Supplementary Figures and Tables: Posterior Predictive Checks

Updated: 2024-04-06

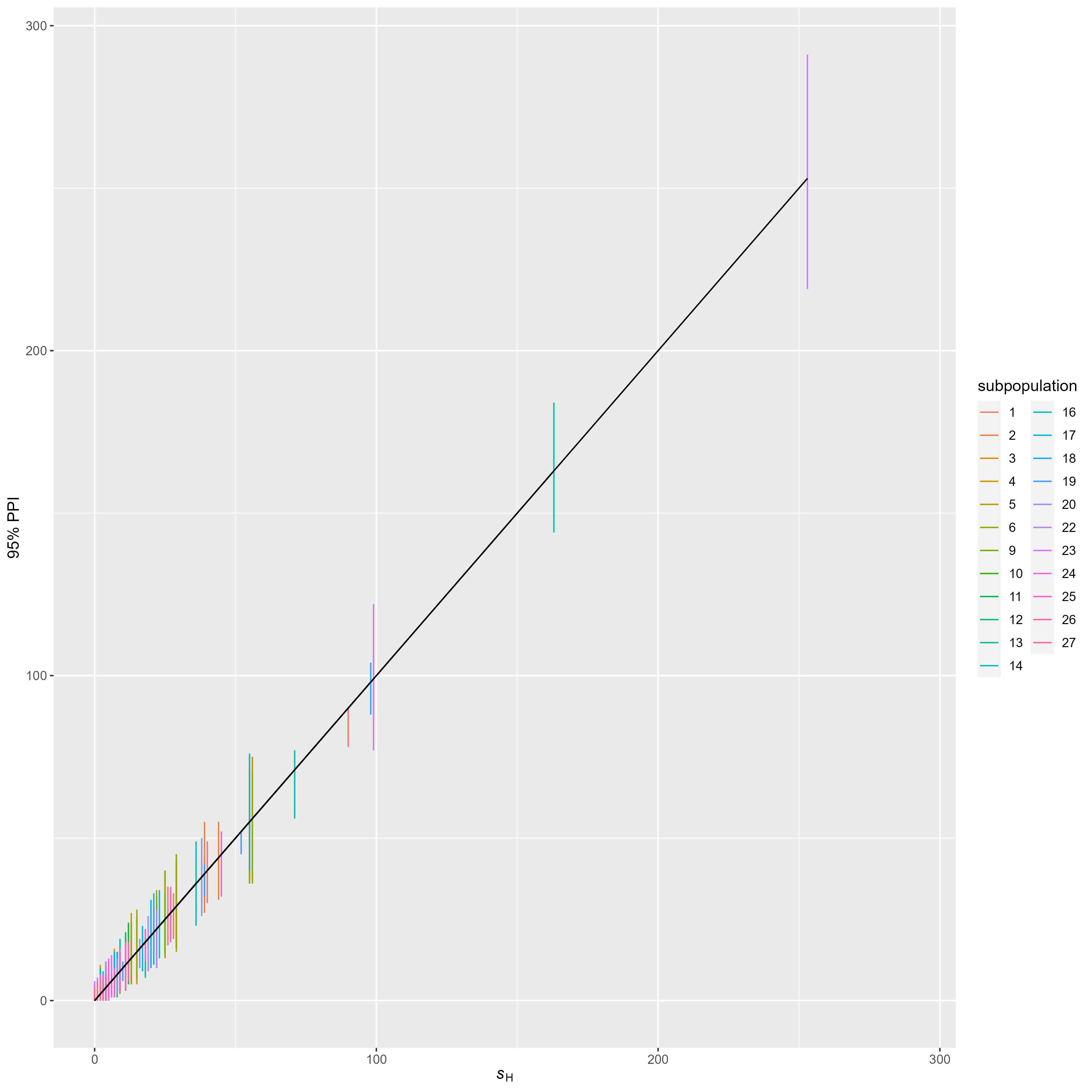


Figure S1. Regression of observed vs. 95% posterior predictive interval () for hatchery origin spawner count used in to estimate proportion of hatchery origin spawners.

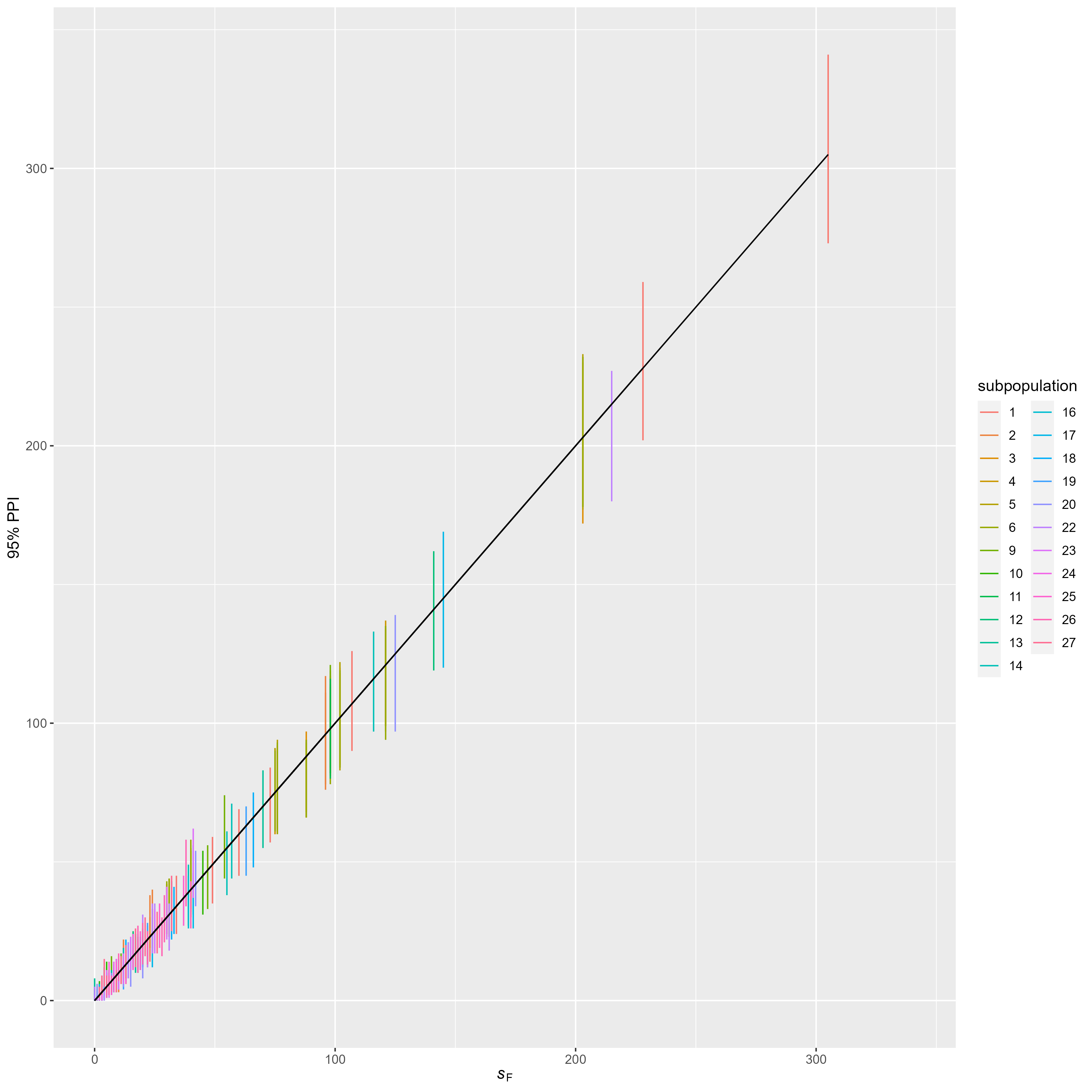


Figure S2. Regression of observed vs. 95% posterior predictive interval for female spawner count used in to estimate proportion of female spawners.

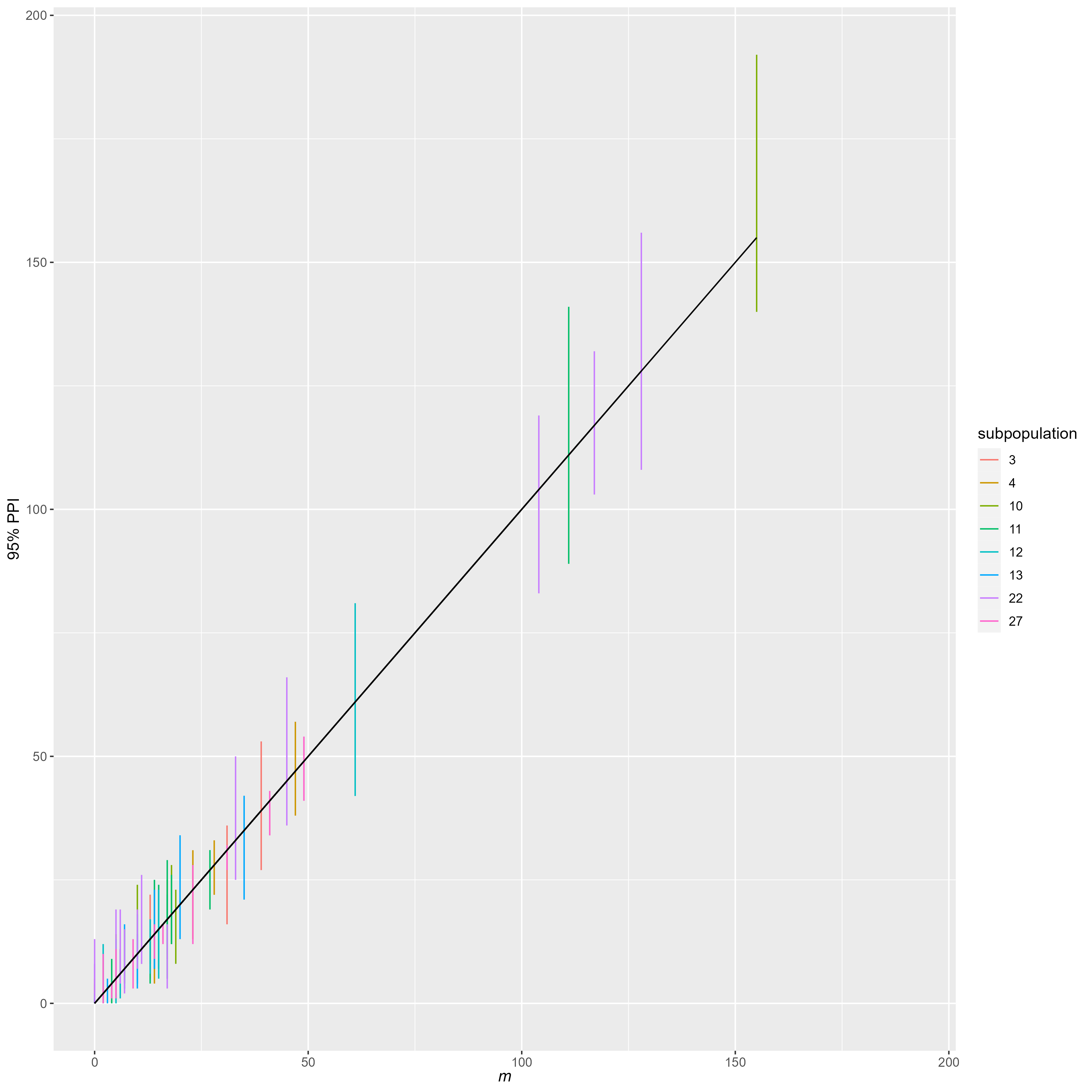


Figure S3. Regression of observed vs. 95% posterior predictive interval for recaptures used in mark recapture estimates of spawner abundance.

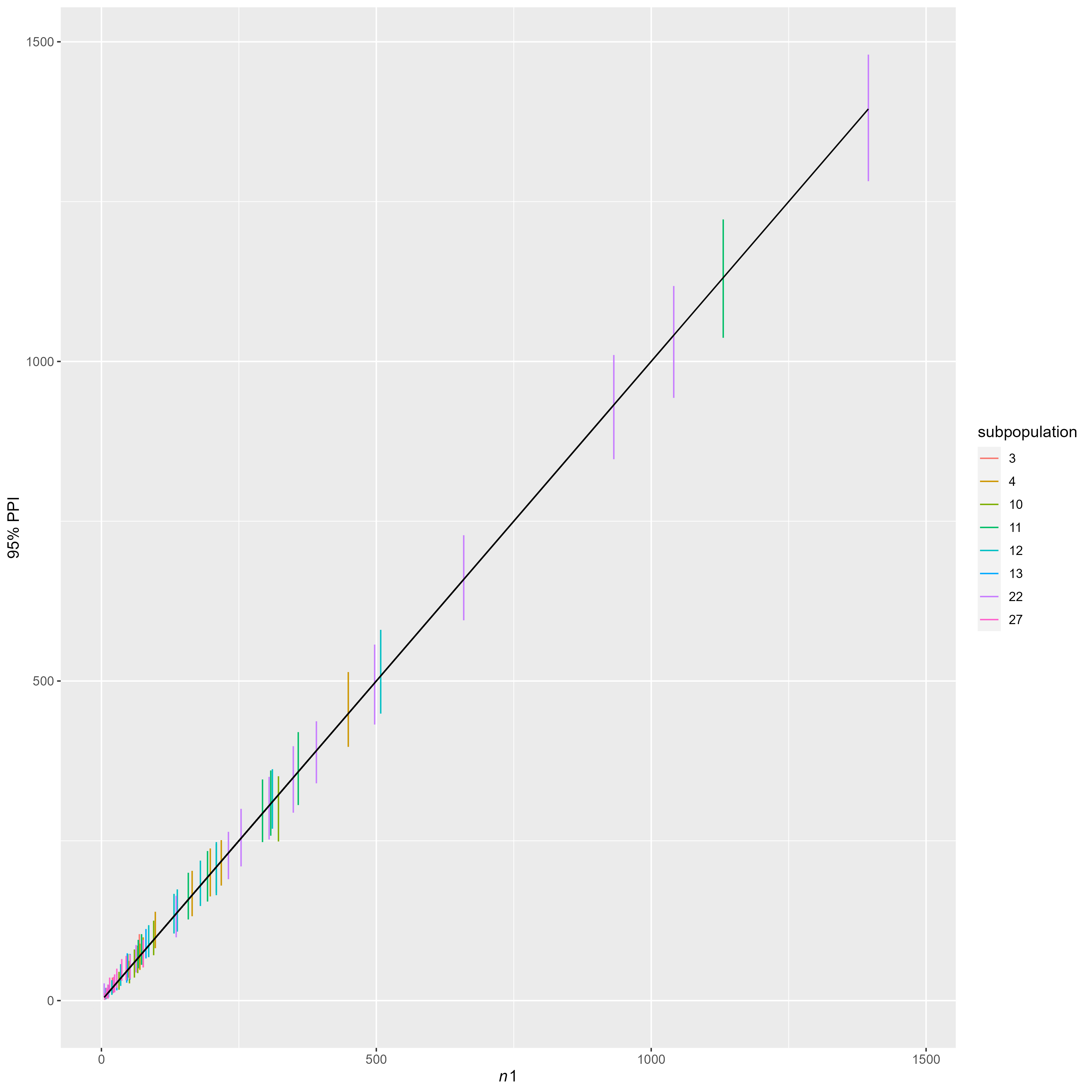


Figure S4. Regression of observed vs. 95% posterior predictive interval for for marks used in mark recapture estimates of spawner abundance.

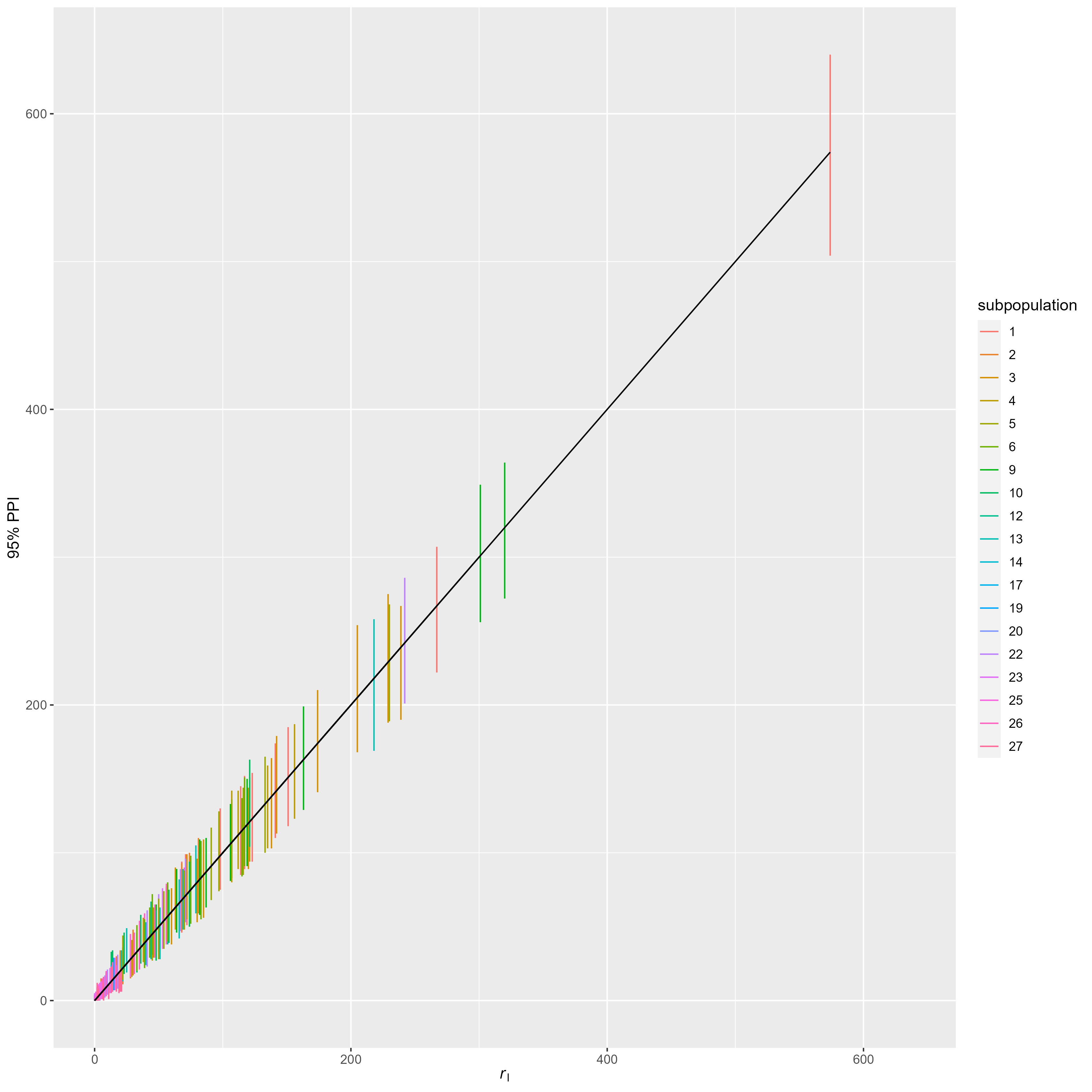


Figure S5. Regression of observed vs. 95% posterior predictive interval for index redd counts .

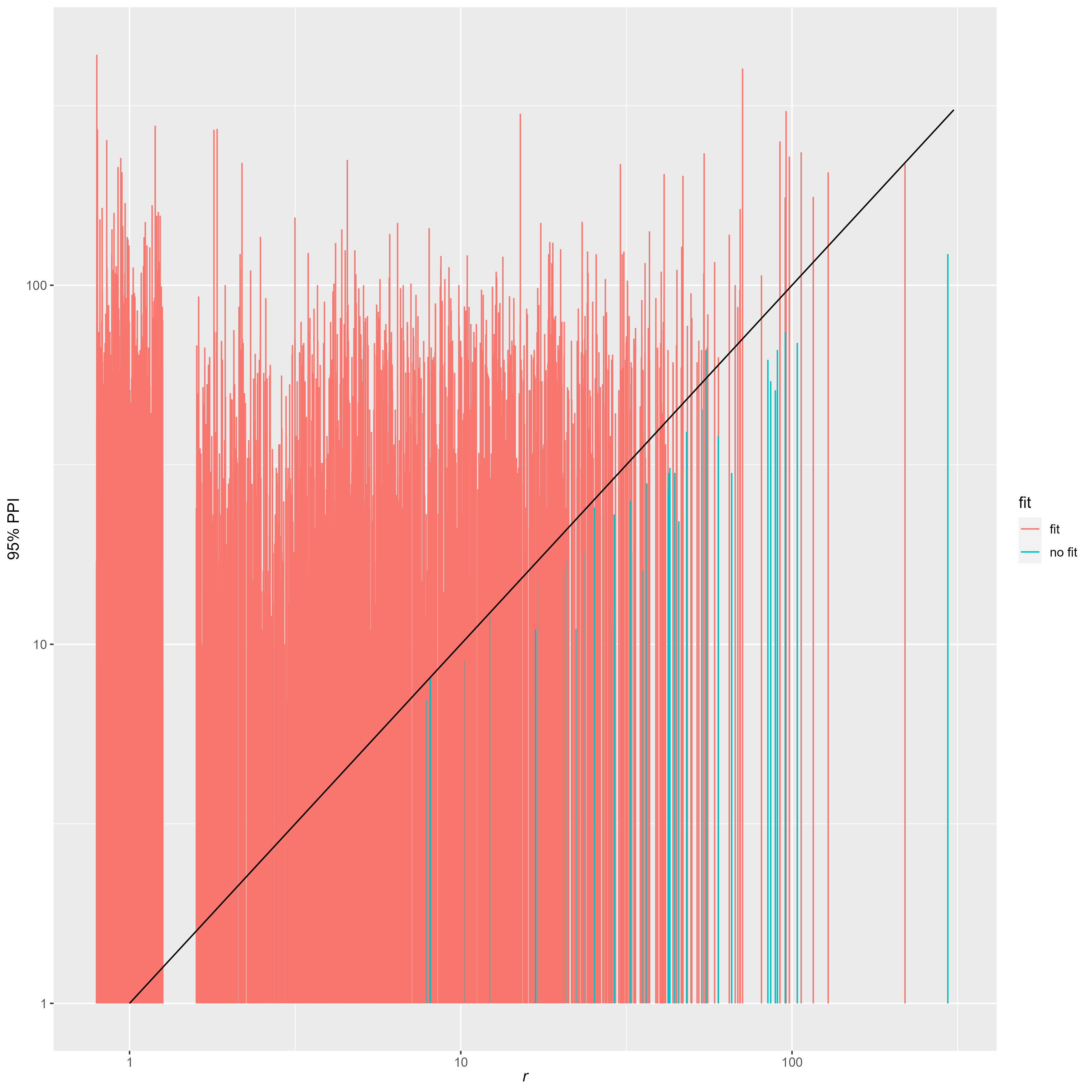


Figure S6. Regression of observed vs. 95% posterior predictive interval for GRTS redd counts . Both x and y axes are log10 transformed and a constant of 1 was added to observations and predictions to aid visualization. Coloring depicts observations within and outside of the 95% PPI. A jitter was applied to x values.

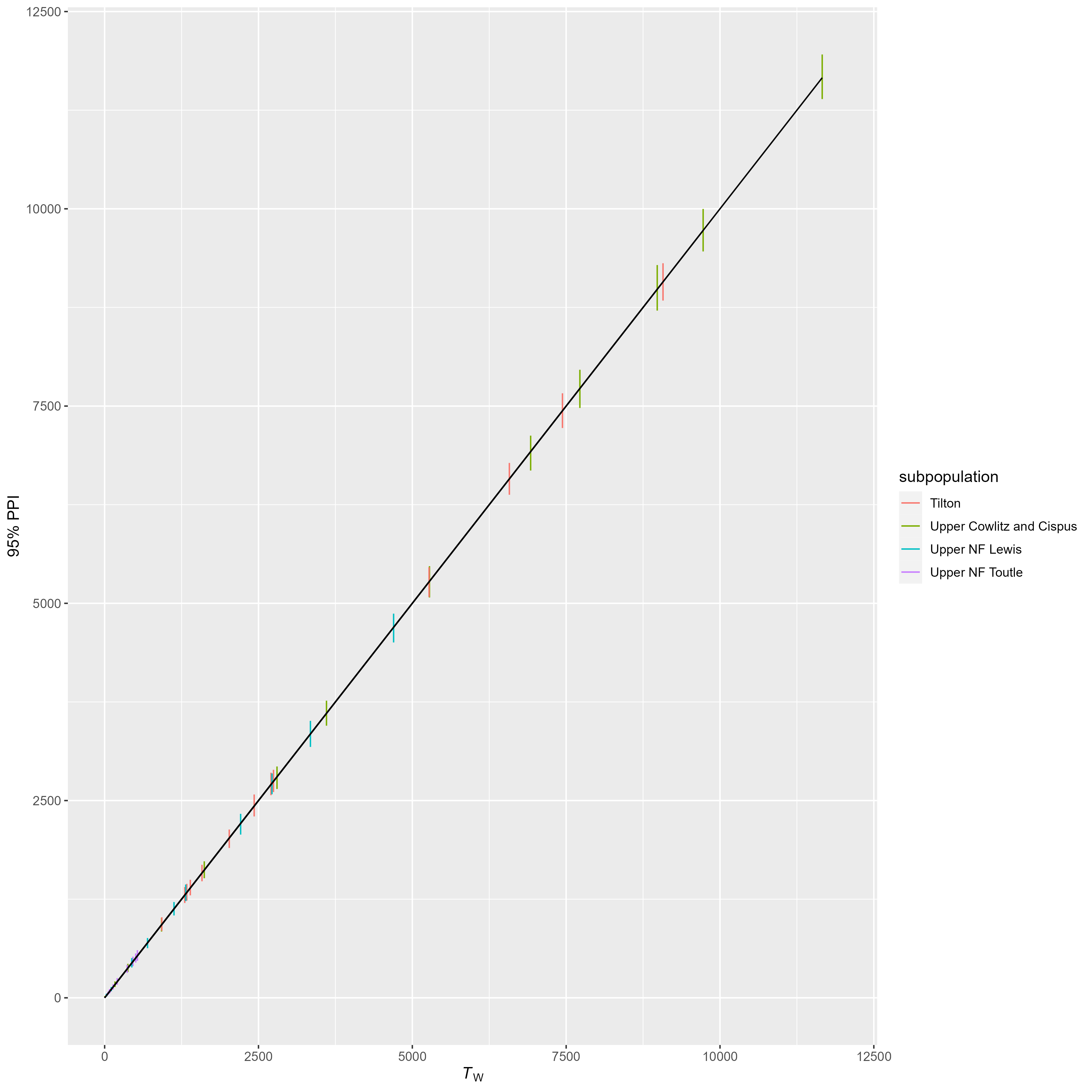


Figure S7. Regression of observed vs. 95% posterior predictive interval for the trap and haul census wild adult coho salmon count .

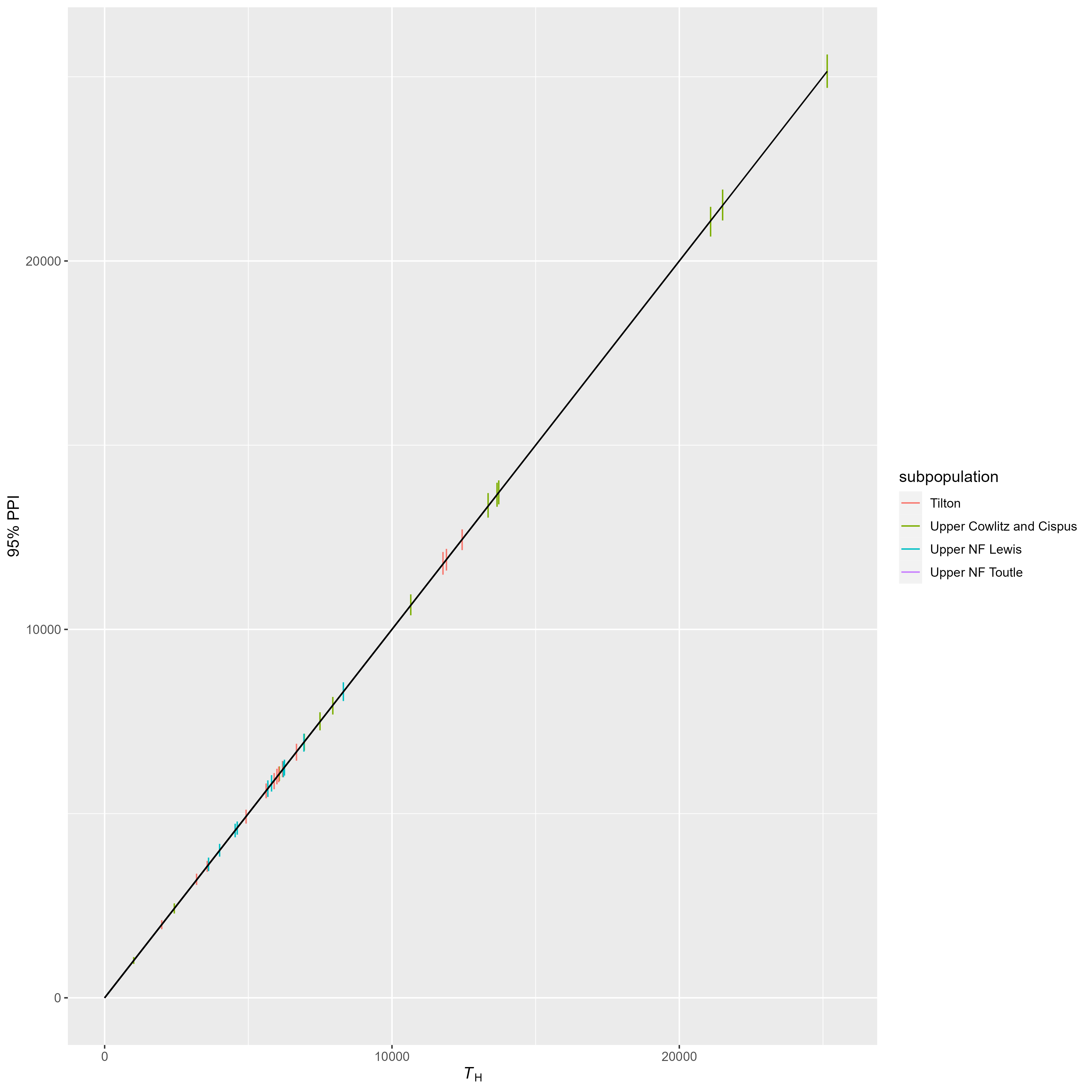


Figure S8. Regression of observed vs. 95% posterior predictive interval for the trap and haul census hatchery adult coho salmon count .

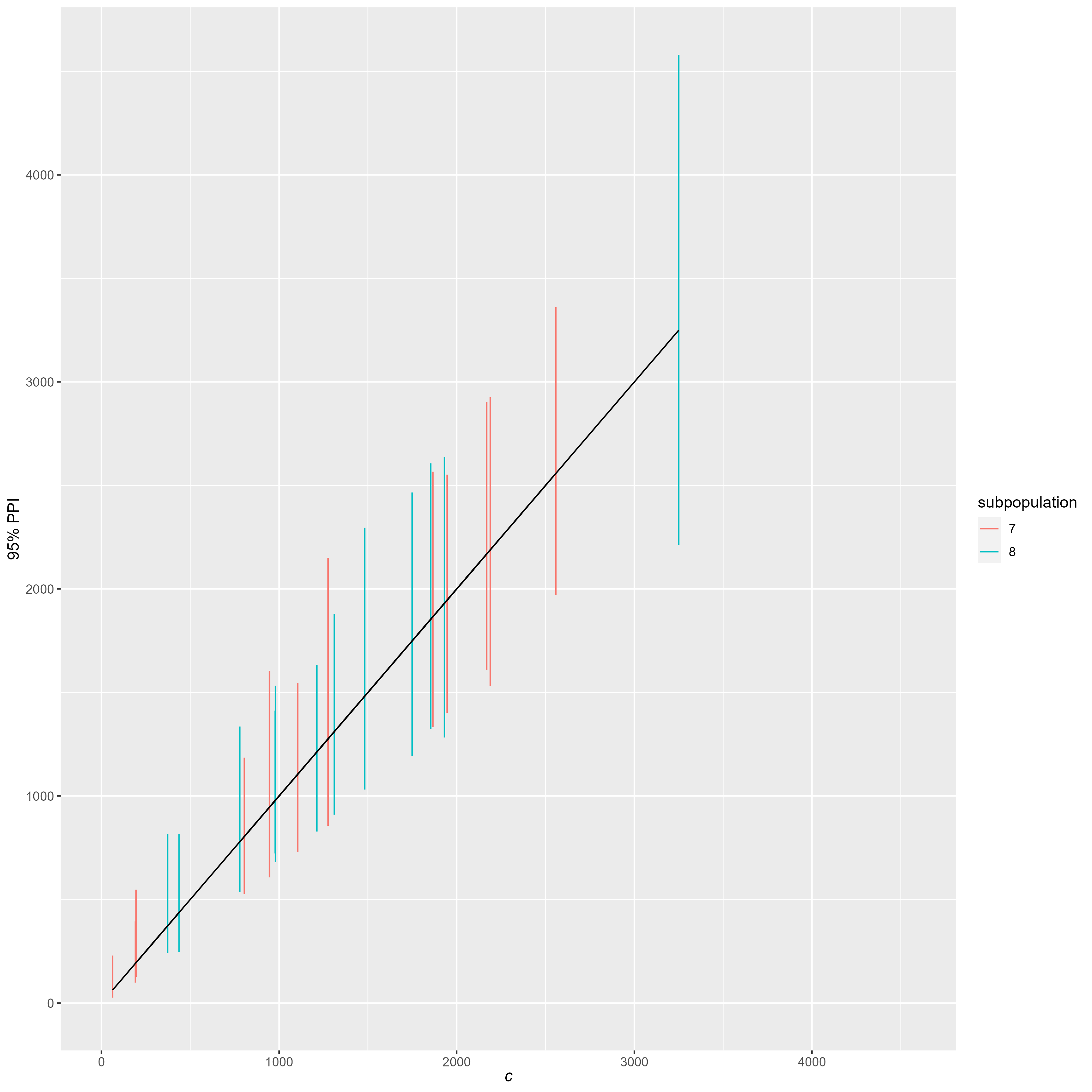


Figure S9. Regression of observed vs. 95% posterior predictive interval for the catch record card point estimate of hatchery adult coho salmon catch used in to estimate exploitation rates occuring upstream of dams after the release of trap-and-haul adults.

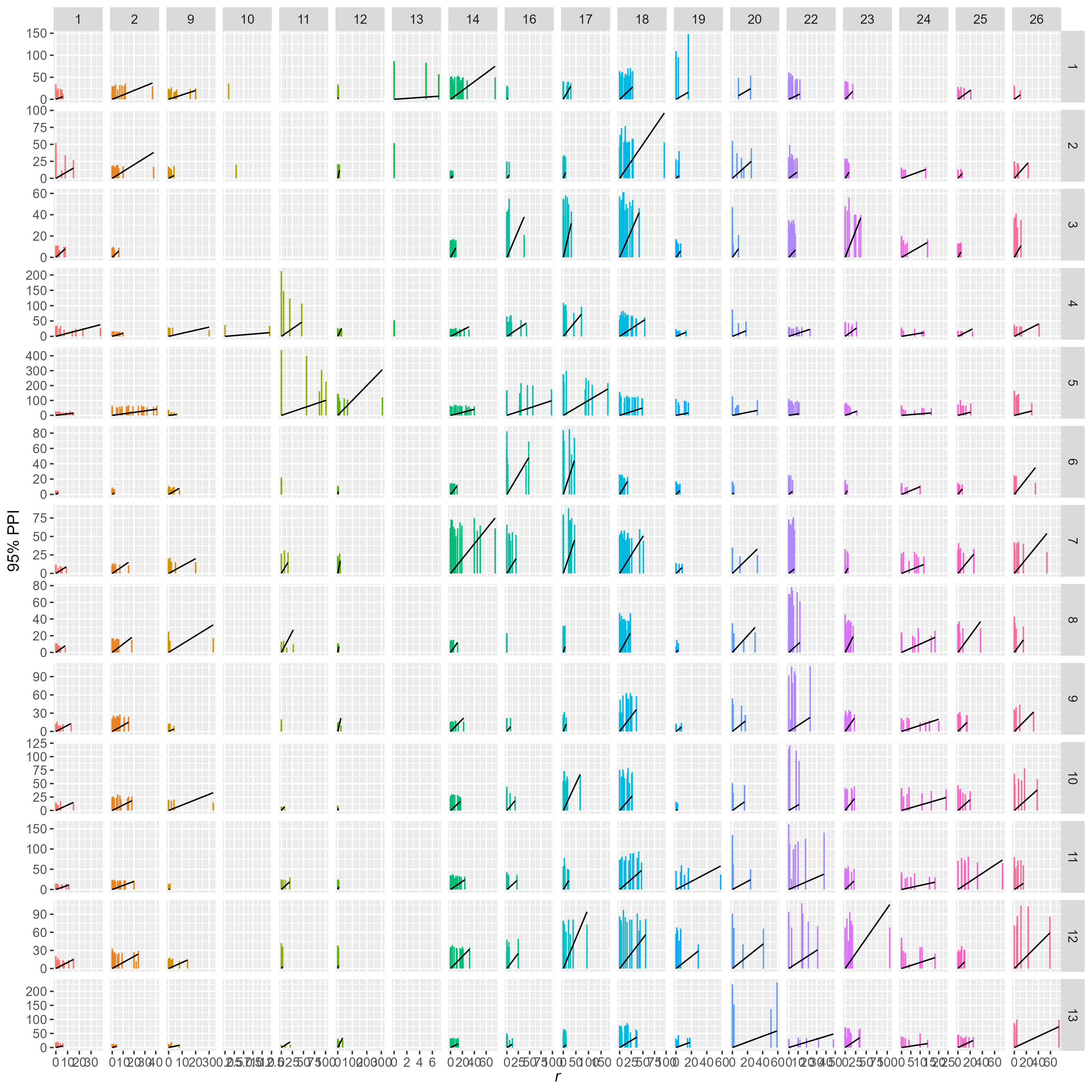


Figure S10. Regression of observed vs. 95% posterior predictive interval for GRTS redd counts . Panels are years (rows) and subpopulations (columns) and data are individual reach-level redd counts.