

## In this Issue:

POW Stream Restoration

President's Column

Final Call for Papers,  
Alaska Chapter  
Annual Conference

Officer Candidate Bios

Meetings and Events

And more . . .



*Fubar Creek upstream of highway bridge, pre-Phase I restoration. (USFS photo).*

## **Fubar Stream Restoration is all about “Effective Sediment Transport, Better Habitat and More Fish!”**

*Sheila Jacobson – USDA Forest Service and Rob Bosworth – The Nature Conservancy*

Located on Prince of Wales Island in Southeast Alaska, Fubar Creek forms one of three sub-basins of the Harris River Watershed. Historically, Fubar Creek provided high-quality spawning and rearing habitat for coho, pink, and chum salmon, steelhead and cutthroat trout, and Dolly Varden char. This system is one of a number of Prince of Wales Island streams in which ecosystem function is impaired as a result of forest management activities that took place from the 1950's through the 1970's. Both island-wide and watershed-specific assessment and restoration planning efforts established the need, priority, and likelihood of success for this project to meet specified restoration goals.

Within the Nature Conservancy's "Coastal Forest and Mountains Ecoregional Assessment,"<sup>1</sup> the Harris River, including its Fubar Creek tributary, is among the highest scoring "Core Areas of Biological Value" due to its rich assemblages of yellow and red cedar, presence of salmon and trout species, and potential for

improved ecosystem function through habitat restoration. In a 2006 Conservation Action Planning process for the island, the Harris River watershed, including Fubar Creek, was ranked as a top restoration priority<sup>2</sup>. Additionally, two U.S. Forest Service studies, the "Harris River Watershed Condition Assessment"<sup>3</sup> and "Harris River Watershed Restoration Plan"<sup>4</sup> identify restoration needs and opportunities for Fubar Creek.

The combination of high precipitation rates in Southeast Alaska and the steep valley slopes with shallow soils over bedrock allow for efficient downslope transport of headwater runoff, and makes the watershed prone to landslides and delivery of large sediment pulses to the stream network. Heavy vegetation and undergrowth protect slopes and soils from erosion and landslides. Trees from approximately 520 acres, constituting 20% of the drainage, were harvested, and a total of 4.2 miles of road were constructed from 1960 through 1987. Nearly the entire floodplain riparian corridor was clear-cut, negatively affecting riparian function. Timber harvest, road construction, and subsequent road failure and sedimentation occurred along the valley bottom including the riparian area. Timber

<sup>2</sup> The Prince of Wales Island Conservation Action Plan report will be available for distribution in July, 2007.

<sup>3</sup> The Prince of Wales Island Conservation Action Plan report will be available for distribution in July, 2007.

<sup>4</sup> USFS 2006, Harris River, Prince of Wales Island, Alaska Watershed Restoration Plan; Craig Ranger District, Tongass National Forest.

<sup>1</sup> TNC 2007, Conservation Assessment and Resource Synthesis for the Coastal Forest and Mountains Ecoregion; available as a CD, on request.

## The President's Column

*Jamal Moss*

I had the pleasure of participating in a long-term monitoring study in Olsen Bay, Prince William Sound this August with NOAA scientists Ellen Martinson and Chuck Guthrie, Alaska Chapter President-Elect Bert Lewis, and ADF&G biologist Jane Allen. John (Jack) Helle and Fred Thorsteinson began collecting scales and length and weight data from chum salmon returning to Olsen Creek in 1958, and these data are currently being used to assay the effects of climate change and ocean population abundance on the growth and survival of salmon. In the face of climate change, long-term fishery data sets are becoming invaluable, and their continuation is increasingly important.



*Jamal Moss,  
AFS Alaska  
Chapter President*

Past President Scott Maclean was serendipitously in Cordova supervising a project focused on examining char movement patterns and identifying impacts of a hydropower facility on a nearby population. Scott, Bert and I met to discuss AFS business our first evening in town, and I was particularly pleased to note the exceptional performance of our committee chairs and the general efficiency with which the Chapter conducts business. Many hands have certainly made light work, and this success is due to the dedication of our membership and a willingness to take on a diversity of tasks. The expertise of our membership and breadth of institutional knowledge has been impressive to witness.

### Fubar Stream Restoration, continued

harvest removed trees along the stream banks that would otherwise provide shade, create rearing habitat for juvenile fish, protect stream banks from erosion, and contribute large woody debris (LWD) to influence stream morphology. Fubar Creek thus became wider and shallower and largely disconnected from its flood plain, limiting access to winter rearing habitat for juvenile fish and exacerbating stream bank erosion and sedimentation. In 1993, a storm event triggered eleven landslides in the Fubar subbasin. Four of the eleven landslides reached Fubar Creek and emptied debris containing high volumes of gravel and sediment directly into or across the stream. The channel was left heavily aggraded as a result, with a 60% slope reduction

Over the past year the Chapter has been successful in establishing a stance on environmental issues by engaging decision makers and the general public. Hal Geiger, Carol Ann Woody, and Cecil Rich are three members who have put forth noteworthy effort toward addressing such concerns. Testimony has been delivered before the State Legislature concerning transferring of the Habitat Division from ADF&G and a letter of concern regarding a sockeye salmon enhancement project slated for McDonald Lake was written. We successfully awarded the second Molly Ahlgren Scholarship this year, and our Student Subunit members were active in judging the Alaska State Science Fair and hosting a graduate student symposium at the UAF, Juneau Center for Fisheries and Ocean Sciences. Gretchen Bishop has performed terrifically in her first year as editor of the *Oncorhynchus*, and we're now receiving our newsletters electronically thanks in part to the efforts of Allen Bingham.

The Chapter's transition into the new year should be a smooth one, as we are financially solvent and on track to host our 34th Annual Meeting in Ketchikan this November. Please join me in welcoming Bert Lewis, our incoming President, who is sharp as a whip and sincerely dedicated to the Chapter. He will serve us well and I look forward to passing along the torch to him. It has been a distinct pleasure to serve as president and I look forward to serving the Chapter in other capacities in the years to come. The Alaska Chapter is held in high regard by other Western Division Chapters, and I have been extremely fortunate and proud to have been able to represent you at AFS meetings and events. ☺

and a topographic "bulge" just upstream of the highway bridge. This bulge caused the majority of Fubar Creek flow to abandon its historic channel. Downstream of the bridge, the channel became incised and was left with little to no floodplain connectivity due to the lack of sediment routing. Overall, the density of LWD and other habitat-forming structures within Fubar Creek was low, resulting in channel instability and less complex and diverse rearing habitat for juvenile fish.

A watershed approach was used to address the cumulative above-described impacts to Fubar Creek. In order to enhance the growth of coniferous riparian plant species, conifer and alder thinning on Fubar Creek began in 2000. The goal was to restore riparian functions along the creek, and to accelerate the long-term recovery (centuries) of instream habitat and stream processes. Ongoing monitoring to assess the response and effectiveness of thinning treatments is in place. Several approaches are being taken to address sedimentation problems within the Harris watershed. Results from landslide assessments completed in 2003 revealed that deposits had stabilized, indicating it was appropriate to move forward with road and culvert removal, as well as instream restoration.

*Continued on page 3*

#### ONCORHYNCHUS

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Alaska Chapter's Internet Home Page Address

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## Fubar Stream Restoration, continued



*Fubar Phase I Restoration—Large log jam constructed in 2006 (USFS photo).*

Risks from both chronic and potentially chronic sediment sources from forest roads and hillside streams have been reduced through landslide seeding and the removal of crossing structures that no longer pass water.

The first sizeable instream restoration project on Fubar Creek occurred in 2006 (Fubar Phase I). Design work relied upon channel geometry equations, stream flow patterns, reference reach evaluation, and modeling of sediment transport potential. A total of 2,500 linear feet of the historic channel and adjoining floodplain was reconstructed and large log jams and pools were reestablished. Using heavy equipment, contract crews placed over 200 logs and other natural materials into the channel to create the complexities required for high-quality salmon and steelhead habitat. Additional rock work was completed at the bridge site to ensure the long-term stability of the structure during all flows. The instream work resulted in the first perennial flows through the historic channel since the 1993 landslides. In addition, over a mile of old logging road within the subbasin was

placed into long-term storage by removing drainage structures and installing water bars to improve hydrologic connectivity. Biologic monitoring revealed salmon presence in newly created deep pools and riffles two weeks after the 2006 work was completed, and channel stability was excellent following fall and winter flooding. A smolt screw trap, placed in the stream in spring 2007, will monitor out-migrating coho and steelhead over time. Other monitoring efforts include channel morphology and habitat surveys, pebble counts, and photo points.

Fubar Phase II instream restoration began in 2007 and extends the Phase I efforts downstream approximately 2,900 feet. This stream segment was considered disconnected from the floodplain due to channel degradation prior to the completion of Phase I work. Phase II restoration focused on instream habitat improvement through floodplain roughening, bank stabilization, and placement of large wood. Over 150 logs,

primarily young growth from elsewhere within the Harris Watershed (24 inches diameter breast height (DBH) average), were placed at eleven sites within the stream reach to create new or add to existing—but deteriorated, log jams and debris complexes. This work is expected to accelerate natural recovery of fluvial processes and to restore and increase available year-round rearing habitat for juvenile coho salmon and steelhead trout within the floodplain and main stem of Fubar Creek. Re-establishing the health of the stream and riparian habitat will in turn influence the productivity of the surrounding terrestrial habitat and species inhabiting these areas. Monitoring efforts employed for Phase I work were also utilized for Phase II work.



*Fubar Phase II Restoration—2007 construction of log jam at meander bend.*

*Continued on page 4*



## Fubar Stream Restoration, continued



*Fubar Creek after Phase I restoration, flowing for the first time in 13 years. (USFS photo).*

The Fubar Restoration phased projects were designed and constructed by the Tongass National Forest structures group, Prince of Wales zone hydrologist, and Craig Ranger District hydrologic technician, assisted by the U.S. Forest Service TEAMS Enterprise Unit. Project partners include: The Nature Conservancy, the Alaska Department of Transportation, ADF&G, and NOAA.

Watershed restoration projects such as this provide benefits to local communities, including increased local employment, greater involvement in resource management by local organizations, and ultimately to continued abundance of valued resources that are important to recreation and to subsistence lifestyles. ☺

## Final Call for Papers, Alaska Chapter 34th Annual Conference: “Fisheries Under Pressure: Development, Environment, and Climate in the 21st Century”

*Bert Lewis*

The Alaska Chapter of the American Fisheries Society is pleased to announce that the 34th annual meeting will be held in Ketchikan, November 14–16, 2007. A block of 65 rooms at the Cape Fox Lodge has been reserved at a nightly rate of \$98 and reservations can be made by calling (866) 225-8001, please reference AFS to obtain this rate. Continuing education courses on “Technical Writing,” “Escapement Goal Development,” “Public Speaking and Presentation Skills,” and “Using Robert’s Rules to Run an Effective Meeting” are planned for November 12 and 13, please see the article below for details. The banquet (\$30) will be held at the Cape Fox Lodge on Thursday, November 15. The registration form and abstract formatting guidelines are available on the Chapter website at <http://www.fisheries.org/units/afs-ak/>. There is still room for additional presentations, so please contact a session chair if you wish to present, abstracts must be submitted to the session chair by October 19. Our plenary speakers are still being organized, but so far include Denis Wiesenburg, Dean of the UAF School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences and Gordon Reeves from Oregon State University. Opportunities to tour totem parks, the Tongass rainforest, and the waters surrounding Ketchikan will also be available. Finally, Ray Troll and his band “The Rat Fish,” based in Ketchikan, will add some spice to the socials. Sessions planned and their descriptions follow.

### Juvenile salmon early marine ecology and biological interactions

*Session chair: Joe Orsi, 789-6034, [joe.orsi@noaa.gov](mailto:joe.orsi@noaa.gov)*

Salmon are important components of pelagic marine ecosystems in Alaska, so resolving factors that influence their year class strength and increase our understanding of ecological interactions is of interest. The early marine life history of salmon is considered to be a critical period linked to survival; consequently, the dynamics of biophysical factors that affect juveniles during this period may reveal mechanisms that govern their survival. This session will present information derived from coastal and ocean research projects on the topics of juvenile salmon early marine ecology and biological interactions in Alaska.

### Commercial Fisheries Management

*Session chair: Bert Lewis, 424-3212, [bert.lewis@alaska.gov](mailto:bert.lewis@alaska.gov)*

Fish populations have been under pressure from commercial fisheries for centuries. As a result, fish stocks throughout much of the world are over fished and in decline. Ever-increasing economic and political pressure for increased harvests must be balanced by defensible conservative management to prevent this downward trend. Commercial fisheries managers have increasing ability to manage for sustainable resource development as understanding of fishery science and stock status monitoring continue to improve. This session will discuss ongoing challenges and present current monitoring tools and management methods used in sustainable fisheries management.

**APPLICATIONS FOR THE CULTURAL DIVERSITY TRAVEL AWARDS  
TO ATTEND THE 2007 ANNUAL MEETING ARE DUE **OCTOBER 22, 2007.**  
SEE THE WEBSITE AT: [http://www.fisheries.org/afs-ak/awards\\_scholarships.htm](http://www.fisheries.org/afs-ak/awards_scholarships.htm).**

## Data Analysis in Fisheries: Turning Data into Wisdom

*Session chair: Hal Geiger, 586-1845, geiger@alaska.com*

The field of fisheries has its toolbox of standard data analytic techniques, such as growth curves, yield-per-recruit analysis, and so on. Sometimes the rote use of these techniques obscures features of the data that could lead to new insights. This session was added to the meeting to showcase innovative and non-standard ways of looking at fisheries data, especially when the analysis features simple statistical or data-descriptive techniques or simple graphical techniques.

## Aquaculture and Fisheries Enhancement

*Session chair: Gary Frietag, 225-9605, garyf@ssraa.org*

Aquaculture and fisheries enhancement play an important role in the commercial and sport fisheries of Alaska. With improved technology and assessment tools, we are learning how significant that role has been in the last decade. Mariculture is also poised to play an increasing role in the relatively new shellfish fisheries in Alaska. This session will present the status of aquaculture and mariculture in the state with emphasis on how users of the resources are benefiting from various finfish and shellfish programs. The session may include all aspects including present and future benefits and problems associated with aquaculture and enhancement strategies.

## Salmon and Trout Ecology

*Session chair: Jeff Adams, 456-0218, Jeff\_Adams@fws.gov*

Salmon and trout form the basis for many commercial, sport, subsistence, and personal use fisheries in Alaska. Understanding these species' roles in the ecological community, habitat references, life histories, and behaviors is critical to provide for appropriate management. This session will focus on current knowledge of the freshwater aspect of these species' life histories and describe the use of this information to adopt management approaches. Experts with experience in research or management of juvenile life stages and habitat are especially encouraged to participate.

## Sport Fish Management

*Session chair: Brian Marston, 424-3212, brian.marston@alaska.gov*

Sport fisheries in Alaska exist among many competing user groups for finite fish resources. Subsistence, personal use, and or commercial fisheries, as well as consumptive uses of fish habitats also utilize fish populations in Alaska. Managers of sport fisheries strive to use the most advanced data-gathering techniques to analyze, understand, manage, sustain, and protect sport fish populations stressed with these forces. Preemptive fishery studies, focused on potential or apparent stress points to individual fish stocks and fisheries, will best help sustain sport fisheries into the future. This session will gather sport fish professionals to discuss a wide range of tools, techniques, applications, and lessons learned in the management of sport fisheries, fish population assessment, or identifying potential impacts to sport fish habitats.

## Sharing your message effectively with adults and children

*Session chair: Laurel Devaney, 456-0558, laurel\_devaney@fws.gov*

As biologists and fisheries managers, we want to gather the most accurate research data possible, but we also

need to effectively communicate our results to the public. Effective communication with adults helps foster acceptance of management practices, and increases compliance with fisheries regulations. Sharing our message with youth helps build knowledge and develop stewardship of fisheries resources in the next generation of Alaska's decision-makers. This session is dedicated to all aspects of sharing fisheries information effectively with adults and children.

## Fisheries Habitat Restoration

*Session chair: Don Martin, 586-7812, dmartin02@fs.fed.us*

Growing human populations result in increasing demands on wild places. These demands, whether they manifest themselves as industrial or recreational use, often lead to alteration and degradation of aquatic habitats. As a result, land managers are being faced with more opportunities to develop and implement aquatic habitat restoration projects. The purpose of this session is to help managers design and implement better restoration projects by sharing information on what aquatic habitat restoration projects are taking place in Alaska and other places, what managers are doing to improve and restore aquatic habitat, the challenges of aquatic habitat restoration and how they are they being overcome, and who the different groups and stakeholders conducting restoration are, and how are they working together to restore habitat for aquatic resources.

## Alaska's Large River Deltas: Coastal Wetlands of Diversity and Production

*Session chair: Dirk Lang, 424-4753, dwlang@fs.fed.us*

The coastal wetlands associated with Alaska's large rivers provide a mosaic of habitats that support an array of fish and wildlife resources. The channels, lakes, ponds, and sloughs, combined with extreme tidal fluctuations, create some of the most diverse and productive wetland habitats in the world. Wetlands of this size and magnitude are rare and ecologically significant. They are vital to the migration of fish and wildlife between coastal and interior regions and to international migrations along the entire Pacific coast. Anadromous fish species contribute an abundant nutrient supply to aquatic and terrestrial habitats in coastal and interior regions of Alaska, fueling productivity in many complex ecosystem processes. Fish and wildlife resources are not only the commercial, recreational, and cultural lifeblood of the many small communities located in coastal areas, but these resources are further linked to human and animal populations throughout the Pacific Rim. As resources around the Pacific are confronted with changes in climate and increased demands, it is imperative that we recognize, understand, and conserve Alaska's key coastal wetlands. This session will present papers highlighting the significant diversity and production of fish and wildlife resources on some of Alaska's large river deltas including the Copper, Stikine, Yukon, and Kuskokwim rivers.

## Hatchery Salmon Straying Symposium

*Session chair: Hal Geiger, 586-1845, geiger@alaska.com*

Many scientists and researchers in the Pacific Northwest and Canada have pointed to what has been called the "Alaskan model" for sensible and sustainable use of Pacific salmon hatcheries and Pacific salmon stock enhancement. While hard to define, this term has been used to acknowledge Alaska's progressive policies for genetics, pathology, and fishery management and to acknowledge Alaska's practical example

of the Precautionary Principle, as applied to salmon stock enhancement. Recently the issue of straying from hatcheries into wild stocks has reemerged as a contentious topic in the management of Alaska's salmon hatcheries. High rates of straying of hatchery fish have been detected in certain locations. At least in some cases, these rates of straying are far higher than what is allowed under ADF&G-approved hatchery management plans. Although high rates of straying may pose risks to wild stocks, there has been no consensus as to what straying levels are acceptable, and there is currently no consensus as to the exact types or levels of risk associated with any straying level. This symposium has been organized to (1) review the results of the sampling that has already been done, (2) review levels of straying that ADF&G has permitted in the past, (3) review current research on the effects of straying, (4) review proposals for ongoing monitoring of hatchery straying, and (5) review ADF&G policy on hatchery straying. Moreover, the symposium has been organized in the hope that this review will help guide further research and policy in this area, and in the hope that this review can help the Alaskan model continue to evolve through science-based guidance.

## Continuing Education Workshops at the Annual Conference

*Jack Erickson and Bert Lewis*

Four continuing education courses will be offered in conjunction with the Annual Conference this year. All courses will be held at the Cape Fox Lodge or the adjacent conference center. Please contact Jack Erickson at [jack.erickson@alaska.gov](mailto:jack.erickson@alaska.gov) or 267-2398 for more information about the classes. Detailed course descriptions follow here.

### Technical Writing

This two-day course will be presented by James Hale and Hal Geiger on November 12 and 13. The cost is \$150 and the course will be offered only if 10 people sign up by October 12. The workshop will review the essentials of technical writing and look at some of the problems faced in writing for the field of fisheries. While the qualities that make good technical writing are mostly the qualities found in all good writing, technical writing offers its own challenges. Following a short review of a few matters of style in scientific writing—including the reporting of statistical results, the use of graphs and tables, and separating results from conclusions—we will move on to the study of the mechanics of writing (grammar, punctuation, and syntax). We will also look at the problems associated with communicating complex ideas to a general audience and review some practical ways to solve these problems.

### Escapement Goal Development

This two-day short course will be taught by Robert Clark, Dave Bernard, and Steve Fleishman on November 12 and 13. The cost is \$100 and the course will be offered only if 10 people sign up by October 19. The course demonstrates how ADF&G develops escapement goals for salmon stocks. Instruction will include scientific theories behind stock-recruit relationships and how those theories can be used to determine scientifically defensible escapement goals. Distinctions between “biological” and “sustainable” escapement goals will be explained, as will the rationale for ranges versus thresholds. Methods of determining goals for stocks with high versus low exploitation and with or without information on escapement, catches, and age-composition will be discussed. Classical methods of analyzing stock-recruit data will be implemented

### Marine Habitat Mapping

*Session chair: Cindy Hartmann, 586-7585, Cindy.Hartmann@noaa.gov*

Habitat is a key requirement for maintaining sustainable fisheries. This session's focus is mapping of shoreline, nearshore, and offshore marine habitat. Presentations will showcase marine habitat mapping completed in Alaskan waters and elsewhere. Mapping techniques, data and databases, applications and mapping gaps and needs will be discussed. Session goals are to describe completed habitat mapping in Alaska to date, plans for future mapping, discussions of database availability and instruction in accessing and using available data. Mappers and data users will be able to share information and collaborate on data uses and future mapping efforts.

### Contributed Papers

*Session chair: Andy Piston, 225-9677, andrew.piston@alaska.gov*

Presenters with topics that do not fit the subject matter of the other sessions are encouraged to submit their abstracts to this session. 🗨️

in a hands-on laboratory using Excel. Bootstrap methods to assess uncertainty will be implemented, as well as graphical and other techniques to communicate that uncertainty. Shortcomings of classical analysis will be described, including the effects of serial correlation and measurement error. Newer methods of analysis based on Markov-Chain Monte Carlo will be briefly demonstrated. Other topics will include validated models for using habitat to determine goals; and consideration of environmental variates, Allee effects, and marine-derived nutrients when determining goals. Students are encouraged, but not required, to bring data for possible analysis during the class.

### Improve Your Scientific Speaking and Presenting Skills

Andi O'Connor, PhD, will be presenting this full-day course on November 13. The cost is \$250 and the course will be offered only if 10 people sign up by October 12. This is an all-day workshop tailored specifically to the scientific speaker. You will receive specific tips and tools to help you speak and present more effectively. Topics covered include;

- Working with nervousness
- Connecting with your audience
- Talk preparation tips; choosing content and data that is relevant to your audience
- Effective use of visuals and Powerpoint

Dr. O'Connor has taught public speaking skills and coached private clients—including scientists, authors, executives, and media professionals—for over twenty years. She specializes in helping scientific professionals create and deliver powerful and memorable presentations.

### How to Run an Effective Meeting using Robert's Rules

Finally, Joe Margraf will be presenting this half-day course on November 13. The cost will be \$50 and the course will be offered only if 10 people sign up. This seminar will instruct participants on the use of Robert's Rules to conduct effective meetings and will include an overview of Robert's Rules and when and how to use the various measures and provide sample dialogues to get you confidently through motions, nominations, elections, votes, debates, and amendments. The course will provide the skills to help you keep meetings orderly and on track. 🗨️



## Meetings and Events



### Estuarine Research Federation Meeting

November 4–8, 2007: The ERF 2007 meeting will be held in Providence, Rhode Island, visit <http://erf.org/erf2007/>.



### 2007 Pacific Salmonid Recovery Conference

November 6–9, 2007: This meeting, covering the science, policy, assessment, and restoration, and monitoring of Pacific Salmon will be held at the Mountaineers Conference Center in Seattle, Washington. Visit the website at [http://www.nwetc.org/bio-500\\_11-07\\_seattle.htm](http://www.nwetc.org/bio-500_11-07_seattle.htm).



### Alaska Marine Science 2008 Symposium

January 21–23, 2008: The annual meeting of the NPRB will be held at the Captain Cook Hotel in Anchorage. Visit <http://www.alaskamarinescience.org> for more information.



### 15th Western Groundfish Conference

February 4–8, 2008: This meeting, which focuses on a biennial review of groundfish science and management, will be held in Santa Cruz, California. Abstracts are due by November 15. For more information, visit the website at <http://tundra.iphc.washington.edu/home.php>.

### Advances in Tagging and Marking Technology for Fisheries Management and Research

February 24–28, 2008: The abstract deadline for this meeting, to be held in Auckland, New Zealand, is October 31. Visit the website at <http://www.fisheries.org/units/tag2008> or contact [brad.parsons@dnr.state.mn.us](mailto:brad.parsons@dnr.state.mn.us) for more information.



MARK YOUR CALENDAR NOW!  
ALASKA CHAPTER ANNUAL MEETING  
KETCHIKAN, NOVEMBER 14-16, 2007

### 2008 Ocean Sciences Meeting

March 2–7, 2008: This meeting, with its theme of “From the Watershed to the Global Ocean,” is jointly sponsored by the American Society of Limnology and Oceanography, the American Geophysical Union, The Oceanography Society and the Estuarine Research Federation and will be held in Orlando, Florida. Abstracts will be accepted through October 2. For more information visit the meeting website at <http://aslo.org/meetings/orlando2008/>.



### National Shellfisheries Association

April 6–13, 2008: The 100th annual meeting of the National Shellfisheries Association will be held in conjunction with the 37th Annual Benthic Ecology Meeting in Providence, Rhode Island. For more information see <http://www.shellfish.org> or <http://www.benthicecology2008.uconn.edu>.



### 2008 Western Division AFS Annual Meeting

May 4–8, 2008: The 2008 Western Division AFS Annual Meeting will be hosted by the Oregon Chapter AFS and will serve as the Oregon Chapter’s Annual Meeting. This meeting will be held at the Doubletree Hotel in Portland, Oregon. The first call for papers and symposia is currently online, visit <http://www.orafs.org/>.



### River Management Society Meeting

May 12–16, 2008: The biennial meeting of the River Management Society will be held in Portland, Maine. The program is under development at <http://www.river-management.org/symposium.asp>.

River Management Society

### PICES Symposium

May 19–23, 2008: Effects of Climate Change on the World’s Oceans. It will be held in Gijon, Spain. Abstracts are due December 16. The website is at [http://www.pices.int/meetings/international\\_symposia/2008\\_symposia](http://www.pices.int/meetings/international_symposia/2008_symposia).



## Candidate Biographical Sketches

### Lisa Stuby, Vice President

I am currently working as a fishery biologist for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Sport Fish Division, in Fairbanks and have been a part of the research staff since 1995. Getting to where I am today was not a straight path. My background in science has been diverse and at times downright eclectic.

I have a Bachelor of Science in Geology from the University of California, Davis, where I dreamed of becoming a paleontologist. After graduating, I worked for the National Park Service as a seasonal park ranger for about 2 years and as an instructor for a science camp that emphasized astronomy for 1 year. Later, I received a Master of Science in Oceanography from the University of Alaska, Fairbanks. As a graduate student, I settled into a project after a few false starts. I related the isotopic and energetic data of Arctic cisco and broad whitefish from the Sagavanirktok River on the North Slope and Dolly Varden from Kodiak to conceptual models of life history strategies and trophic status of these species.

Since graduate school, I have worked for ADF&G. What started out as a summer job counting salmon from the Moose Creek Dam has turned into a career. I went into fisheries without a background in it and for the next two years I aged fish scales, helped supervise the counting tower, and took numerous fisheries classes. After becoming a permanent fishery biologist, I supervised this project for a few more years and began moving into other facets of fishery science. During 2001, I assisted with a Chinook salmon mark-recapture project on the Copper River that utilized radio telemetry techniques. Afterwards I became the project leader for a catch and release coho salmon mortality study that also utilized radio telemetry techniques on the Unalakleet River. For the past six seasons, I have supervised projects within the Kuskokwim River drainage. One study, conducted from 2002–2006, used two-sample mark-recapture and telemetry techniques, similar to the Copper River project, to estimate inriver abundance and distribution of Chinook salmon in the middle to upper portions of this drainage. Currently, I am conducting a drainage-wide project on sheefish, which also utilizes radio telemetry techniques. I am mainly working to gather information on spawning, feeding, and overwintering areas within this drainage. It is nice, after 13 years, to be working with whitefish again.

I became involved with the American Fisheries Society soon after I started working in fisheries. In retrospect, I wish I had become involved while in graduate school, since the society welcomes broad interests in a variety of fields related to fish in general as well as fisheries. If elected vice president, I hope to continue the spirit of incorporating and sharing knowledge from different disciplines. I've helped in various ways with Alaska Chapter meetings when they've been held in Fairbanks. I have also, along with Jerry Berg of USFWS, co-chaired the Cultural Diversity committee since 2004.

I have always loved the outdoors and enjoy hiking, skiing, skijoring, backpacking, and fishing (of course). I am currently on the board for the Alaska Skijoring and Pulk Association and am their newsletter editor. I also volunteer for our local public radio station (KUAC) during the pledge drives, and attend the occasional public meeting from the Alaska Quaternary Center. I have lived in Fairbanks for the past 19 years. 🐟

### Karla Bush, Secretary

My interest in and love of the ocean began when I was seven. That is when my family moved back to Oregon from Arizona. During the low tides of the spring, my mom would take my siblings and me out of school and drive to the coast to explore the tide pools. Later on, fifth and a ninth grade teachers with intense passion for marine biology broadened my curiosities about the ocean. These influences, along with a father who has a fondness for sport fishing, have all been instrumental in starting me on the path where I find myself today.

It was not until my freshman year of college that I discovered Alaska. My first introduction to the state was from the “slime line” of a cannery on Kodiak Island. It was there on Kodiak that I developed a great appreciation for salmon. The salmon and the beauty of the region (along with the cash for college) kept me going back, season after season. Meanwhile, back in school at St. Olaf College in Minnesota, I was pursuing a biology degree. Now you may wonder how an ocean-loving Oregonian ended up in the Midwest, but I am an adventurous type and the Midwest was one place that I had not spent much time and it is the land of 10,000 lakes. So in between learning about the prairie and big woods ecosystems, I did research with benthic macroinvertebrates and spent a January term at Sheldon Jackson College studying environmental microbiology with a St. Olaf professor.

After finishing my undergraduate degree, I returned to the cannery on Kodiak Island, and that fall, started working at the Gulkana Hatchery for the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation. It was there that I began to see another piece of the picture of fisheries in Alaska, and to realize that I wanted to be a part of that picture. Graduate school was to be my goal for the fall of 1995 (after taking a year off to travel). However, I was bitten by the travel bug, and instead spent the following three years exploring various parts of the globe. Yet every summer and fall, it was back to Alaska—back to the fish, and to the one place I called home.

I temporarily retired my passport in 1997 and spent a year in Prince William Sound, salmon ranching at Ester Island and in Port San Juan. That, and the imminent expiration of my GRE scores, was the push it took to get me back to school, so in 1998 I moved to Juneau and started my master's degree, studying various life-history effects of interbreeding three populations of coho salmon. I first became involved with AFS during graduate school, attending and sometimes presenting at the yearly Alaska Chapter meetings and representing the student subunit as president for a year.

In 2001, I left Juneau to take my first job with ADF&G, as a seasonal fishery biologist at the Frazer Lake fish pass on Kodiak Island. The following year I took a permanent position with the department in Dutch Harbor, where my focus shifted from salmon to crab. I spent the next four years managing crab fisheries in the Aleutian Islands and Bering Sea and fell for yet another aspect of the fisheries world in Alaska. Dutch Harbor is also where I met my husband, John, so last year when he was transferred to Juneau, I—together with our three year old and two black labs—followed him, so we now call Juneau home. I have been able to continue my work with the department, managing shellfish fisheries, and am now seeking to renew my ties with AFS by representing you as secretary. 🐟





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