

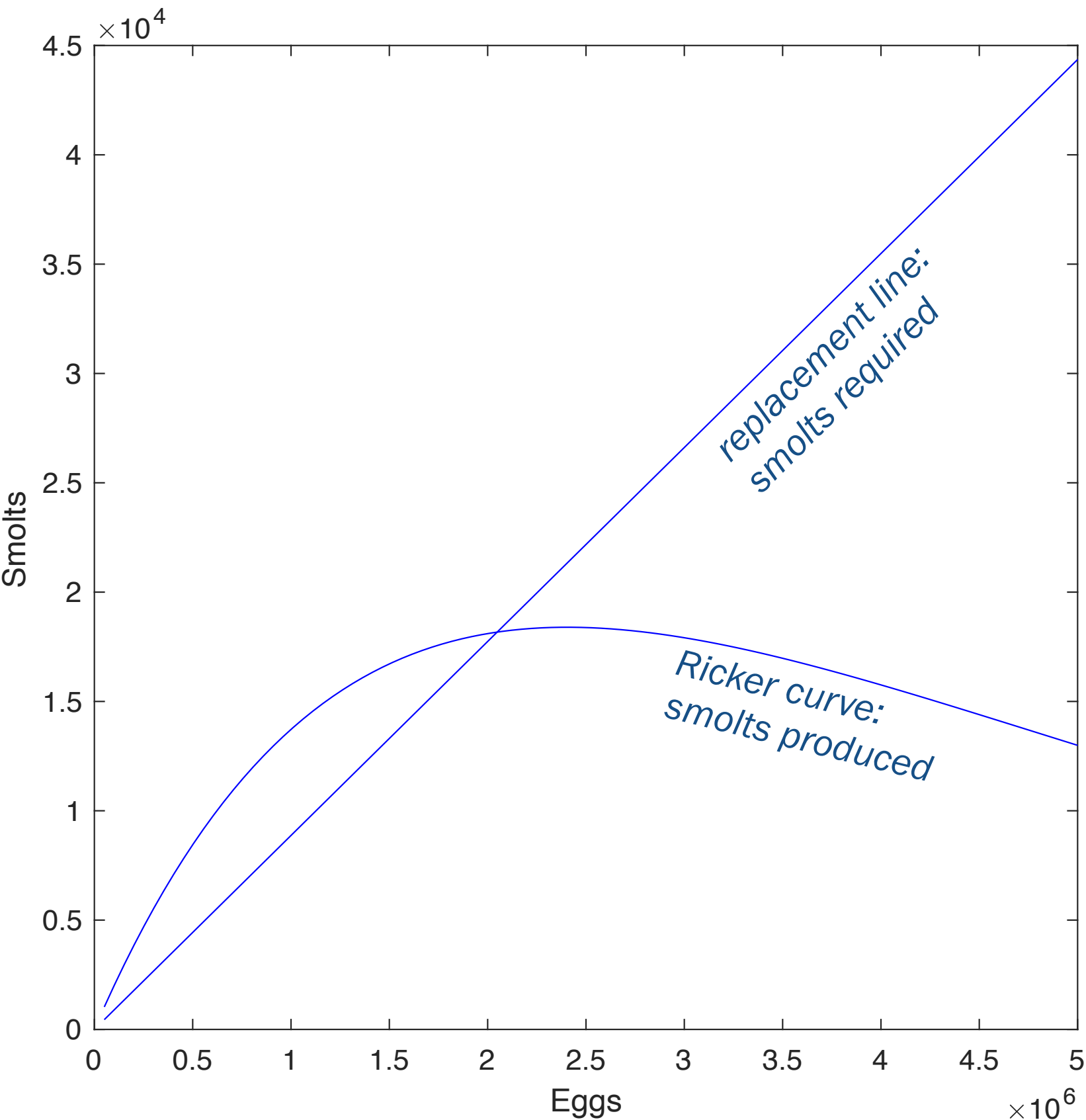
River Bush sensitivity experiments

mortalityFramework v0.8

Mar 2023

The goal: capacity to directly
compare effects of changes in

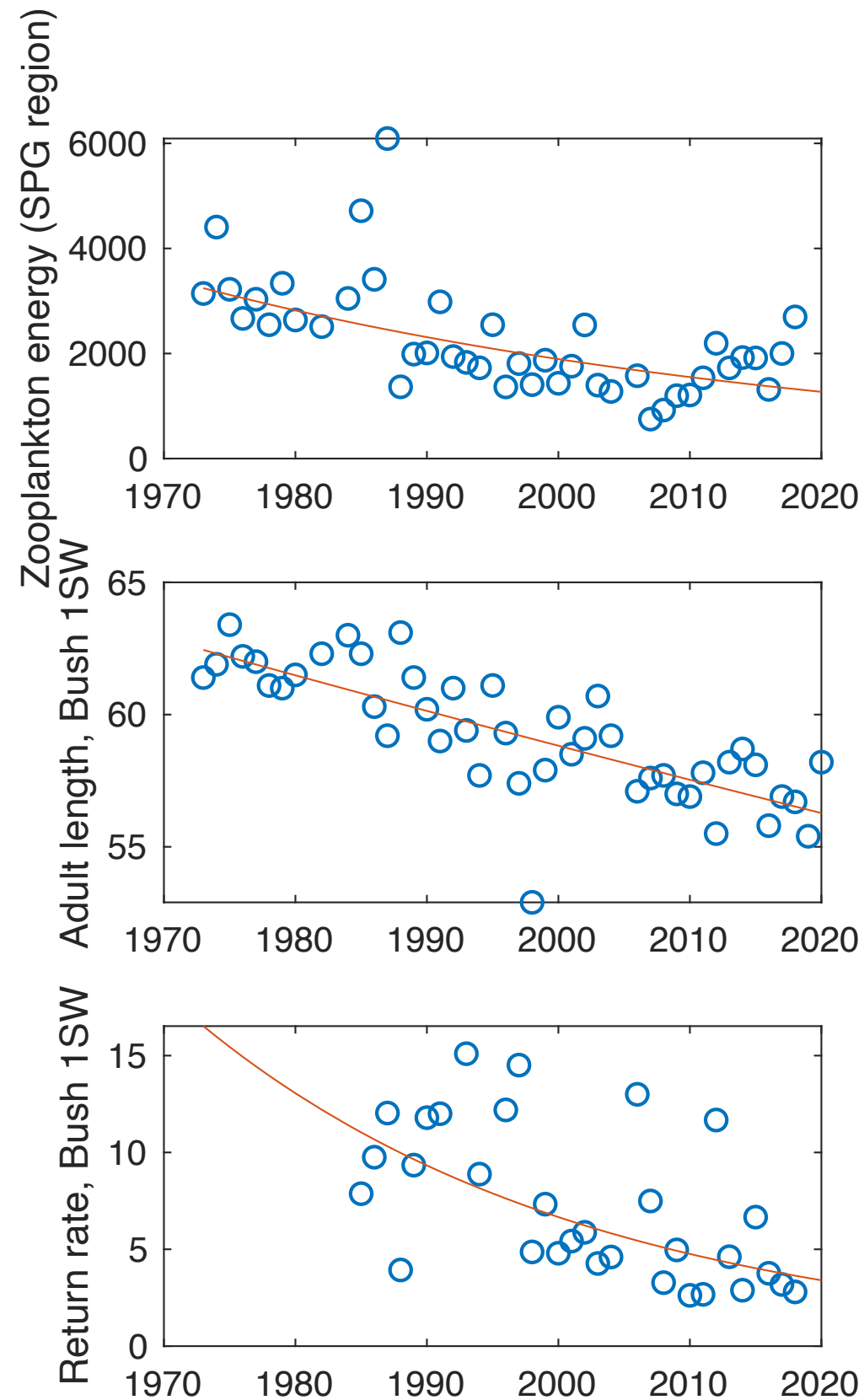
↑ juvenile growth
ocean conditions
↓ in-river adult survival



↑ egg survival
fry survival
parr survival
↓ smolt survival

in combination, made to match
the empirical egg-smolt Ricker

	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Growth</i>	<i>Mortality</i>
Egg			constant
Fry		Tuned using parr length	constant
Parr	6, 18, 30 mo	Tuned using smolt length	Ricker; extra 20% for extra year in FW
Smolt			constant
Early post-smolt		Tuned using adult length	Size-dependent (tuned so that 12 → 16 cm smolts = 2x returns)
Late post-smolt			
Adult in open ocean	1–2 SW		Tuned based on 1 vs 2 SW returns
Adult at coast			constant
Adult in river			constant
Next-generation eggs			Fecundity based on body weight, sex ratio



(Tyldesley et al. in prep)

Representing time slices in R. Bush historical data using log-linear fits to the full record (assumes % change/decade is constant)

based on log-linear fits (such that trends are %/decade)

trend coeff. (frac per 10 y)

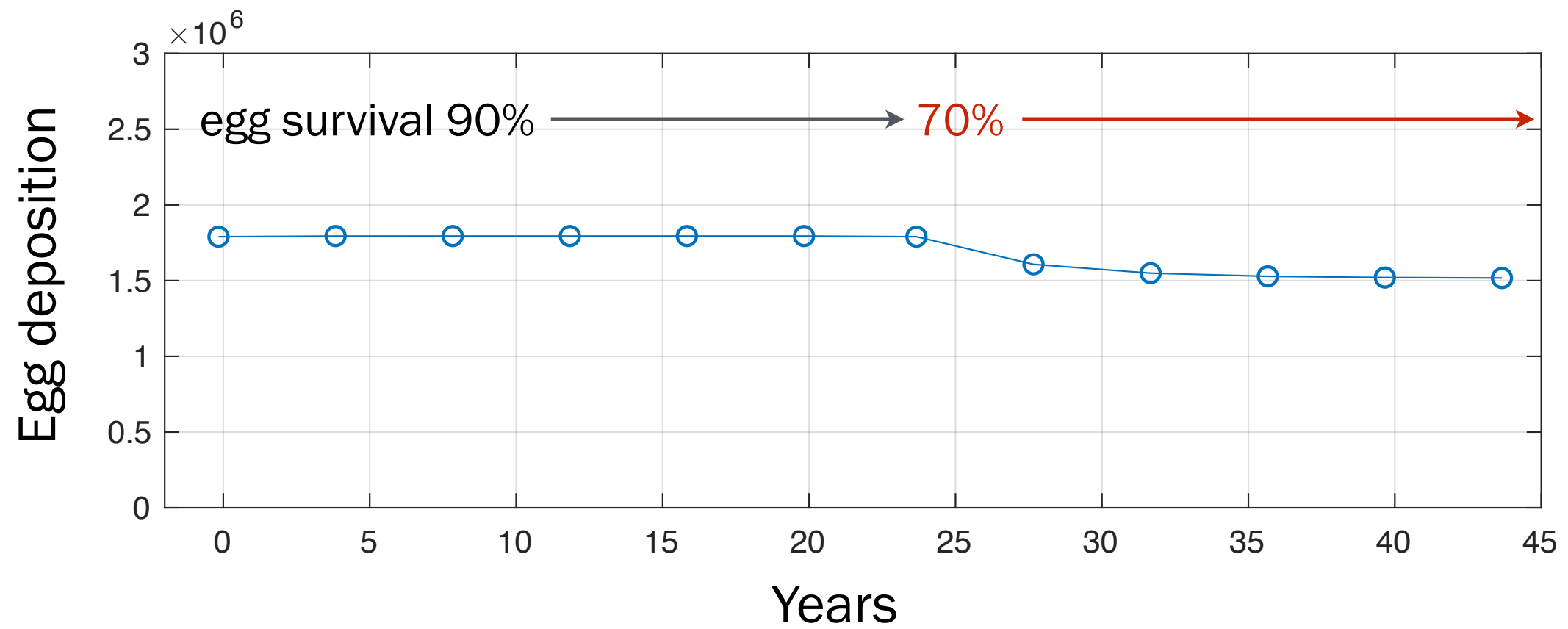
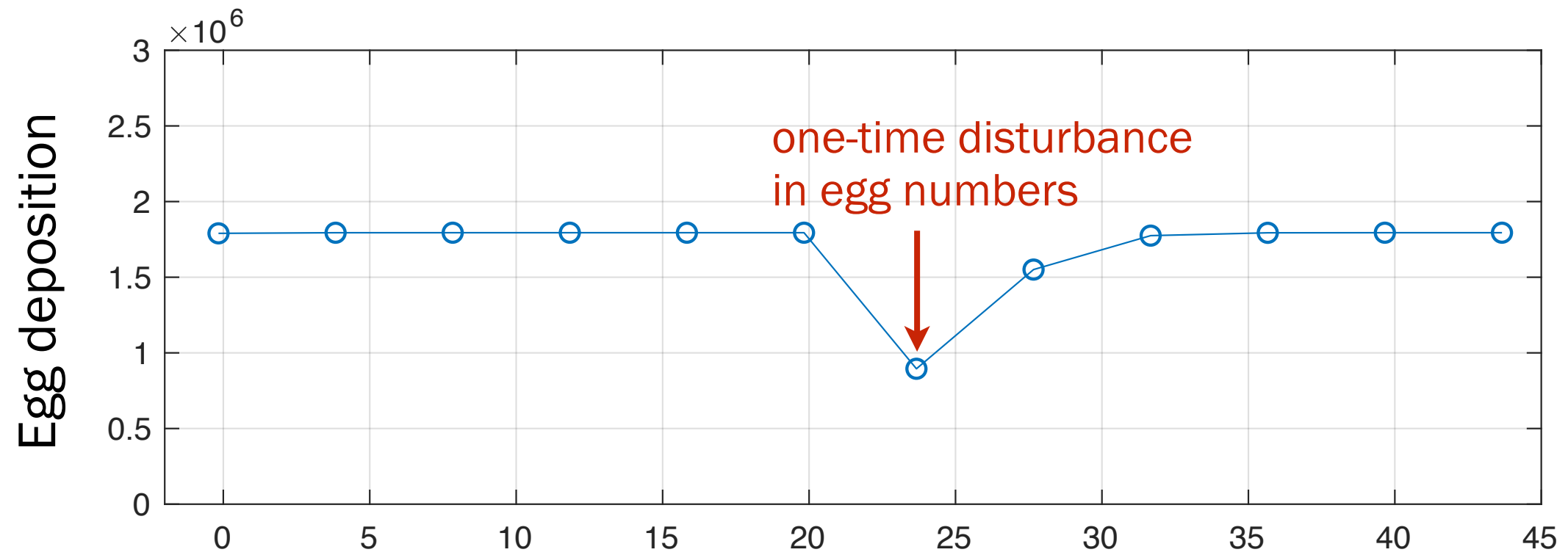
	1985	2015	
zooplankton energy (SPG)	2550	1402	-0.019942
smolt length (2yo)	15.9	15.5	-0.0024405
adult length (1SW)	60.8	56.9	-0.0066394
est. egg deposition (M)	1.95	1.95	no trend: long-term avg
smolts (2yo)	19600	19600	no trend: long-term avg
adult returners (1SW)	1670	795	-0.024731
spawning population	1000	1000ish	no trend: long-term avg



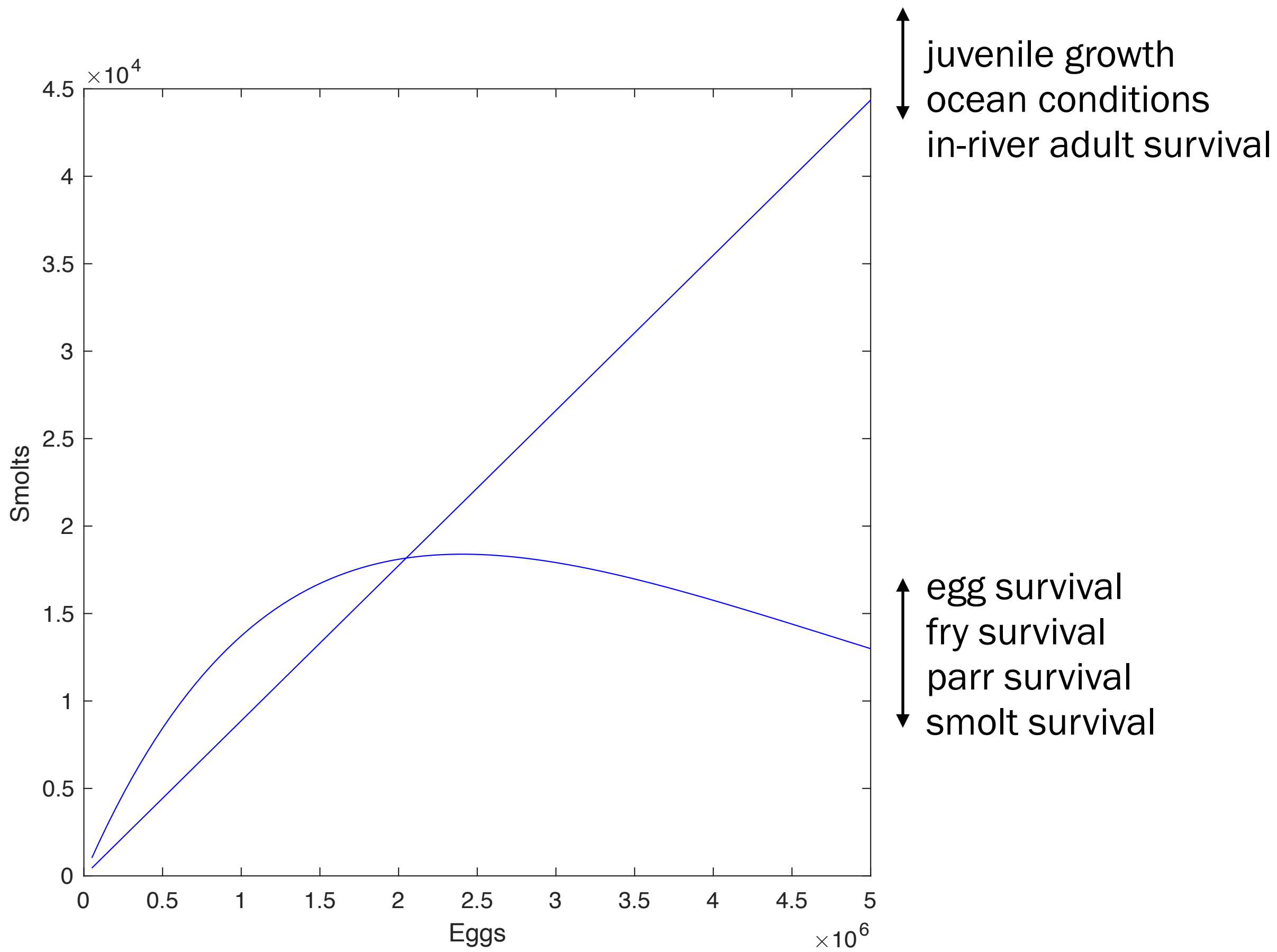
<i>FW survival</i>	0.010	0.010
<i>marine survival</i>	0.085	0.041
<i>in-river adult survival</i>	0.599	1.257

call this 1

Tuning targets (easily changed)

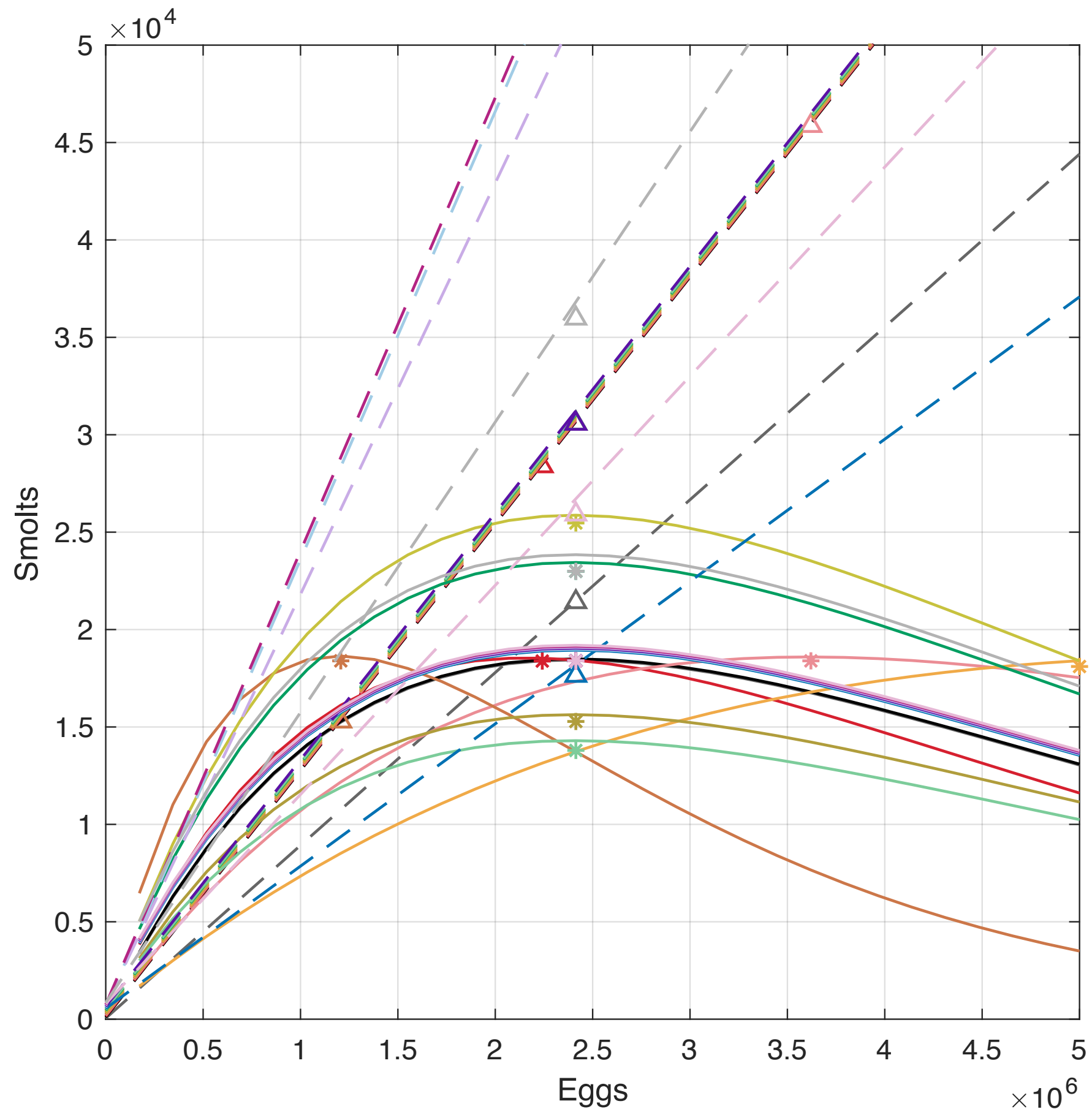


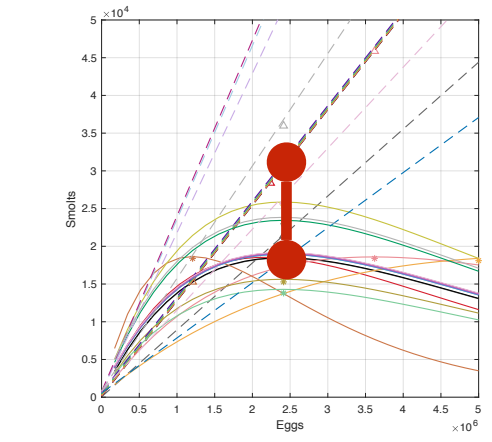
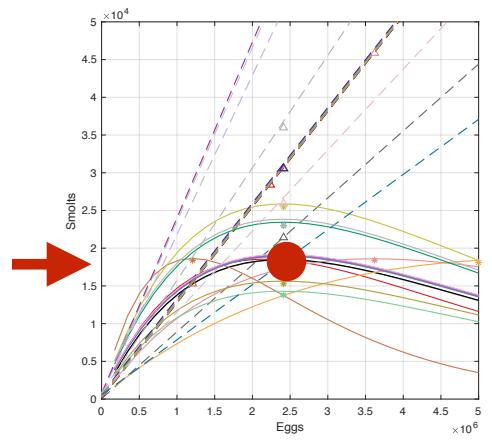
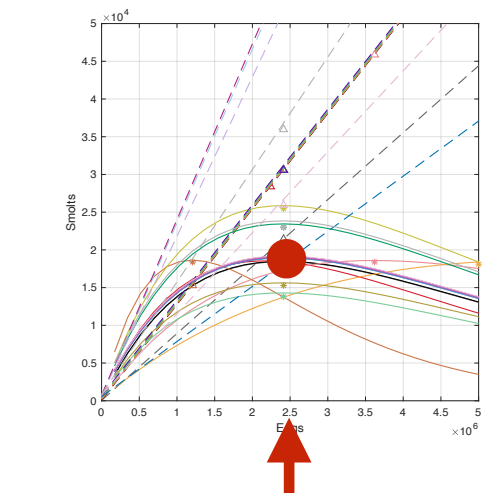
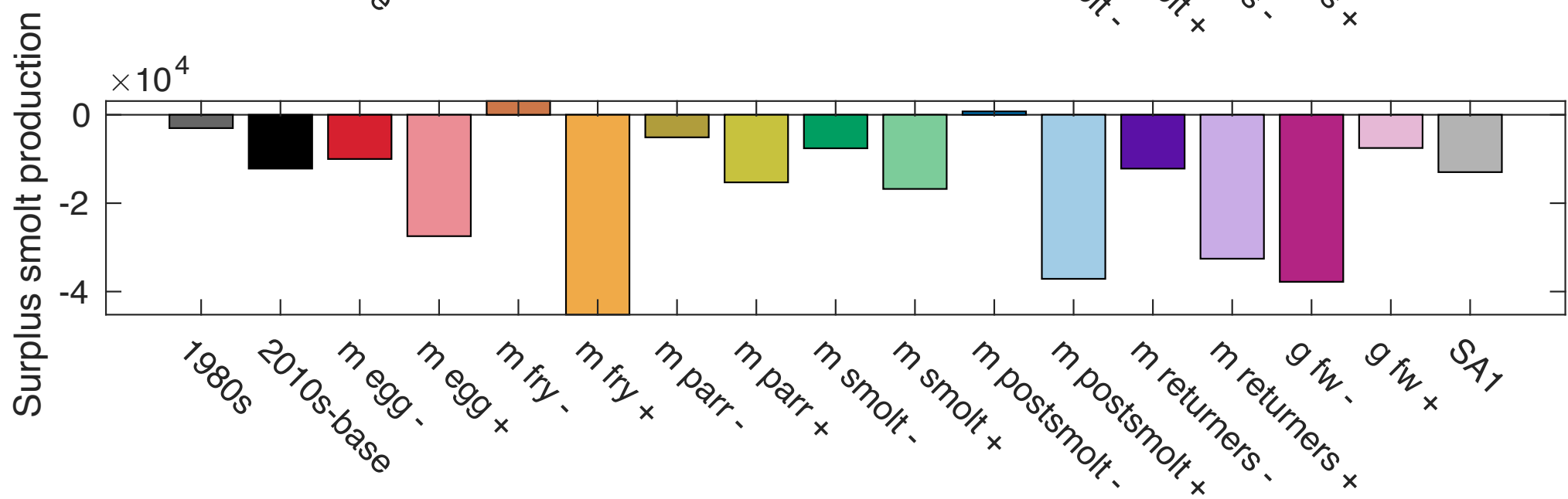
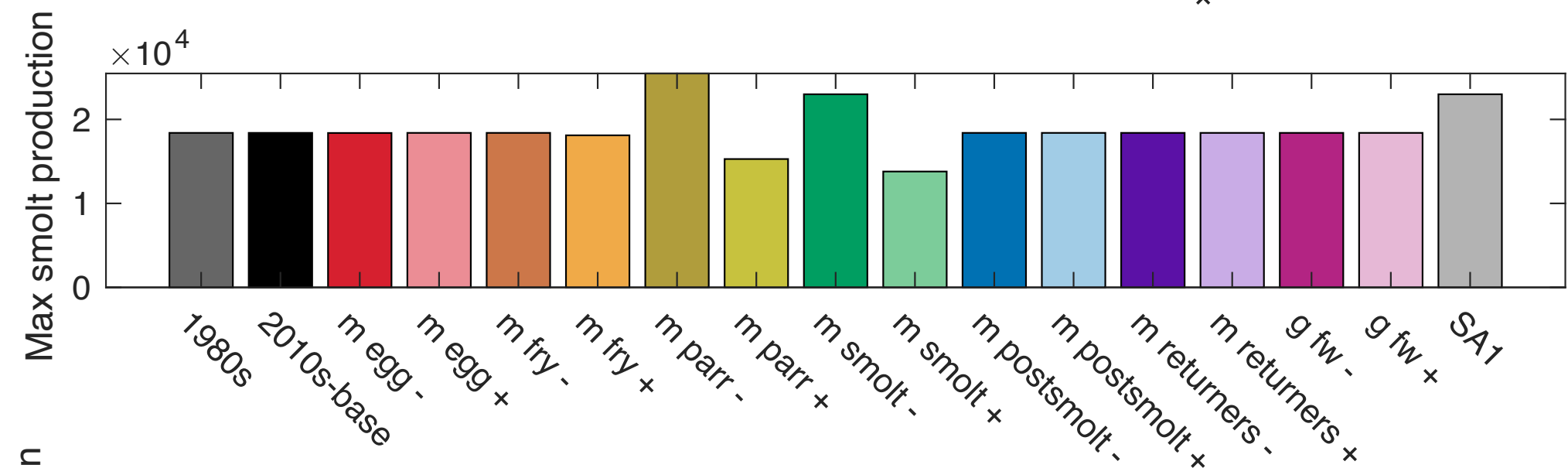
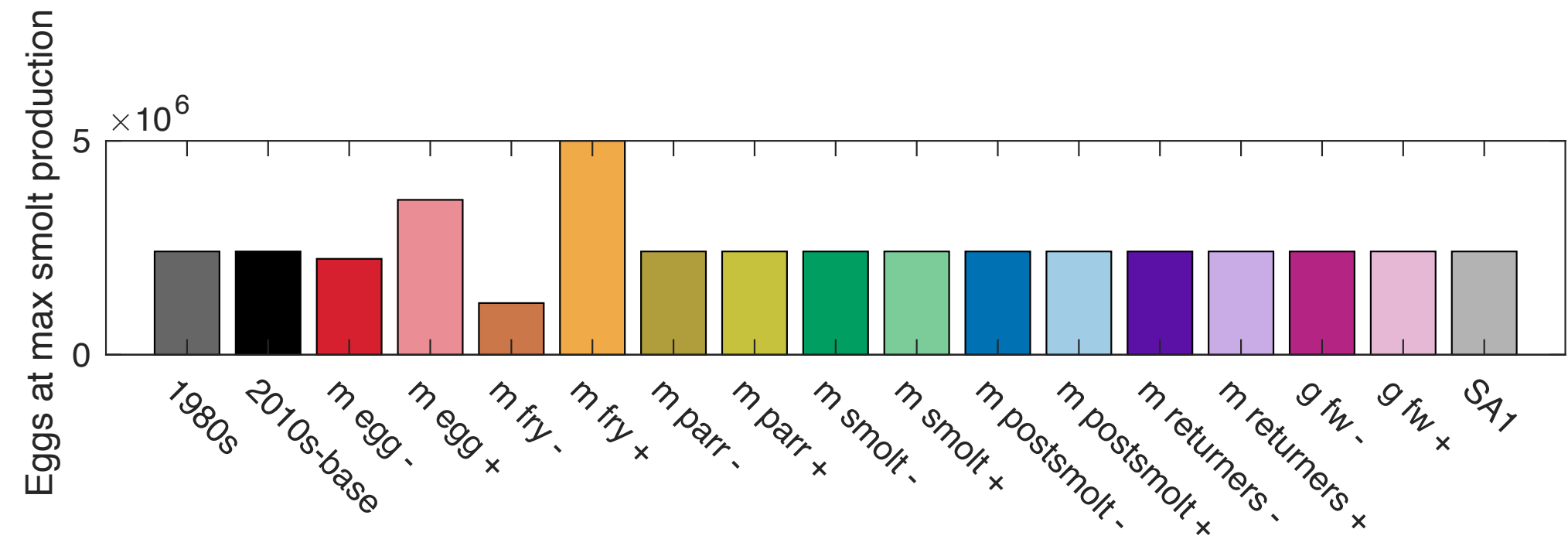
Or run the model one generation for each of many initial egg numbers to produce

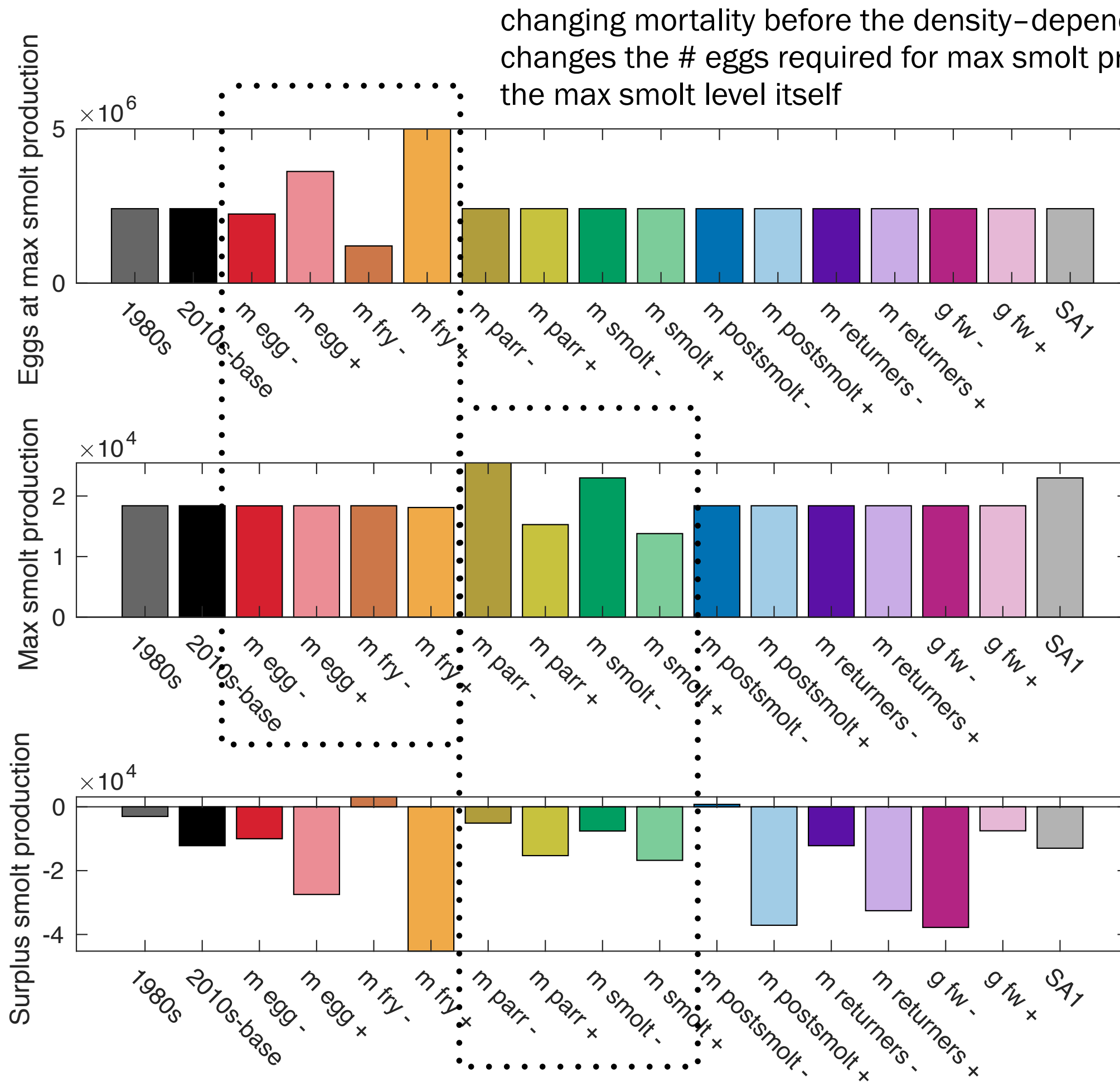


Sensitivity experiments in mortalityFramework 0.8, Mar 2023

experiment	param 1	value	param 2	value	param 3	value	param 4	value	param 5	value 5
1980s	m_adultRiver	0.4	m_earlyPS_monthly	0.37	dgmaxOc	0.98	dgmaxFry	1.18	dgmaxParr	1.18
2010s-base	m_adultRiver	0	m_earlyPS_monthly	0.44	dgmaxOc	0.91	dgmaxFry	1.14	dgmaxParr	1.14
m egg -	m_egg	0								
m egg +	m_egg	0.4								
m fry -	m_fry	0.9								
m fry +	m_fry	0.98								
m parr -	parr_ricker_alpha	0.6								
m parr +	parr_ricker_alpha	1								
m smolt -	m_smolt	0								
m smolt +	m_smolt	0.4								
m postsmolt -	m_earlyPS_monthly	0.37								
m postsmolt +	m_earlyPS_monthly	0.51								
m returners -	m_adultRiver	0								
m returners +	m_adultRiver	0.4								
g fw -	dgmaxFry	0.95	dgmaxParr	0.95						
g fw +	dgmaxFry	1.2	dgmaxParr	1.2						
SA1	baselineDuration_parr	6								

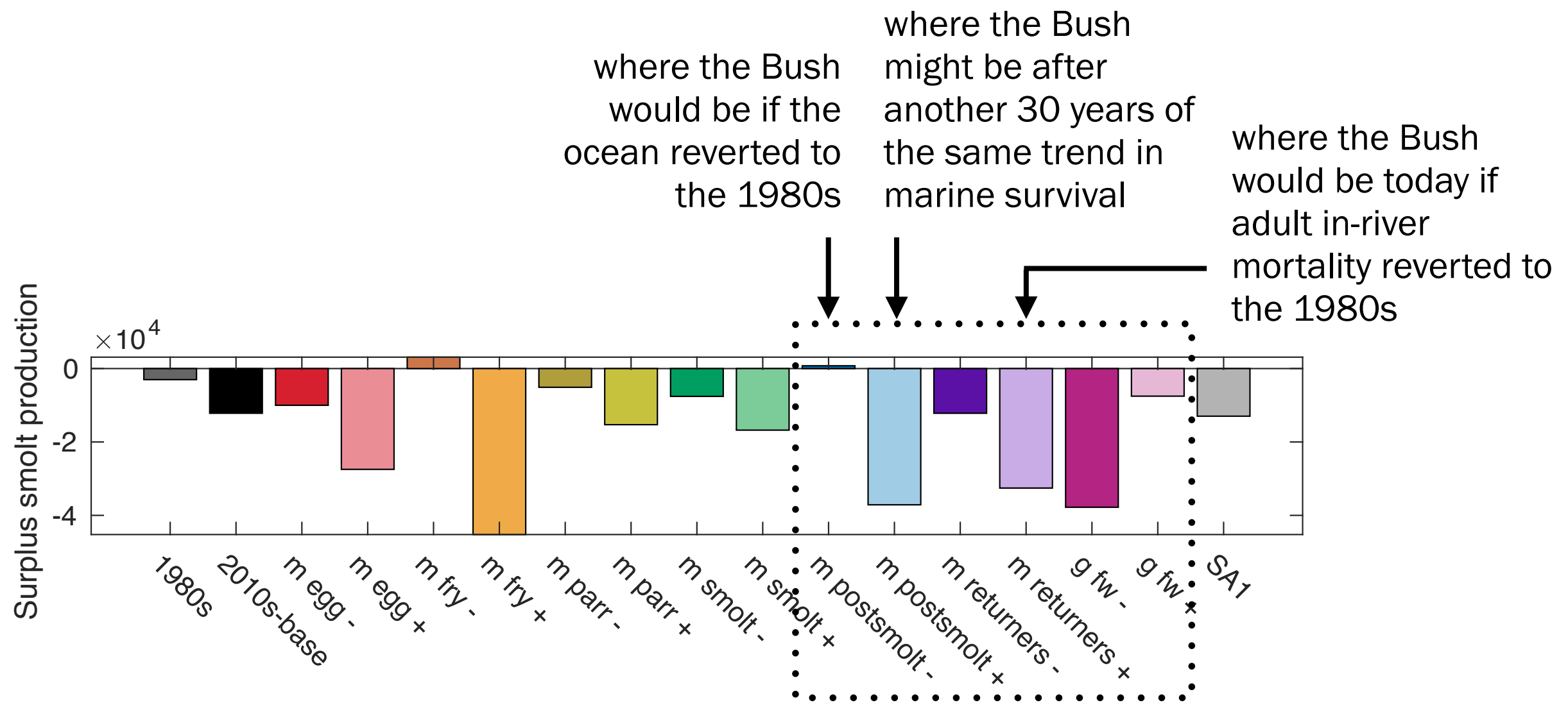






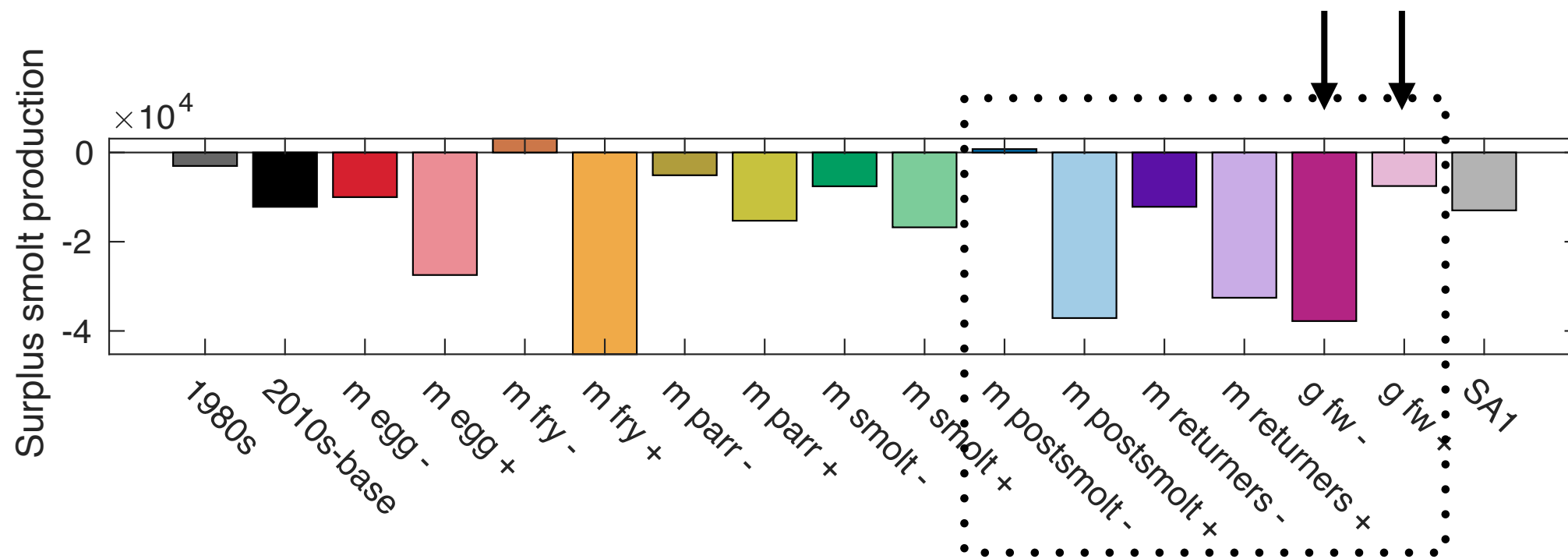
mortality
interventions
after the density-
dependent stage
have perhaps
smaller effects
on surplus (but
still significant,
comparable to
1980s–2010s
differences)

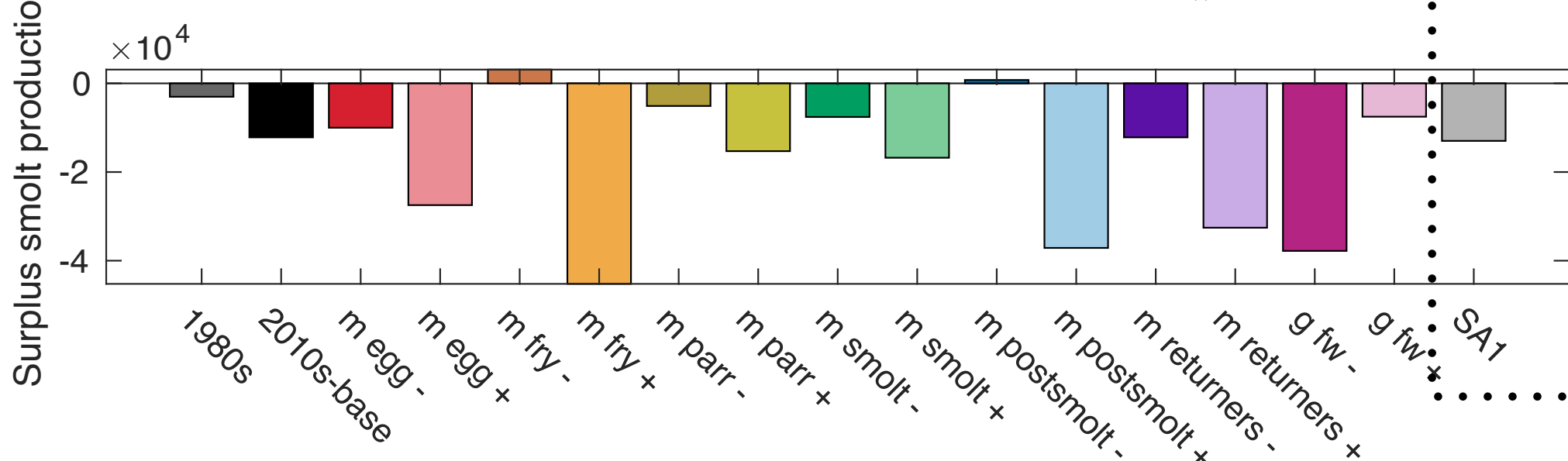
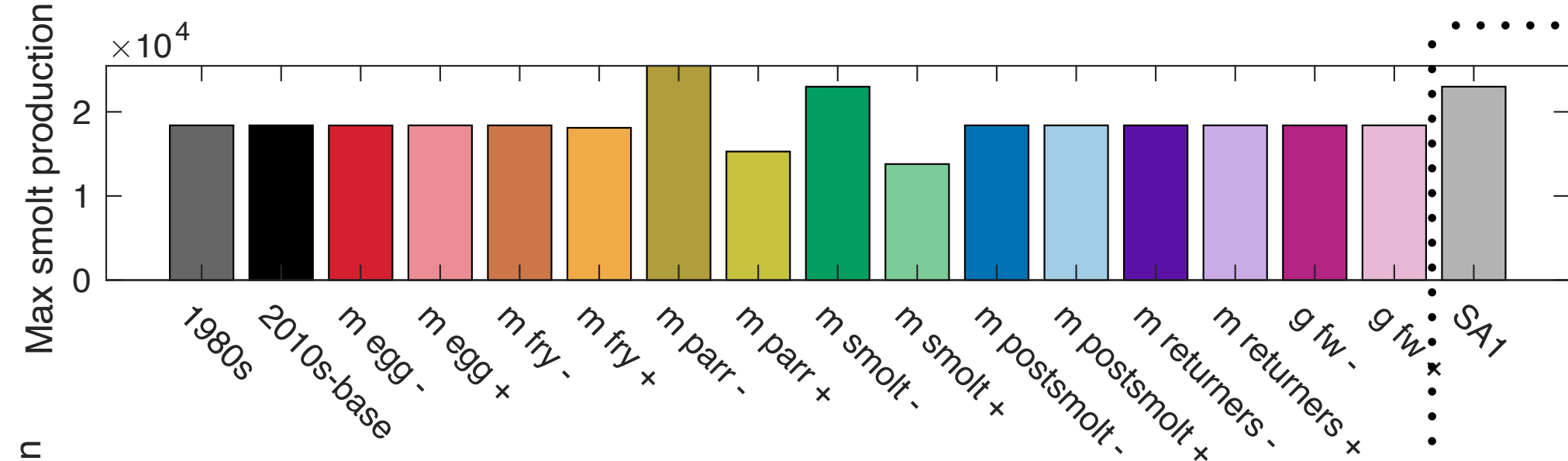
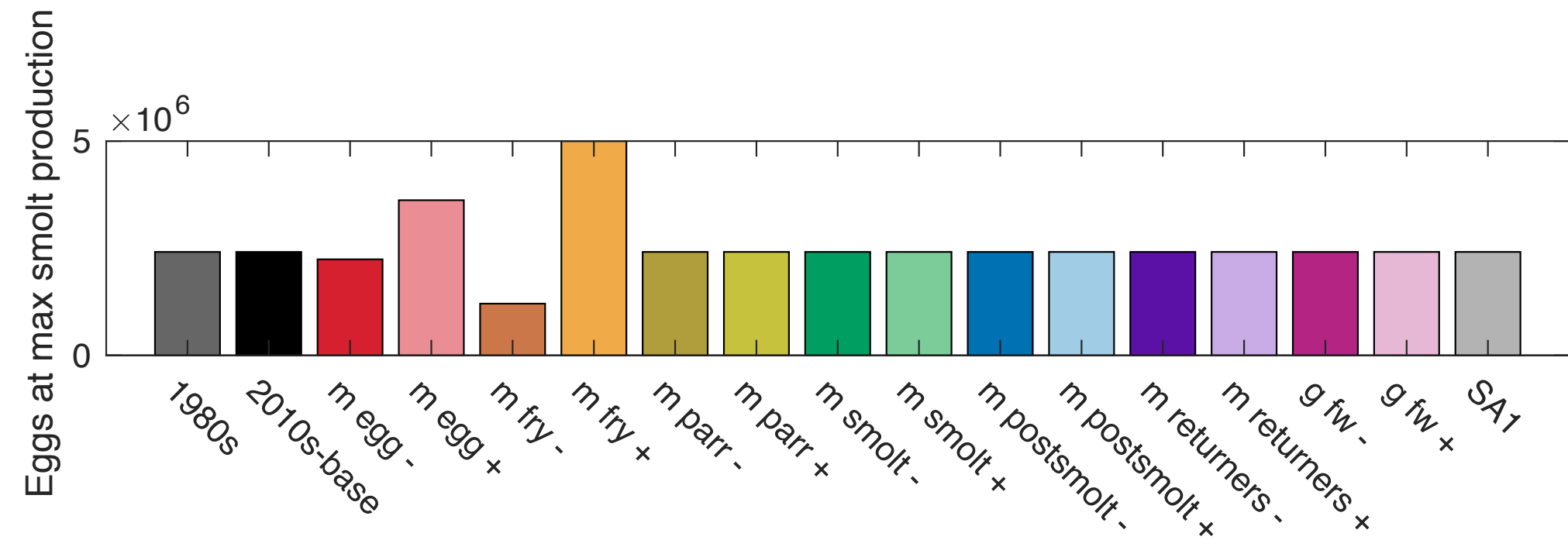
Changes past the juvenile FW stage only
show up in the surplus calculation.



Changes past the juvenile FW stage only
show up in the surplus calculation.

the carryover effect of juvenile
growth on marine mortality is
comparable to the effect of
ocean conditions per se
(unless this sensitivity
experiment is scaled badly)





The direct effect of smolt age on mortality (holding growth constant) is not that big, compared to the smolt growth/size effects it's entangled with.