

Eliminating Bias in Survival Estimates due to the Effect of Tag Failure on Right-Skewed Travel Time Distributions: A Bayesian Approach

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Estimating Survival



P = Detection probability*S* = Fish survival probability

Assume:

Tag does not fail







Estimating S_{tag}

Tag failure curve

Fish travel times to a given site





Estimating S_{tag}



Case Study Summary

Still biased after correction
 Appears unbiased with 90-d travel times

Why? -Travel time distribution is also biased -Long travel times not observed -S_{tag} estimate is too high



Simulation Results ($S_{tag} = 0.67$)



How effective is correction?



A Bayesian Approach

•Assume parametric form for travel time distribution •Complete Data Likelihood (CDL) includes missing travel times greater than tag failure times •Tag failure probability based on all travel times, both observed and missing



Data simulation



 $P_1 = P_2 = 0.9$ $S_1 = 0.8$ $S_2 = 0.5$ $N_{rel} = 700$ IGRN travel time dist. Mean travel time: Reach 1 = 6.5d, Reach 2 = 13.9d S_{tag} varies

Data simulation



 $P_1 = P_2 = 0.9$ $S_1 = 0.8$ (0.82) $S_2 = 0.5$ (0.46) $N_{rel} = 700$ IGRN travel time dist. Mean travel time: Reach 1 = 6.5d, Reach 2 = 13.9d S_{tag} varies

Data simulation

•Assume parametric form for travel time distribution •Complete Data Likelihood (CDL) includes missing travel times greater than tag failure times •Tag failure probability based on all travel times, both observed and missing



Simulation Results ($S_{tag} = 0.996$)



Simulation Results ($S_{tag} = 0.90$)



Simulation Results ($S_{tag} = 0.45$)

Simulation Results: Ŝ₂

Acknowledgements

No Premature Failure

Travel Time Distribution

Case Study

Survival estimates: (January Release)

20-day tag:

Uncorrected: Corrected (20-d travel time):

0.22 (0.02 SE) **0.22** (0.02 SE)

Corrected (90-d travel time): 0.30 (0.03 SE)

90-day tag:

0.30 (0.03 SE)

Tag Failure Prevented Unbiased Estimates of Fish Survival

Prepared in cooperation with the Technical Committee of the Vernalis Adaptive Management Plan and the San Joaquin River Group Authority

Distribution and Joint Fish-Tag Survival of Juvenile Chinook Salmon Migrating through the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta, California, 2008

Estimating S_{tag}

Traditional Mark-Recapture Model (known fate example)

Capture History	<u>Likelihood</u>	
11	S	
10	(1-S)	

Include Tag Failure Probabilities (Townsend et al. 2006)

Capture History	<u>Likelihood</u>
11	S _{fish} * S _{tag}
10	$(1-S_{fish}) + (S_{fish} * (1-S_{tag}))$

REQUIRES AN ESTIMATE OF TAG SURVIVAL

Correcting S_{fish} with CWT Travel Times

Uncorrected: Corrected (obs. travel time): S_{fish}
0.068 (0.015 SE)
0.076 (0.016 SE)

Corrected (2002 travel time): Corrected (2001 travel time): Corrected (1995 travel time): 0.088 (0.019 SE) 0.078 (0.017 SE) 0.128(0.028 SE)

N=54; similar SJR flow (~3200 cfs)

Correcting S_{fish} with CWT Travel Times

Uncorrected: Corrected (obs. travel time): S_{fish} 0.068 (0.015 SE) 0.076 (0.016 SE)

Corrected (2002 travel time): Corrected (2001 travel time): Corrected (1995 travel time): 0.088 (0.019 SE) 0.078 (0.017 SE) 0.128(0.028 SE)

N=101; higher SJR flow (~4200 cfs)

Correcting S_{fish} with CWT Travel Times

Uncorrected: Corrected (obs. travel time): S_{fish} 0.068 (0.015 SE) 0.076 (0.016 SE)

Corrected (2002 travel time): Corrected (2001 travel time): Corrected (1995 travel time): 0.088 (0.019 SE) 0.078 (0.017 SE) 0.128 (0.028 SE)

N=41; much higher SJR flow (17-23 kcfs)

Premature Failure ($S_{tag} = 0.67$)

Premature Failure $(S_{tag} = 0.67)$

Sensitivity Analysis?

Days Since Release