

Fishery Data Series No. 10-56

**Migratory Timing and Abundance Estimates of
Sockeye Salmon into Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska, 2009**

by

Pat Shields

and

Mark Willette

August 2010

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Divisions of Sport Fish and Commercial Fisheries



Symbols and Abbreviations

The following symbols and abbreviations, and others approved for the Système International d'Unités (SI), are used without definition in the following reports by the Divisions of Sport Fish and of Commercial Fisheries: Fishery Manuscripts, Fishery Data Series Reports, Fishery Management Reports, and Special Publications. All others, including deviations from definitions listed below, are noted in the text at first mention, as well as in the titles or footnotes of tables, and in figure or figure captions.

Weights and measures (metric)		General		Measures (fisheries)	
centimeter	cm	Alaska Administrative Code	AAC	fork length	FL
deciliter	dL			mid-eye to fork	MEF
gram	g	all commonly accepted abbreviations	e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.	mid-eye to tail fork	METF
hectare	ha			standard length	SL
kilogram	kg			total length	TL
kilometer	km	all commonly accepted professional titles	e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.		
liter	L	at	@	Mathematics, statistics	
meter	m			<i>all standard mathematical signs, symbols and abbreviations</i>	
milliliter	mL	compass directions:		alternate hypothesis	H _A
millimeter	mm	east	E	base of natural logarithm	e
		north	N	catch per unit effort	CPUE
Weights and measures (English)		south	S	coefficient of variation	CV
cubic feet per second	ft ³ /s	west	W	common test statistics	(F, t, χ^2 , etc.)
foot	ft	copyright	©	confidence interval	CI
gallon	gal	corporate suffixes:		correlation coefficient	
inch	in	Company	Co.	(multiple)	R
mile	mi	Corporation	Corp.	correlation coefficient	
nautical mile	nmi	Incorporated	Inc.	(simple)	r
ounce	oz	Limited	Ltd.	covariance	cov
pound	lb	District of Columbia	D.C.	degree (angular)	°
quart	qt	et alii (and others)	et al.	degrees of freedom	df
yard	yd	et cetera (and so forth)	etc.	expected value	E
		exempli gratia	e.g.	greater than	>
Time and temperature		(for example)		greater than or equal to	≥
day	d	Federal Information Code	FIC	harvest per unit effort	HPUE
degrees Celsius	°C	id est (that is)	i.e.	less than	<
degrees Fahrenheit	°F	latitude or longitude	lat. or long.	less than or equal to	≤
degrees kelvin	K	monetary symbols		logarithm (natural)	ln
hour	h	(U.S.)	\$, ¢	logarithm (base 10)	log
minute	min	months (tables and figures): first three letters	Jan,...,Dec	logarithm (specify base)	log ₂ , etc.
second	s	registered trademark	®	minute (angular)	'
		trademark	™	not significant	NS
Physics and chemistry		United States (adjective)	U.S.	null hypothesis	H ₀
all atomic symbols		United States of America (noun)	USA	percent	%
alternating current	AC	U.S.C.	United States Code	probability	P
ampere	A	U.S. state	use two-letter abbreviations (e.g., AK, WA)	probability of a type I error (rejection of the null hypothesis when true)	α
calorie	cal			probability of a type II error (acceptance of the null hypothesis when false)	β
direct current	DC			second (angular)	"
hertz	Hz			standard deviation	SD
horsepower	hp			standard error	SE
hydrogen ion activity (negative log of)	pH			variance	
parts per million	ppm			population	Var
parts per thousand	ppt, ‰			sample	var
volts	V				
watts	W				

FISHERY DATA SERIES NO. 10-56

**MIGRATORY TIMING AND ABUNDANCE ESTIMATES OF SOCKEYE
SALMON INTO UPPER COOK INLET, ALASKA, 2009**

by

Pat Shields and Mark Willette

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Soldotna

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Sport Fish, Research and Technical Services
333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage, Alaska, 99518-1565

August 2010

ADF&G Fishery Data Series was established in 1987 for the publication of Division of Sport Fish technically oriented results for a single project or group of closely related projects, and in 2004 became a joint divisional series with the Division of Commercial Fisheries. Fishery Data Series reports are intended for fishery and other technical professionals and are available through the Alaska State Library and on the Internet: <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/statewide/divreports/html/intersearch.cfm> This publication has undergone editorial and peer review.

Pat Shields and Mark Willette

*Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries,
43961 Kalifornsky Beach Road, Suite B, Soldotna, AK 99669-8367, USA*

This document should be cited as:

Shields, P., and M. Willette. 2010. Migratory timing and abundance estimates of sockeye salmon into Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska, 2009. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Data Series No. 10-56, Anchorage.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) administers all programs and activities free from discrimination based on race, color, national origin, age, sex, religion, marital status, pregnancy, parenthood, or disability. The department administers all programs and activities in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility please write:

ADF&G ADA Coordinator, P.O. Box 115526, Juneau, AK 99811-5526

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, MS 2042, Arlington, VA 22203

Office of Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW MS 5230, Washington DC 20240

The department's ADA Coordinator can be reached via phone at the following numbers:

(VOICE) 907-465-6077, (Statewide Telecommunication Device for the Deaf) 1-800-478-3648,

(Juneau TDD) 907-465-3646, or (FAX) 907-465-6078

For information on alternative formats and questions on this publication, please contact:

ADF&G, Division of Sport Fish, Research and Technical Services, 333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage AK 99518 (907)267-2375.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF TABLES.....	ii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	ii
LIST OF APPENDICES.....	ii
ABSTRACT.....	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
OBJECTIVES.....	1
METHODS.....	1
Test Fishing.....	1
Describing the Salmon Migration and Projecting Total Run.....	3
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....	6
Inseason Abundance Estimates.....	6
Kenai River Run Estimate.....	7
OTF Error.....	8
Run Timing.....	9
Environmental Variables.....	9
GSI Analysis.....	11
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	11
REFERENCES CITED.....	12
TABLES AND FIGURES.....	15
APPENDIX A.....	33

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. Summary of sockeye salmon fishing effort, daily and cumulative catch and CPUE, and fish length, Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fish project, 2009.	16
2. Estimated sockeye salmon catch by date and station, Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fish project, 2009.	17
3. Estimated sockeye salmon CPUE by date and station, Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fish project, 2009.	18
4. A comparison of models used to make postseason adjustments to the offshore test fish final CPUE.	19
5. Total run estimates for sockeye salmon to Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska, made during the 2009 season.	20
6. Projected total Kenai River sockeye salmon run (millions) in 2009 estimated from total offshore test fish CPUE and age composition stock allocation data through 23 July and 26 July, 2009.	22
7. Absolute Percentage Error (APE) using the first best fit estimate of test fish data on or after July 20 to project the total annual UCI sockeye salmon run.	23
8. Midpoint dates of the sockeye salmon run across the Anchor Point test fish transect in Upper Cook Inlet, 1979–2009.	24
9. Stock composition estimates, standard deviation, credibility interval, sample size, and effective sample size for mixtures of sockeye salmon captured in the Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fishery in 2006, 2007, and 2008.	25

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1. Location of offshore test fish transect and fishing stations in Cook Inlet, Alaska, 2009.	28
2. Linear regression of the relationship between offshore test fish unadjusted cumulative CPUE and Upper Cook Inlet logged sockeye salmon total annual run, 1992–2009.	29
3. Actual Percentage Error (APE) in forecasting the total sockeye salmon run to Upper Cook Inlet using the 20 July best fit estimate.	30
4. Cumulative proportions estimated for the sockeye salmon run to Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska, 2009.	31

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix	Page
A1. Summary of pink salmon fishing effort, daily and cumulative catch, and daily and cumulative CPUE, Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fish project, 2009.	34
A2. Estimated pink salmon catch by date and station, Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fish project, 2009.	35
A3. Estimated pink salmon CPUE by date and station, Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fish project 2009.	36
A4. Summary of chum salmon fishing effort, daily and cumulative catch, and daily and cumulative CPUE, Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fish project, 2009.	37
A5. Estimated chum salmon catch by date and station, Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fish project, 2009.	38
A6. Estimated chum salmon CPUE by date and station, Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fish project, 2009.	39
A7. Summary of coho salmon fishing effort, daily and cumulative catch, and daily and cumulative CPUE, Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fish project, 2009.	40
A8. Estimated coho salmon catch by date and station, Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fish project, 2009.	41
A9. Estimated coho salmon CPUE by date and station, Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fish project, 2009.	42
A10. Summary of Chinook salmon fishing effort, daily and cumulative catch, and daily and cumulative CPUE, Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fish project, 2009.	43
A11. Estimated Chinook salmon catch by date and station, Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fish project, 2009.	44
A12. Estimated Chinook salmon CPUE by date and station, Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fish project, 2009.	45
A13. Entry pattern of sockeye salmon into Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska, 2009 estimated from daily CPUE measured at the latitude of Anchor Point.	46
A14. Chemical and physical observations made in Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska, during the 2009 offshore test fish project.	47
A15. Yearly mean values of physical observations made during the conduct of the 2000-2009 offshore test fish project.	52
A16. Yearly mean values for selected chemical and physical variables collected during the offshore test fish project, 1979–2009.	54

ABSTRACT

In 2009, an Offshore Test Fishery was conducted during the Upper Cook Inlet (UCI) commercial salmon fishing season. The test fishery was conducted from 1 July through 30 July and captured 3,727 sockeye salmon *Oncorhynchus nerka*, representing 2,487 catch per unit of effort (CPUE) index points. The midpoint of the 2009 sockeye salmon run occurred on 13 July, which was 2 days early relative to the historical mean date of 15 July. Two formal estimates of the size and timing of the 2009 sockeye salmon run were made during the commercial fishing season, with the first best-fit estimator from each analysis forecasting a total run to UCI of 9.11 and 3.61 million sockeye salmon. These estimates deviated from the actual total run of 3.86 million by +136% and -6%, respectively. Two estimates of the total Kenai River sockeye salmon run were also made using 5 best fit models. Based on data through 23 July, the total Kenai River run was projected to range between 1.92 and 5.29 million fish. The second estimate, made using data through 26 July, predicted the total Kenai River run would range between 1.92 and 4.84 million fish. These estimates deviated from the preliminary postseason Kenai River total run estimate of 2.38 million fish by -19% to +122% for the 23 July estimate and by -20 to +103% using 26 July data. In summary, 8 of the 10 Kenai River inseason run projections were within 20% of the actual run size. The final test fish passage rate was estimated at approximately 1,554 sockeye salmon per CPUE point.

Key Words: Salmon, *Oncorhynchus* spp., Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska, test fishery, migratory behavior

INTRODUCTION

In 1979, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) began an Offshore Test Fish (OTF) project near the southern boundary of the Upper Cook Inlet (UCI) salmon management area (Figure 1). The project was designed to estimate the total sockeye salmon *Oncorhynchus nerka* run (including run timing) returning to UCI during the commercial salmon fishing season. These data have become extremely important to ADF&G staff, helping to adjust commercial fishing times and areas to most efficiently harvest surplus sockeye salmon or restrict fisheries that may over-harvest specific stocks. In recent years, the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) has assembled various management plans requiring inseason abundance estimates of the annual sockeye salmon run to implement specific plan provisions. The OTF project has increasingly become one of the most important tools fishery managers utilize to make inseason fishery management decisions that comply with BOF management directives.

Test fishing results have been reported annually since 1979 (Waltemyer 1983–1986; Hilsinger and Waltemyer 1987; Hilsinger 1988; Tarbox and Waltemyer 1989; Tarbox 1990–1999; Tarbox and King 1992; Shields 2000–2003; Shields and Willette 2004–2009a, b). This report presents the results of the 2009 test fishing project.

OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the project is to:

1. Make an inseason estimate of the 2009 UCI sockeye salmon total run (including run timing).

METHODS

TEST FISHING

Sockeye salmon returning to UCI were sampled by fishing 6 geographically fixed stations between Anchor Point and the Red River Delta (Figure 1). These stations have been fished since 1992 (Tarbox 1994) and were established based on analyses that showed they provided the most

reliable estimates of inseason run size and timing. Stations were numbered consecutively from east to west, with station locations (latitude and longitude) determined with global positioning system technology. A chartered test fishing vessel, *FV Americanus*, sampled all 6 stations (numbered 4, 5, 6, 6.5, 7 and 8) daily, traveling east to west on odd-numbered days and west to east on even-numbered days. Sampling started on 1 July and continued through 31 July. The vessel fished 366 m (1,200 ft or 200 fathoms) of multi-filament drift gillnet with a mesh size of 13 cm (5 1/8 inches). The net was 45 meshes deep and constructed of double knot Super Crystal¹ shade number 1, with filament size 53/S6F.

The following physical and chemical readings were taken at the start of each set: air temperature, water temperature, salinity (all at 1 m below the surface), wind velocity and direction, tide stage, water depth, and water clarity. Air and water temperatures (°C) and salinity (ppt) were measured using an YSI salinity/temperature meter. Wind speed was measured in knots and direction was recorded as 0 (no wind), 1 (north), 2 (northeast), 3 (east), 4 (southeast), 5 (south), 6 (southwest), 7 (west), or 8 (northwest) using a Kestrel 4000 pocket weather tracker. Tide stage was classified as 1 (high slack), 2 (low slack), 3 (flooding), or 4 (ebbing) by observing the movement of the vessel while drifting with the gill net. Water depth was measured in fathoms (fm) using a Simrad echo sounder, and water clarity was measured in meters (m) using a 17.5 cm secchi disk.

All salmon captured in the drift gillnet were identified by species and enumerated. Sockeye salmon ($n < 50$ at each station) were measured for fork length (mideye to fork of tail) to the nearest mm and also had an axillary process removed for genetic analysis (as described by Habicht et al. 2007).

The number of fish captured at each station (s) on each day (i) was expressed as a catch per unit of effort (CPUE) statistic, or index point, and standardized to the number of fish caught in 100 fathoms of gear in one hour of fishing time.

$$CPUE_{s,i} = \frac{100 \text{ fm} \times 60 \text{ min} \times \text{number of fish}}{\text{fm of gear} \times MFT} \quad (1)$$

Where mean fishing time (MFT) was calculated as:

$$MFT = (C - B) + \frac{(B - A) + (D - C)}{2} \quad (2)$$

Where: A = time net deployment started,
 B = time net fully deployed,
 C = time net retrieval started, and
 D = time net fully retrieved.

Once deployed at a station, the drift gillnet was fished 30 minutes before retrieval started. However, the net was capable of capturing fish prior to being fully deployed, as it was during the time it was being retrieved. MFT was therefore adjusted by summing the total time it took to set and retrieve the

¹ Product names used in this report are included for scientific completeness, but do not constitute a product endorsement.

net, then dividing this time in half, and adding it to the time when the entire net was deployed and fished.

Daily $CPUE_i$ data were summed for all m stations (typically 6) as follows:

$$CPUE_i = \sum_{s=1}^m CPUE_{s,i} \quad (3)$$

Cumulative $CPUE_i$ ($CCPUE_d$) was given by:

$$CCPUE_d = \sum_{i=1}^d CPUE_i \quad (4)$$

Where: d = day for which estimate is being made.

DESCRIBING THE SALMON MIGRATION AND PROJECTING TOTAL RUN

The sockeye salmon run was described for each of the previous years based on the respective test fishing data, as described in Mundy (1979):

$$Y_{yr,d} = 1 / (1 + e^{-(a+bd)}) \quad (5)$$

Where: $Y_{yr,d}$ = modeled cumulative proportion of $CCPUE_{yr,f}$ (f = final day of season) for year yr as of day d ,

a and b = model parameters.

Variables without the subscript yr indicating year refer to the current year's estimate. To determine which of the previous run timing models most closely fit the current year's data, and to estimate total run for the entire season (TR_f), a projection of the current year's $CCPUE_d$ at the end of the season ($CCPUE_f$) was estimated as per Waltemyer (1983a):

$$CCPUE_f = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^d CCPUE_d^2}{\sum_{i=0}^d Y_{yr,d} \cdot CCPUE_d} \quad (6)$$

This model assumes that the average day of return and its variance for previous year yr is the same as for the current year (Mundy 1979). To test this assumption, in season Y_d was estimated as:

$$Y_d = \frac{CCPUE_d}{CCPUE_f} \quad (7)$$

and mean squared error (MSE) between Y_d and $Y_{yr,d}$ was estimated as:

$$MSE = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^d (Y_{yr,d} - Y_d)^2}{d + 1} \quad (8)$$

Years were ranked from lowest *MSE* (best model) to highest (worst), and the best fit years were used to estimate $CCPUE_f$ for the current year. Catchability, or the fraction of the available population taken by a defined unit of fishing effort, was estimated as:

$$q_d = \frac{CCPUE_d}{r_d} \quad (9)$$

Where: q_d = estimated cumulative catchability as of day d ,
 r_d = cumulative total run as of day d .

The cumulative total run on day d was estimated from the sum of all commercial, recreational, and personal use harvests to date, the estimated total escapement to date, and an estimate of the number of sockeye salmon residual (i.e., residing) in the district at that time. Commercial harvest data was estimated inseason from catch reports called or faxed into the ADF&G office. All commercially harvested salmon in UCI, whether sold or kept for personal use, are required to be reported to the Soldotna ADF&G office by the fishermen or processors within 12 hours of the close of a fishing period. Recreational harvests were estimated inseason and provided by Division of Sport Fish staff. Personal use harvests were also estimated inseason using data from previous years' personal use fisheries on similar sized runs. Total escapement to date included estimated escapements into all monitored systems (Crescent, Susitna, Kenai and Kasilof Rivers, and Fish Creek) and unmonitored systems, which are assumed to be 5% of the escapement into monitored systems (Tobias and Willette 2003). The number of fish residual in the district was estimated by assuming exploitation rates of 70% in set net fisheries, 35–40% in districtwide drift net fisheries (based on the number of boats that fished), and 25% in reduced district drift net fisheries (Mundy et al. 1993). For example, if the drift gillnet fleet harvested 500 thousand sockeye salmon on an inlet-wide fishing period, the number of sockeye salmon originally in the district would have been estimated at 1,250 ($500/0.40=1,250$) and the number remaining, or the residual, would have been estimated at 750,000 ($1,250-500=750$).

Passage rate, the expansion factor used to convert CPUE into estimated numbers of salmon passing the test fishing transect line into UCI, was calculated as:

$$PR_d = 1/q_d \quad (10)$$

Total run at the end of the season (TR_f) was then estimated from:

$$TR = PR \cdot CCPUE_f \quad (11)$$

To calculate the midpoint of the run, which is the day on which approximately 50% of the total run had passed the OTF transect, the following formula was used:

$$M = a/b \quad (12)$$

where: M = midpoint date of run,
 a and b = model parameters.

Because the test fishery did not encompass the entire sockeye salmon run, the total $CCPUE_f$ for the test fishery was estimated postseason using the following 2 methods:

$$CCPUE_f^h = CCPUE_f \cdot \frac{H_t}{H_L} \quad (13)$$

where: $CCPUE_f^h$ = total estimated $CCPUE_f$ for the season, based on harvest,
 H_t = total commercial harvest for the season,
 H^{-L} = total commercial harvest through final day of test fishery ($f+2$), and
 L = number of days (lag time) it took salmon to travel from test fishery to commercial harvest areas (2 days).

$$CCPUE_t^r = CCPUE_f \cdot \frac{E_t + H_t}{\sum_{s=1}^6 E_L + H_L} \quad (14)$$

where: $CCPUE_t^r$ = total estimated $CCPUE_f$ for the season, based upon total run,
 E_t = total escapement for the season,
 H_t = total commercial harvest for the season,
 E^{-L} = total UCI escapement through the final day of the test fishery,
 H^{-L} = total UCI commercial harvest through the final day of the test fishery, and
 L = number of days (lag time) it took salmon to travel from the test fishery to spawning streams or to be available for commercial harvest.

The total run adjustment to $CCPUE_f$ (Equation 14) has replaced adjustments based on harvest alone (Equation 9) primarily due to modifications to commercial fishing management plans made by the BOF. Management plans now provide much less fishing time in August than in the past; therefore, adjustments based on harvest alone would not have accurately reflected the additional fish that entered the district after the test fishery ceased. The total run to date on the last day of the test fishery was computed by summing all commercial harvest data and estimates of escapement from the 4 sockeye salmon sonar enumeration sites, one weir site, and an estimate of escapement to all unmonitored systems through day d . An estimate of escapement to all non-monitored systems in UCI is considered to be 5% of the monitored runs. Lag times are the approximate time for fish to migrate from the test fish transect to a particular destination. As suggested by Mundy et al. (1993), lag times must be considered when estimating the total run passing the test fish transect on day d . A lag time of up to 2 days was assumed for fish harvested in the commercial fishery. We estimated lag times between the test fishery and escapement projects as follows: Crescent River, 1 day; Kasilof and Kenai Rivers, 2 days; and Susitna River and Fish Creek, 7 days (15% of these totals are allocated to unmonitored systems) (Mundy et al. 1993). The number of sockeye salmon harvested in sport and personal use fisheries after test fishing has ceased that have not been estimated in the escapement are assumed to be insignificant, and therefore are not utilized in the $CCPUE_f$ post test fishery adjustment.

Adjusted estimates of $CCPUE_f$ ($CCPUE_t^h$ and $CCPUE_t^r$) were used for postseason estimates of TR_f .

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In 2009, rough seas prevented the test boat from fishing 2 stations on 13 July, 1 station on 16 July, 3 stations on 19 July, all 6 stations on 21 July and 26 July, and 2 stations on 29 July (Table 1). Catch data for missed stations were interpolated by averaging catches from the day before and the day after for each station not fished. After interpolating the data for the missed stations, a total of 3,727 sockeye salmon were estimated to have been captured during the 2009 test fishery, as well as 701 pink salmon *O. gorbuscha*, 454 chum salmon *O. keta*, 512 coho salmon *O. kisutch*, and 11 Chinook salmon *O. tshawytscha* (Tables 1–2, Appendices A1–A12). Sockeye salmon daily catches ranged from 13 on 2 July to 472 fish on 14 July. The total sockeye salmon $CCPUE_f$ for the 2009 project was 2,487 with daily CPUE values ranging from 11 to 277. The $CCPUE_f$ of 2,487 represented the third highest unadjusted $CCPUE_f$ since 1992 (Tables 3 and 4), which is when the number of stations sampled by the test fish boat was standardized to the current 6 (Tarbox 1994). The 1992–2009 annual test fish unadjusted $CCPUE_f$ and the total annual run of sockeye salmon to UCI (Figure 2) were not significantly ($\alpha=0.05$) correlated ($P=0.122$ and $R^2=0.14$), with 86% of the variation unexplained, indicating that the $CCPUE_f$ statistic by itself would not be a reliable predictor of the total annual sockeye salmon run.

As expected, the distribution of sockeye salmon catches along the test fish transect was similar to the distribution of CPUE values (Tables 2 and 3), since fishing occurs at fixed intervals at each station.

INSEASON ABUNDANCE ESTIMATES

Tarbox and Waltemyer (1989) provided detail about the assumptions used in the curve fitting procedures to estimate the $CCPUE_f$ statistic during the season. One of the major assumptions is that 24 June represents the first day of the sockeye salmon run to UCI. Variability in actual runs can therefore result in an average or early run being misclassified as late, especially during the first couple weeks of the test fish program. For this reason, 20 July was chosen as the earliest date that inseason formal estimates of each year's total run size and run timing should be made. By then, there are enough data points in the current year's run timing curve to provide a more accurate estimate of season's end $CCPUE_f$. In addition, Tarbox and King (1992) and later OTF annual reports demonstrated that the initial first choice (best fit) estimate of the $CCPUE_f$ statistic and total run made around mid July was often not the best fit estimate later in July. Therefore, the current method when making formal inseason estimates of the total run is to examine the top 5 or 6 best fits. Careful consideration is given to years whose fits reveal the least day to day change in the predicted $CCPUE_f$. These years are identified as potentially being the final best fit at the end of the season, especially if the MSE (Equation 8), also referred to as the mean sum of squares, statistic is also improving. Run timing from other areas of the state is also considered to see if a consistent pattern exists (Table 4).

The first formal abundance estimate of the 2009 UCI sockeye salmon run occurred on 21 July, using commercial, sport and personal use harvests, escapement, and test fishery data through 20 July (Table 5). The 2009 test fish $CCPUE$ curve was mathematically compared to run curves from 1979 through 2008, with the estimates ranked from best to worst based on MSE . The passage rate was 1,436 based on a run of 2.93 million through 20 July (includes residual fish abundance in the district). The 2009 test fish $CCPUE$ curve most closely tracked the 2006 run, estimating a $CCPUE_f$ of 6,343 index points. Given a passage rate of 1,436, the total run estimate was 9.11 million fish. As cautioned earlier, the first best fit (lowest MSE) on approximately 20 July often turns out not to be

the best fit at the end of July, so the top 5 fits were considered, including runs from 2000, 1996, 1994, and 2003 (in order of best fit). Using these data, total run estimates ranged from 3.61 to 9.11 million sockeye salmon. Unfortunately, the best fits included runs from 2 days early to 9 days late, raising concerns about which run timing curve to use. Because many sockeye salmon runs in other areas of the state were characterized as early, fits from the early-run curves were given more credence.

The second formal estimate of the total run of sockeye salmon to UCI in 2009 followed the 23 July inlet-wide commercial fishing period (Table 5). At that time, the run was estimated at 3.32 million with a *CCPUE* of 2,283. The passage rate was therefore estimated to be 1,455 fish per CPUE point. The current *CCPUE* curve most closely tracked the 2000 run, which had been the second best fit using data through 20 July, and projected a *CCPUE_f* of 2,481 and a total run of 3.61 million fish. The top 5 best fits included 2002, moving from the 17th best fit to 4th, while the 1994 fit (4 days late run) dropped from the 4th to the 10th best fit. The estimated total run using the top 5 best fits projected a run ranging from 3.61 to 8.54 million fish, with 4 of the 5 estimates projecting early runs.

Postseason, the total sockeye salmon run (preliminary data) to UCI in 2009 was estimated at approximately 3.86 million fish, including commercial, sport, and personal use harvests, as well as escapement to all systems. Therefore, the first best fit total run estimate from the 2 formal inseason projections of the 2009 run were approximately 136% higher and 6% lower, respectively, than the actual run size. However, because the top 5 best fits from each analysis are given careful consideration inseason, the range in error from these data presents a more realistic picture. Based on data through 20 July, the difference between the projected total run to UCI and the actual value ranged from -136% to +6%. Using the test fish data through 23 July, the error ranged from -121% to +6%, with 4 of the top 5 best fits projecting a total run that was within 7% of the actual value.

KENAI RIVER RUN ESTIMATE

In addition to making inseason estimates of the total size of the annual sockeye salmon run, UCI commercial fishery management plans compel the department to make an inseason estimate of the number of Kenai River sockeye salmon. Various management actions in both sport and commercial fisheries are tied to the total abundance of Kenai River sockeye salmon, which is characterized by 3 different size ranges: less than 2 million fish, between 2 and 4 million fish, and greater than 4 million fish (Shields 2010). As previously described, the *CCPUE* curves from the top 5 best fits of previous year's test fish data were used to project the *CCPUE_f* for 2009, which was then used to estimate the UCI total run. The Kenai River component of the run is determined in part from a weighted age composition allocation method to estimate the stock composition of the commercial harvest (Tobias and Tarbox 1999). This method (Bernard 1983) allocates the commercial harvest to various stocks by comparing the age composition of the escapement in the major river systems of UCI to the age composition of sockeye salmon harvested commercially (Tobias and Willette 2004). Three important assumptions of the weighted age-composition method are that: (1) the age composition of fish escaping the various river systems are representative of the age composition in the commercial harvest, (2) the commercial harvest in specific areas is composed of nearby stocks, and (3) exploitation rates are equal among stocks within age classes. The Kenai River run to date is estimated by summing: (1) the commercial harvest of Kenai River stocks, (2) the estimated passage in the Kenai River, and (3) an estimate of sport and personal use harvest below the river mile 19

sonar site. Finally, the remainder of the run that will be Kenai River origin is projected by subtracting the run to date from the total run estimate, and then applying an estimate of the proportion of the run remaining that will be Kenai River by reviewing previous years' data for runs of similar timing.

Using the 23 July total UCI run estimate, the total Kenai River sockeye salmon run was projected to range between 1.92 and 5.29 million fish (Table 6). Assuming a 1.47 million Kenai River run to date, 0.45 to 3.81 million fish remained in the run, which was somewhat problematic. The preseason forecast for Kenai River had projected a total run of 3.06 million fish, requiring commercial fisheries management to follow guidelines for a run of 2 to 4 million. However, 2 of the top 5 best fit estimators from the 23 July assessment were projecting a Kenai River run slightly less than 2 million fish, while 2 others estimated the run at slightly greater than 2 million fish, and one predicted a final run greater than 5 million. The large forecast ranges alerted staff to a precautionary commercial fishery management approach. A few days later (26 July), the Kenai River run assessment was updated. No commercial fishing had taken place during the interim, so only escapement data was added to the run assessment. Using data through 26 July, the total Kenai River run was now projected to range between 1.92 and 4.84 million fish (Table 6). Approximately 1.51 million sockeye salmon had been accounted for in the run to date, which left 0.41 to 3.33 million Kenai River fish remaining in the 2009 run (assuming 69% of the run remaining would be Kenai River stock). With the first best fit again suggesting a total run of less than 2 million, and considering that 4 of the top 5 estimates projected the run to be close to 2 million fish, these inseason projections suggested that staff follow the guidelines for a Kenai River run of less than 2 million.

Preliminary postseason data showed the 2009 Kenai River sockeye salmon run to be approximately 2.38 million fish; however, this included estimates of sport, personal use, and educational fishery annual harvests, with final data not available until later in 2010. The inseason estimates of the Kenai River run deviated from the actual by -19% to +122% using data through 23 July, and by -20% to +103% using data through 26 July. However, 8 of the 10 inseason projections were within 20% of the preliminary Kenai River total run (Table 6). Once again, test fish projections were important in alerting staff that the run was smaller than expected.

OTF ERROR

Table 7 and Figure 3 show the OTF absolute percent error (APE) in projecting the total sockeye salmon run using the CCPUE first best fit estimate on or soon after 20 July. The APE in the 20 July estimate has been >30% only for runs 2 or more days early. For all early runs, the mean APE was 44% (median=9%), while for runs on time or late, the 20 July mean APE is only 9% (median=7%). As stated earlier, the 20 July first best fit estimator has proven over time to not be the best fit of the data just a few days later. Thus, although the 2009 APE of 136% using the first best fit estimator on 20 July was the largest APE ever measured in the test fish project, it did not have any significant bearing on commercial fisheries management decisions. The 2009 run was 2 days early and the first best fit estimator using the 20 July data tracked a run that was 9 days late. Just a few days later the first best fit estimator tracked a run that was 2 days early and projected a total run that was only 6% less than the actual run.

RUN TIMING

The last day of test fishing typically occurs on 30 July each year, which means the “tail-end” of the sockeye salmon run is not assessed by the project. In 2009, the test fish project ended on 30 July, but escapement monitoring continued through 5 August in the Yentna River, 13 August in the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers, and 13 September at Fish Creek. Meanwhile, commercial fishing continued into September. Therefore, to estimate the proportion of the run that occurred after the test fishery ceased, 2 methods were used to adjust the *CCPUE* statistic to reflect what it would have been had the project continued through the end of the run.

The first method used the number of fish harvested commercially after the test fishery ended (Equation 13), while the second method enumerated both escapement and commercial catch (total run) after the test fishery terminated (Equation 14). The sport and personal use harvest of sockeye salmon occurring after the test fishery was assumed to be minimal, and therefore was not considered. Table 4 shows the differences in the annual *CCPUE_f* statistic after postseason adjustments were made using either the harvest or total run method. Although the differences were often relatively minor, they affected calculations of the *a* and *b* coefficients in the equations used to describe historical run timing curves, which in turn had an effect on estimates of subsequent *CCPUE_f* values. Beginning in 2002, the total run method was used to make postseason adjustments to all previous years’ *CCPUE_f* statistics (Shields 2003). For the 2009 season, the test fish *CCPUE_f* of 2,487 was adjusted to 2,618 based on the number that were commercially harvested and escaped after the test fishery ceased. Therefore, this method estimated that approximately 5% of the sockeye salmon run occurred after the test fishery terminated. Historical *a* and *b* coefficients calculated using total run-adjusted *CCPUE_f* values are now used for all inseason run projections. Using the total run-adjusted values, the relationship between total run (logged) and test fishery *CCPUE_f* ($P=0.072$) improved slightly from the unadjusted values ($P=0.188$).

A nonlinear mathematical model (Mundy 1979) was fit to the *CCPUE* proportions of the 2009 sockeye salmon run to UCI. Using the total run-adjusted *CCPUE_f*, this analysis suggested that 6.5% of the run had passed the OTF transect line prior to the start of test fishing on 1 July, and that the run was 97.4% complete at project termination on 30 July (Figure 4 and Appendix A13). Therefore, the 2009 test fishery covered approximately 90.9% of the run. The test fish passage rate for the season can be calculated by dividing the total number available to capture by the test fishery by the *CCPUE_f*. In 2009, the estimated final passage rate was 1,554.

The midpoint of the 2009 UCI sockeye salmon run, or the day on which approximately 50% of the total run had entered UCI at the test fish transect, occurred on day 20.3, or 13 July, which was 2 days early relative to the historical average mean date of 15 July (Table 8). This was the second consecutive year where the UCI run was early, preceded by 4 consecutive late years.

ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLES

Surface water temperatures measured along the test fish transect ranged from 8.2°C to 13.5°C and averaged 10.0°C for the year (Appendices A14 and A15). These water temperature data were very similar to the 1992–2008 average surface water temperature of 10.3°C (Appendix A16). Water temperatures are believed by many to play a significant role in the timing of salmon runs (Burgner 1980), so these data have been closely monitored. In general, warmer water temperatures are thought to result in early runs, while cooler temperatures produce later runs. For example, in Bristol

Bay, Burgner (1980) reported that the arrival dates of sockeye salmon were early during years when water temperatures were warmer than average. In a later Bristol Bay study, Ruggerone (1997) found that the change in temperature from winter to spring was a better predictor of run timing than water temperature alone. However, water temperature data alone may or may not be an accurate predictive tool for gauging the run timing of UCI salmon stocks. The 2005 UCI sockeye salmon run was the second latest run ever observed, yet surface water temperatures along the test fish transect were the warmest ever measured, while the 2008 run was 4 days early, yet surface water temperatures were much cooler than average. Therefore, it appears that factors other than just water temperature likely play a role in determining salmon run timing in UCI. Percy (1992) summarized some of the factors that affect the coastal migration of returning adult salmon. He reviewed the orientation mechanisms used by salmon in coastal waters and concluded that prior to entering estuaries adult salmon probably rely on cues that are different from those used in the open ocean phases of their migration. Salinity, temperature, currents, and bathymetry were all thought to play a role in migration. Another dynamic to consider that could affect run timing is the age composition of the run, which relates to fish size; larger fish swim faster than smaller fish (Flynn and Hilborn 2004). Finally, it should be noted that when classifying sockeye salmon run timing in UCI, the magnitude of the Kenai River run should be considered. Kenai River sockeye salmon return to UCI later than any other numerically significant stock, and because the Kenai River run is the largest in UCI, runs classified as late in general tend to be large Kenai River runs. For example, from 1979 to 2009, the average Kenai River annual run for years where the UCI return was classified as early ($n=12$), was 2.3 million fish, yet for UCI runs classified as on time or late ($n=19$), the Kenai River run averaged 3.8 million fish. Thus, a combination of these factors (water temperature, salinity, currents, bathymetry, fish size, and stock composition of the run) likely affects fish migration and ultimately classifying the run timing as early or late.

In an attempt to better understand and predict sockeye salmon migrations into UCI, ADF&G conducted a companion study on the test fish vessel from 2002 to 2005. Using side-scan sonar, fish distribution in the water column was measured in relation to various oceanographic data, such as water temperature, salinity, tide stage, and water clarity. These data have not been published yet, but one of the objectives of the study was to determine whether or not the OTF inseason run forecasting model could be improved using this additional information.

A summary of the physical data that has been collected at each of the 6 test fish stations can be found in Appendices A14–A16. In 2009, air temperatures along the test fish transect ranged from 9° to 14°C and averaged 11.4°C, or the eighth coldest average air temperature since the test fishery began in 1979. Wind velocity averaged 6.1 knots for the month, which were the second calmest conditions in the past 10 years and the sixth least windy year since 1979. Wind direction was variable, but in general, winds originated out of the south, the predominate wind orientation in UCI during July. The 2009 seasonal average salinity of 31.8 ppt was the highest ever observed. Koenings et al. (1987) describe a secchi disk as a black and white circular plate that is used to easily estimate the degree of visibility in natural waters. Secchi disk readings in 2009 were similar to the averages from all previous years. In general, water clarity along the test fish transect decreases as you travel from east to west (the average secchi disk depth was 8.2 m at station 4 (Figure 1) and decreased to 3.0 m at station 8) as a result of numerous glacial watersheds draining into the west side of Cook Inlet. Finally, station 4 was the shallowest station, averaging 23.7 fathoms (144 feet) in depth. It should be noted, though, that changes in depth are a result of different stages of tide as well as minor differences in set location from day to day.

GSI ANALYSIS

ADF&G has developed and refined sockeye salmon genetic stock identification techniques (GSI) since the early 1990s (Seeb et al. 1997; Seeb et al. 2000; Habicht et al. 2007; Barclay et al. 2010). Beginning in 2006, fish captured in the test fishery that were utilized for mean length data were also sampled for GSI analysis. Approximately 5,200 of the samples collected in 2006, 2007, and 2008 were successfully genotyped (Table 9). Samples were pooled into discrete time periods to meet sample size goals, resulting in 4 periods in 2006 and 2008, and 5 periods in 2007. The data from these 3 years revealed similar findings, i.e., as you progressed into the month of July, the proportion of Kasilof River stocks decreased while Kenai River stocks increased. GSI analyses also revealed that Susitna River sockeye salmon stocks (JCL and SusYen in Table 9) comprised 11% of all fish captured in 2006, 12% in 2007, and 13% in 2008 (unweighted average). GSI analysis of the 2009 test fish samples had not been completed at the time this report was prepared.

The efficacy of using GSI analyses in combination with the test fishery for inseason management of the UCI commercial fishery remains unclear. While it could be useful to know when specific stocks are entering the Central District, inter and intra-annual variability in migration routes through the district could make adjusting commercial fishing periods to increase or decrease stock-specific exploitation problematic. Nonetheless, GSI data will undoubtedly serve as the foundation for future research projects aimed at more clearly understanding stock-specific run timing and migration through UCI.

The UCI test fishery continues to provide fishery managers with very important data about sockeye salmon abundance and timing. Since commercial, sport, and personal use fishery management plans depend on inseason sockeye salmon run estimates, the UCI test fishery project remains one of the most essential tools available for their management.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to thank Roland Maw, captain of the *F/V Americanus*, and the test fishery crew members for conducting safe and efficient maritime activities.

REFERENCES CITED

- Barclay, A.W., C. Habicht, W.D. Templin, H.A. Hoyt, T. Tobias, and T.M. Willette. 2010. Genetic stock identification of Upper Cook Inlet sockeye salmon harvest, 2005-2008. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Manuscript No. 10-01, Anchorage. <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidpdfs/fms10-01.pdf>
- Bernard, D. R. 1983. Variance and bias of catch allocations that use the age composition of escapements. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Informational Leaflet No. 227, Anchorage. <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidPDFs/afrbil.227.pdf>
- Burgner, R. L. 1980. Some features of the ocean migrations and timing of Pacific salmon. Pages 153-163. [In]: Salmonid ecosystems of the north Pacific. W. J. McNeil and D. C. Himsworth, editors. Oregon State University Press, Corvallis, Oregon.
- Flynn L., and R. Hilborn. 2004. Test fishery indices for sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*) as affected by age composition and environmental variables. Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Science 61:80-92.
- Habicht, C., W. D. Templin, L. W. Seeb, L. F. Fair, T. M. Willette, S. W. Raborn, and T. L. Lingnau. 2007. Postseason stock composition analysis of Upper Cook Inlet sockeye salmon harvest, 2005–2007. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Manuscript No. 07-07, Anchorage. <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidpdfs/fms07-07.pdf>
- Hilsinger, J. R. 1988. Run strength analysis of the 1987 sockeye salmon return to Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Regional Information Report 2A88-19, Anchorage.
- Hilsinger, J. R., and D. Waltemyer. 1987. Run strength analysis of the 1986 sockeye salmon return to Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Upper Cook Inlet Area Data Report 87-6, Soldotna.
- Koenings, J. P., J. A. Edmundson, G. B. Kyle, and J. M. Edmundson. 1987. Limnology field and laboratory manual: Methods for assessing aquatic production. Alaska Department of Fish and Game. FRED Division Report Series No. 71. Soldotna.
- Mundy, P. R. 1979. A quantitative measure of migratory timing illustrated by application to the management of commercial salmon fisheries. Doctoral dissertation, University of Washington, Seattle.
- Mundy, P. R., K. K. English, W. J. Gazey, and K. E. Tarbox. 1993. Evaluation of the harvest management strategies applied to sockeye salmon populations of Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska, using run reconstruction analysis. [In]: G. Kruse, D. M. Eggers, R. J. Marasco, C. Pautzke, and T. J. Quinn II editors. Proceedings of the international symposium on management strategies for exploited fish populations. Alaska Sea Grant College Program, University of Alaska, Fairbanks.
- Pearcy, W. G. 1992. Ocean ecology of North Pacific salmonids. Washington Sea Grant Program. University of Washington Press, Seattle.
- Ruggerone, G. T. 1997. Preseason forecast of sockeye salmon run timing in Bristol Bay, Alaska, 1996. Prepared for Bristol Bay salmon processors by Natural Resources Consultants, Seattle.
- Seeb, L. W., C. Habicht, W. D. Templin, K. E. Tarbox, R. Z. Davis, L. K. Brannian, and J. E. Seeb. 2000. Genetic diversity of sockeye salmon of Cook Inlet, Alaska, and its application to management of populations affected by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society 129:1223–1249.
- Seeb, L. W., W. D. Templin, K. E. Tarbox, R. Z. Davis, and J. E. Seeb. 1997. Kenai River sockeye salmon restoration, Restoration Project 96255-2 Final Report, Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, Anchorage.
- Shields, P. A. 2000. An estimate of the migratory timing and abundance of sockeye salmon into Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska, in 2000. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Regional Information Report 2A00-30, Anchorage. <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidPDFs/RIR.2A.2000.30.pdf>

REFERENCES CITED (Continued)

- Shields, P. A. 2001. An estimate of the migratory timing and abundance of sockeye salmon into Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska, in 2001. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Regional Information Report 2A01-14, Anchorage. <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidPDFs/RIR.2A.2001.14.pdf>
- Shields, P. A. 2003. An estimate of the migratory timing and abundance of sockeye salmon into Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska, in 2002. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fisheries Division, Regional Information Report 2A03-01, Anchorage.
- Shields, P. 2010. Upper Cook Inlet commercial fisheries annual management report, 2009. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Management Report No. 10-27, Anchorage. <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidPDFs/fmr10-27.pdf>
- Shields, P. A., and T. M. Willette. 2004. An estimate of the migratory timing and abundance of sockeye salmon into Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska, in 2003. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Regional Information Report 2A04-15, Anchorage.
- Shields, P., and M. Willette. 2005. An estimate of the migratory timing and abundance of sockeye salmon into Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska, 2004. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Data Series No. 05-64, Anchorage. <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidPDFs/fds05-64.pdf>
- Shields, P., and M. Willette. 2007. An estimate of the migratory timing and abundance of sockeye salmon into Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska, 2005. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Data Series No. 07-39, Anchorage. <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidPDFs/fds07-39.pdf>
- Shields, P., and M. Willette 2008. An estimate of the migratory timing and abundance of sockeye salmon into Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska, 2006. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Data Series No. 08-53 Anchorage. <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidPDFs/fds08-53.pdf>
- Shields, P., and M. Willette. 2009a. Migratory timing and abundance estimates of sockeye salmon into Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska, 2007. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Data Series No. 09-15, Anchorage <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidPDFs/fds09-15.pdf>
- Shields, P., and M. Willette. 2009b. Migratory timing and abundance estimates of sockeye salmon into Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska, 2008. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Data Series No. 09-59, Anchorage <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidPDFs/fds09-59.pdf>
- Tarbox, K. E. 1990. An estimate of the migratory timing of sockeye salmon into Upper Cook, Alaska, in 1989 using a test fishery. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Regional Information Report 2S90-04, Anchorage.
- Tarbox, K. E. 1991. An estimate of the migratory timing of sockeye salmon into Upper Cook, Alaska, in 1990 using a test fishery. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Regional Information Report 2S91-06, Anchorage.
- Tarbox, K. E. 1994. An estimate of the migratory timing and abundance of sockeye salmon into Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska, in 1993. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Regional Information Report 2A94-13, Anchorage.
- Tarbox, K. E. 1995. An estimate of migratory timing and abundance of sockeye salmon into Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska, in 1994. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Regional Information Report 2A95-15, Anchorage. <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidPDFs/RIR.2A.1995.15.pdf>
- Tarbox, K. E. 1996. An estimate of migratory timing and abundance of sockeye salmon into Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska, in 1995. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Regional Information Report 2A96-07, Anchorage. <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidPDFs/RIR.2A.1996.07.pdf>
- Tarbox, K. E. 1997. An estimate of migratory timing and abundance of sockeye salmon into Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska, in 1996. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Regional Information Report 2A97-01, Anchorage. <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidPDFs/RIR.2A.1997.01.pdf>

REFERENCES CITED (Continued)

- Tarbox, K. E. 1998a. An estimate of migratory timing and abundance of sockeye salmon into Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska, in 1997. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Regional Information Report 2A98-22, Anchorage. <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidPDFs/RIR.2A.1998.02.pdf>
- Tarbox, K. E. 1998b. An estimate of migratory timing and abundance of sockeye salmon into Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska, in 1998. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division, Regional Information Report 2A98-30, Anchorage. <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidPDFs/RIR.2A.1998.30.pdf>
- Tarbox, K. E. 1999. An estimate of migratory timing and abundance of sockeye salmon into Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska, in 1999. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Regional Information Report 2A99-13, Anchorage. <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidPDFs/RIR.2A.1999.13.pdf>
- Tarbox, K. E., and B. King. 1992. An estimate of the migratory timing of sockeye salmon into Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska, in 1991 using a test fishery. Division of Commercial Fisheries, Regional Information Report 2A92-07, Anchorage.
- Tarbox, K.E., and D. Waltemyer. 1989. An estimate of the 1988 total sockeye salmon return to Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska using a test fishery. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Regional Information Report 2S89-4, Anchorage.
- Tobias, T. M., and K. E. Tarbox. 1999. An estimate of total return of sockeye salmon to Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska 1976-1998. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Regional Information Report 2A99-11, Anchorage. <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidPDFs/RIR.2A.1999.11.pdf>
- Tobias, T. M., and M. Willette. 2003. An estimate of total return of sockeye salmon to Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska, 1976-2002. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fisheries Division, Regional Information Report 2A03-11, Anchorage.
- Tobias, T. M., and M. Willette. 2004. An estimate of the total return of sockeye salmon to upper Cook Inlet, Alaska 1976-2003. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Regional Information Report 2A04-11, Anchorage.
- Waltemyer, D. L. 1983a. Migratory timing and abundance estimation of the 1982 sockeye salmon return to Upper Cook Inlet based on a test fishing program. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Upper Cook Inlet Data Report 83-01, Soldotna.
- Waltemyer, D. L. 1983b. Describing the migrations of salmon and estimating abundance of sockeye salmon returning in 1983 to Upper Cook Inlet based on a test fishery. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Upper Cook Inlet Data Report 84-01, Soldotna.
- Waltemyer, D. L. 1986a. Use of a test fishery to describe and estimate the sockeye salmon total return to Upper Cook Inlet in 1984. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Upper Cook Inlet Data Report 86-01, Soldotna.
- Waltemyer, D. L. 1986b. Run strength analysis of the 1985 sockeye salmon return to Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska based on a test fishery. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Upper Cook Inlet Data Report 86-05, Soldotna.

TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1.–Summary of sockeye salmon fishing effort, daily and cumulative catch and CPUE, and fish length, Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fish project, 2009.

Date	Number of Stations	Mean Fishing Time (min)	CATCH		CPUE		Mean Length (mm)
			Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	
7/1	6	230.0	86	86	65	65	559
7/2	6	230.5	13	99	10	75	553
7/3	6	233.5	107	206	80	155	566
7/4	6	220.5	35	241	28	183	559
7/5	6	247.0	196	437	135	318	589
7/6	6	228.5	85	522	67	385	575
7/7	6	230.0	153	675	113	498	574
7/8	6	256.5	338	1,013	204	702	564
7/9	6	229.5	68	1,081	49	751	574
7/10	6	257.5	318	1,399	185	936	580
7/11	6	223.5	55	1,454	41	978	583
7/12	6	235.5	148	1,602	105	1,082	572
7/13	2 ^a	109.5	371	1,973	207	1,289	586
7/14	6	280.5	472	2,445	277	1,567	586
7/15	6	228.5	98	2,543	72	1,639	582
7/16	5 ^a	198.5	131	2,674	91	1,730	589
7/17	6	238.5	216	2,890	142	1,872	581
7/18	6	235.0	101	2,991	70	1,941	575
7/19	3 ^a	119.5	50	3,041	37	1,979	568
7/20	6	227.5	82	3,123	61	2,040	579
7/21	0 ^a	0.0	92	3,215	66	2,106	nd
7/22	6	240.5	99	3,314	71	2,178	572
7/23	6	255.0	159	3,473	106	2,284	579
7/24	6	238.5	85	3,558	62	2,346	566
7/25	6	210.0	52	3,610	47	2,394	562
7/26	0 ^a	0.0	34	3,644	29	2,423	nd
7/27	6	226.5	14	3,658	11	2,433	572
7/28	6	231.0	29	3,687	23	2,456	566
7/29	4 ^a	74.5	19	3,706	14	2,470	567
7/30	6	228.5	21	3,727	16	2,487	572

^a Not all stations fished because of rough weather; the data for missing stations were interpolated.

Table 2.—Estimated sockeye salmon catch by date and station, Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fish project, 2009.

Date	Station Number						Total
	4	5	6	6.5	7	8	
7/1	0	33	36	10	4	3	86
7/2	1	6	1	3	1	1	13
7/3	0	44	13	39	9	2	107
7/4	3	14	16	2	0	0	35
7/5	10	31	17	45	86	7	196
7/6	4	24	4	29	18	6	85
7/7	0	0	62	15	62	14	153
7/8	4	63	6	83	179	3	338
7/9	0	48	2	4	11	3	68
7/10	1	11	2	137	147	20	318
7/11	0	40	11	1	0	3	55
7/12	1	70	38	9	28	2	148
7/13 ^a	40	101	93	87	42	8	371
7/14	27	65	148	164	55	13	472
7/15	18	62	12	2	0	4	98
7/16 ^a	29	6	67	13	12	4	131
7/17	39	157	0	7	12	1	216
7/18	8	65	9	6	2	11	101
7/19 ^a	3	1	14	22	1	9	50
7/20	7	6	18	44	0	7	82
7/21 ^a	5	5	13	45	8	16	92
7/22	3	3	8	45	15	25	99
7/23	7	81	7	12	47	5	159
7/24	2	29	6	12	10	26	85
7/25	8	4	8	12	16	4	52
7/26 ^a	4	3	9	7	9	2	34
7/27	0	1	10	2	1	0	14
7/28	1	9	10	5	4	0	29
7/29 ^a	0	9	0	5	4	1	19
7/30	1	8	2	4	4	2	21
Total	226	999	642	871	787	202	3,726
%	6%	27%	17%	23%	21%	5%	100%

^a Not all stations fished because of rough weather; the data for missing stations was interpolated.

Table 3.—Estimated sockeye salmon CPUE by date and station, Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fish project, 2009.

Date	Station Number						Total
	4	5	6	6.5	7	8	
7/1	0.0	24.8	27.0	7.9	3.2	2.4	65
7/2	0.8	3.8	0.8	2.4	0.8	0.8	10
7/3	0.0	33.0	10.4	28.2	7.3	1.6	80
7/4	2.5	11.4	12.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	28
7/5	7.6	24.2	13.8	33.3	51.1	5.1	135
7/6	2.9	18.9	3.3	22.3	14.0	5.0	67
7/7	0.0	0.0	44.8	18.4	40.9	9.0	113
7/8	3.2	47.3	4.9	49.8	96.8	2.4	204
7/9	0.0	33.1	1.6	3.2	8.6	2.5	49
7/10	0.8	8.5	1.6	75.4	83.2	15.6	185
7/11	0.0	29.3	8.7	0.8	0.0	2.5	41
7/12	0.9	47.2	26.8	6.8	21.3	1.7	105
7/13 ^a	27.9	45.6	52.6	47.3	27.7	6.1	207
7/14	20.0	46.4	78.4	87.8	34.0	10.5	277
7/15	14.0	43.8	9.6	1.7	0.0	3.2	72
7/16 ^a	21.0	4.9	42.3	9.8	9.6	3.2	91
7/17	28.1	98.1	0.0	5.8	9.2	0.8	142
7/18	6.3	41.1	7.0	4.9	1.6	8.8	70
7/19 ^a	2.3	0.8	10.5	15.8	0.8	7.2	37
7/20	5.8	5.0	14.0	31.1	0.0	5.5	61
7/21 ^a	4.0	3.7	10.3	31.2	5.6	11.6	66
7/22	2.2	2.4	6.6	31.4	11.1	17.6	71
7/23	5.5	51.2	4.8	8.7	32.4	3.7	106
7/24	1.6	20.0	4.6	9.1	8.0	19.0	62
7/25	6.5	12.0	5.8	8.9	10.9	3.2	47
7/26 ^a	3.3	6.4	6.7	5.3	5.9	1.6	29
7/27	0.0	0.8	7.5	1.6	0.8	0.0	11
7/28	0.8	6.8	8.0	4.3	3.0	0.0	23
7/29 ^a	0.0	6.3	0.0	3.7	3.1	0.8	14
7/30	0.8	5.9	1.6	3.2	3.2	1.6	16
TOTAL	169	682	427	562	494	153	2,487
%	7%	27%	17%	23%	20%	6%	100%

^a Not all stations fished because of weather; the data for missing stations was interpolated.

Table 4.—A comparison of models used to make postseason adjustments to the offshore test fish final CPUE.

Year	Final OTF CPUE	Postseason OTF CPUE Adjustment		Harvest Adjusted		Total Run Adjusted	
		Harvest-adjusted	Total Run-adjusted	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>
1979	602	651	664	-3.2451	0.1876	-3.3380	0.2004
1980	740	770	777	-2.2537	0.1640	-2.2403	0.1612
1981	364	383	387	-2.5459	0.1856	-2.5243	0.1819
1982	651	775	786	-3.6839	0.1522	-3.7156	0.1633
1983	2,464	2,472	2,474	-4.2719	0.1883	-4.2732	0.1884
1984	1,331	1,334	1,341	-3.4257	0.1855	-3.4018	0.1834
1985	1,422	1,575	1,563	-3.4581	0.1523	-3.5633	0.1626
1986	1,653	1,731	1,714	-3.7671	0.1633	-3.8642	0.1719
1987	1,404	1,422	1,428	-4.3442	0.1689	-4.6385	0.1785
1988	1,131	1,145	1,169	-3.3682	0.1639	-3.5655	0.1662
1989	619	682	692	-2.7114	0.1258	-2.7031	0.1238
1990	1,358	1,404	1,426	-5.7913	0.2259	-5.7085	0.2211
1991	1,574	1,759	1,740	-4.5806	0.1885	-4.6331	0.1919
1992	2,021	2,186	2,195	-5.4366	0.2235	-5.4043	0.2217
1993	1,815	1,882	1,913	-4.0776	0.1906	-3.9018	0.1797
1994	1,012	1,145	1,199	-4.0770	0.1553	-3.9757	0.1453
1995	1,712	1,828	1,850	-4.7036	0.2131	-4.6219	0.2078
1996	1,723	1,765	1,796	-4.6328	0.2266	-4.4605	0.2144
1997	1,656	1,705	1,826	-3.8265	0.1621	-3.7000	0.1496
1998	1,158	1,355	1,313	-3.6700	0.1473	-3.7142	0.1515
1999	2,226	2,475	2,419	-5.3100	0.2175	-5.1500	0.2081
2000	1,520	1,532	1,565	-5.1094	0.2614	-4.9141	0.2480
2001	1,586	1,594	1,630	-3.9323	0.2002	-3.9823	0.2041
2002	1,736	1,749	1,825	-4.3694	0.2292	-4.0642	0.2068
2003	1,787	1,824	1,848	-4.5091	0.2117	-4.4402	0.2068
2004	2,028	2,220	2,345	-4.6374	0.1903	-4.6374	0.1903
2005	2,643	3,032	3,191	-3.7460	0.1354	-3.7152	0.1302
2006	1,507	1,756	1,969	-4.2031	0.1438	-4.0762	0.1308
2007	2,584	2,774	2,924	-4.9217	0.1962	-4.6427	0.1793
2008	1,594	1,612	1,675	-2.9601	0.1665	-2.8021	0.1521
2009	2,487	2,561	2,618	-4.5578	0.2275	-4.4130	0.2173

Table 5.–Total run estimates for sockeye salmon to Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska, made during the 2009 season.

Based on data through 7/20/2009						
Escapement						773,929
Cumulative Catch (Commercial, Sport, & PU)						1,840,474
Residual in District						314,422
Total Run Through 7/20/2009						2,928,825
2009 Cumulative OTF CPUE through 7/20						2,039
Passage Rate (Total Run/Cumulative CPUE) through 7/20						1,436
Run Estimates Based on Model Results (Fit of Current Year to Past Years)						
Year	MSE	Estimated Total CPUE			Timing	Estimated Total Run
		Current	Previous Day	Difference		
2006	0.000639	6,343	6,492	-149	Late 9 days	9,110,814
2000	0.000692	2,513	2,535	-22	Early 2 days	3,609,565
1996	0.000897	2,764	2,796	-32	Early 2 days	3,970,145
1994	0.000942	4,724	4,824	-100	Late 4 days	6,785,494
2003	0.000994	2,931	2,974	-43	Early 2 days	4,209,679
2005	0.001089	4,972	5,052	-80	Late 7 days	7,141,837
1983	0.001092	3,259	3,316	-58	On Time	4,680,791
1995	0.001217	3,143	3,207	-64	On Time	4,513,938
1987	0.001248	4,480	4,628	-148	Late 2 days	6,434,825
2007	0.001263	4,442	4,589	-147	Late 4 days	6,381,032
1991	0.001376	3,760	3,866	-106	Late 2 days	5,401,132
2004	0.001376	3,842	3,954	-111	Late 2 days	5,519,319
1986	0.001405	3,187	3,223	-37	Late 1 day	4,577,125
1993	0.001424	2,997	3,026	-29	Early 1 day	4,304,740
1998	0.001440	3,719	3,768	-50	Late 3 days	5,341,306
1997	0.001441	3,777	3,827	-51	Late 1 day	5,424,919
2002	0.001521	2,535	2,543	-8	Early 1 days	3,640,893
1982	0.001651	3,249	3,282	-33	Late 2 days	4,666,269
2001	0.001806	2,513	2,518	-5	Early 2 days	3,609,694
1999	0.002170	4,088	4,249	-161	Late 3 days	5,871,999
1985	0.002242	3,043	3,062	-19	On Time	4,370,930
1988	0.002375	2,940	2,955	-15	Early 2 days	4,222,779
1992	0.002771	3,971	4,138	-167	Late 2 days	5,704,069
1990	0.003007	4,761	5,022	-260	Late 3 days	6,839,345
1984	0.005444	2,393	2,381	12	Early 4 days	3,437,254
1989	0.007561	3,016	3,001	16	On Time	4,332,334
1979	0.010392	2,117	2,091	26	Early 5 days	3,041,195
2008	0.010692	2,449	2,426	23	Early 4 days	3,518,209
1981	0.033668	1,913	1,870	43	Early 9 days	2,747,953
1980	0.036159	1,967	1,923	44	Early 9 days	2,825,375

-continued-

Table 5.–Page 2 of 2.

Based on data through 7/23/2009						
Escapement						827,834
Cumulative Catch (Commercial, Sport, & PU)						2,122,299
Residual in District						371,342
Total Run Through 7/23/2009						3,321,475
2009 Cumulative OTF CPUE through 7/23						2,283
Passage Rate (Total Run/Cumulative CPUE) through 7/23						1,455
Run Estimates Based on Model Results (Fit of Current Year to Past Years)						
Year	MSE	Estimated Total CPUE			Timing	Estimated Total Run
		Current	Previous Day	Difference		
2000	0.000730	2,481	2,483	-2	Early 2 days	3,610,139
1996	0.001099	2,698	2,711	-14	Early 2 days	3,925,650
2006	0.001216	5,870	6,022	-152	Late 9 days	8,541,488
2002	0.001345	2,526	2,523	3	Early 1 days	3,676,172
2003	0.001401	2,834	2,857	-23	Early 2 days	4,124,491
2005	0.001459	4,710	4,793	-83	Late 7 days	6,852,922
1993	0.001518	2,924	2,941	-18	Early 1 day	4,254,214
2001	0.001587	2,511	2,506	5	Early 2 days	3,654,375
1986	0.001613	3,089	3,115	-26	Late 1 day	4,494,874
1994	0.001648	4,425	4,517	-92	Late 4 days	6,438,580
1983	0.001734	3,116	3,154	-38	On Time	4,534,468
1998	0.001749	3,571	3,614	-43	Late 3 days	5,195,931
1997	0.001750	3,625	3,670	-45	Late 1 day	5,274,202
1982	0.001761	3,156	3,181	-25	Late 2 days	4,592,410
1995	0.002034	2,995	3,033	-38	On Time	4,358,342
1985	0.002091	2,989	3,002	-13	On Time	4,349,247
1988	0.002161	2,898	2,907	-9	Early 2 days	4,217,385
1991	0.002804	3,497	3,571	-75	Late 2 days	5,087,846
2004	0.002857	3,564	3,643	-79	Late 2 days	5,185,309
1987	0.002900	4,091	4,205	-115	Late 2 days	5,952,370
2007	0.002919	4,059	4,172	-113	Late 4 days	5,905,952
1999	0.004501	3,701	3,811	-109	Late 3 days	5,385,765
1984	0.004925	2,431	2,415	17	Early 4 days	3,537,486
1992	0.005399	3,582	3,690	-108	Late 2 days	5,212,185
1990	0.006493	4,148	4,322	-174	Late 3 days	6,035,471
1989	0.006605	3,040	3,031	9	On Time	4,424,040
2008	0.009664	2,507	2,486	22	Early 4 days	3,648,089
1979	0.010202	2,195	2,166	29	Early 5 days	3,194,284
1980	0.033052	2,032	1,991	41	Early 9 days	2,956,519
1981	0.033052	2,032	1,991	41	Early 9 days	2,956,519

Table 6.--Projected total Kenai River sockeye salmon run (millions) in 2009 estimated from total offshore test fish CPUE and age composition stock allocation data through 23 July and 26 July, 2009.

Data through 23 July												
Year	MSS	Est. Total OTF CPUE			Passage Rate	Estimated UCI Total run	Estimated UCI Run to Date ^a	Estimated UCI Run Remaining	Estimated Kenai Run to Date	Prop. Kenai	Estimated Kenai Run Remaining	Estimated Total Kenai Run
		Current	Prev. Day	Timing								
2000	0.00073	2,481	2,483	Early 2 days	1,455	3.61	2.95	0.66	1.47	68%	0.450	1.924
1996	0.00110	2,698	2,711	Early 2 days	1,455	3.93	2.95	0.98	1.47	68%	0.665	2.139
2006	0.00122	5,870	6,022	Late 9 days	1,455	8.54	2.95	5.59	1.47	68%	3.814	5.288
2002	0.00135	2,526	2,523	Early 1 days	1,455	3.68	2.95	0.73	1.47	68%	0.495	1.969
2003	0.00140	2,834	2,857	Early 2 days	1,455	4.12	2.95	1.17	1.47	68%	0.801	2.275

Data through 26 July												
Year	MSS	Est. Total OTF CPUE			Passage Rate	Estimated UCI Total run	Estimated UCI Run to Date ^a	Estimated UCI Run Remaining	Estimated Kenai Run to Date	Prop. Kenai	Estimated Kenai Run Remaining	Estimated Total Kenai Run
		Current	Prev. Day	Timing								
2000	0.00073	2,485	2,482	Early 2 days	1,455	3.62	3.02	0.59	1.51	69%	0.407	1.915
1996	0.00110	2,672	2,680	Early 2 days	1,455	3.89	3.02	0.87	1.51	69%	0.594	2.102
2006	0.00122	5,421	5,570	Late 9 days	1,455	7.89	3.02	4.87	1.51	69%	3.334	4.842
2002	0.00135	2,540	2,537	Early 1 days	1,455	3.70	3.02	0.67	1.51	69%	0.462	1.971
2003	0.00140	2,784	2,800	Early 2 days	1,455	4.05	3.02	1.03	1.51	69%	0.705	2.214

Note: MSS is the mean sum of squares.

^a Does not include residual fish resident in the Central District.

Table 7.—Absolute Percentage Error (APE) using the first best fit estimate of test fish data on or after July 20 to project the total annual UCI sockeye salmon run.

Year	Actual Run (millions)	July 20 estimate	APE	Run Timing
1988	8.52	11.30	32.6%	1 day early
1990	5.00	4.90	1.9%	4 day late
1991	3.66	3.90	6.5%	2 day late
1992	10.90	11.40	4.5%	2 day late
1993	6.48	6.40	1.2%	on time
1994	5.51	5.30	3.8%	5 day late
1995	4.51	4.50	0.2%	on time
1996	5.63	8.50	51.0%	1 day early
1997	6.41	6.00	6.4%	3 day late
1998	3.00	3.40	13.3%	3 day late
1999	4.57	5.20	13.7%	3 day late
2000	2.94	3.20	8.8%	2 day early
2001	3.53	6.20	75.4%	2 day early
2002	4.84	5.50	13.6%	2 day early
2003	6.29	6.79	8.0%	1 day early
2004	7.92	8.94	12.8%	2 day late
2005	7.92	9.17	15.8%	7 day late
2006	4.96	3.60	27.5%	9 day late
2007	5.44	4.65	14.6%	4 day late
2008	4.11	5.17	25.8%	4 day early
2009	3.86	9.11	135.9%	2 day early
			<u>Average</u>	<u>Median</u>
		All runs	22.5%	13.3%
		On time/Late	9.4%	6.5%
		All early	43.9%	29.2%

Table 8.—Midpoint dates of the sockeye salmon run across the Anchor Point test fish transect in Upper Cook Inlet, 1979–2009.

Year	Midpoint Date ^a	
	Coded	Calendar
1979	16.7	10 Jul
1980	13.9	7 Jul
1981	13.9	7 Jul
1982	22.8	16 Jul
1983	22.7	16 Jul
1984	18.5	12 Jul
1985	21.9	15 Jul
1986	22.5	15 Jul
1987	26.0	19 Jul
1988	21.5	14 Jul
1989	21.8	15 Jul
1990	25.8	19 Jul
1991	24.1	17 Jul
1992	24.4	17 Jul
1993	21.7	15 Jul
1994	27.4	20 Jul
1995	22.2	15 Jul
1996	20.8	14 Jul
1997	24.7	18 Jul
1998	24.5	18 Jul
1999	24.7	18 Jul
2000	19.8	13 Jul
2001	19.5	13 Jul
2002	19.7	13 Jul
2003	21.5	14 Jul
2004	24.4	17 Jul
2005	28.5	22 Jul
2006	31.2	24 Jul
2007	25.9	19 Jul
2008	18.4	11 Jul
2009	20.3	13 Jul
Average	22.3	15 Jul

^a Day 1 = June 24.

Table 9.—Stock composition estimates, standard deviation (SD), 90% credibility interval (CI), sample size (n), and effective sample size (n_{eff}) for mixtures of sockeye salmon captured in the Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fishery in 2006, 2007, and 2008.

			Reporting Group ^a							
			Crescent	West	JCL	SusYen	Fish	KTNE	Kenai	Kasilof
2006										
Start Date	07/01	Proportion	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.30	0.51
End Date	07/09	S.D.	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.04
n	325	Lower 90% CI	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.24	0.45
n_{eff}	325	Upper 90% CI	0.06	0.09	0.02	0.08	0.00	0.06	0.36	0.57
Start Date	07/10	Proportion	0.00	0.11	0.06	0.11	0.00	0.05	0.33	0.33
End Date	07/16	S.D.	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.04
n	266	Lower 90% CI	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.27	0.27
n_{eff}	263	Upper 90% CI	0.01	0.18	0.09	0.18	0.01	0.09	0.39	0.39
Start Date	07/17	Proportion	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.02	0.60	0.17
End Date	07/23	S.D.	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.03
n	401	Lower 90% CI	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.55	0.13
n_{eff}	397	Upper 90% CI	0.04	0.10	0.08	0.11	0.00	0.03	0.66	0.21
Start Date	07/24	Proportion	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.70	0.12
End Date	08/01	S.D.	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.02
n	393	Lower 90% CI	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.65	0.09
n_{eff}	391	Upper 90% CI	0.01	0.11	0.08	0.05	0.00	0.06	0.75	0.16

-continued-

Table 9.–Page 2 of 3.

			Reporting Group ^a							
			Crescent	West	JCL	SusYen	Fish	KTNE	Kenai	Kasilof
2007										
Start Date	07/01	Proportion	0.08	0.16	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.39	0.23
End Date	07/09	S.D.	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03
n	374	Lower 90% CI	0.05	0.11	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.34	0.19
n _{eff}	372	Upper 90% CI	0.12	0.22	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.09	0.45	0.28
Start Date	07/10	Proportion	0.03	0.08	0.05	0.10	0.01	0.03	0.53	0.17
End Date	07/13	S.D.	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03
n	444	Lower 90% CI	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.47	0.13
n _{eff}	437	Upper 90% CI	0.06	0.11	0.07	0.14	0.02	0.05	0.59	0.22
Start Date	07/14	Proportion	0.04	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.00	0.03	0.61	0.12
End Date	07/18	S.D.	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.02
n	404	Lower 90% CI	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.56	0.08
n _{eff}	399	Upper 90% CI	0.06	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.00	0.05	0.66	0.16
Start Date	07/19	Proportion	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.00	0.03	0.67	0.10
End Date	07/23	S.D.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.02
n	429	Lower 90% CI	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.62	0.06
n _{eff}	427	Upper 90% CI	0.08	0.04	0.07	0.11	0.00	0.05	0.72	0.13
Start Date	07/24	Proportion	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.02	0.69	0.09
End Date	08/02	S.D.	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.02
n	438	Lower 90% CI	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.64	0.06
n _{eff}	434	Upper 90% CI	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.00	0.04	0.74	0.13

-continued-

Table 9.–Page 3 of 3.

			Reporting Group ^a							
			Crescent	West	JCL	SusYen	Fish	KTNE	Kenai	Kasilof
			2008							
Start Date	07/01	Proportion	0.03	0.11	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.27	0.45
End Date	07/07	S.D.	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03
n	422	Lower 90% CI	0.02	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.22	0.40
n _{eff}	418	Upper 90% CI	0.05	0.15	0.08	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.32	0.50
Start Date	07/08	Proportion	0.04	0.12	0.07	0.10	0.00	0.01	0.43	0.22
End Date	07/12	S.D.	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.02
n	465	Lower 90% CI	0.02	0.09	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.18
n _{eff}	457	Upper 90% CI	0.06	0.16	0.10	0.14	0.00	0.02	0.48	0.26
Start Date	07/13	Proportion	0.05	0.13	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.49	0.15
End Date	07/17	S.D.	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.02
n	436	Lower 90% CI	0.03	0.09	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.44	0.11
n _{eff}	429	Upper 90% CI	0.07	0.16	0.14	0.09	0.00	0.05	0.54	0.19
Start Date	07/18	Proportion	0.03	0.13	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.58	0.14
End Date	07/31	S.D.	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.02
n	438	Lower 90% CI	0.01	0.10	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.54	0.11
n _{eff}	426	Upper 90% CI	0.05	0.16	0.08	0.06	0.00	0.03	0.63	0.18

.Source: Reproduced from Barclay et al. 2010.

Note: Effective sample size (*n_{eff}*) is number of samples successfully screened from each stratum after excluding individuals with <80% scorable markers (see text). Proportions for a given mixture may not sum to 1 due to rounding error.

^a Crescent = largest producer on the west side of Cook Inlet; West = the remaining West Cook Inlet producers; JCL= the lakes with weirs in the Susitna/Yentna Rivers (Judd/Chelatna/Larson); SusYen = the remaining producers in the Susitna/Yentna Rivers; Fish = the only major creek with a weir in the Knik/Turnagain/Northeast Cook Inlet area; KTNE = the remaining Knik/Turnagain/Northeast Cook Inlet producers; Kenai = the composite of all populations within the Kenai River; Kasilof = the composite of all populations within the Kasilof River.

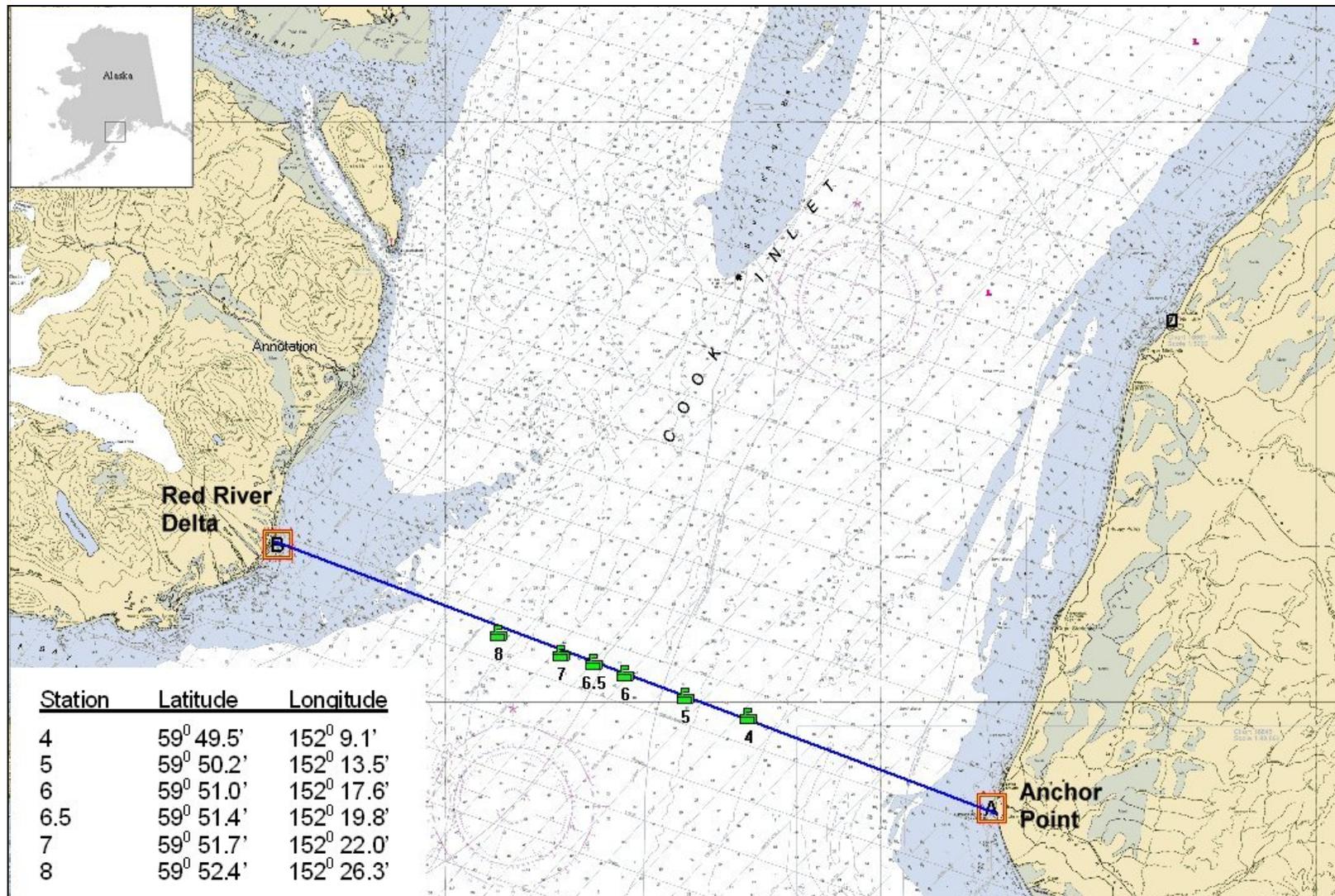


Figure 1.—Location of offshore test fish transect and fishing stations in Cook Inlet, Alaska, 2009.

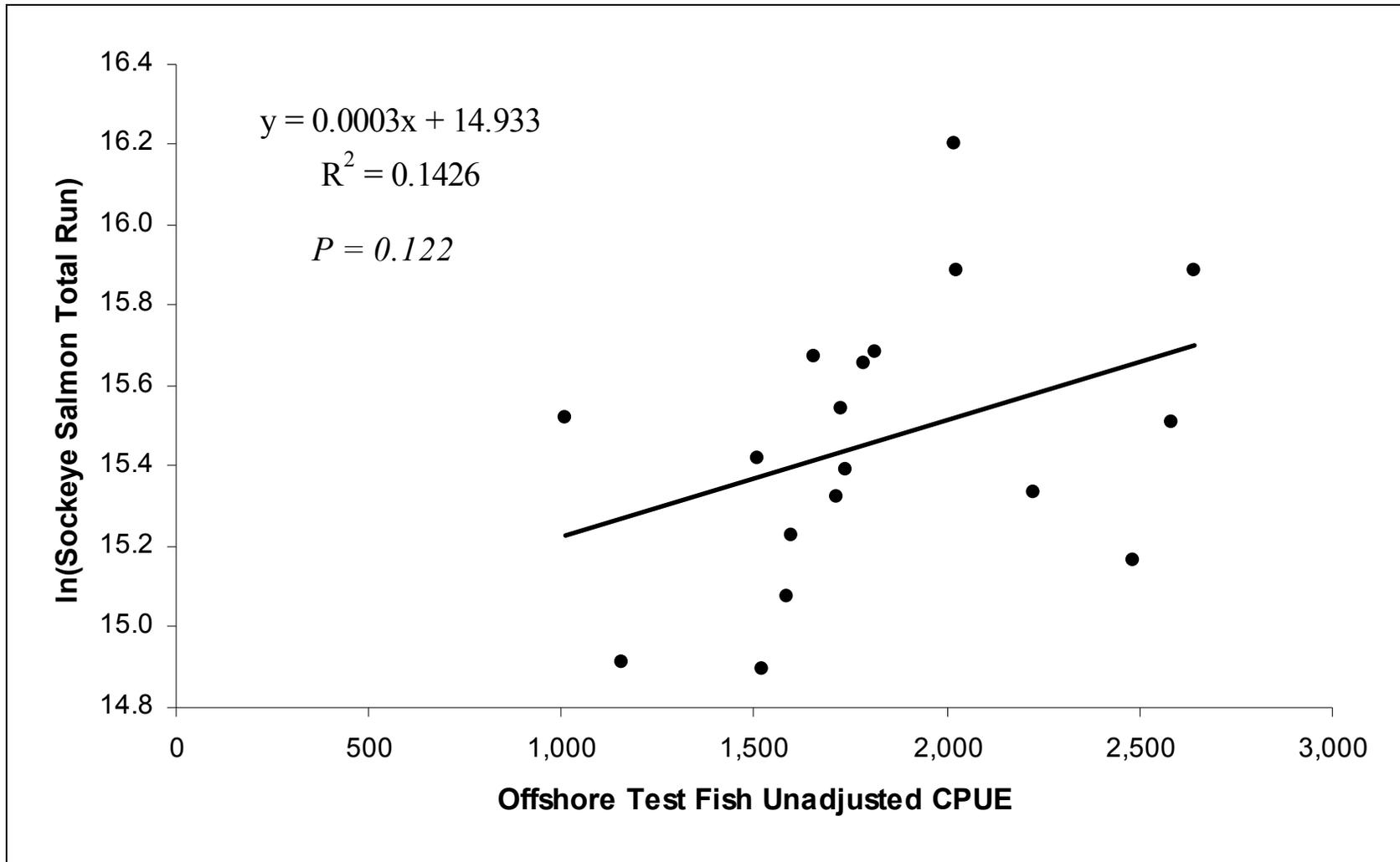


Figure 2.—Linear regression of the relationship between offshore test fish unadjusted cumulative CPUE and Upper Cook Inlet logged sockeye salmon total annual run, 1992–2009.

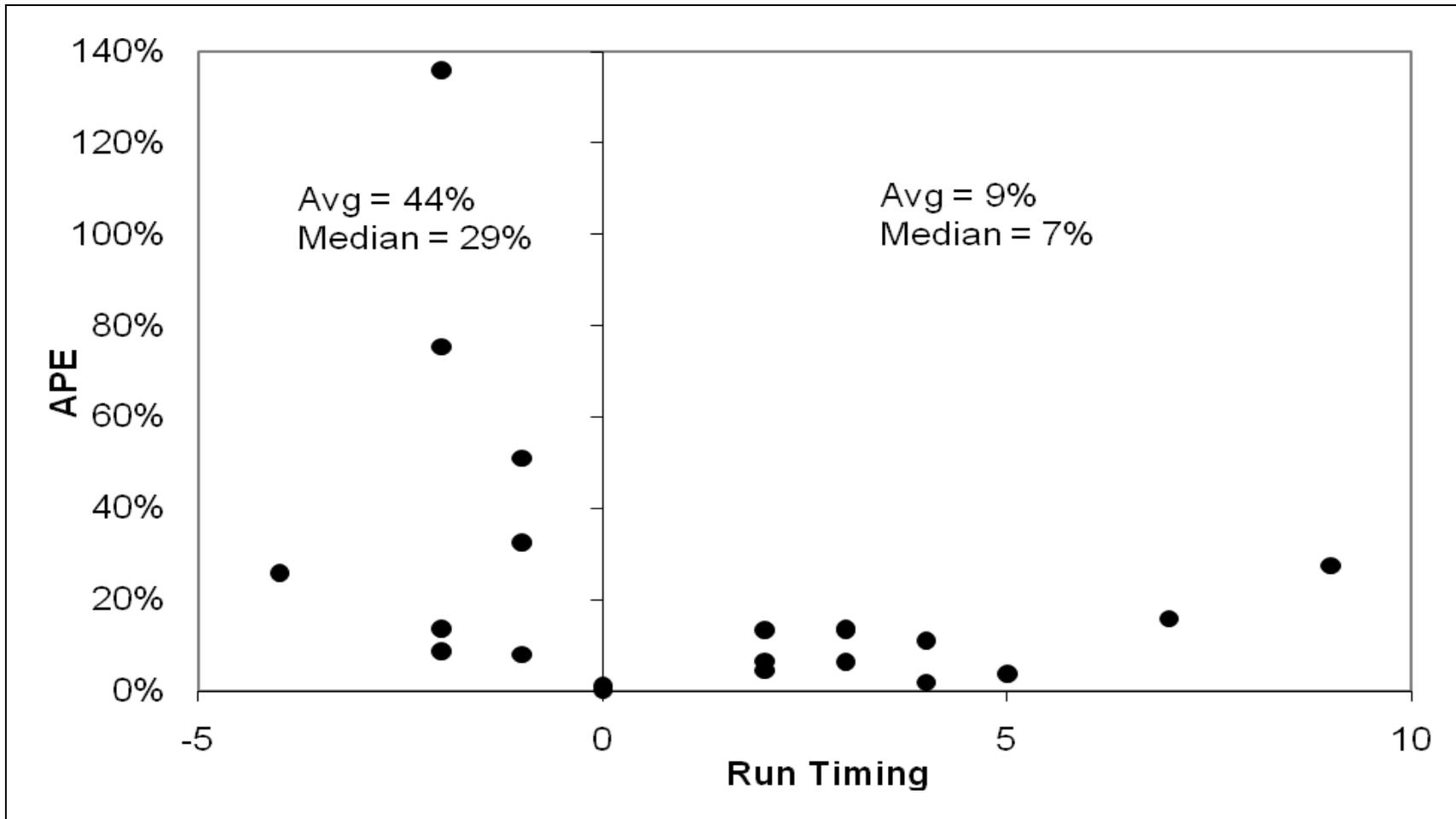


Figure 3.—Actual Percentage Error (APE) in forecasting the total sockeye salmon run to Upper Cook Inlet using the 20 July best fit estimate.

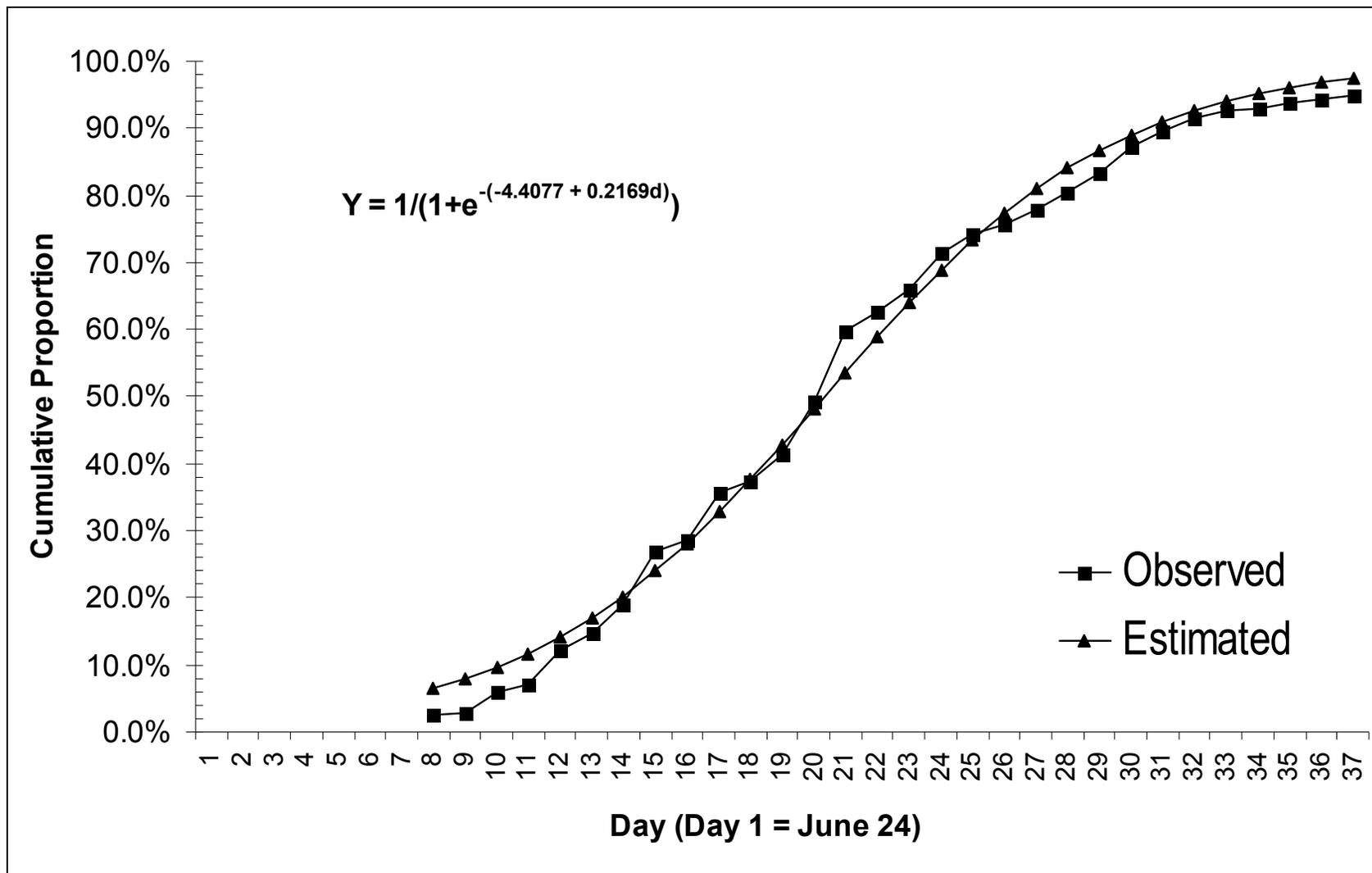


Figure 4.—Cumulative proportions estimated for the sockeye salmon run to Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska, 2009.

APPENDIX A

Appendix A1.–Summary of pink salmon fishing effort, daily and cumulative catch, and daily and cumulative CPUE, Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fish project, 2009.

Date	Number of Stations	Mean Fishing Time (min)	CATCH		CPUE	
			Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum
7/1	6	230.0	12	12	9	9
7/2	6	230.5	4	16	3	12
7/3	6	233.5	10	26	8	20
7/4	6	220.5	15	41	12	32
7/5	6	247.0	11	52	8	40
7/6	6	228.5	7	59	5	45
7/7	6	230.0	15	74	12	57
7/8	6	256.5	21	95	14	71
7/9	6	229.5	11	106	8	79
7/10	6	257.5	20	126	12	91
7/11	6	223.5	8	134	6	98
7/12	6	235.5	7	141	5	103
7/13	2 ^a	109.5	31	172	18	120
7/14	6	280.5	57	229	34	155
7/15	6	228.5	8	237	6	161
7/16	5 ^a	198.5	23	260	16	177
7/17	6	238.5	9	269	7	184
7/18	6	235.0	37	306	26	210
7/19	3 ^a	119.5	17	323	12	222
7/20	6	227.5	14	337	11	232
7/21	0 ^a	0.0	31	368	22	254
7/22	6	240.5	45	413	33	286
7/23	6	255.0	79	492	84	370
7/24	6	238.5	55	547	41	411
7/25	6	210.0	37	584	27	438
7/26	0 ^a	0.0	27	611	18	456
7/27	6	226.5	12	623	9	466
7/28	6	231.0	22	645	17	483
7/29	4 ^a	74.5	24	669	18	501
7/30	6	228.5	32	701	25	526

^a Not all stations fished because of weather; the data for missing stations was interpolated.

Appendix A2.–Estimated pink salmon catch by date and station, Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fish project, 2009.

Date	Station Number						Total
	4	5	6	6.5	7	8	
7/1	0	3	3	2	3	1	12
7/2	2	1	1	0	0	0	4
7/3	2	1	1	2	1	3	10
7/4	3	1	1	1	6	3	15
7/5	1	0	2	5	3	0	11
7/6	0	0	0	3	3	1	7
7/7	0	0	7	3	3	2	15
7/8	0	6	1	6	7	1	21
7/9	0	4	2	1	2	2	11
7/10	0	2	2	7	6	3	20
7/11	1	4	2	0	1	0	8
7/12	0	0	3	1	3	0	7
7/13 ^a	3	1	10	6	10	1	31
7/14	5	8	16	11	16	1	57
7/15	0	4	0	4	0	0	8
7/16 ^a	0	1	12	7	3	0	23
7/17	0	0	1	4	3	1	9
7/18	3	23	2	7	1	1	37
7/19 ^a	3	1	1	8	1	3	17
7/20	0	3	0	7	0	4	14
7/21 ^a	2	4	1	8	5	11	31
7/22	3	5	1	9	9	18	45
7/23	0	22	4	25	23	5	79
7/24	1	14	4	7	11	18	55
7/25	6	0	5	7	12	7	37
7/26 ^a	4	2	6	4	7	4	27
7/27	1	3	7	0	1	0	12
7/28	1	1	2	4	7	7	22
7/29 ^a	0	3	1	6	7	7	24
7/30	0	4	7	8	7	6	32
Total	41	118	102	161	158	109	701
%	6%	17%	15%	23%	23%	16%	100%

^a Not all stations fished because of weather; the data for missing stations was interpolated.

Appendix A3.—Estimated pink salmon CPUE by date and station, Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fish project 2009.

Date	Station Number						Total
	4	5	6	6.5	7	8	
7/1	0.0	2.3	2.3	1.6	2.4	0.8	9.2
7/2	1.6	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
7/3	1.5	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.8	2.4	7.7
7/4	2.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.9	2.5	12.3
7/5	0.8	0.0	1.6	3.7	1.8	0.0	7.8
7/6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.3	0.8	5.4
7/7	0.0	0.0	5.0	3.7	2.0	1.3	12.0
7/8	0.0	4.5	0.8	3.6	3.8	0.8	13.5
7/9	0.0	2.7	1.6	0.8	1.6	1.6	8.3
7/10	0.0	1.5	1.6	3.9	2.8	2.3	12.1
7/11	0.8	2.9	1.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	6.1
7/12	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.8	2.3	0.0	5.2
7/13 ^a	2.1	0.5	5.3	3.3	6.1	0.4	17.6
7/14	3.7	5.7	8.5	5.8	9.8	0.8	34.3
7/15	0.0	2.8	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	6.1
7/16 ^a	0.0	0.8	7.6	5.3	2.4	0.0	16.0
7/17	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.3	2.3	0.8	7.2
7/18	2.3	14.5	1.5	5.7	0.8	0.8	25.7
7/19 ^a	2.3	0.8	0.8	5.8	0.4	2.0	12.0
7/20	0.0	2.5	0.0	4.9	0.0	3.1	10.5
7/21 ^a	1.1	3.3	0.4	5.6	3.4	7.9	21.7
7/22	2.2	4.1	0.8	6.2	6.7	12.6	32.5
7/23	0.0	13.7	2.7	18.0	45.6	3.7	83.7
7/24	0.8	9.5	3.0	5.3	8.8	13.1	40.5
7/25	4.9	0.0	3.7	5.2	8.2	5.6	27.5
7/26 ^a	2.9	1.2	4.4	2.6	4.5	2.8	18.4
7/27	0.8	2.4	5.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	9.2
7/28	0.8	0.8	1.6	3.1	5.3	5.5	16.9
7/29 ^a	0.0	1.9	0.8	4.7	5.5	5.2	18.1
7/30	0.0	3.0	5.5	6.2	5.8	4.9	25.3
Total	31	83	72	117	142	82	526
Percent	6%	16%	14%	22%	27%	16%	100%

^a Not all stations fished because of weather; the data for missing stations was interpolated.

Appendix A4.–Summary of chum salmon fishing effort, daily and cumulative catch, and daily and cumulative CPUE, Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fish project, 2009.

Date	Number of Stations	Mean Fishing Time (min)	CATCH		CPUE	
			Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum
7/1	6	230.0	1	1	1	1
7/2	6	230.5	1	2	1	2
7/3	6	233.5	0	2	0	2
7/4	6	220.5	1	3	1	2
7/5	6	247.0	2	5	1	4
7/6	6	228.5	1	6	1	5
7/7	6	230.0	8	14	6	11
7/8	6	256.5	8	22	6	16
7/9	6	229.5	3	25	2	19
7/10	6	257.5	13	38	7	26
7/11	6	223.5	3	41	2	28
7/12	6	235.5	15	56	11	39
7/13	2 ^a	109.5	55	111	30	69
7/14	6	280.5	73	184	42	110
7/15	6	228.5	11	195	8	118
7/16	5 ^a	198.5	24	219	16	135
7/17	6	238.5	28	247	20	155
7/18	6	235.0	20	267	14	169
7/19	3 ^a	119.5	7	274	5	174
7/20	6	227.5	15	289	11	185
7/21	0 ^a	0.0	25	314	17	202
7/22	6	240.5	32	346	23	225
7/23	6	255.0	24	370	16	241
7/24	6	238.5	17	387	13	254
7/25	6	210.0	13	400	10	264
7/26	0 ^a	0.0	12	412	8	272
7/27	6	226.5	9	421	7	279
7/28	6	231.0	10	431	8	287
7/29	4 ^a	74.5	12	443	9	295
7/30	6	228.5	11	454	8	303

^a Not all stations fished because of weather; the data for missing stations was interpolated.

Appendix A5.—Estimated chum salmon catch by date and station, Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fish project, 2009

Date	Station Number						Total
	4	5	6	6.5	7	8	
7/1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
7/2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
7/3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
7/5	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
7/6	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
7/7	1	0	2	1	4	0	8
7/8	1	3	1	0	3	0	8
7/9	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
7/10	0	0	1	7	5	0	13
7/11	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
7/12	0	5	5	1	4	0	15
7/13 ^a	0	15	13	15	10	2	55
7/14	0	5	20	29	16	3	73
7/15	1	7	3	0	0	0	11
7/16 ^a	2	0	15	5	2	0	24
7/17	3	6	3	0	15	1	28
7/18	4	11	2	0	2	1	20
7/19 ^a	1	0	2	2	1	1	7
7/20	0	2	2	10	0	1	15
7/21 ^a	1	1	2	14	5	2	25
7/22	1	0	1	18	10	2	32
7/23	1	7	0	2	13	1	24
7/24	0	0	3	6	5	3	17
7/25	1	0	2	7	2	1	13
7/26 ^a	1	0	5	4	1	1	12
7/27	0	0	7	1	0	1	9
7/28	1	0	0	3	5	1	10
7/29 ^a	0	4	1	3	3	1	12
7/30	0	7	0	2	1	1	11
Total	21	75	95	130	108	25	454
Percent	5%	17%	21%	29%	24%	6%	100%

^a Not all stations fished because of weather; the data for missing stations was interpolated.

Appendix A6.—Estimated chum salmon CPUE by date and station, Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fish project, 2009.

Date	Station Number						Total
	4	5	6	6.5	7	8	
7/1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
7/2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
7/3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7/4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
7/5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	1.3
7/6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
7/7	0.8	0.0	1.4	1.2	2.6	0.0	6.1
7/8	0.8	2.3	0.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	5.5
7/9	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
7/10	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.9	2.8	0.0	7.5
7/11	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.3
7/12	0.0	3.4	3.6	0.8	3.0	0.0	10.7
7/13 ^a	0.0	6.8	7.1	8.1	6.4	1.2	29.6
7/14	0.0	3.6	10.6	15.4	9.8	2.4	41.7
7/15	0.8	4.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1
7/16 ^a	1.5	0.0	9.5	3.8	1.6	0.0	16.3
7/17	2.2	3.8	2.1	0.0	11.4	0.8	20.3
7/18	3.1	6.9	1.5	0.0	1.6	0.8	14.0
7/19 ^a	0.8	0.0	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.8	5.3
7/20	0.0	1.7	1.5	7.0	0.0	0.8	11.0
7/21 ^a	0.4	0.9	1.2	9.7	3.7	1.1	17.0
7/22	0.7	0.0	0.8	12.4	7.4	1.4	22.8
7/23	0.8	4.4	0.0	1.4	8.8	0.7	16.2
7/24	0.0	0.0	2.3	4.5	4.0	2.2	13.0
7/25	0.8	0.0	1.5	5.2	1.4	0.8	9.6
7/26 ^a	0.4	0.0	3.4	3.0	0.7	0.8	8.3
7/27	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.8	0.0	0.8	6.9
7/28	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.3	3.8	0.8	7.6
7/29 ^a	0.0	2.6	0.8	2.0	2.3	0.8	8.5
7/30	0.0	5.2	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.8	8.4
Total	16	48	62	84	75	19	303
Percent	5%	16%	20%	28%	25%	6%	100%

^a Not all stations fished because of weather; the data for missing stations was interpolated.

Appendix A7.–Summary of coho salmon fishing effort, daily and cumulative catch, and daily and cumulative CPUE, Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fish project, 2009.

Date	Number of Stations	Mean Fishing Time (min)	CATCH		CPUE	
			Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum
7/1	6	230.0	0	0	0	0
7/2	6	230.5	0	0	0	0
7/3	6	233.5	0	0	0	0
7/4	6	220.5	0	0	0	0
7/5	6	247.0	1	1	1	1
7/6	6	228.5	0	1	0	1
7/7	6	230.0	2	3	1	2
7/8	6	256.5	9	12	5	7
7/9	6	229.5	2	14	2	9
7/10	6	257.5	9	23	6	15
7/11	6	223.5	8	31	6	20
7/12	6	235.5	4	35	3	23
7/13	2 ^a	109.5	28	63	14	37
7/14	6	280.5	27	90	15	52
7/15	6	228.5	12	102	9	61
7/16	5 ^a	198.5	25	127	18	78
7/17	6	238.5	9	136	6	84
7/18	6	235.0	26	162	18	102
7/19	3 ^a	119.5	18	180	13	115
7/20	6	227.5	23	203	18	133
7/21	0 ^a	0.0	30	233	22	154
7/22	6	240.5	33	266	25	179
7/23	6	255.0	39	305	27	206
7/24	6	238.5	51	356	37	243
7/25	6	210.0	27	383	20	263
7/26	0 ^a	0.0	27	410	20	283
7/27	6	226.5	24	434	19	302
7/28	6	231.0	33	467	26	327
7/29	4 ^a	74.5	22	489	16	343
7/30	6	228.5	23	512	18	361

^a Not all stations fished because of weather; the data for missing stations was interpolated.

Appendix A8.—Estimated coho salmon catch by date and station, Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fish project, 2009.

Date	Station Number						Total
	4	5	6	6.5	7	8	
7/1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/5	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
7/6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/7	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
7/8	0	0	0	3	6	0	9
7/9	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
7/10	0	0	3	3	3	0	9
7/11	0	8	0	0	0	0	8
7/12	0	2	0	0	2	0	4
7/13 ^a	2	11	7	5	3	0	28
7/14	0	2	13	9	3	0	27
7/15	0	8	4	0	0	0	12
7/16 ^a	1	1	16	5	1	1	25
7/17	2	5	0	1	1	0	9
7/18	2	18	1	5	0	0	26
7/19 ^a	3	0	3	8	1	3	18
7/20	8	1	5	3	1	5	23
7/21 ^a	6	6	4	6	3	5	30
7/22	3	11	2	8	5	4	33
7/23	2	16	2	10	4	5	39
7/24	0	8	3	12	2	26	51
7/25	4	0	6	7	6	4	27
7/26 ^a	2	2	8	10	3	2	27
7/27	0	3	9	12	0	0	24
7/28	0	4	14	1	12	2	33
7/29 ^a	0	8	2	3	7	2	22
7/30	1	12	3	5	1	1	23
Total	36	127	108	116	64	61	512
Percent	7%	25%	21%	23%	13%	12%	100%

^a Not all stations fished because of weather; the data for missing stations was interpolated.

Appendix A9.—Estimated coho salmon CPUE by date and station, Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fish project, 2009.

Date	Station Number						Total
	4	5	6	6.5	7	8	
7/1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7/2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7/3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7/4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7/5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
7/6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7/7	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
7/8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	3.2	0.0	5.0
7/9	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.5
7/10	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.6	1.7	0.0	5.8
7/11	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8
7/12	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.8
7/13 ^a	1.4	4.9	3.5	2.4	1.7	0.0	13.9
7/14	0.0	1.4	6.9	4.8	1.8	0.0	14.9
7/15	0.0	5.6	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8
7/16 ^a	0.7	0.8	10.8	3.7	0.8	0.8	17.6
7/17	1.4	3.1	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	6.1
7/18	1.6	11.3	0.8	4.0	0.0	0.0	17.7
7/19 ^a	2.2	0.0	2.3	5.8	0.4	2.0	12.7
7/20	6.6	0.8	3.8	2.1	0.8	3.9	18.0
7/21 ^a	4.4	4.9	2.7	3.8	2.3	3.4	21.5
7/22	2.2	8.9	1.6	5.5	3.7	2.8	24.7
7/23	1.6	10.1	1.4	7.2	2.7	3.7	26.7
7/24	0.0	5.4	2.3	9.0	1.6	19.0	37.3
7/25	3.2	0.0	4.4	5.2	4.1	3.2	20.1
7/26 ^a	1.6	1.2	5.6	7.5	2.1	1.6	19.6
7/27	0.0	2.4	6.7	9.7	0.0	0.0	18.8
7/28	0.0	3.0	11.2	0.8	9.0	1.5	25.5
7/29 ^a	0.0	6.0	1.6	2.4	4.9	1.2	16.1
7/30	0.8	8.9	2.3	3.9	0.8	0.8	17.5
Total	28	87	76	82	44	45	361
Percent	8%	24%	21%	23%	12%	12%	100%

^a Not all stations fished because of weather; the data for missing stations was interpolated.

Appendix A10.–Summary of Chinook salmon fishing effort, daily and cumulative catch, and daily and cumulative CPUE, Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fish project, 2009.

Date	Number of Stations	Mean Fishing Time (min)	CATCH		CPUE	
			Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum
7/1	6	230.0	0	0	0	0
7/2	6	230.0	0	0	0	0
7/3	6	233.0	1	1	1	1
7/4	6	220.0	2	3	2	2
7/5	6	247.0	0	3	0	2
7/6	6	228.0	0	3	0	2
7/7	6	230.0	0	3	0	2
7/8	6	256.0	0	3	0	2
7/9	6	229.0	0	3	0	2
7/10	6	257.0	1	4	1	3
7/11	6	223.0	2	6	2	5
7/12	6	235.0	1	7	1	5
7/13	2 ^a	109.0	1	8	0	6
7/14	6	280.0	0	8	0	6
7/15	6	228.0	0	8	0	6
7/16	5 ^a	198.0	0	8	0	6
7/17	6	238.0	1	9	1	6
7/18	6	235.0	0	9	0	6
7/19	3 ^a	119.0	0	9	0	6
7/20	6	227.0	0	9	0	6
7/21	0 ^a	0.0	0	9	0	6
7/22	6	240.0	0	9	0	6
7/23	6	255.0	0	9	0	6
7/24	6	238.0	0	9	0	6
7/25	6	210.0	0	9	0	6
7/26	0 ^a	0.0	1	10	0	7
7/27	6	226.0	1	11	1	8
7/28	6	231.0	0	11	0	8
7/29	4 ^a	74.0	0	11	0	8
7/30	6	228.0	0	11	0	8

^a Not all stations fished because of weather; the data for missing stations was interpolated.

Appendix A11.–Estimated Chinook salmon catch by date and station, Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fish project, 2009.

Date	Station Number						Total
	4	5	6	6.5	7	8	
7/1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
7/4	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
7/5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/10	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
7/11	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
7/12	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
7/13 ^a	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
7/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/16 ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/17	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
7/18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/19 ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/21 ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/26 ^a	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
7/27	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
7/28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/29 ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2	3	2	3	1	11
Percent	0%	18%	27%	18%	27%	9%	100%

^a Not all stations fished because of weather; the data for missing stations was interpolated.

Appendix A12.–Estimated Chinook salmon CPUE by date and station, Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fish project, 2009

Date	Station Number						Total
	4	5	6	6.5	7	8	
7/1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7/2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7/3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7
7/4	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
7/5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7/6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7/7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7/8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7/9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7/10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
7/11	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.6
7/12	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
7/13 ^a	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
7/14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7/15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7/16 ^a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7/17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8
7/18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7/19 ^a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7/20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7/21 ^a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7/22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7/23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7/24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7/25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7/26 ^a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
7/27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8
7/28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7/29 ^a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7/30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0	2	2	1	2	1	8
Percent	0%	21%	25%	16%	27%	11%	100%

^a Not all stations fished because of weather; the data for missing stations was interpolated.

Appendix A13.—Entry pattern of sockeye salmon into Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska, 2009 estimated from daily CPUE measured at the latitude of Anchor Point

Day	Date	Input y	Estimated y	Residual	Change in Input Y	Change in Estimated Y
8	1 Jul	0.0483	0.1701	-0.1208		
9	2 Jul	0.1875	0.1927	-0.0051	0.1393	0.0226
10	3 Jul	0.2277	0.2174	0.0103	0.0402	0.0248
11	4 Jul	0.2859	0.2444	0.0415	0.0582	0.0270
12	5 Jul	0.2893	0.2736	0.0157	0.0034	0.0292
13	6 Jul	0.2912	0.3048	-0.0136	0.0019	0.0313
14	7 Jul	0.3107	0.3380	-0.0273	0.0195	0.0332
15	8 Jul	0.3602	0.3728	-0.0126	0.0495	0.0348
16	9 Jul	0.3916	0.4090	-0.0175	0.0313	0.0362
17	10 Jul	0.4370	0.4463	-0.0092	0.0455	0.0372
18	11 Jul	0.4860	0.4841	0.0019	0.0490	0.0378
19	12 Jul	0.5415	0.5221	0.0194	0.0555	0.0380
20	13 Jul	0.5914	0.5599	0.0315	0.0499	0.0378
21	14 Jul	0.6279	0.5970	0.0310	0.0365	0.0371
22	15 Jul	0.6780	0.6330	0.0450	0.0501	0.0360
23	16 Jul	0.7014	0.6675	0.0338	0.0234	0.0346
24	17 Jul	0.7418	0.7004	0.0414	0.0404	0.0329
25	18 Jul	0.7461	0.7313	0.0148	0.0044	0.0309
26	19 Jul	0.7477	0.7602	-0.0125	0.0015	0.0288
27	20 Jul	0.7704	0.7868	-0.0164	0.0227	0.0266
28	21 Jul	0.7905	0.8112	-0.0207	0.0201	0.0244
29	22 Jul	0.8369	0.8334	0.0035	0.0463	0.0222
30	23 Jul	0.8393	0.8535	-0.0141	0.0025	0.0201
31	24 Jul	0.8456	0.8715	-0.0259	0.0063	0.0180
32	25 Jul	0.8556	0.8876	-0.0320	0.0100	0.0161
33	26 Jul	0.8639	0.9019	-0.0380	0.0082	0.0143
34	27 Jul	0.8699	0.9146	-0.0447	0.0060	0.0127
35	28 Jul	0.8984	0.9257	-0.0273	0.0286	0.0112
36	29 Jul	0.9107	0.9355	-0.0248	0.0123	0.0098
37	30 Jul	0.9364	0.9441	-0.0078	0.0256	0.0086
38	31 Jul	0.9517	0.9516	0.0001	0.0153	0.0075

Appendix A14.—Chemical and physical observations made in Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska, during the 2009 offshore test fish project.

Date	Sta	Air Temp (c)	Water Temp (c)	Wind Vel. (knots)	Wind Dir	Tide Stage	Salinity (ppt)	Water Depth (f)	Secchi (m)
1 Jul	4	10	8.2	3	south	flood	33.4	25.8	8.0
	5	10	8.9	5	south	flood	32.4	37.2	5.0
	6	10	10.1	6	south	flood	32.6	47.3	4.5
	6.5	10	9.6	6	south	high	31.8	44.3	5.0
	7	9	9.6	8	south	high	32.1	45.4	4.0
	8	9	9.5	9	south	high	32.0	26.1	4.5
2 Jul	8	10	9.0	15	south	ebb	32.0	29.1	4.0
	7	10	9.0	12	southwest	ebb	31.8	44.6	3.0
	6.5	10	9.3	12	southwest	ebb	30.8	42.5	5.0
	6	10	9.4	10	southwest	high	30.8	47.9	3.0
	5	10	9.6	10	southwest	flood	31.1	35.1	5.0
	4	10	9.2	10	west	flood	32.7	25.0	7.0
3 Jul	4	10	9.3	5	south	high	31.2	24.4	8.0
	5	10	10.1	5	south	high	30.3	36.4	3.5
	6	10	10.3	5	south	flood	29.9	47.5	4.0
	6.5	11	10.1	4	south	flood	30.3	43.3	3.0
	7	11	10.3	4	south	flood	30.4	45.6	4.0
	8	11	10.1	8	south	flood	30.1	26.2	4.0
4 Jul	8	10	9.5	7	south	ebb	31.8	28.9	5.0
	7	10	9.4	8	southeast	ebb	31.9	43.8	4.0
	6.5	10	9.7	7	southeast	ebb	31.0	41.6	3.0
	6	11	10.2	11	southeast	ebb	30.1	46.4	3.0
	5	11	10.3	6	east	high	30.6	36.2	4.0
	4	11	8.8	3	east	flood	33.4	25.7	8.0
5 Jul	4	10	9.2	1	southeast	ebb	32.8	24.0	6.0
	5	14	9.2	0	southeast	high	32.2	35.9	6.0
	6	14	9.5	1	southeast	flood	32.0	47.1	4.0
	6.5	14	10.2	1	southeast	flood	31.3	43.6	4.0
	7	13	10.5	3	southeast	flood	31.3	46.8	4.0
	8	13	10.8	3	southeast	flood	30.7	32.9	4.0
6 Jul	8	10	9.7	10	southeast	ebb	31.7	31.0	3.0
	7	10	9.8	8	southeast	ebb	31.3	43.6	3.5
	6.5	10	9.5	8	southeast	ebb	31.5	42.3	4.0
	6	10	9.6	6	southeast	ebb	31.5	47.3	4.0
	5	9	8.9	5	southeast	ebb	32.9	35.4	7.0
	4	10	9.0	3	southeast	high	33.5	28.4	8.0

-continued-

Appendix A14.-Page 2 of 5.

Date	Sta	Air Temp (c)	Water Temp (c)	Wind Vel. (knots)	Wind Dir	Tide Stage	Salinity (ppt)	Water Depth (f)	Secchi (m)
7 Jul	4	11	9.0	2	southwest	high	33.4	23.6	8.0
	5	12	8.9	0	southwest	high	33.6	36.2	7.0
	6	12	8.7	2	southwest	flood	33.1	48.8	5.0
	6.5	13	10.1	2	southwest	flood	32.0	43.5	4.0
	7	13	10.3	2	southwest	flood	31.5	46.4	4.0
	8	13	10.2	3	southwest	flood	31.8	29.6	3.0
8 Jul	8	11	9.7	6	south	high	31.8	30.6	4.0
	7	11	9.9	3	south	ebb	31.7	45.3	4.0
	6.5	11	9.6	8	south	ebb	32.0	38.5	4.0
	6	11	9.7	8	south	ebb	31.8	45.1	3.0
	5	11	9.8	7	southwest	ebb	32.1	35.6	4.0
	4	11	9.0	6	southwest	high	33.5	23.9	8.0
9 Jul	4	10	8.6	13	south	ebb	33.8	23.3	8.0
	5	10	9.7	10	south	ebb	32.1	35.0	4.0
	6	10	10.7	8	south	ebb	30.9	45.7	3.0
	6.5	12	10.8	6	south	high	30.8	40.4	3.0
	7	12	11.0	6	south	flood	30.8	45.0	3.0
	8	12	10.4	4	south	flood	31.4	26.4	2.0
10 Jul	8	11	9.8	4	south	flood	31.8	31.8	5.0
	7	11	9.9	6	south	ebb	31.9	44.3	4.0
	6.5	11	9.8	9	south	ebb	32.0	43.2	4.0
	6	13	9.9	8	south	ebb	31.8	46.1	3.0
	5	10	9.9	7	south	ebb	33.2	33.9	5.0
	4	11	9.4	7	south	ebb	33.7	23.0	7.0
11 Jul	4	11	8.7	5	south	ebb	33.6	24.2	7.0
	5	11	10.1	7	south	ebb	31.6	32.9	3.0
	6	11	10.3	7	south	ebb	31.6	46.0	3.5
	6.5	12	10.6	5	southwest	high	31.0	41.9	3.5
	7	11	10.6	5	south	flood	31.1	45.0	3.0
	8	12	10.0	2	south	flood	31.9	30.7	2.0
12 Jul	8	10	10.1	4	southwest	high	31.7	30.9	2.5
	7	10	10.2	6	southwest	flood	31.6	46.0	3.5
	6.5	11	10.6	2	southwest	flood	31.0	43.8	4.0
	6	10	10.6	4	southeast	high	31.1	49.3	4.0
	5	10	10.2	2	southeast	ebb	31.7	33.1	5.0
	4	9	8.6	2	south	ebb	33.6	22.9	8.0

-continued-

Appendix A14.-Page 3 of 5.

Date	Sta	Air Temp (c)	Water Temp (c)	Wind Vel. (knots)	Wind Dir	Tide Stage	Salinity (ppt)	Water Depth (f)	Secchi (m)
13 Jul	4	10	8.5	12	southwest	flood	33.7	25.3	7.0
	5	10	10.3	15	south	high	31.5	33.2	5.5
	6	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
	6.5	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
	7	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
	8	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
14 Jul	8	11	10.2	8	south	flood	31.9	31.5	3.0
	7	12	10.9	7	south	high	30.5	45.7	3.5
	6.5	12	10.8	4	south	high	30.7	43.2	3.5
	6	12	10.3	3	south	ebb	31.2	46.2	3.5
	5	12	11.0	6	south	ebb	30.7	35.0	4.0
	4	13	11.5	7	south	ebb	30.5	23.2	4.0
15 Jul	4	13	9.1	1	south	ebb	33.3	24.4	9.5
	5	13	11.8	1	south	ebb	30.0	35.5	3.5
	6	14	11.8	3	south	ebb	29.9	47.1	3.0
	6.5	14	11.9	3	south	ebb	31.3	42.9	4.0
	7	14	12.4	3	south	ebb	29.4	45.0	3.5
	8	14	12.0	2	south	high	31.2	26.9	4.0
16 Jul	8	13	11.5	1	southwest	ebb	29.9	29.5	4
	7	12	11.4	5	south	high	30.6	45.3	3.5
	6.5	12	11.8	5	south	flood	30.1	43.1	4.0
	6	12	11.8	7	south	flood	29.9	43.4	4.5
	5	11	9.2	8	south	flood	33.3	35.6	7.0
	4	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
17 Jul	4	13	10.5	4	southwest	flood	32.5	25.2	6.0
	5	13	9.8	8	southwest	flood	33.3	37.0	8.0
	6	11	13.5	8	southwest	flood	30.0	47.6	4.0
	6.5	13	12.2	8	southwest	flood	28.9	40.6	5.0
	7	12	13.0	8	southwest	high	30.3	45.6	3.5
	8	12	13.1	9	southwest	ebb	28.8	27.8	3.5
18 Jul	8	12	12.7	5	south	ebb	29.7	28.0	4.0
	7	12	11.6	2	south	ebb	29.4	42.0	4.5
	6.5	12	11.5	8	northeast	ebb	28.3	42.4	3.5
	6	13	12.2	7	northeast	high	28.5	46.9	4.0
	5	12	11.4	8	northeast	flood	30.8	36.7	6.0
	4	12	9.3	6	northeast	flood	33.5	25.1	8.0

-continued-

Appendix A14.-Page 4 of 5.

Date	Sta	Air Temp (c)	Water Temp (c)	Wind Vel. (knots)	Wind Dir	Tide Stage	Salinity (ppt)	Water Depth (f)	Secchi (m)
19 Jul	4	12	9.3	15	northwest	high	33.6	24.5	8.0
	5	12	8.9	15	northwest	high	33.5	36.5	6.0
	6	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	6.5	13	10.3	17	northwest	flood	31.4	41.5	3.0
	7	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
	8	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
20 Jul	8	13	11.3	9	northwest	ebb	30.4	28.0	3.5
	7	13	10.8	6	northwest	ebb	30.6	43.5	4.0
	6.5	14	11.5	4	northwest	ebb	30.2	41.4	4.0
	6	13	9.2	1	northwest	ebb	32.9	45.1	5.5
	5	12	8.8	4	north	flood	33.8	36.2	8.5
	4	12	9.5	3	north	flood	33.7	25.1	6.0
21 Jul	4	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
	5	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
	6	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
	6.5	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
	7	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
	8	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
22 Jul	4	11	9.5	2	east	flood	33.7	23.9	6.0
	5	11	9.5	3	east	flood	32.8	47.9	4.0
	6	11	8.7	5	northeast	flood	33.2	50.4	6.0
	6.5	11	8.4	5	northeast	flood	33.4	43.6	3.5
	7	12	9.4	3	northeast	flood	32.2	46.4	3.5
	8	13	9.4	1	northeast	ebb	32.1	32.0	3.5
23 Jul	8	11	9.6	13	northeast	high	32.0	32.8	3.0
	7	11	9.4	9	northeast	ebb	32.2	45.2	3.0
	6.5	11	10.2	8	northeast	ebb	31.1	42.6	3.0
	6	11	9.5	7	northeast	ebb	32.4	45.3	4.0
	5	11	9.0	7	northeast	low	33.3	36.4	6.0
	4	11	9.3	10	northeast	flood	33.5	24.5	6.0
24 Jul	4	10	8.8	10	northeast	ebb	33.6	22.2	5.5
	5	11	9.1	11	northeast	ebb	33.5	33.7	5.0
	6	11	9.6	8	north	high	32.5	45.5	2.5
	6.5	11	9.9	11	north	flood	32.1	42.5	2.5
	7	14	9.8	8	north	flood	32.1	45.5	2.5
	8	12	10.0	8	north	flood	31.0	28.9	2.5

-continued-

Appendix A14.–Page 5 of 5.

Date	Sta	Air Temp (c)	Water Temp (c)	Wind Vel. (knots)	Wind Dir	Tide Stage	Salinity (ppt)	Water Depth (f)	Secchi (m)
25 Jul	8	11	10.9	2.0	north	flood	31.1	30.9	2.5
	7	11	9.6	5.0	north	flood	32.4	43.9	3.5
	6.5	11	9.9	4.0	north	flood	31.4	43.2	4.0
	6	12	9.9	2.0	north	ebb	31.7	45.7	3.0
	5	11	9.2	7.0	north	ebb	33.3	31.8	6.0
	4	11	9.2	6.0	north	ebb	33.3	22.4	5.0
26 Jul	4	11	9.0	11	south	ebb	33.2	22.7	5.0
	5	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
	6	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
	6.5	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
	7	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
	8	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
27 Jul	4	11	8.4	8	north	flood	33.8	26.2	6.0
	5	11	8.3	8	north	high	33.8	36.9	6.0
	6	12	11.1	9	north	ebb	30.1	44.1	3.5
	6.5	12	10.1	7	north	ebb	31.2	41.4	2.5
	7	14	10.0	2	north	high	31.7	44.6	2.5
	8	13	9.9	4	north	flood	31.7	27.5	2.0
28 Jul	8	12	10.9	7	southwest	flood	30.6	31.5	3.0
	7	12	10.4	6	southwest	flood	31.6	45.6	3.5
	6.5	14	10.0	2	southwest	flood	32.3	44.4	5.0
	6	12	8.4	1	southeast	flood	33.6	50.2	8.0
	5	12	8.4	1	southeast	high	33.8	37.3	10.0
	4	11	8.6	3	southwest	ebb	33.6	23.9	11.0
29 Jul	4	11	8.7	6	south	flood	33.6	25.6	8.0
	5	11	8.6	14	southwest	flood	33.7	36.6	8.0
	6	11	9.3	16	southwest	flood	32.8	42.6	5.0
	6.5	12	10.4	15	southwest	ebb	31.5	43.5	3.0
	7	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
	8	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
30 Jul	8	11	11.1	4	southwest	ebb	30.0	29.6	2.5
	7	12	11.2	3	southwest	ebb	30.3	45.6	3.0
	6.5	11	11.7	3	northwest	ebb	28.9	43.0	3.0
	6	12	11.6	3	northwest	flood	29.1	48.4	4.0
	5	10	9.6	6	southwest	high	33.2	35.7	11.0
	4	11	8.8	9.0	northeast	flood	33.3	24.7	11.0
Averages		11.4	10.0	6.1	southeast	ebb	31.8	37.2	4.7
Min		9.0	8.2	0.0	1.0	1.0	28.3	22.2	2.0
Max		14.0	13.5	17.0	8.0	4.0	33.8	50.4	11.0

Appendix A15.–Yearly mean values of physical observations made during the conduct of the 2000-2009 offshore test fish project.

Sta	Year	Air Temp (c)	Water Temp (c)	Wind Vel. (knots)	Wind Dir	Salinity (ppt)	Water Depth (f)	Secchi (m)
4	2000	13.8	9.7	10.0	SE	31.5	23.5	10.0
	2001	12.9	9.8	11.1	SE	31.5	23.6	8.4
	2002	12.6	9.5	12.6	S	31.4	23.6	8.1
	2003	14.1	10.6	12.0	S	31.2	23.4	8.3
	2004	10.7	9.6	7.1	E	31.3	23.8	7.9
	2005	12.9	10.9	6.2	S	31.0	24.5	7.4
	2006	11.1	9.9	6.0	SE	30.7	23.9	7.7
	2007	10.8	8.6	4.7	SE	31.2	23.9	8.1
	2008	11.0	9.3	8.0	SE	30.6	22.8	8.5
	2009	11.0	9.1	6.2	SE	33.3	24.4	7.3
	Avg	12.1	9.7	8.4	SE	31.4	23.7	8.2

Sta	Year	Air Temp (c)	Water Temp (c)	Wind Vel. (knots)	Wind Dir	Salinity (ppt)	Water Depth (f)	Secchi (m)
6	2000	13.5	10.6	11.1	SE	29.9	45.4	4.9
	2001	12.8	10.7	10.7	S	30.5	46.2	5.2
	2002	12.8	10.1	13.4	S	30.4	45.1	4.2
	2003	14.7	11.5	12.9	S	29.5	46.4	4.9
	2004	10.6	10.3	8.0	SE	30.1	46.6	4.6
	2005	12.8	11.6	8.0	S	29.4	45.8	4.7
	2006	12.8	11.6	8.0	S	29.8	45.8	4.7
	2007	11.0	9.5	6.0	S	30.0	47.2	4.8
	2008	10.4	9.3	6.2	S	29.5	47.3	5.0
	2009	11.5	10.2	6.0	SE	31.3	46.7	4.0
	Avg	12.3	10.6	9.0	S	30.1	46.3	4.7

5	2000	13.5	10.1	11.8	SE	30.7	35.9	7.1
	2001	12.9	10.1	11.2	SE	31.0	35.5	6.9
	2002	12.8	9.7	13.9	S	30.9	35.8	6.3
	2003	14.0	11.0	13.3	SE	30.6	35.7	6.3
	2004	10.7	9.9	7.2	SE	30.7	34.7	7.1
	2005	13.1	11.1	5.9	S	30.6	36.3	6.5
	2006	11.1	10.2	7.6	S	30.2	35.4	5.6
	2007	10.8	8.7	4.6	S	30.9	35.4	7.2
	2008	10.4	8.8	6.7	SE	30.4	35.4	6.4
	2009	11.1	9.6	6.6	SE	32.4	35.9	5.8
	Avg	12.0	9.9	8.9	SE	30.8	35.6	6.5

6.5	2000	13.6	10.8	13.0	S	29.7	42.9	3.7
	2001	12.8	11.1	11.8	S	29.4	42.7	4.0
	2002	12.6	10.4	13.7	S	30.0	42.6	3.3
	2003	14.4	11.7	14.9	S	29.1	41.3	4.1
	2004	10.7	10.8	10.1	SE	29.4	41.6	3.6
	2005	13.2	12.2	7.4	S	28.7	42.8	4.2
	2006	11.2	10.3	8.5	SE	29.7	41.6	3.4
	2007	11.1	9.7	6.2	S	29.8	42.9	4.3
	2008	10.4	9.6	6.3	S	29.2	42.3	4.4
	2009	11.8	10.4	6.4	S	31.0	42.5	3.7
	Avg	12.2	10.7	9.8	S	29.6	42.3	3.9

-continued-

Appendix A15.–Page 2 of 2.

Sta	Year	Air Temp (c)	Water Temp (c)	Wind Vel. (knots)	Wind Dir	Salinity (ppt)	Water Depth (f)	Secchi (m)
7	2000	13.1	10.9	13.6	S	29.4	43.3	3.0
	2001	13.1	11.4	9.9	SE	29.0	43.6	3.5
	2002	12.4	10.4	12.4	SE	29.9	44.0	2.8
	2003	14.3	11.6	13.0	S	29.0	44.3	3.6
	2004	10.6	11.0	9.7	SE	28.8	44.7	2.7
	2005	12.9	12.3	7.6	S	28.3	44.8	3.6
	2006	10.8	9.9	6.8	S	29.4	42.4	3.1
	2007	11.2	9.9	6.2	S	29.5	45.5	3.8
	2008	10.6	9.8	6.2	S	29.4	44.9	4.2
	2009	11.7	10.4	5.5	S	31.2	45.0	3.5
	Avg	12.1	10.8	9.1	S	29.4	44.2	3.4

Sta	Year	Air Temp (c)	Water Temp (c)	Wind Vel. (knots)	Wind Dir	Salinity (ppt)	Water Depth (f)	Secchi (m)
8	2000	13.2	11.0	14.0	S	29.5	29.1	2.6
	2001	12.8	11.3	9.5	SE	29.0	28.9	3.1
	2002	12.1	10.3	11.8	SE	30.0	29.4	2.4
	2003	13.7	11.2	11.6	SE	28.1	28.9	3.1
	2004	10.8	11.0	9.1	SE	29.3	28.7	2.4
	2005	12.8	12.1	7.7	S	28.5	29.8	3.3
	2006	11.8	10.5	6.7	S	29.0	30.4	3.0
	2007	11.2	9.9	5.5	S	29.5	29.8	3.2
	2008	10.9	9.7	5.9	SW	29.2	29.9	3.7
	2009	11.6	10.5	5.9	S	31.2	29.6	3.4
	Avg	12.1	10.8	8.8	S	29.3	29.4	3.0

Appendix A16.—Yearly mean values for selected chemical and physical variables collected during the offshore test fish project, 1979–2009.

Year	Air Temp. (c)	Water Temp. (c)	Wind Vel. (knots)	Salinity (ppt)	Secchi (m)
1979	12.4	12.2	5.9	25.0	5.7
1980	12.4	10.0	8.2	24.8	4.2
1981	13.4	11.0	10.1	23.1	4.1
1982	12.0	8.5	9.0	20.3	5.0
1983	14.9	10.9	9.4	20.6	4.7
1984	13.5	10.8	9.1	14.3	5.3
1985	10.8	8.2	9.2	28.0	5.5
1986	10.6	9.1	8.2	-	5.4
1987	12.6	10.1	4.1	28.4	5.1
1988	14.2	9.1	8.9	30.2	4.7
1989	13.1	10.0	4.4	27.7	4.7
1990	12.3	11.4	8.5	21.3	4.6
1991	10.9	9.9	6.6	13.1	4.1
1992	12.0	11.1	5.4	28.4	4.3
1993	13.5	10.5	6.9	26.2	5.0
1994	13.0	10.0	9.3	29.0	6.0
1995	13.1	9.5	7.9	26.5	4.6
1996	12.6	10.0	9.1	30.8	4.7
1997	13.8	10.5	10.0	30.6	4.0
1998	12.5	10.3	8.3	30.0	5.4
1999	13.4	10.3	12.4	30.2	4.5
2000	13.5	10.5	12.2	30.1	5.2
2001	12.9	10.7	10.7	30.1	5.2
2002	12.5	10.1	13.0	30.4	4.5
2003	14.2	11.3	12.9	29.6	5.0
2004	10.7	10.4	8.5	30.0	4.7
2005	13.0	11.7	7.1	29.4	5.0
2006	11.3	10.3	7.2	28.4	4.6
2007	11.0	9.4	5.5	30.2	5.3
2008	10.5	9.3	6.3	29.7	5.3
1992-2008 Avg	12.6	10.3	9.0	29.4	4.9
2009	11.4	10.0	6.1	31.8	4.7