March, 2005

Thomas P. Poe - Curriculum vitae

A. Personal Data

1. Educational background

College degrees:

-- B.S., Carroll College, 1966, Biology.
-- M.S., Northern Illinois University, 1972, Zoology/Aquatic Ecology emphasis.

2. Professional Experience

-- 1972-77, Senior Research Biologist, Ichthyological Associates, Inc., Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

-- 1977-79, Section Leader, Ecological Services Division, Radiation Management Corp., Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

-- 1979-85, Supervisory Fishery Biologist (Research), GS-12, National Fisheries Research Center-Great Lakes, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

-- 1986-90, Supervisory Fishery Biologist (Research), GS-12, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Fisheries Research Center - Seattle, Columbia River Field Station, Cook, Washington.

-- 1990-99, Supervisory Fishery Biologist (Research), GM-13, U.S. Geological Survey, Western Fisheries Research Center, Columbia River Research Laboratory, Cook, Washington .

-- 1999-02, Senior Fisheries Scientist, BioAnalysts, Inc., White Salmon, Washington.

-- 2003-04, Scientific Peer Review Group member of the Independent Scientific Review Panel (ISRP), Northwest Power and Conservation Council, Portland, Oregon.

-- 2004, Ad hoc member of the Independent Scientific Advisory Board (ISAB), Northwest Power and Conservation Council and NOAA Fisheries, Portland Oregon.

B. Professional Activities and Recognition

1. Honors and Awards

-- Activity Award, Carroll College, 1962-1966. Award (1/3 tuition) to recognize

athletics and scholarship.

-- Phi Sigma, 1971, biological honor society.

-- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Special Achievement Award, 1983

-- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Performance Awards, ‘85,’88, and ‘93

-- National Biological Service Performance Award, 1995

-- U.S. Geological Survey Special Act Service Award, 1998.

-- James W. Moffett Award for outstanding scientific paper published in 1988 from the Great Lakes Fisheries Research Center - (see publication no. 10)

-- James W. Moffett Award for outstanding scientific paper published in 1989 from the Great Lakes Fisheries Research Center - (see publication no. 11)

-- The most significant paper award for the Transactions of the American Fisheries Society during 1991 - (see publication no. 14)

2. Presentations

a. Invited papers.

-- Great Lakes and Marine Environment Seminar Series, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 1979. Winter navigation in the Great Lakes - potential effects on aquatic biota.

-- American Fisheries Society, Portland Chapter, Portland, Oregon, 1986. Consumption of juvenile salmonids by predators during their outmigration through John Day Reservoir.

-- American Fisheries Society, Idaho Chapter, Moscow, Idaho. 1986. Estimating and reducing losses of juvenile salmonids to predator fishes in John Day Reservoir.

-- University of Washington, School of Fisheries, Gutshop ‘92 -- Theory and Application in Fish Feeding Ecology, Orcas Island Washington, 1992.

-- American Fisheries Society, National Meeting, Portland, Oregon, 1993. Development of Biological Criteria for Siting and Operation of Juvenile Fish Bypass Systems: Implications for Protecting Juvenile Salmonids from Predation.

-- Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, Remedial Strategies in Regulated Rivers, Lycksele, Sweden, 1995. Criteria for Reducing Predation by Northern [Pikeminnow] near Juvenile Salmonid Bypass Outfalls at Columbia River Dams.

-- American Fisheries Society, National Meeting, Monterey, California, 1997. Biologists and engineers interfacing in the Columbia River Basin: How are we doing and what needs to be improved?

-- American Fisheries Society, Oregon Chapter, Sun River, Oregon, 1998. Predator avoidance ability of juvenile salmonids in the Columbia River.

b. Offered papers before scientific societies and technical conferences.

-- American Fisheries Society, Illinois Chapter, Camp Sagawau, Illinois. 1972. Leeches parasitizing Illinois fishes.

-- North American Benthological Society, East Lansing, Michigan. 1973. The combined effects of severe flooding and a major oil spill on the benthic fauna of a river.

-- Pennsylvania Academy of Science, Mount Pocono, Pennsylvania. 1979. Primary productivity and photosynthetic efficiency of the Schuylkill River near Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

-- American Fisheries Society, National Meeting, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. 1988. Predation on out-migrating smolts in a Columbia River reservoir.

-- North American Lake Management Society, National Meeting, Orlando, Florida. 1994. Development of biological criteria for design of juvenile fish bypass systems.

-- Annual Meeting - Lake Erie, Great Lakes Fishery Commission, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 1979. Status of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's research on the St. Clair-Detroit River ecosystem.

-- Winter Navigation Studies, Workshop, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. 1980. Effects of ship-induced waves on aquatic biota in an ice environment of the St. Mary's River ecosystem.

-- Annual Meeting - Lake Erie, Great Lakes Fishery Commission, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1980. Summary of ecological research by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on the St. Clair-Detroit River ecosystem.

-- Conference on Lake Trout Research, Great Lakes Fishery Commission, Goderich, Ontario, Canada. 1983. Introductory remarks and strategies for rehabilitation of lake trout in the Great Lakes.

-- Reservoir Mortality Workshop, Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority, Portland, Oregon. 1987. Predation as a component of reservoir mortality: information needs.

-- Annual Meeting, Washington Department of Wildlife, Port Townsend, Washington. 1987.

Columbia River Predation Research.

-- Sixteenth Interagency Research Coordination Conference, Vancouver, Washington. 1989. Significance of predation on out-migrating juvenile salmonids in Columbia and Snake River reservoirs.

-- Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority, Predation Workshop, Portland, Oregon, 1990. Prey protection and selective predation research.

-- Passage and survival of juvenile chinook salmon migrating from the Snake River Basin, a Technical Workshop, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, 1992. Predation on juvenile salmonids by northern [pikeminnow] in Columbia and Snake River reservoirs.

-- Projects Review Public Meeting, Bonneville Power Administration, 1992. System-wide significance of predation on juvenile salmon in Columbia and Snake River reservoirs.

-- Oregon Governor's Coastal Salmonid Restoration Initiative, 1992. Factors potentially limiting natural production of salmonids - predators.

-- Flow/velocity - survival workshop, Northwest Power Planning Council, 1994. Predator research data - a summary.

-- Mainstem passage hypothesis workshop, Northwest Power Planning Council, 1994. The effect of predation on the survival of transported salmonids compared to in-river migrant salmonids.

-- Columbia River northern squawfish workshop, Grant County Public Utility District, 1995. Overview of prey protection research.

-- Surface Collection/Bypass Concept Testing and Evaluation in 1995 (a workshop), Snake River Salmon Recovery Team, 1995. Biological evaluation - radio-telemetry.

3. Society and committee participation

a. Membership in professional societies.

-- North American Benthological Society, 1972-82.

-- American Fisheries Society, 1973- 2003.

b. Offices/functions in professional societies.

-- Associate Editor for the North American Journal of Fisheries Management 1993 and 1994.

4. Recent Consultations

--U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 1, Fishery Resources, 1987-1999. During that period I averaged about 40-man days/year in providing technical information on the significance of predation as a mortality factor to smolts in the Columbia River Basin to the agencies and tribes of the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority as well as the Bonneville Power Administration and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. This information has been extensive including planning and prioritizing predation research (see research proposals no. 1 through 5) and giving briefings and presentations at interagency meetings.

-- CH2M Hill, 1999-2001. I participated as the lead consulting fisheries biologist (for BioAnalysts, Inc.) on a bioengineering team in the development and design of new fish passage facilities for The Dalles Dam on the Columbia River. I prepared Section 3 of the Design Documentation Report – Biological Basis for the project. The funding agency was the US Army COE.

--Battelle Pacific Northwest Laboratories, October 2000-2001. I worked for BioAnalysts, Inc. under subcontracts to Battelle for a project to synthesize the past 20 years juvenile salmonid passage data at The Dalles and John Day dams. My role was the lead in compiling the radio telemetry data synthesis sections. The Funding agency was the US Army COE.

--Independent Scientific Review Panel, 2003-2004. I worked with the panel as a Peer Review Group member in reviews of the US Army Corps Anadromous Fish Evaluation Program (I had the lead role in report preparation for this review report) and of Subbasin Plans for the Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program. I was contracted by the Northwest Power and Conservation Council.

--Independent Scientific Advisory Board, 2004. I worked as an ad hoc member of the board in reporting findings and recommendations of a Reservoir Operations/Flow Survival Symposium (November 2004) to the Northwest Power and Conservation Council, Portland, Oregon.

7.University Involvement

-- University of Washington, 1987-88 (Dr. Sam Bledsoe); University of California - Davis, 1990 (Dr. Joseph Cech Jr.); University of Idaho, Coop Fisheries Research Unit, 1992-95 (Dr. Ted Bjorn); and Oregon State University, Coop Fisheries Research Unit, 1992-96 (Dr. Carl Schreck).

--Provided data to be used for thesis work and/or sponsored graduate students under the CEA program at: Eastern Michigan University, 1984 (Greg Kennedy); University of Idaho, 1986-87 (Gwen Meyer); Oregon State University, 1986-88 (Bob Gardner); University of Washington, 1986 (Tom Henchman); University of Idaho, 1992-94 (Dan Isaac); Oregon State University, 1995-99 (Scott Vanderkooi); Oregon State University, 1996-99 (Mindi Sheer) and Oregon State University, 1990-1999 (Matthew Mesa).

C. Scientific Accomplishments

2000-2002

--Synthesis of 20 years of Fisheries Research at The Dalles and John Day dams.
While working for BioAnalysts, Inc. I played a major role in preparing two technical reports (numbers 31 and 32) synthesizing radio telemetry, hydroacoustic, PIT tag, and survival study results and data for the past 20 years at these Columbia River dams.

1990-1999

-- Passage behavior and survival of juvenile salmonids at Columbia River hydroelectric dams.
From 1990-1999, while working at the USGS Columbia River Research Laboratory, my research and that of my team leaders has been primarily directed towards several topics including: (1) examining the relative vulnerability of juvenile salmonids of varying condition to predation by northern pikeminnow, (2) development and evaluation of measures to reduce predation (e.g. altering hydroelectric dam passage systems, hatchery or barge release strategies, and juvenile fish bypass outfall locations) in an altered ecosystem, (3) passage behavior of juvenile salmonids at hydroelectric dams, and (4) studies of the early life history of the northern pikeminnow and factors affecting year-class strength. The major accomplishments of this research have been the publication of over 35 publications and technical reports produced by the team and I (Section E) and the strong regional support for continuation of these studies as evidenced by my team's funding level (over $16 million since 1986).

Prior to 1990

--Predation on outmigrating juvenile salmonids by resident predator fishes in the Columbia River Basin.

This research (1982-1988) was conducted to determine the significance of predation on outmigrating juvenile salmonids in John Day Reservoir of the Columbia River. The study was a joint effort between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife with funding of 4.3 million dollars and over fifty fishery biologists assigned to the research during the project. Study results provided estimates of losses of juvenile salmonids to predators (primarily northern pikeminnow), which indicated that predation might account for the majority of previously unexplained losses of juvenile salmonids in John Day Reservoir (publications 12, 13, and 14 and technical reports 16 through 21). Restoration of the once great runs of Pacific anadromous salmonids in the northwestern U.S. is one of the highest priority fishery goals of the Service. The high mortality rates on the outmigrating smolts is agreed to be one of the major impediments in reaching this goal. This study has documented that development has been a major factor in this predation-caused mortality by slowing the migration rate of smolts (hence exposing them to predators for much longer periods than in pre-dam times), concentrating smolts in areas near the dams (barrier of the forebay and release at point sources at bypass outlets and turbine outflow outlets), and stressing, injuring and disorienting smolts as they pass through each dam. The study information is currently being used by the fisheries management agencies in the region to develop a predation management program by removing predators and protecting smolts by altering release, guidance, and bypass strategies and programs. These study results also resulted in follow-up research

to look at the extent of predation problems throughout the Columbia River Basin and to more closely examine northern pikeminnow feeding behavior and juvenile salmonid predator avoidance behavior in the laboratory.

--Effects of winter navigation on fishery resources of the interconnecting waters of the Great Lakes

This research (1979-1981) was conducted to provide a base of information to evaluate the effects on fish, fish-food organisms, and fish habitat at those sites of ship-induced, under-ice surge waves, created by vessel passage in Great Lakes connecting channels. Vessel passage was shown to cause a large increase in drifting macroinvertebrates, detritus, macrophytes that may result in energy loss in those areas from which the drift material was transported. The study results were reported in a document published by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) and technical reports (nos. 10 and 11). The COE will use these data to evaluate and/or modify their Winter Navigation Project in the Great Lakes. These data also represent the first information reported on under-ice drift of invertebrates and plant material in the Great Lakes system. They also indicated a need for further studies on the significance of this potential environmental impact. The methodology and design of this research study were used in similar drift studies on the Mississippi River (the Illinois Natural History Survey and Luther College).

--Research to determine the functional role of aquatic macrophytes in supporting fishery resources in Great Lakes littoral waters.

This research (1979-1980) was conducted to define the contribution of aquatic macrophytes to fish production in Lake St. Clair of the Great Lakes. The major results of this study were: (1) species diversity and richness of fish assemblages were higher in unaltered littoral habitats (with high species richness of aquatic macrophytes) than in altered (dredged and bulk headed) littoral habitats (with low species richness of aquatic macrophytes; publication no. 8) and (2) high macrophyte species richness in mixed stands appeared to be more important in supporting high density and greater species richness of associated macroinvertebrates than high surface area of mixed or uniform stands (publication no. 10). This information was used directly by Ecological Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Region 3, the Michigan Department of Natural Resources in reviewing and sometimes stopping dredge and fill projects and development in wetland areas in northwest Lake St. Clair, and the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources in consideration of permits for lake shore development.

--Lake trout research in the Great Lakes: early life history studies and evaluation of historically important lake trout spawning and nursery habitat.

This research (1982-1985) was conducted to test the hypothesis that failure of planted lake trout to produce self sustaining stocks in the Great Lakes (except Lake Superior) was due to: (1) failure of hatchery lake trout to utilize the historical spawning habitat which supported past populations; and/or (2) poor survival of lake trout eggs or fry was occurring in those currently used spawning habitats due to degradation of those habitats (by sediments, contaminants, low dissolved oxygen, or egg and fry predators). I designed, organized, and directed a three year (1981-1983) study to evaluate use of historically important lake trout spawning habitat by hatchery lake trout. Study results included: (1)

the first evidence of successful natural reproduction of planted lake trout in Lake Huron (publication 4); (2) comparative evaluations and classification of historical and currently used lake trout spawning habitat in western Lake Huron (publication 9). These findings were important in establishing the evidence that hatchery lake trout were able to successfully spawn in the Great Lakes. No recruitment was occurring because not enough eggs were being deposited because broodstock numbers were too low hence exploitation too high. This gave rise to the strategy of protecting the lake trout broodstock utilizing "good" historical spawning habitat by designating sanctuary areas (publication 6). I next designed, organized, and directed a three year (1983-1985) study to classify, map, and evaluate historically important lake trout spawning habitat in northern Lake Michigan and northwest Lake Huron. Study results included: (1) development and application of side-scan sonar and underwater video for mapping and classification (publications 11 and 15) of lake trout spawning habitat and (2) recommendations for re-establishing self-sustaining lake trout populations at specific locations/habitats in northern lakes Michigan and Huron (publications 11 and 15). These results helped to develop the concept and bring about acceptance and implementation of the lake trout sanctuaries, pinpoint optimal lake trout spawning habitat where lake trout eggs and fry were subsequently planted, and helped give rise to the current management policy for restoration of lake trout throughout the Great Lakes.

--<u>An ecological study of the Schuylkill River in the vicinity of Limerick Generating Station, Pottstown, PA.</u>

This study required the development and implementation of long-term monitoring programs designed to assess the environmental impacts of a nuclear power generating station on the aquatic biota of a temperature warm-water stream. In the process we added considerable knowledge on the ecology of freshwater streams (publication 2 and technical reports 3, 5, 6, 8 and 9).

--<u>Primary productivity and photosynthetic efficiency of the Schuylkill River near Pottstown, PA.</u>

A two station diurnal dissolved oxygen curve technique was used to estimate gross photosynthetic productivity and community respiration in the Schuylkill River, 1972-1973. Study results indicated that this segment of the stream was predominately heterotrophic (technical reports 2, 4 and 7).

--<u>Macroinvertebrate drift in the Schuylkill River and Perkiomen Creek in southeastern Pennsylvania.</u>

Long-term drift studies were conducted to determine the impact (by entrainment) of a large nuclear generating station on the macroinvertebrate communities of several southeastern PA streams. Study results indicated that only during low flow conditions and during peak emergence periods would a detectable impact occur (publication 3 and technical reports 3, 5, 6, 8 and 9).

--<u>Taxonomy and host-parasite relations of the fish leeches (Piscicolidae: Hirudinea) of Illinois.</u>
This study was conducted to better describe (morphologically) the fish-leeches of Illinois and to determine the host-specifically of this group of ectoparasites. Twenty-two new host records were determined for North America and four of the eleven species of fish-leeches occurring in Illinois were found to be host-specific (publication 1 and technical report 1).

E. Reporting of Research Results

1.Publications – peer reviewed

(1) Poe, T.P., and C.K. Mathers. 1972. First occurrence of the leech Actinobdella triannulata in Illinois. Transactions of the Illinois Academy of Science 65: 87-88.

(2) Poe, T.P., and D.C. Stefan. 1974. Several environmental factors influencing the distribution of the freshwater polychaete, Manayunkia speciosa Leidy. Chesapeake Science 15:235-237.

(3) Rutter, R.P., and T.P. Poe. 1979. Macroinvertebrate drift in two adjoining southeastern Pennsylvania streams. Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Academy of Science 52:24-30.

(4) Nester, R.T., and T.P. Poe. 1982. Effects of beach nourishment on the nearshore environment in Lake Huron at Lexington Harbor (MI). U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Coastal Engineering Research Center, Miscellaneous Technical Report Series No. 82-13.

(5) Nester, R.T., and T.P. Poe. 1984. First evidence of successful natural reproduction of planted lake trout in Lake Huron. North American Journal of Fisheries Management 4:126-128.

(6) Eshenroder, R.L., T.P. Poe, and C.H. Olver, eds. 1984. Strategies for rehabilitation of lake trout in the Great Lakes: proceedings of a conference on lake trout research, August 1983. Great Lakes Fishery Commission Technical Report 40.

(7) Nester, R.T., and T.P. Poe. 1984. Predation on lake whitefish eggs by longnose suckers. Journal of Great Lakes Research 10:327-328.

(8) Poe, T.P., C.O. Hatcher, C.L. Brown, and D.W. Schloesser. 1986. Comparison of species composition and richness of fish assemblages in altered and unaltered littoral habitats. Journal of Freshwater Ecology 3:525-536.

(9) Nester, R.T. and T.P. Poe. 1987. Visual observations of historical lake trout spawning grounds in western Lake Huron. North American Journal of Fisheries Management 7:418-424.

(10) Brown, C.L., T.P. Poe, J.R.P. French III and D.W. Schloesser. 1988. Relationships of phytomacrofauna to surface area in naturally occurring macrophyte stands. Journal of the North American Benthological Society 7:129-139.

(11) Edsall, T.A., T.P. Poe, R.T. Nester and C.L. Brown. 1989. Side scan sonar mapping of lake trout spawning habitat in the Great Lakes. North American Journal of Fisheries Management 9:269-279.

(12) Poe, T. P., H. C. Hansel, S. Vigg, D. E. Palmer, and L. A. Prendergast. 1991. Feeding of predaceous fishes on out-migrating juvenile salmonids in John Day Reservoir, Columbia River.

Transactions of the American Fisheries Society 120: 405-420.

(13) Vigg, S., T. P. Poe, L. A. Prendergast, and H. C. Hansel. 1991. Rates of consumption of juvenile salmonids and alternative prey fish by northern [pikeminnow], walleyes, smallmouth bass, and channel catfish in John Day Reservoir, Columbia River. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society 120: 421-438.

(14) Rieman, B. E., R. C. Beamesderfer, S. Vigg, and T. P. Poe. 1991. Estimated loss of juvenile salmonids to predation by northern [pikeminnow], walleyes, and smallmouth bass in John Day Reservoir, Columbia River. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society 120: 448-458.

(15) Petersen, J. H. and T. P. Poe. 1992. Approaches to estimating predation losses in a large river system: predation upon juvenile salmonids in the Columbia River. Pages 13-18, in C. D. Levings and G. A. Hunter (eds.), An account of the workshop on research approaches to predation/competition questions in river fish communities. Canadian Manuscript Report - Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences 2150: 66 p.

(16) Edsall, T. A., C. L. Brown, G. W. Kennedy, and T. P. Poe. 1992. Lake trout spawning habitat in the Six Fathom Bank-Yankee Reef lake trout sanctuary, Lake Huron. Journal of Great Lakes Research 18: 70-90.

(17) Hatcher, C. O., R. E. Ogawa, T. P. Poe, and J.R. P. French III. 1992. Trace elements in lake sediment, macrozoobenthos, and fish near a coal ash disposal basin. Journal of Freshwater Ecology 7: 257-269.

(18) Tabor, R. A., R. S. Shively, and T. P. Poe. 1993. Predation of juvenile salmonids by smallmouth bass and northern [pikeminnow] in the Columbia River near Richland, Washington. North American Journal of Fisheries Management 13: 831-838.

(19) Poe, T. P., R. S. Shively, and R. A. Tabor. 1994. Ecological consequences of introduced piscivorous fishes in the lower Columbia and Snake rivers. Pages 347-360, in D. J. Stouder, K. Fresh, and R. J. Feller (eds.), Theory and Application in Fish Feeding Ecology. Bell W. Baruch Library and Marine Sciences, No. 18, University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, South Carolina.

(20) Poe, T. P., M. G. Mesa, R. S. Shively, and R. D. Peters. 1994. Development of biological criteria for siting and operation of juvenile fish bypass systems: Implications for protecting juvenile salmonids from predation. Pages 169-176, in Fish Passage Responsibility and Technology. Symposium Proceedings. American Fisheries Society Annual Meeting, 1993. Portland, Oregon.

(21) Mesa, M. G., T. P. Poe, D. M. Gadomski, and J. H. Petersen. 1994. Are all prey created equal? A review and synthesis of differential predation on prey in substandard condition. Journal of Fish Biology 45: 81-96.

(22) Petersen, J. H., D. M. Gadomski, and T. P. Poe. 1994. Estimating prey mortality when predators are selective: Feeding by northern [pikeminnow] on live and dead juvenile salmonids in the

Bonneville Dam tailrace (Columbia River). Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences 51: 1197-1204.

(23) Shively, R. S., T. P. Poe, and S. T. Sauter. 1996. Feeding response by northern [pikeminnow] to a hatchery release of juvenile salmonids in the Clearwater River, Idaho. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society 125: 230-236.

(24) Shively, R. S., T.P. Poe, M. B. Sheer, and R. Peters. 1996. Criteria for reducing predation by northern [pikeminnow] near juvenile salmonid bypass outfalls at Columbia River dams. Regulated Rivers 12: 493-500.

(25) Mesa, M. G., T. P. Poe, A. G. Maule, and C. B. Schreck. 1998. Vulnerability to predation and physiological stress responses in juvenile chinook salmon experimentally infected with BKD. Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences 55: 1599-1606.

(26) Ferguson, J. W., T. P. Poe, and T. J. Carlson. 1998. The design, development and evaluation of surface oriented juvenile salmonid bypass systems on the Columbia River, USA. Proceedings of the International Conference on Fish Migration and By-pass Channels, September 24-26, 1996, Vienna, Austria.

(27) Mesa, M. G., A. G. Maule, T. P. Poe, and C. B. Schreck. 1999. Influence of bacterial kidney disease on smoltification in salmonids: is it a case of double jeopardy? Aquaculture 174: 25-41.

(28) Gadomski, D.M., C.A. Barfoot, J. M. Bayer, and T.P. Poe. 2001. Early life history of northern pikeminnow in the Columbia River Basin. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society 130:250-262.

2. Technical Reports and Contract Completion Reports

(1) Poe, T. P. 1972. Leeches parasitizing Illinois fishes. Unpublished Master's Thesis, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois, 103 pp.

(2) Ellis, R.H., T.P. Poe and D.C. Stefan. 1973. Physicochemical analysis in An ecological study in the vicinity of Limerick Generating Station, Pottstown, Pennsylvania. Ichthyological Associates, Schuylkill Progress Report No. 3, 13 pp.

(3) Ellis, R.H., T.P. Poe, and D.C. Stefan. 1973. Benthic macroinvertebrates in An ecological study in the vicinity of Limerick Generating Station, Pottstown, Pennsylvania. Ichthyological Associates, Schuylkill Progress Report No. 3, 41 pp.

(4) Poe, T.P. 1974. Physicochemical analysis in An ecological study in the vicinity of Limerick Generating Station, Pottstown, Pennsylvania. Ichthyological Associates, Schuylkill Progress Report No. 4, 7 pp.

(5) Poe, T.P., D.C. Stefan, and W.S. Ettinger. 1974. Macroinvertebrate drift in An ecological study in the vicinity of Limerick Generating Station, Pottstown, Pennsylvania. Ichthyological Associates, Schuylkill Progress Report No. 4, 34 pp.

(6) Poe, T.P. and D.C. Stefan. 1975. Benthic macroinvertebrates in An ecological study in the vicinity of Limerick Generating Station, Pottstown, Pennsylvania. Ichthyological Associates, Scuylkill Progress Report No. 4, 34 pp.

(7) Poe, T.P. 1976. Primary productivity in An ecological study in the vicinity of Limerick Generating Station, Pottstown, Pennsylvania. Ichthyological Associates, Schuylkill Progress Report No. 5, 24 pp.

(8) Poe, T.P. 1976. Benthic macroinvertebrates in An ecological study in the vicinity of Limerick Generating Station, Pottstown, Pennsylvania. Ichthyological Associates, Schuylkill Progress Report No. 5, 175 pp.

(9) Poe, T.P. and J.L. Nelson. 1978. Benthic macroinvertebrates in An ecological study in the vicinity of Limerick Generating Station, Pottstown, Pennsylvania. Radiation Management Corporation, Schuylkill Progress Report No. 6, 107 pp.

(10) Poe, T.P., T.A. Edsall and J.K. Hiltunen. 1980. Effects of ship-induced waves in an ice environment on the St. Marys River ecosystem. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Great Lakes Fishery Laboratory, Admin. Rept. No. 80-6, 124 pp. (Funded by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers).

(11) Poe, T.P. and T.A. Edsall. 1982. Effects of ship-induced waves on the composition and amount of drift in an ice environment in the St. Marys River. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Great Lakes Fishery Laboratory, Admin. Rept. No. 82-6, 45 pp. (Funded by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers).

(12) Poe, T.P. 1983. Food habits of larval yellow perch as an indicator of water and habitat quality. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Great Lakes Fishery Laboratory, Administrative Report No. 83-2, 21 pp.

(13) Poe, T.P. and R.T. Nester. 1983. First evidence of successful natural reproduction of planted lake trout in Lake Huron. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Research Information Bulletin 83-54.

(14) Poe, T.P. 1985. Identification and mapping of lake trout spawning habitat in the Great Lakes. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Research Information Bulletin 85-25.

(15) Palmer, D.E., H.C. Hansel, J.M. Beyer, S.C. Vigg, W.T. Yasutake, P.T. Lofy, S.D. Duke, M.J. Parsley, M.G. Mesa, L.A. Prendergast, R.W. Burkhardt, C.C. Burley, D.W. Eib, and T.P. Poe. 1985. Feeding activity, rate of consumption, daily ration and prey selection of major predators in John Day Reservoir. (Contract No. DE-AI79-82BP34796). Annual Report to Bonneville Power Administration. 105 p.

(16) Poe, T.P., D.E. Palmer, H.C. Hansel, S.C. Vigg, R.W. Burkhardt, and C.C. Burley. 1986. Feeding activity, rate of consumption, daily ration, and prey selection of major predators in John Day Reservoir. (Contract No. DE-AI79-82BP34796). Annual Report to Bonneville Power Administration. 50p.

(17) Poe, T.P. 1987. Predation as a component of reservoir mortality: information needs In the Proceedings of the Reservoir Mortality Workshop, Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority, April 1987, Portland, Oregon, 38 pp.

(18) Vigg, S. and T.P. Poe. 1988. Northern [pikeminnow] are major predators of smolts in the Columbia River. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Research Information Bulletin 88-4.

(19) Poe, T.P. and B.E Rieman. 1988. Predation by resident fish on juvenile salmonids in John Day Reservoir, 1983-1986. Volume I - Final report of research. Final report (Contract No. DE-AI79-82BP34796) to Bonneville Power Administration, Portland, OR. 377 pp.

(20) Poe, T.P. and B.E. Rieman. 1988. Predation by resident fish on juvenile fish on juvenile salmonids in John Day Reservoir, 1983-1986. Volume II - Supplemental Papers and Data Documentation. Supplement to Final Report (Contract No. DE-AI79-82BP34796) to Bonneville Power Administration, Portland, OR. 194 pp.

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