An Historical Overview of the Docee River Enumeration Program 1963-1987

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B.L. Thomson and R.D. Goruk

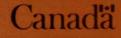
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Fisheries Pêches and Oceans et Océans



Canadian Data Report of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences

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AN HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

OF THE

DOCEE RIVER ENUMERATION PROGRAM

1963-1987

by

B.L. Thomson and R. D. Goruk

Department of Fisheries and Oceans Prince Rupert, British Columbia

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ABSTRACT

Thomson, B.L. and R. D. Goruk. 1988. An historical overview of the Docee River enumeration program 1963-1987. Can. Data Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 702:iii + 8 p.

This report reviews the Docee River sockeye enumeration program conducted in the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Statistical Area 10 for the years 1963-1987. A permanent counting fence was built in 1972 to replace a counting tower located at the head of Docee River. Daily sockeye escapement numbers collected at the fence are used in conjunction with commercial catch figures in the in-season managment of the Area 10 Smith Inlet sockeye fishery.

RESUME

Thomson, B.L. and R. D. Goruk. 1988. An historical overview of the Docee River enumeration program 1963-1987. Can. Data Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 702:iii + 8 p.

Ce rapport examine le programme de dénombrement des saumons rouges réalisé dans la zone 10 de Pêches et Océans, entre 1963 et 1987. Une barrière de comptage permanente a été construite en 1972, pour remplacer une tour de comptage située en amont sur la rivière Docee. Les données sur le nombre quotidien d'échappées de saumons rouges recueillies à la barrière et les données de la pêche commerciale servent à la gestion en saison de la zone 10 (Smith Inlet) de la pêche au saumon rouge.

INTRODUCTION

Statistical Area 10 (Smith Inlet) is situated to the northeast of Vancouver Island in the southernmost portion of the Central Coast of British Columbia (Fig. 1). The sockeye stock is the largest and most important salmon stock in Smith Inlet. The stock spawns in two streams, Smokehouse Creek, which accommodates approximately 75% of the spawning stock, and Canoe Creek.

The two creeks flow into Long Lake which is connected by the Docee River to Wyclees Lagoon (Fig. 2). A tidal narrows commonly called the Quashella Narrows, joins the lagoon to Smith Inlet.

Sockeye normally appear at the mouth of the Quashella towards the end of June. From this period to the beginning of August, the sockeye migrate into Wyclees Lagoon. Migration into the lagoon is influenced by the tides with major migrations often taking place during high tides. The sockeye then move up the Docee River into Long Lake where they hold until early September. Spawning usually peaks in October and is usually finished by early to mid-November (Wood 1970).

Prior to 1963, sockeye enumerations of Long Lake were conducted from visual surveys of Smokehouse and Canoe Creeks. In 1963 a count of sockeye entering Long Lake was conducted from a tower on the Docee River as an experimental program to provide improved estimates in a time frame useful for inseason management. After a lapse of 4 years the tower count was again conducted in 1968, 1970 and 1971. The results from these programs demonstrated that Docee River counts provided more effective management of the Smith Inlet sockeye fishery and more accurate monitoring of escapement estimates. A permanent counting facility was constructed for the 1972 season, and the Docee Fence has operated annually from 1972 to present.

Currently, the Docee River fence counts are used in combination with catch information in the in-season management of the Area 10 Sockeye fishery. Stock status determinations for Smith Inlet sockeye are based on abundance and age structure data collected at the fence.

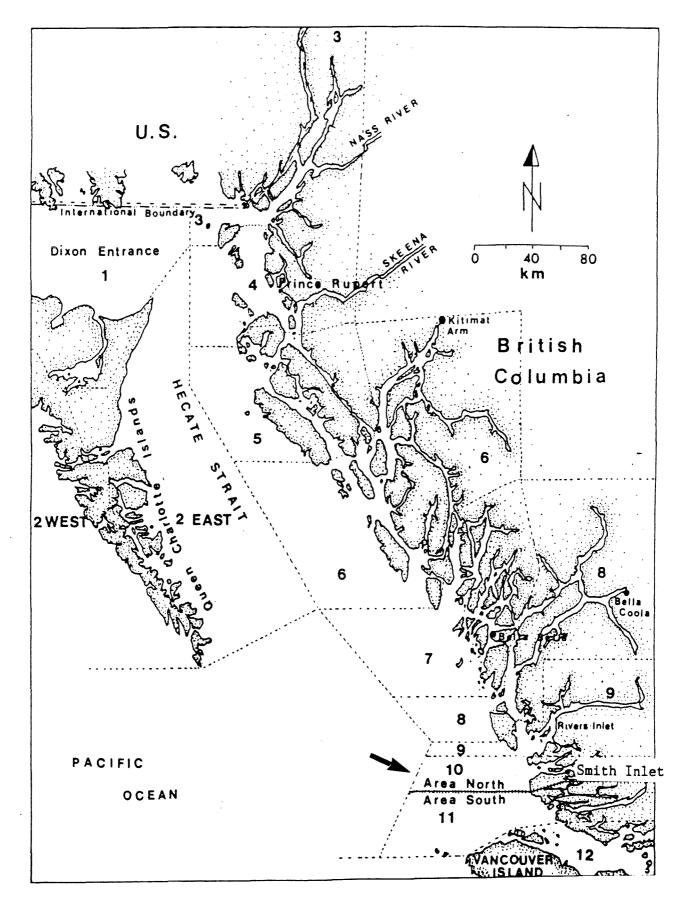
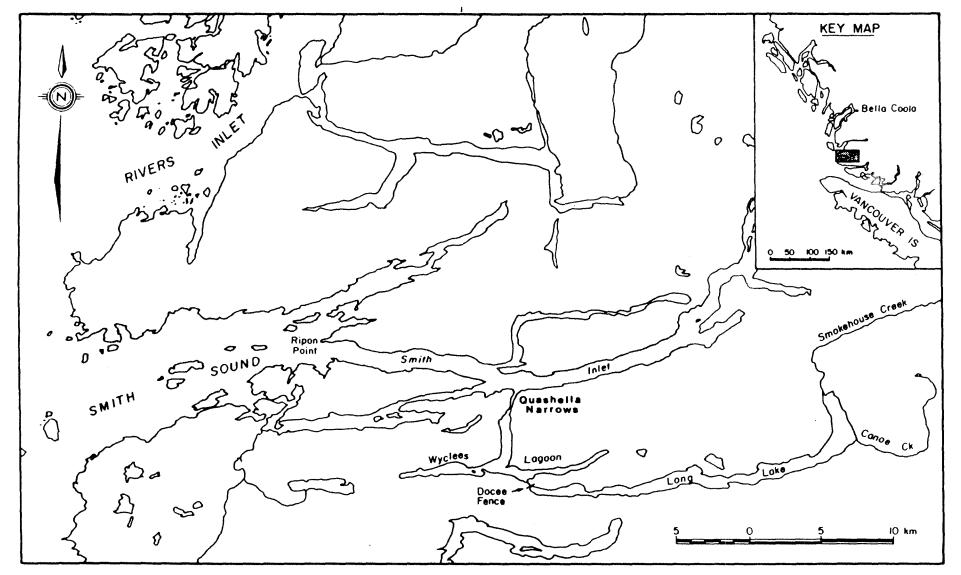
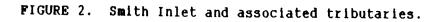


FIGURE 1. Location of Department of Fisheries and Oceans Statistical Area 10.





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METHODS

The Smith Inlet sockeye enumeration program began in 1963. The initial site selected for sockeye enumeration was at the head of the Quashella near its outlet to Smith Inlet. The Quashella tidal narrows undergoes flow reversals at high tide, carrying saltwater into the lagoon. Water depth and velocity, and the poor visibility caused by the tidal changes proved this site to be impractical for enumeration purposes (Wood 1970).

A second site was selected at the head of the Docee River, near where it drains Long Lake into the lagoon. A counting tower was established in July of 1963 and operated until the beginning of August. To improve countability, a strip of white sandbags was laid down across the river. Counts were conducted on a daily basis between 5:00 AM and 10:00 PM on a 15 minute on-15 minute off basis. Periodic 24 hour counts were conducted to determine the degree of migration occurring outside the daily counting period. Lights were used during hours of darkness to illuminate the streambed.

The results of the initial Docee River study indicated that the site could be used to accurately determine sockeye escapements into Long Lake and that the magnitude of these escapements could be used in the management of the Smith Inlet sockeye stock (Wood 1970).

The program was not operated in 1964 due to problems with flooding, and was not restarted until 1968. Although the program was once again inoperational in 1969 due to flooding, it was restarted again in 1970. The tower counts though usually providing a good estimate of sockeye escapement were hampered by poor visibility in bad weather or at times of high water. The counts were also subject to a high degree of error during peak migration when large numbers of fish passed by in short periods of time across the entire river (Wood 1970). In the 1968 season, a recommendation was made to establish a permanent counting facility at the Docee site. The Docee counting tower program was continued until 1971, being replaced by a counting fence in 1972.

Construction of the Docee counting fence foundation was begun in February of 1972 and was completed by late June. The fence has been in operation on an annual basis from 1972 to the present.

Currently, the fence is put into place at the end of June and removed during the second week of August. Depending on the magnitude of the run, the fence is operated during the hours of 5:00 AM to 10:00 PM or dusk. During dark hours, the fence is closed keeping migrating sockeye below the structure. Night counts are not conducted as the lighting tends to affect fish behavior through the fence, resulting in unnecessary mortality. Fish are counted as they pass through a gate over a section of white expanded metal on the counting panels.

Tables 1 and 2 detail the historic daily and cumulative sockeye counts through the Docee River Tower and Docee River Fence for the years 1963, 1968, 1970-1987.

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16	6350	27705	1882	12406	25	5318	17814	8	184	197	4853	528	6447	9870	7481	28885	10194	24109	5290	4340
17	7141	24134	11366	9623	23501	3623	447	438	7	19640	11502	505	6932	16189	4806	15303	5758	17656	1701	1814
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3						151					3212	833	256	156	416	613	313	1396	5961	347
4						145					1668	263	536	189	531	920	394	2146	5177	149
5						62 76					131	195 214	204	20 95	606 715	1032 1159	317 58	1130 587	3504 1576	98 101
7						50						260		75	326		50	571	627	51
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TABLE 1. DOCEE RIVER DAILY SOCKEYE COUNTS (1963, 1968, 1970-71 DOCEE TOWER, 1972-1987 DOCEE FENCE).

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Wood, F.E.A. 1970. Smith Inlet sockeye salmon upstream enumeration program 1963, 1968. Canadian Department of Fisheries and Forestry Technical Report 1970-5. 14p.