

Steelhead life cycle linked to environment, pink salmon abundance

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A Simon Fraser University study finds that steelhead trout have a remarkable life-cycle variation responding to temperature change and numbers of other salmon species, leading them to head to the ocean at either a year old or as larger standard-ruler-sized five year olds. Credit: Colin Bailey, SFU

A Simon Fraser University study has found that steelhead trout have a

remarkable life-cycle variation that responds to changes in temperature and numbers of other species of salmon. They may go to the ocean when they are only a year old and the size of a pinky finger, or when they are five years old and the size of a standard ruler. The study appears this week in the journal *Ecosphere*.

Researchers found that the [steelhead trout](#) age of migration, as well as their size and numbers, is controlled by a combination of temperature, co-occurring [salmon](#), and other factors.

In years following large returns of pink salmon, steelhead migrated to sea at a younger age, and in some time periods, there were more young steelhead that were produced from the river system.

"We think that energy-rich eggs from spawning pink salmon provide an important food source for young steelhead," says SFU biology Ph.D. student Colin Bailey, who is leading the project.

SFU biology professor John Reynolds, a study co-author, also chairs the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC), the federally-appointed independent committee that assesses the status of species of plants and animals across Canada.

He notes: "Many populations of steelhead are struggling, so the insights gained into their population dynamics can be helpful for conservation."

Bailey adds: "It's complicated—these fish seem to be controlled by many different factors at different times. We looked back through time and asked the data: do weather, spawning [pink salmon](#), and other factors affect the steelhead life cycle?"

Next steps include examining how the survival of steelhead in the ocean is influenced by their size and age at entry to sea. This will allow

researchers to determine if there are lasting effects of steelhead rearing conditions on their chance of returning to spawn.

Bailey says the research results are made possible because of a remarkable long-term field program on the Keogh River on northern Vancouver Island.

More information: Colin J. Bailey et al, The roles of extrinsic and intrinsic factors in the freshwater life-history dynamics of a migratory salmonid, *Ecosphere* (2018). [DOI: 10.1002/ecs2.2397](https://doi.org/10.1002/ecs2.2397)

Provided by Simon Fraser University

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