

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

International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission - Influence of physical factors on the development and weight of sockeye salmon embryos and alevins

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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

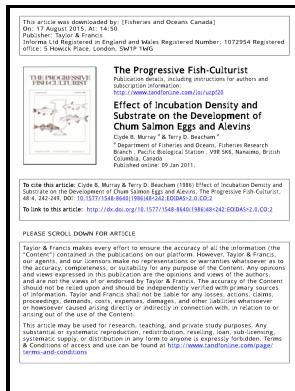
Notes: Bibliography: leaves 25-26.

This edition was published in 1965

Tags: #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)

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: Predation risk and competition among conspecifics significantly affect



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survival of juvenile salmon, but are rarely incorporated into models that predict recruitment in salmon populations. Food consumption and growth by chinook salmon during the experiment were measured. Based on our laboratory evaluation, the bioenergetics model was furnishing unbiased estimates of food consumption by chinook salmon.

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Therefore, seasonal and ontogenetic variation in $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values of chinook salmon otoliths appear to be related to metabolic rate during pelagic residence and may provide an indirect method for evaluating field activity and other aspects of fish life history. Abstract: Metabolic rates, hatching success, alevin survival, time to hatch, and growth were measured for steelhead *Oncorhynchus mykiss* and fall chinook salmon *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* embryos incubated in salinities of 0, 4, 8, and 12 parts per thousand ppt from the eyed stage.

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Abstract: The incidence of precocial male maturation in yearling chinook salmon, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, was examined in four laboratory-reared populations. Data from electrofishing surveys showed that shorelines were used by juvenile chinook from river km 110 to km 770.

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Marked coho and chinook were overrepresented in the sport catch, indicating that hatchery fish were more vulnerable to the sport fishery than wild fish. As receitas ordinarias quadro XXX acusam algum progresso, ocupando as taxas o primeiro lugar. Abstract: The fork length, origin hatchery or wild , and sex and age composition of sport- and seine-caught juvenile no sea winter annulus coho *Oncorhynchus kisutch* and chinook salmon O.

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The results suggest that 8-ppt salinity is the upper limit for the normal development of steelhead trout and chinook salmon eggs and alevins. In 1990 and 1991, river lamprey killed a minimum of 20 million and 18 million chinook salmon, respectively, and a minimum of 2 million and 10 million coho salmon in the same years.

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