# Rollin' on the River:

two years of tracking river herring in the Coonamessett River



# Community effort

#### The many fish sponsors:

>100 individuals and organizations adopted ~1000 herring

~175 students from Falmouth public schools

About 85% of the program costs in 2015 and a similar percentage in 2016

#### Other support:

Falmouth Rod & Gun Club

Sporting Safety Conservation and Education Fund of Falmouth (SSCEFF)

Falmouth DNR

Falmouth Water Stewards

#### Volunteers:

Andy Nabreski Anne-Marie Runfola **Betsy Gladfelter** Bruce Bertschmann Camile Romano Carl Peterson Charlie Cooper Chris Neill **Emily Ferguson** Erica Szuplat Frank Okrasinski Greg Pinto Izja Lederhendler Ken Beckenhaupt Ken Kostel Linda Chambers Linda Deegan Linda Lutz





And many many others!



### Scientific support from many sources

#### Assistance and advice:

Heidi Golden, UConn Cameron MacKenzie, MBL Derrick J. Alcott, UMass Joel Llopiz, WHOI Ben Gahagan, MA DMF Brad Chase, MA DMF John Sheppard, MA DMF Warren Winders, SRBT Steve Hurley, MA DFW

And many many others!









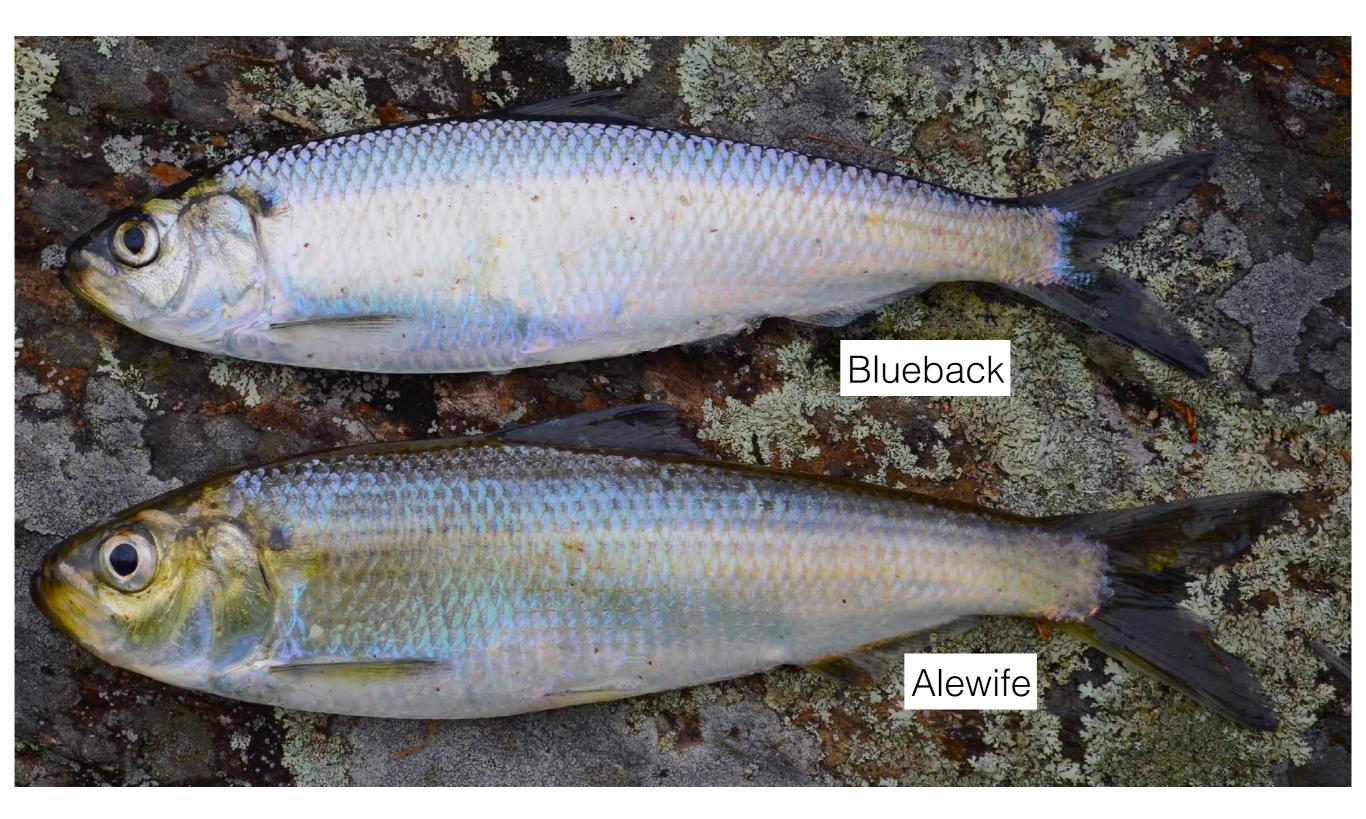


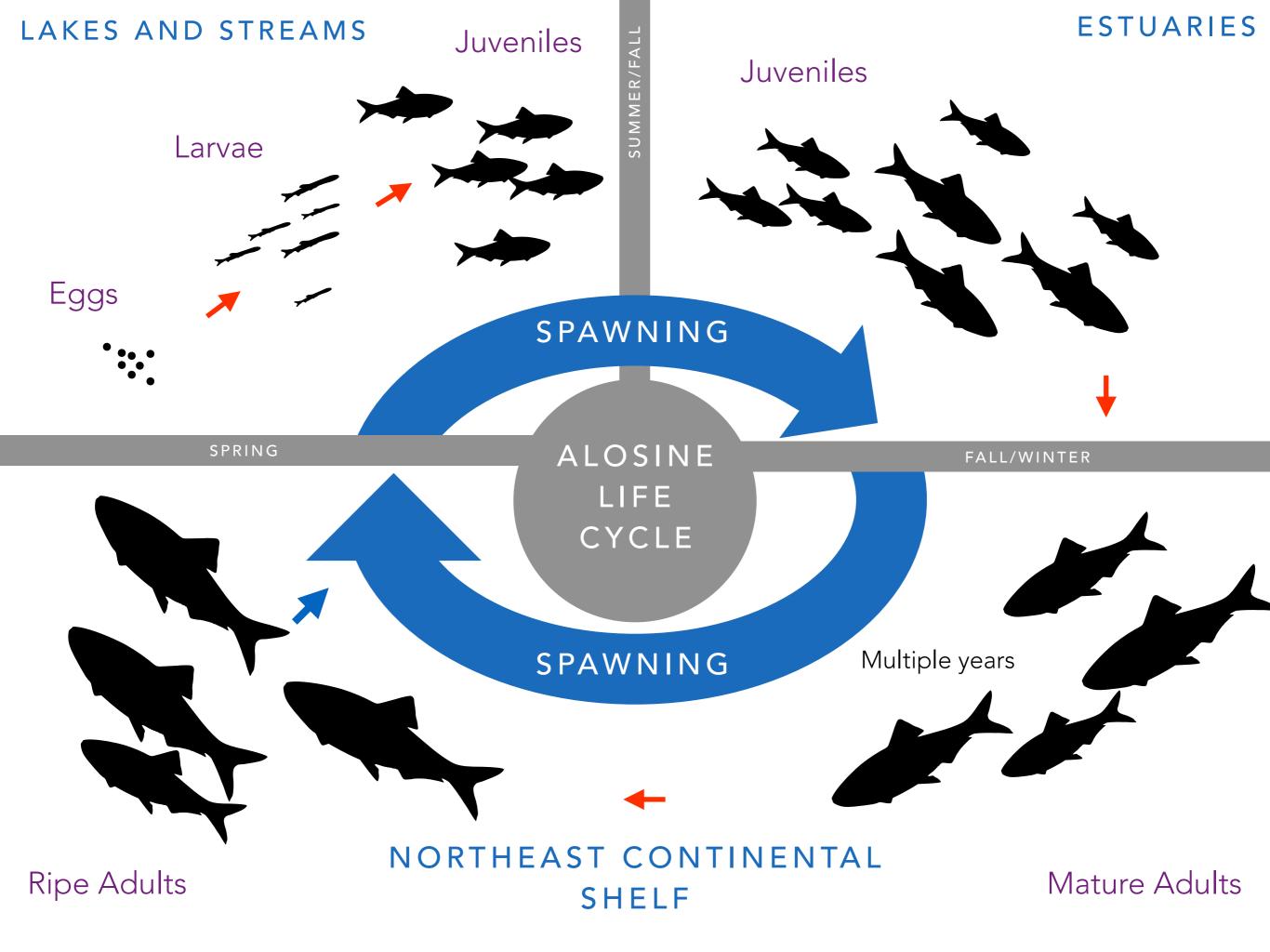






## River herring









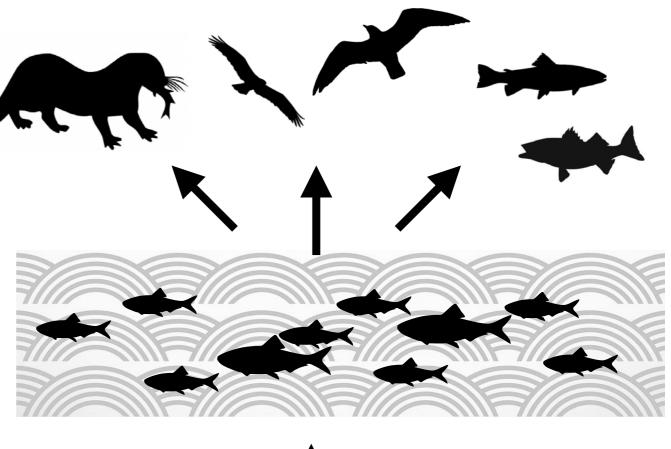






# Ecological importance

- Link freshwater and marine ecosystems
- Important prey species for predators in both environments
- Canonical keystone predator in freshwater (shape zooplankton community)
- Important to people as well





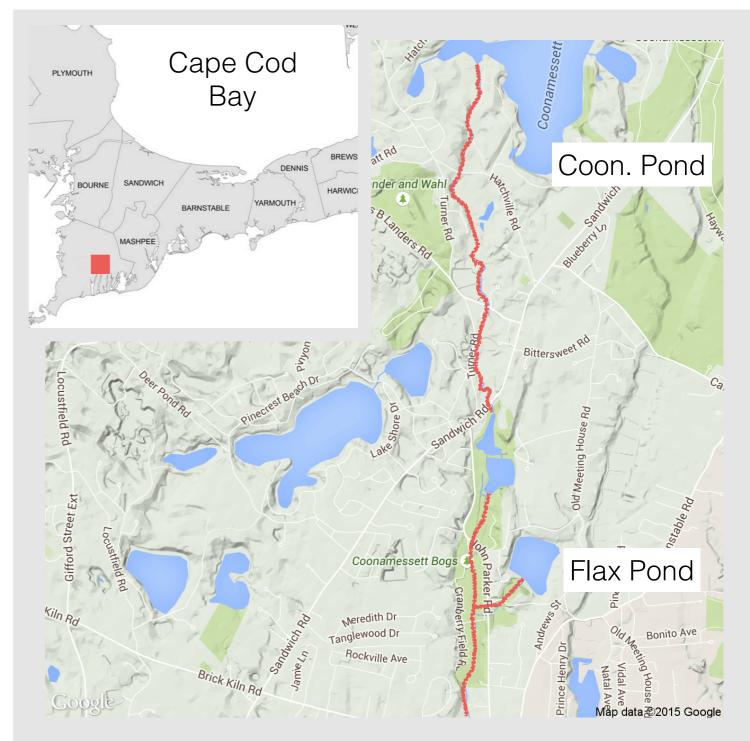
## The Coonamessett River

Moderate length run (~5 km in length)

Currently at least two ponds used for spawning (likely other areas as well)

Historically the largest river herring run in Falmouth

CRT has conducted visual counts since 2005



#### Little is known about movement use of freshwater

We know relatively little about fine scale movement patterns

- The time it takes fish to ascend streams
- Length of residency in freshwater
- Diel patterns of movement

Having this information could be quite useful



# PIT (RFID) tags can tell us about nuanced movement patterns

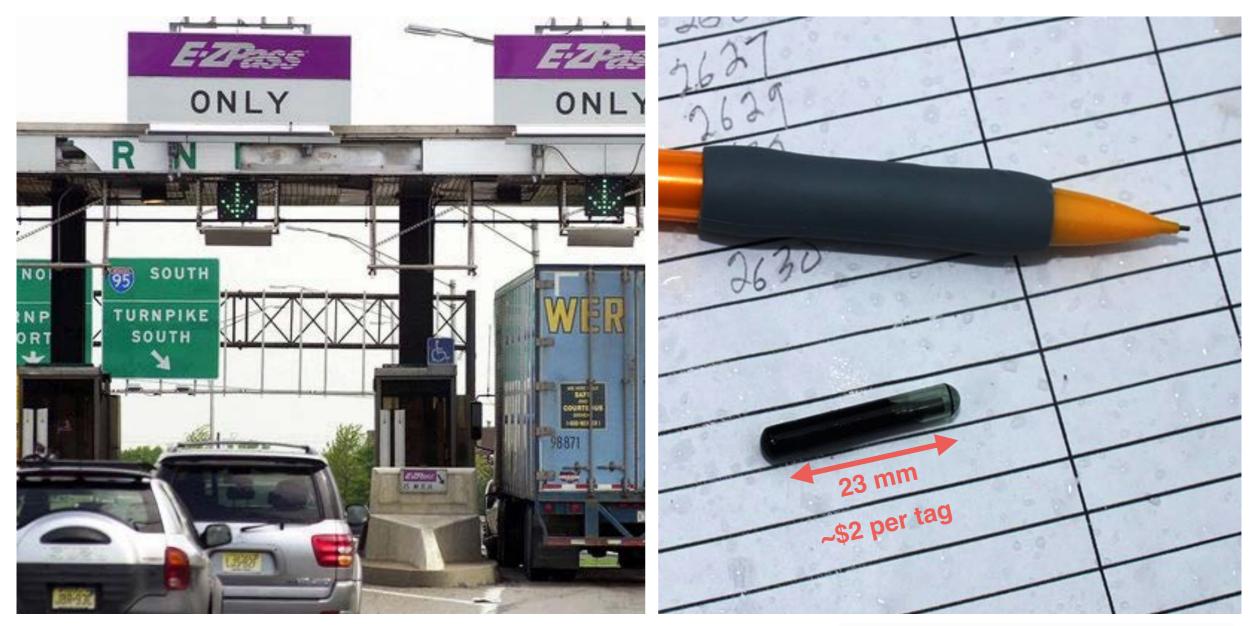
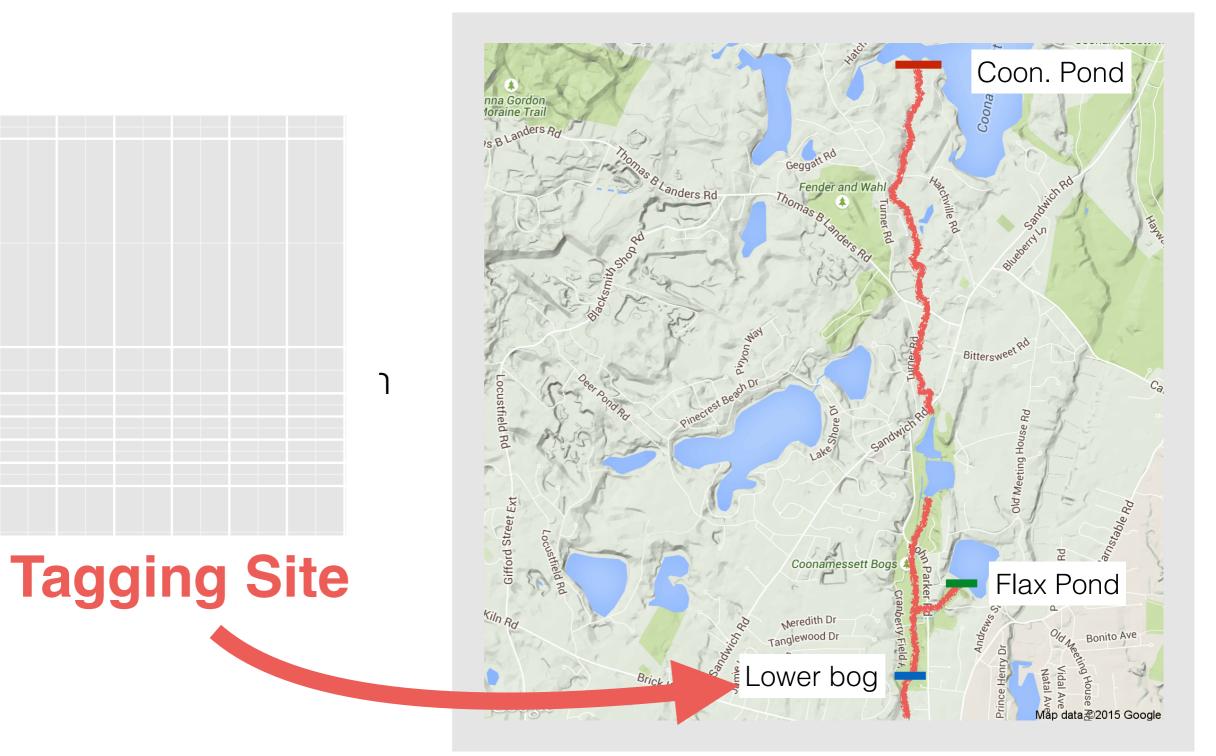


Photo: Andy Nabreski - On the Water Magazine

## Herring tagging









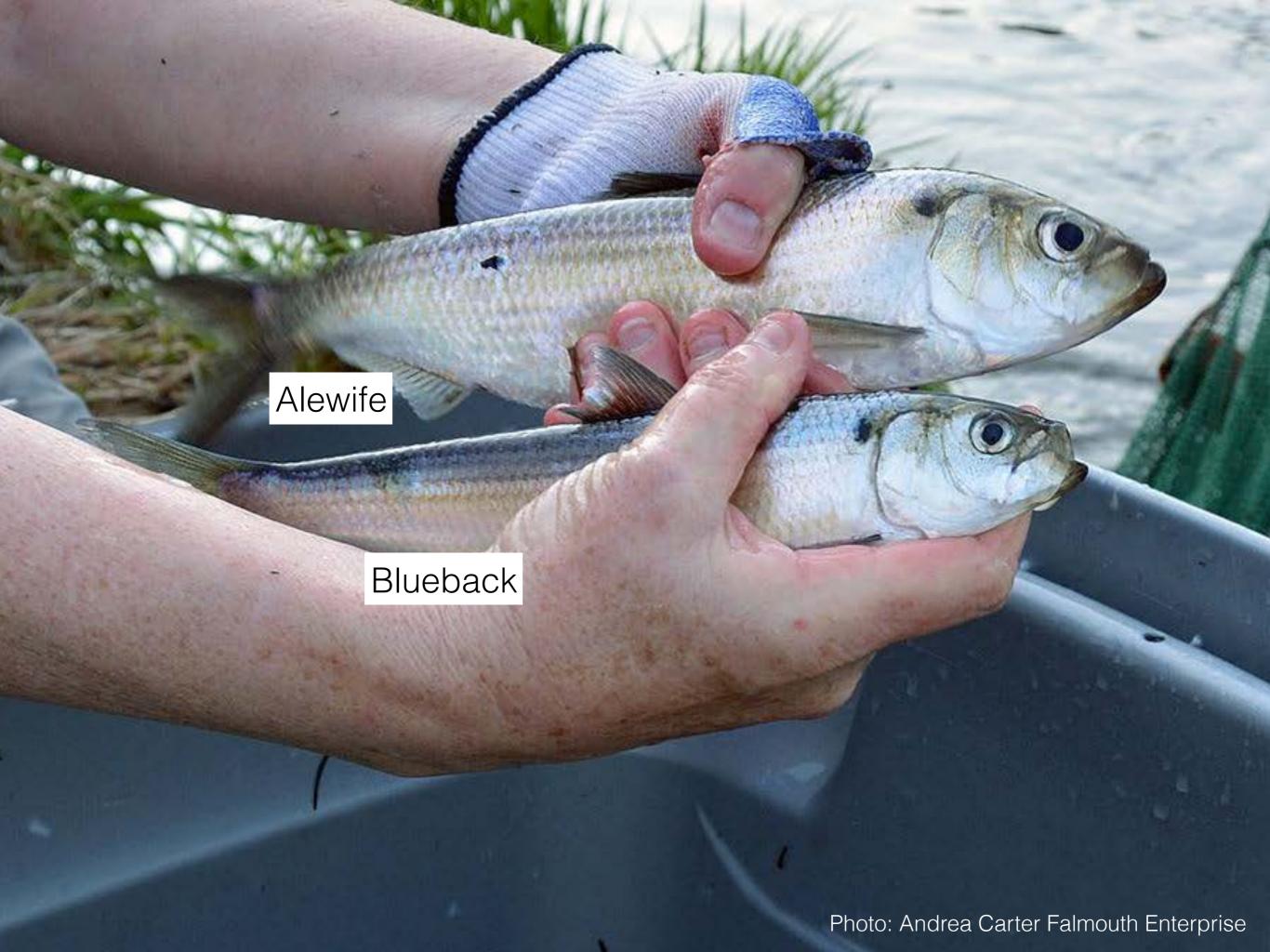


Photo: Wendi Buesseler







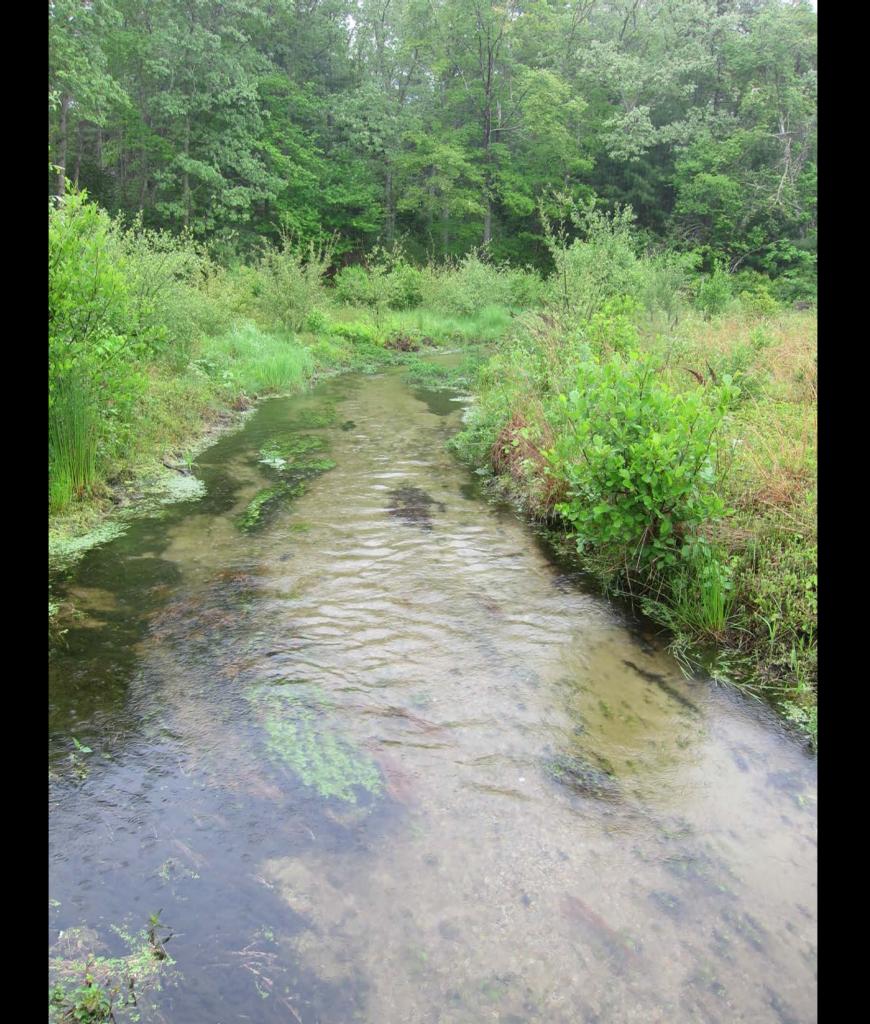






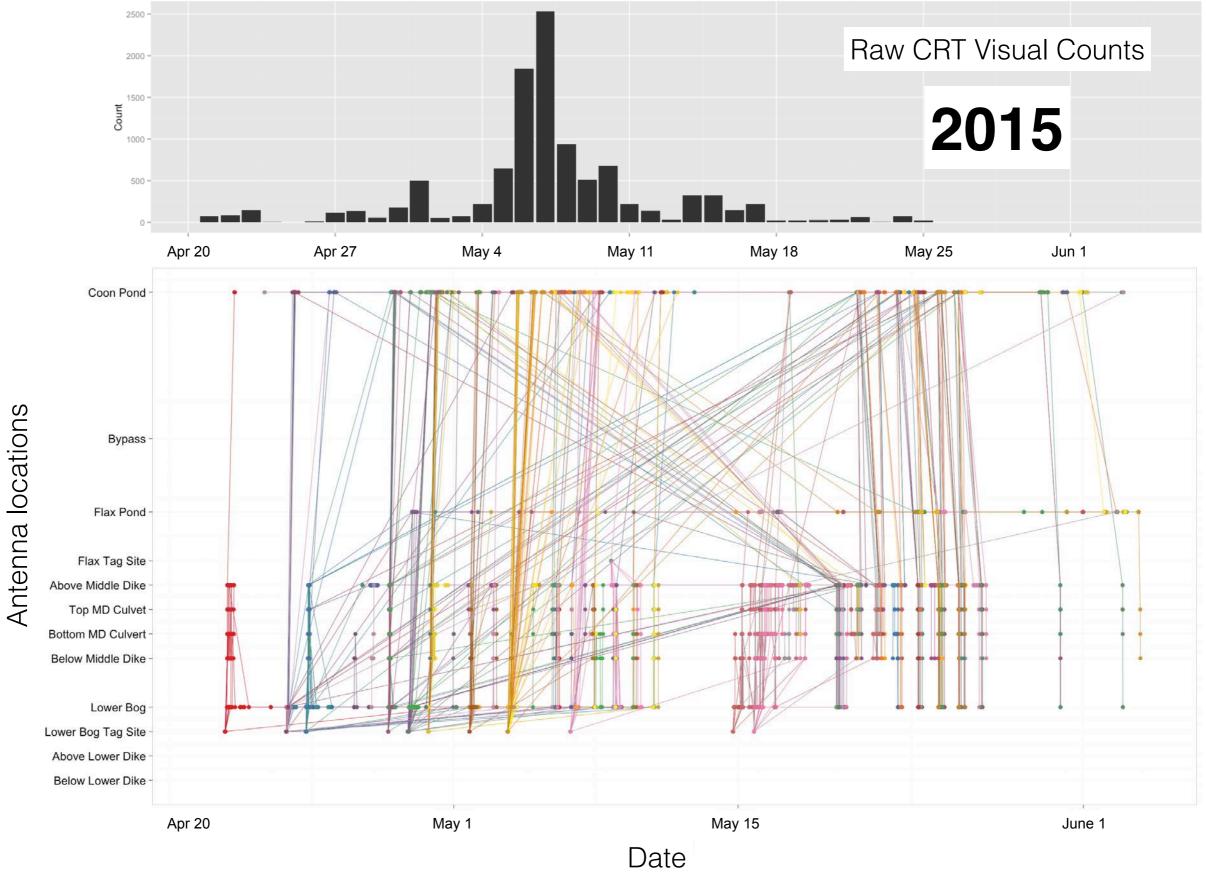






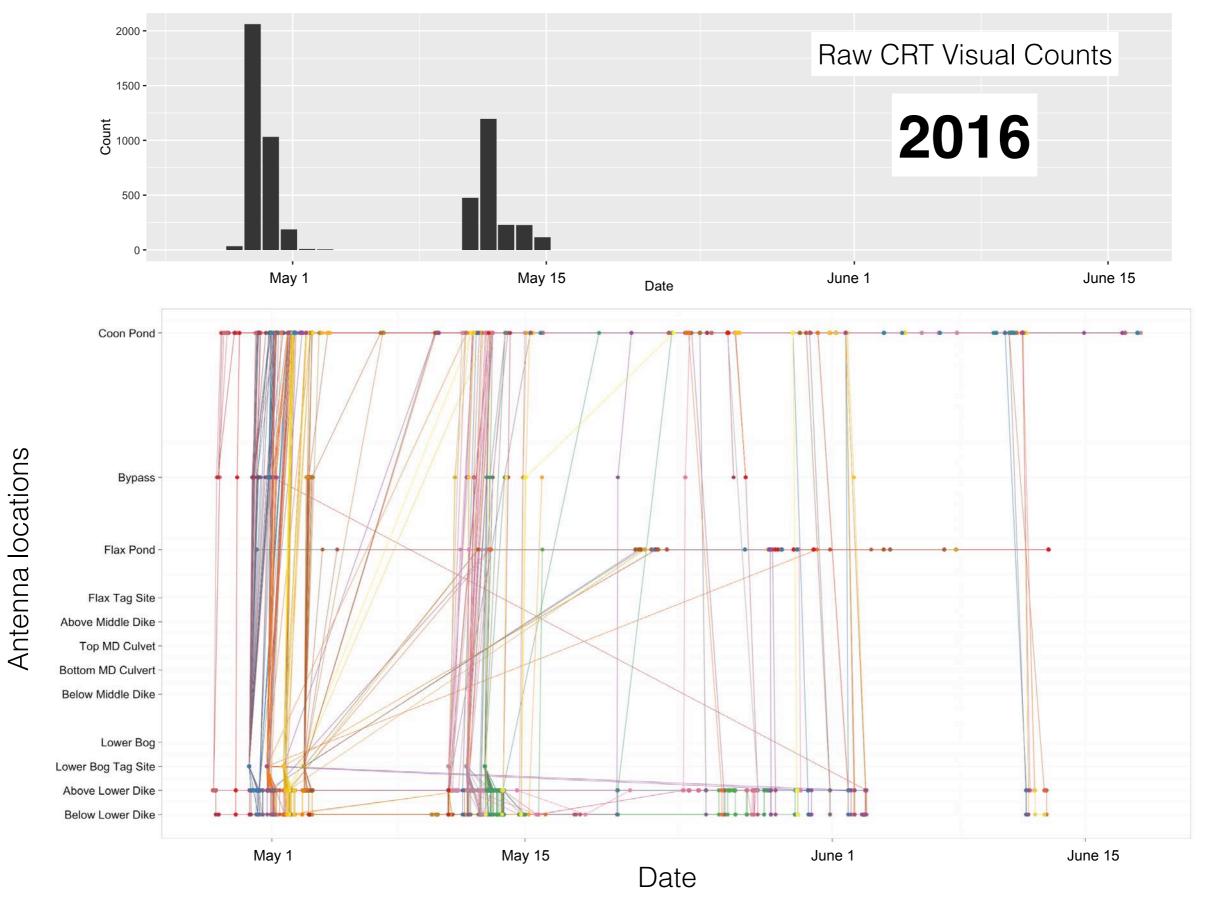






~3,000 movements

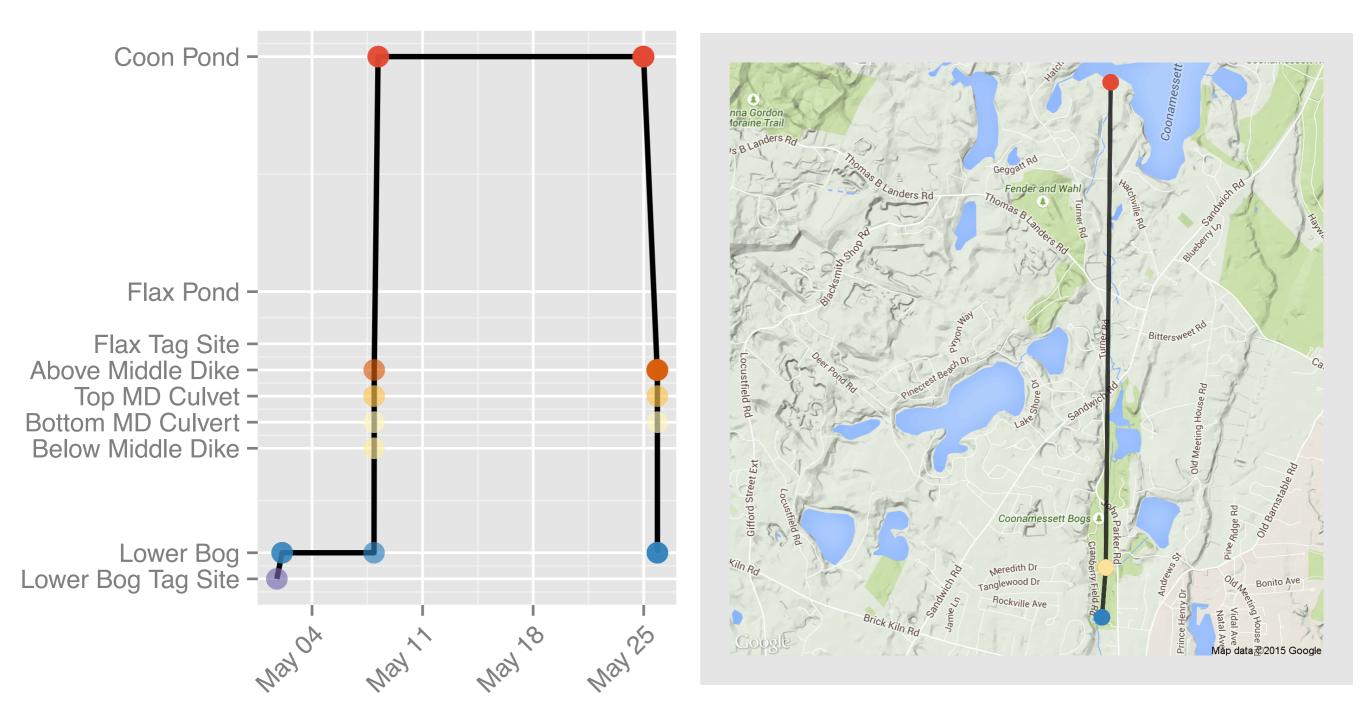
2015 CRT PIT Tagged Fish



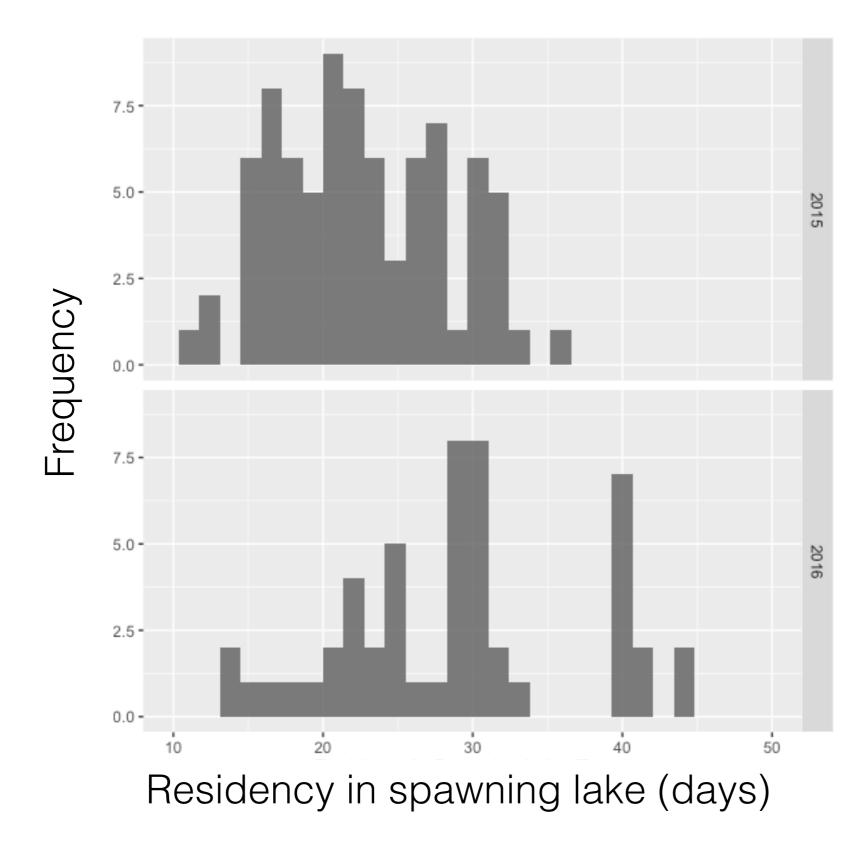
~5,000 movements

2016 CRT PIT Tagged Fish

## If we drill down to specific fish



## Significant period spent in lakes



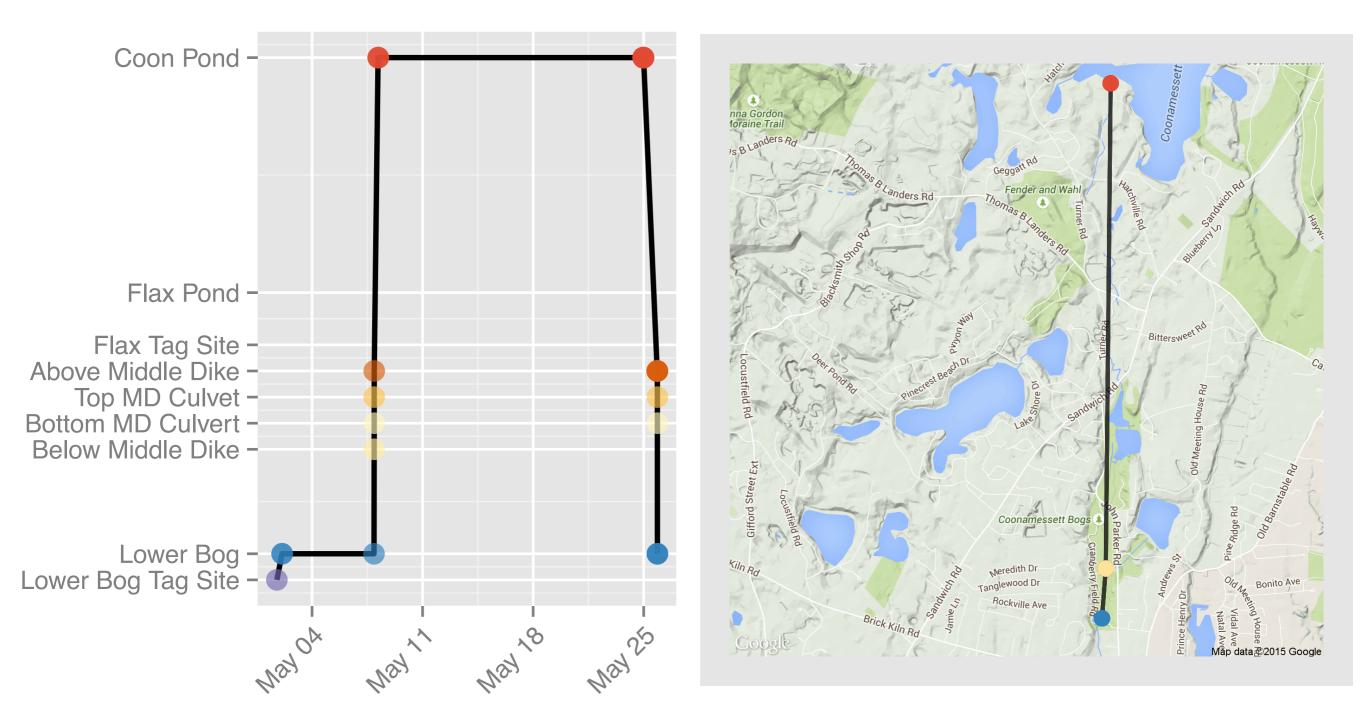
**2015:** On average ~22 days

**2016:** On average ~30 days

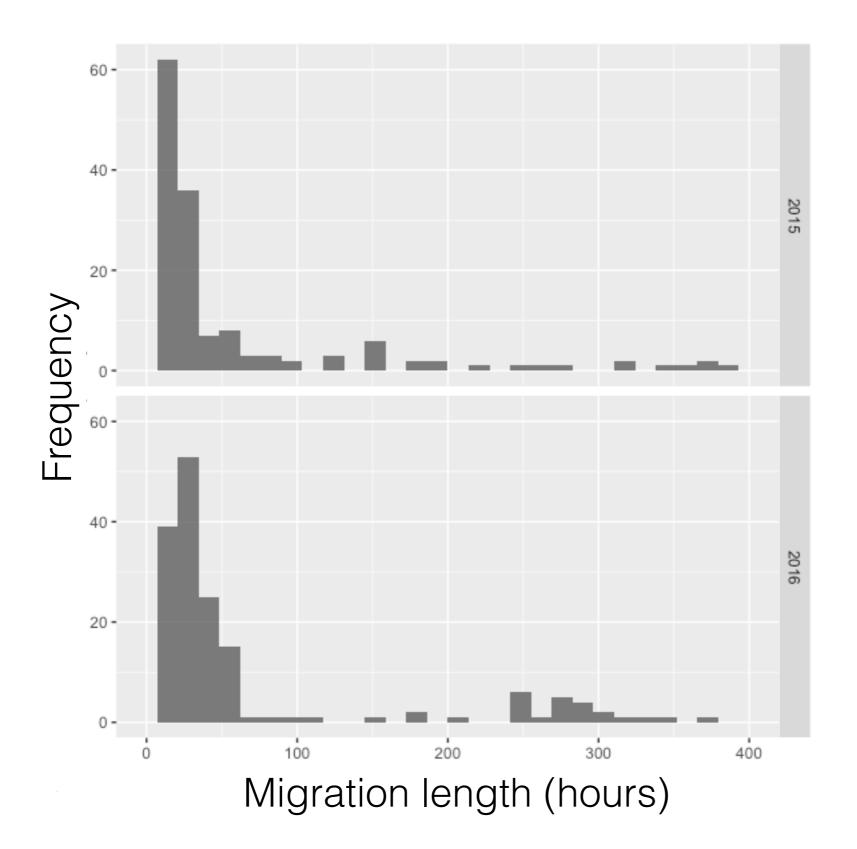
50% - 100% > than previously thought

Potentially important for nutrient loading and life history

#### Another feature of individual tracks

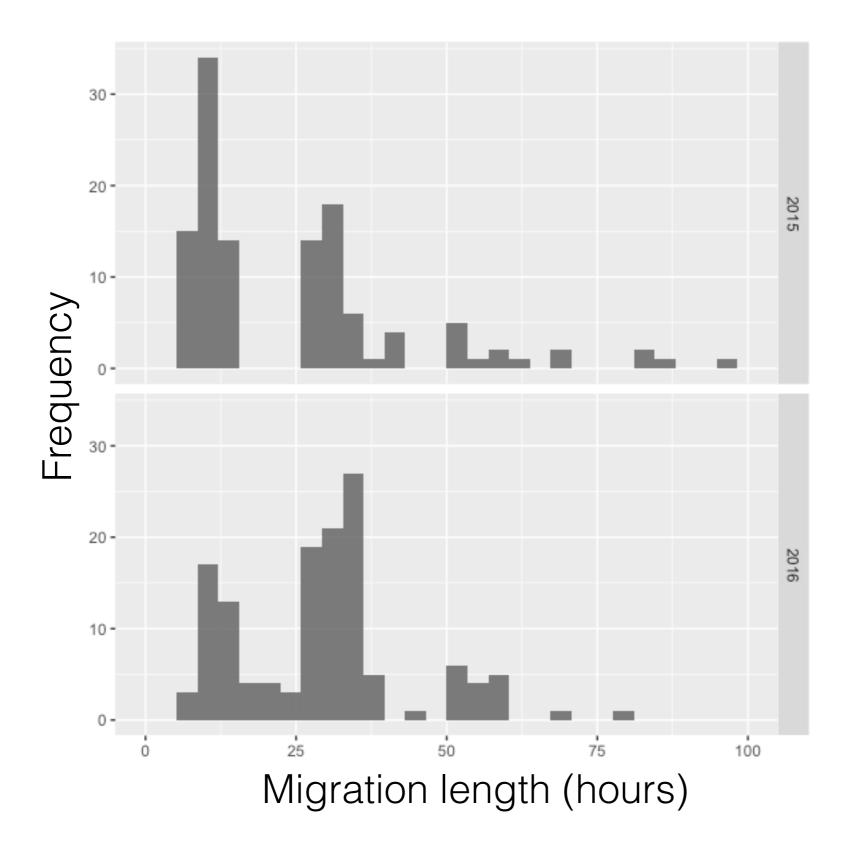


#### Some fish took more time



Longer tail esp. in 2016

## But generally, migrations were quick



Longer tail esp. in 2016

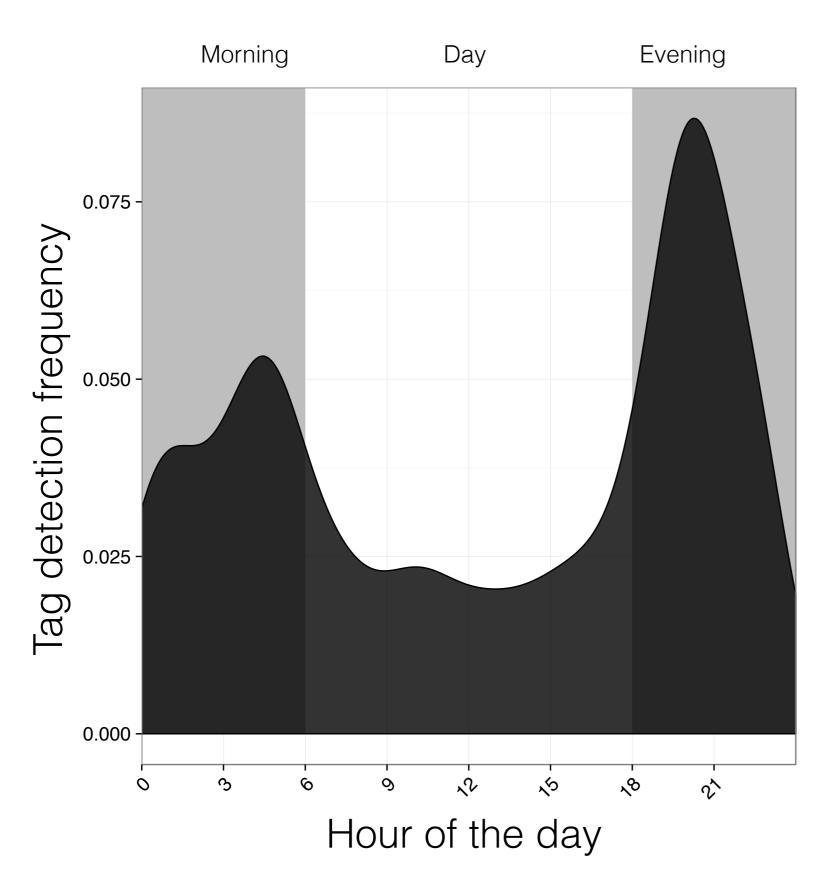
~50% in <10 hours

A second peak at ~ 24 hours

Interesting patterns suggest migration may not be continuous

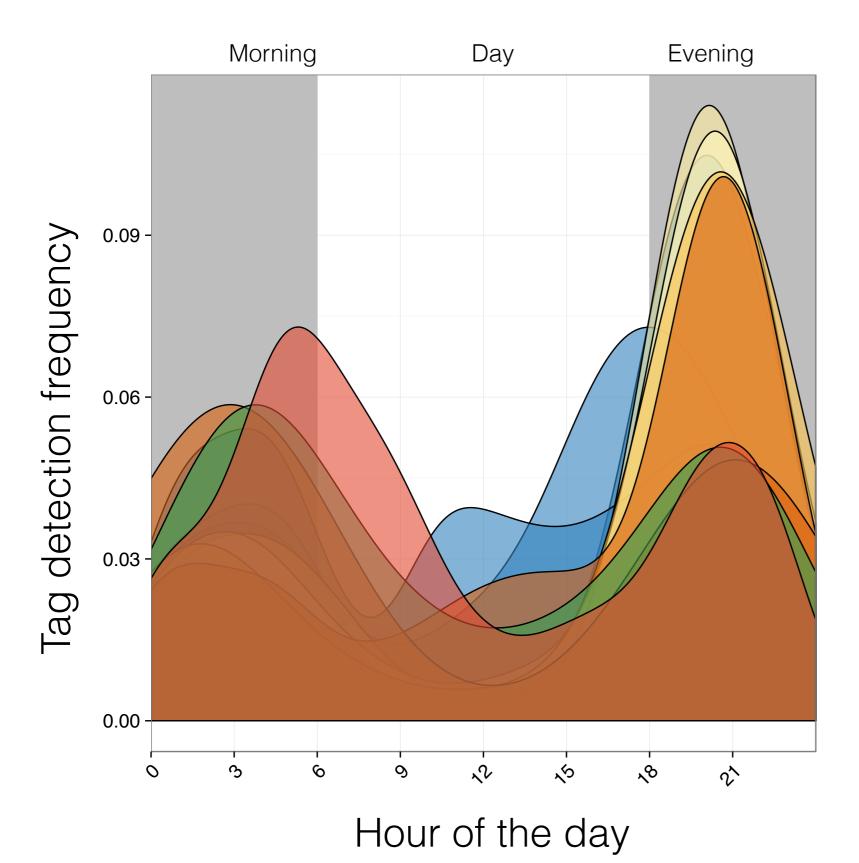
Fastest fish made it in ~ 5 hrs

## Pattern of crepuscular movement



#### Bimodal pattern

## Pattern of crepuscular movement



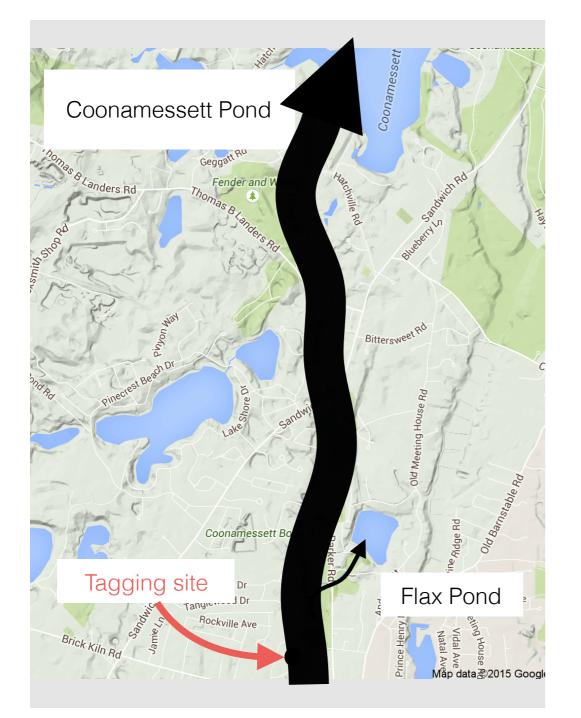
Bimodal pattern Similar pattern for all antennas (colors) Similar pattern through the

season

Pattern observed for both species & years



#### Ponds use was similar in both years



2015: 90% Coon & 10% Flax2016: 88% Coon & 12% FlaxPercents were similar among species

But many more alewives reached ponds

85-90% of bluebacks remained in Lower Bog in both years

#### Few fish made it to spawning ponds



Pattern initially though to be result of low detection rate

But observed for both years

~ 45 - 50% of alewives

~10 - 15% of of blueback

Many potential drivers...

# Summary CRT study

- Movement primarily occurred under the cover of darkness, with peak periods of movement occurring immediately following sunset and just prior to sunrise
- Movement through the river was typically rapid, with many fish covering the 5 km stream length in a single night (and as little as 5 hours)
- Surprisingly few fish that entered the watershed made it to a spawning pond

# Summary CRT study

- Movement primarily occurred under the cover of darkness, with peak periods of movement occurring immediately following sunset and just prior to sunrise
- Movement through the river was typically rapid, with many fish covering the 5 km stream length in a single night (and as little as 5 hours)
- Surprisingly few fish that entered the watershed made it to a spawning pond
- Some repeat spawning, but limited between 2015 and 2016 for the Coonamessett
- Evidence that existing culverts do delay migration, may impact survival or success
- Most fish avoided the steep pass ladder on the way up, but utilized it on the way down

## The future of CRT tagging

Generated valuable (novel) scientific data for relatively little \$

This information is helping to guide restoration planning and collaboration interested parties

Plan to continue this work for the foreseeable future

Hope to tag to assess the how the changes associated with restoration affect fish behavior

Many unanswered questions about blueback herring (e.g., where are they spawning & role of Pond 14?)



## Questions?