Chelatna Lake Northern Pike Suppression Project - 2017

By

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- Remove northern pike from Chelatna Lake during the spring salmon smolt migration using variablemesh gillnets and hoop traps.
- Compare northern pike catch per effort in variablemesh gillnets with data collected in 2010-2012.
- Estimate the increase in adult sockeye salmon returns resulting from the removal of pike predators during this project.
- Compare average sockeye salmon adult returns per spawner during the 5 years preceding the project and the 5 years after project completion.



Euphotic Volume Model Estimates of Sockeye Salmon Production

		Lake Area	Adult	
Drainage Lake		(acres)	Production	Percent
Chulitna	Byers	368	37,200	3.80%
	Swan	385	11,000	1.10%
	Spink	252	23,500	2.40%
	Bunco	106	1,600	0.20%
	Total	1,111	73,300	7.60%
Mainstem	Caswell	159	13,700	1.40%
	Trapper	1,188	16,800	1.70%
	Fish	132	10,600	1.10%
_	Sucker	273	8,300	0.90%
	Red Shirt	1,272	69,500	7.20%
	Neil	115	7,600	0.80%
_	Total	3,139	126,500	13.00%
Talkeetna	Larson	437	45,100	4.60%
	Stephan	899	63,700	6.60%
_	Total	1,336	108,800	11.20%
Yentna	Chelatna	3,906	363,574	37.50%
	Trinity	308	19,300	2.00%
	Whiskey	271	23,600	2.40%
	Fish Creek	111	9,000	0.90%
	Shell	1,293	90,265	9.30%
	Puntilla	90	8,800	0.90%
	Eightmile	115	5,600	0.60%
	Movie	110	6,700	0.70%
_	Lockwood	233	11,000	1.10%
	Judd	316	59,500	6.10%
	Hewitt	697	60,600	6.20%
	Red Salmon	113	3,400	0.40%
	Total	7,563	661,339	68.20%
	Grand Total	13,149	969,939	100%

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Number of Net Sets with Variable-mesh Gillnets

Number of Net Sets with Hoop Traps

Number of Pike Removed

Number of Pike Stomachs Examined



184

958

642

Pike Catch per Hour in Variable-Mesh Gillnets



Pike Catch per Hour Declined In 2017

Pike Catch per Hour was Lower in 2017 Compared with 2010-2012

Pike Age Composition and Salmon Consumption by Pike Age Class

Pike		Pike Removed by Age		Salmon in Stomachs by Age		
Age Class		Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	
	1	1 127		139	0.33	
	2	146	0.15	155	0.37	
	3	410	0.43	83	0.20	
	4	149	0.16	24	0.06	
	5	23	0.02	0	0.00	
6 7 8		35	0.04	2 13	0.00 0.03	
		35	0.04			
		18	0.02	0	0.00	
	9	6	0.01	0	0.00	
	Total	952	1.00	417	1.00	



Frequency of Occurrence of Juvenile Sockeye Salmon in Pike Stomachs and their Size Distribution

84% of Pike Stomachs Contained <5 Salmon

80% of Sockeye Salmon Prey were Age-0 Fish <5 cm in Length

Number of Pike Captured and Number of Sockeye Salmon Prey by Date





Pike and Juvenile Sockeye Salmon Prey Length Distributions and Prey-Predator Length Relationship

> Pike <30 cm in Length Consumed 67% of the Salmon

Sockeye Salmon Prey Length was Correlated with Predator Length

Assumptions of Adult Salmon Return Estimate

feeding on age-0 sockeye salmon occurs over 150 days each year,

feeding on sockeye salmon smolts occurs over 90 days each year,

the average lifespan of northern pike is 7 years,

average fry-to-adult survival is 3.5% and

smolt-to-adult survival is size-dependent ranging from 13–46%

Estimated Increase in Adult Sockeye Salmon Returns Resulting from Removal of Pike Predators

Pike	Adult Salmon Saved by Removing Pike Predators (By Year of Predators Life)							
Age Class	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
1	1,079	1,203	1,425	751	0	87	658	5,204
2	0	1,203	1,425	751	0	87	658	4,125
3	0	0	955	503	0	58	441	1,958
4	0	0	0	503	0	58	441	1,003
5	0	0	0	0	0	58	441	499
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	441	441
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,079	2,407	3,805	2,510	0	347	3,081	13,229

Summary

958 northern pike were removed from Chelatna Lake from late May through June using variable-mesh gillnets and hoop traps.

- Pike catch per hour in variable-mesh gillnets declined during the season and was lower on 2017 than in 2010-2012.
- □ 71% of the pike removed from Chelatna Lake were ages 1-3.

Stomach contents of 642 pike were examined and 417 juvenile sockeye salmon were found in them.

Summary

80% of sockeye salmon preys were age-0 fish <5 cm in length and the highest numbers of sockeye salmon prey were found in early June.

Sockeye salmon prey length was positively correlated the length of pike predators.

We estimated that removal of pike predators by this project will result in an additional 13,229 adult sockeye salmon returning to Chelatna Lake in future years.



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