

1% Weir Escapement Rule

Chilkoot Lake Sockeye Salmon

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1 Background

The objectives of this analysis were to:

1. Model the tails of the run to quantify a removal date for weir operations – the date to which the weir would be required to be operated through (e.g., would capture 95% of the escapement with 95% probability; hard date). The earliest date a project can end (i.e., end date) is the day after the hard date.
2. Estimate the percent of counts missed if the project was operated following the X-day 1% rule (daily counts equal less than 1% of the cumulative count for X days (1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 days) in a row up to and including the hard end date). For example, if the hard date is Julian day 247 and days 243 to 247 are <1% of the cumulative counts for 5 days, then the end date for that year would be Julian day 248.

All associated files, data, and code are located at <https://github.com/commfish/weiRends>. This work is based upon efforts originally developed by Scott Raborn. The code was originally written by Ben Williams and then adapted by Sara Miller.

1.1 Definitions

hard date: The escapement date that captures 95% of the escapement with 95% probability. The date to which the weir would be required to be operated through.

end date: The day after the escapement date that captures 95% of the escapement with 95% probability. The date the project can be ended, based on the 1% rule (median date). The earliest date a project can end is the day after the hard date.

2 Data Inputs

The input data format is four columns with date (preferably in year-mm-dd format), weir count data, species, and year.

An example is:

```
date count species year
2019-07-20 20 Sockeye 2019
```

This is for a single species at a single weir. No other values or comments should be included in the file. Data should be provided in .csv format.

3 Analysis

Two models were considered:

The Gompertz model

$$pe^{-e^{-k(t-t_0)}},$$

and the logistic model

$$\frac{p}{1 + e^{-k(t-t_0)}}.$$

The variable p represents the asymptote of the cumulative escapement, k is the steepness of the curve, and t_0 is the inflection point of the curve.

The evaluation process starts by fitting both models, and then the model with the least total variance is chosen for the analysis. *Note that this is a coarse approach and is not a meaningful model comparison.* Cumulative run is predicted from the selected model and then this is converted into the number of estimated fish past the weir for a given day. A reconstructed run is estimated using observed daily data, filling in any data gaps with estimated daily escapement numbers. This reconstructed run is then used to compute a cumulative sum of escapement. The date that a weir should remain in place to capture the 95th percentile of 95% of the escapement, based on the 10 most recent years (2012-2021; hard date), is calculated using the reconstructed cumulative sum. Based on the model deviance, the logistic model provided an overall better fit to the data than the Gompertz model. None of the parameter estimates had substantial error bars (Figure 1) and the models converged for all years.

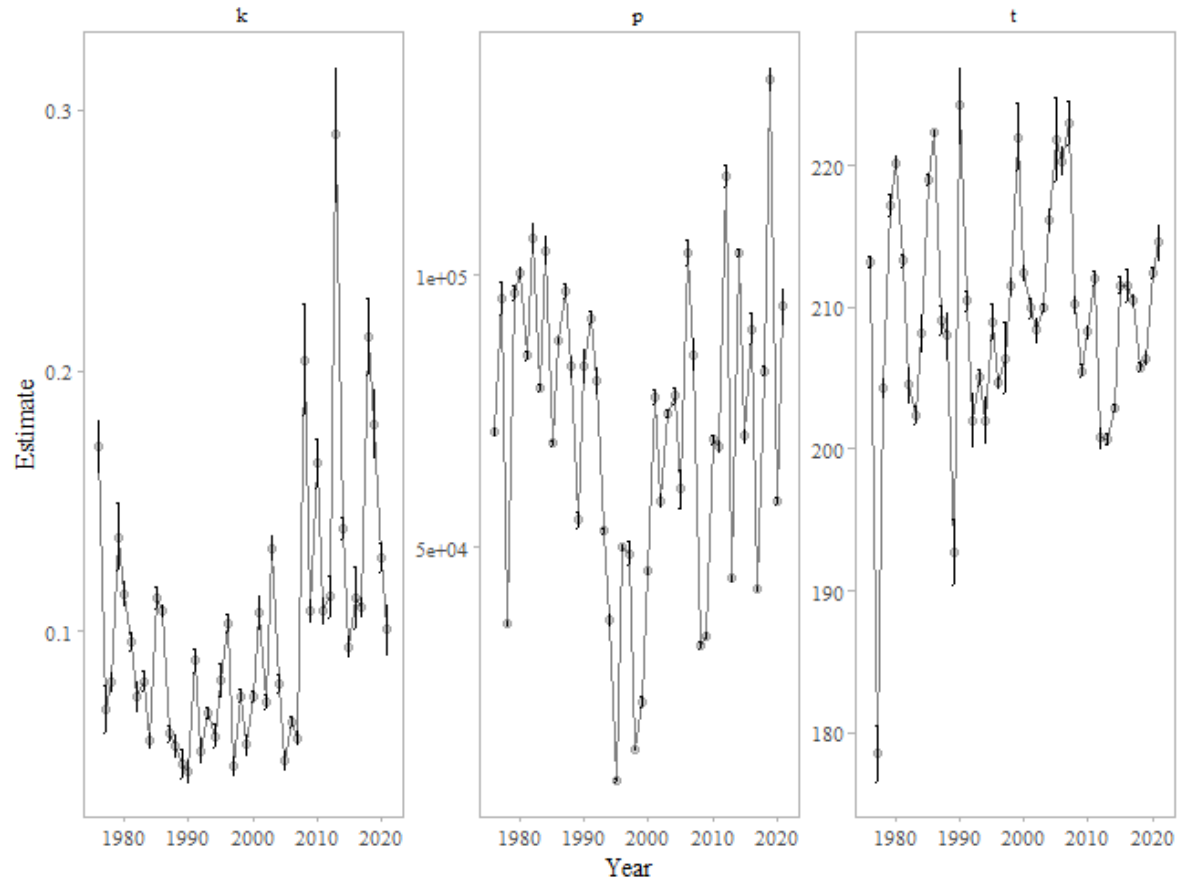


Figure 1: Parameter estimates from the logistic model for the Chilkoot River.

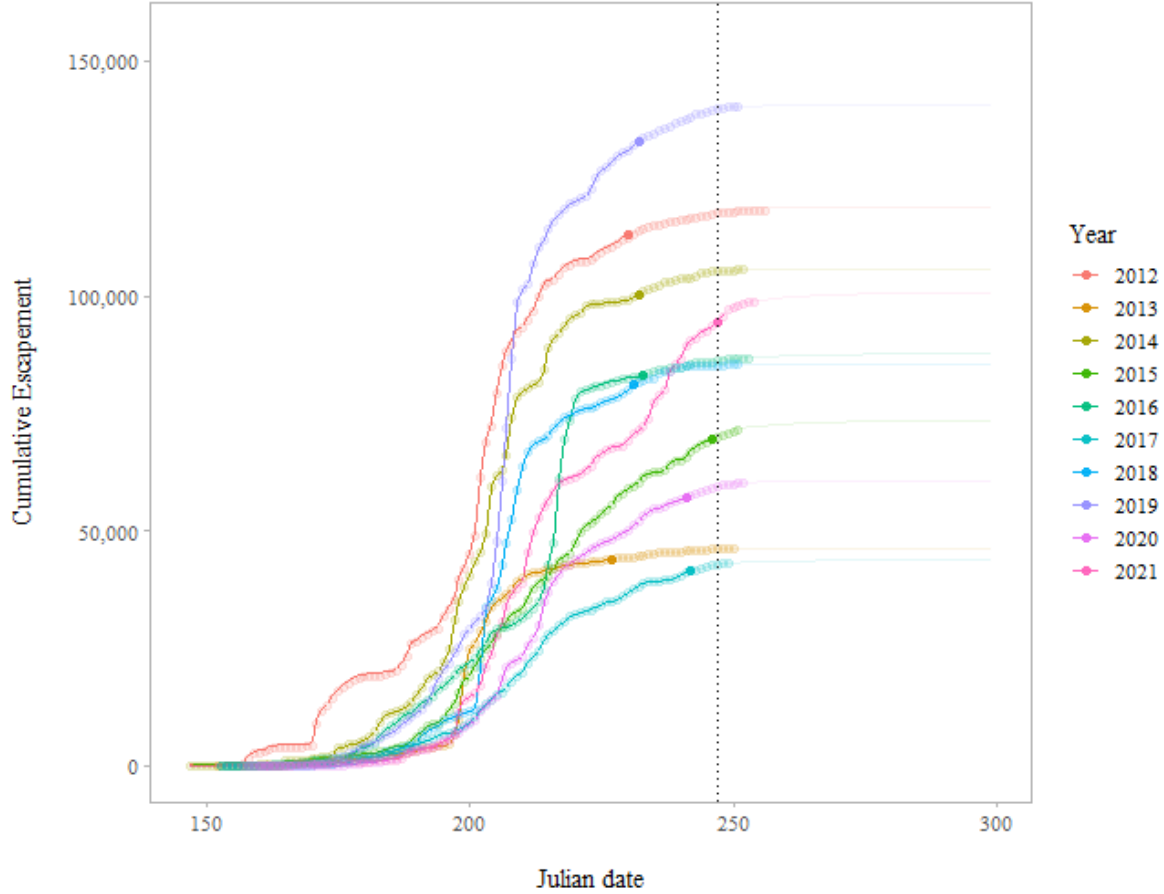


Figure 2: Predicted cumulative escapements by year for the Chilkoot River. Filled circles indicate 95% of the run has passed the weir. The vertical line is the 95th percentile date when 95% of the run has passed the weir (based on the most recent 10 years of data). This is the hard date. The circles are the cumulative escapement data and the lines are the predicted cumulative escapements.

3.1 1% Rule (*Hard Date* and *End Date*)

Using only the 10 most recent years of data, the 95th percentile date when 95% of the run has passed the weir is Julian day 247 (the hard ending date), and the end date is Julian day 248 (Julian day 247 plus one day). Based upon these dates, there is a 95% chance of capturing 95-97% of the total run for all weir removal rules (number of days; Table 2). In addition, there is a 50% chance of capturing 99% of the run. This is also reflected in the percent risk as well (Figure 3); Figure 3 reflects the inverse of Table 2. For example, a 99% chance is the same as a 1% risk. About 3% of the run is missed (i.e., 97% caught) at a given risk level (99% chance or 1% risk level) based on implementing a 5-day 1% rule.

Table 1: Median end dates for weir removal based upon number of days to implement the 1% rule for the Chilkoot River.

days	median	l_25	u_75	date
one	248	248	248	2021-09-05
two	248	248	248	2021-09-05
three	248	248	248	2021-09-05
four	248	248	249	2021-09-05
five	248	248	250	2021-09-05

Table 2: The percent of the run that is caught at a given risk level (% chance) based upon the number of days the 1% rule is implemented for the Chilkoot River.

% Chance	one	two	three	four	five
99	94.0	94.0	94.0	96.3	96.7
95	94.7	94.7	94.7	97.0	97.3
90	95.5	95.5	95.5	97.9	98.1
80	97.6	97.7	97.7	98.2	98.3
70	98.2	98.3	98.4	98.4	98.4
60	98.4	98.4	98.5	98.6	98.7
50	98.9	98.9	98.9	99.0	99.1

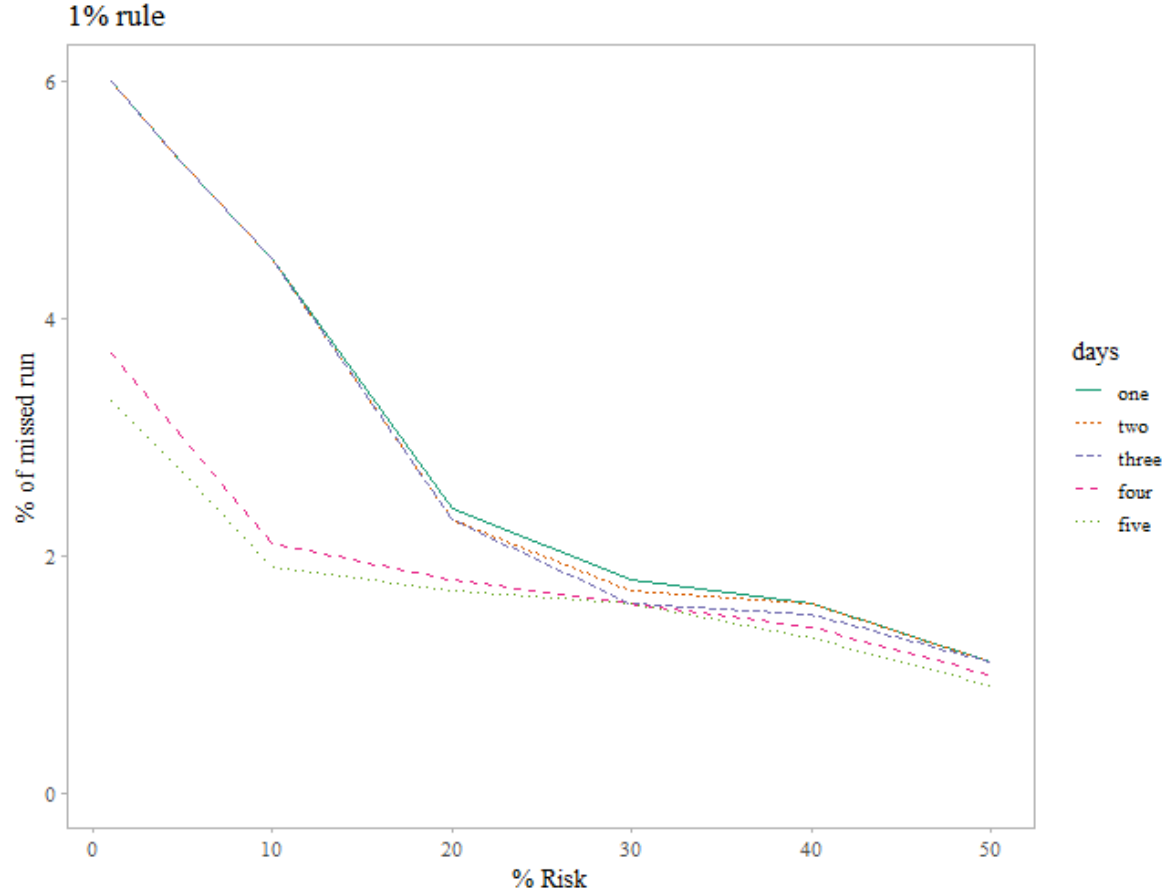


Figure 3: The percent of the run that will be missed at a given risk level, e.g., about 3% of the run will be missed 5% of the time using a 5-day 1% rule for the Chilkoot River.

4 Conclusions

1. The hard ending date, based on the 1% 5-day rule is Julian date 247.
2. Based upon the median weir removal date (end date; Julian date 248), using the number of days to implement the 1% rule for the Chilkoot River, there is a 95% chance of capturing 97% of the total run for the 5-day rule.

5 Appendix

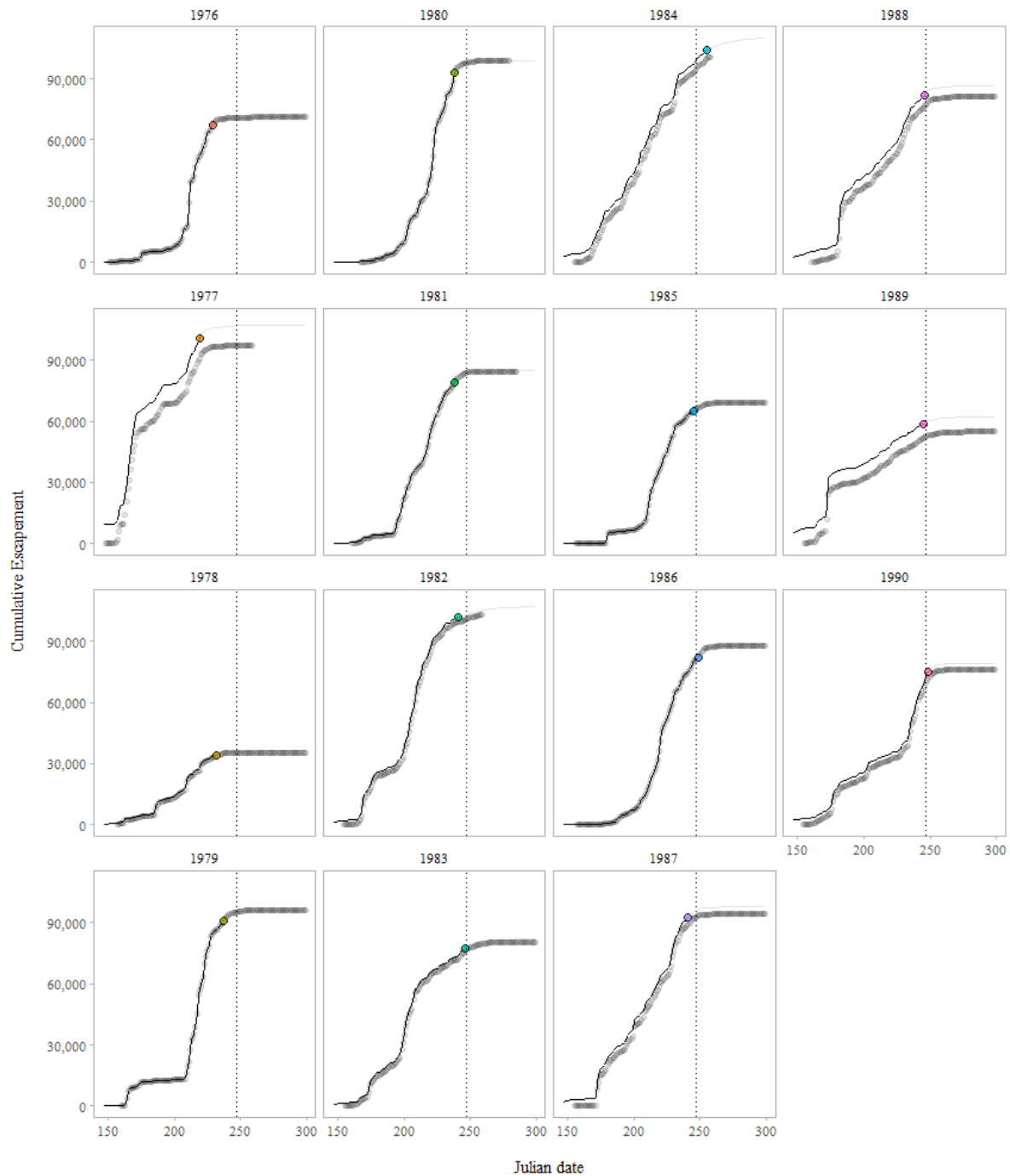


Figure 4: Predicted cumulative escapements by year for the Chilkoot River. Filled circles indicate 95% of the run has passed the weir. The vertical line is the 95th percentile date when 95% of the run has passed the weir (based on the most recent 10 years of data; 2012-2021). This is the hard date. The circles are the cumulative escapement data and the lines are the predicted cumulative escapements.

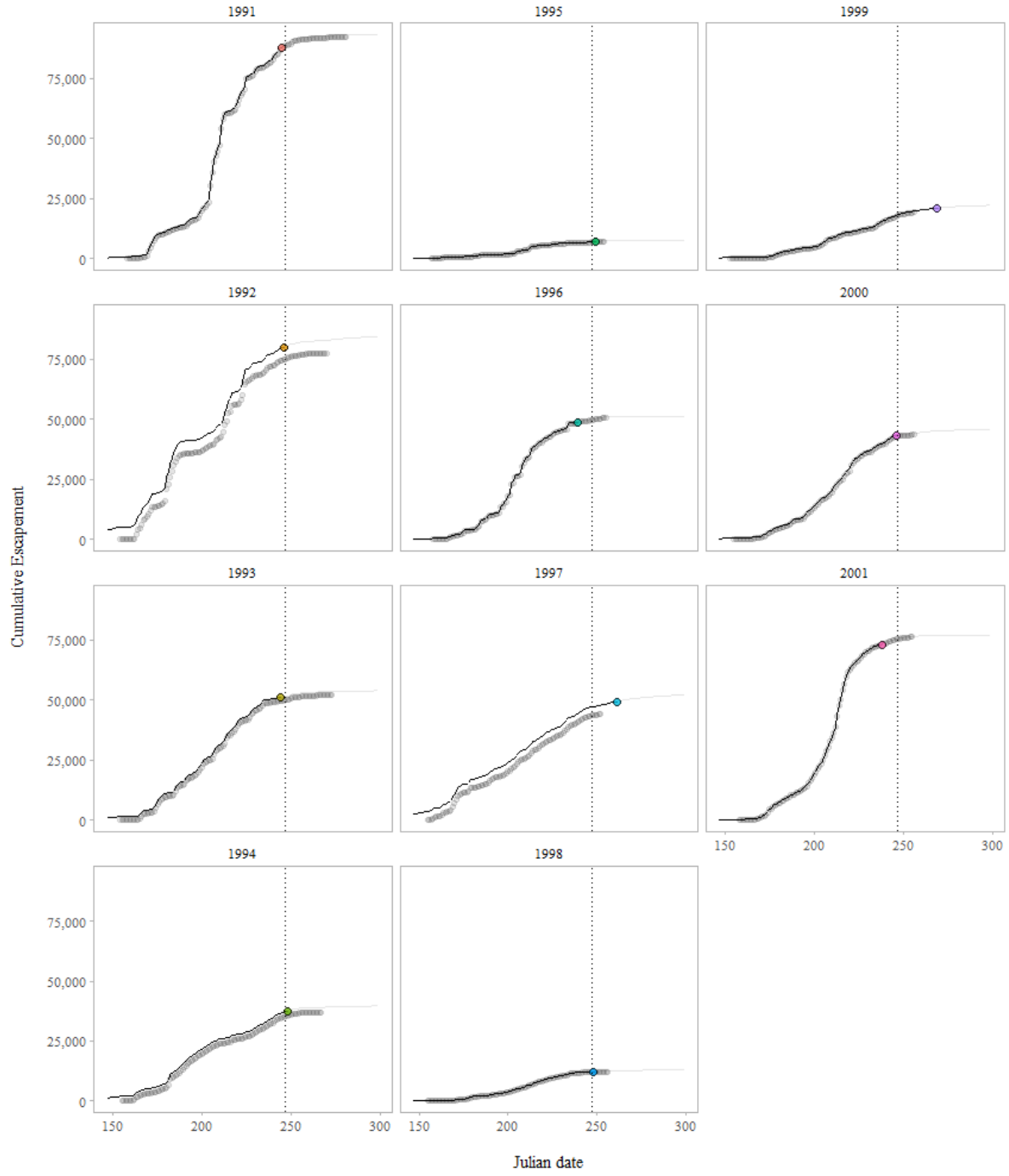


Figure 5: Predicted cumulative escapements by year for the Chilkoot River. Filled circles indicate 95% of the run has passed the weir. The vertical line is the 95th percentile date when 95% of the run has passed the weir (based on the most recent 10 years of data; 2012-2021). This is the hard date. The circles are the cumulative escapement data and the lines are the predicted cumulative escapements.

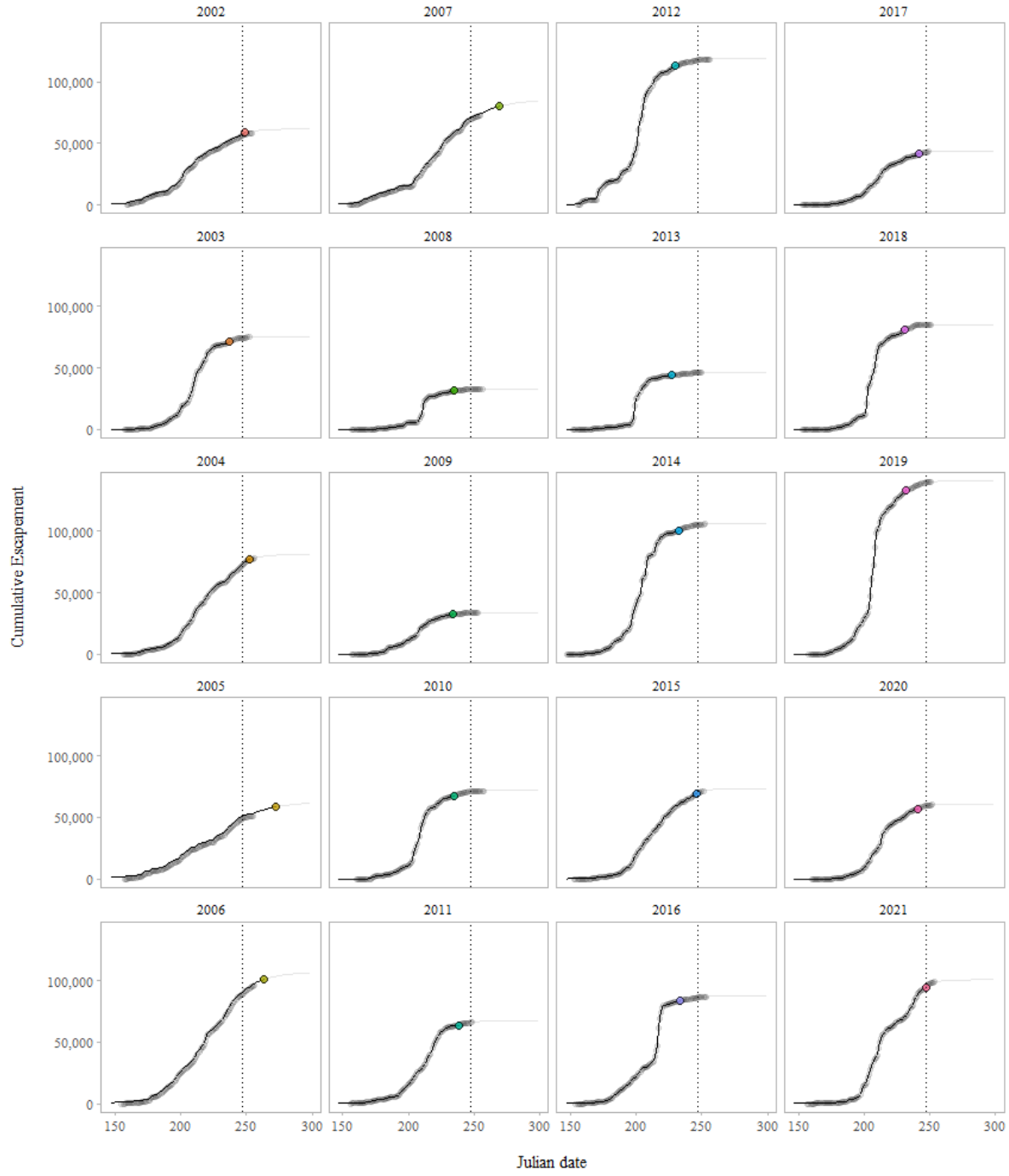


Figure 6: Predicted cumulative escapements by year for the Chilkoot River. Filled circles indicate 95% of the run has passed the weir. The vertical line is the 95th percentile date when 95% of the run has passed the weir (based on the most recent 10 years of data; 2012-2021). This is the hard date. The circles are the cumulative escapement data and the lines are the predicted cumulative escapements.

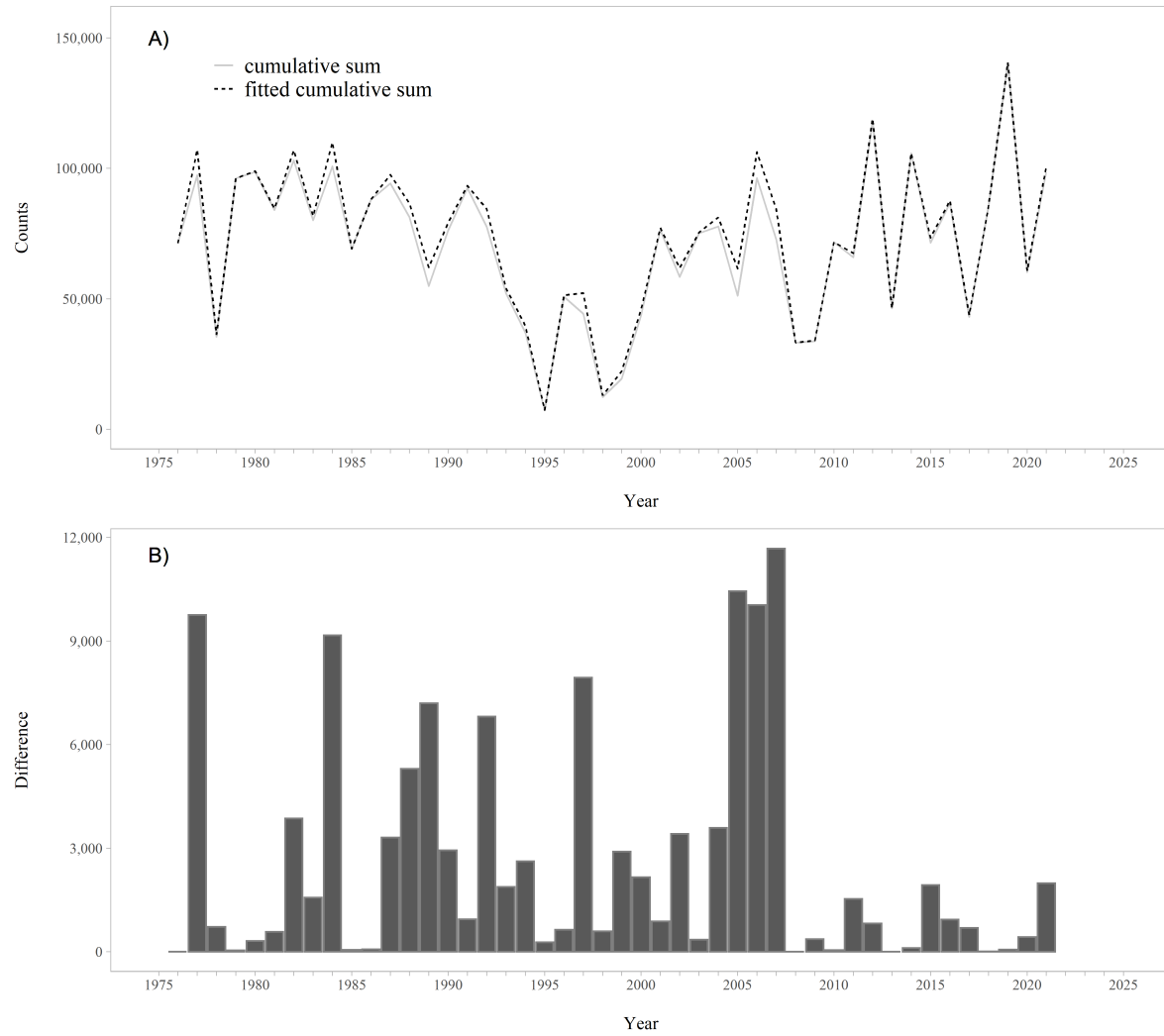


Figure 7: A. Raw and fitted cumulative sums of the weir counts by year, based on the logistic model. B. Difference between the raw and fitted cumulative sums of the weir counts by year. The difference between the raw and fitted cumulative sums is the modeled tails.