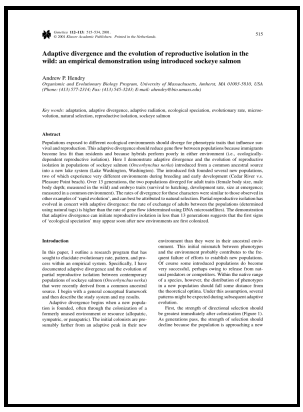
Influence of physical factors on the development and weight of sockeye salmon embryos and alevins

International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission - Journal articles: 'Chinook Centre'



Adaptive divergence and the evolution of reproductive isolation in the wild: an empirical demonstration using introduced sockeye salmon

Andrew P. Hendry

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no. 12
International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission. Progress reportinfluence of physical factors on the development and weight of sockeye salmon embryos and alevins
Notes: Bibliography: leaves 25-26.
This edition was published in 1965

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The Influence of Physical Factors on the Development and Weight of Sockeye Salmon Embryos and Alevins, (International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission. Progress Report, No. 12) da E. L Brannon: Very Good (1965)

Abstract: In Slim Creek, a tributary to the upper Fraser River east of Prince George, B. Differences in developmental biology of interior- and coastal-spawning stocks may reflect adaptation to the thermal conditions experienced during development. At low incubation temperatures, interior-spawning stocks of both species had smaller eggs and higher embryo survival rates than did coastal-spawning stocks.

Influence of physical factors on the development and weight of sockeye salmon embryos and alevins

Chinook marked in the upper river in late June and early July were recaptured 20 km downstream in the lower river in late July. Abstract: River lamprey Lampetra ayresi enter the Strait of Georgia from the Fraser River and feed almost exclusively on Pacific herring Clupea harengus and salmon Oncorhynchus spp. Abstract: We documented two life history strategies for juvenile salmonids as expressed in off-channel tidal freshwater habitats of the Columbia River: i active migrations by upper river Chinook salmon Oncorhynchus tshawytscha and steelhead Oncorhynchus mykiss during the primary spring and summer migration periods and ii overwinter rearing in tidal freshwater habitats by coho salmon Oncorhynchus kisutch and naturally produced Chinook salmon mostly from lower river sources.

Journal articles: 'Chinook Centre'

Abstract: Habitat in the low-water channel of the mainstem Fraser River and larger tributaries during winter may be an unappreciated factor influencing production of stream-type chinook salmon Oncorhynchus tshawytscha in this system. Additional reductions in flow may further affect the capacity of the upper Nechako River to produce chinook salmon.

The Influence of Physical Factors on the Development and Weight of Sockeye Salmon Embryos and Alevins, (International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission. Progress Report, No. 12) da E. L Brannon: Very Good (1965)

Marked chinook resided in the lower river up to 34 d.

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