

Additional Environmental Variables for the 2024 SEAK Pink Salmon Preseason Forecast

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Objective

The overall objective is to examine the correlations between the southeast Alaska (SEAK) pink salmon harvest and variables such as ISTI20_MJJ, CPUEcal, condition residuals from June and July, energy density (kJ/g) in June or July, average zooplankton total water column (ml/m³) in May, June, or July, zooplankton density (number/m³) in May, June, or July, and the satellite sea surface temperature (SST) variables in SEAK.

Variable definitions

CPUEcal: The average $\text{Ln}(\text{CPUE}+1)$ for catches in either June or July, whichever month had the highest average in a given year, where effort was a standard trawl haul. The CPUE data was adjusted using calibration factors to account for differences in fishing power among vessels. The last time the CPUEcal variable was incorporated in the forecasting process was the 2023 forecast.

ISTI20_MJJ: The average 20-m integrated water column temperature at the eight stations in Icy Strait (Icy Strait and Upper Chatham transects) sampled during the SECM surveys in May, June, and July of each year (in degrees Celsius). The last time the ISTI variable was incorporated in the forecasting process was the 2023 forecast.

Condition: The average annual residuals derived from the regression of all paired $\text{Ln}(\text{weights})$ and $\text{Ln}(\text{lengths})$ for pink salmon collected during SECM sampling since 1997 in June and July. The last time the condition residuals were incorporated in the forecasting process was the 2019 forecast.

Energy Density: The average energy content (kJ/g dry weight, determined by bomb calorimetry) of subsamples of juvenile pink salmon captured in June or July of each year.

The last time the energy density variables were incorporated in the forecasting process was the 2017 forecast (Wertheimer et al. 2018).

Zooplankton metric (Average Zooplankton Total Water Column; ml/m³): The average May, June, or July 333- μ m bongo net standing crop (displacement volume divided by water volume filtered, ml/m³), and index of integrated mesozooplankton to 200-m depth (i.e., May, June, or July average zooplankton total water column). The last time the zooplankton metric variables were incorporated in the forecasting process was the 2017 forecast (Wertheimer et al. 2018).

Zooplankton metric (zooplankton density; number/m³): The average density (number/m³) of prey available in May, June, or July; an index computed from total density of six zooplankton taxa typically utilized by planktivorous juvenile salmon in summer (Sturdevant et al. 2004) and present in integrated 333- μ m bongo net samples (June Preferred Prey). The last time the zooplankton metric variables were incorporated in the forecasting process was the 2015 forecast (Wertheimer et al. 2015).

North Pacific Index (NPI): June, July, August average of the NPI; a measure of atmospheric air pressure in the GOA thought to affect upwelling and downwelling oceanographic conditions (Trenberth and Hurrell 1994); higher values indicate a relaxation of downwelling along the Alaska coast adjacent to the eastern GOA and a widening of the Alaska Coastal Current. Source: <https://climatedataguide.ucar.edu/climate-data/north-pacific-np-index-trenberth-and-hurrell-monthly-and-winter>

Satellite SST variables

Icy_Strait_SST_May: The Icy Strait region encompasses waters of Icy Strait from the east end of Lemesurier Island to a line from Point Couverden south to Point Augusta. This variable is the average SST in May. The last time this variable was incorporated in the forecasting process was the 2023 forecast.

Icy_Strait_SST_MJJ: The Icy Strait region encompasses waters of Icy Strait from the east end of Lemesurier Island to a line from Point Couverden south to Point Augusta. This variable is the average SST in May through July. The last time this variable was incorporated in the forecasting process was the 2023 forecast.

Icy_Strait_SST_AMJ: The Icy Strait region encompasses waters of Icy Strait from the east end of Lemesurier Island to a line from Point Couverden south to Point Augusta. This variable is the average SST in April through June. The last time this variable was incorporated in the forecasting process was the 2023 forecast.

Icy_Strait_SST_AMJJ: The Icy Strait region encompasses waters of Icy Strait from the east end of Lemesurier Island to a line from Point Couverden south to Point Augusta. This variable is the average SST in April through July. The last time this variable was incorporated in the forecasting process was the 2023 forecast.

Chatham_SST_May: The Chatham and Icy Straits region encompasses waters of Chatham and Icy Straits east of Lemesurier Island to Point Couverden, and south to the approximate latitude of 56.025 degrees north (roughly Cape Decision off Kuiu Island). This variable is the average SST in May. The last time this variable was incorporated in the forecasting process was the 2023 forecast.

Chatham_SST_MJJ: The Chatham and Icy Straits region encompasses waters of Chatham and Icy Straits east of Lemesurier Island to Point Couverden, south to the approximate latitude of 56.025 degrees north (roughly Cape Decision off Kuiu Island). This variable is the average SST in May through July. The last time this variable was incorporated in the forecasting process was the 2023 forecast.

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NSEAK_SST_May: The NSEAK region encompasses northern Southeast Alaska from 59.475 to 56.075 degrees north latitude (approximately Districts 9 through 15, and District 13 inside area only; northern Southeast Inside subregion for Southeast Alaska (NSEI)). This variable is the average SST in May. The last time this variable was incorporated in the forecasting process was the 2023 forecast.

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variable is the average SST in April through July. The last time this variable was incorporated in the forecasting process was the 2023 forecast.

SEAK_SST_May: The SEAK region encompasses Southeast Alaska from 59.475 to 54.725 degrees north latitude. This variable is the average SST in May. The last time this variable was incorporated in the forecasting process was the 2023 forecast.

SEAK_SST_MJJ: The SEAK region encompasses northern Southeast Alaska from 59.475 to 54.725 degrees north latitude. This variable is the average SST in May through July. The last time this variable was incorporated in the forecasting process was the 2023 forecast.

SEAK_SST_AMJ: The SEAK region encompasses Southeast Alaska from 59.475 to 54.725 degrees north latitude. This variable is the average SST in April through June. The last time this variable was incorporated in the forecasting process was the 2023 forecast.

SEAK_SST_AMJJ: The SEAK region encompasses Southeast Alaska from 59.475 to 54.725 degrees north latitude. This variable is the average SST in April through July. The last time this variable was incorporated in the forecasting process was the 2023 forecast.

Results

Table 1: Pearson correlation coefficients for juvenile pink salmon abundance, growth and condition variables, and zooplankton variables (i.e., average zooplankton total water column by month, preferred prey by month) in year y for 1997 to 2023 with adult pink salmon harvest in Southeast Alaska in year $y+1$. The variables with significant correlations $P\text{-value} \leq 0.10$ with SEAK pink salmon harvest are in bold text. Total water column (TWC). The variables CPUEcal, energy density in July, average zooplankton in the water column in June and July, and the North Pacific Index (NPI) were significantly correlated to adult pink salmon harvest in Southeast Alaska (although the data for the NPI in summer 2023 is not currently available).

Parameter	r	$P\text{-value}$
CPUEcal	0.75	<0.001
ISTI20_MJJ	-0.22	0.28
condition (June)	0.14	0.54
condition (July)	-0.04	0.85
energy density (June)	-0.41	0.22
energy density (July)	-0.42	0.03
avg. zooplankton TWC (May)	0.08	0.69
avg. zooplankton TWC (June)	0.34	0.09
avg. zooplankton TWC (July)	-0.45	0.02
zooplankton density (May)	-0.29	0.15
zooplankton density (June)	0.01	0.95

Parameter	r	P -value
zooplankton density (July)	-0.26	0.21
NPI	0.35	0.08
Chatham_SST_MJJ	-0.24	0.23
Chatham_SST_May	-0.18	0.37
Chatham_SST_AMJJ	-0.23	0.25
Chatham_SST_AMJ	-0.23	0.26
Icy_Strait_SST_MJJ	-0.23	0.25
Icy_Strait_SST_May	-0.11	0.59
Icy_Strait_SST_AMJJ	-0.20	0.32
Icy_Strait_SST_AMJ	-0.17	0.41
NSEAK_SST_MJJ	-0.29	0.15
NSEAK_SST_May	-0.24	0.24
NSEAK_SST_AMJJ	-0.27	0.19
NSEAK_SST_AMJ	-0.26	0.19
SEAK_SST_MJJ	-0.30	0.13
SEAK_SST_May	-0.23	0.25
SEAK_SST_AMJJ	-0.28	0.17
SEAK_SST_AMJ	-0.26	0.20

Recomendations

First, develop regression models of annual SEAK pink salmon harvest and juvenile salmon CPUE, and then include additional variables as temperature (ISTI, satellite SST variables), and the biophysical variables (e.g., zooplankton metrics, fish condition, fish energy density). Perform a backward/forward stepwise regression with an alpha value of P -value ≤ 0.05 . Next, calculate the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC values; Burnham and Anderson 1998) for each significant step of the stepwise regression, to prevent over-parameterization of the model. Next, run the performance metric one step ahead MAPE on the eighteen temperature models (i.e., CPUE model, CPUE model with one of the seventeen temperature variables), and the best model from the backward/forward stepwise regression. Compare the model performance of the nineteen models.

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