

# SECOND CALL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

## IMPROVED COLLABORATION AND INFORMATION SHARING FOR TAGGING, TELEMETRY AND MARKING TECHNIQUES, TECHNOLOGY & PROGRAMS

*Advances in Technology, Designs, Protocols, Case Studies,  
Published & Unpublished Literature*

Proposed contributions are due by **May 23, 2008**. Please submit proposals to the following:

Keith Wolf, Bruce Crawford and Jennifer O'Neal at:

[kwolf@kwaecoscience.com](mailto:kwolf@kwaecoscience.com), [brucec@rco.wa.gov](mailto:brucec@rco.wa.gov), and [Jennifer.ONeal@tteci.com](mailto:Jennifer.ONeal@tteci.com)

*At this time all we are asking is for your detailed ~150-200 word abstract, the topical area covered, and the contributor(s) contact information. Team collaboration is encouraged. The proposals will be vetted by a subcommittee and instructions for 5-10 page submissions, with ample room for appendices, will be sent to all in July 2008.*

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The Pacific Northwest Aquatic Monitoring Partnership (PNAMP) is a compact of twenty (20) state, federal, tribal agencies and private organizations and their Executives. The PNAMP steering committee has tasked the Fish Population Monitoring (FPM) committee of 156 regional scientists and agency representatives to produce a **Tagging, Telemetry and Marking** (TTM) compendium that unites distinct and individual programs, projects and research uses. The goal is to produce technical information suitable for use by all aquatic (and some terrestrial), biologists, researchers and decision-makers.

### ***Scale***

This project is aimed at priority stocks of interest as adopted in recovery, conservation, production and harvest plans for Puget Sound, B.C., Alaska, the Lower, Mid and Upper Columbia and Snake Rivers, the Oregon Coast, portions of Northern California, and beyond. Our need and value metrics are consistent with all fifty-three recently completed subbasin plans and the Northwest Power and Conservation Council's amended Fish and Wildlife Program. BPA, PSC, PFMC, CBFWA and NPCC use these plans to prioritize ESA and other "at risk" stocks under named ecosystem-based mitigation and conservation programs. Further, the burgeoning Puget Sound Partnership, the POST and Ocean Tracking Network and the Governor's Monitoring Forum in Washington State also advocate these project principles. The project objectives span, for example, the entire region under the PST, PFMC and the North and South of Falcon processes under US v. Canada, the Columbia Basin etc. is seeking input from experts around the World.

This statement and the following details should provide good guidance on topical areas PNAMP seeks to acquire. A final call, with specific "gap" topics will go out early this summer, but we need your contributions now to do the gap analysis.

### ***Goal***

*Use global expertise to combine the disparate tactical and or individual efforts regarding the science of tagging, telemetry and marking into a form amenable for review and analysis to advance fish population monitoring techniques.*

## **Objectives**

1. By August 2009, provide the region with information and analysis to optimize the use of tagging, telemetry and or marking technology and designs.
2. Provide findings that are organized, peer-reviewed and communicated widely.
3. Improve the opportunity for data collection to provide more reliable information and result in an improved and collaborative analytical and decision atmosphere.

One of the main characteristics mentioned in the plan, derived from many thoughtful deliberations and realizations, is the linkages to *adaptive management, benchmarks, performance standards, comparable status and trend data and myriad other needs and possible improvements in data collection*. This compilation will acquire a wide range of TTM science on the use and application of monitoring protocols, methods, technology and designs and or other useful information.

**The information will cover ~50 methods x 31 management information and decision processes. Eventually, each of these TTM methods and or technology advances *may* directly and significantly affect the highest levels of decision-making for hundreds of individual populations—this, just for the anadromous forms of Pacific Salmon—resident and marine fishes and wildlife will also benefit from this work.**

Currently, over 100 authors, from six countries, seven universities and seven states in the U.S. have submitted proposals to provide us with findings, case studies, methods, protocols and designs. This first and notable response to PNAMP emanated from a single November 2007 outreach effort. In total, we estimate that the information will be vast. This is based on the formation of an ad-hoc collaborative network that is approaching 400 researchers, practitioners and managers.

## **Need and Value**

The June 2007 issue of the **American Fisheries publication: “Fisheries”** (Vol. 32 No 6) provides ample and concrete rationale to continue and expand organized efforts and ask for your contributions.

*“Measurement is the key component in most investigations of fish and shellfish. The ability to identify individual and groups of fishes, as well as their habits, movements, and mortality, is crucial to effective fisheries science. The methods used must be appropriate, accurate, and repeatable.*

*While uncertainty is an integral part of dealing with biological systems, as scientists it is crucial that we use methods that minimize uncertainty in order to improve the conservation and sustainability of fisheries and aquatic resources. In June 1988, over 400 fisheries and aquatic scientists gathered in Seattle, Washington, for the "International Symposium and Educational Workshop on Fish-Marking Techniques." This landmark event included presentations on virtually every fish tagging method in use at that time. The ultimate product was the 1990 publication *Fish Marking Techniques*, American Fisheries Society Symposium 7, arguably one of the most influential fisheries publications in decades. In the nearly 20 years since that symposium, the world of fisheries science has changed dramatically; the technologies and analytical procedures available for marking and monitoring fisheries have evolved as well. Fish marking technologies on the cutting edge two decades ago are now commonplace, and new technologies are developed yearly. **Clearly, the time has come to bring together again global expertise on fish tagging techniques and data analysis [emphasis added].”***

**Contact Information:** Keith Wolf, (425) 788-3402, or Jennifer O’Neal, (425) 482-7779, or use the email addresses listed at the beginning of this document.