# Notes about AYK Chum age structure:

* Mean age of the Chinook Salmon populations declined over time but remained stable for the summer Chum Salmon populations (Brown et al., 2020).
* Fall Chum Salmon returns are strongly dominated by age 4 fish, almost always .50%, with progressively smaller components of age 5, age 3, and age 6 fish.
* Summer Chum Salmon are less vulnerable to size-selective fisheries because the species has a much narrower length distribution, from approximately 450 mm to 650 mm MEF, with nearly equal fractions of males and females in both of the dominant age classes, and mean lengths of males and females within age classes differing by ,30 mm in most collections (e.g., Schuman and DuBois 2011; Larson 2019).

# Notes about AYK Chum diet:

* Euphausiids in fall (Myers et al., n.d.)
* Hyperiid amphipods for young chum in summer (Myers et al., n.d.)
* Gelatinous zoop
* “GOA chum exclusively on zoop” (Myers et al., n.d.)

# Notes about AYK Chum distribution:

* Maturing fish in April are in the GOA and move north and west until they go to spawning streams by July (Myers et al., n.d.).
* Immature fish are in the GOA (Myers et al., n.d.)
* Chum swim second deepest (deepest is chinook) - chum salmon: 16 m (Myers et al., n.d.)

Brown, R. J., Bradley, C., & Melegari, J. L. (2020). Population Trends for Chinook and Summer Chum Salmon in Two Yukon River Tributaries in Alaska. *Journal of Fish and Wildlife Management*, *11*(2), 377–400. https://doi.org/10.3996/072019-JFWM-064

Myers, K. W., Walker, R. V., Davis, N. D., Armstrong, J. L., & Kaeriyama, M. (n.d.). *High Seas Distribution, Biology, and Ecology of Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Salmon: Direct Information from High Seas Tagging Experiments, 1954–2006*.