

Pre-Season Run Size Forecasts:

Fraser River Pink and Sockeye Salmon in 2015



S. Grant & B. MacDonald

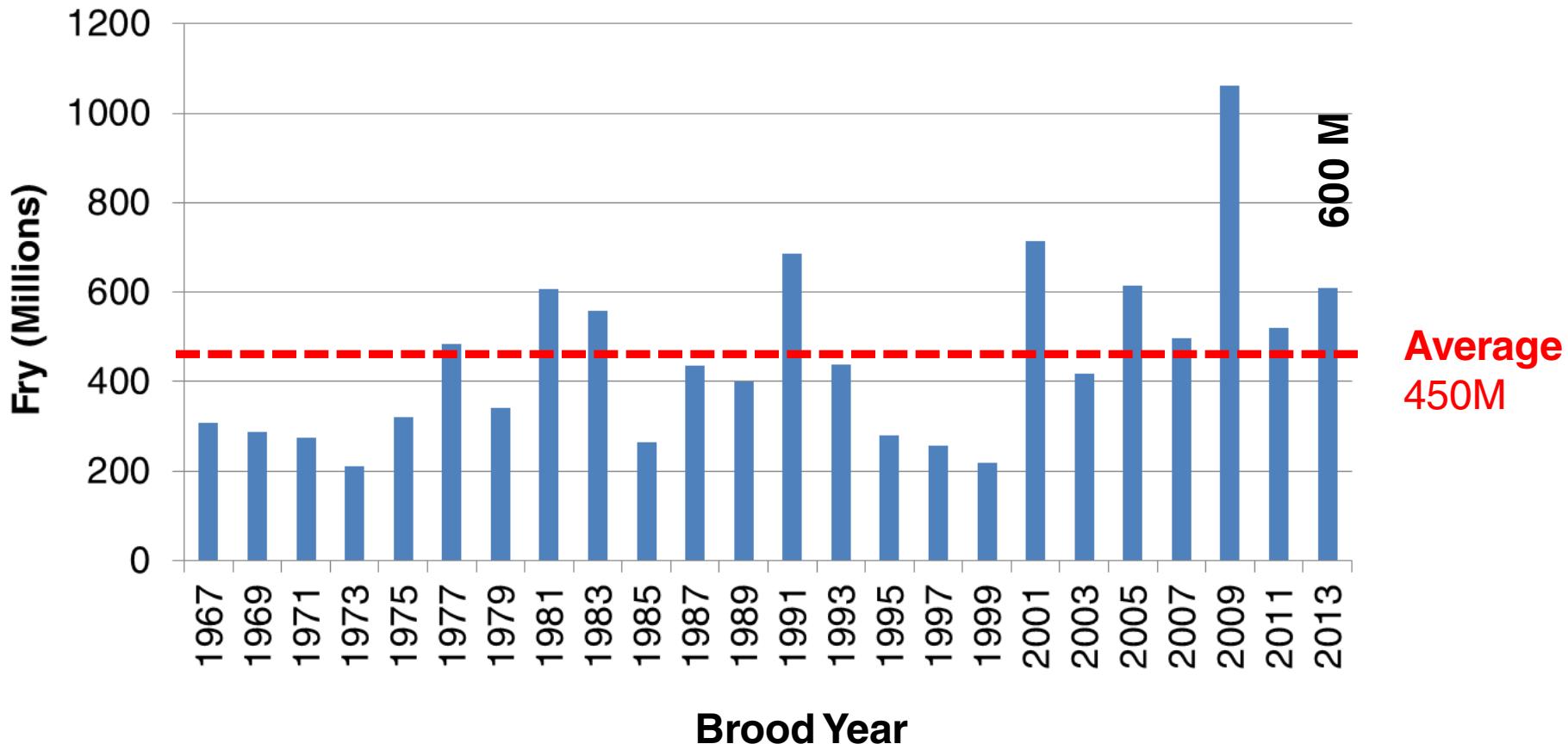
FRAFS March 10 2015



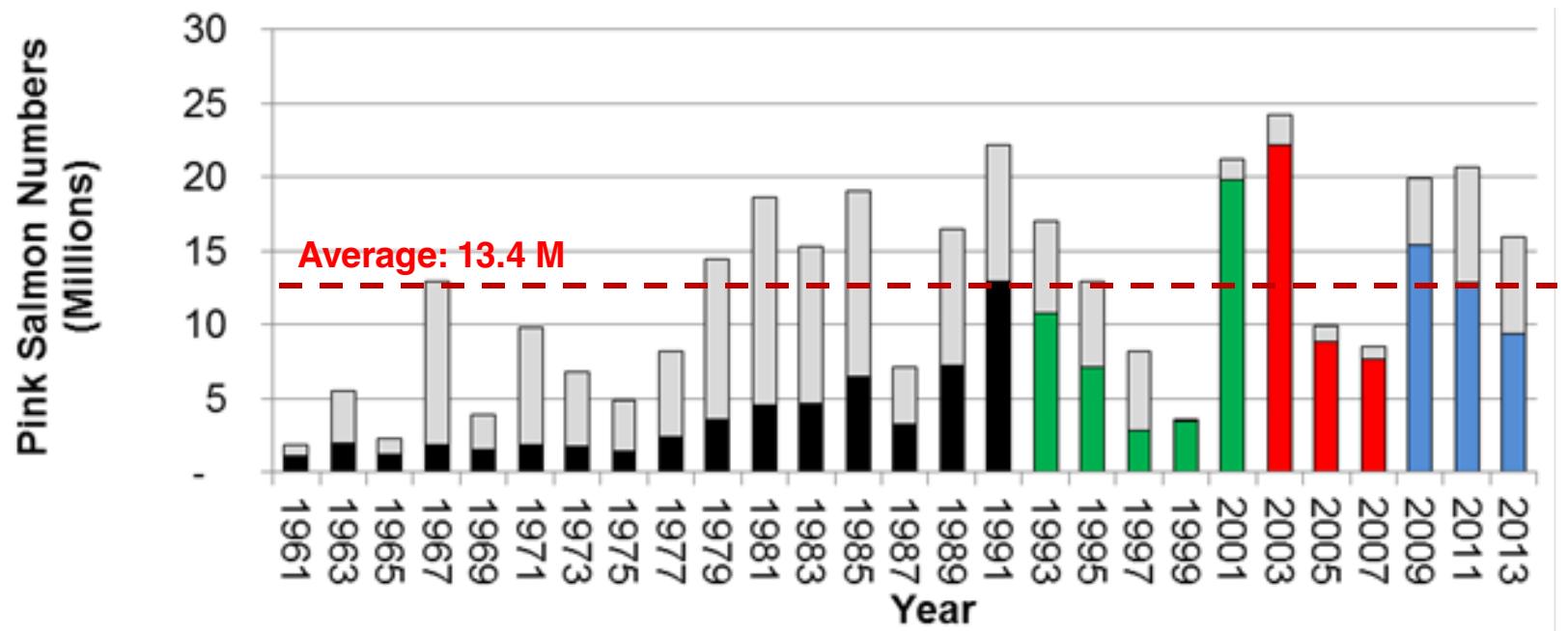
Fraser Pink Forecast



Fry Abundance



Adult Returns (Escapement + Catch)

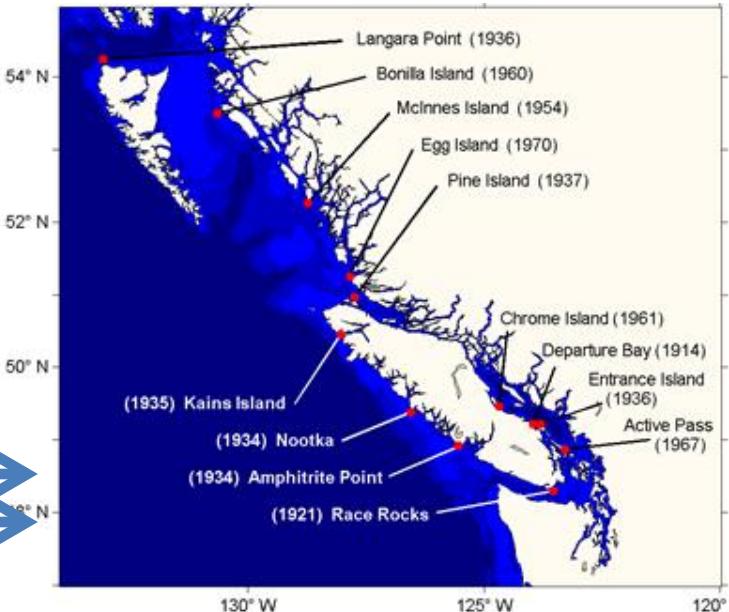


System-specific
(various methods)

System-Wide Assessments
MR Test-
 Fishery Hydro-
 acoustic

Jackknife Analysis (2015 Update)

	MRE		MAE		MPE		RMSE		Average Rank
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	
Power	-0.946	5	4.323	3	-0.003	1	5.773	2	3
Power (SSS)	-0.794	4	4.023	1	0.1261	3	5.498	1	1
TSA	-1.708	7	6.008	5	0.2021	6	6.734	4	5
R1C	-0.128	1	6.056	6	0.2235	7	7.374	5	6
R2C	-1.199	6	6.584	7	0.1461	4	7.913	7	7
MRS	-0.606	3	4.206	2	0.1091	2	5.865	3	3
RS1	2.714	8	9.079	8	0.2939	8	13.545	8	8
RS2	0.429	2	5.527	4	0.1682	5	7.377	6	5



Sea-Surface Salinity
Avg from July-September

Amphitrite Point
Race Rocks

Fraser Pink Forecast

Probability Levels

25%

50%

75%

Power (fry)-SSS

10,385,000

14,455,000

20,450,000

Average: 13.4 M

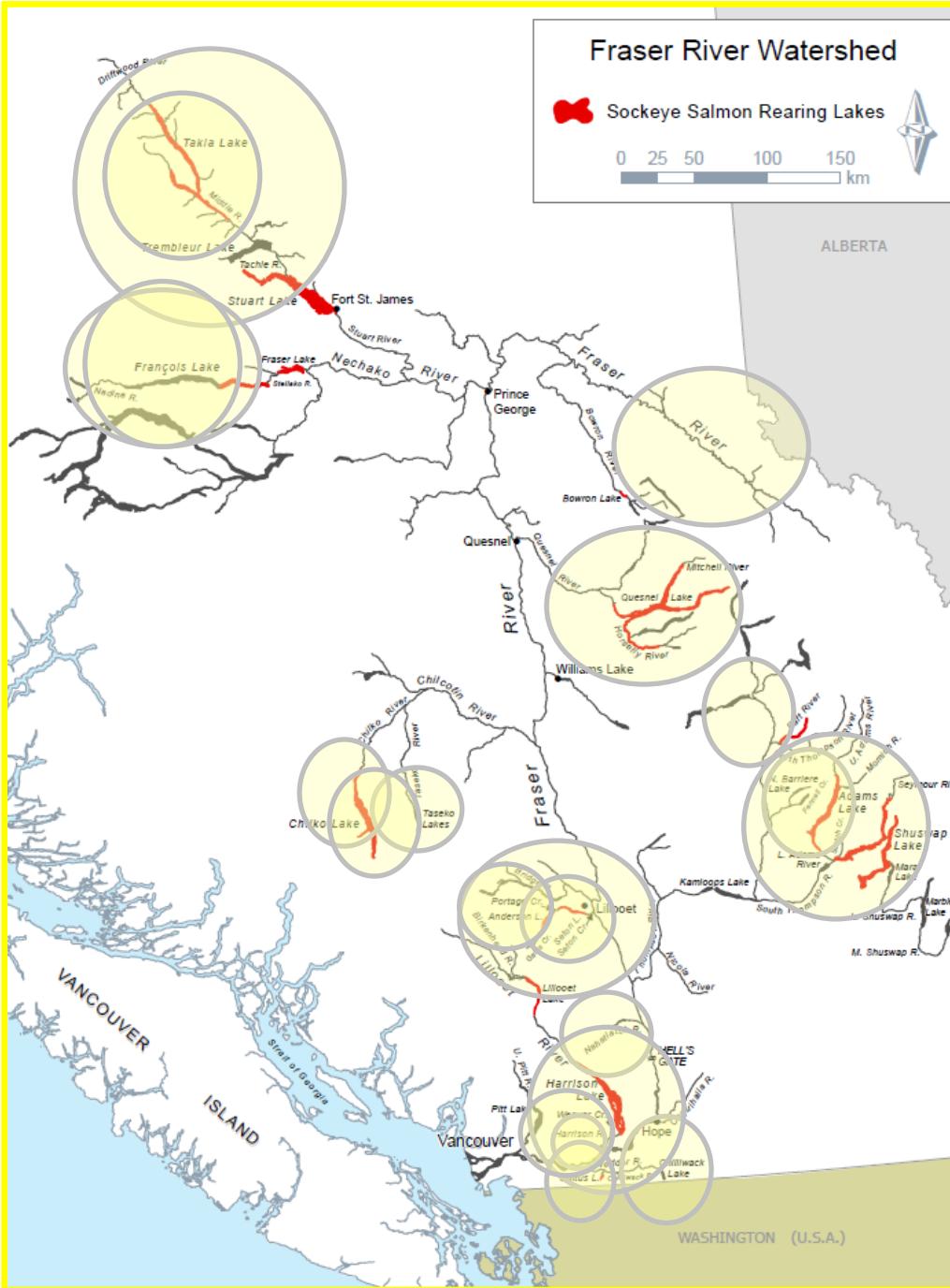
Fraser Pink Conclusions

- Forecasts are extremely uncertain given changes in escapement and catch estimation methods over time and Pink fry abundance is an index of abundance only;
- Returns are expected to be average based on the 2015 forecast



Fraser Sockeye Forecast





Early Stuart

Early Stuart

Early Summer

Bowron

Fennell

Gates

Nadina

Pitt

Scotch

Seymour

Early Shuswap Miscellaneous

Taseko Miscellaneous**

Chilliwick miscellaneous

Nahatlach miscellaneous

Summer

Chilko

Late Stuart

Quesnel

Stellako

Raft

Harrison

North Thompson River Miscellaneous

North Thompson Tributaries Miscellaneous

Widgeon miscellaneous

Late

Cultus

Late Shuswap (Adams River)

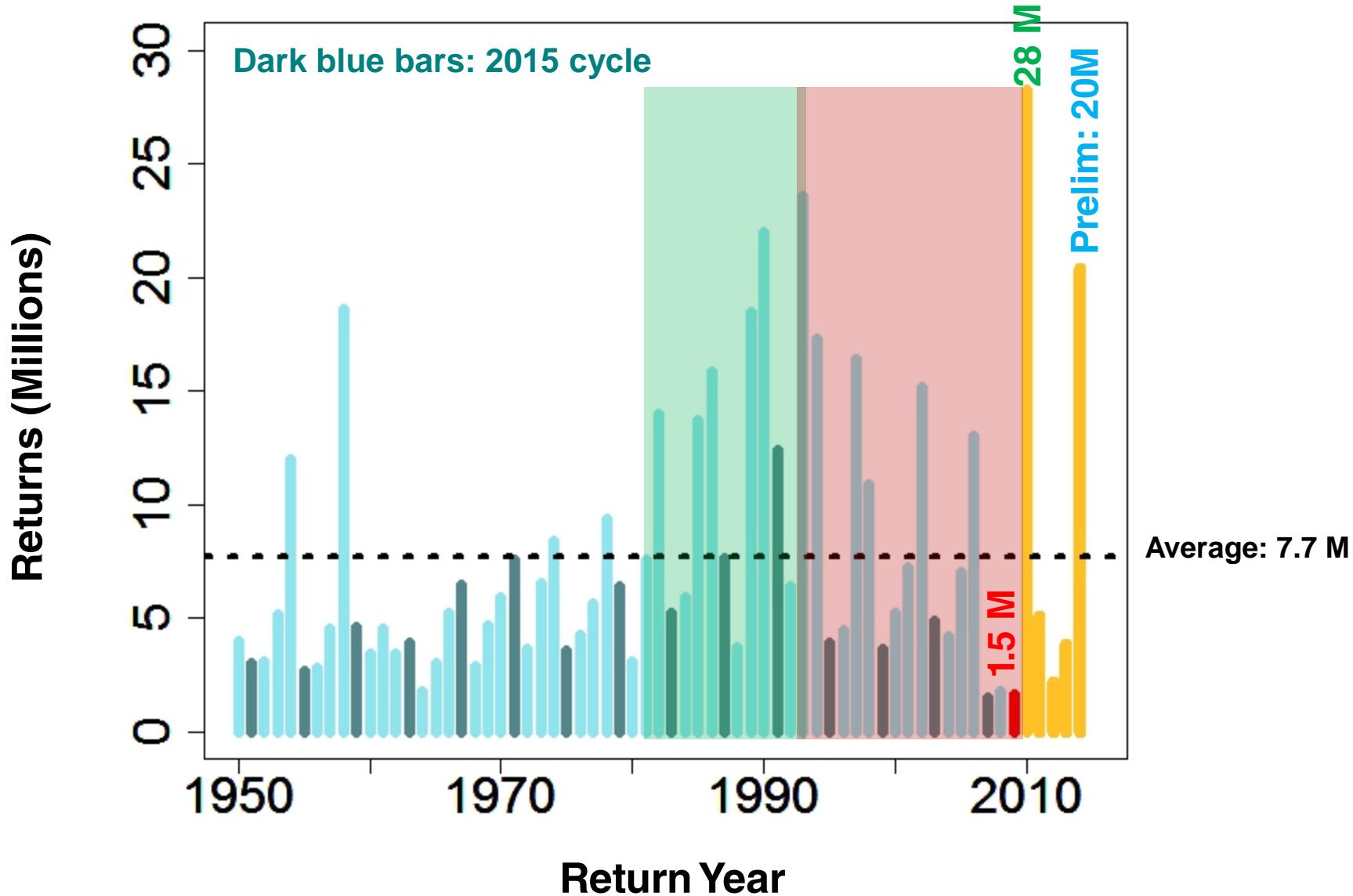
Portage

Weaver

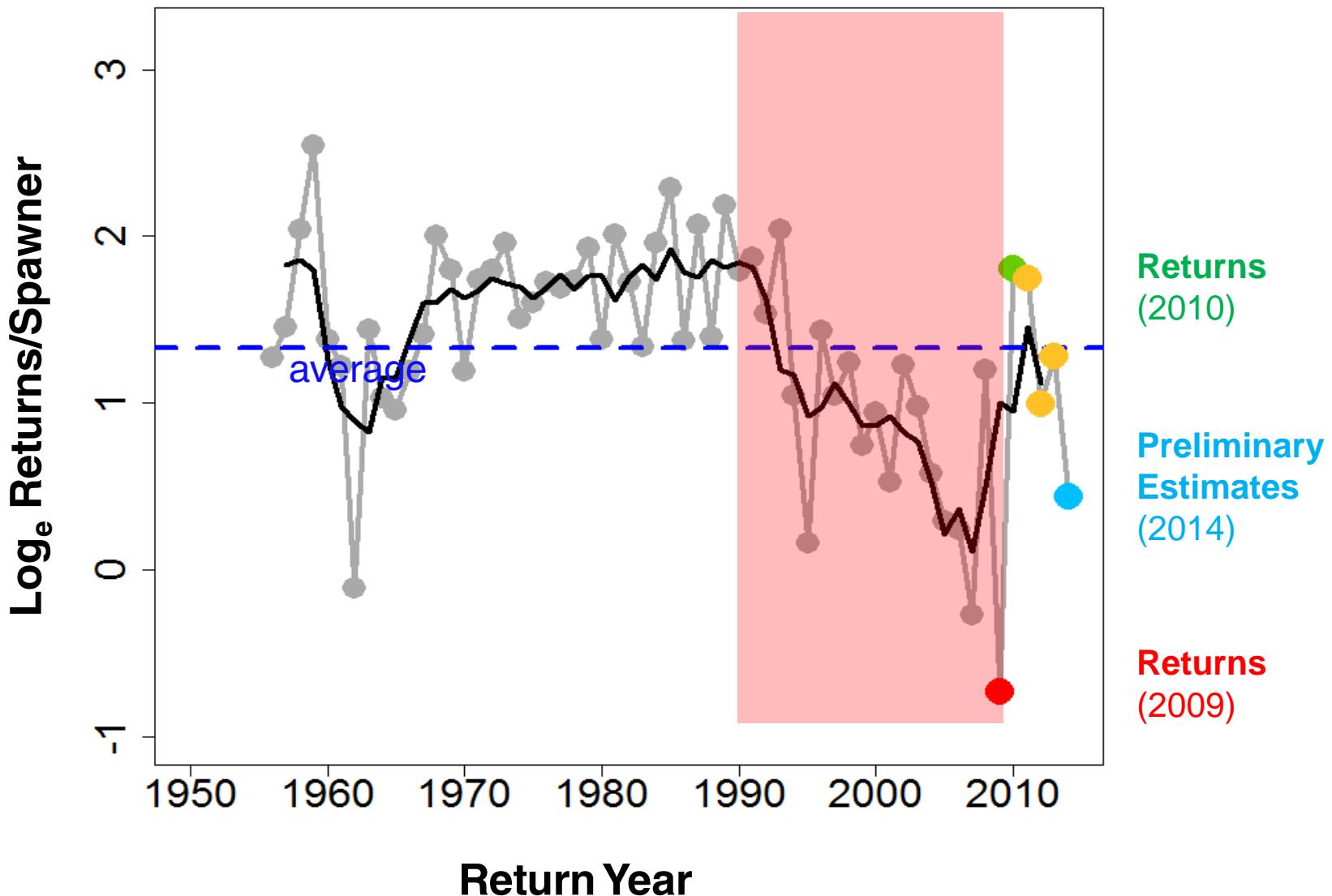
Birkenhead

Non-Shuswap miscellaneous

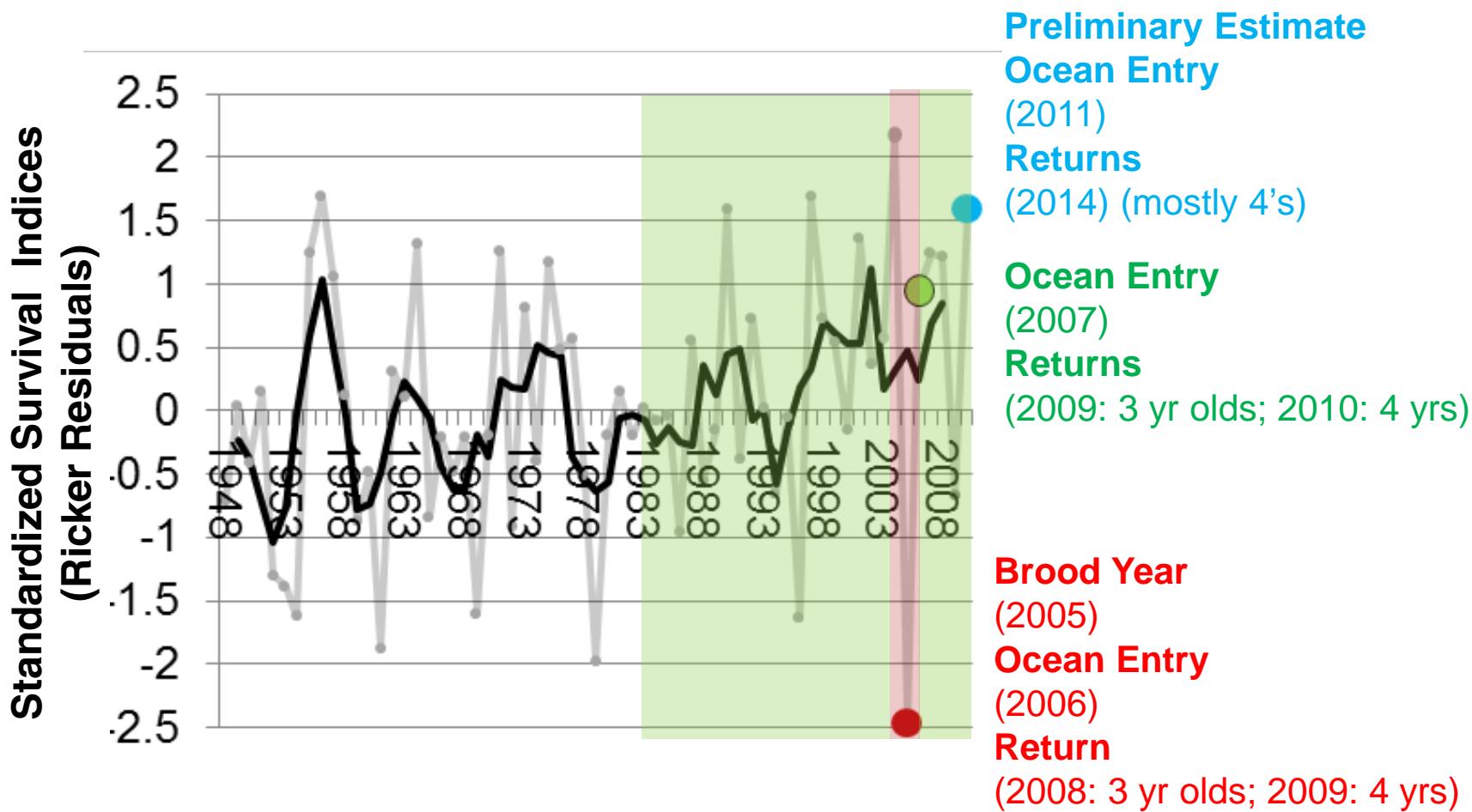
Fraser Sockeye Aggregate: Returns



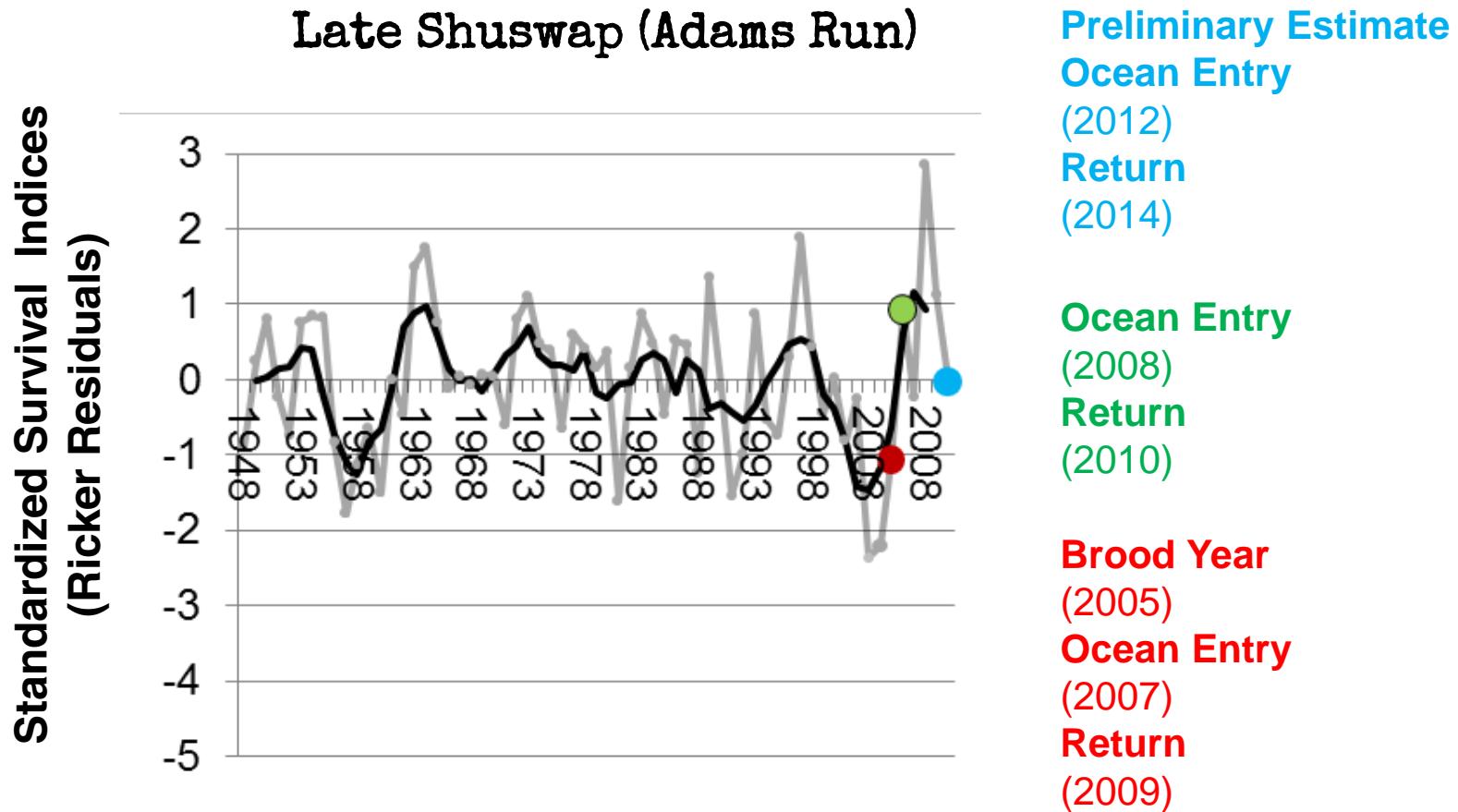
Fraser Sockeye Aggregate: Productivity



Total Survival: Harrison



Total Survival: Late Run

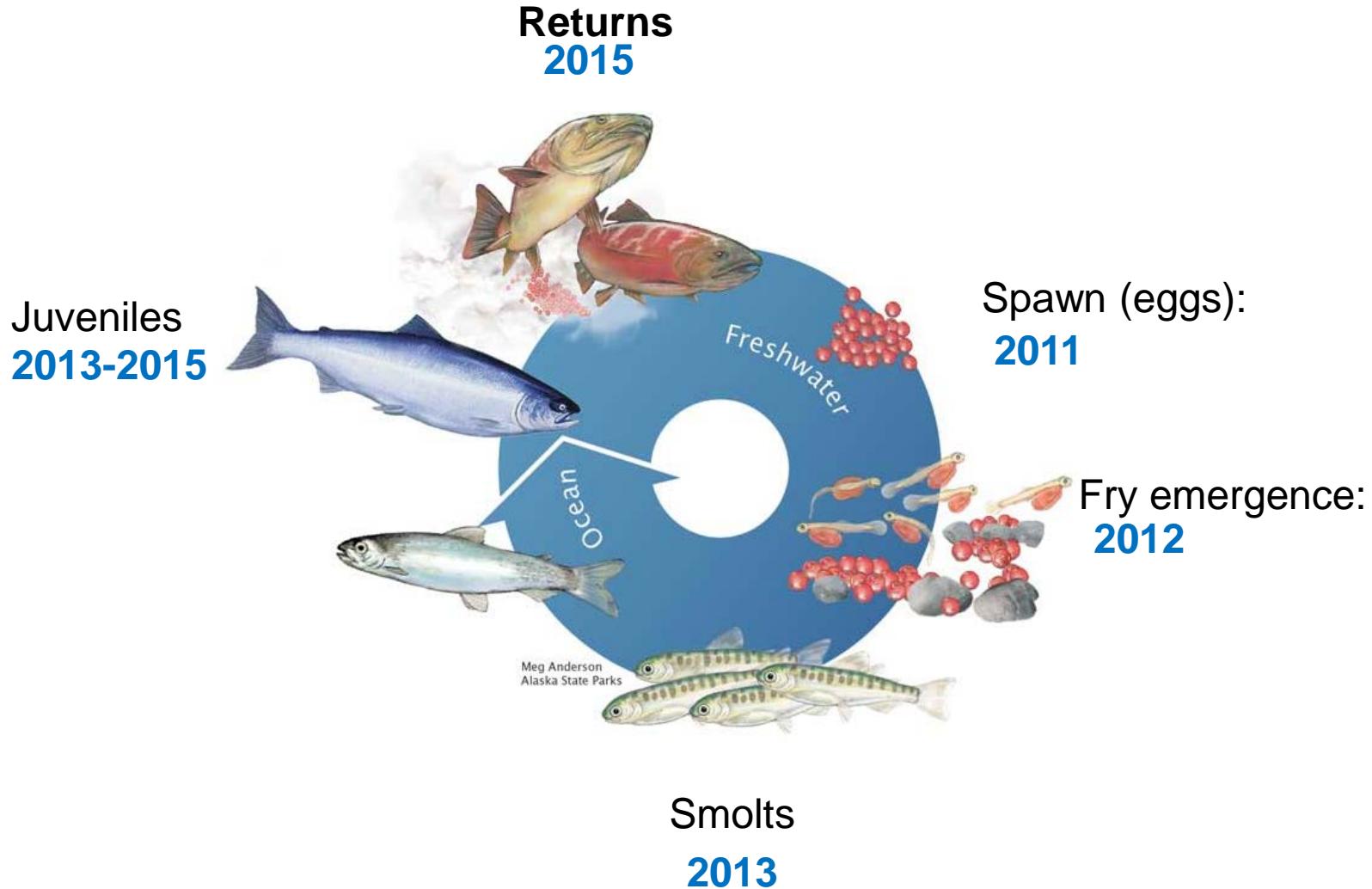


Brood Year Escapement



Age of Maturity

Average age: 4 $\frac{1}{2}$



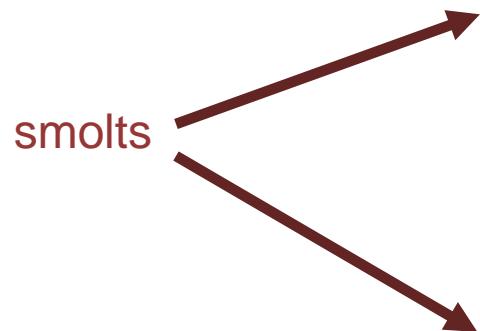
Freshwater: 2 Winters

Adult Spawners

Four Year Old Brood Year

Four Year Old Brood Year
effective female spawners

smolts




Chilko: 40%

Harrison: 34%

Birkenhead

74%

16

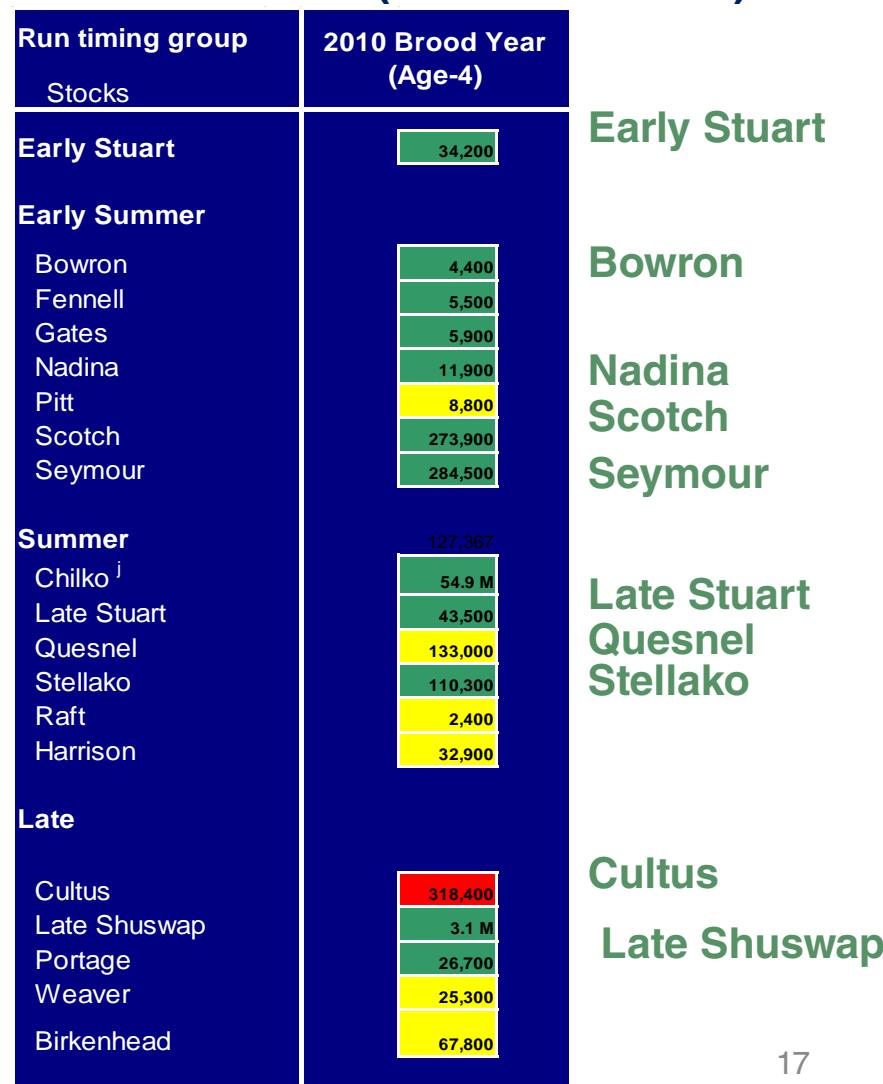
Adult Spawners

Four Year Old

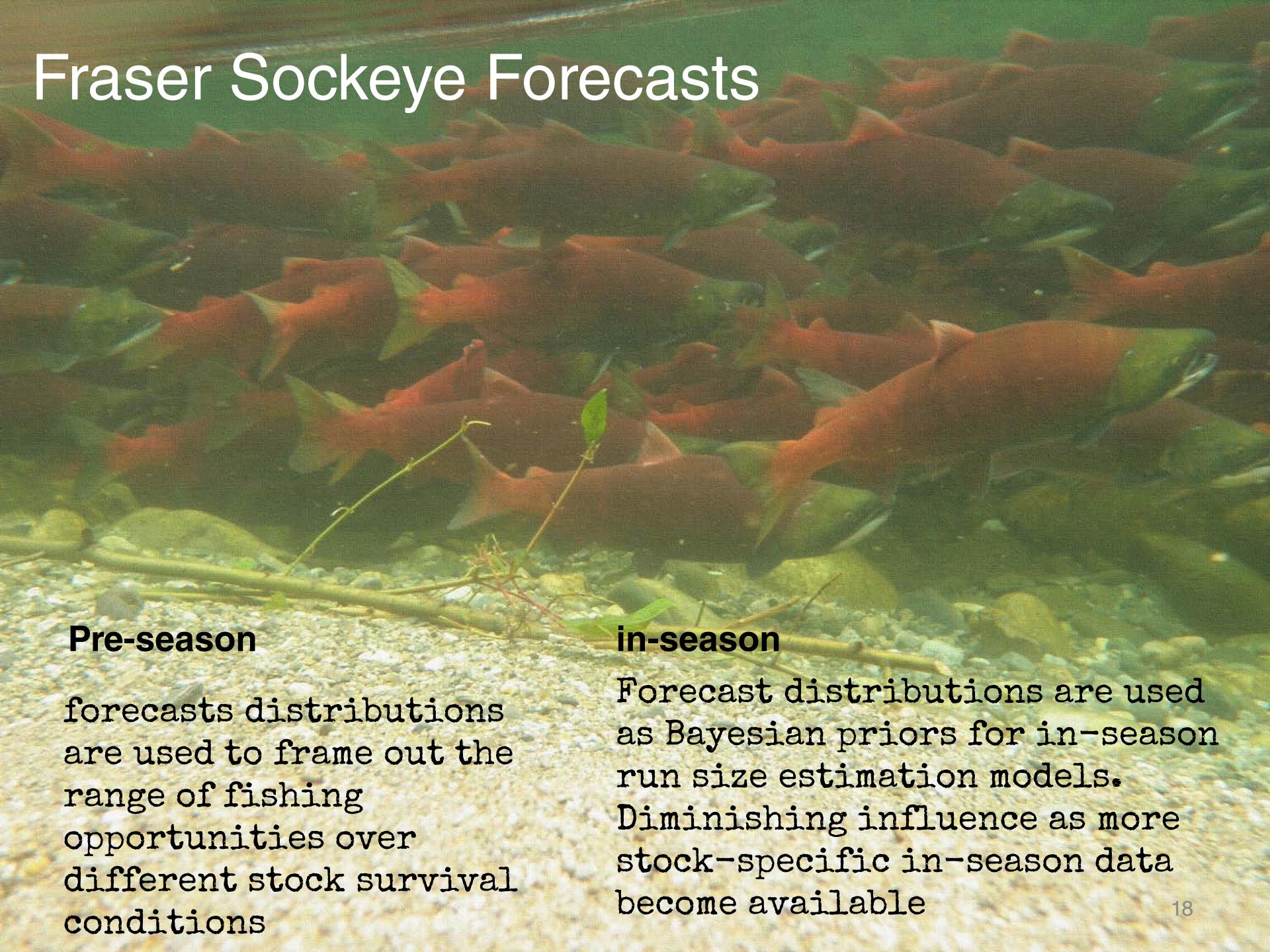
Early Stuart
Bowron
Nadina
Seymour
Late Stuart
Stellako
Cultus
Late Shuswap
Portage



Five Year Old (Harrison-Three)



Fraser Sockeye Forecasts



Pre-season

forecasts distributions are used to frame out the range of fishing opportunities over different stock survival conditions

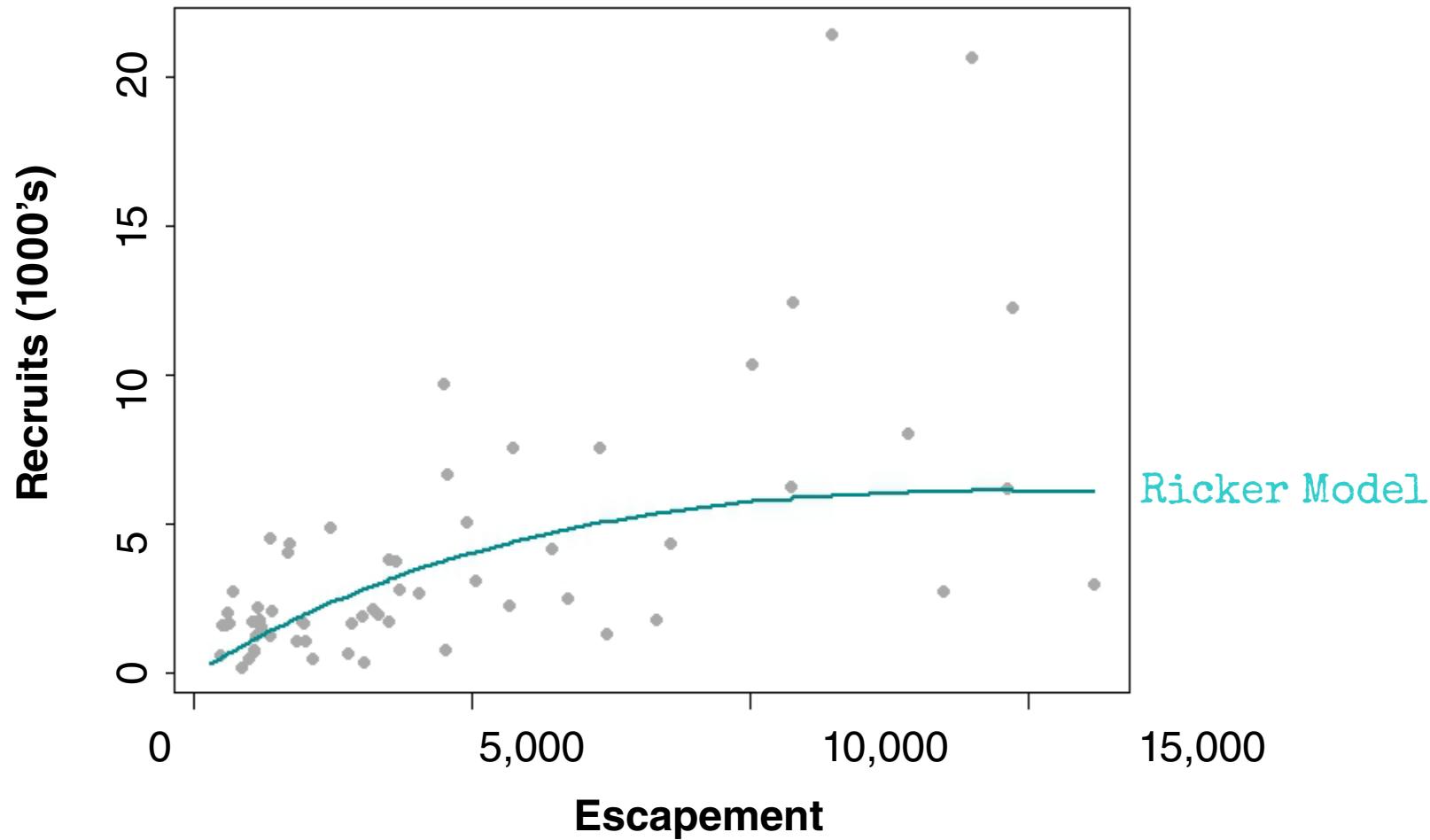
in-season

Forecast distributions are used as Bayesian priors for in-season run size estimation models. Diminishing influence as more stock-specific in-season data become available

2015 Forecast Methods

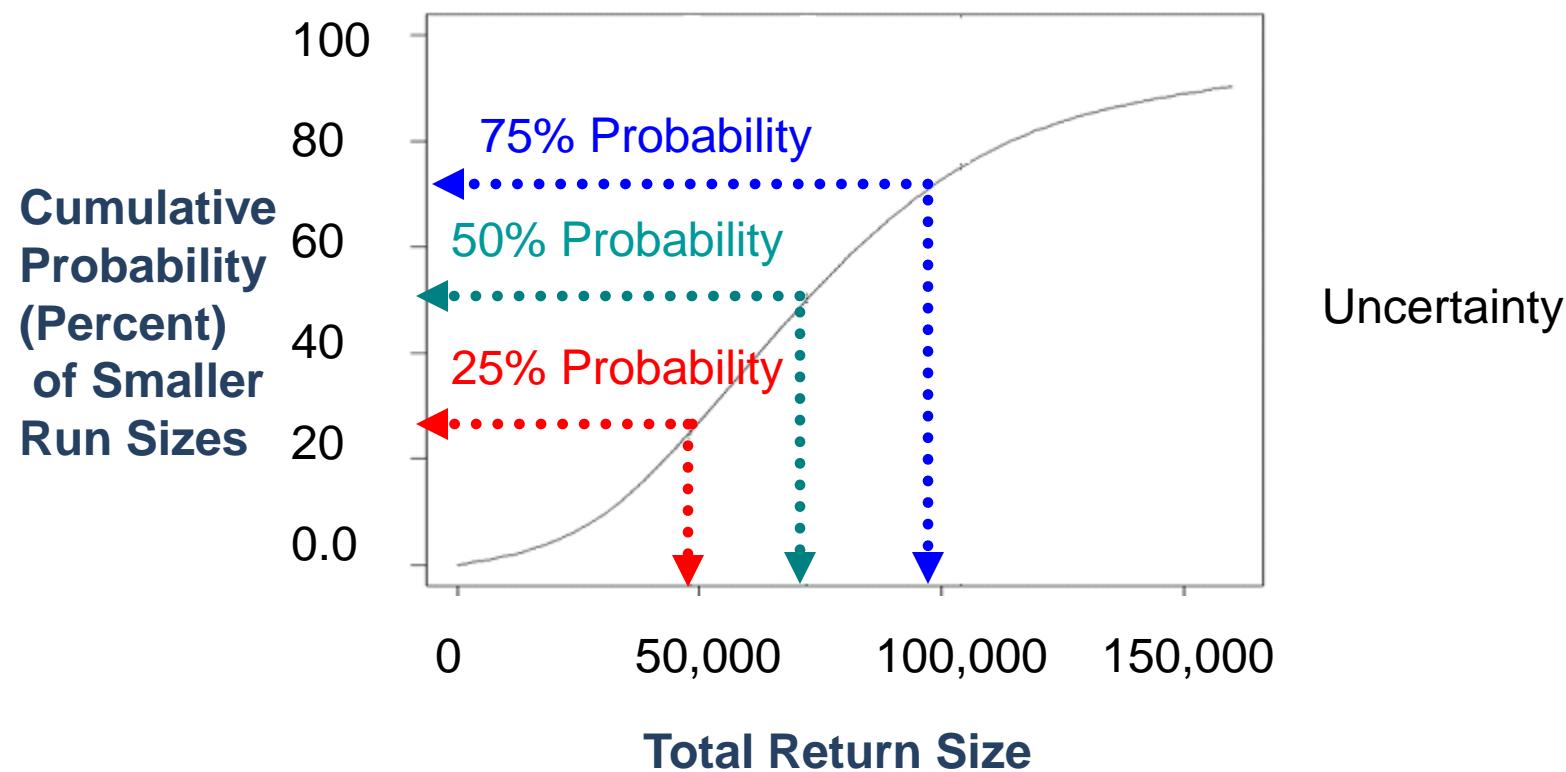
Run timing group	Forecast Model ^b
Stocks	
Early Stuart	<i>Ricker (Ei)</i>
Early Summer <i>(total excluding miscellaneous)</i>	
Bowron	<i>MRS</i>
Fennell	<i>power</i>
*Gates	<i>Larkin</i>
Nadina	<i>MRJ</i>
Pitt	<i>Larkin</i>
*Scotch	<i>Ricker</i>
*Seymour	<i>Ricker</i>
Summer <i>(total excluding miscellaneous)</i>	
Chilko ^g	<i>power (juv) (Pi)</i>
Late Stuart	<i>power</i>
Quesnel	<i>Ricker-cyc</i>
Stellako	<i>Larkin</i>
Raft ^h	<i>Ricker (PDO)</i>
***Harrison ^{h & j}	<i>Adjusted RS1</i>
Late <i>(total excluding miscellaneous)</i>	
Cultus ^g	<i>MRJ</i>
*Late Shuswap	<i>Ricker-cyc</i>
*Portage	<i>Larkin</i>
Weaver	<i>MRS</i>
^{xx} Birkenhead	<i>4-Ricker (Ei); 5-sibling</i>

Forecast Models

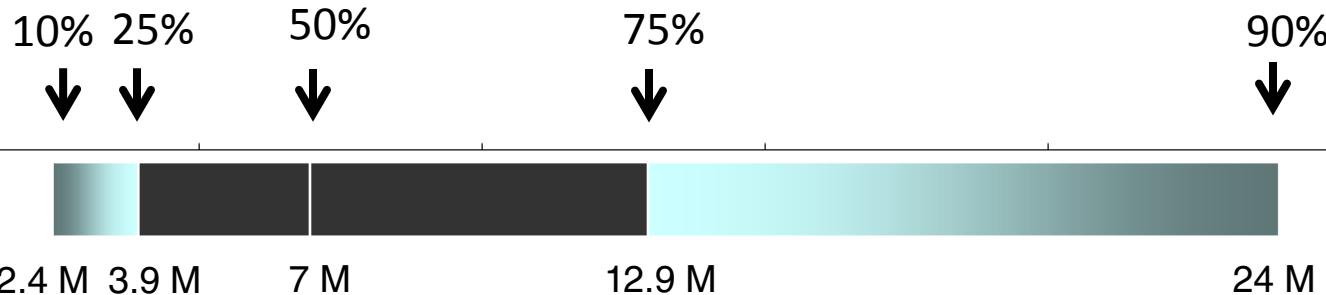


Forecasts are probability distributions

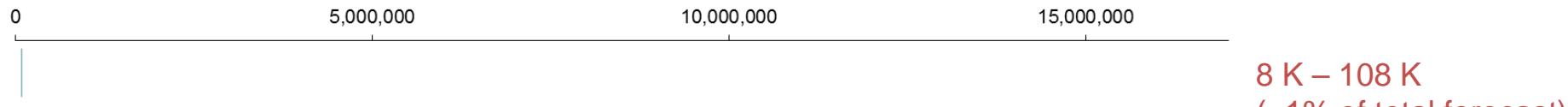
Stock	25%	50%	75%
Hypothetical	48,000	75,000	98,000



2015 Fraser Sockeye Forecasts

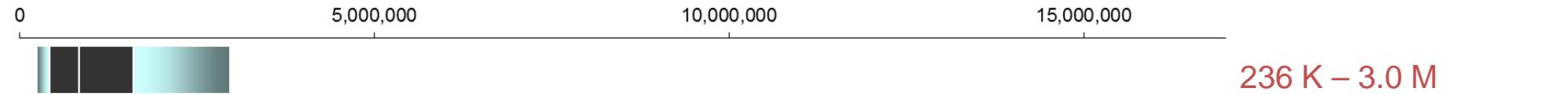


Early Stuart



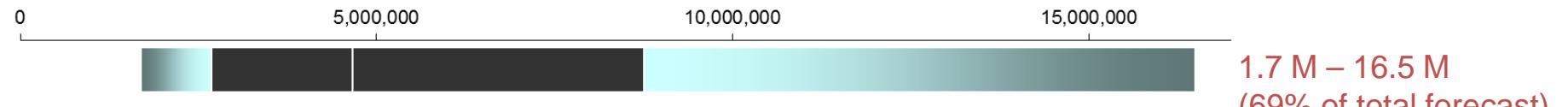
Early Summer

Scotch: 2% Seymour: 2%



Summer

Chilko: 35% Harrison: 20% Stellako: 6% Quesnel: 5%

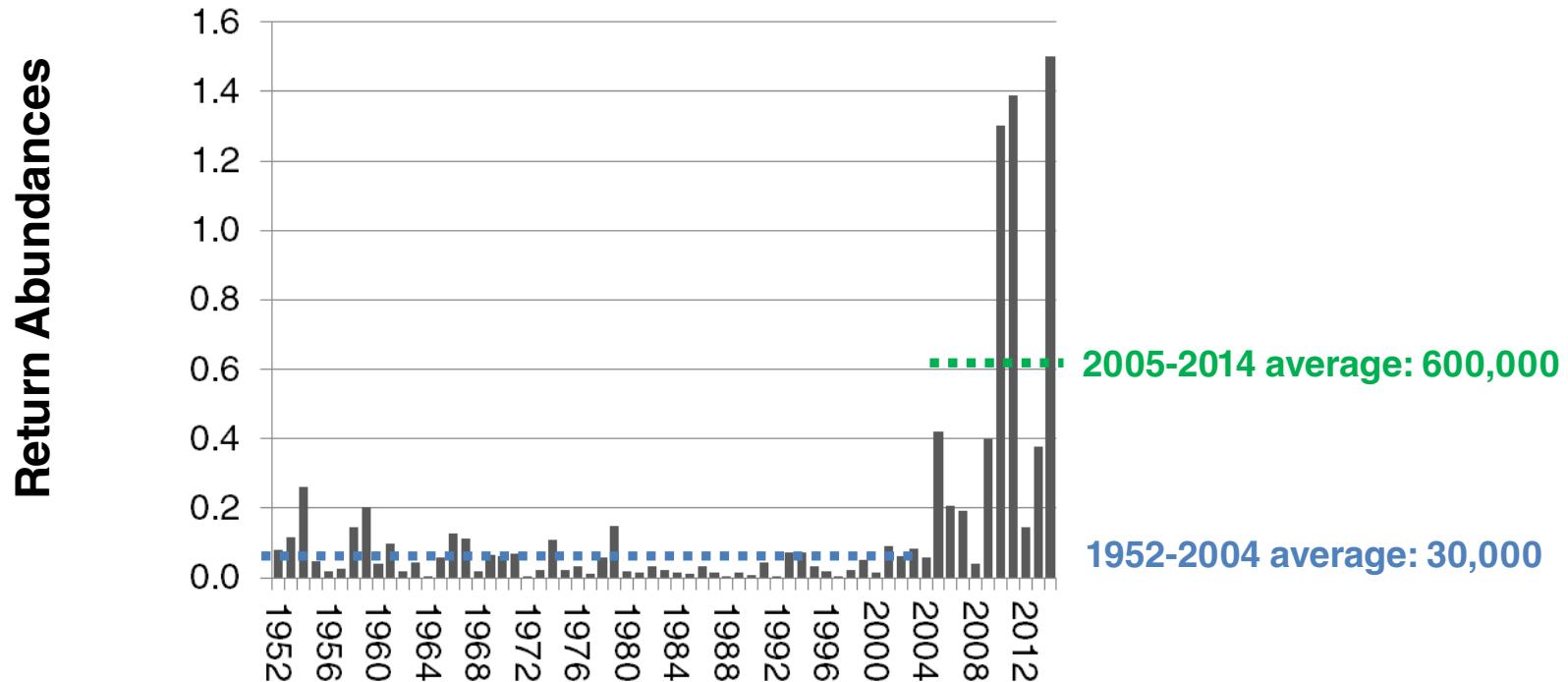


Late

Late Shuswap: 7% Birkenhd: 7% Weaver: 5% (18% of total forecast)²²

Harrison Sockeye

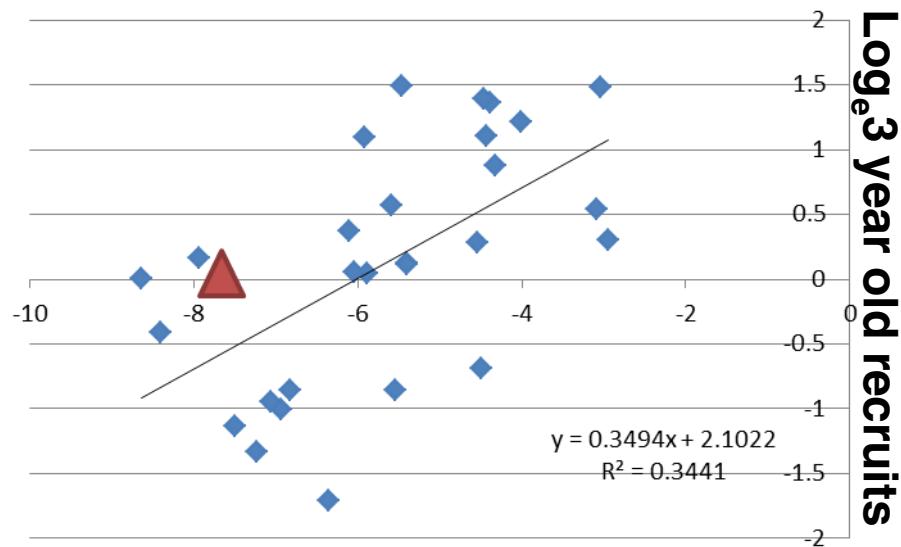
Harrison (uncertain forecast)



Sibling Models

Chilko

Log_e 4 year old recruits



Sibling four year old forecast

(used three year olds (jacks)
from 2014 returns as predictor
variable)

50% p-level five year old forecast

Power(juv)-Pi	2.4 M
Sibling	1.2 M

Brood Year Escapements

Four Year Olds

Run timing group	2011 Brood Year (Age-4)
Stocks	
Early Stuart	200
Early Summer	
Bowron	2,000
Fennell	4,500
Gates	26,400
Nadina	1,200
Pitt	30,400
Scotch	12,500
Seymour	8,000
Summer	
Chilko ⁱ	44.2 M
Late Stuart	800
Quesnel	17,000
Stellako	26,000
Raft	4,400
Harrison	387,100
Late	
Cultus	119,800
Late Shuswap	46,000
Portage	300
Weaver	24,500
Birkenhead	92,400

Five Year Olds

Run timing group	2010 Brood Year (Age-5)
Stocks	
Early Stuart	34,200
Early Summer	
Bowron	4,400
Fennell	5,500
Gates	5,900
Nadina	11,900
Pitt	8,800
Scotch	273,900
Seymour	284,500
Summer	
Chilko ^j	54.9 M
Late Stuart	43,500
Quesnel	133,000
Stellako	110,300
Raft	2,400
Harrison	399,700
Late	
Cultus	318,400
Late Shuswap	3.1 M
Portage	26,700
Weaver	25,300
Birkenhead	67,800

Percent 5-yr olds returns	5 yr old returns
Early Stuart	95% (29,000)
Bowron	35% (8,000)
Nadina Pitt	78% (24,000) 63% (50,000)
Scotch Seymour	18% (33,000) 31% (44,000)
Chilko Late Stuart Quesnel Stellako	11% (265,000) 52% (28,000) 56% (207,000) 52% (204,000)
Late Shuswap Portage	32% (167,000) 37% (3,000)

Late Stuart: productivity

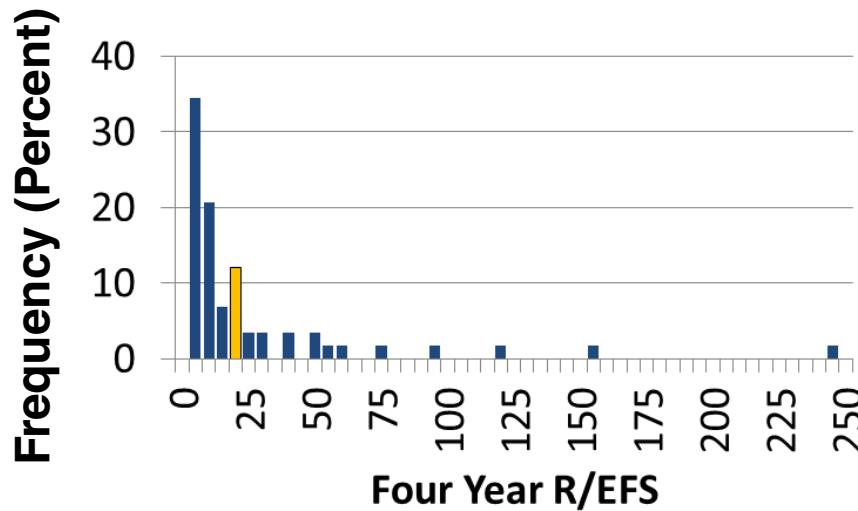
	Brood Year EFS	4 yr Rec Forecasts	Productivity (4 yr R/EFS)
ACTUAL	778	17,000	22
Half	389	10,000	26
Quarter	195	7,000	36
Double	1,556	28,000	18
6x	5,000	61,000	12
13x	10,000	99,000	10

Green > 18

Amber: >4 & <= 18

GeoAvg: 12K

Avg: 9K

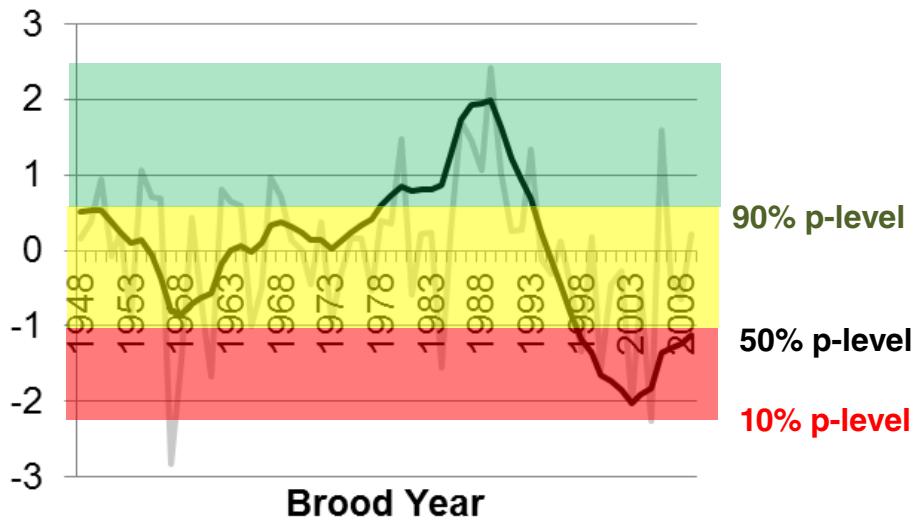


2015 Fraser Sockeye Forecasts

Run timing group	Probability that Return will be at or Below Specified Run Size ^a				
	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
Stocks					
Early Stuart	8,000	16,000	30,000	58,000	108,000
Early Summer <i>(total excluding miscellaneous)</i>	236,000	424,000	837,000	1,603,000	2,963,000
Bowron	192,000	325,000	624,000	1,256,000	2,342,000
Fennell	6,000	11,000	21,000	40,000	72,000
Gates	10,000	16,000	27,000	47,000	78,000
Nadina	46,000	79,000	141,000	280,000	502,000
Pitt	8,000	15,000	31,000	65,000	126,000
Scotch	33,000	51,000	79,000	120,000	190,000
Seymour	48,000	85,000	185,000	430,000	845,000
Misc (Early Shuswap)	41,000	68,000	140,000	274,000	529,000
Misc (Taseko)	33,000	74,000	164,000	258,000	459,000
Misc (Chilliwack) ^f	1,000	2,000	4,000	7,000	9,000
Misc (Nahatatch) ^f	4,000	9,000	18,000	33,000	61,000
Misc (Nahatatch) ^f	6,000	14,000	27,000	49,000	92,000
Summer	1,701,000	2,681,000	4,675,000	8,764,000	16,511,000
(total excluding miscellaneous)	1,693,000	2,666,000	4,648,000	8,710,000	16,406,000
Chilko ^g	1,117,000	1,587,000	2,387,000	3,813,000	5,972,000
Late Stuart	12,000	25,000	54,000	118,000	245,000
Quesnel	108,000	197,000	367,000	684,000	1,421,000
Stellako	186,000	261,000	390,000	552,000	823,000
Rat ^h	15,000	23,000	36,000	56,000	87,000
**Harrison ^{h & i}	255,000	573,000	1,414,000	3,487,000	7,858,000
Misc (N. Thomp. Tribs) ^{h & j}	1,000	2,000	3,000	7,000	14,000
Misc (N. Thomp River) ^{h & j}	5,000	10,000	18,000	37,000	74,000
Misc (Widgeon) ^k	2,000	3,000	6,000	10,000	17,000
Late	419,000	703,000	1,236,000	2,210,000	3,998,000
(total excluding miscellaneous)	400,000	671,000	1,176,000	2,103,000	3,809,000
Cultus ^g	1,000	3,000	6,000	12,000	22,000
**Late Shuswap	168,000	293,000	517,000	924,000	1,758,000
Portage	1,000	3,000	8,000	19,000	55,000
Weaver	110,000	189,000	346,000	635,000	1,095,000
**Birkenhead	120,000	183,000	299,000	513,000	879,000
Misc non-Shuswap ^k	19,000	32,000	60,000	107,000	189,000
TOTAL SOCKEYE SALMON	2,364,000	3,824,000	6,778,000	12,635,000	23,580,000
(TOTAL excluding miscellaneous)	2,293,000	3,678,000	6,478,000	12,127,000	22,665,000

(10% 25% level) (75% 90% level) (90% 95% level)

Productivity Indices



Survival Overview

Most Fraser Sockeye Return as Four Year Olds

Marine
2 Winters

May-June 2013



June-October 2013



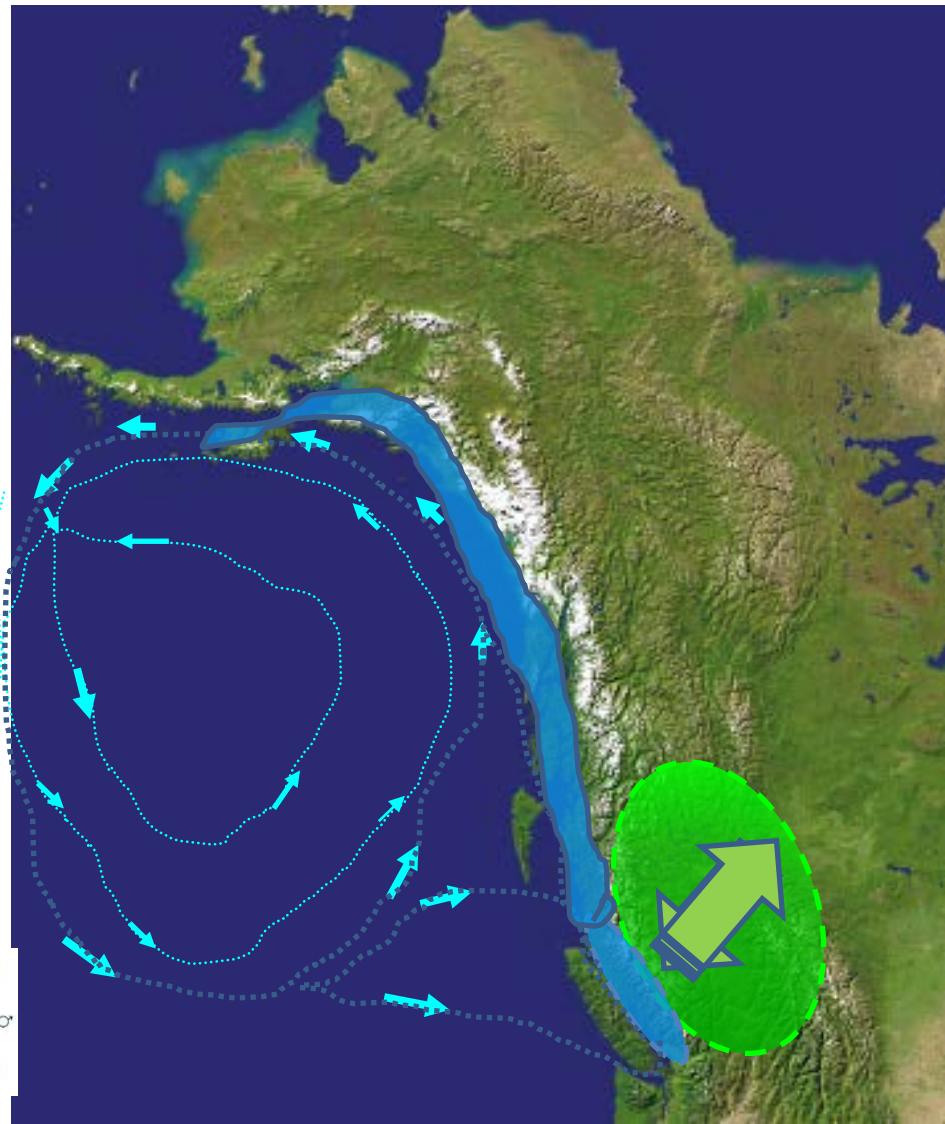
First Winter 2014



Second Winter 2015



July-Oct 2015



Freshwater
2 Winters

Brood Year
July-Oct 2011



April-May 2012

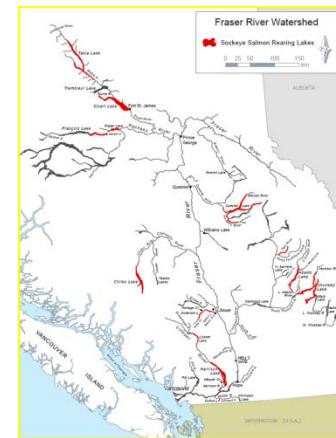


April-May 2013





Spawning Ground Escapements



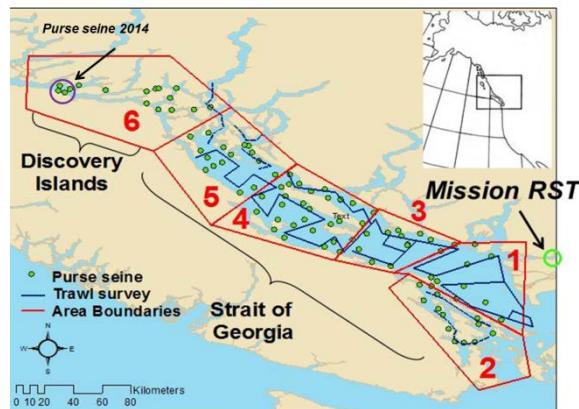
Mission Smolts



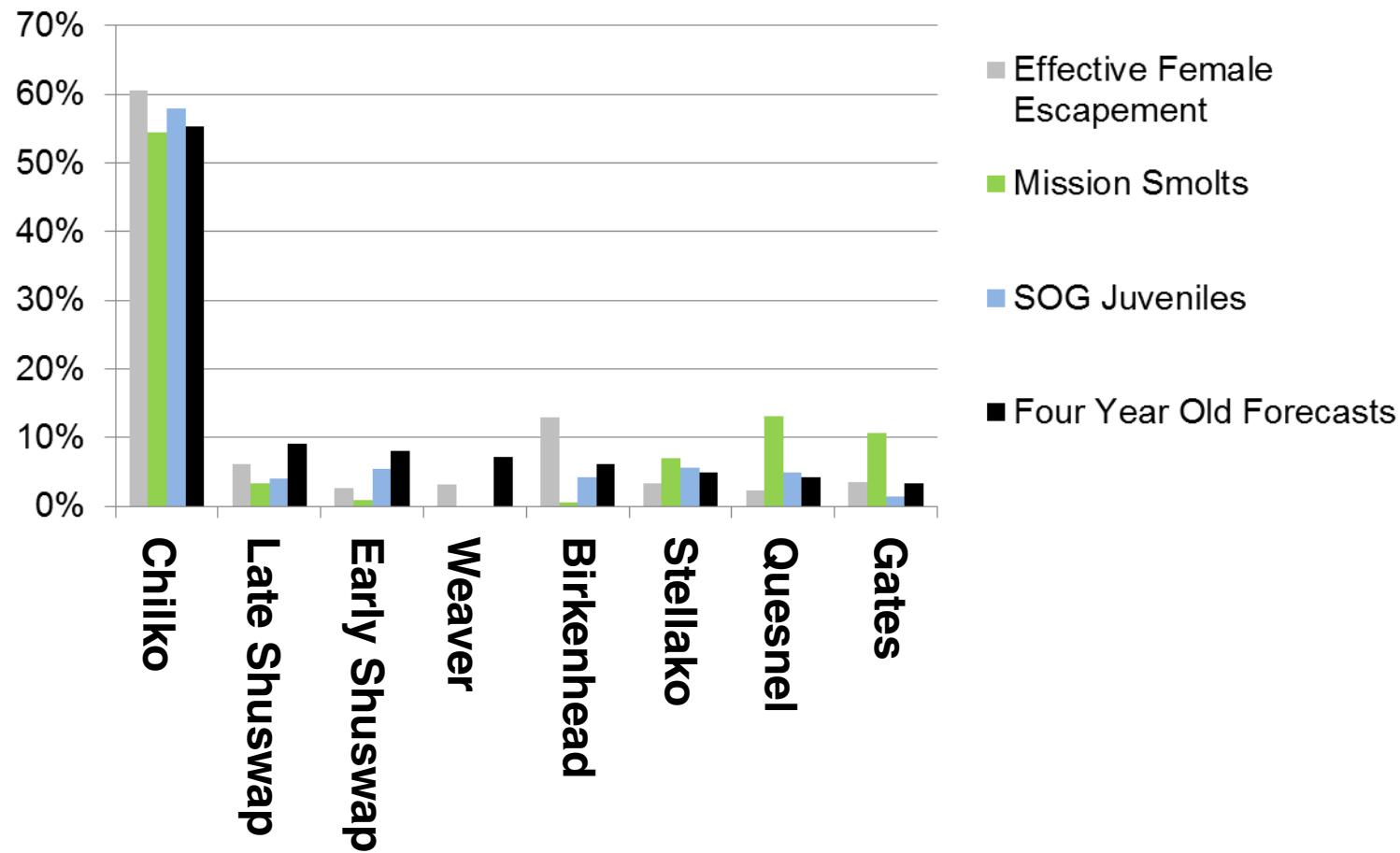
Aerial image of the sampling site near Mission, BC, outlining the location of the sampling Bays used in the lower Fraser River juvenile sockeye salmon assessment project. (image: Google Earth)



Strait of Georgia Juveniles

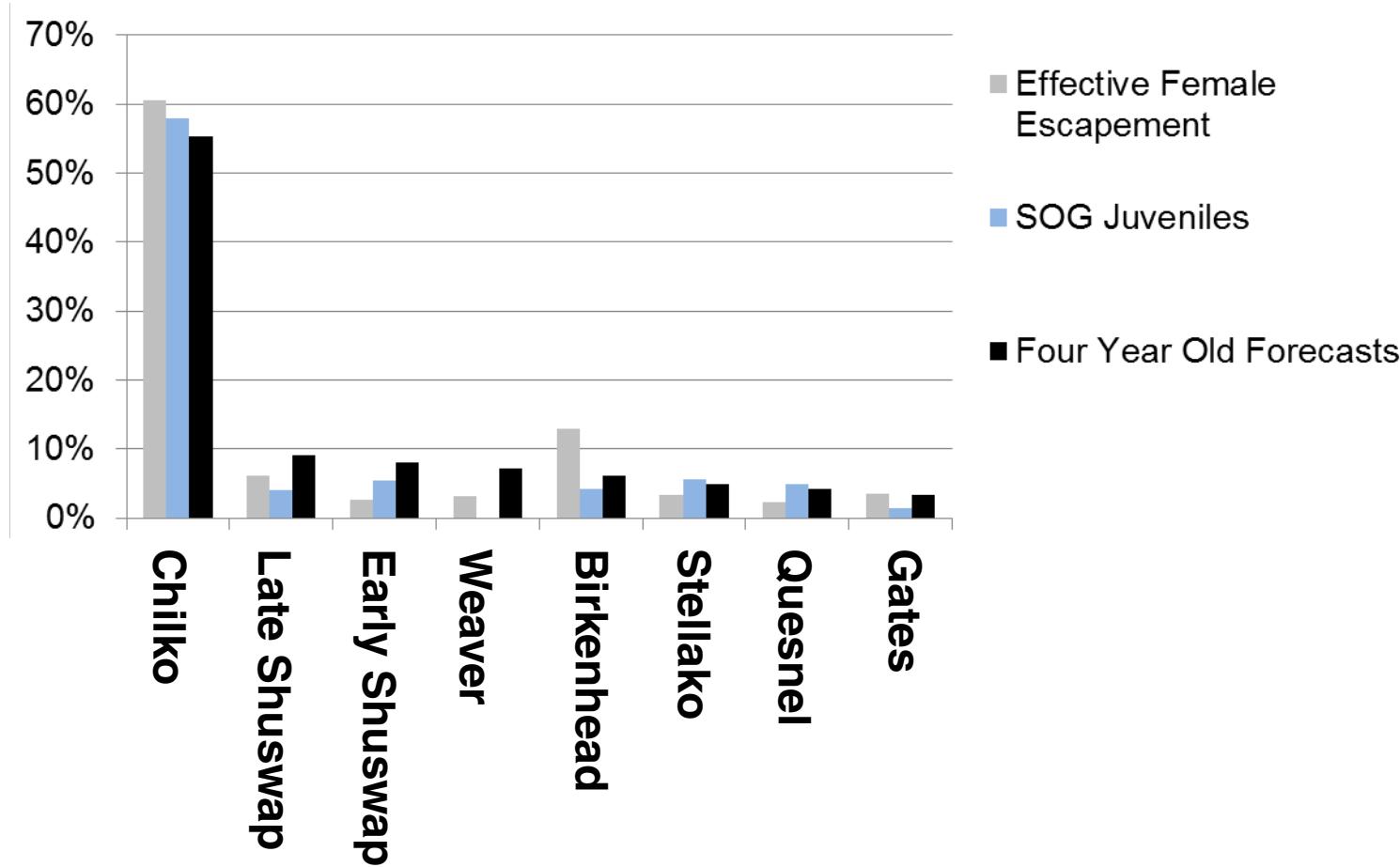


Preliminary Proportions (Does not include Harrison: unique life-history and ocean distribution)



Only n=15 in QSC (Trudel surveys in 2013)

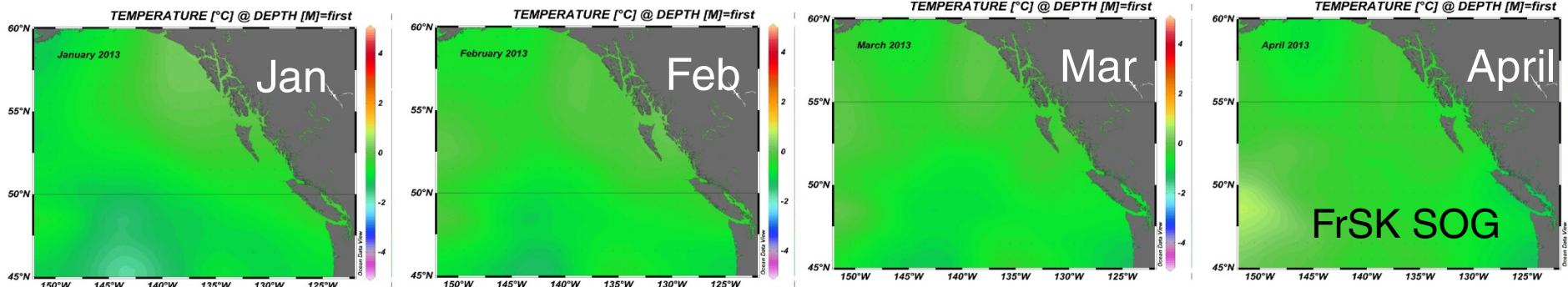
Preliminary Proportions (Does not include Harrison: unique life-history and ocean distribution)



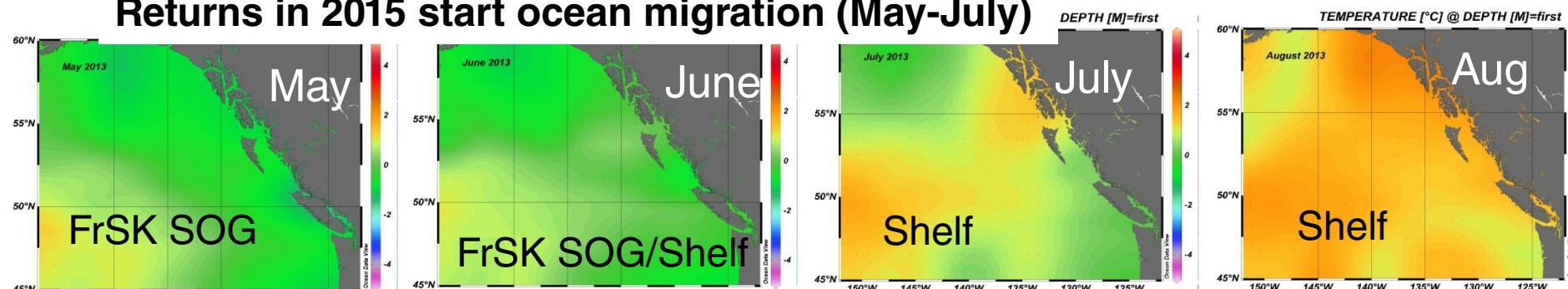
Ocean Conditions

**State of the Ocean
DFO Tech Report 3102
Editor: Ian Perry**

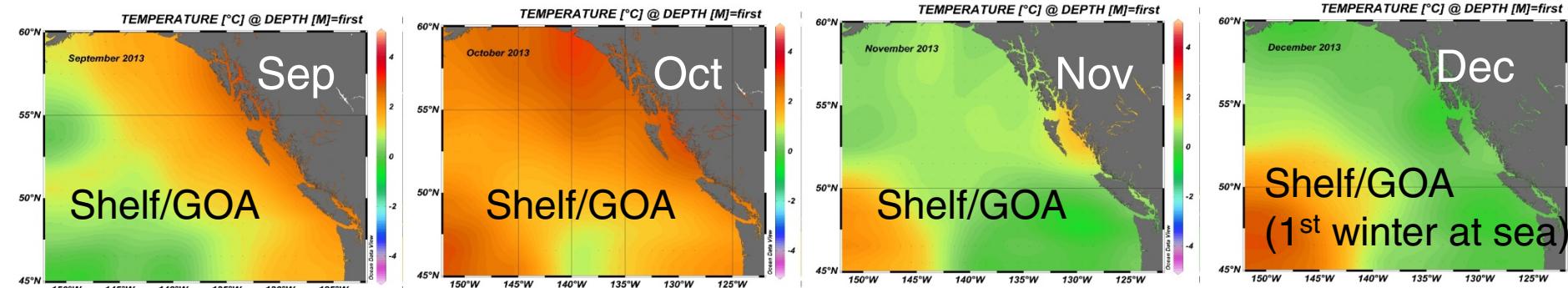
Monthly sea surface temperature anomalies (Argo data), 2013



Returns in 2015 start ocean migration (May-July)



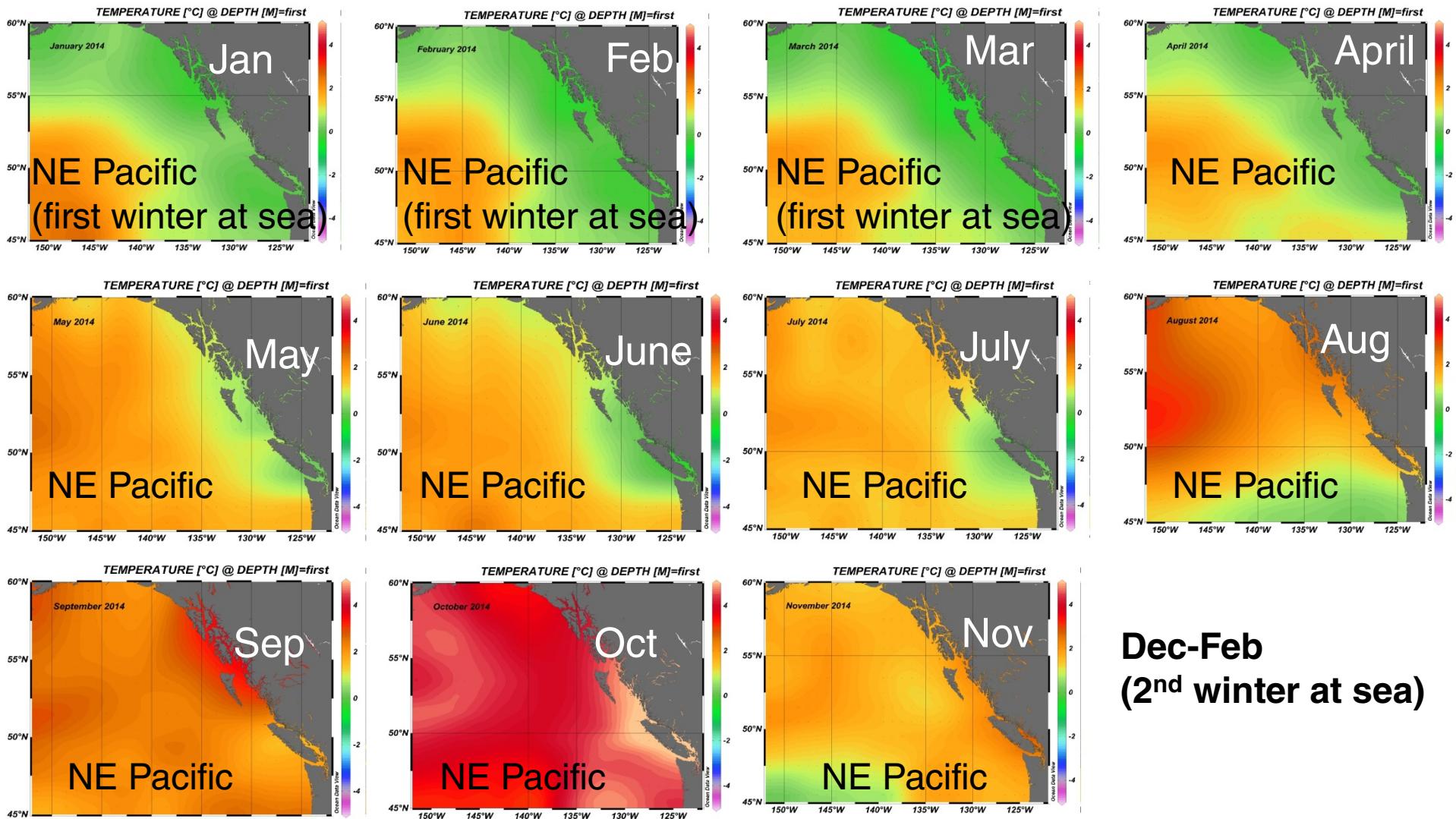
TEMPERATURE [°C] @ DEPTH [M]=first



Base Period: 2000-present

Prepared by I. Perry, DFO, for supplement meeting 2015

Monthly sea surface temperature anomalies (Argo data), 2014



Fisheries and Oceans Canada **Pêches et Océans Canada**

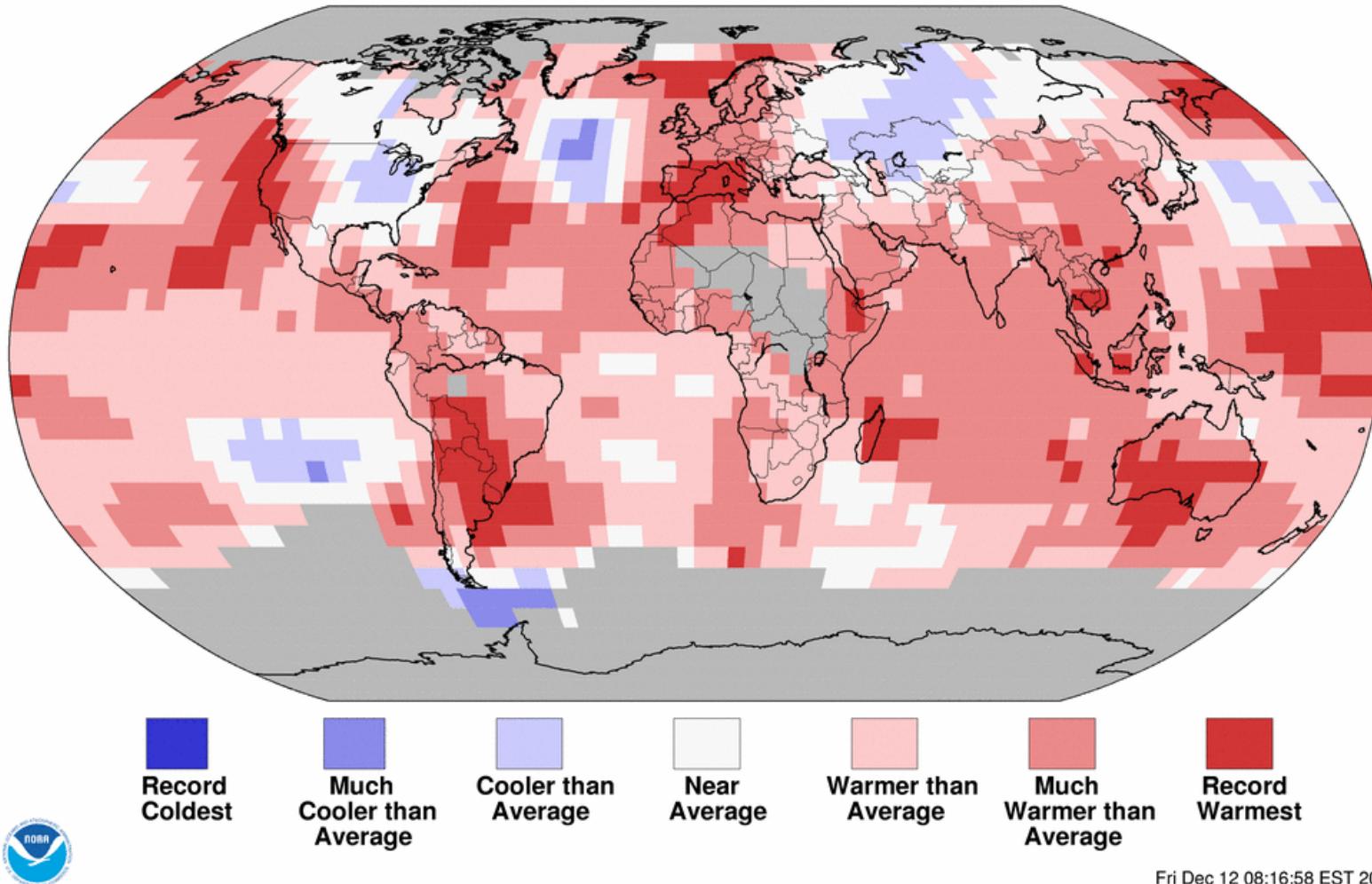
Base Period: 2000-present

Prepared by I. Perry, DFO, for supplement meeting 2015

Land & Ocean Temperature Percentiles Sep 2014–Nov 2014

NOAA's National Climatic Data Center

Data Source: GHCN-M version 3.2.2 & ERSST version 3b



1981-2010 base period

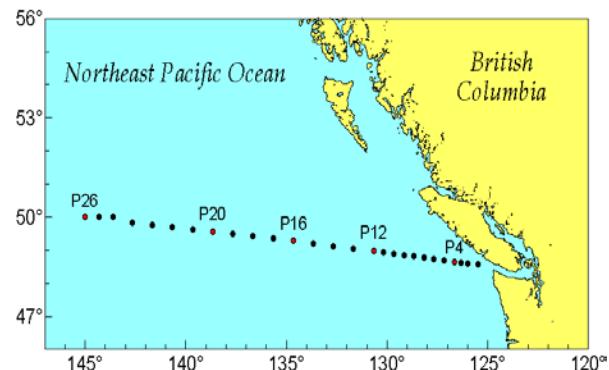
Fri Dec 12 08:16:58 EST 2014

source: www.ncdc.noaa.gov/sotc/

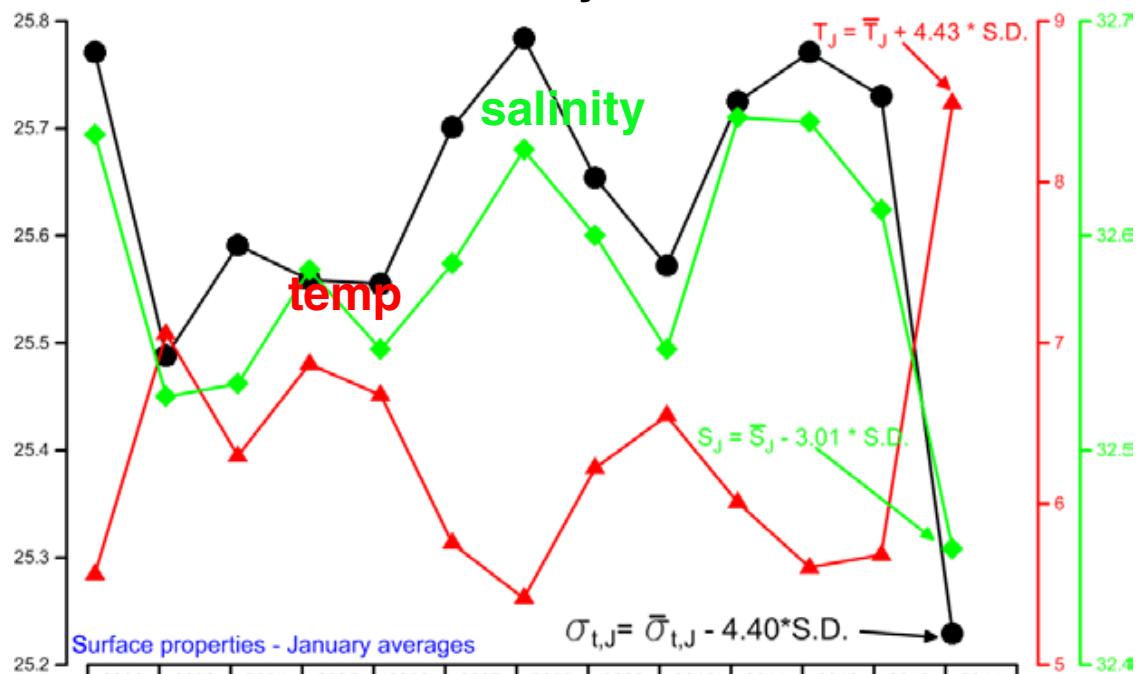
Prepared by I. Perry, DFO, for supplement meeting 2015



Fisheries and Oceans Canada Pêches et Océans Canada



density

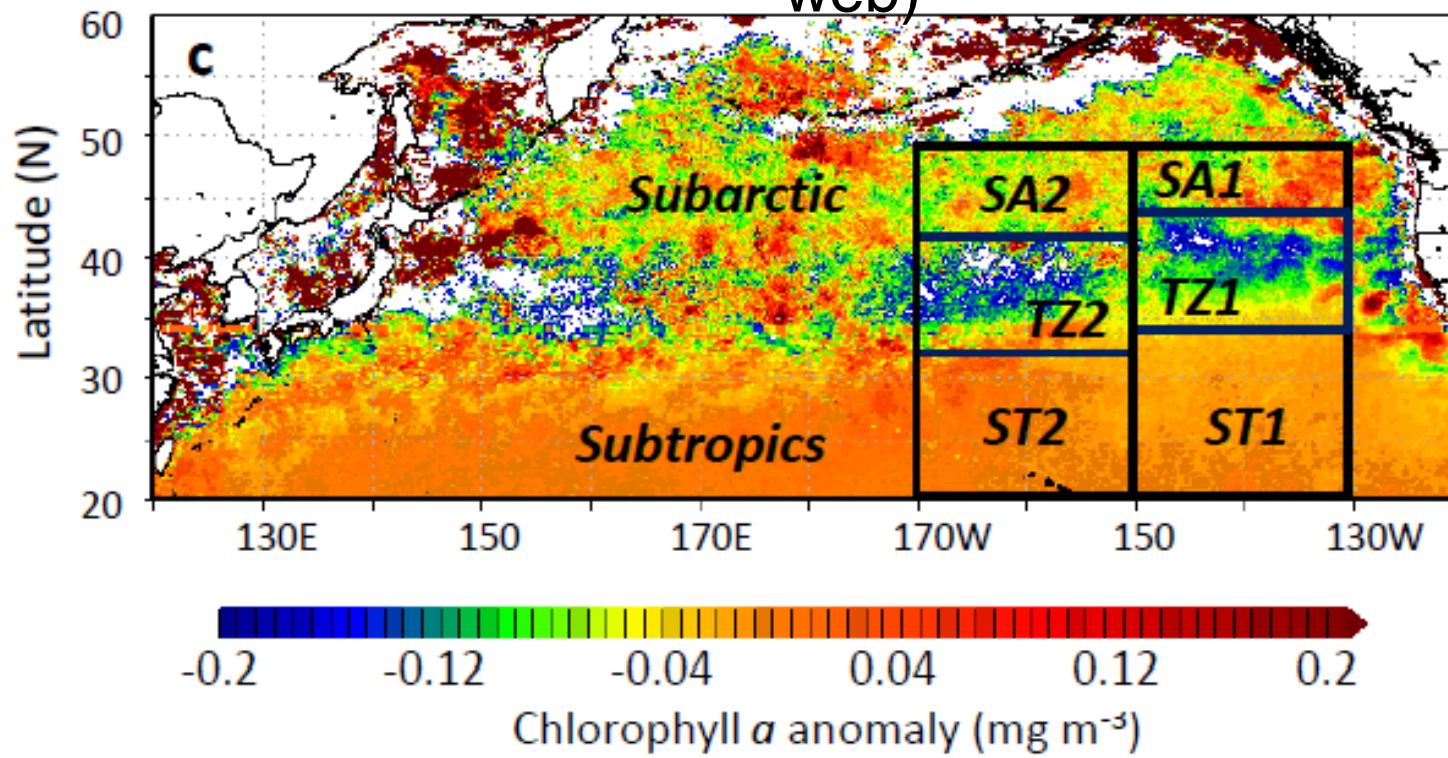


Surface properties:

- Averaged over January at Ocean Station Papa;
- Shows low variability from 2002 to 2013;
- Huge change in January 2014; surface water with very low density has reduced vertical mixing, and reduced resupply of nutrients;

Prepared by I. Perry, DFO, for supplement meeting 2015
From Can. Tech. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 3102

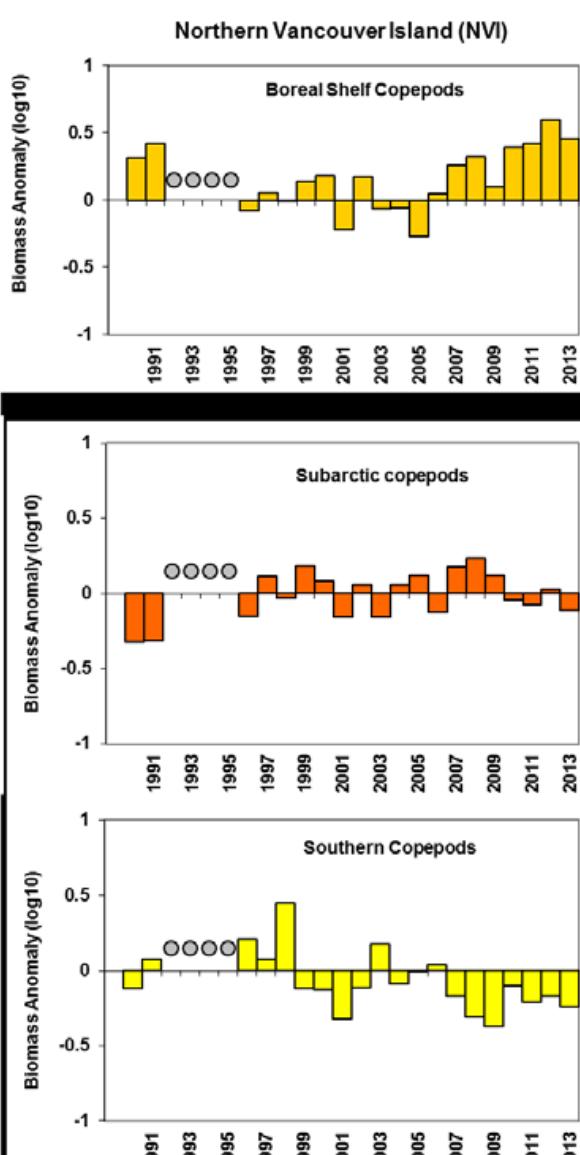
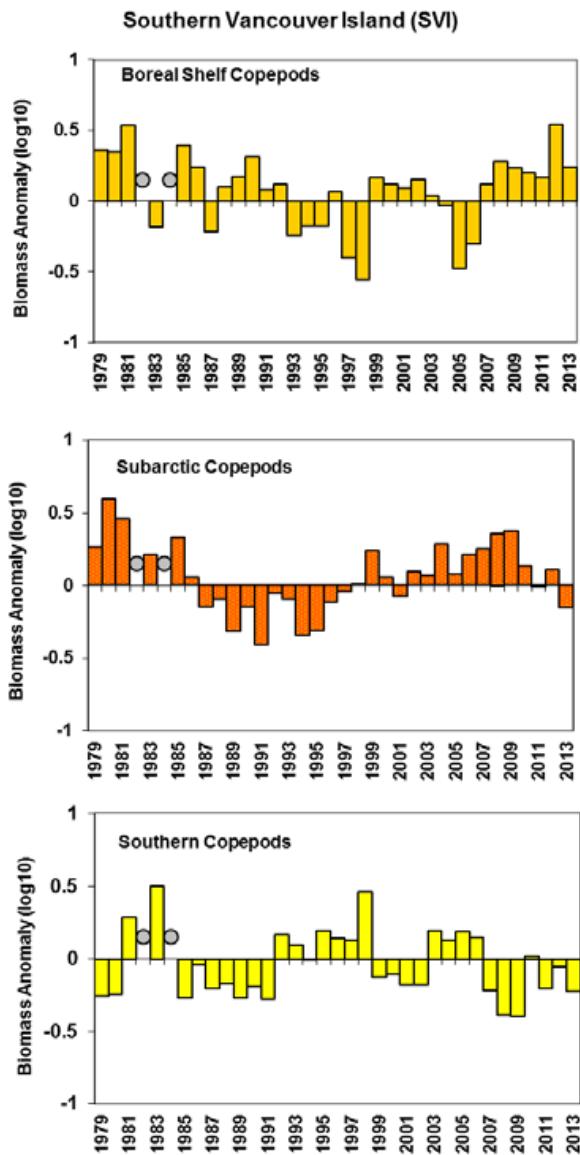
Potential consequences of reduced vertical mixing in NE Pacific on Chlorophyll (representing the base of the food web)



Chlorophyll *a* anomaly for Jan–May 2014, over the subtropical and subarctic North Pacific. Shows unusually low chlorophyll in the Transition Zone region (TZ1, TZ2). This low chlorophyll anomaly progressed north into the Subarctic Pacific by June 2014

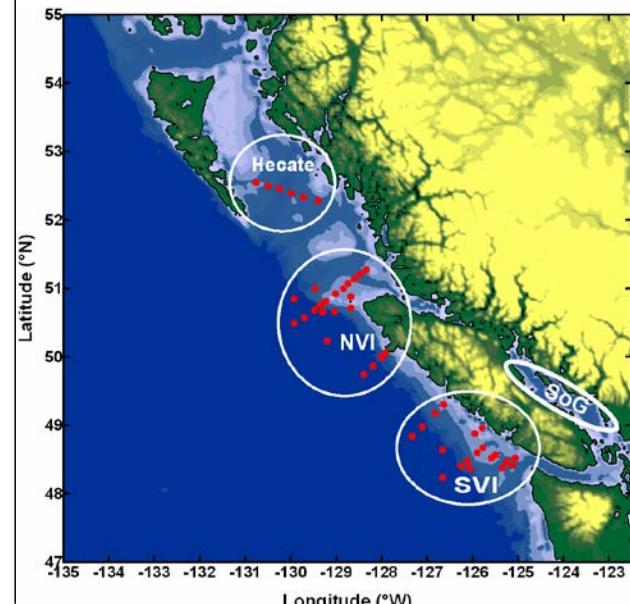
Prepared by I. Perry, DFO, for supplement meeting 2015
From F. Whitney. Geophys. Res. Letters (in press)

Zooplankton on WCVI, 2013 biomass anomalies



Greater abundances of warm water zooplankton in summer and fall 2013 than earlier in the year

Galbraith et al. 2014. Can. Tech. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 3102: 52.



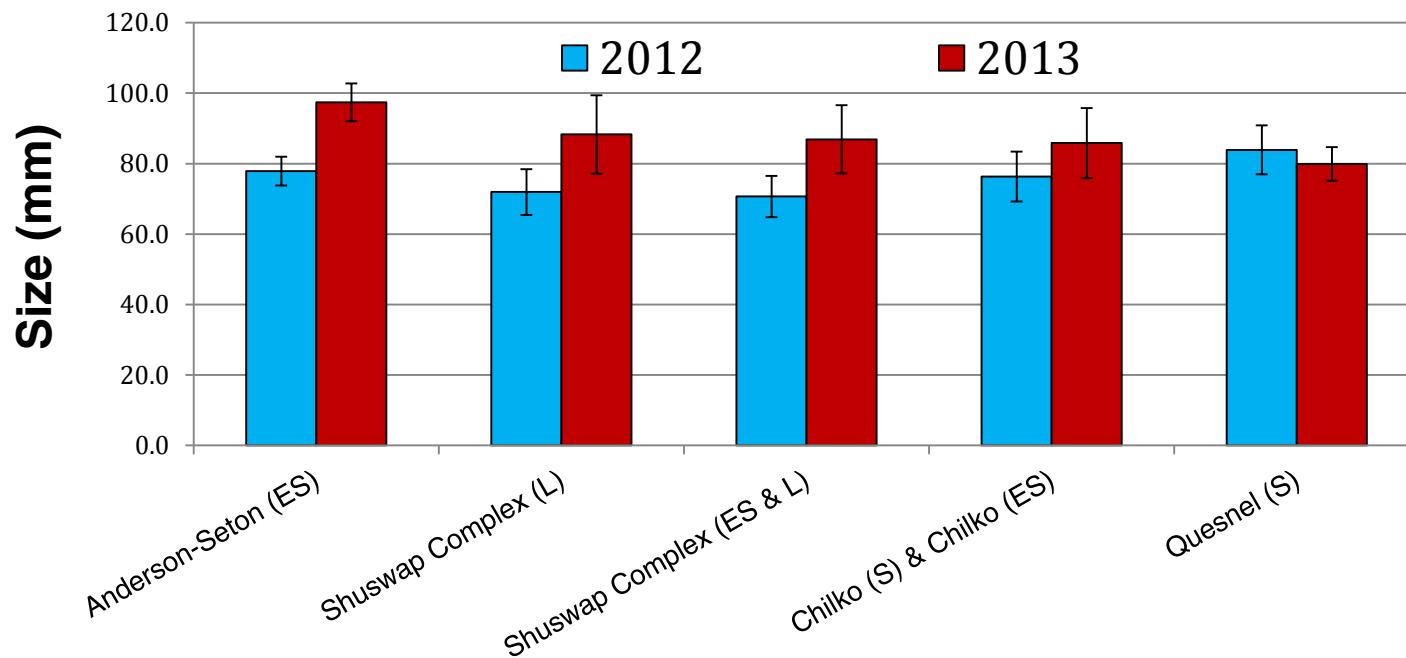
Prepared by I. Perry, DFO, for supplement meeting 2015
From M. Galbraith. In Perry (Ed). Can. Tech. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 3102: p52



Juvenile Fish Size

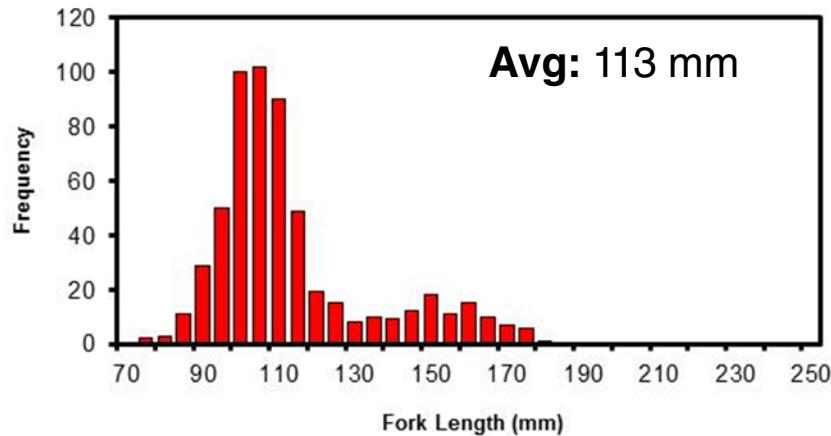


Mission Smolts

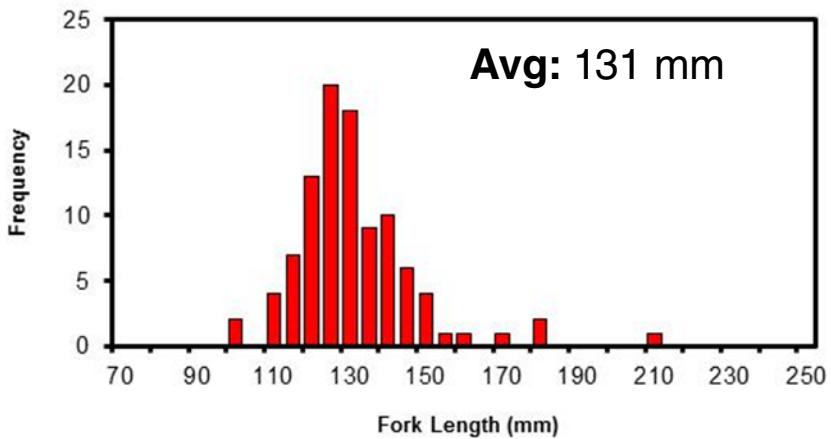


SOG Smolts (late June surveys)

**2012
(2014 Return)**



**2013
(2015 Return)**



On-going work on forecasts and understanding mechanisms influencing Fraser Sockeye Survival

On-going DFO Fraser Sockeye projects: Fraser Sockeye Supplement that is pulling together information on the Mission smolt program; SOG juvenile salmon surveys; High Seas Salmon Program; Escapement and Catch monitoring; oceanographic research and monitoring, etc.;

Akenhead, Irvine, Hyatt, Johnson, Grant, Michielsens (and many more): Fraser Sockeye survival mechanisms, metadata, and capacity parameters;

Ye, Beamish, Glaser, Grant, Richards, Schnute, Hsieh, Sugihara: Empirical Dynamic Modelling approach applied to Fraser Sockeye forecasts (publication in PNAS);

Martins et al. (Post-Doc collaboration with DFO's Patterson and Bradford): life-history stanza approach to understanding mechanisms influencing Fraser Sockeye survival;



Key Messages

Chilko, Harrison, and Late Shuswap: 63% of the forecasted return

Chilko additional uncertainty: sibling model indicates lower return than forecast

Harrison is particularly uncertain: given exceptional production in 2011, which contributes 90% to total Harrison forecast; very low return of 3 yr olds in 2014

Ocean has been anomalously warm for the past 2 winters: not certain how this will influence survival

For a number of stocks a higher proportion of five year olds is expected
Sibling models provide support for the official five year old (or four year old in the case of Cultus) forecast with some exceptions (generally stocks with lower proportion of five year olds expected)

A number of on-going projects to improve our understanding of survival mechanisms for Fraser Sockeye





DFO CSAS Science Response

Contributors: Official Forecast

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