Oral Report to the Alaska Board of Fisheries 2013

Review of Salmon Escapement Goals in the Chignik Management Area



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Oral Report: RC 3, Tab 2 Written Report: RC 3, Tab 4

Presentation Objectives

- Reference policies
- Describe team formation and approach
- Identify escapement goals and review methods
- Present recommendations



Policy and Escapement Goal Definition

This review was based on:

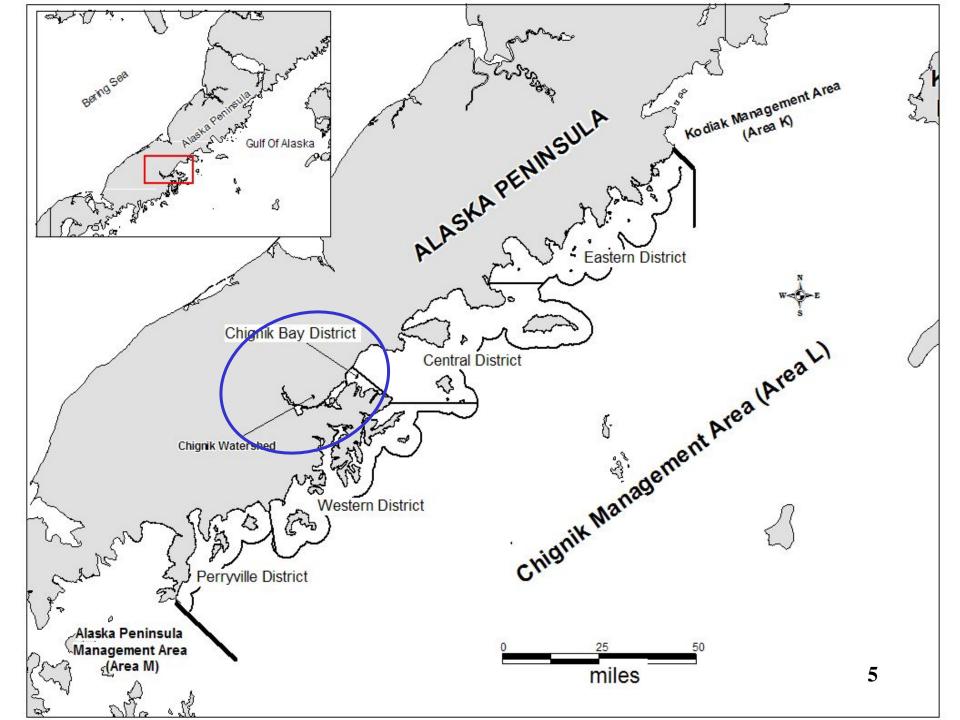
 Policy for the Management of Sustainable Salmon Fisheries (SSFP; 5 AAC 39.222)

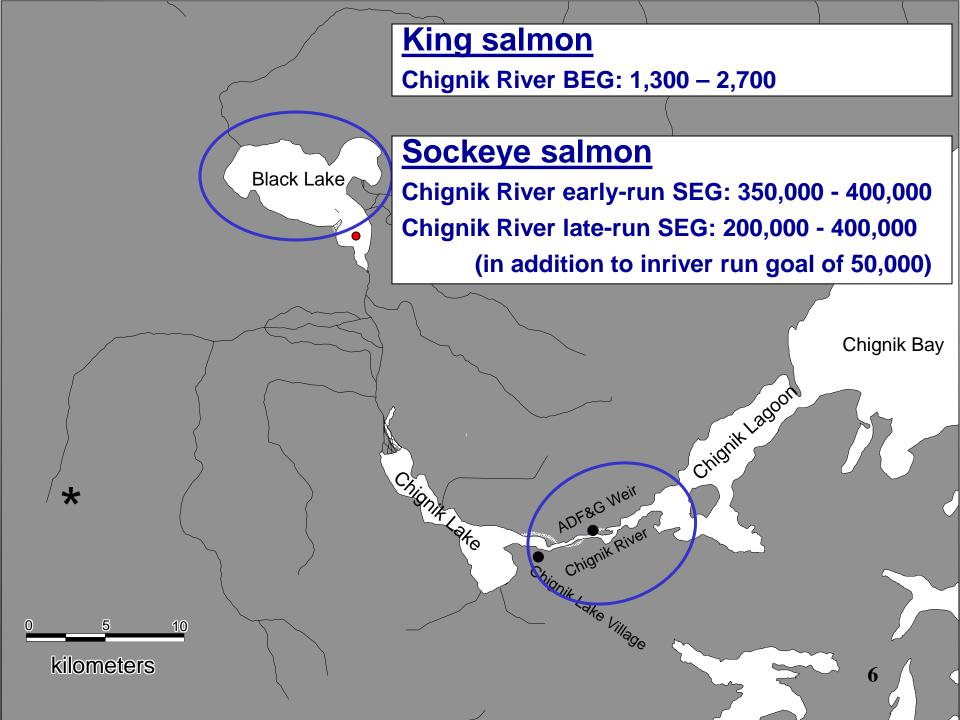
 Policy for Statewide Salmon Escapement Goals (EGP; 5 AAC 39.223)

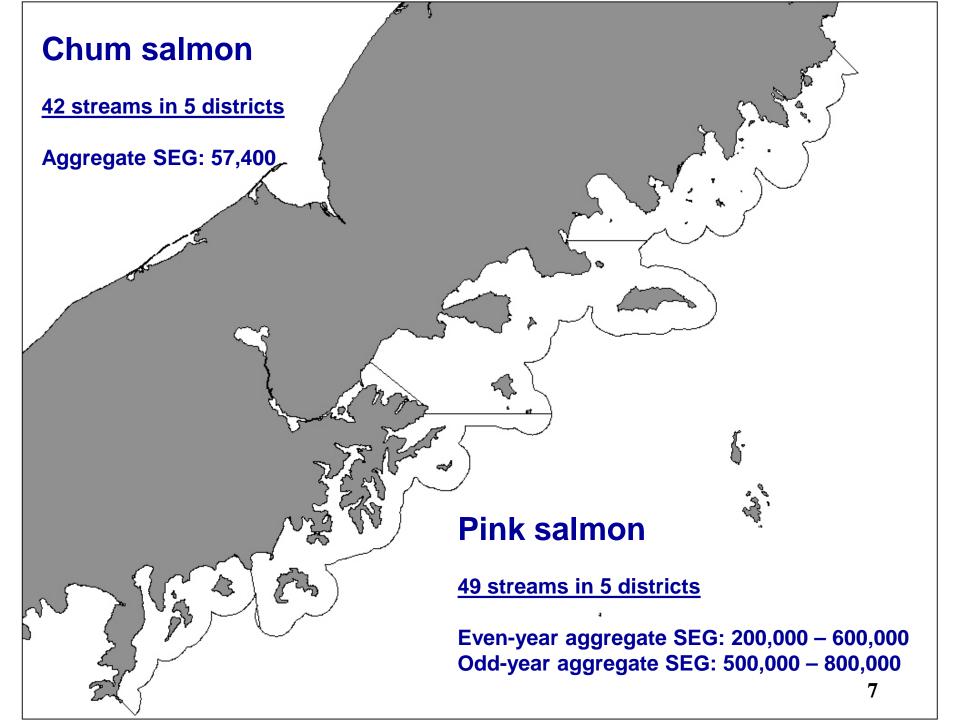
 Two important terms defined in the SSFP are: biological escapement goal (BEG) sustainable escapement goal (SEG)

Review Approach and Process

- Three-year interval
- Review available stock data
- Determine appropriate goal type and methods
- Perform analysis, assess goal range, team review
- Develop draft recommendations for directors of Commercial Fisheries and Sport Fish
- Post-meeting memo signed by directors







Primary Methods

Spawner-recruit analysis (SRA)

• Used for either BEGs or SEGs



Summary: Methods and Recommendations by Goal

Recommendations:

King salmon BEG: no change

• Pink salmon SEGs: no change

Chum salmon SEG: no change

Summary: Methods and Recommendations by Goal

Recommendations:

Sockeye salmon:

Late-run: no change to SEG

Early-run: change SEG (350,000 - 400,000) to BEG (350,000 - 450,000).

- Previous SEG based on percentile method.
- ➤ Updated analysis extended the data series providing more data contrast for significant spawner-recruit analysis allowing estimate of Smsy (408,721).
- Department assessed interaction between two lakes.
- ➤ Changing from fixed cut-off date (July 4th) between 2 runs using genetic analysis.

Questions?

