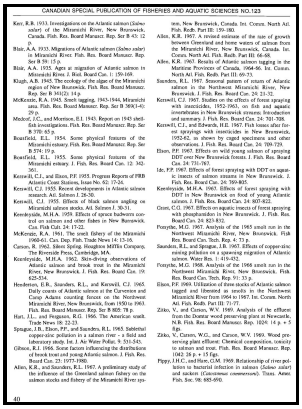
Temporal variation of stream and intragravel water temperatures in an Atlantic salmon (Salmon salar) spawning area in Catamaran Brook (New Brunswick)

Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, Gulf Fisheries Centre, Science Branch, Diadromous Fish Division - Habitat requirements of Atlantic salmon and brown trout in rivers and streams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Description: -

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Atlantic salmon -- Effect of temperature on.
Atlantic salmon -- New Brunswick -- Catamaran Brook.Temporal variation of stream and intragravel water temperatures in an Atlantic salmon (Salmon salar) spawning area in Catamaran Brook (New Brunswick)

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Temporal variability of thermal refuges and water temperature patterns in an Atlantic salmon river

Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences 48 5 : 884-893. Michigan State University, East Lansing. Canadian Biodiversity: Ecosystem Status and Trends 2010, Technical Thematic Report No.

Spatial and temporal scale of density

In many places, the area protected is well above the United Nations 10% target. The importance of temperature during the first few months at sea is supported by data on salmon from Iceland and the Baltic Salminen et al.

Habitat requirements of Atlantic salmon and brown trout in rivers and streams

Wild smolts usually move to the sea over a longer period, starting in cool temperature and moving downstream by night, and gradually becoming day-active as temperatures rise above ca. The smoothed relationship estimated from the GAM suggested a relatively high and decreasing abundance down to ca.

Microhabitat use of landlocked juvenile Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar)

Sea ice Sea ice is important in the AME as it is believed to have a dampening effect on wave action that causes coastal erosion and flooding. The figure has been updated from through the addition of several new river datasets. The shape of the predicted and backcalculated distributions were very similar in 2003 and 2006.

Microhabitat use of landlocked juvenile Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar)

Long Description for Figure 44 This map shows the classification of erosion risk for cropland in the Atlantic Maritime Ecozone + for the year 2006. Temperature is likely to be a key determinant of the performance of smolts during the early stages of the marine phase, affecting their growth, survival, and behaviour. Quantitative ecology and the brown trout.

Guiding riparian management in a transboundary watershed through high resolution spatial statistical network models

Climate-driven trends in Canadian streamflow, 1961-2003. During their last winter in freshwater, premigrant parr are relatively large for their habitat and they often live beneath winter ice Cunjak et al. .

Atlantic Maritime Ecozone evidence for key findings summary

Nonetheless, due to the poor buffering ability of its geology and soils, much of the AME is highly sensitive to acid and atmospheric sulphur and nitrogen deposition exceeded critical loads in several areas from 1999 to 2003 Figure 36. Research on spawning competition between wild and cultured salmon has progressed considerably since it began approximately 20 years ago. References Footnotes Footnote 1 Environment Canada.

influence of the freshwater environment and the biological characteristics of Atlantic salmon smolts on their subsequent marine survival

Three specific factors are considered in detail: smolt size and age, the timing of smolt migrations, and smolt quality. They concluded that, although farmed Atlantic salmon were inherently more aggressive than wild-origin fish, the hatchery environment reduces their ability to compete for territories with wild resident fish in nature.

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