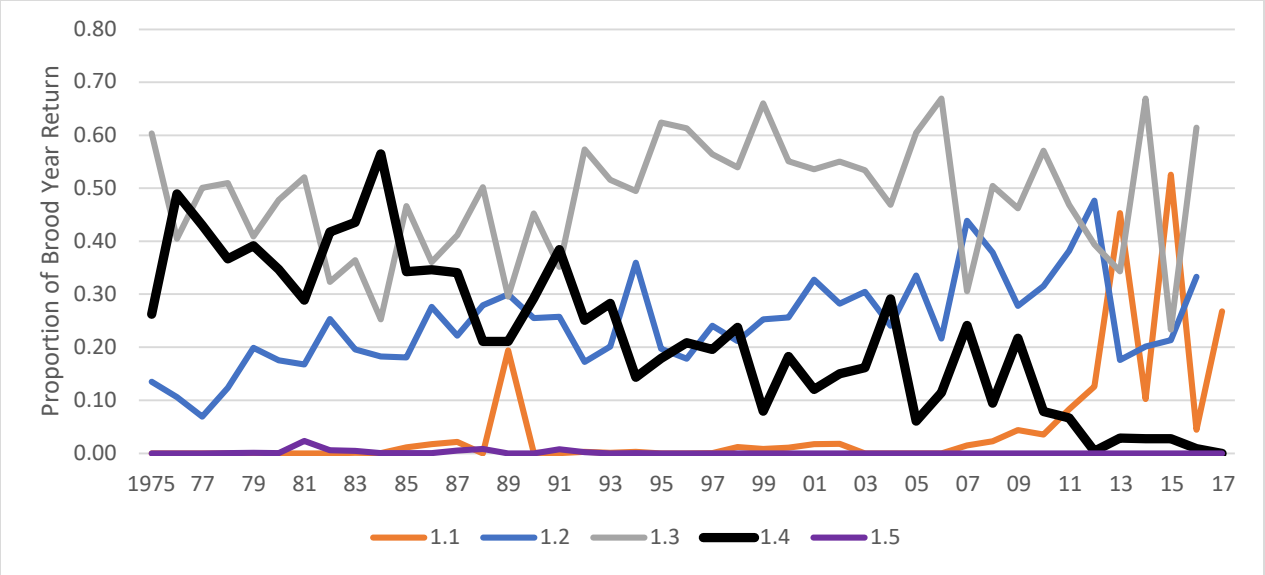

Figure 1. Chinook salmon age-class composition of the brood year return, Deshka River, 1975-2017.

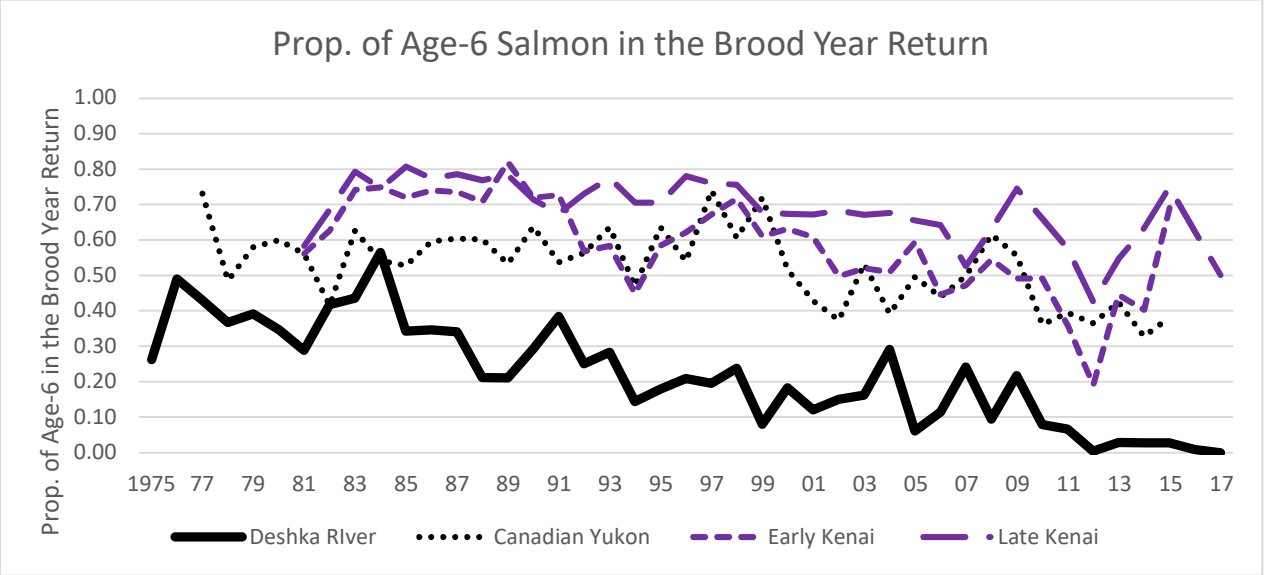

Figure 2. Comparison of the brood year return age-6 Chinook salmon, Deshka River, Canadian-origin, Early and Late Run Kenai River Chinook salmon, 1979-2017.

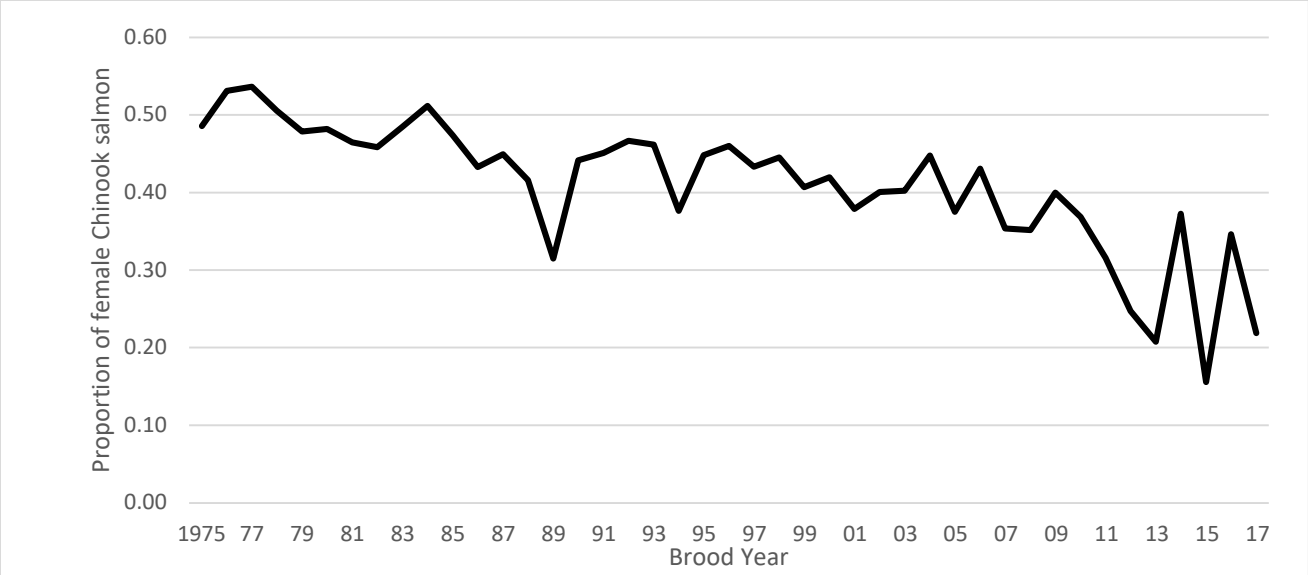

Figure 3. Estimated proportion of female Chinook salmon in the brood year return for the Deshka River, 1979-2017. (Note: estimated proportion of female Chinook salmon by age class was assumed to be static and comprise 0.00 for age-1.1 salmon, 0.10 for age 1.2 salmon, 0.50 for age-1.2 salmon, 0.65 for age 1.4 salmon, and 0.50 for age 1.5 salmon.)

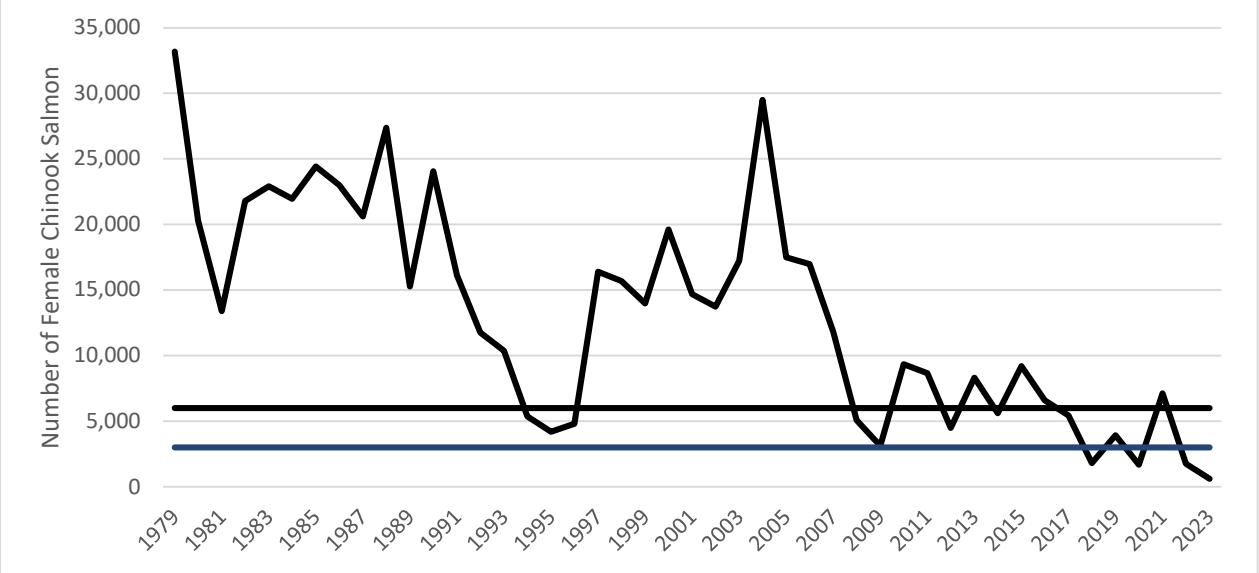

Figure 4. Estimated number of female salmon in the annual run of the Deshka River Chinook salmon, 1979-2023. Horizontal lines indicate an associated female salmon SEG of 3,000 to 6,000 female, assuming a male to female sex ratio of 2:1. (Note: estimated proportion of female Chinook salmon by age class was assumed to be static and comprise 0.00 for age-1.1 salmon, 0.10 for age 1.2 salmon, 0.50 for age-1.2 salmon, 0.65 for age 1.4 salmon, and 0.50 for age 1.5 salmon.)

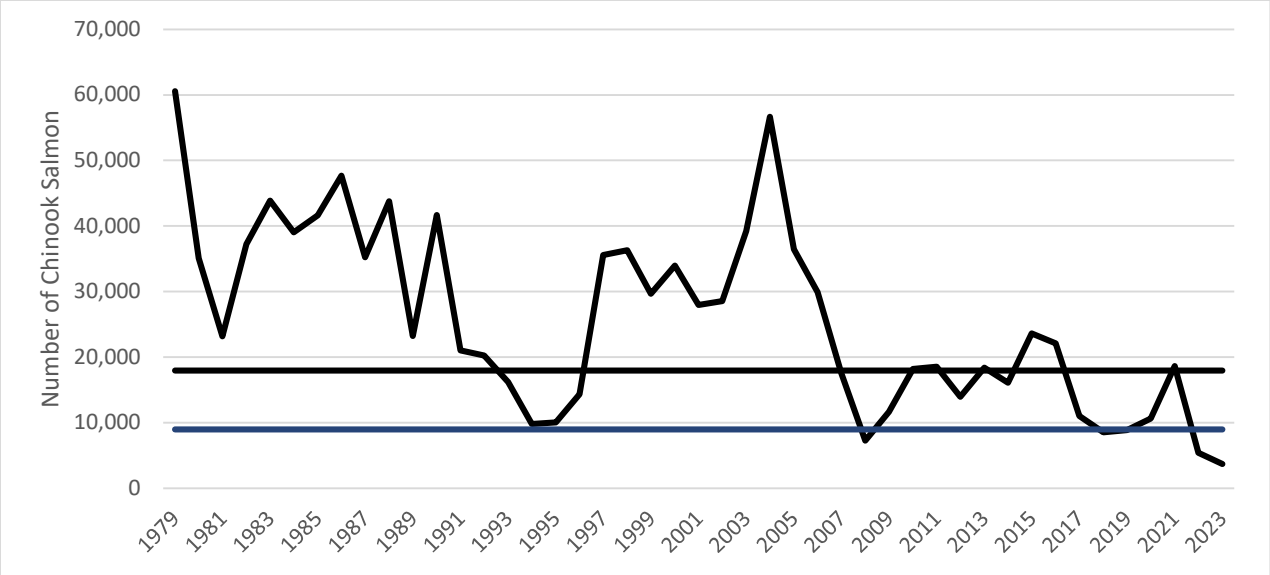

Figure 5. Estimated Chinook salmon escapement, Deshka River, 1979-2023. The current SEG has been extended prior to when it was established for comparative purposes.

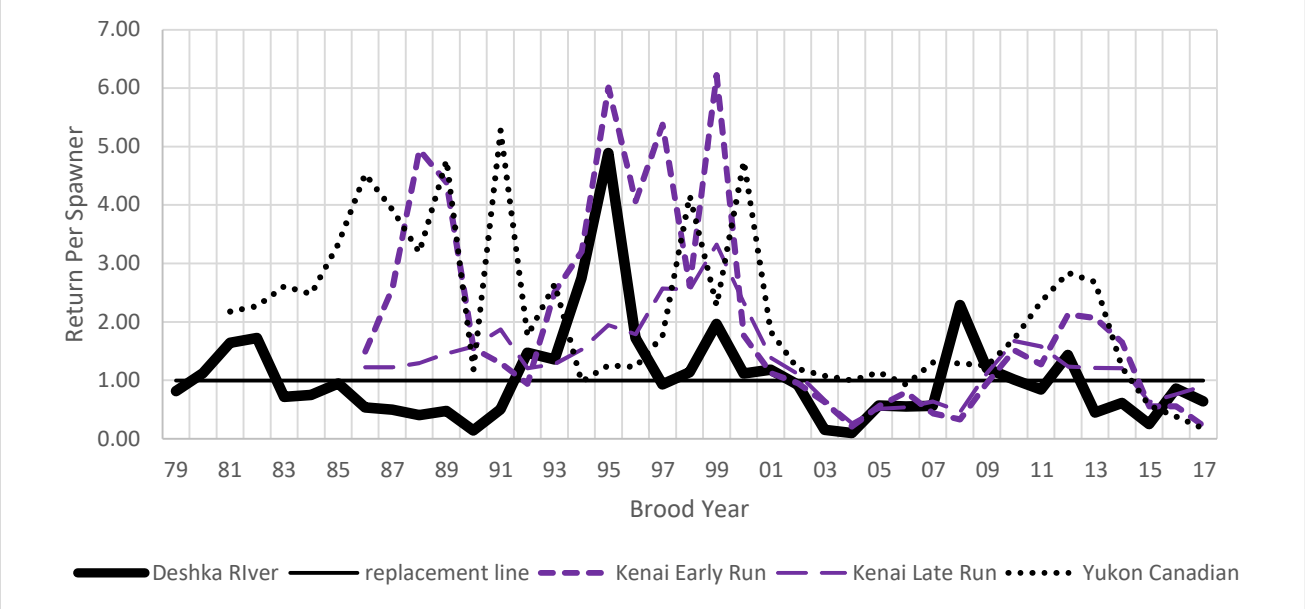

Figure 6. Comparison of the return per spawner for Deshka River, Early and Late run Kenai River, and Canadian-origin Chinook salmon, 1979-2017.