



Gitanyow *Fisheries* Authority



September 10, 2021

2021 Kitwanga River Salmon Enumeration Facility Update #7

The Gitanyow Fisheries Authority (GFA) is pleased to announce that the Kitwanga River Adult Salmon Enumeration Facility (KSEF) is operational for 2021. Like in other years GFA will be providing weekly updates on salmon escapement to the Kitwanga River (middle Skeena index) from July through to the end of October. This year marks the 19th consecutive year that GFA has implemented the program, which collects important in-season pacific salmon stock assessment and biological information. GFA would like to thank their 2021 funders and supporters, specifically the Gitanyow Chiefs (Gitanyow Huwilp Sustainability Fund), the Pacific Salmon Commission's Northern Endowment Fund and Fisheries and Oceans, Canada. GFA would also like to acknowledge and thank the Gitwangak Wilp Simadeeks for allowing GFA to continue to work within their traditional territory, as set out by our 2002 agreement. As in other years, weekly updates will be distributed and posted on our website: www.gitanyowfisheries.com



Downstream view at the KSEF on September 10, 2021

In 2021, GFA in partnership with researchers from Simon Fraser University (led by Dr. Vicki Marlatt) will be building on the KSEF infrastructure and scientific program to include the monitoring of Kitwanga River salmon stocks using environmental DNA (eDNA). The program was first initiated in 2020, but was cut short by the high water flows that compromised the fence in August of the same year. For 2021, researchers will quantify the number of fish passing the KSEF fish fence based on the eDNA samples collected from the

Kitwanga River in conjunction with establishing a discharge rating curve and compare this information with traditional salmon counting methods at the facility from June (pre-fish initially) until November of 2021. The hope is that this project will demonstrate the potential of eDNA for quantifying salmonids in the Kitwanga River and that these methods can also be applied to the many rivers currently not assessed in BC. This project was funded through Genome BC's Sector Innovation Program.

GFA staff installed the in-river KSEF components from July 12-15, 2021 under higher than normal water level conditions. The fence was fish tight by mid-day on July 15. For 2021, we once again have installed and have operational, a digital video camera recorder (DVR). The DVR camera box has been in place and operational since July 23, 2021 and has been passing Chinook successfully.

The water levels at the KSEF are currently at **0.76m**, approximately 0.04m above the long-term average (see KSEF water stage graph below for more detail). Water temperatures in the Kitwanga River are slightly higher for this time of year and are currently fluctuating between 10-12°C. Total salmon counts to the end of **September 9, 2021** are as follows:

Sockeye = 131 Chinook = 543 Pink = 172,492 Chum = 139 Coho = 304

To date we have counted **131 sockeye** through the KSEF. This year's sockeye escapement compares to a previous **maximum** observed to the day of 17,649 in 2010, which resulted in an overall escapement of 20,804 and the **minimum** observed to the day of 50 in 2019, which resulted in an overall escapement of 125. Based on average run timing for Kitwanga sockeye to the day (2003-2019) it is predicted that approximately **72.2%** of the run should have passed the KSEF. For more information on cumulative Kitwanga sockeye salmon abundance by day, refer to the sockeye salmon graph below.



View of sockeye through the camera box at KSEF on August 9, 2021

To date we have counted **543 Chinook** through the KSEF. We have also counted 117 jack Chinook through the KSEF. This year's Chinook escapement compares to a **maximum** observed to the day of 3,224 in 2007, which resulted in an overall escapement of 3,225 and the **minimum** observed to the day of 585 in 2017, which resulted in an overall escapement of 585 for the year. Based on average run timing for Kitwanga Chinook to the day (2003-2019) it is predicted that approximately **99.7%** of the run should have passed the KSEF. For more information on cumulative Kitwanga Chinook salmon abundance by date, refer to the Chinook graph below.



View of Chinook through the camera box at KSEF on July 26, 2021

To date we have counted **172,492 pink** salmon through the KSEF. This year's odd year pink escapement compares to a **maximum** observed to the day of 499,540 in 2009, which resulted in an overall escapement of 559,865 and the **minimum** observed to the day of 50,378 in 2019, which resulted in an overall escapement of 52,644. Based on average run timing for pink salmon to the day (2003-2019) it is predicted that **93.4%** of the run should have passed the KSEF. For more information on cumulative Kitwanga odd year pink salmon abundance by date, refer to the pink salmon graph below.

To date we have counted **139 chum salmon** through the KSEF. This year's chum escapement compares to a **maximum** observed to the day of 1,541 in 2005, which resulted in an overall escapement of 1,862 and a **minimum** observed to the day of 28 in 2008, which resulted in an overall escapement of 150. Based on average run timing for chum salmon to the day (2003-2019) it is predicted that approximately **63.8%** of the run should now have passed the KSEF. For more information on cumulative Kitwanga chum salmon abundance by date, refer to the chum salmon graph below.



View of chum through the camera box at KSEF on August 9, 2021

To date we have counted **304 coho salmon** through the KSEF. This year's coho escapement compares to a **maximum** observed to the day of 3,128 in 2009, which resulted in an overall escapement of 12,080 and the **minimum** observed to the day of 7 in 2018, which resulted in an overall escapement of 551 for the year. Based on average run timing for coho salmon to the day (2003-2019) it is predicted that approximately **19.3%** of the run should now

have passed the KSEF. For more information on cumulative Kitwanga coho salmon abundance by date, refer to the coho salmon graph below.







