The Effects of Urban Runoff on Coho Salmon Populations in the Puyallup River Watershed: Swan Creek

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Introduction

- Oncorhynchus kisutch (Coho salmon) populations are being heavily impacted by toxic urban runoff, causing mass premature mortality events (Chow et. al, 2018)
- Aa recent study found that a preservative in car tires is causing URMS (Tian et al. 2022).
- Very little is known about the effects of URMS in Pierce County, WA, as research has primarily been conducted in King County.

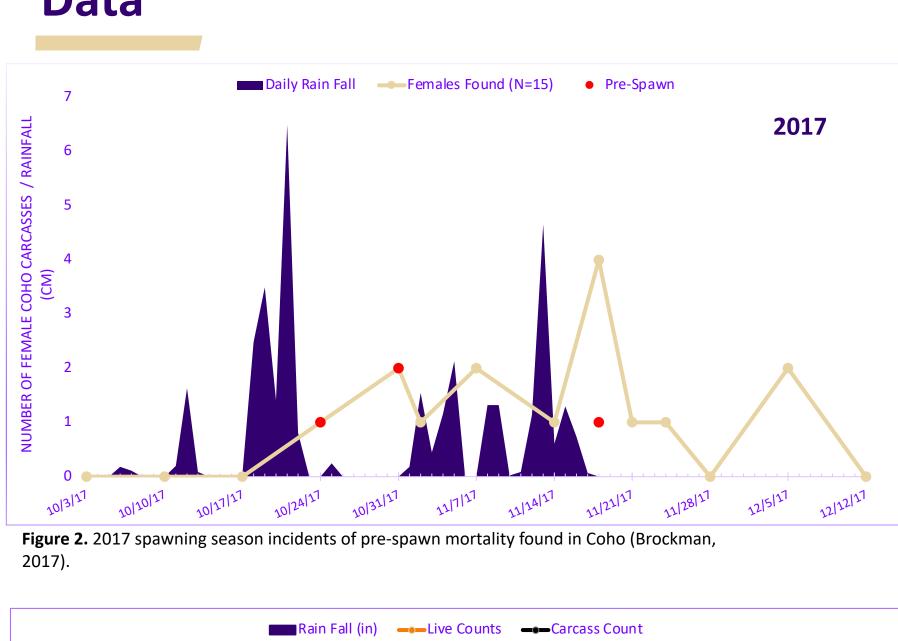
Site and Study Methods

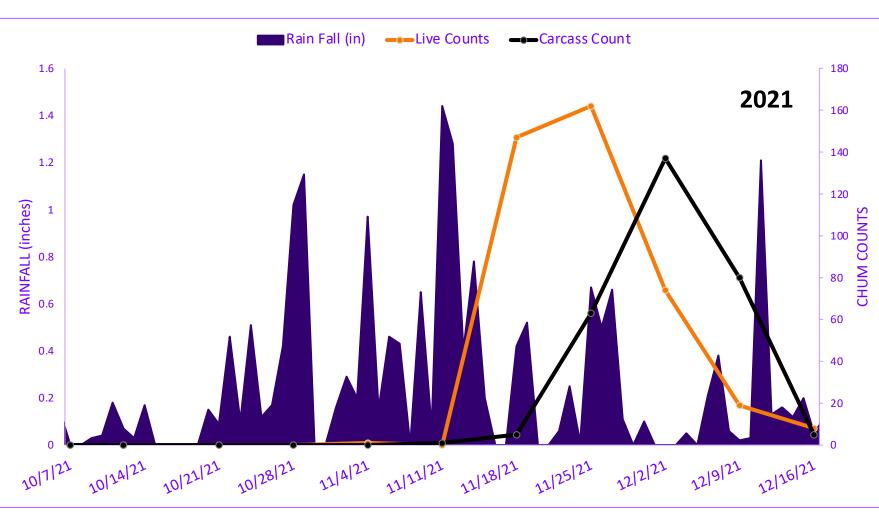


Figure 1. Map Of Swan Creek, Puyallup WA retrieved from MetroPark's website. Survey site outlined in red

- Data was collected annually from 2017-2021 at Swan Creek in Puyallup, WA.
- Counts for all species of live adult salmon (male and female) were recorded during each survey.
- Data for every Coho carcass was recorded:
 - Male or female
 - Signs of predation to rule out PSM.
 - >50% egg retention to identify spawning
- Caudal (tail) fins were removed from each carcass to avoid re-counting.









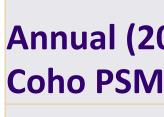


Table 1. Annual PSN





Puyallup Watershed Initiative Environmental Education



2021)	_	Annual (2021) Escapement Value
0.0	0.8	285
M rates for 2021, Average PSM rates for 2017-2021, annual escapement value for 2021.		

Discussion and Conclusion

- which predicted rates to be between 10-40% (Feist et al. 2017).
- Higher PSM rates are closely correlated with increased human population density and
- Bioretention is amongst the most promising



Community Outreach and Education

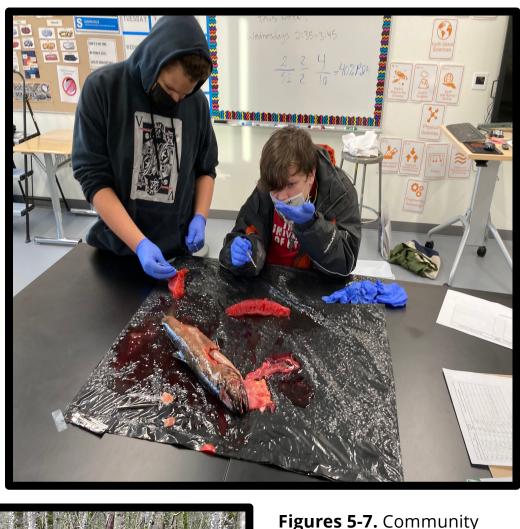
- Collaborations with Surprise Lake Middle School and the Pierce Conservation District were organized to create educational outreach opportunity for middle school students (7th grade).
- The Puyallup Tribe fishery donated a Pre-Spawn Mortality female Coho to be used for an in-class lecture and dissection.
- Students were invited to join us in the field to apply the skills learned during classroom visits in previous weeks
- reached a total of 109 community members.

Average PSM rates over the 5-year span (Table 1) are nearly twice that suggested in previous studies

transportation infrastructure (Feist et al. 2017). technologies when considering regulatory efforts for reducing PSM rates (Spromberg et al. 2015).

Since 2017, our educational outreach initiatives have





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Acknowledgments

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References Feist BE, Buhle ER, Baldwin DH, Spromberg JA, Damm SE, Davis JW, Scholz NL. 2017. Roads to ruin: conservation threats to a sentinel species across an urban gradient. Ecological applications. 27(8):2382-2396. doi:10.1002/eap.1615.

Spromberg JA, Baldwin DH, Damm SE, McIntyre JK, Huff M, Sloan CA, Anulacion BF, Davis JW, Scholz NL, Blanchard J. 2016. Coho salmon spawner mortality in western US urban watersheds: bioinfiltration prevents lethal storm water impacts. The Journal of applied ecology. 53(2):398–407. doi:10.1111/1365-2664.12534

Tian Z, Gonzalez M, Rideout CA, Zhao HN, Hu X, Wetzel J, Mudrock E, James CA, McIntyre JK, Kolodziej EP. 2022. 6PPD-Quinone: Revised Toxicity Assessment and Quantification with a Commercial Standard. Environmental science & technology letters. 9(2):140–146. doi:10.1021/acs.estlett.1c00910

