

NPAFC

Doc. 890

Rev. \_\_\_\_\_

# **International Salmon Research Aboard the R/V *Wakatake maru* in the Central North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea during the Summer of 2005**

**Masa-aki Fukuwaka**

*Hokkaido National Fisheries Research Institute, Fisheries Research Agency  
116 Katsurakoi, Kushiro 085-0802, Japan*

**Nancy Davis**

*School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences, University of Washington  
Seattle, WA 98195-5020, USA*

**Nathan Ambers**

*Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada  
Nanaimo, BC, Canada*

**Rei Yamashita**

*Graduate School of Fisheries Science, Hokkaido University  
3-1-1 Minato-cho, Hakodate 041-8611, Japan*

**Mitsuhiro Bando**

*Field Science Center for Northern Biosphere, Hokkaido University  
North 9 West 9, Kita-ku, Sapporo 060-0809, Japan*

**Yoshinobu Hirama**

*Shiriuchi Salmon Hatchery, National Salmon Resources Center  
31 Junai, Shiriuchi-cho, Kamiiso-gun, Hokkaido Pref. 049-1103, Japan*

and **Kinji Honma**

*Fisheries Research Agency  
2-3-3 Minatomirai, Nishi-ku, Yokohama 220-6115, Japan*

Submitted to the  
**NORTH PACIFIC ANADROMOUS FISH COMMISSION**  
by  
**JAPAN**

**October 2005**

**THIS PAPER MAY BE CITED IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER:**

Fukuwaka, M, N. Davis, N. Ambers, R. Yamashita, M. Bando, Y. Hirama, and K. Honma. 2005. International salmon research aboard the R/V *Wakatake maru* in the central North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea during the summer of 2005. (NPAFC Doc. 890). 26p. Hokkaido National Fisheries Research Institute, Fisheries Research Agency, 116 Katsurakoi, Kushiro 085-0802, Japan.

# **International Salmon Research Aboard the R/V *Wakatake maru* in the Central North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea during the Summer of 2005**

## **Abstract**

An annual high-seas salmonid research cruise was conducted in the central North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea from June 8 to July 20, 2005 onboard the Japanese research vessel, *Wakatake maru*, to investigate salmon stock condition. Research cruise activities included collection of data on oceanography, primary production, zooplankton, salmonids, and other organisms. Average sea surface temperatures in the North Pacific were 1.2°C cooler than in 2004. In the Bering Sea, sea surface temperatures in 2005 were 0.3°C cooler than in 2004. A total of 7,606 salmonids was caught by longline and gillnet: 1,384 fish in the central North Pacific Ocean (St. 3-13) and 6,222 fish in the central Bering Sea (St. 14-27). In the North Pacific Ocean, chum salmon was the most abundant species (31.7% of the salmonid catch), followed by sockeye (26.7%), coho (23.0%), pink (13.9%), steelhead trout (4.3%), and chinook salmon (0.4%). In the Bering Sea, pink salmon was the most abundant species (62.4% of the salmonid catch), followed by sockeye (22.6%), chum (14.3%), chinook (0.5%), and coho salmon (0.2%). Three snouts from adipose-fin clipped salmonids (all steelhead) showed a positive response from a coded-wire tag detector and were retained for later retrieval of the tags. A total of 383 disk tags were placed on salmon and steelhead during the survey, including 11 sockeye, 68 chum, 5 pink, 58 coho, and 1 chinook salmon, and 3 steelhead in the central North Pacific, and 71 sockeye, 79 chum, 83 pink, and 4 chinook salmon in the Bering Sea. A total of 138 data storage tags were placed on salmon during the survey, including geolocating (position, temperature, depth) tags placed on 14 sockeye and 6 chum, conductivity, temperature, and depth (CTD) tags placed on 5 sockeye, 4 chum, and 1 chinook, temperature (ibutton) tags placed on 3 pink, 2 coho, and 2 chinook salmon, and temperature and depth (LTD) tags placed on 44 sockeye, 14 chum, 30 pink, 11 coho, and 2 chinook salmon. A total of 775 salmon stomach samples was examined during the cruise. Samples for stable isotopic analysis were collected from 301 salmon and 64 individual prey organisms. Tissue samples were collected from four salmon sharks for investigation of reproductive biology. A total of 193 fish were examined for sea lice. All sea lice were tentatively identified as *Lepeophtheirus salmonis*. Brain, pituitary, gonad, and blood samples were obtained from 36 chum salmon for endocrine studies.

## **Introduction**

The main objective of this research cruise is to monitor the stock condition of salmon (*Oncorhynchus* spp.) in the central North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea. A recent decrease in body size and increase in age of chum salmon (*O. keta*) at maturity has been reported (Kaeriyama 1989; Ishida et al. 1993; Helle and Hoffman 1995; Bigler et al. 1996). A scale pattern analysis showed that Japanese chum salmon suffered growth reduction after the second year of ocean life (Kaeriyama 1998). Urawa (2000) estimated that this reduction occurs in the Bering Sea, where chum salmon density increases in summer. To investigate these issues, a survey has been conducted annually in the central North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea during summer. Routine observations have included collection of physical oceanographic data,

estimates of primary production, and investigations into the relationships among zooplankton, salmonid, and higher trophic levels. This document summarizes the R/V *Wakatake maru* cruise conducted in these waters during June and July 2005.

## Methods

### *Research Vessel and Survey Areas*

The *Wakatake maru* (666 gross tons) departed Kushiro on June 8, 2005 and returned to Kushiro on July 20, 2005. There were 25 experimental fishing stations during the cruise (Fig. 1). Nineteen fishing stations were located in the vicinity of 180° longitude from 41°N to 58°30'N latitude. In addition, 6 fishing stations were located in international waters of the central Bering Sea. Oceanographic data were collected at each fishing station and between stations. Additional oceanographic data were collected enroute to and from the fishing area (Table 1).

### *Physical Oceanography*

Seawater temperature and salinity data have been collected in the same manner since 1999 (Kawana et al. 1999, Urawa et al. 2000, Fukuwaka et al. 2001, Tanaka et al. 2002, Fukuwaka et al. 2003, Morita et al. 2004). An expendable bathythermograph (XBT), which recorded data at 1-m increments from the surface to 780 m, was used at 1°-longitude intervals on the outbound, eastward transit at 40°N, and at 1°-latitude intervals between fishing stations (n = 50). The conductivity, temperature, and depth sensor (CTD) was used at 5°-longitude intervals along the eastward transit and at fishing stations (n = 39). The XCTD (expendable CTD) was used at 1°-longitude intervals on the return leg from the Bering Sea (n = 27). The CTD and XCTD record data in 1-m intervals from the surface to approximately 1000 m.

### *Primary Production*

Seawater was sampled by hand with a bucket and using Niskin bottles attached to the CTD at 32 stations (Table 1). Chlorophyll samples were collected at seven standard depth layers (0, 10, 30, 50, 75, 100, and 150 m). Water (300-500 ml) from each layer was filtered through a glass fiber filter (Whatman GF/F) and nucleoporefilters (pore sizes: 2 µm and 10 µm) using a vacuum pump (100-150 mm Hg). Filters containing chlorophyll-a were soaked with 6 ml of N-dimethylformamide and stored in the freezer. In addition, a water sample (6 ml × 2) from each depth layer was frozen for nutrient analysis. One-liter samples of surface water were fixed in 2% borax-buffered formalin for phytoplankton identification. Chlorophyll and water samples were sent to the National Research Institute of Fisheries Science, Fisheries Research Agency, Yokohama, Japan for analysis.

### *Zooplankton Collection*

Macro-zooplankton were sampled with a remodeled NORPAC net (0.45 m ring diameter, 1.93 m net length, 0.33 mm mesh size) at 25 fishing stations and 6 transit stations located at intervals of 5° longitude from 150°E to 160°E. The net was towed vertically from 150 m to the surface. A calibrated flow meter was attached to the opening of the net in a position slightly off-center. Samples were fixed in 5% borax-buffered formalin in seawater.

Large macro-zooplankton were collected at 25 fishing stations using an Ocean Research Institute (ORI) net (1.60 m diameter, 7.5 m in overall length, 0.67 mm mesh size). The ORI net was towed along side of the vessel at the surface at a speed of 1.5-2 knots for 10 min around 23:00 hrs. Samples were fixed in 10% borax-buffered formalin in seawater. When the ORI net collected more sample material than the capacity of the sample bottle, then the total volume was measured and a subsample was retained.

### *Fishing Operations*

A gillnet and longline were used for experimental fishing operations to collect salmonids and other pelagic fish. The gillnet was used at 8 stations in the central North Pacific Ocean and 10 stations in the central Bering Sea, outside of the U.S. EEZ (Fig. 1, Table 1). The gillnet was set at 16:00 in the afternoon (Local Mean Time [LMT], GMT + 12) and retrieved at 04:00 the following morning. The gillnet configuration consisted of a variable-mesh research gillnet (C-gear: 3 tans each of 48, 55, 63, 72, 82, 93, 106, 121, 138, and 157 mm mesh size, one tan is 50 m long) combined with panels of a commercial-mesh gillnet (A-gear: 19 tans of 115 mm mesh size, one tan is 50 m long). The longline was used at 25 fishing stations, where it was set 30 minutes before sunset and hauled 30 minutes after sunset (LMT). The longline comprised 30 hachi (overall length 3.32 km; 1 hachi is 110.68 m long with 49 hooks) and it was baited with salted Japanese anchovy (*Engraulis japonicus*).

### *Fish Examination*

Salmonids were processed soon after removal from the fishing gear. For each mesh size, the catch was sorted and counted by species. Biological data were collected from a maximum of 60 individuals of each species from each mesh size (gillnet operation, mesh sizes = 11) and from a maximum of 60 individuals per species from longline mortalities. The biological data included fork length (FL, mm), body weight (BW, g), sex, and gonad weight (GW, g). One scale (pink salmon *O. gorbuscha*), two scales (sockeye *O. nerka*, chum, coho *O. kisutch*, and chinook salmon *O. tshawytscha*), or a scrape scale sample (steelhead *O. mykiss*) were collected. Scales were collected from the INPFC-preferred (International North Pacific Fisheries Commission) area on the body for age determination (Davis et al. 1990). The presence of external injuries on salmon and visceral adhesions in sockeye salmon and other species were recorded (Nagasawa et al. 1997). Salmonids were inspected for the presence of clipped fins. If the fish had a clipped adipose fin, the snout was removed, salted, and frozen for later screening with a CWT detector wand. Snouts producing a positive response from the detector were retained for later recovery of the CWT.

All non-salmonid catches were identified and counted by mesh size. Body lengths were measured for non-salmonid fish, squid, and other organisms, and a few were frozen for taxonomic and ecological studies. Frozen neon flying squid (*Ommastrephes bartramii*) were sent to the National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries, Shimizu, and dead birds were sent to the Graduate School of Fisheries Science, Hokkaido University, Hakodate, for further examination. Salmon shark (*Lamna ditropis*) was measured for body length, and sexual maturity examined. Blood, cartilage and gonads were frozen and DNA samples were preserved in alcohol.

### *Examination of Salmonid Stomach Contents*

Stomach samples were collected from all species of salmon and steelhead trout. These samples were collected from a maximum of 10 fish per species from longline mortalities and from a variety of research-mesh sizes (C-gear) and commercial-mesh gillnet (A-gear). Samples were examined while onboard the vessel. The stomach samples were weighed to the nearest gram before and after removal of the contents, and weight of the stomach contents was obtained by subtraction. The stomach contents were examined using a binocular microscope and separated into several general prey categories. The percent volume in each prey category was estimated by eye.

### *Sample Collection of Salmon and their Prey for Stable Isotopic Analysis*

Samples of salmon and their prey were collected to make a spatial comparison of stable isotope ( $^{15}\text{N}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$ ) values the central North Pacific and Bering Sea and to detect differences in

trophic position among salmon species. Prey items were collected to evaluate prey contributions to the isotopic signature of salmon. An approximate 1-g sample of salmon muscle tissue from the dorsal surface and behind the head was removed and frozen with the salmon's stomach contents. Whole prey organisms were collected from stomach contents and extra material from ORI net sampling and kept frozen.

#### *Stock Identification using Genetic Marker and Otolith Thermal Marking*

Scales were collected from all measured chum salmon caught by research-mesh sizes (C-gear) and from a maximum of 60 sockeye or chinook salmon caught by research- and commercial-mesh size gillnet (C- and A-gear). Dried chum salmon scales were sent to the National Salmon Resources Center (NASREC), Sapporo, and dried sockeye and chinook salmon scales were sent to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Anchorage, for stock identification using DNA.

Both sagittal otoliths were collected from all measured chum salmon caught by research-mesh sizes (C-gear) to detect thermal marks on the otolith. Dried otoliths were sent to NASREC for further examination.

#### *Sea lice sampling*

Sockeye, chum, pink, coho, and chinook salmon, and steelhead trout were inspected for the identification and prevalence of sea lice. Dead salmon caught by longline, or those that were not in good enough condition to tag, as well as salmon caught by commercial gillnet (gear A 115 mm mesh) gear were examined for sea lice. Fish were placed individually in a solid tray to ensure any sea lice that might drop off the fish would be retained in the tray. The right and left side of the fish were inspected for the percentage of scale loss and degree of skin damage caused by sea lice. The fish body was divided into six sections ([1] head, [2] dorsal area between the head and the posterior insertion of the dorsal fin, [3] dorsal area posterior to the dorsal fin and extending to the caudal peduncle, [4] ventral area posterior to the head and extending to the anterior insertion of the ventral fin, [5] ventral area from the anterior insertion of the ventral fin to the caudal peduncle, and [6] the caudal fin). Each section was examined using a hand lens for the presence and frequency of infestation by sea lice. The sea lice life history stage (copepodite, chalimus, and adult) was recorded. The adult stage was tentatively identified to species. All sea lice (excluding the copepodite stage) were collected from each fish, including any that may have dropped off into the tray, and were preserved in individual glass vials containing 70% ethanol. These samples were sent to PBS (Nanaimo) for confirmation of species identification. An opercular punch was collected for DNA analysis from each fish. These were preserved in individual vials containing 95% ethanol and sent to PBS (Nanaimo) for stock identification of salmon.

#### *Disk Tags*

Live salmon caught in a healthy condition were put into a recovery tank soon after removal from the longline. Fish were tagged with two disk tags issued by the Fisheries Agency of Japan (FAJ) and University of Washington (UW). Both disk tags were placed on one plastic cinch strap and applied to the fish anterior to the dorsal fin. The fork length was measured and two scales were collected before the fish was released to the sea.

#### *Data Storage Tags*

Four types of data storage tags (DSTs) were placed on salmon. Three of the four DSTs, including CTD tags (record conductivity, temperature, and depth data), LTD tags (record temperature and depth data), and ibutton tags (record temperature data), are the same types of DSTs used in 2004 (Morita et al. 2004). A geolocating DST tag was the fourth type placed on salmon during this cruise. This DST is manufactured by Lotek Marine Technologies,

Newfoundland, Canada (model LTD\_2400; size = 11 x 35 mm, weight in air = 6 g, weight in water = 4 g, memory size = 128 KB for a daily log and 384 KB, or 65,536 records for the time series). This DST records temperature and depth data, and estimates the fish's geographical position based on ambient light levels. All data storage tags were placed externally on the fish immediately anterior to the dorsal fin. Disk tags were used at the DST attachment site to act as backing plates.

### *Other Sampling and Research*

The brain, pituitary, gonad, liver, and blood samples of chum salmon were collected for (1) molecular endocrine analysis of the spawning migration, including the role of salmon gonadotropin-releasing hormone (sGnRH) and (2) analysis of endocrinological changes of the fish during its spawning migration from the Bering Sea to Japan. Fish caught in a healthy condition were placed in a recovery tank soon after detachment from a longline hook. After removal from the tank, chum salmon length and weight were measured and a scale sample collected. Blood samples were collected from the caudal vasculature and centrifuged to obtain plasma samples for analyzing levels of steroid hormones. These samples were stored at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The gonad and liver were dissected out and weighed to calculate gonadosomatic index (GSI, gonad weight / body weight x 100) and hepatosomatic index (HSI, liver weight / body weight x 100). The brain and pituitary were hemisected and frozen in liquid nitrogen for determination of the level of mRNAs encoding hypothalamic hormones and pituitary hormones. In some fish, the olfactory epithelium, olfactory bulb, telencephalon, optic tectum, hypothalamus, cerebellum, and medulla oblongata were collected to investigate genes related to the homing migration. These tissue samples were stored at  $-50^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Additional brain and pituitary samples were fixed in Zamboni solution and stored in 70% ethanol for histological analyses. These tissue samples were kept in a refrigerator.

To investigate energy contents of salmon, sockeye, chum, and pink salmon round samples were collected from gillnet catches and sent to the Graduate School of Fisheries Science, Hokkaido University, Hakodate, for further examination. To investigate lipid contents of chum and pink salmon, gutted fish were collected from catches of research-mesh gillnet and sent to NASREC for further examination. A small number of round samples of unusual diseased fish were also collected and sent to NASREC.

To investigate the effect of plastic pollution on seabirds, plastic debris were collected using a neuston net at  $5^{\circ}$ -longitude intervals along the eastward transit and at fishing stations ( $n = 40$ ). The neuston net (0.5x0.5 m square mouth, 3 m net length, 0.33 mm mesh size) was towed along side of the vessel at the surface at a speed of 2-3 knots for 10 min. Plastic debris were sorted on board the ship and frozen.

## **Results**

### *Physical Oceanography*

The position of oceanographic domains was identified along the  $180^{\circ}$  transect according to the seawater characteristics described by Dodimead et al. (1963) and Favorite et al. (1976) (Fig. 2, 3). Stations 1 and 2 were located in the Transition Zone, an area characterized by relatively saline waters ( $> 34.0$  psu) (Fig. 3). A vertical 34.0 psu isohaline characterizes the Subarctic Boundary, which separates subtropical and subarctic waters. The Boundary was located between  $40^{\circ}\text{N}$  (St. 2) and  $41^{\circ}\text{N}$  (St. 3). In 2005, the Subarctic Boundary was located at the same latitude that it was observed in 1997, 1998, 2000, 2003, and 2004, however, the Boundary was located  $1^{\circ}$  latitude south of its position in 1991-1996 and 2001 and 2002 (Davis et al. 1996, Nagasawa et al. 1997; Ueno et al. 1998, Kawana et al. 1999, Urawa et al. 2000, Fukuwaka et al.

2001; Tanaka et al. 2002, Fukuwaka et al. 2003, Morita et al. 2004). The southern limit of the Transition Domain is the Subarctic Boundary and northern limit is delineated by cold water (< 4°C) below 100 m depth in the central North Pacific. The Transition Domain was located between 40°N and 46°N (between St. 2 and St. 8) (Fig. 2). The Subarctic Current, an eastward-flowing surface current of cool, dilute waters can be identified by cold water (near 3.5°C) at approximately 125 m. This current was located between 45°N (St. 7) and 50°30'N (St. 13). Further to the north, at 50°30'N (Station 13), the westward-flowing Alaska Current was observed. Fed by freshwater run-off, this current has warm (> 4°C) and dilute (< 33.6 psu) waters at depths less than 100 m.

Station 14 was located in Amchitka Pass in the Aleutian Islands, one of several locations where North Pacific waters enter the Bering Sea. Stations north of 52°00'N (St. 15 through St. 30) were located in the Bering Sea. The central Bering Sea is characterized by a cold, saline surface layer (depth to approximately 200 m), which is produced by cooling and mixing during the previous winter. This year, superficial warming of the sea surface during the summer produced a shallow seasonal thermocline at 30 to 50 m (Fig. 2).

In 2005, average sea surface temperatures in the North Pacific were 1.2°C cooler than in 2004 (St. 3-13; 2005 mean = 7.6°C, 2004 mean = 8.8°C). In the Bering Sea, sea surface temperatures in 2005 (St. 14-28; mean = 7.5°C) were 0.3°C cooler than in 2004 (mean = 7.8°C).

### *Salmonid Catches*

A total of 7,606 salmonids was caught by longline and gillnet: 1,384 fish in the central North Pacific Ocean (St. 3-13) and 6,222 fish in the central Bering Sea (St. 14-27; Table 2). In the North Pacific Ocean, chum salmon was the most abundant species (31.7% of the salmonid catch), followed by sockeye (26.7%), coho (23.0%), pink (13.9%), steelhead trout (4.3%) and chinook salmon (0.4%). In the Bering Sea, pink salmon was the most abundant species (62.4% of the salmonid catch), followed by sockeye (22.6%), chum (14.3%), chinook (0.5%), and coho salmon (0.2%).

### *Non-Salmonid Catches*

Pacific pomfret (*Brama japonica*: n = 377), and eight-armed squid (*Gonatopsis borealis*: n = 138) were particularly abundant in the catch (Table 2). In addition, 41 boreal clubhook squid (*Onychoteuthis borealijaponicus*), 25 square tail (*Tetragonurus cuvieri*), five Atka mackerel (*Pleurogrammus monopterygius*), four longnose lancetfish (*Alepisaurus ferox*), four spiny dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*), and four salmon sharks were caught. Other non-salmonid fishes and squids included in the catch were two Pacific lamprey (*Entosphenus tridentatus*), two black rockfish (*Sebastes melanops*) and one neon flying squid.

Tissue samples from the salmon sharks, including vertebrae, muscle, gonads, and blood, were collected for investigation of reproductive biology. Samples were brought to researchers at the University of Washington, Seattle, for analysis.

### *Trends in Mean Fish Size at Age*

Preliminary data on mean length (FL, mm) at age for salmon caught in research mesh gillnet (C-gear) were plotted for the period 1991 to 2005 for the central North Pacific Bering Sea to investigate trends in mean fish size. Size data for sockeye in the central North Pacific has been available from ocean age-1 and -2 fish regularly since 1998, which may indicate a shift in distribution of these ages of sockeye salmon to this area after 1997 (Fig. 4). In the Bering Sea, trends indicate that the size of ocean age -1 and -2 sockeye and ocean age -1 chum salmon have increased since 2001, while ocean age-3 sockeye and ocean age-3 and -4 chum salmon have decreased since 2003. The size of maturing coho salmon in the central North Pacific has generally decreased since 2001 (Fig. 5) and chinook salmon ocean age -1 and -2 were smaller in

2005 than last year in both areas. However, since 2003, ocean age-3 fish have increased in mean size (Fig. 6). In the central North Pacific, mean size of steelhead ocean age-2 and -3s have decreased since 2002.

#### *Coded-Wire Tags*

We found 25 fish (all steelhead) that were adipose-fin clipped (Table 3). After screening with a CWT detector, three snouts were determined to contain a CWT. The three snouts were retained and later sent to the Auke Bay Laboratory (U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service) for collection and reading of the coded-wire tags.

#### *Examination of Salmonid Stomach Contents*

During the cruise, a total of 775 samples of stomach contents was examined. This total included samples collected from 174 sockeye, 252 chum, 179 pink, 89 coho, and 31 chinook salmon, and 50 steelhead. Preliminary results showed that chum salmon had the lowest frequency of empty stomachs as compared with other salmon (Table 4). The proportion of empty stomachs of pink, coho, and chinook salmon was lower in the Bering Sea than the central North Pacific. The dominant prey categories varied by geographical area. Sockeye and pink salmon included more squid and fish and coho and chinook included more fish in their diets in the Bering Sea than in the central North Pacific. Chum salmon stomach contents had a high proportion of gelatinous zooplankton in both areas, however more euphausiids and less chaetognaths were found in samples obtained in the Bering Sea.

#### *Sample Collection of Salmon and their Prey for Stable Isotopic Analysis*

Muscle samples from 153 salmon were collected in the central North Pacific (34 sockeye, 45 chum, 36 pink, 35 coho, and 3 chinook salmon) and 28 samples of individual prey items were collected. In the Bering Sea, 148 muscle samples were collected (39 sockeye, 39 chum, 37 pink, 7 coho, and 26 chinook salmon) and 36 samples of prey items were collected. All samples were brought to University of Washington, Seattle, for later analysis.

#### *Stock Identification using Genetic Marker and Otolith Thermal Marking*

A total of 1,683 scale samples were collected in the central North Pacific and Bering Sea for genetic stock identification. This total includes scales collected from 888 sockeye, 771 chum, and 24 chinook salmon. A total of 755 pairs of sagittal otoliths were collected from chum salmon in the central North Pacific ( $n = 482$ ) and Bering Sea ( $n = 273$ ) to detect the presence of thermal marks.

#### *Sea lice sampling*

A total of 193 fish were examined for sea lice (Table 5). All sea lice were tentatively identified as *Lepeophtheirus salmonis*. Pink salmon were the most frequently sampled ( $n = 107$ ), followed by chum ( $n = 40$ ), coho ( $n = 25$ ), sockeye ( $n = 13$ ), and chinook salmon ( $n = 4$ ), and steelhead trout ( $n = 4$ ).

#### *Disk Tags*

A total of 383 salmonids were disk tagged during the survey. In the central North Pacific (St. 3-13), 146 disk tags were placed on fish, including 11 sockeye, 68 chum, 5 pink, 58 coho, and 1 chinook salmon, and 3 steelhead. In the Bering Sea (St. 14-27) a total of 237 disk tags were placed on salmon including 71 sockeye, 79 chum, 83 pink, and 4 chinook salmon.

#### *Data Storage Tags*

A total of 138 DSTs were placed on salmon during the survey (Table 6). This total included 20 geolocating tags (sockeye  $n = 14$  and chum  $n = 6$ ), 10 CTD tags (sockeye  $n = 5$ , chum  $n = 4$ ,



and chinook n = 1), and seven ibutton tags (pink n = 3, coho n = 2, and chinook salmon n = 2). One hundred and one LTDs were placed on sockeye (n = 44), chum (n = 14), pink (n = 30), coho (n = 11), and chinook salmon (n = 2).

#### *Collection of Salmon in Unusual Condition*

To monitor the incidence of fish with unusual conditions, round samples or tissues were collected from fish that showed unusual characteristics. Ten salmon with black spots on their scales were frozen as round samples and other round samples included an unusually skinny fish and one with severe skin erosion, possibly resulting from a fungal infection. The testis from another salmon possibly containing a tumor was preserved in formalin for later histological analysis. All samples were provided to researchers at the National Salmon Conservation Center, Sapporo, for analysis.

#### *Other Sampling and Research*

Brain and pituitary samples were collected from a total of 36 chum salmon at 13 stations (St. 15 – 24, in the Bering Sea; Table 7). Olfactory epithelium, olfactory bulb, telencephalon, optic tectum, hypothalamus, cerebellum, and medulla oblongata were collected from 20 chum salmon at St. 15-19. Samples collected from 16 chum salmon at St. 20-24 were fixed in Zamboni solution and stored in 70% ethanol. Blood samples were collected from 36 chum salmon.

Thirty round samples each of sockeye, chum, pink, and coho salmon were collected from gillnet catches to investigate energy contents. A total of 398 gutted fish was collected from 99 chum and 49 pink salmon in the central North Pacific and from 200 chum and 50 pink salmon in the Bering Sea for lipid content analysis.

### **Acknowledgements**

We thank Captain Yuichi Murata and the officers, crew, teacher, and students of the R/V *Wakatake maru* for their cooperation in research and sample collections during the cruise.

### **References**

- Bigler, B. S., D. W. Welch, and J. H. Helle. 1996. A review of size trends among North Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus* spp.). *Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci.*, 53: 455-465.
- Davis, N. D., K. W. Myers, R. V. Walker, and C. Harris. 1990. The Fisheries Research Institute's high-seas salmonids tagging program and methodology for scale pattern analysis. *Amer. Fish. Soc. Symp.*, 7: 863-879.
- Davis, N. D., M. Takahashi, and Y. Ishida. 1996. The 1996 Japan-U.S. cooperative high-seas salmon cruise of the *Wakatake maru* and a summary of 1991-1996 results. (NPAFC Doc. 194) FRI-UW-9617. *Fish. Res. Inst., Univ. of Washington, Seattle; Nat. Res. Inst. Far Seas Fish., Shimizu.* 45 p.
- Dodimead, A. J., F. Favorite, and T. Hirano. 1963. Salmon of the North Pacific Ocean. Part II. Review of oceanography of the Subarctic Pacific region. *Inter. North Pac. Fish. Comm. Bull.*, 13: 195 p.
- Favorite, F., A. J. Dodimead, and K. Nasu. 1976. Oceanography of the Subarctic Pacific Region, 1960-1971. *Inter. North Pac. Fish. Comm. Bull.*, 31: 187 p.
- Fukuwaka, M, N. Davis, A. Urano, T. Onuma, M. Akita, and S. Tsuchiya. 2001. International salmon research aboard the R/V *Wakatake maru* in the central North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea during the summer of 2001. (NPAFC Doc. 546). 18 p. Hokkaido National Fisheries Research Institute, Fisheries Research Agency, 116 Katsurakoi, Kushiro 085-0802,

Japan.

- Fukuwaka, M., S. Urawa, K. Hirasawa, N. Davis, and R. V. Walker. 2003. Recoveries of high-seas tags in Japan in 2002, and tag releases and recoveries of fin-clipped salmon from Japanese research vessel surveys in the North Pacific Ocean in the fall of 2002 and the summer of 2003. (NPAFC Doc. 715). Hokkaido National Fisheries Research Institute, Fisheries Research Agency, 116 Katsurakoi, Kushiro 085-0802. 11 p.
- Helle, J.H., and M. S. Hoffman. 1995. Size decline and older age at maturity of two chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*) stocks in western North America, 1972-1992. In R. J. Beamish [ed.] Climate change and northern fish populations. Can. Spec. Publ. Fish. Aquat. Sci., 121:245-260.
- Ishida, Y., S. Ito, M. Kaeriyama, S. McKinnell, and K. Nagasawa. 1993. Recent changes in age and size of chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*) in the North Pacific Ocean and possible causes. Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci., 50: 290-295.
- Kaeriyama, M. 1989. Aspects of salmon ranching in Japan. Physiol. Ecol. Japan, Spec. Vol. 1: 625-638.
- Kaeriyama, M. 1998. Dynamics of chum salmon, *Oncorhynchus keta*, populations released from Hokkaido, Japan. N. Pac. Anadr. Fish Comm. Bull., 1: 90-102.
- Kawana, M., K. Umeda, G. Kawakami, Y. Matsushita. 1999. High-seas salmonid research aboard the R/V *Wakatake maru* in the central North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea in the summer of 1999. (NPAFC Doc. 418) National Salmon Resources Center, Fisheries Agency of Japan, Sapporo. 28 p.
- Morita, K., N. Davis, A. Urano, M. Abe, and Y. Ito. 2004. The 2004 Japan-U.S. cooperative high-seas salmon research cruise of the R/V *Wakatake maru*. (NPAFC Doc. 787). Hokkaido National Fisheries Research Institute, Fisheries Research Agency, 116 Katsurakoi, Kushiro 085-0802, Japan. 20 p.
- Nagasawa, K., N. D. Davis, and Y. Ueno. 1997. Japan-U.S. cooperative high-seas salmonid research aboard the R/V *Wakatake maru* from June 11 to July 25, 1997. (NPAFC Doc. 266) Nat. Res. Inst. Far Seas Fish., Fisheries Agency of Japan, Shimizu. 32 p.
- Tanaka, H., N. Davis, T. Onuma, M. Yamada, Y. Yamamoto, and S. Tsuchiya. 2002. International salmon research aboard the R/V *Wakatake maru* in the central North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea during the summer of 2002. (NPAFC Doc. 622). Hokkaido National Fisheries Research Institute, Fisheries Research Agency, 116 Katsurakoi, Kushiro 085-0802, Japan. 21 p.
- Ueno, Y., N. D. Davis, M. Sasaki, and I. Tokuhiko. 1998. Japan-U.S. cooperative high-seas salmonid research aboard the R/V *Wakatake maru* from June 9 to July 25, 1998. (NPAFC Doc. 326) Nat. Res. Inst. Far Seas Fish., Fisheries Agency of Japan, Shimizu. 55 p.
- Urawa, S. 2000. Ocean migration route of Japanese chum salmon with a reference to future salmon research. National Salmon Resources Center Newsletter, 5: 3-9. (In Japanese.)
- Urawa, S., K. Yamaya, N. Davis, H. Tanaka, and S. Tsuchiya. 2000. International salmon research aboard the R/V *Wakatake maru* in the central North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea during the summer of 2000. (NPAFC Doc. 484). 21 p. National Salmon Resources Center, Fisheries Agency of Japan, 2-2 Nakanoshima, Toyohira-ku, Sapporo 062-0922, Japan.

**Table 1.** Research activities conducted at each station during the *Wakatake maru* cruise in 2005.

NO	ST	Date			Latitude		Longitude			XBT	XCTD	CTD	Neuston	Primary	NORPAC	ORI	Gillnets	Longline	Remarks
1	T-1	2005	6	9	40	0	150	0	E	o		o	o	o	o				
2	T-2	2005	6	9	40	0	151	0	E	o									
3	T-3	2005	6	9	40	0	152	0	E	o									
4	T-4	2005	6	10	40	0	153	0	E	o									
5	T-5	2005	6	10	40	0	154	0	E	o									
6	T-6	2005	6	10	40	0	155	0	E	o		o	o	o	o				
7	T-7	2005	6	10	40	0	156	0	E	o									
8	T-8	2005	6	10	40	0	157	0	E	o									
9	T-9	2005	6	10	40	0	158	0	E	o									
10	T-10	2005	6	11	40	0	159	0	E	o									
11	T-11	2005	6	11	40	0	160	0	E	o		o	o	o	o				
12	T-12	2005	6	11	40	0	161	0	E	o									
13	T-13	2005	6	11	40	0	162	0	E	o									
14	T-14	2005	6	11	40	0	163	0	E	o									
15	T-15	2005	6	11	40	0	164	0	E	o									
16	T-16	2005	6	11	40	0	165	0	E	o		o	o	o					
17	T-17	2005	6	12	40	0	166	0	E	o									
18	T-18	2005	6	12	40	0	167	0	E	o									
19	T-19	2005	6	12	40	0	168	0	E	o									
20	T-20	2005	6	12	40	0	169	0	E	o									
21	T-21	2005	6	12	40	0	170	0	E	o		o	o	o					
22	T-22	2005	6	12	40	0	171	0	E	o									
23	T-23	2005	6	13	40	0	172	0	E	o									
24	T-24	2005	6	13	40	0	173	0	E	o									
25	T-25	2005	6	13	40	0	174	0	E	o									
26	T-26	2005	6	13	40	0	175	0	E	o		o	o	o					
27	T-27	2005	6	13	40	0	176	0	E	o									
28	T-28	2005	6	13	39	45	177	0	E	o									
29	T-29	2005	6	14	39	30	178	0	E	o									
30	T-30	2005	6	14	39	15	179	0	E	o									
31	ST-1	2005	6	14	39	0	180	0		o		o	o	o					
32	T-31	2005	6	14	39	30	180	0		o									
33	ST-2	2005	6	14	40	0	180	0				o	o	o					
34	T-32	2005	6	14	40	30	180	0		o									
35	ST-3	2005	6	15	41	0	180	0				o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
36	T-33	2005	6	16	41	30	180	0		o									
37	ST-4	2005	6	16	42	0	180	0				o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
38	T-34	2005	6	17	42	30	180	0		o									
39	ST-5	2005	6	17	43	0	180	0				o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
40	T-35	2005	6	18	43	30	180	0		o									
41	ST-6	2005	6	18	44	0	180	0				o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
42	T-36	2005	6	19	44	30	180	0		o									
43	ST-7	2005	6	19	45	0	180	0				o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
44	T-37	2005	6	20	45	30	180	0		o									
45	ST-8	2005	6	20	46	0	180	0				o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
46	T-38	2005	6	21	46	30	180	0		o									
47	ST-9	2005	6	21	47	0	180	0				o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
48	ST-10	2005	6	22	47	30	180	0				o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
49	T-39	2005	6	23	48	0	180	0		o									
50	ST-11	2005	6	23	48	30	180	0				o	o	o	o	o		o	
51	T-40	2005	6	24	49	0	180	0		o									
52	ST-12	2005	6	24	49	30	180	0				o	o	o	o	o		o	
53	T-41	2005	6	25	50	0	180	0		o									

**Table 1.** (continued)

NO	ST	Date			Latitude		Longitude		XBT	XCTD	CTD	Neuston	Primary	Norpac	ORI	Gillnets	Long line	Remarks
54	ST-13	2005	6	25	50	30	180	0			o	o	o	o	o		o	
55	T-42	2005	6	26	51	0	180	0	o									
56	ST-14	2005	6	26	51	30	180	0			o	o	o	o	o		o	
57	T-43	2005	6	27	52	0	179	40	W	o								
58	ST-15	2005	6	27	52	30	180	0			o	o	o	o	o		o	
59	T-44	2005	6	28	53	0	180	0	o									
60	ST-16	2005	6	28	53	30	180	0			o	o	o	o	o		o	
61	T-45	2005	6	29	54	0	180	0	o									
62	ST-17	2005	6	29	54	30	180	0			o	o	o	o	o		o	
63	T-46	2005	6	30	55	0	180	0	o									
64	ST-18	2005	6	30	55	30	180	0			o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
65	T-47	2005	7	1	56	0	180	0	o									
66	ST-19	2005	7	1	56	30	180	0			o	o	o	o	o	o	o	Neuston net cancelled
67	T-48	2005	7	2	57	0	180	0	o									
68	ST-20	2005	7	2	57	30	180	0			o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
69	T-49	2005	7	3	58	0	180	0	o									
70	ST-21	2005	7	7	58	30	180	0			o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
71	ST-22	2005	7	8	57	30	179	0	W		o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
73	ST-23	2005	7	9	57	30	178	0	W		o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
74	ST-24	2005	7	10	56	30	178	0	W		o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
75	ST-25	2005	7	11	56	30	179	0	W		o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
76	ST-26	2005	7	12	56	30	179	0	E		o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
77	ST-27	2005	7	13	56	30	178	0	E		o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
78	T-50	2005	7	14	56	0	176	0	E	o								
79	T-51	2005	7	14	55	30	175	0	E	o	o	o	o					
80	T-52	2005	7	14	55	0	174	0	E	o								
81	T-53	2005	7	14	54	30	173	0	E	o								
82	T-54	2005	7	15	54	0	172	0	E	o								
83	T-55	2005	7	15	53	30	171	0	E	o								
84	T-56	2005	7	15	53	0	170	0	E	o	o	o	o					
85	T-57	2005	7	15	52	20	169	0	E	o								
86	T-58	2005	7	15	51	40	168	0	E	o								
87	T-59	2005	7	15	51	10	167	0	E	o								
88	T-60	2005	7	16	50	40	166	0	E	o								
89	T-61	2005	7	16	50	0	165	0	E	o	o	o	o					
90	T-62	2005	7	16	49	20	164	0	E	o								
91	T-63	2005	7	16	48	40	163	0	E	o								
92	T-64	2005	7	16	48	0	162	0	E	o								
93	T-65	2005	7	16	47	30	161	0	E	o								
94	T-66	2005	7	17	46	50	160	0	E	o	o	o	o	o				
95	T-67	2005	7	17	46	10	159	0	E	o								
96	T-68	2005	7	17	45	30	158	0	E	o								
97	T-69	2005	7	17	44	50	157	0	E	o								
98	T-70	2005	7	17	44	10	156	0	E	o								
99	T-71	2005	7	18	43	30	155	0	E	o	o	o	o	o				
100	T-72	2005	7	18	42	50	154	0	E	o								
101	T-73	2005	7	18	42	10	153	0	E	o								
102	T-74	2005	7	18	41	20	152	0	E	o								
103	T-75	2005	7	19	40	40	151	0	E	o								
104	T-76	2005	7	19	40	0	150	0	E	o	o	o	o	o				

**Table 2.** Salmonids, other fishes, and squid catches at each station with sea surface temperature (SST, °C) during the summer research cruise of *Wakatake maru*, 2005. B-gear, surface longline; C-gear, salmon research gillnet (mesh sizes = 48, 55, 63, 72, 82, 93, 106, 121, 138 and 157 mm); A-gear, commercial gillnet (mesh size = 115 mm). The number of fish tagged with disk tags and released is listed for each station.

St	Date	Lat	Long	SST	Gear	No. unit	Salmonid											Atka		Other			
							Sockeye	Chum	Pink	Coho	Chinook	Steel	total	armed squid	Hook- armed squid	Salmon shark	Spiny dogfish	Lancet fish	Pacific pomfret	macker el	Square tail	fishes & squids	Seabirds
3	20050615	4100N	18000	10.6	B	30	0	2	0	4	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	82	0	0	0	0
					C	30	0	15	0	6	0	1	22	1	8	0	0	0	92	0	20	0	1
					A	19	0	0	0	14	0	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	1	0
					Total		0	17	0	24	0	2	43	1	9	0	0	1	254	0	20	1	1
					Releases		0	1	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	20050616	4200N	18000	10.5	B	30	0	2	0	52	0	1	55	0	0	0	0	77	0	0	0	0	
					C	30	0	16	0	44	0	3	63	12	21	1	0	0	31	0	3	0	0
					A	19	0	2	0	58	0	6	66	0	0	0	2	0	15	0	0	0	0
					Total		0	20	0	154	0	10	184	12	21	1	2	0	123	0	3	0	0
					Releases		0	2	0	39	0	1	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	20050617	4300N	18000	8.3	B	30	0	3	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
					C	30	0	31	2	21	0	1	55	18	11	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
					A	19	0	18	1	30	0	7	56	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
					Total		0	52	3	60	0	8	123	18	11	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
					Releases		0	3	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	20050618	4400N	18000	7.2	B	30	0	0	0	5	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					C	30	0	12	2	31	0	2	47	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					A	19	0	4	2	19	1	3	29	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
					Total		0	16	4	55	1	7	83	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
					Releases		0	0	0	3	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	20050619	4500N	18000	7.3	B	30	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					C	30	52	10	5	4	0	1	72	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
					A	19	0	1	2	4	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
					Total		52	11	7	12	0	2	84	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
					Releases		0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	20050620	4600N	18000	6.2	B	30	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
					C	30	152	25	10	4	1	7	199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					A	19	2	9	7	3	1	8	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					Total		154	34	17	8	2	15	230	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
					Releases		0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2. (continued)

St	Date	Lat	Long	SST	Gear	No. unit	Eight-aHook-										Atka		Other						
							Sockeye	Chum	Pink	Coho	Chinook	Steel	total	med	armed	Salmon	Spiny	Lancet	Pacific	macker	Square	fishes &	Seabirds		
9	20050621	4700N	18000	6.1	B	30	0	3	2	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
					C	30	91	96	64	0	0	5	256	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					A	19	1	22	27	1	0	9	60	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					Total		92	121	93	1	0	15	322	54	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					Releases		0	3	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	20050622	4730N	18000	6.7	B	30	0	8	1	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
					C	30	59	86	46	0	2	0	193	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
					A	19	0	13	17	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
					Total		59	107	64	1	2	0	233	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
					Releases		0	7	1	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
11	20050623	4830N	18000	6.3	B	30	2	33	0	1	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
					Releases		2	30	0	1	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
12	20050624	4930N	18000	6.7	B	30	3	15	2	1	1	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
					Releases		3	13	1	1	1	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
13	20050625	5030N	18000	7.8	B	30	7	13	3	1	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
					Releases		6	9	2	1	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
14	20050626	5130N	18000	5.9	B	30	3	2	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
					Releases		2	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
15	20050627	5230N	18000	5.6	B	30	1	4	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
					Releases		1	2	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
16	20050628	5330N	18000	7.8	B	30	4	25	5	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0				
					Releases		3	18	5	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
17	20050629	5430N	18000	7.0	B	30	0	23	16	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0				
					Releases		0	17	10	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
18	20050630	5530N	18000	7.2	B	30	6	18	10	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
					C	30	36	12	438	0	0	0	486	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
					A	19	16	22	400	1	0	0	439	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
					Total		58	52	848	1	0	0	959	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
					Releases		6	12	7	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Table 2. (continued)

St	Date	Lat	Long	SST	Gear	No. unit	Eight-aHook-										Atka		Other							
							Sockeye	Chum	Pink	Coho	Chinook	Steel	total	rmed squid	armed squid	Salmon shark	Spiny dogfish	Lancet fish	Pacific pomfret	macker el	Square ail	fishes & squids	Seabirds			
19	20050701	5630N	18000	7.5	B	30	3	21	16	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
						C	30	32	82	351	1	2	0	468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
						A	19	34	67	323	0	0	0	424	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						Total		69	170	690	1	2	0	932	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
						Releases		3	14	9	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	20050702	5730N	18000	7.3	B	30	4	3	8	0	1	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
						C	30	39	21	241	0	0	0	301	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	
						A	19	26	19	330	0	0	0	375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
						Total		69	43	579	0	1	0	692	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
						Releases		4	0	5	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	20050707	5830N	18000	8.0	B	30	10	1	30	0	2	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
						C	30	125	19	299	2	2	0	447	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
						A	19	50	15	189	0	1	0	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
						Total		185	35	518	2	5	0	745	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
						Releases		9	0	23	0	1	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	20050708	5730N	17900W	8.6	B	30	2	6	1	0	2	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
						C	30	93	12	239	1	5	0	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
						A	19	42	16	204	0	3	0	265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
						Total		137	34	444	1	10	0	626	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
						Releases		2	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	20050709	5730N	17800W	8.4	B	30	18	5	28	0	1	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
						C	30	121	14	96	0	0	0	231	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
						A	19	53	12	74	0	1	0	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
						Total		192	31	198	0	2	0	423	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	
						Releases		18	0	18	0	1	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	20050710	5630N	17800W	8.1	B	30	16	10	5	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
						C	30	109	27	65	0	0	0	201	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	
						A	19	72	7	61	0	0	0	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5		
						Total		197	44	131	0	0	0	372	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	9		
						Releases		16	4	1	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 2. (continued)

St	Date	Lat	Long	SST	Gear	No. unit	Eight-aHook-										Atka		Other					
							Sockeye	Chum	Pink	Coho	Chinook	Steel total	Salmonid rmed squid	armed squid	Salmon shark	Spiny dogfish	Lancet fish	Pacific pomfret	el macker	Squarefishes & ail	squids	Seabirds		
25	20050711	5630N	17900W	7.8	B	30	1	7	4	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					C	30	101	40	71	0	3	0	215	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
					A	19	56	46	70	0	2	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
					Total		158	93	145	0	5	0	401	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
					Releases		1	3	3	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	20050712	5630N	17900E	7.9	B	30	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					C	30	80	150	92	1	4	0	327	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
					A	19	40	37	90	1	0	0	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
					Total		122	187	182	2	4	0	497	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
					Releases		2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27	20050713	5630N	17800E	8.5	B	30	4	8	1	1	1	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
					C	30	146	119	67	1	1	0	334	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
					A	19	63	20	57	1	0	0	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Total		213	147	125	3	2	0	490	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
					Releases		4	7	1	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total					B	750	86	212	134	80	8	4	524	0	1	0	0	3	159	2	0	1	1	
					C	480	1236	787	2088	116	20	20	4267	138	40	3	0	0	123	3	25	1	31	
					A	304	455	330	1854	132	9	35	2815	0	0	1	4	1	95	0	0	3	20	
					Total		1777	1329	4076	328	37	59	7606	138	41	4	4	4	377	5	25	5	52	
					Releases		82	147	88	58	5	3	383	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		



Table 3. Salmonids missing the adipose fin in the catch of the *Wakatake maru*, summer, 2005. Samples indicated with an asterisk (n = 3) showed a positive response for a CWT from the CWT-detector wand and were sent to NMFS (Auke Bay) for recovery of the tag. Gear: A = commercial-mesh gillnet; C = research-mesh gillnet followed by mesh size (mm); and B = surface longline. – no data.

Date	Location		Gear	Species	Fork length (mm)	Body weight (g)	Sex	Gonad weight (g)	Age	Sample number
	Lat.	Long.								
6/16/05	41°00'N	180°00'	C121	steelhead	588	2210	M	7	1.1	5-6
6/16/05	41°00'N	180°00'	A115	steelhead	676	3620	F	18.5	1.3	6-15
6/17/05	42°00'N	180°00'	C138	steelhead	673	3530	M	3	1.2	10-1*
6/17/05	42°00'N	180°00'	C93	steelhead	520	1780	F	6	1.1	14-18*
6/17/05	42°00'N	180°00'	C82	steelhead	482	1150	M	3	1.1	15-18
6/17/05	42°00'N	180°00'	A115	steelhead	578	2160	F	7	1.1	16-2
6/17/05	42°00'N	180°00'	A115	steelhead	558	2000	M	2	1.1	16-6
6/17/05	42°00'N	180°00'	A115	steelhead	566	1950	M	3	1.1	16-7*
6/18/05	43°00'N	180°00'	A115	steelhead	554	1740	M	3	1.1	27-21
6/18/05	43°00'N	180°00'	A115	steelhead	571	1890	-	-	1.1	27-22
6/18/05	43°00'N	180°00'	A115	steelhead	547	1940	M	2	1.1	27-23
6/18/05	43°00'N	180°00'	A115	steelhead	540	1740	M	3	1.1	27-24
6/19/05	44°00'N	180°00'	A115	steelhead	568	1680	F	22	1.1	29-27
6/19/05	44°00'N	180°00'	A115	steelhead	543	1420	M	1	1.1	29-28
6/19/05	44°00'N	180°00'	C93	steelhead	538	1630	M	1	1.1	38-13
6/21/05	46°00'N	180°00'	C93	steelhead	861	5270	M	2	1.2	49-25
6/21/05	46°00'N	180°00'	C121	steelhead	738	3530	-	-	1.2	56-3
6/21/05	46°00'N	180°00'	A115	steelhead	446	1590	F	14	1.1	62-22
6/21/05	46°00'N	180°00'	A115	steelhead	650	2810	F	22	1.2	62-23
6/21/05	46°00'N	180°00'	A115	steelhead	661	2630	F	19	1.2	62-24
6/21/05	47°00'N	180°00'	B	steelhead	648	2550	F	17	X.2	63-2
6/22/05	47°00'N	180°00'	A115	steelhead	746	3800	M	9	1.3	64-18
6/22/05	47°00'N	180°00'	A115	steelhead	662	2930	M	13	3.2	64-19
6/22/05	47°00'N	180°00'	A115	steelhead	735	3800	F	15	1.2	64-20
6/22/05	47°00'N	180°00'	C93	steelhead	554	1620	M	13	1.1	73-15

Table 4. Mean percent prey composition of stomach contents (by volume) of salmonids sampled during the cruise of the *Wakatake maru*, summer 2005. Prey composition based on visual estimates. CNP = central North Pacific (Stations 3-13), ALEUT = Aleutian Is. (Station 14), BS = Bering Sea (Stations 15-27). Percent empty = percent of stomachs that did contain stomach contents. Empty stomachs were not included in other table entries. PW = prey weight, SCI =  $PW * 100 / \text{body weight}$ , SD = standard deviation. Prey categories are EU = euphausiids, CO = copepods, AM = amphipods, CR = crab larvae, SQ = squids, PT = pteropods, FI = fish, PO = polychaetes, CH = chaetognaths, GE = gelatinous zooplankton (coelenterates, ctenophores, and salps), OTH = other groups, and UN = unidentified material.

Area	Species	N	% empty	Mean PW	SD PW	Mean SCI	SD SCI	EU	CO	AM	CR	SQ	PT	FI	PO	CH	GE	OTH	UN
CNP	Sockeye	61	30	3	2	0.42	0.37	15	24	20	0	6	2	2	0	19	0	12	0
	Chum	97	1	8	6	0.79	0.48	7	2	3	0	0	5	2	5	13	38	24	1
	Pink	56	20	10	11	0.76	0.81	30	15	11	0	11	13	11	0	1	0	6	2
	Coho	80	30	28	32	1.46	1.69	2	0	2	0	78	11	5	0	0	0	2	0
	Chinook	5	40	112	113	1.79	1.58	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Steelhead	50	6	39	44	1.43	1.43	3	0	1	0	32	1	47	15	0	0	1	0
ALEUT	Sockeye	1	0	8	-	0.21	-	0	2	3	0	0	5	0	30	30	30	0	0
	Chum	0																	
	Pink	1	0	2	-	0.14	-	0	66	10	11	5	5	3	0	0	0	0	0
	Coho	0																	
	Chinook	0																	
	Steelhead	0																	
BS	Sockeye	112	29	5	7	0.45	0.51	13	5	13	0	35	6	21	1	1	0	5	0
	Chum	152	4	16	14	0.86	0.57	20	1	1	0	5	14	4	2	0	50	3	0
	Pink	124	13	14	16	0.98	1.21	18	2	7	0	42	4	25	0	0	0	2	0
	Coho	10	10	36	24	1.30	0.75	11	0	0	0	35	0	54	0	0	0	0	0
	Chinook	27	30	13	15	0.49	0.51	3	0	0	0	78	0	19	0	0	0	0	0
	Steelhead	0																	

Table 5. Number of salmon examined for sea lice by gear type.

Species	Gear	Number of fish examined
Sockeye	Longline	4
	Gillnet	9
Chum	Longline	29
	Gillnet	11
Pink	Longline	45
	Gillnet	62
Coho	Longline	19
	Gillnet	6
Chinook	Longline	3
	Gillnet	1
Steelhead	Longline	1
	Gillnet	3
Total	Longline	101
	Gillnet	92
Grand Total		193

Table 6. Archival data storage tags placed on salmonids in the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea by researchers onboard the *Wakatake maru* in 2005. Geo tags record geographical position, temperature and depth data (Lotek LTD\_2400); LTD tags record temperature and depth data (LTD\_100-500); CTD tags record salinity, temperature, and depth (StarOddi DST CTD); and iBK tags record temperature only (AlphaMach iButtonKrill). FAJ = Fisheries Agency of Japan.

Data tag #	Tag model	Species	Release date	Release latitude	Release longitude	Fork length (mm)	Age	US Disk	FAJ Disk
8114	LTD	coho	06/16/05	42°00'N	180°00'	538	1.1	LL8105	MM3005
8115	LTD	coho	06/16/05	42°00'N	180°00'	570	X.1	LL8106	MM3006
8116	LTD	coho	06/16/05	42°00'N	180°00'	482	1.1	LL8107	MM3007
9414	LTD	coho	06/16/05	42°00'N	180°00'	546	2.1	LL8108	MM3008
9415	LTD	coho	06/16/05	42°00'N	180°00'	556	2.1	LL8109	MM3009
9417	LTD	coho	06/17/05	43°00'N	180°00'	522	1.1	LL8149	MM3049
9418	LTD	coho	06/17/05	43°00'N	180°00'	536	2.1	LL8150	MM3050
9420	LTD	coho	06/17/05	43°00'N	180°00'	502	X.1	LL8154	MM3054
9421	LTD	coho	06/18/05	44°00'N	180°00'	492	2.1	LL8158	MM3058
K112	iBK	pink	06/21/05	47°00'N	180°00'	520	0.1	LL8166	MM3066
9422	LTD	coho	06/22/05	47°30'N	180°00'	585	2.1	LL8175	MM3075
9423	LTD	chum	06/23/05	48°30'N	180°00'	544	0.3	LL8177	MM3077
9424	LTD	chum	06/23/05	48°30'N	180°00'	608	0.5	LL8178	MM3078
9425	LTD	chum	06/23/05	48°30'N	180°00'	593	0.3	LL8179	MM3079
9426	LTD	chum	06/23/05	48°30'N	180°00'	540	0.3	LL8180	MM3080
9427	LTD	coho	06/23/05	48°30'N	180°00'	568	2.1	LL8204	MM3104
9428	LTD	sockeye	06/23/05	48°30'N	180°00'	450	1.2	LL8205	MM3105
1898	CTD	chinook	06/24/05	49°30'N	180°00'	645	X.2	LL8211	MM3111
9429	LTD	sockeye	06/24/05	49°30'N	180°00'	605	2.2	LL8212	MM3112
9430	LTD	sockeye	06/24/05	49°30'N	180°00'	625	1.4	LL8213	MM3113
9431	LTD	sockeye	06/24/05	49°30'N	180°00'	525	1.2	LL8219	MM3119
K113	iBK	coho	06/24/05	49°30'N	180°00'	553	2.1	LL8227	MM3127
9432	LTD	chum	06/24/05	49°30'N	180°00'	570	0.3	LL8228	MM3128
K114	iBK	pink	06/25/05	50°30'N	180°00'	476	0.1	LL8229	MM3129
9433	LTD	chum	06/25/05	50°30'N	180°00'	574	0.3	LL8230	MM3130
1900	CTD	sockeye	06/25/05	50°30'N	180°00'	654	1.3	LL8238	MM3138
1902	CTD	sockeye	06/25/05	50°30'N	180°00'	576	2.3	LL8239	MM3139
A13245	Geo	sockeye	06/25/05	50°30'N	180°00'	610	2.3	LL8240	MM3140
K117	iBK	coho	06/25/05	50°30'N	180°00'	540	2.1	LL8241	MM3141
9434	LTD	sockeye	06/25/05	50°30'N	180°00'	600	1.3	LL8242	MM3142
9435	LTD	sockeye	06/25/05	50°30'N	180°00'	610	1.3	LL8243	MM3143
A13250	Geo	sockeye	06/25/05	50°30'N	180°00'	545	2.2	LL8246	MM3146
9436	LTD	sockeye	06/26/05	51°30'N	180°00'	512	2.2	LL8249	MM3149
9437	LTD	chum	06/26/05	51°30'N	180°00'	636	X.5	LL8250	MM3150
K116	iBK	pink	06/27/05	52°30'N	180°00'	430	0.1	LL8251	MM3151
9438	LTD	pink	06/28/05	53°30'N	180°00'	454	0.1	LL8255	MM3155
9439	LTD	pink	06/28/05	53°30'N	180°00'	466	0.1	LL8256	MM3156
A13243	Geo	sockeye	06/28/05	53°30'N	180°00'	456	2.2	LL8257	MM3157
9440	LTD	pink	06/28/05	53°30'N	180°00'	485	0.1	LL8268	MM3168
9441	LTD	pink	06/28/05	53°30'N	180°00'	441	0.1	LL8269	MM3169
9442	LTD	chum	06/28/05	53°30'N	180°00'	578	0.3	LL8270	MM3170
2002	CTD	chum	06/28/05	53°30'N	180°00'	619	0.4	LL8271	MM3171
9443	LTD	chum	06/28/05	53°30'N	180°00'	610	0.3	LL8272	MM3172

Table 6. (continued)

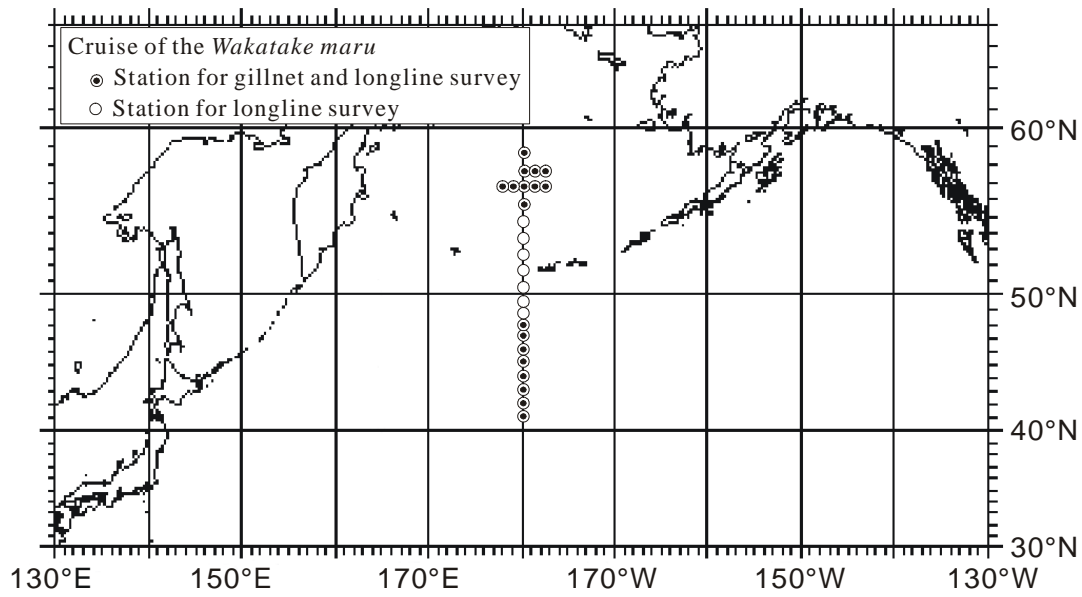
Data tag #	Tag model	Species	Release date	Release latitude	Release longitude	Fork length (mm)	Age	US Disk	FAJ Disk
9444	LTD	chum	06/28/05	53°30'N	180°00'	560	0.3	LL8273	MM3173
9445	LTD	pink	06/29/05	54°30'N	180°00'	504	0.1	LL8286	MM3186
9446	LTD	pink	06/29/05	54°30'N	180°00'	440	0.1	LL8287	MM3187
9447	LTD	pink	06/29/05	54°30'N	180°00'	462	0.1	LL8307	MM3207
A13257	Geo	chum	06/29/05	54°30'N	180°00'	589	0.4	LL8308	MM3208
A13244	Geo	sockeye	06/30/05	55°30'N	180°00'	486	2.2	LL8309	MM3209
9448	LTD	chum	06/30/05	55°30'N	180°00'	565	0.3	LL8314	MM3214
A13249	Geo	sockeye	06/30/05	55°30'N	180°00'	541	2.2	LL8315	MM3215
9449	LTD	pink	06/30/05	55°30'N	180°00'	493	0.1	LL8316	MM3216
9450	LTD	pink	06/30/05	55°30'N	180°00'	463	0.1	LL8317	MM3217
9451	LTD	sockeye	06/30/05	55°30'N	180°00'	516	1.2	LL8318	MM3218
9452	LTD	pink	06/30/05	55°30'N	180°00'	500	0.1	LL8319	MM3219
9453	LTD	pink	06/30/05	55°30'N	180°00'	543	0.1	LL8320	MM3220
9454	LTD	pink	06/30/05	55°30'N	180°00'	503	0.1	LL8321	MM3221
1903	CTD	sockeye	06/30/05	55°30'N	180°00'	570	1.3	LL8322	MM3222
1916	CTD	sockeye	06/30/05	55°30'N	180°00'	517	1.3	LL8323	MM3223
9455	LTD	pink	06/30/05	55°30'N	180°00'	504	0.1	LL8324	MM3224
9456	LTD	pink	07/01/05	56°30'N	180°00'	410	0.1	LL8334	MM3234
9458	LTD	pink	07/01/05	56°30'N	180°00'	489	0.1	LL8335	MM3235
9459	LTD	chum	07/01/05	56°30'N	180°00'	690	0.4	LL8337	MM3237
A13251	Geo	sockeye	07/01/05	56°30'N	180°00'	660	2.3	LL8343	MM3243
A13252	Geo	sockeye	07/01/05	56°30'N	180°00'	617	2.3	LL8344	MM3244
9460	LTD	chum	07/01/05	56°30'N	180°00'	588	0.3	LL8350	MM3250
A13253	Geo	sockeye	07/01/05	56°30'N	180°00'	579	2.2	LL8351	MM3251
9461	LTD	chum	07/01/05	56°30'N	180°00'	578	0.3	LL8354	MM3254
A13259	Geo	chum	07/01/05	56°30'N	180°00'	598	0.3	LL8355	MM3255
2006	CTD	chum	07/01/05	56°30'N	180°00'	555	0.4	LL8360	MM3260
9462	LTD	pink	07/02/05	57°30'N	180°00'	453	0.1	LL8362	MM3262
9463	LTD	pink	07/02/05	57°30'N	180°00'	426	0.1	LL8363	MM3263
A13254	Geo	sockeye	07/02/05	57°30'N	180°00'	578	1.3	LL8366	MM3266
A13255	Geo	sockeye	07/02/05	57°30'N	180°00'	650	X.X	LL8367	MM3267
9464	LTD	sockeye	07/02/05	57°30'N	180°00'	642	X.3	LL8369	MM3269
9465	LTD	pink	07/07/05	58°30'N	180°00'	545	0.1	LL8370	MM3270
9466	LTD	sockeye	07/07/05	58°30'N	180°00'	536	1.3	LL8371	MM3271
9467	LTD	sockeye	07/07/05	58°30'N	180°00'	522	2.2	LL8372	MM3272
9468	LTD	sockeye	07/07/05	58°30'N	180°00'	510	2.2	LL8373	MM3273
9470	LTD	sockeye	07/07/05	58°30'N	180°00'	496	1.2	LL8374	MM3274
9471	LTD	pink	07/07/05	58°30'N	180°00'	505	0.1	LL8375	MM3275
9472	LTD	pink	07/07/05	58°30'N	180°00'	491	0.1	LL8376	MM3276
9475	LTD	pink	07/07/05	58°30'N	180°00'	464	0.1	LL8377	MM3277
9476	LTD	pink	07/07/05	58°30'N	180°00'	492	0.1	LL8378	MM3278
K103	iBK	chinook	07/07/05	58°30'N	180°00'	590	1.2	LL8379	MM3279
9477	LTD	sockeye	07/07/05	58°30'N	180°00'	510	2.2	LL8380	MM3280
9479	LTD	sockeye	07/07/05	58°30'N	180°00'	486	2.2	LL8401	MM3301
9480	LTD	sockeye	07/07/05	58°30'N	180°00'	495	2.2	LL8402	MM3302
9481	LTD	sockeye	07/07/05	58°30'N	180°00'	490	1.2	LL8403	MM3303
K111	iBK	chinook	07/08/05	57°30'N	179°00' W	571	1.2	LL8404	MM3304
9482	LTD	sockeye	07/08/05	57°30'N	179°00' W	500	1.2	LL8405	MM3305
9483	LTD	chinook	07/08/05	57°30'N	179°00' W	535	X.2	LL8406	MM3306
9484	LTD	sockeye	07/09/05	57°30'N	178°00' W	486	1.2	LL8408	MM3308

Table 6. (continued)

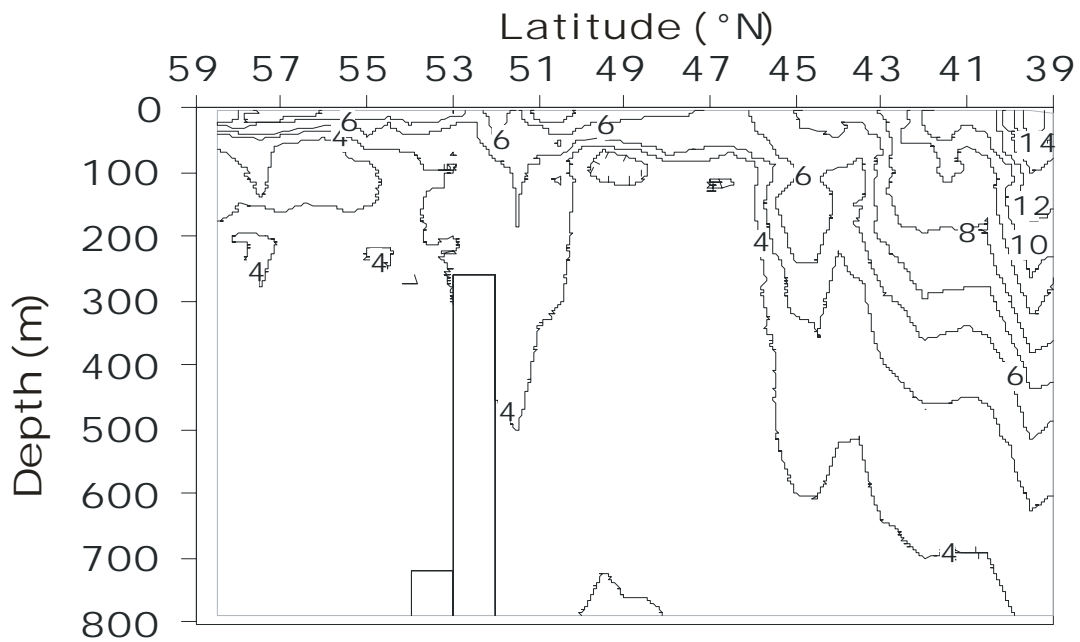
Data tag #	Tag model	Species	Release date	Release latitude	Release longitude	Fork length (mm)	Age	US Disk	FAJ Disk
9485	LTD	pink	07/09/05	57°30'N	178°00' W	458	0.1	LL8409	MM3309
9486	LTD	pink	07/09/05	57°30'N	178°00' W	459	0.1	LL8410	MM3310
9487	LTD	pink	07/09/05	57°30'N	178°00' W	465	0.1	LL8411	MM3311
9488	LTD	sockeye	07/09/05	57°30'N	178°00' W	439	2.2	LL8412	MM3312
9489	LTD	sockeye	07/09/05	57°30'N	178°00' W	483	2.2	LL8413	MM3313
9490	LTD	sockeye	07/09/05	57°30'N	178°00' W	456	2.2	LL8414	MM3314
9491	LTD	sockeye	07/09/05	57°30'N	178°00' W	530	2.2	LL8415	MM3315
9492	LTD	sockeye	07/09/05	57°30'N	178°00' W	495	1.2	LL8416	MM3316
9493	LTD	pink	07/09/05	57°30'N	178°00' W	496	0.1	LL8417	MM3317
9511	LTD	pink	07/09/05	57°30'N	178°00' W	482	0.1	LL8418	MM3318
9512	LTD	pink	07/09/05	57°30'N	178°00' W	467	0.1	LL8419	MM3319
9513	LTD	sockeye	07/09/05	57°30'N	178°00' W	475	2.2	LL8420	MM3320
9514	LTD	sockeye	07/09/05	57°30'N	178°00' W	488	1.2	LL8421	MM3321
9515	LTD	sockeye	07/09/05	57°30'N	178°00' W	492	1.2	LL8422	MM3322
9738	LTD	sockeye	07/09/05	57°30'N	178°00' W	512	2.2	LL8423	MM3323
9739	LTD	sockeye	07/09/05	57°30'N	178°00' W	509	1.2	LL8424	MM3324
10004	LTD	chinook	07/09/05	57°30'N	178°00' W	650	1.3	LL8425	MM3325
10005	LTD	sockeye	07/09/05	57°30'N	178°00' W	534	X.2	LL8443	MM3343
10006	LTD	sockeye	07/09/05	57°30'N	178°00' W	590	2.3	LL8444	MM3344
10009	LTD	sockeye	07/10/05	56°30'N	178°00' W	490	1.2	LL8445	MM3345
10010	LTD	sockeye	07/10/05	56°30'N	178°00' W	492	2.2	LL8446	MM3346
10011	LTD	sockeye	07/10/05	56°30'N	178°00' W	575	2.3	LL8447	MM3347
10012	LTD	sockeye	07/10/05	56°30'N	178°00' W	528	2.2	LL8448	MM3348
10013	LTD	sockeye	07/10/05	56°30'N	178°00' W	460	1.2	LL8449	MM3349
10014	LTD	sockeye	07/10/05	56°30'N	178°00' W	554	2.2	LL8450	MM3350
10015	LTD	sockeye	07/10/05	56°30'N	178°00' W	475	1.2	LL8451	MM3351
10016	LTD	sockeye	07/10/05	56°30'N	178°00' W	490	1.2	LL8452	MM3352
10022	LTD	sockeye	07/10/05	56°30'N	178°00' W	540	1.3	LL8453	MM3353
10017	LTD	pink	07/10/05	56°30'N	178°00' W	488	0.1	LL8459	MM3359
10018	LTD	sockeye	07/10/05	56°30'N	178°00' W	496	1.2	LL8460	MM3360
10019	LTD	sockeye	07/10/05	56°30'N	178°00' W	480	2.2	LL8461	MM3361
A13260	Geo	chum	07/10/05	56°30'N	178°00' W	538	X.X	LL8462	MM3362
A13261	Geo	chum	07/10/05	56°30'N	178°00' W	543	0.3	LL8463	MM3363
A13263	Geo	chum	07/10/05	56°30'N	178°00' W	550	0.3	LL8465	MM3365
2009	CTD	chum	07/11/05	56°30'N	179°00' W	563	0.3	LL8466	MM3366
10024	LTD	pink	07/11/05	56°30'N	179°00' W	535	0.1	LL8468	MM3368
10025	LTD	sockeye	07/11/05	56°30'N	179°00' W	461	2.2	LL8471	MM3371
A13265	Geo	chum	07/11/05	56°30'N	179°00' W	523	0.3	LL8472	MM3372
2015	CTD	sockeye	07/12/05	56°30'N	179°00' E	554	X.3	LL8473	MM3373
10026	LTD	sockeye	07/12/05	56°30'N	179°00' E	535	1.2	LL8474	MM3374
A13267	Geo	sockeye	07/13/05	56°30'N	178°00' E	478	2.2	LL8475	MM3375
A13268	Geo	sockeye	07/13/05	56°30'N	178°00' E	542	1.3	LL8478	MM3378
2021	CTD	chum	07/13/05	56°30'N	178°00' E	543	0.3	LL8483	MM3383
A13270	Geo	sockeye	07/13/05	56°30'N	178°00' E	596	X.X	LL8484	MM3384
A13271	Geo	sockeye	07/13/05	56°30'N	178°00' E	603	2.3	LL8485	MM3385

Table 7. Number of tissue samples collected from chum salmon for endocrine studies during the summer research cruise of *Wakatake maru*, 2005.

Station no.	Olfactory epithelium	Brain	Pituitary	Blood
15	2	2	2	2
16	4	4	4	4
17	4	4	4	4
18	4	4	4	4
19	6	6	6	6
20		3	3	3
21		1	1	1
22		5	5	5
23		5	5	5
24		2	2	2
Total	20	36	36	36

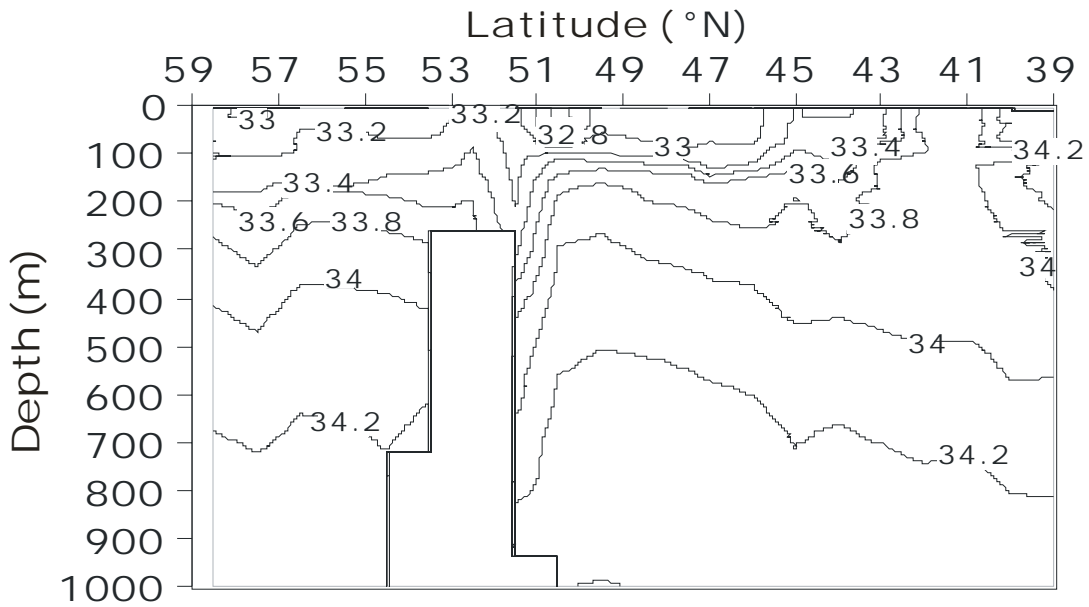


**Fig. 1.** Survey area of the R/V *Wakatake maru* salmon research cruise, summer 2005.

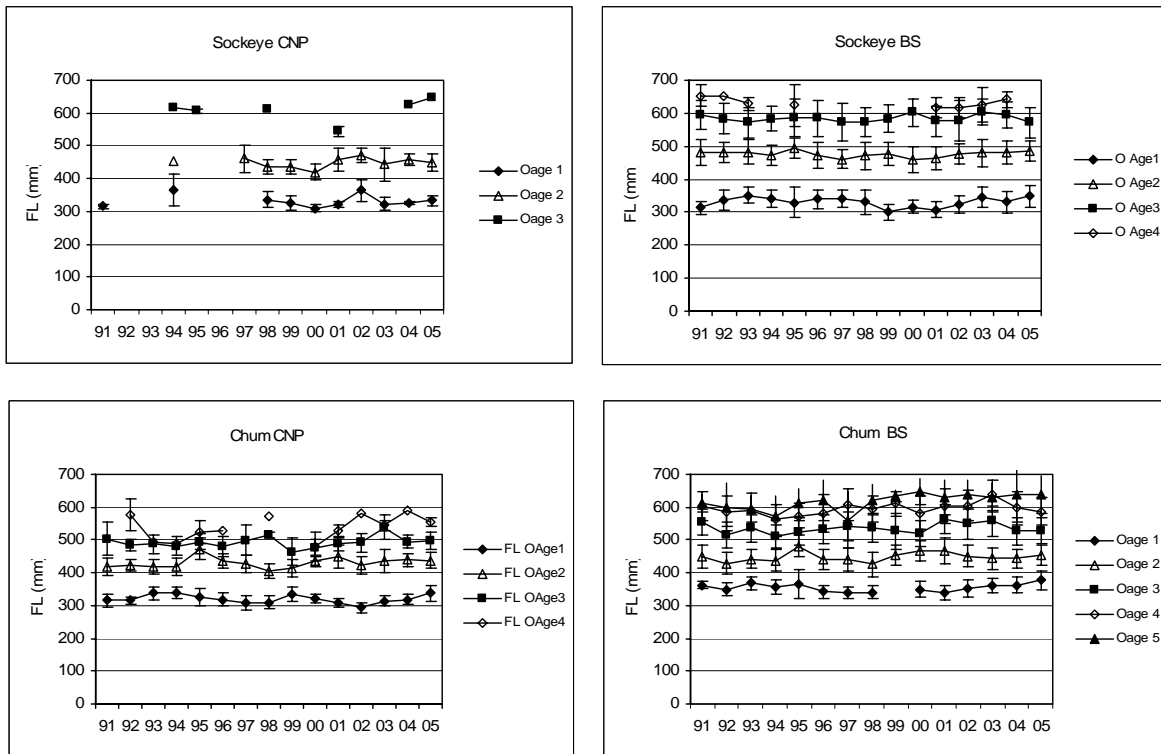


**Fig. 2.** Vertical section of water temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) along the  $180^{\circ}$  transect of the *Wakatake maru* cruise, 2005.

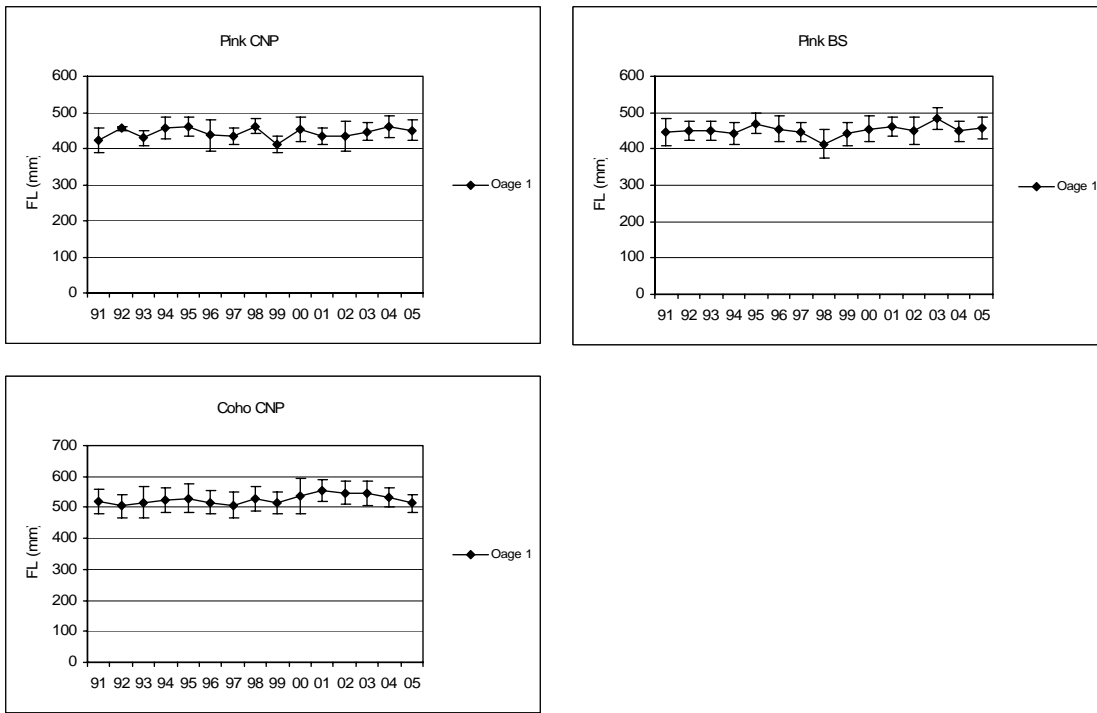




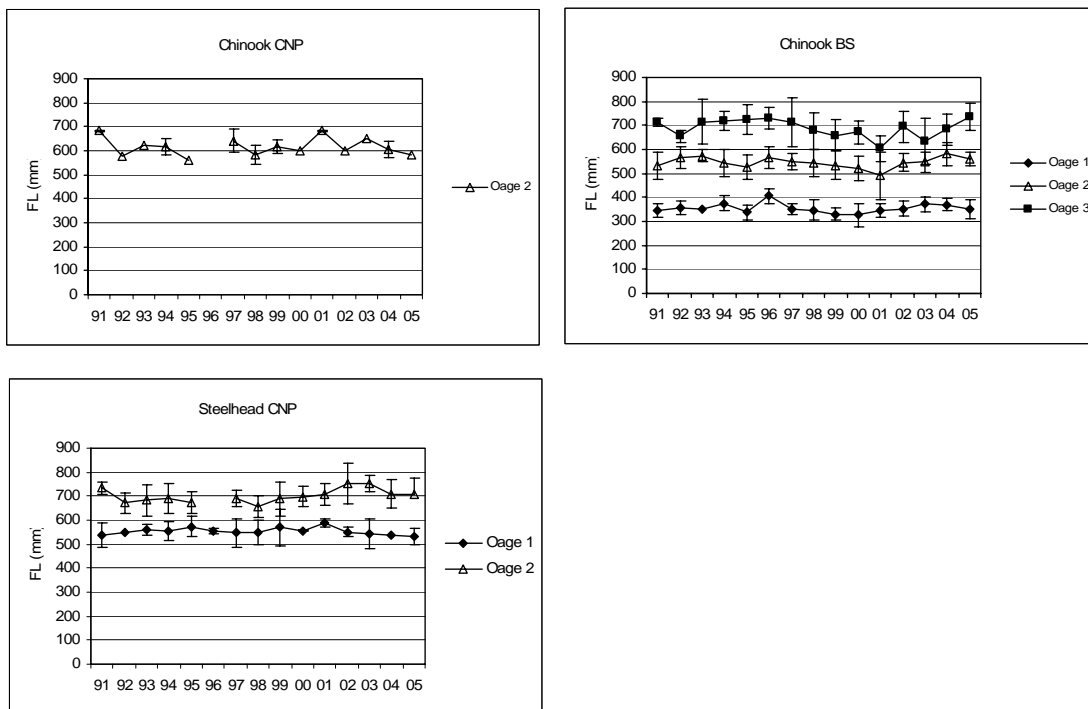
**Fig. 3.** Vertical section of salinity (psu) along the 180° transect of the *Wakatake maru* cruise, 2005.



**Fig. 4.** Mean fork length (+/- one standard deviation) at ocean age by year for sockeye and chum salmon caught in the research-mesh gillnet (C-gear), 1991-2005. Fish were caught in the central North Pacific (CNP) and Bering Sea (BS).



**Fig. 5.** Mean fork length ( $\pm$  one standard deviation) at ocean age by year for pink and coho salmon caught in the research-mesh gillnet (C-gear), 1991-2005. Fish were caught in the central North Pacific (CNP) and Bering Sea (BS).



**Fig. 6.** Mean fork length ( $\pm$  one standard deviation) at ocean age by year for chinook salmon and steelhead caught in the research-mesh gillnet (C-gear), 1991-2005. Fish were caught in the central North Pacific (CNP) and Bering Sea (BS).