

Otolith Thermal Marking and Ocean Salmon Management

Eric Volk
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Logistics Group

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Discussion Points

- **Brief History and background**
- How Many Marks??
- Mark Detection Errors
- Coordination
 - Assigning marks
 - Competing programs and goals
- Costs

1970

Early investigations into the impacts of environmental change on otolith structural attributes.

1980

Campana et al., 1985 Nielson and Geen (1985)
Moosegaard, 1985; Brothers, 1985

1990

Brothers, 1990; Eschenroder et al., 1990; Volk et al., 1990

Hagen and Munk, 1994

Volk et al., 1994

Hagen et al., 1995

Achinicheva and Rogatnykh, 1996

Munk and Geiger, 1998

NPAFC technical working group

Numerous documents and reports

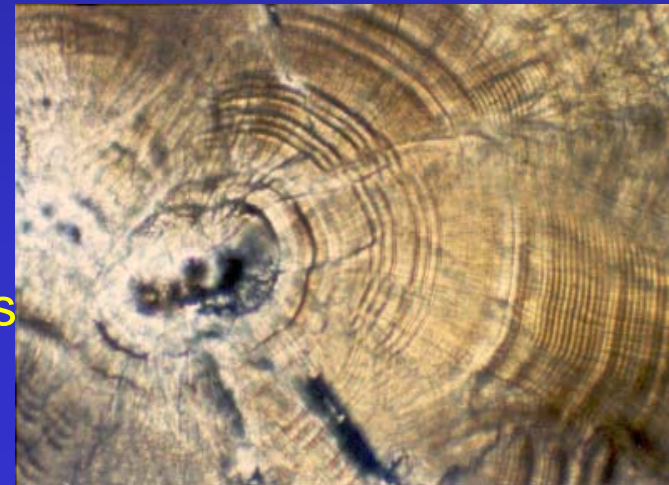
2000

Volk et al., 1999

Blick and Hagen (2001)

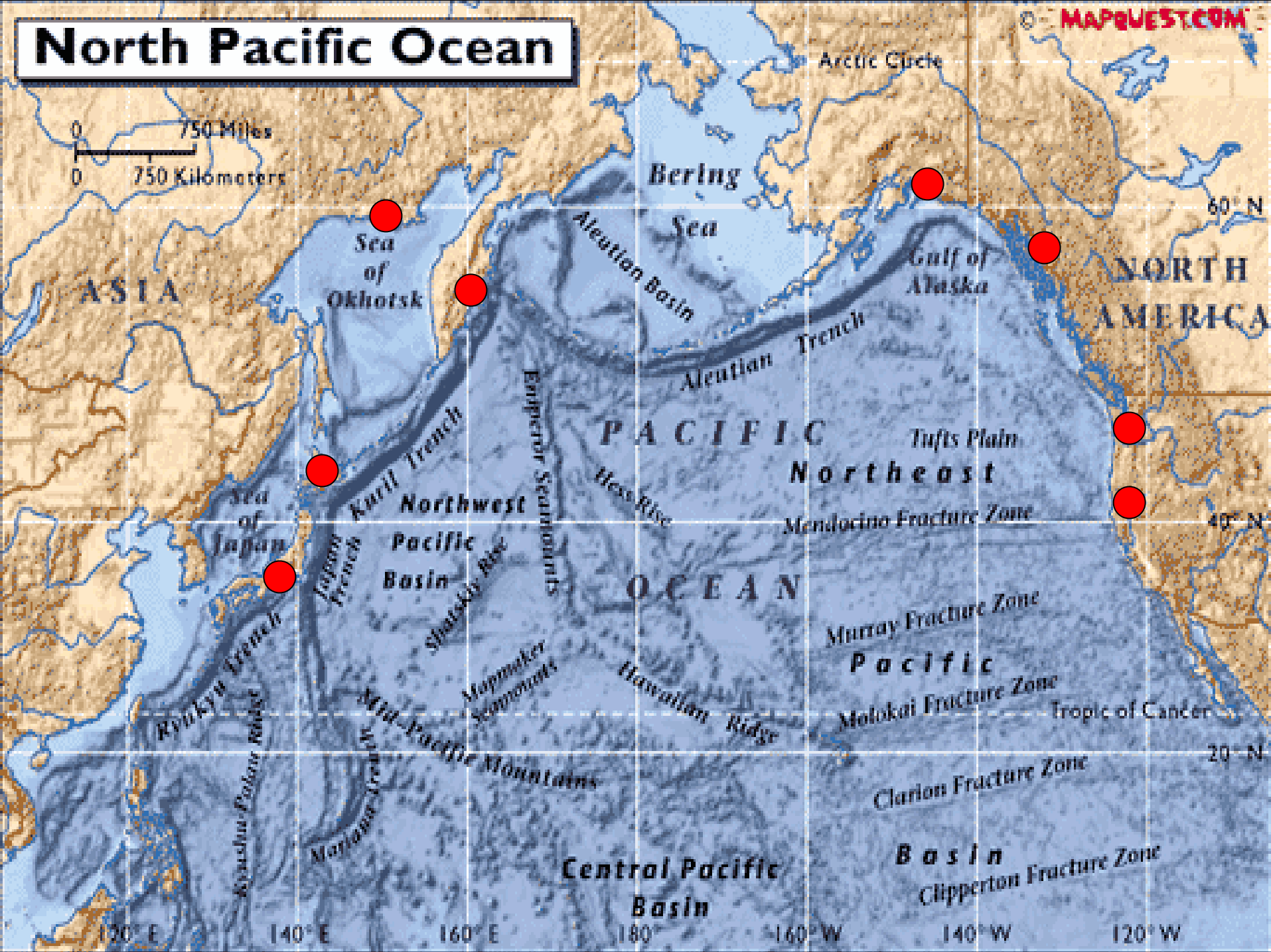
Otolith marking symposium (2001)

Volk et al. (2004) in Stock ID Methods

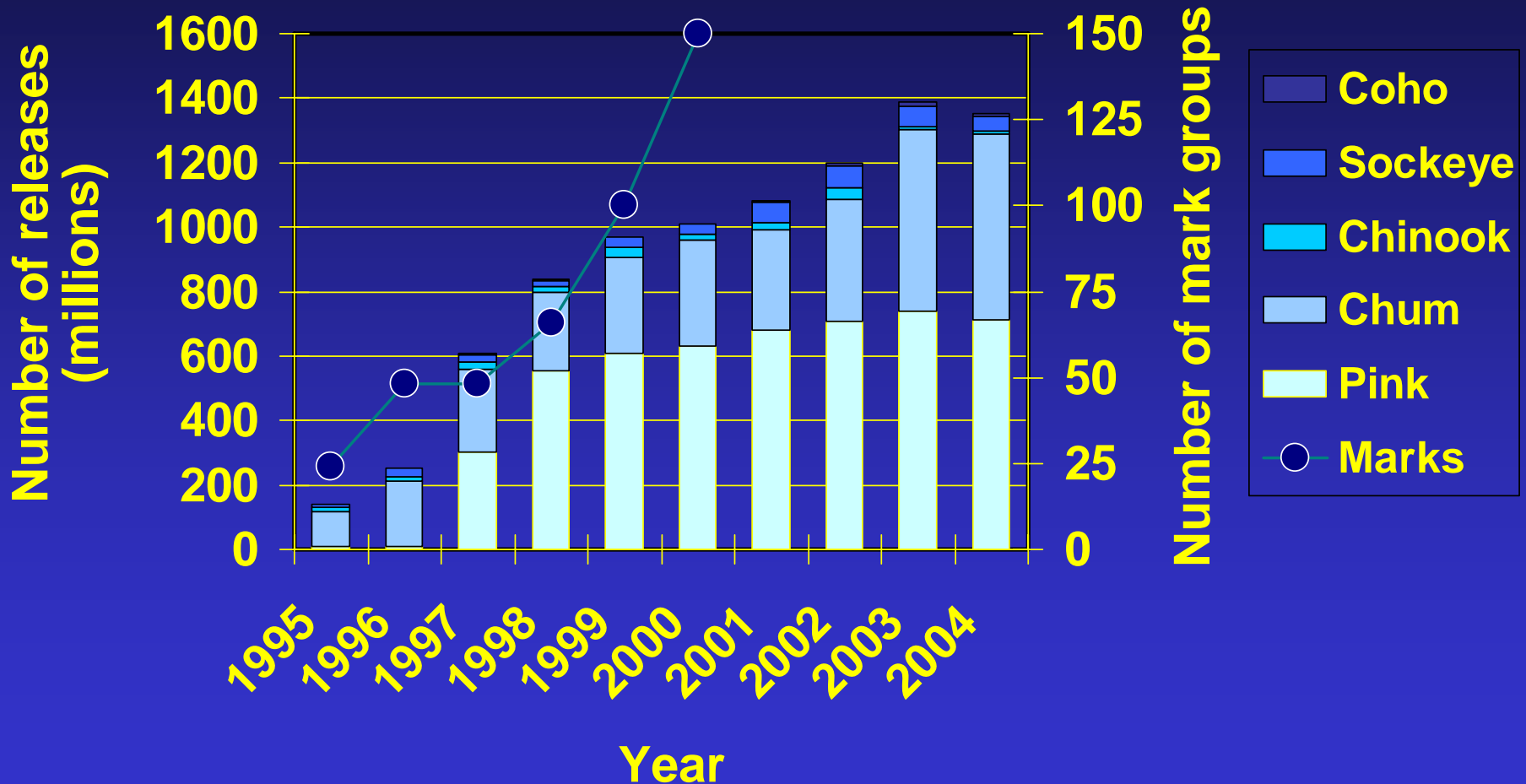


North Pacific Ocean

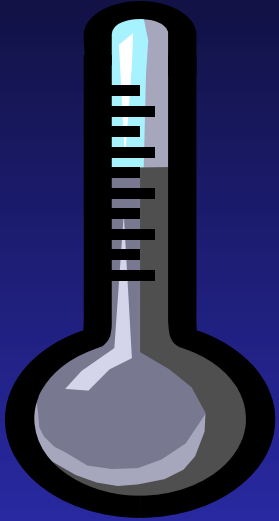
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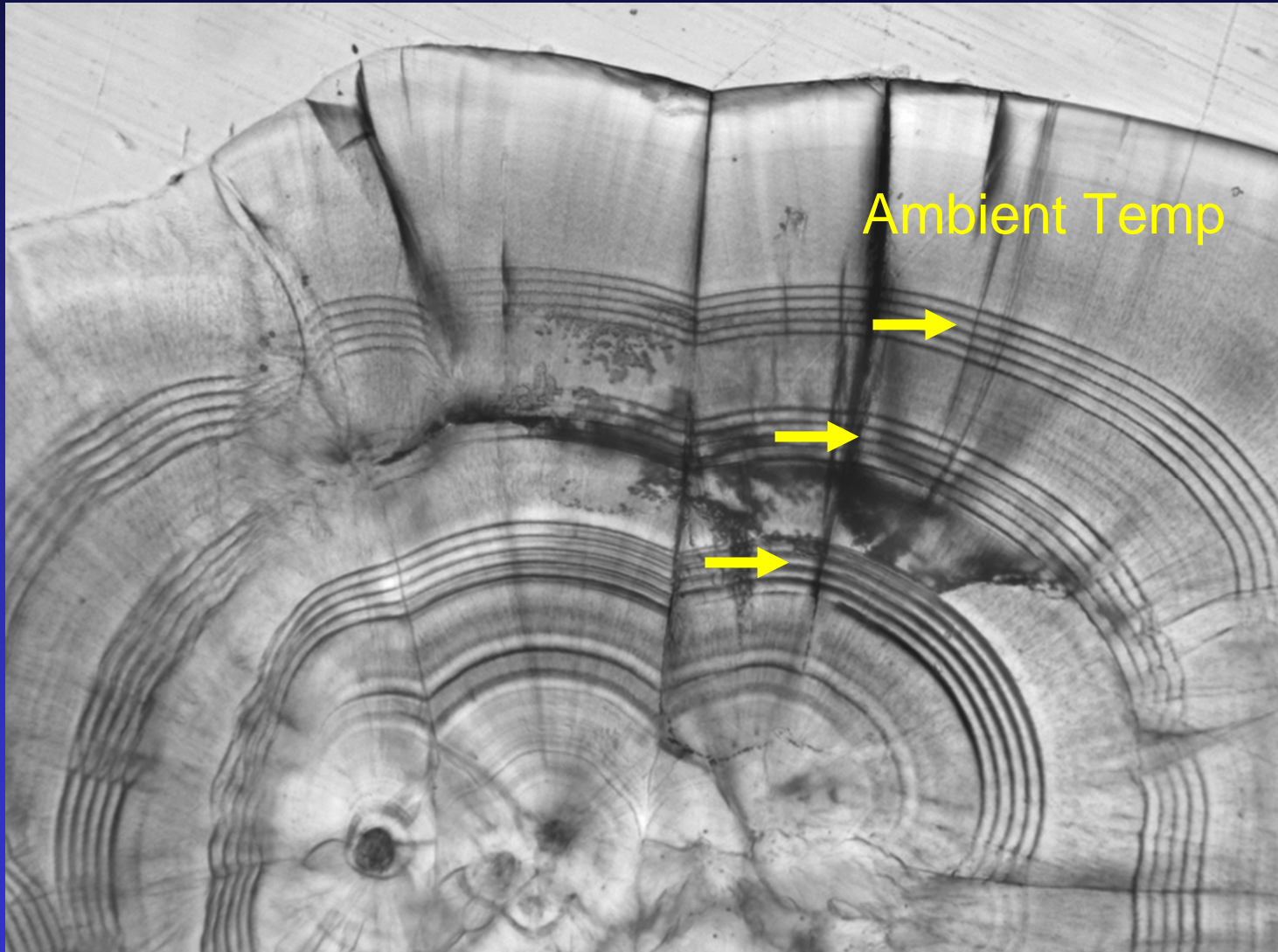


Hatchery releases of otolith marked salmon by species, and number of mark groups in the North Pacific rim countries, 1995-2000



Otolith Thermal Marking





Otolith Thermal Marking

Fisheries Research 43 (1999) 205-219

and

In: Stock Identification Methods (2004)

Eric C. Volk, Steven L. Schroder* and Jeffrey J. Grimm*

*Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Important Considerations for Otolith Thermal Marking

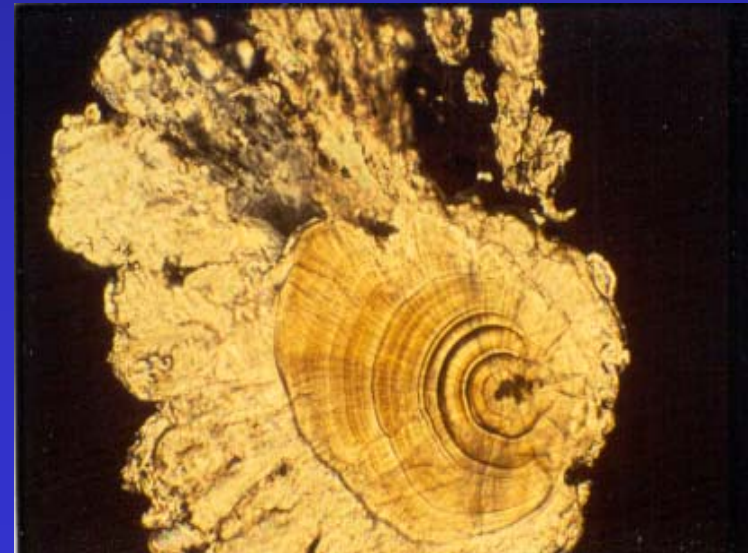
Some modification of facilities usually required
Power, Water, Space

Meshing with normal hatchery operations

Recovery of marks requires specimen preparation

Lethal sampling *

No external mark *
(but 100% marked)



Otolith Thermal Marking Advantages

- Conceptually Simple
- No Specialized Equipment
- Method is Freely Available
- No Permits Necessary
- Amenable to Situation Specific Adaptation
- 100% Marking *
- Appears to Cause no Harm

Otolith Thermal Marking Problems

- Conceptually Simple
- No Specialized Equipment
- Method is Freely Available
- No Permits Necessary

Discussion Points

- Brief History
- **How Many Marks??**
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 - Other programs and goal
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How Many Marks?

- Volk et al. 1994. 1000 marks possible.
 - Ten unique marks in each of three otolith regions
- Practical limits may be less depending on;
 - Incubation time available for marking
 - Marking/Ambient thermal regime (mark quality)
 - Capabilities of physical plant

How many marks needed?

- Hatchery versus Wild
 - Few marks, but all target hatcheries marked
- Age determination
 - Marking at index hatcheries
 - $\sim 40 * 4$ brood years ~ 160 patterns

Strontium & Thermal marks

Sr mark

Thermal Mark

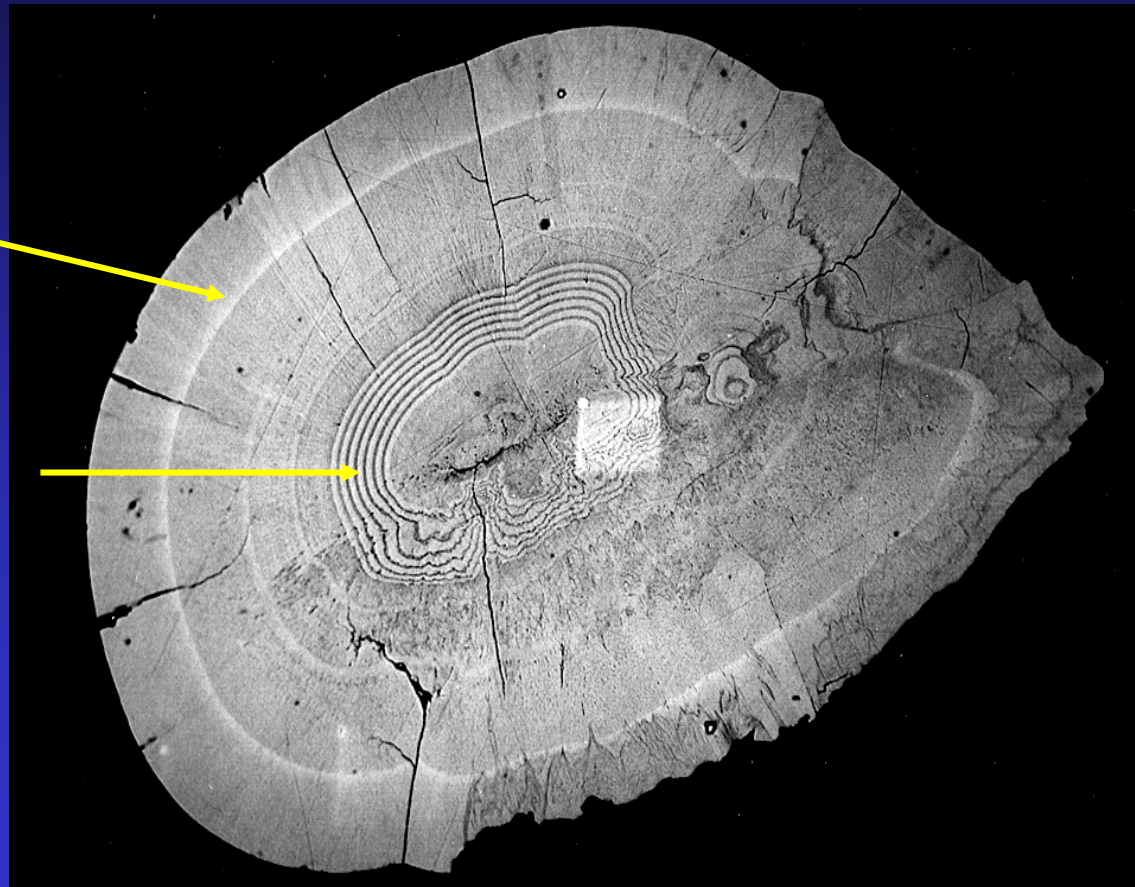


Photo by P. Hagen

Backscatter SEM

Discussion Points

- Brief History
- How Many Marks??
- **Mark Detection Errors**
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 - Other programs and goal
- Capital Costs

Mark Detection Errors

Mark Quality

Interaction of Planned Events
with Ambient Conditions

Natural Mimics of Patterns

Recognition Errors

Clerical Errors



Discussion Points

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- **Coordination**
 - Mark assignments**
 - Other programs and goal**
- Capital Costs

Coordination and Logistics

- Interaction with other objectives
 - Research
 - Local Issues
- Marking by other countries and overlapping migratory patterns (Russia)
- Assigning and ensuring mark patterns
 - NPAFC
- Mark recovery and tracking
- Impact on product
- Turnaround time

Discussion Points

- Brief History
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 - Mark assignments
 - Other programs and goal
- **Costs**

Recommendations

- 100% marking of index hatcheries is feasible
 - Hatchery specific or general?
 - Reserve PSC index mark identifier
- Coordinate with NPAFC thermal mark WG
 - Institute specific quality control measures to assess intended versus actual marks
- Identify funding mechanism for hatchery modifications
- Establish regional or centralized laboratory for processing and recovery of otolith marks

Thanks!