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Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference

2018 Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference  
(Seattle, Wash.)

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Apr 6th, 11:45 AM - 12:00 PM

## Survival of hatchery-origin juvenile pinto abalone (*Haliotis kamtschatkana*) outplanted to restoration sites in the San Juan Islands

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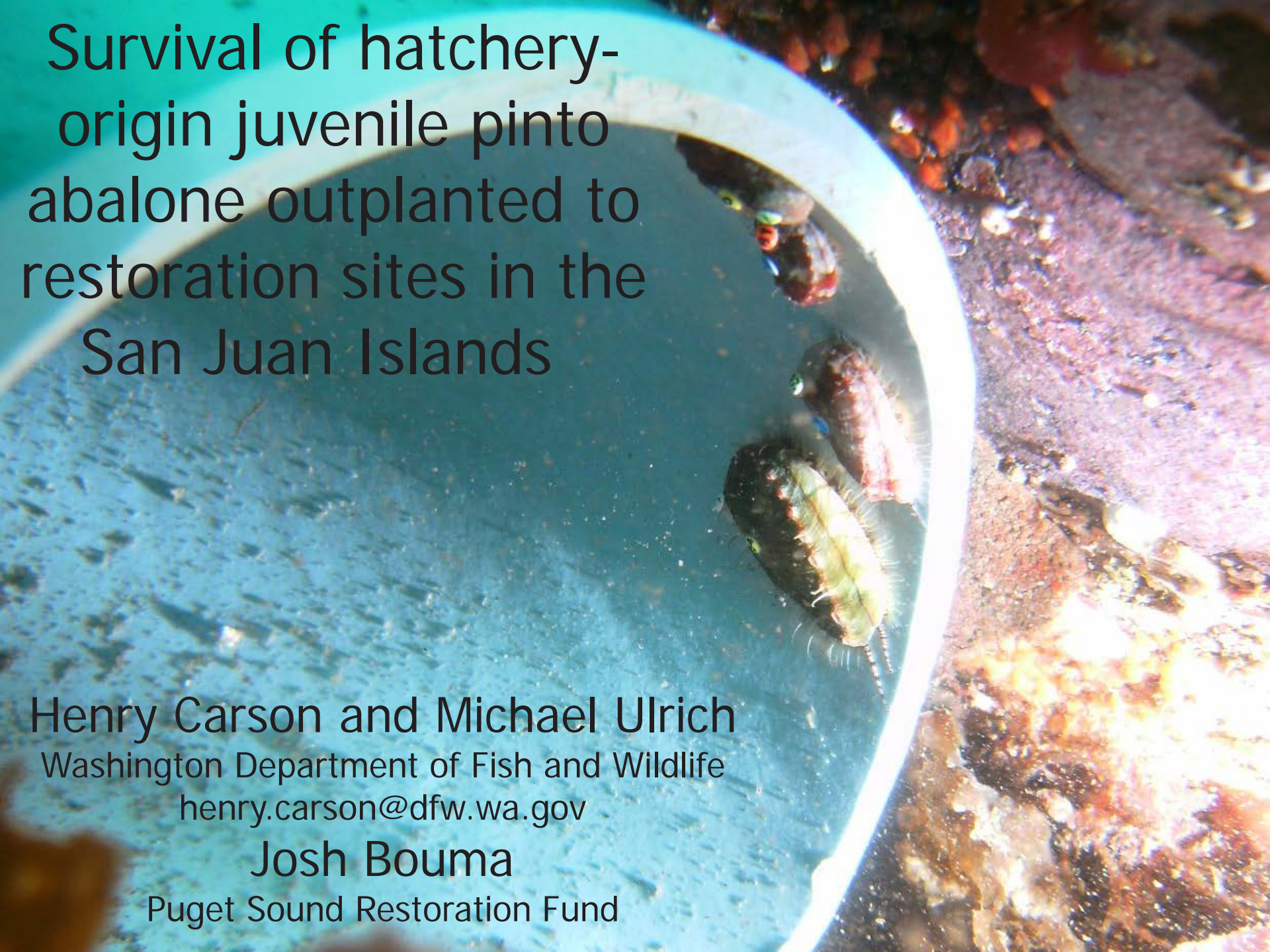
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Carson, Henry; Ulrich, Michael; and Bouma, Josh, "Survival of hatchery-origin juvenile pinto abalone (*Haliotis kamtschatkana*) outplanted to restoration sites in the San Juan Islands" (2018). *Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference*. 544.

<https://cedar.wwu.edu/ssec/2018ssec/allsessions/544>

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A photograph showing a blue bucket filled with water, containing several juvenile pinto abalones. The abalones are small, dark, and have a characteristic white stripe. They are resting on the bottom of the bucket. The background shows a rocky seabed with some reddish-brown algae or coral.

# Survival of hatchery- origin juvenile pinto abalone outplanted to restoration sites in the San Juan Islands

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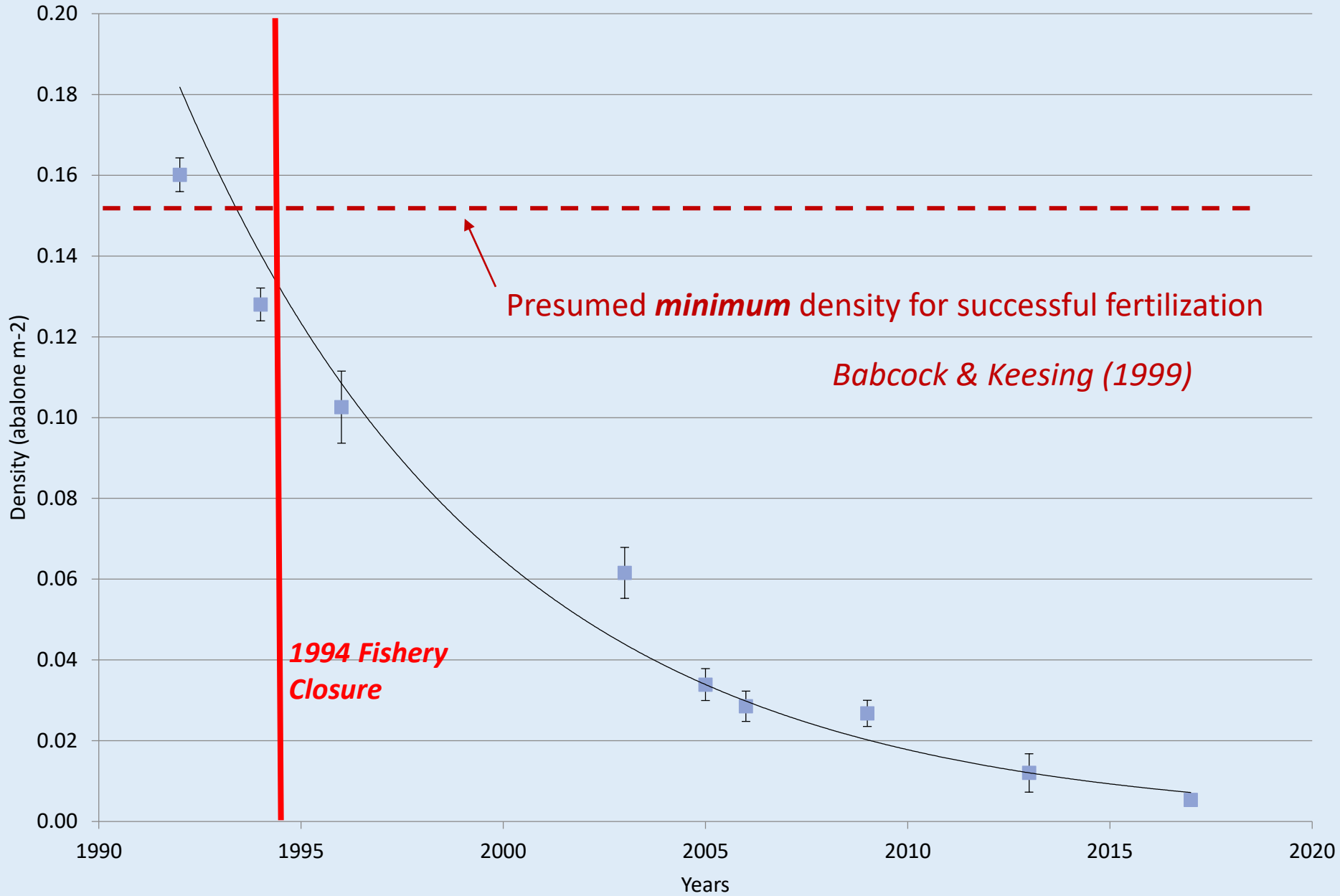
Josh Bouma  
Puget Sound Restoration Fund

# Pinto (Northern) Abalone *Haliotis kamtschatkana*



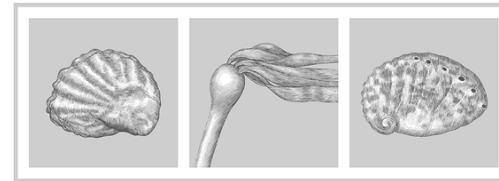
- Range from Baja California, Mexico to Sitka AK
- Rocky reef habitat, associated with kelp beds, generally 0 to -40' water depth
- Herbivore – diatoms to macroalgae

# Pinto Abalone Densities at WDFW Index Stations (n=10), San Juan Islands

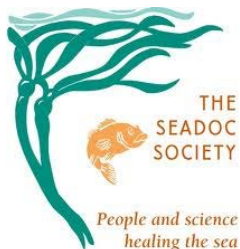


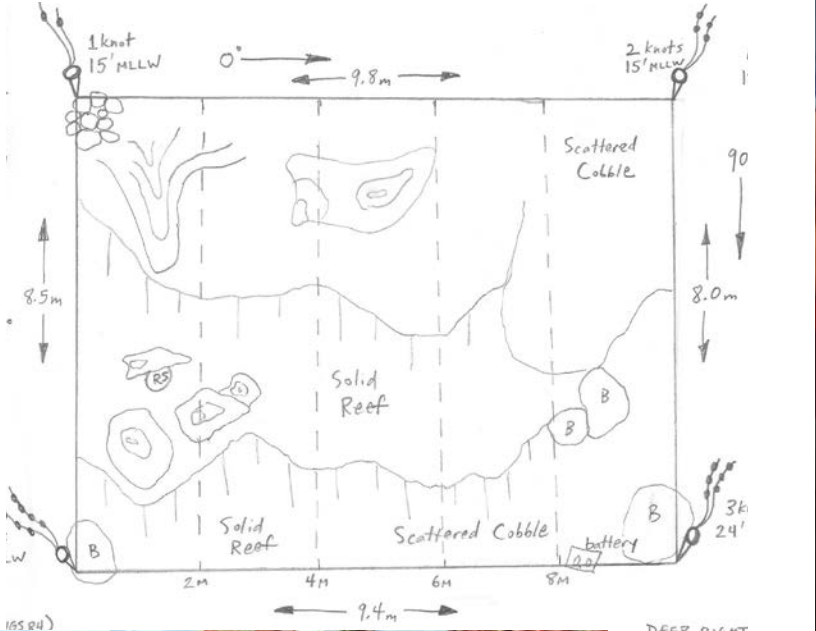
# Introduction to WA Pinto Abalone Restoration Project

- Captive broodstock program initiated 2002 (singleton collections only)
- NOAA Mukilteo Research Station
- ~15,000 disease-free, ~ 20 month-old F1 juveniles, from 96 families, outplanted to 12 sites – some individuals tagged
- Annual (or more frequent) surveys to assess survival, growth, movement
- Goal is to create a self-sustaining network of reproductive populations in Washington



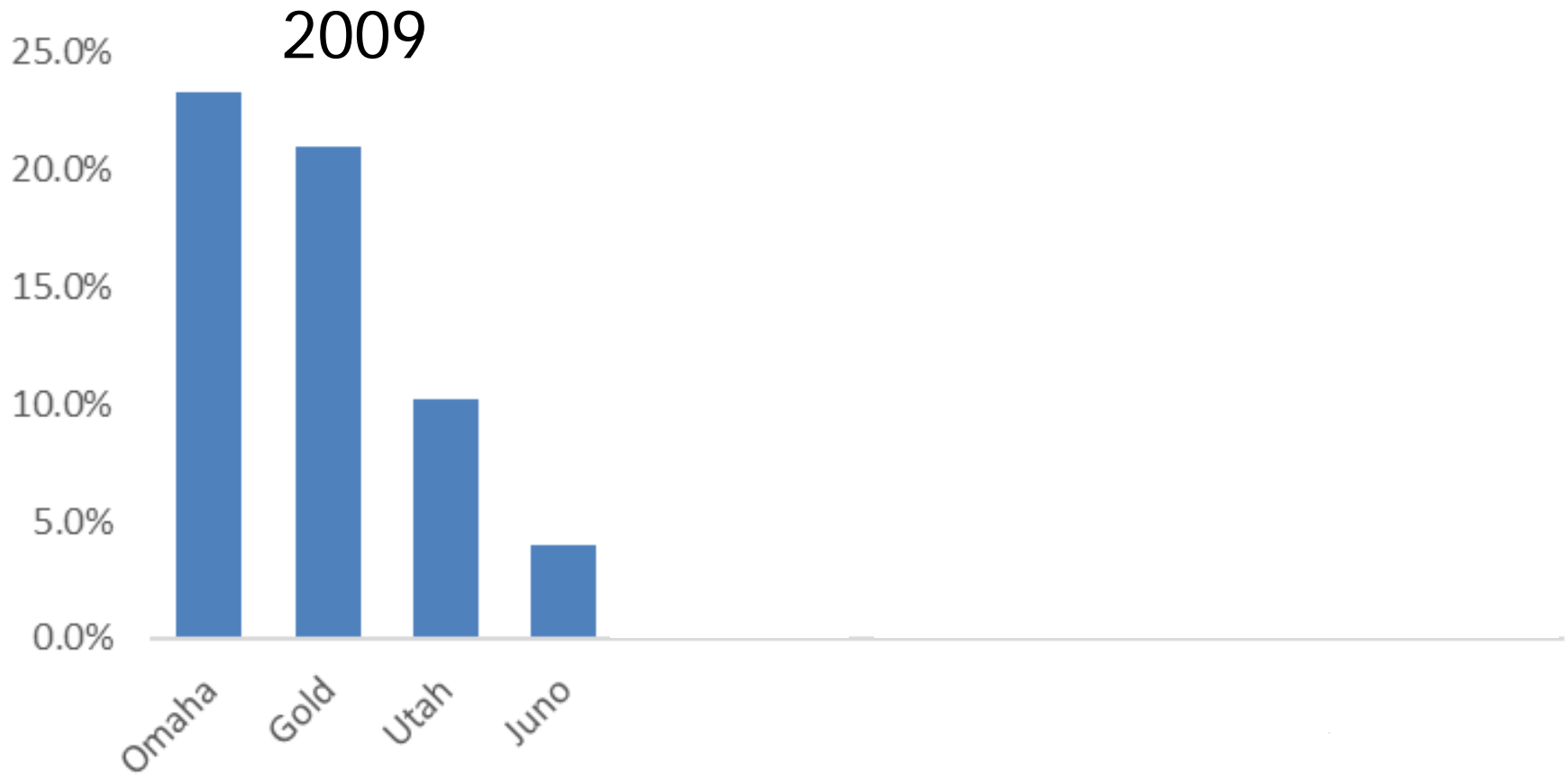
**PUGET SOUND  
RESTORATION FUND**





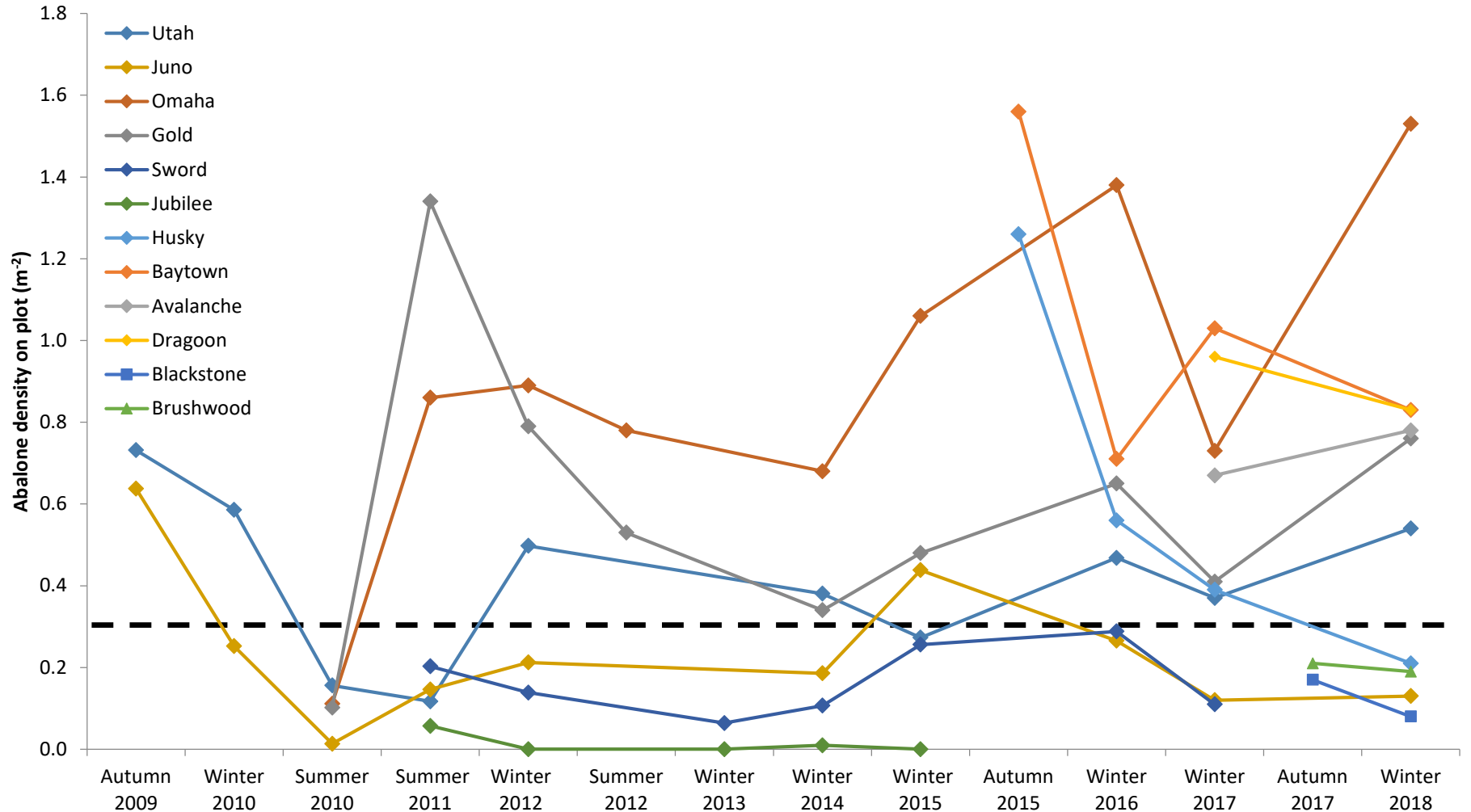
# How have the outplanted abalone survived in the wild?

First Year Survival



# How have the outplanted abalone survived in the wild?

## Plot density over time





# What happened to all the missing abalone?

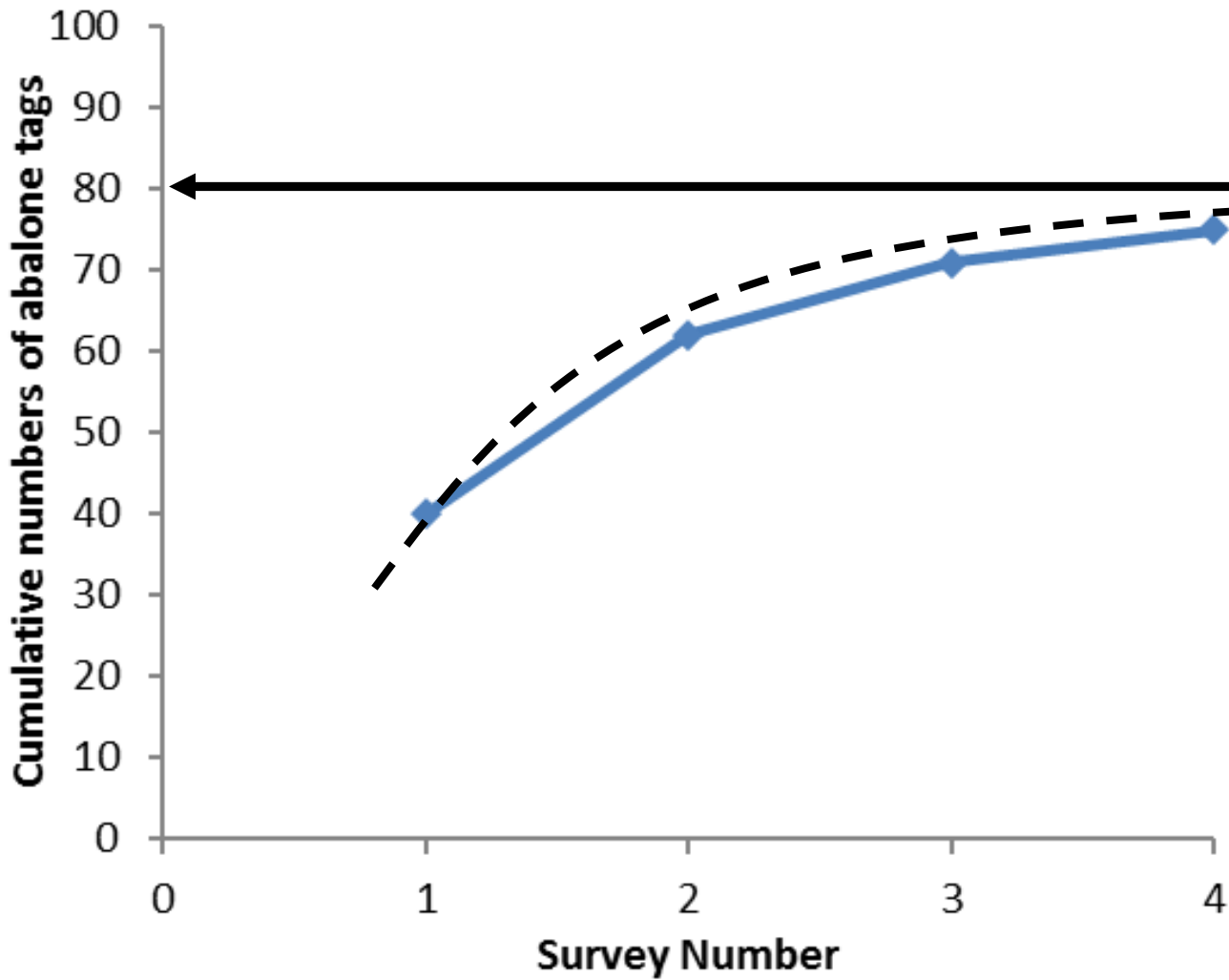
They died.

Empty shells are recovered, but only account for 1 – 5% of outplanted individuals.

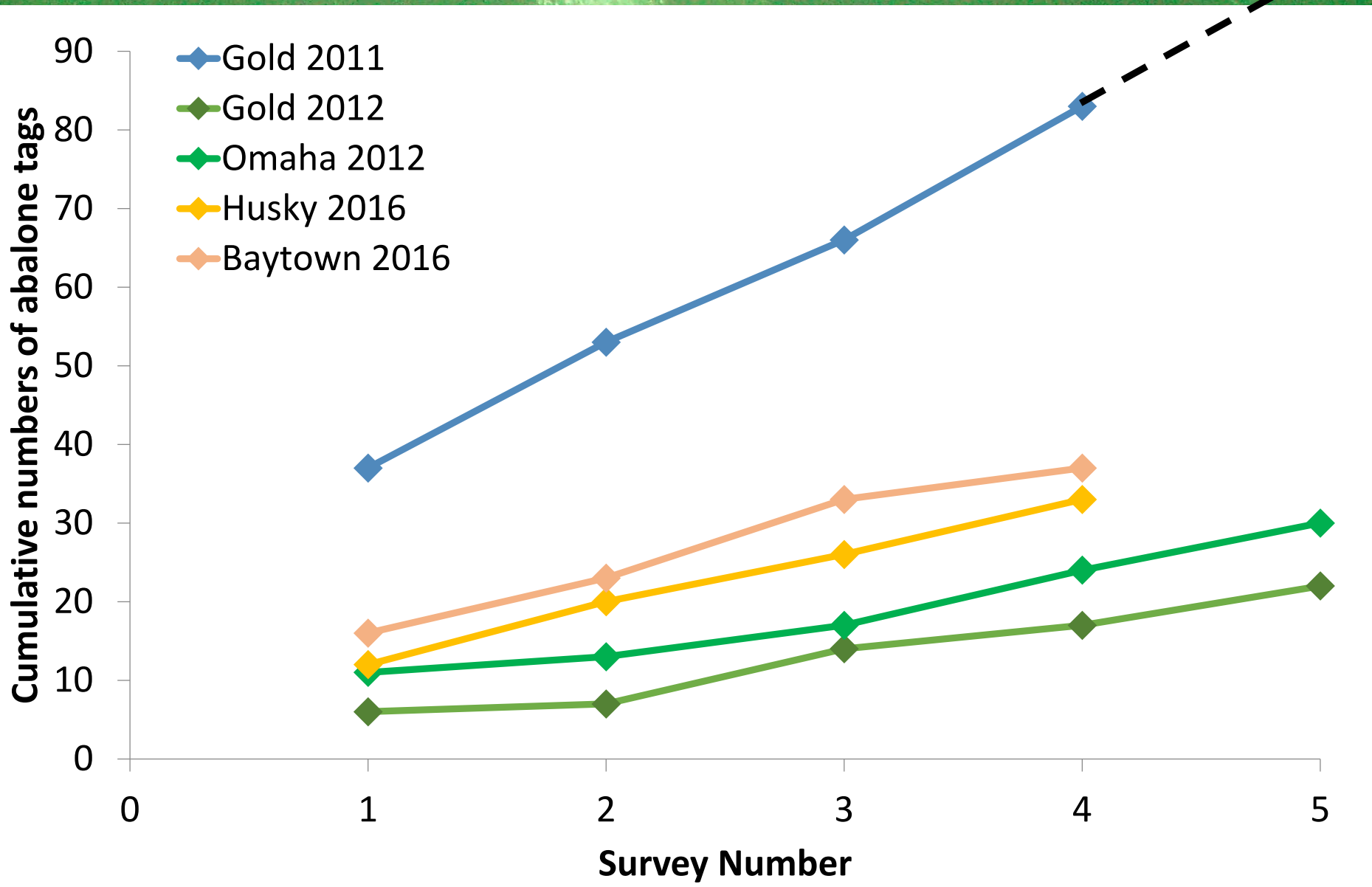
They left.

Movement of tagged animals (that are recaptured) is minimal  
For restoration purposes, is there a difference between these two?

They are there we just can't see them.

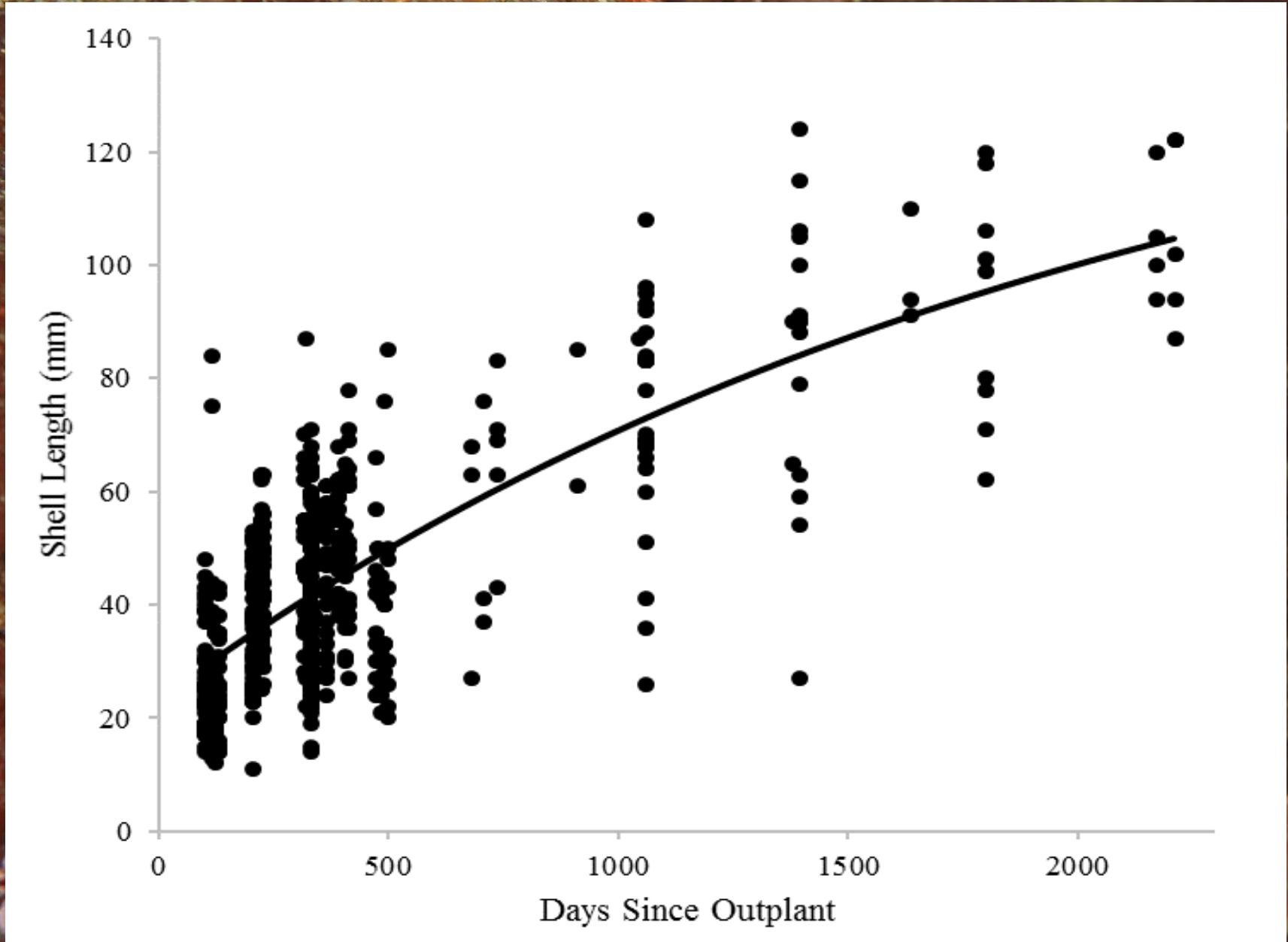


How 'detectable' are abalone?



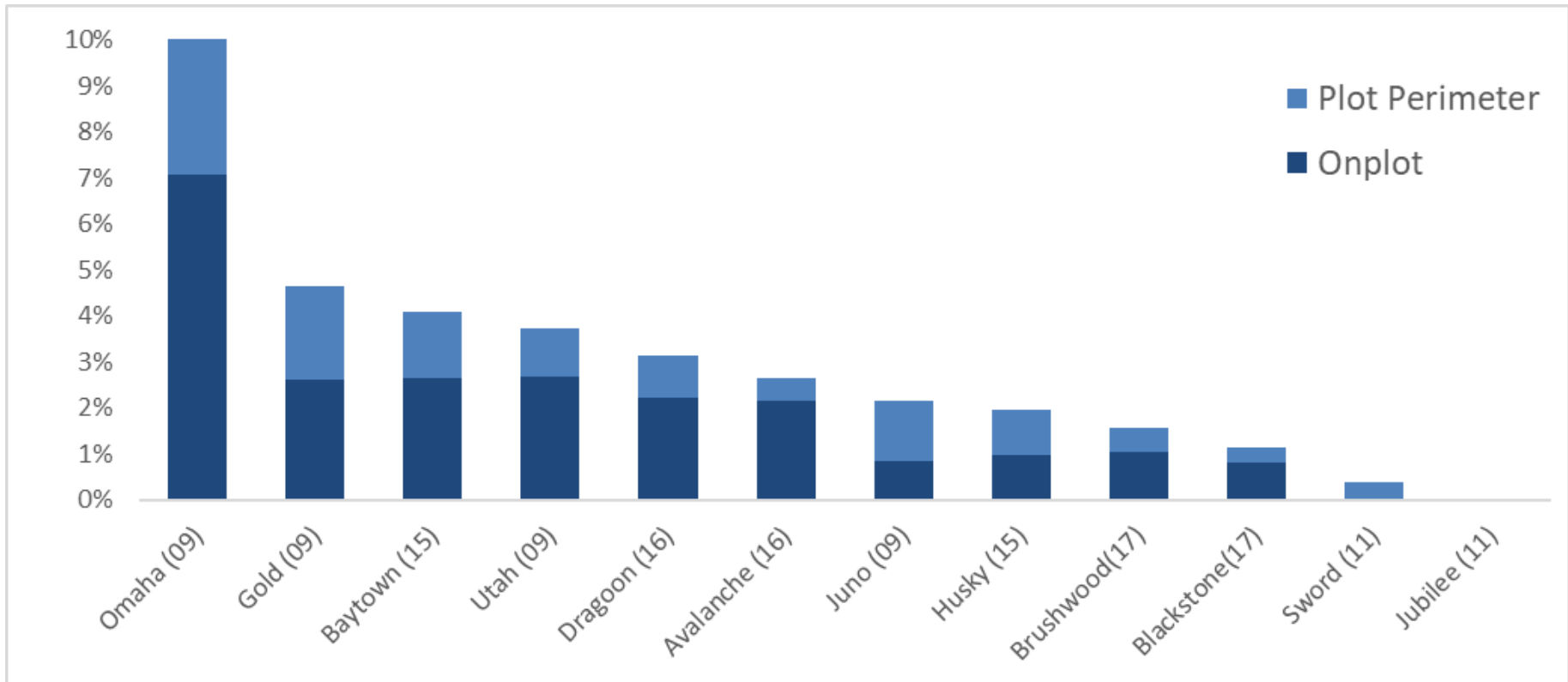
How 'detectable' are abalone?

# How many have reached reproductive size?



# How many have reached reproductive size?

“Outplant success” =  $\frac{\text{current number at reproductive size}}{\text{total number outplanted}}$





## “Repeal and Replace”

Stop outplanting to sites with success rate  $< 2\%$

Monitoring can continue

Establish new sites

Continue to oversee existing sites to maintain densities and increase genetic diversity

# What most affects survival – site, family, or size-at-outplant?

- A mark-recapture model (Cormac-Jolly-Seber) shows that site is >>>> more important than the other two factors to survival
- Our main constraint to restoration-scale outplanting, other than hatchery production, is the ability to identify sites with high survival (or retention).
- Pilot-studies are in place now to test if we can outplant sooner
- Other to-dos:
  - Measure on-plot genetic diversity directly
  - Predictive habitat model ongoing with SeaDoc Society
  - Investigate relationship between adult density and fertilization efficiency
  - Raise a #\$\$@&-ton of money



# Thank you

Ocean Working  
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Brian Allen

Joe Gaydos  
Dana Morin  
Don Rothaus  
Ralph Downes  
Taylor Kimball

Skagit County MRC  
SeaDoc Society  
Vincent J. Coates Foundation  
WA Dept. of Natural Resources  
Western Washington University

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# How much do abalone move around?

How often do tagged abalone change lanes on outplant plots?

