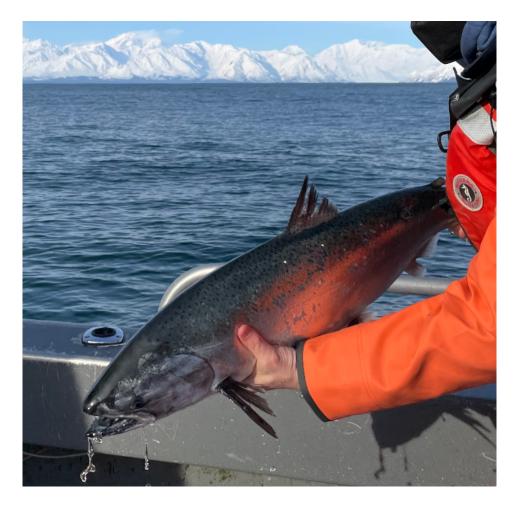




U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE Northwest Fisheries Science Center 2725 Montlake Blvd. E, Seattle, WA 98112 206-637-2514 • Fax: 503-861-2589

# **UPDATE REPORT:** Migration route and timing through the NWTT of Chinook salmon acoustically tagged in the Gulf of Alaska



**Citation:** Smith, J.M., and D.D. Huff. 2023. UPDATE REPORT: Migration route and timing through the NWTT of Chinook salmon acoustically tagged in the Gulf of Alaska. Prepared for: U.S. Navy, U.S. Pacific Fleet, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Prepared by: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Northwest Fisheries Science Center under MIPR N00070-19-MP-001OJ. June 2023.

## Form Approved REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE OMB No. 0704-0188 Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to Washington Headquarters Service, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188) Washington, DC 20503. PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR FORM TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS. 1. REPORT DATE (DD-MM-YYYY) 3. DATES COVERED (From - To) 2. REPORT TYPE 06-2023 October 2020 to June 2022 Monitoring report 4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE 5a. CONTRACT NUMBER UPDATE REPORT: MIGRATION ROUTE AND TIMING THROUGH N00070-19-MP-001OJ THE NWTT OF CHINOOK SALMON ACOUSTICALLY TAGGED IN 5b. GRANT NUMBER THE GULF OF ALASKA **5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER** 6. AUTHOR(S) **5d. PROJECT NUMBER** Joseph M. Smith David D. Huff 5e. TASK NUMBER **5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER** 7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER NOAA Fisheries, Northwest Fisheries Science Center 9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) 10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S) Commander, U.S.Pacific Fleet, 250 Makalapa Dr. Pearl Harbor, HI 11. SPONSORING/MONITORING **AGENCY REPORT NUMBER**

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#### 13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

#### 14. ABSTRACT

The migration route and timing of Chinook salmon along the coast of Washington State is not well understood. To determine when and where Chinook salmon of different genetic stocks enter and transit through the U.S. Navy Northwest Training and Testing Area (NWTT) we tagged 298 maturing adult salmon across five locations throughout the Gulf of Alaska. The tagging locations included Kodiak in October 2020 (n = 80), Yakutat in March 2021 (n = 32), Chignik in August 2021 (n = 36), Craig (n = 51) in June 2022, and Sitka in June 2022 (n = 99). At the time of tagging scale samples and fin clips were taken to determine the age, life history (subyearling vs. yearling), and genetic stock identification. So far, we have detected 53 acoustically tagged Chinook salmon (Kodiak = 9, Yakutat = 5, Chignik = 3, Craig = 12, Sitka = 24). Individuals tagged in Kodiak were detected in Prince William Sound, the south coast of Vancouver Island, and Washington coast from 17 to 320 days post tagging. Individuals tagged in Yakutat were detected along the south coast of Vancouver Island, and Washington coast from 76 to 169 days post tagging. Individuals tagged in Chignik were detected in Prince William Sound, and along the south coast of Vancouver Island from 112 to 433 days post tagging. Individuals tagged in Craig were detected along the south and east coast of Vancouver Island, and Washington coast from 49 to 137 days post tagging. Individuals tagged in Sitka were detected along the south and east coast of Vancouver Island, and Washington coast from 49 to 124 days post tagging. The scale samples and fin clips are still being analyzed. The Innovasea V16 acoustic tags implanted in individual Chinook salmon have a battery life of 5 years. Therefore, we expect to detect more individuals throughout the next year.

| Submitted in Support of the U.S. Navy's 2022 Annual Marine Species Monitoring Report for the Pacific  15. SUBJECT TERMS |                             |                                   |                            |                        |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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## **Executive Summary**

The migration route and timing of Chinook salmon along the coast of Washington State is not well understood. To determine when and where Chinook salmon of different genetic stocks enter and transit through the U.S. Navy Northwest Training and Testing Area (NWTT) we tagged 298 maturing adult salmon across five locations throughout the Gulf of Alaska. The tagging locations included Kodiak in October 2020 (n = 80), Yakutat in March 2021 (n = 32), Chignik in August 2021 (n = 36), Craig (n = 51) in June 2022, and Sitka in June 2022 (n = 99). At the time of tagging scale samples and fin clips were taken to determine the age, life history (subvearling vs. yearling), and genetic stock identification. So far, we have detected 53 acoustically tagged Chinook salmon (Kodiak = 9, Yakutat = 5, Chignik = 3, Craig = 12, Sitka = 24). Individuals tagged in Kodiak were detected in Prince William Sound, the south coast of Vancouver Island, and Washington coast from 17 to 320 days post tagging. Individuals tagged in Yakutat were detected along the south coast of Vancouver Island, and Washington coast from 76 to 169 days post tagging. Individuals tagged in Chignik were detected in Prince William Sound, and along the south coast of Vancouver Island from 112 to 433 days post tagging. Individuals tagged in Craig were detected along the south and east coast of Vancouver Island, and Washington coast from 49 to 137 days post tagging. Individuals tagged in Sitka were detected along the south and east coast of Vancouver Island, and Washington coast from 49 to 124 days post tagging. The scale samples and fin clips are still being analyzed. The Innovasea V16 acoustic tags implanted in individual Chinook salmon have a battery life of 5 years. Therefore, we expect to detect more individuals throughout the next year.

## **Background**

The United States (U.S.) Navy conducts military training and testing activities in the Pacific Northwest range areas. These activities are crucial for preparing combat-ready military forces capable of defending the nation. On the other hand, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries is charged with managing and protecting threatened and endangered marine species in these waters. Part of their responsibilities includes issuing permits to the U.S. Navy, allowing them to conduct their training and testing activities. Both NOAA Fisheries and the U.S. Navy share common objectives, which include minimizing the impact of military training and testing activities on protected species without compromising the effectiveness of training and testing. Additionally, they aim to reduce adverse environmental effects resulting from such activities. To achieve these goals, close collaboration and communication between the two entities are essential. The data generated from these cooperative efforts provide critical information about the geographical distribution and habitat of marine species within the Navy's range areas. This information enables the Navy to adapt its training and testing activities accordingly, while implementing protective measures for salmonids and other vulnerable species. Consequently, this approach allows for a balance between the Navy's mission requirements and the conservation of protected marine life in the Pacific Northwest region.

This particular project is dedicated to the study of Pacific salmonids in the offshore waters encompassing the existing Northwest Training Range Complex (NWTRC) and the offshore Naval Undersea Warfare Center Keyport Range Complex. These two areas collectively form the Northwest Training and Testing (NWTT) Study Area. The research conducted within this project is specifically focused on a region that is crucial for both the Navy's monitoring objectives and the conservation of species of interest, as outlined in current and future monitoring plans. By concentrating on this vital region, the project aims to support the U.S. Navy's commitment to minimizing the impact of its training and testing activities on Pacific salmonids and other marine species while ensuring the effectiveness of its operations. This research will provide essential information to inform decision-making and enable the implementation of protective measures for the marine ecosystem in the NWTT Study Area.

In an effort to understand the migratory patterns and behavior of Chinook salmon tagged in the Gulf of Alaska, we used acoustic tags to track individual fish to determine if and when they transit through the Navy's NWTT Study Area. In addition to tracking their movements, the genetic stock identification (GSI) was used to determine the distinct populations of Chinook salmon. By monitoring the movements and genetic makeup of these important fish, this study aims to provide crucial insights to mitigate potential impacts of Navy activity on their migration, as well as to inform future conservation and management efforts to protect and sustain this species.

#### Methods

*Tagging*: Chinook salmon were tagged in five locations along the Gulf of Alaska (Figure 1). Chinook salmon were caught with hook and line. Each individual was immediately put into anesthetic (25 mg/L; AQUI-S® 20E) until the fish reached level III anesthesia (i.e., total loss of equilibrium and no reaction to touch stimuli, ~4 min.). Chinook salmon were surgically implanted with Innovasea 69 kHz V16-4x transmitters (diameter = 16 mm, length = 68 mm, weight = 24 g in air, sound pressure level output = 158 dB re 1 μPa @ 1 m, battery life = 1910 d, random ping rate between 70 and 110 s). The use of AQUI-S® 20E was used under Investigational New Animal Drugs (INAD) permit #11-47. Once anesthetized the fork length (nearest cm) was measured, scales were taken from the preferred area for aging, and a fin clip was taken from the anal fin for genetic analysis. To implant the transmitter a 20 mm incision was made with a sterile scalpel, the V16 transmitter and a passive integrated transponder (PIT) was inserted into the body cavity, and the incision was sutured with two or three simple interrupted surgeon's knots using an Ethicon Y513 4-0 Monocryl suture with a 19 mm reverse cutting needle. After surgery the fish was placed in a recovery tank of fresh seawater with an aerator until the fish was vigorously swimming and recovered (~5-10 min.). After recovery the fish was released near the capture location. The latitude, longitude and the time of fish release was recorded for each individual.

The tagging locations included Kodiak in October 2020 (n = 80), Yakutat in March 2021 (n = 32), Chignik in August 2021 (n = 36), Craig (n = 51) in June 2022, and Sitka in June 2022 (n = 99) (Table 1).

Genetic samples were taken for each tagged fish and additional fin clip samples were taken from individuals that were either not adequate size for tagging or not in good enough condition for tagging (Table 1). Therefore, the number of fish tagged and analyzed were different. Genetic analysis was performed by the NWFSC Conservation Biology Division to determine genetic stock. The percentage of each stock group was determined for each location.

Table 1. Sample size in each location including the number of individuals tagged and the number of individuals with fin clips taken for genetic samples.

| Samples                | Chignik | Kodiak | Yakutat | Sitka | Craig |
|------------------------|---------|--------|---------|-------|-------|
| Number tagged          | 36      | 80     | 32      | 99    | 51    |
| Number genetic samples | 40      | 91     | 48      | 128   | 47    |

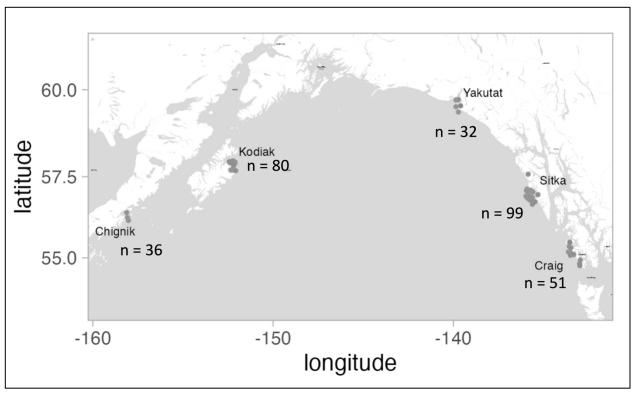


Figure 1. Chinook salmon tagging locations and the number tagged within the Gulf of Alaska.

Fish detection: We deployed InnovaSea 69 kHz VR2AR acoustic receivers along the coast of Washington State to detect acoustically tagged Chinook salmon. Individuals were also detected by acoustic receivers deployed by other groups including Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary, University of Victoria, University of British Columbia, and Kintama consulting company. Additionally, detections were reported via the Ocean Tracking Network (OTN).

Data analyses: Detection histories for each individual that include individual ID, tagging date, genetic stock ID, detections locations labeled with the number of days since tagging, and date of last detection were mapped using Program R.

## **Results**

The proportion of different genetic stock IDs varied across tagging locations (Table 2, Figure 2). In Chignik (n = 40), the highest proportion of individuals originated from West Vancouver Island (70.0%), followed by Southeast Alaska (22.5%), and Upper Columbia River summer/fall (7.5%). In Kodiak, (n = 91), most individuals originated from Southeast Alaska (60.4%), followed by Upper Columbia River summer/fall (11.0%), West Vancouver Island (9.9%), Willamette River spring (7.7%), South Thompson River (4.4%), North/Mid Oregon coast (3.3%), West Cascade spring (2.2%), and West Cascade fall (1.1%). In Yakutat (n = 48), most individuals originated from West Vancouver Island (41.7%), followed by Southeast Alaska

(27.1%), Willamette River spring (18.8%), Upper Columbia River summer/fall (6.3%), West Cascade spring (2.1%), West Cascade fall (2.1%), and East Vancouver Island (2.1%). In Sitka (n = 128), most individuals originated from Upper Columbia River summer/fall (32.0%), North/Mid Oregon coast (19.5%), West Vancouver Island (15.6%), Southeast Alaska (14.8%), South Thompson River (12.5%), East Vancouver Island (2.3%), West Cascade fall (2.3%), and Snake River fall (0.8%). In Craig (n = 47), most individuals originated from West Vancouver Island (36.2%), Upper Columbia River summer/fall (19.1%), Southeast Alaska (17.0%), West Cascade fall (10.6%), North/Mid Oregon coast (6.4%), South Thompson River (4.3%), East Vancouver Island (4.3%), and South Puget Sound (2.1%).

Table 2. The percentage of each stock group at each location.

| Genetic stock group              | Chignik | Kodiak | Yakutat | Sitka | Craig |
|----------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|-------|-------|
| North/Mid Oregon coast           | 0.0%    | 3.3%   | 0.0%    | 19.5% | 6.4%  |
| Snake River fall                 | 0.0%    | 0.0%   | 0.0%    | 0.8%  | 0.0%  |
| Upper Columbia River summer/fall | 7.5%    | 11.0%  | 6.3%    | 32.0% | 19.1% |
| Willamette River sping           | 0.0%    | 7.7%   | 18.8%   | 0.0%  | 0.0%  |
| West Cascade spring              | 0.0%    | 2.2%   | 2.1%    | 0.0%  | 0.0%  |
| West Cascade fall                | 0.0%    | 1.1%   | 2.1%    | 2.3%  | 10.6% |
| South Puget Sound                | 0.0%    | 0.0%   | 0.0%    | 0.0%  | 2.1%  |
| South Thompson River             | 0.0%    | 4.4%   | 0.0%    | 12.5% | 4.3%  |
| West Vancouver Island            | 70.0%   | 9.9%   | 41.7%   | 15.6% | 36.2% |
| East Vancouver Island            | 0.0%    | 0.0%   | 2.1%    | 2.3%  | 4.3%  |
| Southeast Alaska                 | 22.5%   | 60.4%  | 27.1%   | 14.8% | 17.0% |

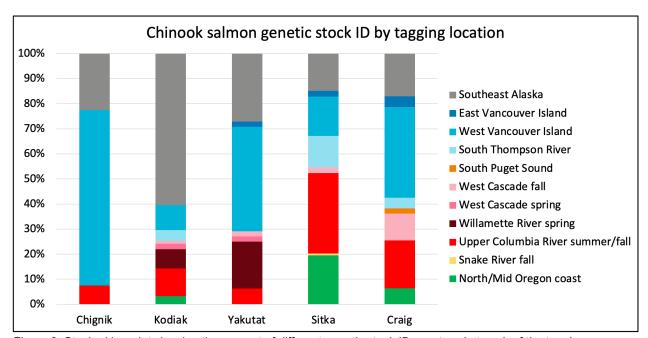


Figure 2. Stacked bar plot showing the percent of different genetic stock IDs captured at each of the tagging locations. Colors indicate genetic stock ID.

Genetic analysis identified three genetic stocks that are within ESUs listed as threatened under the ESA. These include South Puget Sound (n=1 in Craig), Snake River spring (n=1 in Sitka), and Willamette River spring (n=7 in Kodiak, n=9 in Yakutat).

To date we have detected 53 (17.8%) out of 298 acoustically tagged Chinook salmon (Kodiak = 9, Yakutat = 5, Chignik = 3, Craig = 12, Sitka = 24). Individuals tagged in Kodiak were detected in Prince William Sound, the south coast of Vancouver Island, and Washington coast from 17 to 320 days post tagging (See Supplementary Material). Individuals tagged in Yakutat were detected along the south coast of Vancouver Island, and Washington coast from 76 to 169 days post tagging (See Supplementary Material). Individuals tagged in Chignik were detected in Prince William Sound, and along the south coast of Vancouver Island from 112 to 433 days post tagging (See Supplementary Material). Individuals tagged in Craig were detected along the south and east coast of Vancouver Island, and Washington coast from 49 to 137 days post tagging (See Supplementary Material). Individuals tagged in Sitka were detected along the south and east coast of Vancouver Island, and Washington coast from 49 to 124 days post tagging (See Supplementary Material).

See Supplementary Material for individual detection histories of each acoustically tagged Chinook salmon.

#### **Conclusion**

This update on the ongoing study focusing on Chinook salmon migration tagged in the Gulf of Alaska provides promising insights into their migratory patterns and behavior by utilizing acoustic tags and genetic stock identification. The preliminary results illustrate the varying genetic stock compositions at different tagging locations and successfully track individual fish as they transit through the Navy's NWTT Study Area. The study showcases the potential of this approach to offer valuable insights that can help mitigate potential impacts of Navy activities on the migration of Chinook salmon and other marine species.

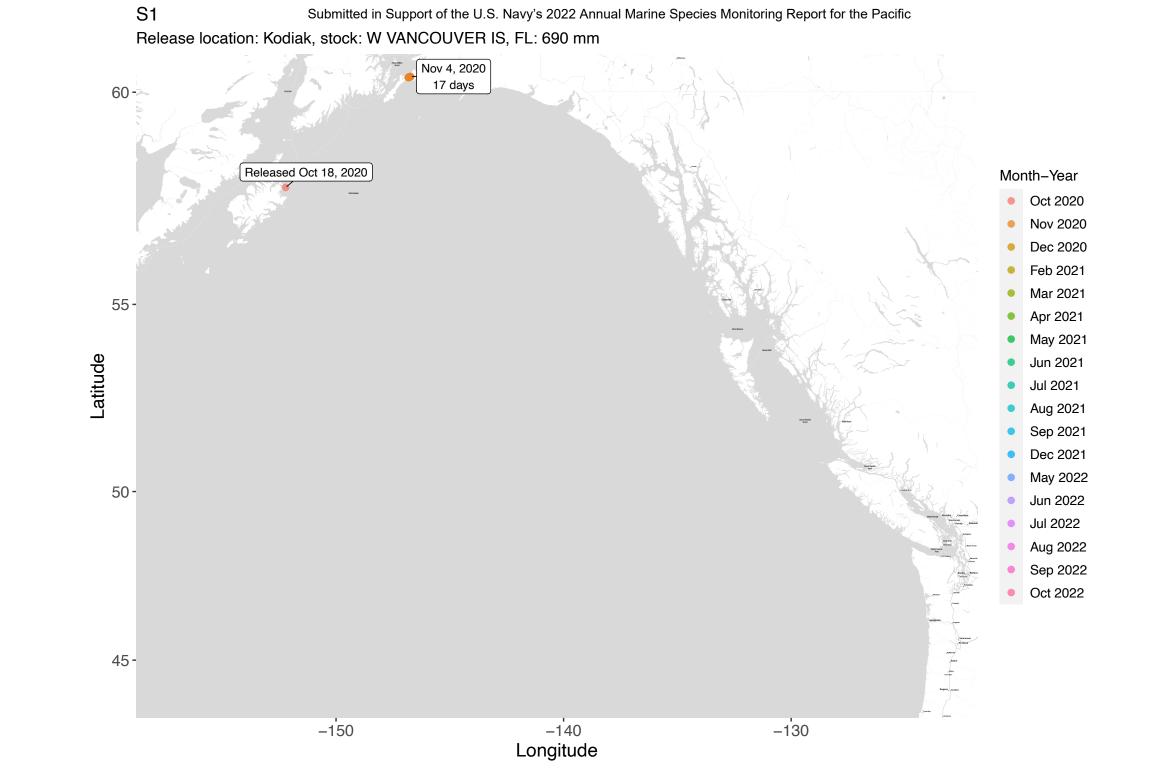
As the research progresses, more results will become available, contributing to future conservation and management efforts aimed at striking a balance between the U.S. Navy's mission requirements and the protection of protected marine life in the Pacific Northwest region. The collaboration and communication between NOAA Fisheries and the U.S. Navy have been crucial in achieving these shared objectives. The data generated from this study will continue to inform the development of adaptive strategies and protective measures for the marine ecosystem within the NWTT Study Area, ensuring the effectiveness of Navy activities while safeguarding vulnerable marine species.

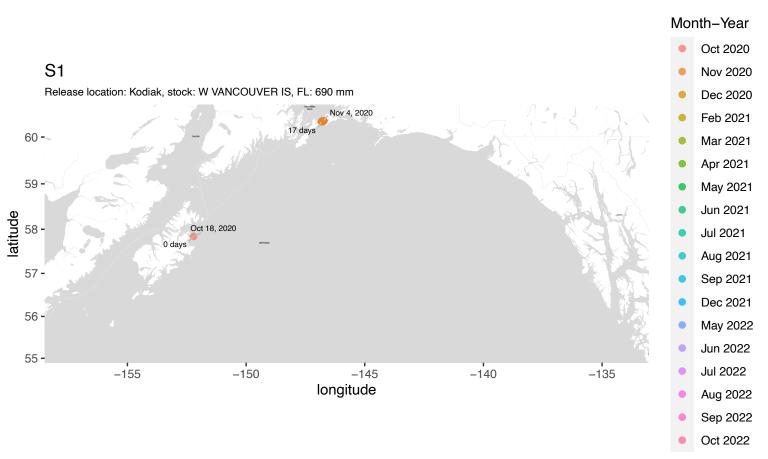
# Acknowledgements

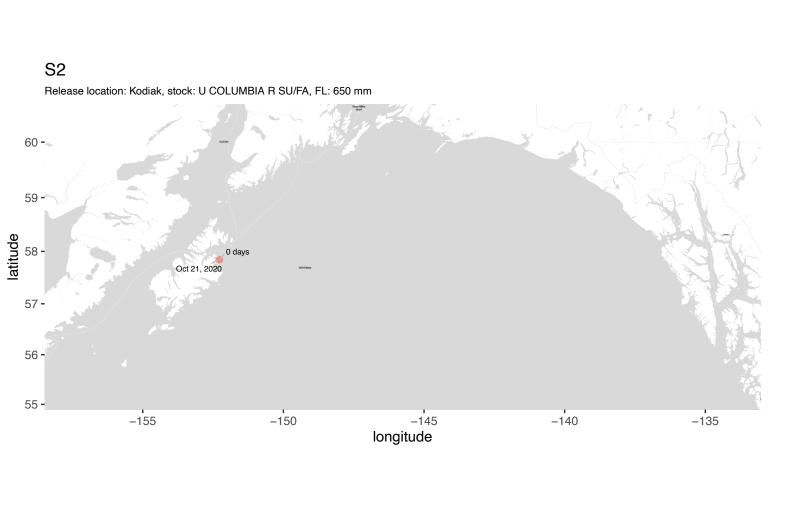
We would like to recognize the contributions of Andy Seitz and Michael Courtney to this project. Their assistance with fieldwork and logistics in Alaska was critical to the success of this work. Many thanks to Doug Jackson for generating plots and assisting with data management, analysis and interpretation. We thank Andrea Balla-Holden from the U.S. Navy, U.S. Pacific Fleet, Environmental Readiness Division for providing funding to complete this study, and thank Chris Hunt, Stephanie Sleeman, Brittany Bartlett, and Jessica Chen from Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command for comments on the report and logistics support.

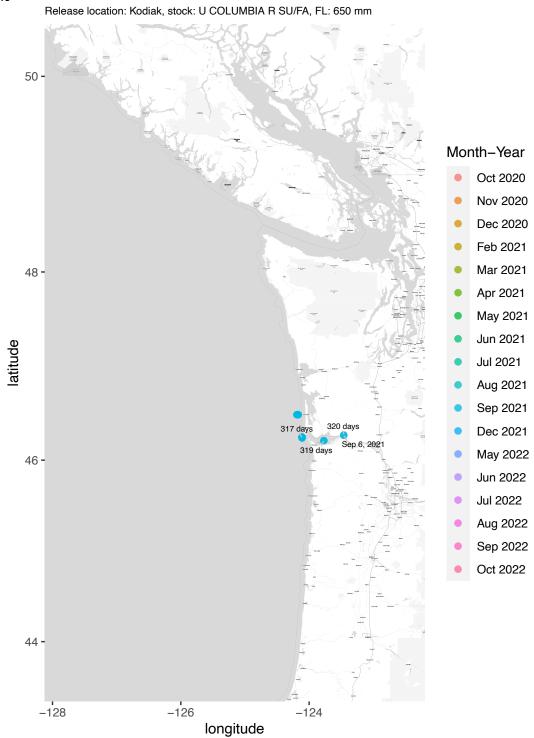
# **Supplementary Material**

The following pages are the detection histories for each acoustically tagged Chinook salmon. The top of each plot gives the release location, the genetic stock ID, and the fork length of the fish. The release locations are indicated with the date of release, and the last detection also is labeled with the date of detection and days since release. There are two pages of plots for each individual. The first is zoomed out to show the full extent of detection history, and the second page is zoomed in to show the detailed movements of each Chinook salmon. In the more detailed view intermediate detections are labeled with days since release. The color of the circles indicates the month and year of detection. Some individuals were recaptured, those plots show the recapture locations in blue and are labeled as "recovered" with the date of recovery displayed.

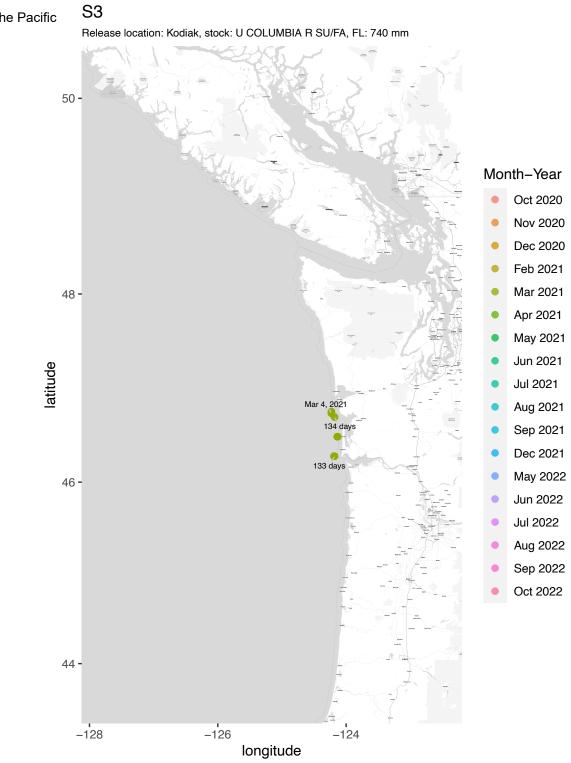


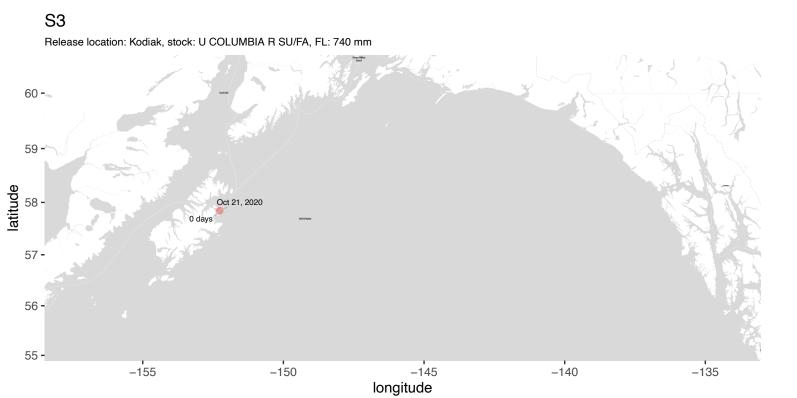


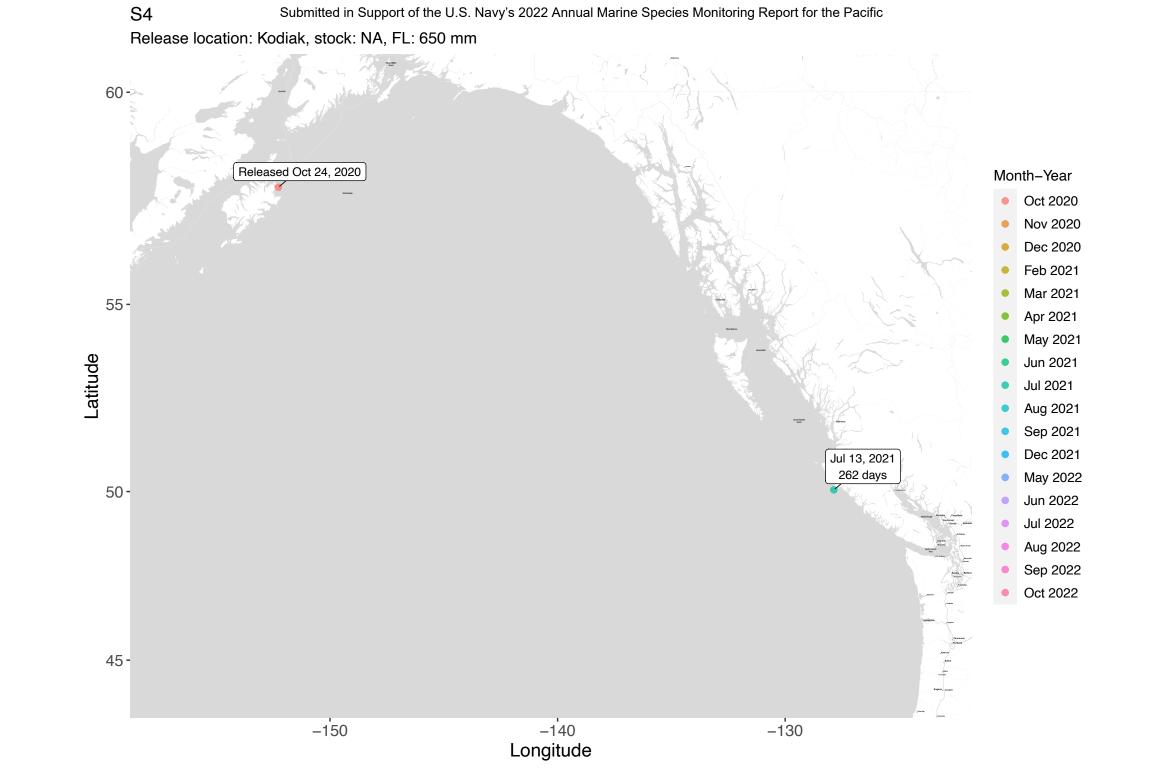


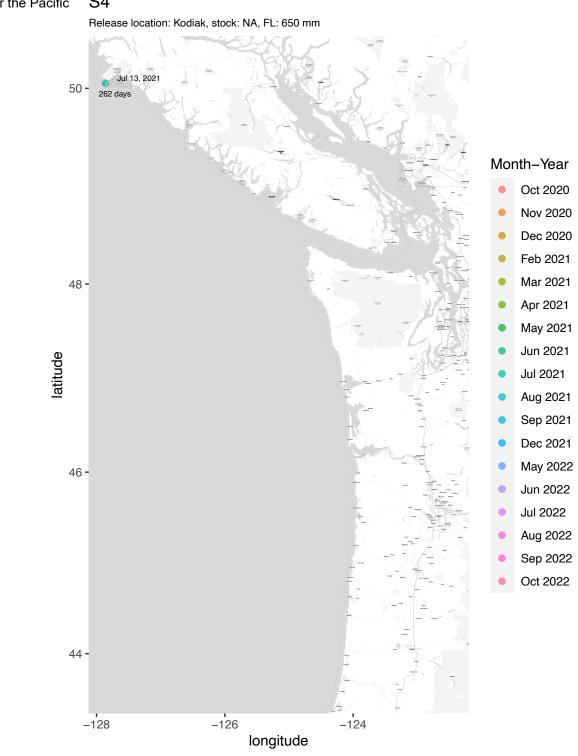


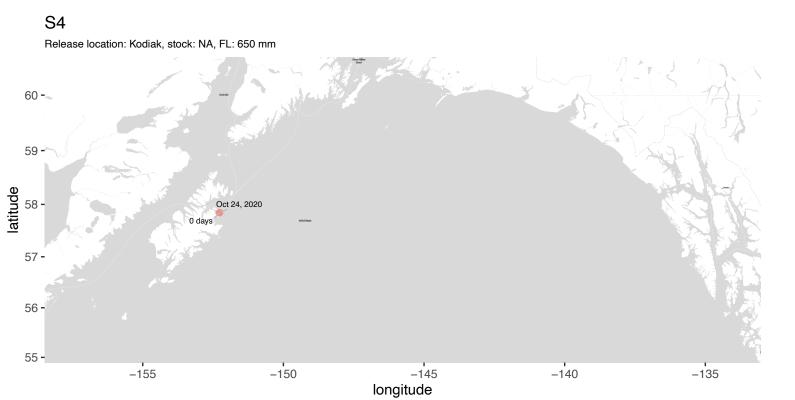
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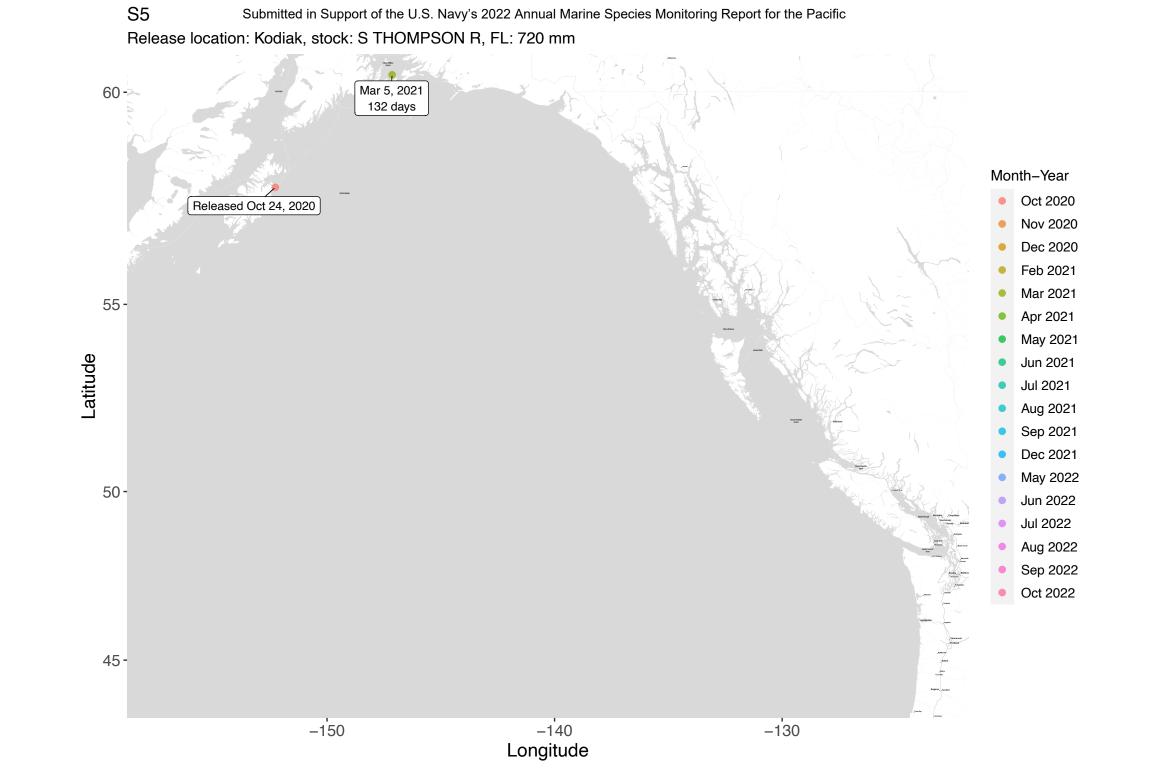


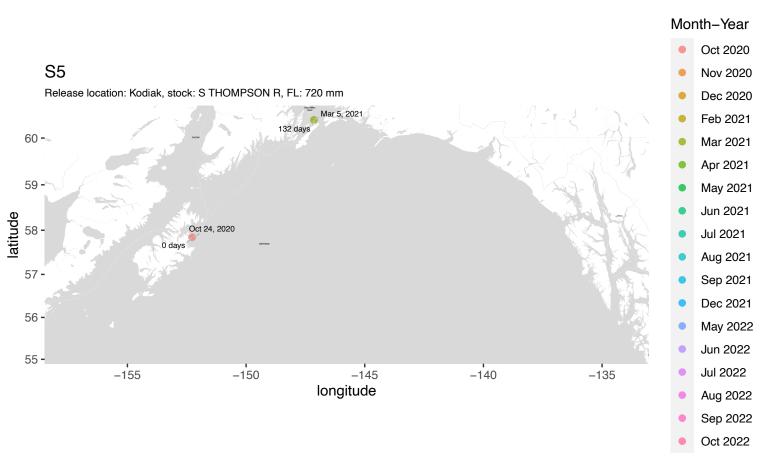


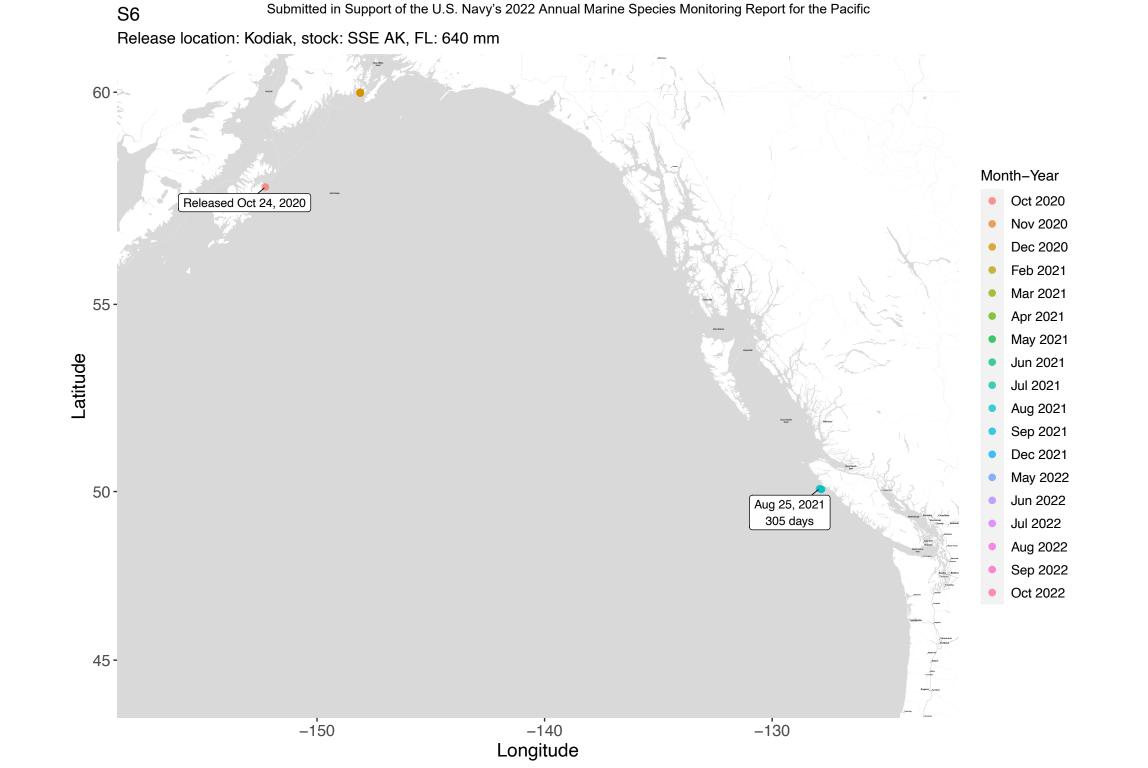












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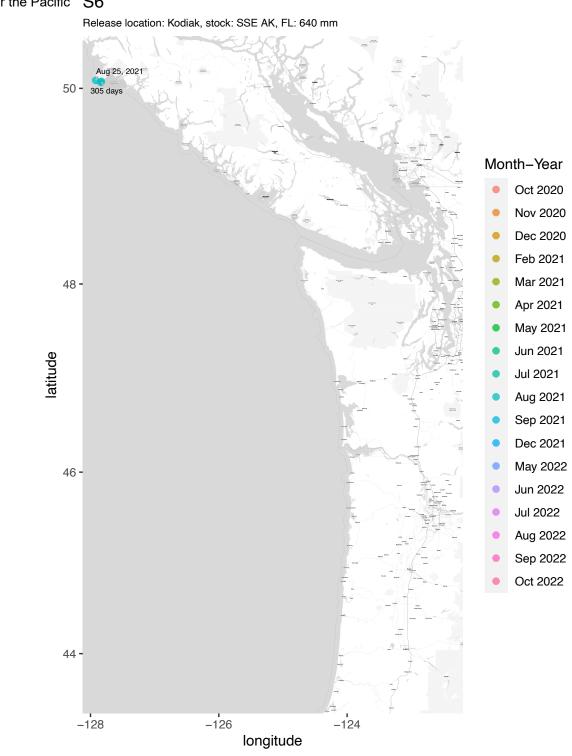
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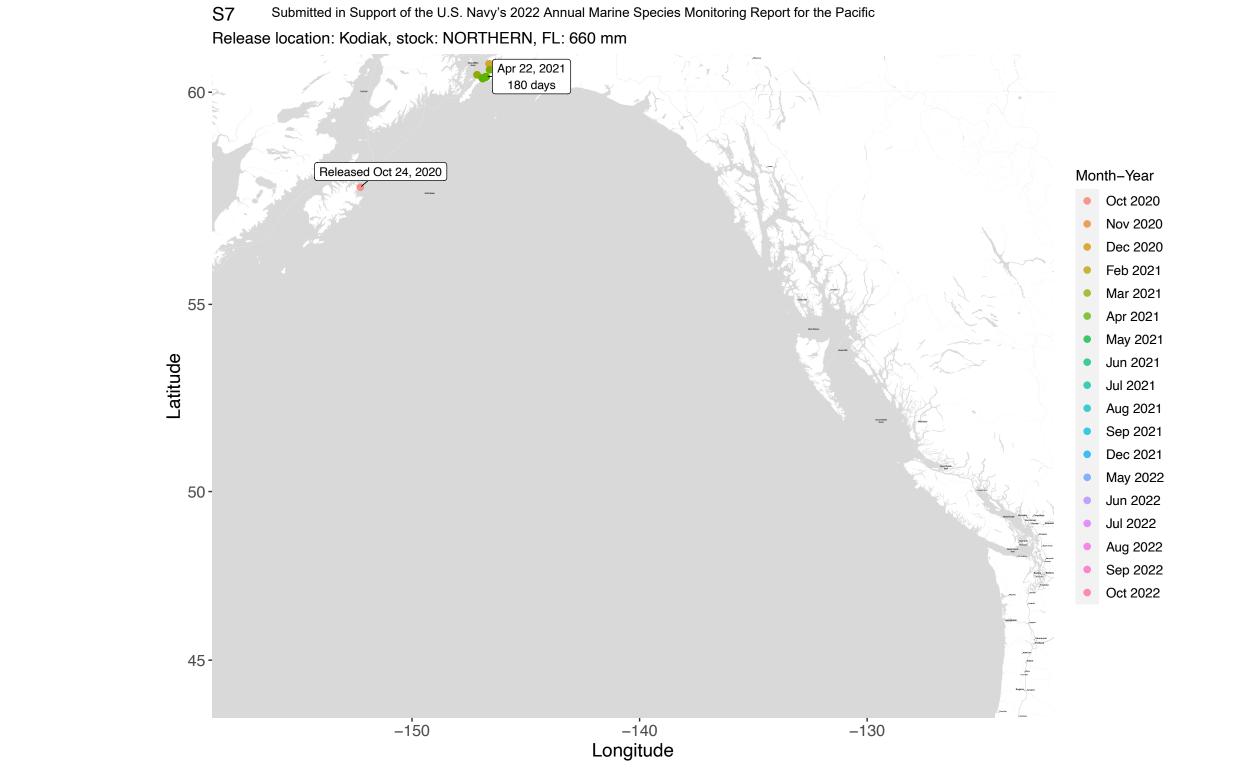
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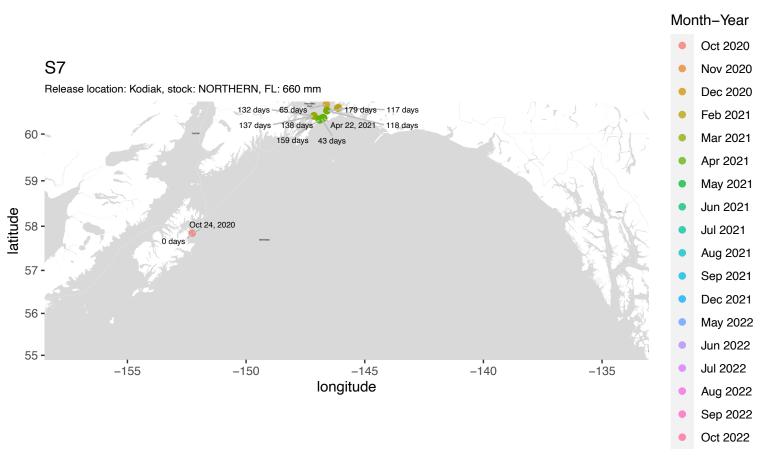
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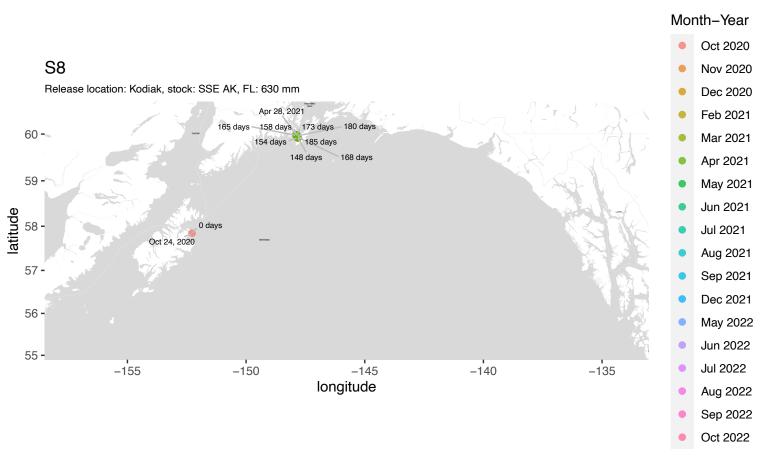
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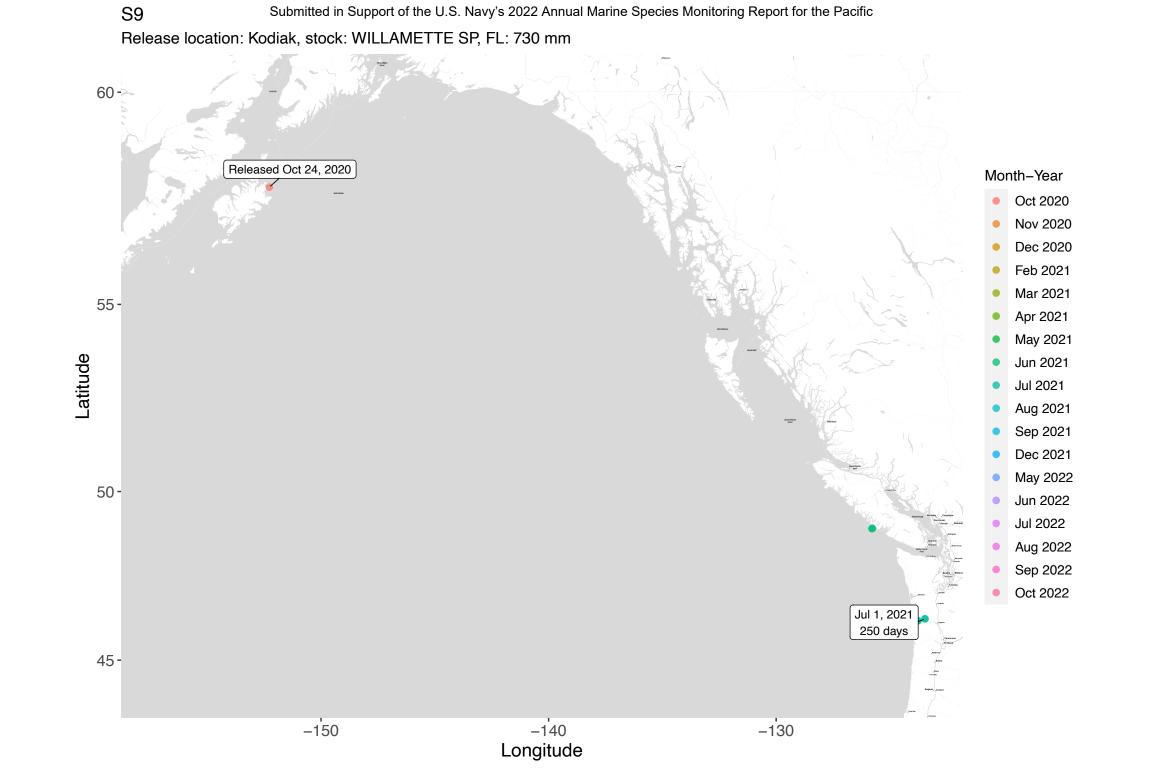
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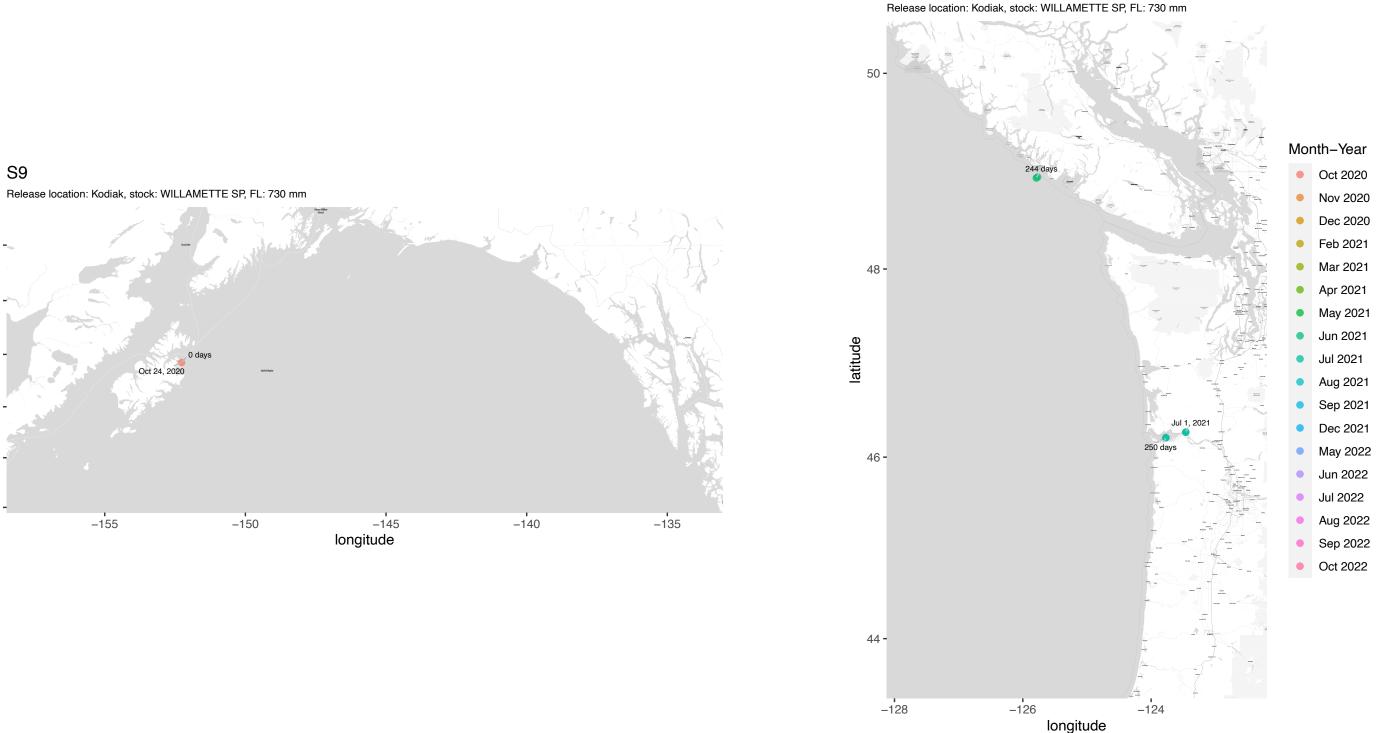
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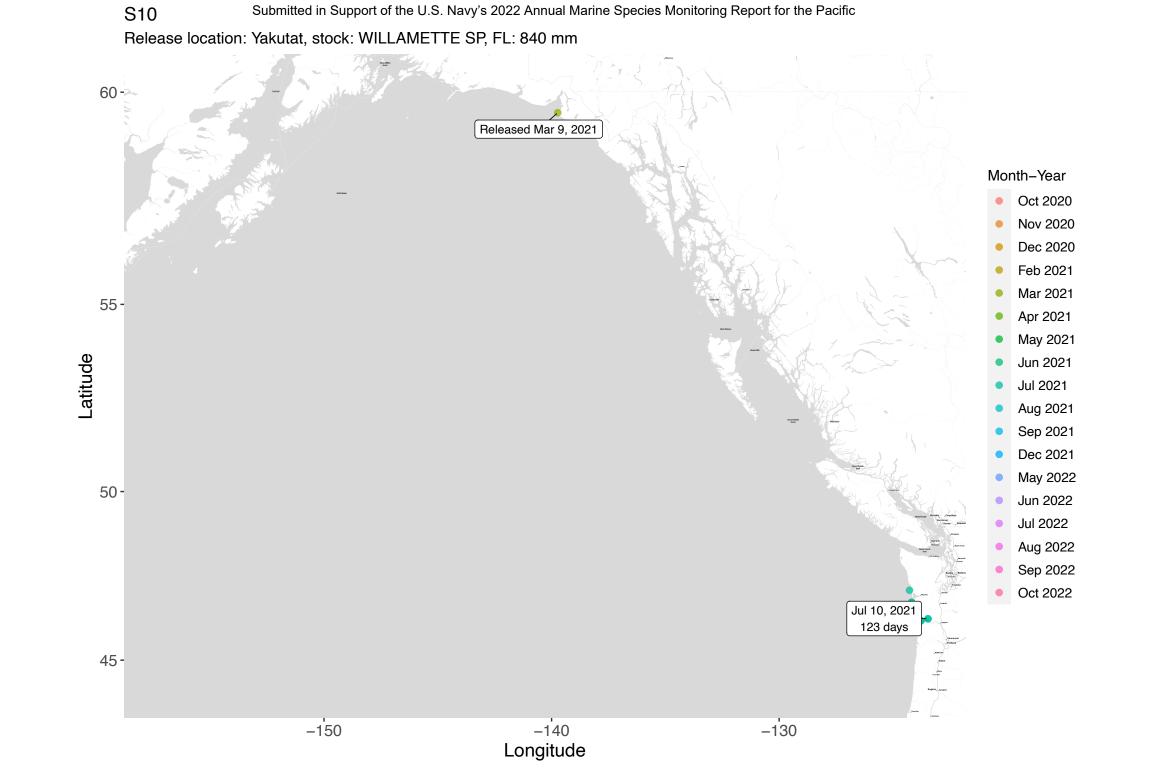
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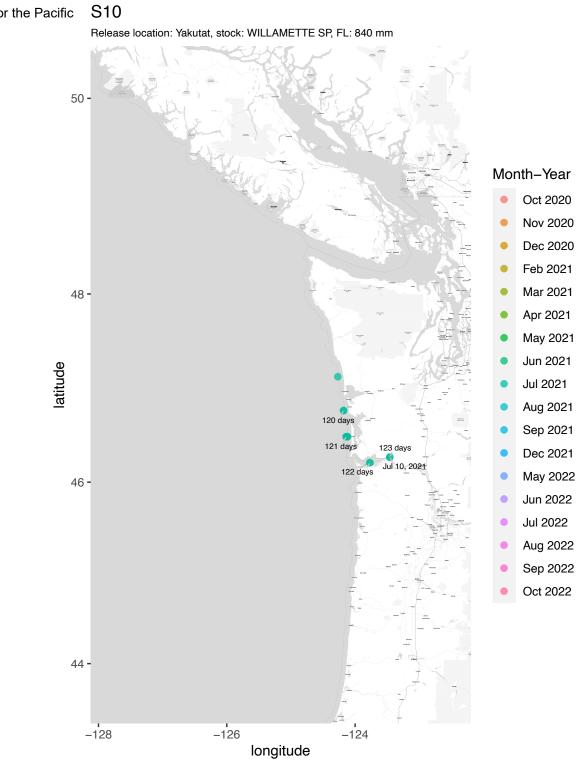
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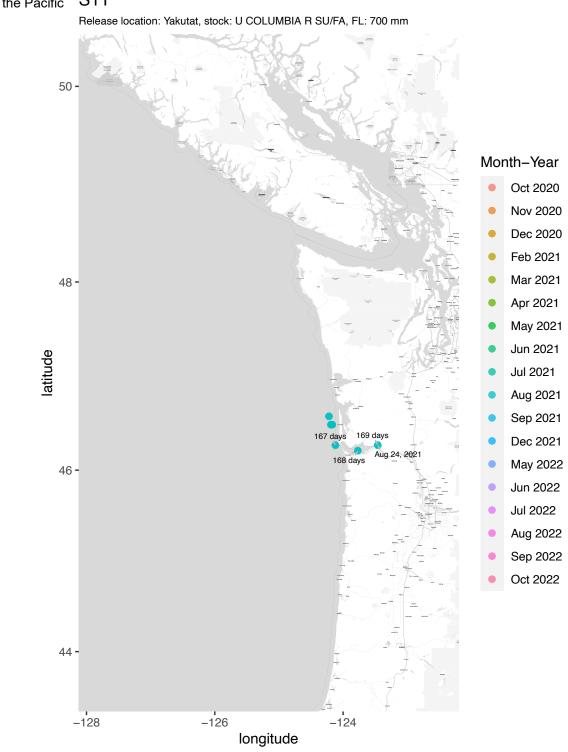
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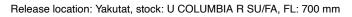
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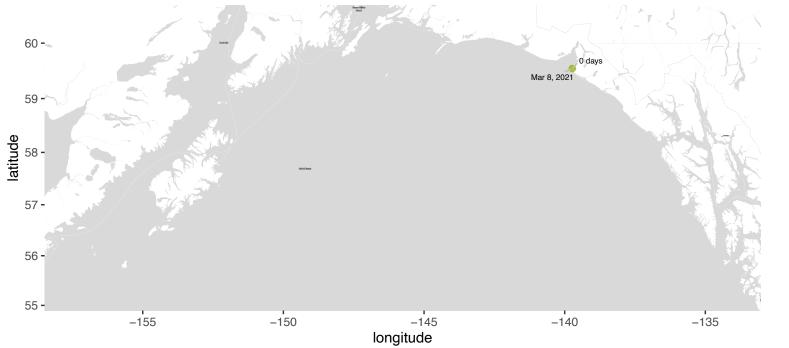
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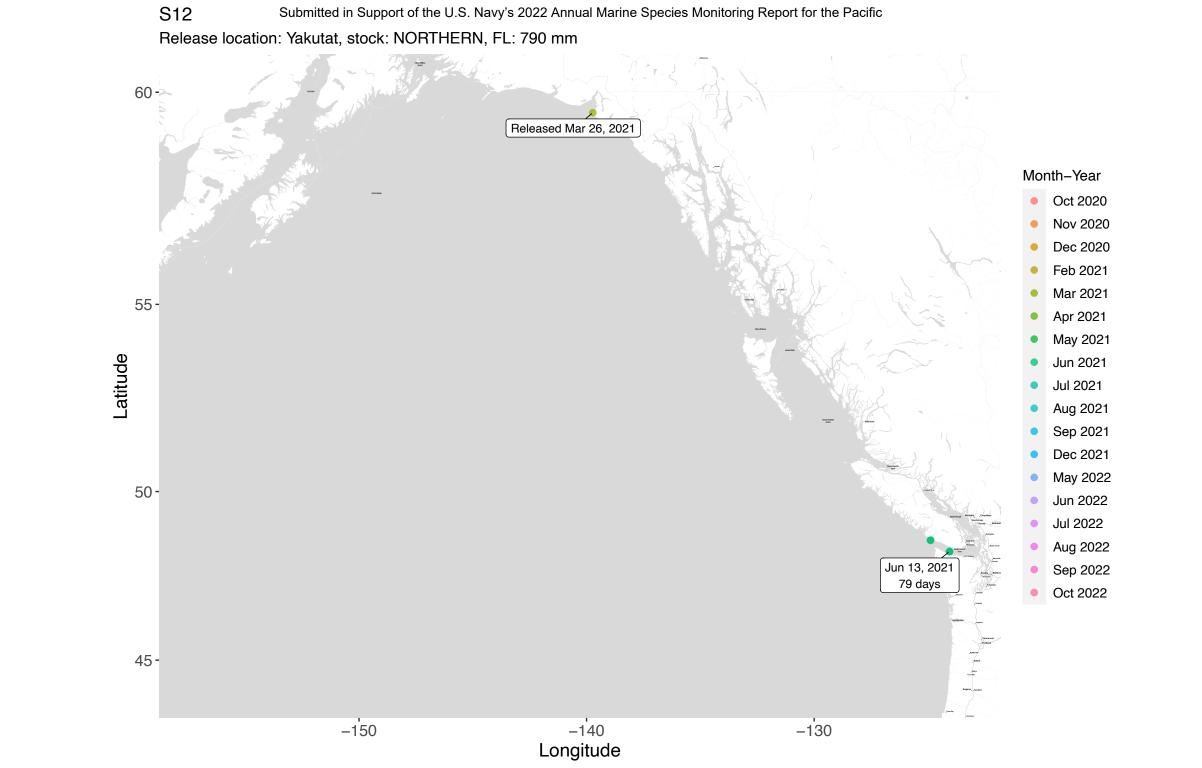




S11







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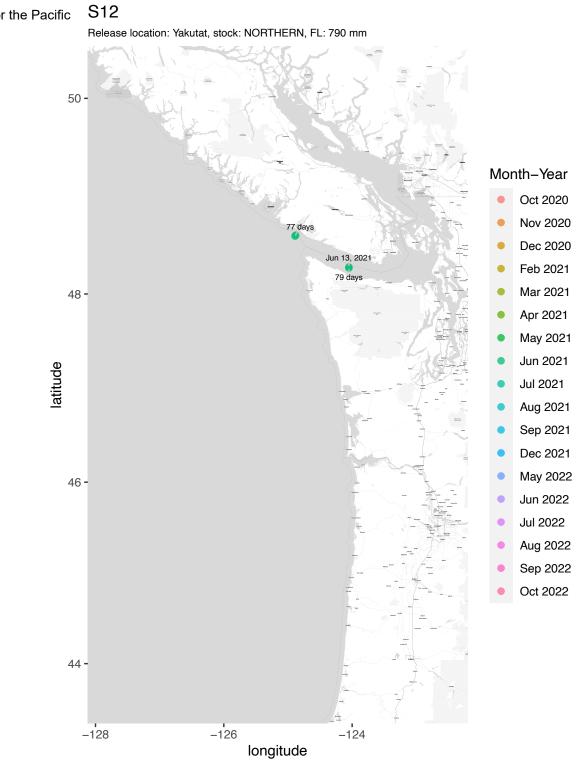
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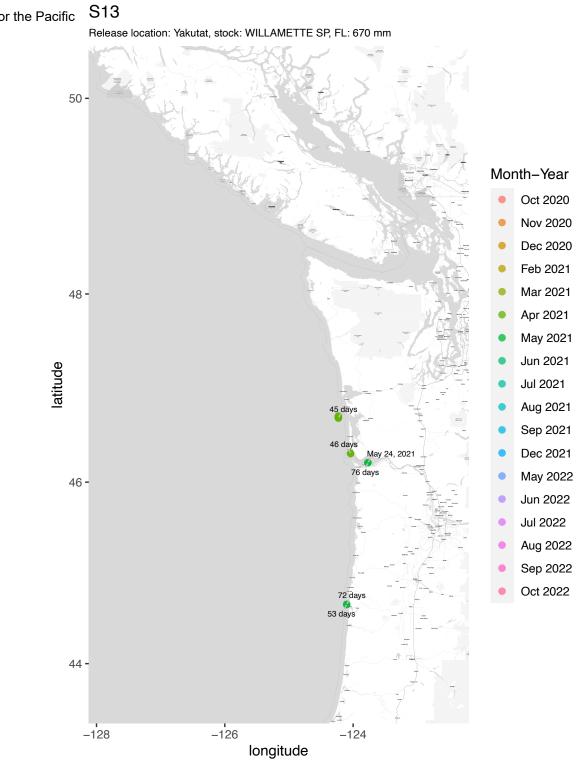
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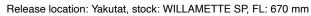
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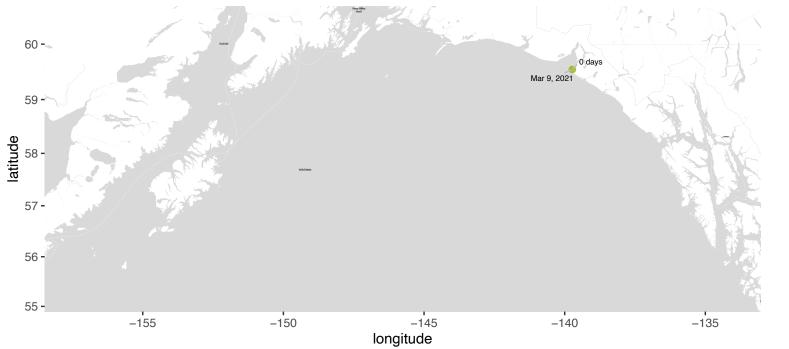
-155



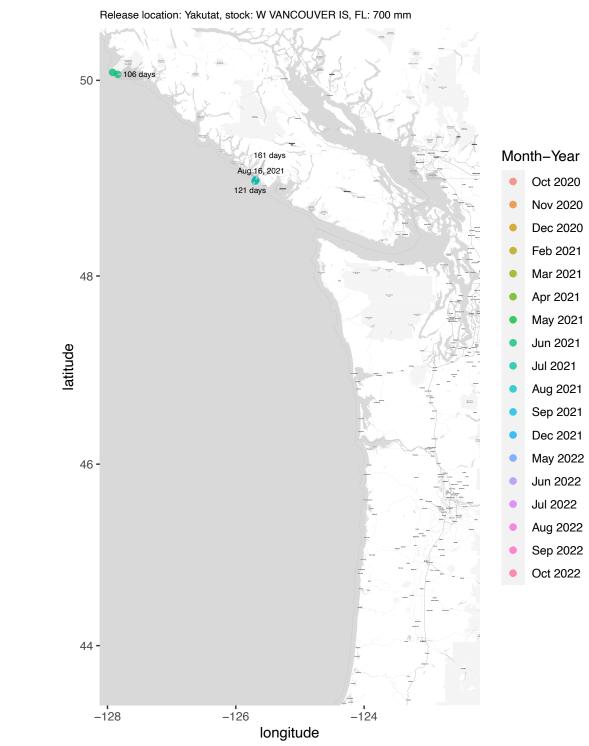




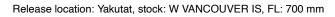


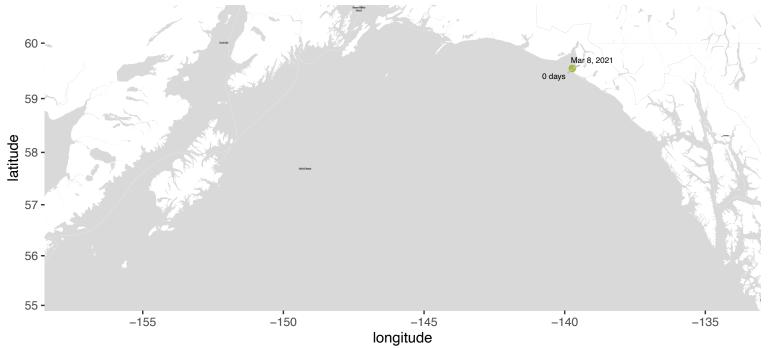


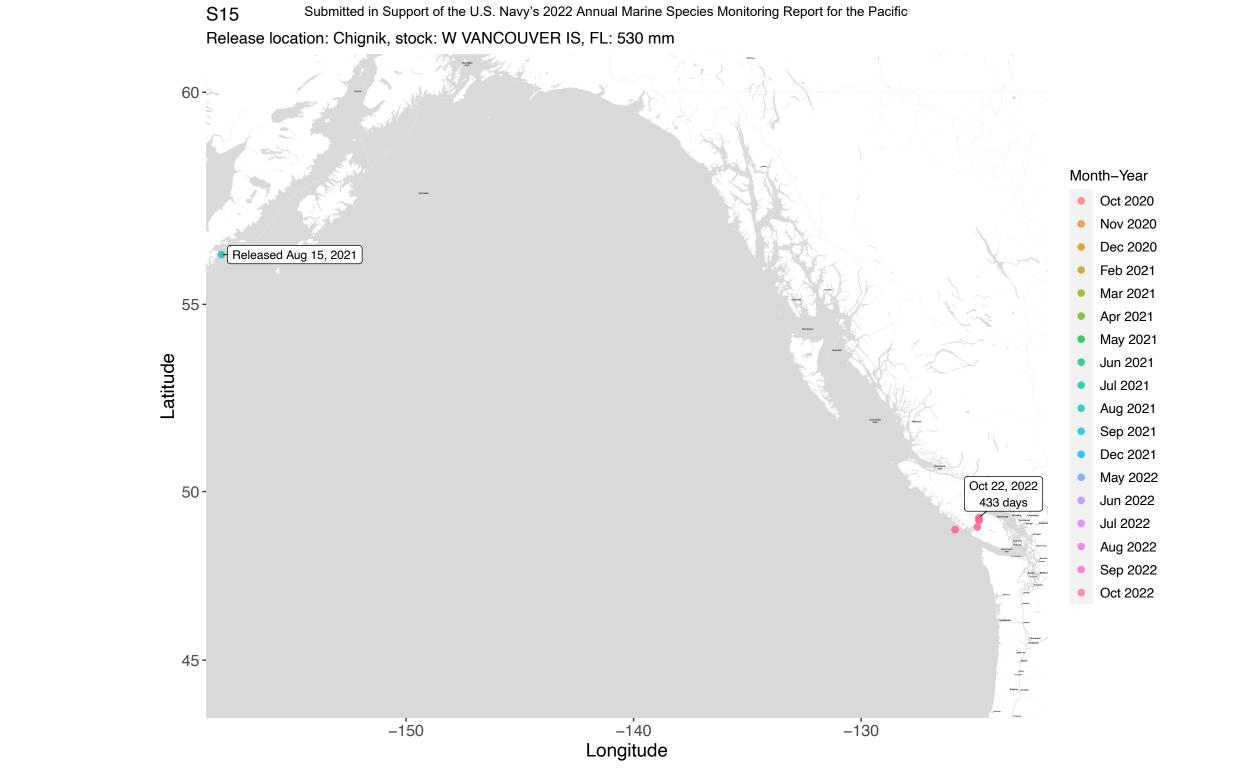
S14 Submitted in Support of the U.S. Navy's 2022 Annual Marine Species Monitoring Report for the Pacific Release location: Yakutat, stock: W VANCOUVER IS, FL: 700 mm 60 -Released Mar 8, 2021 Month-Year Oct 2020 Nov 2020 Dec 2020 Feb 2021 Mar 2021 55 -Apr 2021 May 2021 Latitude Jun 2021 Jul 2021 Aug 2021 Sep 2021 Dec 2021 May 2022 50-Aug 16, 2021 Jun 2022 161 days Jul 2022 Aug 2022 Sep 2022 Oct 2022 45--150 -140 -130 Longitude



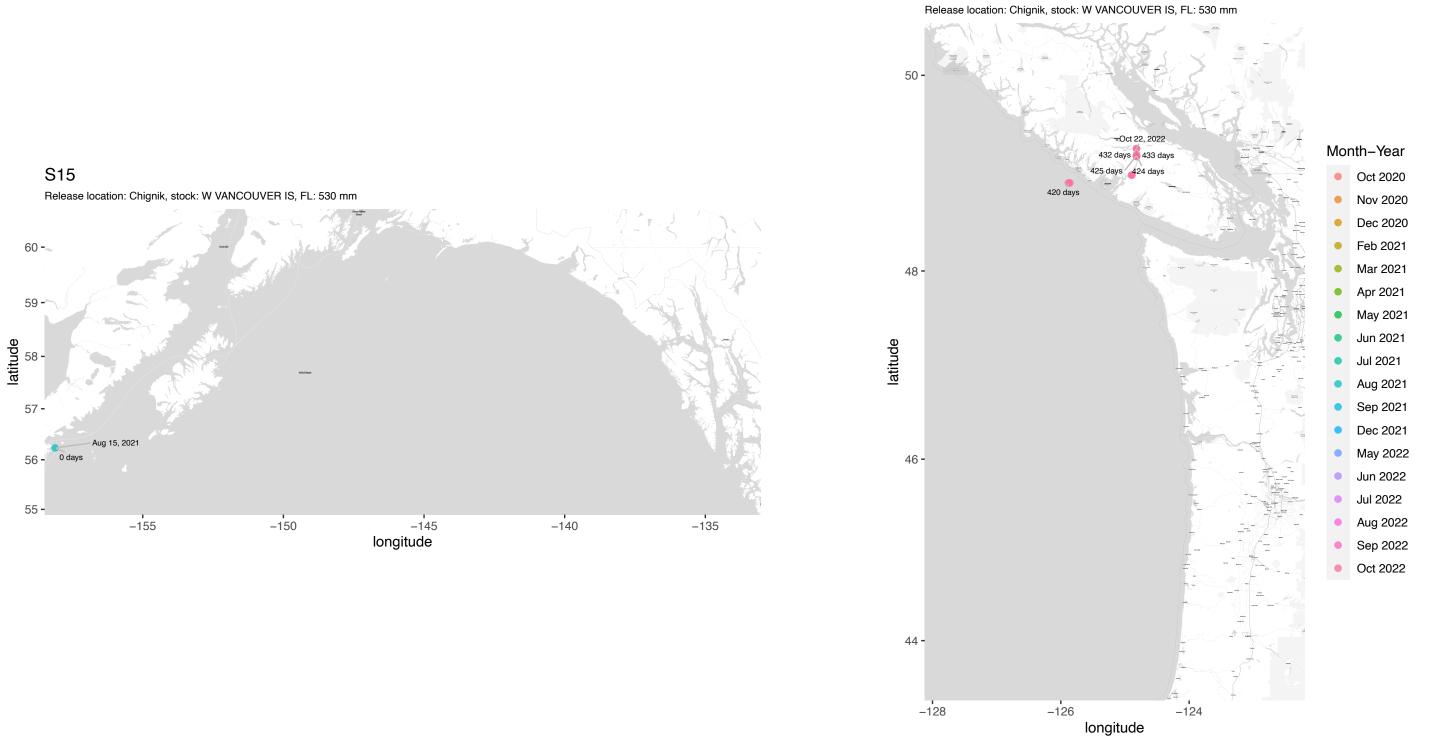




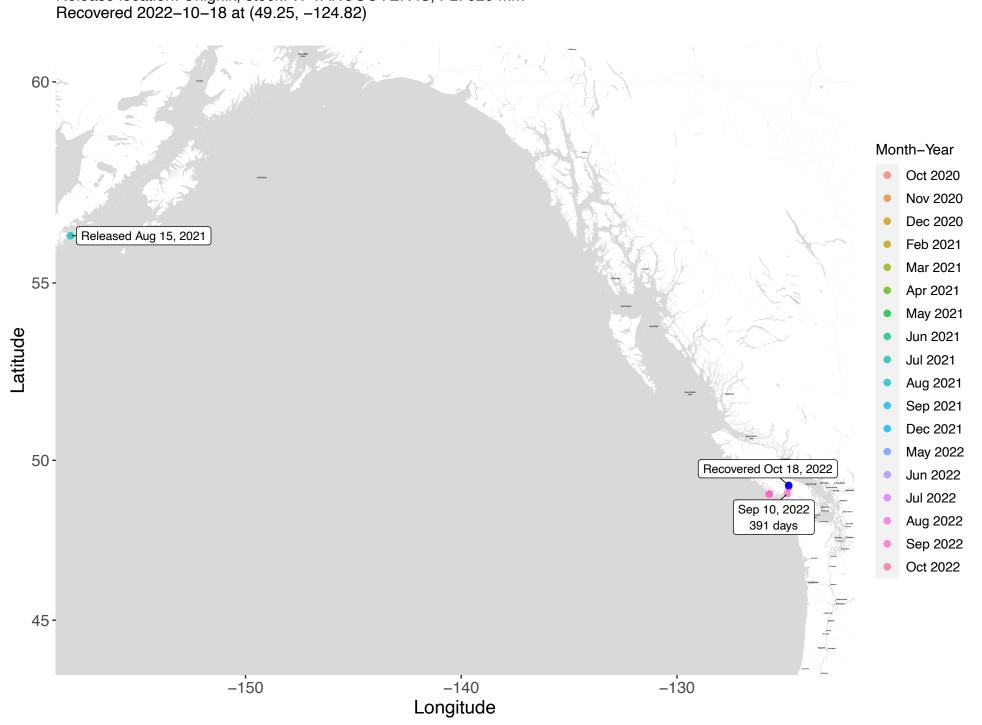


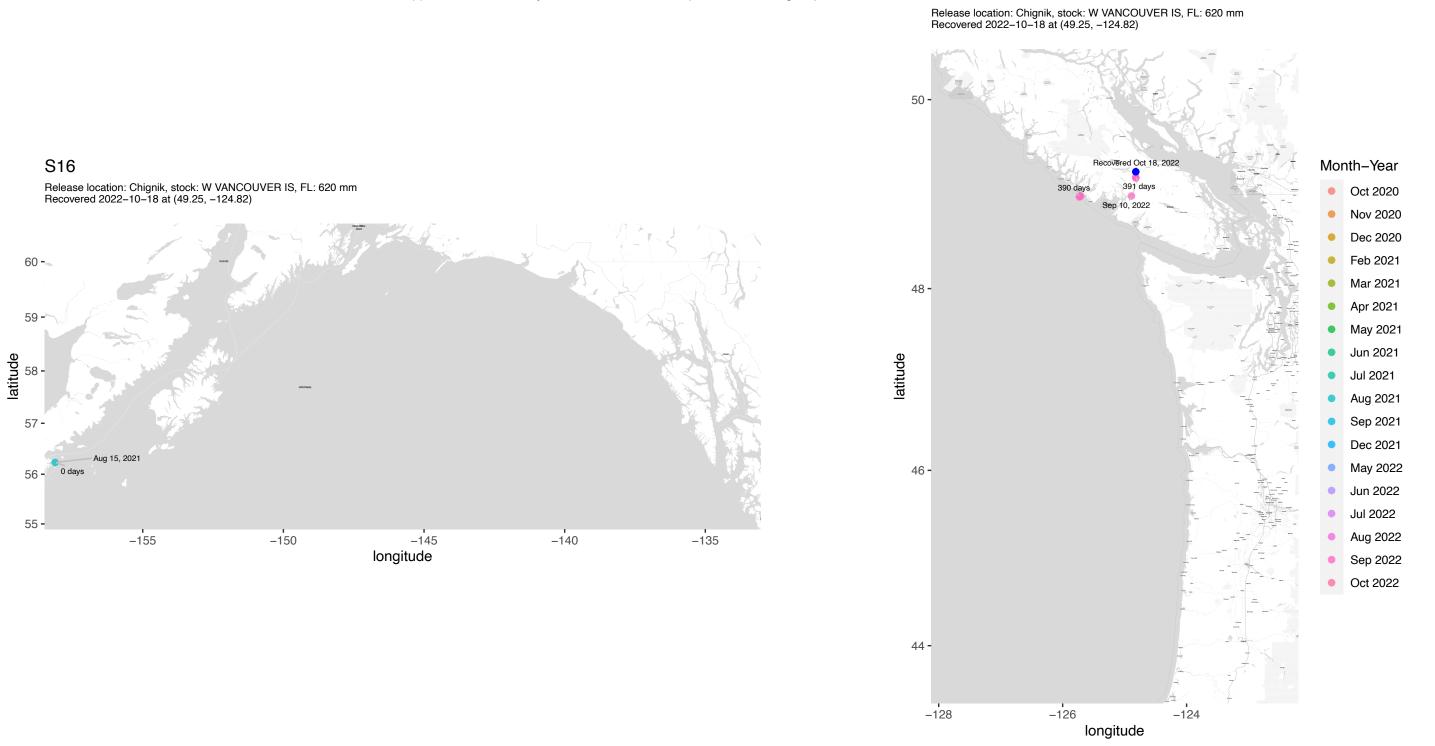




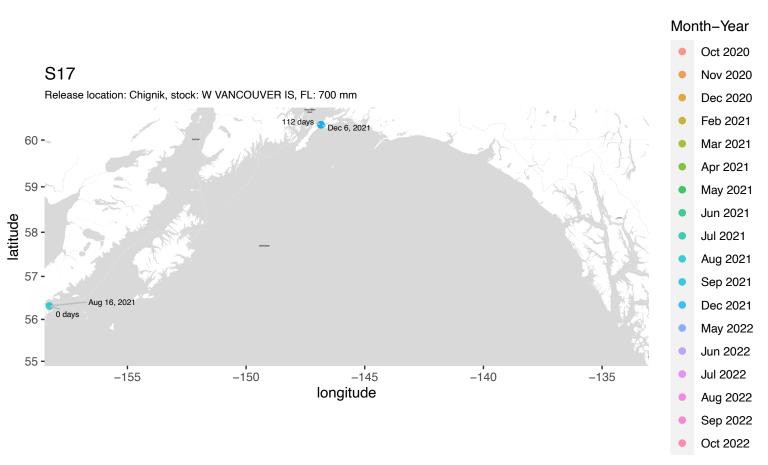


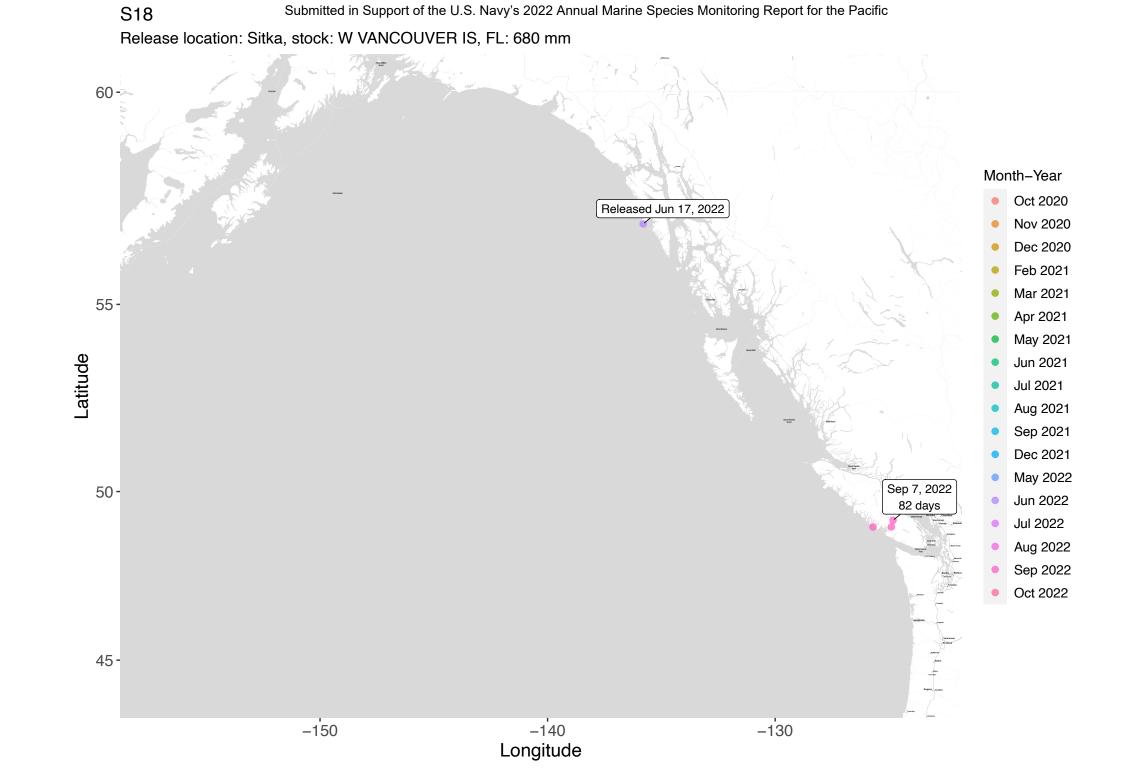
S16 Submitted in Support of the U.S. Navy's 2022 Annual Marine Species Monitoring Report for the Pacific Release location: Chignik, stock: W VANCOUVER IS, FL: 620 mm

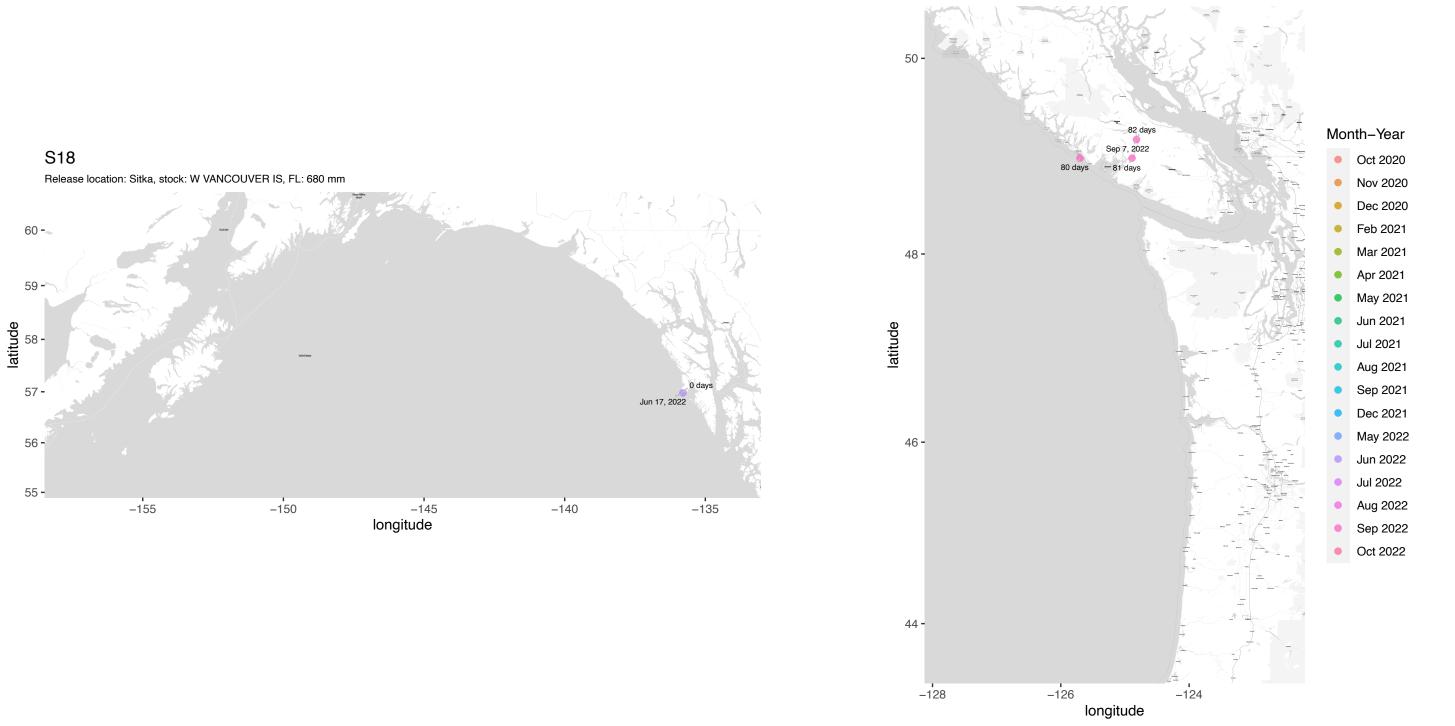




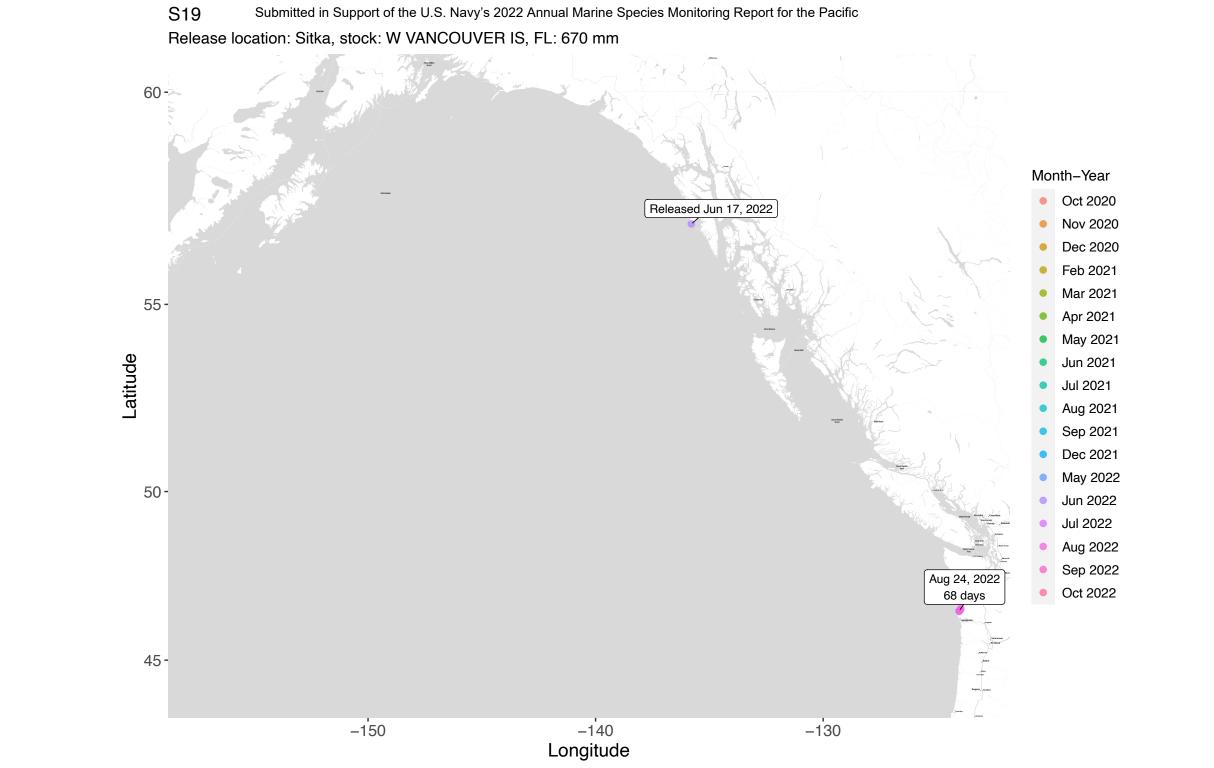
S17 Submitted in Support of the U.S. Navy's 2022 Annual Marine Species Monitoring Report for the Pacific Release location: Chignik, stock: W VANCOUVER IS, FL: 700 mm Dec 6, 2021 112 days 60 ---Month-Year Oct 2020 Nov 2020 Dec 2020 Released Aug 16, 2021 Feb 2021 Mar 2021 55 -Apr 2021 May 2021 Latitude Jun 2021 Jul 2021 Aug 2021 Sep 2021 Dec 2021 May 2022 50-Jun 2022 Jul 2022 Aug 2022 Sep 2022 Oct 2022 45--150 -130 -140 Longitude

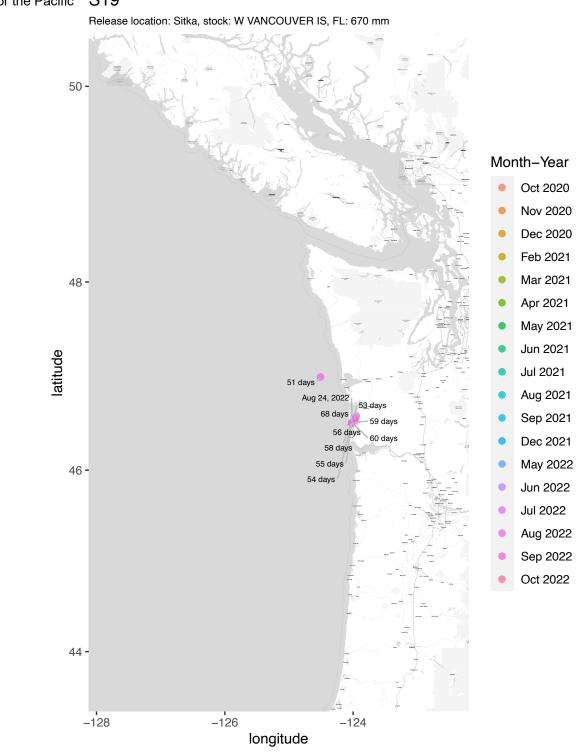






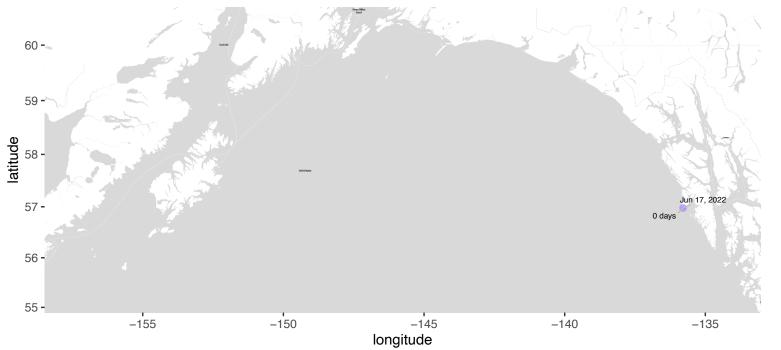
Release location: Sitka, stock: W VANCOUVER IS, FL: 680 mm

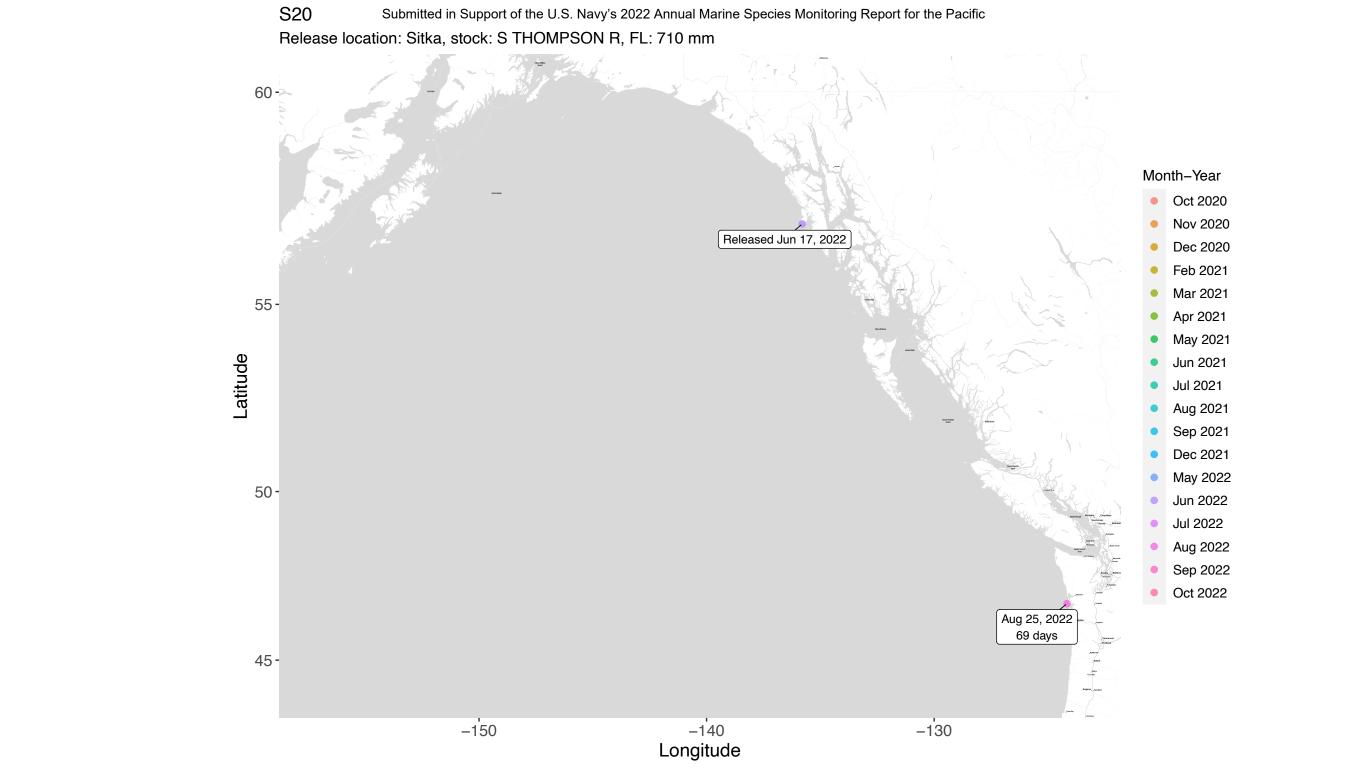


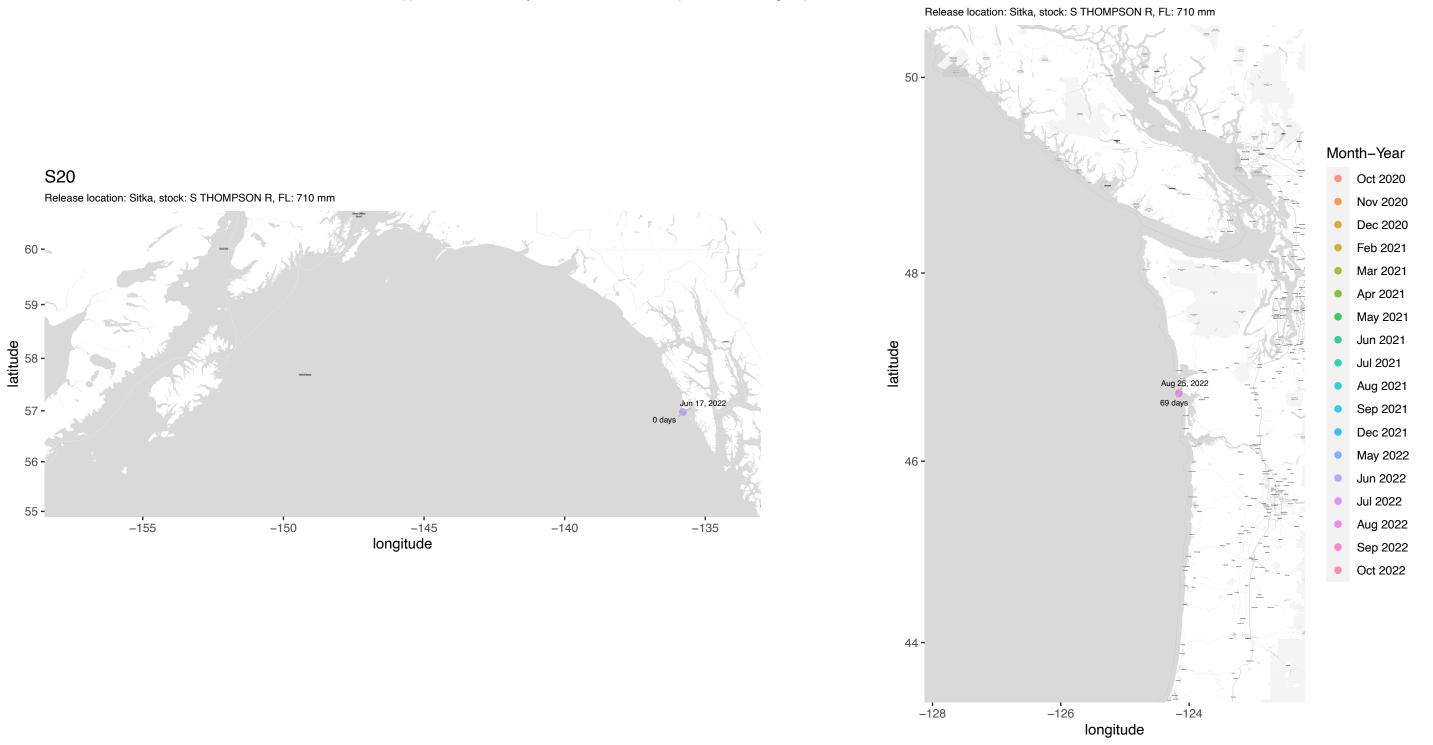


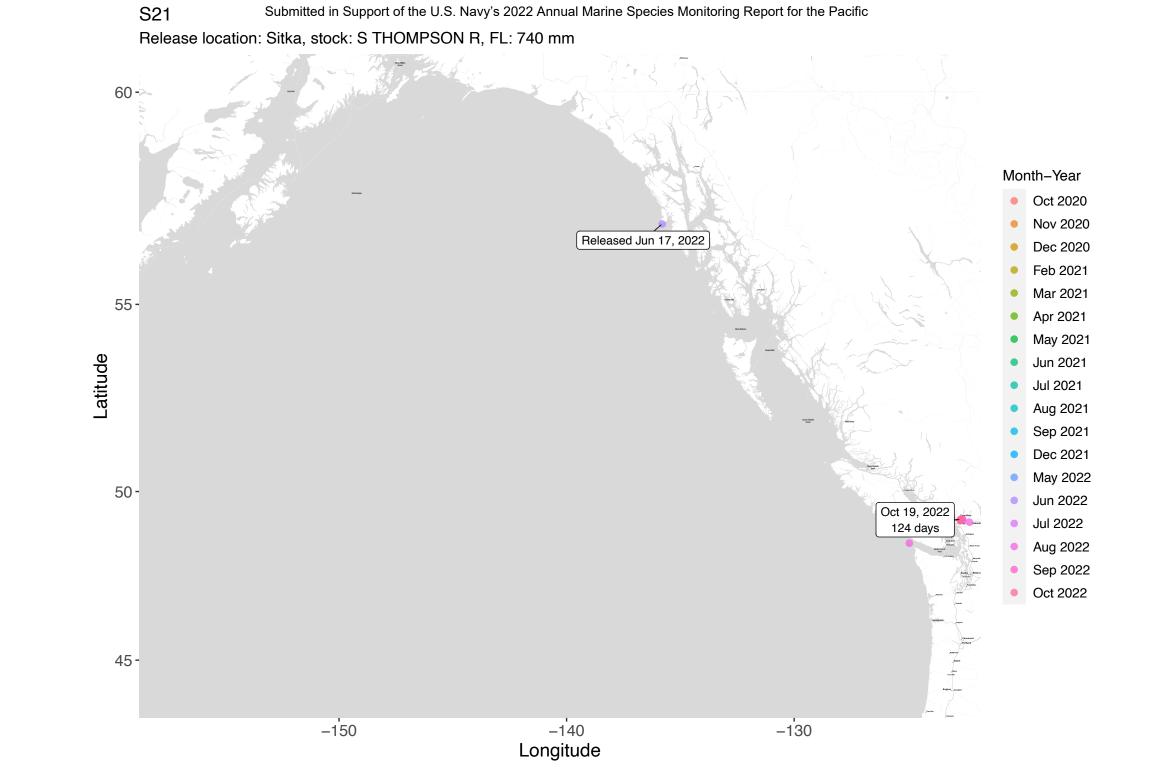


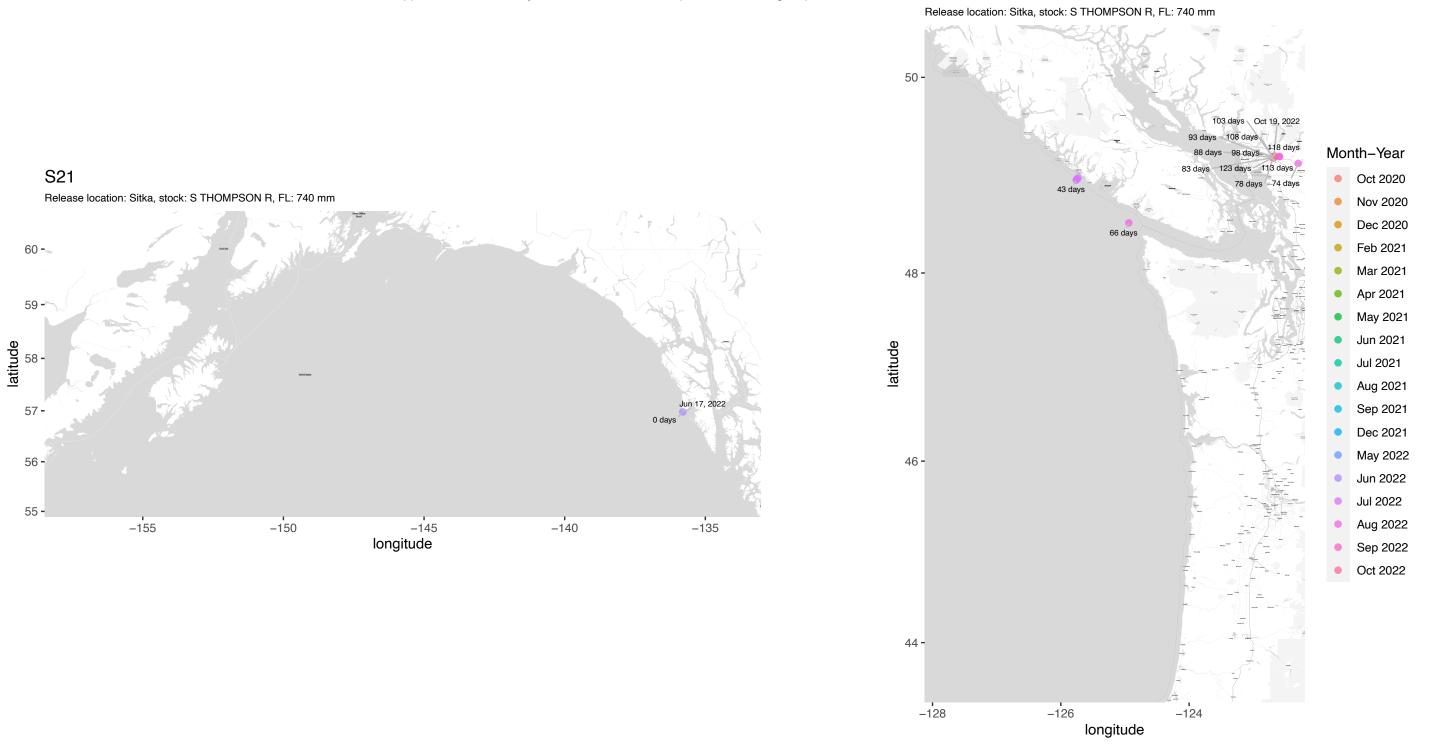
Release location: Sitka, stock: W VANCOUVER IS, FL: 670 mm





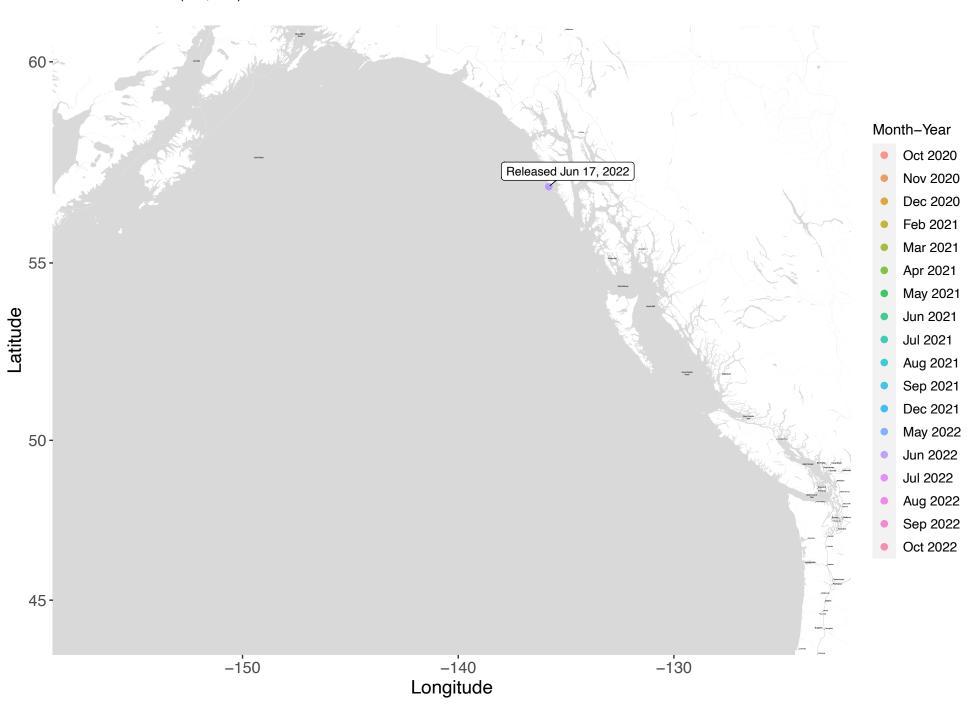


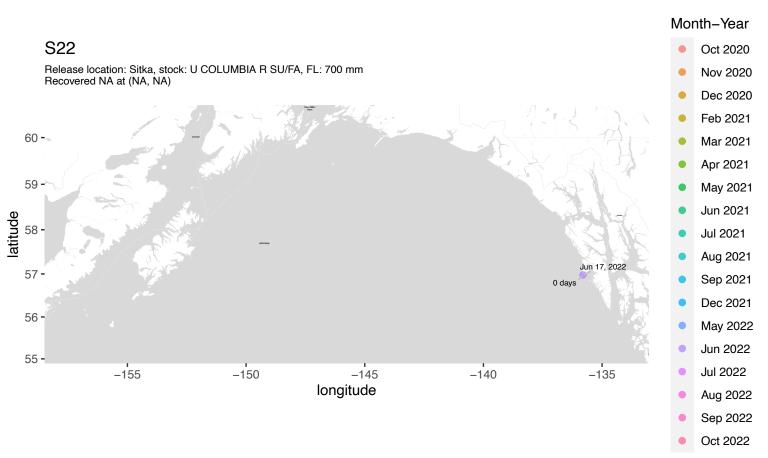




Submitted in Support of the U.S. Navy's 2022 Annual Marine Species Monitoring Report for the Pacific

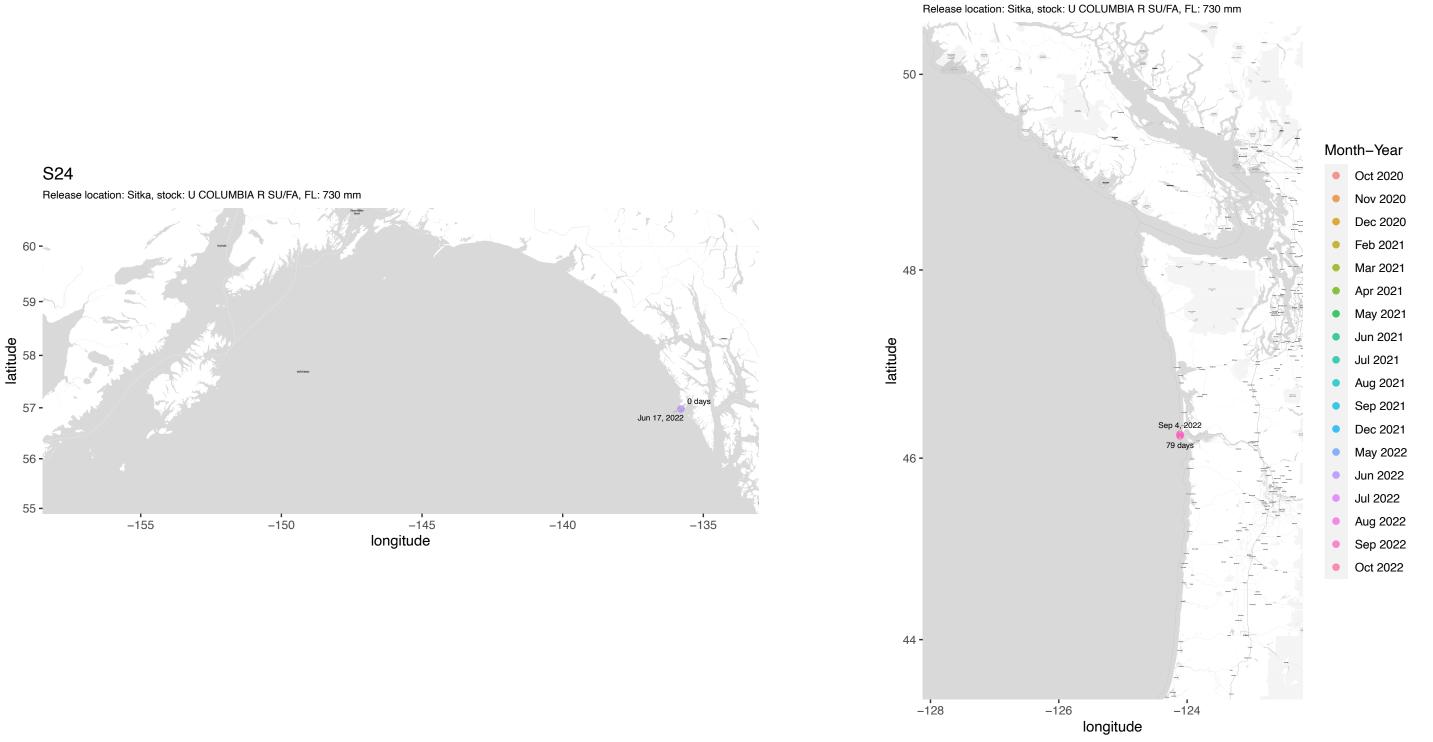
Release location: Sitka, stock: U COLUMBIA R SU/FA, FL: 700 mm Recovered NA at (NA, NA)

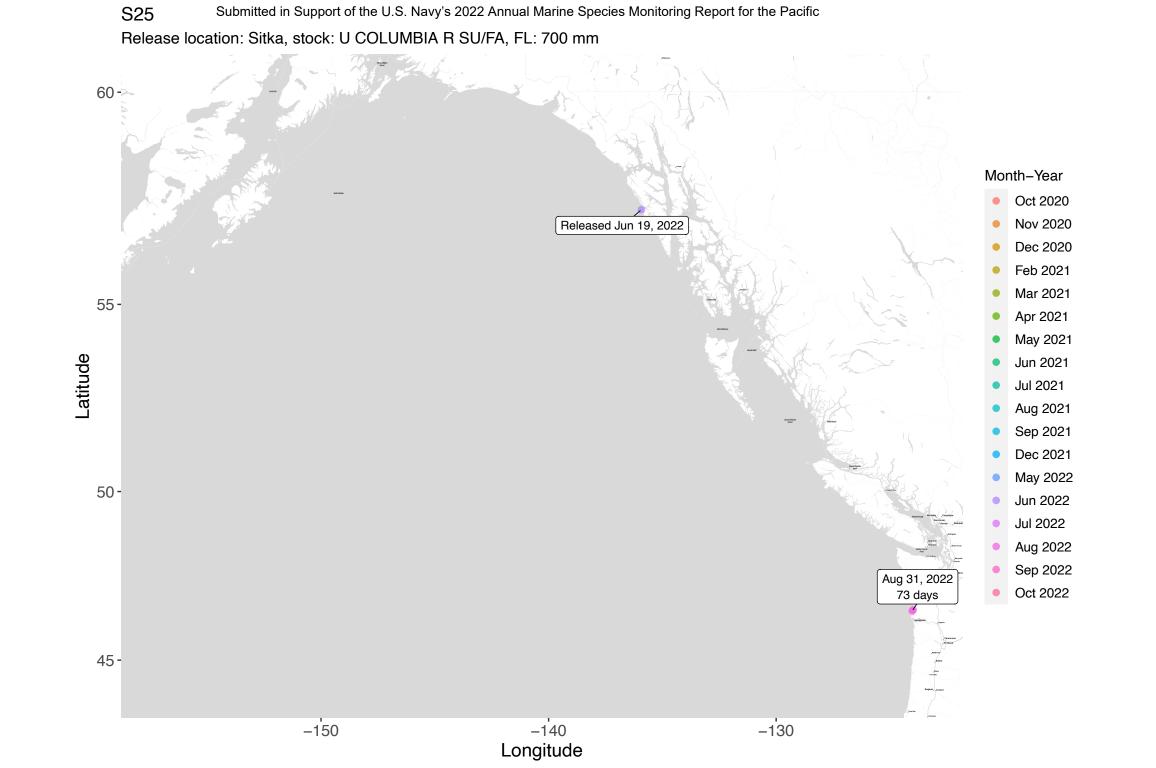




S24 Submitted in Support of the U.S. Navy's 2022 Annual Marine Species Monitoring Report for the Pacific Release location: Sitka, stock: U COLUMBIA R SU/FA, FL: 730 mm 60 -Month-Year Oct 2020 Nov 2020 Released Jun 17, 2022 Dec 2020 Feb 2021 Mar 2021 55 -Apr 2021 May 2021 Latitude Jun 2021 Jul 2021 Aug 2021 Sep 2021 Dec 2021 May 2022 50-Jun 2022 Jul 2022 Aug 2022 Sep 2022 Sep 4, 2022 Oct 2022 79 days 45--150 -130 -140 Longitude







Jun 19, 2022

-135

0 days

-140

-145 longitude

-150

S25

60 -

59 -

latitude 85

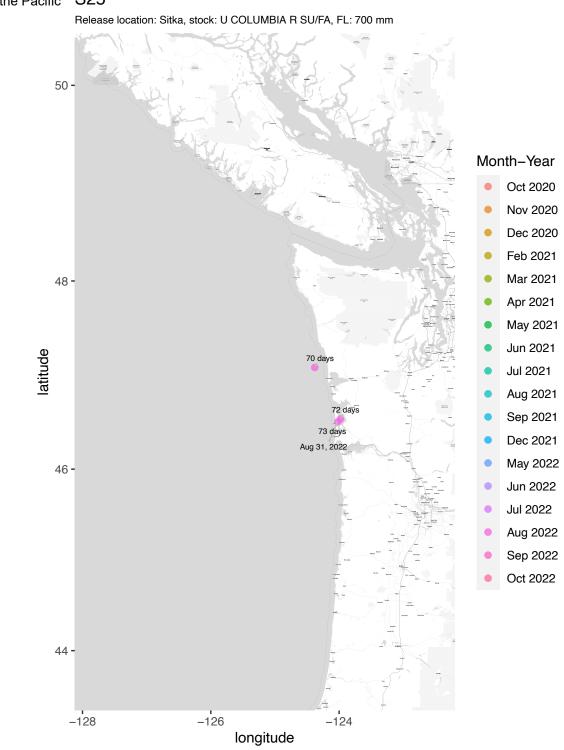
57 -

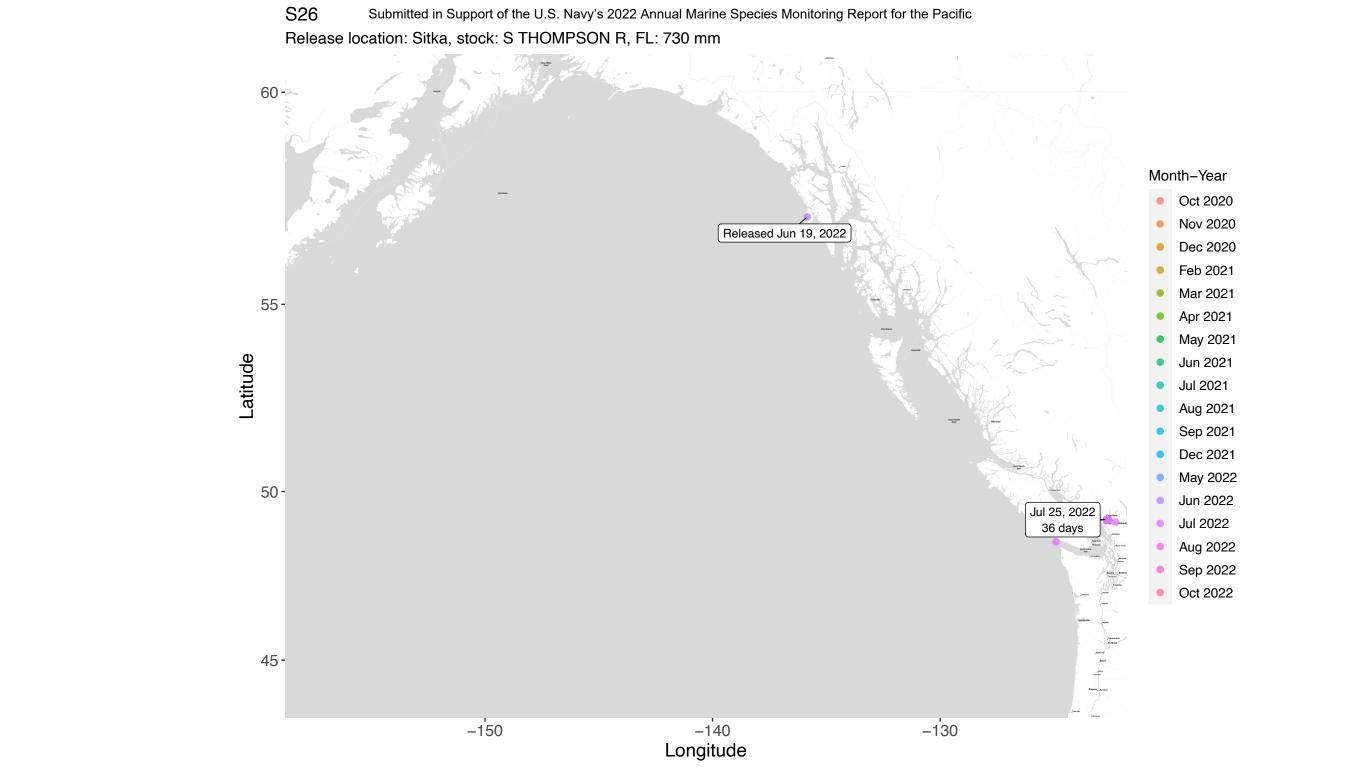
56 -

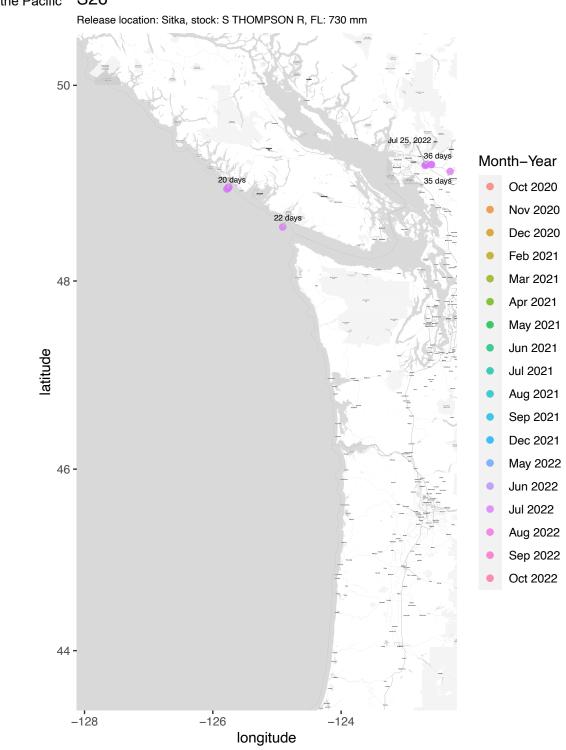
55 **-**

-155

Release location: Sitka, stock: U COLUMBIA R SU/FA, FL: 700 mm

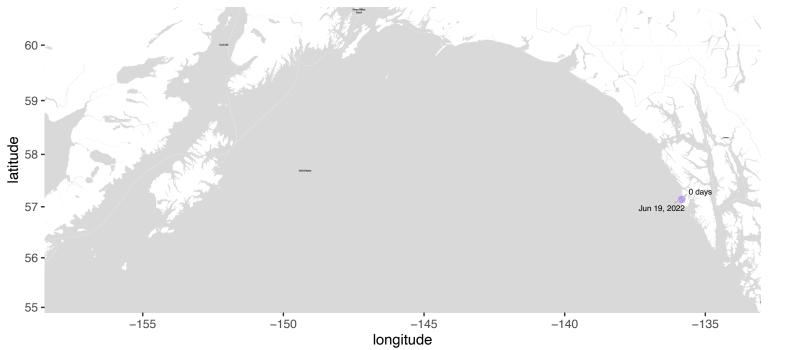


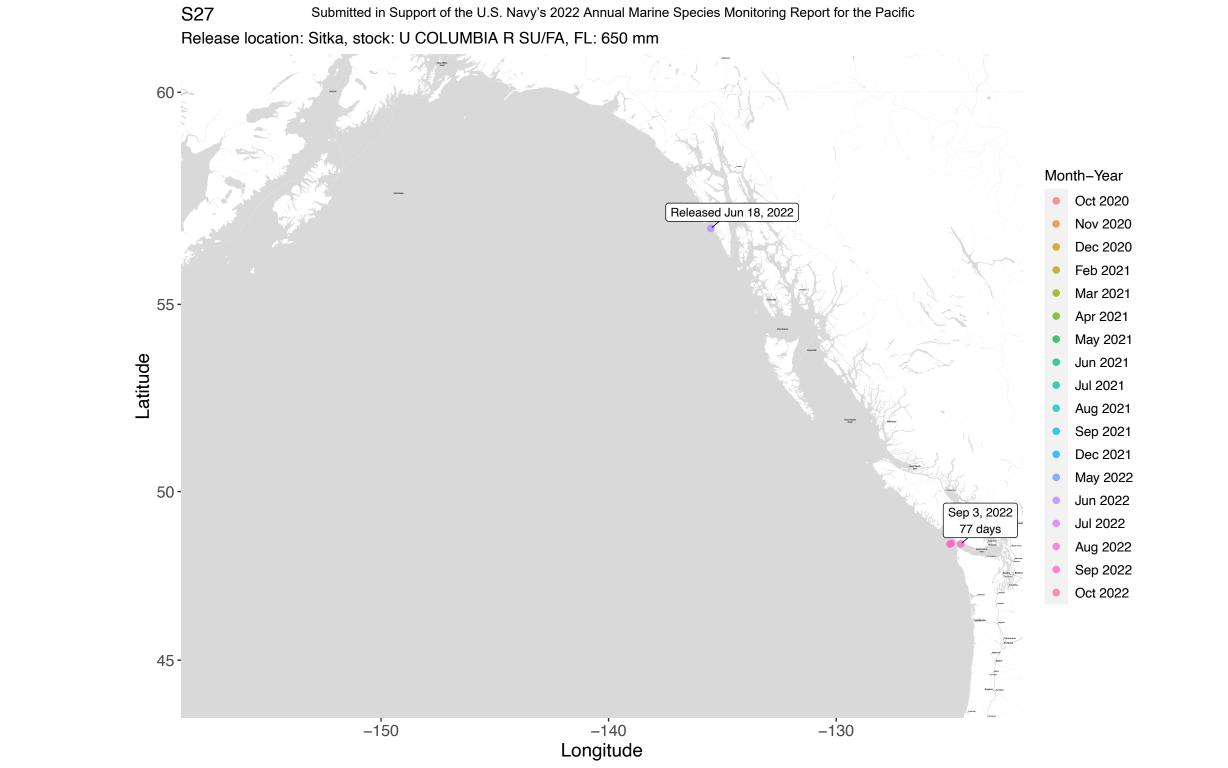




S26

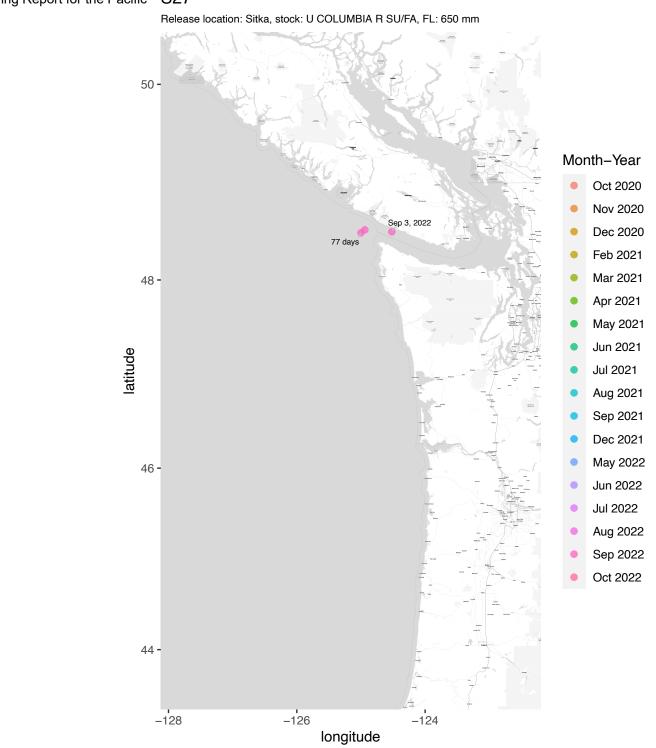
Release location: Sitka, stock: S THOMPSON R, FL: 730 mm





-140

-135



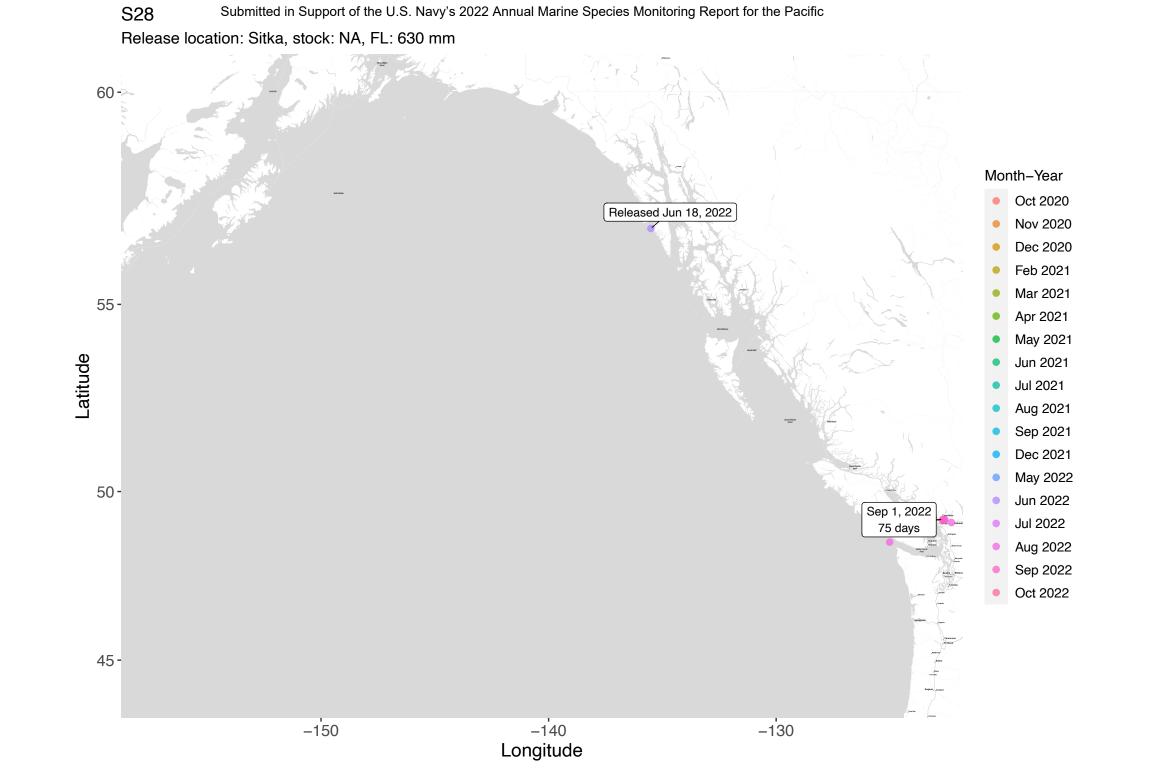


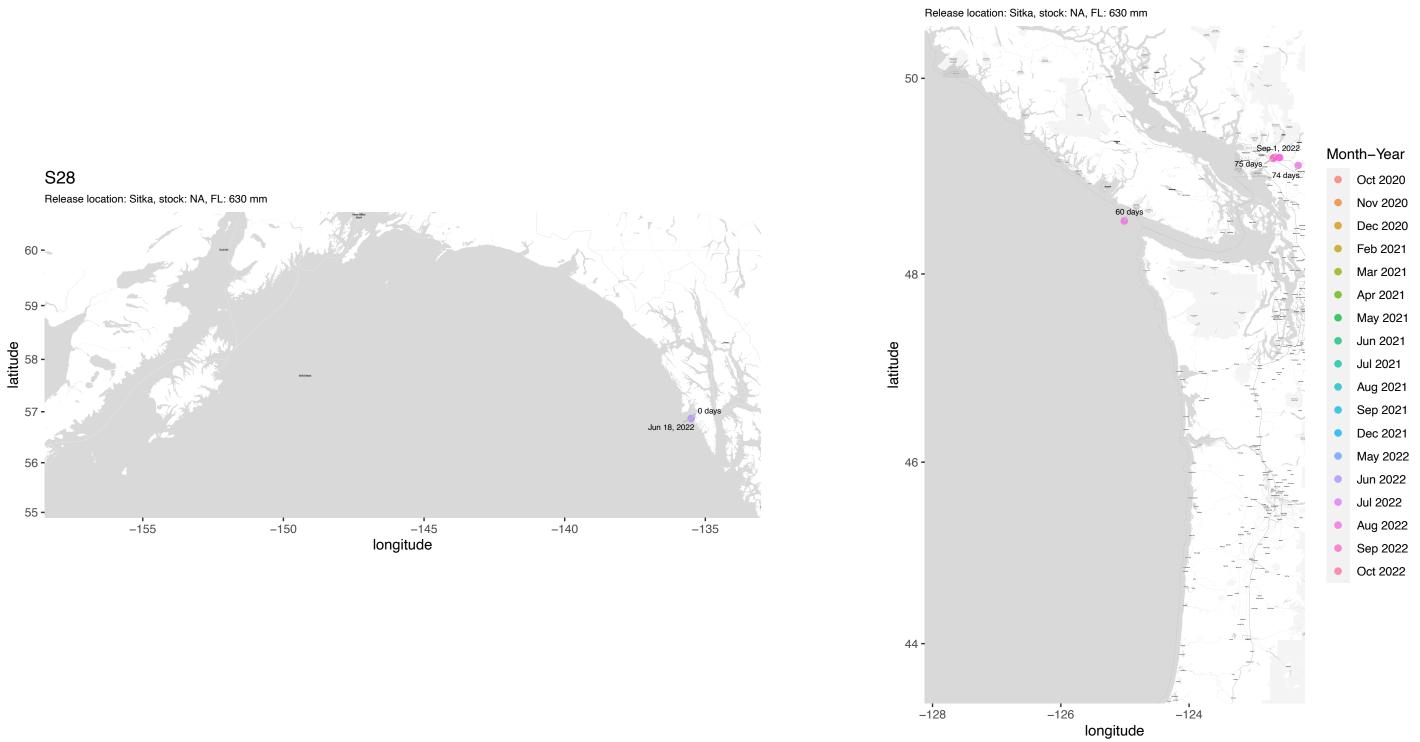
-145 longitude

-150

55 **-**

-155





Jun 19, 2022

-135

-140

-145 longitude

-150

S29

60 -

59 -

latitude 85

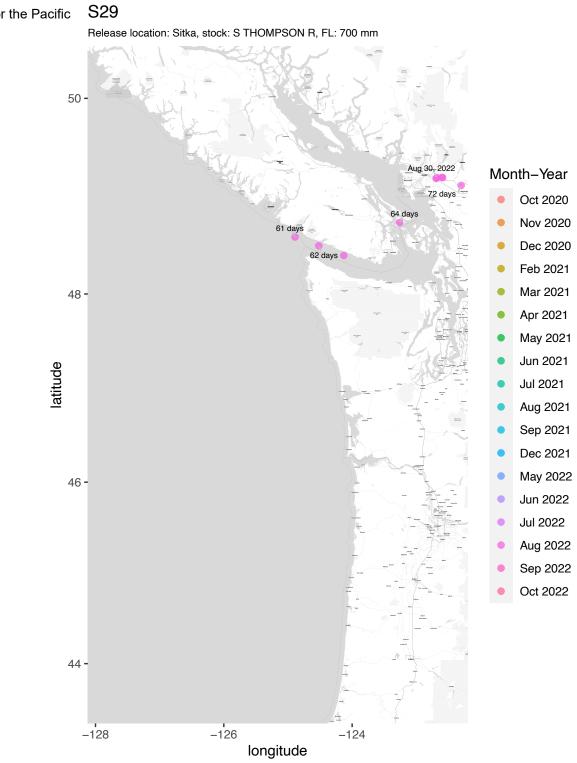
57 -

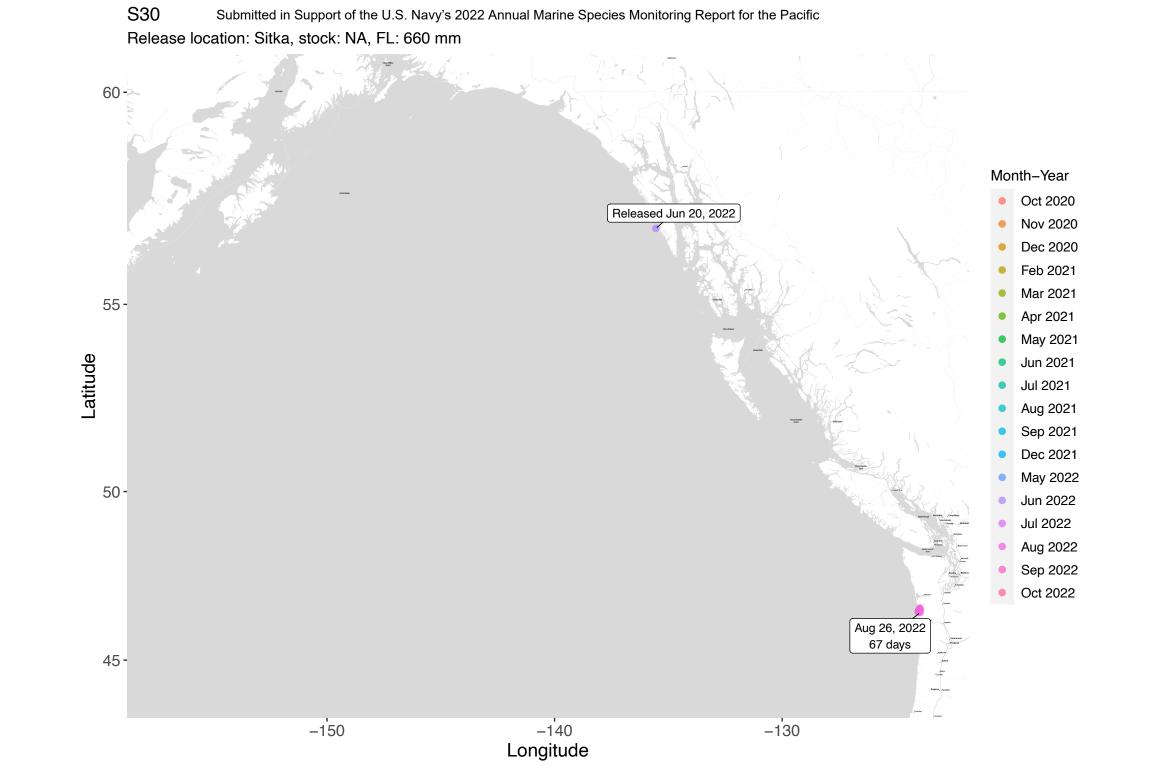
56 -

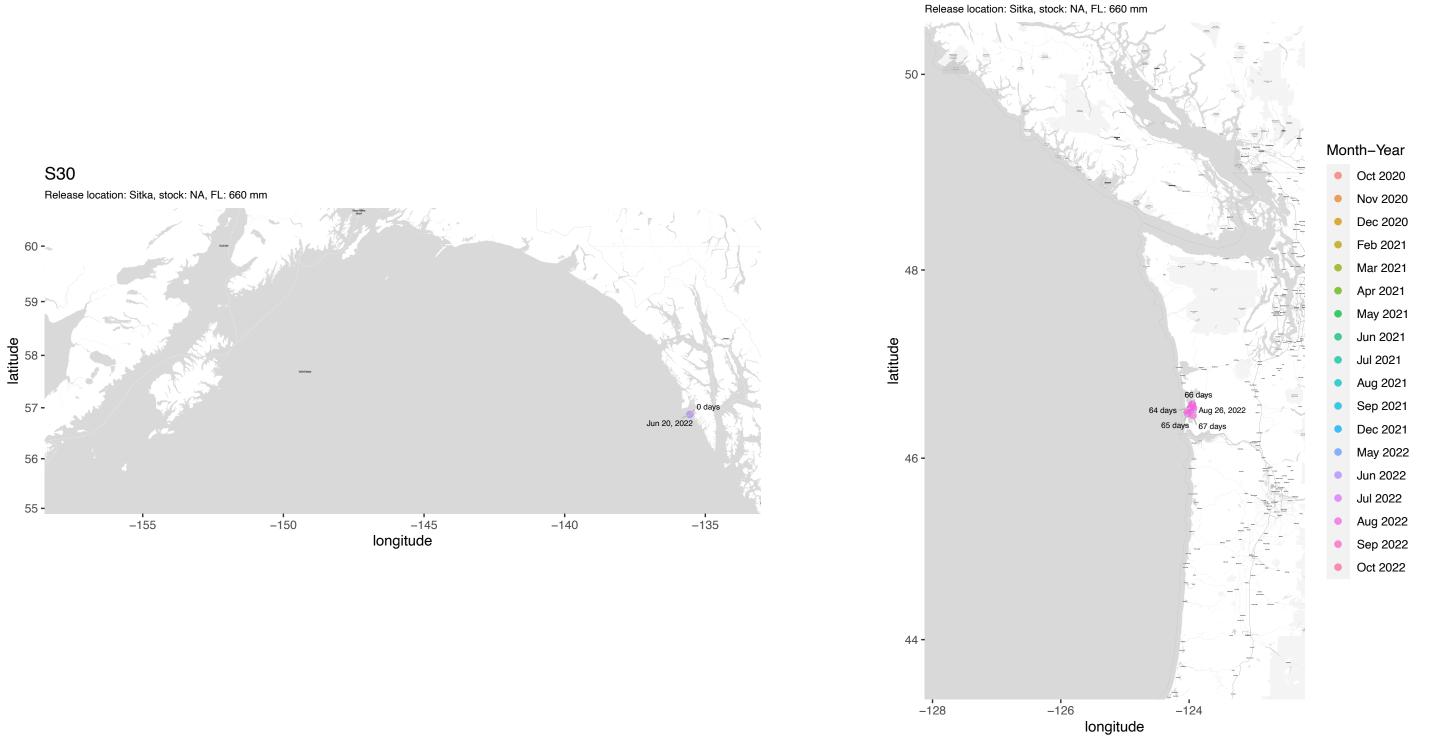
55 **-**

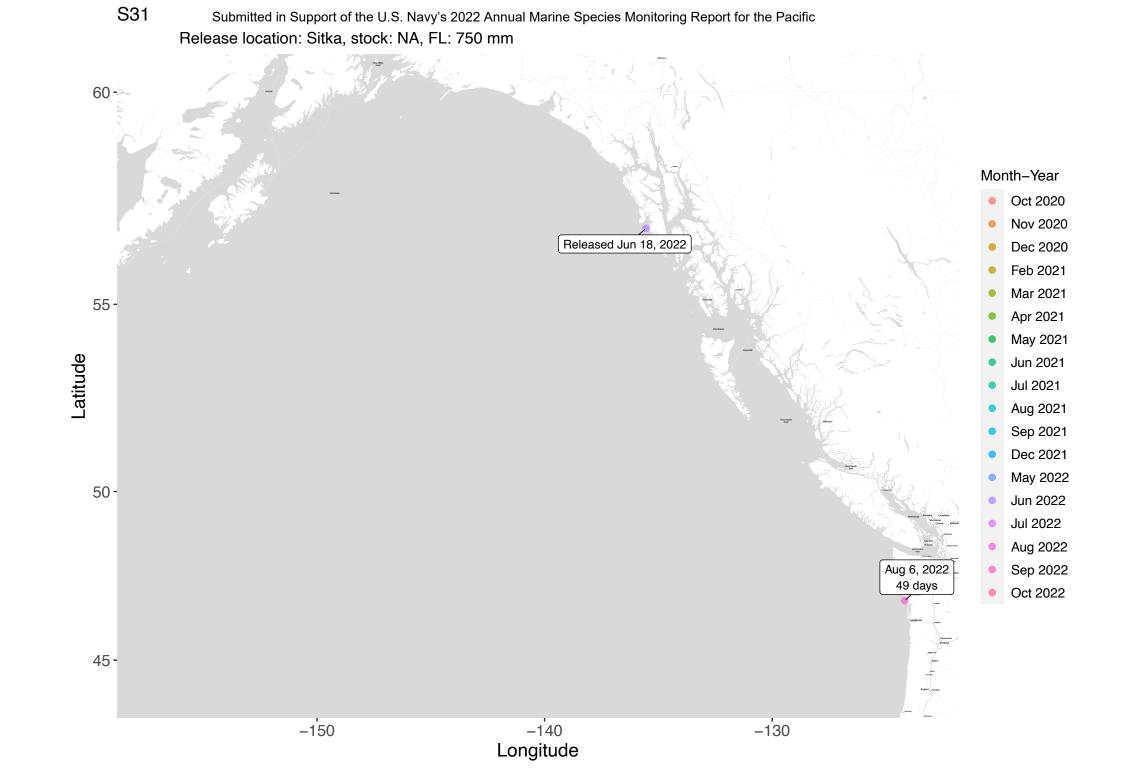
-155

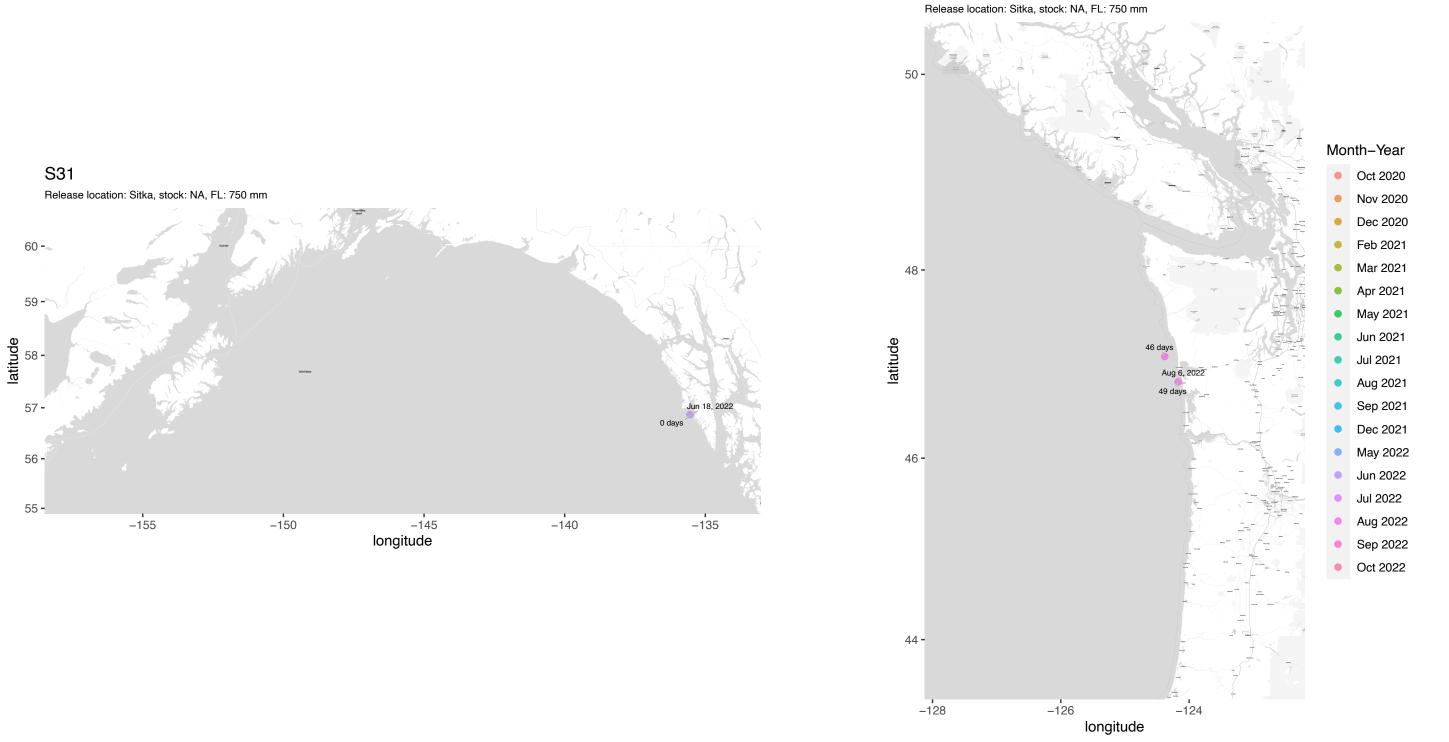
Release location: Sitka, stock: S THOMPSON R, FL: 700 mm

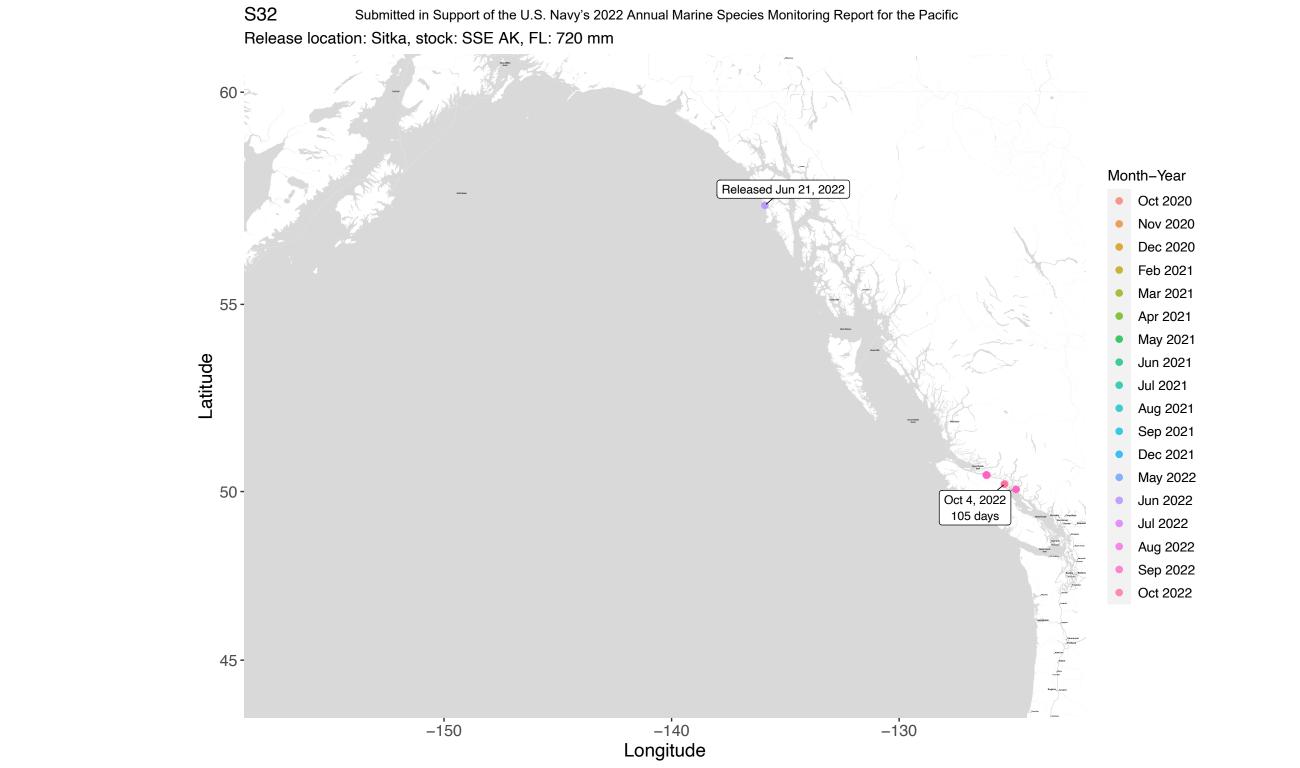






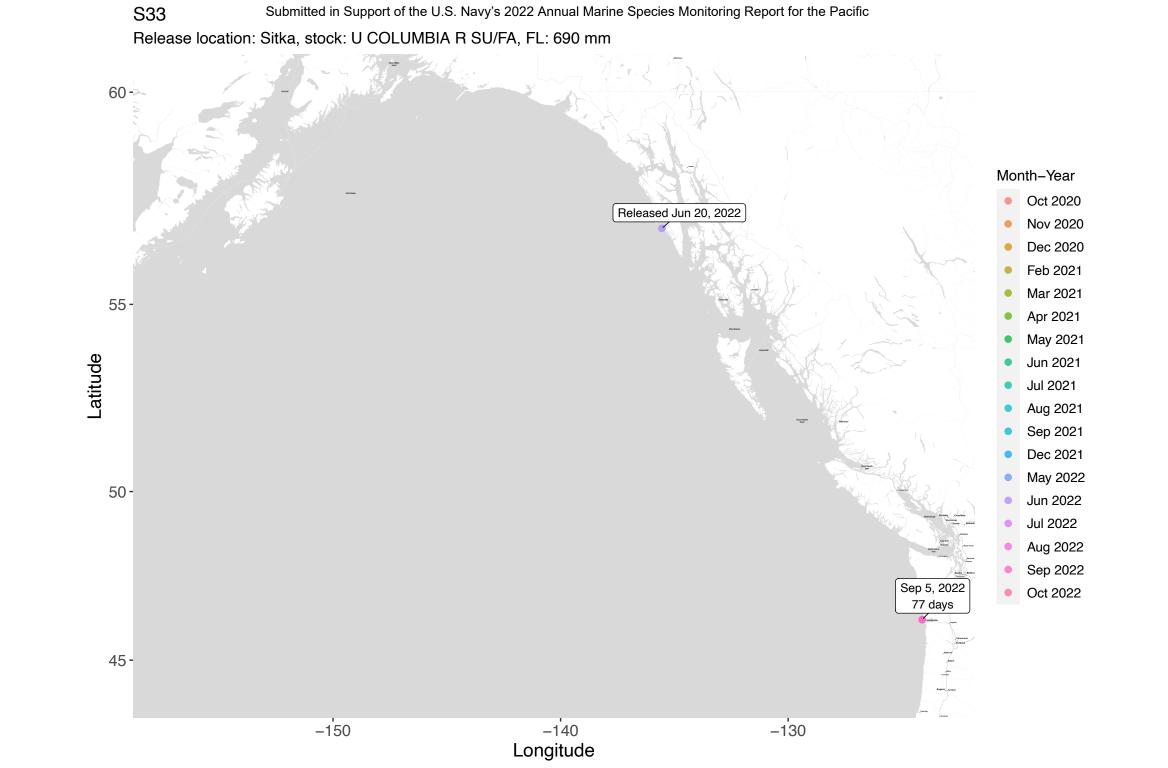


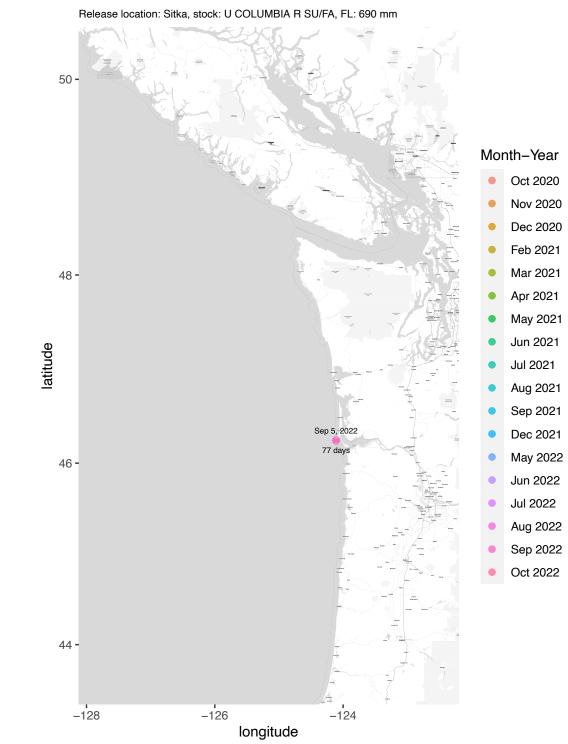


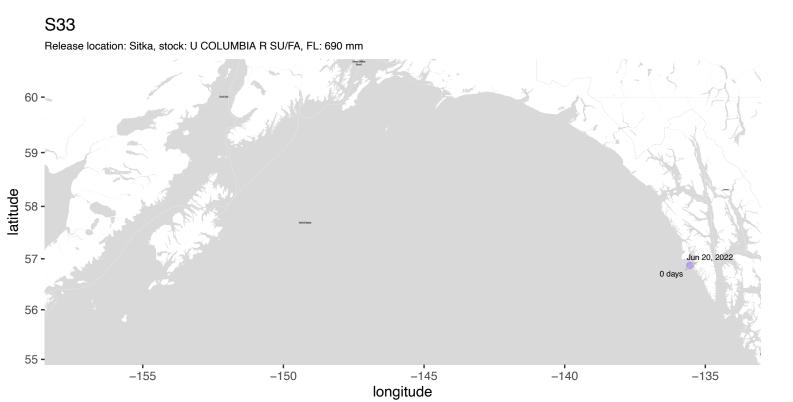


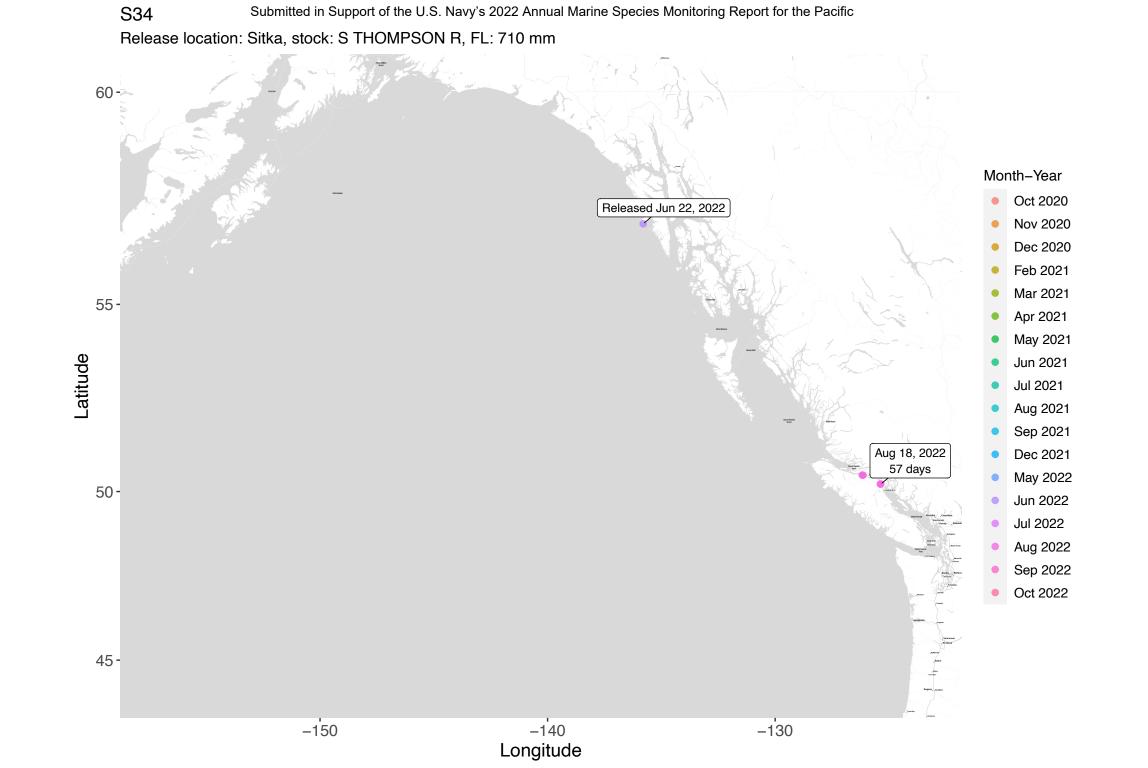


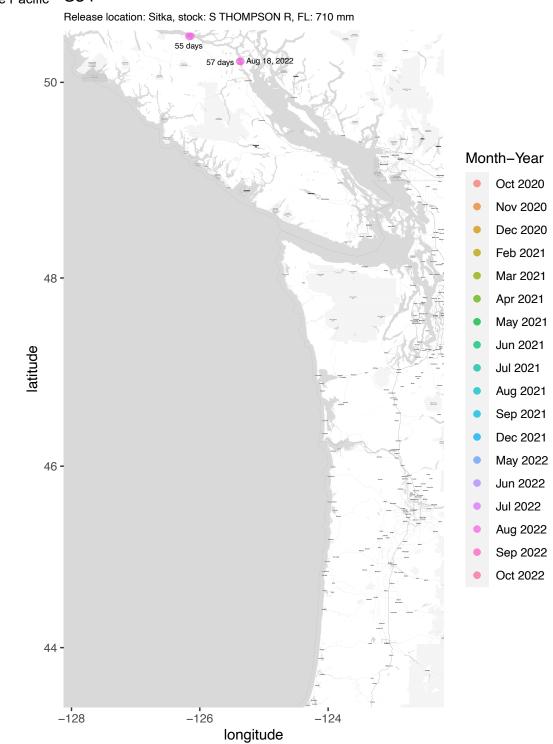
Release location: Sitka, stock: SSE AK, FL: 720 mm



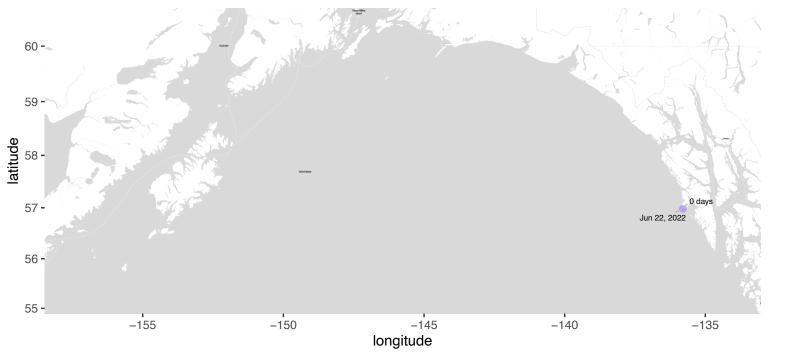


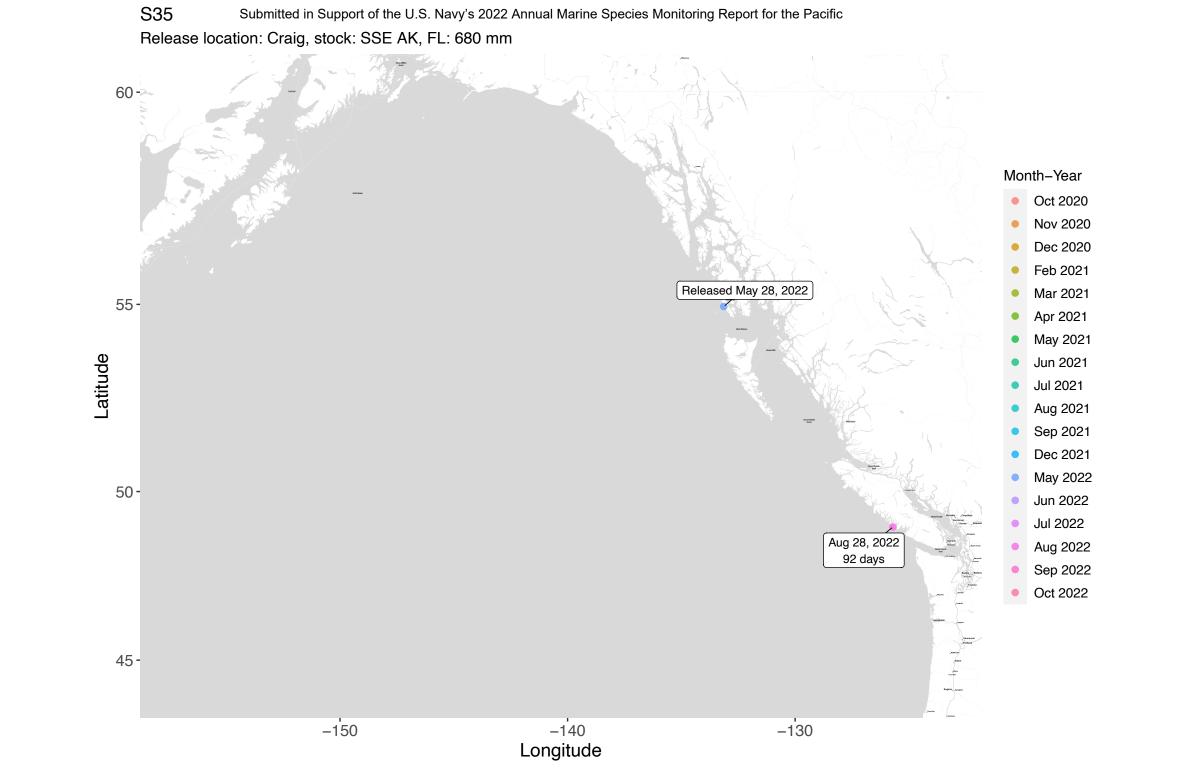


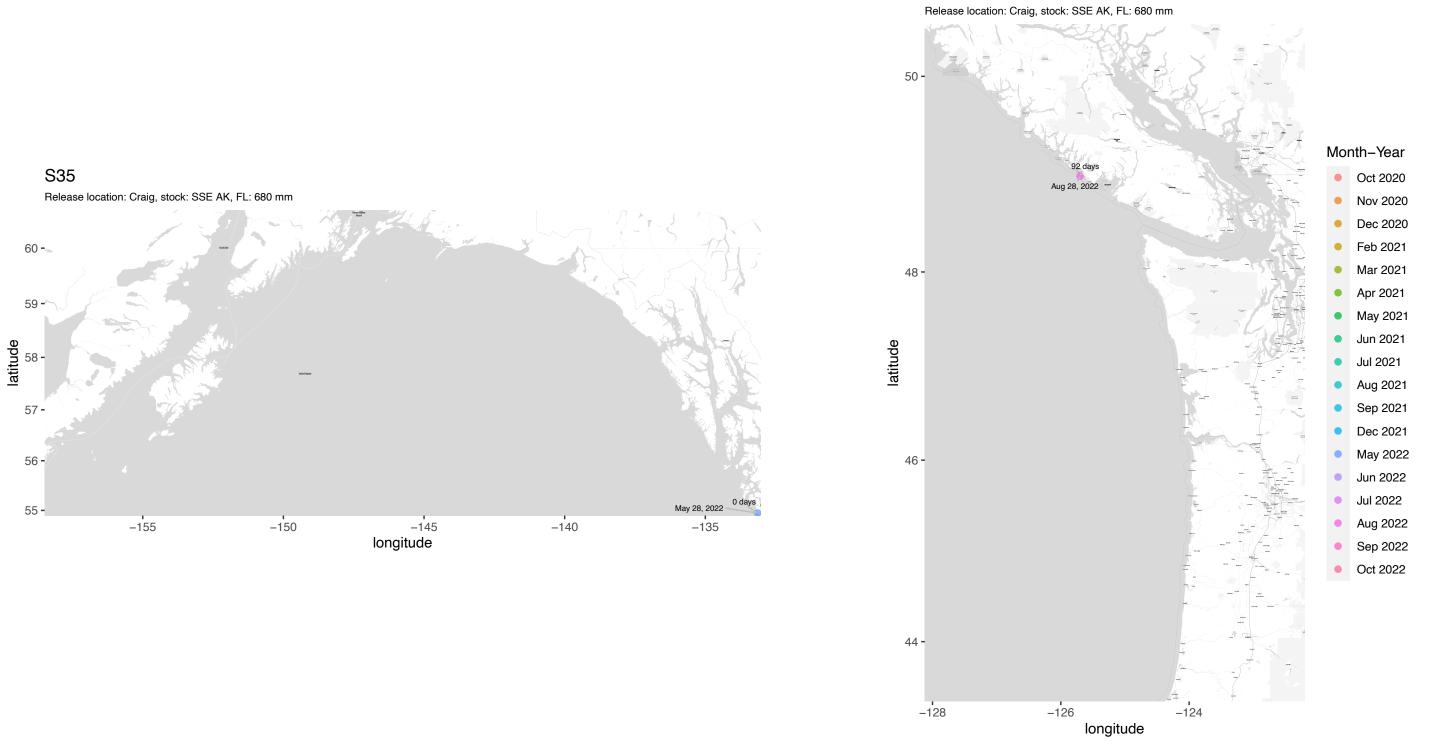


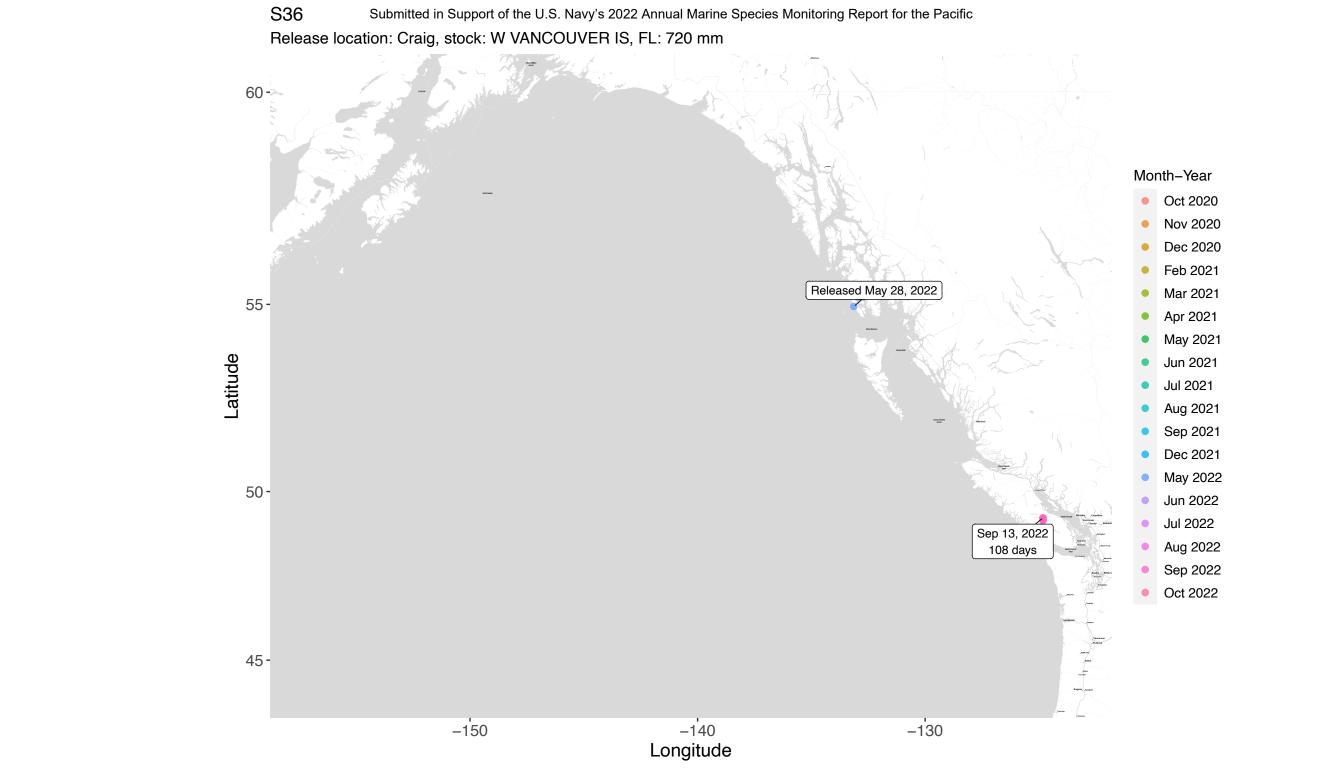


S34
Release location: Sitka, stock: S THOMPSON R, FL: 710 mm









May 28, 2022

-135

-140

-145 longitude

-150

S36

60 -

59 -

latitude 85

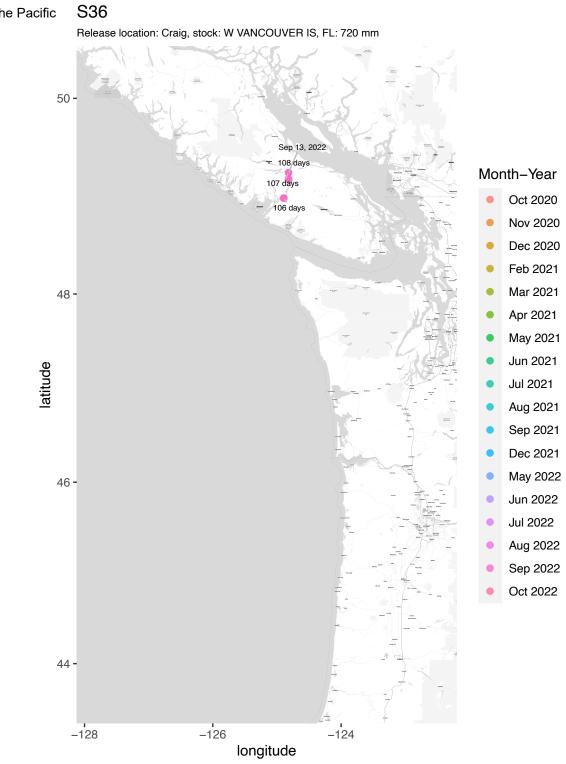
57 -

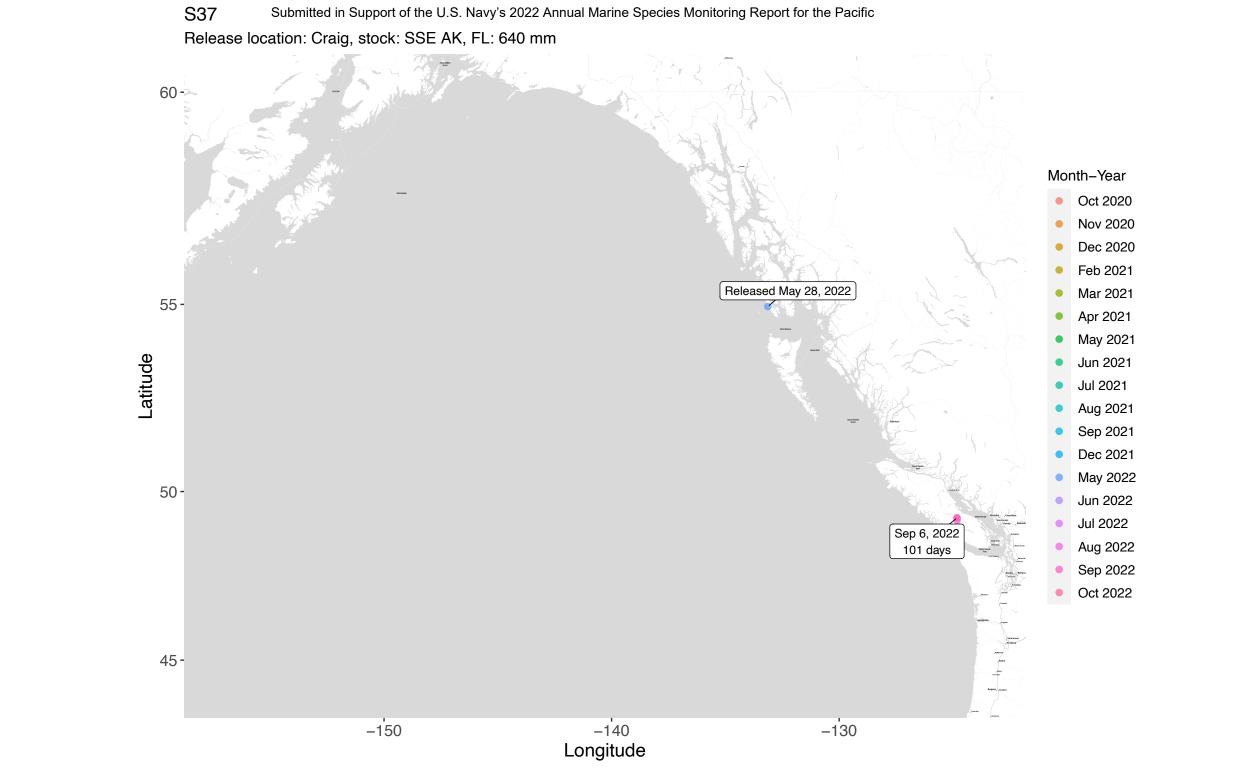
56 -

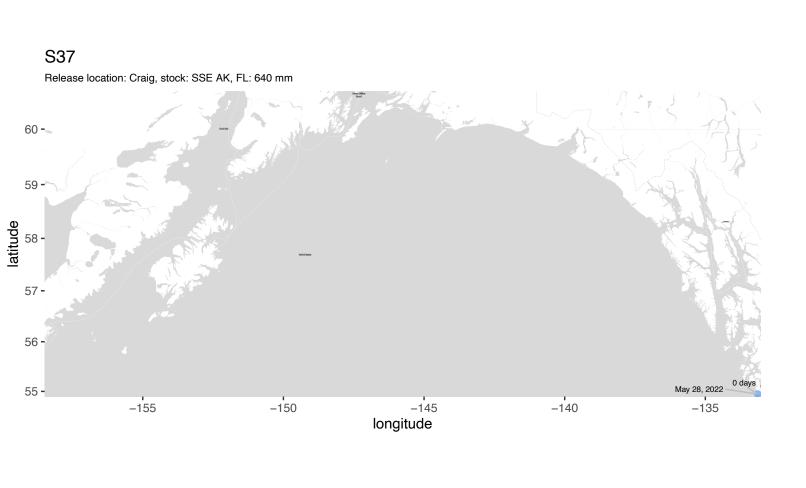
55 **-**

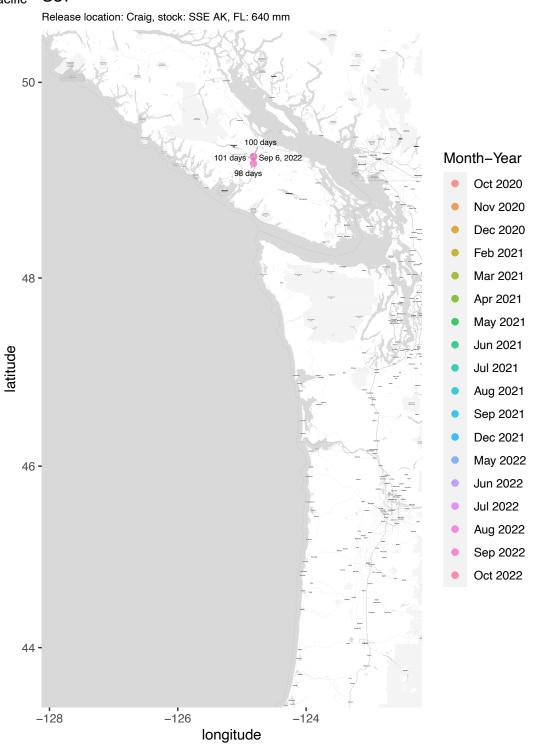
-155

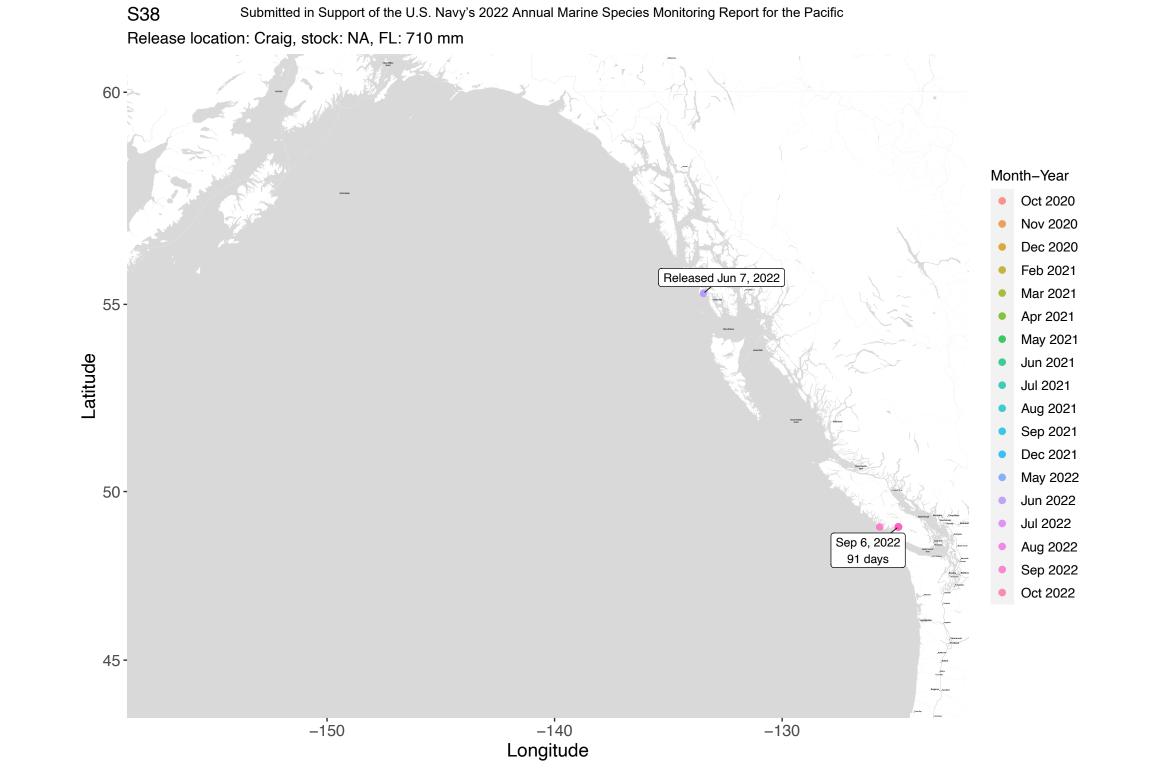
Release location: Craig, stock: W VANCOUVER IS, FL: 720 mm

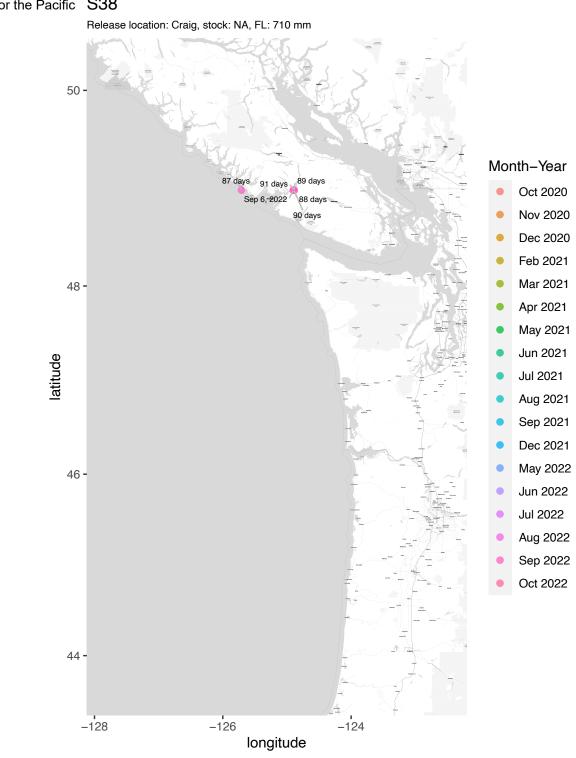


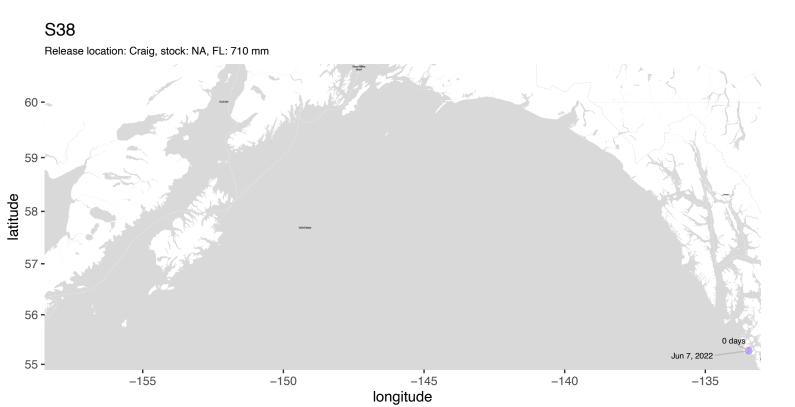


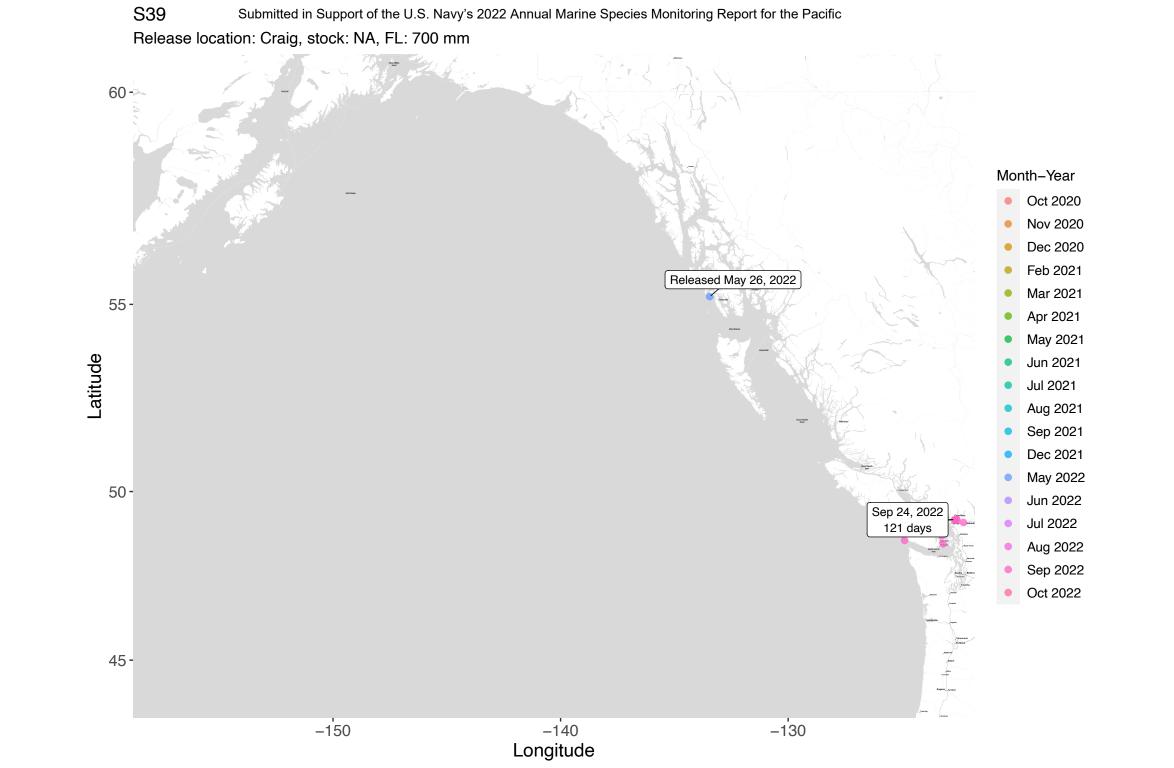




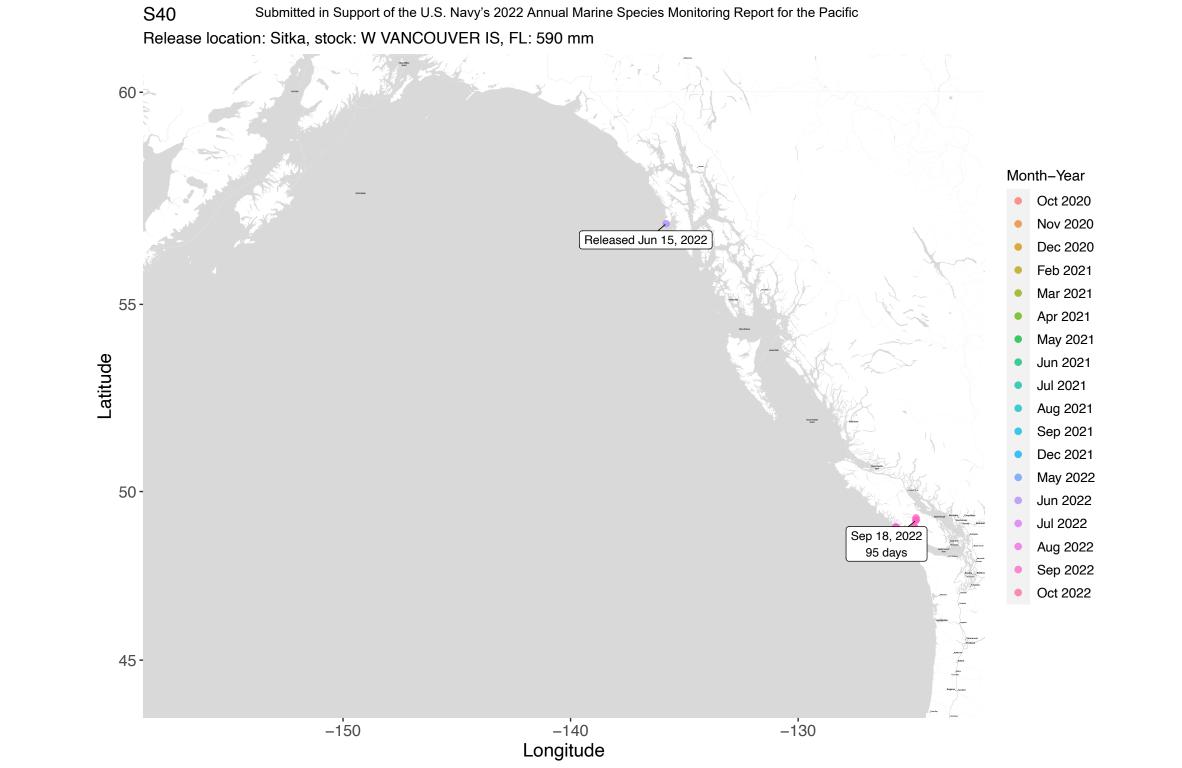












-140

-145 longitude

-150

S40

60 -

59 -

latitude 85

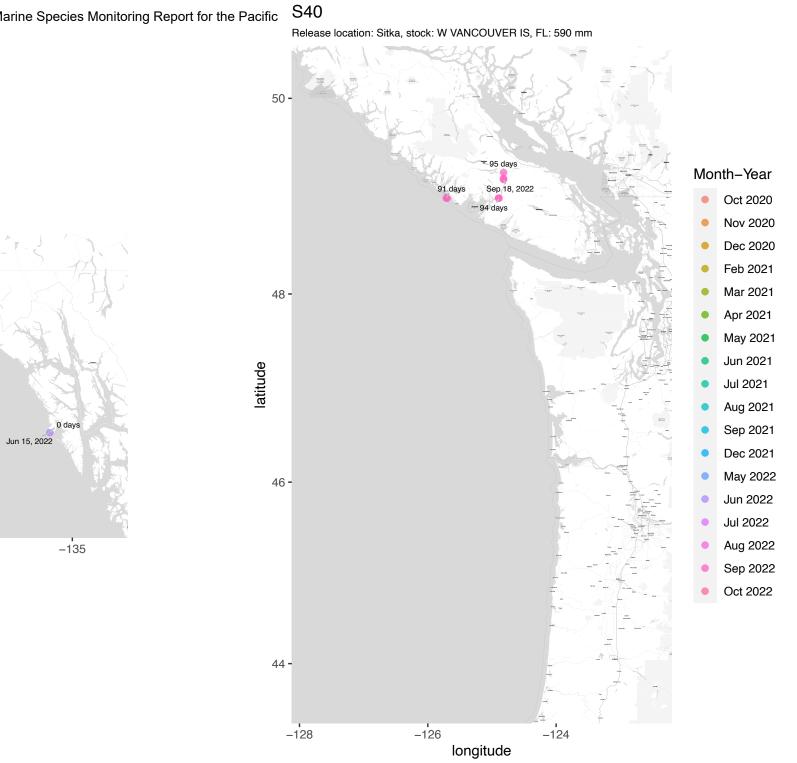
57 -

56 -

55 **-**

-155

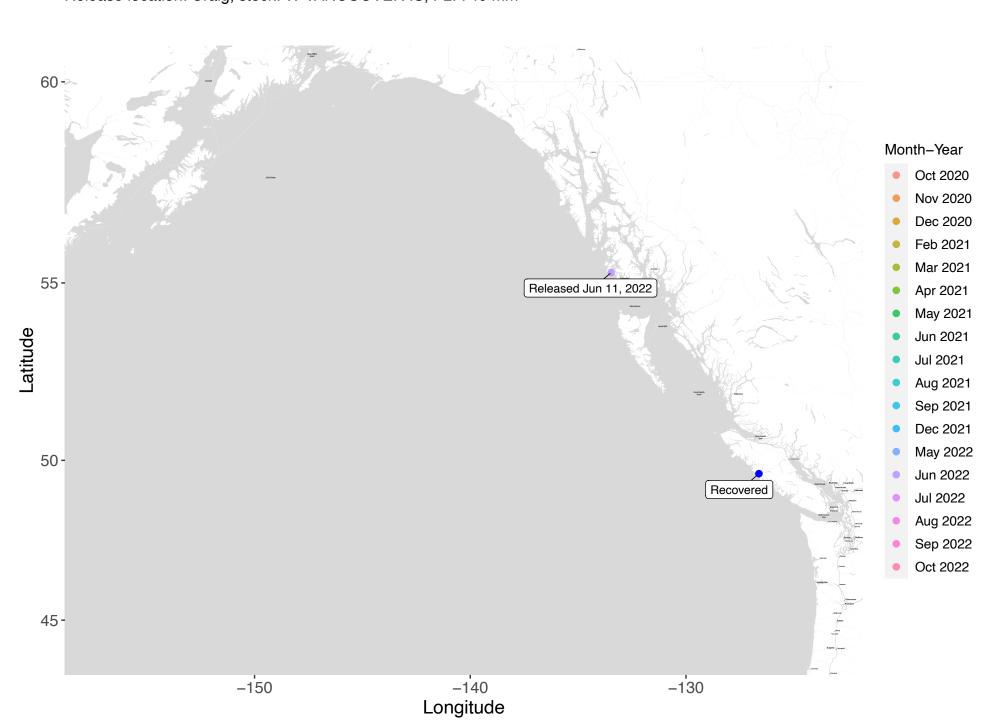
Release location: Sitka, stock: W VANCOUVER IS, FL: 590 mm

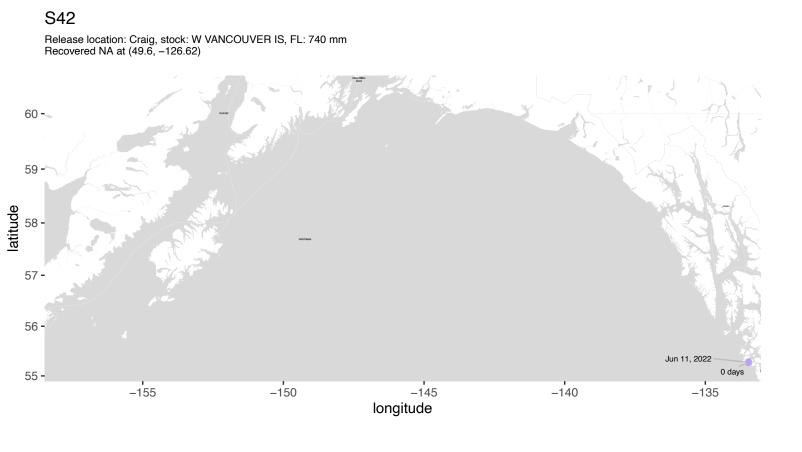


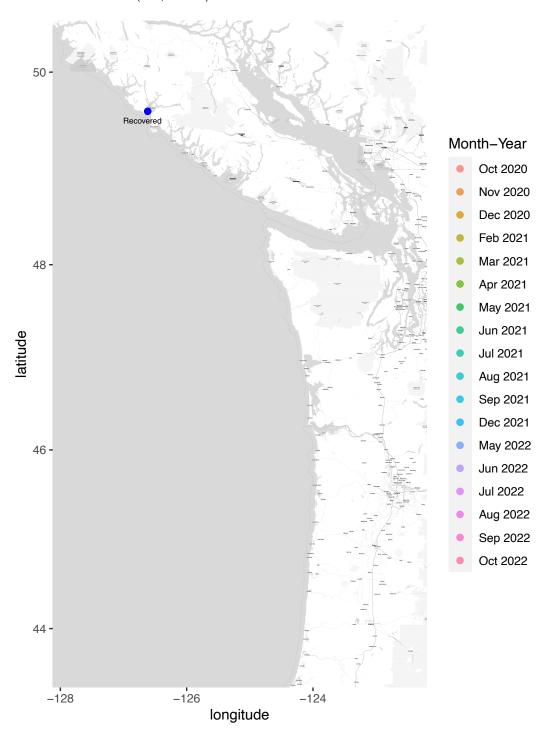
S41 Submitted in Support of the U.S. Navy's 2022 Annual Marine Species Monitoring Report for the Pacific Release location: Craig, stock: W CASCADE FA, FL: 660 mm 60 -Month-Year Oct 2020 Nov 2020 Dec 2020 Feb 2021 Released Jun 8, 2022 Mar 2021 55 -Apr 2021 May 2021 Latitude Jun 2021 Jul 2021 Aug 2021 Sep 2021 Dec 2021 May 2022 50-Jun 2022 Jul 2022 Aug 4, 2022 57 days Aug 2022 Sep 2022 Oct 2022 45--150 -130 -140 Longitude

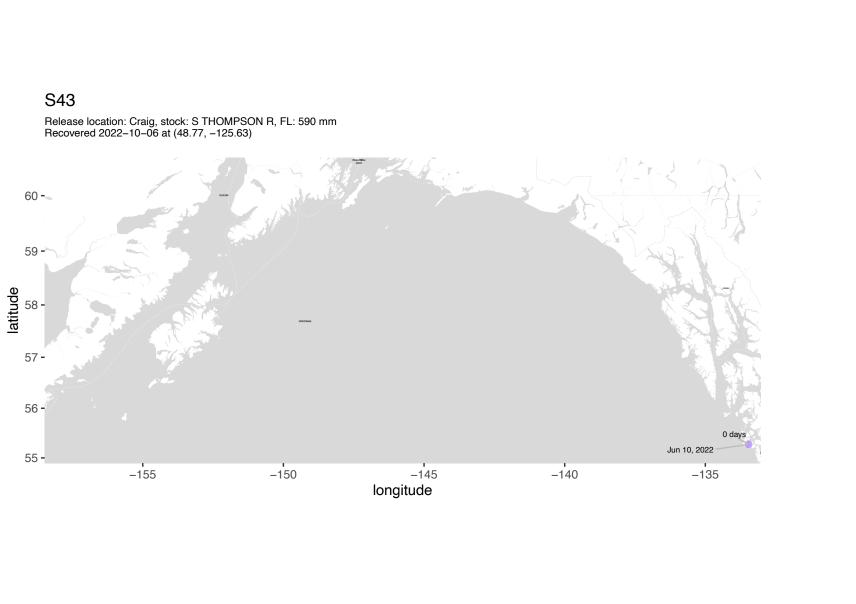


Submitted in Support of the U.S. Navy's 2022 Annual Marine Species Monitoring Report for the Pacific Release location: Craig, stock: W VANCOUVER IS, FL: 740 mm



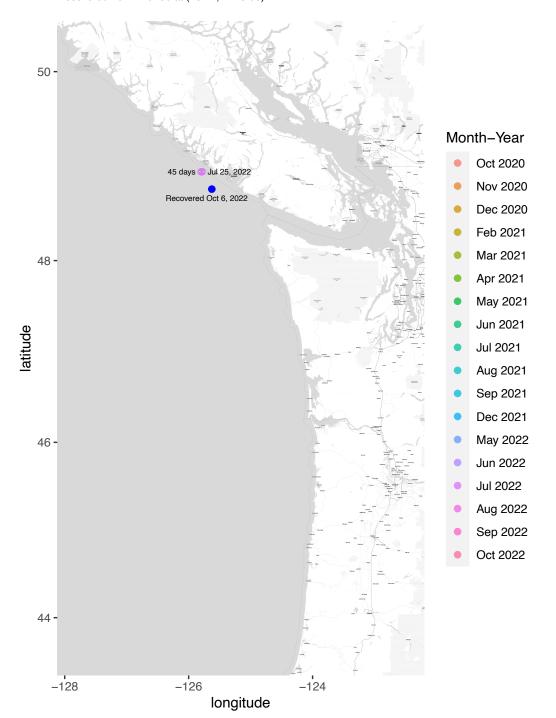


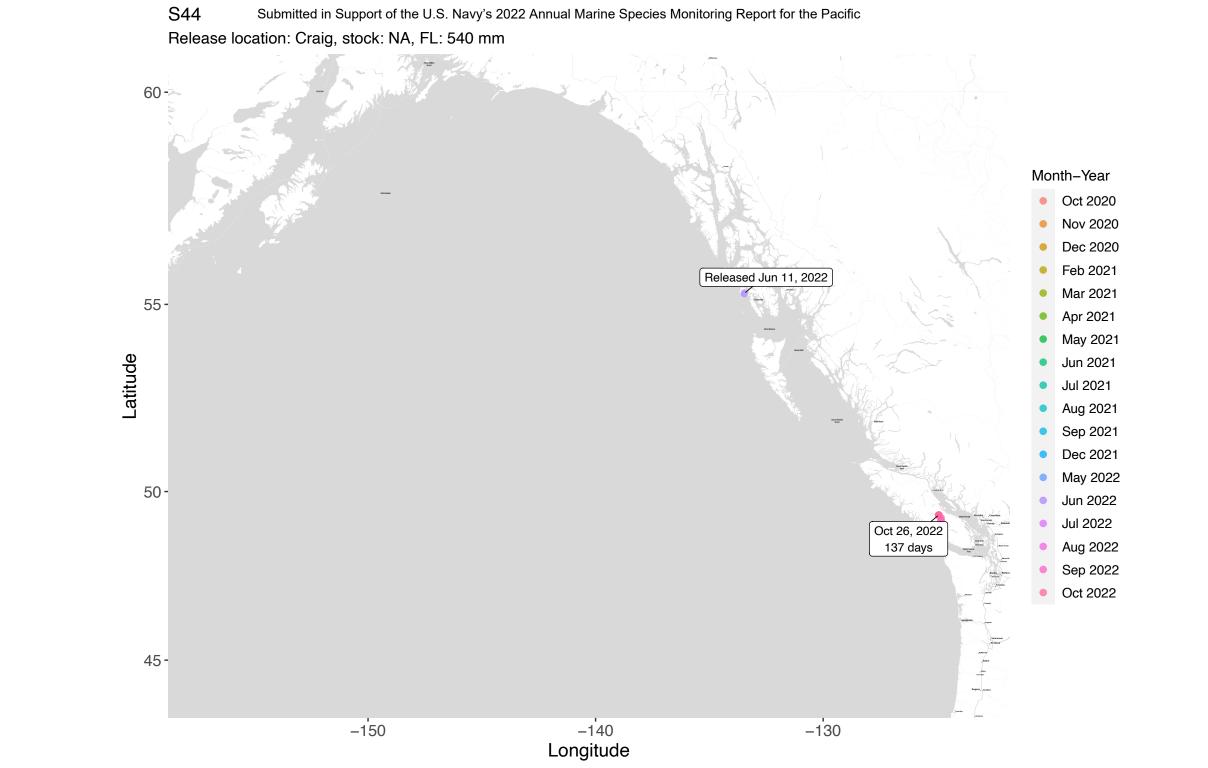


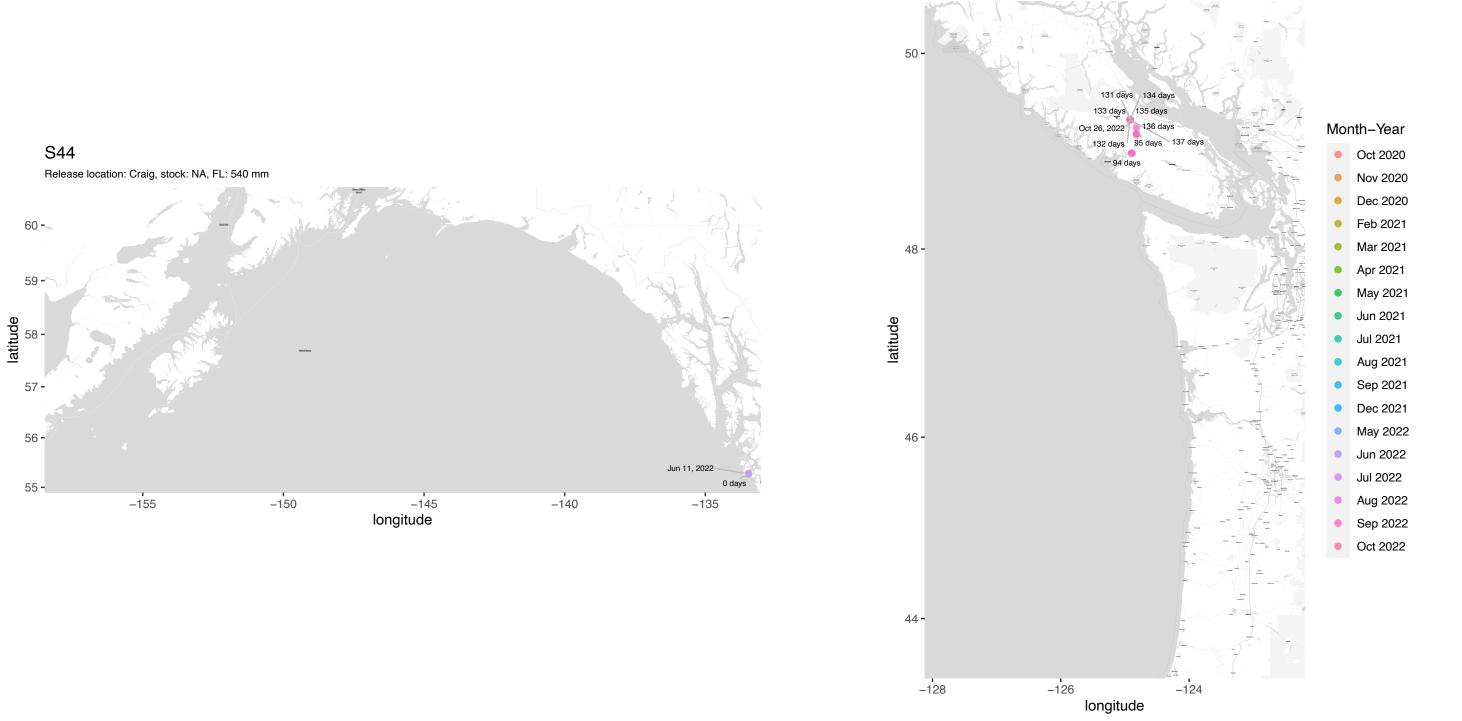




Release location: Craig, stock: S THOMPSON R, FL: 590 mm Recovered 2022–10–06 at (48.77, –125.63)







Release location: Craig, stock: NA, FL: 540 mm

S45 Submitted in Support of the U.S. Navy's 2022 Annual Marine Species Monitoring Report for the Pacific Release location: Sitka, stock: NA, FL: 700 mm Recovered 2022-09-21 at (43.38, -123.51) 60-Month-Year Oct 2020 Released Jun 14, 2022 Nov 2020 Dec 2020 Feb 2021 Mar 2021 55-Apr 2021 May 2021 Latitude Jun 2021 Jul 2021 Aug 2021 Sep 2021 Dec 2021 May 2022 50-Jun 2022 Jul 2022 Aug 2022 Sep 2022 Aug 28, 2022 75 days Oct 2022 45-

-140 Longitude

-150

Recovered Sep 21, 2022

S45

60 -

59 -

latitude - 85

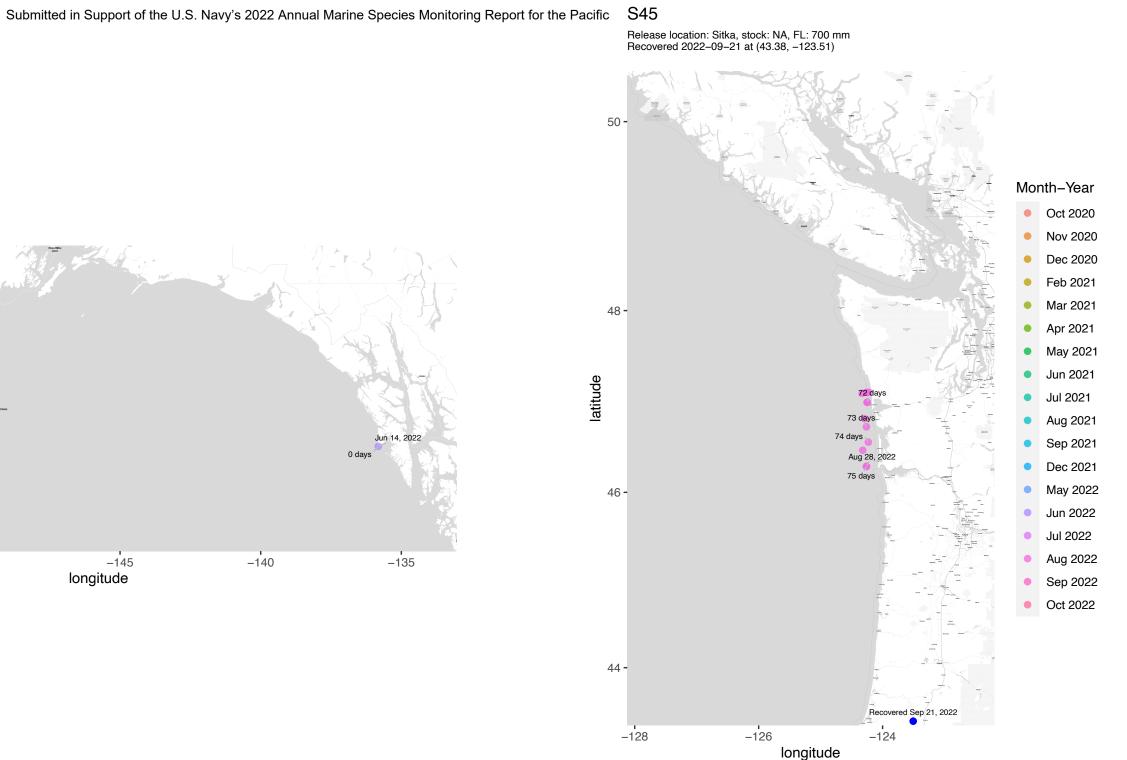
57 **-**

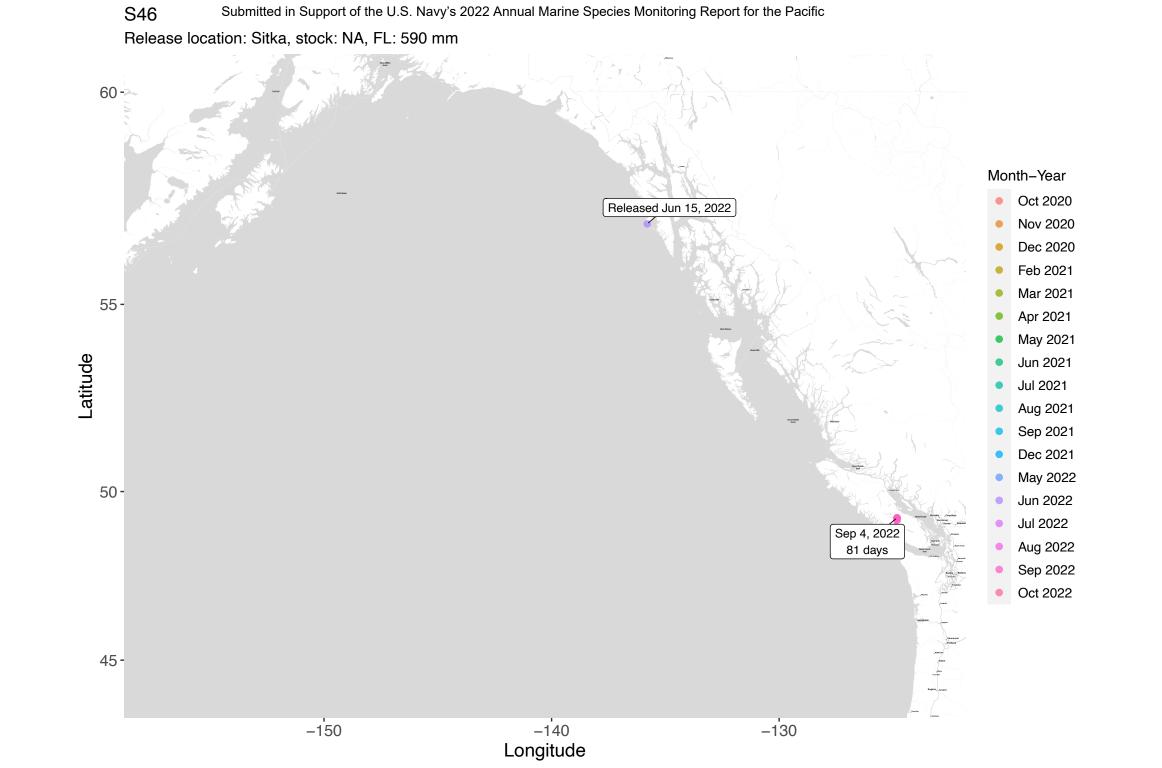
56 -

55 **-**

Release location: Sitka, stock: NA, FL: 700 mm Recovered 2022–09–21 at (43.38, -123.51)

-155





S46

60 -

59 -

latitude 85

57 -

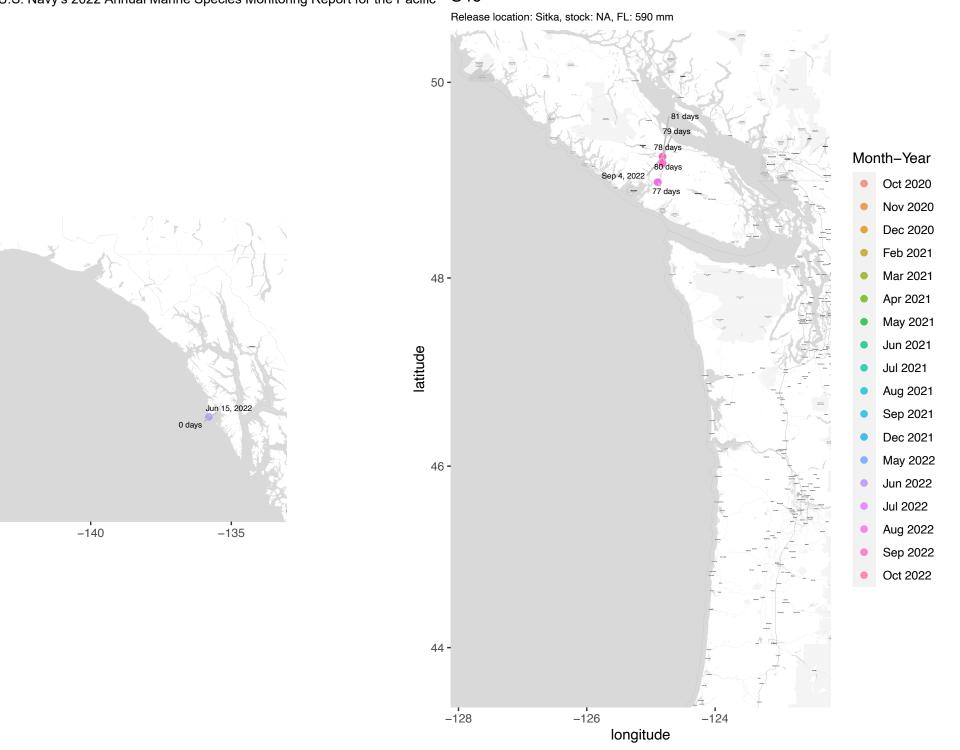
56 -

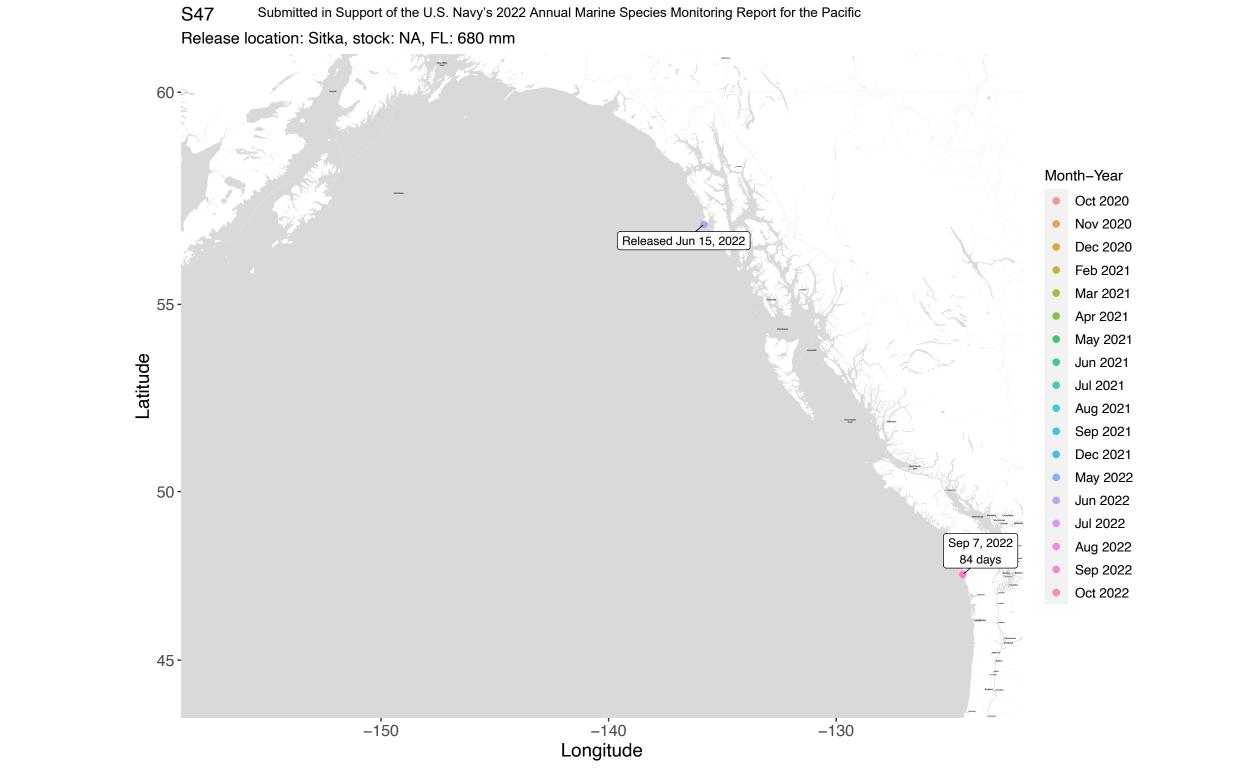
55 **-**

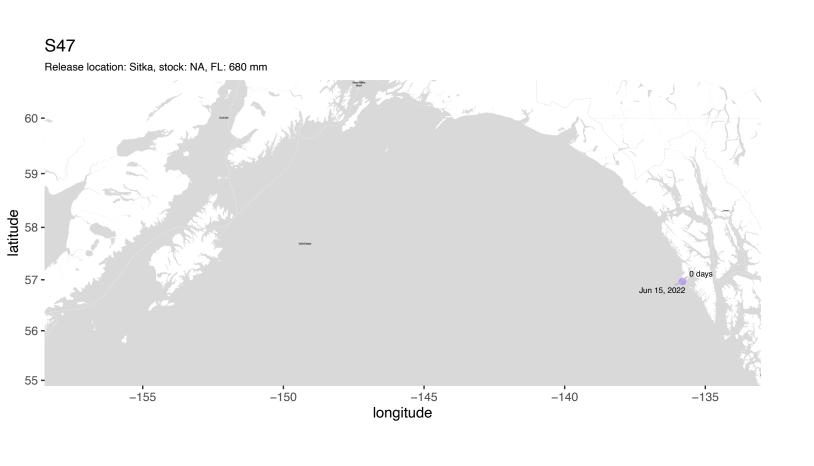
Release location: Sitka, stock: NA, FL: 590 mm

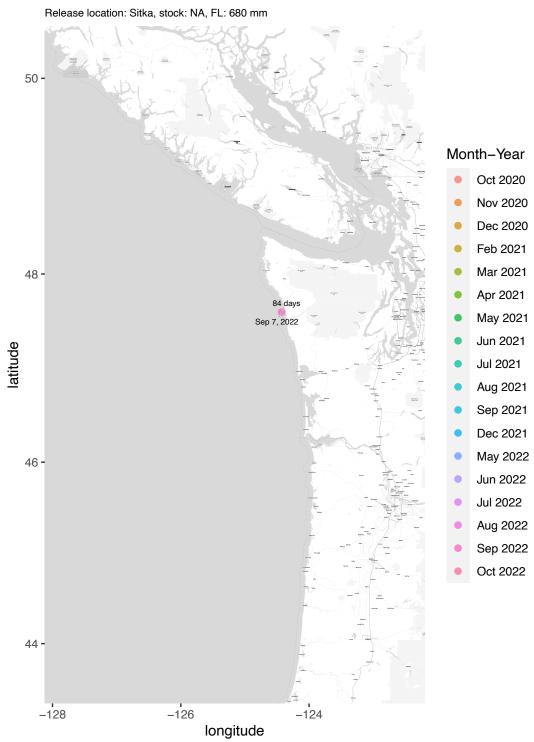
-155

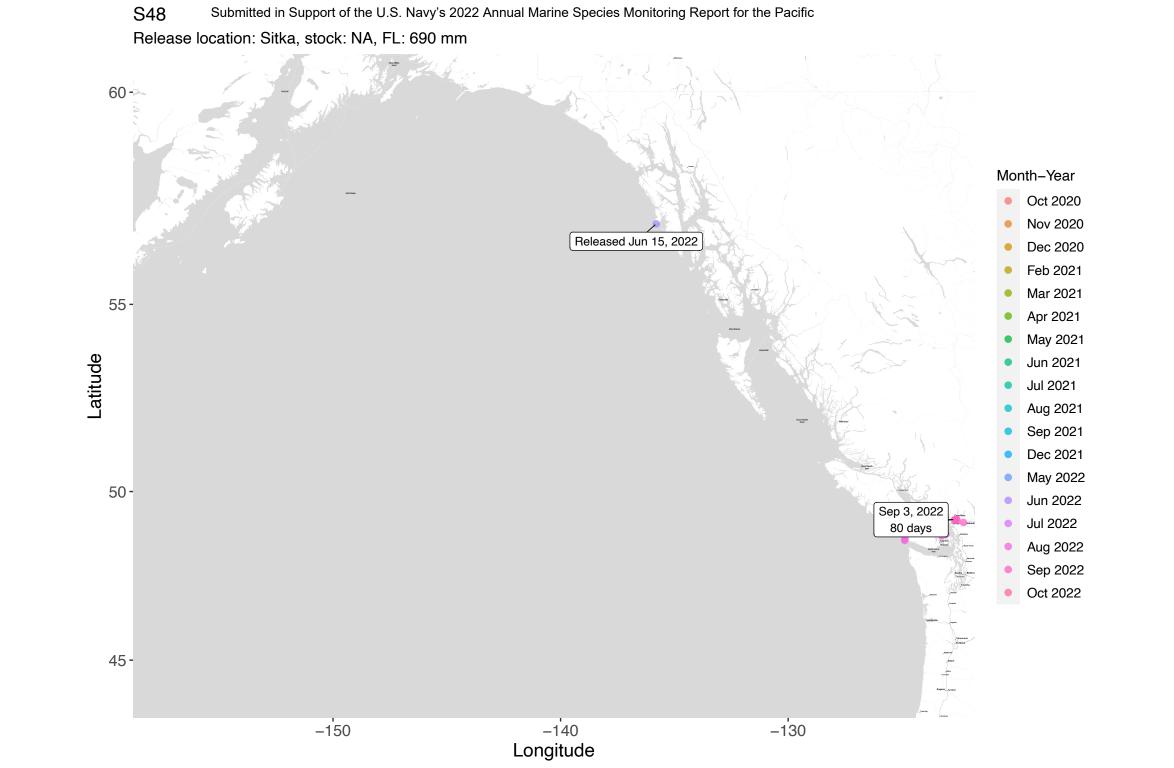
-145 longitude





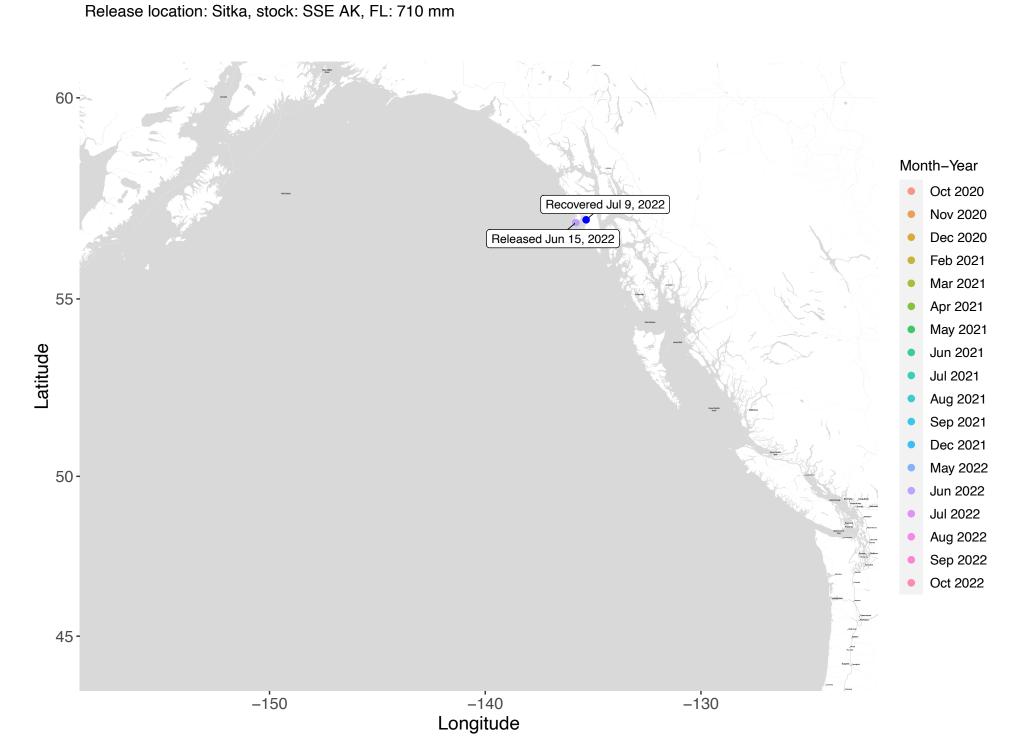


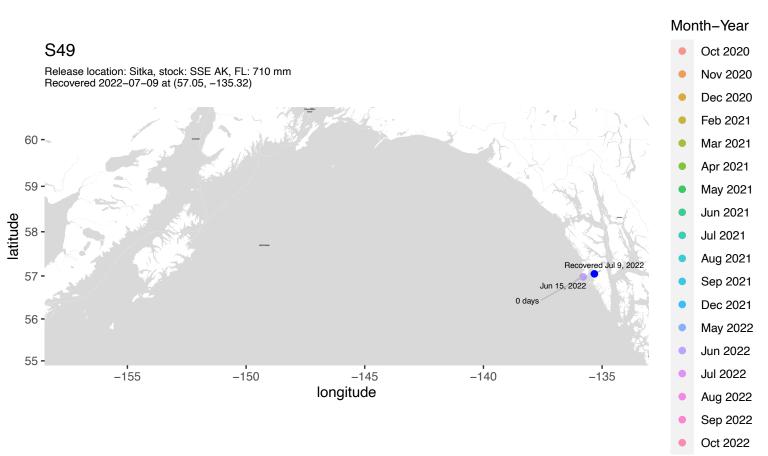


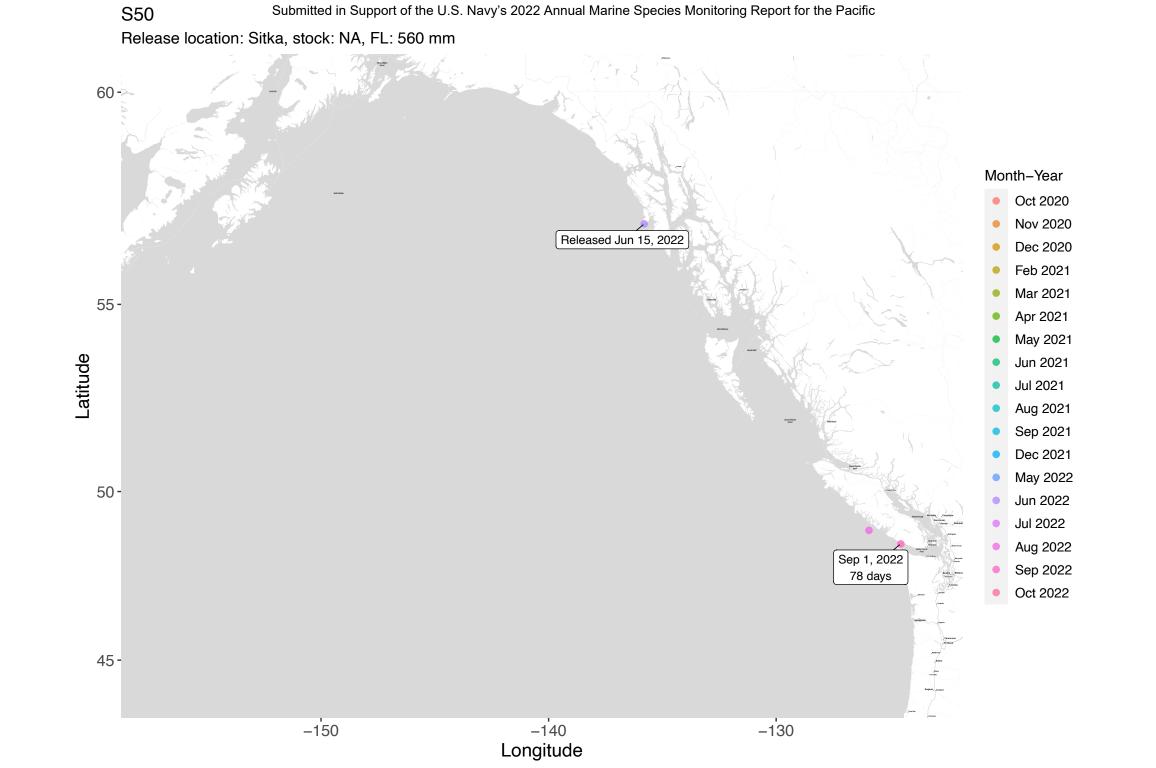




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S50

60 -

59 -

latitude 85

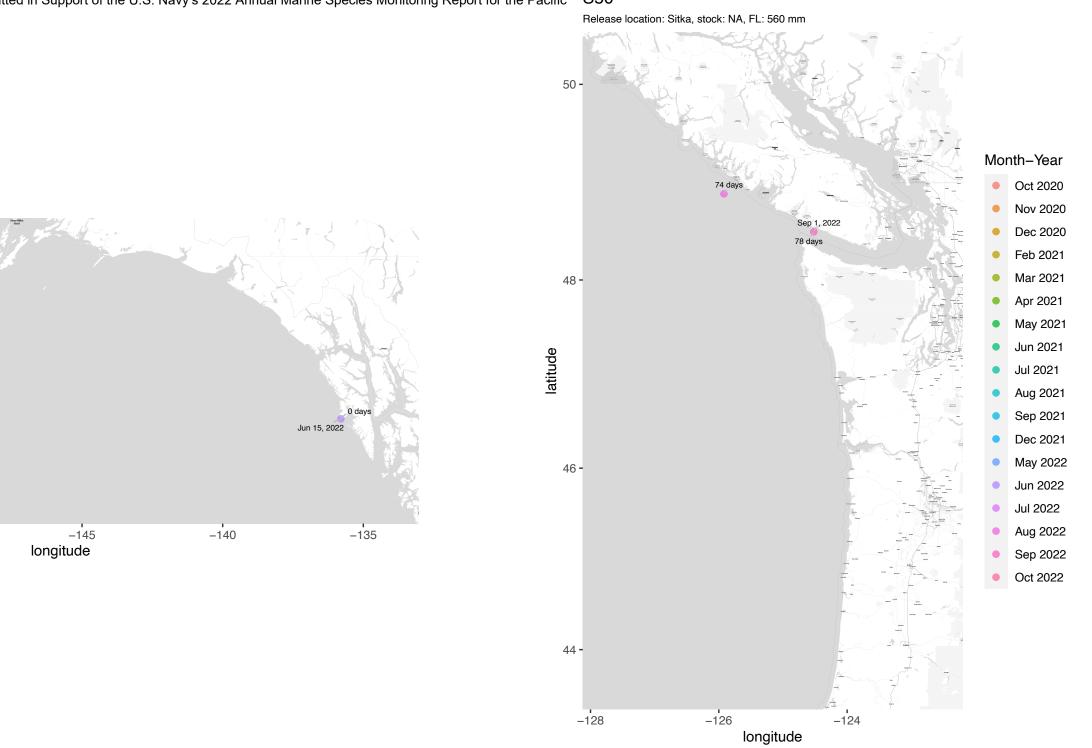
57 -

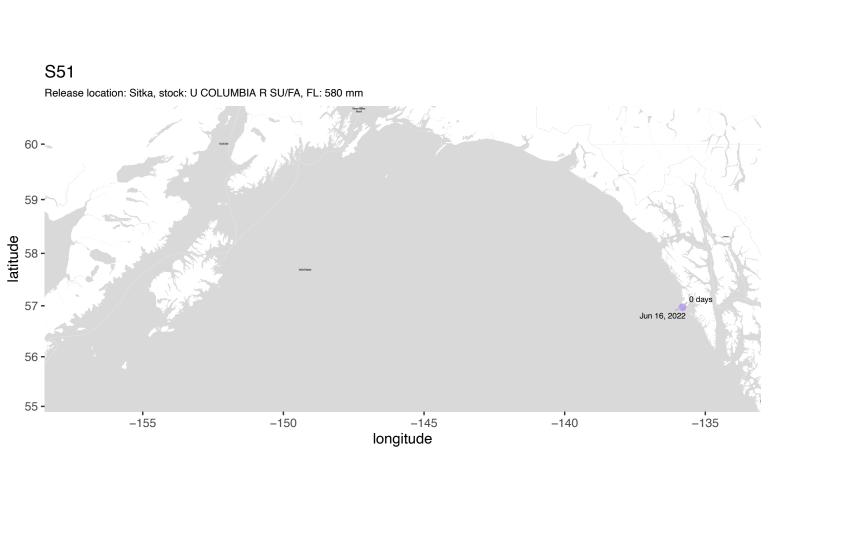
56 -

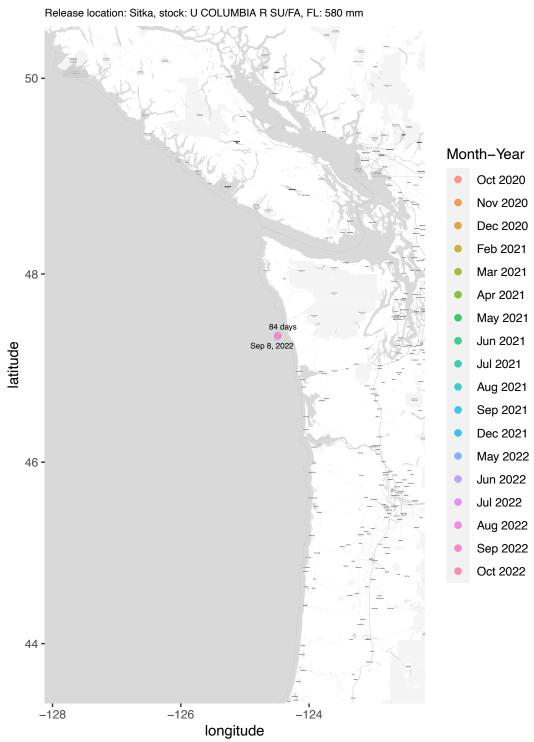
55 **-**

Release location: Sitka, stock: NA, FL: 560 mm

-155

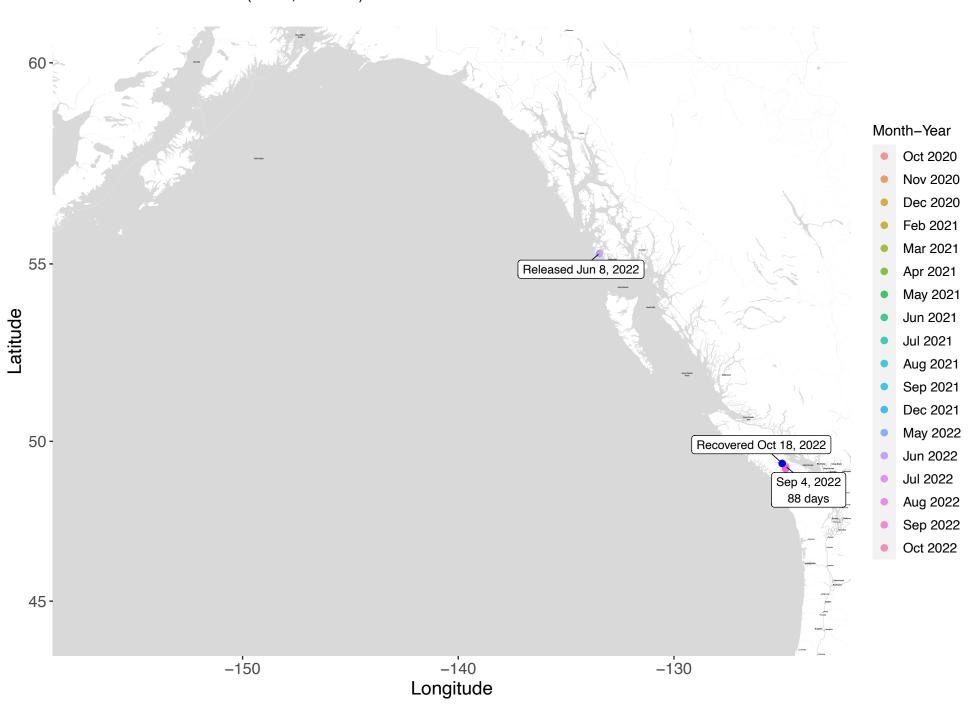


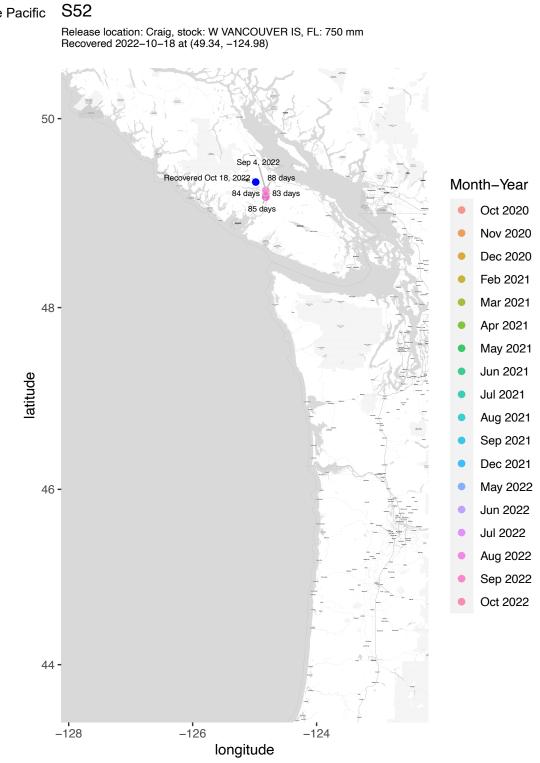




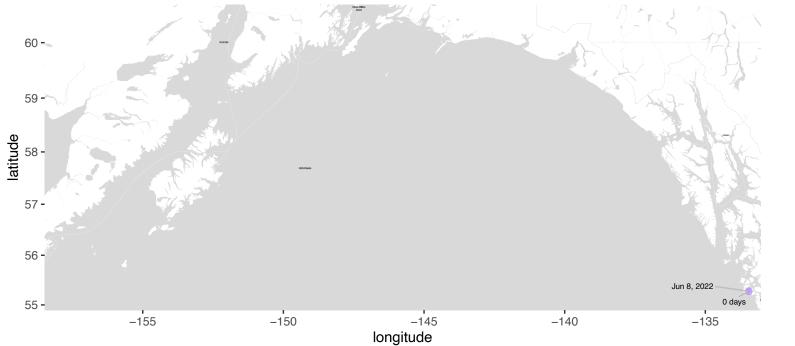
Submitted in Support of the U.S. Navy's 2022 Annual Marine Species Monitoring Report for the Pacific

Release location: Craig, stock: W VANCOUVER IS, FL: 750 mm Recovered 2022–10–18 at (49.34, –124.98)





S52
Release location: Craig, stock: W VANCOUVER IS, FL: 750 mm Recovered 2022–10–18 at (49.34, –124.98)



S53 Submitted in Support of the U.S. Navy's 2022 Annual Marine Species Monitoring Report for the Pacific Release location: Craig, stock: W VANCOUVER IS, FL: 630 mm 60 ---Month-Year Oct 2020 Nov 2020 Dec 2020 Feb 2021 Released Jun 7, 2022 Mar 2021 55 -Apr 2021 May 2021 Latitude Jun 2021 Jul 2021 Aug 2021 Sep 2021 Dec 2021 May 2022 Sep 3, 2022 50-Jun 2022 88 days Jul 2022 Aug 2022 Sep 2022 Oct 2022 45--150 -140 -130 Longitude

