

26 March 2013

"Production dynamics of Fraser River sockeye salmon compared to other west coast populations"

Randall M. Peterman¹
and Brigitte Dorner²

¹ School of Resource and Environmental Management (REM),
Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C., Canada V5A 1S6
(peterman@sfu.ca)

² Driftwood Cove Designs, GD Lasqueti Island, B.C. Canada V0R 2J0
(bdorner@driftwoodcove.ca)

Fraser River Aboriginal Fisheries Secretariat,
Cohen Commission Science Workshop (Dave Levy)
27 March 2013

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Outline

- Changes over time in sockeye productivity
 - Fraser River
 - Non-Fraser stocks
- Patterns we need to explain
- Possible causes

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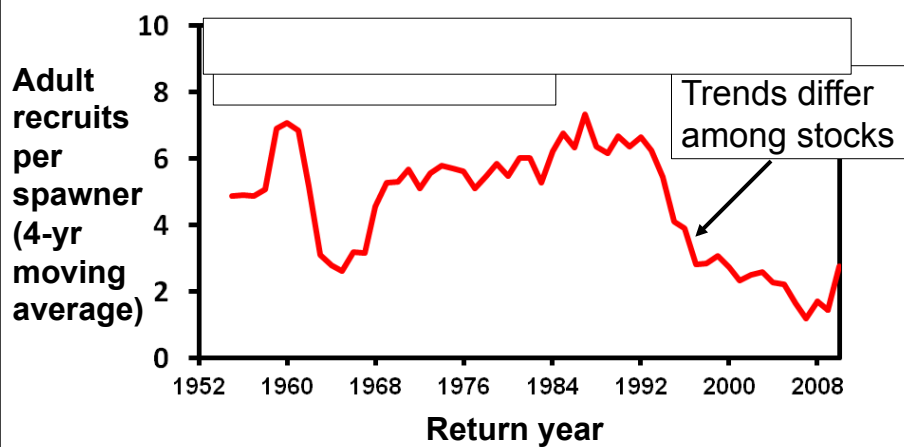
Background

Since early 1990s, most Fraser River sockeye populations have decreased in:

- Abundance (adult returns)
- Productivity (adult returns **per spawner**)
["productivity" analogous to
"cars produced per year per worker"]

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All Fraser sockeye populations combined



M. Lapointe, PSC

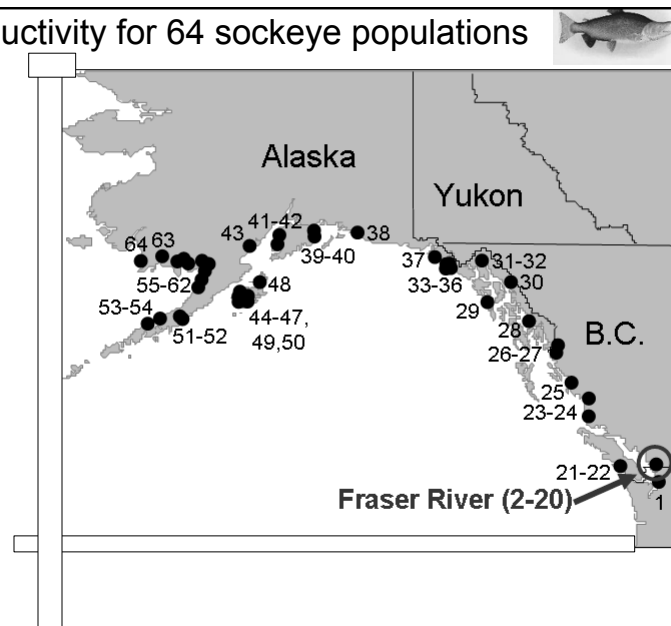
Research objective

How widespread has **decreasing productivity** been across west-coast sockeye populations?

Relevant because ...

- If decreases only occurred in Fraser stocks, this implies that local factors caused declines.
- Large spatial extent implies large-scale factors

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Productivity for 64 sockeye populationsPeterman and Dorner 2012⁶

Methods

Measures of productivity

1. Annual adult returns per spawner
2. "Kalman filter" smoothed estimates that show "signal" amid "noise"

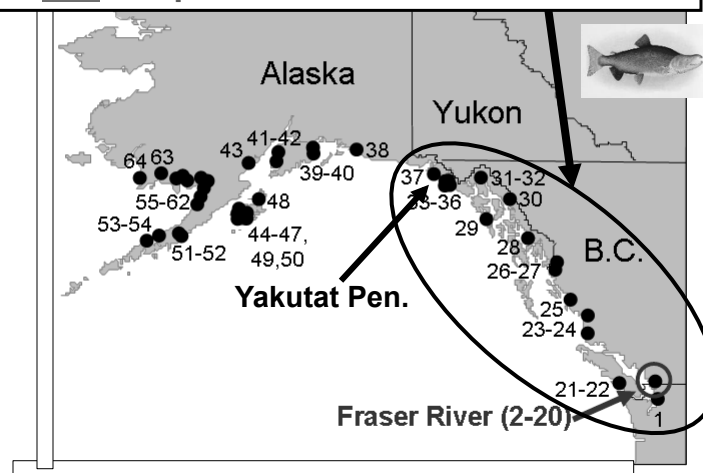
Analyses

- Correlations
- Other methods (same conclusions)

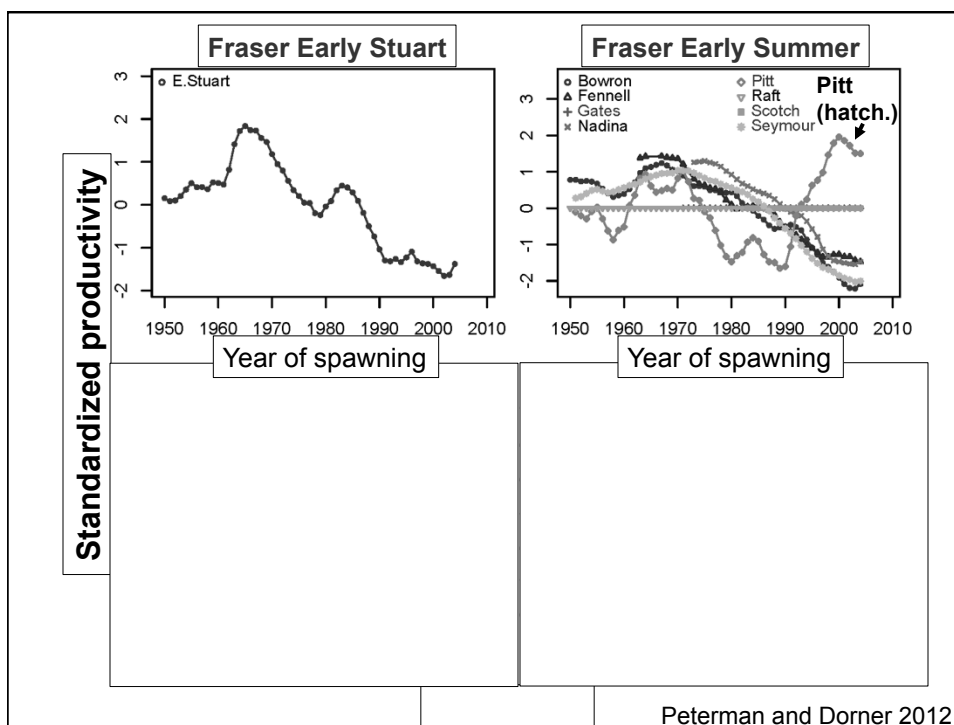
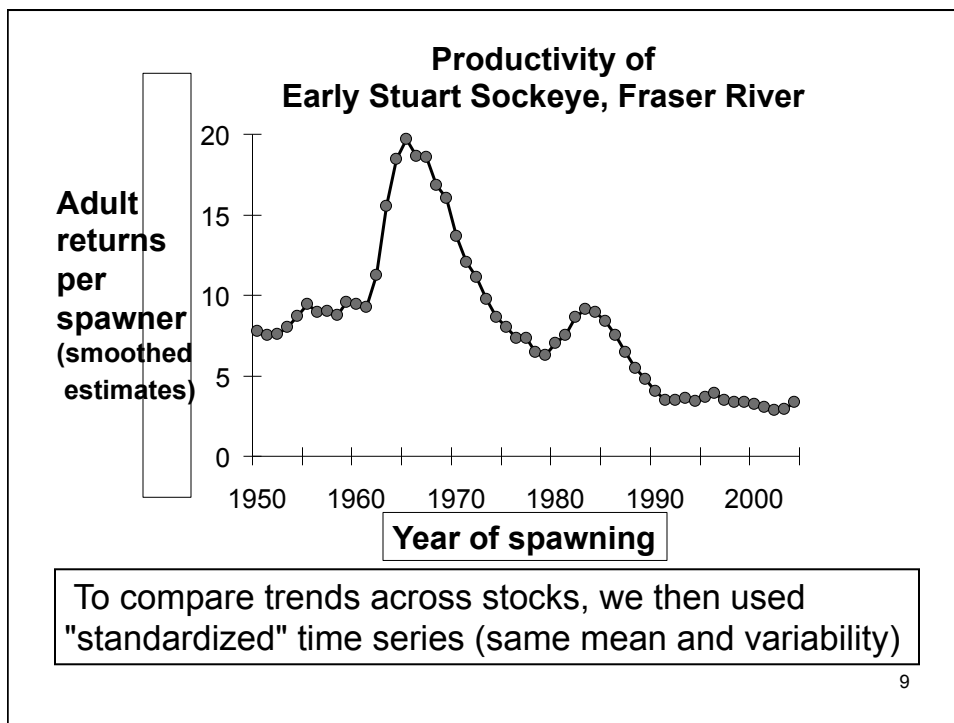
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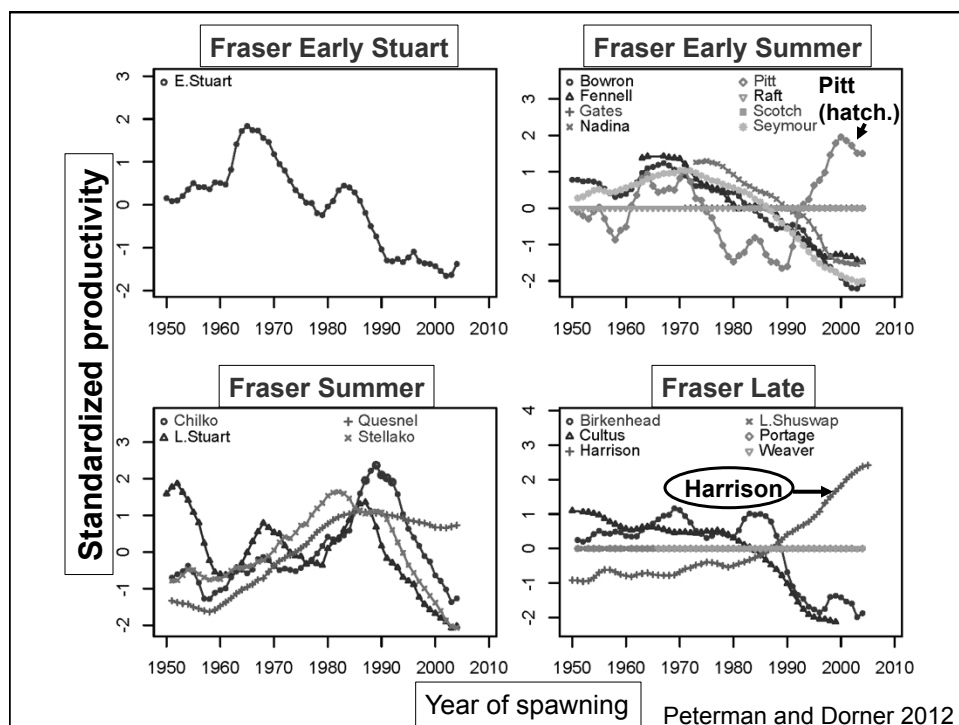
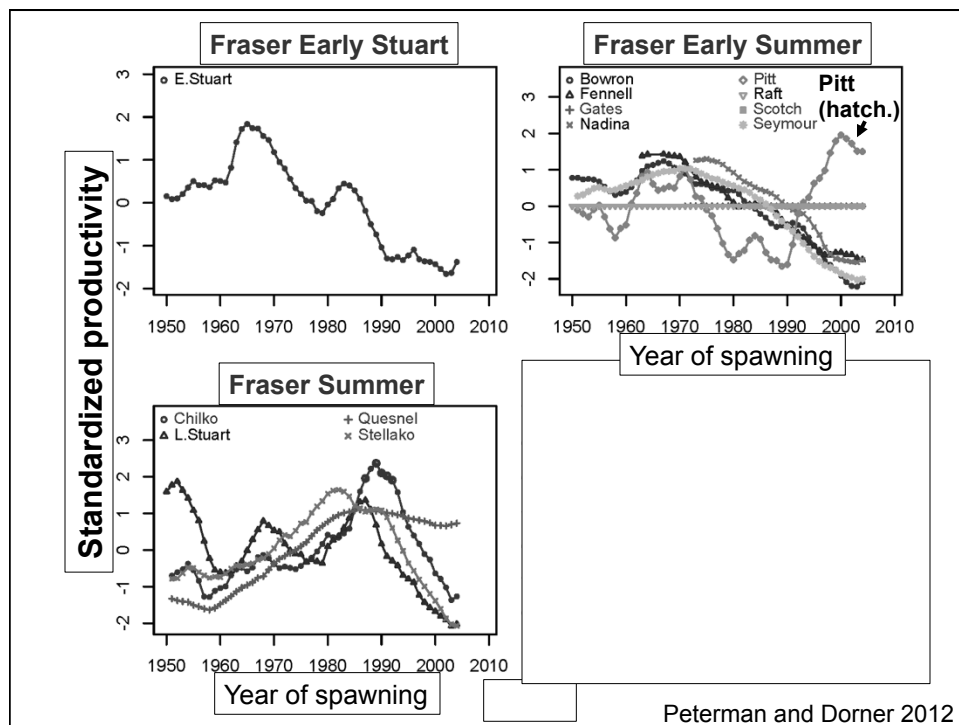
Results

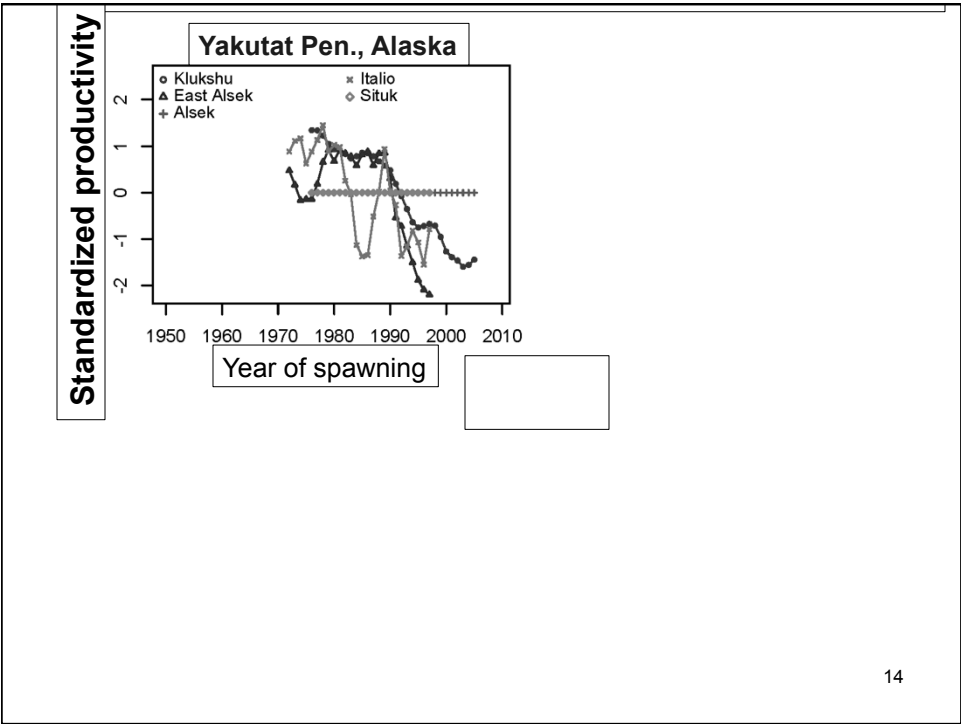
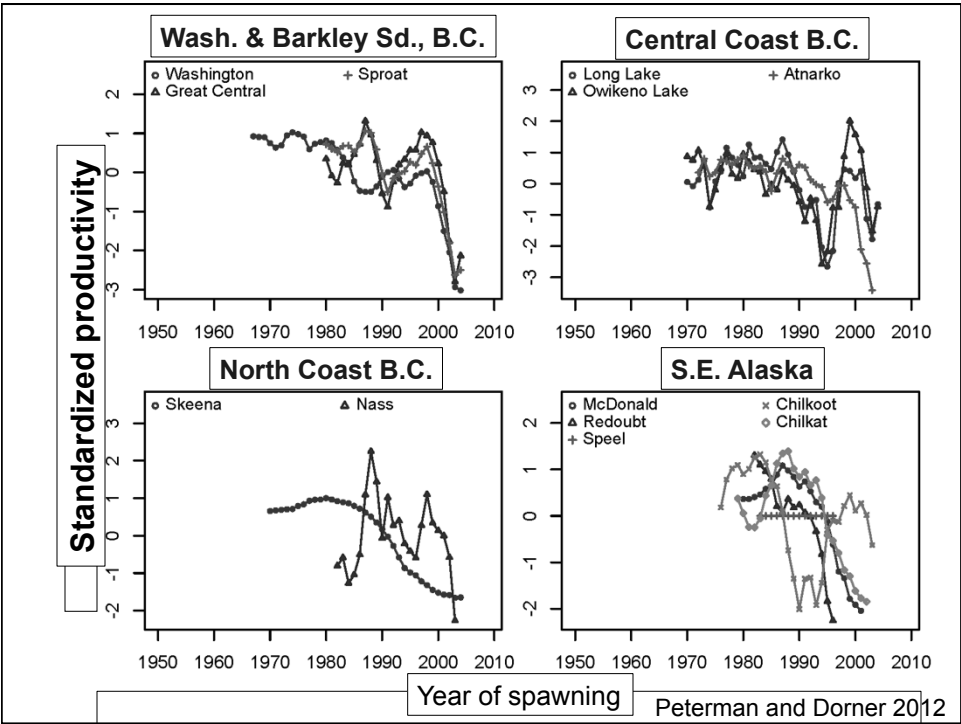
1. Widespread decreases in productivity (24 of 37 stocks), especially since 1990s
- Not unique to Fraser River

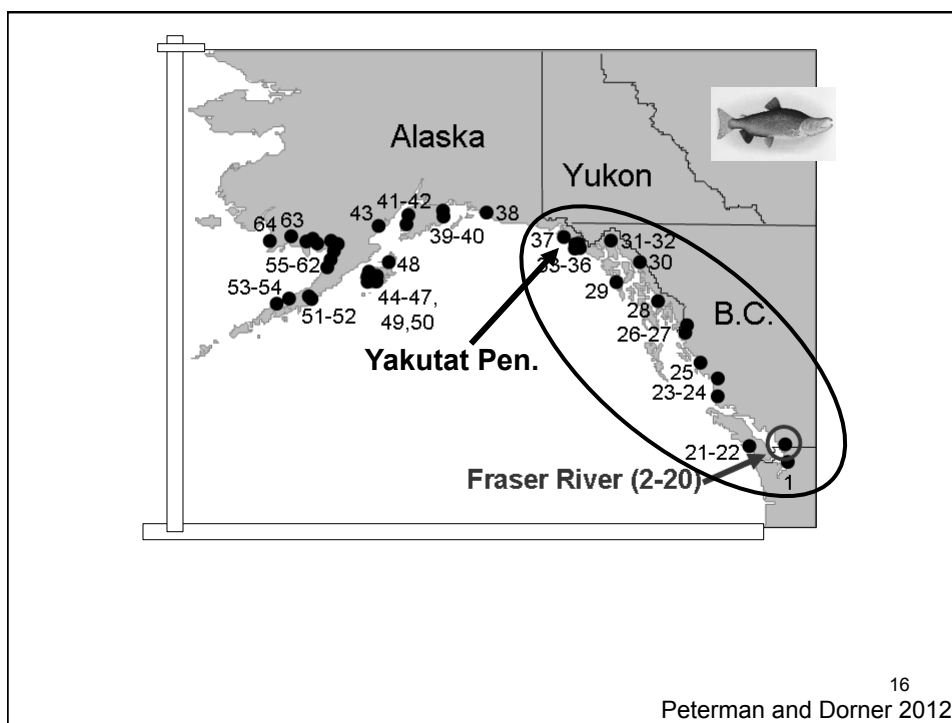
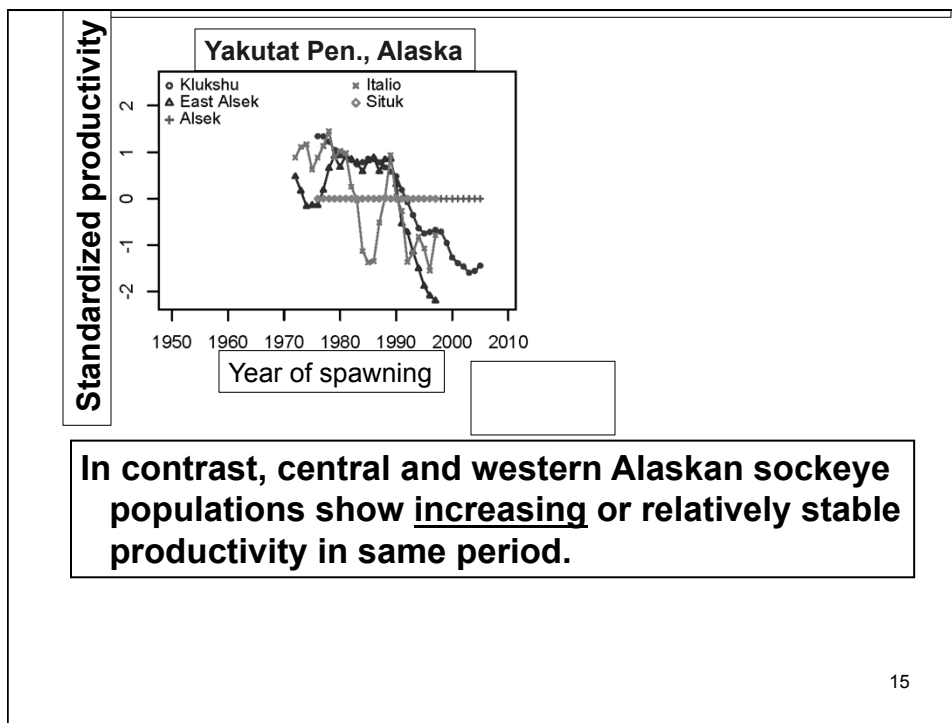


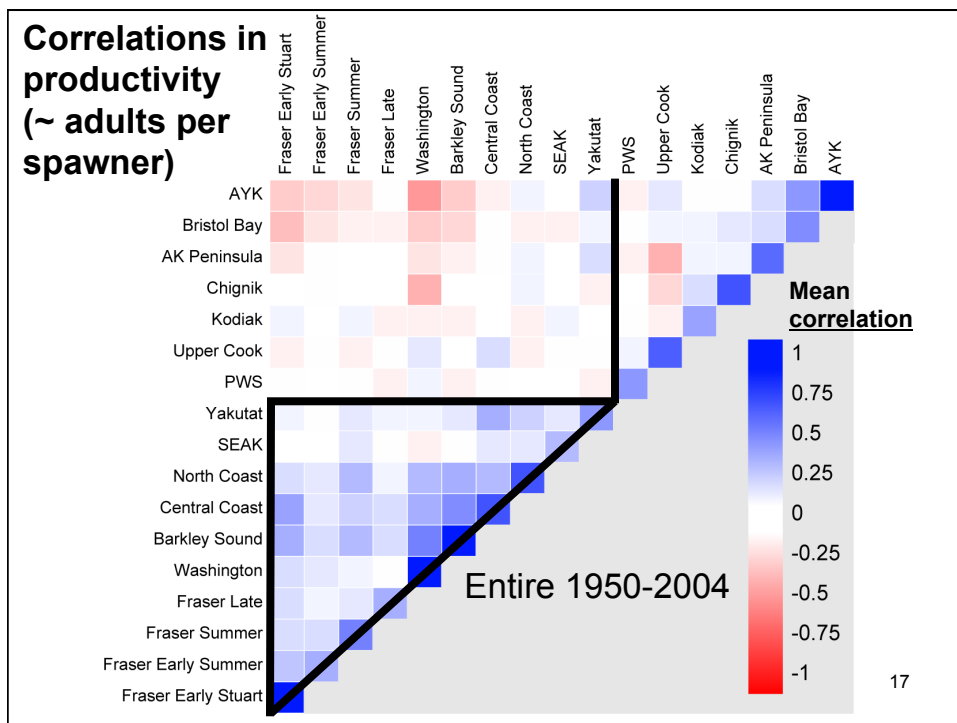
Peterman and Dorner 2012









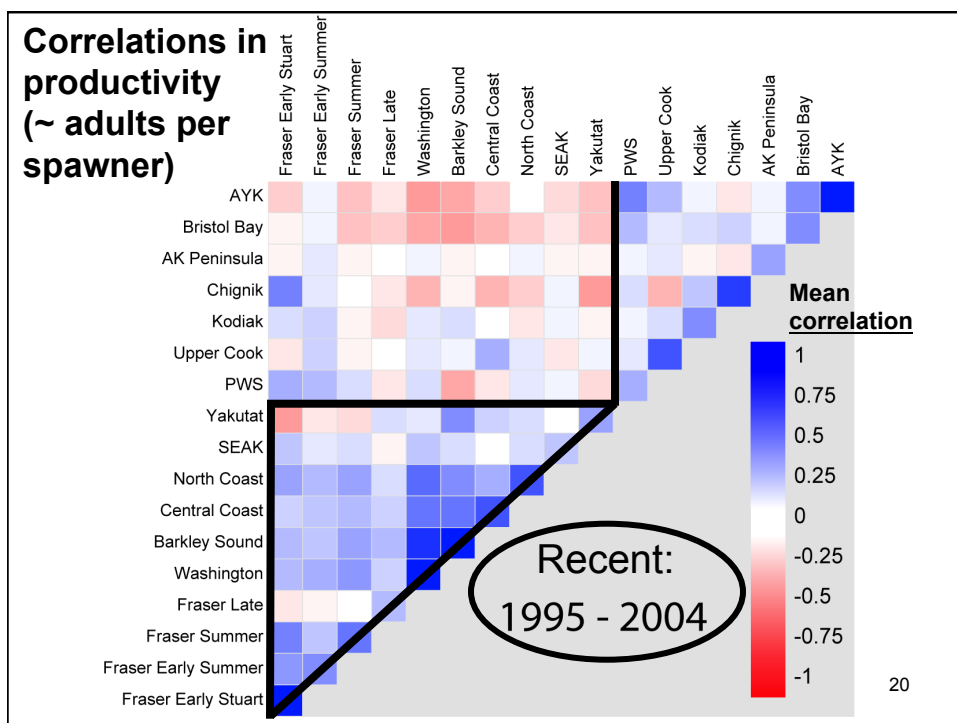
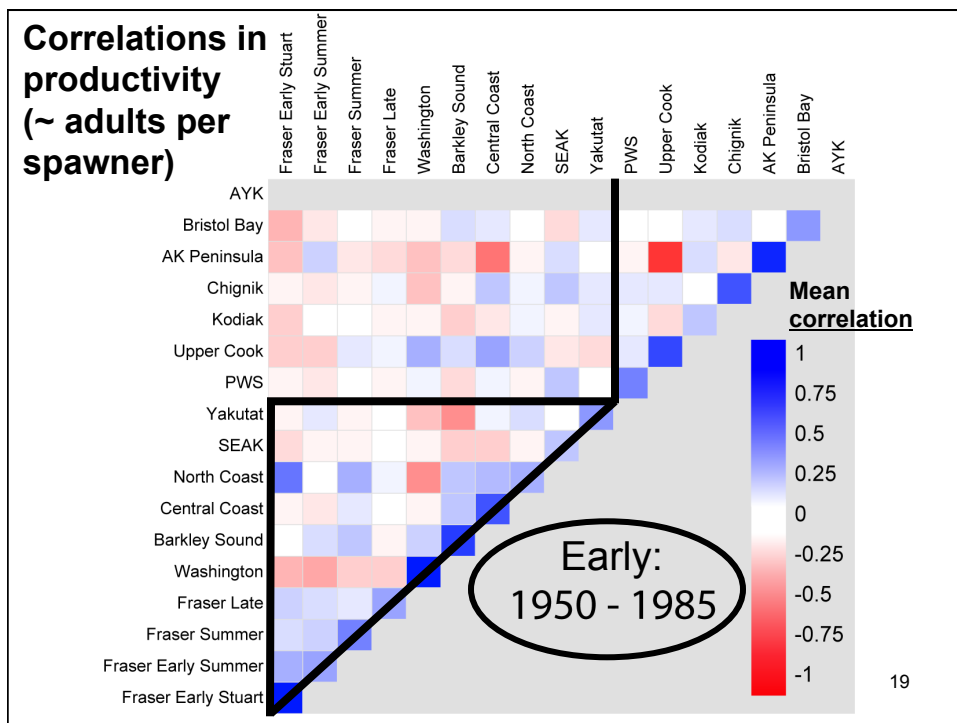


Results (continued)

1. Similar downward productivity trends exist in 27 of 34 stocks from Washington and the Fraser R. up through Yakutat, Alaska.

Implication:

- Shared causes?
- Different causes in different places (coincidental)
 - Unlikely coincidental (quite different watersheds, pressures)



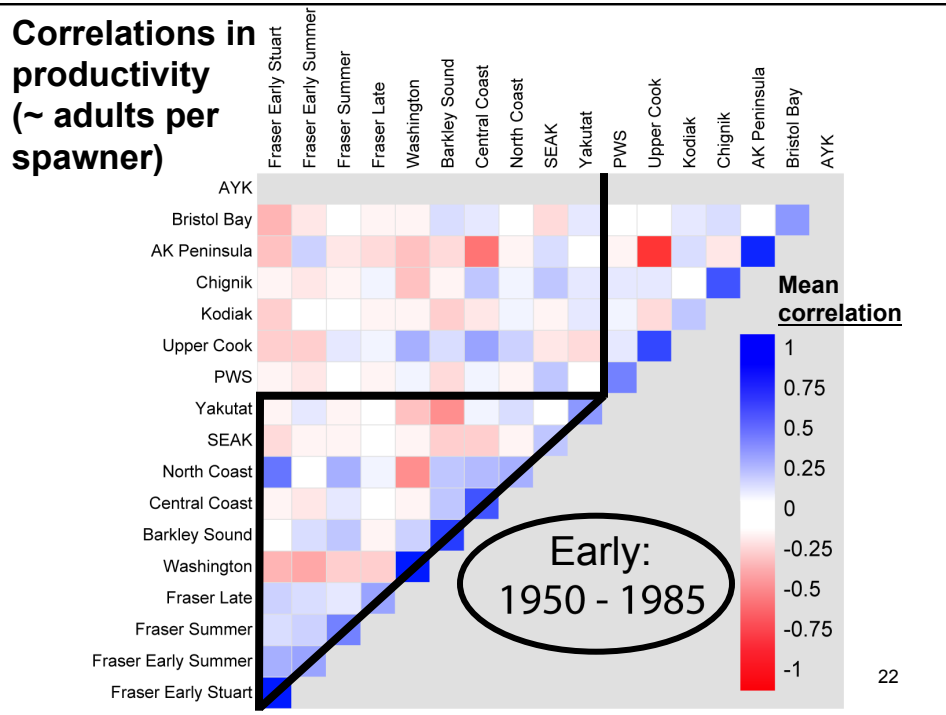
Results (continued)

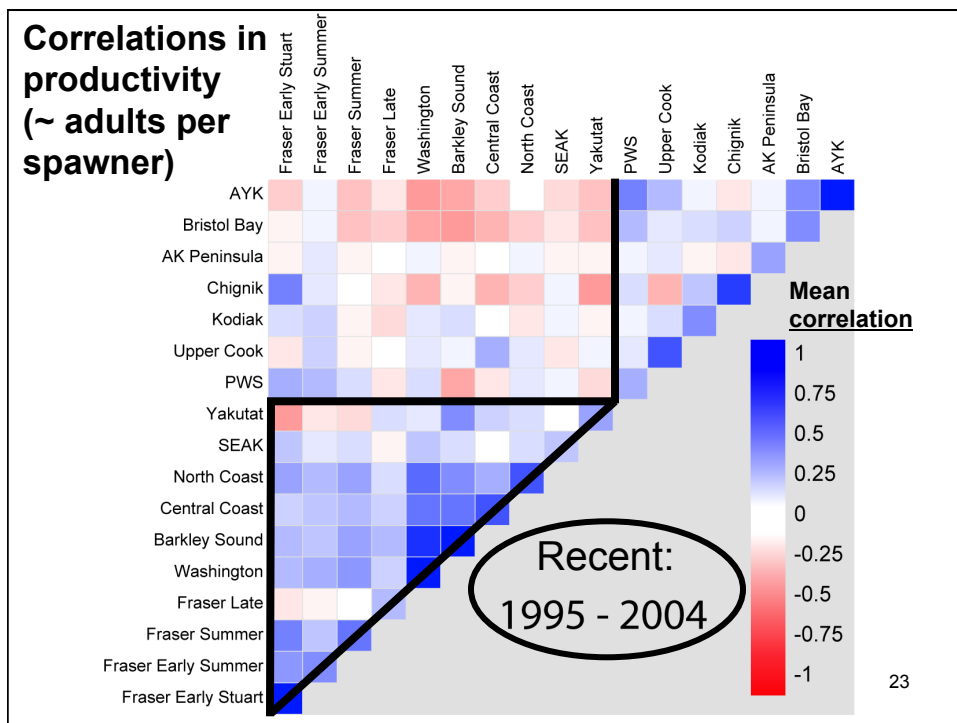
2. Positive correlations among "southern" stocks have recently become stronger or more synchronized.

Implication:

Causes of decreasing productivity are increasing in strength.

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Results (continued)

3. The spatial extent of the positively correlated southern area appears to have spread further north over time.

Implication:

Suggests northward-moving, large-scale processes such as:

- Spread of pathogens
- Increases in predators of salmon
- Climate-driven changes in ocean productivity

"Over-escapement"

Hypothesis:

Large number of sockeye spawners (escapements) reduce productivity (adults per spawner).

Evidence:

1. Only 70 out of 977 cases (7%) for Fraser sockeye show fewer adult recruits than parental spawners.

- **None** of those cases came after an extremely large spawner abundance that subsequently led to chronic low abundance.

 Peterman and Dorner 2011

"Over-escapement" (continued)

2. Only Quesnel data are described best by the Larkin model (delayed density dependence)

Implication:

"Over-escapement" or "delayed density dependence" has contributed very little to the widespread decreases in productivity and abundance of Fraser R. sockeye.

 Peterman and Dorner 2011

Conclusions

1. Similar decreases in productivity along west coast; main causes are likely shared across stocks.
2. From juvenile data (not shown today):
 - Most of mortality that caused decreases of Fraser River sockeye ***occurred after*** the juvenile stage (still possibly freshwater ***origin***)
3. Over-escapement does not explain the decreased productivity of most Fraser R. sockeye or other west-coast sockeye populations.



Peterman and Dorner 2012

Recommendations

1. Research priority on large-scale processes or the ocean where correlated sockeye stocks overlap
2. Create Canada-U.S. sockeye working group
 - Multi-disciplinary research program
 - Life history of juveniles (Harrison vs. others)
 - Oceanography
 - Food, predators, pathogens, harmful algae, ...
 - Shared data base for entire west coast
3. Estimate juvenile abundance on more stocks

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Details in:

Peterman, R.M. and B. Dorner. 2011. Fraser River Sockeye Production Dynamics. Tech. Rept. #10, Cohen Commission.

and

Peterman, R.M. and B. Dorner. 2012. A widespread decrease in productivity of sockeye salmon populations in western North America. Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Science 69:1255-1260.

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