# 1996 Lower Skeena River Chinook Salmon Creel Suryey \& Biological Sampling Program 

## Skeena River Green Plan Project \#34

performed by the<br>Terrace Salmonid Enhancement Society<br>for the

Department of Fisheries and Oceans (Canada)

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## ABSTRACT

## The 1996 Lower Skeena River Chinook Salmon Creel Survey \& Biological

 Sampling Program was carried out between the mouth of the Kitsumkalum River and Polymar Bar from April 25 to July 8 with the use of both riverboat and vehicle. The program was conducted to obtain information on, and to generate estimates of, angling effort, catch and species composition (through angler interviews), and to collect chinook biosamples so that the stock composition of chinooks (through genetic coding methods) caught in the sports fishery can be determined.During the study period a total of 1357 anglers were interviewed with local anglers accounting for $81.2 \%$ of interviewed anglers, B.C. residents $9.4 \%$, non resident Europeans $5.8 \%$, non resident Canadians $2.3 \%$ and non resident Americans $0.65 \%$. Guided anglers represented $2.1 \%$ of all anglers and all were non resident European (representing $36.7 \%$ of all non resident European anglers). Anglers spent an estimated 22488.3 hours angling during the study period catching an estimated 537 chinook salmon ( $480 \mathrm{kept}, 57$ released), 142 steelhead ( $23 \mathrm{kept}, 119$ released) and 172 trout ( $121 \mathrm{kept}, 51$ released). A total of 99 chinook biosamples and 102 scale samples were obtained from anglers during the study period.

## INTRODUCTION

The Skeena River and its tributaries support a world renowned sport fishery for trophy chinook salmon (Onchorbynchus tshawytscha), coho salmon ( $Q$ bisutch), steelhead (Q. mykiss) and, in the past few years, a popular sport fishery for sockeye salmon ( $\mathbf{\Omega}$. nerka) and pink salmon ( $\mathbf{Q}$. gorbuscha). Chinook salmon stocks in the Skeena River system can be broken down into three broad groupings: 1) upper Kitsumkalum River spring chinooks (Cedar River and Clear Creek), 2) upper Skeena River spring and summer chinooks and 3) lower Skeena River summer chinooks (the largest component indigenous to the lower Kitsumkalum River). In 1996 commercial fishing of chinook and other salmon species in Area 4 (mouth of the Skeena River) began in late June with two openings for chinook salmon (Cox-Rogers, pers. comm.).

The upper Kitsumkalum River chinooks, known locally as "spring run" chinooks, migrate through the Skeena and Kitsumkalum Rivers from mid April to late June to their spawning grounds in Clear Creek and the Cedar River and are highly prized by sports fishermen in the Terrace area. Despite enhancement efforts of the Terrace Salmonid Enhancement Society through the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Salmonid Enhancement Program the run strength (population estimates by the Terrace Salmonid Enhancement Society) of these "spring run" chinook salmon has, in recent years, declined much to the chagrin of fishery managers and sportsfishermen. A combination of logging related impacts, riverine flood events, poor ocean survival rates and ocean and river fishing pressure (commercial, recreational and native food fishing) has resulted in a catch and release regulation for 1996 for adult chinook (forklength greater than 65 cm ) (B.C. Freshwater Sportfishing Regulations Synopsis, 1996).

The Lakelse River, which has also seen declines in chinook stocks from historical levels, joins with a side channel of the Skeena River approximately 2 km upstream of the Lakelse River mouth (during freshet periods this section of river is heavily influenced by the Skeena River). Directly upstream of this confluence between the mainstem Lakelse River and the Skeena River side channel is the Lakelse River Logging Bridge. This location is a popular and productive fishing location with resident and non-resident sportsfishermen which at times can see numerous fishermen on the bridge in search of chinook salmon. The debate among anglers and fishery managers is whether chinook caught at the bridge are all Lakelse River fish or a mix of Lakelse River chinooks and upper Skeena River chinooks which are using the side channel as a shortcut and the 'clear and slower water of the Lakelse River' to rest and flush their gills.

Accordingly, a proposal from the Terrace Salmonid Enhancement Society, that was supported by the Skeena River Green Plan Technical Committee, requested funding for a 1996 spring creel survey and collection of chinook salmon biosamples (for genetic coding and stock identification purposes) caught in the Skeena River sports fishery below the mouth of the Kitsumkalum River so that information could be gathered which will aid fishery managers in future decisions.

Specific objectives of the program were as follows:

1. Obtain as many biological and scale samples of chinook salmon as possible throughout the survey area.
2. Assess angling effort, catch and species composition and generate estimates of angler effort and catch upon various chinook stocks to aid in fisheries management decisions.
3. Comment on observed species timing in the sports fishery.
4. Obtain data, through genetic coding analysis on collected chinook samples on when different chinook stocks migrate through the Skeena River mainstem. In particular, to determine if any other chinook stocks are migrating through the Skeena River at the same time as the upper Kitsumkalum River chinook salmon are known to be migrating and to determine the stock composition of chinook salmon caught at the Lakelse River logging bridge.

## Description of Study Area and Sport Fishery

The Skeena River originates in the high mountain valleys of the Skeena Range in northwestern British Columbia and flows for approximately 560 km , draining an area of $39,000 \mathrm{~km}^{2}$ before entering the Pacific Ocean just south of Prince Rupert (O'Neill \& Lewynsky, 1985) (figure1).

The section of mainstem river chosen for the creel survey and collection of biological samples extends from the mouth of the Kitsumkalum River to Polymar Bar, a distance of about 80 km (figure 2). For the purposes of the study this section of the mainstem Skeena River was divided into two zones: Zone 1 started at the mouth of the Kitsumkalum River and extended to the Exstew River, Zone 2 is from the Exstew River


Figure 1: Skeena River and tributaries.
Figure 2: 1996 Lower Skeena River Chinook Survey Area and Zones.

downstream to Polymar Bar (during the last week of the study anglers above the mouth of the Kitsumkalum River were interviewed with this area being referred to as Zone 3).

The Skeena River sports fishery begins with spring run steelhead in March and is followed by the Kitsumkalum "spring run" chinook salmon in late April and through May with the upper and lower Skeena River summer chinooks being fished for from mid June until early August. Fishing and river conditions in the study area can change dramatically on a day to day basis as a result of the discharges of numerous tributaries (in particular the discharges of the Zymoetz, Kitseguecla and Bulkley Rivers can have a dramatic impact upon fishing in the study area). The spring freshet interrupts the fishery from as early as mid May to as late as mid June. However, as a result of the large snow pack and a cold spring, 1996 saw a prolonged freshet, lasting from mid May until early July, making the mainstem Skeena River unfishable and wiping out the sports fishery on upper Skeena River chinooks, as well as having a significant impact upon the lower Skeena River chinook fishery. Due to the unfavourable water conditions only a few places were fishable for the vehicle fisherman during the study period: 1) Lakelse River logging bridge (in zone1) and in zone 2, 2) mouth of the Kasiks River, 3) mouth of the Exchamsiks River and 4) mouth of the Exstew River (observed to be fished infrequently during the study period).

## METHODS:

The survey was conducted by both riverboat and vehicle from the last week of April through the first week of July. The survey area was divided into spatial zones corresponding to riverine landmarks (Figure 2). The zonal breakdown was similar to that used by O'Neill \& Lewynsky (1985) and Tallman (1995) for the 1984 and 1995 lower Skeena River Creel Surveys.

The survey design was roving in nature, with one technician allocated to field data collection. Initially, the survey was scheduled to encompass just the May and early June chinook fishery. Here, a stratified two-stage probability survey design (Malvestuto et al, 1978) was drafted for the time period (table 1). Sampling probabilities were assigned based on expected effort and activity patterns ( $J_{s}$ Culp, pers comm). The fishing season was divided into two-week blocks with the 14 days within each block being stratified into weekdays and weekend days (holidays were considered to be weekend days), and days were further stratified into AM (0600-1100), Noon (1100-1600), and PM (1600-2100)


| Shifit | Location | Codo | Probabliliy | \#ranges |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Zone 1 | A | 0.18 | $0-18$ |
| 1 | Zone 2 | B | 0.27 | $10-45$ |
| 2 | Zone 1 | C | 0.14 | $47-69$ |
| 2 | Zone 2 | D | 0.21 | $60-80$ |
| 3 | Zone 3 | E | 0.08 | $81-88$ |
| 3 | Zone 3 | F | 0.12 | $89-100$ |

## Table 1: 1896 Lower Skeena Chincok Creel Survey Design

sampling periods. Daily stints were allocated to sample location and time period by random draw (table 2).

Adverse river conditions by the third week of May necessitated a departure from the survey design outlined in table 2. As survey information could not be obtained by jet-boat, a truck survey was initiated which attempted to follow the general design outlined in table 2. The water conditions in the Skeena River during the truck surveys were such that the mainstem itself was unfishable, leaving only a few scattered locations for fishing, resulting in survey effort being concentrated on those regions of the river primarily accessible to vehicle fishermen only.

## Riverboat Surveys

Riverboat surveys were conducted using an 18 foot aluminum riverboat powered by a 90 horsepower outboard jet motor starting on April 25, 1996 and ending on May 22, 1996. Surveys were started at the upstream end of the survey zone with anglers being enumerated during the downstream trip (approximately 1.5 hours) and angler interviews taking place during the return trip. Angler interviews provided information on the number of people, anglers and rods in each fishing party; fishing method; place(s) of origin; species targeted; number of fish, and species, retained and released (refer to table 3 and Appendix 3 for survey form) as well as allowing for the collection of chinook biosamples.

## Truck Surveys

As a result of prolonged high water conditions along with large amounts of debris in the Skeena River (lasting from late May until early July) riverboat surveys were discontinued due to safety considerations. The remainder of the study was conducted with a 4 wheel drive truck starting on May 24, 1996 and ending on July 8, 1996.

The truck survey involved surveying Zone 1 for a period of 2.5 hours and Zone 2 for another 3 hours during which all anglers present at a location would be interviewed upon arrival of the surveyor with subsequent anglers being interviewed soon after angling commenced and the time of departing anglers being recorded in the creel survey form. During the time the surveyor was at a fishing Iocation and not interviewing anglers he would angle in order to obtain genetic samples from chinook salmon. This method of remaining on site for an extended period of time enabled prompt collection of biological samples from chinook that were killed as well as enabling live sampling on chinook which anglers were releasing.

| WEEKEND STRATA |  | \# |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date | Day |  | Randomly Selected? | Sampling Location |
| 11-May | 5 | 1 | X | B |
| 12-May | Su | 2 | $\times$ | A |
| 18-May | 5 | 3 | $x$ | E |
| 19-May | Su | 4 | $\times$ | D |
| 25-May | S | 5 | $\times$ | A |
| 26-May | Su | 6 | $\times$ | B |
| 1-June | S | 7 | $\times$ | C |
| 2-June | Su | 8 | $\times$ | F |
| 8-June | $s$ | 9 | $\times$ | A |
| Q-June | Su | 10 | X | C |
| 15-June | $s$ | 11 | X | B |


| WEEKDAY STRATA |  | \# | Randomly Selected? | Sampling Location |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date | Day |  |  |  |
| 8-May | W | 1 |  |  |
| O-May | Th | 2 |  |  |
| 10-May | F | 3 | X | A |
| 13-May | M | 4 |  |  |
| 14-May | $T$ | 5 | $x$ | c |
| 15-May | w | 6 | $x$ | 0 |
| 16-May | Th | 7 | x | 8 |
| 17-May | F | 8 |  |  |
| 20-May | M | 9 |  |  |
| 21-May | T | 10 | $x$ | A |
| 22-May | W | 11 | $x$ | $E$ |
| 23-May | Th | 12 |  |  |
| 24-May | F | 13 | $x$ | D |
| 27-May | M | 14 | $x$ | B |
| 28-May | T | 15 |  |  |
| 29-May | W | 16 | $\times$ | C |
| 30-May | Th | 17 |  |  |
| 31-May | F | 18 | $\times$ | F |
| 3-June | M | 19 | $\times$ | B |
| 4-June | T | 20 |  |  |
| 5-June | W | 21 |  |  |
| 6-June | Th | 22 | $\times$ | $E$ |
| 7-June | F | 23 | $x$ | B |
| 10-June | M | 24 |  |  |
| 11-June | $T$ | 25 | $\times$ | A |
| 12-June | W | 28 |  |  |
| 13-June | Th | 27 | $x$ | B |
| 14-June | F | 28 | $\times$ | D |
| 17-June | M | 29 |  |  |
| 18-June | T | 30 |  |  |
| 19-June | W | 31 |  |  |
| 20-June | Th | 32 |  | . |
| 21-June | F | 33 |  |  |
| 24-June | M | 34 |  |  |
| 25-June | T | 36 |  |  |
| 26-June | W | 36 |  |  |
| 27-June | Th | 37 |  |  |
| 28-June | F | 38 |  |  |

Table 2: Weekend \& Weekday Strata for Creel Survey

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[^0]Surveys were conducted with three different shit periods: 1) 7 am to 3 pm , 2) 10 am to 6 pm , and 3) 2 pm to 10 pm and two different shift orders: 1) Zone 1 , Zone 2 and 2) Zone 2, Zone 1 resulting in a total of 6 different possible shifts being worked. The combination of which shift period and which shift order for any particular survey day was generated at random, with all weekend days including holidays being surveyed and 3 out of 5 weekdays being surveyed at random. The last week of the study (July 4-8, 1996) saw anglers in Zone 3 (Ferry Island and Copper Bar) being interviewed so that biosamples upstream of the Kitsumkalum River could be obtained.

## Analysis of Data:

Fishing effort estimates for both the boat and truck portions of the creel survey were based on the angler count data. Daily counts were converted to angler-hours by multiplying the number of anglers by the number of hours in the sampling period. It was assumed that the number of anglers counted was an unbiased estimate of the number of angler-hours in progress at any given instant, i.e. an "instantaneous count." As the sampling units represented only a portion of the anglers present on each day, the angler-hours within each sampling unit were expanded to an estimate of total angler-hours for the entire day by dividing the sampling unit value by the sampling probability associated with each sampling unit.

Catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE) estimates were obtained by dividing recorded harvest by recorded effort. As the survey was a roving design, recorded (incomplete trip) effort was taken as the number of hours from the time the fishing trip began to the time of the interview (in the case of the truck survey, effort was calculated until the time at which surveyor left site). Calculated CPUE for each sampling unit was assumed to represent CPUE for the entire day. Total daily harvest by species was calculated by multiplying mean daily CPUE by the total estimated effort.

Total effort, catches and variances for the survey period were estimated using the formulas of ONeill \& Lewynsky (1984):

1) Total Angler-Hours $\left(N_{y s t}\right)$

$$
N_{y s t}=\sum_{i=1}^{L} N_{i} y_{i}
$$

Variance of Total Angler-Hours $V\left(N_{y s t}\right)$
$V\left(N_{y s t}\right)=\sum_{i=1}^{L} N^{2}\left(N_{i}-n_{i} / N_{i}\right) S_{i}^{2} / n_{i}$
where:
$N_{i}=$ total number of sampling units in each stratum
$n_{i}=$ sample size
$y_{s t}=$ mean effort for each stratum
$S_{i}^{2}=$ stratum sample variance
$L=$ number of strata
2) Total Catch $E(x y)$
$E(x y)=E(x) E(y)$

Variance of Total Catch

$$
V(x y)=E^{2}(x) V(y)+E^{2}(y) V(x)+V(x) V(y)
$$

where:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& x=\text { total effort } \\
& y=\text { mean CPUE }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Biological Sampling and Data Collection of Chinook Salmon

Data collected for sampled fish included: location of capture, date, angler's interview \#, nose-fork length, sex, sexual maturity, scale book \#, scale \# and whether or not the adipose fin was clipped. In the case of the adipose fin being clipped, fish were also checked to see if their right ventral fin was clipped as the Toboggan Creek Hatchery, near Smithers, clips both the adipose fin and the right ventral fin prior to release from the
hatchery (M. O'Neill, pers. comm.). Biological samples taken consisted of, or a portion of, 5 scales per fish, heart, liver, eye, piece of flesh and an adipose fin clip.

Due to the nature of the truck portion of the creel survey, and some extremely good timing during the jet boat portion, the surveyor was able to obtain numerous biological samples immediately after a fish was landed. To increase the chance of obtaining a complete biological sample from a fish the surveyor would offer the successful angler complimentary fish cleaning in exchange for permission to take a biosample. This approach was very popular with anglers, in fact anglers who were out regularly would instruct the surveyor, upon catching and keeping a chinook, to get to work and take a sample and clean their fish. Even if the angler wanted to have photos taken at home or weigh the fish at a local tackle shop the anglers would usually allow for the adipose fin and scales to be taken. Sampling of chinooks which were to be released was accomplished with the aid of the angler who would hold the fish in the water while the surveyor obtained a clip of the adipose fin, five scales, nose-fork length and sexed the fish. Sampling was done quickly to allow the prompt revival of the fish and if the fish was deemed to be in need of immediate revival sampling was not conducted.

Upon obtaining a biological sample it was stored in a small cooler containing 4 ice substitute packs which were stored at a temperature of $-70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ when surveys were not being conducted. During the surveys the ice packs would remain frozen and would freeze the biological samples before they could be placed in long term storage at $-70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$; when conducting the study, samples would be placed in long term storage at the earliest possible opportunity.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Angler Use

From April 25 to July 8, 1996 the study area was surveyed 53 times with 1357 anglers being interviewed (table $6 \&$ Appendix 3). The roving boat survey portion of the study accounted for 19 jet boat surveys from April 25 to May 22, 1996 with 161 anglers being interviewed (table 4). The roving truck portion accounted for 34 truck surveys from May 24 to July 8,1996 with 1196 anglers being interviewed (table 5). During the study period an estimated 22488.3 angler-hours were fished (table 7 \& Appendix 1) (8729.7 angler-hours during the boat surveys and 13758.6 angler-hours during the truck surveys).

| Origin | People | Anglers | Fiods |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 113 | 107 | 100 |
| 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 120 | 114 | 116 |

Table 4a: Number and Residence of Anglera Interviowed during Weakend Boat Survey:

| Orgin | People | PAnglers | Frod |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 47 | 48 | 48 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 48 | 47 | 49 |

Table 4b: Number and Residence of Anglere Intervlowed during Weokday Boat Surveys

| Origin | PPeopte | FAnglers | \# frods |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 160 | 163 | 167 |
| 2 | 8 | 8 | 6 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 168 | 181 | 165 |

Table 4e: Number and Reaidence of Anglers Intervewed during All Boat Surveyw

| Origin | Non Gukied |  |  | Gukied |  |  | Non Guded a Guldod |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - Poople | \# Anglera | Proda | P Poople | A Anplers | F Pods | \% Foople | 7 Anglers | \# \%ads |
| 1 | $60^{\circ}$ | $507{ }^{7}$ | $61{ }^{\circ}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 800 | 607 | 611 |
| 2 | 63 | 68 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 83 | 58 | 60 |
| 3 | 24 | 21 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 21 | 21 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 6 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 6 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Total | 710 | 818 | 824 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 712 | 621 | 628 |

Table Ex: Number and Pealdence of Angiers Mrtentewed during Wakkend Truck Surveye

| Origin | Non Gulded |  |  | Gulded |  |  | Non Guded B Gupded |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ? Pooplo | \# Anglera | \# Rods | FProcla | - Angitors | \% Rods | Feopla | Anpiors | \# Rods |
| 1 | 600 | $44{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $480^{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 442 | 449 |
| 2 | 70 | 63 | 63 | $\bigcirc$ | 0 | 0 | 70 | 83 | 83 |
| 3 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 10 | 10 |
| 4 | $\bigcirc$ | 6 | 6 | $\bigcirc$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| 5 | 30. | 28 | 20 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 67 | 55 | 55 |
| Total | 631 | 548 | 888 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 658 | 676 | 582 |

Tabto Eb: Number and Fleshdence of Anglere Interviewed during Weokday Truck Surveya

| Origin | Mon Gudjed |  |  | Guided |  |  | TNon Guked E Gulded |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | * Peopio | \# Angiers | Fods | F People | - Anplers | - fods | \# People | - Anglers | \% Rods |
| 1 | 1098 | $948^{\circ}$ | $980{ }^{\circ}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1009 | 949 | Qe0 |
| 2 | 133 | 121 | 122 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 133 | 121 | 122 |
| 3 | 37 | 31 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 31 | 31 |
| 4 | 13 | 9 | $\bigcirc$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 9 |
| 6 | 50 | 48 | 40 | 29 | 20 | 28 | 70 | 77 | 77 |
| 6 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| Total | 1341 | 1167 | 1180 | 29 | 20 | 28 | 1370 | 1108 | 1208 |

Table 5c: Number and Presidence of Anglers intorvewed duxing AB Tnck Survey:

| Origin | Non Gulded |  |  | Guibed |  |  | Guided \& Non Guided |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Preogle | - Anolers | \% Fods | \# Peoplo | A Anglors | \% Pods | \% People | - Anglars | / Poda |
| 1 | 1259 | 1102 | 1117 | $\bigcirc$ | 0 | 0 | 1250 | 1102 | 1117 |
| 2 | 138 | 127 | 128 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 130 | 127 | 128 |
| 3 | 37 | 31 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 31 | 31 |
| 4 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | $\bigcirc$ | 9 |
| 5 | 52 | 50 | 51 | 29 | 20 | 28 | 81 | 70 | 70 |
| 6 | 9 | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{1638}$ | - 136 | 1373 |
| Total | 1509 | 1328 | 1345 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 1638 | 1367 | 1373 |

Table 6: Number and Reebdenct of Anglern interviewed during Creel Survey


Table 7: 1008 Lower Skeena River Sport Flahery Survey Surnmary Tabla

Angler activity (start of fishing time) (table 8 and figure 3 ) throughout the study period was found to be highest during the morning $(0300-1100)$ at $46.3 \%$ with the afternoon ( $1100-1600$ ) being $35.5 \%$ and the evening ( $1600-2100$ ) being $18.1 \%$. These observed percentages of angler effort are in agreement with the expected probabilities of $45 \%, 35 \%$ and $20 \%$ for morning, afternoon and evening which were used in the design of the creel survey (table 1).

Local anglers represented the largest number of anglers ( $81.2 \%$ ) followed by British Columbia residents ( $9.4 \%$ ), non resident European ( $5.8 \%$ ), non resident Canadians (2.3\%), non resident American ( $0.65 \%$ ) and unknowns ( $0.65 \%$ ) (table 7). Unknowns were anglers fishing out of boats who were out of earshot; the surveyor would ask anglers onshore observing the angling activity from the boats how long the anglers in the boats had been fishing and if they had any success. Guided anglers represented 2.1\% (29 of 1357) of all anglers and were all non resident Europeans (representing $36.7 \%$ of all non resident European anglers); the total number of guided trips interviewed was 8. It should be noted for many of the non resident European anglers, although not with a guide, were staying at a local lodge which has a largely European clientele which directs its guests to local fishing locations.

## Catch and Catch Rates

Over the entire study period anglers caught, in zones 1 and 2 (table 7 and Appendix 1), an estimated 537 chinook salmon ( $480 \mathrm{kept}, 57$ released), 142 steelhead ( 23 kept, 119 released) and 172 trout (cutthroat, rainbow and dolly varden) ( 121 kept, 51 released). During the boat survey portion of the study an estimated 121 chinook, 140 steelhead and 106 trout were captured whereas during the truck survey portion of the study an estimated 416 chinook, 2 steelhead and 66 trout were captured. Chinook salmon represented $63.1 \%$ of angler catch with steelhead representing $16.7 \%$ of angler catch and trout being $20.2 \%$ of angler catch.

On average, anglers retained $73 \%$ of their catch; $89 \%$ of chinook, $16 \%$ of steelhead and $70 \%$ of trout. The overall average retention rate of $73 \%$ is lower than the rate of $78 \%$ found in the 1984 Lower Skeena Riyer Creel Survey (O'Neill \& Lewynsky, 1985); retention of chinook dropped from $94 \%$ in 1984 to $89 \%$ in 1996 whereas steelhead retention dropped from $41 \%$ in 1984 to $16 \%$ in 1996.


Table 8: Angler Start Time Distribution


Figure 3: Angler Activity Profile
\# of People Actively Fishing



Figure 5: Number of Chinook Observed Caught during Survey Period.

| Surver Type | Days | Chinoot |  | Streithead |  | Trout |  | Sockejo |  |
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| Eopt | Weokeftys | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 80at | Weokends | 9 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Truck | Weokends | 48 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 4 | $\bigcirc$ | 1 | 1 |
| Truck | Woekday | 40 | 18 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 0 |
| Croed | - $\mathrm{Al}^{\text {H }}$ | 89 | 28 | 1 | 8 | 13 | 18 | 2 | 1 |

Table 9: Obeerved Cetctses of Chlnook, Steethesd, Trout ard Sociceye diating Creel Survey

Scale samples were taken from 102 chinook salmon with biosamples being taken from 99 chinook salmon with all being forwarded to the Pacific Biological Station (see Appendix 2 for complete chinook biological data). A total of 31 chinook biosamples were obtained from both the mouth of the Kasiks River and the Lakelse River Logging Bridge, 20 biosamples from the mouth of the Exchamsiks River, 1 from the mouth of the Exstew River and 16 from various locations on the Skeena River.

## Stock Timing

The following observations are made from the sport catch data:

1. Steelhead appeared in the sports fishery during the first week of the creel survey and were observed into late May.
2. Chinook appeared in the sports fishery in mid May with a peak at that time before tailing off and then picking up again in early June (Figure 5). The first chinook observed caught at the mouth of the Kasiks River was on June 2, the first chinook observed at the Lakelse River Bridge was June 12 while the first chinook observed at the mouth of the Exchamsiks River was June 15.
3. During the boat survey portion of the study, when the Skeena River was fishable and chinook salmon were being caught, there were no chinook salmon observed, or reported caught at the mouth of the Kasiks River, even though anglers were present at this location.

## Tackle Preference

The most popular method with anglers was plunking (bar fishing) with or without bait (the Lakelse River has a bait ban in place) followed by fishing with hures. Very few fly fishermen or float fishermen were encountered during surveys. In many instances plunk fishermen were observed to have taken over a fishing hole to such a degree that fishing from shore by any other method was made extremely difficult or impossible; this being
evident at the mouth of the Kasiks River and at the Lakelse River Bridge where up to 30 anglers were observed to be fishing from the bridge.

## Regulation Infractions

Very few regulation infractions were observed during the creel survey as most anglers were aware of the site specific regulations and adhered to them. Infractions observed included using bait in an area which had a bait ban and fishing above a boundary for a closed species. When such infractions were noticed the surveyor or anglers who were aware of the regulations would make a friendly reminder to the infringing angler. Department of Fisheries and Oceans Fisheries Officers and Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks Conservation Officers were observed on several occasions checking anglers at fishing locations.

## SUMMARY

1. Local anglers accounted for $81.2 \%$ of the fishermen interviewed during the creel survey while resident British Columbians followed at $9.4 \%$, non resident Europeans at $5.8 \%$, non resident Canadians at $2.3 \%$, non resident Americans at $0.65 \%$ and anglers of unknown origin accounted for $0.65 \%$.
2. Anglers spent an estimated total of 22488.3 hours angling in zones 1 and 2 during the survey period.
3. An estimated total of 537 chinook, 142 steelhead and 172 trout were caught during the study with 480 chinook ( $89 \%$ ), 23 steelhead ( $16 \%$ ) and 121 trout ( $70 \%$ ) being killed. $73 \%$ of all fish caught during the study period were killed which is lower than the $78 \%$ observed in the 1984 Creel Survey conducted by ONeill.
4. Scale samples were taken from 102 chinook salmon while biological samples were taken from 99 chinook salmon with 31 samples obtained at both the Lakelse River and Kasiks River, 20 samples at the Exchamsiks River, 16
samples from various points on the Skeena River and 1 sample from the mouth of the Exstew River.
5. Only $2.1 \%$ of all anglers were guided, all of which were non-resident Europeans (guided non-resident Europeans represented $36.7 \%$ of all non resident Europeans).
6. Very few angling regulation infractions were observed during the creel survey. The majority of anglers were knowledgeable of the regulations specific to the Skeena River.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## APPENDIX 1

Analysis Summary Tables for Zones 1 \& 2 Boat \& Truck Surveys



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## APPENDIX 2

Chinook Biological Data and Length Distributions



## Female Chinook Length Distribution ( $n=59$ )



Figure 6: Female Chinook Length Distribution.

Male Chinook Length Distribution $(n=38)$


Figure 7: Male Chinook Length Distribution.

Chinook Length Distribution ( 38 male, 59 female samples)


Figure 8: Length Distribution of Male, Female and All Chinook.


Figure 9: Length Distribution of All Chinook.

## APPENDIX 3

## 1996 Lower Skeena Chinook Survey Form, Codes and Interviews





## Creel Form Codes

Day Code: 1 = Sunday
$2=$ Monday
$3=$ Tuesday
4 = Wednesday
$5=$ Thursday
$6=$ Friday
7 = Saturday
Weather Code: $\quad 0=$ No impact on fishing effort
$1=$ Possible impact on fishing effort
$2=$ Definite impact on fishing effort
Fishing Mode Code: $1=$ boat
2 = shore
ID \#: identification number assigned to angler(s) on a daily basis
Interview \#: the number of each interview (can be different from ID \# as some anglers were found at multiple locations and interviewed at each location)

## Guide Code: $0=$ non guided <br> $1=$ guided

Origin: $1=$ local
$2=$ non local B.C. residents
$3=$ non resident Canadians
$4=$ non resident Americans
$5=$ non resident European
$6=$ unknown

Species: $\quad 1=$ chinook
$3=$ steelhead
$5=$ sockeye
$7=$ cuthroat trout
$8=$ dolly varden
Fishing Method: $\quad 3=$ fly fishing
$5=$ float fishing
$6=$ lure fishing
7 = plugging (from Lakelse River Bridge)
$8=$ plunking

Sought Code: $0=$ angler did not catch the intended species
$1=$ angler caught the intended species

Location: $\quad 1=$ Shames Side Channel
2 = Lakelse River Bridge
3 = Shames Bar
$4=$ Delta Creek
5 = Polymar Bar
6 = Kasiks River
$7=$ Bar 1 mile upstream of Kasiks River
8 = Chicken Bar
$9=$ Bar upstream and across Skeena River from Esker Bar
10 = Esker Bar
$11=$ Andesite Bar
$12=$ Bar 1 mile downstream of Kasiks River where side channel joins
13 = exit to Hell's Gate
14 = Exchamsiks River
15 = Exstew River
16 = Polywog Creek
17 = Ferry Island
$18=$ Copper Bar


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## APPENDIX 4

Daily Comments for 1996 Lower Skeena River Chinook Survey

Lower Skeena River Chinook Survey Daily Comments-1996

April 25, 1996: Elmer Fast, Chris Culp \& Ian Bergsma did initial run of Zone 1. Skeena River dirty, 1 seal below Zymacord River, encountered heavy rain below Lakelse River.

April 27, 1996: Skeena River dirty, looks like chocolate milk. Anglers at Lakelse River bridge reported that one angler caught 3 steethead: kept 1 and gave 2 away. Interview \#1 out fishing for whatever bites. Interview \#2 reported 1 hit and 1 lost fish.

April 28, 1996: Rain, low cloud, wind. Seal at mouth of Gitnadoix River. Skeena River dirty. Boat trailer at Exchamsiks River, Snowbound Ck. and Kasiks River (2).

May 1, 1996: Skeena River water level down with water being cleaner. Seal below and across Skeena from mouth of Zymacord River. Moose carcass in water along shore at top end of Shames Bar, 1 small black bear and 12 eagles at site. Went down to mouth of Gitnadoix River, no one on Skeena River. 3 anglers fishing Kitsumkalum River below CNR bridge.

May 2, 1996: Anglers fishing from Lakelse River bridge. 1 angler reported releasing 1 steelhead with no other anglers fishing from bridge while there.

May 3, 1996: Sunny day, Skeena River lower and cleaner with about 2.5 feet of visibility. Seal in mouth of Gitnadoix River. 1 river otter and 1 seal at Polymar Bar. Interviewed angler \#1 (at Polymar Bar) reported that trout fishing was slow, no trout, and worse than last year.

May 4,1996: Sunny and clear. Seal at mouth of Exstew and at Lakelse River bridge. Went down as far as the Gitnadoix River, 2 anglers fishing Andesite Bar.

May 5, 1996: Sunny with some cloud and wind. 3 boat trailers at Snowbound Ck and 5 boat trailers at Kasiks River. 1 boat at mouth of Kasiks River with no angler present. Interview \#6 reported catching 2 trout in Salvus Slough.

May 9, 1996: Skeena River in good fishing shape. Seal splashing in mid-river at Shames Bar. Interview \#1 (4 anglers at Esker Bar) reported harvesting an 8 pound chinook yesterday and that another group of anglers harvested a 30 pound chinook.

May 10, 1996: Skeena River down a little, very fishable.
May 11, 1996: Sunny with clouds, nice day. Seal reported at bottom end of Kraut Bar. Seal reported at bar 0.5 miles upstream from Esker Bar. 2 boat trailers at

Exstew River launch. Interview \#3 reported losing 2 fish. Interview \#4 reported that there were 2 more anglers with them earlier - no fish.

May 12, 1996: Wind, cloudy, some rain changing to lots of rain in aftemoon. Seal at Polymar Bar. Interview \#3 reported catching 20 pound chinook yesterday Interview \#4 reported lost 1 fish, catching 40 pound chinook on Friday and catching a 12 pound chinook yesterday. Interview \#5 reported losing 1 fish.

May 14, 1996: Cloudy with some sun. 2.5 feet of visibility - good fishing conditions. Skeena River up 6 inches from Sunday with quite a lot of debris in river. Interview \#3 had been fishing Polymar Bar earlier in day and reported lots of people fishing Połymar Bar but no fish being caught. Interview \#1 had a good day, Interview \#4 reported losing 1 fish.

May 15,1996: Overcast with sun, warm. Skeena River up some with visibility of 2 feet. 3 anglers at Esker Bar at 10:20: no fish. 1 boat trailer at Snowbound Ck. and 1 boat trailer at Kasiks River. Seal splashing in river at Andesite Bar. Lots of debris floating downstream. Interview \#6 reported losing 1 fish.

May 16, 1996: Sun with cloud and some rain. Water level up with visibility reduced to 1.5 feet. Lots of debris floating downstream. Heavy rain around noon in the Shames/Esker Bar area. Interview \#4 reported harvesting 1 chinook on Monday.

May 18, 1996: High cloud and sun. Seal at Polymar Bar and seal at bottom end of Kasiks River side channel.

May 19, 1996: Overcast, light rain last night. River up a little. Seal at Esker Bar. 2 boats going downstream as returning upstream to boat launch. 1 boat anchored at Remo Bar with no one around.

May 20, 1996: Cloudy with some sun. River up from yesterday with visibility about 1 foot. River looks like chocolate milk. Lots of debris, big and small, in river. In afternoon drove down highway to Polymar Bar: 2 vehicles at Shames River, 1 boat trailer at Exstew River, 5 anglers plus numerous campers at Kasiks River (no fish caught), 1 person fishing at Polymar Bar (water very high- foot or boat access only), no boats at Snowbound Ck.

May 22, 1996: Sunny with wind and cloud. Skeena River very high and dirty, lots of debris. River visibility 6 inches: unfishable. Skeena River unsafe to run boat in due to combination of high water and high amounts of debris.

May 24, 1996: Overcast. 1 chinook reported caught on Saturday from Lakelse River logging bridge. Kasiks River clean.

May 25, 1996: Rain, cloud, wind; heavy rain last night. Seal at Lakelse River bridge, Lakelse up and dirtier. Kasiks River dirtier than yesterday (about the same as the Lakelse). DFO Fisheries Officer and MOE Conservation Officer took boat up Kasiks at 1255 returning at 1430 to check anglers at mouth.

May 26, 1996: Cloud, some sun, rain. Kasiks River clean, about same height as yesterday Lakelse cleaned up but water level up.

May 28, 1996: Clear and sunny. Skeena River down a bit. Lakelse River down 18 inches from Sunday. Kasiks River down a bit and clean.

May 29, 1996: Clear, sunny and warm. Kasiks River down from yesterday. Lakelse River down from yesterday. 2 seals at Lakelse River bridge. Conditions at Lakelse and Kasiks Rivers excellent. Interview \#1 reported that they had some hits.

May 31, 1996: Overcast and cool. Anglers at Kasiks River reported one chinook had rose in mouth area. Kasiks up but still clean. Seal at mouth of Kasiks River. Lakelse up 20 inches and dirtier. 3 otters and 1 seal at Lakelse River bridge. Interview \#1 reported having one fish on briefly. Surveyor had one good hit at Lakelse River.

June 1, 1996: Cloudy, cool, some rain periods. Skeena River up. Kasiks River up with tail along highway dirty. Observed 2 fish roll at highway bridge. Lakelse River up, lots of people in campground. Interview \#1 reported a 10 pound chinook was caught at mouth of the Kasiks River last night. Interview \#11 reported losing 2 fish.

June 2, 1996: Clear and sunny. Skeena River up. Lakelse River up and dirtier, water over banks and into parking area upstream of bridge. Kasiks River up and blocking access to campground. 1 angler in boat at mouth but left before being interviewed (noted as interview \#7). A few fish rolling at Kasiks River.

June 3, 1996: Clear and sunny. Skeena River up again. Lakelse River up into campground, well over bank and road on downstream side of bridge covered with water for 50 metres. 20 pound chinook reported caught off Lakelse River Bridge last night. Started raining at Lakelse at 1555.

June 6, 1996: Raining steady until 1900. Skeena River up more, within 2 feet of coming onto road to Lakelse River. Lakelse River up into trees, road downstream of bridge flooded for 150 to 200 metres. Kasiks River up.

June 7, 1996: Cloudy with some rain. Kasiks River about same height. Raining at Kasiks River. Lakelse River down a bit. Interview \#1 reported losing 1 fish.

June 8, 1996: Cloud with some rain. 2 otters at mouth of Kasiks River. Interview \#3 reported losing 1 chinook. Surveyor lost 1 chinook, about 12 pounds, at Lakelse River.

June 9, 1996: Cloudy with some rain. Skeena River down from yesterday. Kasiks River down from yesterday, more clean water in mouth area. Saw 3 fish roll, one of which was definitely a chinook about 15 pounds. Lakelse River lower (down at least 1 foot), road drying up. Chinook reported caught last night. 2 anglers left as arrived-no fish. Otter at Lakelse River bridge. Interview \#3 reported 1 lost chinook and that fish had been rolling.

June 10, 1996:Low cloud with light rain. Skeena River down about 2 feet. Clear strip of water at Kasiks River along highway. Boat went up Kasiks River with 5 people aboard at 1345. Lakelse River down about 1 foot. Interview \#1 reported 2 lost fish, 10 chinook rolled and that some other anglers had landed 1 chinook about 15 pounds. Anglers reported 3 chinook lost at Lakelse River bridge from 1100 to 1200 . Interview \#3 reported having a few good hits and that was out till 2215 yesterday and saw 1 steelhead caught and released.

June 12, 1996:Skeena down and a bit cleaner. Lakelse River down about 1 foot, several hits at bridge and a few rolling. Kasiks River down at least 1 foot, snag along shore in tail along highway. Interview \#4 reported losing. 1 fish. Interview \#9 reported losing 1 fish. Surveyor lost 1 fish at Kasiks River.

June 13, 1996: Sunny with clouds. Kasiks River down from yesterday. Reported that a 37 pound chinook taken this moming. Seal at Lakelse River bridge. Interview $\# 5$ reported that earlier today had caught and released 3 chinook as well as keeping 1 chinook; lost 2 Chinook in afternoon. Interview \#8 reported catching 1 chinook earlier today. Interview \#9 reported lost 1 fish.

June 15, 1996: Overcast, light rain, clearing later. Kasiks River down some, a few fish rolling. Lakelse River down, 4 chinook milling around below bridge, fish rolling. Interview \#6 reported 1 lost chinook. 30 pound female chinook caught at Kasiks River by surveyor not sampled.

June 16, 1996:Sun with cloud. Lakelse River water very clean and down. 38 pound chinook reported caught last night. Lots of fish rolling at Kasiks in eariy moming with fish being caught but slowed down by 1100 . Interview \#1 reported losing 1 fish and that there was one other angler at Lakelse bridge earlier that morning. Interview \#5 (Exchamsiks River) reported losing 1
fish, catching 1 adult and 1 jack chinook last night, and that some other anglers caught 2 chinook were earlier that morning (500-1000). Interview \#6 reported losing 1 fish. Interview \#7 reported catching one chinook last night. Interview \#12 reported losing 6 fish. Interview \#14 reported lots of hits.

June 17, 1996:Clear and sunny. At Lakelse River bridge observed 8 chinook milling about below the bridge. Fish rolling at Exchamsiks River. Seal at mouth of Kasiks River, seal at mouth, slow day. Interview \#7 reported losing 2 fish. Interview \#18 reported 1 lost chinook. Interview \#20 reported 1 lost chinook.

June 18, 1996: Sun with clouds and wind. A few fish rolling at Exchamsiks River. No fish rolling at Kasiks River, 1 other boat up Kasiks with fly fisherman from yesterday. Lots of fish rolling at Lakelse River after 2100. Reported that there were lots of chinook at Lakelse River bridge last night. Surveyor lostl chinook at Exchamsiks River.

June 19, 1996: Overcast. Fish rolling at Lakelse River bridge. Exchamsiks River up today, only a few fish rolling.

June 22, 1996: Scattered heavy showers. Skeena up. Lakelse River up and dirtier, lots of fish rolling at Lakelse River. On way out to Lakelse met 2 anglers who had caught 3 chinook ( 2 adults and 1 jack), fish sampled. Interview \#3 reported losing 5 fish.

June 23, 1996:Sun with clouds. Lakelse River up a few inches, fish rolling. Fisheries officers checked anglers at bridge at 1000 . Anglers reported 7 chinook were caught last night after surveyor left yesterday. Kasiks and Exchamsiks Rivers both up. Interview \#1 reported losing 1 fish. Interview \#3 reported losing 1 fish. Interview \#5 reported losing 2 fish. Interview \#10 reported losing 1 fish. Interview \#14 reported losing 1 fish.

June 24, 1996:Sunny and clear. Skeena River up. Kasiks River up. Exchamsiks River up and dirtier. Interview \#12 reported 1 lost fish. Interview \#18 reported 2 lost fish.

June 25, 1996: Sunny and clear. Lakelse River up with only a few fish rolling, thunder and lightning in Lakelse area. Heavy rain at Kasiks River, river up, a few fish rolling late. 25 pound chinook accidentally released àt Kasiks River. Interview \#30 (Exchamsiks River) reported 1 lost fish and that no fish caught while there. Boat across river from Andesite railway crossing.

June 28, 1996:Cloudy with some rain. Kasiks River about same height, a few fish rolling. Exchamsiks River high and murky. Lakelse River high (into parking area) (was over road yesterday) but clean, few fish rolling. 3 fish
reported caught this moming at Lakelse. Reported that yesterday from 330 to 7306 fish caught ( 1 released) (5M, 1F). Boat on bar across Skeena from Andesite Railway crossing.

June 29, 1996:Cold, rainy, wind. 2 chinook reported caught this moming at Lakelse River. 30 pound chinook reported caught last night at Exchamsiks River. Interview \#4 reported losing 2 fish. Interview \#6 reported losing 2 fish. Boat across Skeena River at Andesite railway crossing, at least 2 people.

June 30, 1996:Low cloud, some blue sky, light rain. Skeena River down. Kasiks River down a few inches. Exchamsiks River a little dirtier. Lakelse River down about 1 foot; 2 adult and 1 jack chinook reported caught earlier. Interview \#2 reported losing 1 fish. Interviews \#11 and \#12 were kids camped at Kasiks River who were fishing on and off through time surveyor present.

July 1, 1996: Sun with cloud, hot. Skeena River down a bit. Exchamsiks River down and cleaner, I chinook reported caught earlier. Water down at Kasiks River, fish rolling. Anglers reported that 10 to 12 chinook caught earlier today. Boat at Powerlines and at Andesite railway crossing on Skeena River. Lakelse River down a bit, 5 chinook reported caught in total, fish reported caught a kept above bridge, sockeye rolling with chinook rolling later in evening. Interview \#7 reported catching 1 chinook last night. Interview \#16 reported a 45 pound chinook was caught this moming. Interview \#22 reported catching 1 chinook last night. Interview \#29 reported losing 1 fish and that had taken a break from fishing during day.

Juty 4, 1996: Low cloud and rain. 1 boat at Hogline, 1 boat at Kraut Bar, 1 boat at exit to Hell's Gate and 1 boat on bar across Skeena from Andesite Railway crossing. Exchamsiks River up and dirty. Kasiks river up a bit with a dirty colour, lots of bottom debris. No one fishing Copper Bar. Reported 1 chinook caught earlier today at Lakelse River. Interview \#4 reported catching 20 pound chinook yesterday. Interview \#6 reported catching 29 pound chinook yesterday. Interview \#8 reported 1 lost fish and catching 24 pound chinook yesterday.

July 5, 1996: Low cloud, wind. No one fishing Copper Bar. A few fish rolling at Lakelse River. Fish rolling at Exchamsiks River with a jack chinook reported being caught earlier. Exchamsiks cleaner than yesterday. Kasiks River up, 22 pound female chinook caught this moming. 2 boats at Hogline, camp set up at exit to Hell's Gate and Powerlines, boats and camps on river banks above and below Andesite Railway crossing. Interview \#15 reported 1 lost fish. Unable to sample fish caught by Interview \#30.

July 6, 1996: Cloudy with some sun. Skeena River down. Lakelse River down 1 foot, fish rolling. I chinook reported released at Exchamsiks River earlier in day. 2 boats at Hogline, 1 boat at Kraut Bar, 1 boat at exit to Hell's Gate, 3 boats above Andesite Railway crossing, camp below Andesite Railway crossing enlarged. Interview \#2 reported 1 lost fish.

July 7, 1996: Sun and cloud. Skeena down and cleaner. Exchamsiks River down. 3 boats at Hogline, 4 boats at Kraut Bar, boat at Powertines, camp above Andesite Railway crossing enlarged. Started raining at Kasiks River. Kasiks down a bit, 1 reported caught earlier. Fish rising at mouth of Lakelse river, very hard rain at 2100.Interview \#1 reported 1 lost fish. Interview \#11 reported boat at mouth of Exstew landed 1 chinook and lost 1 other fish. Interview \#14 reported losing 3 fish. Interview \#27 reported losing 2 fish.

July 8, 1996: Thunder and lightning, hard rain at Lakelse; clearing down river. Skeena up and dirtier. Lakelse up and dirtier. Copper River up and dirty. Reported a total of 4 fish caught earlier today in early morning at Ferry Island. Exchamsiks up and dirtier with seal at CNR bridge; sunny with cloud and wind. Reported 1 chinook caught and 2 lost fish at Kasiks River earlier today. Interview \#12 did not speak English. Interview \#14 lost 2 fish. Interview \#15 lost 1 fish. Fish caught by Interview \#18 not sampled as fish taken to supermarket freezer. Interview 24 lost 1 fish.


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