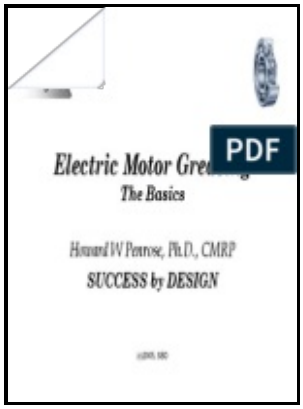
Temporal variation of stream and intragravel water temperatures in an Atlantic salmon (Salmon salar) spawning area in Catamaran Brook (New Brunswick)

Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, Gulf Fisheries Centre, Science Branch, Diadromous Fish Division - Spatial and temporal scale of density



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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Canadian technical report of fisheries and aquatic sciences -- 2464Temporal variation of stream and intragravel water temperatures in an Atlantic salmon (Salmon salar) spawning area in Catamaran Brook (New Brunswick)
Notes: Includes bibliographical references.
This edition was published in 2003

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Tags: #The #spatial #scale #of #competition #from #recruits #on #an #older #cohort #in #Atlantic #salmon

Microhabitat use of landlocked juvenile Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar)

Potential impact of smallmouth bass introductions on Atlantic salmon: a risk assessment. These results are in accordance with previous studies of YOY salmon movements away from nests Crisp ; García de Leániz et al. Finally, competitive effects by recruits on older cohorts which translate into survival effects may contribute to increase the temporal variability in salmon population abundance Persson et al.

Atlantic Maritime Ecozone evidence for key findings summary

Lawrence River outside of the ecozone +. Principal tree species of the Acadian forest region are: red spruce, balsam fir, maple, and yellow birch.

The thermal regime of rivers: a review, Freshwater Biology

Long Description for Figure 43 This map shows the change in the wildlife capacity of agricultural lands in the Atlantic Maritime Ecozone+ between 1986 and 2006. The graphs show that the severity of attacks decreased in New Brunswick from 1949 to 2007 and particularly in the areas treated with pesticide. Estimating freshwater and marine survival for Atlantic salmon cohorts spawned in 1989-1991, Narraguagus River, Maine.

Development and Growth

Studies conducted in the Narraguagus River from 1996 to 2000 J. The use of freshwater habitats for reproduction and juvenile rearing improves the survival of early life stages because they are inaccessible to marine predators, although they are still susceptible to freshwater predators.

Spatial and temporal scale of density

Even in this latter case, the effect of hatch date on growth was very minor and was only significant because of the very large sample size Table 4. The program to restore Atlantic salmon to the Connecticut River. See text for detailed explanation.

Climatic Effects on Atlantic Salmon and Brown Trout

In the Baltic Sea, the smolt-to-adult survival was 4.

USFWS/NCTC

Reconciling Landscape and Local Views of Aquatic Communities: Lessons From Michigan Trout Streams. Our study was not designed to identify the specific mechanisms responsible for the negative effects of underyearling density on overyearlings.

Spatial and temporal scale of density

Introduced fish species have altered food webs and aquatic community composition, as have didymo blooms. Spatial distribution of dams greater than 10 m in height within the Atlantic Maritime ecozone +, grouped by year of completion between 1830 and 2005. In contrast, in 2007, when 93 juvenile densities were highest, abundance in high-angle habitat in the fall was only 3- fold greater than in low-angle habitat.

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