

# Battle Creek Watershed: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Activities April 2004

<b>Red Bluff Fish &amp; Wildlife Office (530) 527-3043</b>		<b>Jim Smith Project Leader</b>
Battle Creek Monitoring	<p>&gt;&gt; <b>Adult salmonid trapping at the barrier weir began March 2. As of April 12, we have captured 55 ad-clipped Chinook and passed 14 non ad-clipped Chinook and 53 steelhead (47 natural and 6 Hatchery origin) above the weir. A short term experimental 24 hr trapping operation in late April is planned to increase our knowledge of passage timing.</b></p> <p>&gt;&gt; <b>Steelhead redd surveys ended the first week in April. A total of 34 redds were observed. Nineteen of the redds were observed in the North and South forks and 15 were found in the mainstem reaches. Snorkel surveys for spring and winter Chinook will begin mid-April and extend through mid-November.</b></p> <p>&gt;&gt; <b>Sampling with rotary screw traps at the upper and lower sites continues for juvenile salmonids seven days a week</b></p>	Matt Brown
Battle Creek Watershed Conservancy Federal Grant	<p><b>The draft watershed assessment report is being reviewed by a panel of experts in Oregon and is due for release to the GBCWWG in May. Simultaneously, the watershed assessment data will be uploaded into the web-based KRIS program. This is due for release after the report.</b></p>	Sharon Paquin-Gilmore
Monitoring the abundance of fall Chinook in lower B.C.	<p>&gt;The USFWS and CDFG cooperated on a new strategy to estimate escapement of fall Chinook salmon in lower Battle Creek using video-monitoring. <b>Video tapes were reviewed, quality control analysis is underway, and a 2003 passage estimate is due soon.</b></p>	Kevin Niemela
Bio-sampling, Coded-wire tagging, and Tag recovery	<p>&gt;Marking and tagging of approx. 200,000 fall Chinook fry occurred during February-March, 2004. These fish were released at Red Bluff and Clarksburg to assess survival through the Sacramento River.</p> <p>&gt;In an experiment on mass marking methods, approximately 140,000 fall Chinook salmon were marked with a fluorescent chemical that binds to calcified structures, such as otoliths, fin rays, and operculum. These fish were also marked with a fin clip and coded-wire tag so that they can be identified on return to the hatchery or the Sacramento Basin. Over the next four years, adult fall Chinook salmon will be examined to determine the efficacy of this technique. <b>The release took place in April.</b></p>	Kevin Niemela

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<b>Coleman National Fish Hatchery Complex Anderson, CA (530) 365-8622</b>		<b>Scott Hamelberg Project Leader</b>
Spawning/Passage: Winter-run  Late fall-run  Steelhead Trout	<p>&gt;<b>Broodyear 2004 broodstock collection began on Jan 7<sup>th</sup> and roughly 60 adults are on station at Livingston Stone NFH. Spawning begins in late-April.</b></p> <p>&gt;Spawning began December 30th, 2003. Forty-five late-fall Chinook from the Keswick trap have been incorporated into the broodstock. Spawning has finished for the season.</p> <p>&gt;<b>Spawning began December 15th, 2003. Thirty-eight natural origin steelhead have been infused into the broodstock. Spawning has finished for the season. Since December, 327 hatchery origin and 218 natural origin steelhead have been passed upstream of the Coleman NFH weir.</b></p>	
Production: Winter Chinook  Fall Chinook Late-fall Chinook Steelhead	<p>Broodyear 2003: An estimated 152,000 natural-origin smolts and 67,000 "captive broodstock"-origin smolts were released on Feb 5.</p> <p>Broodyear 2003: 12,600,000 fingerlings are in ponds.</p> <p>Broodyear 2004: 1.1 million eggs on station</p> <p>Broodyear 2004: 700,000 eggs on station.</p>	
Screens for Hatchery Water Intakes	Funding is being sought to bring CNFH screens into compliance with state and federal standards	<b>Sandy Osborn</b>
Barrier Weir & Upstream Ladder Improvements	<b>The next technical team meeting is scheduled for Mon, April 26, at the CA Dept of Fish &amp; Game offices in Redding. The Reclamation's Technical Service Center will present 25% progress designs for the weir and ladder improvements.</b>	
<b>CA/NV Fish Health Center (530) 365-4271</b>		<b>Scott Foott, Ph.D. Project Leader</b>
Disease Studies	Preliminary data indicates that Chinook sac-fry are markedly less sensitive to Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis Virus (IHNV) infection, than 50 mm fingerlings. This is true for both standard bath and flow through IHNV challenges.	

Please refer to the complete reports prior to using this preliminary information in literature citations. A revised version of the status of these activities is distributed at each Battle Creek Work Group meeting. Updates are shown in bold. S:\AFRP\Greenheet\3\_04GrnSht.doc