

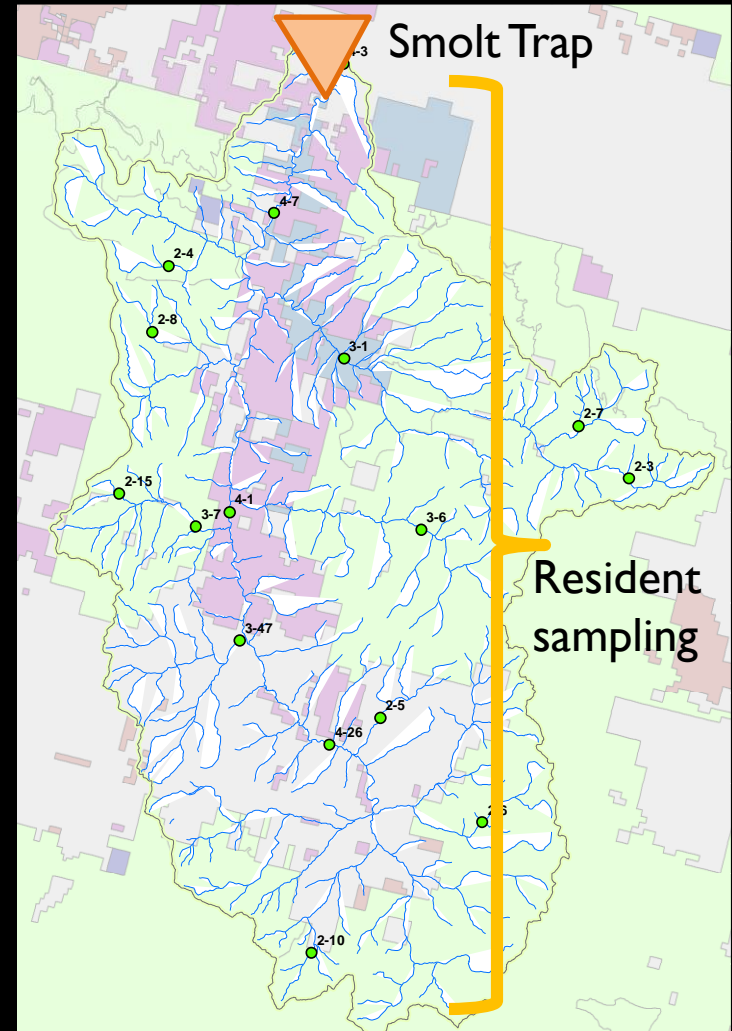
# Estimating the proportion of steelhead and rainbow trout using sex ratios

Haley Ohms



# Measuring Proportion of Steelhead and Residents is Challenging

- Need to know **both**
- Juveniles identical
- Smolts captured in one place, residents not

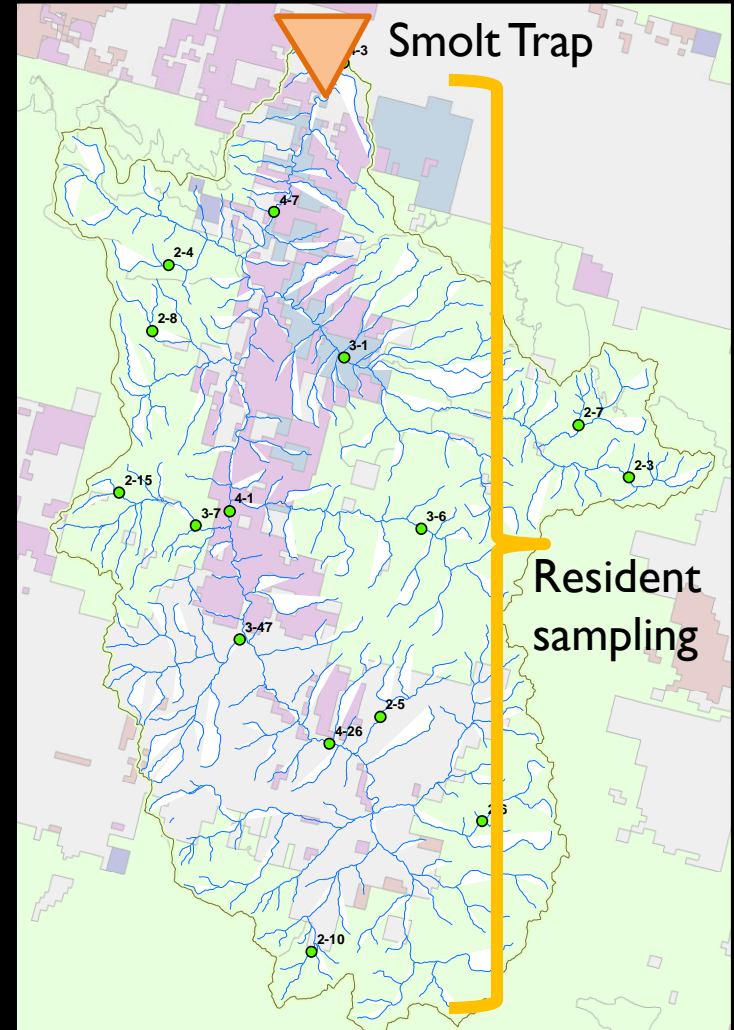


# Sex Ratios

- Still need to sample watershed

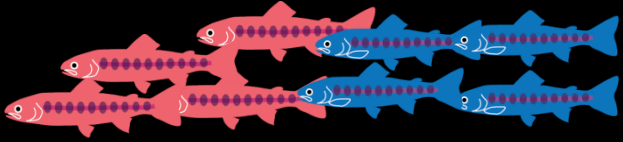
But,

- Requires fewer individuals
- Population numbers not scaled twice
- Less effort each site

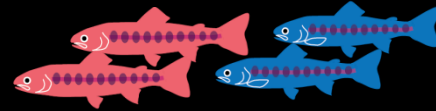


# Conceptual Model

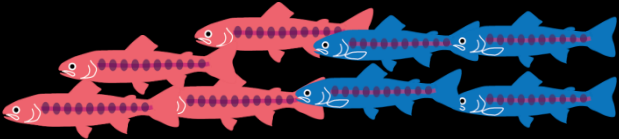
Steelhead offspring



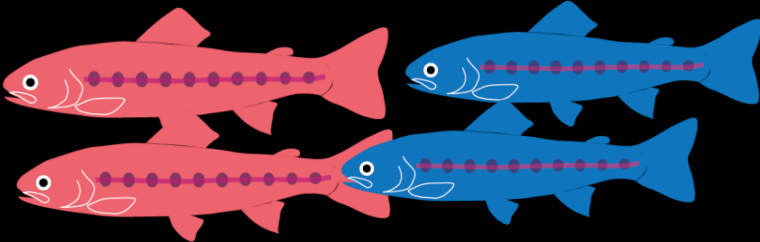
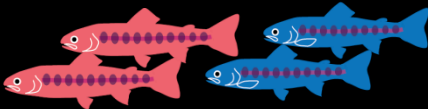
Resident offspring



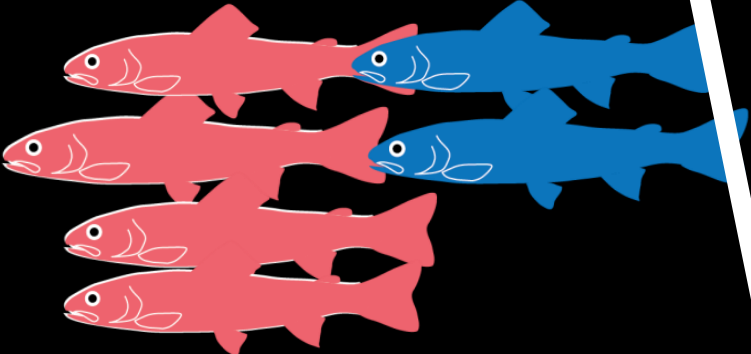
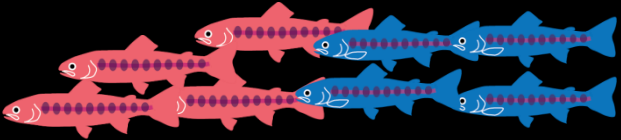
# Steelhead offspring



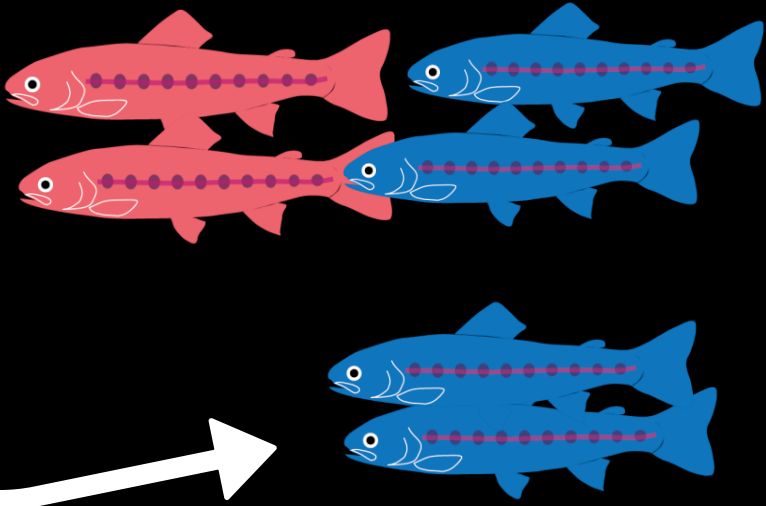
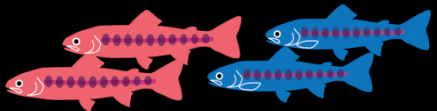
# Resident offspring



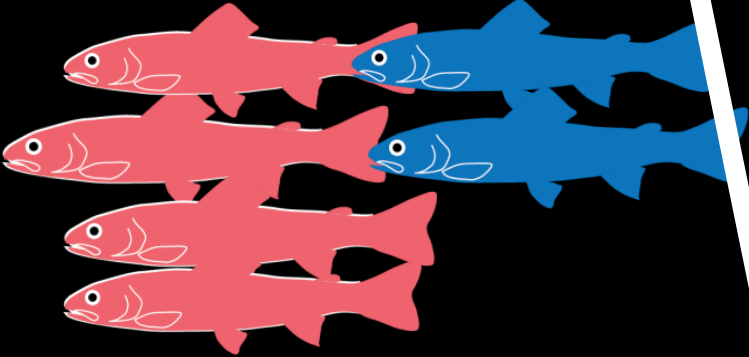
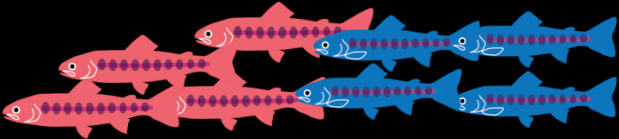
# Steelhead offspring



# Resident offspring

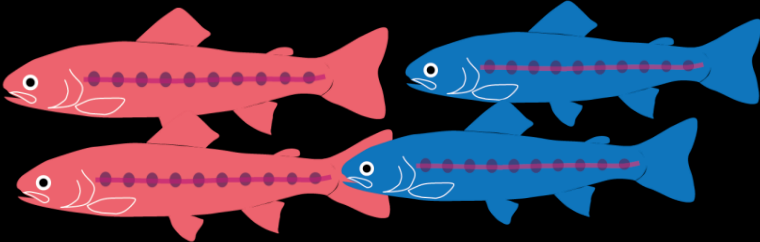
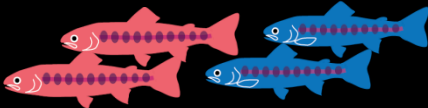


# Steelhead offspring

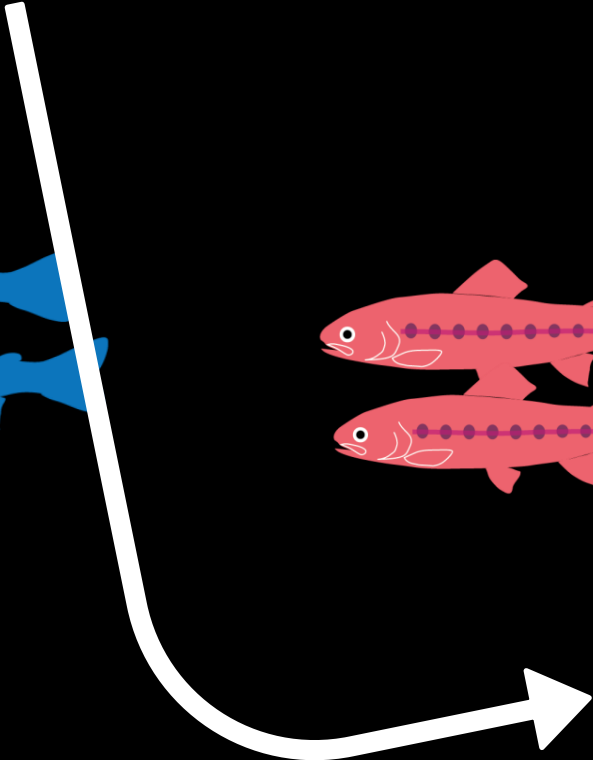


Smolts  
67% Female

# Resident offspring



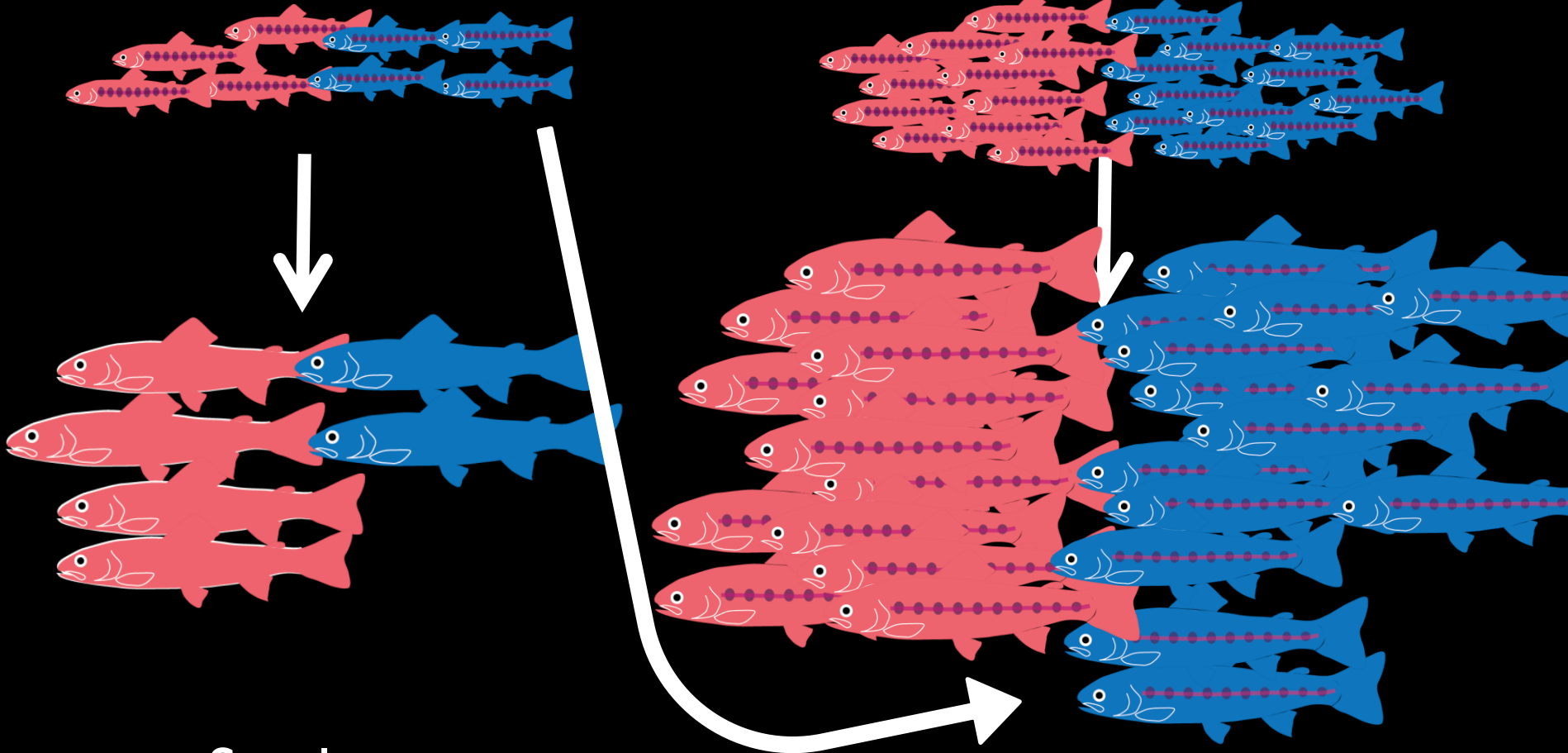
Residents  
67% Male



# Swamping Hypothesis

Steelhead offspring

Resident offspring



Smolts

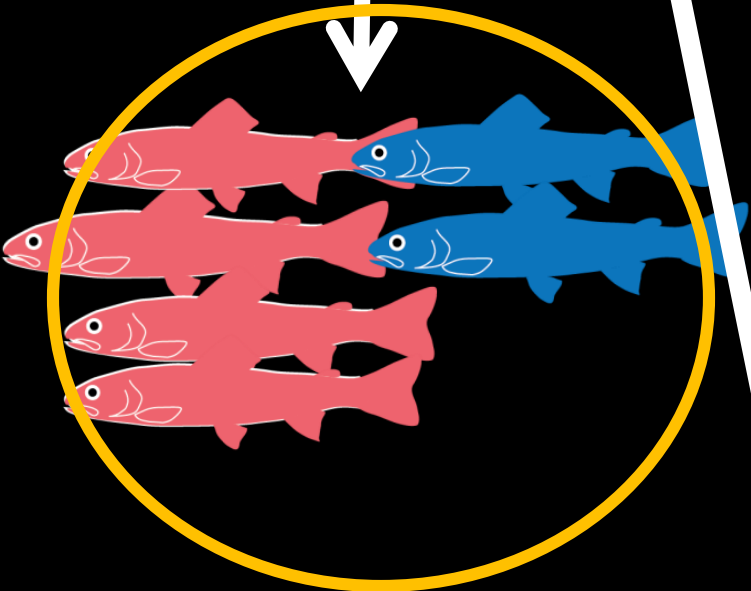
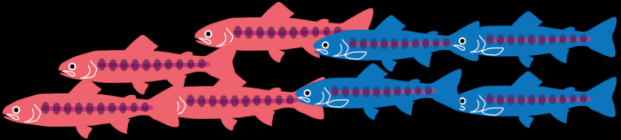
67% Female

Residents

52% Male

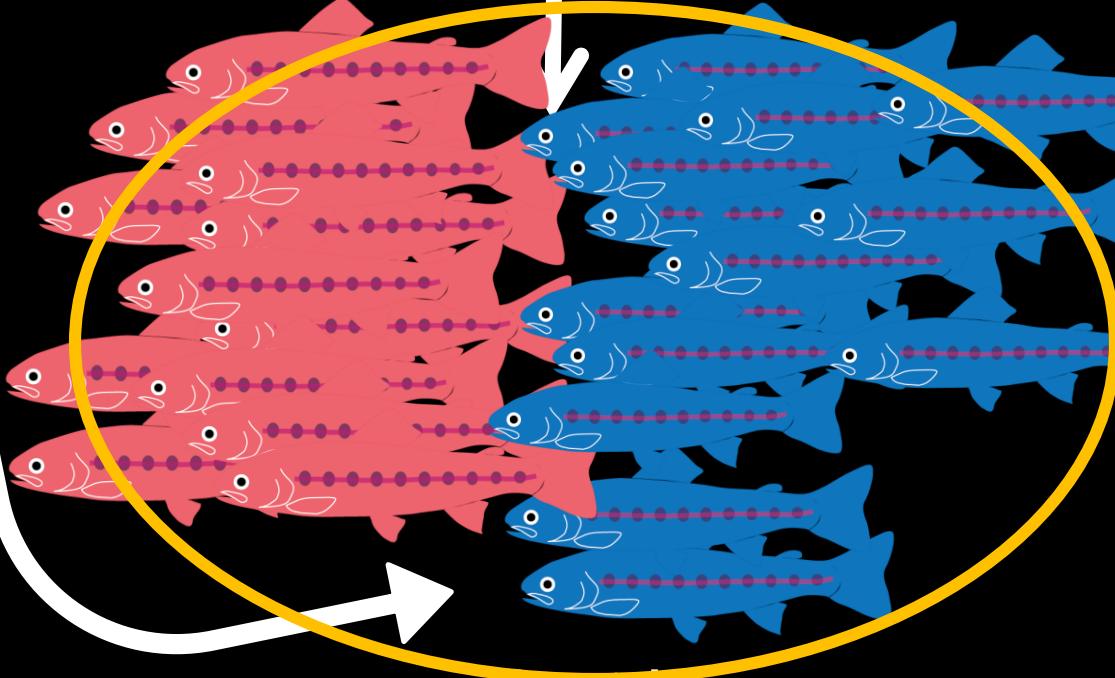
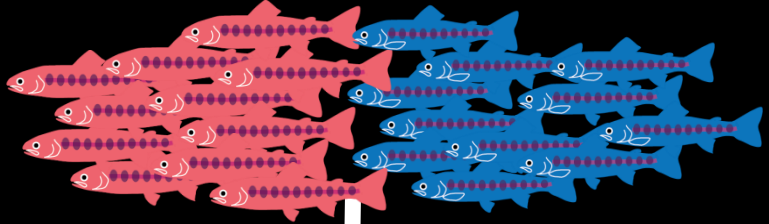


# Steelhead offspring

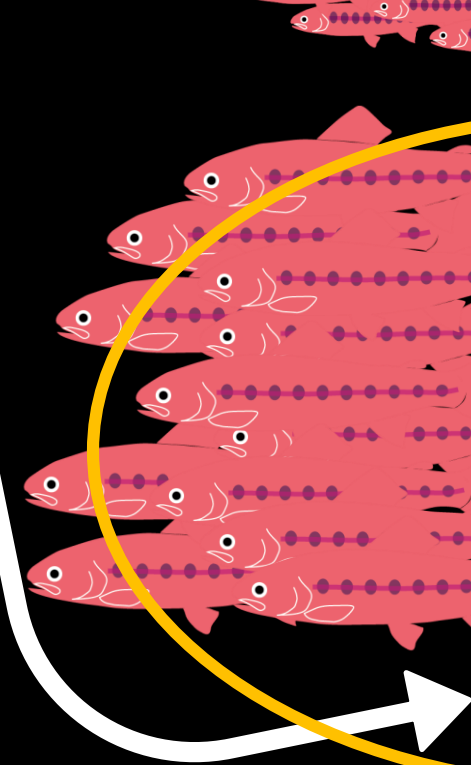


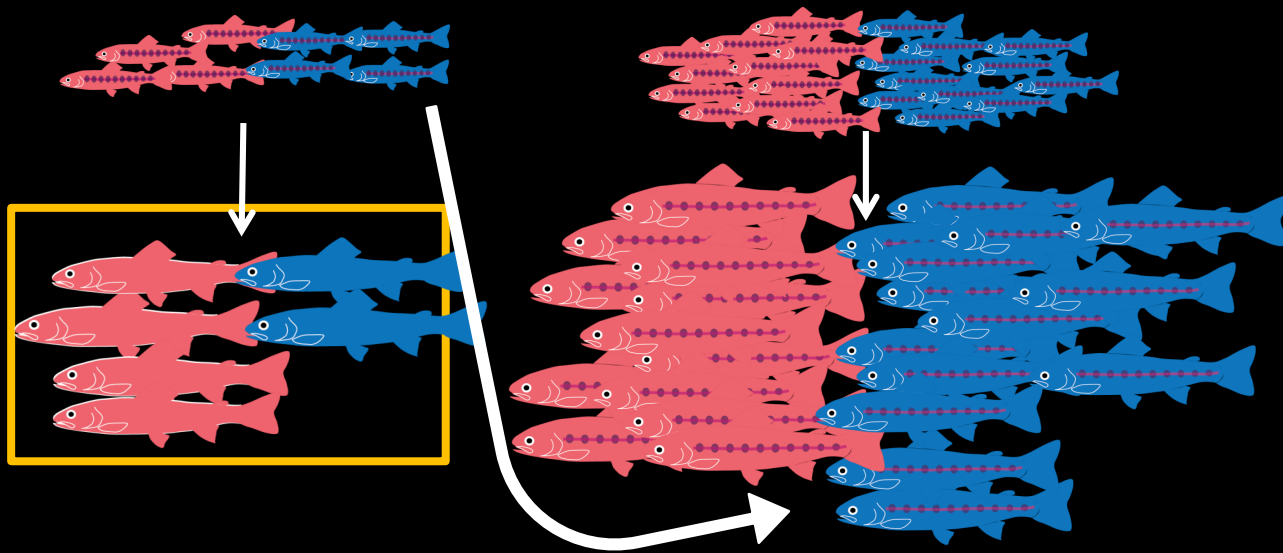
Smolts  
67% Female

# Resident offspring

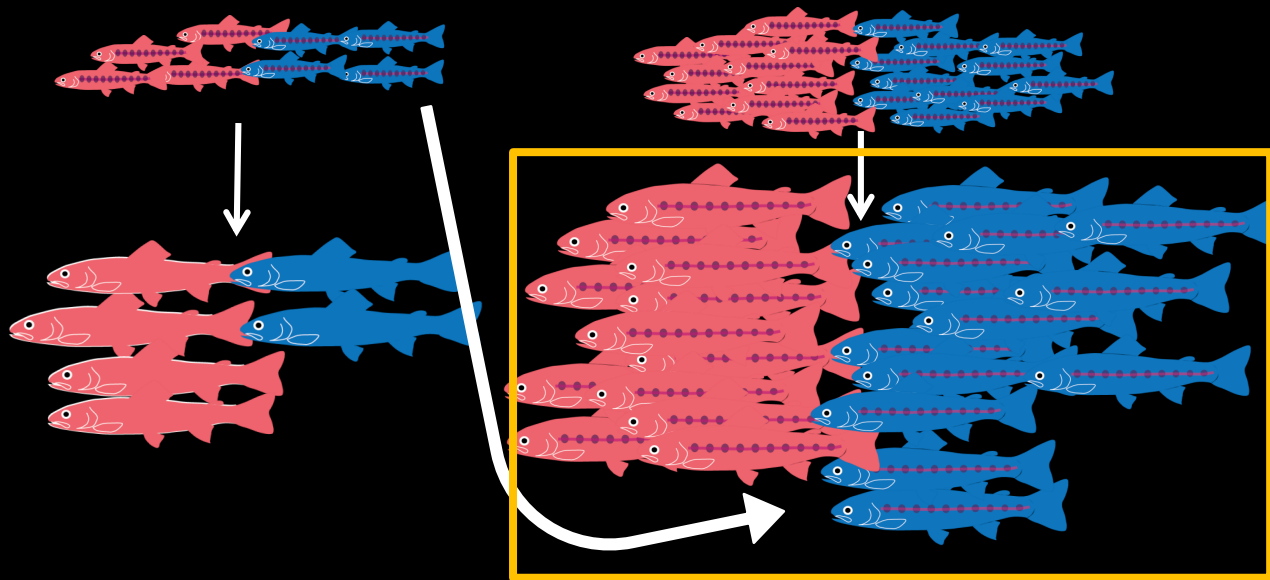


Residents  
52% Male

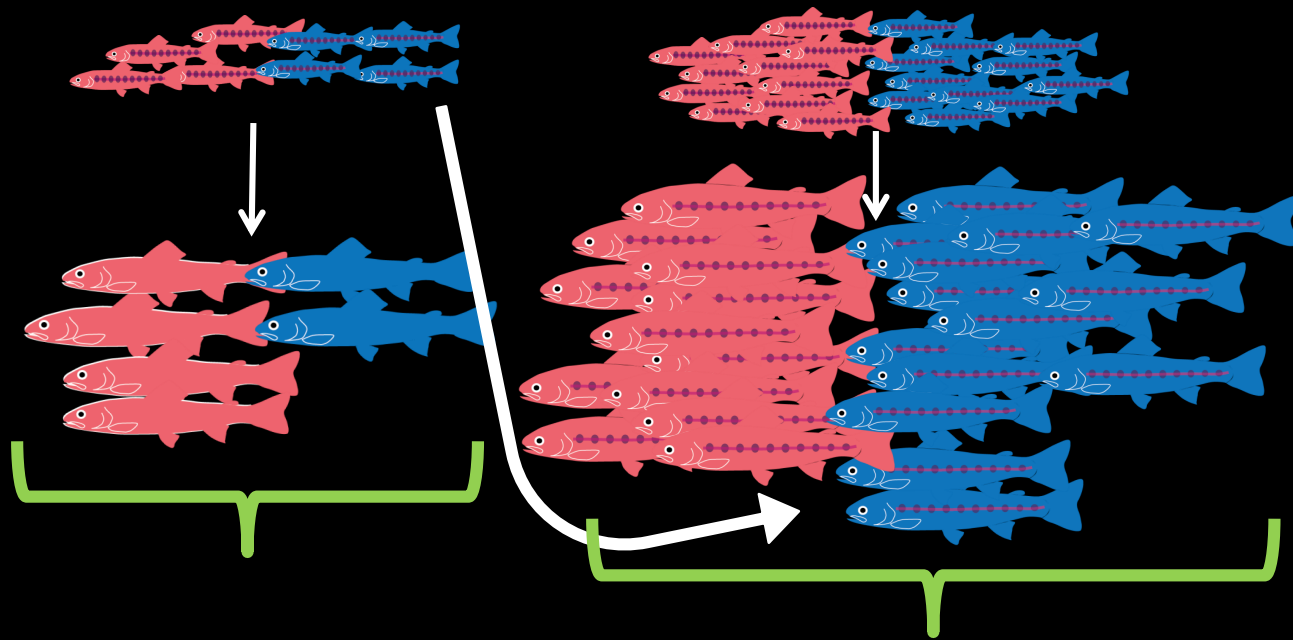




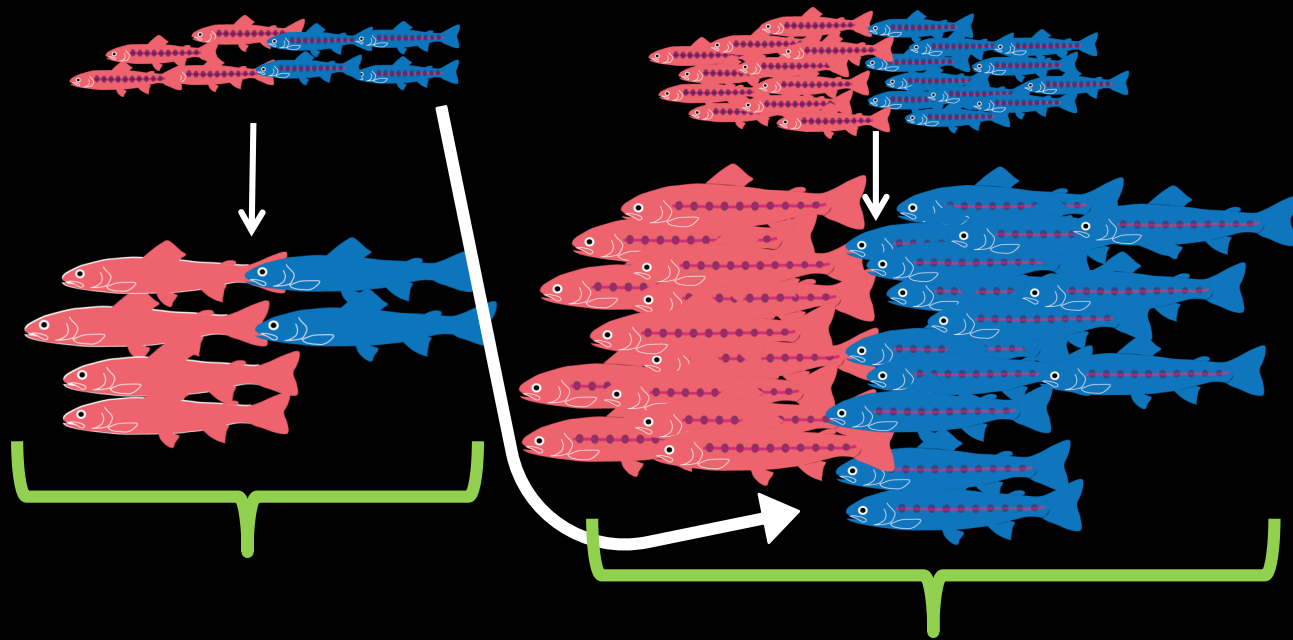
# I. Sex ratio of smolts ( $S_s$ )



1. Sex ratio of smolts ( $S_S$ )
2. Sex ratio of residents ( $S_R$ )



1. Sex ratio of smolts ( $S_S$ )
2. Sex ratio of residents ( $S_R$ )
3. **Proportion of steelhead ( $P_S$ )**



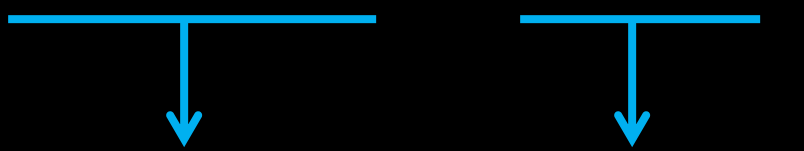
1. Sex ratio of smolts ( $S_S$ )
2. Sex ratio of residents ( $S_R$ )
3. Proportion of steelhead ( $P_S$ )
4. **Assume *starting* sex ratio 1:1, equal mortality**

# The equation


$$\text{Steelhead } \text{♂} + \text{Res. } \text{♂} = \text{Steelhead } \text{♀} + \text{Res. } \text{♀}$$

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$$(1 - S_S)P_S + S_R(1 - P_S)$$

# The equation

$$\text{Steelhead } \text{♂} + \text{Res. } \text{♂} = \text{Steelhead } \text{♀} + \text{Res. } \text{♀}$$


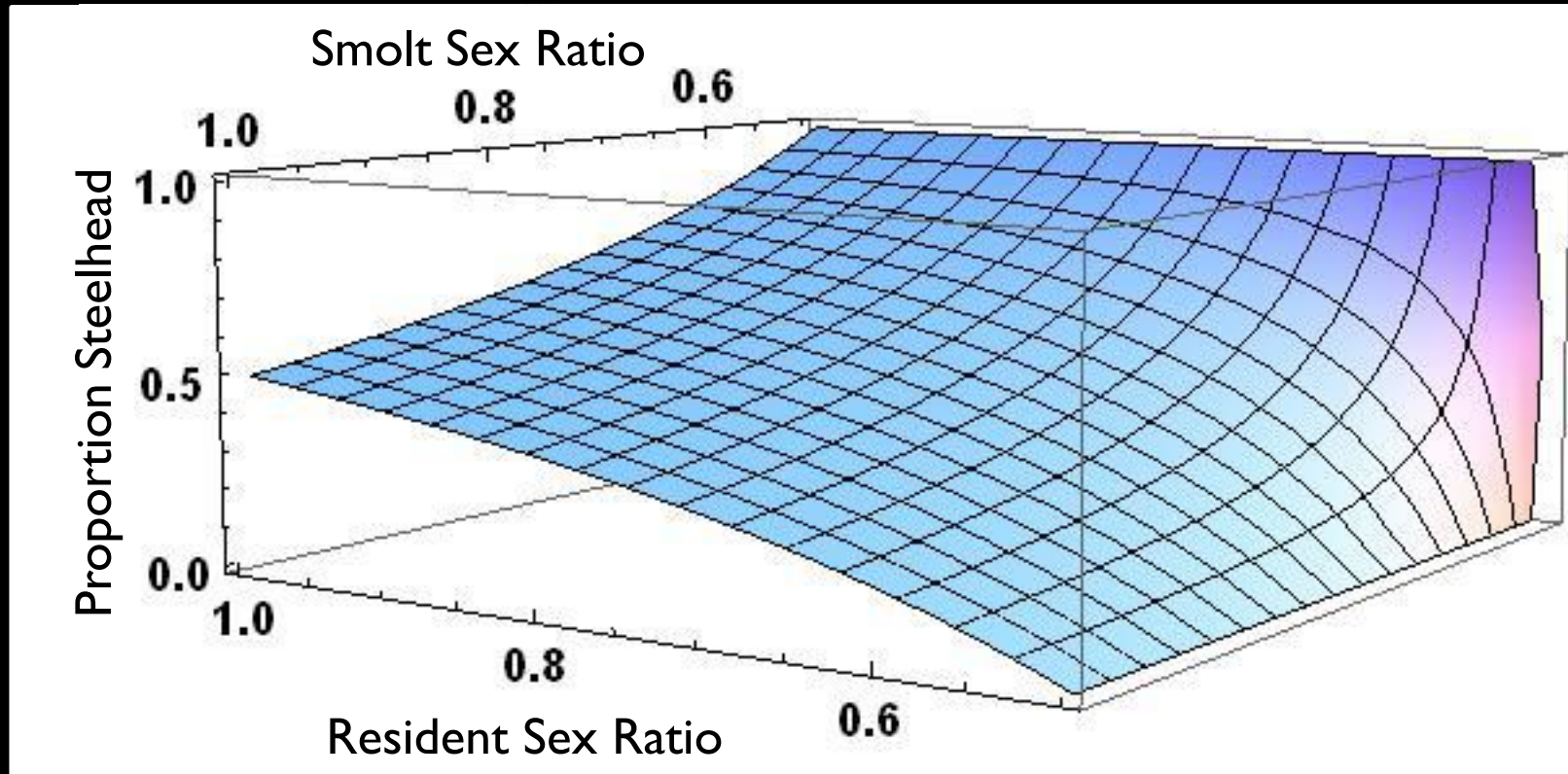
$$(1 - S_S)P_S + S_R(1 - P_S) = S_S * P_S + (1 - S_R)*(1 - P_S)$$



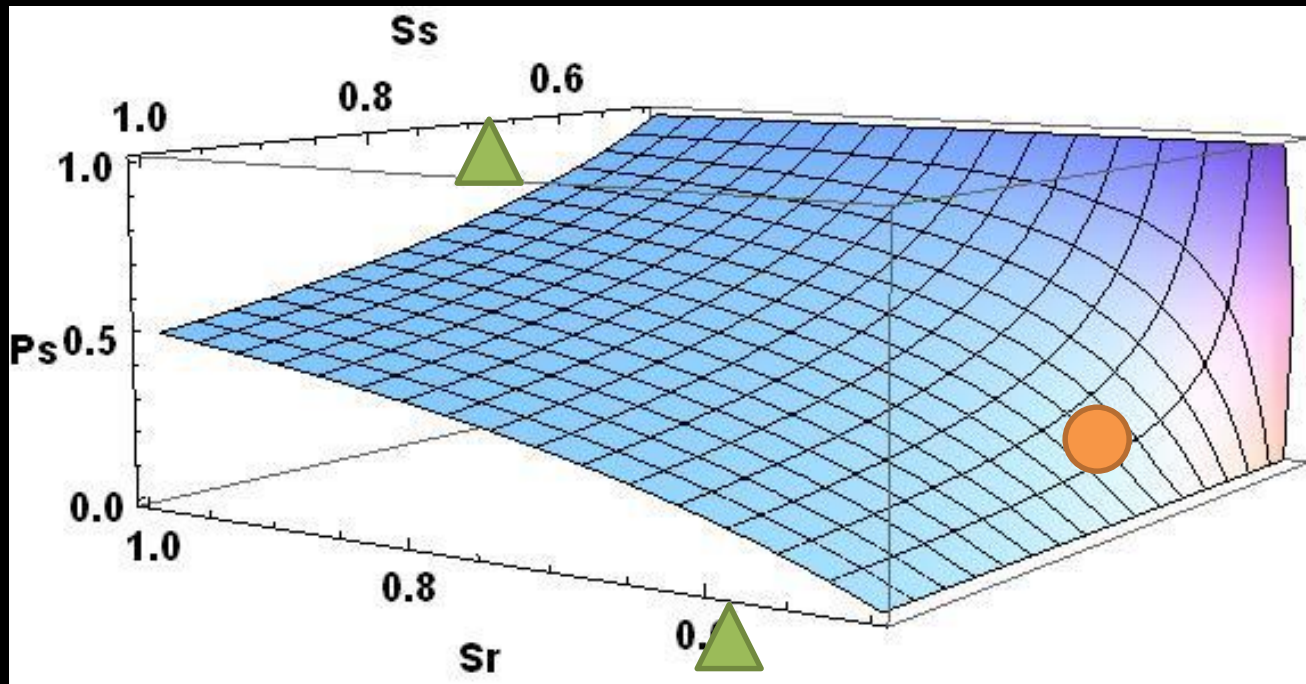
Solve for  
Proportion Steelhead ( $P_S$ )

$$P_S = (S_R - 0.5) / (S_R + S_S - 1)$$

# Proportion Steelhead

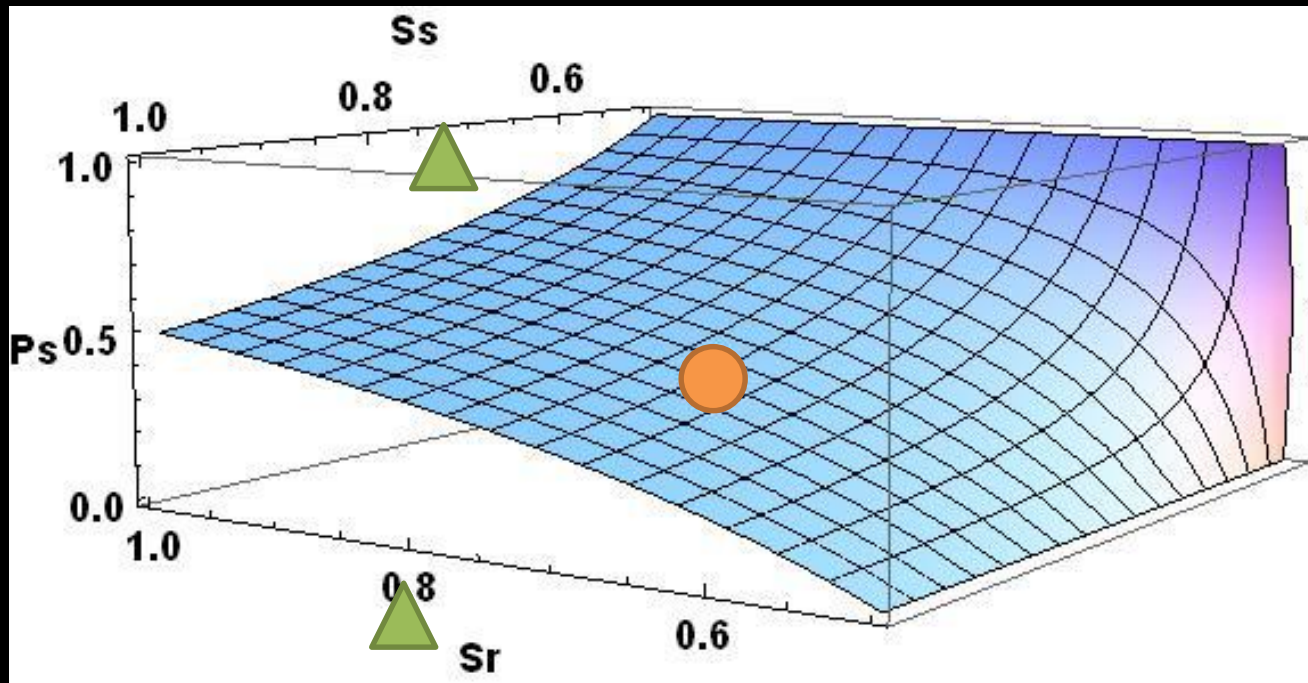


# SF John Day Example



- Smolt Sex Ratio ( $S_S$ ) = 0.76
- Resident Sex Ratio ( $S_R$ ) = 0.58
- Proportion Steelhead ( $P_S$ ) = 0.235

# Mann Creek

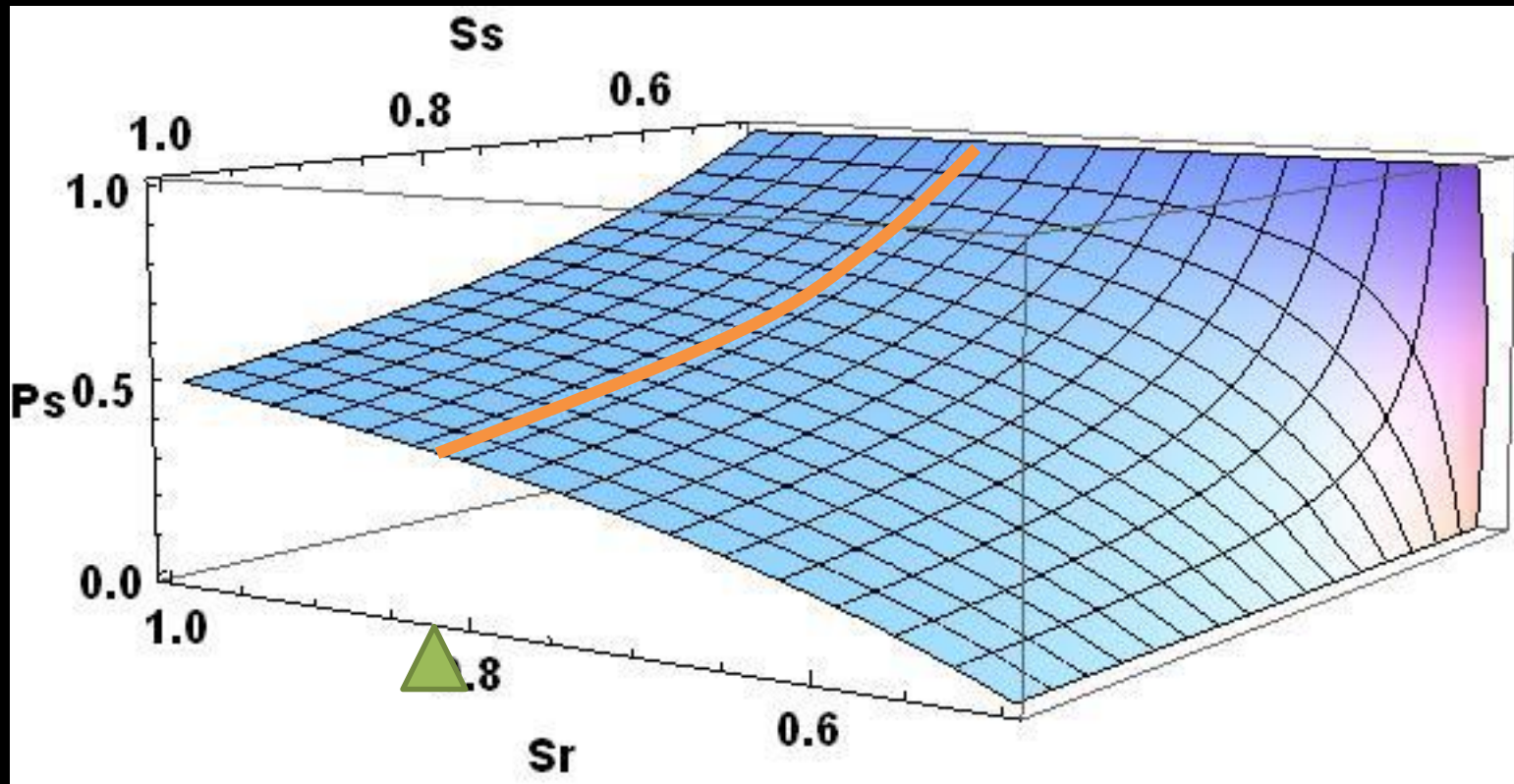


Holecek and Scarnecchia (2013)

- Adfluvial Sex Ratio ( $S_S$ ) = 0.74
- Resident Sex Ratio ( $S_R$ ) = 0.81
- Proportion Adfluvial ( $P_S$ ) = 0.44

# Big Creek

- Rundio et al 2012
- 83% Residents male, no smolt sex ratio





# Assumptions and Challenges

- Equal mortality
- One cohort, transitions happen in same year
- Still have to measure sex ratio in residents



# Still to do

- Confidence bounds
- How big of a sample do you need?
- How sensitive to proportions near 0.5
- We need more data!



# Conclusions

- Sex ratios can be used together to estimate proportion of steelhead
- Sex ratios of residents can **not** be inferred from sex ratio of steelhead without knowing proportion of steelhead
- Could be a very useful tool





# Thanks

- Chris Jordan (NOAA)
- Dave Lytle (OSU)
- Gordie Reeves (USFS)
  
- Ohms et al. 2013. CJFAS
- haley.ohms <at> oregonstate.edu

