Chinook Salmon Age, Sex, and Length Analysis from Selected Escapement Projects on the Yukon River

By
Karen E. Hyer
And
Cliff J. Schleusner

Office of Subsistence Management Fisheries Information Services Division

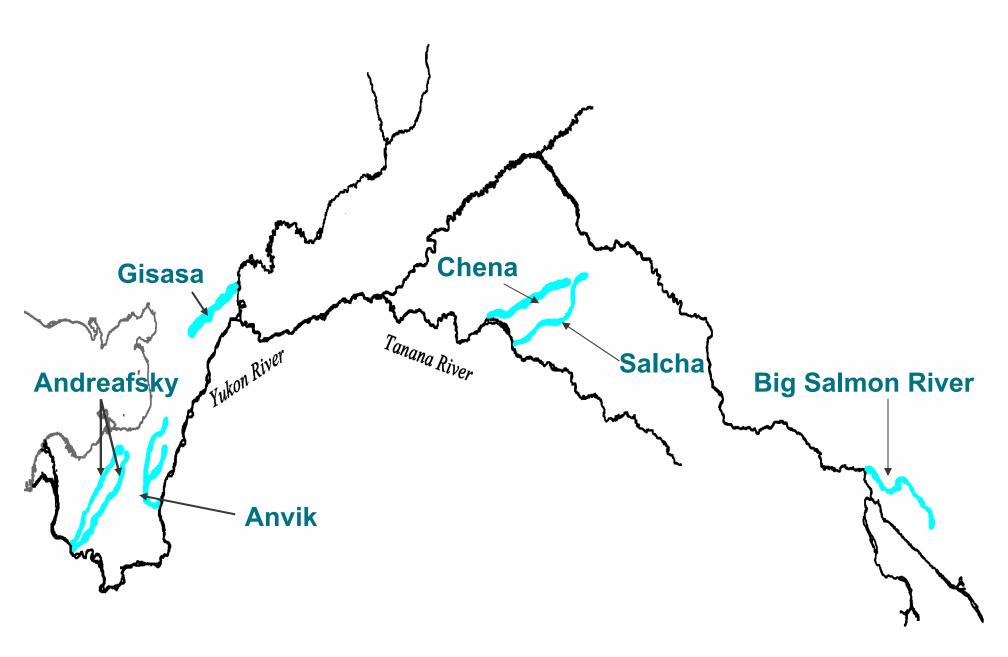


Seven escapement data sets were examined for changes in the following:

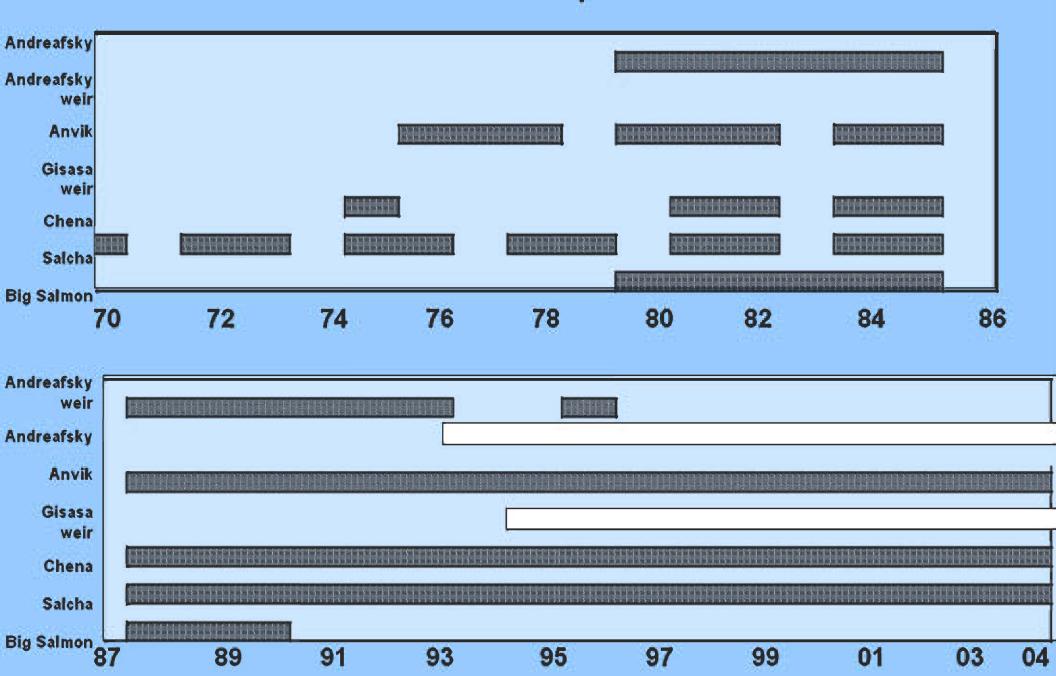
- 1. the proportion of female Chinook salmon,
- 2. the proportion of large (≥ 900 mm) Chinook salmon,
- 3. the proportion of 6- and 7-year-old Chinook salmon, and
- 4. the length-at-age of 6- and 7-year-old Chinook salmon.



ASL Data collected from 6 Yukon River tributaries



Chinook salmon escapement data sets







In 4 of the 7 escapement data sets the proportion of female Chinook salmon significantly changed over time.

No Change

- Andreafsky River
 Carcass Survey
- Andreafsky River
 Weir
- Gisasa River
 Weir

Decreased

- Anvik RiverCarcass Survey
- Chena RiverCarcass Survey
- Big Salmon River
 Carcass Survey

Increased

Salcha River
Carcass Survey

In 4 of the 7 escapement data sets the proportion of large Chinook salmon (≥ 900 mm) significantly decreased over time.

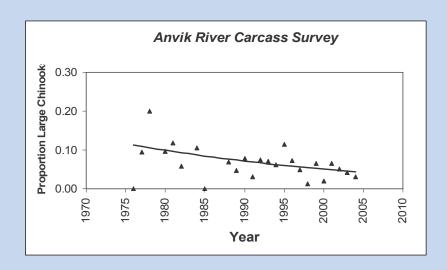
No Change

- Andreafsky River Carcass Survey
- Andreafsky River Weir
- Gisasa River Weir

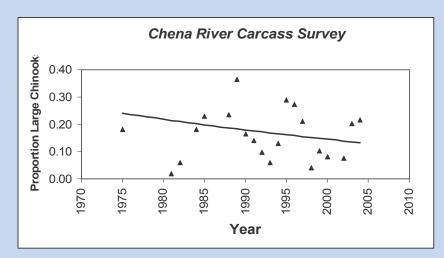
Decreased

- Anvik River Carcass Survey
- Chena River Carcass Survey
- Salcha River Carcass Survey
- Big Salmon **River Carcass** Survey

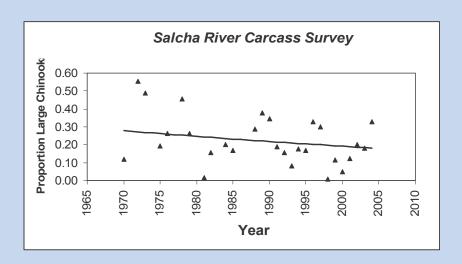
Rivers showing a decreasing trend in the proportion of large (≥ 900 mm) Chinook salmon over time.

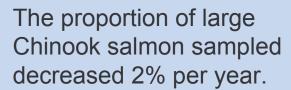


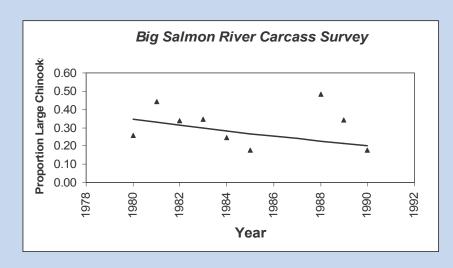
The proportion of large Chinook salmon sampled decreased 4% per year.



The proportion of large Chinook salmon sampled decreased 2% per year.







The proportion of large Chinook salmon sampled decreased 7% per year.

In 3 of the 7 escapement data sets the proportion of 6-yearold Chinook salmon significantly changed over time.

No Change

- Andreafsky River Carcass Survey
- Andreafsky River Weir
- Gisasa River Weir
- Chena River Carcass Survey

Decreased

- Anvik River
 Carcass
 Survey
- Big Salmon River Carcass Survey

Increased

 Salcha River Carcass Survey

In 2 of the 7 escapement data sets the proportion of 7-yearold Chinook salmon significantly changed over time.

No Change

- Andreafsky
 River Carcass
 Survey
- Andreafsky River Weir
- Anvik River Carcass Survey
- Gisasa River
 Weir
- Salcha River Carcass Survey

Decreased

Chena River
 Carcass Survey

Increased

 Big Salmon River Carcass Survey

10 of the **27** escapement data sets showed significant changes in the length-at-age for 6- and 7-year-old male and female Chinook Salmon.

	No Change	Decrease	Increase
Andreafsky River Carcass Survey	6-year male 7-year male / 7-year female	6-year female	
Andreafsky River Weir	6-year male / 6-year female 7-year female		
Anvik River Carcass Survey	6-year male 7-year female / 7-year male	6-year female	
Gisasa River Weir	6-year male / 6-year female 7-year male / 7-year female		
Chena River Carcass Survey	6-year male 7-year male / 7-year female		6-year female
Salcha River Carcass Survey	6-year female	6-year female 7-year male / 7-year female	
Big Salmon River Carcass Survey		6-year male / 6-year female 7-year male / 7-year female	

^{*}Andreafsky River Weir 7-year-old males were not examined due to a small sample size.



1. Has the proportion of female Chinook salmon declined over time in the Yukon River drainage?

No, results showed no discernible river wide trend in the proportion of females in the spawning escapements.

2. Has the proportion of large (≥ 900 mm) spawning Chinook salmon declined over time in the Yukon River drainage?

Yes, results showed a decrease in the proportion of large Chinook salmon in the Anvik, Chena, Salcha, and Big Salmon Rivers.

3. Have the proportions of 6- and 7-year-old spawning Chinook salmon declined over time in the Yukon River drainage?

No, results showed no discernible river wide trend in the proportion of 6-year-old and 7-year-old Chinook salmon in the spawning escapements.

4. Has the length-at-age of 6- and 7-year-old-male and female Chinook salmon declined over time in the Yukon River drainage?

It is hard to conclude that the length-at-age of older spawning Chinook salmon has consistently declined river wide, because fewer than half of the results showed a significant decline.

Scope of Analysis

- •While ASL data analyzed are thought to represent Chinook salmon populations from several spawning areas, these data do not represent the total run.
- •Without pre-fishery data on ASL composition of Yukon Chinook salmon it is not possible to determine if any of the trends found were due to selectivity of the gill-net fishery.
- •Changing environmental conditions could have caused these trends or confounded our ability to discern selectivity effects of the fishery.



Recommendations

 Reinstate collection of spawning escapement data from main Yukon River spawning tributaries located in Canada.

 Continue long term monitoring of age, sex, and length composition for Chinook salmon.

 Document the age, sex and length of Chinook salmon caught in the subsistence harvests and the gear-type fished.

