Response to Reviewers

# Editor

Dear Mr. Murdoch:

Thank you for submitting to the North American Journal of Fisheries Management your manuscript entitled "Abundance and Migration Success of Overshoot Steelhead in the Upper Columbia River". The paper has been reviewed by an Associate Editor and two reviewers with substantial experience in salmonid migration within the Columbia River Basin. You will find their comments at the bottom of this letter.

The reviewers have substantial and important comments for you to resolve. In fact, the nature of the comments and the required revisions that will be needed could result in you needing more time to respond. I'd suggest that if the amount of time you need is a couple weeks, we can accommodate that; send me a note as the due date approaches if you find more time is needed. However, if you believe that more than a couple weeks is needed (which I'm suspecting you might), then a new submission will be needed. If that is the case, please go ahead and respond to the reviewer comments and supply these responses with the new manuscript. We will do what we can to find the same review team to handle the new submission. Either way I think there is a paper in here so I wish you luck.

# Reviewer 1

Comments:

General Comments

The paper is generally well-written with a very good Introduction and thorough Discussion sections. There are occasions where the paper is written with the Pacific Northwest (PNW) as the audience, and important details will be lost among the wider readership. This is particularly true when geographic locations are mentioned and their relevance to steelhead migration or study logistics are missing. The manuscript should be revised to catch these PNW-centric references without description or explanation. The section on Conservation Implications is way too long and needs to be better focused and shortened.

A serious disconnect in the paper is between the title, stated objectives, and reported results. The title references “Abundance” and the Results has two sections entitled “Overshoot fallback abundance” and “Overshoot abundance.” Neither of these sections provide a single abundance estimate. The authors are wrongly intermixing the concepts of abundance estimates with event probabilities (actually %). This is a serious error in the paper’s presentation and must be rectified throughout the manuscript. This oversight seems ironic because it is generally much more difficult to estimate abundance than it is an event probability. One need not estimate abundance to estimate transition probabilities; a good example is Richins and Skalski (2018). The authors seem not to appreciate the value of having both overshoot abundance and fallback probabilities.

*We did estimate abundance of fallbacks from Priest Rapids for every year (2010 – 2017) and presented those results in Table 1. Table 2 also includes estimates of fallback abundance to various downstream locations, by year and origin. It seems that the journal software failed to add our table captions to the PDF that reviewers received, so that may be the source of confusion. To clarify this, we have added some text to the first and last sentences of the “Overshoot fallback abundance” section. Because the implications on monitoring and management rely more on the percentage of fish that are fallbacks from Priest, the text focuses more on these probabilities.*

Large overshoot abundance with a high fallback probability can be a much better situation than a low overshoot abundance with a very low fallback probability. Both abundance and the frequency of occurrence matter. This paper has both types of information but fails to use those results or convey their joint importance to readers. Having both of these pieces of information is also important to fish managers trying to prioritize which Columbia/Snake River dams to receive mitigation for steelhead overshoot.

*Our section on “fallback migration success”*

The statistical methods section lacks almost any mention of model assumptions. Providing priors in a Bayesian analysis is not a substitute for defining model assumptions and discussion of their robustness. Much more detail is needed.

*We have added text about the assumptions of the POM to the end of that section, and further assumptions at the end of “Overshoot abundance” section.*

Specific Comments

Line 33: Need to mention relevance of Bonneville Dam to the steelhead up-migration. It’s the first dam they encounter in the Columbia Basin.

*Added text*

Line 123: Provide river km to mentioned rivers.

Line 139: Add PITAGIS after name is first mentioned.

*Added*

Line 146: Add assumptions of POM.

*Included a few sentences addressing these assumptions*

Lines 162–163: Unnecessarily complicated expression for Bernoulli distributed random variable.

*Removed the second line of this expression*

Lines 209–210: Symbols not defined.

*Clarified what Ri refers to, and changed order of expressions to better match text above.*

Lines 213–214: Explain the need for a Bayesian analysis of a straight-line regression.

*Added text in the “Fallback migration success” section to justify this. We used a Bayesian framework to easily incorporate the uncertainty in many of the dependent and independent variables.*

Lines 226–228: What are the assumptions when pooling across years? Do you expect the process to be stationary over time?

*We did update this analysis to include random effects in the intercept and slope for year. This allows for the relationship between overshoot success and number of dams to differ between years. In the end, the random effect variances were relatively small, suggesting the impact of dams on overshoot success to be fairly constant over this time period.*

Line 232: Wording; steelhead were not pooled.

*Changed to “Steelhead detections were pooled”*

Line 255: Characterize how atypical were the water temperatures in 2015.

Lines 291–294: Was the number of fish 7 or 8?

*8 known overshoot wild steelhead were detected in tributaries overall, and of those 8, 7 of them were detected in tributaries above Wells dam (the remaining fish was detected in a tributary between Priest Rapids and Wells dams)*

Lines 386–389: Run on sentence.

*Revised.*

Tables: Tables lack captions.

*The captions were entered when the manuscript was submitted but did not appear in the PDF sent to reviewers. Hopefully the journal can correct this.*

Additional Questions:

The discussion provides adequate explanation and interpretation of the findings, and integrates the results with the broader literature on the topic.: Agree

The statistical analyses are appropriate (this question focuses not on what might have been done, but whether what was done is appropriate).: Agree

The methods are appropriate to address study objectives, and sufficient methodological detail is provided.: Disagree

The introduction develops a logical and justifiable basis for the work and includes appropriate context.: Strongly agree

The science described in this manuscript is: Somewhat important to fisheries managers; useful science but in a specific context (e.g, species, location, method)

# Reviewer 2

Comments:

Steelhead overshoot manuscript review

This is an interesting paper and generally well written. However, it is not clear to an uninformed reader how much it adds to our knowledge beyond Richins and Skalski 2018 and Boggs et al. 2004. It would be helpful to identify in the Introduction section how this paper differs from Richins and Skalski 2018 and why it is an important contribution to science. The stock specific differences between the overshoots in the Snake and the Columbia is particularly interesting (Figure 4).

There is also much citation of grey literature and a number of typos in the paper and the Table descriptions were not included making the tables difficult to evaluate.

*The captions were entered when the manuscript was submitted but did not appear in the PDF sent to reviewers. Hopefully the journal can correct this.*

I do not have expertise in Bayesian modeling so I cannot comment on the veracity of the modeling work. Perhaps someone with more expertise can evaluate the modeling.

Maybe I missed it, but I didn’t see any mention about the possibility of PIT tag loss or failure. This may be a potential source of unexplained detections and mortality. Please include text or an assessment of this possibility.

The introduction would benefit from additional references and information about natural overshoot and fallback (e.g., without dams or temperature alterations) as well as behavioral thermoregulation (Berman and Quinn in the Yakima) Line 3 – do you mean warm water temperatures? If so, then please specify.

Line 13 – what years does this represent? Please insert years of the study.

13-15, 296-297 – is it the number of dams or the distance they migrate? How do you separate the two factors when they are correlated? If you used distance migrated in your model would you generate the same finding?

Line 80 – the authors claim they are the first to report overshoot and fallback in the abstract, but here it provides previously reported estimates. Which is correct?

195-197 – were the assumptions of linear regression met when the ln transformation was made? How much of the variance was explained by the model? This seems like a very important analysis and should be included as a figure in the manuscript.

216-219 – how was hooking mortality or unreported harvest of unclipped fish accounted for? Was it assumed that there was no harvest related mortality? How would this influence the results/conclusions?

278-280 – can you provide an estimate of how many wild fish may be unmarked (e.g., bad clip) or scale misread hatchery fish? How might that effect estimates?

298-301 How much natural mortality above PRD would you expect given the length of time that they are in the river and also the potential of incidental or unreported harvest or mistaken hatchery broodstock collection? The amount that is predicted from the model (e.g., 0 dams) seems very low.

390-392 – Why do you assume these sources of mortality when it is not clear what the other sources of mortality might be (e.g., hooking mortality, handling mortality, poaching, predation, etc.)? It seems that there needs to be more justification about why this assumption was made and why it is reasonable.

450-459 – This seems to come way too late in the paper and finally acknowledges that there are multiple possible sources of mortality. What about the possibility of handling effects of tagged fish, particularly during warmer times, or disease associated with PIT tagging?

460-463 – What about the possibility of increased straying?

480-482 – This assumes their survival would be higher in places that they overshot. If the places they overshot are warm (e.g., Yakima), then overshooting may help the population because they are able to be in cold water. Are there data that would allow you to evaluate this scenario? Otherwise, the statement should probably be modified.

493-495 – This is a policy statement and should be removed unless it can be tied to the science.

496-499 – Unclear as written. Please revise.

523-527 – This isn’t clear to me. Are you saying that their should be genetic evaluation of the fishery to see if harvest is capturing overshoots?

574 – year not specified

706-709 – The text lists this as 2020 and there is a typo “form”. Please check all citations in text to see if they match with the lit cited.

- Is the survival at the dams with surface passage better than the ones that don’t have it? This would support the recommendation alluded to in the paper, but if not then it should be explained and the recommendation should be reevaluated.

How is the mortality that occurs below PRD (e.g., in the Yakima River below Prosser) and before detections at the next downstream location handled and how might it effect the results?

- The discussion would be improved with a paragraph about the influence of overshoot on straying. On the one had the paper describes issues with genetic introgression and then on the other hand it appears that there are very few fish that are on the spawning grounds above PRD.

- It would be interesting and relevant to compare survival of fish that overshot and returned to the Snake or Yakima vs. those that didn’t overshoot. It would be important to control for factors such as run timing etc.

- Figure 2 – Is the first point referring to PRD or to PRD and Wanapum Dam? In other words should it be 1 or 2 dams. If it is 2 dams then should the model be rerun?

- Tables – Please insert Table descriptions. I did not see the descriptions for the tables. Also, how do the very large annual confidence intervals factor into the interpretations

Additional Questions:

The discussion provides adequate explanation and interpretation of the findings, and integrates the results with the broader literature on the topic.: Disagree

The statistical analyses are appropriate (this question focuses not on what might have been done, but whether what was done is appropriate).: Agree

The methods are appropriate to address study objectives, and sufficient methodological detail is provided.: Disagree

The introduction develops a logical and justifiable basis for the work and includes appropriate context.: Disagree

The science described in this manuscript is: Somewhat important to fisheries managers; useful science but in a specific context (e.g, species, location, method)

# Associate Editor

Comments to the Author:

This manuscript describes a study where the authors used two PIT tag datasets to evaluate large-scale adult steelhead movements in the main stem Columbia River and entry into spawning tributaries. One dataset was comprised of adult steelhead collected and tagged at Priest Rapids Dam, several hundred river kilometers upstream from the Pacific Ocean. The second dataset included adult steelhead that were PIT tagged as juveniles at sites downstream from Priest Rapids Dam. In their analyses, the authors estimated that substantial proportions of the adults counted at the dam originated at downstream locations (i.e., they swam past or swam past or ‘overshot’ their natal tributary); the proportions that eventually moved back downstream varied considerably as a function of origin and upstream overshoot distance.

Two Reviewers with extensive familiarity with Columbia River steelhead and their behaviors have provided insightful comments on the manuscript. The Reviewers agreed that the findings of this study may be of interest to steelhead managers in the Columbia River basin but they also identified numerous areas for potential improvement, including a need to make it less colloquial. Their suggestions should be carefully addressed to improve the manuscript. Furthermore, two previous publications are fundamentally enmeshed with the current study: the first (Waterhouse at al. 2020) provides background on the occupancy and movement model the authors used in their evaluation; the second (Richins and Skalski 2018) provides a large group of comparable overshoot and fallback estimates for steelhead populations throughout the Columbia River basin. I think the current manuscript could be improved by providing more of the Waterhouse model details and assumptions and, importantly, by including more direct comparisons of the estimates in Richins and Skalski with the new study results, paying particular attention to the terminology used for the various behaviors and migration outcomes (confusing metrics are a weakness of the current manuscript). Aside from some qualitative similarity statements the “new” results are not especially well differentiated from the earlier work, recognizing that the data sources only partially overlap and so the results are largely confirmatory which is useful.

Line by line comments.

Line 6. I think there is potential for confusion around the term “fallback”. It has been used to describe downstream fish movement generally, as in Frank et al. (2009) and more specifically to describe passage downstream at dams through turbines and over spillways, as in Boggs et al. (2004). ‘Fallback success’ might have very different meanings in these two applications. Along these lines, the authors might consider adding a table where all terms and metrics are clearly defined.

Frank HJ, Mather ME, Smith JM, Muth RM, Finn JT, McCormick SD. What is "fallback"?: metrics needed to assess telemetry tag effects on anadromous fish behavior. Hydrobiologia. 2009;635:237-49.

Line 9. “was modified” – probably better to use active voice here and elsewhere.

Line 10. Insert “between” after “relationship”?

Line 20. affect = affected?

Line 27. Insert “Adult” to begin sentence?

Line 37. Greater risk than what – some other population?

Line 42. Consider defining overshoot here at first mention.

Line 74. Eiler citation is for the Yukon River not the Columbia.

Line 77. Rates = percentages to match 71%. Also see reviewer comments.

Line 82. Should fall back be two words here?

Line 95. Downstream-migrating. Hyphen.

Line 97. Define non-spill periods.

Line 108. Please provide more geographic details about the dam location.

Line 112. The long preamble in the introduction about water temperature, steelhead behavior, and harvest does not set up the objectives especially well. Did the authors have hypotheses about temperature effects on behavior? It might help to provide some expectations at the end of this important paragraph.

Line 119. Again, providing some details on the locations of these dams in relation to each other or at least generally would help unfamiliar readers orient.

Line 142. It would be appropriate to mention approximately how many IPDS there were.

Line 151. Citations should be chronological.

Line 152, 167. Verb tense should be past for completed work.

Line 168. Total abundance in this case means the total count of steelhead at PRD?

Line 178. On first read, not clear that the three letter abbreviations reference sites on the map.

Line 204. See general comments about adding a table summarizing the metrics. Fallback migration success, fallback abundance, overshoot abundance, and overshoot fallback abundance are all mentioned in this paragraph and the lines separating them seem a little blurry.

Line 212. Was a specific R package used?

Line 221. Is “fallback migration success” a synonym for overshoot return?

Line 230. This analysis of Yakima steelhead at McNary Dam was not included in the objectives statement that I recall.

Line 250. Why not instead include the monthly means for all study years?

Line 258. PIT-tagged adult steelhead. Hyphen. Check for consistent use.

Line 260. The final sentence in this paragraph seems divorced from the temperature and timing threads that preceded it.

Line 264. I think including a summary of the PIT-tagged samples would be appropriate at the start of the results section. It looks like about 120,000 adult steelhead were counted at PRD but the numbers of adults PIT tagged at the dam and the numbers of adults PIT tagged as juveniles are not obviously reported.

Line 267. The count adjustment method was not described. Did this follow some previous procedure such as the one described by Boggs et al. or perhaps English at al.?

Line 279. Verb tense – originated. Some of this material reads like methods.

Line 283. What is the relevance of this time series correlation?

Line 288. Including sample size (n’s) for these percentages would put the effort into better perspective. Proportion should read percentage.

Line 310. Please add degree symbol after 20.

Line 319. overwintering-related. Hyphen.

Line 317. Does this manuscript report escapement estimates? Or only the aggregate count of wild steelhead at PRD?

Line 327. This material about sample size needs might be better located later in the discussion under something like caveats and recommendations.

Line 340. “does compare well” is very imprecise. See general comments.

Line 345. Should “dam counts” instead be “adult steelhead counts at dams”? Also the unpublished data referenced here and on lines 358 and 377 probably needs a bit more information. What if readers wanted to access this material? Perhaps a contact person and a pers. comm. citation.

Line 371,372. observed = detected. are = were.

Line 376. proportion = proportions.

Line 380. are = were.

Line 392. Mortality may also occur for fish passing via spillways, bypasses, or other routes mentioned in the text, not just turbines?

Line 417. have = had. proportion = percentage – check for consistent use.

Line 435. This 507% finding would be appropriately noted in the results section. Perhaps an objective or hypotheses about differences between PRD and IHD groups would be appropriate as well.

Line 439. patterns…similar to those.

Line 451. Verb tenses. Overshot, fell back.

Table 1. Include rows with the mean and standard deviation as in tables 2 and 3?

Table 2. Labeling or data error for row “Year”?

Figure 1 caption. Perhaps define IPDS given similarity to DPS.

Figure 2 caption. The figure shows perfect a probability and a confidence envelope derived from a logistic regression model, not a logistic regression per se.

Figure 3 caption. Why “Priest” instead of PRD or Priest Rapids Dam? Check for consistent use.

Figure 4 caption. Insert “detected” after segment?