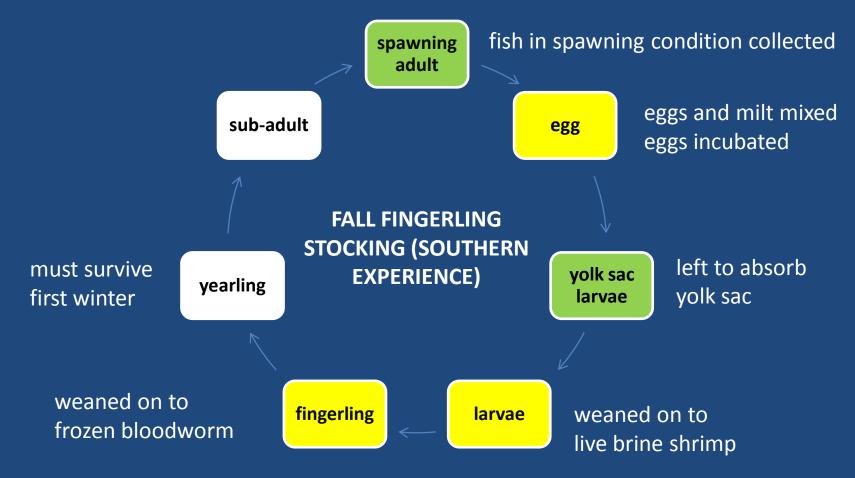














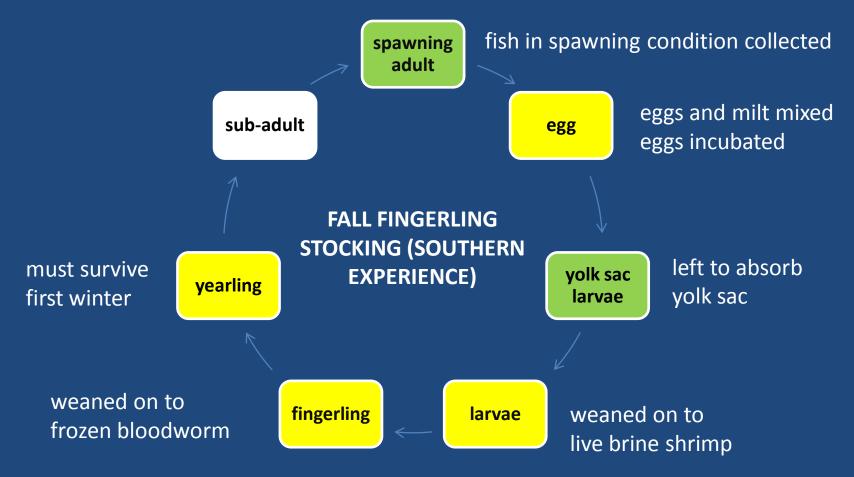












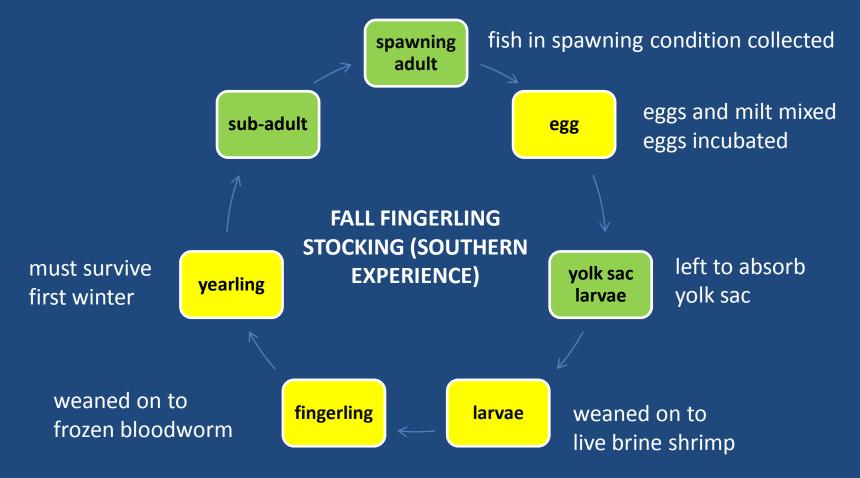
























- however....
 - there appears to be no track record of consistently successful lake sturgeon production in Manitoba

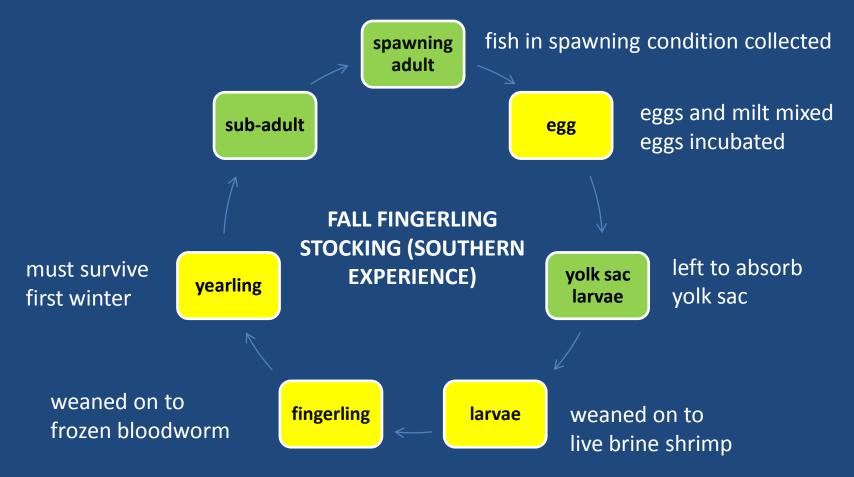


- however....
 - lake sturgeon rearing in Manitoba (in apparent contrast to that in US hatcheries) has been fraught with difficulties, despite considerable effort and expense



- however....
 - survival rates for fish in Manitoba hatcheries have been highly variable from year to year, with no consistent indication of reasons for good and bad outcomes







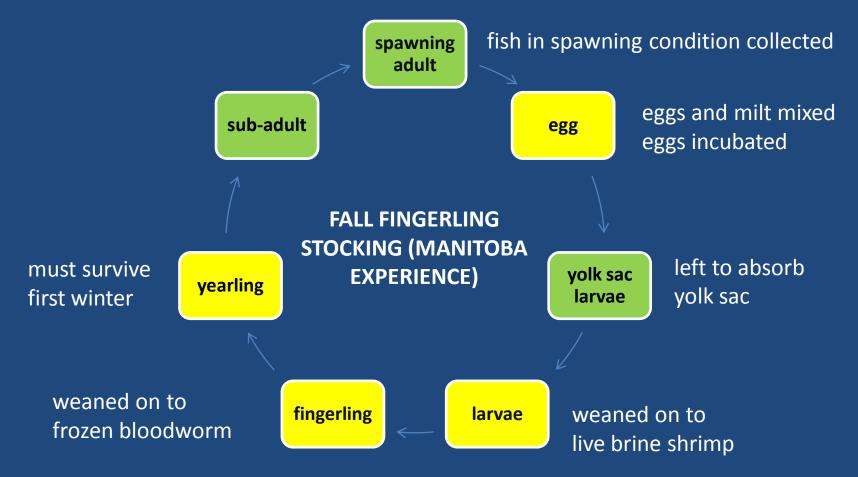














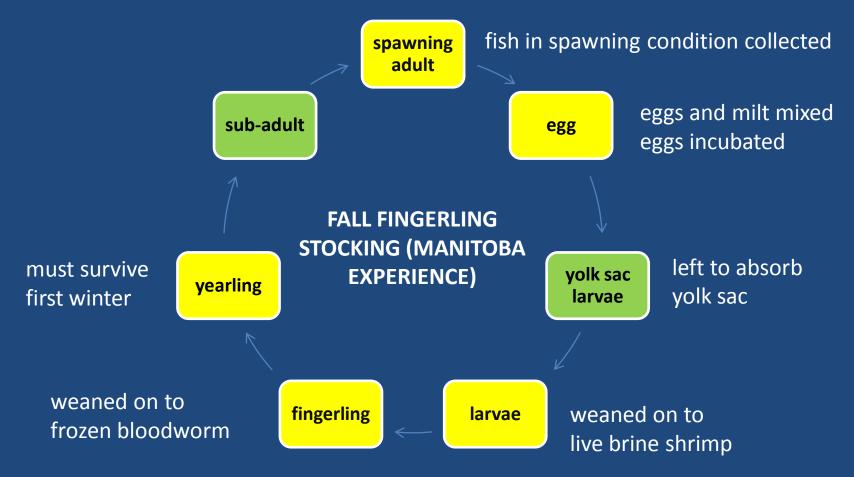














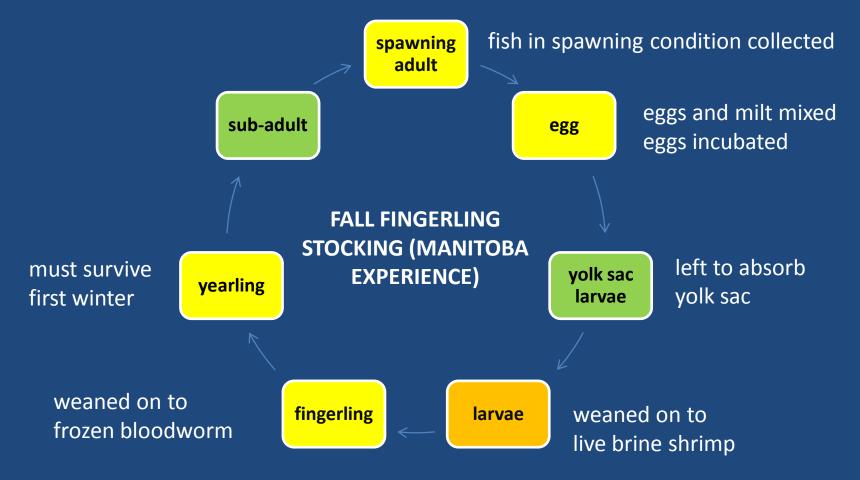
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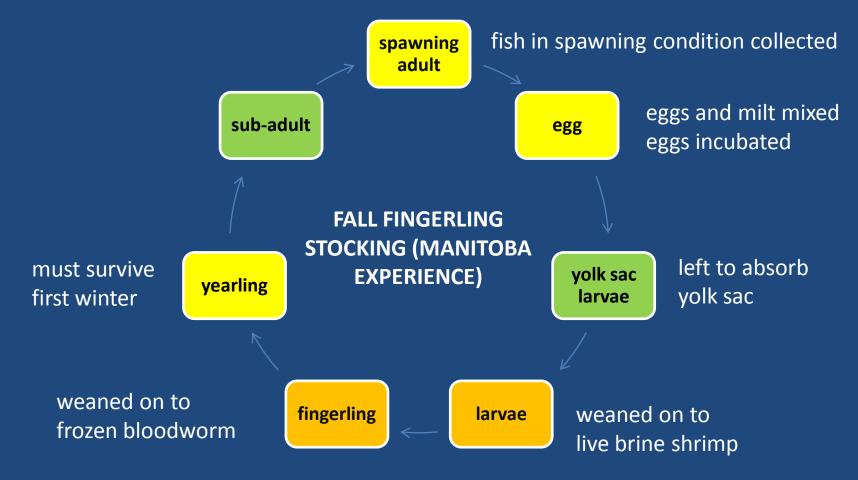
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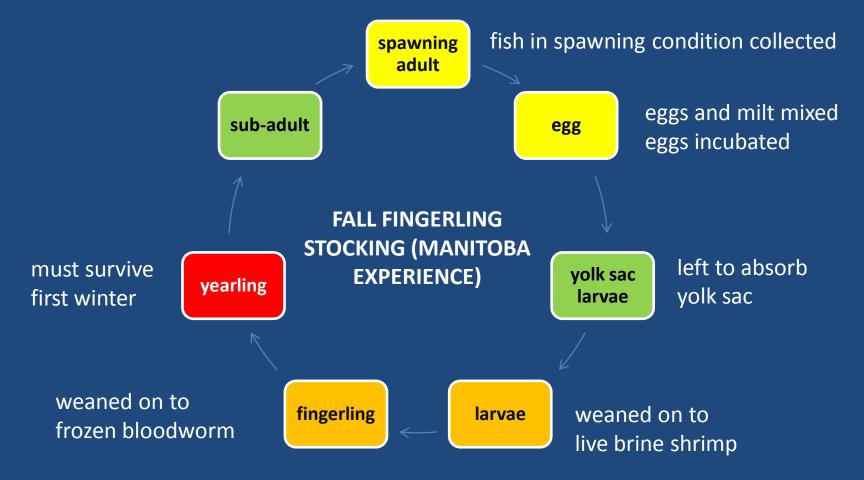




MOD-HIGH









MORTALITY RISK











- therefore...
 - proponents should use caution, and perhaps temper their expectations, with respect to their ability to consistently produce adequate numbers of fish for stocking efforts
 - proponents should not be overly confident that research (on disease etc.) will alleviate this situation



- furthermore...
 - there appears to be little (or no) evidence that "fingerling" lake sturgeon, stocked into rivers in northern latitudes (i.e. anywhere in Canada) in the fall, are able to survive winter conditions in reasonable numbers



- furthermore...
 - there is some evidence (from Winnipeg River studies) that fall stocked fish may have difficulty finding sufficient food to even maintain their body weight...



- furthermore...
 - there is some evidence (from Winnipeg River studies) that fall stocked fish may not survive their first winter in the wild in numbers sufficient to create a viable population



- furthermore...
 - there is some evidence (from Winnipeg River studies) that large, yearling lake sturgeon are able to survive and thrive after being stocked in the spring



- therefore...
 - proponents should use caution in extrapolating survival rates reported in southern (i.e. USA) systems to northern rivers where conditions are considerably more difficult



• therefore...

 only the largest (perhaps 10%) of fingerlings should be stocked in the fall since (a) they can be expected to be most likely to survive, and (b) will be best able to carry implanted DIT tags

implanted PIT tags

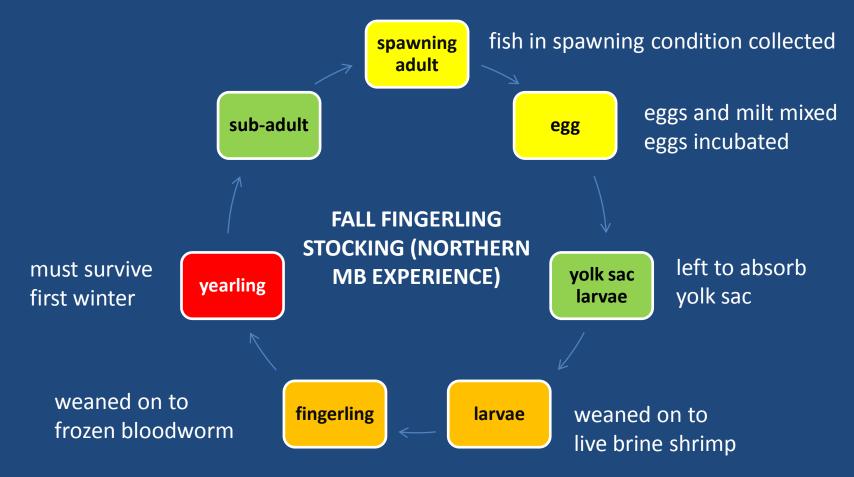


• therefore...

 remaining smaller lake sturgeon should be held over the winter at moderate water temperatures and "grown out" until spring at which time they should be equipped with

PIT tags and released







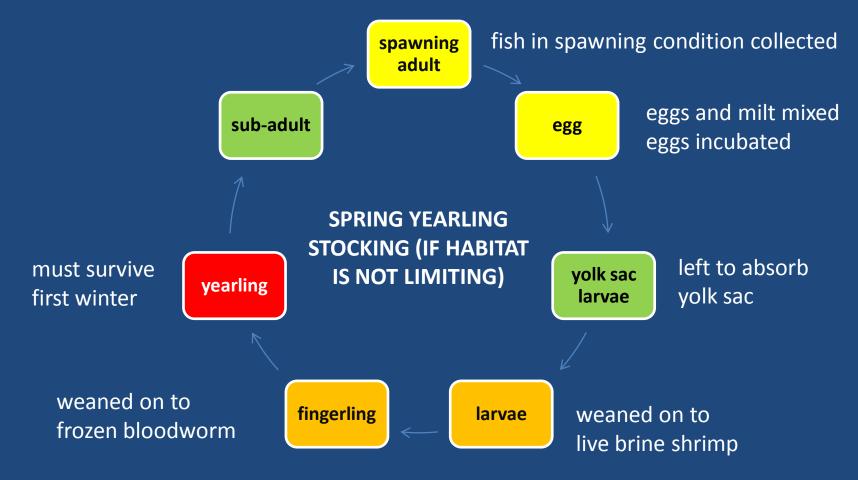




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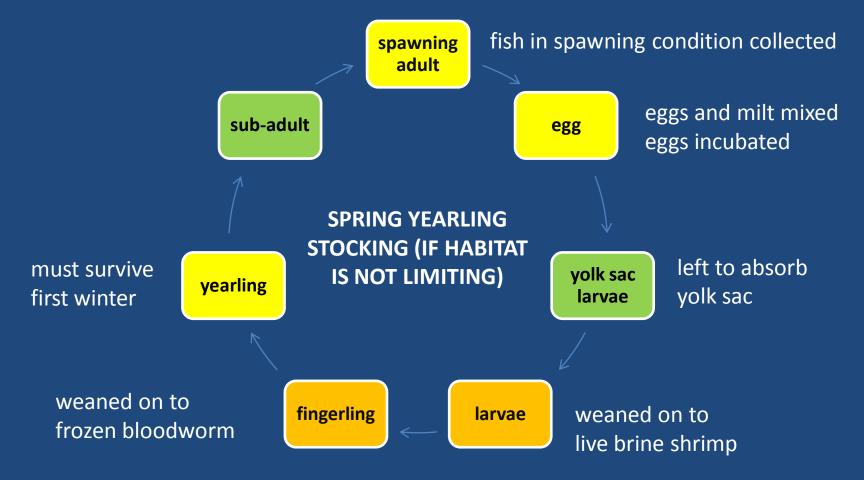
























Lake Sturgeon Marking

 the proponents are correct in making it a priority that all stocked lake sturgeon are marked, so that (1) the program can be quantitatively assessed, and (2) domestic fish can be distinguished from wild

individuals



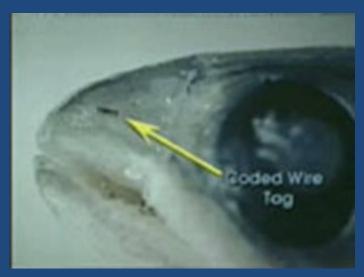
Lake Sturgeon Marking

- however...
 - with the exception of PIT tags, the proposed marking techniques have one (or more) of the following drawbacks...
 - lake sturgeon must be injured/maimed prior to release or upon re-capture



Lake Sturgeon Marking

- however...
 - with the exception of PIT tags, the proposed marking techniques have one (or more) of the following drawbacks...
 - lake sturgeon must be killed after re-capture to retrieve the unique code assigned to them



- however...
 - with the exception of PIT tags, the proposed marking techniques have one (or more) of the following drawbacks...
 - the marks identify individuals as hatchery reared, and perhaps suggest an approximate release time, but are useless for establishing critical population parameters (e.g. growth rate)



- however...
 - with the exception of PIT tags, the proposed marking techniques have one (or more) of the following drawbacks...
 - the marks last an indeterminate (or short) period of time after which the origin of the fish becomes impossible to determine



- PIT tags...
 - are the mark of choice for serious hatchery evaluation programs (e.g. Pacific salmonids)



- PIT tags...
 - give every fish stocked

 a unique code that can
 be referenced to
 establish when the fish
 was stocked and how
 much it weighed when
 stocked or last captured



- PIT tags...
 - are inert, last indefinitely, are relatively inexpensive, and can be interrogated simply and quickly (i.e. in the boat), without stressing the fish



- therefore...
 - ALL stocked lake sturgeon should be equipped with PIT tags prior to release, and NO hatchery reared fish should be placed in the system without this mark



- therefore...
 - yearling fish stocked in the spring should be "double tagged" with PIT tags and Floy tags to evaluate PIT tag loss rates and allow fishers to contribute to data collection



 the proponents rightly anticipate that juvenile habitat will likely be a limiting factor in establishing a viable and self-sustaining population



 the proponents indicate that juvenile habitat (like spawning habitat) will be created to avoid life history bottlenecks



- however...
 - juvenile lake sturgeon habitat has never been created in a large river...anywhere...and plans to do so must be considered entirely experimental with a probability of success that cannot be predicted with any certainty



- however...
 - juvenile lake sturgeon habitat will be much more difficult to maintain as it will be highly affected by flow changes (siltation if flow declines and removal if flow increases)



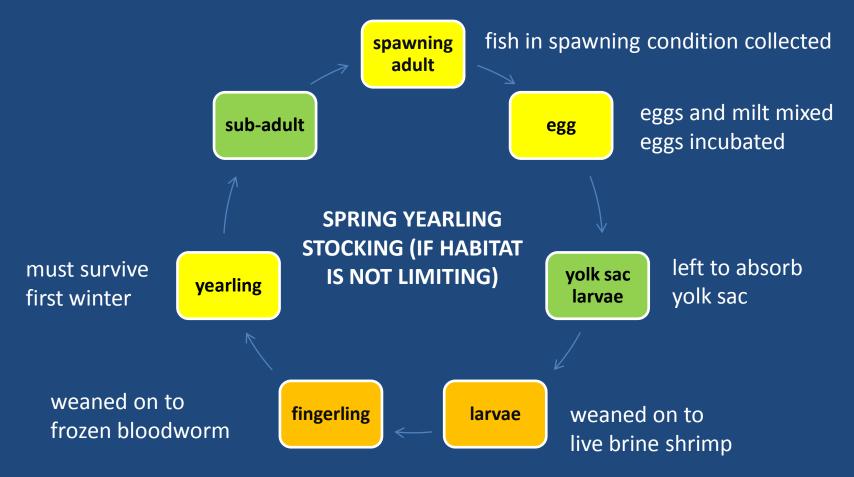
- however...
 - juvenile lake sturgeon habitat will have to be infiltrated by the "right" type of invertebrate community...



- however...
 - juvenile lake sturgeon must be able to find and willing to use this artificially placed habitat ...



Hatchery Lake Sturgeon Life History







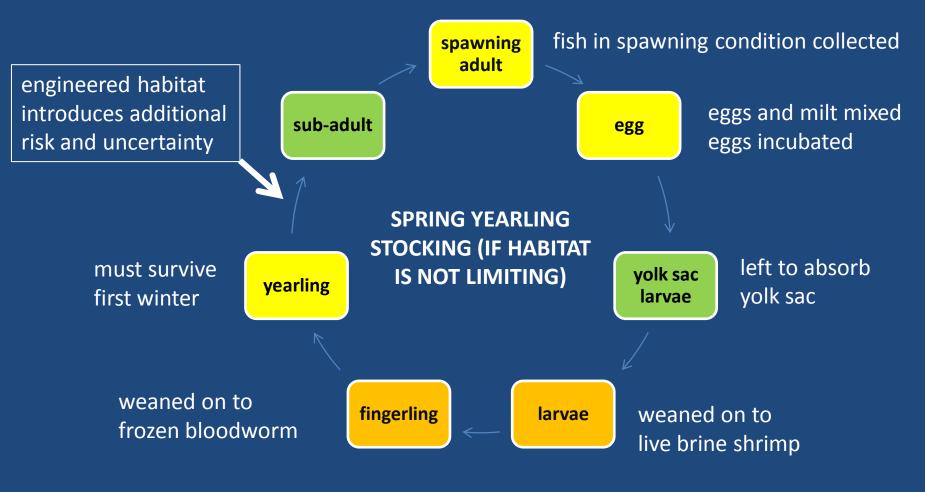








Hatchery Lake Sturgeon Life History















Hatchery Lake Sturgeon Life History







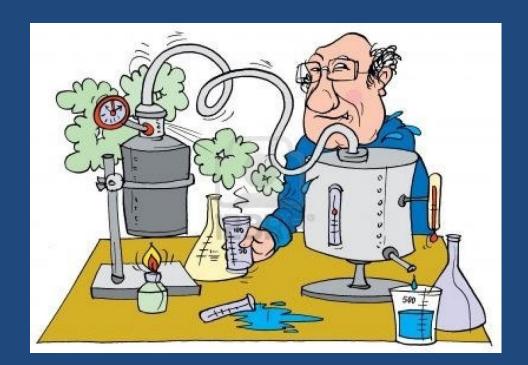








- therefore...
 - proponents should consider the placement of juvenile habitat a worthwhile experiment (no more no less) and have no expectations with respect to success



- therefore...
 - proponents should have a back up plan if placement of juvenile habitat is unsuccessful and existing natural habitat is insufficient



 the proponents have designed the spillways and turbines in a way that provides little (or no) protection against actual entrainment of lake sturgeon, choosing instead to attempt to minimize injury and mortality associated with occurrences of downstream passage

- however...
 - comprehensive studies investigating the probability of lake sturgeon entrainment at the proposed facility in relation to population size are lacking



however...

 comprehensive studies investigating the probability of lake sturgeon injury and mortality relative to fish size are lacking (although the general rule is that vulnerability

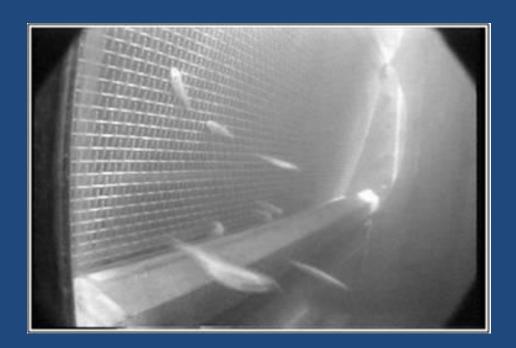
increases with fish size)



- however...
 - comprehensive studies investigating the probability of lake sturgeon impingement on trash racks relative to flow rates and fish size are lacking



- however...
 - comprehensive studies investigating the probability of lake sturgeon escaping impingement on trash racks relative to flow rates and fish size are lacking



- therefore...
 - plans for (and feasibility of) these types of studies should be outlined in advance by the proponents



- therefore...
 - possible monitoring systems and programs (ideally not involving small sub-samples of tagged fish) should be investigated and carried out (where possible) at spillways, trash racks, and turbine outlets, through the life of the project as (presumably) lake sturgeon numbers increase



- therefore...
 - thought should be given towards preventing entrainment (through trash rack spacing, angled racks, behavioural deterrents etc.) and minimizing injuries to maximize protection for large lake sturgeon



Summary

- lake sturgeon are difficult to rear and complete or partial failures can occur at several points between egg fertilization and integration into the population
- juvenile habitat creation introduces additional risk and uncertainty

Summary

- all lake sturgeon released should be equipped with individually unique codes so that the data needed for adaptive management will be available
- more consideration should be given to safely preventing downstream entrainment of large lake sturgeon at spillways and intakes