



# ONCORHYNCHUS

Newsletter of the Alaska Chapter, American Fisheries Society

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*Surgically implanting a radio transmitter into the abdomen of an anesthetized sheefish. Photo from Lisa Stuby.*

## Life According to Sheefish

*Lisa Stuby*

In the fall of 2007, I began a comprehensive 5-year study of sheefish (*Stenodus leucichthys*) life history in the Kuskokwim River drainage. The study was initiated to expand knowledge of spawning locations, seasonal distributions, and movements of sheefish. Sheefish (also called "inconnu," especially in Canada and Eurasia) are a highly migratory, long-lived whitefish found in large rivers and associated lakes of northwestern North America and northern Eurasia. Like other whitefish, sheefish exhibit high phenotypic plasticity. They are the largest member of the whitefish family and are distinguishable by their relatively large size, streamlined body, and extended lower jaw. Most sheefish in Alaska are estuarine anadromous, although local nonanadromous populations occur. Sheefish undertake migrations related to feeding, spawning, and overwintering. A greater understanding of sheefish life history is needed to ensure long-term sustainability of populations in Alaska. The biological information being acquired in this study will be important to future management and research decisions.

The Kuskokwim River drains approximately 130,000 km<sup>2</sup> along a 1,130-km course from its Alaska Range headwaters to the Bering Sea. Being the second largest drainage in Alaska, the Kuskokwim has numerous villages, homesteads, and fish camps located along its length. Local residents depend on the fish and wildlife resources of this drainage. Sheefish primarily serve as a subsistence food, but they are also prized for sport fishing in select drainages.

Previous published information on sheefish was largely based on studies by Ken Alt, a retired biologist with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) who worked extensively on the Kuskokwim and Yukon River drainages, and other systems from the late 1960s to the early 1980s. Many of Alt's findings were based on recoveries from thousands of sheefish marked with spaghetti tags. The current study uses

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## The President's Corner

Audra Brase

I was all set to write a Presidents Corner about the issue of an invasive aquatic plant in Interior Alaska. However, after the March 11 earthquake and resulting tsunami in Japan, I've been contemplating what long-term environmental and fisheries damage



Audra Brase,  
AFS, Alaska Chapter President.

may result from this natural disaster. I wonder about the oil and gas leaking from submerged and damaged vessels and vehicles, the massive amounts of debris that were pulled offshore by the powerful waves, and the radioactive materials that may be swept out to sea by the prevailing winds. These questions seem so much more pressing and important than an aquatic plant that may or may not be a threat to our local water bodies. But there is likely more we can do about an invasive plant in Alaska than a disaster in Japan, so onward we go; all the while keeping our Japanese colleagues and friends in mind.

Last September it was brought to my attention that a local slough near Fairbanks was overgrown with the invasive plant *Elodea canadensis*, or Canadian waterweed. This is an aquarium plant commonly sold in pet stores. A review of videotapes determined that this species had been in the slough for at least the last three years. It is unknown how *E. canadensis* arrived in the slough, but someone emptying their aquarium is a likely vector.

My point is that this plant was found in an area used by hundreds of people each summer to fish and recreate, but no one realized it was an invasive until some researchers were out testing their plant identification skills and their new invasive species guidebook.

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## Life According to Sheefish, continued

updated radiotelemetry technology to precisely document location, movement, and migration timing of fish tagged with radio transmitters. The radio transmitters in this study have a guaranteed life of three years. Through this study we have confirmed most of Alt's past findings while acquiring additional biological insights.

During 2007 and 2008, 119 sheefish were captured throughout the Kuskokwim River drainage and surgically implanted with radio transmitters. Most tagged sheefish were at least 750 mm in fork length to ensure most were mature, although gender could be discerned for only one male and two females.

Due to the migratory nature of sheefish, this study has encompassed virtually the entire Kuskokwim River drainage. Radio-tagged sheefish have been monitored using eight stationary tracking stations located between Aniak and Medfra. In addition, aerial tracking flights have been conducted during early July to locate radio-tagged sheefish at important feeding areas. Additional flights in late September and early October locate radio-tagged sheefish at their spawning areas.

Although sheefish may migrate long distances over the course of a year, they spawn in relatively small and specific locations. Alt found that sheefish tend to spawn in locations with moderate to swift current and a substrate of sand and mixed gravel sizes, which helps ensure that the eggs from these broadcast spawners lodge in the substrate and are not carried away by the current. Sheefish typically spawn in water depths of 1.2 to 2.4 m with temperatures that range from 0.6 to 5.5°C. Studies in the Yukon and Mackenzie rivers have noted similar habitat preferences for spawning sheefish.

Alt reported two spawning areas within the Kuskokwim River drainage: (1) at the mouth of Highpower Creek near Telida; and (2) in a 20-km section of the Big River located southeast of McGrath. To date, my study has found no radio-tagged sheefish and fall fishing efforts have yielded no mature sheefish in Highpower Creek. The mouth of Highpower Creek has a fine, organic substrate and a relatively slow current. However, the Swift Fork of the Kuskokwim River above the mouth of Highpower Creek has the preferred

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**The President's Corner, continued**

How often are we out in the field but don't really "see" the surrounding habitat? I know I have been guilty as I focus on the fish and let everything else become background noise. Whether *E. canadensis* will become a problem in our Alaska waterways remains to be seen. However, as we ease into summer I intend to

hone my observations skills and tease out a bit more of the "background noise" and I encourage all of us to do the same.

For more information on the *E.canadensis* infestation, and links to other sites on invasive species, go to [http://www.fairbankssoilwater.org/resources\\_Chena\\_Slough\\_Invasive.html](http://www.fairbankssoilwater.org/resources_Chena_Slough_Invasive.html).



Early October 2008 aerial tracking flight to locate radio-tagged sheefish over the spawning area on the Middle Fork of the Kuskokwim River. Photo from Lisa Stuby.

**Life According to Sheefish, continued**

substrate and flow conditions and sheefish may be spawning in this location. The majority of radio-tagged sheefish travelled to the 20-km section of the Big River, a well-known spawning area. The Upper Kuskokwim River Athabaskan name for the Big River is Zidlaghe Zighashno or "Sheefish Harvest River." Of the 36 fish traveling to upriver

spawning areas in 2008, 31 were found on Big River. Similarly, 18 of 20 upriver spawners were found here in 2009 and 24 of 30 in 2010.

Other spawning sheefish traveled to previously undocumented spawning areas on the Middle and East Forks of the Kuskokwim River. Residents of  
*Continued on next page*

**Life According to Sheefish**, continued

Nikolai previously reported a sheefish spawning area on the Middle Fork near the confluence with the Windy Fork, and an old cabin near the East Fork confluence with the Tonzona River suggests that this area was probably well-known among village elders of Nikolai and Telida. The spawning locations on the Middle and East forks are relatively small, approximately 1–2 km in length. During the fall of 2008–2010, 1–5 sheefish were found in the Middle Fork and 1–2 had travelled to the East Fork. While further illustrating the specific spawning habitat needs of sheefish, this also shows the importance of the Big River spawning area to the overall sheefish population in the Kuskokwim River. Additional visits are planned for 2011 and 2013 to sample sheefish at these spawning locations.

Sheefish are iteroparous, and males are likely to spawn in sequential years. Sequential year spawning has been reported for female sheefish on the Kobuk River. But I found that females in the Kuskokwim River may skip a year or more between spawning events, possibly due to the energy requirements needed for egg production. One female sheefish travelled to the Big River during the spawning season in two sequential years. Overall, among Kuskokwim River sheefish that traveled to spawning areas during 2008–2010, some spawned just once, others two years in a row, some skipped a year, and six fish spawned all three years.

Data from tracking stations located at the mouths of the Big River and Middle Fork of the Kuskokwim River have illustrated that sheefish tend to arrive at their spawning areas during late July through mid-September. Similar to other systems, the Kuskokwim River sheefish spawn during a 1–2 week period in September to early October. Being broadcast spawners, it is not surprising that sheefish have relatively small spawning locations and time frames. Post-spawning outmigrations typically occur during a 7–11 day period in mid-October.

During mid-October the majority of both spawning and non-spawning radio-tagged sheefish migrated downstream to the Lower Kuskokwim River to overwinter. A small proportion of sheefish overwintered in the middle to upper portions of

the Kuskokwim River drainage; particularly near the Holitna River. Most radio-tagged sheefish began an upriver migration soon after ice-out on the Kuskokwim River in mid-May. However, some fish spent their summers in estuarine areas of Kuskokwim Bay or in downriver tributaries.

Foraging is an important component of spring movement as sheefish gorge on oil-rich smelt that also migrate upriver after ice-out. Sheefish that travel upriver after ice-out or overwinter upriver also feast on juvenile salmon outmigrating from major tributaries like the Holitna River. Between spring break-up and fall, sheefish tend to travel among mouths of major Kuskokwim River tributaries to feed on outmigrating salmon smolt and other species of fish. The Holitna River, in particular, is notable as sheefish summer habitat. Although sheefish have not been found spawning in the Holitna River drainage, previous salmon telemetry projects have shown the importance of this drainage to spawning of all five species of Pacific salmon and, therefore, outmigrating juvenile salmon provide a grand feast for hungry sheefish.

This study has given additional insight into a fascinating species that is not well understood, but important to the culture and subsistence needs of the region. I look forward to following the radio-tagged sheefish this summer and into the fall. Their life history strategies never cease to amaze me and I think overall this study has opened up just as many questions as have been answered.

*Lisa Stuby has been a research biologist for the ADF&G Sport Fish Division in Fairbanks since 1995. She has supervised or assisted with radiotelemetry projects for salmon in the Copper, Unalakleet, and Kuskokwim rivers. Currently, Lisa enjoys a fascination with sheefish in the Kuskokwim River.* 🐟

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Editor  
Bill Bechtol  
Bechtol Research  
P.O. Box 3426, Homer 99603-3426  
Phone 229-6146

Production  
Connie Taylor  
Fathom Graphics  
P.O. Box 200448, Anchorage 99520-0448  
Phone/Fax 272-3305

[bechtolresearch@hughes.net](mailto:bechtolresearch@hughes.net)

[Connie@FathomGraphics.com](mailto:Connie@FathomGraphics.com)

Deadline for materials for the spring issue of *Oncorhynchus* is June 10.

## Alaska Chapter Annual Conference, Call for Sessions/Chairs

*Trent Sutton*

The 38<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the Alaska Chapter of the American Fisheries Society will take place November 14–18, 2011 at the Alyeska Resort in Girdwood. The theme of the 2011 meeting is “Fisheries in Today’s Alaska: Integrating Fish, Habitat, and People.”

Continuing education courses will be offered on November 14 and 15, the plenary session will occur on the morning of November 16, and symposia

and contributed paper and poster sessions will take place from Wednesday November 16, through Friday November 18. Socials will occur on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings and the banquet will be held on Thursday evening.

Anyone interested in organizing a symposium or helping with meeting planning should contact Chapter Vice President Trent Sutton (ph: 907-474-7285; email: [tmsutton@alaska.edu](mailto:tmsutton@alaska.edu)).

### New Student Subunit Representative

Emily Lescak, the new AFS Alaska Chapter Student Subunit representative, graduated from the University of Alaska, Anchorage in 2010 with a master’s degree in biology. Her thesis was entitled “Selection for Pelvic Girdle Phenotypes in Threespine Stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*) from Wallace Lake, Alaska.” Emily began researching stickleback as an undergraduate at Clark University, where she completed a study on shy/bold behavior in populations from the Matanuska-Susitna Valley. She subsequently earned her Master of Arts in Teaching and a Massachusetts Secondary Biology Education License. She spent a year teaching ninth grade honors biology at a public school in Worcester, MA, before moving to Alaska. Emily is currently working toward her Ph.D. in Fisheries through the School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks. Her research is focused on the genomics underlying rapid phenotypic change in stickleback populations from Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska.

### Student Subunit Happenings

*Emily Lescak, Student Subunit Representative*

#### Southeast:

The annual student symposium for the AFS Alaska Chapter was held in Juneau on Wednesday, April 6<sup>th</sup>, 2011. Graduate and undergraduate students presented their current work in fisheries. Top speakers received gift certificates to Juneau businesses.

#### Anchorage:

Tyler Dann of ADF&G spoke to the Anchorage and Fairbanks student groups in February about his research with Bristol Bay salmon. In March, Vanessa von Biela of USGS will speak about her research using otoliths as climate proxies in Alaska. In April, we will have our social, which will be an opportunity to increase student recruitment and network with fisheries professionals.

#### Fairbanks:

In recent months, the Fairbanks Student Sub-unit enjoyed a resume workshop by Dr. Amanda Rosenberger and talks by Fred DeCicco, retired ADF&G biologist; Mike Smith, Subsistence Resources Director at Tanana Chiefs Conference and Alaska Board of Fisheries member; and Tom Heinrichs of the Geographic Information Network of Alaska. An ice fishing tournament at Chena Lakes was a great success and Appreciation is given to ADF&G for the loan of fishing gear.



*Emily Lescak, new AFS Alaska Chapter student subunit representative, collecting field samples.*

## Alaska Chapter Lifetime Membership and the Student Subunit Support Fund

Lisa Stuby

In addition to the current yearly AFS Parent Society dues of \$89, there is an additional \$10 for Alaska Chapter membership. The Alaska Chapter Executive Committee (EXCOM) received requests from AFS lifetime members to simplify annual membership renewals for lifetime members. The EXCOM subsequently developed a resolution to establish a life membership category within the Alaska Chapter. That resolution was unanimously approved by the membership at the November 4, 2009 Alaska Chapter Business Meeting. The lifetime Alaska Chapter membership of \$100 is recouped in the first ten years after becoming a lifetime Chapter member. In December 2010, the Alaska Chapter had approximately 20 lifetime

AFS members, of which 12 have become lifetime members of the Alaska Chapter.

The Alaska Chapter EXCOM periodically receives requests from the student subunits for small amounts of funding for social and professional events. Because funding from the University of Alaska is limited, the EXCOM often provides some assistance. In early 2010, the EXCOM discussed setting up a Student Subunit Support Fund (SSSF) for such requests and decided to use the money generated from lifetime Alaska Chapter dues for the newly created SSSF. In return for the SSSF monies, students are required to submit pictures and brief articles on the funded activities to the *Oncorhynchus*.<sup>1</sup>

### 25- and 50-Year Members

Based on the efforts of Bill Franzin, then AFS president, and Gus Rassam, AFS Executive Director, in 2009 the American Fisheries Society approved issuance of commemorative pins to recognize individuals that have been members for 25 years and for 50 years or more. This pin was first distributed in 2009 at the AFS Parent Society Annual meeting in Nashville, Tennessee.

Congratulations to the following AFS Alaska Chapter members who have belonged to the National American Fisheries Society for at least 25 years. Several of these Alaska Chapter members were awarded their commemorative pins at the November 2010 Chapter meeting banquet.

If you know someone missing from this list, please have them contact Allen Bingham at [allen.bingham@alaska.gov](mailto:allen.bingham@alaska.gov).<sup>2</sup>



Chapter members with at least 25 years of AFS membership receive recognition pins at the November 2010 Chapter meeting. Photo by Audra Brase.

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Member	City	Joined		Member	City	Joined
<b>25-Year Members</b>						
Eric Anderson	Anchorage	1982		Gordon Kruse	Juneau	1980
Randy Bailey	Oregon City, OR	1970		James Larson	Thorne Bay	1980
William Bechtol	Homer	1982		Denny Lassuy	Anchorage	1980
David Bernard	Anchorage	1969		Joseph Margraf	Fairbanks	1972
Allen Bingham	Anchorage	1974		Richard Mattson	Juneau	1982
James Blackburn	Kodiak	1966		Scott Meyer	Homer	1979
Charles Branch	Cordova	1977		Theodore Meyers	Juneau	1983
Jim Branson	Homer	1984		Charles P. Meacham	Grays Harbor, WA	1974
Mason Bryant	Douglas	1971		Stan Moberly	Tumwater, WA	1964
Brian Bue	Palmer	1985		Melvin Monsen	Anchorage	1980
Robert Clark	Anchorage	1985		John Morsell	Deming, WA	1967
Richard Crone	Dufur, OR	1967		Phillip Mundy	Juneau	1973
James Czarnezki	Soldotna	1980		Lynn Noel	Anchorage	1980
Donald Degan	Sterling	1978		Brenda Norcross	Fairbanks	1980
Dan Dunaway	Dillingham	1984		Joseph Orsi	Auke Bay	1979
Randy Ericksen	Corbett, OR	1984		Douglas Palmer	Kenai	1978
Gary Fandrei	Kenai	1980		Cynthia Pring-Ham	Juneau	1981
David Fluharty	Seattle, WA	1984		Terrance Quinn	Juneau	1980
Stephen Fried	Anchorage	1973		Richard Reed	Juneau	1969
Lee Ann Gardner	Chugiak	1981		Ken Roberson	Fernley, NV	1965
Tony Gharrett	Juneau	1982		Katherine Rowell	Anchorage	1983
Jay Ginter	Juneau	1971		Jeff Short	Juneau	1984
Cindy Hartmann	Juneau	1978		William Smoker	Juneau	1976
William Hauser	Anchorage	1965		Gary Sonnevil	Kenai	1972
Ken Holbrook	Eugene, OR	1978		John Thedinga	Juneau	1977
Stephen Jewett	Fairbanks	1981		Frank Thrower	Juneau	1983
B. Johnson	Kodiak	1975		Clement Tillion	Halibut Cove	1979
Timothy Joyce	Cordova	1981		Lance Trasky	Anchorage	1972
John Karinen	Auke Bay	1981		Tevis Underwood	Dillingham	1984
Steven Kessler	Anchorage	1983		Alex Wertheimer	Juneau	1979
Chris Kondzela	Juneau	1985		Bill Wilson	Scotts Mills, OR	1975
Tom Kron	Anchorage	1981		Bruce Wing	Auke Bay	1963
Charles Krueger	Ann Arbor, MI	1971		Steve Zemke	Anchorage	1979
<b>50-Year Members</b>						
Louis Barr	Auke Bay	1960		John Helle	Juneau	1959
Louis Carufel	Fairbanks	1948		Theodore Merrell	Juneau	1948
Robert Ellis	Sitka	1950		James Reynolds	Spring Creek, NV	1960

## Alaska Marine Debris Distribution List

Peter Murphy

Marine debris along Alaska's coastline is a consistent and persistent threat, impacting the health, productivity, and beauty of both urban and remote shores. Although local groups have worked for years to pioneer innovative techniques to research marine debris, this research community is still relatively small and widespread. At meetings across Alaska, people consistently talk about the benefit of networking to share the knowledge and lessons learned from their activities, as well as make connections to other people involved in the marine debris issue. However, schedules and budgets often limit personal travel to meetings. To bridge this gap, the NOAA Marine Debris Program worked with Alaskan partners to create the Alaska Marine Debris listserv. This list will be used to distribute information from conference sessions, educational events, field activities, and current news on a regular basis. The list will also be used to distribute information on funding opportunities. Our goal is to enable active communication and dialog on the marine debris issue and allow groups to share the valuable lessons from each other's work. Combining local knowledge with useful techniques and new ideas, we can work together to protect Alaska's shores from this threat. For more information or to be added to the list, contact Peter Murphy ([peter.murphy@noaa.gov](mailto:peter.murphy@noaa.gov)) with the NOAA Marine Debris Program. ☺

### Western Division Riparian Challenge Award

The Riparian, Watersheds and Habitat Committee is seeking entries for the Western Division's 2011 Riparian Challenge Award. The U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Bureau of Land Management and other conservation agencies or private industries in the Western Division (thirteen western states, British Columbia, Yukon Territories, Mexico and U.S. Islands and Trust Territories of the Western Pacific), are invited to participate in the Riparian Challenge. Winners will receive the Western Division's Award of Excellence in Riparian Management at the American Fisheries Society's 141<sup>st</sup> Annual Meeting in Seattle, Washington, September 4–8, 2011. The purpose of the challenge award is to:

- Encourage conservation agencies and private industry to strive for excellence in riparian and watershed habitat management;
- Encourage progress in on-the-ground

accomplishments that will collectively and significantly improve riparian systems; and

- Recognize managers and resource specialists for efforts in maintaining, restoring, and improving riparian and watershed ecosystems.

If you are aware of a project that should be considered for the award, please ask the appropriate USFS, BLM, conservation agency or industry to submit an entry form. Winners will be selected in the following categories:

BLM – Best Resource Area or Field Office

Forest Service – Best Ranger District

Other (conservation agencies, consultants, or private industry) – Best Riparian Project

For more information, visit: [http://www.wdafs.org/committees/Riparian\\_Watersheds\\_Habitat/Riparian\\_Watersheds\\_Habitat\\_comm.htm](http://www.wdafs.org/committees/Riparian_Watersheds_Habitat/Riparian_Watersheds_Habitat_comm.htm). Entries must be submitted by April 15, 2011. ☺

### Backpack Electrofishing: Principles and Practices

Instructor: Dr. James B Reynold

May 17-19, 2011, Anchorage

Electrofishing is an effective way to capture and study freshwater fish populations. However, electrofishing may cause fish injury or mortality. In this course, participants will gain knowledge of the backpack electrofishing principles and techniques needed to achieve efficient sampling and with minimal harm to sampled fish populations and is intended to meet the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) training requirements for electrofishing field staff who need to sample ESA-listed salmonids.

The first day is spent in the classroom on principles of electricity and electroshock effects on fish behavior and welfare. Day two is spent at a nearby stream learning to use backpack electrofishing equipment to efficiently capture fish with minimal harm. The final day, returns to the classroom with a discussion of sampling designs and methods, and a analysis of field data to create power tables for standardized fish sampling.

Visit <http://www.eosalliance.org/schedule/event/backpack-electrofishing-principles-and-practices->. ☺



## Meetings and Events

### Kodiak Area Marine Science Symposium

April 9–12, 2011: This meeting will be held in Kodiak, AK. For more information, please contact <http://seagrants.uaf.edu/conferences/2011/kamss/index.php>.



### 2nd ESSAS Open Science Meeting

May 22–26, 2011: This meeting, sponsored by PICES and themed “Comparative Studies of Climate Effects on Polar and Subpolar Ecosystems,” will be held in Seattle, WA. For more information, please visit [http://www.pices.int/meetings/international\\_symposia/2011/ESSAS/default.aspx](http://www.pices.int/meetings/international_symposia/2011/ESSAS/default.aspx).



### ASIH 2011 Annual Meeting

July 6–11, 2011: This meeting will be held in Minneapolis, MI. For more information, please visit <http://www.dce.k-state.edu/conf/jointmeeting/>.



### ESA 96th Annual Meeting

August 7–12, 2011: This meeting for Earth Stewardship will be held in Austin, TX. For more information, please visit <http://www.esa.org/austin/>.



### Alaska Chapter Meeting of the American Statistical Association LOGO

August 29–31, 2011: This meeting will be held in Juneau. For more information, please visit [http://www.amstat.org/chapters/Alaska/Meetings/annual\\_meeting.html](http://www.amstat.org/chapters/Alaska/Meetings/annual_meeting.html).



### 141st Annual Meeting of the American Fisheries Society

**Symposium** September 4–8, 2011: This meeting will be held in Seattle, WA. For more information, please visit <http://www.fisheries.org/afs2011/>.



### 38th Annual Meeting of the American Fisheries Society Alaska Chapter

November 14–18, 2011: This meeting will be held in Girdwood, AK. The meeting chair and program contact is Trent Sutton ([tmsutton@alaska.edu](mailto:tmsutton@alaska.edu)).

### Coastal & Estuarine Research Federation 2011 Conference

November 6–11, 2011: This meeting, “Societies, Estuaries & Coasts: Adapting to Change,” will be held in Daytona Beach, FL. For more information, please visit website online at <http://www.sgmeet.com/cerf2011/>.



### 25th Northeast Pacific Pink & Chum Workshop

This workshop will be held February 13–14, 2012 at Centennial Hall in Juneau, Alaska. For more information, contact Joe Orsi ([Joe.Orsi@noaa.gov](mailto:Joe.Orsi@noaa.gov)).



The Northeast Pacific  
~ 25th ~  
Pink & Chum Workshop  
Coming next year...



13–15 February 2012  
Juneau  
Alaska

## Nominate now for Western Division Awards!

Now is the time to recognize your friends, colleagues, chapters, organizations, and others you feel have gone beyond the call of duty for fisheries management and conservation in western North America. The good news is the application process won't take more than a few minutes, and will mean a lot to both the person awarded, and the fisheries profession. Please take the time and recognize someone special! Nominate now! Nominate often! Following are the available awards:

Award of Excellence, Award of Merit, Award of Special Recognition, Robert Borovicka Conservation Achievement Award, Conservation Achievement Award, WDAFS Outstanding Chapter Award, WDAFS Outstanding Student Subunit Award, and Riparian Challenge Award.

Please email nominations to Leanne Roulson at [leanne.roulson@msu.montana.edu](mailto:leanne.roulson@msu.montana.edu) by April 15, 2011. ☺

## Do We Have Your Email?

*Allen Bingham*

This newsletter is distributed via email to all Chapter members who have provided either AFS parent office or the Chapter with their email address and have not opted out of subscribing to our Chapter's email listserve. Each issue is also mailed to a few Chapter members who have requested a hard-copy of the newsletter, as well as a number of non-members (e.g., libraries). The listserve email distribution list also serves as a communication tool to "get the word out" for other items of interest to our membership.

I maintain the distribution list for the newsletter and for the listserve subscription list. I update this distribution list with information provided by our members, and I periodically reconcile our contact information for members with information provided by AFS. Unfortunately, not all emails provided by AFS are functional; and periodically a member's email ceases to function for such reasons as changing jobs, changing personal networks, etc.

If you received this newsletter via email through our listserve, then we have your email. If you received the newsletter as a hard-copy but not by email, you have either chosen to receive a hard-copy only, or perhaps we do not have a valid email address.

Following are individuals for which I currently have no valid email addresses:

Tamara Burton                      Meg Cartwright                      Kenneth E. Holbrook  
Aaron E. Martin                      Michael Schiffgens                      Jeff Short                      Peter Westley

Additionally, I do not have an email address or a valid mailing address for the following members:

Alfred Cook                                      Elizabeth Kandror

If you see yourself in this list, please contact me with updated contact information so I can update our Chapter's records. If you know individuals in this list and have their contact information, please pass along this request to them. I can be reached at [allen.bingham@alaska.gov](mailto:allen.bingham@alaska.gov). ☺

## 2011 Alaska Chapter Officers

### President

Audra Brase, ADF&G/SF, 1300 College Road, Fairbanks 99701-1599; 459-7244 wk, Fax: 459-7347, [Audra.Brase@alaska.gov](mailto:Audra.Brase@alaska.gov)

### President-Elect

Trent Sutton, University of Alaska, School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences, P.O. Box 757220; Fairbanks, 99775-7220; Ph: 474-7285, Fax: 474-7204, [tsutton@sfos.uaf.edu](mailto:tsutton@sfos.uaf.edu)

### Vice President

Mark S. Wipfli, USGS Alaska Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, 209 Irving I Bldg, Institute of Arctic Biology, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Fairbanks, AK 99775; Ph: 474-6654, Fax: 474-6101, [mwipfli@alaska.edu](mailto:mwipfli@alaska.edu)

### Treasurer

Lee Ann Gardner, RWJ Consulting, P.O. Box 672302, Chugiak 99567-2302; 688-1400 wk, Fax: 688-1405, [rwjconsulting@ak.net](mailto:rwjconsulting@ak.net)

### Secretary

Julie Bednarski, ADF&G/CF, P.O. Box 110024; Juneau, AK 99811-0024, 465-4944 wk, Fax: 465-4207, [Julie.Bednarski@alaska.gov](mailto:Julie.Bednarski@alaska.gov)

### Past President

Lisa Stuby, ADF&G/SF, 1300 College Road, Fairbanks 99701-1599; 459-7202 wk, Fax: 456-2259, [Lisa.Stuby@alaska.gov](mailto:Lisa.Stuby@alaska.gov)

### Student Subunit Representative

Emily Lescak, EBL – UAA, 3151 Alumni Loop Road, Anchorage 99508; Ph: 786-4768, [elescak@alaska.edu](mailto:elescak@alaska.edu)

**Feel free to contact the Executive Committee members**