Fishery Data Series No. 25-32

Sonar Estimation of Chinook and Fall Chum Salmon Passage in the Yukon River Near Eagle, Alaska, 2023

by

Quinn E. Davis

and

Mark T. Jackson

July 2025

Alaska Department of Fish and Game **Divisions of Sport Fish and Commercial Fisheries**

Symbols and Abbreviations

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Weights and measures (metric)

centimeter	cm
deciliter	dL
gram	g
hectare	ha
kilogram	kg
kilometer	km
liter	L
meter	m
milliliter	mL
millimeter	mm

Weights and measures (English)

cubic feet per second	ft^3/s
foot	ft
gallon	gal
inch	in
mile	mi
nautical mile	nmi
ounce	oz
pound	lb
quart	qt
yard	yd

Time and temperature

day	d
degrees Celsius	°C
degrees Fahrenheit	°F
degrees kelvin	K
hour	h
minute	min
second	s

Physics and chemistry

all atomic symbols	
alternating current	AC
ampere	A
calorie	cal
direct current	DC
hertz	Hz
horsepower	hp
hydrogen ion activity (negative log of)	pH
parts per million	ppm
parts per thousand	ppt, ‰
volts	V
watts	W

General

Alaska Administrative Code	AAC
all commonly accepted abbreviations	e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.
all commonly accepted professional titles	e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.
at	@
compass directions:	
east	E
north	N
south	S
west	W
copyright	©
corporate suffixes:	
Company	Co.
Corporation	Corp.
Incorporated	Inc.
Limited	Ltd.
District of Columbia	D.C.
et alii (and others)	et al.
et cetera (and so forth)	etc.
exempli gratia (for example)	e.g.
Federal Information Code	FIC
id est (that is)	i.e.
latitude or longitude	lat or long
monetary symbols (U.S.)	$, ¢
months (tables and figures): first three letters	Jan,...,Dec
registered trademark	®
trademark	™
United States (adjective)	U.S.
United States of America (noun)	USA
U.S.C.	United States Code
U.S. state	use two-letter abbreviations (e.g., AK, WA)

Mathematics, statistics

all standard mathematical signs, symbols and abbreviations	
alternate hypothesis	H_A
base of natural logarithm	*e*
catch per unit effort	CPUE
coefficient of variation	CV
common test statistics	(F, t, χ^2, etc.)
confidence interval	CI
correlation coefficient (multiple)	R
correlation coefficient (simple)	r
covariance	cov
degree (angular)	°
degrees of freedom	df
expected value	*E*
greater than	>
greater than or equal to	≥
harvest per unit effort	HPUE
less than	<
less than or equal to	≤
logarithm (natural)	ln
logarithm (base 10)	log
logarithm (specify base)	$\log_2$, etc.
minute (angular)	′
not significant	NS
null hypothesis	H_O
percent	%
probability	P
probability of a type I error (rejection of the null hypothesis when true)	α
probability of a type II error (acceptance of the null hypothesis when false)	β
second (angular)	″
standard deviation	SD
standard error	SE
variance	
population	Var
sample	var

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SONAR ESTIMATION OF CHINOOK AND FALL CHUM SALMON PASSAGE IN THE YUKON RIVER NEAR EAGLE, ALASKA, 2023

by
Quinn E. Davis and Mark Jackson
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Fairbanks

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

July 2025

This investigation was financed by the U.S./Canada Treaty Implementation Fund administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, agreement award F18AP00851; the Yukon River Restoration and Enhancement Fund, agreement award ADFG 23-109, URE-166-23; and the ADF&G General Fund.

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Quinn E. Davis and Mark T. Jackson,
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries,
1300 College Road, Fairbanks, AK 99701, USA

This document should be cited as follows:
Davis, Q. E., and M. T. Jackson. 2025. Sonar estimation of Chinook and fall chum salmon passage in the Yukon River near Eagle, Alaska, 2023. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Data Series No. 25-32, Anchorage.

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ABSTRACT

Adaptive resolution imaging sonar (ARIS) and split-beam sonar equipment were used to estimate Chinook salmon *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, and fall chum salmon *O. keta*, passage in the Yukon River near Eagle, Alaska, from June 30 through October 6, 2023. A total of 14,752 (SE 133) Chinook salmon were estimated to have passed the sonar site from June 30 through August 22. The midpoint of the Chinook salmon migration occurred on July 25, which aligns with the historical mean date. A total of 20,812 (SE 187) fall chum salmon were estimated to have passed the sonar site from August 23 through October 6. The fall chum salmon passage estimate was subsequently expanded to a total of 22,179 to include fish that may have passed after operations ceased. The midpoint of the fall chum salmon migration (based on the expanded estimate) occurred on September 20, which was 3 days earlier than the historical mean date. Drift gillnetting was conducted to collect age, sex, and length samples, and tissue samples for genetic information. Species composition was analyzed to determine when the Chinook salmon migration ended and the fall chum salmon migration began.

Keywords: Chinook salmon, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, fall chum salmon, *Oncorhynchus keta*, adaptive resolution imaging sonar, ARIS, dual-frequency identification sonar, DIDSON, split-beam sonar, hydroacoustic, Eagle, Yukon River, Alaska

INTRODUCTION

The Yukon River is the longest river in the Yukon and Alaska, spanning 3,190 km[1]. It flows northwesterly from its origin in northwestern British Columbia through the Yukon Territory and Central Alaska to its mouth at the Bering Sea. Commercial and subsistence fisheries harvest Chinook salmon *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, chum salmon *O. keta*, and coho salmon *O. kisutch* throughout most of the drainage. These fisheries are critical to the way of life and economy of people in dozens of communities along the river, in many instances providing the largest single source of food or income.

Fisheries management on the Yukon River is complex and challenging due to the large number, diversity, and extensive geographic range of fish stocks and user groups. Information on which to base management decisions comes from several sources, each with unique strengths and weaknesses. Gillnet test fisheries provide inseason indices of run strength, but the interpretation of these data are confounded by gillnet selectivity. In addition, the functional relationship between test fishery catches and abundance are poorly defined. Mark–recapture projects provide estimates of total abundance, but the information is typically not timely enough to be used for day-to-day management decisions. Sonar provides timely estimates of abundance but is limited in its ability to identify fish to the species level.

Alaska is obligated to manage Canadian-origin Yukon River Chinook and fall chum salmon stocks according to precautionary, abundance-based harvest-sharing principles set by the *Yukon River Salmon Agreement*. The goal of bilateral, coordinated management is to meet negotiated escapement goals and provide opportunities for subsistence and commercial harvests of surplus in both the United States and Canada. Timely estimates of abundance not only help managers adjust harvest inseason but also are crucial for postseason analysis to determine whether treaty obligations were met. The Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) provided estimates of mainstem salmon passage across the U.S./Canada border using mark–recapture techniques from 1980 to 2008 (JTC 2022). Because of the highly turbid water of the Yukon River and the width of the mainstem (approximately 400 m across at the study site), daily passage

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[1] Robinson, J. Lewis. "Yukon River". Encyclopedia Britannica, December 7, 2023. https://www.britannica.com/place/Yukon-River (accessed December 8, 2023).

estimation methods that rely on visual observation, such as counting towers and weirs, are not feasible. Split-beam sonar technology is used successfully by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) to produce daily inseason estimates of salmon passage in turbid rivers, including the lower Yukon River at Pilot Station (Morrill and Lozori 2023). Multi-beam imaging sonar, such as dual-frequency identification sonar (DIDSON) and adaptive resolution imaging sonar (ARIS), have been used at several sites, including the Kenai River (Key et al. 2023) and lower Yukon River near Pilot Station (Morrill and Lozori 2023), to give daily passage estimates where bottom profiles and river width are appropriate for the wider beam angle and shorter range capabilities of this technology.

In 1992, ADF&G initiated a project near Eagle, Alaska (Figure 1), to examine the feasibility of using split-beam sonar to estimate the number of salmon migrating across the U.S./Canada border (Johnston et al. 1993; Huttunen and Skvorc 1994). This project was the first documented use of split-beam sonar in a riverine environment. Over the 3-year duration of the study, several problems were identified. Phase corruption was observed and was probably exacerbated by the highly reflective river bottom (Konte et al. 1996). The errors in the phase measurement were believed to have resulted in overly restrictive echo angle thresholds, causing the removal of echoes from fish that were physically within accepted detection regions. These and other equipment issues reflected the early state of split-beam development, most of which have since been addressed. A recommendation that came from these studies was to find a more appropriate site with smaller rocks and a uniform bottom profile (Johnston et al. 1993). Too many large rocks or obstructions in the profile can compromise fish detection by limiting how close to the bottom the hydroacoustic beam can be aimed. Similarly, an uneven bottom profile permits fish to pass undetected by the sonar.

In 2003, ADF&G conducted a study to identify a more suitable location for deploying hydroacoustic equipment to estimate salmon passage into Canada. A 45 km section of river from the DFO mark–recapture fish wheel project at White Rock, Yukon Territory, to 19 km downriver from Eagle, Alaska, was explored (Pfisterer and Huttunen 2004). This area was investigated because of its proximity to the DFO project and the U.S./Canada border. Desirable characteristics included the following: consistent, downward-sloping linear bottom profiles on both sides of the river without large obstructions; a single channel; available beach above the ordinary high-water mark for topside equipment; and sufficient current (i.e., areas without eddies or slack water where fish milling behavior can occur). A total of 21 river transects resulted in narrowing the potential project locations to an area between 9 km and 19 km downriver from the town of Eagle. The 2003 study identified the 2 most promising sonar deployment locations at Calico Bluff and Shade Creek. Although the sonar was not deployed in 2003, the bottom profiles at the preferred sites indicated that it should be possible to estimate fish passage using a combination of split-beam sonar positioned on the longer, linear left bank and DIDSON on the shorter, steeper right bank. ADF&G carried out a 2-week study in 2004 to test sonar at the preferred sites. The 2 types of sonar were tested at Calico Bluff and the Shade Creek area, and it was found that Six Mile Bend (11.5 km downriver from the city of Eagle and immediately upriver of Shade Creek) was an ideal site (Carroll et al. 2007a).

In 2005, a full-scale sonar project was conducted from July 1 to August 13 to estimate Chinook salmon passage at Six Mile Bend on the Yukon River (Carroll et al. 2007b). As suggested, DIDSON was deployed on the right bank, and split-beam sonar was deployed on the left bank. In

2015, an ARIS replaced the DIDSON sonar (Lozori and McDougall 2016). This equipment has been used in subsequent years to estimate border passage for both Chinook and fall chum salmon.

The project duration was extended in 2006 to provide an estimate of fall chum salmon passage (Dunbar and Crane 2007). There are 2 genetically distinct runs of chum salmon that enter the Yukon River, an early summer component and a later fall component (Estensen et al. 2022). Summer chum salmon spawn primarily in runoff streams in the lower 700 miles of the Yukon River drainage and in the Tanana River drainage. Fall chum salmon, migrating past the Eagle sonar project, primarily spawn in the upper portion of the Yukon River drainage in streams that are spring fed or have major upwelling features. Major fall chum salmon spawning areas include the Tanana, Porcupine, and T'eedriinjik (Chandalar) River drainages and various streams in the Yukon Territory, Canada, including the mainstem Yukon River.

In 2023, the project deployed split-beam and ARIS sonar to estimate the migration of Chinook and fall chum salmon across the U.S./Canada border. Test fisheries were conducted to determine the transition between Chinook and fall chum salmon migrations as well as to collect age, sex, and length (ASL) data and tissue samples for genetic stock identification. This report describes the methods used to collect sonar and sample fishery data, as well as provides passage estimates, species distributions, and run timing, along with climatic and hydrologic observations.

OBJECTIVES

The goal of this project in 2023 was to provide daily inseason estimates of Chinook and fall chum salmon migrating across the U.S./Canada border to fishery managers. Primary objectives were as follows:

1. Begin sonar data collection prior to the arrival of Chinook salmon, then operate continuously throughout the season until October 6, when, historically, environmental conditions become unfavorable for field operations.
2. Use drift gillnets to collect species composition and catch per unit effort (CPUE) data to estimate the transition period between the Chinook and fall chum salmon migration past the sonar site.

Secondary objectives were as follows:

1. Collect biological data from all fish captured in the test fisheries, including species, sex, length, and scales, as applicable.
2. Collect Chinook and fall chum salmon tissue samples for genetic stock identification.
3. Collect daily climatic and hydrologic measurements representative of the study area.

METHODS

Chinook and fall chum salmon passage was estimated using split-beam sonar on the left bank and ARIS imaging sonar on the right bank. Both sonars operated continuously, 24 hours per day, and sampled 2 horizontal strata per bank, each for 30 minutes per hour (Figure 2). Data collection for the nearshore strata began at the top of the hour, whereas data collection for the offshore strata began at the bottom of the hour. Because of the low proportion of comigrating species, sonar estimates were designated as either Chinook or fall chum salmon. Although Chinook and fall chum salmon migrations are considered discrete in time, some temporal overlaps do occur. The transition date between Chinook and fall chum salmon migrations was determined using daily CPUE proportions from the species composition test fishery, which was conducted once per day from August 1 through September 30.

STUDY AREA

The Yukon River Basin is the fourth-largest basin in North America, with a drainage area of 857,300 km² and an average annual discharge of 6,400 m³/s. Flows are highest in June, but the greatest flow variability occurs in May, after which discharge and flow variability decline. The upper Yukon River is turbid and silty throughout the summer and fall, and the estimated annual suspended sediment load at Eagle is 33,000,000 tons (Brabets et al. 2000).

The study area was located on the mainstem of the Yukon River at Six Mile Bend (64°52′23.8″N, 141°04′45.12″W), approximately 11.5 km downriver from Eagle, Alaska (Figure 3). The Yukon River is approximately 400 m wide at the study site. The left-bank profile is linear, extending approximately 300 meters to the thalweg with a gradual slope of approximately 2.3°. The right-bank profile is less linear, shorter, and steeper, extending approximately 100 m to the thalweg with a slope of approximately 6.8° (Figure 4). The thalweg is approximately 12 m deep, depending on the water level. The substrate at Six Mile Bend consists of large cobbles to small boulders on the right bank and small to medium-sized cobbles and silt on the left bank. Stable bottom profiles have been consistently observed throughout the project's history.

HYDROACOUSTIC EQUIPMENT

A fixed-location, split-beam sonar developed by Kongsberg Simrad was used to estimate salmon passage on the left bank. Fish passage was monitored using a model EK60 digital echosounder, which included a general-purpose transceiver and a 2.5° x 10° 120 kHz transducer (Table 1). The EK80 data acquisition software was controlled using a Simrad Controller program developed by ADF&G (C. T. Pfisterer, Commercial Fisheries Biologist, ADF&G, Fairbanks). It was installed on a laptop computer and connected to the echosounder to collect raw data for processing.

An ARIS imaging sonar manufactured by Sound Metrics Corporation was deployed on the right bank. The sonar operated at 1.2 MHz (high frequency) for the nearshore stratum and at 0.70 MHz (low frequency) for the offshore stratum (Table 2). Both the low- and high-frequency modes utilize 48 beams and have a field of view of 28°.

Digital files were created by the EK80 software and the ARIS. Operators marked each upstream fish track using Echotastic (Version 3), an echogram viewer program[2].

SONAR DEPLOYMENT AND OPERATION

River bottom profiles were checked prior to transducer deployment to ensure the sonar sites remained acceptable for ensonification. Profile data were collected using a boat-mounted Lowrance LCX-15 dual-frequency transducer (down-looking sonar) with a built-in Global Positioning System (GPS). Data files were then uploaded to a computer and used to generate bottom profile charts (Figure 4).

The split-beam transducer was attached to 2 Hydroacoustic Technology Incorporated (HTI) model 662H single-axis rotators, configured perpendicularly to provide dual-axis rotation. Aiming was performed remotely using an HTI model 660 remote control unit, which provided horizontal and

[2] Echotastic software. 2023. Version 3.0.13. Developed by Carl Pfisterer, ADF&G Division of Commercial Fisheries (internal use only).

vertical positioning. Operators adjusted the aim by viewing the echogram in either the EK80 program or Echotastic. The proper aim was achieved when adequate substrate appeared over a majority of the ensonified range.

The split-beam sonar was deployed from June 30 through October 6 on the left bank, approximately 800 m downriver from the camp (Figure 3). The transducer and rotators were mounted on a freestanding frame constructed of aluminum pipe and deployed approximately 15 m from shore (Figure 5). The transducer height was adjusted by sliding a mounting bar up or down along riser pipes that extended above the water. The transducer was deployed at a depth of approximately 1.5 m and aimed perpendicular to the current at a location with consistent flow and no slack water. When counting Chinook salmon, the split-beam system was configured to ensonify a range of 150 m from the transducer and sampled 2 strata (S1: 0–50 m and S2: 50–150 m; Figure 2). When counting fall chum salmon, the split-beam system was configured to ensonify a range of 75 m and sampled 2 strata (S3: 0–25 m and S4: 25–75 m).

A portable tripod-style fish lead was constructed approximately 1.5 m downstream from the transducer to prevent fish passage inshore of the transducer and provide sufficient offshore distance for upstream migrating fish to be detected in the sonar beam. Freestanding lead sections were constructed of 5.1 cm diameter steel pipes connected with adjustable fittings to form tripods. Aluminum stringers, approximately 2.5 m long, were attached horizontally to the upstream side of the tripods. Vertical lengths of aluminum conduit spaced 3.8 cm apart finished the sections. Depending on the water level, flow, and debris load, lead sections were placed side by side in the water, from shore to approximately 3–5 m offshore beyond the transducer (Figure 6). The portability of this style of fish lead was important because of the gradual slope found on the left bank. As the water level rose and fell throughout the season, the transducer and lead required frequent relocation to maintain their depth in the water column.

The ARIS was mounted to a Sound Metrics AR2 Rotator and controlled by ARIScope software, which provided horizontal and vertical positioning (Figure 7). Aiming was performed remotely using a laptop computer. Operators adjusted the aim by viewing the video image for each stratum. The proper aim was achieved when adequate substrate appeared over a majority of the ensonified range. For the duration of the season, the ARIS was configured to ensonify approximately 40 m, beginning at 0.7 m from the face of the transducer, and sampled 2 strata (S5: approximately 0.7–20 m and S6: approximately 20–40 m; Figure 2).

A fish lead was constructed using 2 m steel "T" stakes and 1.2 m plastic snow fencing. The snow fencing was anchored to the river bottom with a lead line woven along its length, which followed the contours of the substrate. (Figure 6). The fish lead was located approximately 1 m downstream of the transducer and extended approximately 2 m offshore beyond the transducer. This distance provided a sufficient offshore diversion for fish migrating upstream to be detected in the sonar beam. A shorter lead was appropriate for this bank because of the steep slope and the shorter near-field view of the ARIS (approximately 0.7 m).

SONAR DATA PROCESSING AND PASSAGE ESTIMATION

Operators opened each data file in Echotastic and marked each upstream fish track (Figures 8 and 9). The counts were saved as text files and manually recorded on a count form. The upstream direction of travel was verified in Echotastic using the video (ARIS files only) or by the color gradation of the fish track when echoes were colored by horizontal angle (ARIS and split-beam files).

The estimated daily passage ($\hat{y}$) for stratum (s) on day (d) was calculated by first computing the passage rate for each sample (p) within each stratum and day as:

$$r_{dsp} = \frac{y_{dsp}}{h_{dsp}}, \tag{1}$$

where h_{dsp} is the fraction of the hour sampled on day (d), stratum (s), and period (p), and y_{dsp} is the count for the same sample. The estimated passage was then computed by averaging the sampled hourly passage rates and then multiplying by the number of hours in a day as follows:

$$\hat{y}_{ds} = 24 \cdot \frac{\sum_{p-1}^{n} r_{dsp}}{n_{ds}}, \tag{2}$$

and the total daily passage is then the sum of the estimated passage across all strata:

$$\hat{y}_d = \sum_s \hat{y}_{ds} \,. \tag{3}$$

Treating the systematically sampled sonar counts as a simple random sample could yield an overestimate of the variance because sonar counts can be highly autocorrelated. A variance estimator based on the squared differences of successive observations was employed to accommodate these data characteristics (Wolter 1985). The variance for the passage estimate for stratum (s) on day (d) was estimated as:

$$\hat{V}ar(\hat{y}_{ds}) = 24^2 \left(\frac{1-f_{ds}}{n_{ds}}\right) \frac{\sum_{p=2}^{n_{ds}} \left(r_{dsp} - r_{ds,p-1}\right)^2}{2(n_{ds}-1)}, \tag{4}$$

where n_{ds} is the number of samples in the day (typically 24), f_{ds} is the fraction of the day sampled (12/24 = 0.5 when no down time), and r_{dsp} is the hourly rate for day (d) in stratum (s) for sample (p). Assuming passage estimates are independent between strata and among days, the total variance was estimated as the sum of the variances:

$$\hat{V}ar\,(\hat{y}) = \sum_d \sum_s \hat{V}ar\,(\hat{y}_{ds}). \tag{5}$$

MISSING DATA

Estimating daily passage by multiplying the average hourly passage rates by 24 (Equation 2) compensates for missing data (either shortened or missing periods within a day) and is reflected in the variance (Equation 4) by reducing the number of samples and the fraction of the day sampled. If entire days were missed, then daily passage was interpolated by averaging passage estimates from days before and after the missing day(s) as follows:

$$\hat{y}_{ds} = \left(1/n \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i\right) \begin{Bmatrix} d = 1, n = 4 \\ d = 2, n = 6 \\ d = 3, n = 8 \end{Bmatrix}, \tag{6}$$

where (d) is the number of missed days, (n) is the number of days used for interpolation (half before and half after the missing day[s]), and x_i is the passage for each day (i).

After data checks were performed to ensure accuracy, estimates of hourly, daily, and cumulative fish passage were produced and forwarded to fishery managers via email each day. The estimates produced during the field season were further reviewed postseason and adjusted as necessary.

Because project operations ended before the end of the fall chum salmon migration, the estimate was expanded through October 18 using a second-order polynomial equation:

$$\hat{y}_{is} = \frac{L_s}{d^2}(x_i - d)^2, \tag{7}$$

where $\hat{y}_{is}$ is the daily passage estimate on the day (i) of expansion for bank (s), L is the count on the last day of sonar operation, (d) is the total number of days expanding for (October 18–October 6 = 12 days), and x_i is the day number being estimated. Each bank was expanded separately and then summed to give the total expanded estimate for the day.

October 18 is typically the last day of the fall chum salmon expansion. This date is based on the most likely run timing scenario derived from historical data (1982–2008) collected at the DFO mark–recapture fish wheel project near the U.S./Canada border (data on file with ADF&G, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Yukon Management Group; Fairbanks).

Postseason, the U.S. portion of the Chinook and fall chum salmon subsistence harvest from the Eagle area, upstream of the sonar site, was subtracted from the sonar estimate to calculate the border passage estimate for both Chinook and fall chum salmon.

SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL DISTRIBUTIONS

Range distributions for Chinook and fall chum salmon were examined by importing text files containing all fish track information into R[3] where the fish counts were binned by range, and the binned data were plotted to monitor the spatial distribution of fish passing the sonar site. Histograms of passage by hour were also created to investigate diel patterns of migration. Chinook and fall chum salmon run timing was examined both inseason and postseason, using information from sonar estimates, fish range distribution, test fishery catches, and local subsistence harvests.

TEST FISHING

Test fisheries were implemented to monitor species composition and collect ASL and genetic samples: 1) a Chinook salmon test fishery from July 1 to August 15 collected data to estimate specific Canadian-stock proportions and the ASL composition of Chinook salmon entering Canada, and 2) a species composition fishery from August 1 to September 30 to determine the transition date between the Chinook and fall chum salmon runs, as well as collect fall chum salmon ASL and genetic data.

Chinook salmon sampling occurred twice daily through July 31, from approximately 0800 to 1200 and 1300 to 1700 hours. The fishery specifically targeted Chinook salmon, which is the

[3] The R Project for statistical computing. R version 4.3.0 (Already Tomorrow). [released April 24, 2020; accessed November 30, 2023]. Available for download from http://www.r-project.org/

predominant species during the month of July. From August 1 through August 15, Chinook salmon sampling occurred once daily from approximately 1300 to 1700 hours.

ASL and genetic samples were collected using 4 different mesh sizes (5.25 in, 6.5 in, 7.5 in, and 8.5 in), which were rotated in a scheduled manner over the course of the Chinook salmon sample fishery to effectively capture all size classes present (Table 3). Nets were 25 fathoms long, approximately 8 m deep, and hung "even" at a 2:1 ratio of web to cork line (Table 4). Nets were drifted for approximately 6 minutes each within the left bank nearshore (LBN), left bank offshore (LBF), and right bank nearshore (RBN) zones. The right bank zone was located approximately 2.5 km upriver from the sonar site, where river conditions were suitable for drift gillnetting on that bank (Figure 3). This resulted in 9 drifts during each Chinook salmon sample fishing period.

For each drift, 4 times were recorded to the nearest second on field data sheets: net start out *SO*, net full out *FO*, net start in *SI*, and net full in *FI*. Fishing time (t), in minutes, was approximated as:

$$t = SI - FO + \frac{FO-SO}{2} + \frac{FI-SI}{2}. \tag{8}$$

Total effort (e), in fathom-hours, of drift (j) and mesh size (m) during fishing period (l) in zone (z) on day (d) was calculated as:

$$e_{dzlm} = \frac{25t_{dzlmj}}{60}. \tag{9}$$

Fishing for species composition and fall chum salmon ASL data collection occurred once daily from August 1 through September 30, from approximately 0800 to 1200 hours on the left bank only. During the apportionment sampling period, both 5.25 in and 7.5 in nets were drifted twice within each of the 3 left bank zones: left bank inshore (LBI), left bank nearshore (LBN), and left bank offshore (LBF) (Figure 3) for a total of 12 drifts. Nets were hung the same as for the Chinook salmon test fishery, with the exception of the LBI nets, which were approximately 3 m deep (Table 4). Drifts were targeted to be 6 minutes in duration but were occasionally shortened as necessary to avoid snags or limit catches to prevent mortalities during times of high fish passage. LBI drifts were referred to as "beach walks" (Fleischman et al. 1995) and were performed with 1 person holding onto the shore end of the net and leading it downstream along the beach, while a boat drifted with the offshore end. The nearshore zone started approximately 1 net length from shore, and the offshore zone started approximately 2 net lengths from shore. The order of drifts was (1) LBI, (2) LBN, and (3) LBF, with a minimum of 15 minutes between drifts in the same zone. All drifts using 1 mesh size were completed before switching to a different mesh size. Starting mesh sizes were alternated each day (Table 3).

Captured fish were identified to species, and length was measured to the nearest 1 mm. Salmon species were measured from the middle of the eye to the fork of the tail (METF); nonsalmon species were measured from the tip of the snout to the fork of the tail (fork length [FL]). Sex was recorded only for salmon species and was determined by visual examination of external features, such as the development of the kype, roundness of the belly, presence or absence of an ovipositor, and overall size. This is similar to the sampling routine used on the Kuskokwim River (Berry and Larson 2021). A total of 4 scales from Chinook salmon and 1 scale from fall chum salmon were removed from the preferred area of the fish on the left side approximately 2 rows above the lateral line in an area transected by a diagonal line from the posterior insertion of the dorsal fin to the anterior insertion of the anal fin (Clutter and Whitesel 1956). All scale samples were cleaned, mounted on gum cards, and sent to the ADF&G age determination laboratory in Anchorage for processing.

For genetic stock identification (GSI), an approximately 1 cm^2 section of pelvic fin tissue was collected from each Chinook and fall chum salmon and stored on Whatman cards. All samples were sent to the ADF&G genetics laboratory for cataloging and then forwarded to the Fisheries and Oceans Canada genetics laboratory in Nanaimo, British Columbia, for processing. ASL and GSI data were paired, and all sampling data were recorded on field data sheets and entered into a Microsoft Access database. Captured fish were handled in a manner that minimized mortalities.

Species Determination

Inseason, the daily proportions of Chinook and fall chum salmon CPUE from the species composition test fishery were used to determine the last day of the Chinook salmon migration. The remainder of the passage estimates for the season were then classified as fall chum salmon.

Catch Per Unit Effort Calculations

CPUE was calculated for each day (*d*) on the left bank (*b*) during species composition fishing using 2 specific sizes of gillnet mesh (*g*), regardless of catch size. Chinook salmon CPUE was calculated using the catch (*c*) and effort (*e*; calculated in Equation 9) of the large mesh gillnet (7.5 in); fall chum salmon CPUE was calculated using the catch and effort of the small mesh gillnet (5.25 in). Because all nets were 25 fathoms (45.7 m) in length, CPUE estimates (in catch per fathom hour) for each species (*i*) were made daily for the species composition test fishery:

$$CPUE_{dbi} = \frac{\sum_g c_{dbig}}{\sum_g e_{dbg}}. \tag{10}$$

Determination of Chinook and fall chum salmon transition date

The transition from Chinook to fall chum salmon was determined using daily left-bank CPUE values for Chinook and fall chum salmon captured in the species composition fishery. The daily CPUE values were smoothed using the function *supsmu* in *R* with the default span (Friedman 1984). The smoothed values were used to compute the estimated daily (*d*) proportions ($\hat{p}$) for the 2 species (*i*):

$$\hat{p}_{di} = \frac{CPUE_{di}}{\sum_i CPUE_{di}}. \tag{11}$$

The species transition date was defined as the day on which the proportion of fall chum salmon was greater than or equal to 0.5 and was designated as the first day of fall chum salmon estimation.

Climatic and Hydrologic Observations

Climatic and hydrologic observations were collected at approximately 1800 hours daily. Reported stream levels were taken from the U.S. Geological Survey's gauging station at Eagle[4], although relative water levels were monitored at the sonar site as well. Surface water temperature was

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[4] USGS (U.S. Geological Survey). National Water Information System: Web Interface. USGS 15356000 Yukon River at Eagle Alaska. https://waterdata.usgs.gov/monitoring-location/15356000/#parameterCode=00065&startDT=2022-07-01&endDT=2022-10-06 (accessed October 25, 2023).

measured approximately 30 cm below the surface with a HOBO U22 water temperature data logger. Data loggers were attached to the sonar transducer pods on each bank and set to record every hour. Air temperature, wind velocity, and wind direction were measured daily using a thermometer and Kestrel handheld wind meter. Other daily observations included the occurrence of precipitation and the percentage of cloud cover.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

SONAR DEPLOYMENT

In 2023, both the right and left bank transducers were deployed in approximately the same locations that have been used in recent years (Figure 3). Occasionally, water level fluctuations and debris necessitated relocating the transducers and fish leads to deeper or shallower water; however, this did not affect sonar operation. Overall, there were no significant problems with project operations. Both the left and right bank sonars operated from June 30 through October 6. The primary project objective of estimating Chinook and fall chum salmon passage through October 6 was achieved.

CHINOOK AND FALL CHUM SALMON PASSAGE ESTIMATION

August 22 was determined to be the last day of the Chinook salmon migration based on CPUE from the species composition test fishery (Figures 10 and 11; Appendix A1). The total passage estimate for Chinook salmon was 14,752 (SE 133) from June 30 through August 22 (Table 5). The first quarter point of the run was on July 20, the midpoint on July 25, and the third quarter point on August 3 (Table 6). The midpoint of the Chinook salmon run on July 25, aligned with the 2005–2022[5] mean passage timing (Figure 12). Chinook salmon passage peaked on July 21 with a daily estimate of 879 fish, and a total of 90 Chinook salmon were estimated to have passed the sonar on August 22, the last day of the Chinook salmon season (Figure 13).

Sonar sampling time missed during the Chinook salmon migration varied by strata, and totals ranged between 22.9 hours and 26.6 hours (Table 7). Most time missed was due to generator failures, routine moving and re-aiming of the sonar because of changes in water level, and routine cleaning of the ARIS.

The total passage estimate for fall chum salmon was 20,812 (SE 187) fish from August 23 through October 6 (Table 5). Because the fall chum salmon migration continued after project operations ceased, the passage estimate was expanded through October 18 to a total of 22,179 fish. Based on the expanded passage estimate, the first quarter point of the run fell on September 15, the midpoint on September 20, and the third quarter point on September 28 (Table 8). The midpoint of the fall chum salmon run occurred 3 days earlier than the 2006–2022[5] mean run timing (Figure 12). Fall chum salmon passage peaked on September 15 with a daily estimate of 1,149 fish, and a total of 389 fall chum salmon were estimated to have passed the sonar on October 6, the last day of sonar operation (Figure 13). Sonar sampling time missed during the fall chum salmon migration varied by strata, and totals ranged between 22.2 hours and 35.6 hours (Table 9). Most time missed was due to generator failures, routine moving and re-aiming of the sonar because of changes in water level, and routine cleaning of the ARIS.

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[5] Differences in the species transition date from year to year confound computation of the historical daily cumulative and mean. As a convenience, the historical daily cumulative percent and mean were computed by assuming that 100% of the run was completed on the date the Chinook salmon run transitioned to fall chum salmon.

The river bottom profile remained similar to previous seasons and was acceptable for fish detection throughout the 2023 season. Water levels and silt did not affect fish detection, and overall, the project ran smoothly with minimal interruptions to operation.

SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL DISTRIBUTION

Fish were shore-oriented on both banks (Figures 14 and 15). During the Chinook salmon migration, on the left bank, 95% of fish were detected within 50 m of the transducer, and on the right bank, 95% of fish were detected within 20 m of the transducer. During the fall chum salmon migration, on the left bank, 95% of fish were detected within 25 m of the transducer, and on the right bank, 95% of fish were detected within 15 m of the transducer. Approximately 67% (9,930) of Chinook salmon and 59% (13,058) of fall chum salmon passed on the left bank.

Analysis of hourly sonar passage rates during the Chinook salmon migration did not show any distinct diel migration patterns (Figure 16). However, a diel migration pattern was observed for fall chum salmon, with an increase in passage on the right bank from approximately 0700 to 2000 hours (Figure 17). When the 2 banks were combined, this pattern remained evident but was less pronounced.

TEST FISHING

Chinook salmon test fishing occurred from July 1 through August 15. Species composition and fall chum salmon test fishing occurred from August 1 through September 30. A total of 173 Chinook salmon and 119 fall chum salmon were captured in drift gillnets between July 1 and September 30 (Table 10). A total of 3 broad whitefish (*Coregonus nasus*), 1 burbot (*Lota lota*), 5 sheefish (*Stenodus leucichthys*), 4 Arctic grayling (*Thymallus arcticus*), and 1 northern pike (*Esox Lucius*) were also captured in the test fisheries.

A total of 1,960 fathom-hours were fished in the Chinook salmon test fishery, and 2,020 fathom-hours were fished in the species composition and fall chum salmon test fishery (Tables 11 and 12). The cumulative CPUE for both Chinook and fall chum salmon were well below the 2007–2022 means, and the cumulative CPUE for Chinook salmon was the second lowest on record (Figure 18).

Chinook salmon sampled were made up of 119 (69%) males and 54 females. Fall chum salmon sampled were made up of 75 (63%) males and 44 females. Clipped adipose fins—an indication that fish hold coded wire tags from the hatchery in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory—were observed on 3 Chinook salmon.

A total of 173 Chinook and 119 fall chum salmon were sampled for complete ASL and genetic data. Of the scales collected, 155 (90%) Chinook and 107 (90%) fall chum salmon were ageable[6]. Goals to collect biological data from all fish captured in the test fisheries, including species and ASL as applicable, and GSI tissue samples for Chinook and fall chum salmon were achieved.

CLIMATIC AND HYDROLOGIC OBSERVATIONS

Weather and water observations were recorded at the sonar site daily beginning July 1 (Appendix B1). The water temperature on the left bank fluctuated in July and August but generally

[6] Arctic–Yukon–Kuskokwim Database Management System (AYKDBMS). 2006– . Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries. Juneau, AK. https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/CF_R3/external/sites/aykdbms_website/Default.aspx (accessed November 2, 2023).

decreased over the latter two-thirds of the season (Figure 19). The maximum water temperature observed was 19.7°C on July 24, and the minimum was 4.1°C on October 6. The water level remained near the historical median (1995–2022) for the first third of the season and remained below the historical median for the latter two-thirds of the season, with notable exceptions between August 30 and September 2, where the water level rose above the historical median (Figure 20). All goals to collect climatic and hydrologic measurements were achieved this season.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors wish to acknowledge the following field camp personnel: ADF&G technicians Wynter Fournier and Maverick Merrill, and DFO technicians Nathan Beaudoin, Madeleine Czechowski, Madison Wiersma, and Joseph Bernardi for collecting most of the data used in this report, which contributed to the successful operation of the project this season. We are especially grateful to the Hungwitchin Native Corporation for the use of their land and to the community of Eagle for their support and hospitality. Thanks to the Department of Transportation in Eagle for allowing us to store project equipment and boats at their facility, as well as Toshihide Hamazaki (ADF&G Commercial Fisheries Biometrician, at the time of the project) and Carl Pfisterer (ADF&G Commercial Fisheries Sonar Coordinator) and Jody Lozori (ADF&G Commercial Fisheries Regional Sonar Biologist) for their review and editorial comments on this manuscript and for their technical support. This investigation was partially funded by U.S./Canada treaty implementation funds administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Agreement Award F18AP00851, and ADF&G general funds.

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TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1.–Split-beam sonar system settings at the Eagle sonar project on the Yukon River, 2023.

Component	Setting	Stratum [a]	Value
Transducer	Beam size (h x w)	All	2.5° x 10.0°
Echosounder	Power output (W)	All	500
	Pulse width (µs)	All	256
	Ping rate (pps)	S1	8.33
		S2	4.16
		S3	16.66
		S4	8.33
	Range (m)[a]	S1	50
		S2	150
		S3	25
		S4	75
	Duration (min)	S1	30
		S2	30
		S3	30
		S4	30

[a] When counting Chinook salmon, the split-beam system ensonified a range of 150 m and sampled 2 strata (S1: 0–50 m and S2: 50–150 m). When counting fall chum salmon, the split-beam system ensonified a range of 75 m and sampled 2 strata (S3: 0–25 and S4: 25–75 m).

Table 2.–Technical specifications and settings for the adaptive resolution imaging sonar (ARIS) at the Eagle sonar project on the Yukon River, 2023.

Setting	Stratum [a]	Value
Mode	S5	Identification
	S6	Detection
Frequency (MHz)	S5	1.2
	S6	0.7
Number of beams	S5	48
	S6	48
Start range (m)	S5	0.7
	S6	20
End range (m)	S5	20
	S6	40
Frame rate (frames/s)	S5	6
	S6	4
Duration (min)	S5, S6	30
Field of view (degrees)	S5, S6	28

[a] The 2 ARIS sampling strata (S5: 0.7–20.7 m and S6: 20.7–40.7 m) were independently aimed using a Sound Metrics AR2 Rotator and ARIScope software.

Table 3.–Net schedule of mesh sizes in inches used for Chinook salmon test fishing and species composition and fall chum salmon test fishing for all zones at the Eagle sonar project on the Yukon River, 2023.

		Stretch mesh size (inches)		
		Drift		
Sampling purpose	Day	1	2	3
Chinook salmon samples	1	5.25	6.50	7.50
	2	7.50	8.50	6.50
	3	6.50	5.25	8.50
	4	8.50	7.50	5.25
Species composition and fall chum salmon samples	1	5.25	7.50	NA
	2	7.50	5.25	NA

Note: NA means not applicable.

Table 4.–Specifications for drift gillnets used for test fishing at the Eagle sonar project on the Yukon River, 2023.

	Stretch mesh size		Mesh diameter	Meshes deep	Depth
Method	(in)	(mm)	(mm)	(md)	(m)
Drift	5.25	133	85	69	8.00
	6.50	165	105	55	7.90
	7.50	191	121	48	8.00
	8.50	216	137	43	8.10
Beach walk	5.25	133	85	26	3.00
	7.50	191	121	18	3.00

Note: Gillnet webbing consisted of Momoi monotwist (MTC or MT), shade 11 or equivalent, double knot multifilament nylon twine.

Table 5.–Cumulative fish passage estimates by bank and species with standard errors (SE) and 95% confidence intervals (CI), at the Eagle sonar project on the Yukon River, 2023.

					95% CI	
Species	Left bank	Right bank	Total passage	SE	Lower	Upper
Chinook	9,930	4,822	14,752	133	14,491	15,013
Fall chum (excluding expansion[a])	12,435	8,377	20,812	187	20,445	21,179
Fall chum (including expansion[a,b])	13,058	9,121	22,179	187	21,812	22,546

[a] The last day of sonar operation was October 6. Because sonar operations ceased before the end of the fall chum salmon migration, estimates were expanded through October 18.

[b] Standard error (SE) was only computed for the estimates during the period of sonar operation.

Table 6.–Estimated daily and cumulative Chinook salmon passage by bank at the Eagle sonar project on the Yukon River, 2023.

	Daily				Cumulative			
Date	Left bank	Right bank	Total	SE	Left bank	Right bank	Total	Proportion
06/30[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000
07/01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000
07/02	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0.000
07/03	0	3	3	5	0	3	3	0.000
07/04	0	0	0	6	0	3	3	0.000
07/05	0	14	14	4	0	17	17	0.001
07/06	4	13	17	5	4	30	34	0.002
07/07	2	9	11	8	6	39	45	0.003
07/08	5	13	18	5	11	52	63	0.004
07/09	4	21	25	7	15	73	88	0.006
07/10	22	36	58	6	37	109	146	0.010
07/11	34	56	90	13	71	165	236	0.016
07/12	44	62	106	14	115	227	342	0.023
07/13	78	107	185	16	193	334	527	0.036
07/14	146	92	238	15	339	426	765	0.052
07/15	213	130	343	14	552	556	1,108	0.075
07/16	292	151	443	17	844	707	1,551	0.105
07/17	319	208	527	13	1,163	915	2,078	0.141
07/18	336	258	594	15	1,499	1,173	2,672	0.181
07/19	286	348	634	18	1,785	1,521	3,306	0.224
07/20	335	447	782	16	2,120	1,968	4,088	0.277
07/21	487	392	879	12	2,607	2,360	4,967	0.337
07/22	557	206	763	12	3,164	2,566	5,730	0.388
07/23	583	128	711	14	3,747	2,694	6,441	0.437
07/24	440	176	616	14	4,187	2,870	7,057	0.478
07/25	**380**	**122**	**502**	**17**	**4,567**	**2,992**	**7,559**	**0.512**
07/26	401	122	523	20	4,968	3,114	8,082	0.548
07/27	270	138	408	21	5,238	3,252	8,490	0.576
07/28	315	88	403	31	5,553	3,340	8,893	0.603
07/29	305	70	375	29	5,858	3,410	9,268	0.628
07/30	375	102	477	29	6,233	3,512	9,745	0.661
07/31	318	120	438	33	6,551	3,632	10,183	0.690
08/01	289	96	385	32	6,840	3,728	10,568	0.716
08/02	230	86	316	32	7,070	3,814	10,884	0.738
08/03	302	76	378	24	7,372	3,890	11,262	0.763
08/04	304	134	438	29	7,676	4,024	11,700	0.793
08/05	290	58	348	19	7,966	4,082	12,048	0.817
08/06	289	82	371	23	8,255	4,164	12,419	0.842

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Table 6.–Page 2 of 2.

	Daily				Cumulative			
Date	Left bank	Right bank	Total	SE	Left bank	Right bank	Total	Proportion
08/07	160	74	234	16	8,415	4,238	12,653	0.858
08/08	165	60	225	14	8,580	4,298	12,878	0.873
08/09	192	74	266	13	8,772	4,372	13,144	0.891
08/10	158	66	224	14	8,930	4,438	13,368	0.906
08/11	170	62	232	9	9,100	4,500	13,600	0.922
08/12	158	38	196	12	9,258	4,538	13,796	0.935
08/13	140	38	178	10	9,398	4,576	13,974	0.947
08/14	124	26	150	9	9,522	4,602	14,124	0.957
08/15	76	32	108	8	9,598	4,634	14,232	0.965
08/16	66	20	86	6	9,664	4,654	14,318	0.971
08/17	52	32	84	7	9,716	4,686	14,402	0.976
08/18	38	26	64	6	9,754	4,712	14,466	0.981
08/19	38	32	70	7	9,792	4,744	14,536	0.985
08/20	32	20	52	9	9,824	4,764	14,588	0.989
08/21	48	26	74	8	9,872	4,790	14,662	0.994
08/22[b]	58	32	90	9	9,930	4,822	14,752	1.000
Total	9,930	4,822	14,752	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Var	12,458	5,306	17,764	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SE	112	73	133	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: Standard error (SE), Variance (Var), and Not applicable (NA). The upper portion of the outlined box identifies the second quartile of the run, and the lower portion of the outlined box identifies the third quartile of the run. The bold box identifies the median day of passage

[a] Sonar operational on both banks.

[b] Last day of Chinook salmon estimation.

Table 7.–Sampling time, in minutes, missed by bank, stratum, and date during Chinook salmon sampling at the Eagle sonar project on the Yukon River, 2023.

	Left bank		Right bank	
Date	Stratum 1 (0–50 m)	Stratum 2 (50–150 m)	Stratum 5 (0.7–20.7 m)	Stratum 6 (20.7–40.7 m)
06/30	354	348	420	390
07/01	108	90	60	72
07/02	36	24	0	0
07/03	90	66	204	216
07/04	0	0	150	138
07/05	0	0	0	0
07/06	0	0	30	48
07/07	6	0	96	138
07/08	120	120	60	12
07/09	0	0	42	54
07/10	120	126	180	180
07/11	6	30	0	0
07/12	0	6	0	0
07/13	0	0	30	30
07/14	30	48	0	0
07/15	30	60	0	0
07/16	0	0	36	24
07/17	0	0	0	0
07/18	30	30	0	0
07/19	0	0	0	0
07/20	6	0	12	30
07/21	0	0	0	0
07/22	0	0	0	6
07/23	0	0	0	0
07/24	0	0	0	0
07/25	0	30	0	30
07/26	30	36	0	0
07/27	0	0	0	0
07/28	0	0	0	0
07/29	90	90	0	0
07/30	210	210	0	0
07/31	0	0	0	18
08/01	12	30	210	186
08/02	0	0	0	0
08/03	0	0	0	0
08/04	0	6	0	0

-continued-

Table 7.–Page 2 of 2.

	Left bank		Right bank	
Date	Stratum 1 (0–50 m)	Stratum 2 (50–150 m)	Stratum 5 (0.7–20.7 m)	Stratum 6 (20.7–40.7 m)
08/05	0	12	0	0
08/06	90	120	0	0
08/07	0	0	0	12
08/08	6	30	0	0
08/09	0	0	0	0
08/10	0	0	0	0
08/11	0	0	0	0
08/12	0	0	0	0
08/13	0	0	0	0
08/14	0	0	0	0
08/15	0	0	6	6
08/16	0	0	0	0
08/17	0	0	0	0
08/18	0	0	0	0
08/19	0	0	12	6
08/20	0	0	0	0
08/21	0	0	0	0
08/22	0	0	0	0
Total (min)	1,374	1,512	1,548	1,596
Total (h)	22.9	25.2	25.8	26.6

Table 8.–Estimated daily and cumulative fall chum salmon passage by bank at the Eagle sonar project on the Yukon River, 2023.

	Daily				Cumulative			
Date	Left bank	Right bank	Total	SE	Left bank	Right bank	Total	Proportion
08/23[a]	56	24	80	10	56	24	80	0.004
08/24	64	48	112	14	120	72	192	0.009
08/25	92	36	128	11	212	108	320	0.014
08/26	50	46	96	10	262	154	416	0.019
08/27	84	52	136	11	346	206	552	0.025
08/28	88	35	123	14	434	241	675	0.030
08/29	94	34	128	12	528	275	803	0.036
08/30	72	23	95	13	600	298	898	0.040
08/31	58	38	96	10	658	336	994	0.045
09/01	56	20	76	9	714	356	1,070	0.048
09/02	80	24	104	10	794	380	1,174	0.053
09/03	62	28	90	12	856	408	1,264	0.057
09/04	94	18	112	10	950	426	1,376	0.062
09/05	92	30	122	11	1,042	456	1,498	0.068
09/06	117	14	131	12	1,159	470	1,629	0.073
09/07	126	29	155	12	1,285	499	1,784	0.080
09/08	148	36	184	12	1,433	535	1,968	0.089
09/09	210	34	244	13	1,643	569	2,212	0.100
09/10	308	46	354	19	1,951	615	2,566	0.116
09/11	360	81	441	26	2,311	696	3,007	0.136
09/12	473	101	574	30	2,784	797	3,581	0.161
09/13	605	118	723	34	3,389	915	4,304	0.194
09/14	673	176	849	39	4,062	1,091	5,153	0.232
09/15	852	297	1149	54	4,914	1,388	6,302	0.284
09/16	799	300	1099	43	5,713	1,688	7,401	0.334
09/17	714	324	1038	42	6,427	2,012	8,439	0.380
09/18	811	334	1145	37	7,238	2,346	9,584	0.432
09/19	760	252	1012	40	7,998	2,598	10,596	0.478
09/20	**522**	**300**	**822**	**33**	**8,520**	**2,898**	**11,418**	**0.515**
09/21	476	277	753	29	8,996	3,175	12,171	0.549
09/22	407	256	663	31	9,403	3,431	12,834	0.579
09/23	403	346	749	27	9,806	3,777	13,583	0.612
09/24	370	330	700	28	10,176	4,107	14,283	0.644
09/25	324	359	683	28	10,500	4,466	14,966	0.675
09/26	250	320	570	29	10,750	4,786	15,536	0.700
09/27	254	320	574	23	11,004	5,106	16,110	0.726

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Table 8.–Page 2 of 2.

Date	Daily Left bank	Daily Right bank	Daily Total	Daily SE	Cumulative Left bank	Cumulative Right bank	Cumulative Total	Cumulative Proportion
09/28	214	360	574	27	11,218	5,466	16,684	0.752
09/29	156	478	634	44	11,374	5,944	17,318	0.781
09/30	196	423	619	42	11,570	6,367	17,937	0.809
10/01	124	478	602	37	11,694	6,845	18,539	0.836
10/02	140	314	454	27	11,834	7,159	18,993	0.856
10/03	149	456	605	38	11,983	7,615	19,598	0.884
10/04	136	328	464	34	12,119	7,943	20,062	0.905
10/05	139	222	361	32	12,258	8,165	20,423	0.921
10/06[b]	177	212	389	38	12,435	8,377	20,812	0.938
10/07[c]	149	178	327	NA	12,584	8,555	21,139	0.953
10/08[c]	123	147	270	NA	12,707	8,702	21,409	0.965
10/09[c]	100	119	219	NA	12,807	8,821	21,628	0.975
10/10[c]	79	94	173	NA	12,886	8,915	21,801	0.983
10/11[c]	60	72	132	NA	12,946	8,987	21,933	0.989
10/12[c]	44	53	97	NA	12,990	9,040	22,030	0.993
10/13[c]	31	37	68	NA	13,021	9,077	22,098	0.996
10/14[c]	20	24	44	NA	13,041	9,101	22,142	0.998
10/15[c]	11	13	24	NA	13,052	9,114	22,166	0.999
10/16[c]	5	6	11	NA	13,057	9,120	22,177	1.000
10/17[c]	1	1	2	NA	13,058	9,121	22,179	1.000
10/18[d]	0	0	0	NA	13,058	9,121	22,179	1.000
Total	13,058	9,121	22,179	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Var[d]	18,105	16,696	34,801	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SE[d]	135	129	187	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: Standard error (SE), Variance (Var), and Not applicable (NA). The upper portion of the outlined box identifies the second quartile of the run, and the lower portion of the outlined box identifies the third quartile of the run. The bold box identifies the median day of passage, including the expanded estimate.

[a] First day of fall chum salmon estimation.

[b] Last day of sonar operation.

[c] Expanded passage estimate.

[d] Last day of the expanded passage.

[e] Variance (Var) and standard error (SE) calculations include data through October 6, the last day of sonar operation.

Table 9.–Sampling time, in minutes, missed by bank, stratum, and date during fall chum salmon sampling at the Eagle sonar project on the Yukon River, 2023.

	Left bank		Right bank	
Date	Stratum 3 (0–25 m)	Stratum 4 (25–75 m)	Stratum 5 (0.7–20.7 m)	Stratum 6 (20.7–40.7 m)
08/23	0	0	0	0
08/24	0	0	0	0
08/25	0	0	0	0
08/26	0	30	30	0
08/27	0	0	12	42
08/28	0	0	18	60
08/29	24	24	54	24
08/30	402	378	222	186
08/31	0	0	0	0
09/01	168	192	0	0
09/02	0	0	0	0
09/03	12	0	12	0
09/04	30	48	0	0
09/05	30	30	18	6
09/06	60	48	0	0
09/07	0	0	72	48
09/08	6	0	0	0
09/09	0	0	0	0
09/10	0	0	0	0
09/11	228	288	150	156
09/12	0	0	198	180
09/13	0	0	0	6
09/14	0	0	0	0
09/15	120	120	30	0
09/16	0	0	0	30
09/17	60	30	0	0
09/18	0	0	0	0
09/19	108	132	18	18
09/20	0	0	0	0
09/21	0	0	6	6
09/22	84	60	0	0
09/23	0	0	0	0
09/24	30	18	0	0
09/25	0	0	6	18
09/26	0	0	0	0
09/27	90	78	0	30
09/28	0	18	0	6
09/29	30	42	0	0
09/30	0	0	60	48
10/01	0	12	0	30
10/02	30	30	48	30
10/03	0	0	0	30
10/04	0	0	18	42

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Table 9.–Page 2 of 2.

	Left bank		Right bank	
Date	Stratum 3 (0–25 m)	Stratum 4 (25–75 m)	Stratum 5 (0.7–20.7 m)	Stratum 6 (20.7–40.7 m)
10/05	210	198	0	0
10/06	360	360	360	360
Total (min)	2,082	2,136	1,332	1,356
Total (h)	34.7	35.6	22.2	22.6

Table 10.–Fish caught using gillnets at the Eagle sonar project on the Yukon River, 2023.

	Sampling purpose		
Species	Species composition and fall chum salmon samples	Chinook salmon samples	Total
Chinook salmon	51	122	173
Fall chum salmon	119	0	119
Broad whitefish	3	0	3
Sheefish	5	0	5
Arctic grayling	4	0	4
Pike	1	0	1
Burbot	1	0	1
Total	184	122	306

Table 11.–Fishing effort, catch, and proportion by zone and mesh size for Chinook and fall chum salmon in the Chinook salmon test fishery at the Eagle sonar project on the Yukon River, 2023.

	Mesh size	Fishing effort	Chinook salmon		Fall chum salmon	
Zone[a]	(inch)	(fathom-hours)	Catch	Proportion	Catch	Proportion
LBN	5.25	162	19	0.156	0	0.000
	6.50	172	35	0.287	0	0.000
	7.50	164	21	0.172	0	0.000
	8.50	159	30	0.246	0	0.000
Total		657	105	0.861	0	0.000
RBN	5.25	163	2	0.016	0	0.000
	6.50	170	3	0.025	0	0.000
	7.50	164	5	0.041	0	0.000
	8.50	161	6	0.049	0	0.000
Total		658	16	0.131	0	0.000
LBF	5.25	159	0	0.000	0	0.000
	6.50	165	0	0.000	0	0.000
	7.50	162	0	0.000	0	0.000
	8.50	158	1	0.008	0	0.000
Total		645	1	0.008	0	0.000
Grand total		1,960	122	1.000	0	0.000

[a] Gillnets were drifted through 3 zones: left bank nearshore (LBN) was located approximately 1 net length from shore; left bank offshore (LBF) was located approximately 2 net lengths from shore; and right bank nearshore (RBN) was located approximately 1 net length from shore.

Table 12.–Fishing effort, catch, and proportion by zone and mesh size for Chinook and fall chum salmon in the species composition and fall chum salmon test fishery at the Eagle sonar project on the Yukon River, 2023.

	Mesh size	Fishing effort	Chinook salmon		Fall chum salmon	
Zone[a]	(inch)	(fathom-hours)	Catch	Proportion	Catch	Proportion
LBI	5.25	343	15	0.294	57	0.479
	7.50	330	6	0.118	11	0.092
Total		673	21	0.412	68	0.571
LBN	5.25	342	13	0.255	42	0.353
	7.50	336	14	0.275	8	0.067
Total		678	27	0.529	50	0.420
LBF	5.25	332	1	0.020	1	0.008
	7.50	338	2	0.039	0	0.000
Total		669	3	0.059	1	0.008
Grand total		2,020	51	1.000	119	1.000

[a] Gillnets were drifted through 3 zones on the left bank: on the left bank inshore (LBI) the net was held from shore and led downstream while a boat drifted with the offshore end; the left bank nearshore (LBN) was located approximately 1 net length from shore; and the left bank offshore (LBF) was located approximately 2 net lengths from shore.

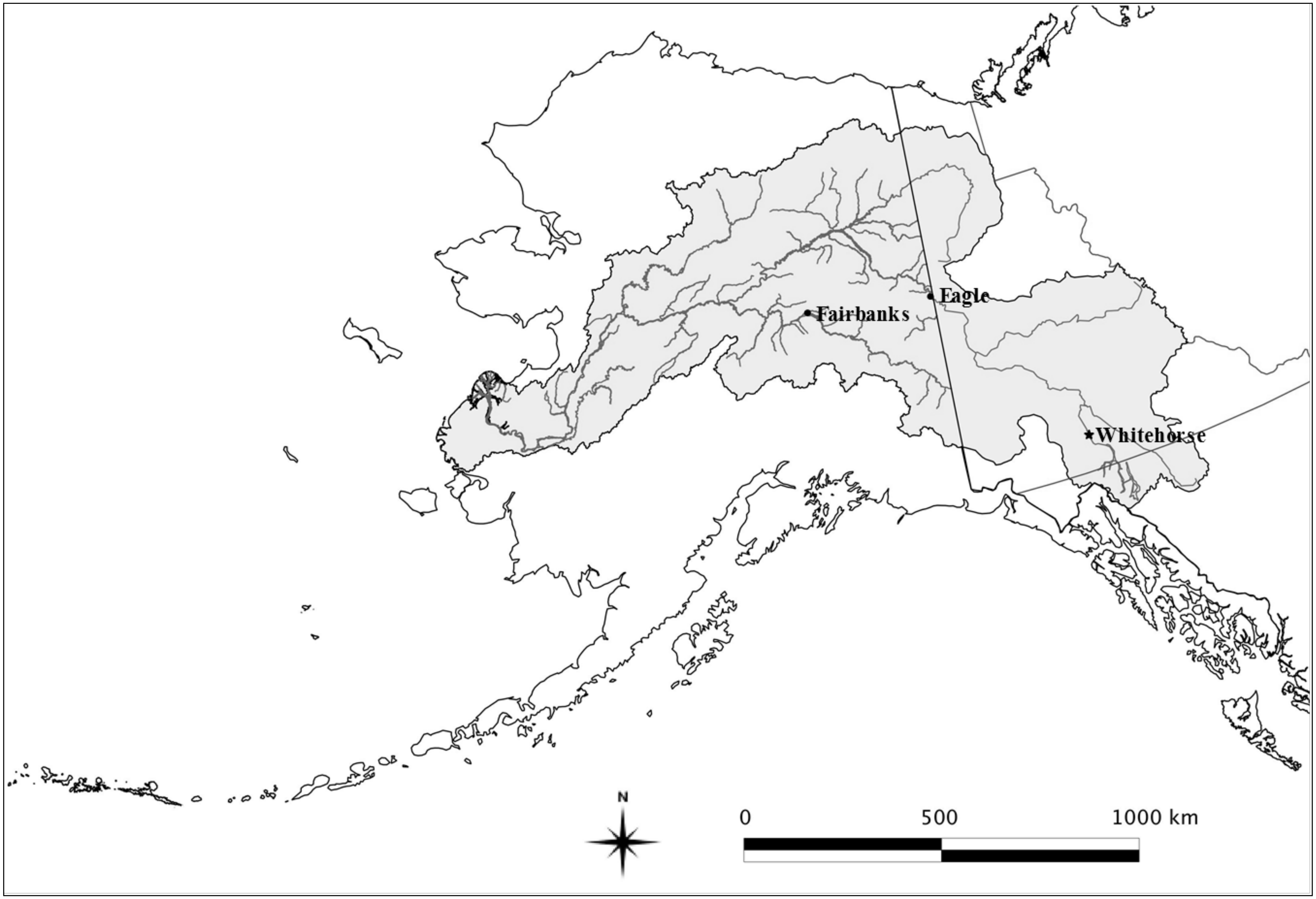


Figure 1.–Yukon River drainage.

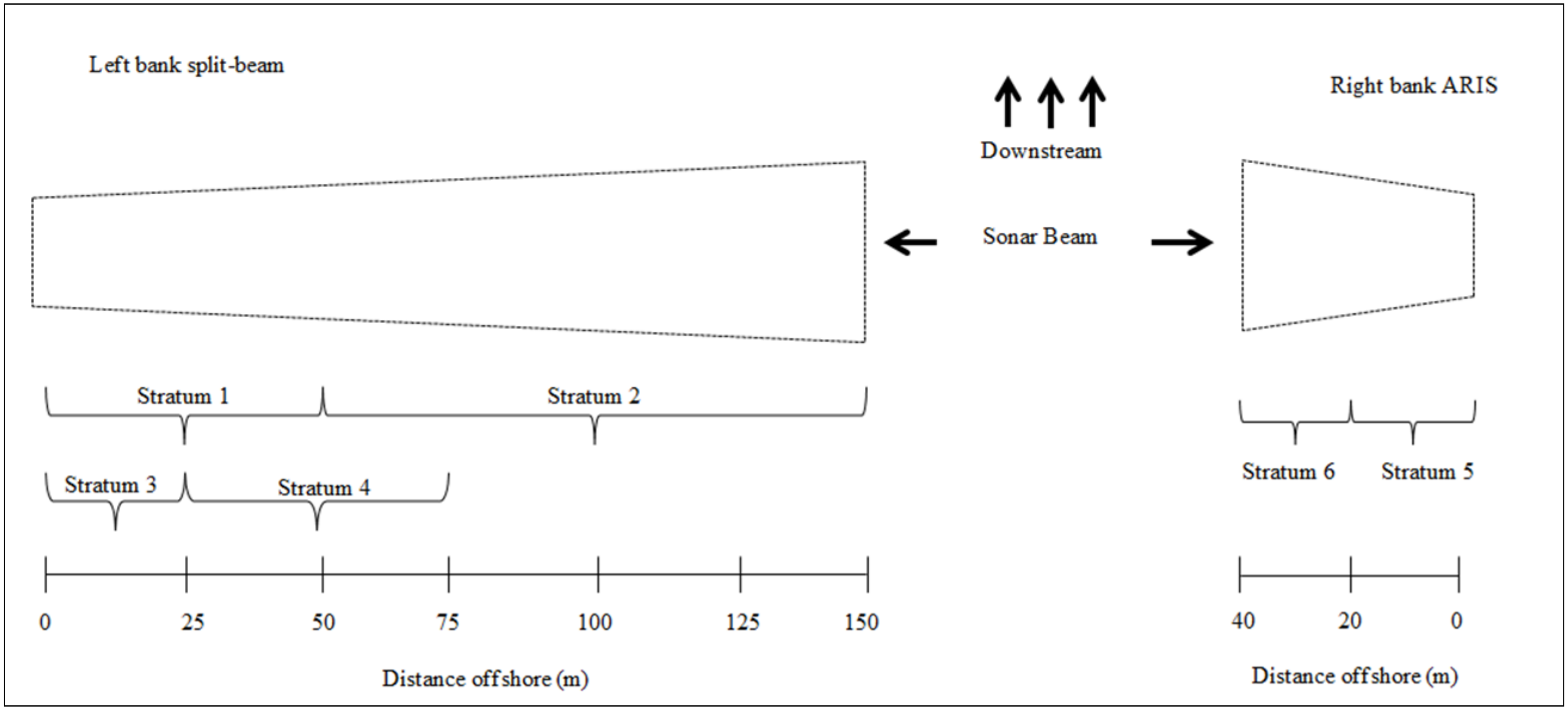


Figure 2.–Illustration of strata and approximate sonar ranges (not to scale) at the Eagle sonar project on the Yukon River, 2023.

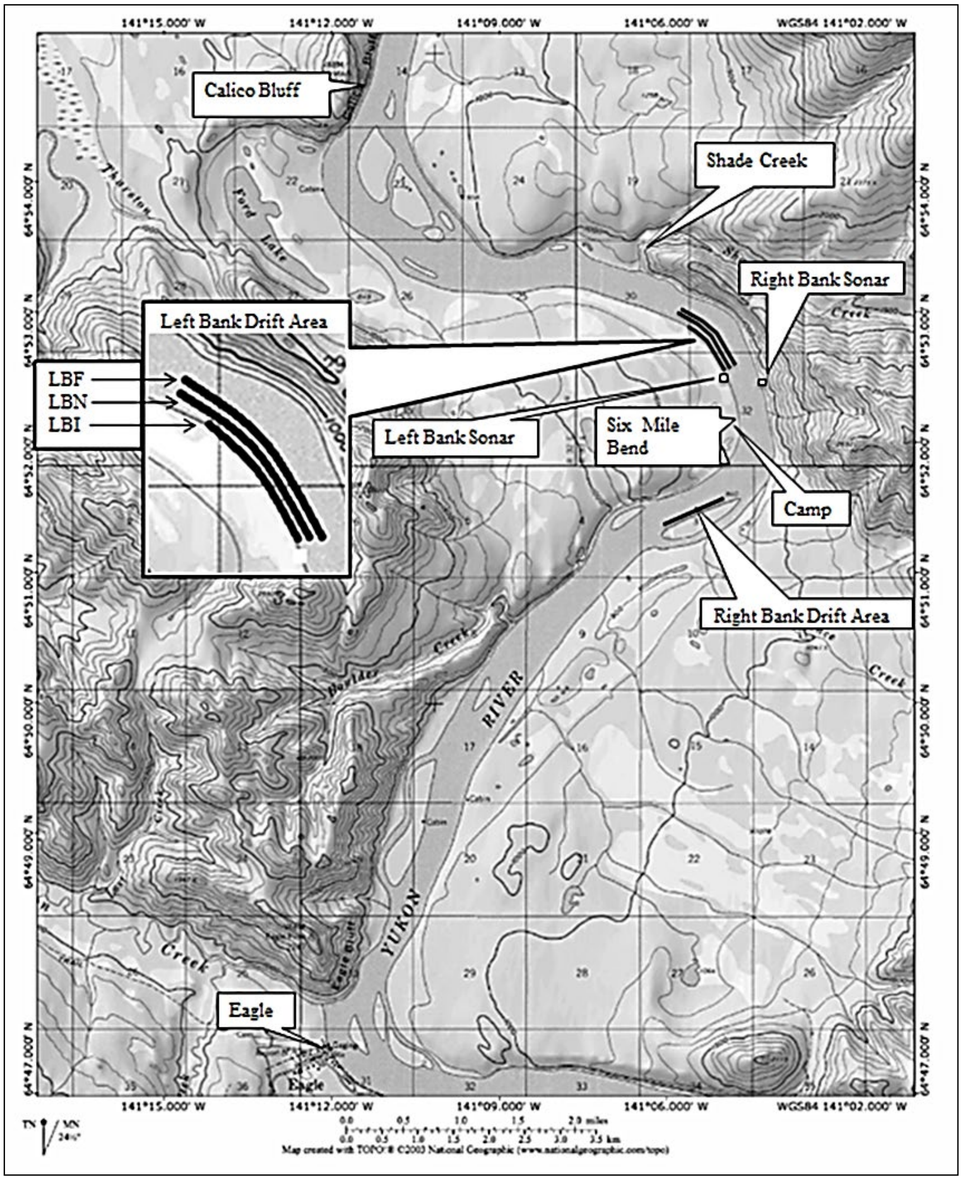


Figure 3.–Eagle sonar project site at Six Mile Bend on the Yukon River showing sonar and drift gillnet fishing locations, 2023.

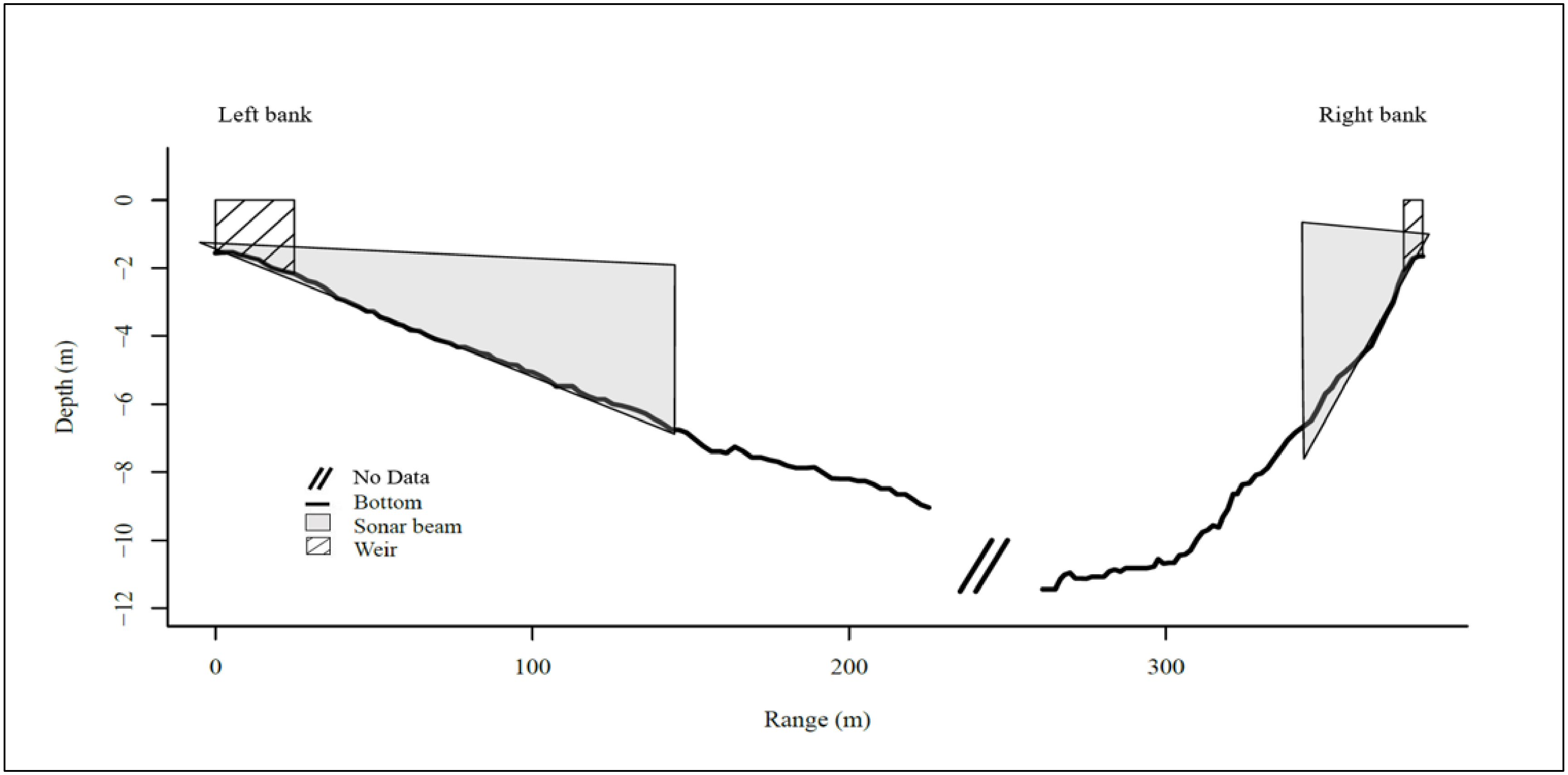


Figure 4.–Depth profile of the Yukon River in front of transducers (looking downstream) and approximate sonar coverage at the Eagle sonar project, 2023.

Note: To avoid damage to the outboard motor and transducer, bathymetric data collection began offshore at a depth of approximately 2 m.

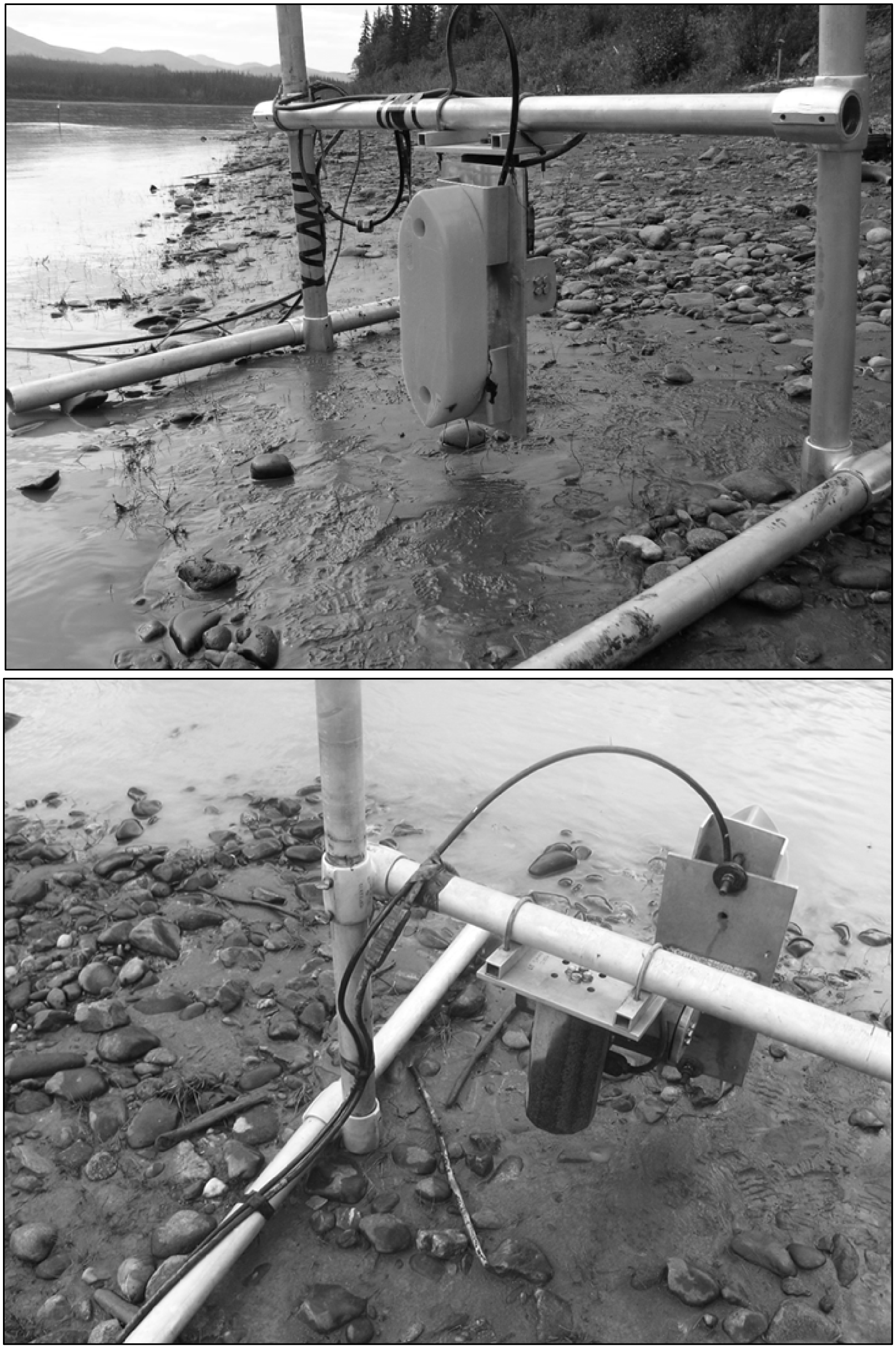


Figure 5.–Split-beam transducer mounted to an aluminum H-mount (top) and the same transducer mounted to 2 single-axis automated rotators (bottom) used on the left bank at the Eagle sonar project on the Yukon River.

Figure 6.–Portable tripod-style fish lead used on the left bank (top) and snow fence fish lead used on the right bank (bottom) at the Eagle sonar project on the Yukon River.

Figure 7.–ARIS imaging sonar and AR2 Rotator mounted to an aluminum H-mount (top) and close-up view of rotator mount (bottom) at the Eagle sonar project on the Yukon River.

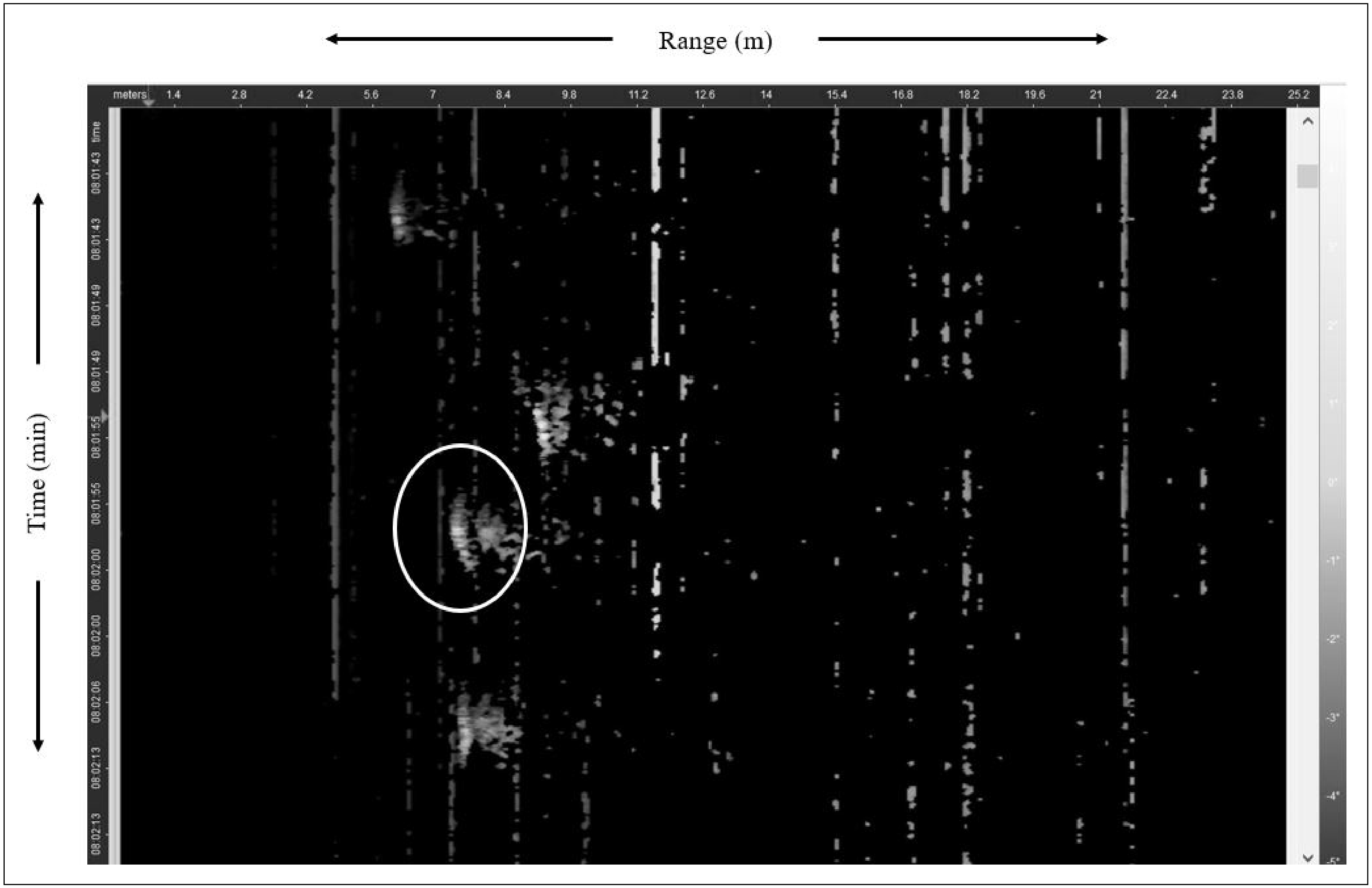


Figure 8.–Screenshot of an echogram from a split-beam sonar data file used to count fish and determine direction of travel at the Eagle sonar project on the Yukon River.

Note: Ellipse encompasses typical upstream-migrating salmon.

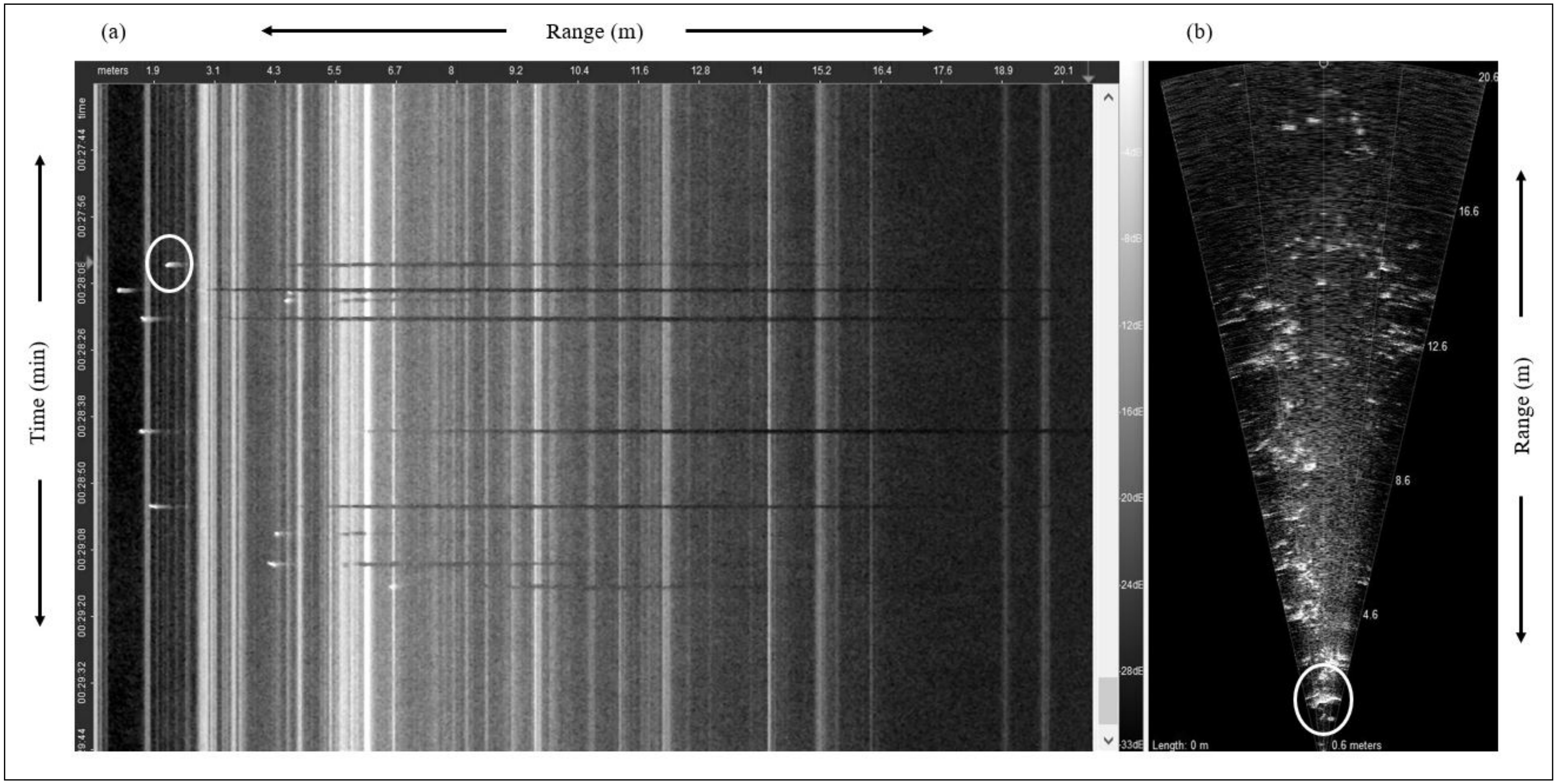


Figure 9.–Screenshots of an echogram (a) and video (b) from an ARIS data file used to count fish and determine direction of travel at the Eagle sonar project on the Yukon River.

Note: Ellipse encompasses typical upstream-migrating salmon.

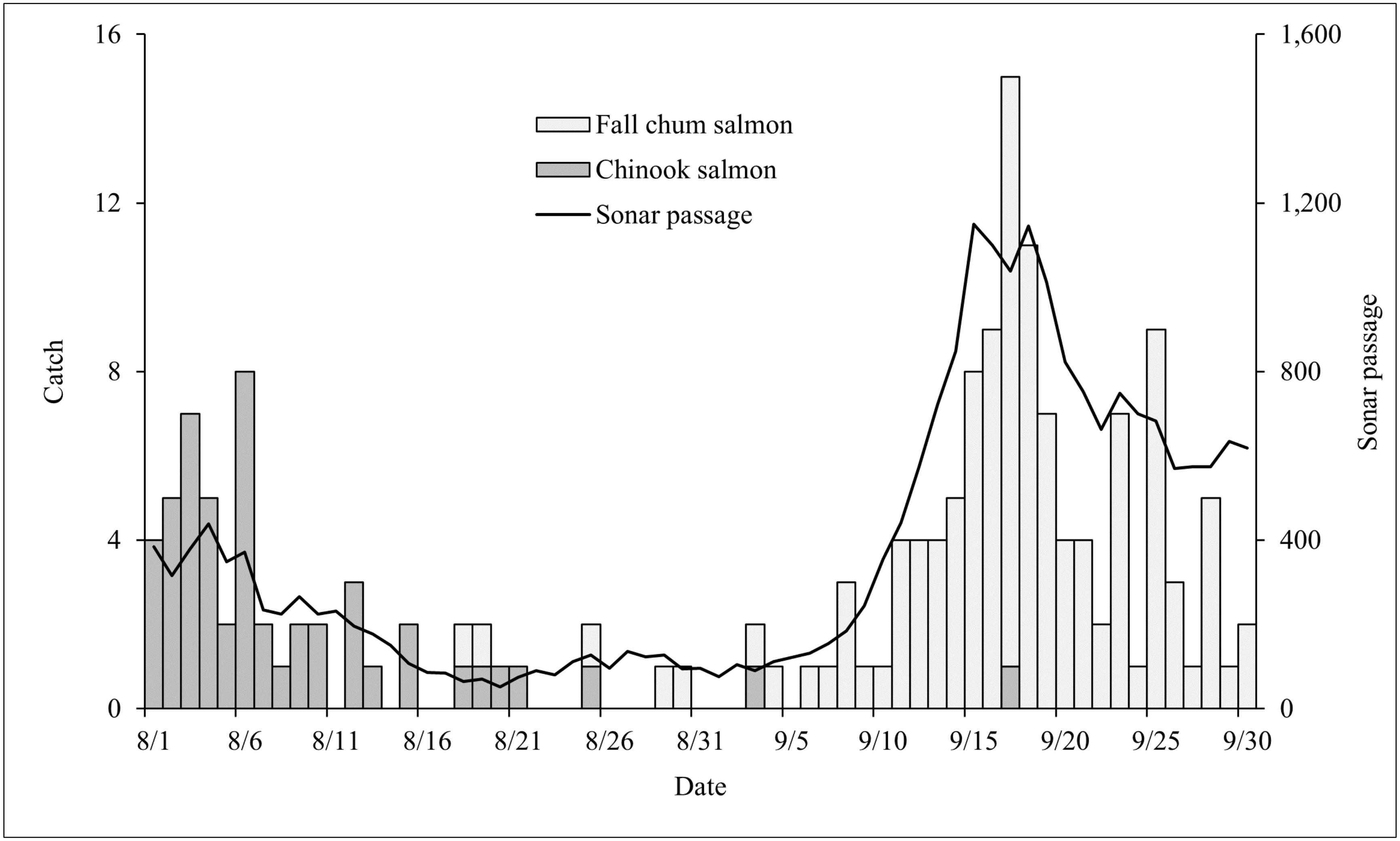


Figure 10.–Daily catch during species composition fishing and sonar passage estimates at the Eagle sonar project on the Yukon River, 2023.

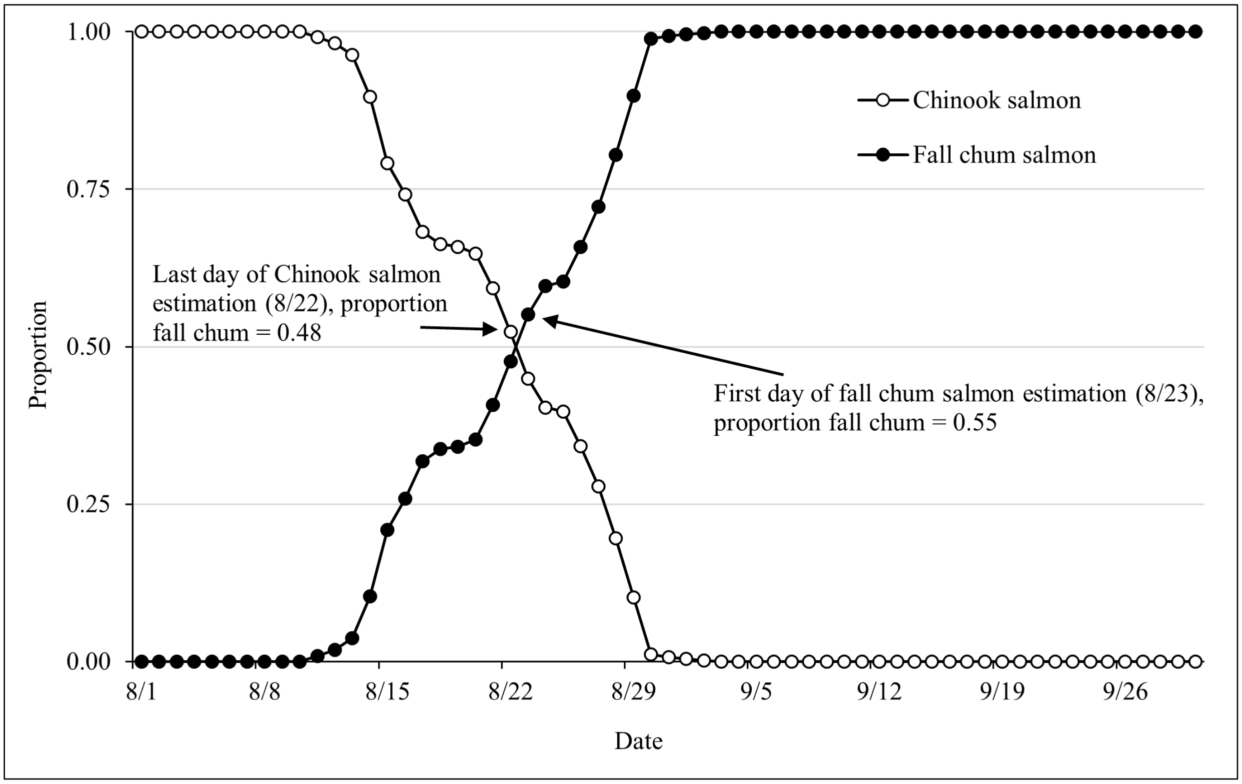


Figure 11.–Proportion of catch based on smoothed Chinook and fall chum salmon species composition CPUE data at the Eagle sonar project on the Yukon River, 2023.

Note: Species transition date (August 23) is defined as the day on which the proportion of fall chum salmon was greater than or equal to 0.5 and is designated as the first day of fall chum salmon estimation.

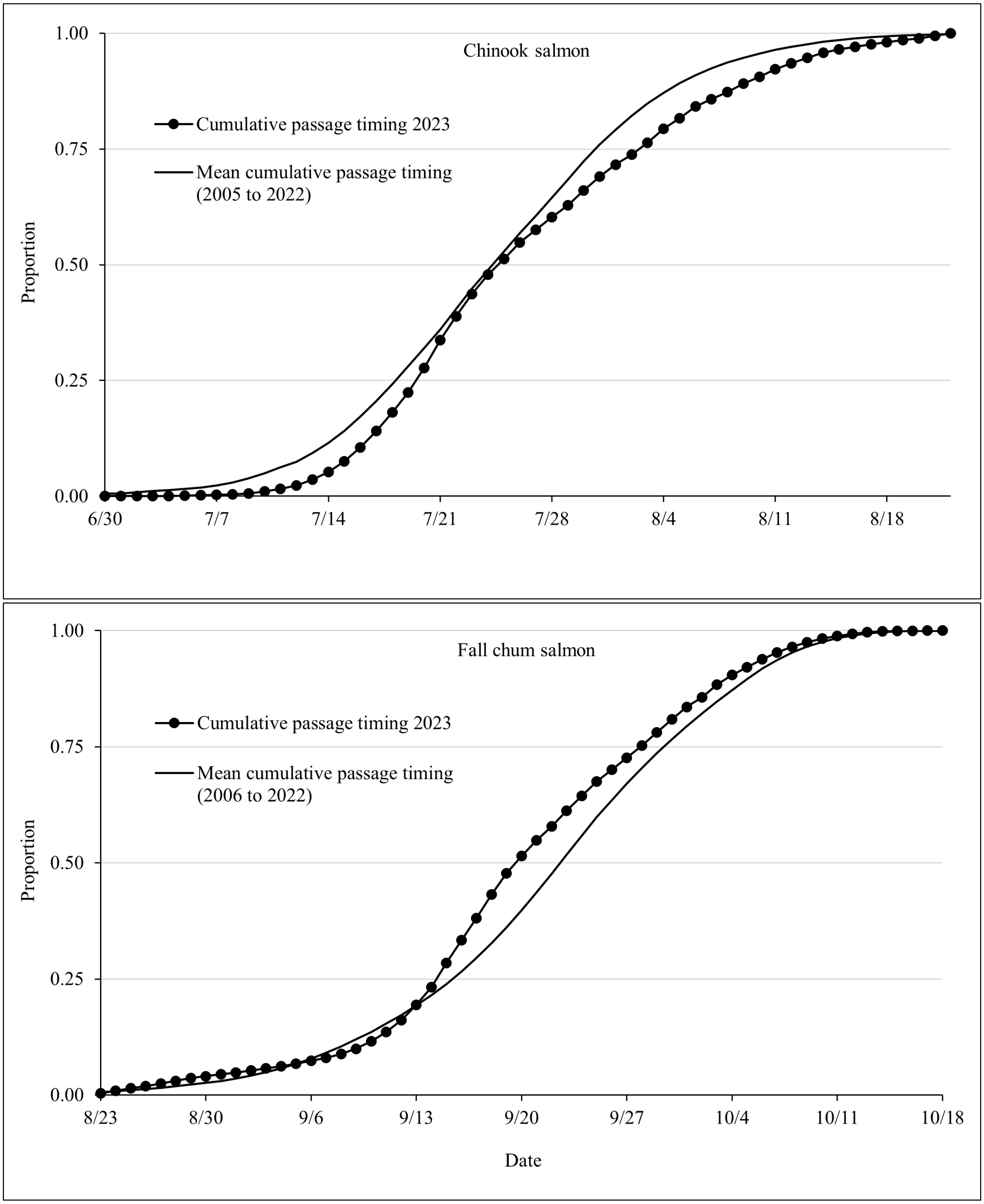


Figure 12.–2023 Chinook (top) and fall chum (bottom) salmon daily cumulative passage timing compared to the 2005–2022 (Chinook salmon) and 2006–2022 (fall chum salmon) mean passage timing at the Eagle sonar project on the Yukon River.

Note: Fall chum salmon cumulative passage timing includes postseason expansion estimates through October 18.

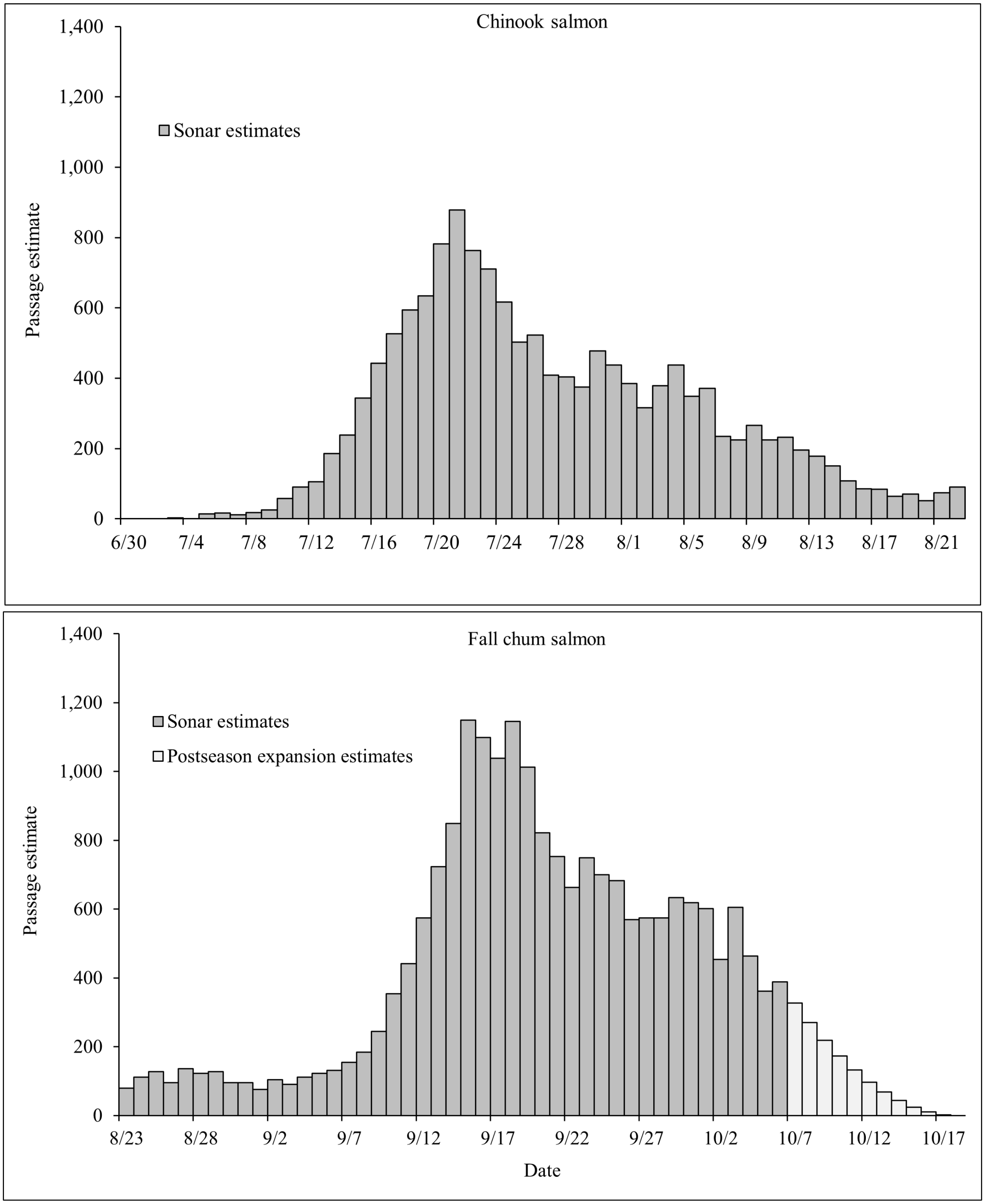
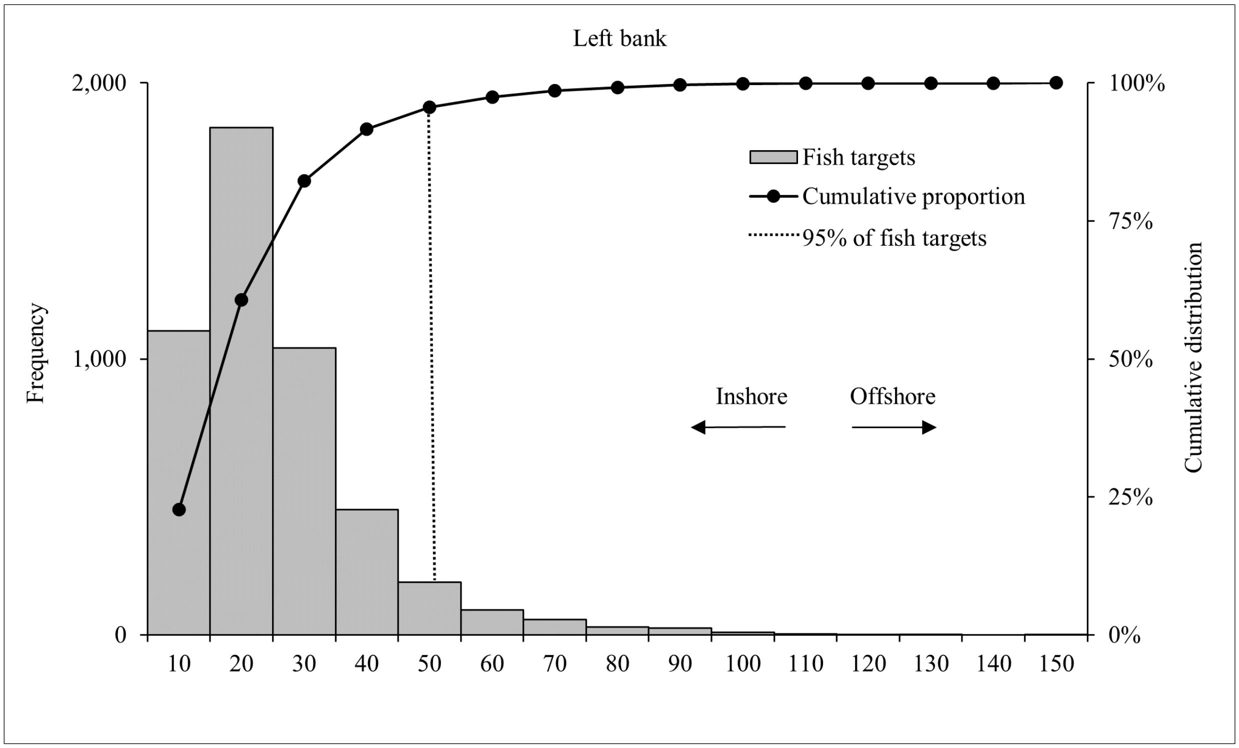


Figure 13.–Daily sonar passage estimates for Chinook salmon (top) from June 30 through August 22 and fall chum salmon (bottom) from August 23 through October 18 at the Eagle sonar project on the Yukon River, 2023.

Note: Postseason expansion estimates were calculated from October 7 through 18.



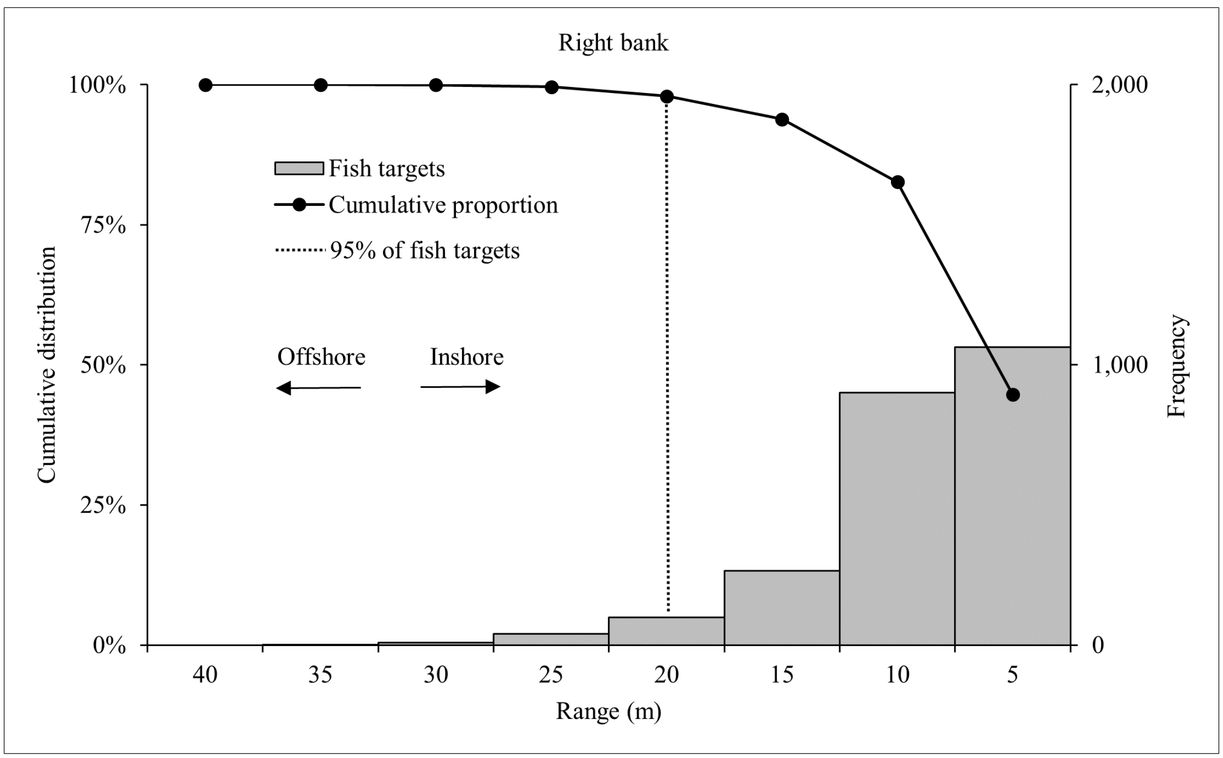


Figure 14.–Left and right bank horizontal distribution of upstream migrating Chinook salmon from June 30 through August 22 at the Eagle sonar project on the Yukon River, 2023.

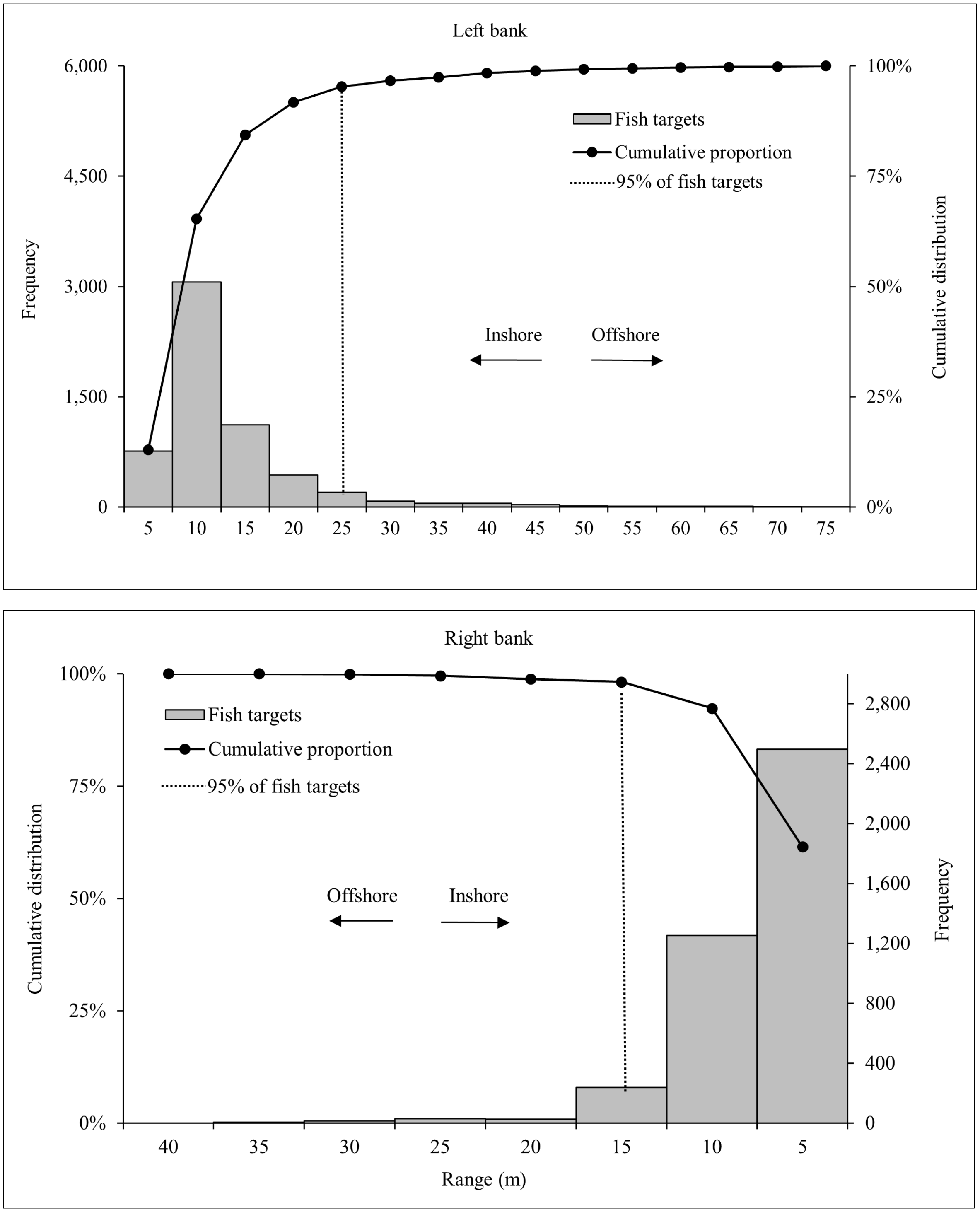


Figure 15.–Left and right bank horizontal distribution of upstream migrating fall chum salmon from August 23 through October 6 at the Eagle sonar project on the Yukon River, 2023.

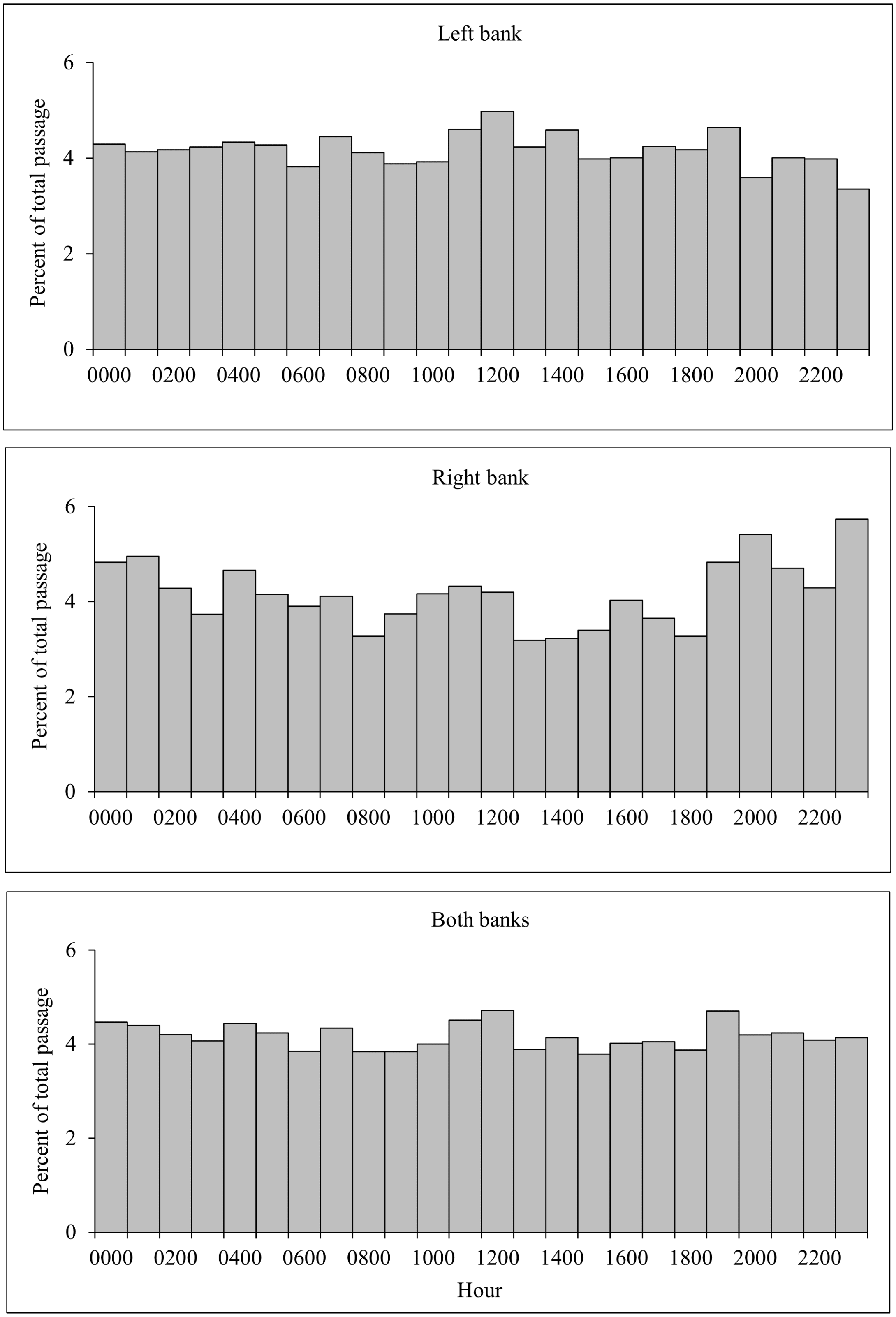


Figure 16.–Percent of total Chinook salmon passage, by hour, observed on the left bank, right bank, and both banks combined from June 30 through August 22 at the Eagle sonar project on the Yukon River, 2023.

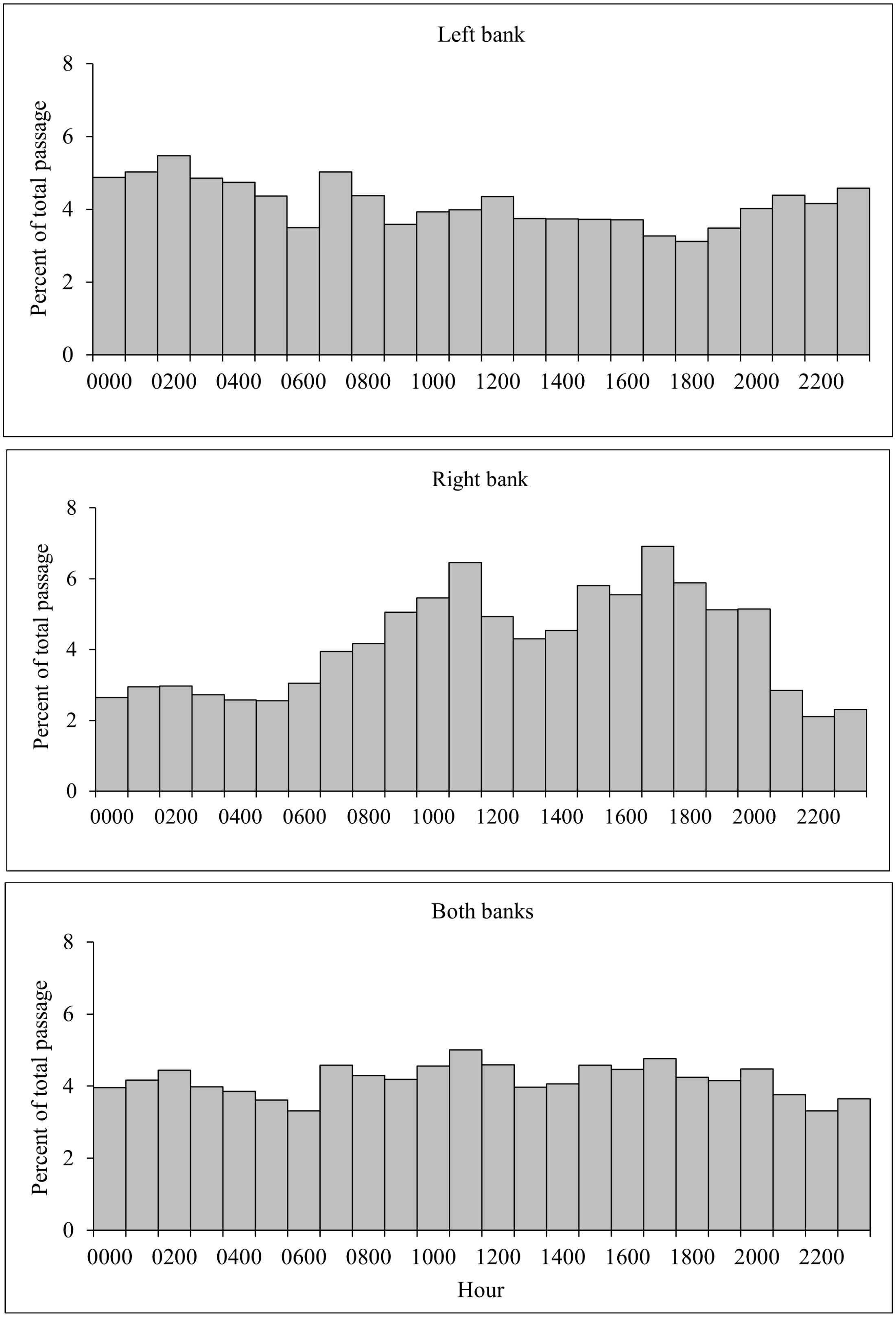


Figure 17.–Percent of total fall chum salmon passage, by hour, observed on the left bank, right bank, and both banks combined from August 23 through October 6 at the Eagle sonar project on the Yukon River, 2023.

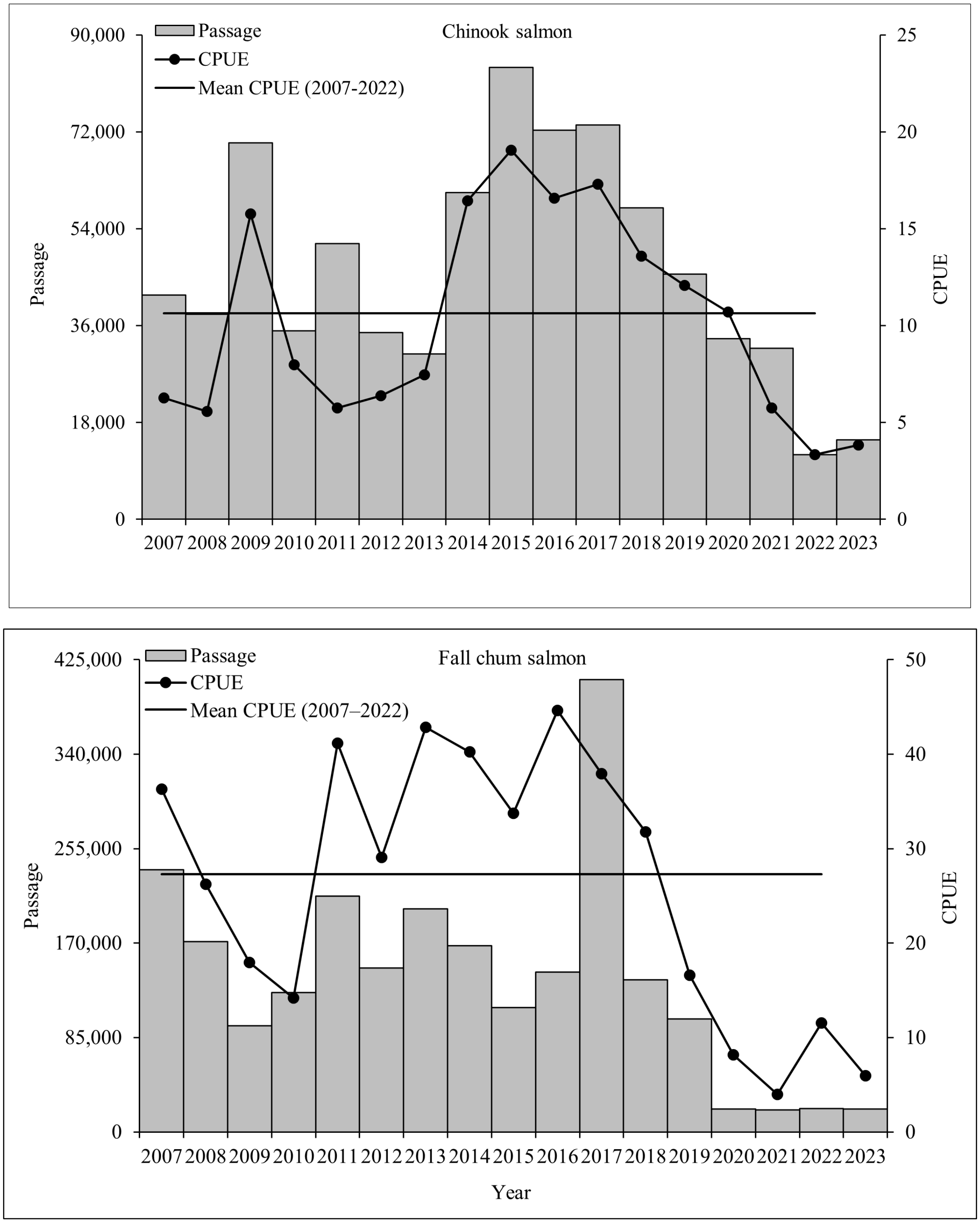


Figure 18.–Chinook and fall chum salmon passage, total cumulative catch per unit effort (CPUE) by year and mean total cumulative CPUE (2007–2022) at the Eagle sonar project on the Yukon River, 2023.

Note: Test fishing methodologies were not consistent until 2007; therefore, CPUE data prior to 2007 are not included in this figure. Because test fishing sites on the right bank changed several times throughout the project history, CPUE calculations are derived from left-bank drifts only. Prior to 2013, fish were occasionally released without being sampled to avoid mortalities. For these years, the CPUE only represents fish sampled.

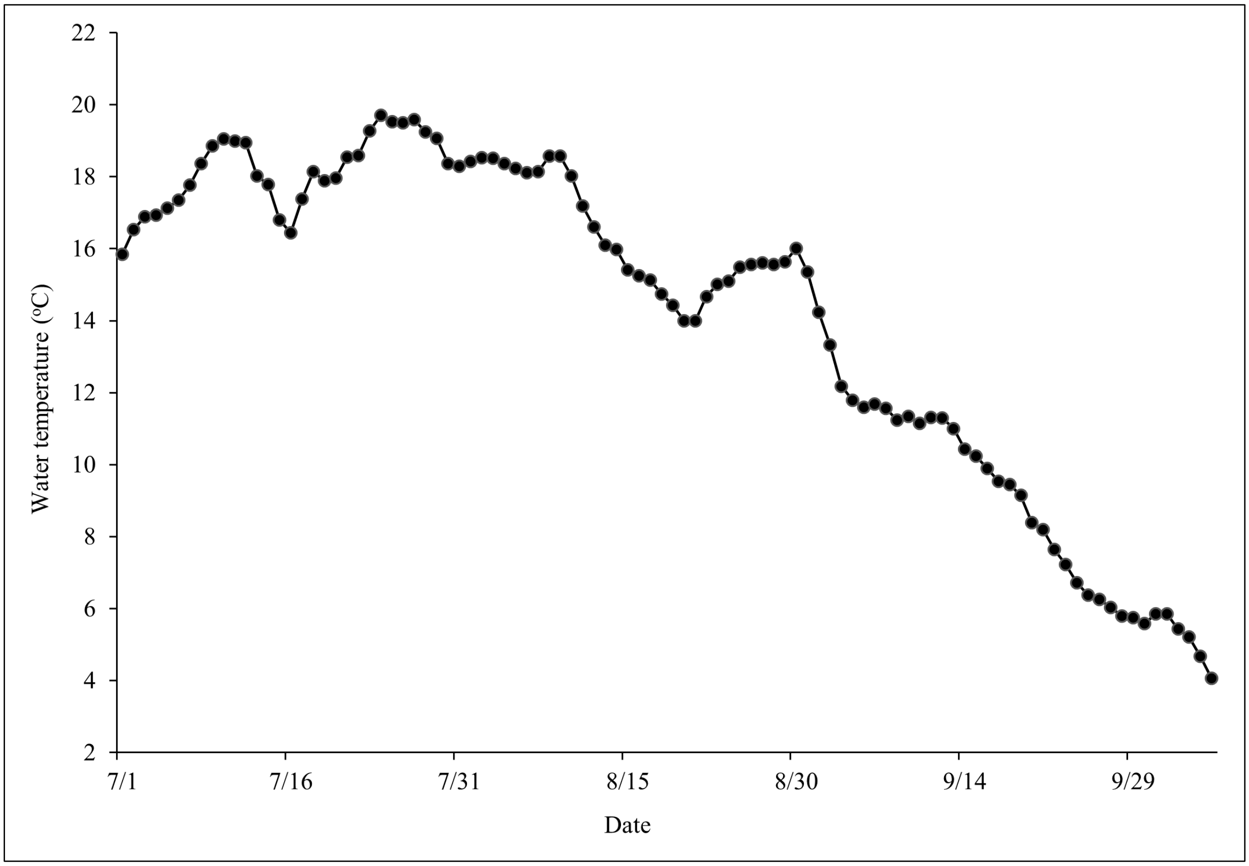


Figure 19.–Median daily water temperature recorded from July 1 through October 6 on the left bank at the Eagle sonar project on the Yukon River, 2023.

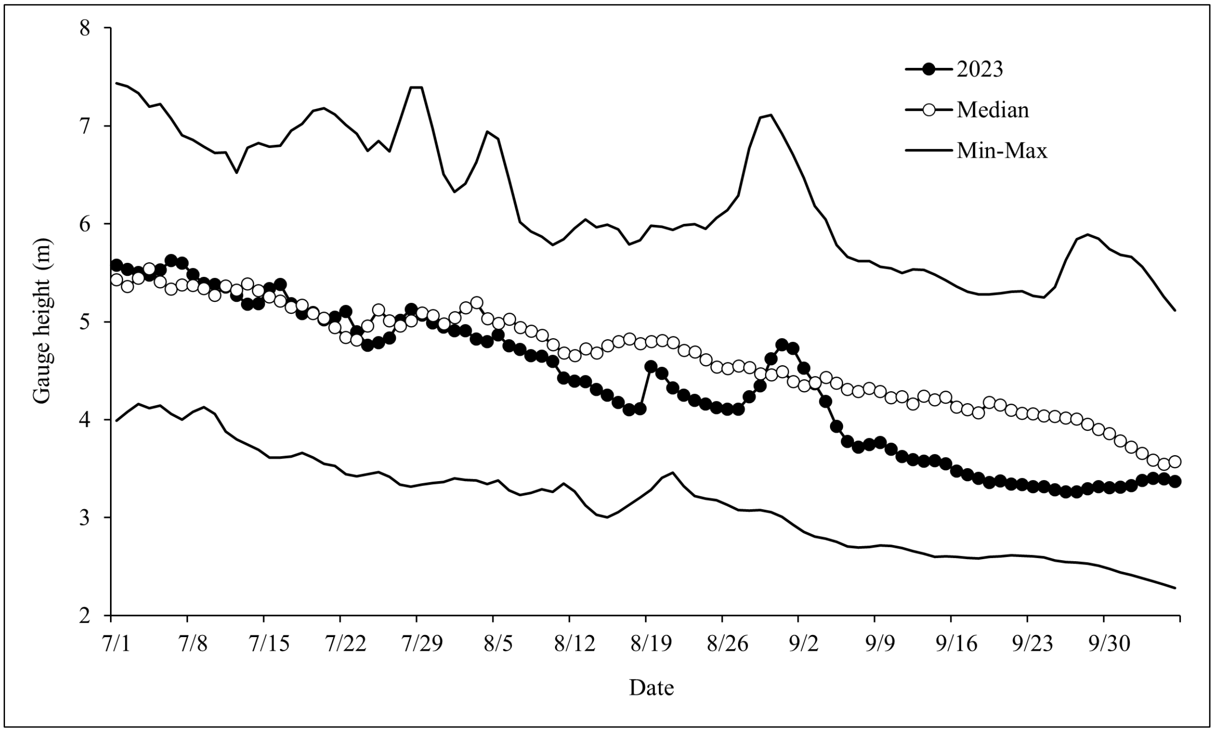


Figure 20.–Yukon River water level recorded at 1800 daily during the 2023 season at the city of Eagle, compared to minimum, maximum, and median gauge height from 1995 to 2022.

Source: United States Geological Survey (USGS). USGS gauge (15356000 Yukon R at Eagle AK).

APPENDIX A: SPECIES COMPOSITION OF TEST FISHERY CATCH, CPUE, AND SMOOTHED DATA BY DAY AND SALMON SPECIES

Appendix A1.–Species composition of test fishery catch, catch per unit effort (CPUE), and smoothed data by day and salmon species at the Eagle sonar project on the Yukon River, 2023.

	Chinook salmon					Fall chum salmon				
Date	Large mesh fathom-hours	Catch	CPUE	Catch smoothed	CPUE smoothed	Small mesh fathom-hours	Catch	CPUE	Catch smoothed	CPUE smoothed
08/01	16.21	1	0.06	1.69	0.10	16.96	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
08/02	16.92	2	0.12	1.64	0.09	17.26	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
08/03	17.13	2	0.12	1.59	0.09	17.21	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
08/04	17.59	2	0.11	1.53	0.09	16.77	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
08/05	16.50	1	0.06	1.48	0.08	16.85	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
08/06	18.04	5	0.28	1.41	0.08	18.11	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
08/07	16.01	0	0.00	1.34	0.08	17.05	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
08/08	16.19	0	0.00	1.24	0.07	16.66	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
08/09	16.81	1	0.06	1.13	0.07	17.92	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
08/10	17.46	1	0.06	1.03	0.06	17.58	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
08/11	16.98	0	0.00	0.88	0.05	17.24	0	0.00	0.01	0.00
08/12	17.63	3	0.17	0.77	0.04	16.79	0	0.00	0.01	0.00
08/13	16.82	0	0.00	0.64	0.04	17.16	0	0.00	0.02	0.00
08/14	16.12	0	0.00	0.54	0.03	16.63	0	0.00	0.06	0.00
08/15	15.85	0	0.00	0.46	0.03	16.65	0	0.00	0.12	0.01
08/16	16.12	0	0.00	0.46	0.03	16.14	0	0.00	0.16	0.01
08/17	16.56	0	0.00	0.44	0.03	16.13	0	0.00	0.20	0.01
08/18	16.31	1	0.06	0.48	0.03	17.04	1	0.06	0.24	0.01
08/19	16.76	1	0.06	0.49	0.03	16.50	1	0.06	0.25	0.02
08/20	16.29	1	0.06	0.45	0.03	16.62	0	0.00	0.24	0.01
08/21	15.79	0	0.00	0.38	0.02	16.19	0	0.00	0.26	0.02
08/22	16.27	0	0.00	0.31	0.02	16.06	0	0.00	0.28	0.02
08/23	15.89	0	0.00	0.24	0.01	16.30	0	0.00	0.29	0.02
08/24	16.18	0	0.00	0.20	0.01	15.67	0	0.00	0.30	0.02

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	Chinook salmon					Fall chum salmon				
Date	Large mesh fathom-hours	Catch	CPUE	Catch smoothed	CPUE smoothed	Small mesh fathom-hours	Catch	CPUE	Catch smoothed	CPUE smoothed
08/25	15.85	1	0.06	0.20	0.01	16.04	1	0.06	0.30	0.02
08/26	15.60	0	0.00	0.16	0.01	16.36	0	0.00	0.31	0.02
08/27	15.81	0	0.00	0.12	0.01	16.36	0	0.00	0.31	0.02
08/28	17.00	0	0.00	0.08	0.00	16.40	0	0.00	0.33	0.02
08/29	15.96	0	0.00	0.04	0.00	16.59	1	0.06	0.38	0.02
08/30	16.63	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.59	1	0.06	0.42	0.03
08/31	16.89	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.79	0	0.00	0.49	0.03
09/01	16.67	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.43	0	0.00	0.55	0.03
09/02	16.75	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.55	0	0.00	0.61	0.04
09/03	16.63	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.10	1	0.06	0.71	0.04
09/04	16.33	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.13	1	0.06	0.85	0.05
09/05	15.77	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.96	0	0.00	0.98	0.06
09/06	15.92	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.09	1	0.06	1.15	0.07
09/07	15.57	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.77	1	0.06	1.41	0.08
09/08	15.33	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.52	3	0.18	1.71	0.10
09/09	16.86	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.81	0	0.00	2.05	0.12
09/10	15.96	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.24	1	0.06	2.48	0.15
09/11	15.71	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.72	4	0.24	3.03	0.18
09/12	16.33	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.82	3	0.18	3.62	0.21
09/13	16.17	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.81	4	0.24	4.46	0.26
09/14	16.05	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.29	4	0.23	5.36	0.32
09/15	16.73	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.75	6	0.36	6.26	0.37
09/16	17.18	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.34	8	0.46	6.93	0.41
09/17	16.54	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.13	12	0.70	7.25	0.42
09/18	16.49	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.97	7	0.41	6.81	0.40
09/19	15.79	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.18	7	0.41	6.20	0.37

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	Chinook salmon					Fall chum salmon				
Date	Large mesh fathom-hours	Catch	CPUE	Catch smoothed	CPUE smoothed	Small mesh fathom-hours	Catch	CPUE	Catch smoothed	CPUE smoothed
09/20	16.23	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.72	4	0.24	5.29	0.32
09/21	16.30	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.04	3	0.18	4.53	0.28
09/22	16.55	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.39	1	0.06	3.93	0.24
09/23	19.71	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.14	6	0.40	3.69	0.23
09/24	16.06	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.39	1	0.06	3.42	0.21
09/25	16.62	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.73	7	0.42	3.26	0.20
09/26	15.97	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.56	3	0.18	2.91	0.17
09/27	15.99	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.76	0	0.00	2.55	0.15
09/28	16.65	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.80	5	0.28	2.18	0.13
09/29	15.74	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.53	0	0.00	1.79	0.11
09/30	16.29	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.85	2	0.12	1.41	0.09

APPENDIX B: CLIMATIC AND HYDROLOGIC OBSERVATIONS

Appendix B1.–Climatic and hydrologic observations recorded daily at 1800 at the Eagle sonar project site on the Yukon River, 2023.

Date	Precipitation (code)[a]	Wind		Sky (code)[c]	Temperature (°C)	
		Direction[b]	Velocity (kph)		Air	Water[d]
07/01	B	N	6.6	N	19	15.8
07/02	A	S	14.6	S	25.4	16.5
07/03	A	S	6.8	C	28.7	16.9
07/04	B	N	4.2	B	22.2	16.9
07/05	A	S	2.3	C	23.5	17.1
07/06	A	SW	7.8	B	25.4	17.3
07/07	A	S	3.9	S	28.1	17.8
07/08	A	N	2.4	C	24.4	18.4
07/09	A	SE	8.8	C	27.0	18.9
07/10	A	S	4.4	B	33.3	19.1
07/11	A	NW	4.6	C	29.6	19.0
07/12	C	NW	8.5	O	14.6	18.9
07/13	B	NA	NA	O	16.6	18.0
07/14	A	SE	4.6	O	21.3	17.8
07/15	A	W	2.2	B	24.7	16.8
07/16	A	NA	NA	S	22.8	16.4
07/17	A	NA	NA	O	19.0	17.4
07/18	A	NW	8.1	O	22.0	18.1
07/19	A	NW	2.0	S	25.5	17.9
07/20	A	NW	26.6	C	26.0	18.0
07/21	A	NW	24.6	S	31.0	18.5
07/22	B	SW	26.2	B	26.7	18.6
07/23	A	N	31.5	S	32.6	19.3
07/24	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	19.7
07/25	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	19.5
07/26	A	NA	NA	S	27.5	19.5
07/27	A	NW	4.9	B	27.1	19.6
07/28	A	NA	NA	S	32.8	19.2
07/29	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	19.1
07/30	A	N	7.7	B	18.2	18.4
07/31	A	W	27.1	C	26.0	18.3
08/01	A	NA	NA	S	22.0	18.4
08/02	A	NW	4.4	S	25.0	18.5
08/03	A	NW	3.3	S	25.0	18.5
08/04	A	N	3.4	B	22.0	18.4
08/05	A	S	2.8	C	29.0	18.2
08/06	A	S	10.6	C	30.0	18.1

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Date	Precipitation (code)[a]	Wind		Sky (code)[c]	Temperature (°C)	
		Direction[b]	Velocity (kph)		Air	Water[d]
08/07	A	SE	10.0	B	29.0	18.1
08/08	B	N	4.2	O	19.2	18.6
08/09	A	NA	NA	S	28.9	18.6
08/10	A	SE	2.7	O	24.2	18.0
08/11	A	S	2.8	O	22.1	17.2
08/12	B	SE	8.1	O	17.2	16.6
08/13	B	NW	5.1	B	18.8	16.1
08/14	A	NE	2.6	S	19.8	16.0
08/15	A	NE	3.3	S	18.0	15.4
08/16	A	NE	7.0	B	20.3	15.2
08/17	A	NA	NA	B	14.8	15.1
08/18	A	NA	NA	B	13.9	14.7
08/19	A	NA	NA	B	16.4	14.4
08/20	B	NA	NA	B	12.8	14.0
08/21	A	NW	5.6	B	15.1	14.0
08/22	A	SW	7.5	O	21.0	14.7
08/23	A	NW	7.3	B	21.0	15.0
08/24	A	S	9.4	B	23.0	15.1
08/25	A	SE	2.8	S	19.0	15.5
08/26	B	S	7.4	S	19.0	15.6
08/27	A	SE	2.6	O	20.0	15.6
08/28	A	SE	1.5	0	19.0	15.6
08/29	A	NE	4.0	B	19.0	15.6
08/30	B	NW	3.7	O	17.6	16.0
08/31	A	E	17.0	B	16.4	15.4
09/01	B	NA	NA	O	13.1	14.2
09/02	A	NW	4.4	O	11.6	13.3
09/03	A	NA	NA	O	16.5	12.2
09/04	A	NA	NA	O	13.0	11.8
09/05	A	SE	12.0	B	12.0	11.6
09/06	B	N	2.1	B	13.0	11.7
09/07	A	NW	2.8	S	10.0	11.6
09/08	A	S	2.5	O	11.0	11.2
09/09	A	NA	NA	O	11.0	11.3
09/10	A	NA	NA	O	17.0	11.2
09/11	B	NW	7.0	O	13.3	11.3
09/12	A	S	3.2	S	8.2	11.3
09/13	A	NA	NA	S	13.4	11.0
09/14	A	NA	NA	B	9.5	10.4
09/15	A	NA	NA	B	13.5	10.2

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Date	Precipitation (code)[a]	Wind		Sky (code)[c]	Temperature (°C)	
		Direction[b]	Velocity (kph)		Air	Water[d]
09/16	A	SE	11.7	B	13.1	9.9
09/17	B	NA	NA	O	14.0	9.5
09/18	A	W	1.9	B	10.0	9.4
09/19	A	NA	NA	C	7.0	9.2
09/20	A	NW	2.7	B	7.0	8.4
09/21	C	W	3.4	O	10.0	8.2
09/22	A	NW	6.3	B	5.0	7.6
09/23	B	S	5.3	O	9	7.2
09/24	C	NA	NA	A	5.0	6.7
09/25	A	SE	8.4	C	6.5	6.4
09/26	A	S	1.6	B	5.6	6.3
09/27	A	NW	5.3	B	5.0	6.0
09/28	A	NW	2.3	O	4.2	5.8
09/29	A	NA	NA	O	6.0	5.7
09/30	A	S	4.7	C	9.0	5.6
10/01	A	S	5.3	O	9.1	5.8
10/02	E	NW	10.7	O	1.5	5.9
10/03	A	E	3.9	O	4.5	5.4
10/04	A	E	2.5	O	1.5	5.2
10/05	A	W	12.7	O	1.7	4.7
10/06[e]	A	NW	3.8	O	4.6	4.1

Note: ND means no data; NA means not applicable.

[a] Precipitation code for the preceding 24 h period: A = none; B = intermittent rain; C = continuous rain; D = snow and rain mixed; E = light snowfall; F = continuous snowfall; G = thunderstorm with or without precipitation.

[b] Wind direction code: N = North; S = South; E = East; W = West; V = Variable; NA = Not applicable (no wind).

[c] Instantaneous cloud cover code: C = clear, cloud cover <10% of sky; S = cloud cover <60% of sky; B = cloud cover 60–90% of sky; O = overcast (100%); F = fog, thick haze, or smoke.

[d] Water temperature collected approximately 30 cm below surface with Hobo U22 data logger.

[e] Observations taken at 1200.