

## Yentna River Salmon Life Cycle

Year 0	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov thru April	May	June
Kings	Spawn				Hatch	Ocean Type	to Ocean
Silvers				Spawn	Hatch		
Reds			Spawn		Hatch	River Type	to Ocean
Pinks		Spawn			Hatch	Go to Ocean	
Chums			Spawn		Hatch	Go to Ocean	

  

Year 1	May	June	Year 2	May	June	Year 3	May	June
Kings	Go to Ocean		Silvers	Some got to Ocean	2-2's	Silvers	Rest go to Ocean	3-1's
Silvers	Some go to Ocean	1-3's	Reds	Some go to Ocean	2-2's	Reds	Rest go to Ocean	3-1's
Reds	Some go to Ocean	1-3's						

King fry stay in freshwater 1 year

Silver fry stay in freshwater 1 to 3 years in slow moving water

Red fry stay in freshwater 1 to 3 years in mostly lakes

Pink fry are in freshwater a few weeks

Chum fry are in fresh water a few weeks

All salmon eggs are subject to rainbow trout predation prior to hatching. Reds would be less so by stream trout. Kings would be more so at time of spawn.

Alevin may be subject to rainbow trout predation if trout will root them out of the gravel.

Fry/Par of all species are subject to stream rainbow trout predation. Pinks and Chums not likely so much as they are only in the stream a few weeks. Reds not so much as they spend their time as fry in lakes. Silver and Kings would see the most as they spend 1 and 1-3 years in streams as fry.

Smolt of all species would be subject to stream rainbow trout predation. This would be the time that reds would be most vulnerable to stream rainbow trout predation. Depending on when the migration of smolt occurs the rainbow trout predation could occur the entire trip down the Yentna and Susitna rivers if the river is still relatively clear and full of rainbow trout.

King salmon life cycle:

Two salmon spawn plus a jack watches for total of 3. ----- The female deposits give or take around 8500 eggs many are fertilized and viable.-----Many of these eggs are loss due to varying reasons-----viable eggs will hatch and become alevin-----some may die at this stage?-----Fry emerge from gravel-----many king salmon die as fry probably due to predation-----fry transform into par and then smolt and migrate to the Ocean-----some die during this phase-----spend years in the ocean dying of human and non-human causes-----whats left migrate through the ocean and up rivers and streams to spawn.

Most of the salmon that are fertilized eggs to adult salmon die in fresh water, not in the ocean. For all those 8500 eggs that a female may carry, only 3 to 4 have to survive to return to freshwater to make a salmon run stable.