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 Alaska Fisheries Science Center Insights Into Salmon Ecology and Production Dynamics through Nearshore Marine Surveys

- Chinook Salmon Symposium
- Ed Farley (Presenter)
- Anchorage, AK
- October 2012

History

COMMERCE SECRETARY DALEY ANNOUNCES THE AVAILABILITY OF \$7 MILLION IN FEDERAL AID TO ALASKANS FOR 1997 SALMON FAILURE

"The Bristol Bay/Kuskokwim salmon failure is a glaring example of how important environment is to a healthy economy. We need to improve our knowledge of how climatic changes impact the health of our coastal resources in order to ensure their preservation,"



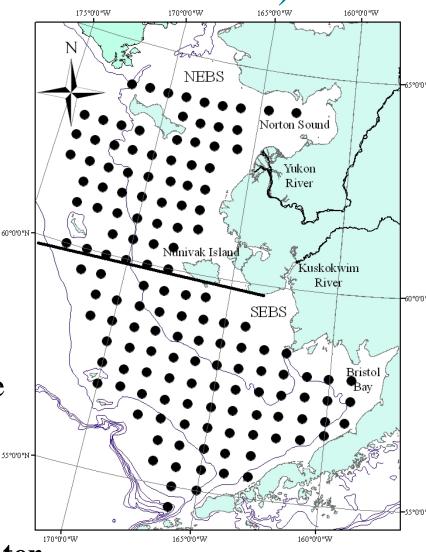


Bering Sea Research (late summer to fall)

- 1999: Bristol Bay
- 2002: BASIS
- 2007: AYK SSI
- 2008: BSIERP (NPRB)
- 2011: AYK SSI and AKSSF
- 2012: CIAP and BOEM
- Goal: Determine impact of climate variability and change on early marine ecology of juvenile western Alaska salmon. ³⁷

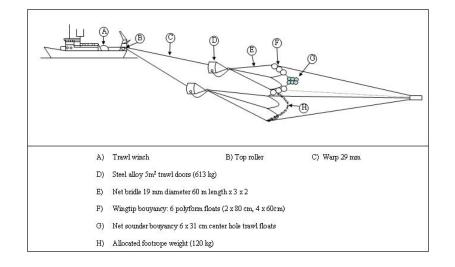
SECOND CRITICAL PERIOD

Size and Energetic Status prior to Winter

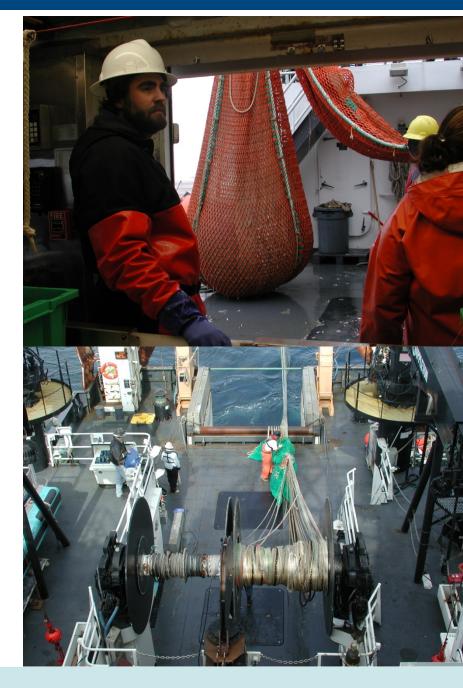




Net Sampling



Mid-water trawl rigged to fish near surface to 25-m depth with a width of 60-m.





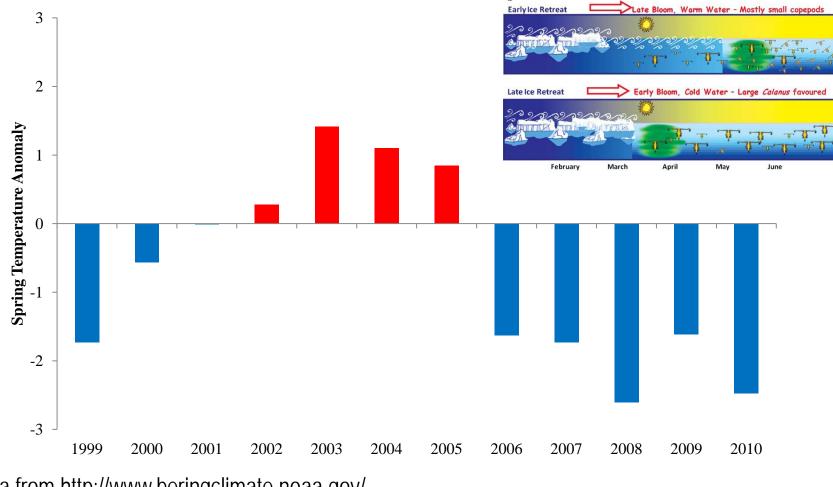
Ecosystem Indicators

- Physical Oceanography
- Biological Oceanography
 - Zooplankton species comp and biomass
- Distribution
- Relative Abundance
- Fish Diet
- Size
- Energetics





Survey occurred during periods of anomalously warm and cold years

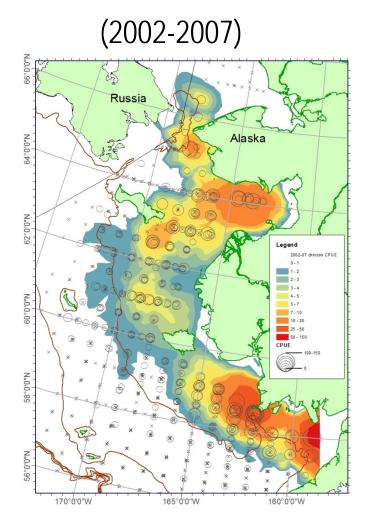


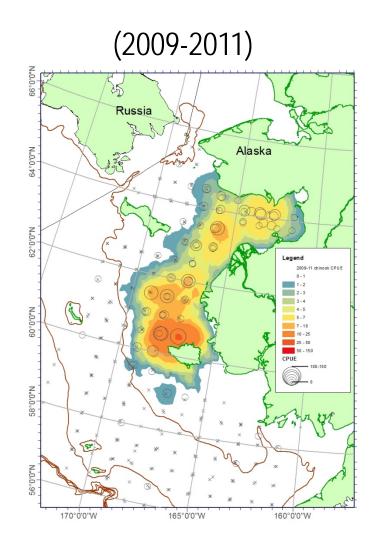
Data from http://www.beringclimate.noaa.gov/

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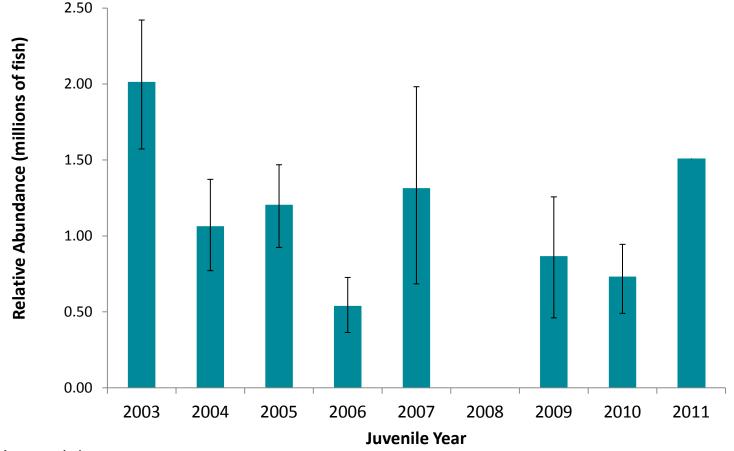
Juvenile Chinook Distribution







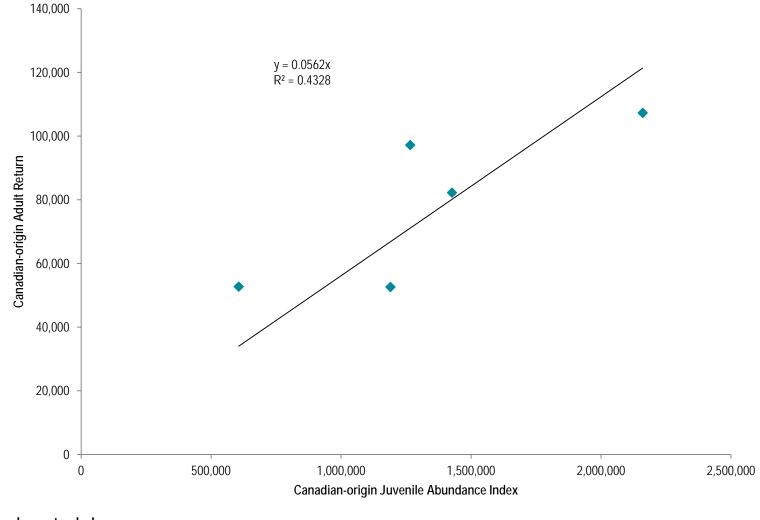
Canadian-origin juvenile Chinook salmon Abundance Index (Northern Bering Sea shelf)



Murphy et al. in prep



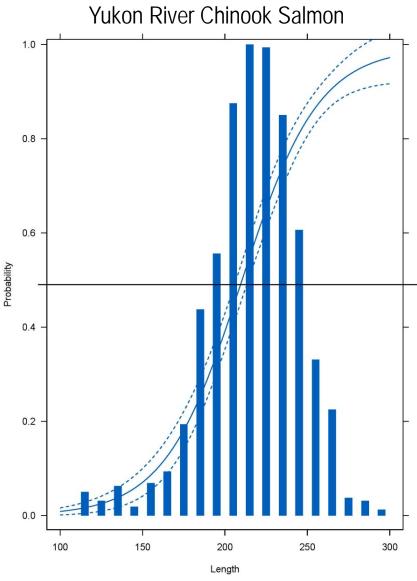
Predictive Power





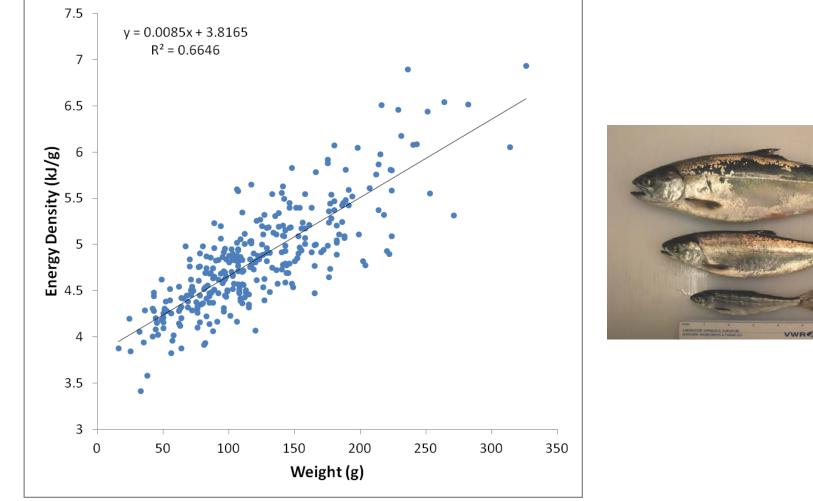
Growth During Summer is Key to Surviving Vukon River Chinook Salmon





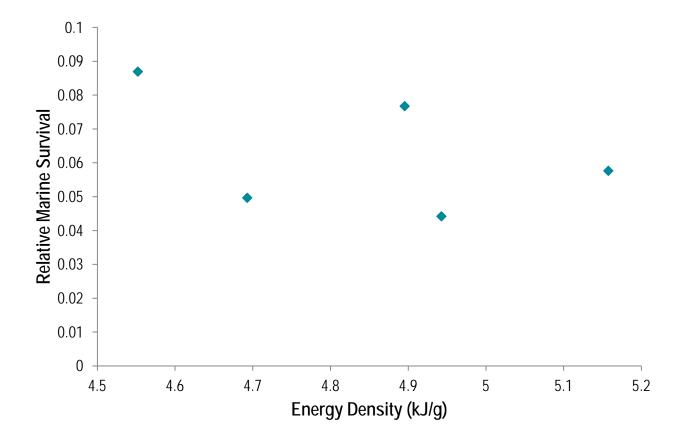


Juvenile condition: energy density (all years all regions)





Relationship between Juvenile Chinook Energetic Status and Survival

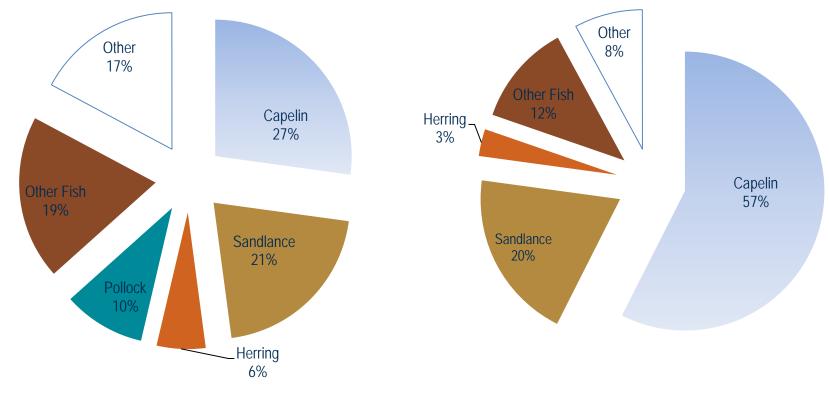




Juvenile Chinook Diet

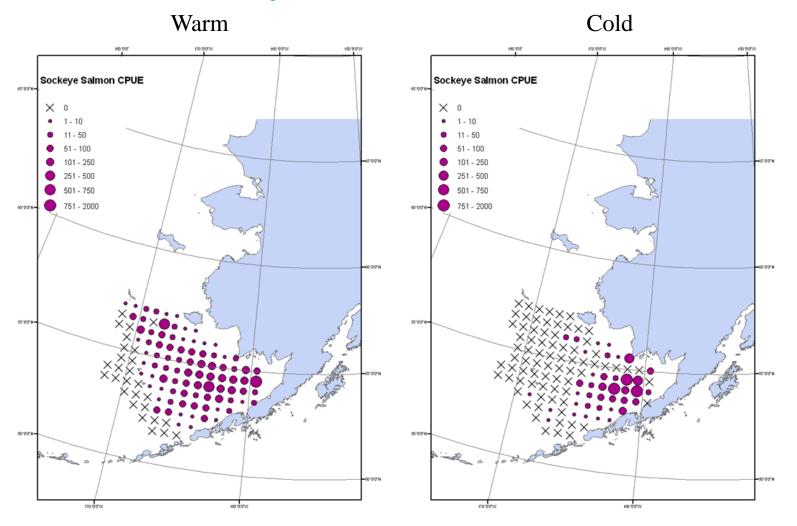
Warm (2004-07)

Cold (2009-11)





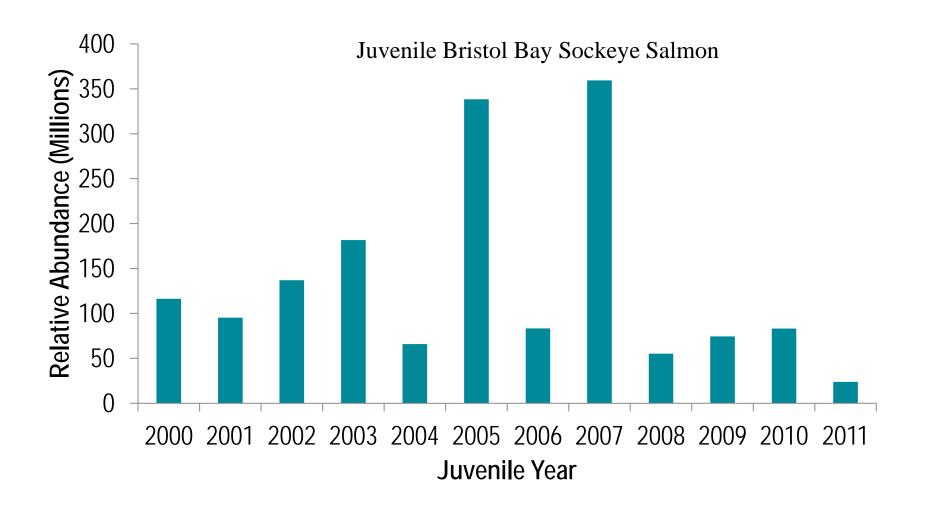
Juvenile Sockeye Salmon Distribution



Farley et al. 2009

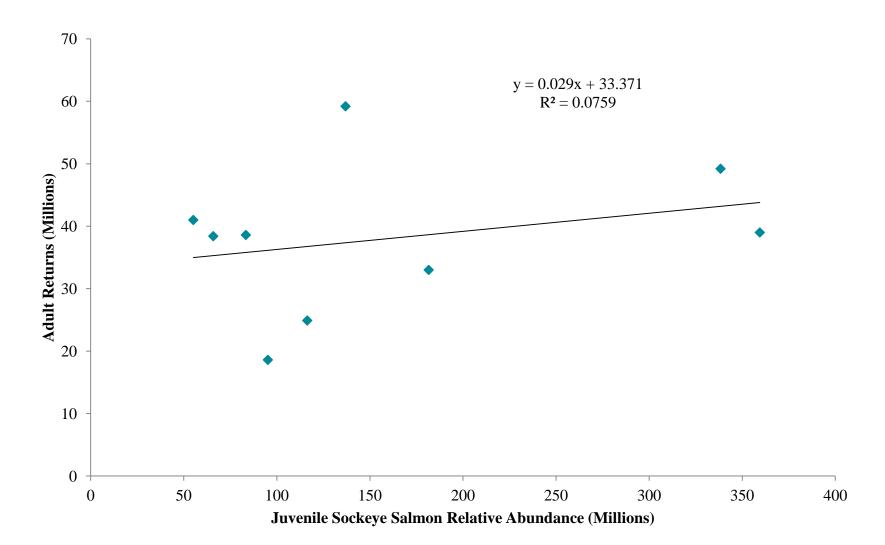


Relative Abundance





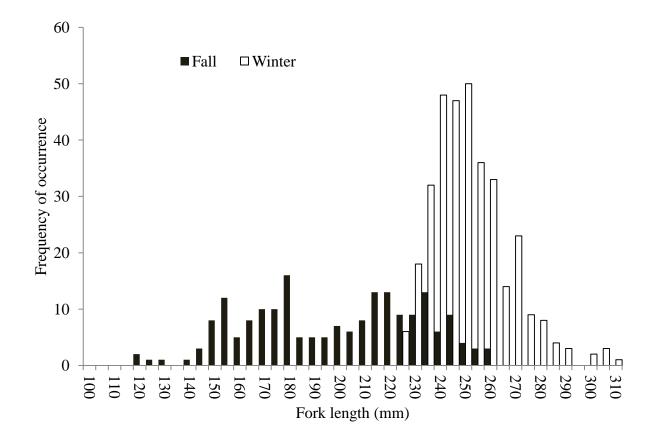
Predictive Power





Growth During Summer is Key to Surviving Winter

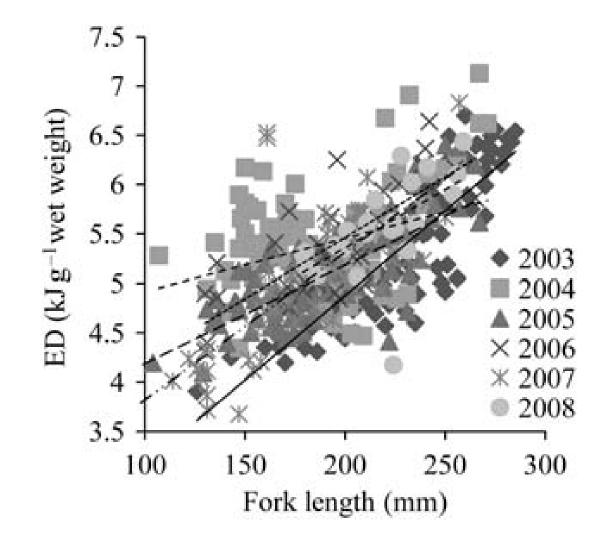
Bristol Bay Sockeye Salmon



Farley et al. 2011



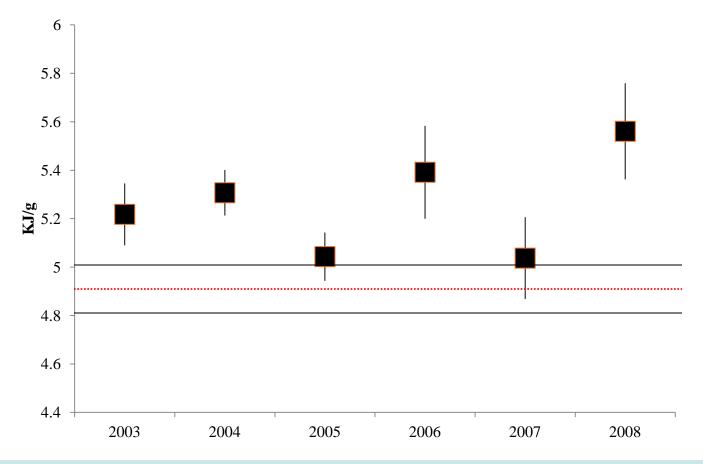
Juvenile Condition: Energy Density



Farley et al. 2011

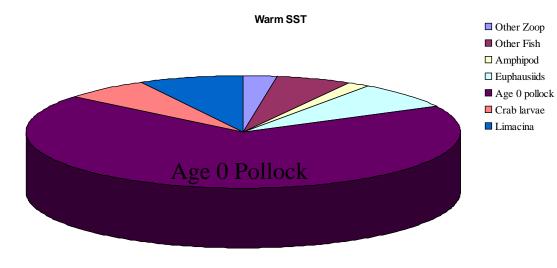


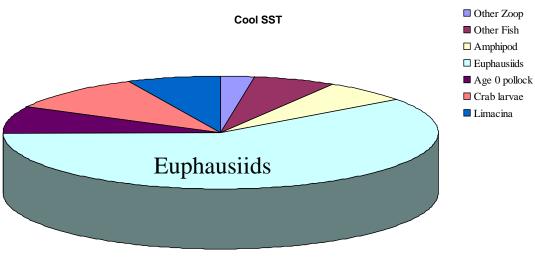
Juvenile Sockeye Salmon Energetic Status





Juvenile Sockeye Salmon Diets



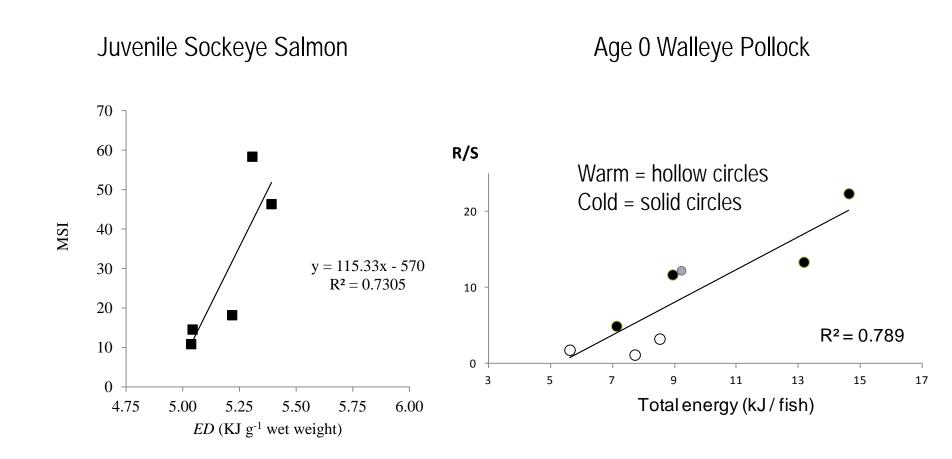


Farley et al. 2007





Energy (lipid) gained during Summer/Fall is also key to surviving winter

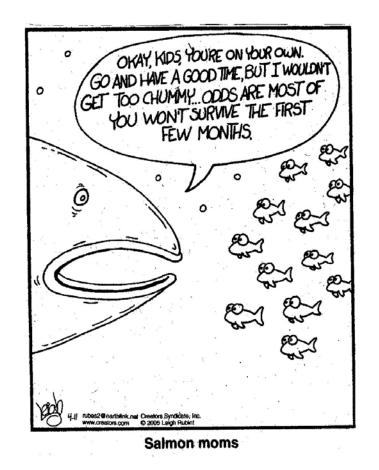




Conclusions

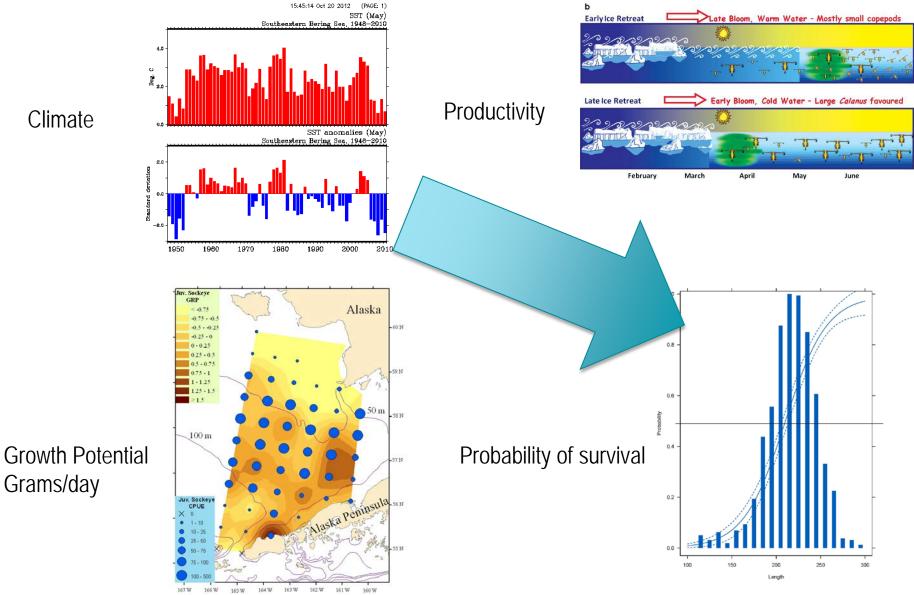
•Juvenile surveys and research on marine ecological processes impacting survival can improve our understanding of linkages between salmon production and climate.

(GAP) Model to connect impact of climate variability to salmon growth rate potential – survival





Conclusions

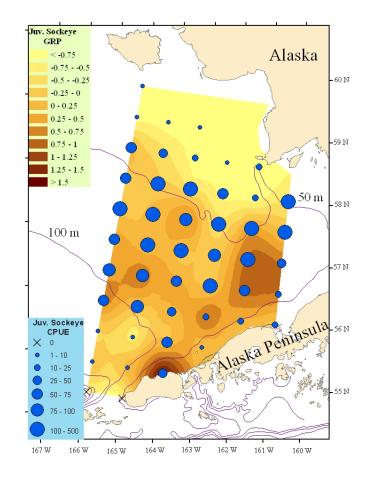




Conclusions

•Growth/size and energetic status are key features of juveniles that integrate marine ecosystem processes.

(GAP) First critical period (nearshore) may be important for understanding processes affecting year class strength of Yukon River Chinook. Is this also true for Kuskokwim/Nushagak Chinook?





Thanks!

ADFG **AYKSSI AKSSF** BSFA YRDFA NPRB UAF CIAP BOEM NOAA **B&N** Fisheries Sea Storm Inc. NPAFC

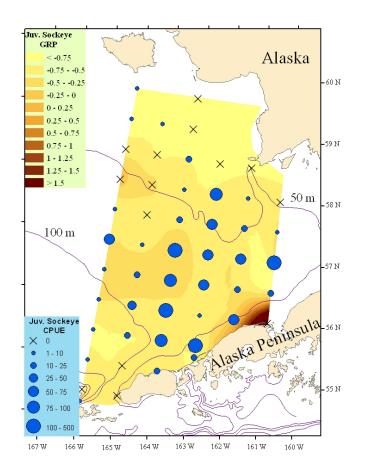


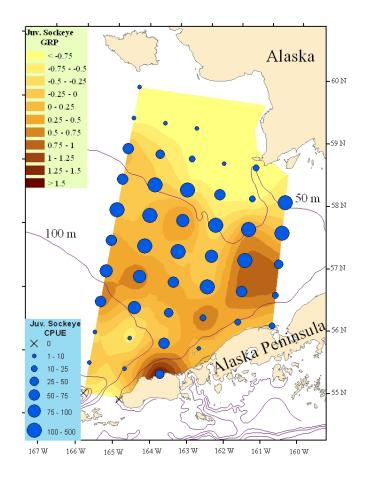


Juvenile Sockeye Salmon Growth Rate Potential (% body weight per day)

COOL

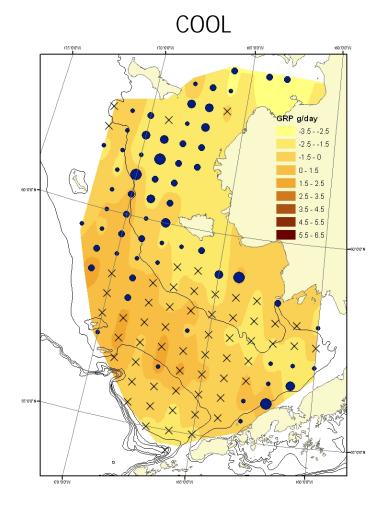
WARM

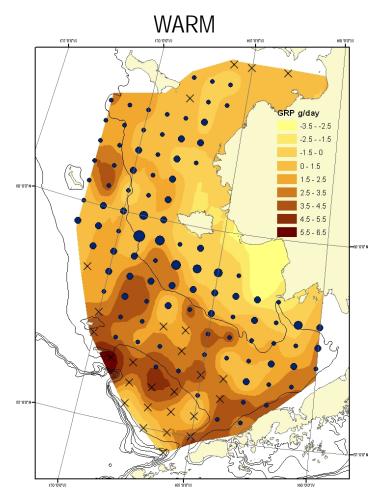






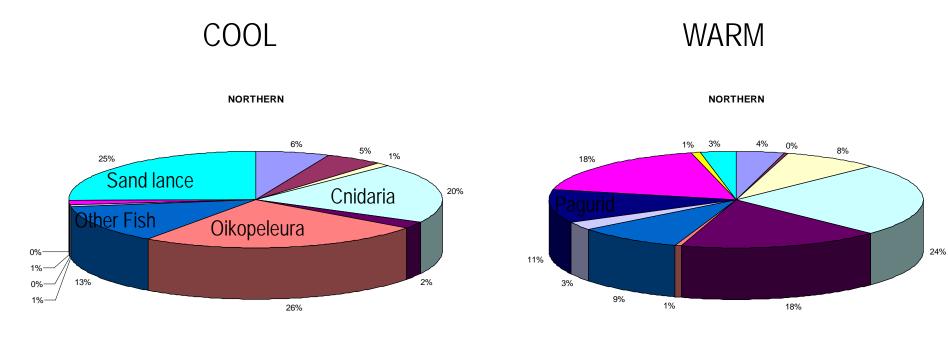
Juvenile Chum Salmon Growth Rate Potential (grams/day)







Juvenile Chum Salmon Diet



SOUTHERN

