**Tracking iteroparity: Trends and movement patterns for repeat spawning steelhead on the Washington Coast**

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For steelhead and many other iteroparous fish, the second spawning migration is characterized by increased fecundity and productivity as well as fitness of juveniles relative to previous spawning runs. However, survival of post-spawn steelhead, referred to as kelts, is often low following their maiden spawning migration. For that reason, an understanding of behavior and movement patterns exhibited by steelhead kelts may provide managers with an understanding of factors limiting post spawn survival. On the coast of Washington state, state and tribal fisheries managers have collected scales from returning adults for many that 40 years. These data allow for an analysis of interannual variability in rates of iteroparity for coastal steelhead in Washington. Additionally, 86 anadromous O.mykiss from a tributary of Willapa Bay were captured, tagged and released to describe movement behaviors following spawning. The majority of fish tagged prior to spawning (73%) were not detected following spawning. Overall, only 9% (8/86) of tagged spawners successfully returned to the ocean. Temporal and spatial patterns of post spawn movements as well as potential mortality hotspots will be discussed further. Together, this information provides fisheries managers with improved tools to maintain healthy populations of anadromous *O.mykiss* across their range.