



Western Alaska Chinook and Chum Salmon Marine Research

Dr. Katie Howard, Fisheries
Scientist

ADF&G Salmon Ocean Ecology
Program

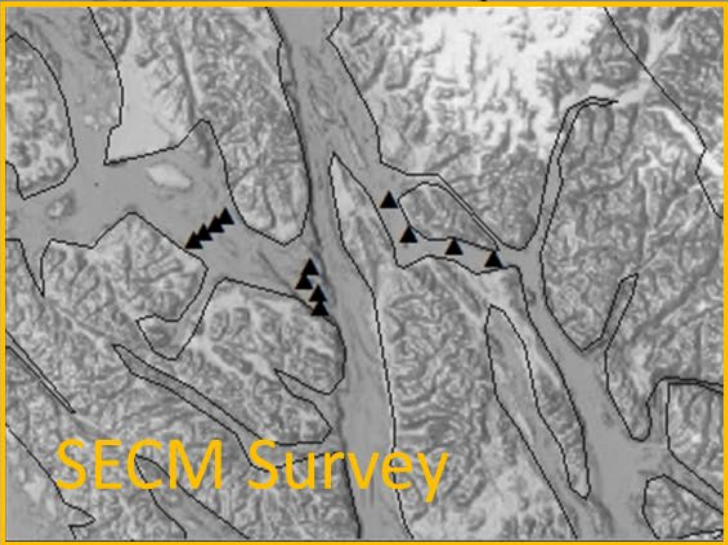
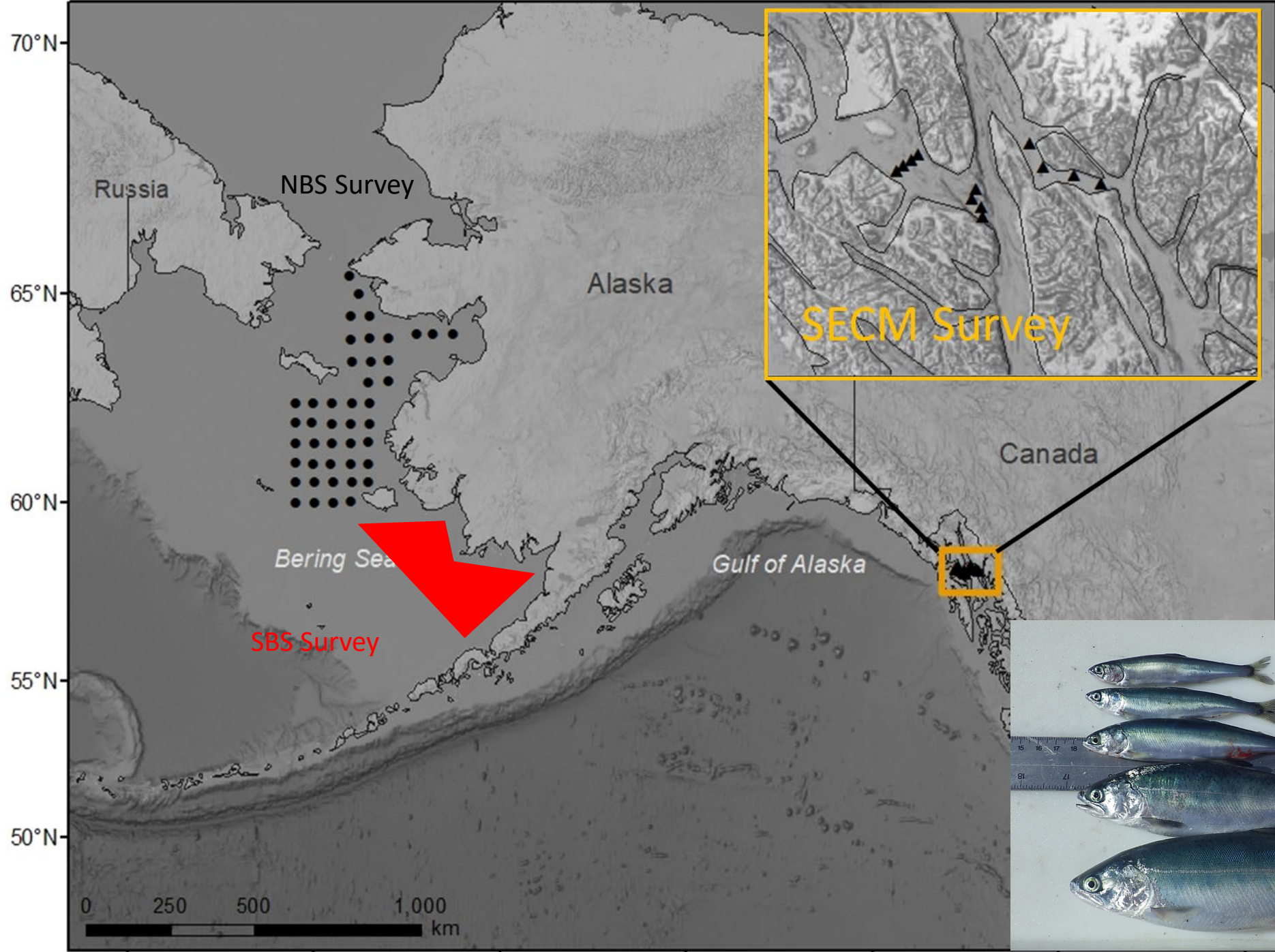




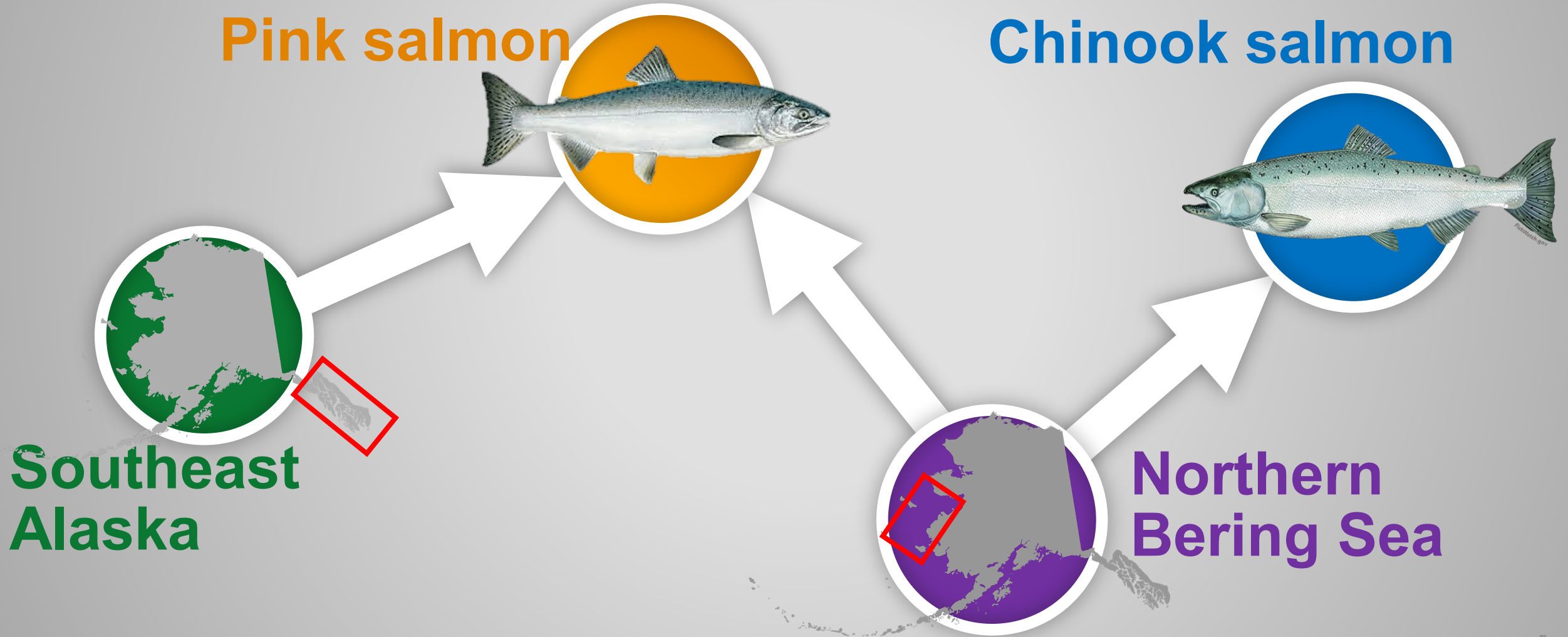


(SOEP)

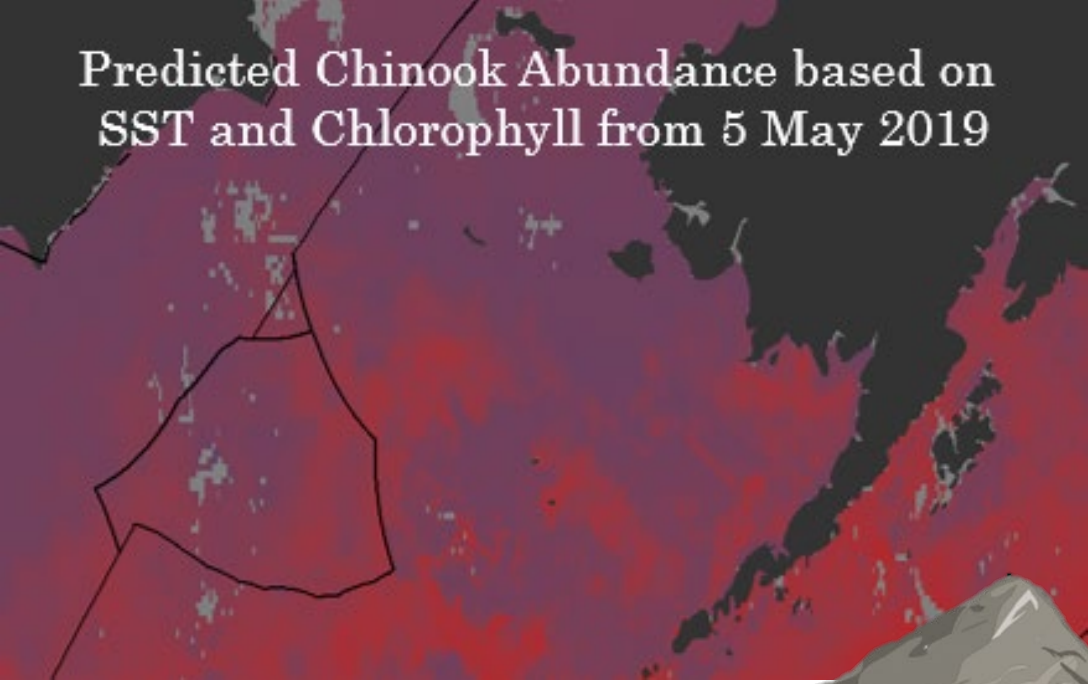




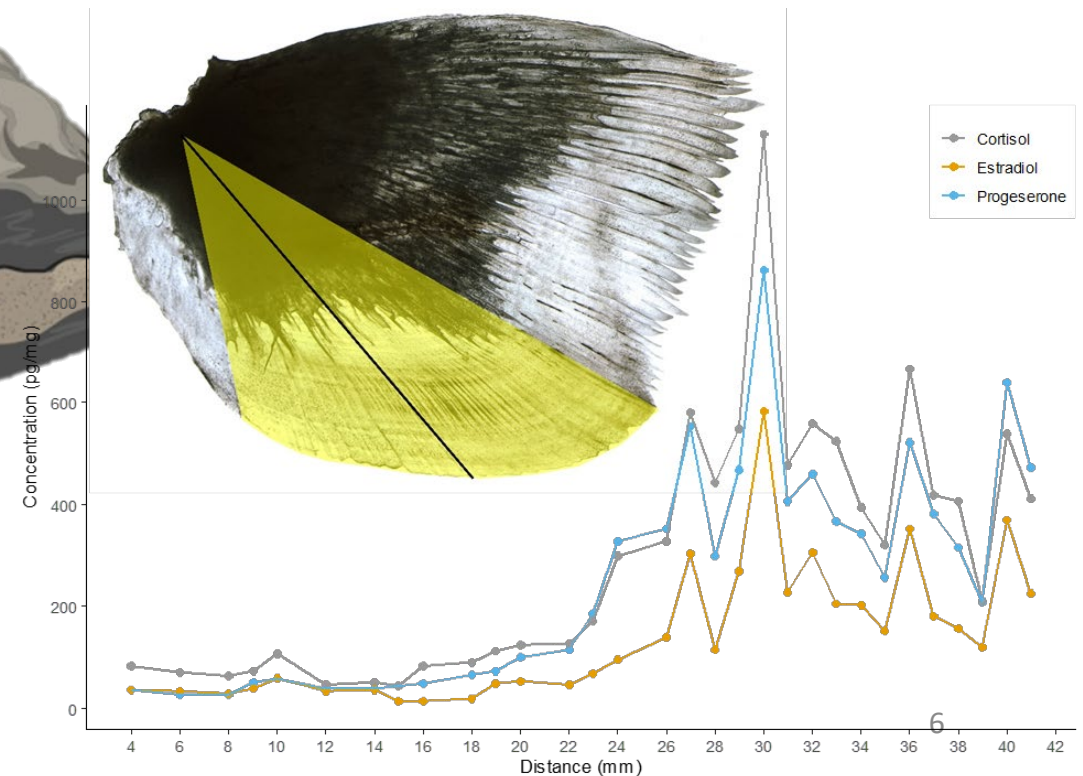
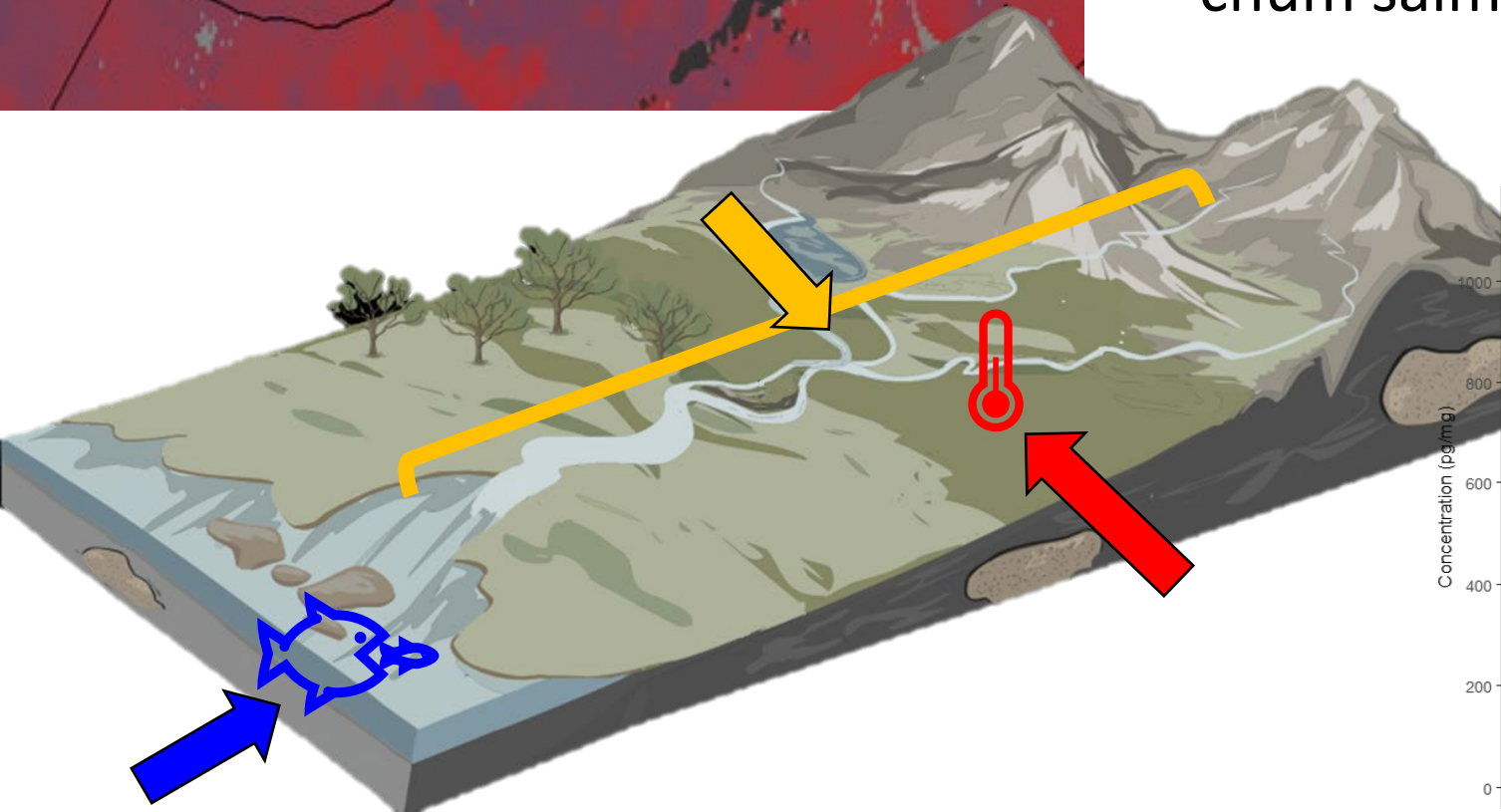
1. Long term monitoring of Alaskan salmon at sea
2. Identify survival bottlenecks that affect future run sizes
3. Forecast run sizes (1 to 3 years in the future)



Predicted Chinook Abundance based on SST and Chlorophyll from 5 May 2019



- Exploring Linkages Between a Changing Climate and Productivity of Yukon River Chinook Salmon (ADF&G, NOAA, USGS and YRDFA)
- Species distribution models for Chinook salmon in the Bering Sea (ADF&G, UAF, NOAA)
- Determinants of life history in Yukon River chum salmon (ADF&G and Baylor University)



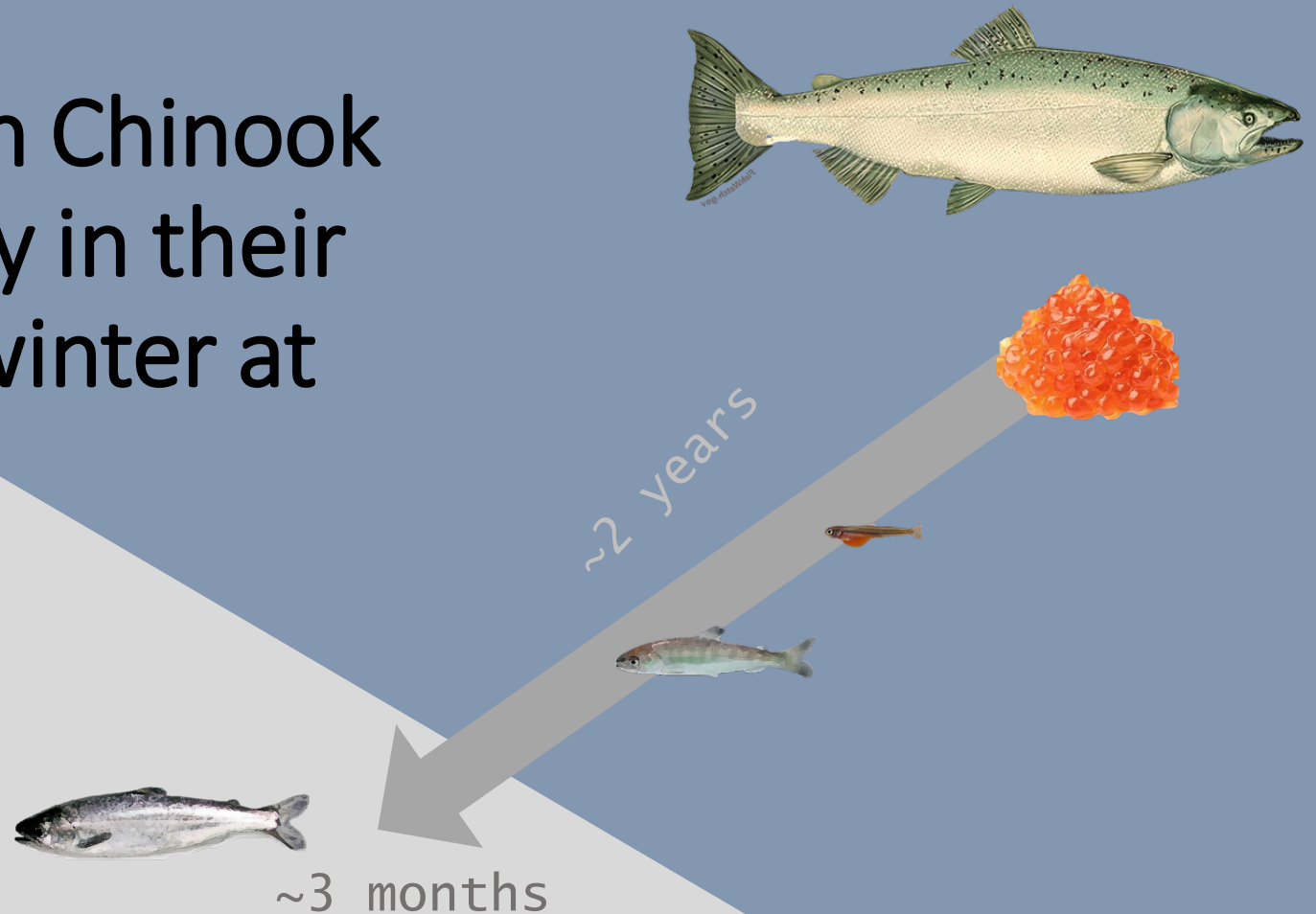
Juvenile salmon (1st summer at sea)

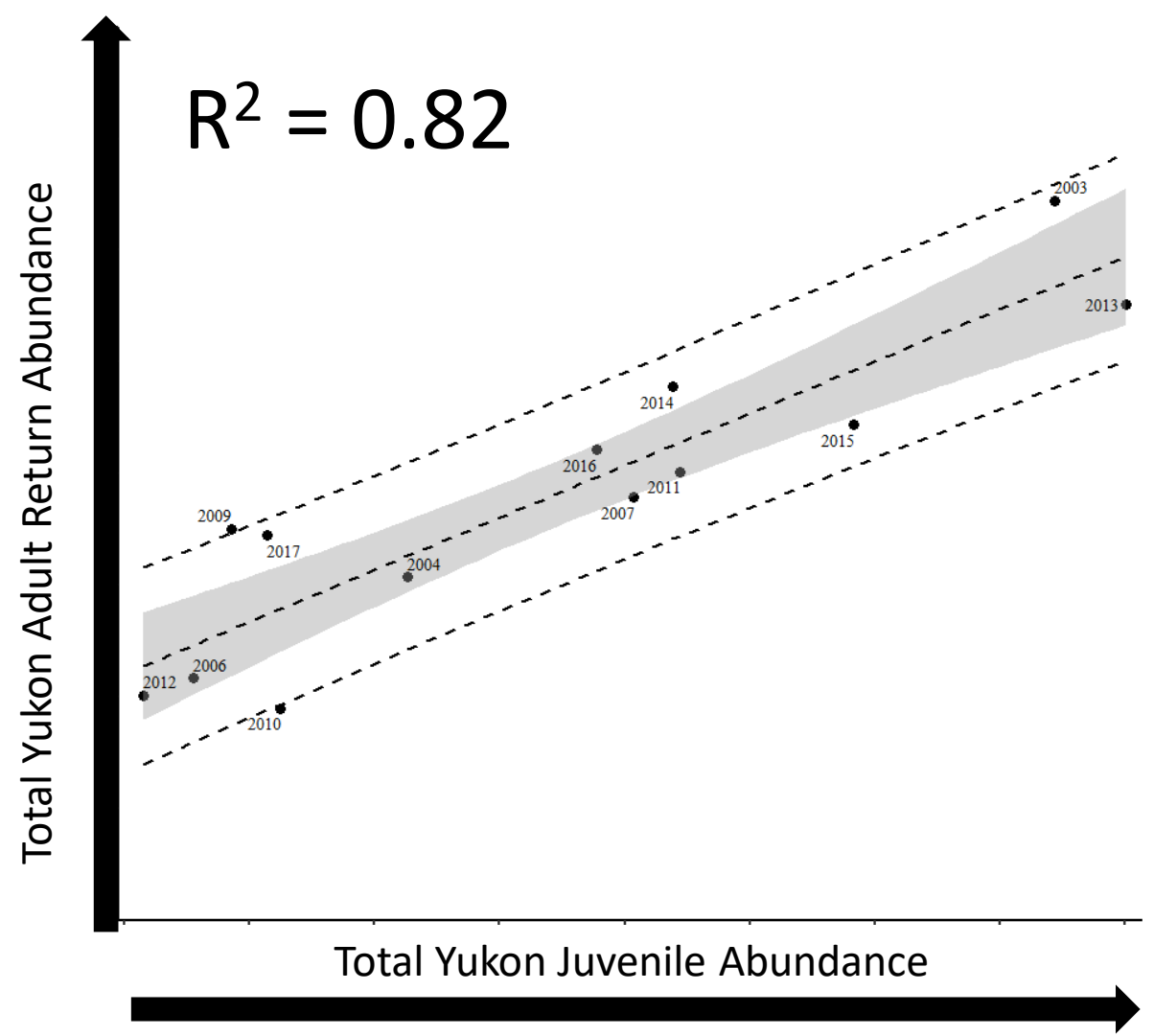
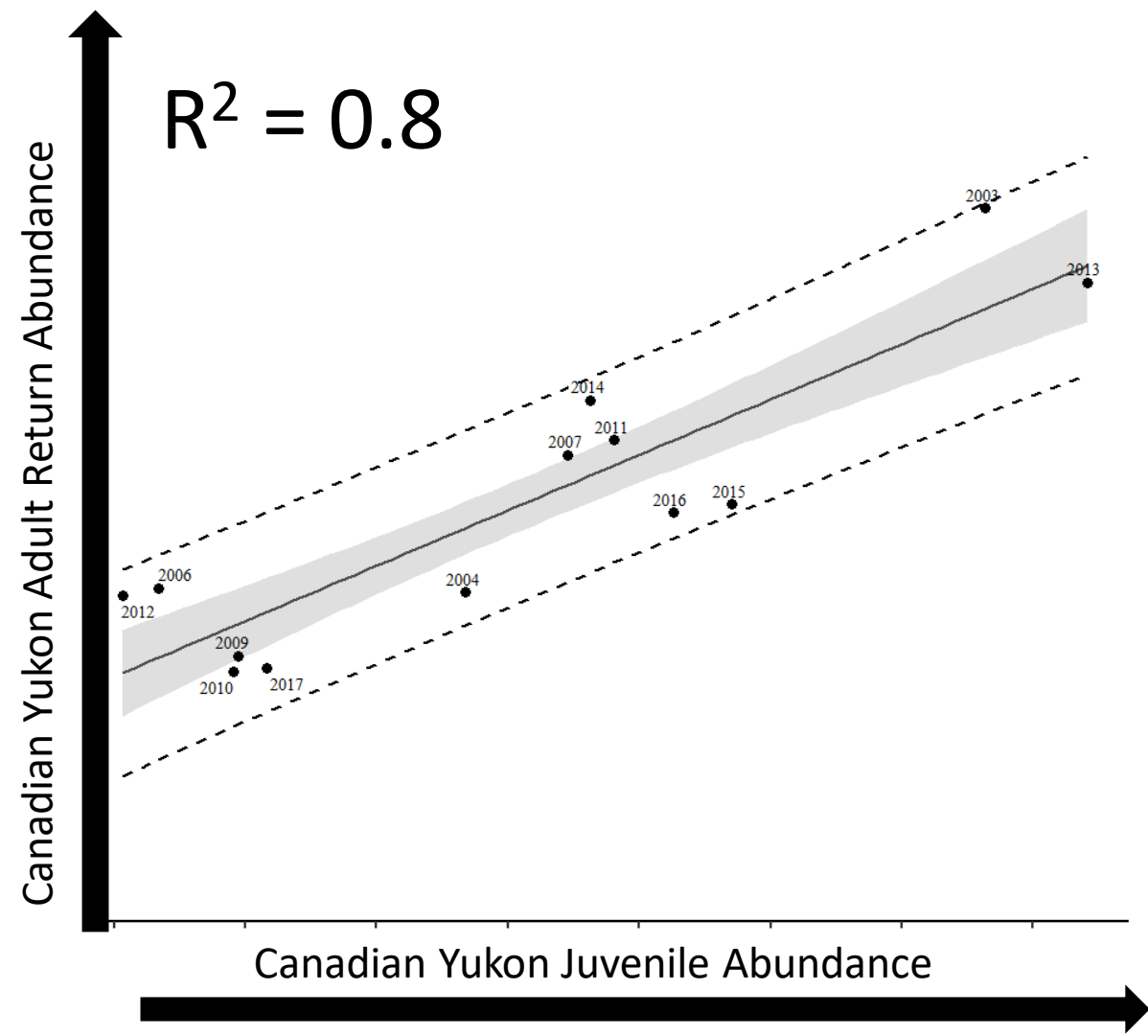
Immature and Maturing Chinook (2-4 years)

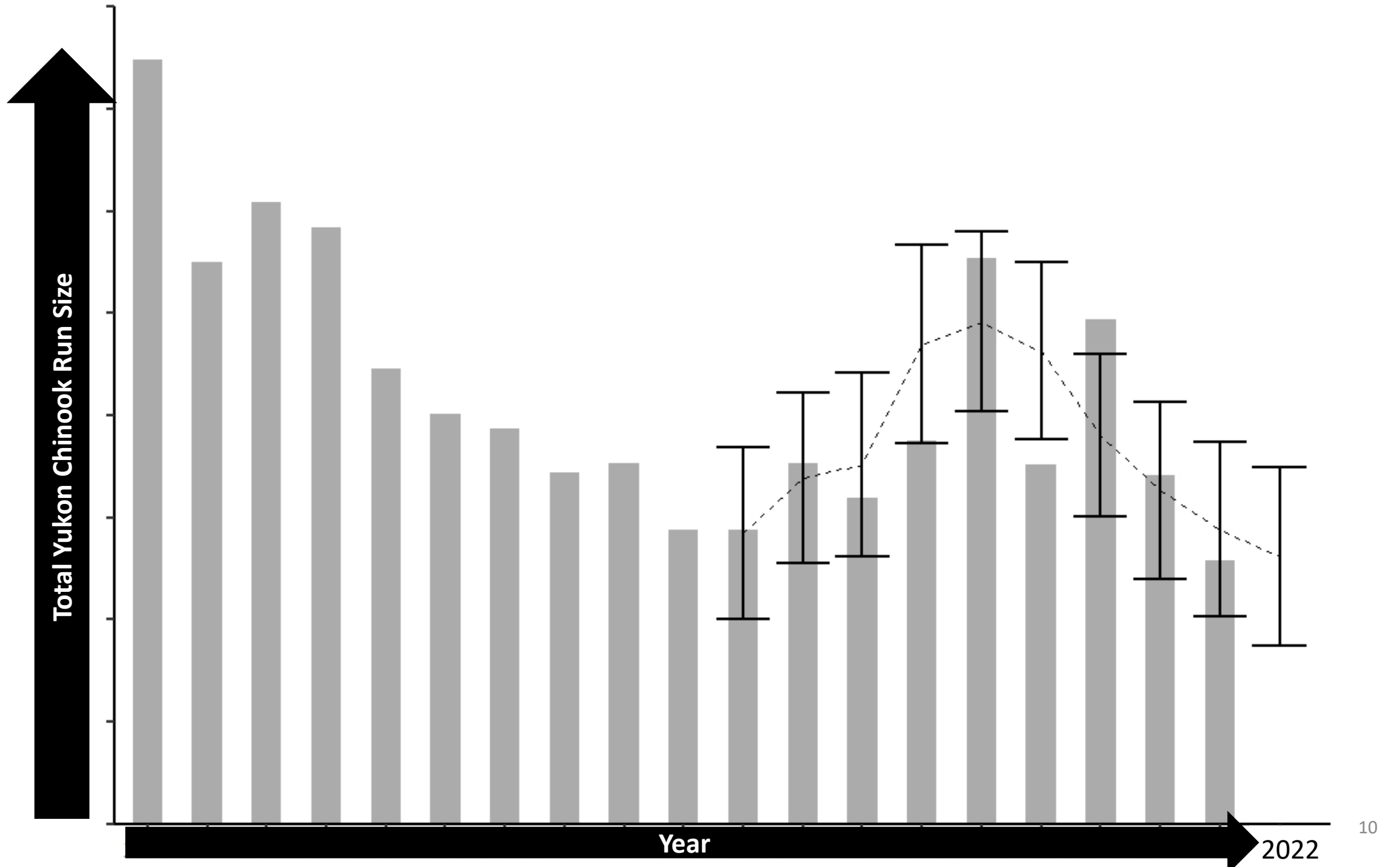
Immature and Maturing Chum (3-4 years)



Future run size of Yukon Chinook is determined very early in their life – before their first winter at sea





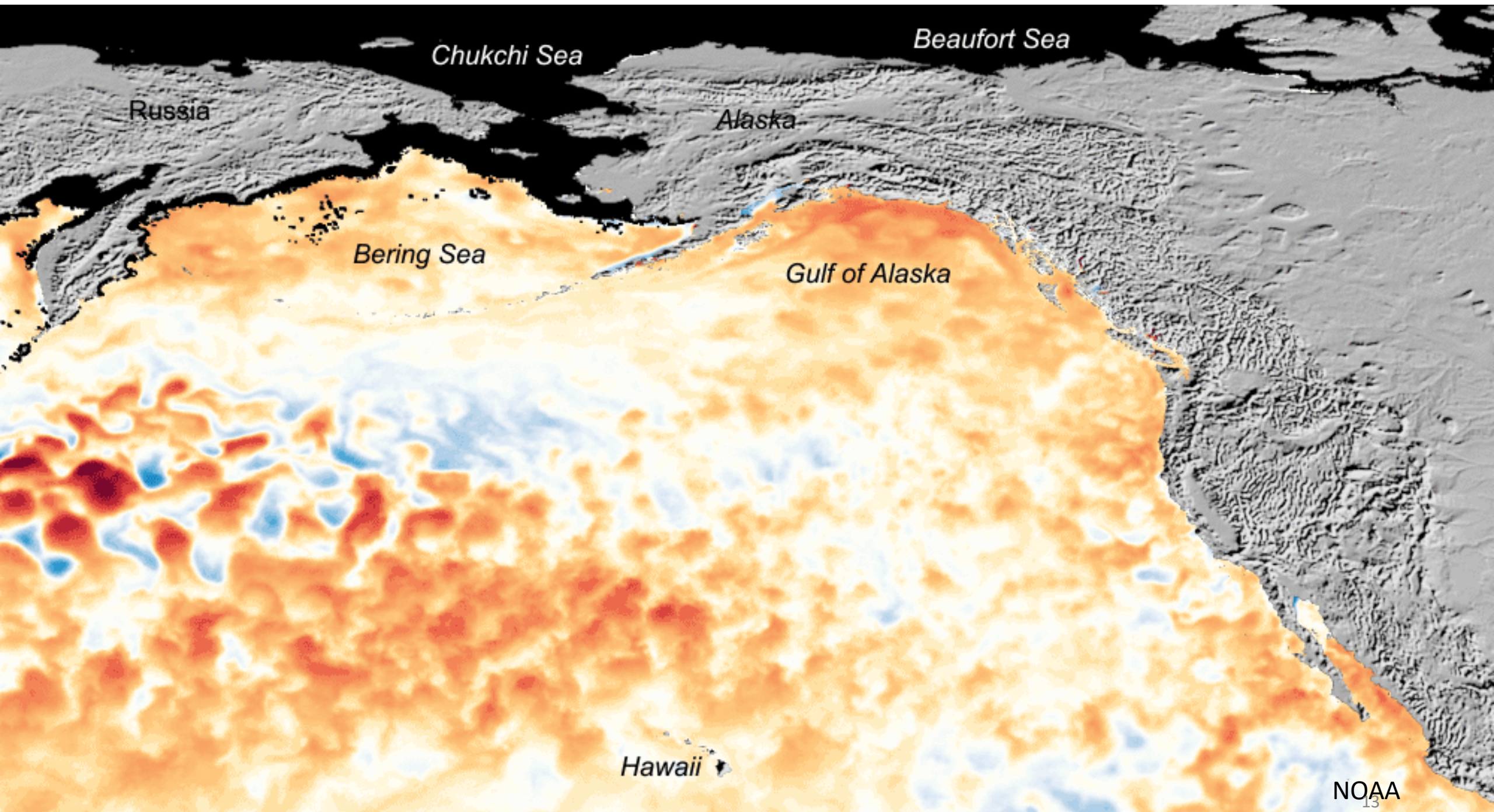


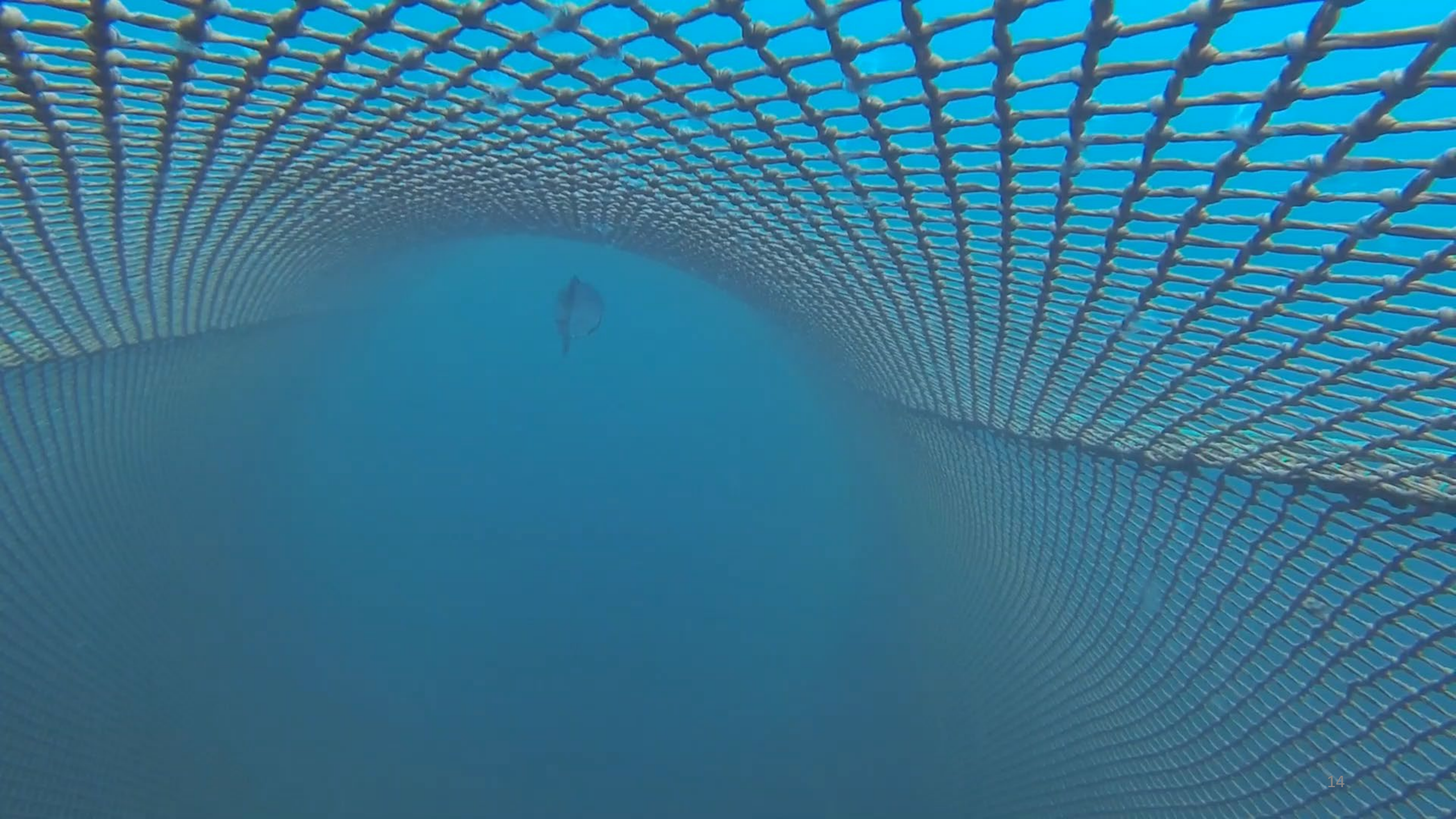


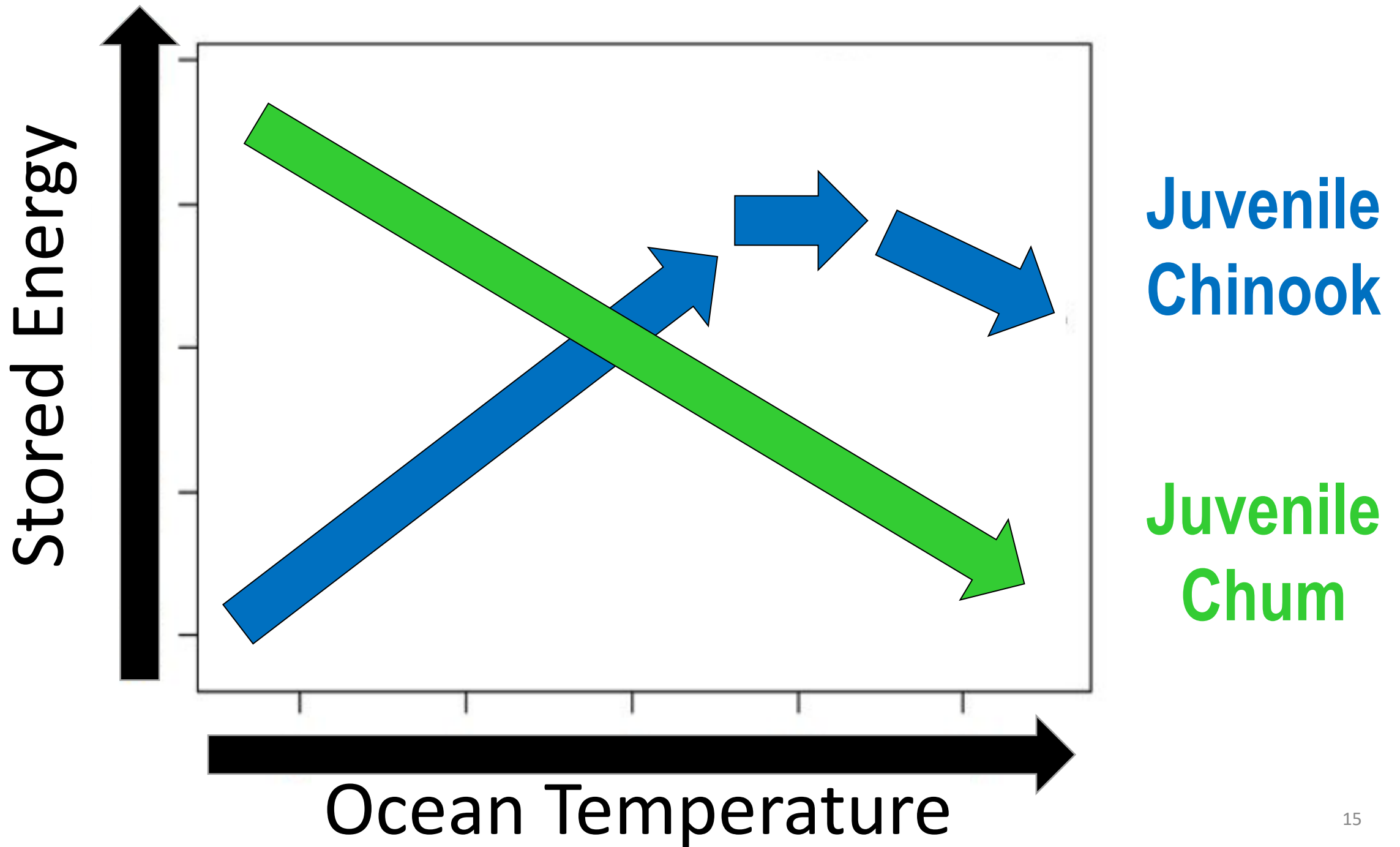
Yukon fall chum salmon runs also seem to be driven by factors early in life...

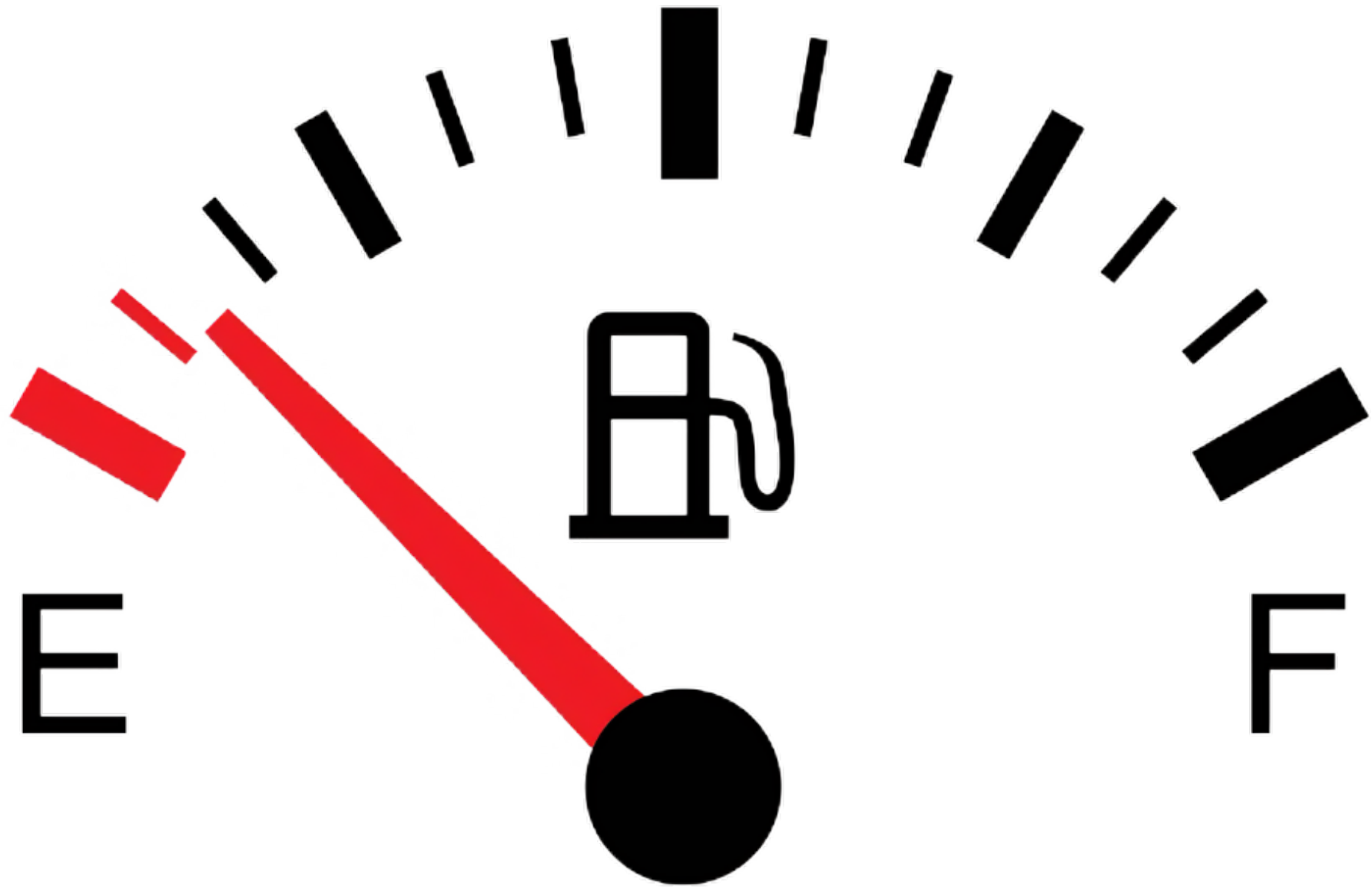
.....until 2016



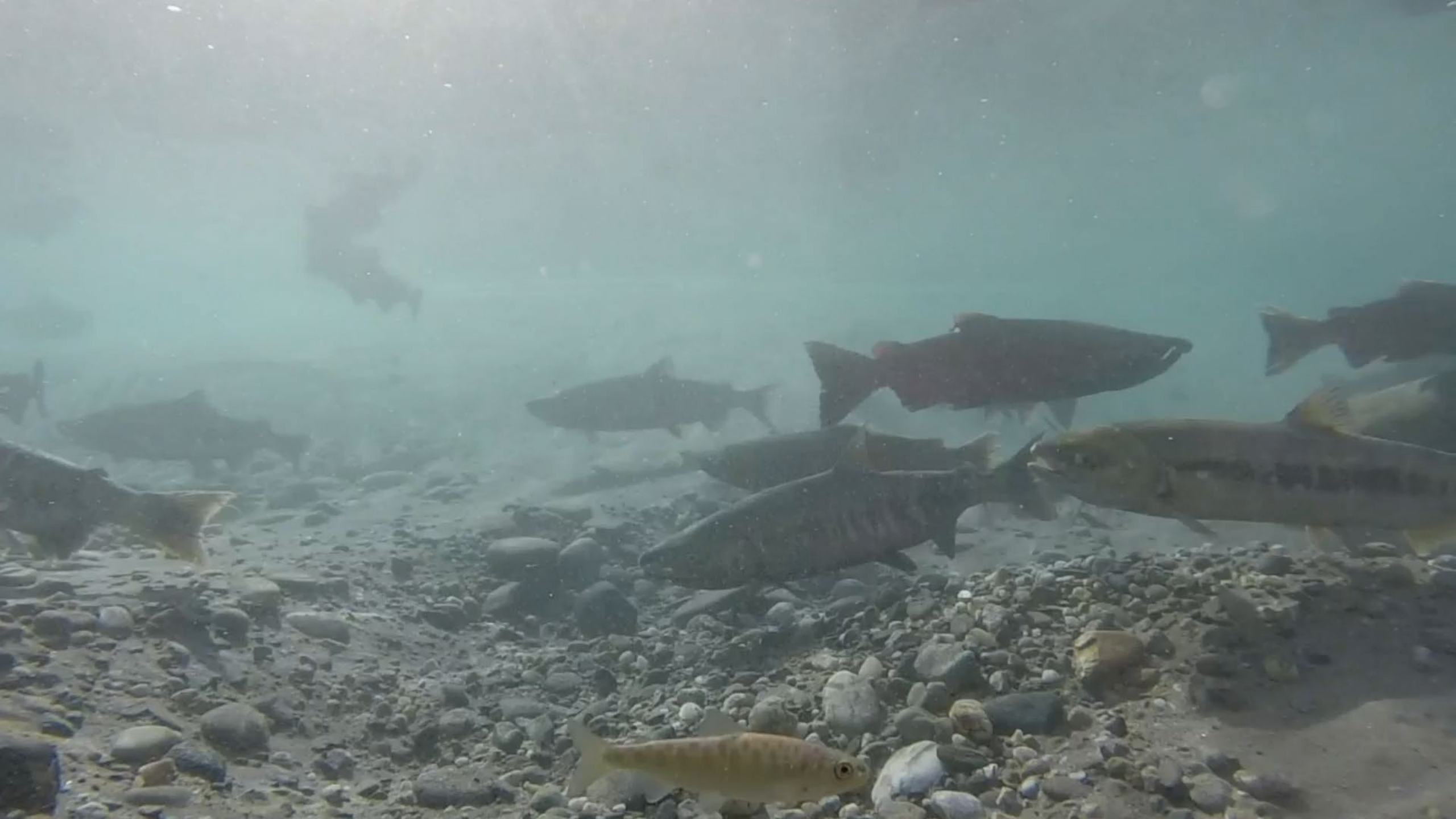














Contact us & learn more:
kathrine.howard@alaska.gov

