Management should control the abundance of salmon in the lake through harvest, keeping in mind that two annual cohorts are in the lake at any time. This allows for adjustment of abundance depending on the previous year’s escapement.

The concern is over abundance of sockeye salmon in the lake for two or more years could depress future returns. Three varieties of zooplankton are the prey of sockeye salmon in the lake. As salmon become over abundant those zooplankton are over consumed and the rearing sockeye salmon become undersize and resulting in poor marine survival.

Therefore, it is recommended that a comparison of sockeye salmon escapement and zooplankton abundance should be the basis for the management model.