

Abundance and productivity trends of Alaskan Chinook salmon stocks: gaining perspective on the magnitude of the problem

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Analysis Background

- Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Sustainable Salmon Initiative
 - Seven hypotheses about possible causes of declines of AYK region Chinook populations
 - Thirteen member AYK SSI sponsored Expert Panel
 - Development of a "Chinook Research Action Plan" for the AYK region



Outline

- Chinook stock status, trends, evidence of declines
- Comparative analysis of productivity trends among stocks
- Evidence for density-dependent effects on productivity



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What is the pattern we seek to explain?

- Episodes of low abundance and productivity
- Failure to meet escapement goals
- Restrictions on subsistence harvest
- Infrequent directed commercial fisheries
- Changes in age/length/sex composition



What data do we have?

- 12 Chinook salmon stocks
- Escapement
 - Weirs, air surveys, counting towers, telemetry, markrecapture
- Harvest
 - Commercial trip tickets
 - Subsistence post-season surveys
- Age/sex/length composition
- Often cannot enumerate the entire escapement



Alaska Chinook Data Sets

| Stock | Region | Years |
|-----------|------------------|-----------|
| Kuskokwim | AYK | 1976-2011 |
| Yukon | AYK | 1982-2010 |
| Anchor | Cook Inlet | 1977-2011 |
| Deshka | Cook Inlet | 1979-2010 |
| Ayakulik | Kodiak Island | 1976-2010 |
| Karluk | Kodiak Island | 1976-2010 |
| Nelson | Alaska Peninsula | 1976-2011 |
| Alsek | Southeast Alaska | 1976-2007 |
| Blossom | Southeast Alaska | 1975-2007 |
| Situk | Southeast Alaska | 1982-2010 |
| Stikine | Southeast Alaska | 1981-2009 |
| Taku | Southeast Alaska | 1973-2010 |

The State-Space Model

- Estimation of observation and process errors
- Age-structured: incorporates maturity variation
- Uncertainty due to missing data
- Recruitment is treated as unobserved
- Estimation of time-varying parameters
- Method of choice for ADFG













Maturity

















Yukon Length-At-Age (Hamazaki 2009)









Summary: Stock Status and Trends

- Nearly all stocks currently experiencing low returns
- The returns are the lowest on record for half of stocks
- Decrease in mean length-at-age (Kusko and Yukon)
- Decrease in eggs per female (Kusko and Yukon)
- Differential growth patterns (Kusko and Yukon)



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Measures of "Productivity"

- 1. Recruits per spawner
 - Does not account for density dependence effects
- 2. Recruits per spawner residuals
 - Removes density dependence effects on productivity
- Time varying alpha parameter from SR model
 "filters" out white noise to "uncover" underlying productivity trends

1. Productivity: Recruits Per Spawner



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- 2. Productivity: Recruits Per Spawner Residuals
- How do we obtain the residuals?
 - Fit Ricker stock-recruitment models
 - $\ln R_y = \ln(\alpha) + \ln(S_y) \beta^* S_y + \phi^* v_{y-1} + \varepsilon_y$
 - Differences between observed and modelpredicted recruitment

Stock Recruit Models



Recruits Per Spawner Residuals



Correlations: In(R/S) Residuals

| | АҮК | | Cook Inlet | | Kodiak Island | | | Southeast | | | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|------------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|-----------|---------|-------|---------|------|--|
| | Kusko | Yukon | Anchor | Deshka | Ayakulik | Karluk | Nelson | Alsek | Blossom | Situk | Stikine | Taku | |
| Kusko | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yukon | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anchor | • | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deshka | • | | | | | | | | | Pos | Neg | | |
| Ayakulik | • | • | | ٠ | | | | 0.67 | - 1.00 | | | | |
| Karluk | • | • | | • | | | | 0.33 | -0.67 | • | | | |
| Nelson | • | • | | ● | | | | 0.00 | - 0.33 | • | • | | |
| Alsek | • | ٠ | • | • | | | • | | | | | | |
| Blossom | | • | | ● | • | • | • | • | | | | | |
| Situk | • | • | | • | | | | | | | | | |
| Stikine | | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | | |
| Taku | • | | | • | | • | • | | • | • | | | |

3. Productivity: Time-Varying Alpha

- Fit Bayesian state-space Ricker models
- The productivity parameter, α, allowed to vary over time via random walk process:

$$lnR_{y} = ln(\alpha_{y}) + ln(S_{y}) - \beta^{*}S_{y} + \varepsilon_{y}$$
$$ln(\alpha_{y}) = ln(\alpha_{y-1}) + w_{y}$$

• Similar results to Kalman Filter estimates



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Correlations: Time-Varying Alpha

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|----------|-------|-------|------------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|-----------|----------|-------|---------|------|--|
| | Kusko | Yukon | Anchor | Deshka | Ayakulik | Karluk | Nelson | Alsek | Blossom | Situk | Stikine | Taku | |
| Kusko | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yukon | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anchor | • | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deshka | • | | • | | | | | | | Pos | Neg | | |
| Ayakulik | | | | • | | | | 0.67 | 7 – 1.00 | | | | |
| Karluk | | | | • | | | | 0.3 | 3 - 0.67 | | | | |
| Nelson | | | | • | | | | 0.00 |) – 0.33 | • | • | | |
| Alsek | | Ŏ | • | | | Ŏ | | | | | | | |
| Blossom | | • | | • | | • | • | • | | | | | |
| Situk | • | | | • | | | | | | | | | |
| Stikine | | | • | | | | | | • | • | | | |
| Taku | | | | • | | | • | | | | • | | |

Summary: Comparative Productivity Analysis

- Moderate positive residual correlation between Yukon and Kuskokwim
- Positive correlations among Yukon CA, Anchor and Kodiak stocks
- No obvious correlation patterns with/among southeast AK stocks



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Questions

 How much of the temporal pattern in productivity is attributable to density dependence?

• How much evidence is there for overcompensatory density dependence?

Density-Dependence: Methods

• Magnitude of alpha estimates

• Model comparison: Ricker vs. Beverton-Holt





Probability(Ricker Model)



Conclusions

 Alpha was large enough to induce stable population oscillations for Kusko and Yukon

• Weak evidence for over-compensatory recruitment dynamics, except for the Kusko

Next Steps

- Additional stocks
 - Bayesian analysis of Chena/Salcha, Goodnews,
 Unalakleet R. stocks and possibly others
- Dec. 10-11 AYK SSI Chinook Salmon Outreach Workshop
 - New analyses
 - Management strategy evaluation workshop

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