

# Towards a “standard” salmon stock monitoring programme

Examples from the Scorff (Brittany, France) and Frome (Dorset, UK)



**European Union**  
European Regional Development Fund





Ibbotson



Bagliniere



Nevoux



Gregory



Beaumont



Rivot



Prevost



Jeannot



Roberts



Roussel



Lauridsen



Riley



Scott

[www.morfish.org.uk](http://www.morfish.org.uk)



Cefas



INRA  
SCIENCE & IMPACT



Game & Wildlife  
CONSERVATION TRUST

- To share technical expertise:



Monitoring

$\left( \begin{pmatrix} \bar{+} \\ \bar{\sim} \end{pmatrix} \right)$  Modelling

- To share technical expertise:



Monitoring

$\left( \begin{pmatrix} \bar{+} & \bar{\sim} \end{pmatrix} \right)$  Modelling

- To make recommendations based on shared experience

# Monitoring



Aim: to collect data on stage-specific stock size(s)



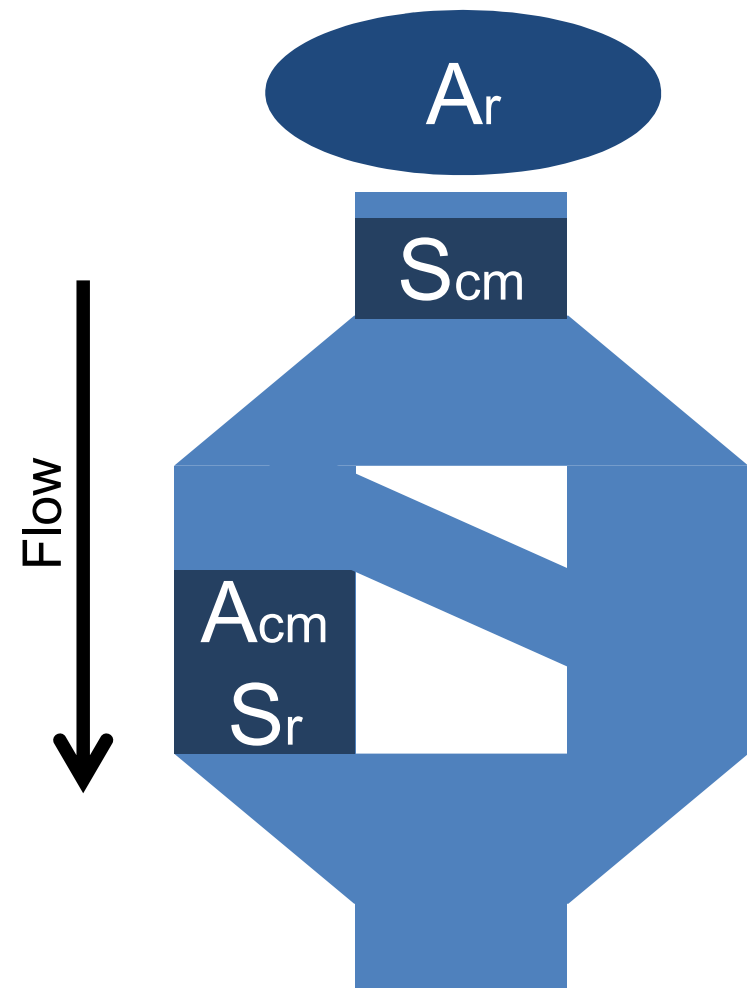
# Monitoring



Aim: to collect data on stage-specific stock size(s)

Method	Pros	Cons
Active trapping		
Passive counting		
Combo		

# Monitoring: Scorff



Smolt captured & marked in S<sub>cm</sub> trap

Smolt recaptured in S<sub>r</sub> trap

Adults captured & marked in A<sub>cm</sub> trap

Adults recaptured at spawning grounds (A<sub>r</sub>)

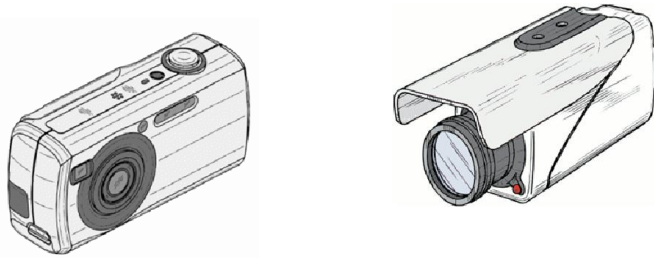


# Monitoring: Pros & Cons

Method	Pros	Cons
Active trapping	Yields biological data	Labour-intensive
	Individual data	Potential sampling error
		May impact fish survival



# Monitoring: Frome adults

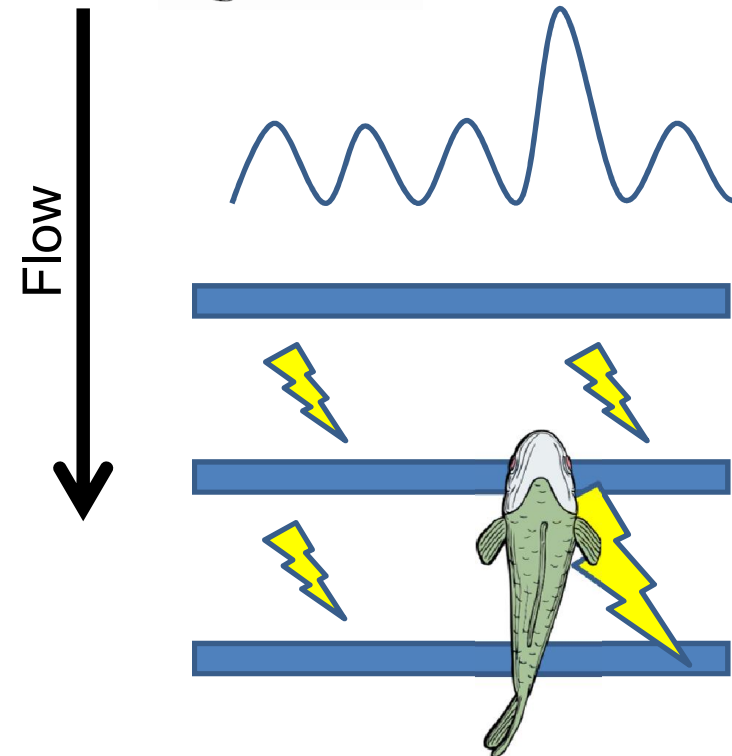


Fish detected on resistivity counter

Waveform analysis to species

Each waveform verified by video or camera

Regular system calibration tests





# Monitoring: Pros & Cons

Method	Pros	Cons
Active trapping	Yields biological data	Labour-intensive
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Passive counting	Automatic counting	Labour-intensive
	Reduced sampling error	Precludes biological data
		No individual data

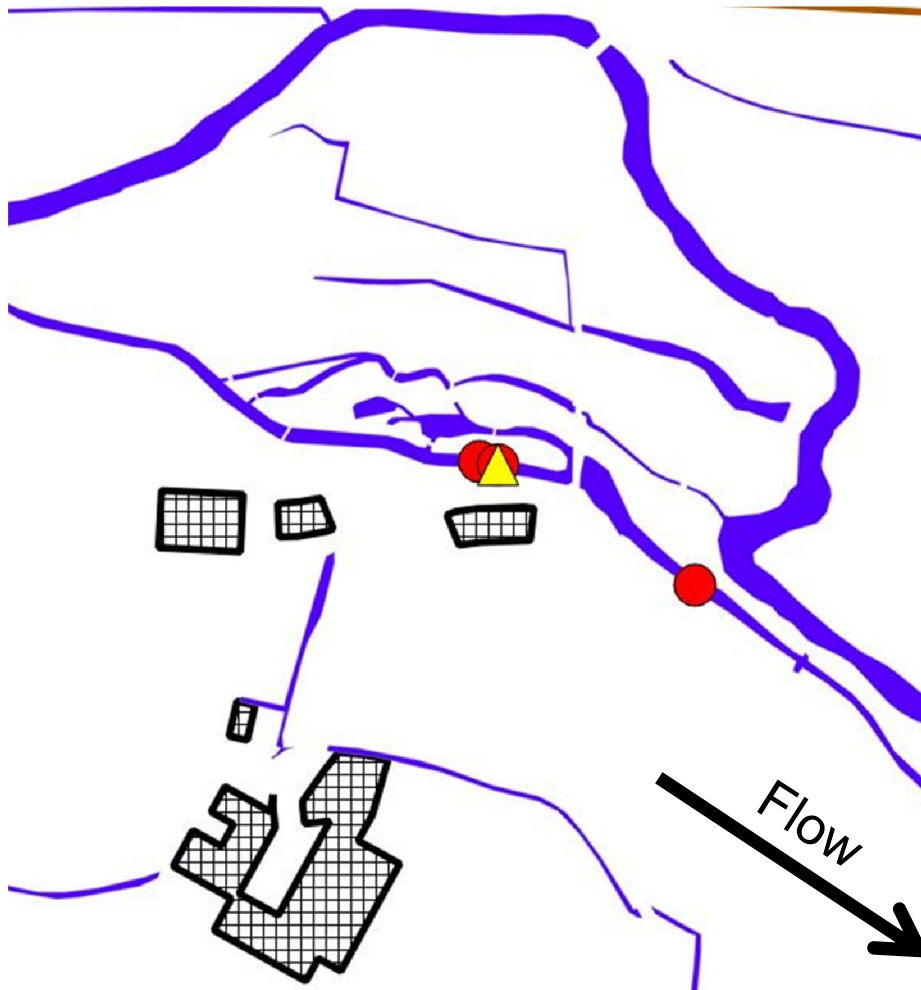
# Monitoring: Frome smolts



Autumn: 10,000 parr PIT tagged

Spring: smolt migration

- Smolt detected on first PIT readers
- Smolt trapped in Rotary Screw Trap
- Smolt detected on second PIT reader





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Combo	Yields biological data	High initial PIT tagging effort
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	Individual data	
	Less labour-intensive	



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# Modelling

Aim: to use monitoring data to estimate stage-specific stock size(s), vital rates and their uncertainties





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Method	Pros	Cons
SLC model		
Classical CMR		

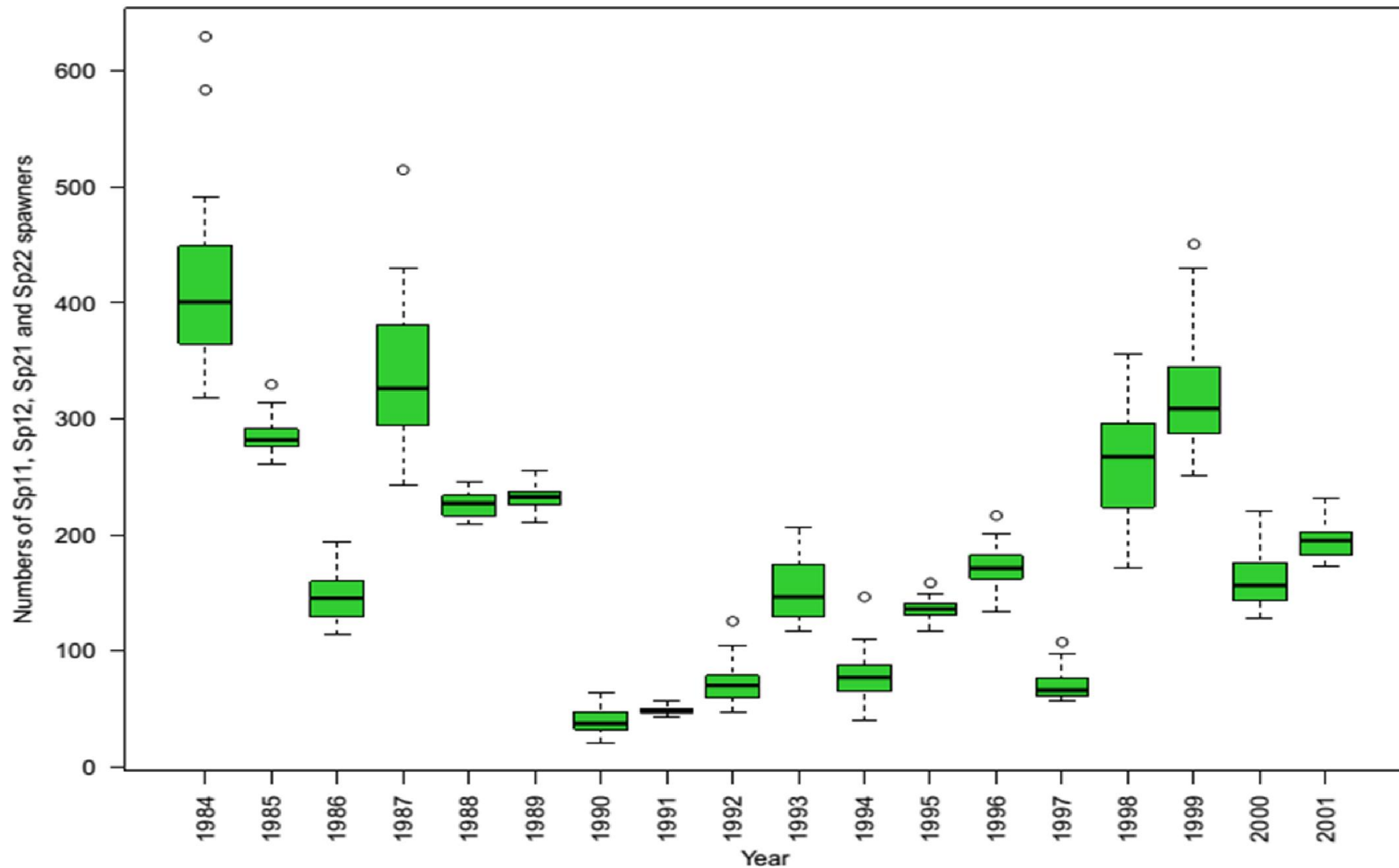
Rivot *et al.* (2004) *Ecological Modelling*, 179: 463-485

for  $t = 1, 2, \dots, n$



# Modelling: INRA

## Salmon Life Cycle model (Rivot *et al.*, 2004)





# Modelling: Pros & Cons

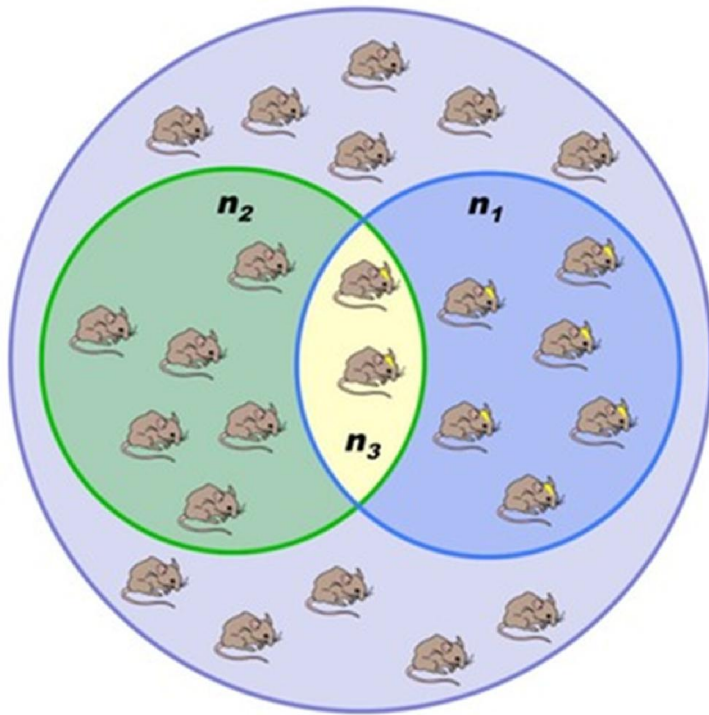
Method	Pros	Cons
SLC model	Uses monitoring data for all life stages	Technical proficiency needed to adapt, fit and extend
	Uncertainty integrated across all life stages	Computationally demanding
	Permits missing values	No closed solution
	Estimates unmonitored life stages & vital rates	
	Uses Capture-Mark-Recapture data efficiently	



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# Modelling: GWCT

## Chapman-Petersen estimators



$$N = \frac{(n_1 + 1)(n_2 + 1)}{(n_3 + 1)} - 1$$

$$\frac{(8 + 1)(8 + 1)}{(2 + 1)} - 1 = 26$$





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	Mathematical solution	Estimate for single life stage
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# Verdict



Monitoring: **Active-Passive combo**

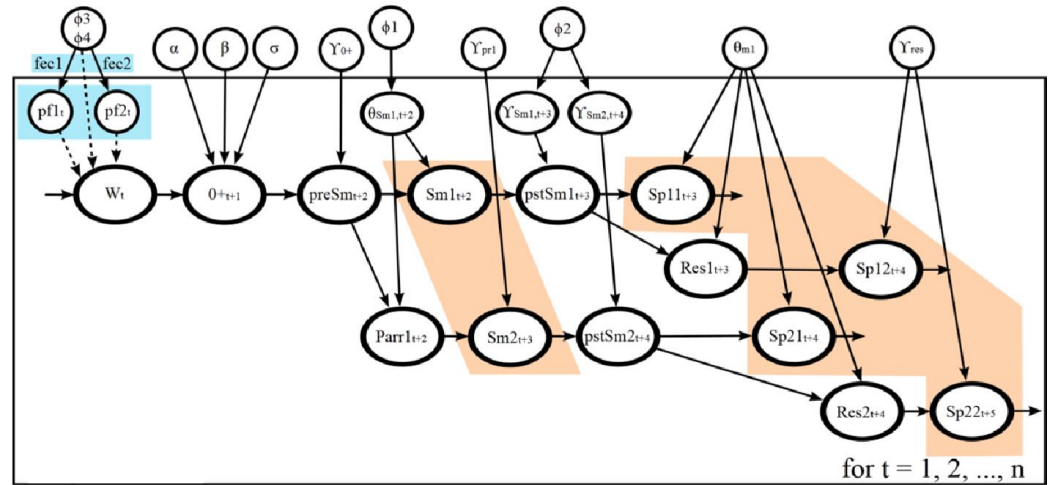
– Example: Frome smolt monitoring

Modelling: **Salmon Life Cycle model**



– Example: Rivot *et al.* 2004, INRA

# A “standard” salmon stock monitoring programme



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