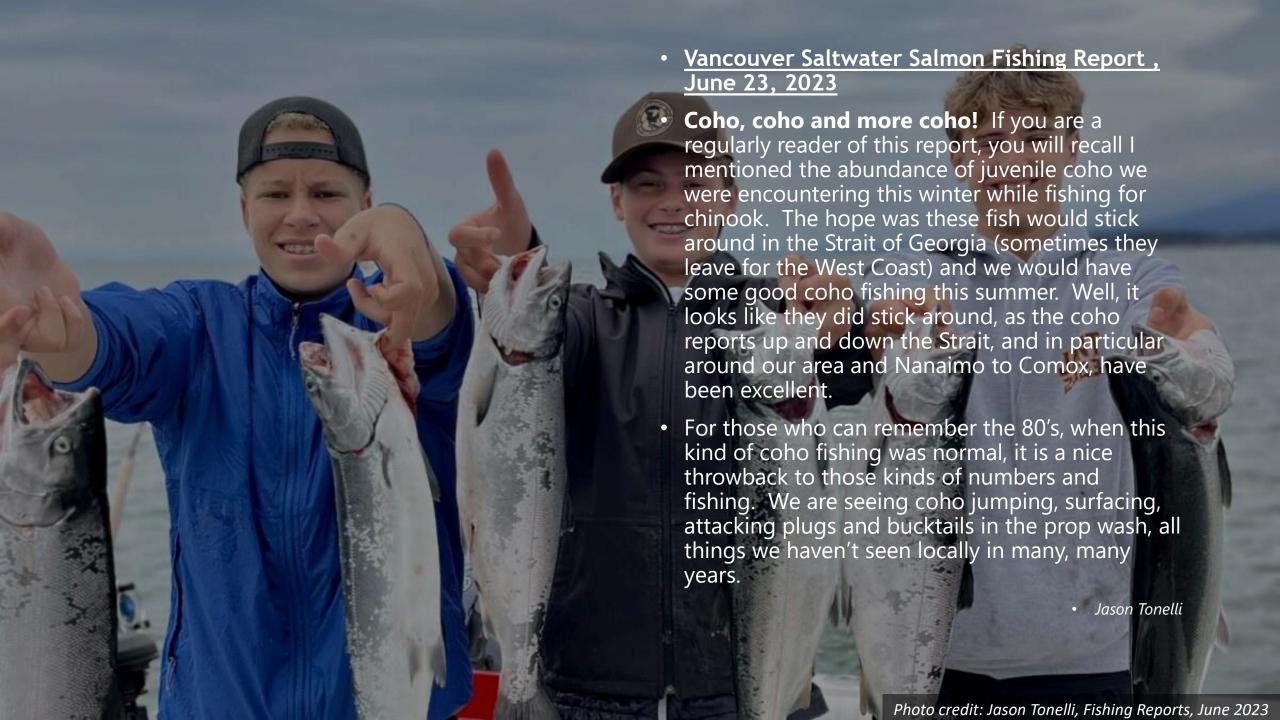
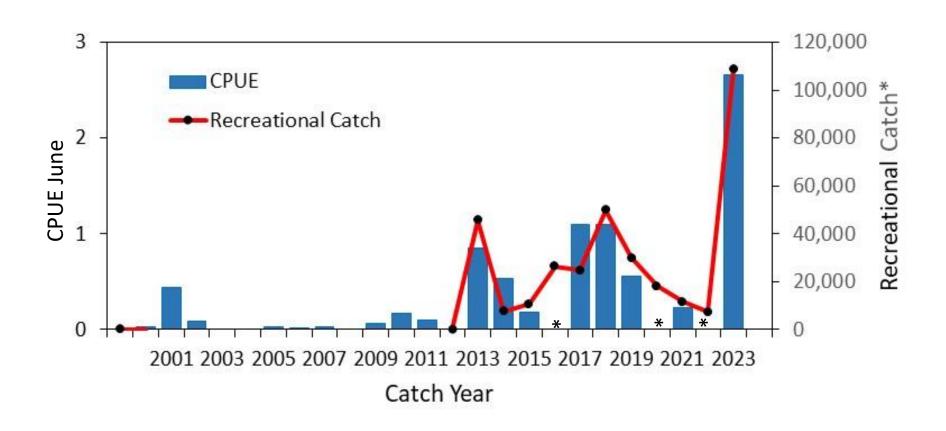


What's happening with Coho salmon in the Strait of Georgia?

Chrys Neville
Salmon Marine Interactions
REEF/ESD, Pacific Biological Station
Fisheries and Ocean Canada



Catch of ocean age 1+ Coho salmon in 2023

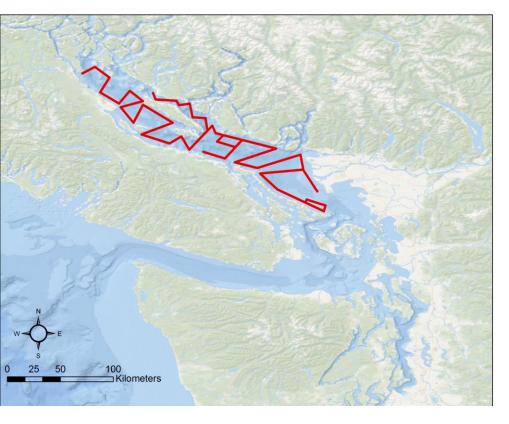


- Our surveys intercept age 1+ Coho in low numbers
- June 2023 survey catch of age 1+ Coho largest in 25 years
- The total recreational catch (to end of August) has similar trend

^{*} No surveys Recreational catch to August of both retained and released fish

Juvenile salmon surveys in the Strait of Georgia 1998-2023



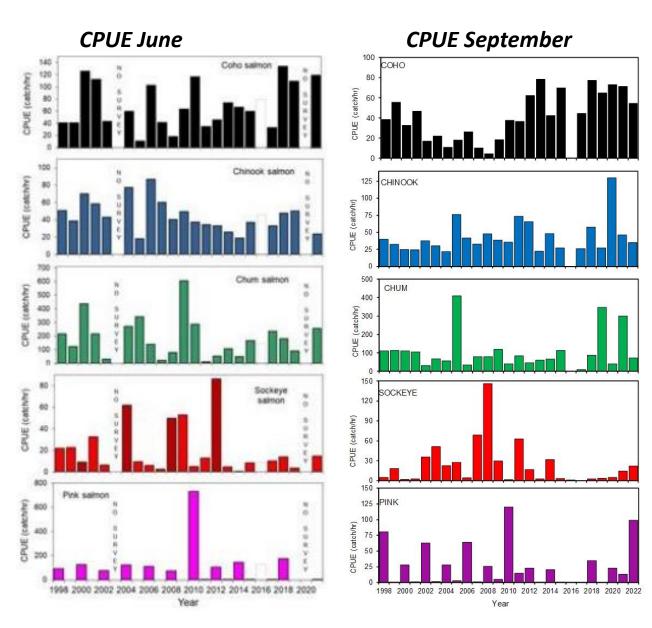


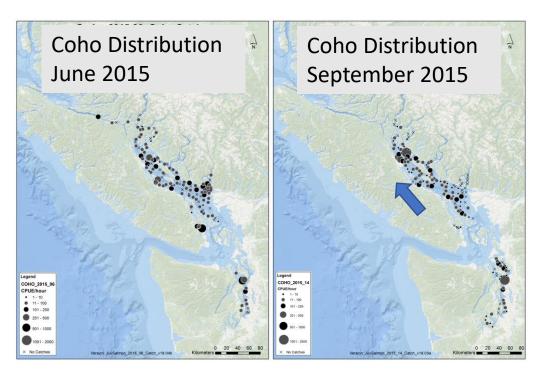


Salmon Marine Interactions Program

- 1998-present trawl surveys on standardized track line in the Strait of Georgia to sample juvenile Pacific salmon.
- Conducted 2 times/year late June and September
- Surface to 75m
- ~80-100 sets/survey + extra regions

Information from surveys

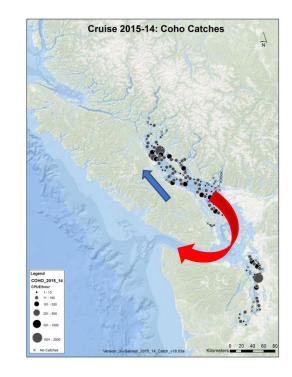




• Surveys provide information changes in CPUE between seasons and years for juvenile salmon.

Extended residency of juvenile Coho salmon

- A combination of late fall surveys acoustic tagging studies demonstrated MOST Coho salmon originating from southern BC rivers and streams and entering the SOG, remain and rear within the SOG through September.
- Most movement out of the SOG in November with only about 4% of tagged fish remaining in the SOG by December.
- This knowledge allows studies to be developed for specific stocks or groups over their first four months in the ocean.



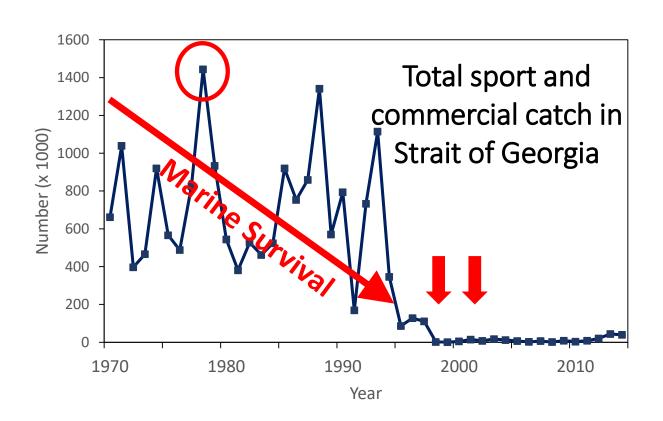
Early marine period important—Farley et al. (2020); Graham et al. (2019); Duffy and Beauchamp (2011)

A Brief History

- *Fishery in the Strait of Georgia
- *Distribution changes



Sport and Commercial Catch



Historically, the Coho fishery was important in BC with peak sport and commercial catches in 1978 *1,444,000* Coho.

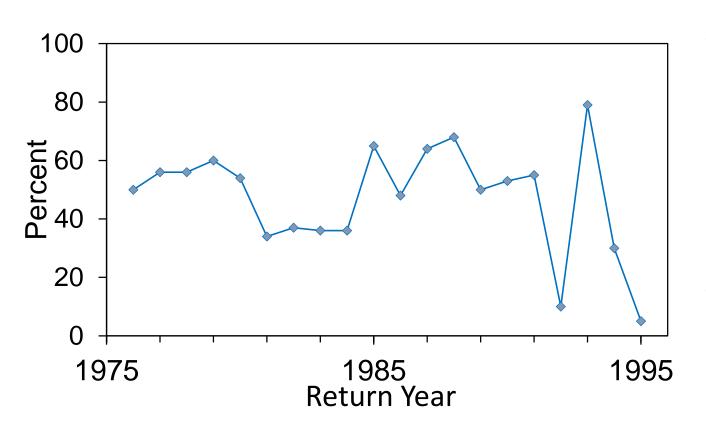
However, by the end of the 1990s fisheries had been closed and there was great concern for these stocks

Interior Fraser River Coho salmon listed as endangered in 2002 (2016 threatened).

We know two important factors

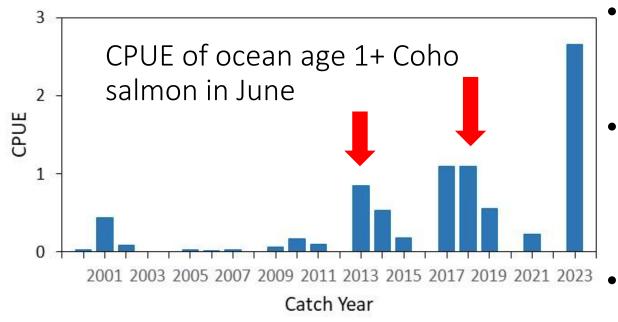
1. Decline in marine survival from ~ 10% in the 1980s to less than 2% by late 1990s

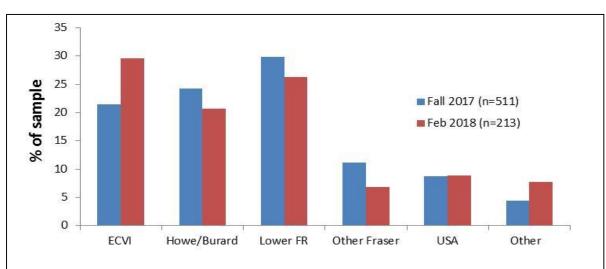
Inside Outside Distribution (% of SOG Coho in SOG troll and sport fisheries)



- Beginning in 1995
 virtually all Coho salmon
 left the Strait of Georgia
 and did not return until
 late summer the following
 year.
- The change in behaviour resulted in the collapse of the sport fishery for Coho salmon in the Strait of Georgia.

Another change in distribution





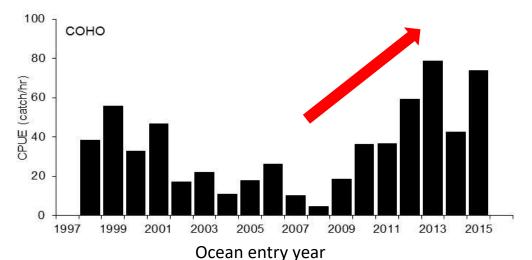
- In 2013, Coho salmon begin to return to the Strait of Georgia in the spring/early summer.
- Large numbers of Coho salmon observed in February 2018 in the Strait of Georgia by the 'Avid Anglers'.
 - First evidence that they were overwintering since distribution change in 1990s.
 - Stock mixture in February 2018 similar to September 2017 survey.
 - Proposed change in behaviour was due to increased growth and metabolic shift.

Avid angler' is a hook and line sampling program.

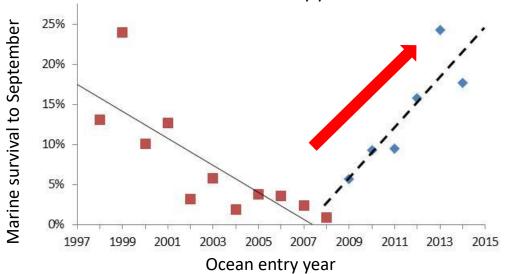
Changes in Ocean Productivity

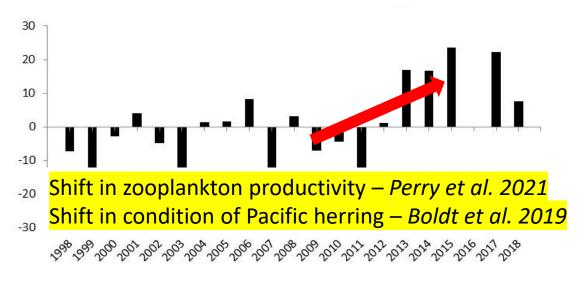


Importance of identifying changes in ocean productivity



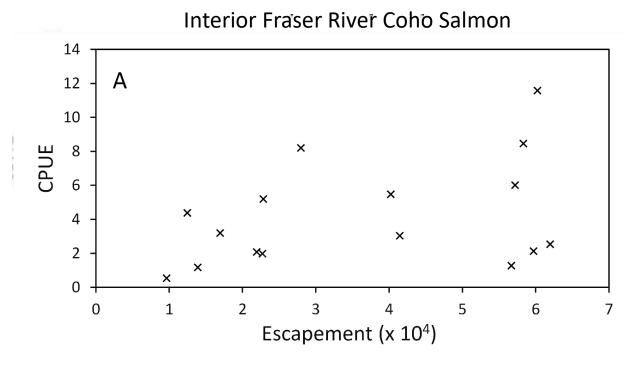
 Beginning in 2008/2009 the abundance of Coho salmon in the fall in the Strait of Georgia increased.





Beamish and Neville 2021 Fisheries

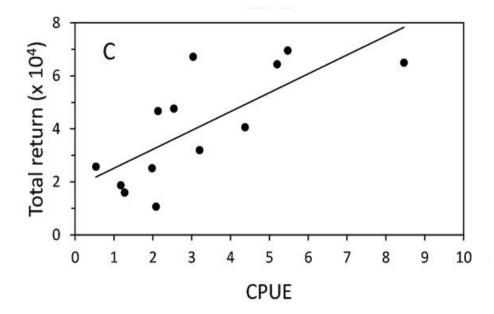
Thresholds to marine survival



- We suggested that the capacity of the strait to support juvenile Coho salmon changes.
- Above a threshold, the strait could be considered fully seeded and more juveniles would therefore not result in more Coho salmon
- > 4x change at abundance for escapements between 55-65K Coho salmon.
- Higher carrying capacity directly associated with increased abundance and growth of juvenile Coho salmon.

September abundance indicator of final returns

- Beamish et al 2010 first demonstrated a strong relationship between abundance of juvenile Coho salmon in September and returns one year later .
- During the new productivity period that relationship exists but is noisier.
- Our interpretation is that a secondary factor – ocean warming – is resulting in increased mortality after their ocean winter.



Hatcheries and Large Scale Ocean Warming



What about 2024?

- September survey 2023 had the highest CPUE of juvenile Coho salmon in the 25 year record.
- The size of the Coho salmon largest in the time series.
- Suggest good conditions for 2024.
- However, we have work to do and we need to remember

