SpawnEst: a tool for salmon spawner estimation

Joseph L. Simonis1 and Lucius K. Caldwell2

1DAPPER Stats

2Cramer Fish Sciences

2017-06-09

**INTRODUCTION**

Anadromous Pacific salmon return to freshwater streams to spawn at the completion of their life cycle. Spawning adults represent the contribution to the next generation and are perhaps the most accessible life stage for sampling, and thus are often the target of management practices and legal permitting guidelines (Fried 1994, Quinn and Deriso 1999, Knudsen 2008, Millar *et al*. 2012). It is therefore important that the size of the spawner population be estimated using the most robust (*i.e.*, least biased) and informative method available (Good *et* al. 2007, Gallagher *et al.* 2010).

A standard approach to collecting data on spawner population sizes in the absence of weir data is to engage in repeated ground surveys, where an observer walks a defined length of a stream and counts all live spawners seen (Cousens *et al*. 1982, Bue *et al*. 1998, Holt and Cox 2008). The surveys typically occur at irregular frequencies, and while the goal is for sampling to begin before and continue after the entire run (*i.e.*, counts start with 0 and end with 0), ground survey datasets typically have some runs that were not fully captured by sampling. The goal of the estimation is therefore to translate irregular and incomplete counts of observed spawners into a reliable estimate of total spawner population size, which can then be used to manage the population and set take limits (Hilborn *et al*. 1999). The mathematics underlying this estimation is the subject of this project.

The historical approach to spawner estimation has been to integrate the observed spawner count over time (generating an estimate of observed spawner-days) using the trapezoidal area under the curve (AUC) method (Ames and Phinney 1977, Beidler and Nickelson 1980, English *et al*. 1992, Bue *et al*. 1998). Because the AUC method fails if the data do not begin and end at 0, the counts are amended with terminal 0s, typically placed on dates that are the average steamlife of a spawner away from the actual terminal samples (Bue *et al*. 1998, Hilborn *et al*. 1999). The trapezoidal area is then divided by the average streamlife of a spawner (generating an estimate of observed spawners) and then divided by the detection probability to produce the number of total spawners.

As a result of its formulation, the AUC methodology has substantial statistical and biological shortcomings (including the need to amend the data, assumption of a fixed streamlife and a fixed detection probability, lack of variance in the estimate, and improper specification of the observation model) that render its output likely highly biased and falsely precise. Despite these issues and the publication of subsequent estimators that remedied some of them (Quinn and Gates 1997, Hilborn *et al*. 1999, Su *et* al. 2001, Holt and Cox 2008, Szerlong and Rundio 2008, Millar *et al*. 2016), the AUC method is still commonly used with salmon ground surveys (*e.g.*, Gallagher *et al*. 2010, Souhein *et al*., 2016). This fact is likely due to the historical precedent and ease of application of the AUC. Thus, in order for a proposed estimator to be of actualizable utility in managing fisheries, it needs to overcome the ease of use of the AUC method. To that end, it is the goal of this project to develop a robust and informative estimator that is easy and intuitive to implement.

Here, we develop a flexible estimator that addresses the existing statistical and biological issues with the AUC method and other proposed methods. We base our approach on generalized process-based modeling using continuous time Markov chains (Allen 2011) and particle filtration (Ionides *et al.* 2006, Ionides *et al.* 2015, King *et al.* 2016), facilitating robust likelihood estimation and higher-order analyses (Pawitan 2001, Burnham and Anderson 2002). We wrap our estimator within a graphic user interface (GUI) in order to enable ease of application and comparison with other estimators such as the AUC. We have named this estimator tool SpawnEst and have deployed a limited proof-of-concept version of the GUI at https://dapperstats.shinyapps.io/SpawnEst/.

For purposes of comparison and generalization, we conceive of SpawnEst as a general tool for spawner estimation that includes data visualization and analysis using any of a variety of specific estimators. As a beginning point, the currently deployed SpawnEst application includes an automatic graph and the standard AUC estimator, with pre-loaded data from pink salmon in Irish Creek in 1990 (Hilborn *et al*. 1999). The goal of this stage of our project is to develop a more robust and informative, yet easy-to-use estimator of spawner population size and to incorporate it in the SpawnEst tool alongside the AUC estimator. The subsequent stage of our project will focus on expanding the capacity of SpawnEst to estimate spawner population sizes across multiple sites and multiple years, based explicitly and hierarchically upon the single-site, single-year model.

**MOTIVATING APPLICATION CONTEXT**

Our work is motivated by the need to develop a more robust and informative, yet still user-friendly estimator of salmon spawner population sizes. For the sake of sound science, there is a general need to move away from the standard AUC approach and any analytical methods that require fabricated data in order to work. At the same time, there is desire to retain the simplicity and flexibility of the AUC methodology as well as a need to minimize the end-user learning curve to overcome the computational simplicity of the AUC method.

In the context of salmon adults returning to a stream to spawn before dying, we consider a population that is subject to two processes: immigration and mortality. Following existing models, we implicitly assume that there is no emigration, that all adults die after spawning, and that there are no resident spawners. We recognize that there are situations where these assumptions may not hold, and future articulations of this model will explicitly relax each of those assumptions. For the present model, however, we consider our population as only subject to immigration and mortality.

The rate of immigration (return) for salmon spawners is highly variable through time, often exhibiting multiple pulses on top of a non-normal arrival distribution (Keefer *et al*. 2004, Szerlong and Rundio 2008, Branch and Hilborn 2010, Gard and Bottorff 2014). Mortality rates for spawners are also not constant, but rather tend to decrease over the course of the season, such that salmon arriving later in the season tend to have shorter stream lifespans than those arriving earlier (Dangel and Jones 1988, Perrin and Irvine 1990, Fukushima and Smoker 1997, Su *et al*. 2001). In addition to their temporal variability, both the immigration and mortality rates could be influenced by environmental covariates such as hydrological variables or temperature.

We recognize that the data collected (number of salmon spawners observed) are impacted by the sampling and observation components of the system and therefore only partially speak to the true state of the system (total number of spawners), resulting in additional uncertainty (Hobbs and Hooten 2015). For the purposes of the present model, data on spawner populations are collected from ground surveys that tend to occur at variable (non-fixed) intervals (Bue *et al*. 1998). In addition, while the goal of sampling is to fully cover the run, many datasets do not fully encompass the run of interest (Bue *et al*. 1998). The observation process is governed by the detection probability (a.k.a. searcher efficiency): the rate at which spawners present are actually observed (Hobbs and Hooten 2015). Searcher efficiencies can vary substantially among sites as well as within sites both within and between years (Bue *et al*. 1998) due to hydrological variation, geology, substrate, shading caused by leaf-out, and other factors.

**GENERAL MODEL FRAMEWORK**

The approach we use here is based on continuous time Markov chains that are partially observed (Allen 2011, King *et al*. 2016). We first develop a general model framework that can be used to robustly estimate escapement (and its uncertainty) under a wide range of specific data, biological, and management situations. Recognizing the need for applicability, we then develop specific models for use in analyzing spawner ground survey data.

Reflective of our focus on spawning adults returning to streams, we model the population using a simple immigration-death chain (*sensu* Allen 2011), where individuals arrive through a time-varying arrival process and die via a time-varying mortality process . The fish present are sampled according to a time-varying detection probability Fish present, alive, and able to be counted are tracked by the time-varying discrete-valued state variable and the count of fish made at any time is tracked by the time-varying discrete-valued state variable .

We elaborate the chain by defining the infinitesimal increment probabilities, which describe how the number of individuals arrive and die though infinitesimal slices of time. Specifically, we articulate the counting process for arrivals and the counting process for deaths, where is defined for the infinitesimal amount of time (Allen 2011). The probability of one (or more than one) individual passing through each of the counting processes during is

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | (1) |

where (“little o of h”) is Bachmann-Landau notation and can be thought of as a general function that is of smaller order than (which is, itself, infinitesimal) (Allen 2011). Formally, for a sufficiently large , , but . The counting processes define how the number of alive and present spawners () changes through time via the arrival of new spawners and the mortality of already present spawners:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | (2) |

This general, time-non-homogeneous immigration-death Markov chain corresponds to the following familiar ordinary differential equation in mean-field:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | (3) |

We consider explicitly the fact that not all present spawners are necessarily counted (*i.e.*, the system is “partially observed”) by hierarchically adding an observation component to the model. Specifically, the number of fish observed at a given time is a binomial sampling process defined by the detection probability () and the number of spawners available for counting (), both of which are time-varying:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | (4) |

By defining the population and our sampling of it through time-non-homogeneous processes and parameters (, , and ), our model retains its flexibility, which allows us to avoid restrictive assumptions regarding parameters (*e.g.*, normal distribution of arrival times, fixed mortality rate). In its current form, however, the model is still too general to be of utility in specific situations. In subsequent sections, we articulate and specify the model such that it is functionally useful for estimation of spawner population sizes.

**NEXT STEPS**

We recognize that there is relevant sampling occurring at spatial scales larger than a single stream and temporal scales larger than a single year. A general multi-site and multi-year model is of interest, but builds upon the single-site, single-year formulation, and so we focus here on the local and proximate sampling components.

**REFERENCES**

Allen, L. J. S. 2011. *An introduction to stochastic processes with applications to biology*. CRC Press, New York.

Ames, J. and D. E. Phinney. 1977. 1977 Puget Sound summer-fall chinook methodology: escapement goals, run size forecasts, and in-season run size updates. *Washington Department of Fisheries Technical Reports* **29**. 71 p.

Beidler, W. M. and T. E. Nickelson. 1980. An evaluation of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Standard Spawning Fish Survey System for coho salmon. *Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Information Report Series* **80-9**. 23 p.

Branch, T. A. and R. Hilborn. 2010. A general model for reconstructing salmon runs. *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences* **67**: 886–904.

Bue, B. G., S. M. Fried, S. Sharr, D. G. Sharp, J. A. Wilcock, and H. J. Geiger. 1998. Estimating Salmon Escapement using Area-Under-the-Curve, Aerial Observer Efficiency, and Stream-Life Estimates: The Prince William Sound Pink Salmon Example. *North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission Bulletin* **1**: 240–250.

Burnham, K. P. and D. R. Anderson. 2002. *Model selection and multimodel inference: a practical information-theoretic approach* (Second Edition). Springer, New York.

Cousens, N. B. F., G. A. Thomas, C. G. Swann, and M. C. Healey. 1982. A review of salmon escapement estimation techniques. *Canadian Technical Report of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences* **1108**. 130 p.

Dangel, J. R. and J. D. Jones. 1988. Southeast Alaska pink salmon total escapement and stream life studies, 1987. *Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Regional Information Report* **IJ88-24.**

English, K. K., R. C. Bocking, and J. R. Irvine. 1992. A robust procedure for estimating salmon escapement based on the area-under-the-curve method. *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences* **49**: 1982–1989.

Fried, S. M. 1994. Pacific salmon spawning escapement goals for the Prince William Sound, Cook Inlet, and Bristol Bay areas of Alaska. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Management, and Development. *Special Publication* **8**.

Fukushima, M. and W. W. Smoker. 1997. Determinants of stream life, spawning efficiency, and spawning habitat in pink salmon in the Auke Lake system, Alaska. *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences* **54**: 96–104.

Gallagher, S. P., P. B. Adams, D. W. Wright, and B. W. Collins. 2010. Performance of spawner survey techniques at low abundance levels. *North American Journal of Fisheries Management* **30**: 1086–1097.

Gard, R. and R. L. Bottorff. 2014. A history of sockeye salmon research, Karluk River system, Alaska, 1880-2010. *NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS-F/SPO* **125**. 413 p.

Good, T. P., T. J. Beechie, P. McElhany, M. M. McClure, and M. H. Ruckleshaus. 2007. Recovery

planning for Endangered Species Act-listed Pacific salmon: using science to inform goals and strategies. *Fisheries* **32**: 426–440.

Hilborn, R., B. G. Bue, and S. Sharr. 1999. Estimating spawning escapements from periodic counts: A comparison of methods. *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences* **56**: 888–896.

Hobbs, N. T. and M. B. Hooten. 2015. *Bayesian models: a statistical primer for ecologists*. Princeton University Press, New Jersey.

Holt, K. R. and S. P. Cox. 2008. Evaluation of visual survey methods for monitoring Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus* spp.) escapement in relation to conservation guidelines. *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences* **65**: 212–226.

Ionides, E. L., C. Bretó, and A. A. King. 2006. Inference for nonlinear dynamical systems. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, U.S.*A*.* **103**: 18438–18443.

Ionides, E. L., D. Nguyen, Y. Atchadé, S. Stoev, and A.A. King. 2015. Inference for dynamic and latent variable models via iterated, perturbed Bayes maps. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, U.S.*A. **112**: 719–724.

Keefer, M. L., C. A. Peery, M. A. Jepson, K. R. Tolotti, T. C. Bjornn, and L. C. Stuehrenberg. 2004. Stock-specific migration timing of adult spring-summer Chinook salmon in the Columbia River basin. *North American Journal of Fisheries Management* **24**: 1145–1162.

King, A. A., D. Nguyen, and E. L. Ionides. 2016. Statistical inference for partially observed Markov processes via the R Package pomp. *Journal of Statistical Software*. http://kingaa.github.io/pomp/vignettes/pompjss.pdf

Knudsen, E. E. 2000. Managing Pacific salmon escapements: the gaps between theory and reality. In: E. E. Knudsen, C. R. Steward, D. MacDonald, J. E. Williams, and D. W. Reiser (eds.), *Sustainable Fisheries Management: Balancing the Conservation and Use of Pacific Salmon*. CRC Press, London. pp. 237–272.

Millar, R. B., S. McKechnie, and C. E. Jordan. 2012. Simple estimators of salmonid escapement and its variance using a new area-under-the-curve method. *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences* **69**: 1002–1015.

Pawitan, Y. 2001. *In all likelihood: statistical modeling and inference using likelihood.* Clarendon Press, Oxford.

Perrin, C. J. and J. R. Irvine. 1990. A review of survey life estimates as they apply to the area-under-the curve method for estimating the spawning escapement of Pacific salmon. *Canadian Technical Report Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences*: **1733**.

Quinn, T. J., II and R. Gates. 1997. Estimation of salmon escapement: models with entry, mortality, and stochasticity. *Natural Resource Modeling* **10**: 217–250.

Quinn, T. J., II and R. B. Deriso. 1999. Quantitative fish dynamics. Oxford University Press, New York.

Sounhein, B., E. Brown, M. Lewis, and M. Weeber. 2016. Status of Oregon Stocks of coho Salmon, 2015. Oregon Adult Salmonid Inventory & Sampling Project; Western Oregon Research and Monitoring Program; Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Salem, OR. 57 p.

Su, Z., M. D. Adkinson, and B. W. Van Alen. A hierarchical Bayesian model for estimating historical salmon escapement and escapement timing. *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences* **58**: 1648–1662.

Szerlong, R. G. and D. E. Rundio. 2008. A statistical modeling method for estimating mortality and abundance of spawning from a time series of counts. *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences* **65**: 17–26.