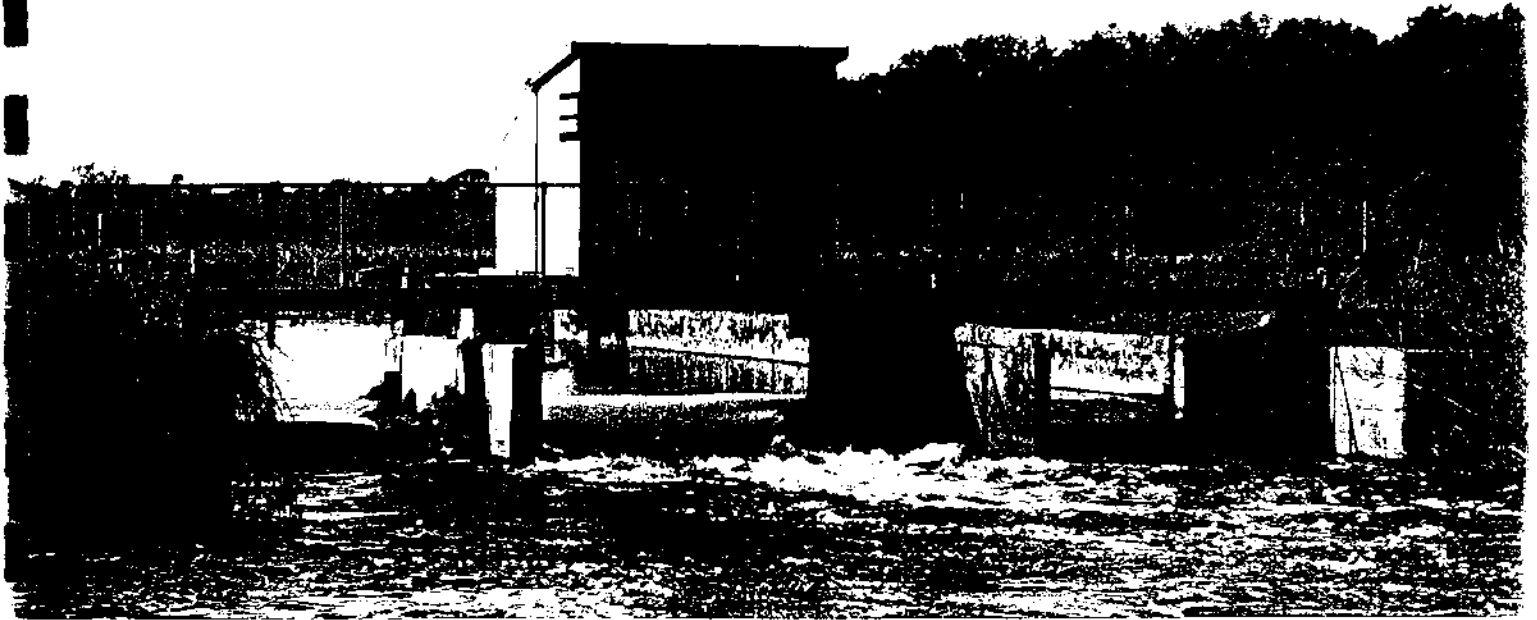




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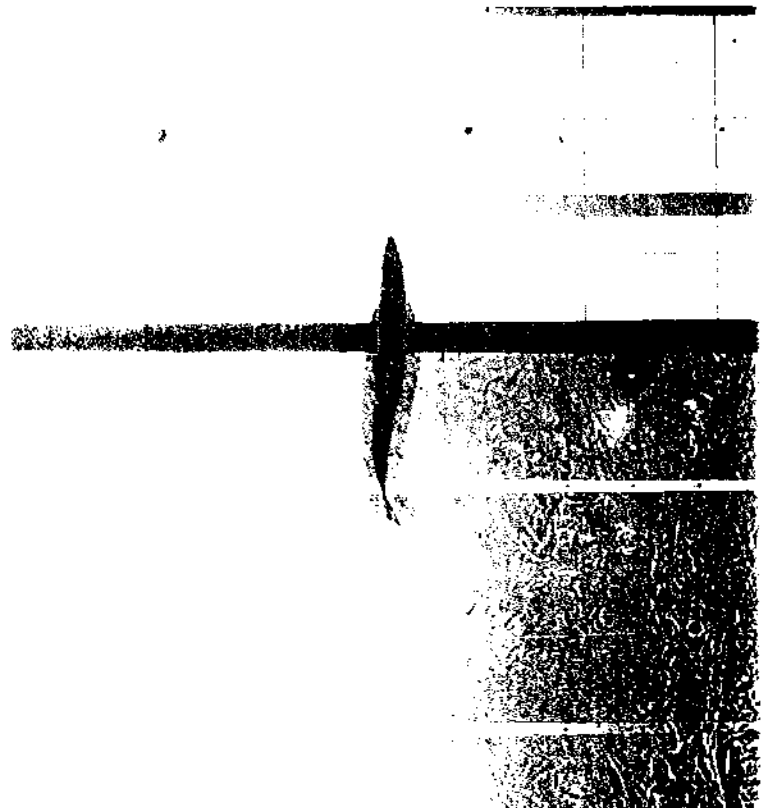
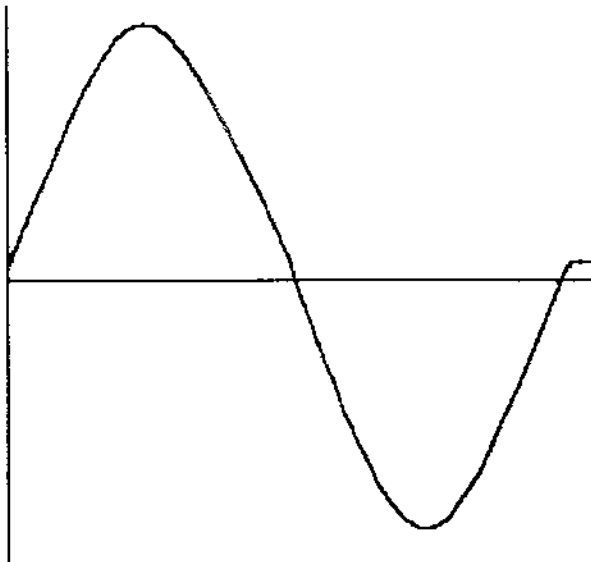
The 1997 East Stoke Salmon Counter Records



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Abstract

Data obtained during 1997 from the IFE East Stoke Salmon Counter are summarised. Data on the numbers and sizes of salmon ascending the counter are presented and a brief summary of the run and hydrological characteristics for 1997 are given.

Introduction

The data in this report represent the 25th consecutive year of the FBA/IFE East Stoke counter's operation recording the upstream movement of Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar* L.) in the River Frome. As such the data probably represents the longest data set of hourly & daily information about the movement of the Atlantic Salmon in England and Wales and, with the exception of the Pitlochry counter in Scotland, the longest data run on this information in the UK. With the Frome now being one of the last southern chalk streams to have a truly wild population of salmon, we consider the continuing monitoring of numbers of salmon on the River Frome vital. Data from the adult salmon counter, together with the data on smolt migration now being obtained, should allow a stock/recruitment model to be produced for the Frome salmon. This should allow both the critical mortality phase of the salmon to be ascertained together with intelligent management of the stock.

It should be noted that changes to the time base for data presentation have been completed this year. Data are now presented for the period February to January inclusive rather than the more usual calendar year of January to December inclusive. Past data and personal observations having indicated that the upstream movement numbers in January are caused by the continued migration of fish from the previous calendar year migrating to spawn, not fish migrating to spawn in 11 months time.

1997 Data Report

Verification of the data entailed editing 4597 counter records, evaluating 6361 computer waveform traces and viewing events on 2424 hours of video tape. Accuracy of assessment of the computer traces was carried out by comparing identity from computer traces with identity observed from video tapes. An average of 92% accuracy was achieved.

Figure (1) shows daily counts together with mean daily discharge data. Data from the counter are presented for both gross upstream and gross downstream counts as well as the nett upstream count. It should be noted that downstream counts are not subtracted from January, February or March data as a large proportion of these are likely to be kelts dropping back downstream rather than vacillating upstream migrants. Whilst nett numbers equate to the estimated numbers of salmon ascending the river, gross numbers are included to allow comparison with data obtained prior to 1983 when total downstream numbers were not recorded.

Figure (2) shows a comparison of the 1997 nett upstream data with the previous three years. The run started well with cumulative numbers being higher than for the previous three years until May. Thereafter the run declined until in July it was lower than for the previous three years. By the end of the year however the numbers running had increased resulting in a total nett upstream count of 1157 for the year. This, whilst slightly lower than the total for 1996, is the second highest total since 1990 when the low runs began. The main characteristic of the run this year however was the large migration in November. Over half the total years run occurred in this month, with most of these fish moving over a three day period. On one day over 200 fish ascended the weir in 24 hours. Gross numbers are still however well below the long-term (25 year) average of 2384 and also slightly below

the average for the "low run" years of 1991 onward of 1218.

The proportion of the run ascending after the end of September was 59%. This is around the average percentage for the last five years but slightly above the long term (25 year) average.

Length-frequency information (obtained from video records) is shown in Figure (3) for the period March to November 1997. This year again saw periods where time constraints resulted in video surveillance not being carried out on the weir. Figure (4) shows approximate periods covered by video surveillance. During the period when surveillance was carried out for smolt assessment, the entire tape was viewed, not just the times when the counter detected fish. During that period the only fish (larger than 45 cm.) seen on video which was not recorded by the counter was one small salmonid of 46 cm. All other large fish seen were counted. Problems with poor background conditions often made identification and measurement impossible and on many of this years tapes, even when identification has been possible, it has not been possible to get accurate length information. As a consequence only 95 fish were measured this year, all between April and August. Of the fish that were measured however several were over 90 cm long (the approximate lower quartile length of 3 sea-winter salmon) and two very large fish of over 104 cm were measured.

Figures 5 to 16 show data from the hourly data base for each month. As well as nett upstream salmon numbers in an hour, hourly averages (4 * 15 minute readings) of water depth, air temperature, water temperature and light level are also shown. Graphs of this data clearly show the clarity of detail available with the hourly time-base.

In figures showing daily counter and discharge data the discharge data are mean daily data obtained from Environment Agency (EA) records measured at the East Stoke flume and weir (values are in cumecs). Figures showing hourly averages are river depth readings at the East Stoke flume from IFE data (data values are in arbitrary units *i.e.* not converted to cumecs).

River discharge levels in 1997 were below the long-term (1966-1996) inter-quartile range for most of the year. March and August just came above the lower quartile, but it was not until November that the flows increased above the median. By December however the flow has increased to above the upper quartile of the long term. Figure (17) shows mean monthly discharge data for 1997 together with mean (1966 - 1996) 5, 25, 75 & 95 percentile discharge data (collated and calculated from EA records). Figure 18 shows the mean annual discharge data for the Frome (together with the 5 year average) for 1966 to 1997 (calculated from EA data).

Historic Data

This year it has been possible to allocate some resources to updating the historic data set of information from the counter. Prior to 1989 all the hourly data for the counter was held as paper copy only, this year we have been able to have all this data entered into the computer held data set. At the same time the process of changing the time base of the data, from January - December to February - January, has been completed. Work is in progress to integrate the records of environmental variables into the hourly data set and also to convert the IFE depth data (for which there are hourly values) to discharge. Once this is completed the entire data set will be archived to a computer Compact Disk (CD).

Future Research

Whilst funding for the counter remains uncertain no firm commitment can be made to the continuance of the monitoring of the Frome salmon numbers. Likewise, although we intend to continue the monitoring of the smolt numbers in 1998, the future of that monitoring beyond 1998 is also uncertain.

Aspects which we hope to investigate in 1998 include, gaining further information about the age structure of the autumn run and further work on the numbers of sea trout migrating in the river and the associated errors they cause to the salmon number assessment.

Work will start in 1998 into an assessment of the genetics of the Frome salmon. The key objectives of the three year project being:

- A). To estimate the genetic changes in salmon populations in the river between 1973 and 1997.
- B). Investigate into the age-related genetic differentiation among the salmon.
- C). To determine the within river genetic variation in the stock and relates it to the adult age structure.

Bibliography

In any project involving long term monitoring, publications relating to the results from the research are likely to be low. When monitoring a fish such as the Atlantic salmon, where a single generation may take up to six years to complete, this is especially true. However, as this report marks the 25th year of recording on the River Frome, a bibliography of papers and reports stemming from both the adult and smolt projects are included below.

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Figure 1:

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Month	MONTH												Total
	Feb-97	Mar-97	Apr-97	May-97	Jun-97	Jul-97	Aug-97	Sep-97	Oct-97	Nov-97	Dec-97	Jan-98	
Gross U/S	7	32	24	51	101	171	148	10	84	665	26	7	1326
Gross D/S	9	42	5	9	9	38	36	1	7	55	9	9	229
Nett U/S	7	32	19	42	92	133	112	9	77	610	17	7	1157

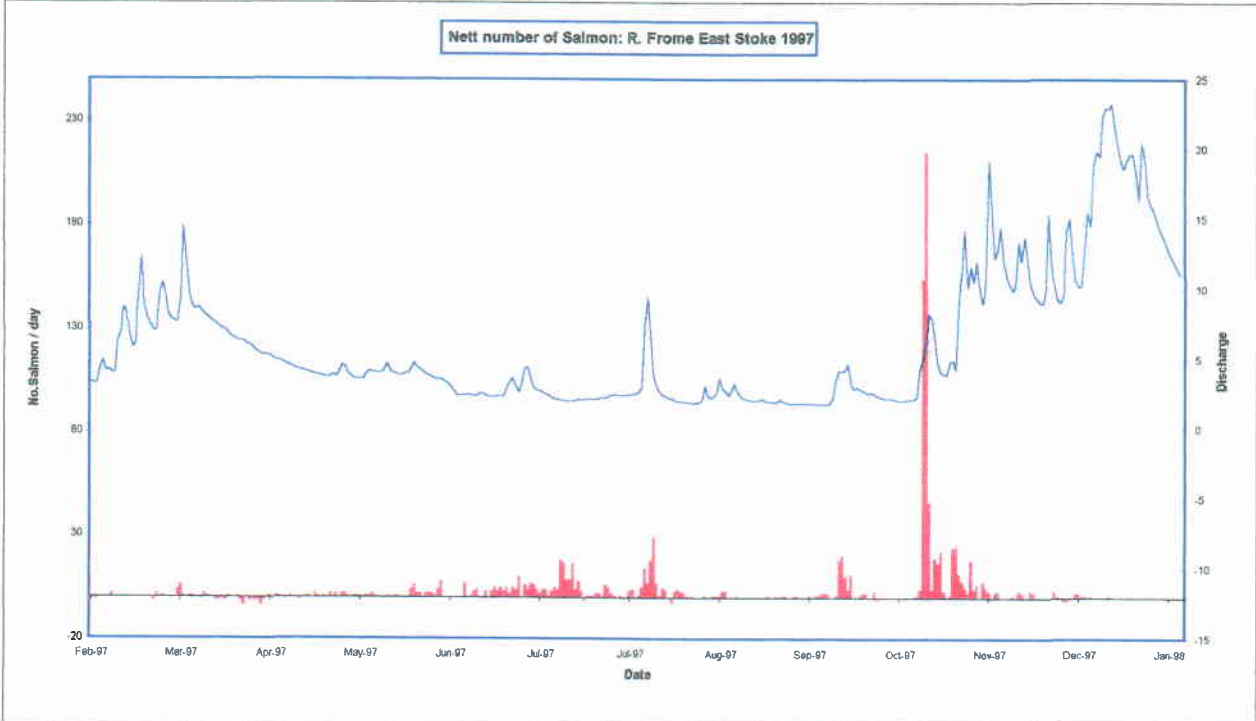
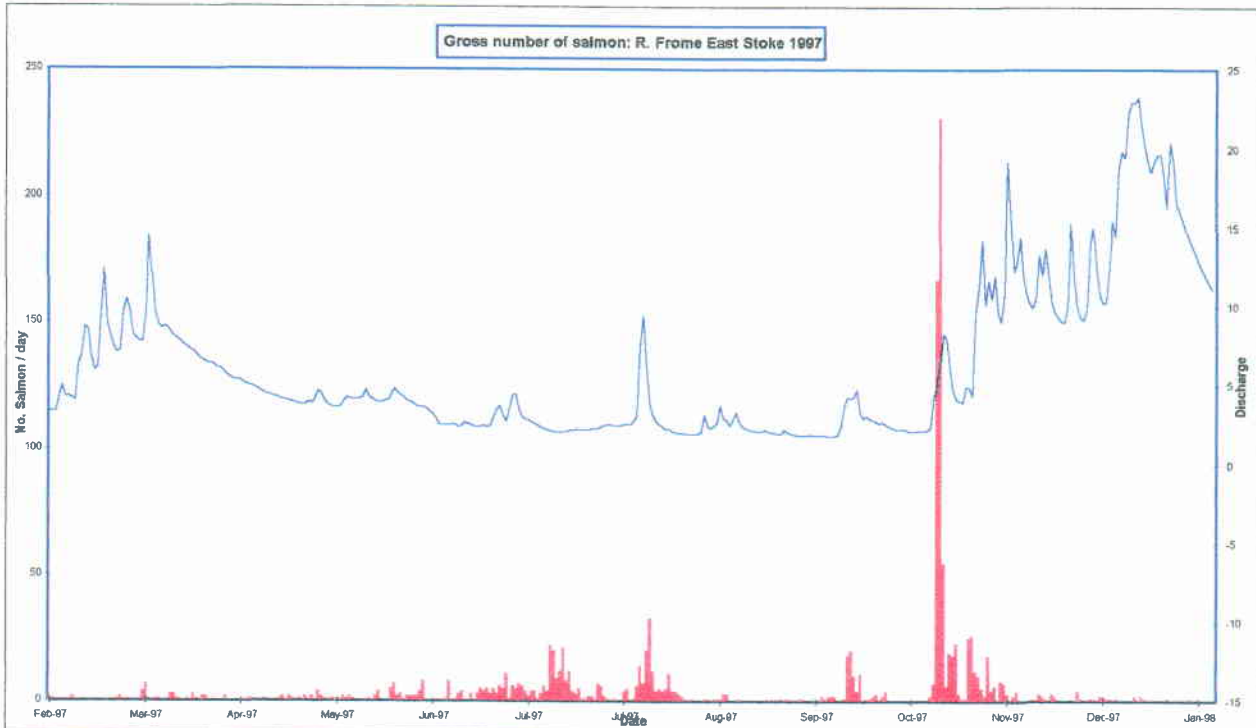


Figure 2:

RIVER FROME: NETT UPSTREAM SALMON MOVEMENT

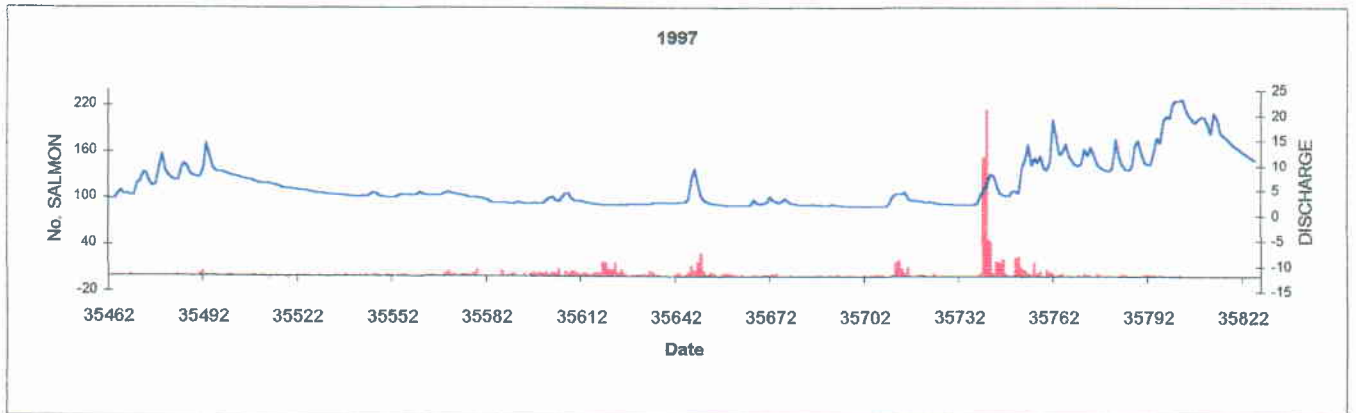
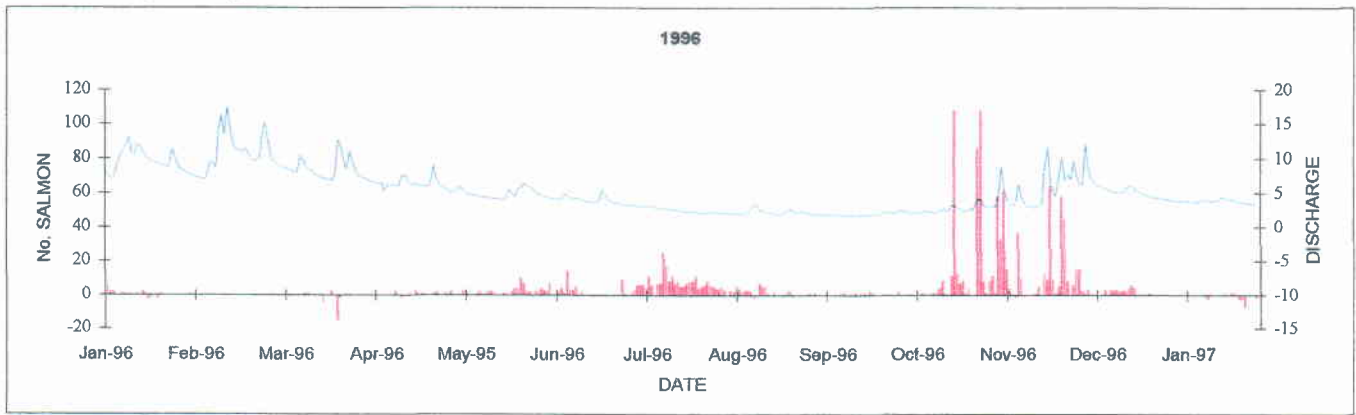
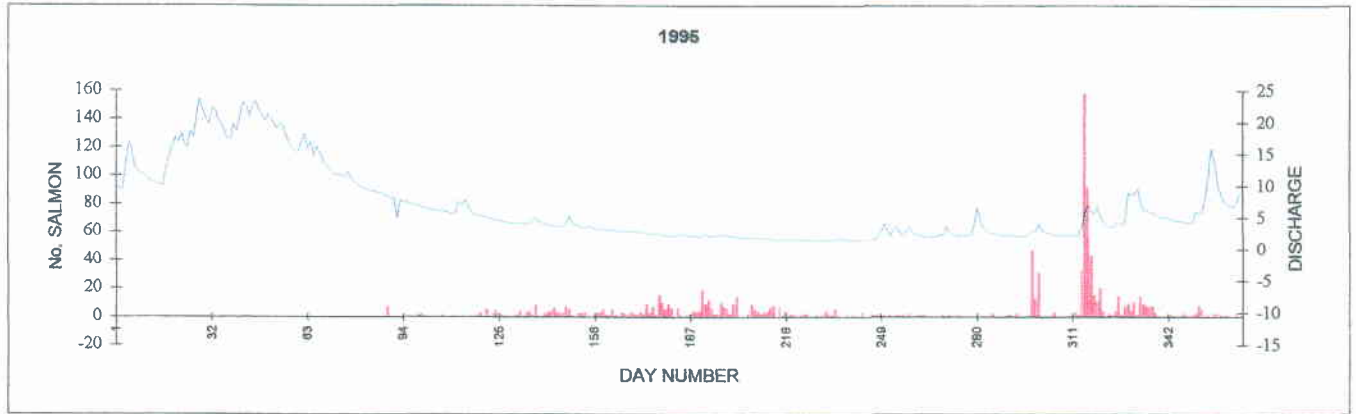
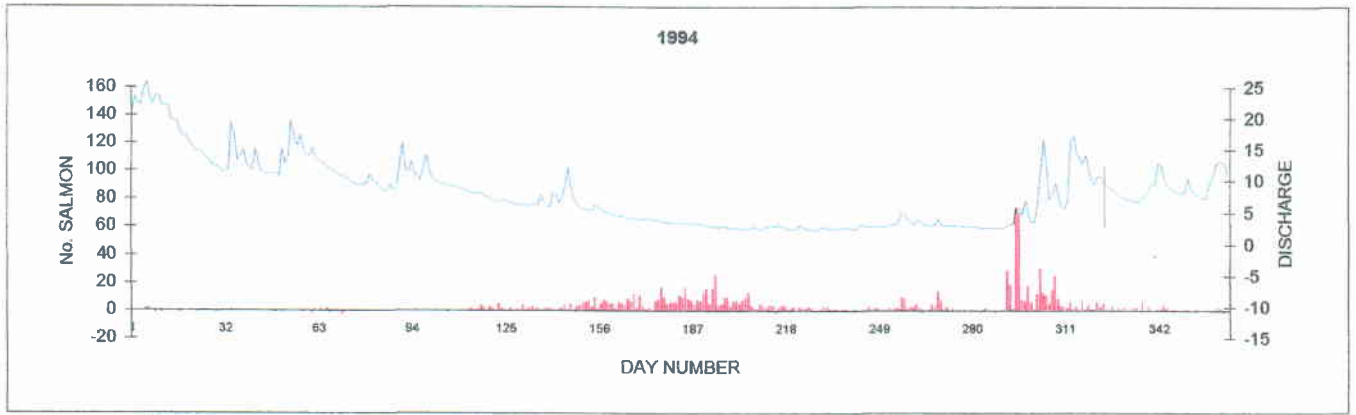


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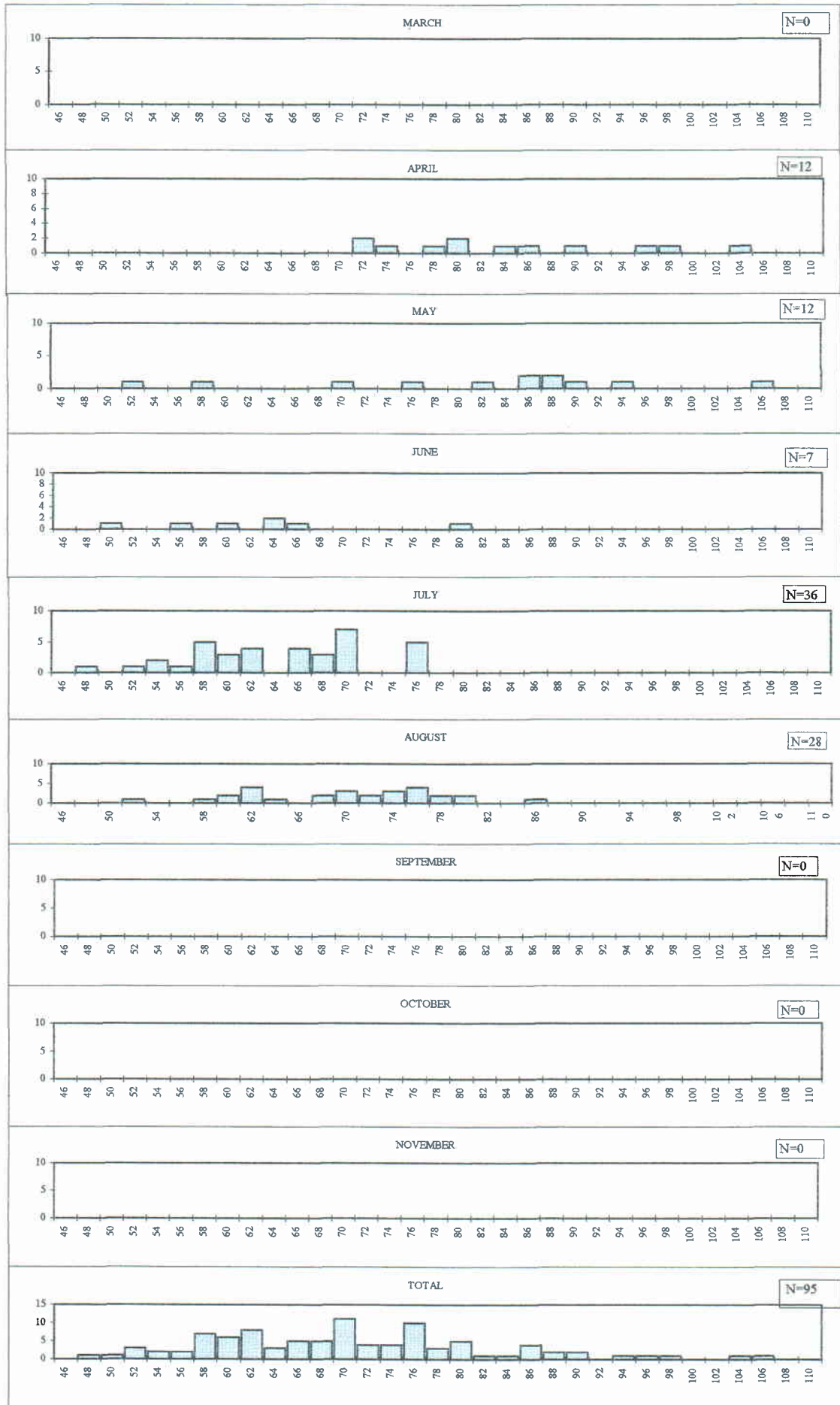


Figure 4

Dates of Video Recording 1997

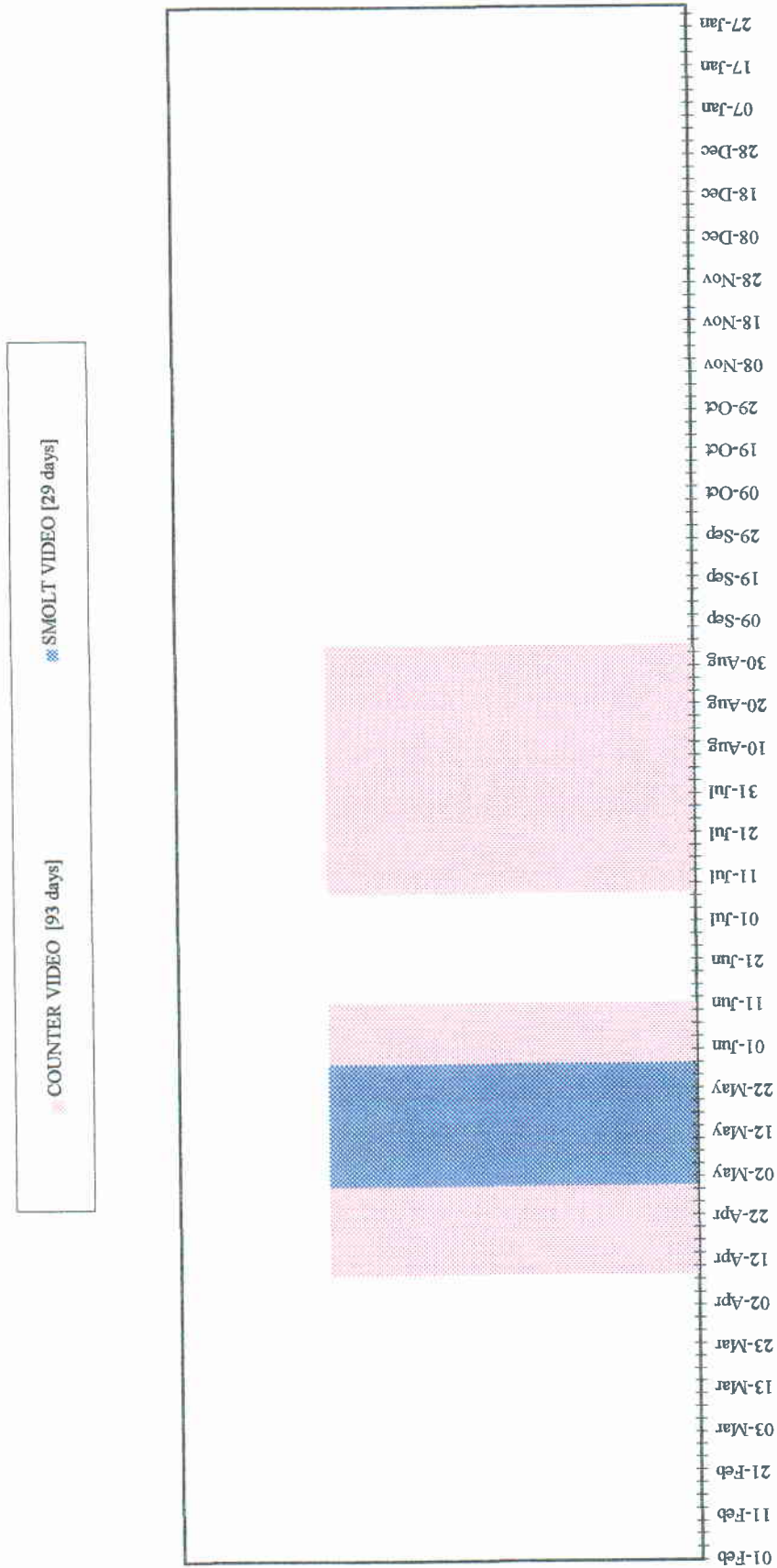


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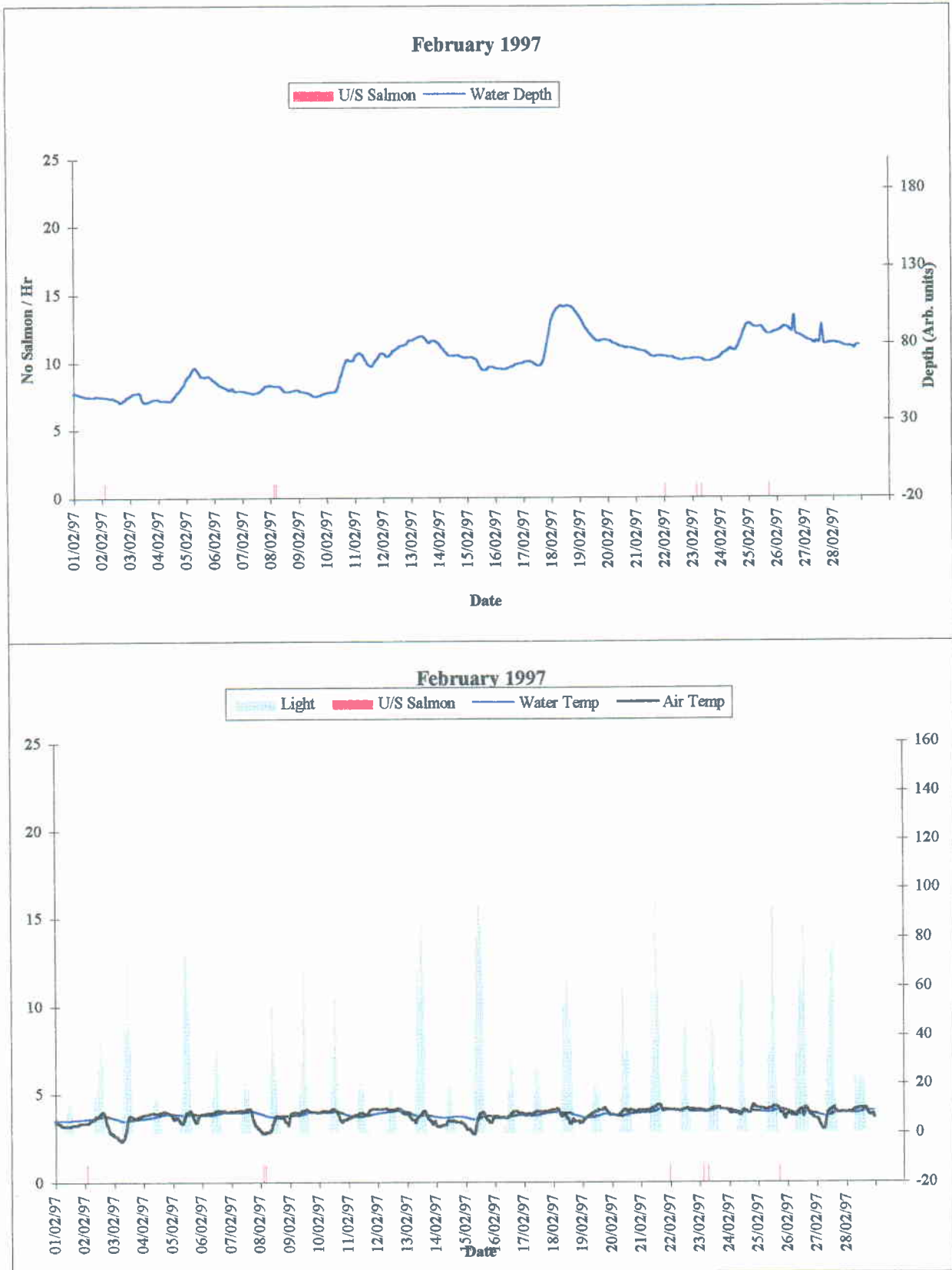


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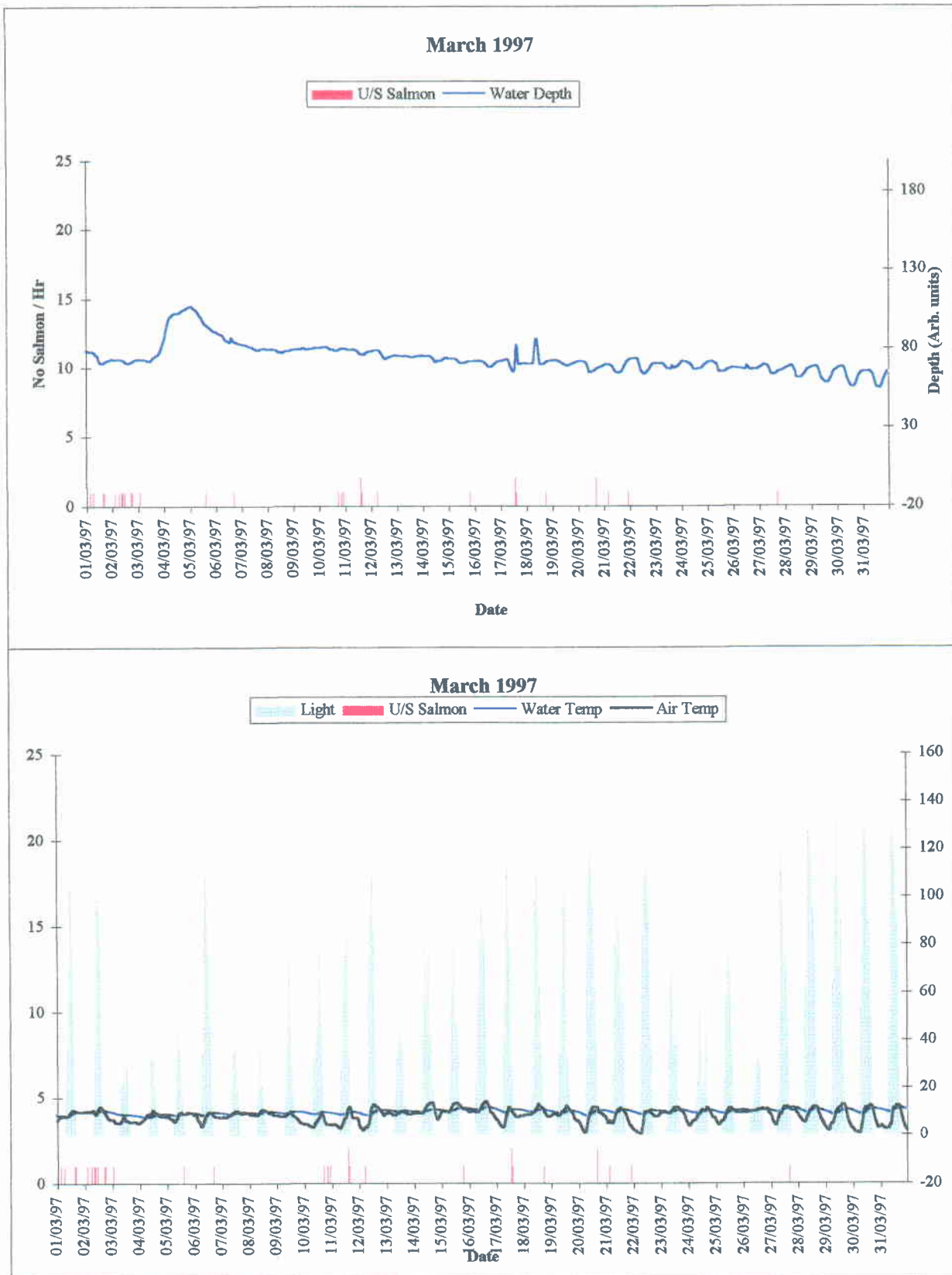


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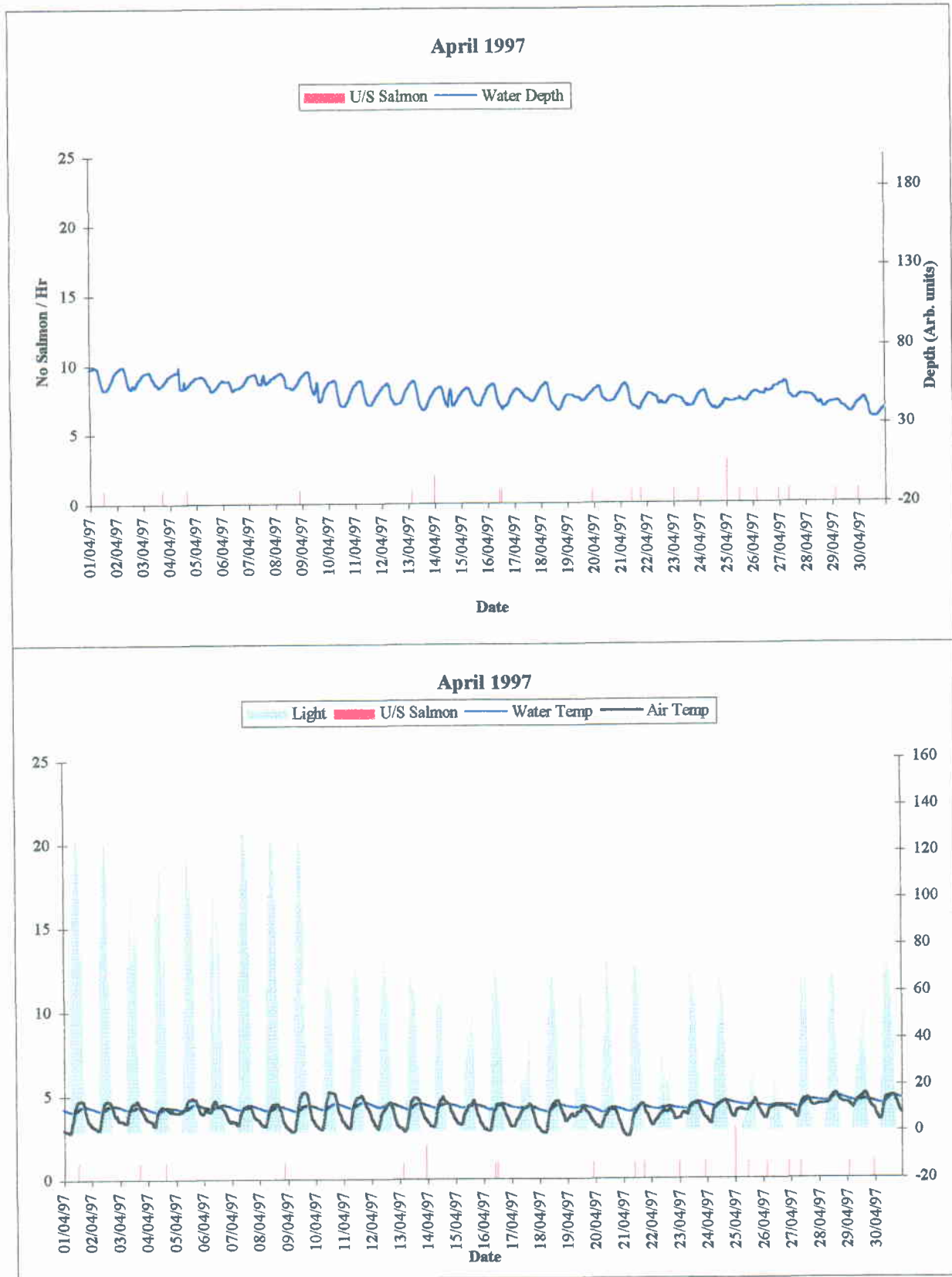


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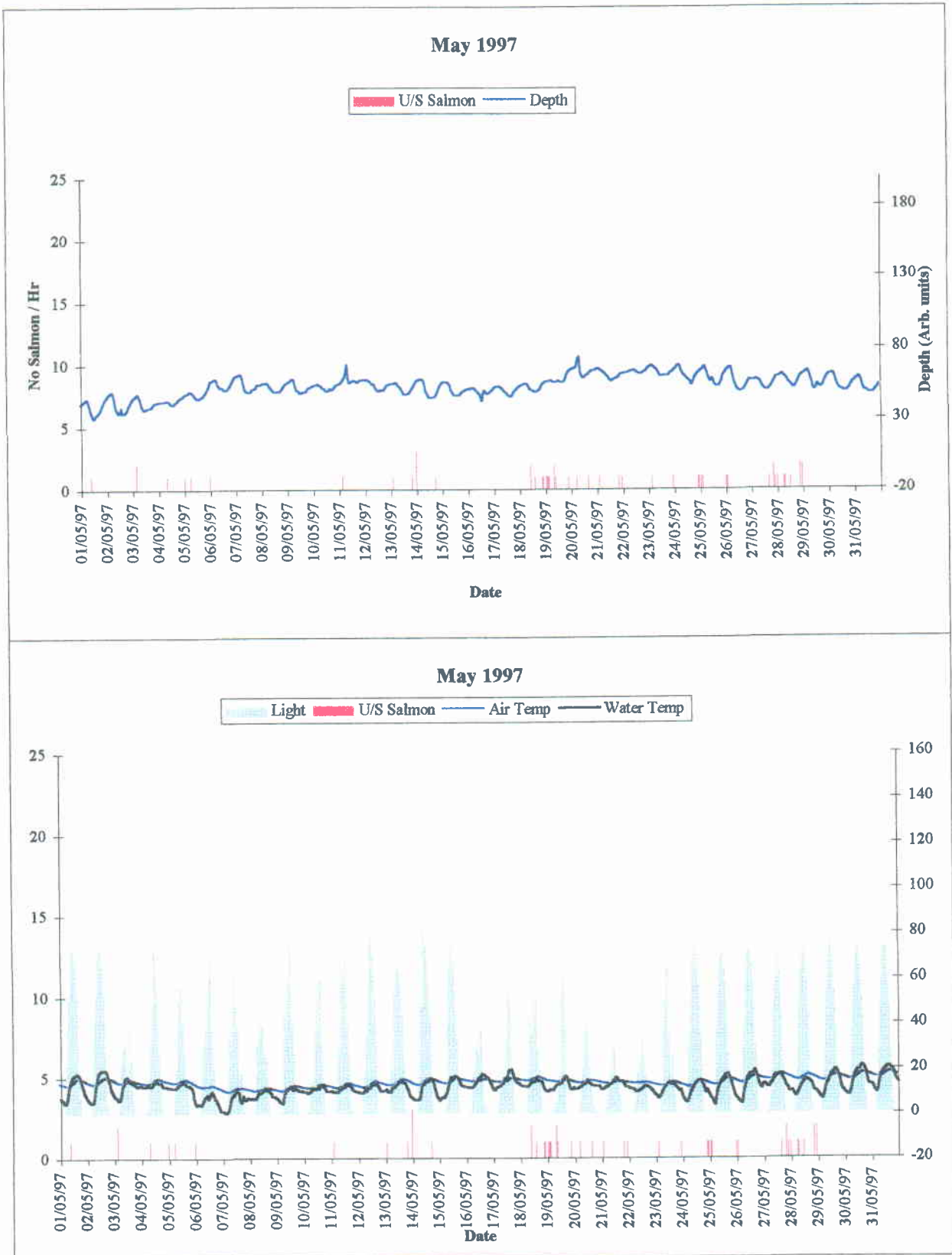
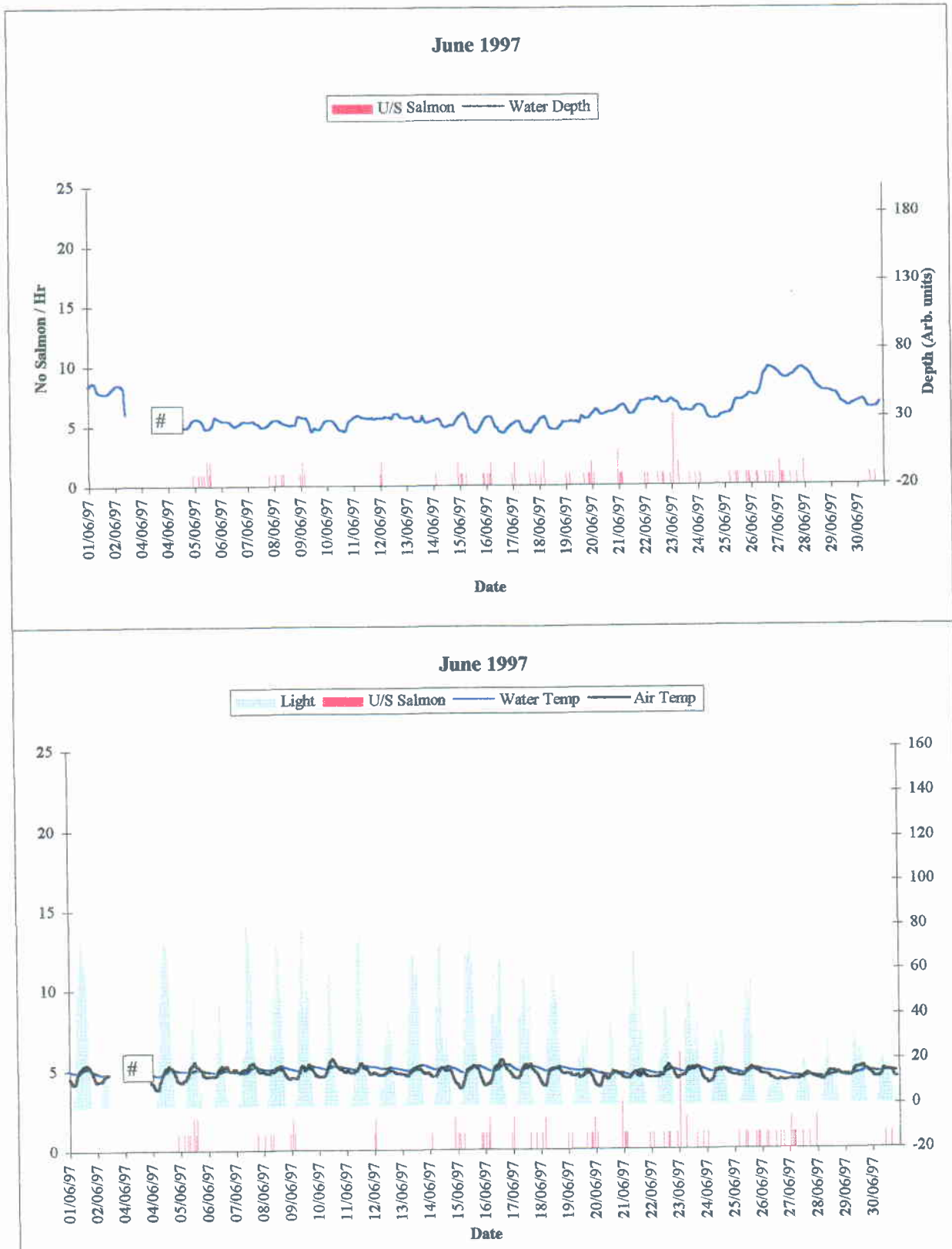


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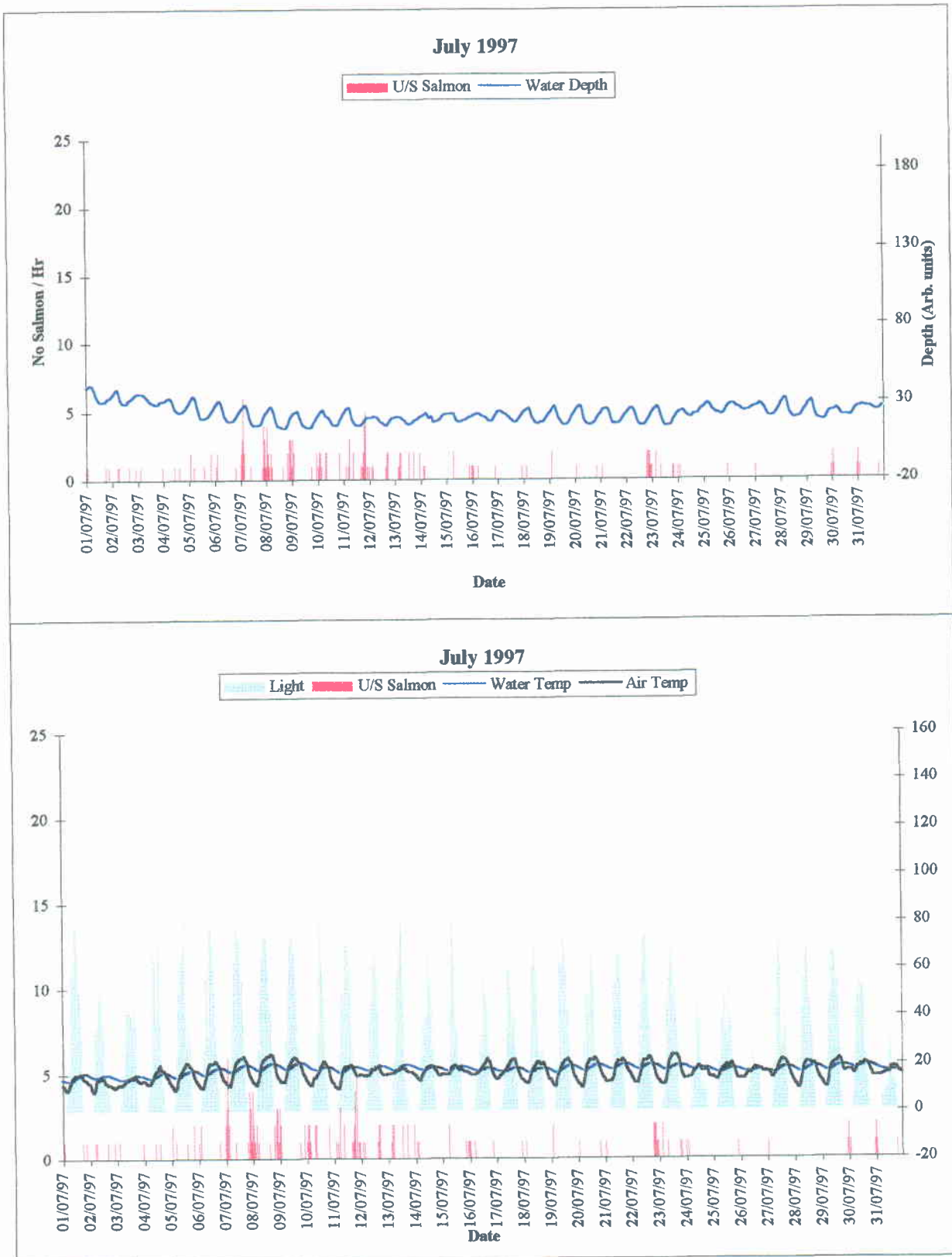
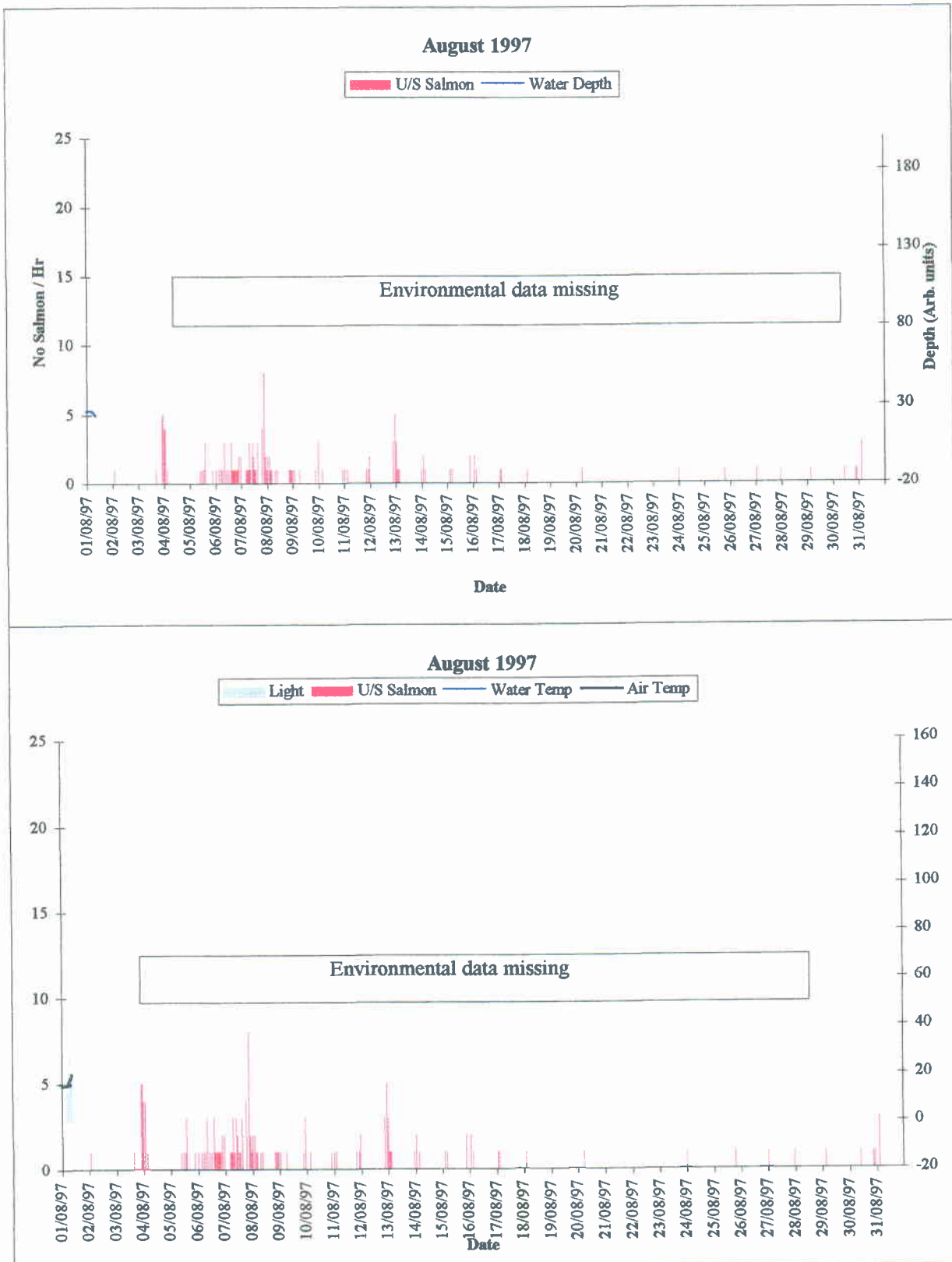
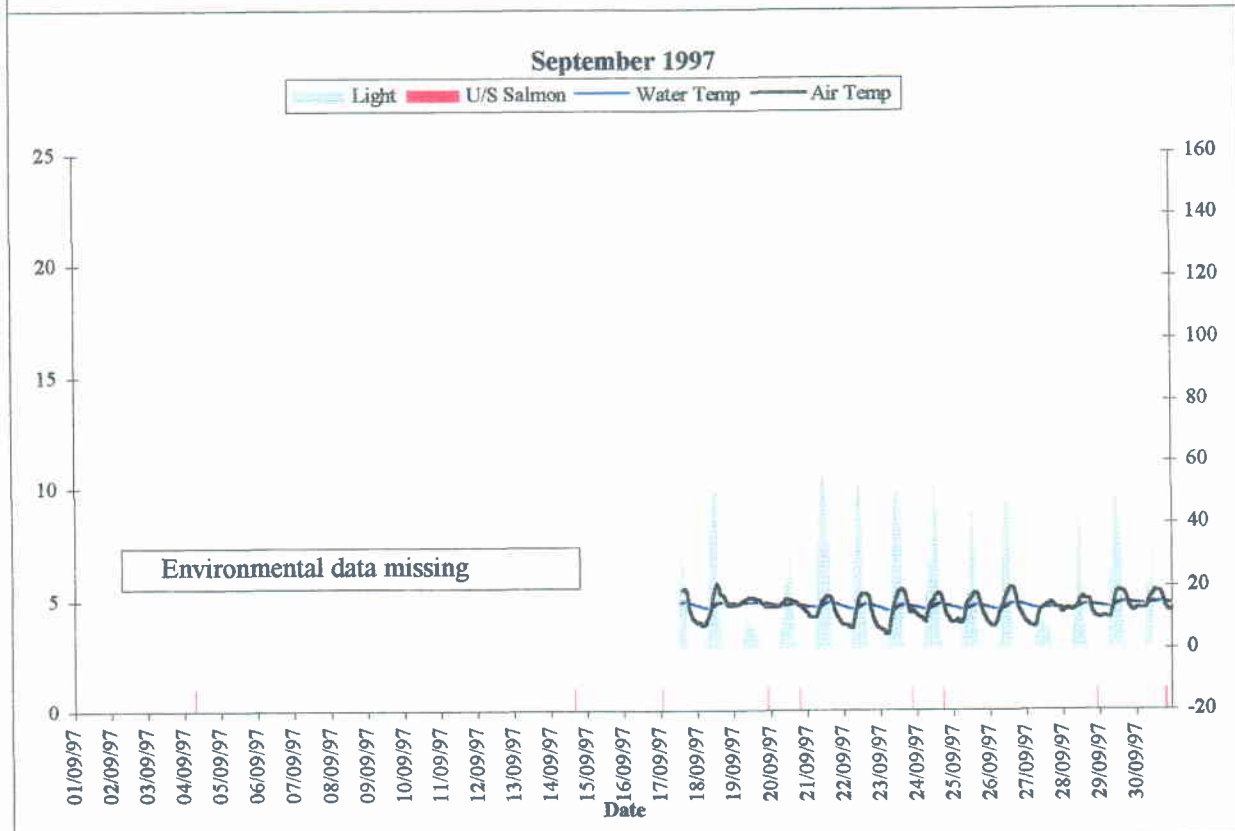
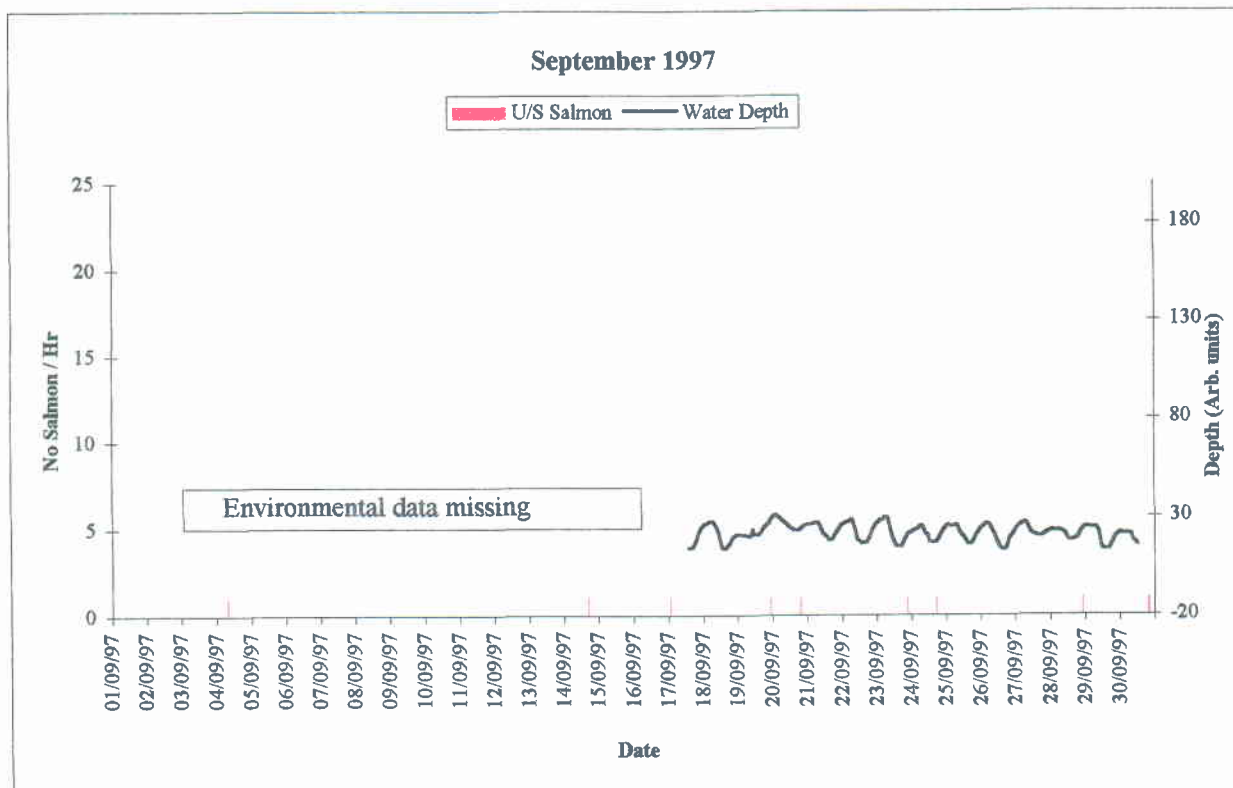


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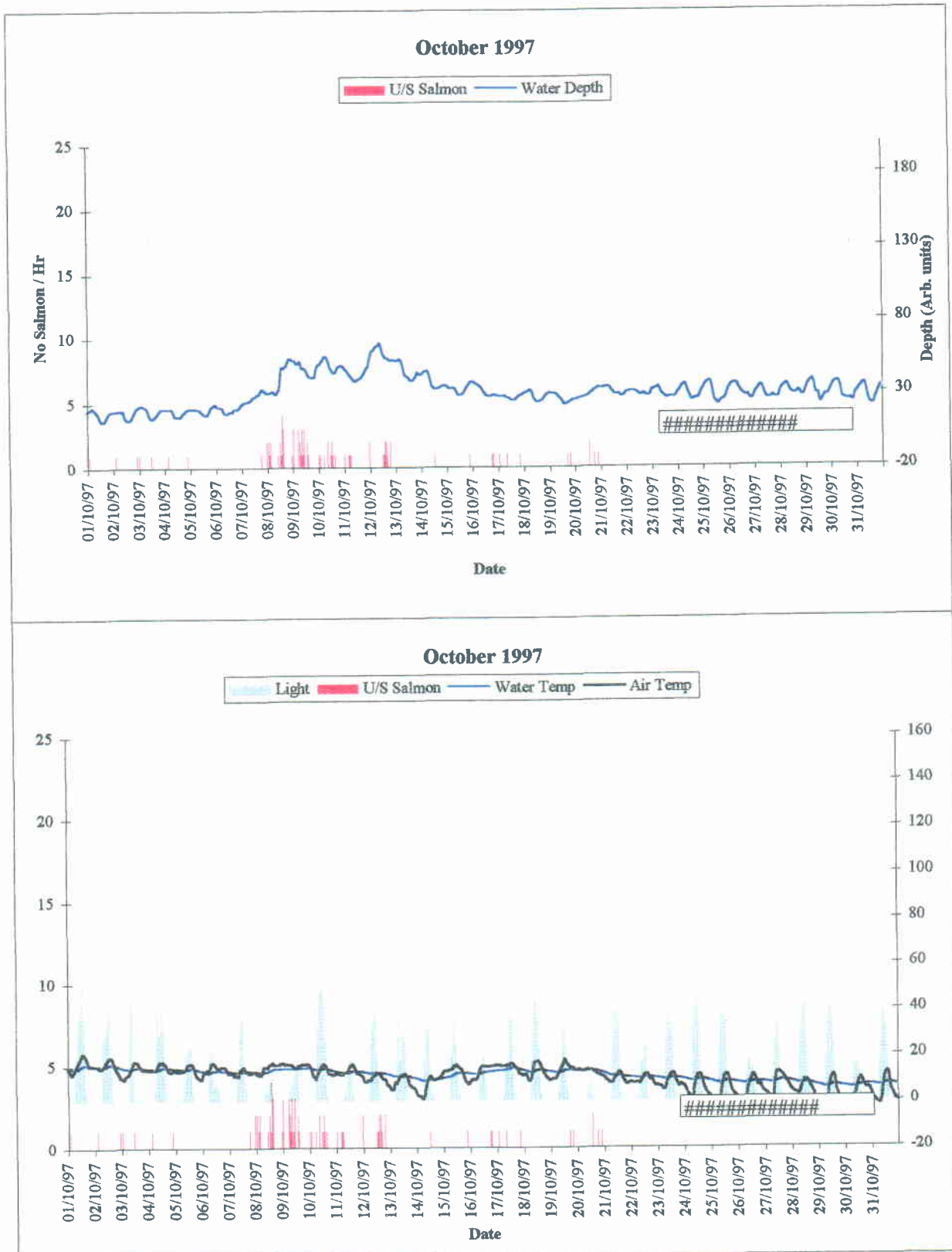


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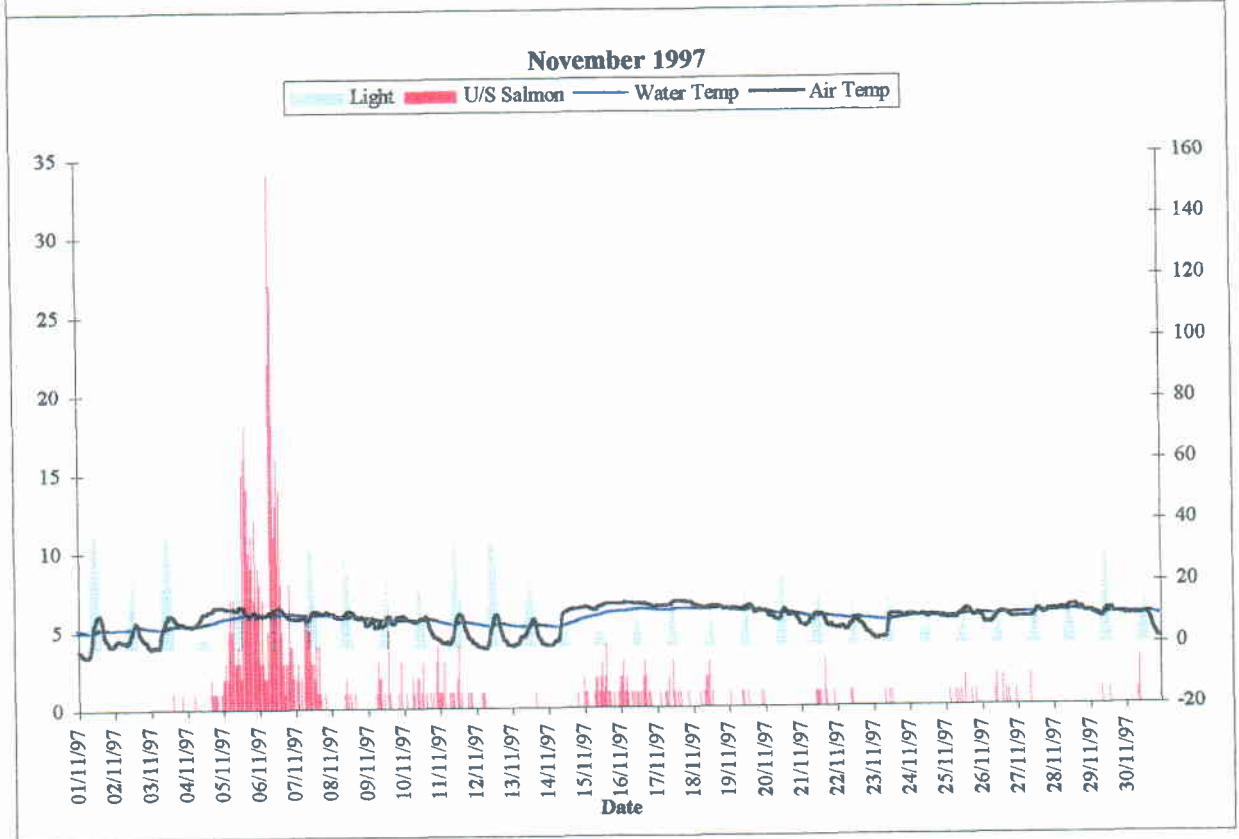
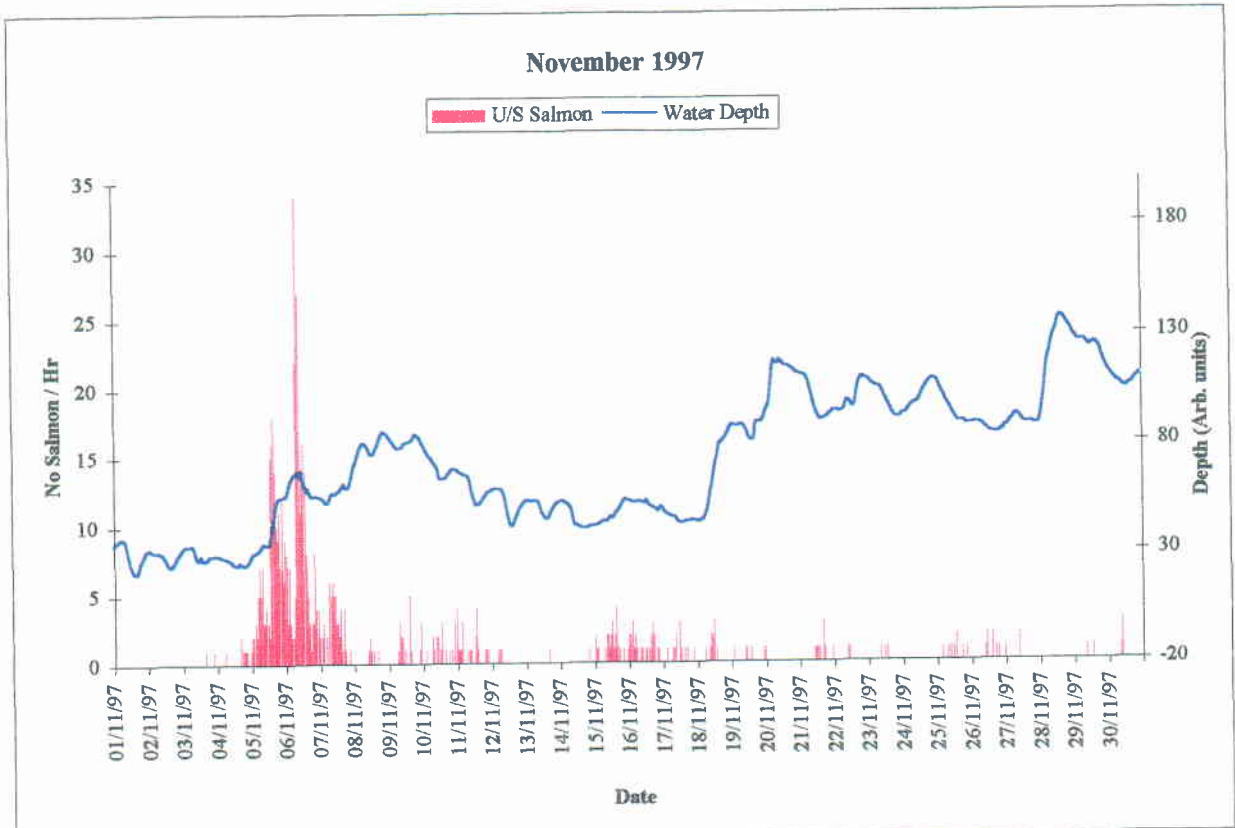


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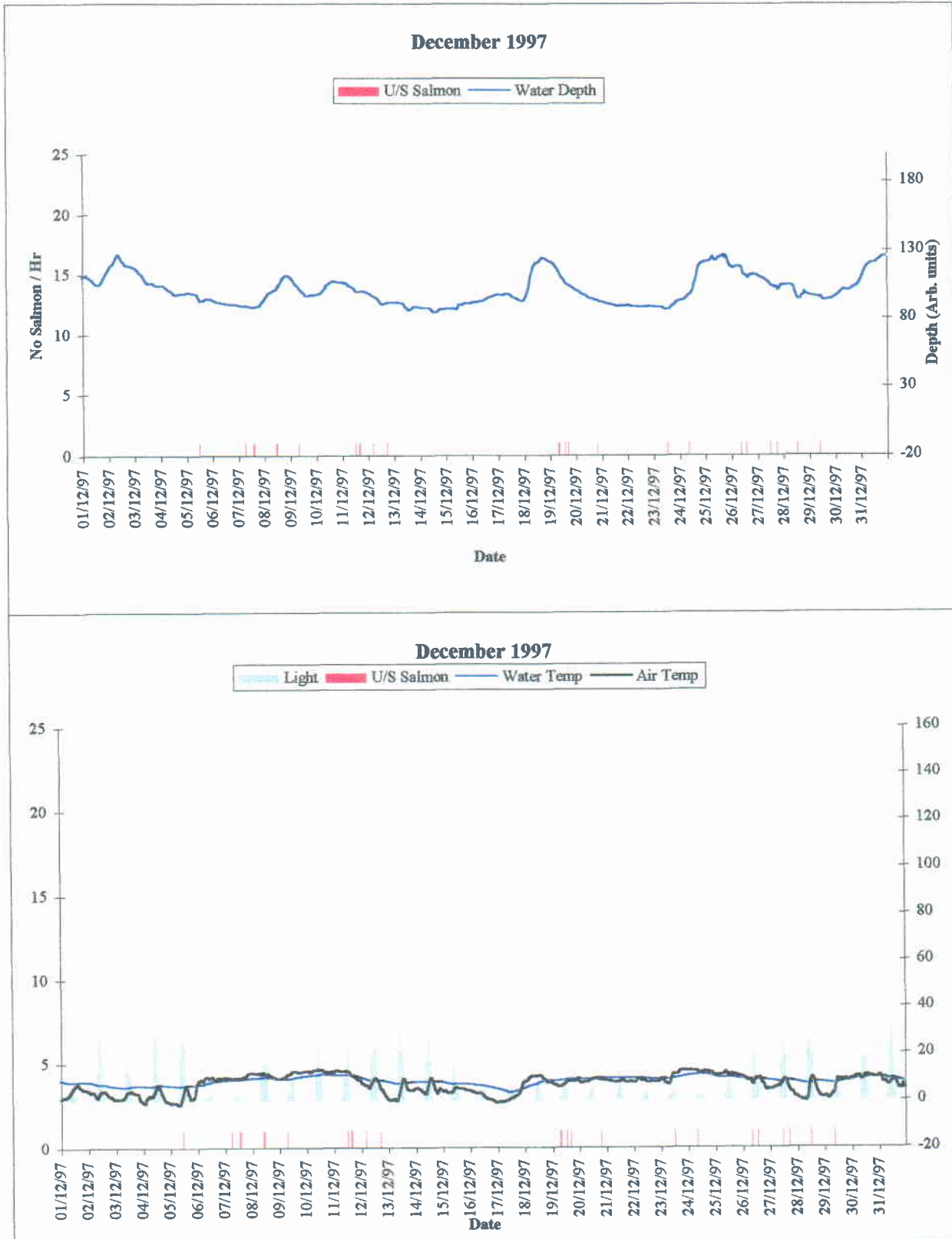
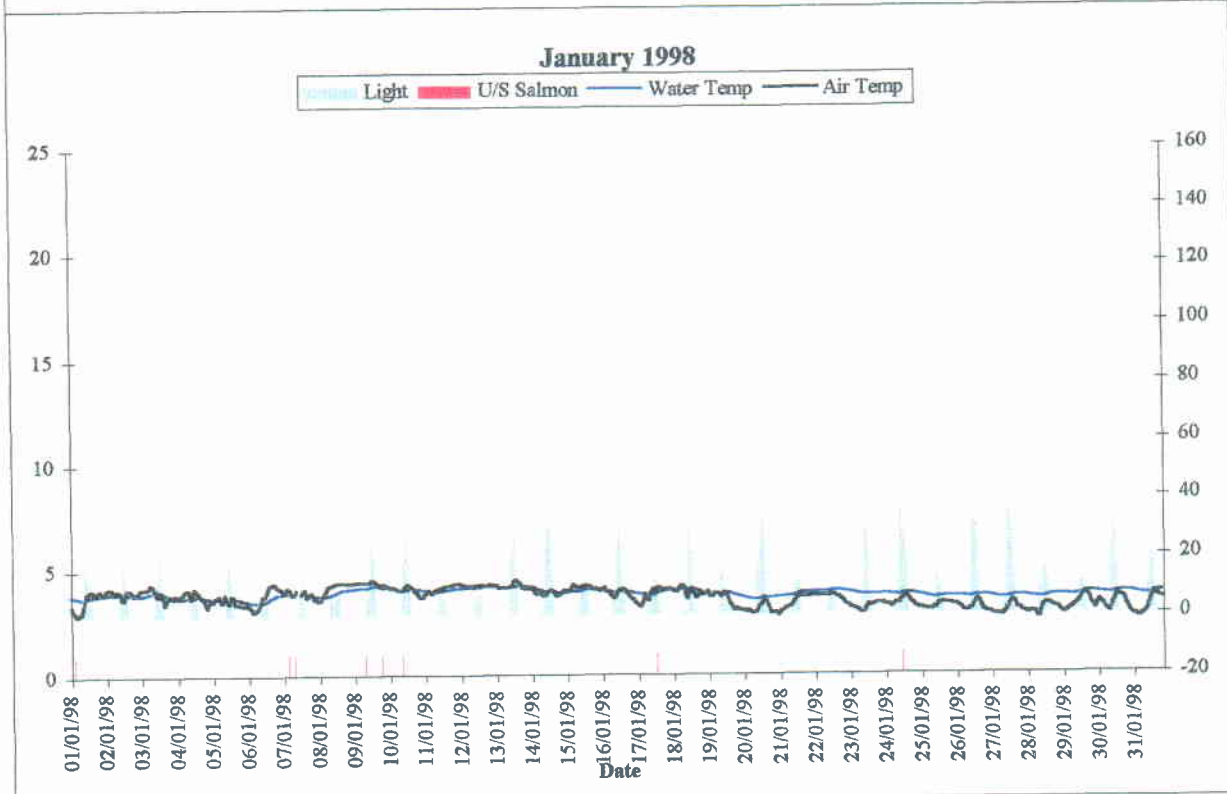
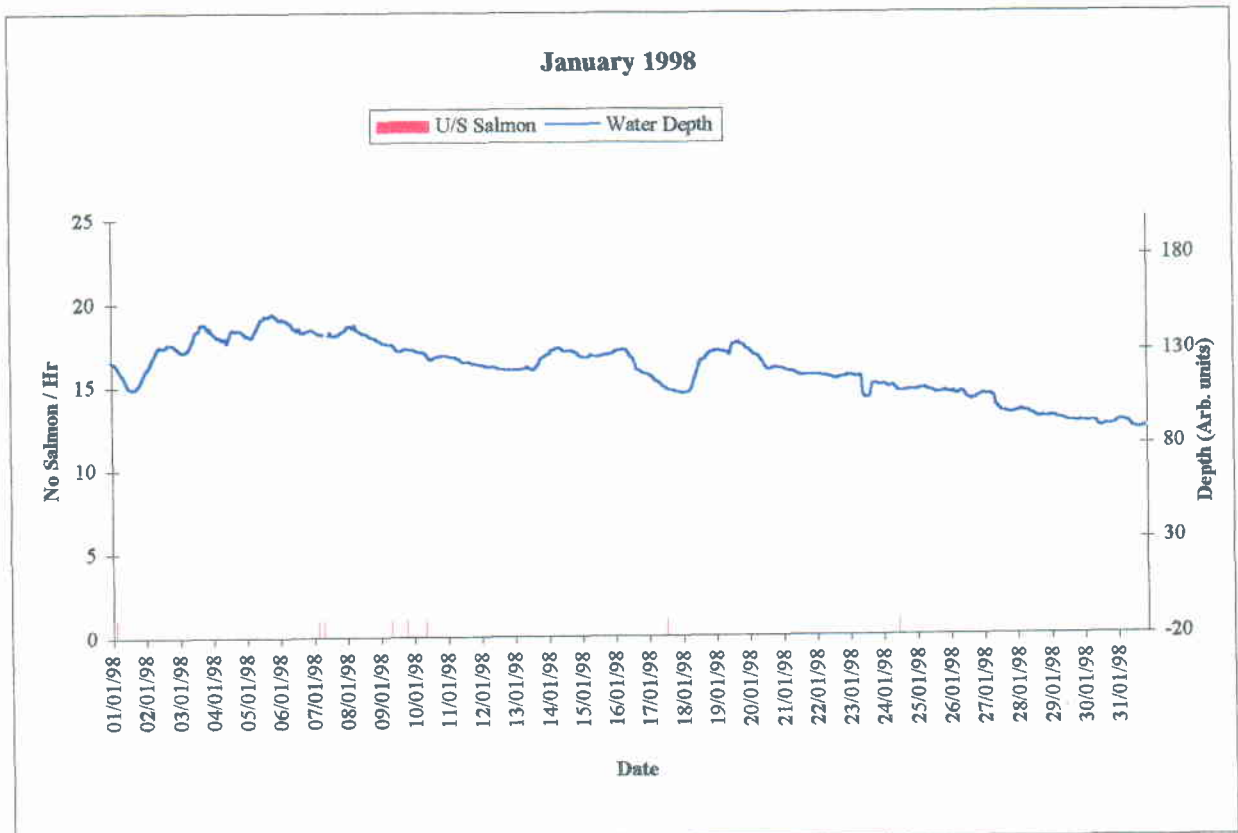


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Figure 17:

Mean Discharge 1997

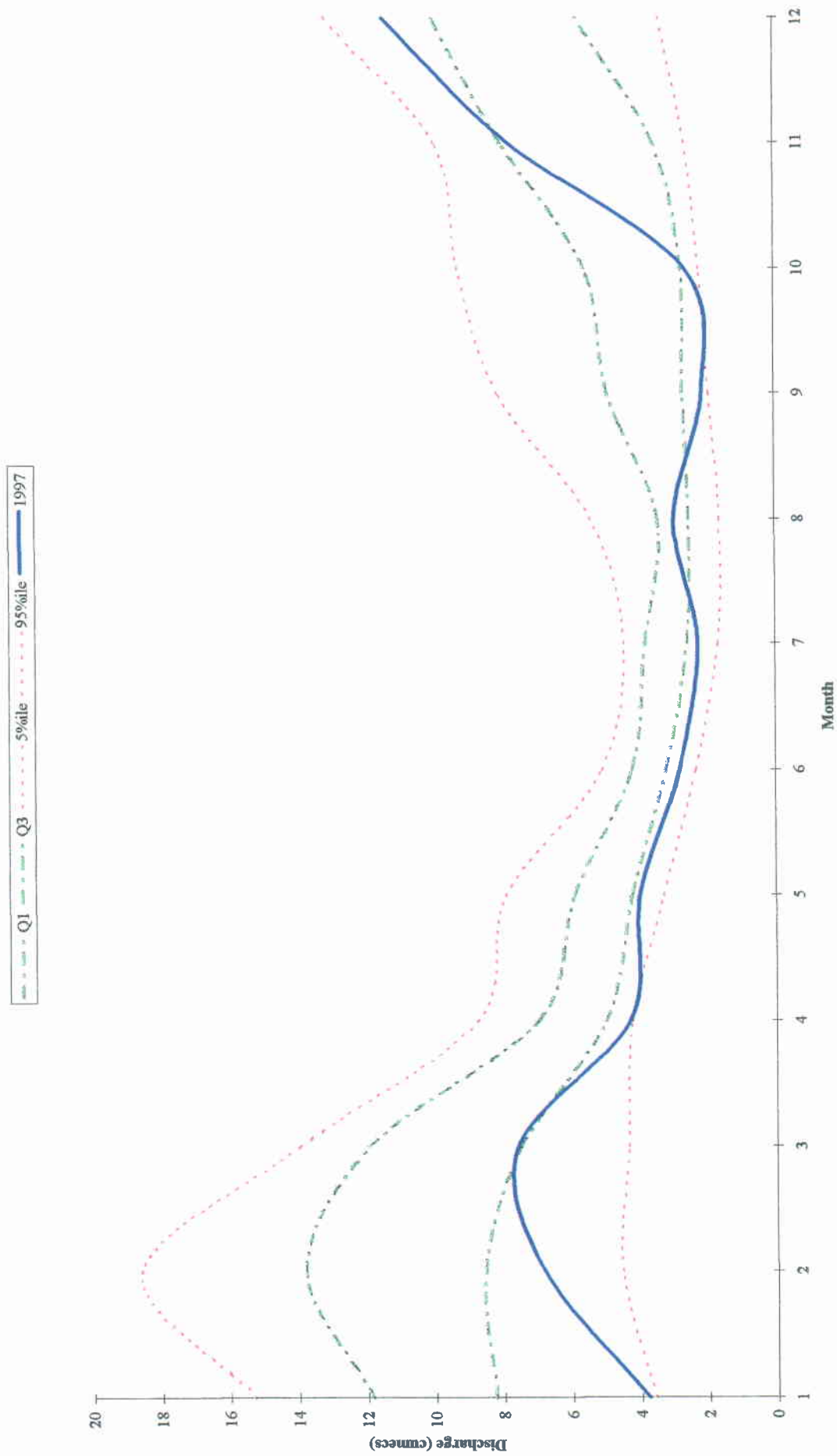


Figure 18:

R. Frome: Mean Annual Discharge

