

## **TECHNICAL FISHERY REPORT 91-19**

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Alaska Department of Fish and Game  
Division of Commercial Fisheries  
P.O. Box 25526  
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December 1991

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### **Bristol Bay Sockeye Salmon Smolt Studies for 1989**

by

**James D. Woolington**

**Beverly A. Cross**

and

**Barry L. Stratton**

The Technical Fishery Report Series was established in 1987, replacing the Technical Data Report Series. The scope of this new series has been broadened to include reports that may contain data analysis, although data oriented reports lacking substantial analysis will continue to be included. The new series maintains an emphasis on timely reporting of recently gathered information, and this may sometimes require use of data subject to minor future adjustments. Reports published in this series are generally interim, annual, or iterative rather than final reports summarizing a completed study or project. They are technically oriented and intended for use primarily by fishery professionals and technically oriented fishing industry representatives. Publications in this series have received several editorial reviews and at least one *blind* peer review refereed by the division's editor and have been determined to be consistent with the division's publication policies and standards.

BRISTOL BAY SOCKEYE SALMON SMOLT STUDIES FOR 1989

By

James D. Woolington, Beverly A. Cross,  
and Barry L. Stratton

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## ABSTRACT

Numbers of sockeye salmon *Oncorhynchus nerka* smolt migrating to sea from five rivers in Bristol Bay, Alaska, in 1989 were estimated from sonar counts and age-weight-length samples. Hydroacoustic equipment was used to estimate total smolt biomass, while age-weight-length samples were used to convert biomass estimates to numbers of smolt by age group. Estimated numbers of smolt migrating from each river were 153,464,216 from Kvichak River; 99,886,786 from Egegik River; 126,298,122 from Ugashik River; 41,299,040 from Wood River; 6,154,491 from Nuyakuk River. Age-I smolt (the progeny of 1987 spawners) predominated from each river: Kvichak (95.5%), Egegik (72.5%), Ugashik (74.0%), Wood (91.3%), and Nuyakuk, (90.8%).

KEY WORDS: smolt, sockeye salmon, *Oncorhynchus nerka*, smolt migration, sonar, Bristol Bay, Kvichak River, Egegik River, Ugashik River, Wood River, Nuyakuk River

## INTRODUCTION

The Bristol Bay Management Area includes all waters east of a line from Cape Newenham to Cape Menshikof (Figure 1) and supports the largest sockeye salmon *Oncorhynchus nerka* fishery in the world. The annual Bristol Bay commercial catch from 1980 through 1989 has averaged 22.5 million sockeye salmon. To effectively manage this valuable fishery, managers need accurate abundance forecasts for returning adults and information on optimal spawning escapement numbers. Estimates of smolt numbers are used as an index of production from adult salmon, which in turn should provide better descriptions of return-per-spawner relationships, improve the accuracy of preseason forecasts, and aid in setting goals for optimal numbers of spawners.

Fyke nets were used to estimate smolt numbers on the Kvichak River from 1956 through 1970; on the Naknek River from 1956 through 1978; on the Egegik River during 1957, 1969, and 1978; on the Ugashik River from 1955 through 1965, 1967 through 1970; and 1972 through 1975, and on the Wood River from 1951 through 1966 (see Kerns 1961; Rietze and Spangler 1958; Jaenicke 1968; Pella and Jaenicke 1978; Burgner and Koo 1954; Burgner 1962). Fyke net sampling provided information on age, size, and relative abundance of smolt but did not accurately estimate total numbers. To improve estimates of smolt numbers, hydroacoustic equipment developed by Bendix Corporation<sup>1</sup> was tested on the Kvichak River in 1969 (McCurdy and Paulus 1972; Paulus and Parker 1974). Further testing and modification of this prototype resulted in construction of smolt counters for use on the Wood (Krasnowski 1976) and Kvichak Rivers (Randall 1977) in 1975 and 1976.

Hydroacoustic equipment for counting smolt was tested on the Ugashik River from 1973 through 1975 (Schroeder 1974b and 1975; Sanders 1976). Smolt studies on the Naknek, Egegik, Ugashik, and Nuyakuk Rivers were limited to occasional fyke net sampling to obtain age and size data from 1975 through 1982 (Huttunen 1980; Eggers 1984; Minard 1984). An experimental, two-array hydroacoustic system, similar to the one used on the Kvichak River, was tested on the Egegik River during 1981 (Bue 1982).

Smolt enumeration projects using modified counters were started on the Naknek and Egegik Rivers in 1982 (Huttunen 1984; Bue 1984) and the Ugashik and Nuyakuk Rivers in 1983 (Fried et al. 1987; Minard and Frederickson 1987). The migration of smolt from the Naknek River has not been monitored since 1986.

The relationship between growth rate and survival of young sockeye salmon in the Bristol Bay area is not well understood. Burgner (1962) found the plerocercoid stage of the cestode *Triaenophorus crassus* to be a common parasite of smolt from Wood River. The effect of this cestode on rearing sockeye salmon is unknown, but Burgner (1962) suggested that parasitism might be a factor contributing to slow growth rate, which might result in greater fresh-water mortality. Smolt from Wood River have been examined for the presence or absence of *T. crassus* since 1948. The presence or absence of *T. crassus* was noted for each Wood River smolt examined in 1989 for age, weight, and length data.

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<sup>1</sup> Mention of a product name does not constitute an endorsement by the Department of Fish and Game.

Studies were conducted on the Kvichak, Egegik, Ugashik, Wood, and Nuyakuk Rivers in 1989 to (1) estimate numbers of seaward migrating sockeye salmon smolt, (2) describe smolt migration patterns, (3) collect age, weight, and length data for smolt, and (4) record climatological and hydrological parameters which may affect migratory behavior.

## METHODS

### *Hydroacoustic Equipment*

Bendix Corporation constructed all hydroacoustic systems used to estimate smolt numbers in Bristol Bay river systems. Ten upward-facing transducers were housed in 3.03-m long arrays set on the river bottom and connected by coaxial cable to a control unit located on shore. Arrays on the Egegik, Ugashik, Nuyakuk, and Wood Rivers were placed in similar locations to previous years. Location of the hydroacoustic equipment on the Kvichak River during 1989 was approximately one kilometer downstream from the site used during the previous 15 years (See Appendix A). All arrays at each project site were removed from the rivers at the end of the field season--determined by the cessation of smolt migration--or budget constraints.

Hydroacoustic systems were factory calibrated to record one count for a specified amount of fish biomass (41.5 g for all projects) passing through each transducer beam during a given time period. Individual arrays were ranged independently, which allowed the operator to set the counting range as near the surface as possible. Most smolt migrate in the upper portion of the water column. The counting range was set to record counts to within 1 to 2 cm of the water surface to avoid counting debris or air entrapped on the surface.

Sources of false counts such as boats, wind, rain, debris, etc. were noted and hydroacoustic equipment disabled whenever false counts or false count conditions were detected. Known false counts were subtracted from hourly totals and linear interpolations were used to estimate counts missed while equipment was disabled. Each control unit had a disable switch so the person monitoring the equipment could manually stop tabulation of known false counts (i.e., counts due to floating debris, ice, entrained air from high winds or rain, etc.). The control unit automatically recorded and stored the length of time the system was disabled.

The control unit had manual settings for adjusting printing intervals for accumulated counts, transducer pulse rate, and the portion of the water column monitored. Transducer signal characteristics were visually monitored with an oscilloscope. All smolt counters, except those at Wood and Ugashik Rivers, monitored three transducer arrays. The Wood River and Ugashik units monitored two arrays. An additional switching box was added to the Wood River system which allowed a combination of any two of the arrays to be monitored by the counter.

## *Project Locations*

The counting site on the Kvichak River was located 6 km below the outlet of Lake Iliamna (Figure 1). River width at the counting site was 123 m. Three transducer arrays, referred to as *inshore*, *center*, and *offshore*, were anchored 23 m, 55 m, and 72 m from the east bank (See Appendix A). The counting site on the Egegik River was located 4 km below the outlet of Becharof Lake. River width at the counting site was 104 m. The inshore, center, and offshore arrays were anchored 40 m, 55 m, and 67 m from the south bank. The counting site on the Ugashik River was located 50 m below the outlet of Lower Ugashik Lake. River width at the counting site was 43 m. Because of the relatively narrow width of the channel, only two arrays were used. The inshore and offshore arrays were anchored 23 m and 28 m from the north bank. The counting site on the Wood River was located 1 km below the outlet of Lake Aleknagik. River width at the counting site was 113 m. Arrays I, II, III, and IV were anchored 20 m, 35 m, 54 m, and 62 m from the north bank. The counting site on the Nuyakuk River was located 3.5 km below the outlet of Tikchik Lake. River width at the counting site was 148 m. The inshore, center and offshore arrays were initially anchored 30 m, 54 m, and 66 m from the south bank. On June 17, the arrays in the Nuyakuk River were pulled several meters downstream by ice coming out of Tikchik Lake. The new distances for the inshore, center, and offshore were 24 m, 42 m, and 59 m from the south bank.

## *Estimation of Smolt Numbers*

The process of estimating smolt numbers was divided into three major steps: (1) determining total fish biomass migrating past the study site; (2) sampling the migrating fish population to estimate species, age, weight, and length composition; and (3) converting fish biomass into numbers of smolt by age and species.

### Biomass Estimation

Fish biomass was estimated with continually monitored hydroacoustic equipment. Signal pulse rate of the smolt counter was set to correspond with the river velocity measured over one array (referred to as the velocity index array). Because velocities of Egegik and Wood Rivers are influenced by tides, a Marsh-McBirney<sup>2</sup> flow meter was anchored directly behind the velocity index array to continuously monitor river velocities. The smolt counters at Egegik and Wood Rivers were adjusted every 15 to 30 min to account for changes in river velocity. A Marsh-McBirney meter was also used to monitor river velocities over the Nuyakuk River index array, and the signal pulse rate of the counter was adjusted daily at 1200 hours. Velocities of Kvichak and Ugashik Rivers are more stable than the

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<sup>2,3</sup> Mention of a product name does not constitute an endorsement by the Department of Fish and Game.

other rivers. River velocities at these sites were measured periodically with a Gurley<sup>3</sup> flow meter and the counters adjusted accordingly. To account for differences in river velocities between the index array and the remaining arrays, readings over each array were taken at specified intervals and velocity correction factors were then calculated:

$$vcf_i = \frac{V_i}{V_{index}} \quad , \quad (1)$$

where:

$vcf_i$  = velocity correction factor for array  $i$ ; and

$V_i$  = velocity over array  $i$ ; and

$V_{index}$  = velocity over the velocity index array.

Using these correction factors, adjustments for differences in river velocity were made to daily counts for each array:

$$ac_{i,z} = c_{i,z} vcf_i \quad , \quad (2)$$

where:

$ac_{i,z}$  = adjusted counts for array  $i$  on day  $z$ ; and

$c_{i,z}$  = counts for array  $i$  on day  $z$ .

All sonar arrays, except those at Wood River, were used to monitor fish biomass 24 hours per day, so daily counts for each array represented actual sonar counts. The counter at Wood River was designed to simultaneously control only two of the four arrays used. Array I (the index array) was continuously monitored by the unit. The other three arrays were each monitored for 15-min periods each hour. Consequently, total daily counts for array I were known, while those for arrays II, III, and IV were estimated from the 15 minute per hour counting period:

$$\hat{h}c_{i,z,k} = \sum_{l=1}^p (pc_{i,z,k,l} \frac{4}{p}) \quad , \text{ and} \quad (3)$$

$$\hat{e}_{i,z} = \sum_{k=1}^{24} \hat{h}c_{i,z,k} \quad , \quad (4)$$

where:

$\hat{h}c_{i,z,k}$  = hourly count for array  $i$ , day  $z$ , and hour  $k$ ;

$\hat{c}_{i,z,k}$  = estimated counts for array  $i$ , day  $z$ , and hour  $k$ ;

$pc_{i,z,k,l}$  = sonar counts for array  $i$ , day  $z$ , hour  $k$ , and counting period  $l$ ; and

$p$  = the number of 15-min periods that array  $i$  was monitored during hour  $k$  and day  $z$ .

If an array was not monitored during an hour, counts were linearly interpolated using estimated counts from the previous and following hours. Estimated  $\hat{c}_{i,z}$  for Wood River was used in equation (2).

The width of river monitored by each array depended on array length (3.03 m), water depth over the array, and transducer signal beam width:

$$l_{i,z} = 3.03 + 2 \left( d_{i,z} \tan \frac{bw}{2} \right) \quad , \quad (5)$$

where:

$l_{i,z}$  = width of river monitored by array  $i$  on day  $z$ ;

$d_{i,z}$  = water depth over array  $i$  on day  $z$ ; and

$bw$  = transducer beam width, in degrees ( $9^\circ$  for all transducers).

Arrays were placed perpendicular to the river current, at locations similar to those in previous years. Distances from each array to a reference point on one of the river banks were measured. Estimates of the inshore and offshore limits of smolt passage were obtained with side-scanning hydroacoustic equipment. At sites where three arrays were used, distances between the following locations were calculated: (1) inshore limit of smolt passage to first array ( $D_1$ ); (2) first to second array ( $D_2$ ); (3) second to third array ( $D_3$ ); (4) third array to offshore limit of smolt passage ( $D_4$ ).

The biomass of fish passing the counting site was estimated as follows:

$$\hat{B}_z = \frac{1}{2} D_1 \left( \frac{aC_{1,z}}{1_{1,z}} \right) + \sum_{i=2}^{na} \frac{1}{2} D_i \left( \frac{aC_{i-1,z}}{1_{i-1,z}} + \frac{aC_{i,z}}{1_{i,z}} \right) \quad (6)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} d_{na+1} \left( \frac{aC_{na,z}}{1_{na,z}} \right)$$

where:

$\hat{B}_z$  = estimated biomass on day z;

$D_i$  = the distance for interval i; and

na = number of transducer arrays used.

#### Age, Weight, Length Estimation

Data on age, weight, and length of sockeye smolt were obtained from samples captured in fyke nets. Smolt weight (g) and length (mm from tip-of-snout to fork-of-tail) were measured, while age was determined from scales mounted on glass slides which were read using a microfiche reader. Smolt were designated as age I, II, or III depending on the number of freshwater annuli. Parent year escapements responsible for smolt outmigrating in 1989 were 1987 for age-I smolt, 1986 for age-II smolt, and 1985 for age-III smolt.

The dominant age group of smolt from the Kvichak, Egegik, and Ugashik rivers varies annually. Sample size goals for those rivers were 400 smolt per day. Based on the worst case scenario for the binomial proportions of the two major age groups; i.e., age-I and -II smolt each comprising 50%, a sample size of 400 smolt would simultaneously estimate the true percentage of each age class within 5 percentage points 90% of the time (Goodman; Cochran 1977). Whenever the daily goal of 400 smolt was not obtained, smolt from subsequent days were combined until a total of at least 400 was reached.

Mean length of smolt, which is strongly correlated with age, has been shown to differ among fyke net samples from the same day (Minard and Brandt 1986). To ensure that age composition estimates for each day were representative of the population migrating past the sonar sites, attempts were made to obtain 100 smolt from each of six different fyke net catches each day. Weight and age of smolt are strongly correlated to length, so to reduce the time and cost of data collection, all smolt collected each day were measured for length (up to a maximum of 600), while only 100 of those smolt were weighed and aged (B. Bue, ADF&G, personal communication).

Age-I smolt are preponderant each year in the migration from the Nuyakuk River (1983-1988 average = 96.6%); consequently, the sample goal was lower. The sample goal for the Nuyakuk River was 300 smolt per day. Based on binomial proportions for the two age groups, a sample size of 300 smolt would simultaneously estimate the true percentage of each age class within 5 percentage points, at least 95% of the time (Goodman 1965; Cochran 1977). As with the Kvichak, Egegik, and Ugashik projects, all smolt collected each day were measured for length, while only 100 of those were weighed and aged.

Age-I smolt are also preponderant each year in the migration from the Wood River (1982-1988 average = 93.7%); consequently, the sample goal was also lower. Because smolt migration patterns for the Wood River made it difficult to consistently collect quantities of smolt, only 120 smolt were collected each day. Smolt from subsequent days were pooled into a sample of 200. Based on binomial proportions for the two age groups, a sample size of 200 smolt would simultaneously estimate the true percentage of each age class within 5 percentage points, at least 95% of the time (Goodman 1965; Cochran 1977). All 120 smolt per day were sampled for age, weight, and length.

Weight was estimated for smolt measured only for length using a least squares linear regression. Based on paired weight-length data obtained from smolt sampled for age, weight, and length (Ricker 1975), weights were estimated for those smolt measured only for length.

$$W_j = \alpha L_j^\beta \quad (7)$$

where:

$W_j$  = weight of an age  $j$  smolt; and

$L_j$  = fork length of an age  $j$  smolt; and

$\alpha$  and  $\beta$  = parameters which determine the y-axis intercept and the slope of the line.

Age was estimated for the smolt measured only for length utilizing an age-length key. (Bue and Eggers 1989). The age-length key used length to categorize age-I or -II sockeye salmon smolt by determining a discriminant length that minimized classification error. This discriminant length was chosen such that the number of age-I smolt classified as age-II smolt was equal to the number of age-II smolt classified as age-I smolt.

Due to the variability of age and size composition estimates among subsamples (fyke net catches) taken the same day, daily mean weight and age proportions were estimated as the mean of subsampled values:

$$\hat{W} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\sum w_k}{n_k}}{m} \quad (8)$$

where:

- $\hat{W}$  = estimated mean weight of smolt during a sample period;
- $m$  = number of subsamples collected during a sampling period;
- $w_k$  = observed weights from subsample  $k$ ; and
- $n_k$  = number of observations in subsample  $k$ ; and

$$\hat{P}_j = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^m \frac{(n_{j,k})}{n_k}}{m} \quad (9)$$

where:

- $\hat{P}_j$  = estimated proportion of age  $j$  during a sample period; and
- $n_{j,k}$  = number of observations of age  $j$  in subsample  $k$ .

#### Estimation of Smolt Numbers

Numbers of smolt by age were estimated by combining biomass estimates with estimates of age and weight composition. Mean weight of smolt was used to convert estimates of biomass per count into estimates of smolt per count:

$$S\hat{P}C = \frac{BPC}{\hat{W}} \quad (10)$$

where:

- $S\hat{P}C$  = estimated number of smolt per sonar count; and
- $BPC$  = biomass per count (41.5 g per count).

the estimated number of smolt for each day was the product of smolt per count and estimated biomass:

$$\hat{N}_z = \hat{B}_z S\hat{P}C \quad , \quad (11)$$

where:

$\hat{N}_z$  = estimated number of smolt in population on day z.

The estimated number of smolt for each day were then apportioned into age classes:

$$\hat{N}_{j,z} = \hat{N}_z \hat{P}_j \quad , \quad (12)$$

where:

$\hat{N}_{j,z}$  = estimated number of smolt of age j on day z.

Finally, daily estimates of smolt numbers were summed to provide season totals of smolt passing the site:

$$\hat{N}_{tot} = \sum \hat{N}_z \quad , \text{ and} \quad (13)$$

$$\hat{N}_{jtot} = \sum \hat{N}_{j,z} \quad , \quad (14)$$

where:

$\hat{N}_{tot}$  = estimated total number of smolt which passed site during season;  
and

$\hat{N}_{jtot}$  = estimated number of smolt of age j which passed the sonar site during the season.

#### *Incidence of *Trianenophorus crassus**

The presence or absence of the cestode *Trianenophorus crassus* was determined by gross external examination for small bumps underneath the skin for each Wood River smolt examined for age-weight-length data.

## *Climatological Data Collection*

Climatological data were recorded at each counting site. Observations of sky conditions and measurements of wind direction, wind velocity (km/h), daily precipitation (mm), air temperature (°C), and water temperature (°C), were recorded at 0800 and 2000 hours daily.

### RESULTS

#### *Kvichak River*

A total of 2,770,156 sonar counts were recorded at the Kvichak River site from May 19 through June 15, 1989 (Table 1: Appendix A). Most counts were recorded over the offshore array (53.4%). Few counts were recorded over the inshore array (2.8%). Daily sonar counts were greatest from May 29 through June 6, during which 78% of the counts were recorded. Side-scanning sonar information at the counting site indicated that most smolt migrated within a 106 m corridor which began 12.2 m from the east bank. River velocities over the center (index) array ranged from 1.2 to 1.3 m/s. Velocity correction factors for the three arrays are provided below.

	Inshore	Center	Offshore
May 19 - May 27	0.47	1.00	1.03
May 28 - June 9	0.41	1.00	1.02
June 8 - June 16	0.91	1.00	1.04

An estimated 153,464,216 sockeye salmon smolt migrated from the Kvichak River in 1989 based on sonar counts (Table 2). Age-I smolt (1987 brood year) comprised 95.5% of the total migration. The daily percentages of age-I and age-II smolt remained nearly the same throughout the duration of the project. The mean weight of smolt was also similar throughout the field season, and consequently the estimated number of smolt per count remained similar (Table 3). Total smolt production from the 1986 spawning escapement of 1,179,322 sockeye salmon was 16.9 smolt per spawner (Table 4). Marine survival for age-I smolt has averaged 11.8% (1969-1985 brood years,) and 12.4% for age-II smolt (1968-1984 brood years; Table 5).

Age, weight, and length data were collected from 1,188 sockeye salmon smolt in 1989 (Table 6). Mean weights of age-I, -II and -III smolt were 5.5 g, 10.8 g, and 9.5 g. Mean lengths of age-I, -II, and -III smolt were 85 mm, 108 mm, and 105 mm. Age-I, -II, and -III Kvichak River smolt in 1989 were similar (NSC = nonstatistical comparison) in length and weight to the 1955-1988 average (Table 7). An additional 5,786 smolt were measured for length only (Table 8). Mean smolt length remained similar throughout the 1989 field season; one discriminant length based on length and weight-length relationships for both age groups was used to determine proportions of age groups.

River and weather conditions were recorded at the counting site from May 19 through June 16 (Table 9). Operation of the project was not greatly affected by weather conditions in 1989. Mean water temperature during the project was 5.8°C (range 3.0-8.8°C), which was similar (NSC) to the 1963-1988 mean of 5.6°C (Table 10). Mean water temperature during the peak days of the smolt migration on May 29 and June 3 was 5.0 and 6.0°C.

### *Egegik River*

A total of 4,955,332 sonar counts were recorded at the Egegik River counting site from May 20 through June 9, 1989 (Table 11). Most counts occurred over the inshore array (42.6%). Daily sonar counts were greatest from May 25 to 29 when 79.9% of the counts were recorded. Side-scanning sonar information collected at the counting site during previous years (Cross et al. 1990) indicated that most smolt migrated past in a 73-m corridor which began 9.1 m from the south bank. River velocities over the inshore (index) array ranged from 0.46 to 0.70 m/s. Velocity correction factors for the inshore, center, and offshore arrays are provided below.

	Inshore	Center	Offshore
May 20 - May 27	1.00	1.32	1.29
May 28 - June 3	1.00	1.33	1.27
June 4 - June 9	1.00	1.10	1.00

An estimated 99,886,786 sockeye salmon smolt migrated from the Egegik River in 1989 based on sonar counts (Table 12). Age-I smolt comprised 72.5% of the total migration. The daily percentage of age-II smolt decreased throughout the duration of the migration. The mean weight of smolt decreased throughout the season, consequently the estimated number of smolt per count increased (Table 13). Total smolt production from the 1986 spawning escapement of 1,151,320 sockeye salmon was 55.13 smolt per spawner (Table 14). Average marine survival has been 25.7% for age-I smolt (1980-1985 brood years) and 26.0% for age-II smolt (1979-1984 brood years; Table 15).

Age, weight, and length data were collected from 662 sockeye salmon smolt in 1989 (Table 16). Mean weights of age-I, -II, and -III smolt were 8.9 g, 15.4 g, and 21.1 g. Mean lengths of age-I, -II, and -III smolt were 99 mm, 119 mm, and 135 mm. Age-I smolt were slightly smaller (NSC) than the historical average, while age-II and -III smolt were similar to the historical average (Table 17). An additional 3,360 smolt were measured for length only (Table 18). Mean smolt length remained similar throughout the 1989 field season; one discriminant length based on length and weight-length relationships for both age groups was used to determine proportions of age groups.

River and weather conditions were recorded at the counting site from May 21 through June 10 (Table 19). Mean water temperature during the 1989 field season was 5.2°C (range 3.0-11.0°C), which was lower (NSC) than the 1981-1988 average of 6.2°C (Table 20).

### *Ugashik River*

A total of 15,341,442 sonar counts were recorded at the Ugashik River sonar counting site from May 22 through June 15, 1989 (Table 21). Most counts were recorded over the offshore array (74.8%). Daily sonar counts were greatest on May 25 and 31, when 35.4% of the counts were recorded. Side-scanning sonar information indicated that most smolt migrated past the sonar site in a 15-m corridor which began 18 m from the north bank. River velocities over the inshore and offshore arrays ranged from 1.3 to 2.2 m/s. Velocity correction factors for the inshore and offshore arrays are provided below.

	Inshore	Offshore
May 22 - May 29	1.00	1.10
May 30 - June 1	1.00	1.10
June 2 - June 3	1.00	0.96
June 4 - June 11	1.00	0.96
June 12 - June 15	1.00	1.12

An estimated 126,298,122 sockeye salmon smolt migrated from the Ugashik River in 1989 based on sonar counts (Table 22). Age-I smolt (1987 brood year) comprised 74.0% of the total migration. Age-I smolt predominated throughout the entire counting period, with one notable exception occurring on May 29 when age-II smolt comprised 59.6% of the daily outmigration. The estimated number of smolt per sonar count ranged from 4.4 to 6.7 (Table 23). Total smolt production from the 1986 spawning escapement of 1,001,493 sockeye salmon was 214.68 smolt per spawner (Table 24). This production rate was the greatest of any year since the beginning of monitoring smolt outmigration in 1981. Average marine survival has been 9.6% for age-I smolt (1981-1985 brood years) and 13.8 for age-II smolt (1980-1984 brood years; Table 25).

Age, weight, and length data were collected from 1,898 sockeye salmon smolt in 1989 (Table 26). Mean weights of age-I and -II smolt were 6.5 g and 10.7 g. Mean lengths for age-I and -II smolt were 90 mm and 108 mm. Age-I smolt were similar to, and age-II smolt smaller than (NSC) the 1958-1988 average. (Table 27). An additional 10,117 smolt were sampled for length only (Table 28). Mean smolt length remained similar throughout the 1989 season; one discriminant length based on length and weight-length relationships for both age groups was used to determine proportions of age groups.

River and weather conditions were recorded at the counting site from May 21 through June 16 (Table 29). Average water temperature was 5.8°C (range 3.0-8.8°C), which was similar (NSC) to the 1983-1988 average of 6.0°C (Table 30).

### *Wood River*

A total of 864,525 sonar counts were recorded at the Wood River counting site from June 9 through August 6 (Table 31). Ice from Lake Aleknagik prevented placement of the arrays in the river until June 9. The greatest count for a

single day occurred on June 12, indicating that smolt migration probably began prior to deployment of the sonar equipment. Consequently, the total number of sonar counts and resulting estimate of smolt migration should be considered a minimum. The distribution of counts over the four arrays was 23.3% over array I, 29.0% over array II, 23.0% over array III, and 24.7% over array IV. This pattern was similar to that observed in past years (Table 32). Side-scanning sonar data to describe lateral smolt distribution was not collected in 1989. Lateral distribution was assumed to be a function of river width and depth, which were measured and recorded during times when tidal influence was minimal. Based on those measurements, smolt were assumed to migrate within a 94-m corridor which began 3.2 m from the north bank.

River velocity at the counting site varied greatly each day because of tidal influence. During periods of extreme high tide, the direction of river flow actually reversed. The hydroacoustic equipment was disabled during tide reversals because smolt were assumed to not be migrating downriver. The counting equipment was also disabled during times when flow rates were less than 0.30 m/s. The signal pulse rate for the counter was mistakenly set at one-half the river velocity from June 10 through July 16. The velocity correction factor for this time period was doubled to compensate for this error (Table 33). River velocity during times of counting ranged from 0.98 m/s to 1.82 m/s over the inshore (index) array. Velocity correction factors for the arrays were calculated 13 times during the season (Table 33).

An estimated 41,229,040 sockeye salmon smolt migrated from the Wood River in 1989 based on sonar counts (Table 34). Age-I smolt (1987 brood year) comprised 91.3% of the total and predominated throughout the entire counting period. Mean weight of the age-I smolt generally increased throughout the season, and the estimated number of smolt per sonar count decreased (Table 35). Rogers (1988) found late season migrants from Wood River were typically larger than smolt from earlier in the season.

Total smolt production from the 1986 spawning escapement of 818,652 sockeye salmon was 53.02 smolt per spawner (Table 36). Production from the 1973-1985 brood years has ranged from a low of 12.29 smolt per spawner (1980 brood year) to a high of 111.83 smolt per spawner (1977 brood year). Average marine survival has been 7.1% for age-I smolt (1973-1985 brood years), and 6.5% for age-II smolt (1972-1984 brood years; Table 37).

Age, weight, and length data were collected from 2,583 sockeye salmon smolt in 1989 (Table 38). Mean weights of age-I and -II smolt were 7.8 g and 9.1 g. Mean lengths of age-I and -II smolt were 91 mm and 98 mm. Mean length and weight of 1989 age-I smolt were larger, and age-II smolt were similar (NSC) to the 1951-1988 average (Table 39). Infection by *Triacnophorus crassus* occurred in 65.6% of 2,528 age-I smolt that were examined and in 44.9% of 98 age-II smolt (Table 40). The incidence of *T. crassus* has generally increased (NSC) since 1978 (Table 41).

River and weather conditions were recorded at the counting site from June 9 through August 7 (Table 42). Mean water temperature at the outlet of Lake Aleknagik during the season was 9.3°C (range 5.0-12.5°C), which was slightly warmer (NSC) than the 1975-1988 average of 8.2°C (Table 43).

## *Nuyakuk River*

A total of 164,192 sonar counts were recorded at the Nuyakuk River counting site from May 29 through June 23, 1989 (Table 44). Counts were distributed similarly over the center (43.6%) and offshore arrays (41.6%). Daily sonar counts were greatest June 12-16, during which 68.9% of the counts were recorded. Side-scanning sonar information collected during previous years (Cross et al. 1990) indicated the water depth that determined the limits of smolt passage (distance from shore) for the Nuyakuk River site. From May 29 through June 16, most smolt migrated within an 81-m corridor which began 12.2 m from the south bank. The corridor of smolt passage after ice shifted the arrays downstream on June 17 was 73 m, and began 11 m from the south bank. River velocity over the inshore (index) array was determined daily at 1200 hours and ranged from 0.73 to 1.37 m/s. River velocity was measured every 5 days over the center and offshore arrays to determine velocity correction factors (Table 45).

An estimated 6,154,491 sockeye salmon smolt migrated from the Nuyakuk River in 1989 based on sonar counts (Table 46). Age-I smolt (1987 brood year) comprised 90.8% of the 1989 total migration and predominated throughout the counting period. The estimated number of smolt per count ranged from 5.4 to 4.7 (Table 47). Total smolt production from the 1986 spawning escapement of 821,898 sockeye salmon was 10.80 smolt per spawner, which was the lowest production observed since the beginning of the project (Table 48). Average marine survival has been 5.1% for age-I smolt (1981-1984 brood years) and 12.4% for age-II smolt (1980-1983 brood years; Table 49).

Age, weight, and length data was collected from 1,357 sockeye salmon smolt in 1989 (Table 50). Mean weights of age-I and -II smolt were 5.0 g and 7.5 g. Mean lengths age-I and -II smolt were 82 mm and 96 mm. Age-I and -II smolt in 1989 were larger (NSC) in length and weight than the 1978-1988 average (Table 51). An additional 2,144 smolt were measured for length only (Table 52). Mean smolt length remained similar throughout the 1989 season; one discriminant length based on length and weight-length relationships for both age groups was used to determine proportions of age groups.

River and weather conditions were recorded at the Nuyakuk counting site from May 29 through June 23 (Table 53). Nuyakuk Lake was covered with ice when the sonar project began, and ice and debris drifting downstream was commonly observed through early to mid-June. Mean air and water temperatures during the project were 9.8°C (range 5.0-20.0°C) and 4.5°C (range 2.5-7.0°C).

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Table 1. Sonar counts recorded from three arrays each with 10 transducers at the sockeye salmon smolt counting site on the Kvichak River, 1989.

Sonar Counts				
Transducer Array				
Date <sup>a</sup>	Inshore	Center	Offshore	Total
5 19	23	39	57	119
5 20	83	41	66	190
5 21	17	69	70	156
5 22	11	91	12	114
5 23	37	25	41	103
5 24	102	0	38	140
5 25	53	65	39	157
5 26	50	263	207	520
5 27	113	397	119	629
5 28	551	10,716	13,837	25,104
5 29	4,259	202,656	234,047	440,962
5 30	1,516	58,790	61,258	121,564
5 31	13,603	128,155	101,859	243,617
6 01	709	3,3104	43,228	77,041
6 02 <sup>b</sup>	1,389	115,080	151,582	268,051
6 03	8,686	207,048	259,370	475,104
6 04	4,117	115,600	169,688	289,405
6 05	1,259	15,066	14,440	30,765
6 06	14,402	51,906	150,573	216,881
6 07	2,380	9,093	8,773	20,246
6 08	873	25,256	24,995	5,1124
6 09	3,806	97,100	117,505	218,411
6 10	1,961	31,914	22,997	56,872
6 11	1,453	36,551	44,372	82,376
6 12	4,477	27,646	26,335	58,458
6 13	3,538	15,541	9,546	28,625
6 14	7,914	23,043	16,532	47,489
6 15	1,397	7,123	7,413	15,933
Total	78,779	1,212,378	1,478,999	2,770,156
Percent	2.8	43.8	53.4	

<sup>a</sup> Sample day began at 1200 hours and ended at 1159 hours the next calendar day.

<sup>b</sup> Interpolated data for hours 1200-1800, and 2000 on June 2.

Table 2. Daily number of sockeye salmon smolt migrating seaward, estimated with hydroacoustic equipment, Kvichak River, 1989.

Date <sup>a</sup>	Age I			Age II			Age III			All Ages	
	Number	Percent	Cumulative Total	Number	Percent	Cumulative Total	Number	Percent	Cumulative Total	Daily Total	Cumulative Total
5 19	5,890	97.7	5,890	139	2.3	139	0	0.0	0	6,029	6,029
5 20	7,733	97.7	13,623	183	2.3	322	0	0.0	0	7,916	13,945
5 21	8,010	97.7	21,633	190	2.3	512	0	0.0	0	8,200	22,145
5 22	5,246	97.7	26,879	124	2.3	636	0	0.0	0	5,370	27,515
5 23	4,485	97.7	31,364	106	2.3	742	0	0.0	0	4,591	32,106
5 24	4,376	97.7	35,740	103	2.3	845	0	0.0	0	4,479	36,585
5 25	6,533	97.7	42,273	155	2.3	1,000	0	0.0	0	6,688	43,273
5 26	26,243	97.7	68,516	623	2.3	1,623	0	0.0	0	26,866	70,139
5 27	28,271	97.7	96,787	671	2.3	2,294	0	0.0	0	28,942	99,081
5 28	1,369,874	97.7	1,466,661	32,535	2.3	34,829	0	0.0	0	1,402,409	1,501,490
5 29	24,127,127	97.7	25,593,788	573,043	2.3	607,872	0	0.0	0	24,700,170	26,201,660
5 30	5,572,981	90.8	31,166,769	557,605	9.1	1,165,477	10,439	0.2	10,439	6,141,025	32,342,685
5 31	10,626,486	90.8	41,793,255	1,063,234	9.1	2,228,711	19,906	0.2	30,345	11,709,626	44,052,311
6 01	3,355,989	86.2	45,149,244	539,529	13.9	2,768,240	0	0.0	30,345	3,895,518	47,947,829
6 02	11,730,605	86.2	56,879,849	1,885,883	13.9	4,654,123	0	0.0	30,345	13,616,488	61,564,317
6 03	24,708,053	93.9	81,587,902	1,610,708	6.1	6,264,831	0	0.0	30,345	26,318,761	87,883,078
6 04	17,527,758	99.2	99,115,660	134,231	0.8	6,399,062	0	0.0	30,345	17,661,989	105,545,067
6 05	1,725,111	99.3	100,840,771	12,860	0.7	6,411,922	0	0.0	30,345	1,737,971	107,283,038
6 06	12,753,080	99.3	113,593,851	95,076	0.7	6,506,998	0	0.0	30,345	12,848,156	120,131,194
6 07	1,000,175	97.2	114,594,026	28,917	2.8	6,535,915	0	0.0	30,345	1,029,092	121,160,286
6 08	2,729,315	97.2	117,323,341	78,911	2.8	6,614,826	0	0.0	30,345	2,808,226	123,968,512
6 09	12,840,315	99.5	130,163,656	63,227	0.5	6,678,053	0	0.0	30,345	12,903,542	136,872,054
6 10	3,159,640	97.8	133,323,296	69,754	2.2	6,747,807	0	0.0	30,345	3,229,394	140,101,448
6 11	4,945,408	99.5	138,268,704	25,850	0.5	6,773,657	0	0.0	30,345	4,971,258	145,072,706
6 12	3,309,621	99.3	141,578,325	22,659	0.7	6,796,316	0	0.0	30,345	3,332,280	148,404,986
6 13	1,552,150	99.3	143,130,475	10,626	0.7	6,806,942	0	0.0	30,345	1,562,776	149,967,762
6 14	2,563,526	99.3	145,694,001	17,551	0.7	6,824,493	0	0.0	30,345	2,581,077	152,548,839
6 15	909,153	99.3	146,603,154	6,224	0.7	6,830,717	0	0.0	30,345	915,377	153,464,216
	146,603,154	95.5		6,830,717	4.5		30,345	0.0		153,464,216	

<sup>a</sup> Sample day began at 1200 hours and ended at 1159 hours the next calendar day.

Table 3. Adjustment factors used to expand sonar counts into estimated numbers of sockeye salmon smolt, Kvichak River, 1989.

Date <sup>a</sup>	Mean Weight of Smolt (g)	Smolt per Count
5 19	5.7	7.3
5 20	5.7	7.3
5 21	5.7	7.3
5 22	5.7	7.3
5 23	5.7	7.3
5 24	5.7	7.3
5 25	5.7	7.3
5 26	5.7	7.3
5 27	5.7	7.3
5 28	5.7	7.3
5 29	5.7	7.3
5 30	6.2	6.7
5 31	6.2	6.7
6 01	6.4	6.5
6 02	6.4	6.5
6 03	5.7	7.3
6 04	5.3	7.9
6 05	5.4	7.7
6 06	5.4	7.7
6 07	5.7	7.3
6 08	5.7	7.3
6 09	5.4	7.8
6 10	5.4	7.6
6 11	5.3	7.8
6 12	5.5	7.6
6 13	5.5	7.6
6 14	5.5	7.6
6 15	5.5	7.6

<sup>a</sup> Sample day began at 1200 hours and ended at 1159 hours the next calendar day.

Table 4. Sockeye salmon spawning escapement, total number of smolt produced by age class, percent of total smolt production comprised by each age class, and number of smolt produced per spawner for 1956-1987 brood years, Kvichak River.

Brood Year	Total Spawning Escapement	Number of Smolt Produced				
		Age I (% <sup>a</sup> )	Age II (% <sup>a</sup> )	Age III (% <sup>a</sup> )	Total	Per Spawner
<u>Estimates of smolt numbers based upon fyke net catches</u>						
1956	9,443,318	3,267,274 (54)	2,777,960 (46)	0	6,045,234	0.64
1957	2,842,810	85,916 (13)	552,603 (87)	0	638,519	0.23
1958	534,785	61,400 (86)	10,126 (14)	0	71,526	0.13
1959	680,000	26,038 (27)	72,180 (73)	0	98,218	0.14
1960	14,630,000	1,130,820 (22)	4,116,093 (78)	0	5,246,913	0.36
1961	3,705,849	113,338 (7)	1,603,464 (93)	0	1,716,802	0.46
1962	2,580,884	458,122 (21)	1,748,178 (79)	0	2,206,300	0.86
1963	338,760	64,377 (73)	23,377 (27)	0	87,754	0.27
1964	957,120	252,384 (53)	222,528 (47)	0	474,912	0.50
1965	24,325,926	2,866,214 (34)	5,475,362 (66)	0	8,341,576	0.34
1966	3,775,184	648,321 (55)	541,017 (45)	0	1,189,338	0.32
1967	3,216,208	594,327 (67)	298,282 (33)	0	892,609	0.28
1968	2,557,440	185,356				
<u>Estimates of smolt numbers based upon sonar techniques</u>						
1968			5,959,383	0	-	-
1969	8,394,204	85,723,430 (61)	54,159,340 (39)	0	139,882,770	16.66
1970	13,935,306	464,219 (<1)	191,842,930 (98)	2,918,768 (1)	195,225,917	14.01
1971	2,387,392	5,123,400 (19)	21,423,246 (81)	0	26,546,646	11.12
1972	1,009,962	2,740,610	-	-	-	-
1973	226,554	-	3,031,287	0	-	-
1974	4,433,844	108,356,892 (49)	114,269,848 (51)	0	222,626,740	50.21
1975	13,140,450	78,308,251 (27)	213,364,470 (73)	0	291,672,721	22.20
1976	1,965,282	32,226,544 (55)	26,423,348 (45)	0	58,649,892	29.84
1977	1,341,144	28,758,191 (73)	10,410,467 (27)	0	39,168,658	29.21
1978	4,149,288	182,442,540 (85)	32,294,536 (15)	0	214,737,076	51.75
1979	11,218,434	219,928,232 (71)	89,300,703 (29)	0	309,228,935	27.56
1980	17,505,268	150,421,026 (62)	76,244,773 (38)	0	199,172,858	12.95
1981	1,754,358	6,549,125 (15)	37,595,987 (85)	0	44,145,112	25.16
1982	1,134,840	51,893,988 (96)	1,937,408 (4)	2,065	53,833,461	47.44
1983	3,569,982	23,590,443 (31)	53,260,693 (69)	123,975	76,975,111	21.56
1984	10,490,670	83,470,460 (20)	331,384,545 (80)	43,135	414,898,140	39.55
1985	7,211,046	11,178,398 (11)	87,004,194 (89)	30,345	98,212,937	13.62
1986	1,179,322	13,126,363 (66)	6,830,717 (34)		19,957,080	16.92 <sup>b</sup>
1987	6,065,880	146,603,154				

<sup>a</sup> Percent of total smolt production

<sup>b</sup> Preliminary total

Table 5. Sockeye salmon spawning escapements, smolt production, adult returns, and smolt survival (number of adults produced per smolt) for 1952-1987 brood years, Kvichak River.

Brood Year	Total Spawning Escapement	Age I			Age II		
		Number of Smolt	Adult <sup>a</sup> Returns	Adult Returns per Smolt	Number of Smolt	Adult <sup>a</sup> Returns	Adult Returns per Smolt
<u>Estimates of smolt numbers based upon fyke net catches</u>							
1952	-	-	-	-	241,870	3,610,258	14.93
1953	-	18,198	152,165	8.36	47,373	424,627	8.96
1954	-	30,287	109,965	3.63	8,654	659,246	76.18
1955	-	22,253	351,240	15.78	66,679	1,132,813	16.99
1956	9,443,318	3,267,274	31,253,977	9.57	2,777,960	7,773,131	2.80
1957	2,842,810	85,916	488,844	5.69	552,603	3,591,552	6.50
1958	534,785	61,400	124,250	2.02	10,126	161,253	15.92
1959	680,000	26,038	328,287	12.61	72,180	217,593	3.01
1960	14,630,000	1,130,820	1,877,221	1.66	4,116,093	53,360,190	12.96
1961	3,705,849	113,338	524,416	4.63	1,603,464	2,971,816	1.85
1962	2,580,884	458,122	256,253	0.56	1,748,178	5,083,162	2.91
1963	338,760	64,377	98,571	1.53	23,377	1,008,242	43.13
1964	957,120	252,384	2,647,042	10.49	222,528	3,093,042	13.90
1965	24,325,926	2,866,214	10,349,415	3.61	5,475,362	34,671,692	6.33
1966	3,775,184	648,321	1,594,186	2.46	541,017	4,657,432	8.61
1967	3,216,208	594,327	621,690	1.05	298,282	900,307	3.02
1968	2,557,440	185,356	332,177	1.79	-	-	-
<u>Estimates of smolt numbers based upon sonar techniques</u>							
1968	2,557,440	-	-	-	5,959,383	209,105	0.04
1969	8,394,204	85,723,430	449,876	0.01	54,159,340	4,823,046	0.09
1970	13,935,306	464,219	56,805	0.12	191,842,930	15,350,282	0.08
1971	2,387,392	5,123,400	337,402	0.07	21,423,246	2,490,225	0.12
1972	1,009,962	2,740,610	436,664	0.16	-	1,504,342	-
1973	226,554	-	1,607,253	-	3,031,287	818,392	0.27
1974	4,433,844	108,356,892	8,353,688	0.08	114,269,848	17,797,272	0.16
1975	13,140,450	78,308,251	6,919,726	0.09	213,364,470	31,164,419	0.15
1976	1,965,282	32,226,544	6,132,602	0.19	26,423,348	4,431,287	0.17
1977	1,341,144	28,758,191	2,910,136	0.10	10,410,467	307,905	0.03
1978	4,149,288	182,442,540	2,989,871	0.02	32,294,536	2,169,833	0.07
1979	11,218,434	219,928,232	20,631,921	0.09	89,300,703	21,194,617	0.24
1980	22,505,268	150,421,026	4,536,972	0.03	76,244,773	8,527,417	0.11
1981	1,754,358	6,549,125	1,034,266	0.16	37,595,987	1,097,260	0.03
1982	1,134,840	51,893,988	991,104	0.02	1,937,408	662,863	0.34
1983	3,569,982	23,590,443	11,613,889	0.49	53,260,693	1,771,787	0.03
1984	10,490,670	83,470,460	4,476,802	0.05	331,384,545	19,490,377	0.06
1985	7,211,046	11,178,398	2,312,507	0.21	87,004,194	13,404,347	0.15 <sup>b</sup>
1986	1,179,322	13,126,363	693,391	0.05 <sup>b</sup>	6,830,717	0	0.00 <sup>b</sup>
1987	6,065,880	146,603,154	3,530	0.00	-	-	-

<sup>a</sup> Includes estimates of returns through 1990.

<sup>b</sup> Future adult returns may increase these values.

Table 6. Mean fork length and weight of sockeye salmon smolt captured in fyke nets, Kvichak River, 1989.

Date <sup>a</sup>	Age I					Age II					Age III				
	Mean Length (mm)	Std. Error	Mean Weight (g)	Std. Error	Sample Size	Mean Length (mm)	Std. Error	Mean Weight (g)	Std. Error	Sample Size	Mean Length (mm)	Std. Error	Mean Weight (g)	Std. Error	Sample Size
5 28	85	9.5	5.6	2.09	59	91		7.8		1					0
5 29	85	10.1	5.8	2.37	90	107	12.6	10.6	4.48	10					0
5 30	87	11.1	5.9	3.37	50	111	9.1	10.8	2.27	9	105		9.5		1
5 31	85	8.1	6.5	2.39	18	107	1.2	10.8	2.56	2					0
6 01	85	7.2	5.8	1.77	39	110		11.7		1					0
6 02	86	10.2	5.2	1.89	40	109	7.2	12.7	2.29	20					0
6 03	84	11.7	5.4	2.34	95	111	10.7	12.4	3.38	16					0
6 04	84	10.9	5.3	2.07	79	117	1.2	11.2	1.31	2					0
6 05	83	7.2	5.0	1.40	37					0					0
6 06	85	10.1	5.4	2.44	86	110	3.0	11.1	.42	2					0
6 07	87	7.0	5.4	1.08	20					0					0
6 08	85	11.1	5.7	3.04	102	109	5.6	12.0	1.67	9					0
6 09	84	11.6	5.1	2.10	105	112		10.9		1					0
6 10	84	12.1	5.2	2.11	87	107	10.1	10.4	2.41	7					0
6 11	84	15.1	5.4	2.83	69	103		9.7		1					0
6 12	83	13.2	5.3	2.43	60					0					0
6 15	84	10.3	5.7	2.14	69	109		9.2		1					0
Totals					1,105					82					1
Means	85		5.5			108		10.8			105		9.5		

<sup>a</sup> Sample day began at 1200 hrs and ended at 1159 hrs the next calendar day.

Table 7. Age composition of total migration, and mean fork length and weight by age class for sockeye salmon smolt, Kvichak River, 1955-1989.

Year of Migration	Age I			Age II			Age III			Total Estimate	References
	Percent of Total Estimate	Mean Length (mm)	Mean Weight (g)	Percent of Total Estimate	Mean Length (mm)	Mean Weight (g)	Percent of Total Estimate	Mean Length (mm)	Mean Weight (g)		
1955 <sup>a</sup>	7	89	-	93	-	-	0	-	-	260,068	Paulus and Parker (1974)
1956	39	92	-	61	116	-	0	-	-	77,660	"
1957	72	96	7.3	28	120	14.4	0	-	-	30,907	"
1958	98	84	4.6	2	114	-	0	-	-	3,333,953	"
1959	3	80	-	97	99	7.6	0	-	-	2,863,876	"
1960	10	91	6.3	90	108	10.3	0	-	-	614,003	"
1961	72	92	6.8	28	117	13.1	0	-	-	36,164	"
1962	94	82	4.3	6	110	9.9	0	-	-	1,203,000	"
1963	3	83	4.8	97	98	7.5	0	-	-	4,229,431	Marriott (1965)
1964	22	87	5.2	78	108	9.8	0	-	-	2,061,586	Pennoyer and Seibel (1965)
1965	4	90	6.8	96	109	11.3	0	-	-	1,812,555	Pennoyer (1966)
1966	92	94	7.4	8	114	12.6	0	-	-	275,761	Pennoyer and Stewart (1967)
1967	93	86	5.9	7	118	14.2	0	-	-	3,088,742	Pennoyer and Stewart (1969)
1968	11	88	5.5	89	104	9.2	0	-	-	6,123,683	Paulus and McCurdy (1969)
1969	52	92	5.7	48	109	10.6	0	-	-	1,135,344	McCurdy and Paulus (1972)
1970	38	91	6.0	62	110	11.0	0	-	-	483,638	Paulus and McCurdy (1972)
1971	93	90	5.8	7	111	11.1	0	-	-	91,682,813	Russell (1972)
1972	1	80	4.2	99	106	10.0	0	-	-	54,623,559	Parker (1974a)
1973	3	86	5.1	97	97	8.3	0	-	-	196,966,331	Parker (1974b)
1974	9	96	8.3	79	111	13.1	12	124	17.5	27,082,626	Krasnowski (1975)
1975	63	98	8.4	37	122	16.4	0	-	-	15,632,531	Randall (1976)
1976	97	88	5.8	3	121	14.2	0	-	-	111,388,180	Randall (1977)
1977	38	86	5.5	62	106	10.1	0	-	-	192,578,099	Randall (1978)
1978	12	88	6.0	88	97	7.8	0	-	-	245,591,014	Yuen (1980a)
1979	51	90	6.0	49	109	10.3	0	-	-	55,181,540	Yuen (1980b)
1980	94	88	5.9	6	110	10.7	0	-	-	192,853,007	Yuen and Wise (1982)
1981	89	85	5.4	11	108	10.2	0	-	-	252,222,769	Bergstrom and Yuen (1981)
1982	58	84	5.1	39	103	9.1	0	-	-	239,721,729	Bill (1984)

-Continued-

Table 7. (p 2 of 2)

Year of Migration	Age I			Age II			Age III			Total Estimate	References
	Percent of Total Estimate	Mean Length (mm)	Mean Weight (g)	Percent of Total Estimate	Mean Length (mm)	Mean Weight (g)	Percent of Total Estimate	Mean Length (mm)	Mean Weight (g)		
1983	8	80	4.9	92	98	8.5	0	-	-	82,793,899	Bill et al. (1987)
1984	58	90	6.8	42	104	10.0	0	-	-	89,489,975	Bill (1986)
1985	92	85	5.3	8	102	9.2	0	-	-	25,527,851	Bill (1986)
1986	61	84	5.5	39	107	10.4	0	102	9.1	136,733,218	Bue et al. (1988)
1987	3	82	4.5	97	96	7.0	0	97	8.5	342,686,918	Cross et al. (1990)
1988	13	86	5.6	87	99	8.3	0	107	9.8	100,173,692	Woolington et al. (1990)
Mean		88	5.8		108	10.5		106	11.2		
1989	95	85	5.5	5	108	10.8	0	107	9.8	153,464,216	

<sup>a</sup> Estimates of smolt numbers for 1955-1970 based on fyke net catches, estimates of smolt numbers for 1971-1988 based on sonar techniques.

Table 8. Mean fork length and estimated weight, by estimated age of sockeye salmon smolt length frequencies, Kvichak River, 1989.

Date <sup>a</sup>	Estimated Age I				Estimated Age II			
	Mean	Std.	Estimated	Sample	Mean	Std.	Estimated	Sample
	Length (mm)	Error	Mean Weight (g)		Length (mm)	Error	Mean Weight (g)	
5 28 <sup>b</sup>	85	15.5	5.5	241	110		11.6	1
5 29	85	20.2	5.5	516	109	9.9	11.5	10
5 30	86	16.8	5.7	269	112	16.9	12.2	38
5 31	84	11.3	5.4	86	104	3.0	10.0	4
6 01	83	11.3	5.2	71	104		10.0	1
6 02	87	15.2	5.8	215	104	11.4	10.2	30
6 03	83	17.0	5.3	527	108	12.9	11.3	32
6 04	83	14.0	5.2	406	107	8.6	10.9	3
6 05	84	15.3	5.4	181	103	2.7	9.9	3
6 06	84	17.1	5.4	476	99		8.9	1
6 07	86	9.6	5.6	100				
6 08	85	20.1	5.5	572	110	13.8	11.9	17
6 09	84	17.1	5.3	544	105	4.2	10.5	2
6 10	84	18.1	5.3	462	104	7.3	10.1	7
6 11	83	21.5	5.2	448	111		11.8	2
6 12	84	15.1	5.3	270	105	3.1	10.4	3
6 15	83	14.2	5.2	246	109	10.7	11.5	2
Totals				5,630				156
Means	84		5.4		106		10.8	

<sup>a</sup> Sample day began at 1200 hours and ended at 1159 hours the next calendar day.

<sup>b</sup> Length-weight parameters by age group and discriminating length used to separate ages for May 28 through June 15 were:  
age I a= - 9.13 b= 2.44  $r^2 = 0.55$  n= 1,105  
age II a= - 9.29 b= 2.50  $r^2 = 0.57$  n= 82  
discriminating length = 97.27

Table 9. Climatological and hydrological observations made at sockeye salmon smolt counting site, Kvichak River, 1989.

Date	Cloud Cover <sup>a</sup>		Wind Velocity (km/hr)		Air Temp. (°C)		Mean Water Temp. (°C) <sup>b</sup>	Precipitation (mm)	Water Clarity <sup>c</sup>
	0800 hours	2000 hours	0800 hours	2000 hours	0800 hours	2000 hours			
5 19	1	1	0-5 SW	0-5 SW	-	-	4.0	0.0	clear
5 20	2	4	0-5 SW	0-5 SW	7.0	10.0	3.5	trace	clear
5 21	4	2	15-20 SW	10-15 SW	7.0	7.0	3.0	0.4	murky
5 22	1	4	5-10 W	5-10 SW	2.5	7.0	3.0	trace	clear
5 23	4	3	0-5 W	5-10 W	3.5	5.0	3.0	0.2	lt brown
5 24	3	2	0-5 W	calm	2.5	11.0	3.8	0.1	clear
5 25	3	4	0-5 W	calm	3.5	7.0	3.8	0.1	clear
5 26	3	4	0-5 E	20-25 E	3.5	7.0	4.3	0.1	clear
5 27	4	3	25-45 E	15-20 E	3.0	9.0	4.0	0.1	murky
5 28	3	3	0-5 E	0-5 E	5.0	10.0	4.8	0.0	murky
5 29	3	4	5-10 E	15-20 E	5.5	10.0	5.0	trace	murky
5 30	3	3	0-5 E	10-15 E	7.0	10.0	5.0	0.1	dk brown
5 31	4	3	5-15 E	10-15 E	7.0	10.0	5.1	trace	dk brown
6 01	3	3	calm	10-15 E	6.5	11.0	5.3	trace	lt brown
6 02	4	3	25-35 E	25-30 E	7.0	11.0	5.5	trace	murky
6 03	4	4	5-15 E	10-15 E	7.0	11.5	6.0	trace	murky
6 04	4	4	0-10 SW	10-15 SW	7.5	8.5	5.8	0.2	murky
6 05	4	4	5-10 SW	calm	5.0	11.0	5.5	trace	brown
6 06	3	3	calm	calm	5.0	15.0	5.8	trace	lt brown
6 07	3	2	calm	calm	7.5	10.5	6.3	0.0	clear
6 08	3	4	0-5 SE	25-30 E	4.0	7.5	5.9	trace	clear
6 09	4	2	20-25 E	20-25 E	4.2	10.0	5.4	0.0	murky
6 10	3	4	0-5 E	0-5 E	5.0	9.0	5.8	trace	clear
6 11	2	1	calm	0-5 E	5.0	14.0	6.9	0.1	clear
6 12	1	3	calm	0-5 E	2.0	12.0	7.5	0.0	murky
6 13	3	3	calm	calm	7.0	13.0	7.8	trace	clear
6 14	3	3	calm	5-10 E	5.0	13.0	7.8	0.0	clear
6 15	4	2	calm	5-10 E	7.0	11.0	8.8	0.3	lt brown
6 16	3		15-18 E		7.5		8.5	0.0	murky

<sup>a</sup> 1 = cloud cover not more than 1/10  
 2 = cloud cover not more than 1/2  
 3 = cloud cover more than 1/2  
 4 = completely overcast  
 5 = fog

<sup>b</sup> mean of water temperature readings taken at 0400, 0800, 1200, 1600, and 2400 hours

<sup>c</sup> water clarity at 0800 hours

Table 10. Water temperatures at sockeye salmon smolt counting site, Kvichak River, 1963-1989.

Year	Sample Period	Water Temperature (°C)			References
		Minimum	Maximum	Mean	
1963	May 16 - Jun 14	2.2	8.9	5.5	Marriott (1965)
1964	May 18 - Jun 14	0.0	5.6	2.6	Pennoyer and Seibel (1965)
1965	May 17 - Jun 11	0.0	8.9	4.4	Pennoyer (1966)
1966	May 16 - Jun 26	0.0	11.1	4.7	Pennoyer and Stewart (1967)
1967	May 17 - Jun 20	1.1	9.4	6.9	Pennoyer and Stewart (1969)
1968	May 12 - Jun 12	3.3	8.3	5.4	Paulus and McCurdy (1969)
1969	May 16 - Jun 18	0.3	7.8	3.9	McCurdy and Paulus (1972)
1970	May 13 - Jun 07	2.8	11.1	6.8	Paulus and McCurdy (1972)
1971	May 17 - Jun 20	1.1	3.3	2.4	Russell (1972)
1972	May 18 - Jun 18	0.6	5.0	2.9	Parker (1974a)
1973	May 15 - Jun 14	2.9	8.9	4.9	Parker (1974b)
1974	May 13 - Jun 09	3.0	8.0	6.2	Krasnowski (1975)
1975	May 17 - Jun 15	2.0	8.0	3.8	Randall (1976)
1976	May 18 - Jun 19	2.0	9.5	3.9	Randall (1977)
1977	May 17 - Jun 14	3.0	9.5	6.4	Randall (1978)
1978	May 19 - Jun 09	5.0	11.0	7.6	Yuen (1980a)
1979	June 1 - Jun 10	8.0	10.0	8.6	Yuen (1980b)
1980	May 16 - Jun 18	1.5	9.0	5.5	Bergstrom and Yuen (1981)
1981	May 15 - Jun 09	7.0	10.0	8.2	Yuen and Wise (1982)
1982	May 14 - Jun 15	2.5	8.5	4.9	Bill (1984)
1983	May 19 - Jun 14	5.2	10.5	7.9	Bill et al. (1987)
1984	May 19 - Jun 11	5.5	10.0	7.9	Bill (1986)
1985	May 23 - Jun 20	2.0	7.0	4.6	Bill (1986)
1986	May 18 - Jun 12	1.0	7.0	4.6	Bue et al. (1988)
1987	May 21 - Jun 13	4.5	9.0	6.7	Cross et al. (1990)
1988	May 17 - Jun 17	3.0	11.0	7.1	Woolington et al. (1990)
	Mean	3.0	8.7	5.6	
1989	May 19 - Jun 16	3.0	8.8	5.8	

Table 11. Sonar counts recorded from three arrays each with 10 transducers at the sockeye salmon smolt counting site on the Egegik River, 1989.

Sonar Counts				
Transducer Array				
Date <sup>a</sup>	Inshore	Center	Offshore	Total
5 20	0	0	0	0
5 21	0	0	0	0
5 22	0	0	0	0
5 23	0	0	0	0
5 24	401	170	6	577
5 25	442,476	410,410	111,070	963,956
5 26	117,205	151,109	72,263	340,577
5 27	314,778	327,347	441,252	1,083,377
5 28	569,767	148,069	22,584	740,420
5 29	375,390	286,267	167,475	829,132
5 30	163,257	220,519	78,627	462,403
5 31	54,744	147,471	19,904	222,119
6 01	15,338	41,365	31,496	88,199
6 02	27,505	37,561	26,777	91,843
6 03	20,191	69,733	4,807	94,731
6 04	1,509	5,003	3,956	10,468
6 05	0	0	0	0
6 06	106	788	94	988
6 07	938	428	57	1,423
6 08	243	110	0	353
6 09	8,591	14,475	1,700	24,766
Total	2,112,439	1,860,825	982,068	4,955,332
Percent	42.63	37.55	19.82	

<sup>a</sup> Sample day began at 1200 hours and ended at 1159 hours the next calendar day.

Table 12. Daily number of sockeye salmon smolt migrating seaward, estimated with hydroacoustic equipment, Egegik River, 1989.

Date <sup>a</sup>	Age I			Age II			Age III			All Ages	
	Number	Percent	Cumulative Total	Number	Percent	Cumulative Total	Number	Percent	Cumulative Total	Daily Total	Cumulative Total
5 20	0	72.2	0	0	27.6	0	0	0.2	0	0	0
5 21	0	72.2	0	0	27.6	0	0	0.2	0	0	0
5 22	0	72.2	0	0	27.6	0	0	0.2	0	0	0
5 23	0	72.2	0	0	27.6	0	0	0.2	0	0	0
5 24	8,816	72.2	8,816	3,375	27.6	3,375	20	0.2	20	12,211	12,211
5 25	13,975,634	72.2	13,984,450	5,350,970	27.6	5,354,345	32,911	0.2	32,931	19,359,515	19,371,726
5 26	4,959,481	72.2	18,943,931	1,898,879	27.6	7,253,224	11,679	0.2	44,610	6,870,039	26,241,765
5 27	15,517,021	72.2	34,460,952	5,941,134	27.6	1,3194,358	36,540	0.2	81,150	21,494,695	47,736,460
5 28	11,499,937	70.8	45,960,889	4,749,797	29.2	17,944,155	0	0.0	81,150	16,249,734	63,986,194
5 29	11,743,180	70.8	57,704,069	4,850,263	29.2	22,794,418	0	0.0	81,150	16,593,443	80,579,637
5 30	5,718,352	67.7	63,422,421	2,733,247	32.3	25,527,665	0	0.0	81,150	8,451,599	89,031,236
5 31	3,415,927	78.5	66,838,348	935,018	21.5	26,462,683	0	0.0	81,150	4,350,945	93,382,181
6 01	1,541,029	85.8	68,379,377	256,089	14.3	26,718,772	0	0.0	81,150	1,797,118	95,179,299
6 02	1,621,221	84.0	70,000,598	308,574	16.0	27,027,346	0	0.0	81,150	1,929,795	97,109,094
6 03	1,802,252	88.5	71,802,850	234,881	11.5	27,262,227	0	0.0	81,150	2,037,133	99,146,227
6 04	162,096	88.5	71,964,946	21,125	11.5	27,283,352	0	0.0	81,150	183,221	99,329,448
6 05	0	88.5	71,964,946	0	11.5	27,283,352	0	0.0	81,150	0	99,329,448
6 06	15,309	88.5	71,980,255	1,995	11.5	27,285,347	0	0.0	81,150	17,304	99,346,752
6 07	29,880	88.5	72,010,135	3,894	11.5	27,289,241	0	0.0	81,150	33,774	99,380,526
6 08	7,403	88.5	72,017,538	964	11.5	27,290,205	0	0.0	81,150	8,367	99,388,893
6 09	440,486	88.5	72,458,024	57,407	11.5	27,347,612	0	0.0	81,150	497,893	99,886,786
	72,458,024	72.5		27,347,612	27.4		81,150	.1		99,886,786	

<sup>a</sup> Sample day began at 1200 hours and ended at 1159 hours the next calendar day.

Table 13. Adjustment factors used to expand sonar counts into estimated numbers of sockeye salmon smolt, Egegik River, 1989.

Date <sup>a</sup>	Mean Weight of Smolt (g)	Smolt per Count
5 20	11.1	3.7
5 21	11.1	3.7
5 22	11.1	3.7
5 23	11.1	3.7
5 24	11.1	3.7
5 25	11.1	3.7
5 26	11.1	3.7
5 27	11.1	3.7
5 28	11.0	3.8
5 29	11.0	3.8
5 30	11.7	3.5
5 31	10.6	3.9
6 01	10.0	4.1
6 02	10.1	4.1
6 03	9.5	4.3
6 04	9.5	4.3
6 05	9.5	4.3
6 06	9.5	4.3
6 07	9.5	4.3
6 08	9.5	4.3
6 09	9.5	4.3

<sup>a</sup> Sample day began at 1200 hours and ended at 1159 hours the next calendar day.

Table 14. Sockeye salmon spawning escapement, total number of smolt produced by age class, percent of total smolt production comprised by each age class, and number of smolt produced per spawner for 1978-1987 brood years, Egegik River.

Brood Year	Total Spawning Escapement	Number of Smolt Produced				
		Age I (%) <sup>a</sup>	Age II (%) <sup>a</sup>	Age III	Total	Per Spawner
1978	895,698	-	-	225,522	-	-
1979	1,032,042	-	14,287,075	0	-	-
1980	1,060,860	49,457,563 (75)	16,524,563 (25)	197,429	66,179,555	62.38
1981	694,680	2,242,326 ( 7)	32,235,734 (93)	52,852	34,530,912	49.71
1982	1,034,628	17,234,269 (60)	11,434,848 (40)	564	28,669,681	27.71
1983	792,282	54,585,828 (65)	29,984,140 (35)	85,087	84,655,055	106.84
1984	1,165,320	14,016,441 (24)	45,386,536 (76)	80,931	59,483,908	51.05
1985	1,095,204	4,397,087 (26)	12,758,135 (74)	81,150	17,236,372	15.74
1986	1,151,320	36,122,149 (57)	27,347,612 (43)		63,469,761	55.13 <sup>b</sup>
1987	1,272,978	72,458,024				

<sup>a</sup> Percent of total smolt production

<sup>b</sup> Preliminary, age-III outmigration in 1990 may increase this total.

Table 15. Sockeye salmon spawning escapements, smolt production, adult returns, and smolt survival (number of adults produced per smolt) for 1978-1986 brood years, Egegik River.

Brood Year	Total Spawning Escapement	Age I			Age II			Age III		
		Number of Smolt	Adult <sup>a</sup> Returns	Adult Returns per Smolt	Number of Smolt	Adult <sup>a</sup> Returns	Adult Returns per Smolt	Number of Smolt	Adult <sup>a</sup> Returns	Adult Returns per Smolt
1978	895,698	-	907,413		-	8,310,922		225,522	33,756	0.15
1979	1,032,042	-	1,246,161		14,287,075	4,737,895	0.33	0	0	0.00
1980	1,060,860	49,457,563	3,027,613	0.06	16,524,563	5,502,662	0.33	197,429	7,888	0.04
1981	694,680	2,242,326	1,532,938	0.68	32,235,734	4,875,574	0.15	52,852	16,104	0.30
1982	1,034,628	17,234,269	2,901,187	0.17	11,434,848	3,442,382	0.30	564	12,655	22.44 <sup>b</sup>
1983	792,282	54,585,828	4,507,190	0.08	29,984,140	6,016,215	0.20	85,087	36,905	0.43 <sup>b</sup>
1984	1,165,320	14,016,441	1,572,383	0.11 <sup>b</sup>	45,386,536	11,341,791	0.25 <sup>b</sup>	80,931	210,246	2.60 <sup>b</sup>
1985	1,095,192	4,397,087	1,930,592	0.44 <sup>b</sup>	12,758,135	4,294,556	0.34 <sup>b</sup>	81,150	0	0.00 <sup>b</sup>
1986	1,151,320	36,122,149	1,847,679	0.05 <sup>b</sup>	27,347,612	10,211	0.00 <sup>b</sup>			
1987	1,272,978	72,458,024	0	0.00 <sup>b</sup>						

<sup>a</sup> Includes estimates of returns through 1990.

<sup>b</sup> Future adult returns may increase these values.

Table 16. Mean fork length and weight of sockeye salmon smolt captured in fyke nets, Egegik River, 1989.

Date <sup>a</sup>	Age I					Age II					Age III				
	Mean Length (mm)	Std. Error	Mean Weight (g)	Std. Error	Sample Size	Mean Length (mm)	Std. Error	Mean Weight (g)	Std. Error	Sample Size	Mean Length (mm)	Std. Error	Mean Weight (g)	Std. Error	Sample Size
5 27	100	11.8	9.5	4.19	61	119	26.5	15.4	10.07	37	135		21.1		1
5 29	100	15.9	9.0	3.47	85	109	20.3	11.4	6.03	14					0
5 30	102	15.5	9.5	4.45	47	127	18.2	18.4	6.81	37					0
5 31	99	13.6	8.6	3.07	88	122	13.2	16.3	5.44	10					0
6 01	99	13.7	8.9	3.79	66	129	13.8	18.8	5.96	16					0
6 02	97	14.4	8.4	3.94	90	114		13.4		1					0
6 03	97	12.2	8.4	3.38	95	117	16.5	14.2	6.00	5					0
Totals					532					129					1
Means	99		8.9			119		15.4			135		21.1		

<sup>a</sup> Sample day began at 1200 hours and ended at 1159 hours the next calendar day.

Table 17. Mean fork length and weight of sockeye salmon smolt sampled from the Egegik River, 1939-1989.

Year of Migration	Sample Dates	Sample Size	Age I		Age II		Age III		References
			Mean Length	Mean Weight	Mean Length	Mean Weight	Mean Length	Mean Weight	
1939	-	-	96	-	105	-	-	-	USF&WS (unpublished)
1956	-	386	101	-	116	-	123	-	"
1957	-	236	107	-	120	-	130	-	"
1959	-	281	99	-	116	-	123	-	"
1960	-	159	106	-	115	-	140	-	"
1969	-	67	99	-	119	-	115	-	Paulus (1972)
1977	May 27 - May 29	299	110	11.3	116	13.3	-	-	ADF&G (unpublished)
1978	May 19 - May 22	319	104	10.1	122	15.4	130	18.1	Huttunen (1980)
1981	May 15 - Jun 06	549	105	9.1	122	16.6	128	19.1	Bue (1982)
1982	May 27 - Jun 15	881	104	9.2	130	17.1	145	23.5	Bue (1984)
1983 <sup>a</sup>	May 17 - Jun 09	2,631	101	9.3	116	13.6	-	-	Fried et al. (1987)
1984 <sup>a</sup>	May 10 - Jun 10	3,602	106	10.1	112	12.2	134	20.2	Fried et al. (1986)
1985 <sup>a</sup>	May 24 - Jun 05	5,427	106	10.4	123	16.8	138	24.1	Bue (1986)
1986	May 18 - Jun 11	1,120	101	9.0	122	15.7	140	22.6	Bue et al. (1988)
1987	May 18 - Jun 13	1,953	107	11.6	114	14.1	128	18.9	Cross et al. (1990)
1988	May 18 - Jun 13	1,595	103	10.2	117	14.3	136	21.2	Woolington et al. (1990)
		Mean	103	10.0	118	14.9	132	21.0	
1989	May 27 - Jun 06	661	99	8.9	119	15.4	135	21.1	

<sup>a</sup> Age, weight, and length samples pooled with estimated weight by age from length samples.

Table 18. Mean fork length and estimated weight, by estimated age of sockeye salmon smolt length frequencies, Egegik River, 1989.

Date <sup>a</sup>	Estimated Age I				Estimated Age II			
	Mean Length (mm)	Std. Error	Estimated Mean Weight (g)	Sample Size	Mean Length (mm)	Std. Error	Estimated Mean Weight (g)	Sample Size
5 27 <sup>b</sup>	101	16.2	9.2	402	121	32.3	16.0	135
5 29	100	16.1	9.1	341	122	32.0	16.1	186
5 30	100	16.6	8.9	328	125	31.3	17.2	163
5 31	101	15.4	9.1	398	122	30.7	16.4	132
6 01	100	16.5	9.0	429	120	25.5	15.6	64
6 02	100	17.3	8.9	411	125	28.7	17.2	90
6 03	99	17.8	8.9	484	118	24.0	15.0	67
Totals				2793				837
Means	100		9.0		122		16.2	

<sup>a</sup> Sample day began at 1200 hours and ended at 1159 hours the next calendar day.

<sup>b</sup> Length-weight parameters by age group and discriminating length used to separate ages for May 27 through June 6 were:  
age I      a = - 8.73    b = 2.37    r<sup>2</sup> = 0.72    n = 531  
age II     a = -10.38    b = 2.74    r<sup>2</sup> = 0.83    n = 129  
discriminating length = 108.76

Table 19. Climatological and hydrological observations made at sockeye salmon smolt counting site, Egegik River, 1989.

Date	Cloud Cover <sup>a</sup>		Wind Velocity (km/hr)		Air Temp. (°C)		Water Temp. (°C)		Precipitation (mm)	Water Clarity
	0800 hours	2000 hours	0800 hours	2000 hours	Min.	Max.	0800 hours	2000 hours		
5 21	3	4	15-20 NW	10 NW	2.8	5.6	3.0	4.0	0.0	clear
5 22	4	4	15 W	10 W	3.3	5.6	3.0	4.0	0.0	clear
5 23	4	3	10-15 NW	10-15 W	3.3	5.0	3.0	5.0	0.0	clear
5 24	1	3	0-5 W	0-5 W	4.4	10.0	3.0	5.0	0.0	clear
5 25	3	4	5-10 E	10-15 E	4.4	10.0	3.0	5.0	-	clear
5 26	4	4	20-25 E	25-35 E	4.4	5.6	3.0	4.0	-	clear
5 27	3	3	20-25 E	25-30 E	5.6	6.7	3.8	4.5	-	clear
5 28	4	3	calm	10-15 E	4.4	8.3	3.2	5.5	-	clear
5 29	4	4	5 E	5 E	6.7	5.0	3.5	5.0	2.0	clear
5 30	3	4	5-10 E	5-10 E	5.6	7.8	3.8	5.1	0.5	clear
5 31	3	3	calm	0-5 E	5.6	11.1	3.8	5.8	-	clear
6 01	3	3	10-15 ESE	5-10 NE	7.2	12.2	4.8	6.5	-	clear
6 02	3	4	5-10 NE	5-10 E	6.1	10.1	4.6	6.7	13.2	clear
6 03	4	4	5-10 E	5-10 E	6.7	6.1	4.5	6.8	0.5	clear
6 04	5	4	5-10 SE	5 SE	6.1	10.1	4.2	7.0	3.1	clear
6 05	3	4	calm	0-5 W	7.8	9.4	5.5	7.0	0.5	clear
6 06	3	3	5 NW	calm	6.7	15.6	5.0	11.0	-	clear
6 07	5	3	15 E	20 E	5.0	11.7	5.4	9.0	-	clear
6 08	3	4	15-20 E	5-10 E	6.7	8.3	5.8	5.2	1.5	clear
6 09	3	4	1-5 NE	15-25 NE	7.2	8.9	5.1	6.0	10.1	clear
6 10	3	-	1-5 NE	-	7.8	-	5.4	-	-	clear

- <sup>a</sup>
- 1 = cloud cover not more than 1/10
  - 2 = cloud cover not more than 1/2
  - 3 = cloud cover more than 1/2
  - 4 = completely overcast
  - 5 = fog

Table 20. Water temperatures at sockeye salmon smolt counting site, Egegik River, 1981-1989.

Year	Sample Period	Water Temperature (°C)			Reference
		Minimum	Maximum	Mean	
1981	May 15 - Jun 08	5.0	9.0	7.3	Bue (1982)
1982	May 15 - Jun 16	0.0	5.0	2.9	Bue (1984)
1983	May 18 - Jun 10	5.0	9.5	7.0	Fried et al. (1987)
1984	May 17 - Jun 11	5.0	10.0	7.6	Fried et al. (1986)
1985	May 17 - Jun 12	2.5	7.5	4.2	Bue (1986)
1986	May 19 - Jun 12	2.2	7.5	7.2	Bue et al. (1988)
1987	May 18 - Jun 13	3.9	11.0	6.6	Cross et al. (1990)
1988	May 19 - Jun 14	3.0	10.1	6.4	Woolington et al. (1990)
	Mean	3.3	8.7	6.2	
1989	May 21 - Jun 10	3.0	11.0	5.2	

Table 21. Sonar counts recorded from two arrays each with 10 transducers at the sockeye salmon smolt counting site on the Ugashik River, 1989.

Sonar Counts			
Transducer Array			
Date <sup>a</sup>	Inshore	Offshore	Total
5 22	1,530	2,834	4,364
5 23	46,731	22,325	69,056
5 24	133,977	172,051	306,028
5 25	1,225,907	1,687,185	2,913,092
5 26	370,541	820,701	1,191,242
5 27	7,085	40,233	47,318
5 28	115,195	1,383,334	1,498,529
5 29	66,395	470,009	536,404
5 30	32,216	149,666	181,882
5 31 <sup>b</sup>	473,404	2,046,790	2,520,194
6 01	245,935	650,831	896,766
6 02	202,006	346,432	548,438
6 03	519,566	1,342,582	1,862,148
6 04	28,670	258,994	287,664
6 05	22,647	112,444	135,091
6 06	20,362	174,499	194,861
6 07	41,863	455,576	497,439
6 08 <sub>b</sub>	2,898	25,104	28,002
6 09	43,041	122,897	165,938
6 10	127,622	448,145	575,767
6 11 <sup>b</sup>	21,866	219,344	241,210
6 12	25,022	72,396	97,418
6 13	15,166	99,749	114,915
6 14	34,760	235,581	270,341
6 15	33,543	123,792	157,335
Total	3,857,948	11,483,494	15,341,442
Percent	25.2	74.8	

<sup>a</sup> Sample day began at 1200 hours and ended at 1159 hours the next calendar day.

<sup>b</sup> Interpolated data for hours 2000 on May 31, 0400-1500 on June 8, and 0600-1100 on June 11.

Table 22. Daily number of sockeye salmon smolt migrating seaward, estimated with hydroacoustic equipment, Ugashik River, 1989.

Date <sup>a</sup>	Age I			Age II			All Ages	
	Number	Percent	Cumulative Total	Number	Percent	Cumulative Total	Daily Total	Cumulative Total
5 22	30,362	83.0	30,362	6,214	17.0	6,214	36,576	36,576
5 23	458,028	83.0	488,390	93,746	17.0	99,960	551,774	588,350
5 24	2,104,349	82.2	2,592,739	456,309	17.8	556,269	2,560,658	3,149,008
5 25	13,292,963	61.9	15,885,702	8,175,000	38.1	8,731,269	21,467,963	24,616,971
5 26	6,732,802	70.5	22,618,504	2,821,337	29.5	11,552,606	9,554,139	34,171,110
5 27	275,552	70.5	22,894,056	115,468	29.5	11,668,074	391,020	34,562,130
5 28	8,752,087	70.5	31,646,143	3,667,506	29.5	15,335,580	12,419,593	46,981,723
5 29	1,516,699	40.4	33,162,842	2,233,794	59.6	17,569,374	3,750,493	50,732,216
5 30	1,089,762	71.8	34,252,604	428,012	28.2	17,997,386	1,517,774	52,249,990
5 31	17,153,350	76.7	51,061,134	5,225,585	23.3	23,219,971	22,376,115	74,626,105
6 01	5,479,346	73.7	56,885,480	1,951,283	26.3	25,171,254	7,430,629	82,056,734
6 02	2,947,929	69.5	59,833,409	1,294,916	30.5	26,466,170	4,242,845	86,299,579
6 03	14,460,751	88.3	74,294,160	1,921,656	11.7	28,387,826	16,382,407	102,681,986
6 04	1,382,833	65.0	75,676,993	744,275	35.0	29,132,101	2,127,108	104,809,094
6 05	852,026	77.4	76,529,019	248,072	22.5	29,801,173	1,100,098	105,909,192
6 06	1,224,763	77.4	77,753,782	356,596	22.6	29,736,769	1,581,359	107,490,551
6 07	3,073,040	78.5	80,826,822	841,660	21.5	30,578,429	3,914,700	111,405,251
6 08	238,327	93.2	81,065,149	17,306	6.8	30,595,735	255,633	111,660,884
6 09	1,407,370	93.2	82,472,519	102,197	6.8	30,697,932	1,509,567	113,170,451
6 10	4,864,174	93.2	87,336,693	353,217	6.8	31,051,149	5,217,391	118,387,842
6 11	1,371,207	74.7	88,707,900	463,429	25.3	31,514,578	1,834,636	120,222,478
6 12	841,938	88.4	89,549,838	110,157	11.6	31,624,735	952,095	121,174,573
6 13	880,611	83.3	90,430,449	176,037	16.7	31,800,772	1,056,648	122,231,221
6 14	1,984,841	82.3	92,415,290	427,166	17.7	32,227,938	2,412,007	124,643,228
6 15	1,604,089	96.9	94,019,379	50,805	3.1	32,278,743	1,654,894	126,298,122
	94,019,379	74.0		32,278,743	25.6		126,298,122	

<sup>a</sup> Sample day began at 1200 hours and ended at 1159 hours the next calendar day.

Table 23. Adjustment factors used to expand sonar counts into estimated numbers of sockeye salmon smolt, Ugashik River, 1989.

Date <sup>a</sup>	Mean Weight of Smolt (g)	Smolt per Count
5 22	7.7	5.4
5 23	7.7	5.4
5 24	7.5	5.6
5 25	8.5	4.9
5 26	7.9	5.2
5 27	7.9	5.2
5 28	7.9	5.2
5 29	9.3	4.4
5 30	7.8	5.3
5 31	7.3	5.7
6 01	7.7	5.4
6 02	7.5	5.5
6 03	6.6	6.3
6 04	7.9	5.3
6 05	7.1	5.8
6 06	7.1	5.8
6 07	7.4	5.6
6 08	6.4	6.5
6 09	6.4	6.5
6 10	6.4	6.5
6 11	7.6	5.5
6 12	6.6	6.2
6 13	7.1	5.8
6 14	7.4	5.6
6 15	6.2	6.7

<sup>a</sup> Sample day began at 1200 hours and ended at 1159 hours the next calendar day.

Table 24. Sockeye salmon spawning escapement, total number of smolt produced by age class, percent of total smolt production comprised by each age class, and number of smolt produced per spawner for 1979-1987 brood years, Ugashik River.

Brood Year	Total Spawning Escapement	Number of Smolt Produced					Total	Per Spawner
		Age I	(%) <sup>a</sup>	Age II	(%) <sup>a</sup>	Age III		
1979	1,700,904	-		-		0	-	
1980	3,321,384	-		12,736,379		26,384	-	
1981	1,326,762	31,297,432	(27)	82,656,993	(73)	0	113,954,425	85.89
1982	1,157,526	75,491,249	(78)	21,407,762	(22)	0	96,899,011	83.71
1983	1,000,614	12,693,628	(46)	15,186,101	(54)	1,677	27,881,406	27.86
1984	1,241,418	37,890,152	(64)	21,483,727	(36)	9,598	59,383,477	47.84
1985	998,232	5,461,821	(14)	33,238,739	(86)	0	38,700,560	38.77
1986	1,001,493	182,719,678	(85)	32,278,743	(15)		214,998,421	214.68 <sup>b</sup>
1987	668,964	94,119,379						

<sup>a</sup> Percent of total smolt production

<sup>b</sup> Preliminary, age-III outmigration in 1990 may increase this total.

Table 25. Sockeye salmon spawning escapements, smolt production, adult returns, and smolt survival (number of adults produced per smolt) for 1979-1987 brood years, Ugashik River.

Brood Year	Total Spawning Escapement	Age I			Age II			Age III		
		Number of Smolt	Adult <sup>a</sup> Returns	Adult Returns per Smolt	Number of Smolt	Adult <sup>a</sup> Returns	Adult Returns per Smolt	Number of Smolt	Adult <sup>a</sup> Returns	Adult Returns per Smolt
1979	1,700,904	-	3,963,182		-	2,004,153		0	0	
1980	3,321,384	-	3,463,594		12,736,379	4,193,843	0.33	26,384	2,627	0.10
1981	1,326,762	31,297,432	4,171,203	0.13	82,656,993	3,173,571	0.04	0	1,679	0.00
1982	1,157,526	75,491,249	1,132,268	0.02	21,407,762	1,338,487	0.06	0	0	0.00
1983	1,000,614	12,693,628	987,416	0.08	15,186,101	958,251	0.06	1,677	970	0.58 <sup>b</sup>
1984	1,241,418	37,890,152	1,051,938	0.03	21,483,727	4,397,856	0.20 <sup>b</sup>	9,598	1,491	0.16 <sup>b</sup>
1985	998,232	5,461,821	1,221,160	0.22 <sup>b</sup>	33,238,739	969,828	0.03 <sup>b</sup>	0	0	0.00 <sup>b</sup>
1986	1,001,493	182,719,678	502,225	0.00 <sup>b</sup>	32,278,743	745	0.00 <sup>b</sup>			
1987	668,964	94,019,379	493	0.00 <sup>b</sup>						

<sup>a</sup> Includes estimates of returns through 1989.

<sup>b</sup> Future adult returns may increase these values.

Table 26. Mean fork length and weight of sockeye salmon smolt captured in fyke nets, Ugashik River, 1989.

Date <sup>a</sup>	Age I					Age II				
	Mean Length (mm)	Std. Error	Mean Weight (g)	Std. Error	Sample Size	Mean Length (mm)	Std. Error	Mean Weight (g)	Std. Error	Sample Size
5 23	92	12.3	7.2	2.78	89	109	11.8	11.3	3.42	11
5 24	91	9.8	6.7	2.34	78	110	10.6	11.0	3.03	22
5 25	92	12.2	7.1	2.60	46	110	9.1	11.1	3.06	54
5 28	93	9.8	7.0	2.72	57	109	10.2	10.8	2.63	43
5 29	91	12.0	6.4	2.83	41	110	17.1	11.0	5.20	59
5 30	90	14.4	6.4	3.42	64	107	17.0	10.6	4.36	36
5 31	88	15.1	5.7	3.62	56	108	12.9	9.8	3.39	44
6 01	99	31.7	8.6	6.70	71	106	8.7	10.2	2.00	29
6 02	87	12.1	6.4	2.35	62	105	11.9	9.4	3.00	38
6 03	86	10.2	5.8	2.24	78	107	8.3	10.2	2.27	21
6 04	90	10.5	6.2	2.58	44	109	15.8	10.9	4.80	56
6 06	87	11.0	6.1	2.78	79	106	15.6	10.1	3.57	21
6 07	93	12.6	7.1	3.31	53	108	15.5	10.8	4.17	47
6 09	89	7.2	6.0	1.46	42	103	9.0	9.5	2.55	8
6 10	87	9.9	5.8	2.39	96	101	5.6	8.8	2.22	4
6 11	89	14.8	6.3	3.20	67	111	20.2	11.6	6.35	33
6 12	87	11.0	6.1	2.71	78	111	16.6	13.1	6.79	21
6 13	87	8.0	6.2	2.49	64	112	20.9	12.5	6.24	36
6 14	88	10.9	6.4	2.83	85	110	19.0	12.3	6.62	15
6 15	86	5.8	6.1	1.79	50					0
Totals					1,300					598
Means	90		6.5			108		10.7		

<sup>a</sup> Sample day began at 1200 hours and ended at 1159 hours the next calendar day.

Table 27. Mean fork length and weight of sockeye salmon smolt sampled from the Ugashik River, 1958-1989.

Year of Migration	Sample Dates	Sample Size	Age I		Age II		Age III		References
			Mean Length	Mean Weight	Mean Length	Mean Weight	Mean Length	Mean Weight	
1958	-	-	93	6.4	112	11.7	-	-	Pella and Jaenicke (1978)
1959	-	-	90	6.1	120	13.5	-	-	"
1960	-	-	90	6.6	104	11.0	-	-	"
1961	-	-	90	6.7	112	12.2	-	-	"
1962	May 12 - Jun 28	1,070	88	6.1	112	12.3	-	-	Jaenicke (1963)
1963	May 05 - Jun 26	921	90	6.1	104	9.6	-	-	Nelson and Jaenicke (1965)
1964	May 15 - Jun 20	4,042	92	6.9	118	12.7	-	-	Nelson (1965a)
1965	May 13 - Jun 20	3,296	94	6.9	114	12.5	-	-	Nelson (1966a)
1967	May 15 - Jun 12	966	88	6.0	113	12.2	-	-	Nelson (1969)
1968	May 13 - Jun 24	6,727	93	6.5	113	10.7	-	-	Siedelman (1969)
1969	May 23 - Jun 06	567	97	7.5	121	14.5	-	-	Schroeder (1972a)
1970	May 15 - Jun 10	907	97	7.7	125	15.9	-	-	Schroeder (1972b)
1972	May 28 - Jun 20	615	81	5.0	112	11.2	129	14.3	Schroeder (1974a)
1973	May 17 - Jun 12	1,189	93	7.2	113	11.9	132	20.1	Schroeder (1974b)
1974	May 17 - Jun 17	355	94	7.4	119	13.6	-	-	Schroeder (1975)
1975	Jun 03 - Jun 13	-	96	7.2	116	13.0	125	16.7	Sanders (1976)
1982	Jun 06 - Jun 08	512	88	6.3	113	13.0	138	22.5	Eggers (1984)
1983	May 21 - Jun 16	9,502	89	7.6	111	13.2	-	-	Fried et al. (1987)
1984	May 23 - Jun 16	4,810	87	6.8	102	10.3	103	11.7	Fried et al. (1986)
1985	May 22 - Jun 17	3,473	94	8.3	107	11.8	-	-	Bue (1986)
1986	May 21 - Jun 14	1,555	87	5.8	114	10.9	-	-	Bue et al. (1988)
1987	May 18 - Jun 12	2,190	94	7.9	107	11.1	138	24.1	Cross et al (1990)
1988	May 17 - Jun 14	2,581	87	5.7	109	10.8	128	15.6	Woolington et al. (1990)
		Mean	91	6.5	113	12.2	128	17.9	
1989	May 23 - Jun 15	1,898	90	6.5	108	10.7	-	-	

Table 28. Mean fork length and estimated weight, by estimated age of sockeye salmon smolt length frequencies, Ugashik River, 1989.

Date <sup>a</sup>	Estimated Age I				Estimated Age II			
	Mean Length (mm)	Std. Error	Estimated Mean Weight (g)	Sample Size	Mean Length (mm)	Std. Error	Estimated Mean Weight (g)	Sample Size
5 23 <sup>b</sup>	92	18.3	6.9	475	110	13.7	11.1	117
5 24	91	17.1	6.7	503	110	13.3	11.1	120
5 25	93	12.4	7.0	320	110	15.4	11.0	228
5 28	91	16.6	6.6	360	109	13.9	10.8	159
5 29	91	19.8	6.7	165	110	18.2	11.1	383
5 30	91	20.7	6.7	391	108	14.1	10.6	177
5 31	89	19.4	6.4	412	107	12.1	10.4	122
6 01	89	20.4	6.4	384	108	16.4	10.6	160
6 02	88	21.4	6.1	366	108	17.4	10.5	190
6 03	86	15.3	5.8	294	107	9.9	10.5	35
6 04	89	18.9	6.3	351	108	15.1	10.5	212
6 06	87	21.3	6.0	412	107	15.7	10.4	146
6 07	89	19.8	6.3	418	108	14.4	10.5	103
6 09	87	10.1	6.0	44	105	3.9	9.7	7
6 10	88	17.1	6.0	497	107	10.9	10.4	31
6 11	87	18.4	5.9	392	113	25.0	12.1	149
6 12	87	19.1	5.9	469	107	16.0	10.5	57
6 13	89	16.6	6.2	468	109	18.2	11.0	85
6 14	88	15.3	6.1	431	114	23.8	12.5	110
6 15	86	11.4	5.8	264	109	8.5	10.8	9
6 16	86	10.2	5.8	99	110	1.8	11.1	2
Totals				7,515				2,602
Means	89		6.3		108		10.8	

<sup>a</sup> Sample day began at 1200 hours and ended at 1159 hours the next calendar day.

<sup>b</sup> Length-weight parameters by age group and discriminating length used to separate ages for May 23 through June 16 were:  
age I      a= - 9.71    b= 2.57    r<sup>2</sup>= 0.73    n= 1,300  
age II     a= - 10.36    b= 2.71    r<sup>2</sup>= 0.77    n= 598  
discriminating length = 101.09

Table 29. Climatological and hydrological observations made at sockeye salmon smolt counting site, Ugashik River, 1989.

Date	Cloud Cover <sup>a</sup>		Wind Velocity (km/hr)		Air Temp. (°C)		Water Temp. (°C)		Water Clarity
	0800 hours	2000 hours	0800 hours	2000 hours	Min.	Max.	0800 hours	2000 hours	
5 21	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	-
5 22	-	2	-	10-20 S	-	8.0	3.0	4.0	clear
5 23	4	4	15 W	15 SW	0.5	6.5	3.0	4.0	clear
5 24	4	1	10 SW	0-5 SE	0.0	6.5	3.0	4.5	clear
5 25	3	4	-	5-10 SE	4.0	10.0	3.0	5.0	clear
5 26	3	4	10-15 SE	40-50 SE	5.0	15.0	4.5	5.0	lt. brown
5 27	3	3	30 SE	50 gusts	2.0	10.0	5.0	6.0	murky
5 28	5	1	2-5 NW	15-20 SE	4.0	10.0	4.0	7.0	lt. brown
5 29	3	4	5 SE	7 SE	4.0	9.0	6.0	7.0	lt. brown
5 30	2	-	10-15 SE	5-8 SE	5.0	10.0	6.0	6.8	lt. brown
5 31	3	-	2 SE	-	5.0	10.0	6.0	-	clear
6 01	3	3	5 SE	20-30 SE	5.0	8.0	6.5	7.0	clear
6 02	4	4	15 SE	10-15 SE	5.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	lt. brown
6 03	3	3	8 SW	0-5 SW	5.5	8.0	5.8	7.0	lt. brown
6 04	3	4	-	0-5 W	3.5	11.0	5.0	5.5	lt. brown
6 05	3	4	0-1 var.	0-5 SE	4.5	11.0	5.0	6.0	clear
6 06	3	2	3 SE	10-20 SE	4.5	9.5	4.8	6.0	clear
6 07	1	4	-	3 NE	4.0	12.0	7.0	6.5	lt. brown
6 08	4	4	35-45 SE	10-20 SE	5.5	8.5	7.0	6.0	dk. brown
6 09	3	2	2 SE	5-10 SE	4.0	8.5	6.0	7.0	lt. brown
6 10	3	4	5 SE	10-20 SE	4.5	8.0	5.8	7.0	clear
6 11	2	1	5-10 SE	0-5 SE	5.0	16.0	7.0	8.8	clear
6 12	3	4	5 NW	5-10 NW	5.5	11.5	6.5	6.0	clear
6 13	4	4	2 NW	5-10 NW	5.0	18.0	5.5	6.0	clear
6 14	1	1	5 SE	10-20 SW	5.0	12.0	5.5	8.0	clear
6 15	2	2	5 SE	5-10 SW	5.0	13.0	7.0	8.5	clear
6 16	3	-	5-10 E	-	7.0	17.0	8.0	-	-

- <sup>a</sup>
- 1 = cloud cover not more than 1/10
  - 2 = cloud cover not more than 1/2
  - 3 = cloud cover more than 1/2
  - 4 = completely overcast
  - 5 = fog

Table 30. Water temperatures at sockeye salmon smolt counting site, Ugashik River, 1983-1989.

Year	Sample Period	Water Temperature (°C)			Reference
		Minimum	Maximum	Mean	
1983	May 23 - Jun 11	6.0	8.5	7.3	Fried et al. (1987)
1984	May 20 - Jun 17	4.8	8.5	6.3	Fried et al. (1986)
1985	May 17 - Jun 09	-1.0	7.0	4.3	Bue (1986)
1986	May 23 - Jun 28	2.0	7.0	5.6	Bue et al. (1988)
1987	May 17 - Jun 13	4.0	9.0	5.9	Cross et al. (1990)
1988	May 17 - Jun 13	3.5	10.0	6.6	Woolington et al. (1990)
	Mean	3.2	8.3	6.0	
1989	May 21 - Jun 16	3.0	8.8	5.8	

Table 31. Sonar counts recorded from four arrays each with 10 transducers at the sockeye salmon smolt counting site on the Wood River, 1989.

Date <sup>a</sup>	Sonar Counts				
	Transducer Array				
	I	II	III	IV	Total
6 09	5,901	3,452	3,511	3,974	16,838
6 10	15,260	14,330	3,787	5,250	38,627
6 11	16,708	13,877	2,108	5,096	37,789
6 12	13,595	11,473	15,290	20,124	60,482
6 13	3,890	3,216	3,927	7,228	18,261
6 14	3,811	7,733	2,746	10,402	24,692
6 15	2,708	5,304	9,745	6,504	24,261
6 16	3,506	6,256	1,739	2,780	14,281
6 17	6,170	3,144	3,192	4,745	17,251
6 18	5,400	5,477	3,349	3,742	17,968
6 19	8,293	3,903	2,339	6,977	21,512
6 20	1,204	1,352	1,042	1,971	5,569
6 21	2,354	1,383	2,870	2,743	9,350
6 22	1,300	3,509	1,697	1,782	8,288
6 23	899	2,869	1,524	1,918	7,210
6 24	2,537	2,926	1,461	2,411	9,335
6 25	1,048	2,049	2,431	2,849	8,377
6 26	666	2,594	3,419	5,149	11,828
6 27	10,117	6,519	2,591	2,902	22,129
6 28	5,021	4,571	2,655	2,393	14,640
6 29	5,646	6,547	4,068	2,238	18,499
6 30	3,479	5,421	4,386	8,606	21,892
7 01	3,308	5,381	6,121	5,881	20,691
7 02	2,339	3,081	5,631	2,259	13,310
7 03	2,029	2,398	3,332	2,345	10,104
7 04	2,861	2,352	2,031	2,756	10,000
7 05	2,193	2,001	1,030	948	6,172
7 06	1,121	2,431	2,833	3,616	10,001
7 07	1,316	1,600	1,491	1,548	5,955
7 08	4,291	1,084	1,258	2,722	9,355
7 09	1,226	1,852	1,460	1,938	6,476
7 10	5,615	4,728	2,673	1,605	14,621
7 11	1,612	5,933	5,934	2,879	16,358
7 12	865	1,024	1,063	911	3,863
7 13	1,040	1,442	1,198	952	4,632

-Continued-

Table 31. (p 2 of 2).

Sonar Counts					
Transducer Array					
Date <sup>a</sup>	I	II	III	IV	Total
7 14	462	,652	1,648	545	3,307
7 15	1,617	1,664	737	444	4,462
7 16	2,615	2,567	1,615	1,590	8,387
7 17	3,414	3,769	2,988	2,012	12,183
7 18	997	1,361	1,422	1,800	5,580
7 19	2,332	2,939	2,945	5,878	14,094
7 20	5,219	4,655	2,828	1,777	14,479
7 21	1,574	1,957	4,489	3,536	11,556
7 22	755	2,404	2,469	2,592	8,220
7 23	3,557	3,025	2,994	3,483	13,059
7 24	2,343	3,818	4,044	2,509	12,714
7 25	1,532	1,472	1,678	1,164	5,846
7 26	1,566	3,436	4,242	2,591	11,835
7 27	4,537	4,407	4,968	3,511	17,423
7 28	876	2,586	2,259	3,925	9,646
7 29	1,610	3,613	2,296	2,229	9,748
7 30	1,899	6,213	3,782	2,562	14,456
7 31	1,525	2,608	3,733	3,145	11,011
8 01	1,306	3,010	4,118	5,539	13,973
8 02	2,175	6,089	4,472	4,439	17,175
8 03	3,516	19,463	2,244	6,937	42,160
8 04	1,885	2,923	3,312	2,929	11,049
8 05	2,627	5,193	3,777	1,855	13,452
8 06	1,964	7,677	4,340	4,112	18,093
Total	201,232	250,713	199,332	213,248	864,525
Percent	23.3	29.0	23.0	24.7	

<sup>a</sup> Sample day began at 1200 hours and ended at 1159 hours the next calendar day.

Table 32. Percentage of total unexpanded sonar counts recorded over each array, Wood River, 1975-1989.

Percentage of Sonar Counts					
Transducer Array					
Year	I	II	III	IV	References
1975 <sup>a</sup>	68.6	31.4	-	-	Krasnowski (1976)
1976	49.0	30.2	11.7	9.1	Krasnowski (1977)
1977	36.0	24.4	20.8	18.8	Newcome (1978)
1978	28.6	29.7	25.6	16.1	Clark and Robertson (1980)
1979	17.0	27.1	33.1	22.8	Bucher (1980)
1980	34.1	35.2	20.5	10.2	Bucher (1981)
1981	39.2	24.8	24.9	11.1	Bucher (1982)
1982	38.2	31.3	15.9	14.6	Bucher (1984)
1983	31.6	29.9	23.5	15.0	Bucher (1987)
1984	23.9	36.7	22.2	17.2	Bucher (1986)
1985	34.2	36.3	18.5	11.0	Bucher (1986)
1986	34.2	36.3	18.5	11.0	Bue et al. (1988)
1987	30.9	32.3	20.8	16.0	Cross et al. (1990)
1988	18.0	35.1	26.5	20.5	Woolington et al. (1990)
Mean <sup>b</sup>	31.9	31.5	21.7	14.9	
1989	23.3	29.0	23.0	24.7	

<sup>a</sup> Only two transducer arrays used.

<sup>b</sup> Data for 1975 omitted.

Table 33. Velocity correction factors used at Wood River, 1989.

Date	Array I	Array II	Array III	Array IV
Jun 09	1.00	1.15	1.05	1.05
Jun 10 - Jun 16	2.00	2.21	2.07	2.07
Jun 17 - Jun 20	2.00	2.25	2.08	2.08
Jun 21 - Jun 25	2.00	1.79	2.00	1.79
Jun 26 - Jun 30	2.00	1.60	1.90	1.70
Jul 01 - Jul 05	2.00	1.68	1.68	2.21
Jul 06 - Jul 10	2.00	2.11	2.00	2.33
Jul 11 - Jul 15	2.00	2.22	1.78	2.00
Jul 16	2.00	2.11	1.68	1.68
Jul 17 - Jul 20	1.00	1.05	0.84	0.84
Jul 21 - Jul 25	1.00	1.06	1.16	1.13
Jul 26 - Jul 30	1.00	1.06	1.09	1.09
Jul 31 - Aug 06	1.00	1.03	1.09	1.06

Table 34. Daily number of sockeye salmon smolt migrating seaward, estimated with hydroacoustic equipment, Wood River, 1989.

Date <sup>a</sup>	Age I			Age II			All Ages	
	Number	Percent	Cumulative Total	Number	Percent	Cumulative Total	Daily Total	Cumulative Total
6 09	469,774	88.8	469,774	59,131	11.2	59,131	528,905	528,905
6 10	2,095,663	88.8	2,565,437	263,786	11.2	322,917	2,359,449	2,888,354
6 11	2,078,327	88.8	4,643,764	261,604	11.2	584,521	2,339,931	5,228,285
6 12	3,427,550	88.8	8,071,314	431,434	11.2	1,015,955	3,858,984	9,087,269
6 13	1,172,606	92.2	9,243,920	99,614	7.8	1,115,569	1,272,220	10,359,489
6 14	1,651,598	92.2	10,895,518	140,306	7.8	1,255,875	1,791,904	12,151,393
6 15	1,471,545	92.2	12,367,063	125,010	7.8	1,380,885	1,596,555	13,747,948
6 16	834,528	90.0	13,201,591	92,725	10.0	1,473,610	927,253	14,675,201
6 17	998,521	90.0	14,200,112	110,946	10.0	1,584,556	1,109,467	15,784,668
6 18	1,211,227	95.3	15,411,339	60,268	4.7	1,644,824	1,271,495	17,056,163
6 19	1,494,411	95.3	16,905,750	74,359	4.7	1,719,183	1,568,770	18,624,933
6 20	394,197	95.3	17,299,947	19,614	4.7	1,738,797	413,811	19,038,744
6 21	570,238	95.3	17,870,185	28,374	4.7	1,767,171	598,612	19,637,356
6 22	498,000	95.3	18,368,185	24,779	4.7	1,791,950	522,779	20,160,135
6 23	438,825	95.3	18,807,010	21,835	4.7	1,813,785	460,660	20,620,795
6 24	470,268	86.4	19,277,278	74,023	13.6	1,887,808	544,291	21,165,086
6 25	424,669	86.4	19,701,947	66,846	13.6	1,954,654	491,515	21,656,601
6 26	580,685	86.4	20,282,632	91,404	13.6	2,046,058	672,089	22,328,690
6 27	1,044,962	86.4	21,327,594	164,484	13.6	2,210,542	1,209,446	23,538,136
6 28	688,225	86.4	22,015,819	108,331	13.6	2,318,873	796,556	24,334,692
6 29	875,451	90.0	22,891,270	97,272	10.0	2,416,145	972,723	25,307,415
6 30	1,118,234	90.0	24,009,504	124,248	10.0	2,540,393	1,242,482	26,549,897
7 01	1,111,316	90.0	25,120,820	123,479	10.0	2,663,872	1,234,795	27,784,692
7 02	655,046	90.0	25,775,866	72,782	10.0	2,736,654	727,828	28,512,520
7 03	527,905	90.0	26,303,771	58,656	10.0	2,795,310	586,561	29,099,081
7 04	552,393	90.0	26,856,164	61,377	10.0	2,856,687	613,770	29,712,851
7 05	330,967	93.5	27,187,131	22,894	6.5	2,879,581	353,861	30,066,712
7 06	655,459	93.5	27,842,590	45,341	6.5	2,924,922	700,800	30,767,512
7 07	372,853	93.5	28,215,443	25,792	6.5	2,950,714	398,645	31,166,157
7 08	594,869	93.5	28,810,312	41,150	6.5	2,991,864	636,019	31,802,176
7 09	385,485	92.8	29,195,797	30,087	7.2	3,021,951	415,572	32,217,748
7 10	792,161	92.8	29,987,958	61,828	7.2	3,083,779	853,989	33,071,737
7 11	864,819	92.8	30,852,777	67,499	7.2	3,151,278	932,318	34,004,055
7 12	156,839	94.5	31,009,616	9,110	5.5	3,160,388	165,949	34,170,004
7 13	187,802	94.5	31,197,418	10,909	5.5	3,171,297	198,711	34,368,715
7 14	122,690	94.5	31,320,108	7,126	5.5	3,178,423	129,816	34,498,531
7 15	178,917	94.5	31,499,025	10,393	5.5	3,188,816	189,310	34,687,841
7 16	321,509	94.5	31,820,534	18,676	5.5	3,207,492	340,185	35,028,026
7 17	230,316	94.5	32,050,850	13,378	5.5	3,220,870	243,694	35,271,720
7 18	107,383	94.5	32,158,233	6,237	5.5	3,227,107	113,620	35,385,340
7 19	278,319	94.5	32,436,552	16,167	5.5	3,243,274	294,486	35,679,826
7 20	277,013	94.5	32,713,565	16,091	5.5	3,259,365	293,104	35,972,930
7 21	264,006	94.5	32,977,571	15,335	5.5	3,274,700	279,341	36,252,271
7 22	191,394	94.5	33,168,965	11,117	5.5	3,285,817	202,511	36,454,782
7 23	295,176	94.5	33,464,141	17,146	5.5	3,302,963	312,322	36,767,104
7 24	281,068	94.5	33,745,209	16,326	5.5	3,319,289	297,394	37,064,498
7 25	129,000	94.5	33,874,209	7,493	5.5	3,326,782	136,493	37,200,991
7 26	258,298	94.5	34,132,507	15,004	5.5	3,341,786	273,302	37,474,293
7 27	377,624	94.5	34,510,131	21,935	5.5	3,363,721	399,559	37,873,852
7 28	230,653	94.5	34,740,784	13,398	5.5	3,377,119	244,051	38,117,903
7 29	217,998	94.5	34,958,782	12,663	5.5	3,389,782	230,661	38,348,564

-Continued-

Table 34. (p 2 of 2).

Date <sup>a</sup>	Age I			Age II			All Ages	
	Number	Percent	Cumulative Total	Number	Percent	Cumulative Total	Daily Total	Cumulative Total
7 30	317,677	94.5	35,276,459	18,453	5.5	3,408,235	336,130	38,684,694
7 31	243,064	94.5	35,519,523	14,119	5.5	3,422,354	257,183	38,941,877
8 01	268,169	93.1	35,787,692	19,967	6.9	3,442,321	288,136	39,230,013
8 02	315,546	93.1	36,103,238	23,495	6.9	3,465,816	339,041	39,569,054
8 03	751,535	93.1	36,854,773	55,959	6.9	3,521,775	807,494	40,376,548
8 04	210,371	93.8	37,065,144	14,024	6.3	3,535,799	224,395	40,600,943
8 05	245,990	93.8	37,311,134	16,399	6.3	3,552,198	262,389	40,863,332
8 06	342,852	93.8	37,653,986	22,856	6.3	3,575,054	365,708	41,229,040
	37,653,986	91.3		3,575,054	8.7		41,229,040	

<sup>a</sup> Sample day began at 1200 hours and ended at 1159 hours the next calendar day.

Table 35. Adjustment factors used to expand sonar counts into estimated numbers of sockeye salmon smolt, Wood River, 1989.

Date <sup>a</sup>	Mean Weight of Smolt (g)	Smolt per Count	Date <sup>a</sup>	Mean Weight of Smolt (g)	Smolt per Count
6 09	6.4	6.5	7 09	6.9	6.0
6 10	6.4	6.5	7 10	6.9	6.0
6 11	6.4	6.5	7 11	6.9	6.0
6 12	6.4	6.5	7 12	9.4	4.4
6 13	6.0	6.9	7 13	9.4	4.4
6 14	6.0	6.9	7 14	9.4	4.4
6 15	6.0	6.9	7 15	9.4	4.4
6 16	6.3	6.6	7 16	9.4	4.4
6 17	6.3	6.6	7 17	9.4	4.4
6 18	5.7	7.3	7 18	9.4	4.4
6 19	5.7	7.3	7 19	9.4	4.4
6 20	5.7	7.3	7 20	9.4	4.4
6 21	5.7	7.3	7 21	9.4	4.4
6 22	5.7	7.3	7 22	9.4	4.4
6 23	6.3	6.6	7 23	9.4	4.4
6 24	6.3	6.6	7 24	9.4	4.4
6 25	6.3	6.6	7 25	9.4	4.4
6 26	6.3	6.6	7 26	9.4	4.4
6 27	6.3	6.6	7 27	9.4	4.4
6 28	6.3	6.6	7 28	9.4	4.4
6 29	6.4	6.5	7 29	9.4	4.4
6 30	6.4	6.5	7 30	9.4	4.4
7 01	6.4	6.5	7 31	9.4	4.4
7 02	6.4	6.5	8 01	11.2	3.7
7 03	6.4	6.5	8 02	11.2	3.7
7 04	6.4	6.5	8 03	11.2	3.7
7 05	6.4	6.5	8 04	10.9	3.8
7 06	6.4	6.5	8 05	10.9	3.8
7 07	6.4	6.5	8 06	10.9	3.8
7 08	6.4	6.5			

<sup>a</sup> Sample day began at 1200 hours and ended at 1159 hours the next calendar day.

Table 36. Sockeye salmon spawning escapements, total number of smolt produced by age class, percent of total smolt production comprised by each age class, and number of smolt produced per spawner for 1972-1987 brood years, Wood River.

Brood Year	Total Spawning Escapement	Number of Smolt Produced					Per Spawner
		Age I (%) <sup>a</sup>	Age II (%) <sup>a</sup>	Age III	Total		
1972	430,602	-	5,900,000	0	-	-	
1973	330,474	27,950,000 (85)	4,800,000 (15)	0	32,750,000	99.24	
1974	1,708,836	101,400,000 (89)	12,550,000 (11)	0	113,950,000	66.64	
1975	1,270,116	60,750,000 (88)	8,400,000 (12)	0	69,150,000	54.45	
1976	817,008	46,600,000 (90)	5,127,868 (10)	0	51,727,868	63.31	
1977	561,828	60,838,182 (97)	1,993,345 (3)	0	62,831,527	111.83	
1978	2,267,238	46,302,587 (58)	33,196,940 (42)	0	79,499,527	35.06	
1979	1,706,352	64,330,507 (92)	4,706,853 (8)	0	69,037,360	40.46	
1980	2,969,040	32,354,984 (89)	4,133,901 (11)	0	36,488,885	12.29	
1981	1,233,318	19,594,247 (93)	1,378,417 (7)	0	20,972,664	17.01	
1982	976,470	22,332,474 (83)	4,692,859 (17)	0	27,025,333	27.68	
1983	1,360,968	31,948,110 (98)	597,724 (2)	2,592	32,548,426	23.92	
1984	1,002,792	27,466,684 (92)	2,335,723 (8)	0	29,802,407	29.72	
1985	939,000	29,039,259 (97)	971,516 (3)	0	30,010,775	31.96	
1986	818,652	39,828,021 (92)	3,575,054 (8)	0	43,403,075	53.02 <sup>b</sup>	
1987	1,337,172	37,653,986					

<sup>a</sup> Percent of total smolt production

<sup>b</sup> Preliminary, age-III outmigration in 1990 might increase total

Table 37. Sockeye salmon spawning escapements, smolt production, adult returns, and smolt survival (number of adults produced per smolt), for 1972-1987 brood years, Wood River.

Brood Year	Total Spawning Escapement	Age I			Age II		
		Number of Smolt	Adult <sup>a</sup> Returns	Adult Returns per Smolt	Number of Smolt	Adult <sup>a</sup> Returns	Adult Returns per Smolt
1972	430,602	-	1,430,065		5,900,000	59,353	0.01
1973	330,474	27,950,000	1,364,992	0.05	4,800,000	118,476	0.02
1974	1,708,836	101,400,000	4,661,537	0.05	12,550,000	496,546	0.04
1975	1,270,116	60,750,000	3,617,378	0.06	8,400,000	1,141,143	0.14
1976	817,008	46,600,000	4,895,420	0.11	5,127,868	867,507	0.17
1977	561,828	60,838,182	3,399,952	0.06	1,993,345	116,606	0.06
1978	2,267,238	46,302,587	2,546,030	0.05	33,196,940	742,252	0.02
1979	1,706,352	64,330,507	4,497,413	0.07	4,706,853	46,750	0.01
1980	2,969,040	32,354,984	1,585,416	0.05	4,133,901	187,961	0.05
1981	1,233,318	19,594,247	1,815,951	0.09	1,378,417	179,333	0.13
1982	976,470	22,332,474	1,471,659	0.07	4,692,859	149,409	0.03
1983	1,360,968	31,948,110	3,098,001	0.10	597,724	90,606	0.15
1984	1,002,792	27,466,684	1,960,754	0.07	2,335,723	53,921	0.02
1985	939,000	29,039,259	2,560,969	0.09	971,516	29,554	0.03 <sup>b</sup>
1986	818,652	39,828,021	1,216,728	0.03 <sup>b</sup>	3,575,054	0	0.00 <sup>b</sup>
1987	1,337,172	37,653,986	0	0.00 <sup>b</sup>			

<sup>a</sup> Includes estimates of returns through 1990.

<sup>b</sup> Future adult returns may increase these values.

Table 38. Mean fork length and weight of sockeye salmon smolt captured in fyke nets, Wood River, 1989.

Date <sup>a</sup>	Age I					Age II				
	Mean Length (mm)	Std. Error	Mean Weight (g)	Std. Error	Sample Size	Mean Length (mm)	Std. Error	Mean Weight (g)	Std. Error	Sample Size
6 10	79	2.7	5.5	0.89	6	108	3.6	10.0	0.48	2
6 11	84	19.5	6.0	4.10	111	100	16.0	8.7	3.06	9
6 12	85	18.2	6.1	3.93	94	110		11.8		1
6 13	87	12.8	6.1	2.29	7					0
6 14	82	15.1	5.4	2.74	98	103	5.9	8.9	1.54	3
6 15	83	18.2	5.6	3.55	116	101	9.6	8.8	1.88	4
6 16	82	17.3	5.6	3.16	120					0
6 17	87	19.7	6.3	4.34	114	103	13.5	9.4	2.34	6
6 18	82	5.2	4.4	0.99	4					0
6 19	89	13.5	6.2	2.64	29	102	3.0	10.3	.00	2
6 20	86	12.7	6.3	2.84	9					0
6 21	85	15.4	5.6	3.30	58	91		6.8		1
6 22	86	17.2	5.4	3.83	60					0
6 23	81	11.3	4.7	1.75	48					0
6 24	85	18.1	6.0	3.70	83	91	9.7	7.1	2.44	3
6 25	82	7.9	4.8	1.59	4	94	9.5	8.3	2.38	2
6 26	83	1.8	4.9	0.36	2					0
6 27	83	17.2	5.4	3.02	98	81		4.2		1
6 28	92	12.2	8.0	3.14	13	101	16.2	10.7	3.69	3
6 29	83	11.7	6.2	3.21	119	83		6.8		1
6 30	81	6.2	5.5	1.94	9	93		5.3		1
7 04	87	16.1	7.1	4.18	115	91	8.3	7.7	1.91	5
7 05	87	14.0	6.4	2.78	119					0
7 07	84	5.6	5.8	0.29	4					0
7 08	87	10.8	6.7	2.93	115	88		7.3		1
7 09	87	4.3	5.9	0.95	5					0
7 10	89	9.8	7.2	2.48	119					0
7 11	90	12.1	7.9	3.56	73	97	11.6	9.7	3.45	3
7 12	91	10.9	7.4	2.74	11					0
7 14	87	2.5	6.0	0.39	4					0
7 17	104	11.5	10.5	3.40	6					0
7 18	95	6.8	8.2	1.75	6					0
7 19	98	0.6	8.7	0.24	2	105		9.1		1
7 21	99	5.7	10.7	1.52	8	105		12.0		1
7 22	94	4.8	9.4	1.13	2					0
7 23	97	2.9	8.7	2.43	7					0
7 24	100	6.8	10.0	1.14	8					0
7 29	101	9.3	10.4	1.33	6					0
7 30	103	13.5	12.2	4.65	113	105		13.0		1
7 31	103	17.1	13.4	7.22	91	104		13.7		1
8 01	102	15.6	12.5	5.49	37					0
8 02	105	19.4	13.4	6.55	108	115	12.7	10.7	0.72	3
8 03	103	16.6	12.3	6.43	98					0
8 04	103	12.7	12.4	4.38	87					0
8 05	102	13.3	11.9	5.37	92					0
8 06	103	13.7	12.5	4.68	90					0
Totals					2,528					55
Means	91		7.8			98		9.1		

<sup>a</sup> Sample day began at 1200 hours and ended at 1159 hours the next calendar day.

Table 39. Age composition of total migration, and mean fork length and weight by age class, for sockeye salmon smolt, Wood River, 1951-1989.

Year of Migration	Age I			Age II			Total Estimate	References
	Percent of Total Estimate	Mean Length (mm)	Mean Weight (g)	Percent of Total Estimate	Mean Length (mm)	Mean Weight (g)		
1951 <sup>a</sup>	80.0	91	-	20.0	-	-	-	Univ. Washington (unpub.)
1952	99.0	87	-	1.0	-	-	-	"
1953	95.3	86	-	4.7	103	-	-	"
1954	95.8	87	-	4.2	107	-	-	"
1955	98.0	85	-	2.0	102	-	-	"
1956	78.4	82	-	21.6	95	-	-	"
1957	80.7	77	-	19.3	93	-	-	"
1958	65.0	82	-	35.0	102	-	-	"
1959	93.5	88	-	6.5	105	-	-	"
1960	99.4	88	-	0.6	114	-	-	"
1961	93.0	82	-	7.0	102	-	-	Church (1963)
1962	86.0	80	-	14.0	98	-	-	Church and Nelson (1963)
1963	84.3	83	-	15.7	102	-	-	Nelson (1964)
1964	98.8	84	-	1.2	104	-	-	Nelson (1965b)
1965	92.0	86	-	8.0	106	-	-	Nelson (1966b)
1966	94.3	77	-	5.7	101	-	-	Siedelman (1967)
1975 <sup>b</sup>	86.0	83	-	14.0	98	-	33,850,000	Krasnowski (1976)
1976	95.5	84	-	4.5	95	-	106,200,000	Krasnowski (1977)
1977	82.9	71	3.5	17.1	98	9.3	73,300,000	Newcome (1978)
1978	84.7	79	-	15.3	90	-	55,000,000	Clark and Robertson (1980)
1979	92.2	90	7.6	7.8	100	10.1	65,966,050	Bucher (1980)
1980	96.0	78	4.0	4.0	95	6.8	48,295,932	Bucher (1981)
1981	66.1	88	6.3	33.9	96	8.4	97,527,446	Bucher (1982)
1982	87.3	79	4.7	12.7	98	8.4	37,061,837	Bucher (1984)
1983	82.6	86	6.5	17.4	98	9.2	23,728,252	Bucher (1987)
1984	94.2	92	7.8	5.8	97	8.7	23,710,947	Bucher (1986)
1985	87.2	92	7.2	12.8	91	7.1	36,640,969	Bucher (1986)
1986	97.9	87	5.9	2.1	101	9.2	54,661,948	Bue et al. (1988)
1987	92.6	86	5.8	7.4	100	8.7	36,227,371	Cross et al. (1990)
1988	97.0	87	6.3	3.0	100	9.2	40,799,537	Woolington et al. (1990)
Mean	89.2	84	6.0	10.8	100	8.6		
1989	91.3	91	7.8	8.7	98	9.1	41,229,040	

<sup>a</sup> Fyke net catches used to index abundance of smolt, 1951-66.

<sup>b</sup> Hydroacoustic equipment used to estimate numbers of smolt, 1975-89.

Table 40. Infection of age-I and age-II Wood River sockeye salmon smolt by the cestode Triaenophorus crassus, 1989.

Age I		Age II		Age I		Age II			
Date	Number Examined	Number Infected	Number Examined	Number Infected	Date	Number Examined	Number Infected	Number Examined	Number Infected
6 10	6	6	3	3	7 07	4	3	0	0
6 11	111	78	9	9	7 08	115	100	1	1
6 12	94	67	1	1	7 09	5	3	0	0
6 13	7	4	0	0	7 10	119	93	0	0
6 14	98	29	3	3	7 11	73	44	3	2
6 15	116	91	4	4	7 12	11	9	0	0
6 16	120	97	0	0	7 14	4	1	0	0
6 17	114	80	6	6	7 17	6	1	0	0
6 18	4	4	0	0	7 18	6	5	0	0
6 19	29	20	2	2	7 19	3	0	0	0
6 20	9	6	0	0	7 21	8	5	1	1
6 21	58	36	1	1	7 22	2	0	0	0
6 22	60	41	0	0	7 23	7	7	0	0
6 23	48	32	0	0	7 24	8	8	0	0
6 24	83	60	3	2	7 29	6	2	0	0
6 25	4	1	2	1	7 30	113	47	1	0
6 26	2	1	0	0	7 31	91	42	1	1
6 27	98	67	1	1	8 01	37	12	0	0
6 28	13	6	3	0	8 02	108	65	3	1
6 29	119	98	1	1	8 03	98	51	0	0
6 30	9	5	1	1	8 04	87	47	0	0
7 04	115	77	5	3	8 05	92	65	0	0
7 05	119	95	0	0	8 06	90	47	0	0
					Total	2,528	1,658	98	44

Table 41. Infection of Wood River sockeye salmon smolt by the cestode Triaenophorus crassus, 1978-1989.

Year	Percent Infected		References
	Age I	Age II	
1978	15.1	40.5	Clark and Robertson (1980)
1979	10.0	30.8	Bucher (1980)
1980	11.1	17.3	Bucher (1981)
1981	28.2	35.6	Bucher (1982)
1982	10.0	21.2	Bucher (1984)
1983	43.1	73.6	Bucher (1987)
1984	41.1	45.7	Bucher (1986)
1985	35.7	41.5	Bucher (1986)
1986	40.8	45.6	Bue et al. (1988)
1987	42.6	57.8	Cross et al. (1990)
1988	40.8	46.4	Woolington et al. (1990)
Mean	29.0	41.5	
1989	65.6	44.9	

Table 42. Climatological and hydrological observations made at sockeye salmon smolt counting site, Wood River, 1989.

Date	Cloud Cover <sup>a</sup>		Wind Velocity (km/hr)		Air Temp. (Min/Max <sup>b</sup> °C)		Water Temp. (°C)		Precipitation (mm)	Water Clarity
	0800 hours	2000 hours	0800 hours	2000 hours	0800 hours	2000 hours	0800 hours	2000 hours		
6 09	4	2	-	-	7/22	12/16	8.0	8.0	0.2	clear
6 10	4	2	-	-	8/22	16/23	8.0	8.0	0.0	clear
6 11	2	4	calm	calm	9/23	11/20	8.0	8.0	0.2	clear
6 12	1	1	calm	calm	10/25	17/22	8.0	8.0	0.0	clear
6 13	4	4	calm	5-10 SE	9/2/	11/20	8.0	8.0	0.0	clear
6 14	1	4	calm	5-10 SE	7/20	14/21	8.0	8.0	0.4	clear
6 15	4	4	5 SE	5-10 SE	3/22	3/12	8.0	8.0	20.0	clear
6 16	1	1	5-10 SE	5-10 SE	8/22	12/22	8.0	8.0	0.0	clear
6 17	1	1	calm	10-20 NW	7/28	19/23	8.0	8.0	0.0	clear
6 18	4	0	5-10 NW	5-10 NW	5/22	19/23	8.0	8.0	0.0	clear
6 19	2	1	calm	10-20 SE	2/20	20/24	8.0	8.0	0.0	clear
6 20	4	4	10-15 SE	20-30 SE	2/20	13/20	8.0	8.0	0.3	clear
6 21	4	4	5-10 SE	calm	2/20	11/21	7.0	7.0	10.0	clear
6 22	4	4	calm	20-30 SE	2/20	10/20	5.0	5.0	20.0	clear
6 23	4	4	5-15 SE	5-10 SE	7/20	11/20	6.0	6.0	0.2	clear
6 24	1	1	5-10 NW	calm	6/12	11/20	6.0	7.0	0.0	clear
6 25	1	4	calm	calm	2/17	11/20	7.0	7.0	0.0	clear
6 26	4	4	calm	calm	8/20	13/20	8.0	8.0	0.5	clear
6 27	1	1	calm	calm	7/12	11/12	8.0	8.0	0.0	clear
6 28	1	2	calm	calm	6/12	10/15	8.0	8.5	0.0	clear
6 29	4	3	calm	calm	5/12	11/26	8.0	8.0	0.0	clear
6 30	1	2	calm	calm	5/11	11/28	8.0	8.5	0.9	clear
7 01	1	1	calm	calm	10/14	11/30	8.0	8.0	0.0	clear
7 02	1	1	calm	calm	9/14	15/26	9.5	12.5	0.0	clear
7 03	1	1	calm	calm	5/15	11/28	12.5	12.0	0.0	clear
7 04	4	5	calm	calm	11/14	11/28	12.0	12.0	0.0	clear
7 05	4	4	calm	5-15 SE	5/14	9/12	8.0	11.0	3.0	clear
7 06	4	4	5-10 SE	5-15 SE	10/11	9/15	10.5	10.0	12.0	clear
7 07	4	4	5-15 SE	5 SE	10/14	10/14	10.0	9.0	12.0	clear
7 08	4	4	calm	5-10 SE	10/15	11/14	9.0	10.0	2.0	clear
7 09	3	1	calm	calm	4/10	8/19	8.5	9.0	1.0	clear
7 10	4	4	calm	calm	7/18	15/19	9.5	10.0	0.0	clear
7 11	1	4	5-10 S	calm	9/14	12/20	9.0	10.0	0.0	clear
7 12	1	3	calm	calm	8/13	13/15	9.0	9.5	2.0	clear
7 13	1	4	10 SE	5-15 SE	8/14	12/13	9.0	9.0	12.0	clear
7 14	4	4	10-15 SE	calm	8/11	10/13	9.0	8.0	51.0	clear
7 15	4	3	0-5 SE	calm	8/11	10/17	8.5	8.5	2.0	clear
7 16	2	2	0-5 SE	calm	10/12	13/19	9.0	8.5	2.0	clear
7 17	2	1	0-5 NW	calm	10/15	17/25	10.0	11.0	0.0	clear
7 18	4	4	0-10 NW	calm	9/15	13/20	10.0	10.5	0.0	clear
7 19	4	4	0-5 S	0-5 SE	8/11	13/18	10.0	10.5	0.0	clear
7 20	4	1	0-5 NW	5 SE	7/14	14/17	10.0	10.5	0.0	clear
7 21	4	4	0-5 NW	5-10 SE	6/20	11/15	10.5	10.0	0.0	clear
7 22	4	4	calm	calm	5/22	13/14	10.5	10.5	0.0	clear
7 23	4	1	5-10 SE	calm	5/15	12/21	10.5	10.5	0.0	clear
7 24	3	1	5-10 SE	5-10 SE	6/21	14/22	11.0	11.0	0.0	clear
7 25	1	1	0-5 SE	calm	6/21	20/23	12.0	11.0	0.0	clear
7 26	1	1	0-10 NW	5-10 SE	6/21	21/24	12.0	11.0	0.0	clear

-Continued-

Table 42. (p 2 of 2).

Date	Cloud Cover <sup>a</sup>		Wind Velocity (km/hr)		Air Temp. (Min/Max <sup>b</sup> °C)		Water Temp. (°C)		Precipitation (mm)	Water Clarity
	0800 hours	2000 hours	0800 hours	2000 hours	0800 hours	2000 hours	0800 hours	2000 hours		
7 27	4	4	5-15 NW	5-10 SE	6/24	15/24	12.0	11.5	0.0	clear
7 28	4	3	calm	5-10 SE	5/13	14/19	12.0	11.5	2.0	clear
7 29	4	4	5-20 SE	0-20 SE	12/14	13/13	12.0	11.5	24.0	clear
7 30	4	4	calm	0-5 S	10/12	13/13	12.0	10.0	10.0	clear
7 31	4	4	calm	calm	11/12	11/14	12.0	10.0	4.0	clear
8 01	4	3	calm	calm	10/12	10/13	12.0	11.5	10.0	clear
8 02	4	3	calm	calm	10/12	10/17	11.5	11.0	0.0	clear
8 03	3	3	calm	calm	10/12	11/13	11.0	11.0	4.0	clear
8 04	4	3	calm	calm	12/14	11/26	11.0	11.0	0.0	clear
8 05	3	3	calm	5-10 NW	13/16	22/25	11.0	11.0	0.0	clear
8 06	4	3	calm	calm	12/19	14/23	11.0	11.5	0.0	clear
8 07	4	-	5-15 NW	calm	12/14	-	11.0	-	0.1	clear

- <sup>a</sup>
- 1 = cloud cover not more than 1/10
  - 2 = cloud cover not more than 1/2
  - 3 = cloud cover more than 1/2
  - 4 = completely overcast
  - 5 = fog

Table 43. Water temperatures and depths at sockeye salmon smolt counting site, Wood River (outlet of Lake Aleknagik), 1975-1989.

Year	Sample Period	Water Temperature (°C)			
		Minimum	Maximum	Mean	
1975	May 29 - Jul 19	2.0	9.5	5.0	Krasnowski (1976)
1976	Jun 09 - Aug 07	2.0	14.0	8.0	Krasnowski (1977)
1977	Jun 09 - Aug 08	4.5	15.5	9.0	Newcome (1978)
1978	May 28 - Aug 09	5.0	16.0	9.0	Clark and Robertson (1980)
1979	May 30 - Aug 02	4.5	16.0	9.0	Bucher (1980)
1980	May 30 - Aug 15	4.5	18.0	9.0	Bucher (1981)
1981	May 27 - Aug 13	5.4	17.5	11.4	Bucher (1982)
1982	May 27 - Aug 10	2.2	12.0	6.4	Bucher (1984)
1983	May 28 - Jul 26	4.4	12.8	8.7	Bucher (1987)
1984	May 22 - Jul 27	4.4	16.7	10.8	Bucher (1986)
1985	Jun 06 - Aug 08	2.2	10.6	6.3	Bucher (1986)
1986	May 23 - Jul 17	3.0	10.5	6.1	Bucher et al. (1988)
1987	May 23 - Aug 05	4.0	16.0	6.8	Cross et al. (1990)
1988	Jun 03 - Aug 01	3.5	15.5	8.8	Woolington et al (1990)
	Mean	3.7	14.3	8.2	
1989	Jun 09 - Aug 07	5.0	12.5	9.3	

Table 44. Sonar counts recorded from three arrays each with 10 transducers at the sockeye salmon smolt counting site on the Nuyakuk River, 1989.

Date <sup>a</sup>	Transducer Array			Total
	Inshore	Center	Offshore	
5 29	14	8	51	73
5 30	0	0	0	0
5 31	0	0	0	0
6 01	0	0	0	0
6 02	0	0	0	0
6 03	102	244	201	547
6 04	209	483	982	1,674
6 05	347	746	915	2,008
6 06	489	1,254	1,203	2,946
6 07	723	1,200	1,446	3,369
6 08	714	1,544	1,886	4,144
6 09	1,448	4,253	4,130	9,831
6 10	997	3,277	2,526	6,800
6 11	572	1,032	1,137	2,741
6 12	3,795	18,816	11,874	34,485
6 13	2,735	10,905	14,784	28,424
6 14	5,630	10,021	8,053	23,704
6 15	1,586	5,096	5,948	12,630
6 16	2,005	5,676	6,272	13,953
6 17	1,317	3,505	3,628	8,450
6 18	627	2,005	1,604	4,236
6 19	209	491	614	1,314
6 20	224	485	528	1,237
6 21	166	239	172	577
6 22	288	180	240	708
6 23	77	145	119	341
Total	24,274	71,605	68,313	164,192
Percent	14.8	43.6	41.6	

<sup>a</sup> Sample day began at 1200 hours and ended at 1159 hours the next calendar day.

Table 45. Velocity correction factors used at Nuyakuk River, 1989.

Date	Inshore	Center	Offshore
May 29 - May 31	1.00	1.04	0.96
Jun 01 - Jun 02	1.00	0.86	0.79
Jun 03	1.00	1.02	1.05
Jun 04 - Jun 05	1.00	0.88	0.91
Jun 06 - Jun 07	1.00	0.83	0.86
Jun 08 - Jun 12	1.00	1.00	1.03
Jun 13 - Jun 14	1.00	1.08	1.08
Jun 15 - Jun 17	1.00	1.01	1.01
Jun 18 - Jun 23	1.00	0.98	1.02

Table 46. Daily number of sockeye salmon smolt, estimated with hydroacoustic equipment, Nuyakuk River, 1989.

Date <sup>a</sup>	Age I			Age II			All Ages	
	Number	Percent	Cumulative Total	Number	Percent	Cumulative Total	Daily Total	Cumulative Total
5 29	2,525	88.5	2,525	326	11.5	326	2,851	2,851
5 30	0	88.5	2,525	0	11.5	326	0	2,851
5 31	0	88.5	2,525	0	11.5	326	0	2,851
6 01	0	88.5	2,525	0	11.5	326	0	2,851
6 02	0	88.5	2,525	0	11.5	326	0	2,851
6 03	18,609	88.5	21,134	2,408	11.5	2,734	21,017	23,868
6 04	51,171	88.5	72,305	6,623	11.5	9,357	57,794	81,662
6 05	60,478	88.5	132,783	7,827	11.5	17,184	68,305	149,967
6 06	82,938	88.5	215,721	10,734	11.5	27,918	93,672	243,639
6 07	95,976	88.5	311,697	12,422	11.5	40,340	108,398	352,037
6 08	135,891	88.5	447,588	17,588	11.5	57,928	153,479	505,516
6 09	329,296	90.1	776,884	36,020	9.9	93,948	365,316	870,832
6 10	224,953	90.1	1,001,837	24,606	9.9	118,554	249,559	1,120,391
6 11	98,869	92.3	1,100,706	8,248	7.7	126,802	107,117	1,227,508
6 12	1,214,659	92.3	2,315,365	101,331	7.7	228,133	1,315,990	2,543,498
6 13	962,831	88.6	3,278,196	123,640	11.4	351,773	1,086,471	3,629,969
6 14	787,481	88.6	4,065,677	101,123	11.4	452,896	888,604	4,518,573
6 15	448,701	92.9	4,514,378	34,396	7.1	487,292	483,097	5,001,670
6 16	491,467	92.9	5,005,845	37,674	7.1	524,966	529,141	5,530,811
6 17	283,469	92.9	5,289,314	21,730	7.1	546,696	305,199	5,836,010
6 18	155,722	95.1	5,445,036	8,006	4.9	554,702	163,728	5,999,738
6 19	49,346	95.1	5,494,382	2,537	4.9	557,239	51,883	6,051,621
6 20	40,837	89.5	5,355,219	4,790	10.5	562,029	45,627	6,097,248
6 21	18,148	89.5	5,333,670	2,129	10.5	564,158	20,277	6,117,525
6 22	22,134	89.5	5,575,491	2,596	10.5	566,754	24,730	6,142,245
6 23	10,961	89.5	5,586,452	1,285	10.5	568,039	12,246	6,154,491
	5,586,452	90.8		568,039	9.2		6,154,491	

<sup>a</sup> Sample day began at 1200 hours and ended at 1159 hours the next calendar day.

Table 47. Adjustment factors used to expand sonar counts into estimated numbers of sockeye salmon smolt, Nuyakuk River, 1989.

Date <sup>a</sup>	Mean Weight of Smolt (g)	Smolt per Count
5 29	5.4	7.6
5 30	5.4	7.6
5 31	5.4	7.6
6 01	5.4	7.6
6 02	5.4	7.6
6 03	5.4	7.6
6 04	5.4	7.6
6 05	5.4	7.6
6 06	5.4	7.6
6 07	5.4	7.6
6 08	5.4	7.6
6 09	5.4	7.7
6 10	5.4	7.7
6 11	5.1	8.2
6 12	5.1	8.2
6 13	5.4	7.7
6 14	5.4	7.7
6 15	5.1	8.2
6 16	5.1	8.2
6 17	5.1	8.2
6 18	4.7	8.9
6 19	4.7	8.9
6 20	5.0	8.4
6 21	5.0	8.4
6 22	5.0	8.4
6 23	5.0	8.4

<sup>a</sup> Sample day began at 1200 hours and ended at 1159 hours the next calendar day.

Table 48. Sockeye salmon spawning escapements, total number of smolt produced by age class, percent of total smolt production comprised by each age class, and number of smolt produced per spawner for 1980-1987 brood years, Nuyakuk River.

Brood Year	Total Spawning Escapement	Number of Smolt Produced			
		Age I (%) <sup>a</sup>	Age II (%) <sup>a</sup>	Total	Per Spawner
1980	3,026,568	-	1,259,339	-	-
1981	834,204	28,875,158 (99)	89,911 ( 1)	28,965,069	34.72
1982	537,864	6,293,644 (89)	769,319 (11)	7,062,963	13.13
1983	318,606	22,596,725 (99)	172,411 ( 1)	22,769,136	71.46
1984	472,596	11,063,753 (96)	495,634 ( 4)	11,559,387	24.46
1985	429,162	7,280,226 (96)	288,237 ( 4)	7,568,463	17.63
1986	821,898	8,305,313 (94)	568,039 ( 6)	8,873,352	10.80
1987	163,000	5,586,452			

<sup>a</sup> Percent of total smolt production

Table 49. Sockeye salmon spawning escapements, smolt production, adult returns, and smolt survival (number of adults produced per smolt) for 1979-1987 brood years, Nuyakuk River.

Brood Year	Total Spawning Escapement	Age I			Age II		
		Number of Smolt	Adult <sup>a</sup> Returns	Adult Returns per Smolt	Number of Smolt	Adult <sup>a</sup> Returns	Adult Returns per Smolt
1980	3,026,568	-	643,982		1,259,339	212,695	0.17
1981	834,204	28,875,158	2,022,007	0.07	89,911	26,895	0.30
1982	537,864	6,293,644	615,403	0.10	769,319	10,430	0.01
1983	318,606	22,596,725	667,137	0.03	172,411	2,154	0.01
1984	472,596	11,063,753	50,436	0.01	495,634	0	0.00
1985	429,162	7,280,226	0	0.00	288,237	-	- <sup>b</sup>
1986	821,898	8,305,313	-	- <sup>b</sup>	568,039	-	- <sup>b</sup>
1987	163,000	5,586,452	-	- <sup>b</sup>			

<sup>a</sup> Includes estimates of returns through 1988.

<sup>b</sup> 1988 was the last year that adult return to the Nuyakuk River was monitored.

Table 50. Mean fork length and weight of sockeye salmon smolt captured in fyke nets, Nuyakuk River, 1989.

Date <sup>a</sup>	Age I					Age II				
	Mean Length (mm)	Std. Error	Mean Weight (g)	Std. Error	Sample Size	Mean Length (mm)	Std. Error	Mean Weight (g)	Std. Error	Sample Size
6 03	81	14.2	4.7	2.31	28	97	7.7	7.3	1.55	2
6 05	83	9.9	4.9	2.29	36	97		7.0		1
6 06	83	12.3	4.7	1.93	29	100	1.6	8.7	0.81	3
6 07	85	13.3	5.3	2.56	87	99	6.0	8.4	1.63	12
6 08	86	14.5	5.5	3.10	72	101	8.2	8.7	2.05	27
6 09	87	15.7	6.1	3.86	76	100	10.0	8.8	2.68	23
6 10	82	12.9	4.9	2.58	92	95	8.6	7.2	2.17	8
6 11	80	17.2	4.5	2.63	92	98	5.3	8.1	1.34	7
6 12	83	17.3	5.0	2.98	95	94	3.1	6.7	0.33	3
6 13	83	14.4	5.3	3.00	81	102	8.8	9.2	2.33	18
6 14	83	15.6	5.1	2.96	92	93	15.2	7.1	3.09	8
6 16	82	16.0	5.0	2.96	91	98	6.5	8.1	1.54	9
6 17	84	15.0	5.3	3.02	95	98	5.1	7.8	1.20	5
6 18	81	18.2	4.7	3.23	95	93	9.2	6.8	2.13	5
6 19	77	19.9	4.3	3.12	95	94	13.1	7.0	3.34	5
6 20	77	14.7	4.4	2.68	49	87		5.2		1
6 21	84	10.2	5.6	1.69	4	89	1.2	6.1	.54	2
6 22	81	9.7	4.8	2.13	9					0
Totals					1,218					139
Means	82		5.0			96		7.5		

<sup>a</sup> Sample day began at 1200 hours and ended at 1159 hours the next calendar day.

Table 51. Mean fork length and weight by age class, for sockeye salmon smolt, Nuyakuk River, 1978, and 1982-1989.

Year of Migration	Sample Dates	Sample Size	Age I		Age II		References
			Mean Length (mm)	Mean Weight (g)	Mean Length (mm)	Mean Weight (g)	
1978	Jun 18 - Jun 19	350	71	4.3	85	5.8	Huttunen (1980)
1982	Jun 15 - Jul 09	208	76	3.9	96	6.8	Minard (1984)
1983	May 27 - Jun 30	1,847	75	4.3	91	6.6	Minard and Frederickson (1987)
1984	May 27 - Jun 26	980	81	4.9	93	7.3	Minard and Frederickson (1986)
1985	May 24 - Jun 28	1,479	85	5.5	89	6.6	Minard and Brandt (1986)
1986	May 24 - Jun 27	1,840	81	4.7	91	6.2	Bue et al. (1988)
1987	May 29 - Jun 27	1,597	78	4.1	91	6.2	Cross et al. (1990)
1988	May 29 - Jun 27	2,612	75	3.6	85	5.1	Woolington et al. (1990)
		Mean	78	4.5	91	6.5	
1989	Jun 03 - Jun 22	1,357	82	5.0	96	7.5	

Table 52. Mean fork length and estimated weight, by estimated age of sockeye salmon smolt length frequencies, Nuyakuk River, 1989.

Date <sup>a</sup>	Estimated Age I				Estimated Age II			
	Mean Length (mm)	Std. Error	Estimated Weight (g)	Sample Size	Mean Length (mm)	Std. Error	Estimated Weight (g)	Sample Size
6 07 <sup>b</sup>	83	17.2	5.2	162	98	6.1	8.1	18
6 08	83	14.9	5.1	176	100	6.6	8.5	25
6 09	82	17.0	4.9	210	99	4.6	8.2	17
6 10	82	18.0	4.9	194	101	8.3	8.9	17
6 11	80	19.3	4.6	181	100	4.2	8.6	7
6 12	84	19.6	5.2	178	99	7.1	8.3	31
6 13	83	17.8	5.1	199	100	5.8	8.5	28
6 14	83	18.4	5.0	199	99	6.1	8.3	26
6 16	80	18.6	4.6	124	99	3.0	8.3	2
6 17	81	22.5	4.7	199	101	8.6	8.8	21
6 18	80	23.7	4.7	222	97	4.6	7.8	15
6 19	77	20.1	4.2	100				0
Totals				2,144				207
Means	81		4.9		99		8.4	

<sup>a</sup> Sample day began at 1200 hours and ended at 1159 hours the next calendar day.

<sup>b</sup> Length-weight parameters by age group and discriminating length used to separate ages from May 29 through June 23 were:  
age I      a= -10.45    b= 2.73    r<sup>2</sup>= 0.81    n= 1,218  
age II     a= -11.81    b= 3.03    r<sup>2</sup>= 0.87    n= 139  
discriminating length = 94.22

Table 53. Climatological and hydrological observations made at sockeye salmon smolt counting site, Nuyakuk River, 1989.

Date	Cloud Cover <sup>a</sup>		Wind Velocity (km/hr)		Air Temp. (°C)		Water Temp. (°C)		Precipitation (mm)	Water Clarity
	0800 hours	2000 hours	0800 hours	2000 hours	0800 hours	2000 hours	0800 hours	2000 hours		
5 29	4	4	calm	calm	11.0	8.0	2.5	3.0	trace	murky
5 30	5	3	calm	5 E	5.0	10.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	murky
5 31	4	3	calm	5-10 E	5.0	8.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	murky
6 01	5	4	calm	5-10 NE	5.0	8.0	3.0	3.0	6.5	murky
6 02	4	3	5-10 NE	10 SE	5.0	10.0	3.0	3.0	5.0	murky
6 03	4	4	gusts NE	0-5 SE	7.0	8.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	murky
6 04	5	3	calm	calm	6.0	14.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	murky
6 05	3	3	calm	calm	7.0	11.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	murky
6 06	1	3	calm	calm	6.0	12.0	3.0	4.0	0.0	murky
6 07	3	4	calm	calm	5.0	16.0	3.0	4.0	0.0	murky
6 08	3	4	calm	15 SE	7.0	14.0	3.5	4.0	0.0	murky
6 09	4	2	5-10 NE	20 SE	6.0	14.0	3.5	4.0	trace	murky
6 10	1	3	0-5 N	0-5 N	10.0	15.0	3.5	4.0	0.0	murky
6 11	4	3	calm	calm	8.0	12.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	murky
6 12	1	2	0-5 N	calm	10.0	16.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	murky
6 13	3	3	calm	calm	8.0	-	4.0	-	trace	murky
6 14	3	4	calm	0-5 SE	10.0	-	5.0	5.0	trace	murky
6 15	4	2	5-10 SE	calm	6.0	9.0	5.0	5.0	21.5	murky
6 16	2	2	5 N	5 NE	10.0	13.0	5.0	6.0	0.0	murky
6 17	1	2	0-5 NW	0-5 NW	6.0	20.0	5.0	7.0	0.0	murky
6 18	3	2	0-5 NW	0-5 NW	8.0	18.0	5.0	6.0	0.0	murky
6 19	2	1	0-5 SE	15-20 SE	13.0	18.0	6.0	7.0	0.0	murky
6 20	3	4	15-20 SE	10-15 SE	10.0	11.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	murky
6 21	4	4	5-10 SE	0-5 SE	9.0	11.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	murky
6 22	4	4	0-5 NE	0-5 NE	8.0	10.0	6.0	7.0	5.0	murky
6 23	4	4	0-5 SE	0-5 SE	7.5	9.0	6.0	7.0	2.5	murky

- <sup>a</sup>
- 1 = cloud cover not more than 1/10
  - 2 = cloud cover not more than 1/2
  - 3 = cloud cover more than 1/2
  - 4 = completely overcast
  - 5 = fog

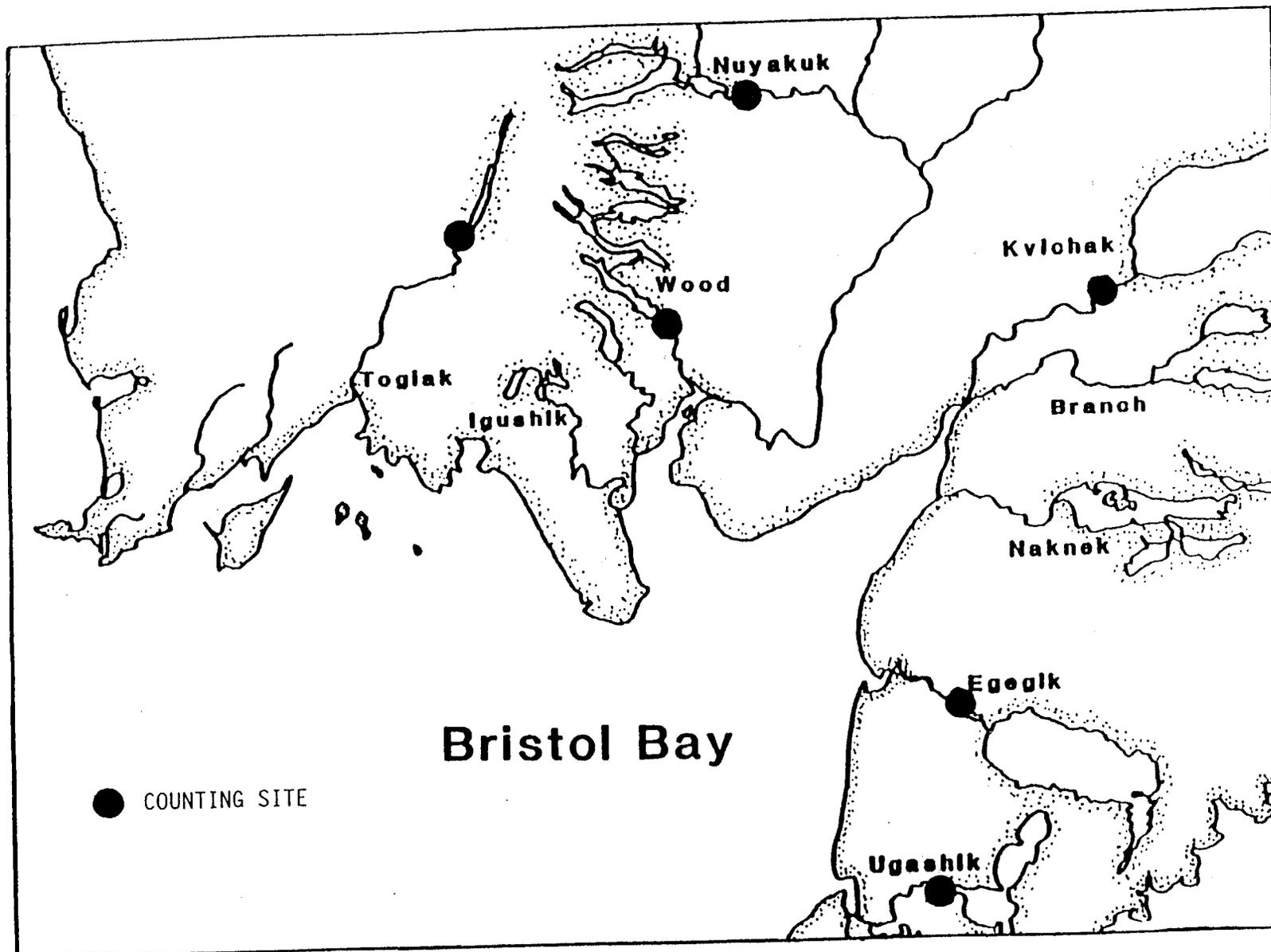


Figure 1. Bristol Bay Management Area with major rivers and locations of smolt counting projects.

## APPENDIX A

### *Kvichak River Smolt Operations in 1989*

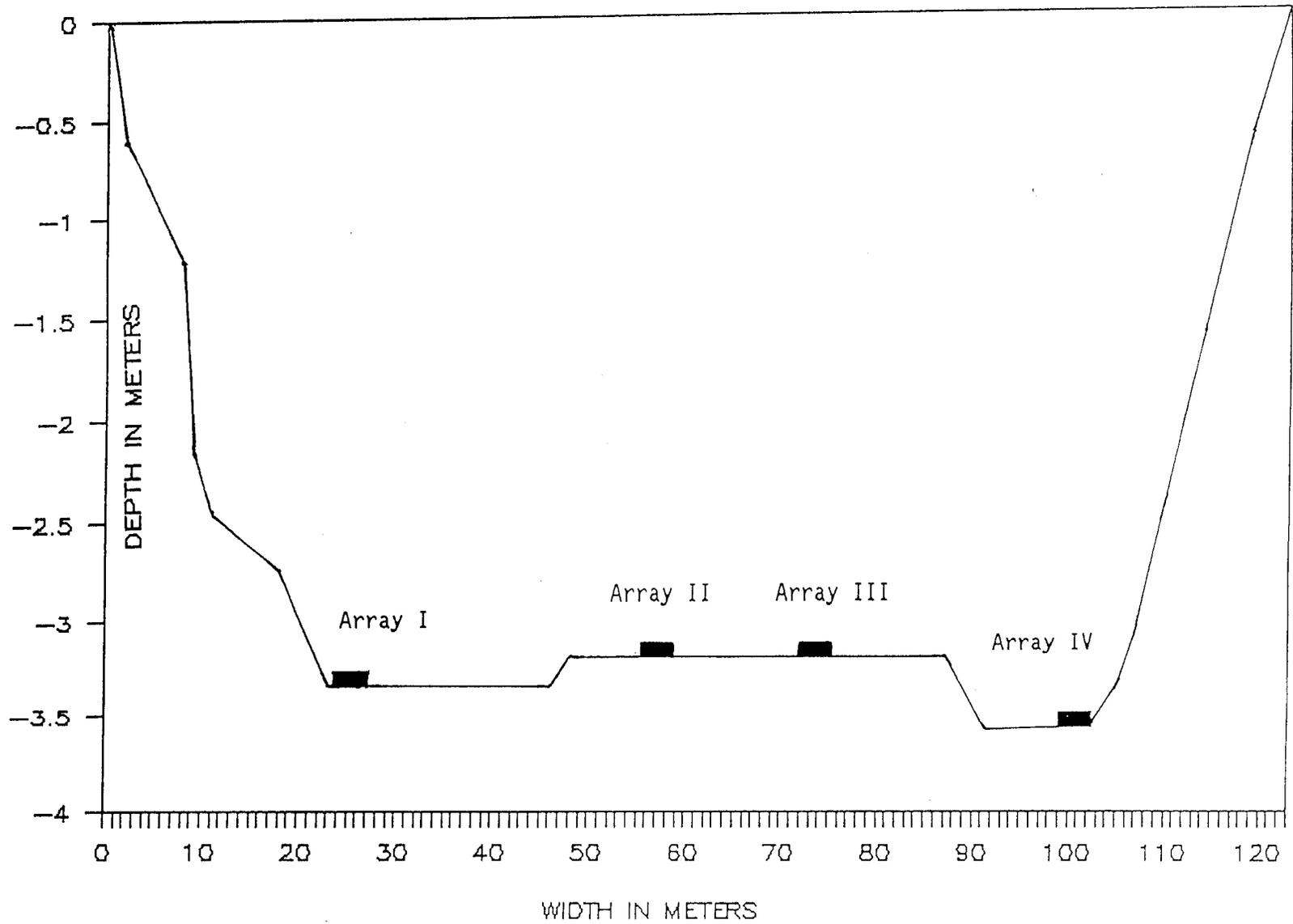
The counting site on the Kvichak River for 1989 was moved approximately one kilometer downstream from the site used for the previous 15 years. The former site was considered unusable because it was located on an island and side channels had become deep enough to allow smolt passage. The counting site was moved to lessen the possibility that smolt would be migrating through areas not covered by hydroacoustic equipment.

The river at the new site was deeper than the previously used site, necessitating a change in the smolt counting equipment. The equipment used to count smolt on the Kvichak River in 1989 (Appendix A.1) included: (1) a smolt counter located on the east bank which monitored three arrays and is described in the "METHODS" section of this report; and (2) a smolt counter located on the west bank which monitored one array and had previously been used on the Kvichak River (Woolington 1990).

Numbers of smolt migrating seaward were estimated by expanding the counts from the three east bank arrays across the entire river (Appendix A.2), as described earlier in the "METHODS" section. In addition, another estimate of seaward migrating smolt was calculated by using counts from all four arrays and expanding them across the river (Appendix A.3). The methods used to expand counts from the four arrays were the same as those described in the "METHODS" section, with the exception that biomass per count (BPC) recorded by the west bank counter from the fourth array equaled 83.0 g per count instead of 41.5 g. Thus counts from the fourth array were multiplied by two to be comparable to counts from the three east bank arrays.

The smolt migration estimate derived from expansion of the three east bank arrays (147,903,453) was amazingly similar to that derived from expansion of all four arrays (147,163,948). This was because the biomass estimated from counts recorded from the fourth array approximated the biomass estimated by linearly expanding counts from the third array to the offshore limit of smolt passage.

Because the west bank counter was not continuously monitored by our personnel for false counts, and because the smolt estimate was not changed significantly by including the counts from the fourth array, only counts from the three east bank arrays were used in the final estimate of smolt migration from the Kvichak River in 1989.



Appendix A.1 Bottom profile and location of transducer arrays at sockeye salmon smolt counting site, Kvichak River, 1989.

Appendix A.2. Daily number of sockeye salmon smolt migrating seaward, estimated from counts over three transducer arrays and expanded across entire river, Kvichak River, Alaska, 1989.

Date	Age I			Age II			Age III			All Ages	
	Number	Percent	Cumulative Total	Number	Percent	Cumulative Total	Number	Percent	Cumulative Total	Daily Total	Cumulative Total
5 28	1,369,874	97.7	1,369,874	32,535	2.3	32,535	0	0.0	0	1,402,409	1,402,409
5 29	24,127,127	97.7	25,497,001	573,043	2.3	605,578	0	0.0	0	24,700,170	26,102,579
5 30	5,572,981	90.8	31,069,982	557,605	9.1	1,163,183	10,439	0.2	10,439	6,141,025	32,243,604
5 31	10,626,486	90.8	41,696,468	1,063,234	9.1	2,226,417	19,906	0.2	30,345	11,709,626	43,953,230
6 01	3,355,989	86.2	45,052,457	539,529	13.9	2,765,946	0	0.0	30,345	3,895,518	47,848,748
6 02	7,070,439	86.2	52,122,896	1,136,687	13.9	3,902,633	0	0.0	30,345	8,207,126	56,055,874
6 03	24,708,053	93.9	76,830,949	1,610,708	6.1	5,513,341	0	0.0	30,345	26,318,761	82,374,635
6 04	17,527,758	99.2	94,358,707	134,231	0.8	5,647,572	0	0.0	30,345	17,661,989	100,036,624
6 05	1,725,111	99.3	96,083,818	12,860	0.7	5,660,432	0	0.0	30,345	1,737,971	101,774,595
6 06	12,753,080	99.3	108,836,898	95,076	0.7	5,755,508	0	0.0	30,345	12,848,156	114,622,751
6 07	1,000,175	97.2	109,837,073	28,917	2.8	5,784,425	0	0.0	30,345	1,029,092	115,651,843
6 08	2,729,315	97.2	112,566,388	78,911	2.8	5,863,336	0	0.0	30,345	2,808,226	118,460,069
6 09	12,840,315	99.5	125,406,703	63,227	0.5	5,926,563	0	0.0	30,345	12,903,542	131,363,611
6 10	3,192,198	98.1	128,598,901	61,163	1.9	5,987,726	0	0.0	30,345	3,253,361	134,616,972
6 11	4,945,408	99.5	133,544,309	25,850	0.5	6,013,576	0	0.0	30,345	4,971,258	139,588,230
6 12	3,275,571	99.2	136,819,880	26,415	0.8	6,039,991	0	0.0	30,345	3,301,986	142,890,216
6 13	1,536,181	99.2	138,356,061	12,388	0.8	6,052,379	0	0.0	30,345	1,548,569	144,438,785
6 14	2,537,152	99.2	140,893,213	20,460	0.8	6,072,839	0	0.0	30,345	2,557,612	146,996,397
6 15	899,800	99.2	141,793,013	7,256	0.8	6,080,095	0	0.0	30,345	907,056	147,903,453
	141,793,013	95.9		6,080,095	4.1		30,345	0.02		147,903,453	

Appendix A.3. Daily number of sockeye salmon smolt migrating seaward, estimated from counts over four arrays and expanded across entire river, Kvichak River, 1989.

Date	Age I			Age II			Age III			All Ages	
	Number	Percent	Cumulative Total	Number	Percent	Cumulative Total	Number	Percent	Cumulative Total	Daily Total	Cumulative Total
5 28	1,181,005	97.7	1,181,005	28,050	2.3	28,050	0	0.0	0	1,209,055	1,209,055
5 29	20,598,459	97.7	21,779,464	489,234	2.3	517,284	0	0.0	0	21,087,693	22,296,748
5 30	5,711,971	90.8	27,491,435	571,511	9.1	1,088,795	10,700	0.2	10,700	6,294,182	28,590,930
5 31	9,800,171	90.8	37,291,606	980,557	9.1	2,069,352	18,358	0.2	29,058	10,799,086	39,390,016
6 01	5,554,693	86.2	42,846,299	893,006	13.9	2,962,358	0	0.0	29,058	6,447,699	45,837,715
6 02	6,560,287	86.2	49,406,586	1,054,671	13.9	4,017,029	0	0.0	29,058	7,614,958	53,452,673
6 03	23,599,002	93.9	73,005,588	1,538,409	6.1	5,555,438	0	0.0	29,058	25,137,411	78,590,084
6 04	16,182,105	99.2	89,187,693	123,925	0.8	5,679,363	0	0.0	29,058	16,306,030	94,896,114
6 05	3,550,562	99.3	92,738,255	26,470	0.7	5,705,833	0	0.0	29,058	3,577,032	98,473,146
6 06	12,597,980	99.3	105,336,235	93,920	0.7	5,799,753	0	0.0	29,058	12,691,900	111,165,046
6 07	965,693	97.2	106,301,928	27,920	2.8	5,827,673	0	0.0	29,058	993,613	112,158,659
6 08	2,886,328	97.2	109,188,256	83,450	2.8	5,911,123	0	0.0	29,058	2,969,778	115,128,437
6 09	13,234,803	99.5	122,423,059	65,169	0.5	5,976,292	0	0.0	29,058	13,299,972	128,428,409
6 10	3,368,021	98.1	125,791,080	64,532	1.9	6,040,824	0	0.0	29,058	3,432,553	131,860,962
6 11	5,446,606	99.5	131,237,686	28,470	0.5	6,069,294	0	0.0	29,058	5,475,076	137,336,038
6 12	3,770,519	99.2	135,008,205	30,407	0.8	6,099,701	0	0.0	29,058	3,800,926	141,136,964
6 13	1,609,212	99.2	136,617,417	12,977	0.8	6,112,678	0	0.0	29,058	1,622,189	142,759,153
6 14	2,867,943	99.2	139,485,360	23,128	0.8	6,135,806	0	0.0	29,058	2,891,071	145,650,224
6 15	1,501,615	99.2	140,986,975	12,109	0.8	6,147,915	0	0.0	29,058	1,513,724	147,163,948
	140,986,975	95.8		6,147,915	4.2		29,058	0.02		147,163,948	

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