# Survey of Juvenile Salmon in the Marine Waters of Southeastern Alaska, May–September 2000

by

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## Survey of Juvenile Salmon in Marine Waters of Southeastern Alaska, May–September 2000

#### Abstract

Biophysical data were collected along a primary marine migration corridor of juvenile Pacific salmon (Oncorhynchus spp.) in the northern region of southeastern Alaska at 20 stations in five, six-day sampling intervals from May to September 2000. This survey marks the fourth consecutive year of systematic monitoring, and was implemented to identify the relationships among biophysical parameters that influence the habitat use, marine growth, predation, stock interactions, year-class strength, and ocean carrying capacity of salmon. Habitats were classified as inshore (Taku Inlet and Auke Bay), strait (Chatham Strait and Icy Strait), and coastal (Cross Sound and Icy Point), and were sampled from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration ship John N. Cobb. At each station, fish, zooplankton, surface water samples, and physical profile data were collected during daylight using a surface rope trawl, conical and bongo nets, and a conductivity-temperature-depth profiler. Surface (2-m) temperatures and salinities during the survey ranged from 6.6 to 14.1°C and 11.5 to 32.0 PSU. A total of 7,920 fish and squid, representing 30 taxa, were captured in 89 rope trawl hauls from June to September. Juvenile Pacific salmon comprised 86% of the total catch and were the most frequently occurring species: pink (O. gorbuscha; 60%), chum (O. keta; 55%), coho (O. kisutch; 49%), sockeye (O. nerka; 47%), and chinook salmon (O. tshawtscha; 46%). Of the 6,846 salmonids caught, > 99% were juveniles. Non-salmonid species making up > 2% of total catch included walleve pollock (*Theragra chalcogramma*), Pacific herring (*Clupea pallasi*), and soft sculpin (*Psychrolutes sigalutes*). Temporal and spatial differences were observed in the catch rates, size, condition, stock of origin, and predation rates of juvenile salmon species. Catches of juvenile chum, pink, and coho salmon were highest in July, whereas catches of juvenile sockeye and chinook salmon were highest in June and September, respectively. By habitat type, juvenile salmon except chinook were most abundant in straits; juvenile chinook salmon were most abundant in inshore habitat. In the coastal habitat, catches along the Icy Point transect were highest within 40 km of shore. Size of juvenile salmon increased steadily throughout the season; mean fork lengths (mm) in June and September were: pink (95 and 198), chum (106 and 218), sockeye (114 and 196), coho (166 and 285), and chinook salmon (157 and 264). Coded-wire tags (CWTs) were recovered from seven juvenile and one immature chinook; only one was of non-Alaska origin, a juvenile chinook from the Columbia River Basin recovered in September. CWTs were recovered from seven juvenile and two adult coho; all were of Alaska origin. In addition, otoliths of 1,260 juvenile chum and 401 juvenile sockeye salmon revealed that 59% and 27% of these fish were Alaska hatchery stocks represented by thermal marks. Onboard stomach analysis of 214 potential predators, representing eleven species, indicated that 11% of adult coho salmon, 4.5% of spiny dogfish (Squalus acanthias), and 1% of adult walleye pollock preved on juvenile salmon. Our results suggest that, in southeastern Alaska, juvenile salmon exhibit seasonal patterns of habitat use synchronous with environmental change, and display species- and stock-dependent migration patterns. Long term monitoring of key stocks of juvenile salmon, both on intra- and interannual bases, will enable researchers to understand how growth, abundance, and ecological interactions affect year-class strength and ocean carrying capacity for salmon.

#### Introduction

Studies of the early marine ecology of Pacific salmon (Oncorhynchus spp.) in Alaska require adequate time series of biophysical data to relate climate fluctuations to the distribution, abundance, and production of salmon. Because salmon are keystone species and constitute important ecological links between marine and terrestrial habitats, fluctuations in the survival of this important living marine resource have broad ecological and socio-economic implications for coastal localities throughout the Pacific Rim. Increasing evidence for relationships between production of Pacific salmon and shifts in climate conditions has renewed interest in processes governing salmon year-class strength (Beamish 1995). In particular, climate variation has been associated with ocean production of salmon during El Niño and La Niña events, such as the recent warming trends that benefitted many wild and hatchery stocks of Alaskan salmon (Wertheimer et al. 2001). However, research is lacking in areas such as the links between salmon production and climate variability, the links between intra- and interspecific competition and carrying capacity, and the links between stock composition and biological interactions. Past research has not provided adequate time-series data to explain such links (Pearcy 1997). Since the numbers of Alaskan salmonids produced in the region have increased over the last few decades (Wertheimer et al. 2001), mixing between stocks with different life history characteristics has also increased. The consequences of such changes on the growth, survival, distribution, and migratory rates of salmonids remain unknown.

To adequately identify mechanisms linking salmon production to climate change, synoptic data on stock-specific life history characteristics of salmon and on ocean conditions must be collected in a time series. Until recently, stock-specific information relied on laborintensive methods of marking individual fish, such as coded-wire tagging (CWT; Jefferts et al. 1963), which could not practically be applied to all of the fish released by enhancement facilities. However, mass-marking with thermally induced otolith marks (Hagen and Munk 1994) has provided technological advances. The high incidence of these marking programs in southeastern Alaska (Courtney et al. 2000) offers an opportunity to examine growth, survival, and migratory rates of specific stocks during the current record production of hatchery chum salmon and wild pink salmon in the region. For example, two private non-profit enhancement facilities in the northern region of southeastern Alaska have produced over 100 million otolithmarked juvenile chum salmon (O. keta) annually in recent years. Consequently, since the mid-1990s, average annual commercial harvests of about 14 million adult chum salmon have occurred in the common property fishery in the region (ADFG 2000), mostly comprised of otolith-marked fish. In addition, sockeye salmon (O. nerka) are marked by some state of Alaska facilities. Examining the early marine ecology of these marked stocks provides an unprecedented opportunity to study stock-specific abundance, distribution, and species interactions of the juveniles that will later recruit to the fishery.

This coastal monitoring study in northern southeastern Alaska, known as Southeast Coastal Monitoring Project (SECM), was initiated in 1997 and repeated in 1998 and 1999 (Orsi et al. 1997, 1998, 2000), to develop our understanding of the relationships between annual time series of biophysical data and stock-specific information. Data collections from prior years have been reported in several documents (Murphy and Orsi 1999; Murphy et al. 1999; Orsi et al. 1999; 2001). This document summarizes data collected by SECM scientists on biophysical parameters from May-September 2000 in southeastern Alaska.

### Methods

Twenty stations were sampled in each of five time intervals, as conditions permitted, by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) ship *John N. Cobb* in marine waters of the northern region of southeastern Alaska from May-October 2000 (Table 1). Stations were located along the primary seaward migration corridor used by juvenile salmon that originate in this region. This corridor extends from inshore waters within the Alexander Archipelago along Chatham Strait and Icy Strait, through Cross Sound, and out into offshore waters in the Gulf of Alaska (Figure 1). At each station, the physical environment, zooplankton, and fish were sampled during daylight, between 0700 and 2000 hours.

The selection of sampling stations was determined by 1) the presence of historical time series of biophysical data in the region, 2) the objective of sampling habitats that transition the primary seaward migration corridor used by juvenile salmon, and 3) the operational constraints of the vessel. Three inshore stations (Auke Bay Monitor, False Point Retreat, and Lower Favorite Channel) and the four Icy Strait stations were selected initially because historical data exist for them (Bruce et al. 1977; Mattson and Wing 1978; Jaenicke and Celewycz 1994; Landingham et al. 1997; Orsi et al. 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001). The fourth inshore station at Taku Inlet was selected to characterize biophysical conditions near a large, glacial, transboundary river system that produces major salmon runs along the mainland coast. The Chatham Strait transect was selected to intercept juvenile otolith-marked chum salmon that enter Icy Strait there from both the south and from the north (i.e., Hidden Falls Hatchery (HF) operated by Northern Southeast Regional Alaska Aquaculture Association (NSRAA) and Douglas Island Pink and Chum Hatchery (DIPAC) facilities) (Figure 1). The 12 stations within these inshore and strait habitats were grouped to represent inside waters. The Cross Sound and Icy Point transects (8 stations representing outside waters) were included to monitor conditions at the point where salmon enter the coastal habitat of the Gulf of Alaska. Vessel and sampling gear constraints limited operations to distances > 1.5 km and < 65 km of shore, and to bottom depths  $\geq$  75 m, which precluded trawling at the Auke Bay Monitor station (Table 1). Sea conditions of < 2.5 m waves and < 12.5 m/sec winds were usually necessary to operate the sampling gear safely, which particularly influenced sampling opportunities in coastal waters.

## **Oceanographic sampling**

Oceanographic data were collected at each station before or immediately after each trawl haul and consisted of one conductivity-temperature-depth profiler (CTD) cast, one or more vertical plankton hauls with conical nets, and one double oblique plankton haul with a bongo net. The CTD data were collected with a Sea-Bird<sup>1</sup> SBE 19 Seacat profiler to 200 m or within 10 m of the bottom. Surface (2-m) temperature and salinity data were also collected at 1-minute intervals with an onboard thermosalinograph (Sea-Bird SBE 21). Surface water samples were

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Reference to trade names does not imply endorsement by the National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA.

taken at selected stations for later nutrient and chlorophyll analysis contracted to the University of Washington School of Oceanography Marine Chemistry Laboratory. Conical nets were used for vertical plankton hauls. At least one shallow haul (20-m) was made at each station and one deep haul (to 200 m or within 20 m of bottom) was made at the Icy Point and Auke Bay Monitor stations (Table 2). For the shallow vertical hauls, a NORPAC net (50 cm, 243  $\mu$ m mesh) was used, following previous zooplankton sampling programs in the region; for the deep vertical hauls, a WP-2 net (57 cm, 202  $\mu$ m mesh) was used, following GLOBEC standards (U.S. GLOBEC 1996). In addition, a double oblique bongo haul was taken at each station to a depth of 200 m or within 20 m of the bottom using a 60-cm diameter frame with 505  $\mu$ m and 333  $\mu$ m mesh nets. A Bendix bathykymograph was used with the oblique bongo hauls to record the maximum sampling depths. General Oceanics or Roshiga flow meters were placed inside the bongo and deep conical nets for calculation of filtered water volumes. Ambient light intensities (W/m<sup>2</sup>) were recorded at each station with a Li-Cor Model 189 radiometer.

Zooplankton samples were preserved in 5% formalin-seawater solution. In the laboratory, zooplankton settled volumes (ml ZSV) and total settled volumes (ml TSV) of each 20-m vertical haul were measured after 24 hrs in Imhof cones. Volumetric density (ml/m<sup>3</sup>) was computed by dividing the ml of ZSV by the water volume sampled, 3.9 m<sup>3</sup>. Mean ZSV and mean volumetric density were determined for pooled stations by habitat and month.

#### **Fish sampling**

Fish sampling was accomplished with a Nordic 264 rope trawl modified to fish the surface water directly astern of the ship. The trawl was 184 m long and had a mouth opening of  $24 \text{ m} \times 30 \text{ m}$  (depth  $\times$  width). A pair of 3-m foam-filled Lite trawl doors, each weighing 544 kg (91 kg submerged), was used to spread the trawl open. The NOAA ship John N. Cobb is a 29-m research vessel built in 1950 with a main engine of 325 horsepower and a cruising speed of 10 knots. Earlier gear trials with this vessel and trawl indicated the actual fishing dimensions of the trawl to be 18 m vertical (head rope to foot rope) and 24 m horizontal (wingtip to wingtip), with a spread between the trawl doors ranging from 52 to 60 m (Orsi et al., unpubl. cruise report). Trawl mesh sizes from the jib lines aft to the cod end were 162.6 cm, 81.3 cm, 40.6 cm, 20.3 cm, 12.7 cm, and 10.1 cm over the 129.6 m meshed portion of the rope trawl. A 6.1 m long, 0.8-cm knotless liner was sewn into the cod end. To keep the trawl headrope at the surface, a cluster of three A-4 Polyform buoys, each encased in a knotted mesh bag, was tethered to each wingtip of the headrope and one A-3 Polyform float was clipped onto the center of the headrope. The trawl also contained a small mesh panel of 10.2 cm mesh sewn along the jib lines on the top panel of the trawl between the head rope and the 162.6 cm mesh to reduce loss of small fish. The trawl was fished with 137 m of 1.6-cm wire main warp attached to each door and three 55-m (two 1.0cm and one 1.3-cm) wire bridles.

Each trawl haul was fished for 20 min at 1.5 m/sec (3 knots), covering approximately 1.9 km (1.0 nautical miles) across a station. Over-water trawl speed was monitored from the vessel using an onboard flowmeter. Station coordinates were targeted as the midpoint of the trawl haul; however, current, swell, and wind conditions dictated the direction in which the trawl was set. More trawling effort was focused in strait and coastal habitats compared to inshore habitats to obtain sufficient samples of marked juvenile salmon from transition areas of concentration indicated by previous annual samples. In particular, replicate trawls were conducted in Icy Strait when weather and time allowed, with minimal accompanying oceanographic sampling.

After each trawl haul, the fish were anesthetized, identified, enumerated, measured, labeled, bagged, and frozen. Tricaine methanesulfonate (MS-222) was used to anesthetize the fish. After the catch was sorted, fish and squid were measured to the nearest mm fork length (FL) or mantle length with a Limnotera FMB IV electronic measuring board (Chaput et al. 1992). Usually all fish and squid were measured, but very large catches were sub-sampled due to processing time constraints. Most juvenile salmon were bagged individually, but large catches were bagged in bulk; all were frozen immediately after measurement. During times of extended processing, fish were chilled with ice packs to minimize tissue decomposition and gastric activity. All chinook (*O. tshawytscha*) and coho salmon (*O. kisutch*) were examined onboard for missing adipose fins, indicating the presence of CWTs (Jefferts et al. 1963); those with adipose fins intact were again screened through a detector in the laboratory. The snouts of all of these salmon were dissected later in the laboratory to recover CWTs, which were then decoded and verified.

In the laboratory, individually frozen fish from each habitat and time period were thawed for measurement of fork length (FL, mm) and wet weight (g, grams). Mean length, weight, and Fulton condition factor ( $g/FL^{3*}10^{5}$ ; Cone 1989) were computed for each species by habitat and sampling interval. For the identification of stock of origin of chum and sockeye salmon, sagittal otoliths were extracted from the crania and preserved in 95% ethyl alcohol. Otolith processing for marks was contracted to DIPAC laboratories. Otoliths were prepared for microscopic examination of potential thermal marks by mounting them on slides and grinding them down to the primordia (Secor et al. 1992). Ambiguous otolith thermal marks were verified by personnel at the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG) otolith laboratory.

The percent composition of hatchery juvenile chum and sockeye salmon stocks that were thermally marked in the catch was computed by release group for each month and habitat. We adjusted the numbers recovered from HF because this hatchery released an unmarked component of juvenile chum salmon. Therefore, the number of HF chum salmon marks recovered was expanded by a factor of 1.94, derived from the ratio of 38.7 million (M) out of 74.9 M fish released that were marked. The numbers of DIPAC marks were not adjusted, since 100% of both chum and sockeye salmon released were marked. Conversely, the unmarked component of chum salmon, presumably wild, was reduced to account for the HF marks that were expanded.

After the juvenile salmon in each trawl haul were processed, potential predators were identified, measured, and weighed. Their stomachs were then excised, weighed, and classified by percent fullness. Stomach contents were removed, empty stomachs weighed, and total content weight determined by subtraction. Prey were identified onboard to the taxonomic level of order, in general; the contribution of each taxon to the diet was estimated to the nearest 10% of total volume. The wet weight contribution of each prey taxon was then computed as its percent volume times total content weight. Fish prey were identified to species, if possible, and lengths estimated. The incidence and rate of predation on juvenile salmon was computed for each potential predator species. Overall diets were summarized by percent weight of major prey taxa and the frequency of feeding fish.

## **Results and Discussion**

During the 5-month survey in 2000, data were collected from 89 rope trawl hauls, 112 CTD casts, 100 bongo net tows, 146 conical net tows (121 from 20-m depths and 25 from 200-m depths), and 89 surface water samples (Table 2). The 6-day sampling intervals occurred near the ends of each month. In May, oceanographic sampling was completed at all stations but no rope trawling was conducted because juvenile salmon were shown to be absent from trawl catches at the same time in previous years. After May, between 3 and 16 trawls were successfully fished in each habitat-sampling interval (Table 2). All stations in inshore and strait habitats were sampled from June to September. In coastal habitats, stations along the Icy Point transect were sampled each interval but the stations in Cross Sound were only partially sampled in July and not sampled in September due to inclement weather and time constraints.

### Oceanography

Sea surface (2 m) temperature and salinity data differed by month and between inside and outside waters. Overall, surface temperatures and salinities during the survey ranged from 6.6 to 14.1°C and 11.5 to 32.0 PSU (Table 3). Temperatures increased from May to June at all stations, and thereafter, temperatures generally declined in inside waters but varied little in outside waters (Figure 2a). Salinities generally decreased from May until August and increased in September in inside waters, but in outside waters, salinities usually varied by  $\leq$  2 PSU (Figure 2b). Ambient light intensities during the sampling season ranged from 2 to 888 W/m<sup>2</sup>.

A total of 89 surface water samples were taken at 20 stations over the course of the season (Tables 2 and 4). Nutrient value ranges and means were 0.0-2.6 and 0.7  $\mu$ M for PO<sub>4</sub>, 0.8-43.0 and 14.7  $\mu$ M for Si(OH)<sub>4</sub>, 0.0-20.9 and 4.5  $\mu$ M for NO<sub>3</sub>, 0.0-1.1 and 0.1  $\mu$ M for NO<sub>2</sub>, and 0.0-9.4 and 1.3  $\mu$ M for NH<sub>4</sub>. Chlorophyll ranged from 0.0-9.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> ( $\bar{x} = 1.7$ ) and phaeopigment ranged from 0.1-8.4 mg/m<sup>3</sup> ( $\bar{x} = 0.3$ ; Table 4).

Plankton volumes were highly variable among habitats, but seasonal patterns were evident in the 20-m ZSV of NORPAC hauls (Table 5, Figure 2c). Qualitative, visual examination of samples indicated a wide diversity of zooplankton taxa. Samples from the coastal stations contained limited amounts of phytoplankton and zooplankton, whereas samples from the inside stations had dense, patchy concentrations of phytoplankton and zooplankton. The temporal pattern in most habitats showed peak volumes in May or June and the lowest volumes in September (Figure 2c). The spatial pattern generally showed highest zooplankton volumes in strait and inshore habitats and the lowest volumes in coastal habitat. The peak mean volume for all stations and months was approximately 40 ml ZSV (10.3 ml/m<sup>3</sup>) during June in the strait habitat.

#### Catch composition

A total of 7,920 fish and squid, representing 30 taxa, were captured with the rope trawl. Five species of juvenile Pacific salmon comprised 86% of the total catch (Table 6). Of the 6,846 salmonids caught, > 99% were juveniles, and < 1% were immature or adult. Non-salmonid species making up > 2% of the catch included walleye pollock (*Theragra chalcogramma*), Pacific herring (*Clupea pallasi*), and soft sculpin (*Psychrolutes sigalutes*). Juvenile pink (*O. gorbuscha*) and chum (*O. keta*) salmon were the dominant species occurring in strait and coastal habitat, whereas Pacific herring, juvenile chinook (*O. tshawtscha*) and coho (*O. kisutch*) salmon were the dominant species occurring in inshore habitat (Figure 3). Juvenile salmon were the most frequently occurring species in the trawl catches: chum (60%), pink (55%), coho (49%), sockeye (47%), and chinook (46%) (Table 7). Catches and life history stages of the salmon are listed in Appendix 1 by date, haul number, and station.

Distribution of juvenile salmon differed for the months, habitats, and species sampled and was consistent with patterns reported from previous years (Orsi et al. 2000). By month, the overall catch rates were highest in June and July and lowest in August and September (Figure 4). By habitat, higher catches of all species generally occurred in straits. By species, catch rates for pink and chum salmon were highest in all habitats in July, whereas catch rates for sockeye salmon were highest in the strait habitat in June and in inshore and coastal habitats in July. Catch rates for coho salmon were highest in the inshore habitat in July, the strait habitat in July, and the coastal habitat in August. Monthly catch rates for chinook salmon were uniform in the inshore habitat, were highest in the coastal habitat in June, and were highest in the strait habitat in September. Overall, in the coastal habitat, juvenile salmon catch rates along the 65 km Icy Point offshore transect were highest within 40 km of shore (Figure 5).

A seasonal pattern was apparent for the species considered to be abundant (> 100 individuals caught). Among the juvenile salmonids, pink, chum, sockeye, and coho salmon were captured early- to mid-season, primarily in June and July, whereas chinook were captured later, primarily in September (Table 6). Walleye pollock and Pacific herring were found mainly early (June), spiny dogfish in mid-season (July), and soft sculpin late (September). These seasonal patterns represent the relative abundance of species caught with our trawl gear during daylight hours, but for vertically migrating species, such as walleye pollock and Pacific herring, different catch patterns were evident from night sampling (Orsi et al., unpubl cruise reports; Smith 1981; Foy and Norcross 1999).

Size and condition of juvenile salmon differed among species and sampling intervals (Tables 8-12; Figures 6-8). Juvenile coho and chinook salmon were consistently 25–100 mm longer than sockeye, chum, and pink salmon. All species increased in both length and weight in successive intervals, indicating growth despite the influx of additional stocks with varied times of saltwater entry. Mean FL (mm) for each species of juvenile salmon in June–July–August–September were: pink (95–121–160–198), chum (106–130–177–218), sockeye (114–143–171–196), coho (166–201–245–285), and chinook (157–192–214–264). Mean weight (g) for each species of juvenile salmon in June–July–August–September were: pink (8.5–17.9–40.6–93.4), chum (12.2–22.9–59.7–122.2), sockeye (16.3–32.5–56.8–89.1), coho (60.9–97.8–199.5–296.5), and chinook (54.7–123.1–146.1–263.5). Values greater than one for species condition indicated healthy feeding environments, and generally increased monthly. Condition factor for each species of juvenile salmon in June–July–August–September were: pink (0.9–0.9–0.9–1.1), chum (1.0.–1.0–1.1–1.2), sockeye (1.1–1.0–1.1–1.1), coho (1.2–1.1–1.2–1.3), and chinook (1.1–1.5–1.3–1.4) (Figure 8).

Seventeen of the 26 juvenile and immature salmon lacking adipose fins contained CWTs (Table 13). Nine CWTs were recovered from juvenile coho salmon and 8 from juvenile and immature chinook salmon. All CWT fish except one were from hatchery and wild stocks originating in the northern region of southeastern Alaska. The one CWT fish of non-Alaska origin was a juvenile chinook from the Columbia River Basin recovered in the coastal habitat. Most CWT fish, however, were recovered in strait habitat. Of the nine salmon lacking an adipose fin that did not contain CWTs, six were from juvenile coho and three were from juvenile chinook. The coho salmon lacking an adipose fin and not containing CWTs were sampled exclusively in the Icy Point transect in the Gulf of Alaska from July to September. They likely

originated from Washington and Oregon, where all coho of hatchery origin are adipose-clipped, but may not be implanted with CWTs. The occurrence of these stocks in Alaskan coastal waters directly adjacent to the Gulf of Alaska is supported by previous recoveries of CWT juvenile coho salmon from Washington and Oregon in July to September (Orsi et al. 1987, 1997). Migration rates of juvenile coho and chinook differed by species and stock. For Alaska stocks, juvenile coho migrated faster than juvenile chinook salmon, at rates of 0.3-5.0 km/d ( $\bar{x} = 2.1$  km/d) compared to rates of 0.4-1.7 km/d ( $\bar{x} = 1.2$  km/d). The migration rate of the CWT juvenile chinook salmon originating from the Columbia River basin was faster than for Alaska stocks, 8.1 km/d.

For juvenile chum salmon, stock-specific information was derived from the otoliths of a sub-sample of 1,260 fish, representing about 33% of those caught (Figure 9). These fish were the same individuals sampled for weight and condition (Table 14). Of all chum salmon otoliths examined, 557 (44%) were marked: 367 (29%) from DIPAC, 184 (15%) from HF, and 6 (<1%) from Deep Inlet (Sitka). The remaining 703 (56%) chum salmon were unmarked and included both wild stocks and unmarked HF stocks (Figure 9), which therefore required a composition adjustment in the HF component from 15% to 31%. Thus, the three hatchery stocks of chum salmon represented 59% of all juvenile chum salmon caught. In strait habitat, where sufficient numbers of chum salmon were sampled in all four time periods, the composition of hatchery chum salmon declined from about 80% in June to 20% in September; DIPAC and Deep Inlet stocks contributed most in June, whereas the HF stock contributed most later, in July (Figure 9).

For juvenile sockeye salmon, stock-specific information was derived from the otoliths of a sub-sample of 401 fish, representing about 77% of those caught (Figure 10). These fish were the same individuals sampled for weight and condition (Table 15). The 27% (107) that were marked originated from five Alaska stocks: DIPAC Snettisham Hatchery (87), Sweetheart Lake (15), Tuya Lake (2), Tahltan Lake (2), and Tatsamenie Lake (1). Hatchery stock contribution was greatest in June for all habitats, although only June and July samples were available in inshore and coastal habitats. As with chum salmon, only the strait habitat had sufficient numbers of sockeye in all four time periods, with hatchery stocks contributing about 40% in June and July and 15% in August and September.

Weight of selected marked stocks of juvenile chum and sockeye salmon were compared with weights of unmarked stocks (Figure 11). The marked chum salmon stocks were from two hatcheries (HF and DIPAC) while the marked sockeye salmon stock was from one hatchery (Snettisham). These chum salmon were released in late May at a weight of about 2 grams, while the sockeye were released on 17-27 May at sizes of 6 or 10 grams. Individual hatchery stocks for both species tended to be larger than unmarked stocks, probably because hatchery fish were fed before release, and because unmarked stocks were comprised of late out migrants from many stocks which were constantly recruiting.

Stomachs of 214 potential predators of juvenile salmon were examined, representing 11 species of fish: 79 adult walleye pollock, 64 adult spiny dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*), 25 immature chinook salmon, 15 adult pink salmon, 13 adult chum salmon, 4 adult Pacific sandfish (*Trichodon trichodon*), 9 adult coho salmon, 2 adult starry flounder (*Platichthys stellatus*), 1 adult wolf eel (*Anarrhichthys ocellatus*), 1 adult black rockfish (*Sebastes melanops*), and 1 adult pomfret (*Brama japonica*) (Table 16). Overall, 81% of the stomachs contained food. Fish with relatively high rates of non-feeding included chum salmon and starry flounder. We observed a total of 5 incidences of predation on juvenile salmon, by 11% of adult coho salmon, 4.5% of

spiny dogfish, and 1% of adult walleye pollock (Table 16). These predation events occurred in coastal and strait habitats in June, July and August.

Fish comprised the bulk of the prey weight in stomach samples pooled across months for black rockfish, immature chinook salmon, adult coho salmon and sandfish (Figure 12a). A variety of non-salmonid species was consumed: juvenile Pacific herring, capelin, sandlance, walleye pollock, and unidentified larvae or remains. The piscivorus feeding mode was consistent across months for immature chinook salmon, but adult walleye pollock consistently preyed on euphausiids and hyperiid amphipods (Figure 12b). The dominant invertebrate prey included crab larvae (zoeae and megalops) for adult pink and chum salmon, hyperiid amphipods, euphausiids, and occasionally gelatinous taxa such as oikopleura and salps (Figure 12); the other category was mainly unidentified liquified prey remains and chyme, and was particularly noticeable in adult spiny dogfish.

This fourth year of monitoring in southeastern Alaska has shown patterns both consistent with and distinctly different from prior years with respect to the temporal and spatial occurrence of biophysical data. A common annual pattern of seasonality existed in surface temperatures and salinity levels which increased progressively westward from inshore to coastal habitats. When compared to the El Niño conditions of 1997-1998, the La Niña conditions of 1999 indicated lower temperatures and lower zooplankton volumes which may have led to the lower growth observed for juvenile salmon in 1999 compared to 1997-98 (Orsi et al. 2000). The coastal monitoring of stations from May-October is currently ongoing in the northern region of southeastern Alaska in 2001. Long-term ecological monitoring of key juvenile salmon stocks, including ocean sampling programs that operate at appropriate spatial and temporal scales and encompass a variety of environmental conditions, is needed to understand relationships of habitat use, marine growth, and hatchery and wild stock interactions to year-class strength and ocean carrying capacity for salmon.

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Locality	Station	Latitude	Longitude	Offshore distance (km)	Bottom depth (m)
	Station		Longitude	(KIII)	(111)
T., .h		Inside waters			
Inshore					
Auke Bay Monitor	ABM	58° 22.00′N	134° 40.00′W	1.5	60
Taku Inlet	TKI	58° 11.19′N	134° 11.71′W	2.2	175
False Point Retreat	FPR	58° 22.00′N	135° 00.00′W	1.8	680
Lower Favorite Channel	LFC	58° 20.98′N	134° 43.73′W	1.5	75
Strait					
Upper Chatham Strait	UCA	58° 04.57′N	135° 00.08′W	3.2	400
Upper Chatham Strait	UCB	58° 06.22′N	135° 00.91′W	6.4	100
Upper Chatham Strait	UCC	58° 07.95′N	135° 04.00′W	6.4	100
Upper Chatham Strait	UCD	58° 09.64′N	135° 02.52′W	3.2	200
Icy Strait	ISA	58° 13.25′N	135° 31.76′W	3.2	128
Icy Strait	ISB	58° 14.22′N	135° 29.26′W	6.4	200
Icy Strait	ISC	58° 15.28′N	135° 26.65′W	6.4	200
Icy Strait	ISD	58° 16.38′N	135° 23.98′W	3.2	234
		Outside waters			
Coastal					
Cross Sound	CSA	58° 09.53′N	136° 26.96′W	3.2	300
Cross Sound	CSB	58° 10.91′N	136° 28.68′W	6.4	60
Cross Sound	CSC	58° 12.39′N	136° 30.46′W	6.4	200
Cross Sound	CSD	58° 13.84′N	136° 32.23′W	3.2	200
Icy Point	IPA	58° 20.12′N	137° 07.16′W	6.9	160
Icy Point	IPB	58° 12.71′N	137° 16.96′W	23.4	130
Icy Point	IPC	58° 05.28′N	137° 26.75′W	40.2	150
Icy Point	IPD	57° 53.50′N	137° 42.60′W	65.0	1300

Table 1.—Localities and coordinates of stations sampled monthly in marine waters of the northern region of southeastern Alaska, May–September 2000.

				Data col	lection typ	e*	
Dates	Habitat	Rope trawl	CTD cast	Bongo tow	20-m vertical	WP-2 vertical	Chlorophyll & nutrients
Dutes	Haonat	ti u vv i	Cust	10 11	vertieur	vertieur	<u>a numents</u>
19–23 May	Inshore	0	4	4	6	1	4
-	Strait	0	8	8	8	0	4
	Coastal	0	8	8	8	4	6
	All May	0	20	20	22	5	14
26 June–01 July	Inshore	3	4	4	6	1	4
2	Strait	13	12	8	12	0	8
	Coastal	8	8	8	8	4	6
	All June	24	24	20	26	5	18
19-24 July	Inshore	3	4	4	6	1	4
5	Strait	10	10	8	10	0	10
	Coastal	6	6	6	6	4	6
	All July	19	20	18	22	5	20
25–30 August	Inshore	3	4	4	6	1	4
C	Strait	12	12	8	12	0	8 8
	Coastal	8	8	9	8	4	8
	All August	23	24	21	26	5	20
25–30 September	Inshore	3	4	4	6	1	4
1	Strait	16	15	12	14	0	8 5
	Coastal	4	5	5	5	4	5
	All September	23	24	21	25	5	17
Total		89	112	100	121	25	89

Table 2.—Numbers and types of data collected at different habitat types sampled monthly in marine waters of the northern region of southeastern Alaska, May–September 2000.

\*Rope trawl = 20-min hauls with NORDIC 264 surface trawl 20 X 24 m; CTD casts = to 200 m or within 10 m of the bottom; Bongo tow = 60-cm diameter frame, 505 and 333  $\mu$  meshes, double oblique haul to 200 m or within 20 m of the bottom; 20-m vertical = 50-cm diameter frame, 243  $\mu$  conical net towed vertically from 20 m; WP-2 vertical = 57-cm diameter frame, 202  $\mu$  conical net towed vertically from 200 m or within 20 m of the bottom.

Locality	Month	Temp. (°C)	Salin. (PSU)	Temp. (°C)	Salin. (PSU)	Temp. (°C)	Salin. (PSU)	Temp. (°C)	Salin. (PSU)
				Inside wa	aters				
Inshore	Mov	TH 7.4	KI 24.4	AB	M 26.7	LF 7.6	FC 28.0	FI 7.9	PR 30.0
	May June July August September	10.7 10.4 8.9	24.4 18.3 14.6 13.0 19.9	8.2 13.6 13.0 11.3 9.2	20.7 17.6 17.1 17.9 22.3	13.9 12.8 10.4 9.3	19.1 17.0 15.8 22.2	13.1 13.3 11.9 9.8	21.9 15.3 <b>11.5</b> 26.3
Upper Chatha Strait	m May June July August September	7.0 13.4 12.8 11.6	CA 30.6 22.5 27.0 24.0 29.8	7.5 13.2 10.8 11.6 8.6	CB 30.4 23.0 28.9 22.7 29.5	7.7 12.7 12.5 11.3 9.2	CC 30.4 24.0 28.1 23.0 28.1	U 7.4 12.5 12.0 11.6 9.5	CD 30.5 24.5 27.4 20.5 27.6
Icy Strait	May June July August September	IS 6.6 12.6 11.6 11.5 8.6	A 31.4 25.8 27.9 27.1 28.8	ISE 7.2 12.2 11.5 11.6 8.9	3 31.2 26.2 28.2 26.7 28.3	IS 7.0 12.5 12.7 11.8 9.3	C 31.0 25.7 27.4 21.1 27.0	15 7.9 12.5 13.0 12.0 9.4	SD 30.7 25.8 26.9 21.2 27.0
				Outside w	aters				
Cross Sound	May June July August September	7.4 11.6 NS 10.9	SA 31.6 31.4 NS 30.7 NS	CS 7.0 7.9 NS 7.9 NS	B 31.9 31.7 NS 31.7 NS	6.9 8.1 8.7 8.2 NS	SC 31.9 31.5 30.3 31.0 NS	C 6.8 8.0 7.3 7.9 8.0	SD 31.9 31.6 26.0 27.5 31.5
Icy Point	May June July August September	IP 8.7 12.9 13.1 12.5 11.5	A 31.6 29.3 31.4 31.4 30.9	8.1 13.2 12.9 13.2 11.6	3 31.6 31.0 31.3 31.5 30.9	IP 7.8 13.0 13.4 13.0 11.6	C 31.7 31.4 31.1 31.5 31.1	H 8.4 12.9 14.1 12.5 11.9	PD 32.0 31.8 31.6 31.5 31.8

Table 3.—Surface (2-m) temperature and salinity data sampled monthly in marine waters of the northern region of southeastern Alaska, May–September 2000. Station code acronyms are defined in Table 1. NS denotes no sampling.

	_	Nutrients [µM] Ch										
Station	Date	[PO <sub>4</sub> ]	[Si(OH) <sub>4</sub> ]	[NO <sub>3</sub> ]	[NO <sub>2</sub> ]	[NH <sub>4</sub> ]	(mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Phaeopigment (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )				
ТКІ	19 May 26 June 19 July 25 August 25 September	0.27 0.20 0.27 0.23 0.23	5.26 34.14 20.66 20.01 40.62	1.21 3.42 2.08 2.15 6.49	$\begin{array}{c} 0.01 \\ 0.02 \\ 0.00 \\ 0.07 \\ 0.08 \end{array}$	3.80 2.66 1.54 1.21 2.43	3.04 0.52 0.73 0.64 0.03	$\begin{array}{c} 0.74 \\ 0.19 \\ 0.01 \\ 0.09 \\ 0.02 \end{array}$				
ABM	19 May 01 July 19 July 30 August 25 September	<b>0.26</b> 0.04 1.00 0.13 0.40	<b>3.48</b> 7.21 2.32 7.53 27.66	<b>0.19</b> 0.00 0.00 0.00 4.76	<b>0.07</b> 0.03 0.00 0.02 0.14	<b>2.04</b> 1.01 1.28 0.41 0.54	<b>3.93</b> 3.93 1.61 1.40 3.93	<b>0.19</b> 0.19 0.62 0.12 0.19				
LFC	19 May 26 June 19 July 25 August 25 September	$\begin{array}{c} 0.37 \\ 0.44 \\ 0.52 \\ 0.20 \\ 0.39 \end{array}$	3.90 2.64 4.65 13.49 27.24	1.09 0.34 0.06 1.03 3.84	$\begin{array}{c} 0.03 \\ 0.03 \\ 0.00 \\ 0.04 \\ 0.14 \end{array}$	1.94 2.76 0.93 1.95 0.61	1.43 1.00 1.13 0.53 7.15	$\begin{array}{c} 0.00 \\ 0.44 \\ 1.16 \\ 0.02 \\ 0.00 \end{array}$				
FPR	19 May 26 June 22 July 25 August 28 September	0.24 0.20 0.24 0.23 1.20	1.79 1.95 2.84 7.25 29.33	$\begin{array}{c} 0.45 \\ 0.40 \\ 0.00 \\ 0.00 \\ 12.98 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.07 \\ 0.02 \\ 0.00 \\ 0.00 \\ 0.21 \end{array}$	1.95 2.53 0.94 0.22 1.25	$\begin{array}{c} 0.00 \\ 1.09 \\ 1.36 \\ 0.82 \\ 0.82 \end{array}$	8.41 0.06 0.03 0.28 0.28				
UCA	20 May 30 June 21 July 29 August 28 September	$\begin{array}{c} 0.68 \\ 0.10 \\ 1.41 \\ 0.18 \\ 1.74 \end{array}$	5.37 0.95 6.27 10.11 43.00	3.88 0.00 0.33 0.00 20.17	$\begin{array}{c} 0.17 \\ 0.03 \\ 0.04 \\ 0.03 \\ 0.31 \end{array}$	1.86 0.81 1.74 0.19 0.72	6.26 0.97 1.25 1.75 0.40	$     \begin{array}{r}       1.29 \\       0.06 \\       0.24 \\       0.00 \\       0.15 \\     \end{array} $				
UCB	30 June 21 July 29 August 28 September	0.22 0.60 0.23 1.68	$0.78 \\ 7.13 \\ 9.08 \\ 41.40$	$0.00 \\ 0.68 \\ 0.00 \\ 19.72$	$0.02 \\ 0.04 \\ 0.05 \\ 0.30$	1.31 0.51 0.57 0.74	0.45 1.22 3.17 0.49	0.03 0.24 0.00 0.12				
UCC	30 June 21 July 29 August 28 September	0.22 0.92 0.21 1.43	1.12 6.92 9.44 35.56	$0.00 \\ 0.18 \\ 0.00 \\ 16.28$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.03 \\ 0.02 \\ 0.02 \\ 0.26 \end{array}$	2.27 1.86 0.22 0.93	0.54 1.64 2.82 0.75	0.08 0.62 0.06 0.14				
UCD	30 May 30 June 21 July	0.87 0.19 0.71	5.28 1.04 2.75	3.18 0.00 0.00	$0.06 \\ 0.07 \\ 0.04$	3.17 0.90 1.09	9.18 0.70 0.85	0.56 0.25 0.16				

Table 4.—Nutrient and chlorophyll measurements from surface water samples in marine waters of the northern region of southeastern Alaska, May–September 2000. Station code acronyms are defined in Table 1. NS denotes no sampling.

<u>Table 4.</u>	—(Cont.)							
	_		Nutrient	s [μM]			- Chlorophyll	Phaeopigment
Station	Date	[PO <sub>4</sub> ]	[Si(OH) <sub>4</sub> ]	[NO <sub>3</sub> ]	[NO <sub>2</sub> ]	[NH <sub>4</sub> ]	(mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	(mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
UCD	29 August 28 September	0.25 1.32	8.51 33.78	0.00 15.17	0.02 0.23	0.26 0.91	3.09 0.91	0.00 0.17
ISA	20 May 29 June 20 July 26 August 27 September	1.49 0.07 0.40 0.22 1.57	25.22 1.30 2.89 17.61 38.90	13.79 0.14 0.28 0.00 18.08	$\begin{array}{c} 0.24 \\ 0.04 \\ 0.00 \\ 0.03 \\ 0.28 \end{array}$	2.59 1.26 0.49 0.28 1.10	1.54 0.97 2.15 2.68 0.50	$\begin{array}{c} 0.01 \\ 0.06 \\ 0.60 \\ 0.41 \\ 0.13 \end{array}$
ISB	29 June 20 July 26 August 27 September	0.08 1.75 0.35 1.46	0.96 3.25 20.42 37.40	$0.00 \\ 0.10 \\ 1.44 \\ 18.14$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.01 \\ 0.05 \\ 0.04 \\ 0.28 \end{array}$	1.06 1.11 0.90 0.66	$0.45 \\ 3.62 \\ 6.08 \\ 0.82$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.03 \\ 0.76 \\ 0.00 \\ 0.00 \end{array}$
ISC	29 June 20 July 22 July 26 August 27 September	0.25 1.39 0.96 0.44 1.32	1.14 6.31 7.52 8.56 32.77	$\begin{array}{c} 0.27 \\ 0.30 \\ 0.60 \\ 0.38 \\ 17.22 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.02 \\ 0.04 \\ 0.05 \\ 0.05 \\ 0.27 \end{array}$	1.33 1.62 1.15 0.92 0.55	0.54 1.16 1.55 1.29 1.13	0.08 0.30 0.28 0.00 0.20
ISD	20 May 29 June 20 July 22 July 26 August 27 September	$\begin{array}{c} 0.33 \\ 0.12 \\ 0.60 \\ 0.30 \\ 0.32 \\ 1.26 \end{array}$	2.75 1.14 5.19 5.34 8.56 32.57	$\begin{array}{c} 0.11 \\ 0.00 \\ 0.11 \\ 0.16 \\ 0.23 \\ 14.44 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.08 \\ 0.01 \\ 0.01 \\ 0.01 \\ 0.04 \\ 0.25 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.97 \\ 0.69 \\ 0.41 \\ 0.36 \\ 0.79 \\ 0.55 \end{array}$	$6.62 \\ 0.70 \\ 1.37 \\ 1.25 \\ 0.73 \\ 0.97$	0.59 0.25 0.37 0.29 0.01 0.34
CSA	21 May 28 June 27 August	0.83 0.53 1.04	9.29 8.60 24.27	5.64 2.36 7.27	0.15 0.11 0.26	2.10 1.14 0.29	3.58 1.97 0.93	0.54 0.05 0.20
CSB	21 May 28 June 27 August	1.20 1.31 1.80	13.28 29.41 41.28	7.38 14.21 20.00	0.09 0.16 0.19	1.58 2.23 0.60	NS 2.27 0.47	NS 0.23 0.11
CSC	21 May 28 June 23 July 27 August	1.20 1.24 1.69 1.85	13.28 27.89 32.03 42.53	7.48 13.30 16.46 20.91	0.09 0.16 0.21 0.19	1.65 1.82 9.40 0.53	NS 2.77 1.31 0.47	NS 0.15 0.21 0.22
CSD	21 May 28 June 23 July 27 August 29 September	1.21 1.03 2.57 1.76 NS	13.27 25.61 33.31 40.68 NS	7.56 10.73 16.45 19.55 NS	0.11 0.12 0.23 0.19 NS	1.62 2.48 4.48 0.90 NS	$1.16 \\ 0.53 \\ 1.02 \\ 0.47 \\ 0.32$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.64 \\ 0.04 \\ 0.11 \\ 0.19 \\ 0.20 \end{array}$

Table 4.—(Cont.)

			Nutrients	[µM]			011 1 11	
Station	Date	[PO <sub>4</sub> ]	[Si(OH) <sub>4</sub> ]	[NO <sub>3</sub> ]	[NO <sub>2</sub> ]	[NH <sub>4</sub> ]	(mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Phaeopigment (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
IPA	23 May 27 June 24 July 28 August 26 September	0.83 0.56 0.56 0.73 0.92	3.80 17.83 11.12 20.28 26.39	4.01 1.33 0.06 2.98 6.47	$\begin{array}{c} 0.23 \\ 0.11 \\ 0.02 \\ 0.11 \\ 0.20 \end{array}$	1.59 2.03 0.41 0.13 0.67	2.19 NS 2.50 0.82 2.46	0.38 NS 0.00 0.22 0.59
IPB	<ul><li>23 May</li><li>27 June</li><li>24 July</li><li>28 August</li><li>26 September</li></ul>	$\begin{array}{c} 0.76 \\ 0.39 \\ 0.48 \\ 0.59 \\ 0.88 \end{array}$	4.31 6.51 11.62 15.99 26.00	3.47 0.30 0.00 0.27 6.13	$\begin{array}{c} 0.16 \\ 0.04 \\ 0.04 \\ 0.06 \\ 0.12 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.30 \\ 1.66 \\ 0.46 \\ 0.29 \\ 0.41 \end{array}$	$2.68 \\ 0.80 \\ 0.78 \\ 1.00 \\ 3.22$	0.48 0.16 0.08 0.20 0.34
IPC	23 May 27 June 24 July 28 August 26 September	$0.69 \\ 0.49 \\ 0.46 \\ 0.69 \\ 1.00$	3.89 9.55 8.37 11.61 26.17	3.52 0.28 0.00 0.67 6.49	$\begin{array}{c} 0.12 \\ 0.02 \\ 0.01 \\ 0.06 \\ 0.16 \end{array}$	0.83 1.03 0.35 0.29 0.45	3.13 NS 0.31 0.80 1.85	0.69 NS 0.06 0.17 0.24
IPD	23 May 27 June 24 July 28 August 26 September	$\begin{array}{c} 0.74 \\ 0.53 \\ 0.34 \\ 1.27 \\ 0.67 \end{array}$	1.95 3.81 6.89 11.79 18.15	$\begin{array}{c} 1.72 \\ 0.00 \\ 0.00 \\ 0.68 \\ 2.50 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.15 \\ 0.04 \\ 0.01 \\ 0.06 \\ 0.07 \end{array}$	$     1.08 \\     1.09 \\     1.12 \\     1.30 \\     0.26   $	3.49 0.33 0.23 0.79 0.63	$\begin{array}{c} 0.63 \\ 0.04 \\ 0.04 \\ 0.14 \\ 0.16 \end{array}$

Locality	Month	ZSV	TSV	ZSV	TSV	ZSV	TSV	ZSV	TSV
				Inside w	vaters				
Inshore	May June July August September	6 15 15 9	FKI 35 18 23 11 5	AH 10 21 25 21 3	BM 63 23 60 21 4	LI 10 35 20 12 3	FC 120 60 65 21 7	F 15 20 11 10 0.5	PR 100 26 21 20 —
Upper ChathamUCAUCBUCCUCDStraitMay141042095241041040June2225242718201520July3.542.52222.52August116.5691155September———0.5—0.5—									
Icy Strait	May June July August September	5 26 12 2	ISA 27 36 15 2 1	IS 7 40 8 3.5 0.8	5B 39 50 60 3.5 1	IS 5 40 7 7.5 1.8	C 105 50 7 7.5 2	10 15 7 4.5 1.5	SD 60 30 7 4.5 2
				Outside	waters				
Cross Sound	May June July August September	17 5 NS 1	CSA 63 7 NS 1 NS	C 17 6 NS 3 NS	SB 35 8 NS 3 NS	C 13 6 5 1 NS	SC 22 8 5 1 NS	14 4 2 1 2	25 7 2 1 2
Icy Point	May June July August September	25 12 7 4	IPA 30 12 7 4 11	IF 15 2 4.5 10 3.5	PB 25 2 4 10 4	15 22 3 8 15 2.5	PC 31 3 8 15 2	17 10 1 6 2	PD 37 10 1 6 2

Table 5.—Zooplankton (ZSV) and total plankton (TSV) settled volumes (ml) from 20-m NORPAC hauls sampled monthly in marine waters of the northern region of southeastern Alaska, May–September 2000. Station code acronyms are defined in Table 1. NS denotes no sampling. Asterisk denotes that separation of zooplankton was not distinct but was estimated.

Common	Scientific			Number c	aught	
name	name	June	July	August	September	Total
Chum salmon <sup>1</sup>	Oncorhynchus keta	919	2,711	81	26	3,737
Pink salmon <sup>1</sup>	O. gorbuscha	254	1,519	199	149	2,121
Sockeye salmon <sup>1</sup>	O. nerka	270	153	77	22	522
Coho salmon <sup>1</sup>	O. kisutch	93	109	31	22	255
Chinook salmon <sup>1</sup>	O. tshawtscha	9	16	21	106	152
Chinook salmon <sup>2</sup>	O. tshawtscha	12	7	4	3	26
Pink salmon <sup>3</sup>	O. gorbuscha	1	11	3	0	15
Chum salmon <sup>3</sup>	O. keta	5	3	5	0	13
Coho salmon <sup>3</sup>	O. kisutch	1	0	7	1	9
Walleye pollock	Theragra chalcogramma	177	34	8	10	229
Pacific herring	Clupea harengus	92	22	51	53	218
Soft sculpin	Psychrolutes sigalutes	5	0	0	176	181
Spiny dogfish	Squalus acanthias	2	113	0	3	118
Squid	Gonatidae	64	0	0	23	87
Crested sculpin	Blepsias bilobus	4	21	27	19	71
Lingcod	Ophiodon elongatus	44	0	0	0	44
Black rockfish	Sebastes melanops	1	21	0	0	22
Prowfish	Zaprora silenus	7	5	6	2	20
Pacific sandlance	Ammodytes hexapterus	15	0	0	0	15
Pacific cod	Gadus macrocephalus	13	0	1	0	13
Pacific spiny lumpsucker		0	2	4	1	7
Capelin	Mallotus villosus	1	1	1	4	7
Rockfish	Sebastes spp.	6	0	1	0	7
Pacific sandfish	Trichodon trichodon	0	4	2	0	6
Wolf-eel	Anarrhichthys ocellatus	1	0	3	1	5
Rex Sole	<i>Glyptocephalus zachirus</i>	0	0	0	4	4
Arrowtooth flounder	Atheresthes stomias	4	0	0	0	4
Starry flounder	Platichthys stellatus	2	0	0	0	2
Silverspotted sculpin	Blepsias cirrhosus	1	1	0	0	2
Eulachon	Thaleichthys pacificus	2	0	0	0	2 2
Smooth lumpsucker	Aptocyclus ventricosus	0	1	0	1	2
Sablefish	Anoplopoma fimbria	0	0	1	0	1
Salmon shark	Lamna ditropis	0	0	0	1	1
Pomfret	Brama japonica	0	1	0	0	1
Greenling	Hexagrammos spp.	1	0	0	0	1
Total		<del>2,006</del>	4,755	<del>- 532</del>	627	<del>7,920</del>
Iuvonilo		<u> </u>	1,700	554	041	1,740

Table 6.—Monthly catches of fishes and squid sampled with a rope trawl in marine waters of the northern region of southeastern Alaska, June–September 2000.

<sup>1</sup>Juvenile <sup>2</sup>Immature <sup>3</sup>Adult

		Frequency of occurrence									
Common name	Scientific name	June	July	August	September	Total	(%)				
Chum salmon <sup>1</sup>	Oncorhynchus keta	14	17	12	6	49	(55)				
Pink salmon <sup>1</sup>	O. gorbuscha	9	16	17	11	53	(60)				
Sockeye salmon <sup>1</sup>	O. nerka	13	16	6	7	42	(47)				
Coho salmon <sup>1</sup>	O. kisutch	12	16	9	7	44	(49)				
Chinook salmon <sup>1</sup>	O. tshawtscha	3	11	11	16	41	(46)				
Chinook salmon <sup>2</sup>	O. tshawtscha	8	5	2	3	18	(20)				
Pink salmon <sup>3</sup>	O. gorbuscha	1	7	2 2 5 5	0	10	(11)				
Chum salmon <sup>3</sup>	<i>O. keta</i>	4	3	5	0	12	(13)				
Coho salmon <sup>3</sup>	O. kisutch	1	0	5	1	7	(8)				
Walleye pollock	Theragra chalcogramma	13	9	7	8	37	(42)				
Pacific herring	Clupea harengus	7	4	5	4	20	(22)				
Soft sculpin	Psychrolutes sigalutes	4	0	0	11	15	(17)				
Spiny dogfish	Squalus acanthias	2 3	3	0	1	6	(7)				
Squid	Gonatidae	3	0	0	2	5	(6)				
Crested sculpin	Blepsias bilobus	4	9	10	9	32	(36)				
Lingcod	Ophiodon elongatus	6	0	0	0	6	(7)				
Black rockfish	Sebastes melanops	1	1	0	0	2	(2)				
Prowfish	Zaprora silenus	5	5	4	2	16	(18)				
Pacific sandlance	Ammodytes hexapterus	3	0	0	0	3	(3)				
Pacific cod	Gadus macrocephalus	5	0	0	0	5	(6)				
Pacific spiny lumpsucker		0	2	4	1	3 5 7	(8)				
Capelin	Mallotus villosus	1	1	1	2	5	(6)				
Rockfish	Sebastes spp.	1	0	1	0	2	(2)				
Pacific sandfish	Trichodon trichodon	0	1	1	0	2	(2)				
Wolf-eel	Anarrhichthys ocellatus	1	0	3	1	5 2 2 5 2	(6)				
Rex Sole	Glyptocephalus zachirus	0	0	0	2	2	(2)				
Arrowtooth flounder	Atheresthes stomias	1	0	0	0	1	(1)				
Starry flounder	Platichthys stellatus	1	0	0	0	1	(1)				
Silverspotted sculpin	Blepsias cirrhosus	1	1	0	0	2	(2)				
Eulachon	Thaleichthys pacificus	1	0	0	0	1	(1)				
Smooth lumpsucker	Aptocyclus ventricosus	0	1	0	1	2 1	(2)				
Sablefish	Ánopĺopoma fimbria	0	0	1	0	1	(1)				
Salmon shark	Lamna ditropis	0	0	0	1	1	(1)				
Pomfret	Brama japonica	0	1	0	0	1	(1)				
Greenling	Hexagrammos spp.	1	0	0	0	1	(1)				

Table 7.—Frequency of occurrence for fishes and squid sampled with a rope trawl in marine waters of the northern region of southeastern Alaska, June–September 2000. Percentage occurrence per 89 hauls shown in parentheses.

<sup>1</sup>Juvenile <sup>2</sup>Immature <sup>3</sup>Adult

			Jun	e			July	T			Augu	st			Septer	mber	
Locality	Factor	n	range	x	sd	n	range	x	sd	n	range	x	sd	n	range	x	sd
Inshore	Length					11	95-137	117.7	14.7	2	157-161	159.0	2.8				
	Weight		—			11	6.4-21.6	14.3	5.5	2	39.5-42.3	40.9	2.0				
	Condition		—			11	0.7-0.9	0.8	0.0	2	1.0	1.0	0.0	—	—		—
Upper	Length	39	79-123	95.6	9.1	86	91-168	132.0	16.1	45	118-205	156.2	21.1	8	192-244	226.1	16.9
Chatham	Weight	39	4.7-16.6	8.3	2.5	86	6.1-48.1	22.2	8.4	45	14.0-85.5	37.2	16.6	8	73-161.5	124.5	5 29.6
Strait	Condition	39	0.6-1.4	0.9	0.1	86	0.7-1.1	0.9	0.1	45	0.8-1.0	0.9	0.1	8	1.0-1.2	1.1	0.1
Icy	Length	210	76-125	95.3	10.6	644	79-173	124.6	15.5	135	135-212	165.4	15.9	141	137-260	196.9	21.7
Strait	Weight	127	3.9-19.1	8.6	3.2	234	5.8-54.3	19.5	8.9	135	19.9-97.0	44.7	15.2	97 2	4.2-206.	6 90.8	35.0
	Condition	127	0.8-1.1	0.9	0.1	234	0.5-1.6	0.9	0.1	135	0.6-1.8	1.0	0.1	97	0.9-1.3	1.1	0.1
Cross	Length	1	85	85.0	0.0	273	65-148	112.2	11.5	2	133-143	138.0	7.1	NS	NS	NS	NS
Sound	Weight	1	5	5.0	0.0	53	4.8-27.6	13.2	4.3	2	20.2-23.6	21.9	2.4	NS	NS	NS	NS
	Condition	1	0.8	0.8	0.0	53	0.7-0.9	0.8	0.1	2	0.8-0.9	0.8	0.0	NS	NS	NS	NS
Icy	Length	1	79.0	79.0	0.0	163	92-184	118.2	13.5	15	105-144	125.5	11.3				
Point	Weight	1	5.0	5.0	0.0	151	5.6-59.0	14.9	6.9	15	9.4-26.4	17.1	5.1				
	Condition	1	1.0	1.0	0.0	151	0.7-1.0	0.8	0.1	15	0.7-1.0	0.8	0.1		—		
Total	Length	251	76-125	95.2	10.4	1177	65-184	121.3	15.6	199	105-212	160.0	19.9	149	137-260	198.4	22.4
	Weight	168	3.9-19.1	8.5	3.0	535	4.8-59.0	17.9	8.4	199	9.4-97.0	40.6	16.7	105 2	4.2-206.	6 93.4	35.7
	Condition	168	0.6-1.4	0.9	0.1	535	0.5-1.6	0.9	0.1	199	0.6-1.8	0.9	0.1	105	0.9-1.3	1.1	0.1

Table 8.— Juvenile pink salmon length (mm fork), weight (g), and condition [(weight/length <sup>3</sup> )*(10 <sup>5</sup> )] in different marine habitats of
the northern region of southeastern Alaska by rope trawl, June–September 2000. NS denotes no sampling.

			Jur	ne			July	7			Augu	st			Septer	mber	
Locality	Factor	n	range	x	sd	n	range	x	sd	n	range	x	sd	п	range	x	sd
Inshore	Length					16	114-160		12.1		_	_	_				
	Weight				—	16	13.0-14.5		7.7						—		
	Condition	—		—		16	0.8-1.1	0.9	0.1	_		—		—		—	
Upper	Length	143	80-125	99.8	7.9	331	101-163	135.1	11.6	20	128-208	172.9	22.8	_		_	
Chatham	Weight	143	5.0-19.6	10.5	2.5	251	10-43.9	24.4	6.4	20	20.4-90.1	55.7	17.6		_		
Strait	Condition	143	0.9-1.5	1.0	0.1	251	0.3-2.2	1.0	0.1	20	0.9-2.4	1.1	0.3	—		—	
Icy	Length	661	79-135	107.5	7.4	816	85-179	130.9	12.8	56	128-207	179.9	16.2	26	188-257	217.6	17.5
Strait	Weight	202	4.3-24.7	13.4	3.1	353	4.6-52.9	23.0	6.9	56	20.9-94.7	62.3	16.3	26 7	6.7-198.6	5122.2	30.9
	Condition	202	0.8-1.2	1.0	0.1	353	0.7-1.2	1.0	0.1	56	0.5-2.1	1.1	0.2	26	1.0-1.3	1.2	0.1
Cross	Length	8	97-115	105.6	6.0	257	92-164	120.6	12.6			_		NS	NS	NS	NS
Sound	Weight	8	7.9-15.2	10.8	2.2	54	12.2-40.4	19.8	5.9					NS	NS	NS	NS
	Condition	8	0.8-1.0	0.9	0.0	54	0.8-1.0	0.9	0.0			—	—	NS	NS	NS	NS
Icy	Length	3	106-128	117.3	11.0	203	101-171	130.8	12.4	4	149-178	163.5	12.0				
Point	Weight	3	10.6-21.2	16.3	5.3	129	9.6-51.3	21.2	6.7	4	33.2-54.3	42.5	8.8		_		
	Condition	3	0.9-1.0	1.0	0.1	129	0.8-1.1	0.9	0.1	4	0.9-1.0	1.0	0.0	—		—	
Total	Length	815	79-135	106.2	8.1	1623	85-179	130.1	13.2	80	128-208	177.3	18.2	26	188-257	217.6	17.5
	Weight	356	4.3-24.7	12.2	3.2	803	4.6-52.9	22.9	6.8	80	20.4-94.7	59.7	16.9	26 7	6.7-198.6	5122.2	30.9
	Condition	356	0.8-1.5	1.0	0.1	803	0.3-2.2	1.0	0.1	80	0.5-2.4	1.1	0.3	26	1.0-1.3	1.2	0.1

Table 9.—Juvenile chum salmon length (mm fork), weight (g), and condition [(weight/length<sup>3</sup>)\*(10<sup>5</sup>)] in different marine habitats of the northern region of southeastern Alaska by rope trawl, June–September 2000. NS denotes no sampling.

			Ju	ne			July	7			Augu	st			Septer	mber	
Locality	Factor	n	range	x	sd	n	range	Ā	sd	n	range	x	sd	n	range	Ā	sd
Inshore	Length	1	103	103.0	0.0	7	99-146	123.7	17.2			_					
	Weight	1	9.9	9.9	0.0	7	8.5-33.3	20.9	9.0								
	Condition	1	0.9	0.9	0.0	7	0.9-1.2	1.0	0.1			—		—			
Upper	Length	36	83-125	99.5	11.1	7	119-156	136.6	15.7	18	113-207	175.3	25.2	1	183.0	183.0	0.0
Chatham	Weight	36	5.8-21.8	11.0	4.0	7	15.8-39.6	27.2	9.5	18	24.2-95.9	62.4	22.0	1	69.8	69.8	0.0
Strait	Condition	36	0.9-1.2	1.1	0.1	7	0.9-1.1	1.0	0.1	18	1.0-1.7	1.0	0.2	1	1.1	1.1	0.0
Icy	Length	226	89-158	117.0	13.9	108	101-193	145.2	20.2	58	128-212	170.0	18.6	21	144-227	196.3	25.0
Strait	Weight	111	7.3-38.5	18.2	6.5	106	10.9-75.3	33.6	13.7	56	22.0-111.7	55.0	19.4	21	29.1-133	90.0	31.3
	Condition	111	0.8-1.3	1.1	0.1	106	0.3-1.2	1.0	0.1	56	0.9-1.2	1.1	0.1	21	1.0-1.3	1.1	0.1
Cross	Length	3	103-129	114.0	13.5	8	104-117	110.0	5.2			_		NS	NS	NS	NS
Sound	Weight	3	10.9-21.5		5.5	8	10.4-16.0		2.0					NS	NS	NS	NS
	Condition	3	1.0	1.0	0.0	8	0.9-1.0	0.9	0.0			—		NS	NS	NS	NS
Icy	Length	4	101-117	109.0	9.2	23	103-190	154.4	25.3	_		_					
Point	Weight	4	9.8-14.8	12.3	2.8	23	10.6-74.8	39.6	18.0				—	—	—		—
	Condition	4	0.9-1.0	0.9	0.0	23	0.9-1.1	1.0	0.1			—					
Total	Length	270	83-158	114.4	14.7	153	99-193	143.4	22.4	76	113-212	171.3	20.3	22	144-227	195.7	24.6
	Weight	155	5.8-38.5	16.3	6.7	151	8.5-75.3	32.5	15.0	74		56.8	20.2	22	29.1-133		30.8
	Condition	155	0.8-1.3	1.1	0.1	151	0.3-1.2	1.0	0.1	74	0.9-1.7	1.1	0.1	22	1.0-1.3	1.1	0.1

Table 10.—Juvenile sockeye salmon length (mm fork), weight (g), and condition [(weight/length<sup>3</sup>)\*(10<sup>5</sup>)] in different marine habitats of the northern region of southeastern Alaska by rope trawl, June–September 2000. NS denotes no sampling.

		Ju	ine		July	r			Augu	st			Septe	mber	
Locality	Factor	<i>n</i> range	x sd	1	<i>n</i> range	x	sd	n	range	x	sd	P	<i>i</i> range	x	sd
Inshore	Length Weight Condition	17 117-173 16 18.3-64 16 1.0-1.4	1 28.7 12	3 3	49.5-60.7	164.6 54.1 1.1	5.8						 		
Upper Chatham Strait	Length Weight Condition	37131-2033625.4-963361.1-1.53	3 63.7 19	9 14	46.4-265.1	213.9 124.3 1.2	57.1	11 11 11	173-272 48.7-254 0.9-1.3	209.5 111.9 1.1	26.2 53.0 0.1		 		
Icy Strait	Length Weight Condition	35 120-219 35 20.7-147 35 1.1-1.4	.7 68.9 31	5 79	29.8-169.7	199.2 7 93.1 1.1	27.0	8 8 8	213-269 114.1-212. 1.0-1.4	233.1 7 149.7 1.2	19.2 34.2 0.1	19 19 19	249-344 192.1-493.5 1.1-1.3	279.9 5 282.5 1.3	5 78.6
Cross Sound	Length Weight Condition			1 1 1	214 117.9 1.2	214.0 117.9 1.2	0.0	1 1 1	230 145.9 1.2	230.0 145.9 1.2	$0.0 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.0$	NS NS NS	NS NS NS	NS NS NS	NS NS NS
Icy Point	Length Weight Condition	4 148-220 4 34.1-141 4 1.1-1.2	.1 95.9 50		91.3-148.6	228.4 5 125.7 1.2	24.9	11 11 11	261-322 226.7-434. 1.2-1.5	291.4 5 328.2 1.3	18.6 75.5 0.1	3 3 3	282-333 269.8-458 1.2-1.2		7 27.6 2 101.1 2 0.0
Total	Length Weight Condition	93 117-220 91 18.3-147 91 1.0-1.5	7 60.9 30	1 101		200.9 97.8 1.1	34.9	31 31 31	173-322 48.7-434.5 0.9-1.5	245.3 5 199.5 1.2	112.9	22 22 22	249-344 192.1-493.4 1.1-1.3	284.5 5 296.5 1.3	5 87.0

Table 11.—Juvenile coho salmon length (mm fork), weight (g), and condition [(weight/length<sup>3</sup>)\*(10<sup>5</sup>)] in different marine habitats of the northern region of southeastern Alaska by rope trawl, June–September 2000. NS denotes no sampling.

		June	July	August	September
Locality	Factor	<i>n</i> range $\bar{x}$ sd	<i>n</i> range $\bar{x}$ sd	<i>n</i> range $\bar{x}$ sd	<i>n</i> range $\bar{x}$ sd
Inshore	Length Weight Condition	7131-152140.47.9721.2-41.129.46.770.9-1.21.00.1	7 131-179 156.7 18.7 5 26.4-65.0 45.8 13.7 5 1.1-1.2 1.2 0.0	7138-188168.318.9729.5-82.856.819.271.0-1.21.10.1	7175-209188.713.3758.7-112.680.119.971.1-1.21.20.1
Upper Chatham Strait	Length Weight Condition	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3216-225220.74.52134.1-152.3143.212.921.3-1.41.40.1	4220-256238.817.54140.1-222.5179.337.941.3-1.31.30.0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Icy Strait	Length Weight Condition		4 211-221 216.8 4.3 5128.3-275.8190.4 63.4 5 1.4-2.6 1.8 0.6	10195-265235.826.9899.9-263.4207.749.881.3-1.41.40.1	97190-391268.229.89687.4-565.4274.788.7961.1-1.91.40.1
Cross Sound	Length Weight Condition				NS NS NS NS NS NS NS NS NS NS NS NS NS NS
Icy Point	Length Weight Condition	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2219-219219.00.01132.8132.80.011.31.30.0		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Total	Length Weight Condition	9 131-249 156.6 37.4 9 21.2-214.2 54.7 61.7 9 0.9-1.4 1.1 0.2	16131-225191.533.91326.4-275.8123.176.6131.1-2.61.50.5		106175-391263.535.310558.7-565.4263.599.31051.1-1.91.40.1

Table 12.—Juvenile chinook salmon length (mm fork), weight (g), and condition [(weight/length<sup>3</sup>)\*(10<sup>5</sup>)] different marine habitats of the northern region of southeastern Alaska by rope trawl, June–September 2000. NS denotes no sampling.

				Release information					Recovery in	formation				D.	
Species	Coded-wire tag code	e Brood year	Agency*	Locality	Date	Si (mm)	ze ) (g)	Locality (s	tation code)	Date	Siz (mm)		Age	since	Distance traveled e (km)
						Ju	ne								
Chinook	No Tag			_				False Pt. Ret	reat (FPR)	06/26/00	131	23.6	50 —		
Coho	04:46/57	1997	ADFG	Berner's R., AK (Wild)	05/27/00	10		Chatham Str	( )	06/30/00	152		0 2.0	34	50
<u>.</u>		1000	55546	a .:		Ju			1 (7 5 6)	0 = 14 0 10 0					
Chinook	04:01/60	1998	DIPAC	Gastineau Channel, AK	06/12/00		23.0	L. Fav. Chan		07/19/00	136	26.4 53.8		37 43	15 70
Coho Coho	50:31/16 04:49/05	1998 1998	DIPAC NSRA	Gastineau Channel, AK Kasnyku Bay, AK	06/07/00 06/02/00		20.9 20.6	Icy Strait Icy Strait	(ISA) (ISD)	07/20/00 07/22/00	$175 \\ 210$	99.3		43 50	130
Coho	50:31/05	1998	DIPAC	Sheep Creek, AK	06/02/00		14.9	Icy Strait	(ISC)	07/22/00	189	73.6		45	100
Coho	50:31/07	1998	DIPAC	Sheep Creek, AK	06/07/00		14.9	Icy Strait	(ISC)	07/22/00	182	67.1		45	100
Coho	No Tag							Icy Point	(IPA)	07/24/00	255	193.6	<u> </u>		
Coho	No Tag							Icy Point	(IPB)	07/24/00	219	108.1			
	C					Aug	gust	2							
Chinook	04:46/63	1998	NSRA	Kasnyku Bay, AK	05/24/00		37.1	Icy Strait	(ISC)	08/26/00	258	244.3		94	130
Chinook	No Tag	—			—	—		Taku Inlet	(TKI)	08/25/00	172	51.9			
Chinook	Tag Lost		<u> </u>			—		Taku Inlet	(TKI)	08/25/00	186	75.1			
Coho	50:04/61	1997	DIPAC	Gastineau Channel, AK	06/09/99		16.7	Cross Sound	· · · ·	08/27/00		3500.0		445	130
Coho	No Tag							Icy Point	(IPA)	08/28/00	292	286.8			
Coho	No Tag					—		Icy Point	(IPC)	08/28/00	293	315.1			
Coho	No Tag							Icy Point	(IPC)	08/28/00	322	429.5			
Chinook	05:32/16	1998	FWS	Clear Cr/Salmon R., ID	04/06/00	Septe	<b>mber</b> 22.7	Icy Point	(IPA)	09/26/00	310	415.9	) 1.0	173	1,400
Chinook	03.32/10	1998	NSRA	Kasnyku Bay, AK	05/24/00		37.1	Icy Strait	(IIA) $(ISA)$	09/20/00	278	318.8		175	1,400
Chinook	04:49/06	1998	NSRA	Medvejie Bear Cove, AK			92.5	Icy Strait	(ISA) (ISB)	09/27/00	278	302.5		120	220
	04.49/00	1998	NMFS	Little Port Walter, AK	05/18/00		92.5 21.1	-	( )	09/27/00	280	205.0		135	220
Chinook	03:02/42	1998	NMFS	<i>,</i>	05/18/00		16.1	Icy Strait	(ISA) (ISB)		251 258	205.0		135	225
Chinook Chinook	03.01/34 04:01/49	1998	ADFG	Little Port Walter, AK Crystal Lake, AK	05/27/99	125		Icy Strait Icy Strait	(ISB)	09/30/00 09/30/00		1150.0		492	223 275
Coho	04:01/49	1997	ADFG	Chilkat R., AK (Wild)	06/02/99	125		Icy Strait	(ISB)	09/27/00		4300.0		483	180
Coho	50:31/05	1997	DIPAC	Sheep Creek, AK	06/02/99	_	14.9	Icy Strait	(ISD) (ISA)	09/27/00	261	228.2		115	145
Coho	50:31/03	1998	DIPAC	Sheep Creek, AK	06/07/00		14.9	Icy Strait	(ISA) (ISB)	09/30/00	201	325.1		115	145
Coho	No Tag	1770				_	14.9	Icy Strant	(ISB) (IPB)	09/30/00	333	459.5			143
.0110	no rag	_						icy Politi	(IPD)	09/20/00	222	439.3	,		

Table 13.—Release and recovery information for coded-wire tagged chinook and coho salmon captured in marine waters of the northern region of southeastern Alaska by rope trawl, June—September 2000. Station code position coordinates are shown in Table

\*ADFG = Alaska Department of Fish and Game; DIPAC = Douglas Island Pink and Chum; FWS = Fish and Wildlife Service; NMFS = National Marine Fisheries Service; NSRA = Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association.

			Jun	e			July	y			Aug	gust			Septe	mber	
Locality	Factor	n	range	Ā	sd	n	range	Ā	sd	n	range	x	sd	n	range	x	sd
DIPAC																	
Inshore	Length		_			3	136-154	144.7	9.0			_	_	_			
	Weight			_		3	25.5-35.1	30.8	4.9		_				_	_	
	Condition		—			3	1.0-1.1	1.0	0.1	—		—	—	—		—	—
Upper	Length	95	85-117	99.4	6.9	30	124-157	141.8	9.2	2	172-187	179.5	10.6	_		_	
Chatham	Weight	95	6.3-15.7	10.3	2	30	17.3-39.8	29	5.9	2	49.8-67.5	58.7	12.5	—	—		
Strait	Condition	95	0.9-1.2	1.0	0.1	30	0.9-1.1	1.0	0	2	1	1.0	0			—	—
Icy	Length	141	91-127	109	6.8	62	117-173	139.1	9.6	8	166-201	186.9	11.8	_			
Strait	Weight	141	6.6-19.2	13.3	2.6	62	14.6-52.9	27.2	6	8	42.7-75.7	63.1	13.5	—	—		
	Condition	141	0.8-1.2	1.0	0.1	62	0.9-1.1	1.0	0.1	8	0.5-1.1	1.0	0.2	—		—	—
Cross	Length	1	109	109	0	11	120-154	135.5	11.5			_	_	_		_	_
Sound	Weight	1	11	11	0	11	14.1-36.1	23.4	7.0								
	Condition	1	0.8	0.8	0	11	0.8-1.0	0.9	0.1			—	—	—		—	—
Icy	Length	1	106	106	0	13	123-157	132.5	10.3	8	166-201	186.9	11.8	_			
Point	Weight	1	10.6	10.6	0	13	15.9-34.9	21.4	5.3	8	42.7-75.7	63.1	13.5		—		
	Condition	1	1	1.0	0	13	0.9-1.0	0.9	0	8	0.5-1.1	1.0	0.2	—		—	—
Total	Length	238	85-127	105.1	8.2	119	117-173	138.9	10.0	10	166-201	185.4	11.4	_		_	
	Weight	238	6.3-19.2	12.1	2.8	119	14.1-52.9	26.8		10	42.7-75.7	62.2	12.7		—	—	—
	Condition	238	0.8-1.2	1.0	0.1	119	0.8-1.1	1.0	0.1	10	0.5-1.1	1.0	0.2		—		—

Table 14.—Stock-specific information on juvenile chum salmon captured in different marine habitats of the northern region of
southeastern Alaska by rope trawl, June–September 2000. No juvenile salmon were captured in May. Numbers (n), range,
mean, and standard deviation (sd) are shown for length (mm), weight (g) and Fulton's condition factor (g/FL <sup>3</sup> *10 <sup>5</sup> ).

Table 14.--( Cont.)

			Jur	ne			Ju	ly			Au	igust			Sept	ember	
Locality	Factor	n	range	x	sd	n	range	x	sd	n	range	x	sd	n	range	x	sd
Hidden Fa	alls																
Inshore	Length		_	_		2	120-143	131.5	16.3	_	_	_		_		_	
	Weight					2	26.4-13.9	20.2	8.8					_			_
	Condition	_		—	—	2	0.8-0.9	0.9	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Upper	Length	10	97-117	106	6.6	47	107-161	139.1	10.2	3	179-191	186.7	6.7	_	_		
Chatham	Weight	10	9.9-16.2	12.3	2.1	47	10-39.5	26.0	6.2	3	50.6-73.5	63.3	11.6	_			
Strait	Condition	10	1.0-1.1	1.0	0.0	47	0.3-1.1	1.0	0.1	3	0.9-1.1	1.0	0.1	—	—		
Icy	Length	16	105-121	113.7	5.0	72	111-163	137.1	9.2	9	143-205	187.9	23.7	4	211-236	225.3	10.5
Strait	Weight	16	11.3-21	14.8	2.6	72	12.7-39.2	25.2	5.1	9	52.5-94.7	75.1	25.8	4	119.1-143	130.2	10.2
	Condition	16	0.9-1.2	1.0	0.1	72	0.9-1.1	1.0	0.1	9	1.0-1.9	1.2	1.5	4	1.1-1.3	1.1	0.1
Cross	Length	7	97-115	105.1	6.3	5	113-135	125.4	8.3	_	_			_	_		
Sound	Weight	7	7.9-15.2	10.8	2.3	5	13-22.7	17.6	3.6					_			_
	Condition	7	0.9-1.0	0.9	0.0	5	0.9	0.9	0.0	_				_			
Icy	Length	1	128	128	0	6	120-148	133.5	5.0	2	149-178	163.5	20.5	_	_		
Point	Weight	1	21.2	21.2	0	6	15.7-28.9	21.3	0.0	2	33.2-54.3	43.8	14.9				_
	Condition	1	1	1	0	6	0.8-1.0	0.9	0.0	2	1	1.0	0.0	—	—		
Total	Length	34	97-128	110.1	7.5	132	107-163	137.1	9.9	14	143-205	184.1	19.6	4	211-236	225.3	10.5
	Weight	34	7.9-21.2	13.4	3.1	132	10-39.5	25.0	5.7	14	33.2-94.7	68.1	18.3	4	119.1-143	130.2	10.2
	Condition	34	0.9-1.2	1	0.1	132	0.3-1.1	1	0.1	14	0.9-1.9	1.1	0.3	4	1.1-1.3	1.1	0.1
Deep Inlet																	
Icy Strait	Length	1	111	111	0.0		_	_	_	_	_	_			_	_	
5	Weight	1	14.1	14.1	0.0						_			_	_		
	Condition	1	1.0	1.0	0.0			_	_			_					
Upper	Length	1	116	116	0.0	1	138	138	0.0	_		_		_	_	_	
Chatham	Weight	1	17.6	17.6	0.0	1	25.7	25.7	0.0								_
Strait	Condition	1	1.1	1.1	0.0	1	1.0	1.0	0.0								_

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Table 14.—(Cont.)

			Jun	e			Ju	ly			Aι	igust			Sept	ember	
Locality	Factor	n	range	x	sd	n	range	x	sd	n	range	x	sd	n	range	x	sd
cy Point	Length	1	118	118	0.0	2	135-171	153	25.5		_		_			_	
	Weight	1	17.1	17.1	0.0	2	20.5-51.3	35.9	21.8								
	Condition	1	1.0	1.0	0.0	2	0.8-1.0	0.9	0.1	—	—	—	—		—	—	_
Total	Length		111-118	115	3.6		135-171	148	20.0	_	_	_	_		_	_	_
	Weight	3	14.1-17.6	16.3	1.9	3	20.5-51.3	32.5	16.5								
	Condition	3	1.0-1.1	1.0	0.1	3	0.8-1.0	0.9	0.1			_					
U <b>nmarked</b>																	
nshore	Length					11	114-160	133.5	12.0								_
	Weight					11	13-41.5	22.2	7.5								
	Condition			_		11	0.8-1.0	0.9	0.0	—	—	—	_		—	—	—
Jpper	Length	37	80-125	98.8	9.5	173	103-163	132.3	11.5		131-208	175.2	20.9		_	_	
Chatham	Weight	37	5-19.6	10.3	3.2		10.1-43.9	23.2	6.2		20.4-90.1	56.4	18.6		—		
Strait	Condition	37	0.9-1.5	1.0	0.1	173	0.6-2.2	1.0	0.1	14	0.9-1.1	1.0	0.0			—	_
cy Strait	Length	43	79-135	108.3	10.7	218	85-163	127.3	14.2		128-207	176.6	15		188-257	216.2	18.4
	Weight	43	4.3-24.7	13.3	4.4	218		21.0	6.9		20.9-93.6	59.2	15.6		6.7-198.6		33.3
	Condition	43	0.9-1.2	1.0	0.1	218	0.7-1.2	1.0	0.1	39	0.6-2.1	1.1	0.2	22	1.0-1.3	1.2	0.1
Cross	Length						111-159	127.2	11.1		_		_		_	_	_
Sound	Weight						12.2-40.4	19.2	5.6				—				
	Condition					37	0.7-1.2	1.0	0.1		_		_		_	_	
cy Point	Length	—	—	—			103-164	130.6	12.2		161-166	163.5	3.5			—	
	Weight					108	9.6-41.6	20.9	6.4		0.2-42.4	41.3	1.6				—
	Condition	—		—		108	0.8-1.1	0.9	0.1	2	0.9-1.0	2.6	1.3			—	
Total	Length	80	79-135	103.9	11.2	547	85-164	129.6	12.9		128-208	175.8	16.3		188-257	216.2	18.4
	Weight	80	4.3-24.7	11.9	4.1	547	4.6-43.9	21.6	6.6		20.4-93.6	57.9	16.3		6.7-198.6		33.3
	Condition	80	0.9-1.5	1.0	0.1	547	0.6-2.2	1.0	0.1	54	0.6-2.1	1.0	0.2	22	1.0-1.3	1.2	0.2

			Ju	ne			Jul	ly			Aug	ust			Sept	ember	
Locality	Factor	n	range	Ā	sd	n	range	Ā	sd	n	range	Ā	sd	n	range	Ā	sd
Snettisham																	
Inshore	Length	1	103	103	0.0			—	—		—				—	—	
	Weight	1	9.9	9.9	0.0					—		_	—		_		
	Condition	1	0.9	0.9	0.0	—	—				—						
Upper	Length	7	94-125	107.6	11.0	1	156	156	0.0	1	177	177	0.0				
Chatham	Weight	7	9.4-20.6	14.0	4.0	1	39.6	39.6	0.0	1	63.9	63.9	0.0		—		
	Condition	7	1.1	1.1	0.0	1	1.0	1.0	0.0	1	1.2	1.2	0.0	—	—		_
Icy Strait	Length	40	97-130	114.8	8.2	29	111-173	151.5	15.4	4	181-197	187.8	6.8	2	225-227	226	1.4
	Weight	40	9.9-24.6	16.7	3.5	28	13.5-54.4	37.5	10.6	4	66.7-82.3	74.1	8.0	2	120.3-133	126.7	9.0
	Condition	40	0.9-1.3	1.0	0.1	28	0.3-1.2	1.0	0.2	4	1.1-1.2	1.1	0.1	2	1.1	1.1	0.1
Cross Sound	Length	2	103-110	106.5	5.0	_	_				_			_		_	
	Weight	2	10.9-13.4	12.2	1.8										_		
	Condition	2	1	1	0.0		—	_	—	_		—	—	—		—	_
Total	Length	50	94-130	113.2	8.9	30	111-173	151.7	15.1	5	177-197	185.6	7.6	2	225-227	226	1.4
	Weight	50	9.4-24.6	16.0	3.8	29	13.5-54.4	37.6	10.4	5	63.9-82.3	72.1	8.3	2	120.3-133	126.7	9.0
	Condition	50		1.1	0.1	29	0.3-1.2	1.0	0.2	5	1.1-1.2	1.1	0.1	2	1.1	1.1	0.
Sweetheart I	_ake*																
Total	Length	9	109-133	119.3	7.4	6	135-152	143.5	7.7		_	_	_		_	_	
(Icy	Weight	9	13.9-24.0	18.5	3.1	6	25.3-35.7	30.8	4.9								_
	Condition		1.0-1.2	1.1	0.1	6	1.0-1.1	1.0	0.0			_			_	_	_

			Ju	ne			Ju	ly			Aug	ust			Sep	tember	
Locality	Factor	n	range	Ā	sd	n	range	Ā	sd	n	range	Ā	sd	n	range	Ā	SC
Fahltan																	
Icy Strait	Length		_			_				1	167	167	0.0				
	Weight		_							1	45.6	45.6	0.0				
	Condition		—	—	_		—	—	—	1	1.0	1.0	0.0			—	
cy Point	Length		_			1	127	127	0.0							_	
	Weight		_			1	18.2	18.2	0.0								_
	Condition		_		_	1	0.9	0.9	0.0		—				—		
Total	Length		_		_	1	127	127	0.0	1	167	167	0.0			_	
	Weight		_			1	18.2	18.2	0.0	1	45.6	45.6	0.0				
	Condition	—		—	—	1	0.9	0.9	0.0	1	1.0	1.0	0.0	_	—	—	_
ſuya*																	
Total	Length				_				_	1	192	192	0.0	1	218	218	0.0
Icy Strait)	Weight		—		—		—	—		1	83.1	83.1	0.0	1	113.5	113.5	0.0
	Condition	—	_						_	1	1.2	1.2	0.0	1	1.1	1.1	0.0
Fatsumenie*																	
Total	Length		_		_	1	149	149	0.0		_			_		_	
(Icy Strait)	Weight		_		_	1	35.7	35.7	0.0		_	_			_	_	
	Condition		—	—	—	1	1.1	1.1	0.0	—	—	—		—	—	—	
J <b>nmarked</b>																	
nshore	Length		_	_		7	99-146	123.7	17.2					_		_	_
	Weight		—		—	7	8.5-33.3	20.9	9.0		_		—		—	_	
	Condition		—	—	—	7	0.9-1.2	1.0	0.1	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
C 1 1 1 7	$(\mathbf{C}, \mathbf{L})$																

Table 15.—(Cont.)

Table 15.—(Cont.)

			Ju	ne			Ju	ly			Aug	ust			Sept	ember	
Locality	Factor	n	range	Ī	sd	n	range	Ā	sd	n	range	Ā	sd	n	range	Ā	sd
Upper	Length	29	83-125	97.6	10.4	6	119-152	133.3	14.4	16	135-207	179.1	21.1	1	183	183	0.0
Chatham	Weight	29	5.8-21.8	10.3	3.7	6	15.8-37.9	25.1	8.5	16	26.3-95.9	64.7	21.1	1	69.8	69.8	0.0
	Condition	29	0.9-1.2	1.1	0.1	6	0.9-1.1	1.0	0.1	16	1.0-1.2	1.1	0.1	1	1.1	1.1	0.0
Icy Strait	Length	61	90-151	118.9	16.3	71	101-193	142.6	22.4	50	128-212	167.8	18.8	18	144-219	191.8	24.1
-	Weight	61	7.3-38.5	19.2	8.1	70	10.9-75.3	32.2	15.2	50	22-111.7	53.1	19.2	18	29.1-125	84.6	30.4
	Condition	61	0.8-1.2	1.1	0.1	70	0.3-1.2	1.0	0.2	50	0.9-1.2	1.1	0.1	18	1.0-1.3	1.1	0.1
Icy Point	Length	4	101-117	109	9.2	22	103-190	155.7	25.1		_	_					
	Weight	4	9.8-14.8	12.3	2.8	22	10.6-74.8	40.6	17.7					—	—		—
	Condition	4	0.9-1.0	1.0	0.1	22	0.9-1.1	1.0	0.1	—	—	—		—	—		_
Cross Sound	Length	1	129	129	0.0	8	104-117	110	5.2		_			_		_	
	Weight	1	21.5	21.5	0.0	8	10.4-16.0	12.7	2.0			_			—		—
	Condition	1	1.0	1.0	0.0	8	0.9-1.0	0.9	0.1		—	—				—	—
Total	Length	90	83-151	112.0	17.7	77	101-193	141.9	22.0	66	128-212	170.5	19.8	19	144-219	191.3	23.5
	Weight	90	5.8-38.5	16.4	8.1	76	10.9-75.3	31.7	14.9	66	22-111.7	55.9	20.1	19	29.1-125	83.9	29.8
	Condition	90	0.8-1.2	1.1	0.1	76	0.3-1.2	1.0	0.1	66	0.9-1.2	1.1	0.1	19	1.0-1.3	1.1	0.1

\*only location

Predator species	Life history stage	Number examined	Number empty	Percent feeding	Number with salmon	Percent feeders w/ salmon
		Preda	tion on juv	venile salm	ion	
Walleye pollock	Α	78	12	85	1	1
Spiny dogfish	Α	64	7	89	3	5
Coho salmon	А	9	1	89	1	11
		No prec	lation on j	uvenile sal	mon	
Chinook salmon	Ι	25	6	76	0	0
Pink salmon	Α	15	4	73	0	0
Chum salmon	А	13	8	38	0	0
Pacific sandfish	А	4	0	100	0	0
Starry flounder	А	2	2	0	0	0
Wolf eel	А	1	0	100	0	0
Pomfret	А	1	0	100	0	0
Black rockfish	А	1	0	100	0	0
Total		214	40		5	

Table 16.--Number of potential predators of juvenile salmon examined from rope trawl collections, number of empty stomachs, percentage of predator stomachs that contained food, and number and percentage of feeding fish that ate juvenile salmon, June-September, 2000.

I=immature; A=adult of spawning age.

$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Adult	Adult		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Pink	Coho		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1			
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29 June       4036       ISB       170       7       37       —       …       …       …				
30 June       4037       UCD       73       23       24       20       —       2       —         30 June       4039       UCB       67       16       12       7       1       3       —         30 June       4040       UCA       3       —       —       10       —       2       —         1 July       4041       ISA       2       —       2       5       —       —       —         1 July       4042       ISB       —       —       6       —       —       —       —				
30 June $4039$ UCB $67$ $16$ $12$ $7$ $1$ $3$ $ 30 June$ $4040$ UCA $3$ $  10$ $ 2$ $ 1 July$ $4041$ ISA $2$ $ 2$ $5$ $   1 July$ $4042$ ISB $   6$ $  -$				
30 June       4040       UCA       3        10        2          1 July       4041       ISA       2        2       5            1 July       4042       ISB         6				
1 July     4041     ISA     2     -     2     5     -     -     -       1 July     4042     ISB     -     -     6     -     -     -				
1 July 4042 ISB — — 6 — — — 6				
1 July 4043 ISC 247 26 40 8 — 1 —				
		1		
1 July 4044 ISD 15 39 16 2 — 1 —				
19 July 4046 TKI — — — 5 — — —	1			
19 July 4047 LFC — — 2 2 2 — — —				
20 July 4049 ISA 28 3 2 9 — 1 —				
20 July 4050 ISB 95 70 11 5 1 2 -				
20 July 4051 ISC 461 217 37 15 1 2 —	2			
20 July 4052 ISD 52 42 5 17				
21 July 4054 UCD 51 26 1 2 1 — —				
21 July 4055 UCC 103 34 4 5 — — — —				
21 July 4056 UCB 59 8 2 4 1 — —	3			
21 July 4057 UCA 120 18 — 3 1 — 1				
22 July 4053 FPR 15 11 5 3 — 1 —				
22 July 4058 ISD 1,144 592 34 26 1 — —	2			
22 July 4059 ISC 91 61 19 12 1 1	1			

Appendix 1.—Catches and life history stage of salmonids captured in marine waters of the northern region of southeastern Alaska by rope trawl, June–September 2000.

Appendix 1.—(Cont.)

					Juvenile			Immature		Adult		
Date	Haul#	Station	<u>Pink</u>	Chum	Sockeye	Coho	Chinook	Chinook		Pink	Coho	
23 July	4060	CSD	283	270	8			_				
23 July	4061	CSC	4	4		1	—		_			
24 July	4062	IPA	63	60	2	2	1		—	1		
24 July	4063	IPB	89	41	10	2	1					
24 July	4064	IPC	51	62	6	1	—				—	
24 July	4065	IPD	2		5		—		1	1		
25 Augu	st 4066	TKI				—	4	2	—		—	
25 Augu	st 4067	LFC					3		—			
25 Augu	st 4069	FPR		2			—					
26 Augu	st 4070	ISA	2	7	1		1	2				
26 Augu	st 4071	ISB	15	18	3	2	1		1		1	
26 Augu	st 4072	ISC	7	10			2					
26 Augu	st 4073	ISD	2	1								
27 Augu	st 4074	CSA				1	_		_	1	1	
27 Augu	st 4075	CSB		1			_		1		2	
27 Augu	st 4076	CSC					_		_		_	
27 Augu	st 4077	CSD		1			—	1	_			
28 Augu	st 4078	IPA	4	14		6						
28 Augu	st 4079	IPB		1			_		_			
28 Augu	st 4080	IPC				3						
28 Augu	st 4081	IPD				2						
29 Augu	st 4082	UCA	2	4			1		—		—	
29 Augu	st 4083	UCB		1	1		_		_		_	
29 Augu		UCC	15	34	16	6			1		—	
29 Augu	st 4085	UCD	3	6	1	5	3		—		—	
30 Augu		ISA	2	1		2	1		—	—	—	
30 Augu	st 4087	ISB	2	3	_		1		_	2	2	
30 Augu		ISC	24	82	55		2		_			
30 Augu		ISD	3	13		4	2		1		1	

Date	Haul#		Juvenile					Immature	Adult		
		Station	Pink	Chum	Sockeye	Coho	Chinook	Chinook	Chum	Pink	Coho
25 September	4090	TKI			_	_	5	_	_		
25 September	4091	LFC	_	_			2				_
26 September	4093	IPA	_	_		1	1				_
26 September	4094	IPB				2					
27 September	4097	ISA	_	2	1	9	5				_
27 September	4098	ISB	12	94	12	3	13				1
27 September	4099	ISC	1	5			6				
27 September	4100	ISD		4	4		1				
28 September	4102	UCD					1				
28 September	4103	UCC		8	1						
29 September		ISA	2	5	1		11				
29 September	4111	ISB	6	3	1		21				
29 September	4112	ISC		11	2	1	4				
29 September	4113	ISD		4			4				
30 September	4114	ISA	2			1	3	1			
30 September	4115	ISA					5	1			
30 September	4116	ISB	3	12		5	15				
30 September	4117	ISB		1		—	9	1		—	
Total catch			3,737	2,121	522	255	152	26	13	15	9

Appendix 1.—(Cont.)

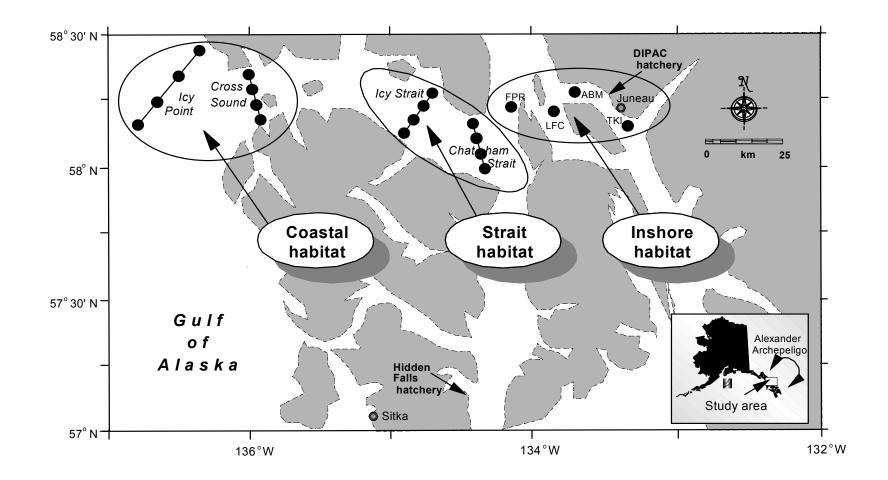


Figure 1.—Stations sampled monthly in marine waters of the northern region of southeastern Alaska, May–September 2000. Small arrows indicate two major enhancement facilities: DIPAC (Douglas Island Pink and Chum) hatchery and Hidden Falls hatchery.

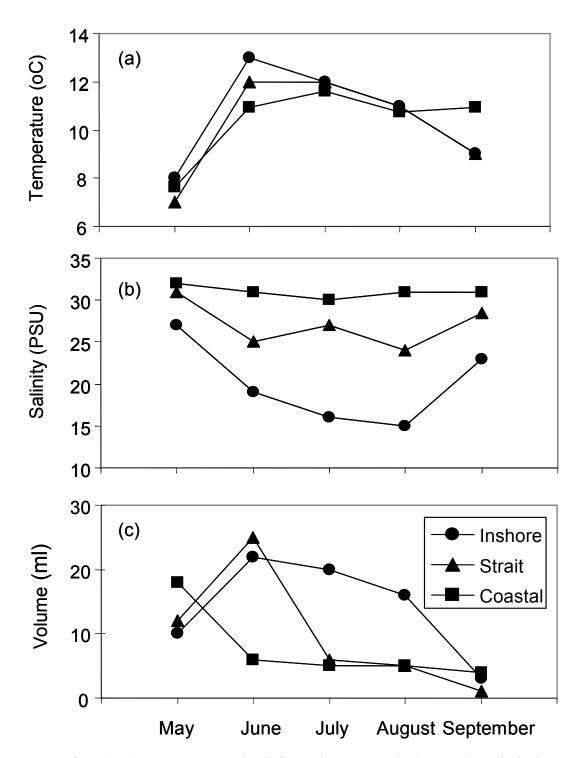


Figure 2.—Surface (2-m) temperature and salinity and 20-m zooplankton volume in inshore, strait, and coastal marine habitats of the northern region of southeastern Alaska, May–September 2000. Zooplankton volumetric density (ml/m<sup>3</sup>) can be computed by dividing by a factor of 3.9.

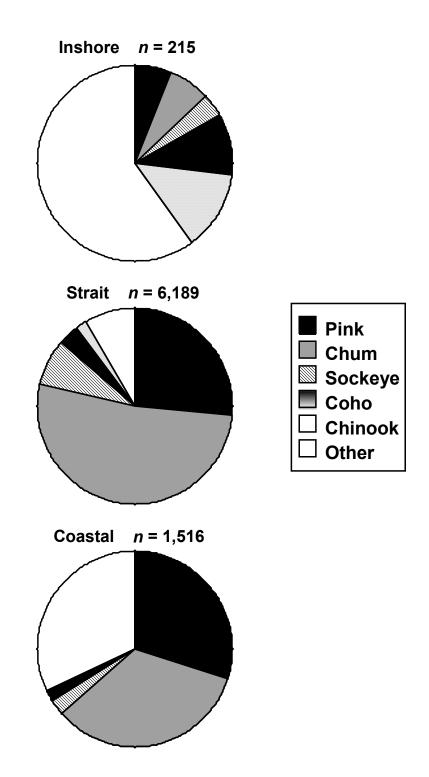


Figure 3.—Fish catch composition in inshore, strait, and coastal marine habitats of the northern region of southeastern Alaska, June–September 2000.

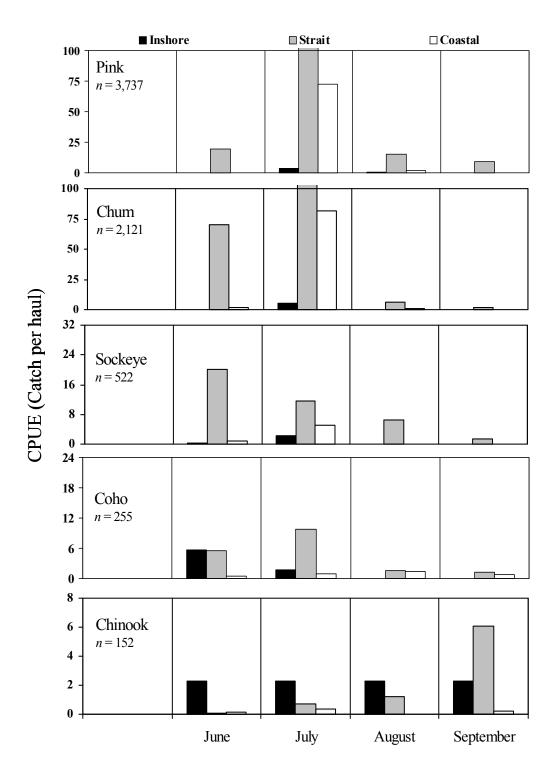


Figure 4.—Catch per rope trawl haul of juvenile salmon in inshore, strait, and coastal marine habitats of the northern region of southeastern Alaska, June–September 2000.

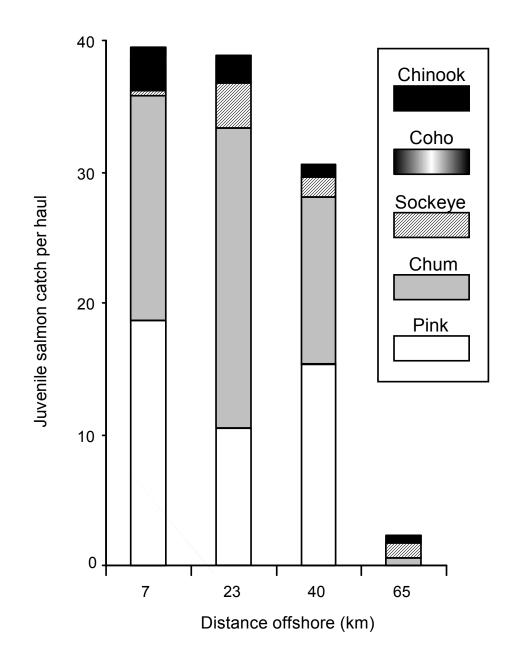


Figure 5.—Mean number of juvenile salmon captured per 16 rope trawl hauls in coastal habitat (Icy Point transect) of the northern region of southeastern Alaska, June—September 2000. Four hauls were fished, one each month, for each distance offshore.

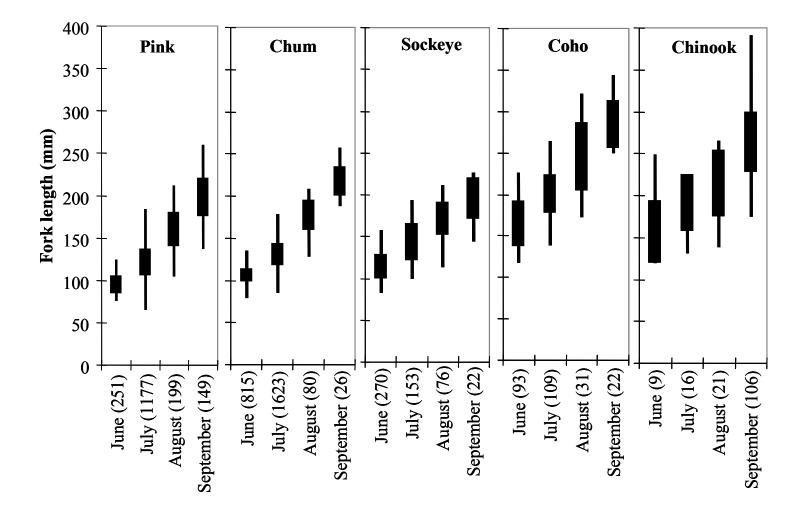


Figure 6.—Fork lengths of juvenile salmon captured in marine waters of the northern region of southeastern Alaska by rope trawl, June–September 2000. Length of vertical bars is the size range for each sample, and the boxes within the size range are one standard error on either side of the mean. Sample sizes are shown in parentheses.

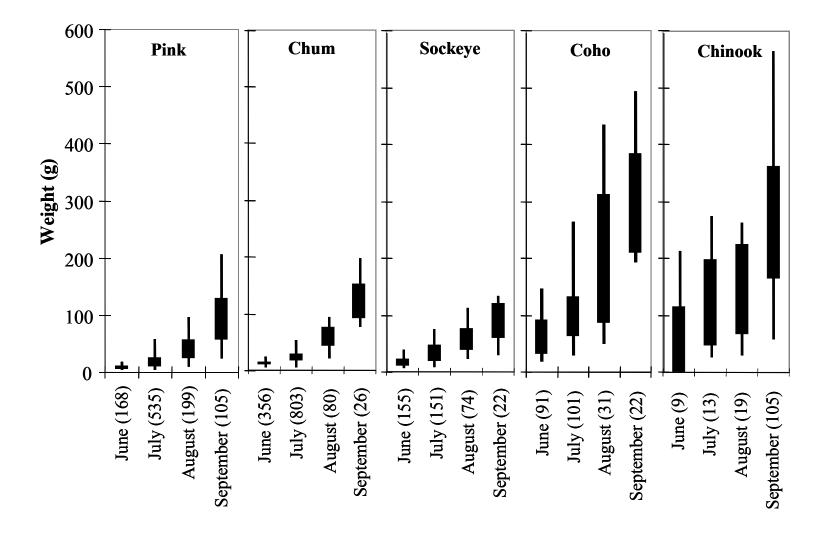


Figure 7.—Weights of juvenile salmon captured in marine waters of the northern region of southeastern Alaska by rope trawl, June–September 2000. Length of vertical bars is the size range for each sample, and the boxes within the size range are one standard error on either side of the mean. Sample sizes are shown in parentheses.

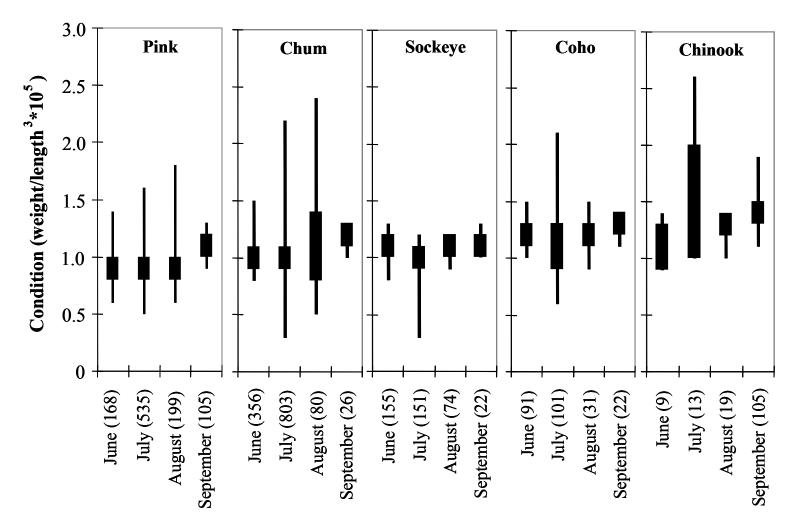


Figure 8.—Condition factors of juvenile salmon captured in marine waters of the northern region of southeastern Alaska by rope trawl, June–September 2000. Length of vertical bars is the size range for each sample, and the boxes within the size range are one standard error on either side of the mean. Sample sizes are shown in parentheses.

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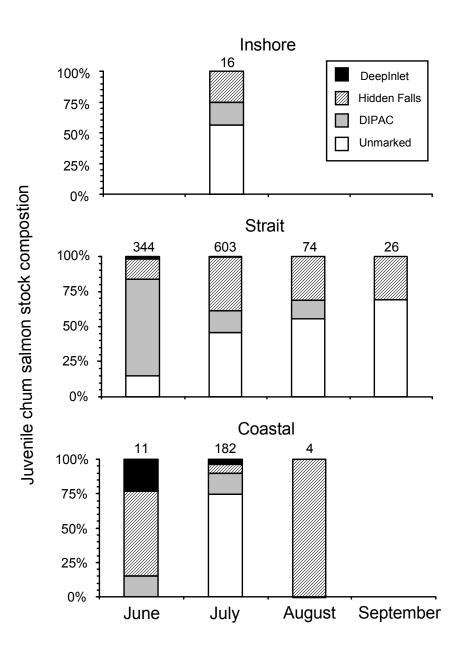


Figure 9.—Monthly stock composition of juvenile chum salmon based on otolith thermal marks in inshore, strait, and coastal marine habitats of the northern region of southeastern Alaska, June–September 2000. Number of salmon sampled per month and habitat is indicated above each bar. Stock compositions were adjusted for the unmarked component of fish released from each hatchery.

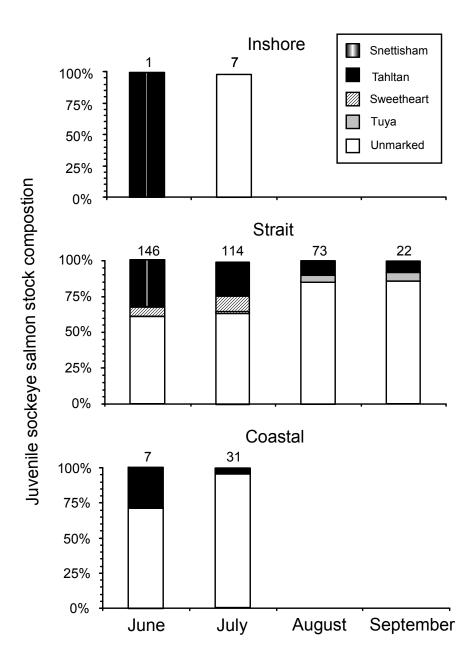


Figure 10.—Seasonal stock composition of sockeye salmon based on otolith thermal marks in inshore, strait, and coastal marine habitats of the northern region of southeastern Alaska, June–September 2000. Number of salmon sampled per month and habitat is indicated above each bar. One additional stock (Tatsamenie) was identified but not shown, and is represented by one fish in the strait habitat during July.

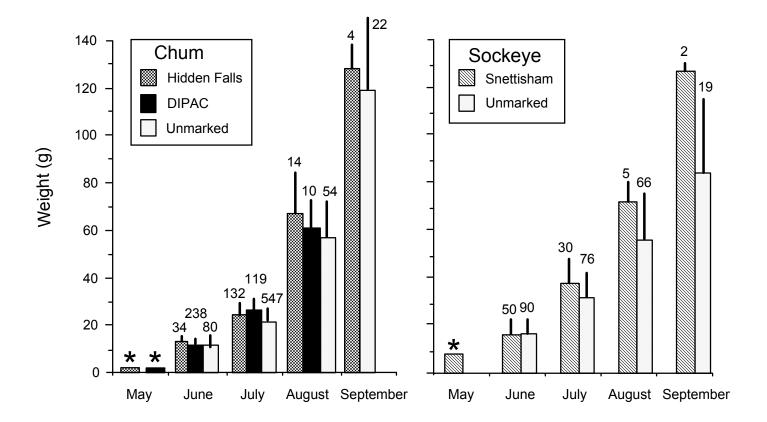


Figure 11.—Weight of selected stocks of juvenile chum and sockeye salmon captured in marine waters of the northern region of southeastern Alaska by rope trawl, June–September 2000. Size of marked fish at the time of hatchery release are indicated by an asterisk above the bars in May. The sample sizes and the standard deviations are indicated above each bar.

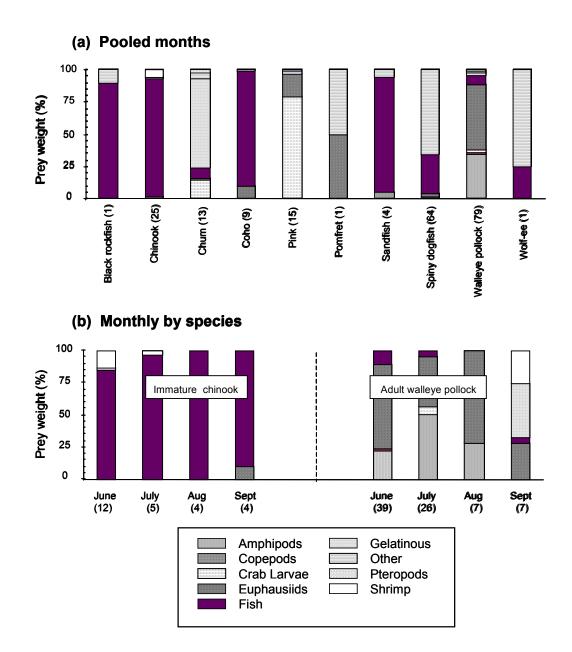


Figure 12.-(a) Prey composition (percent weight of stomach contents) of fish species caught in surface trawl hauls in all habitats and sampling intervals combined for the northern region of southeastern Alaska, June–September 2000. All species except chinook salmon (immature) were adults. See also Table 16 for sample sizes and rates of predation on juvenile salmon. (b) Monthly prey composition for the two species caught in each sampling interval. Gelatinous prey refers principally to oikopleurans. The numbers of fish examined are shown in parentheses.