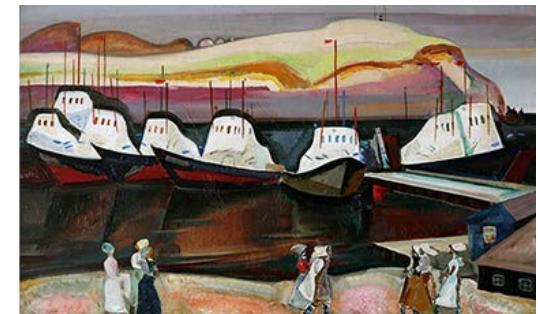


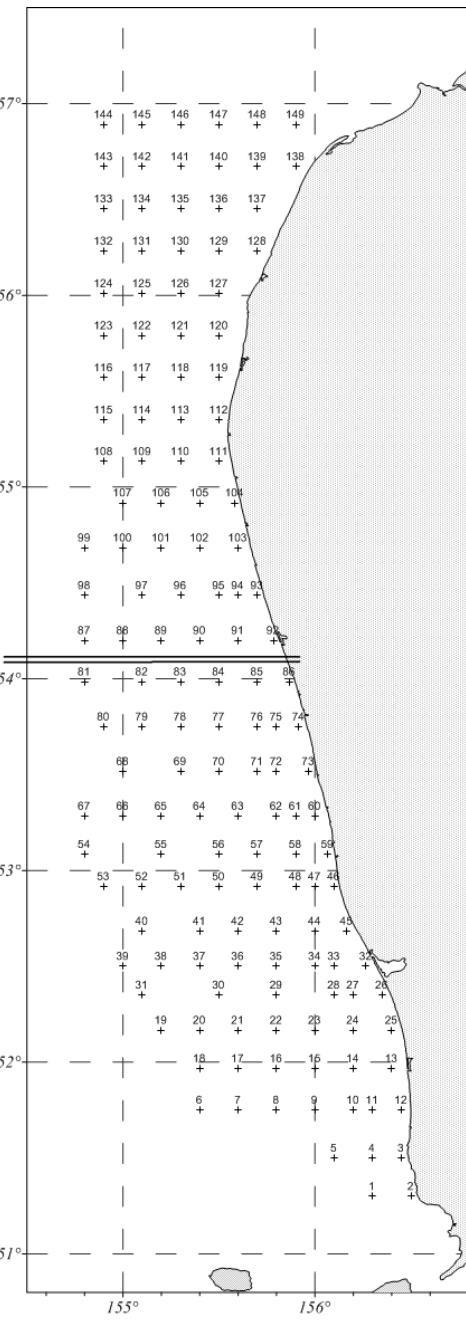
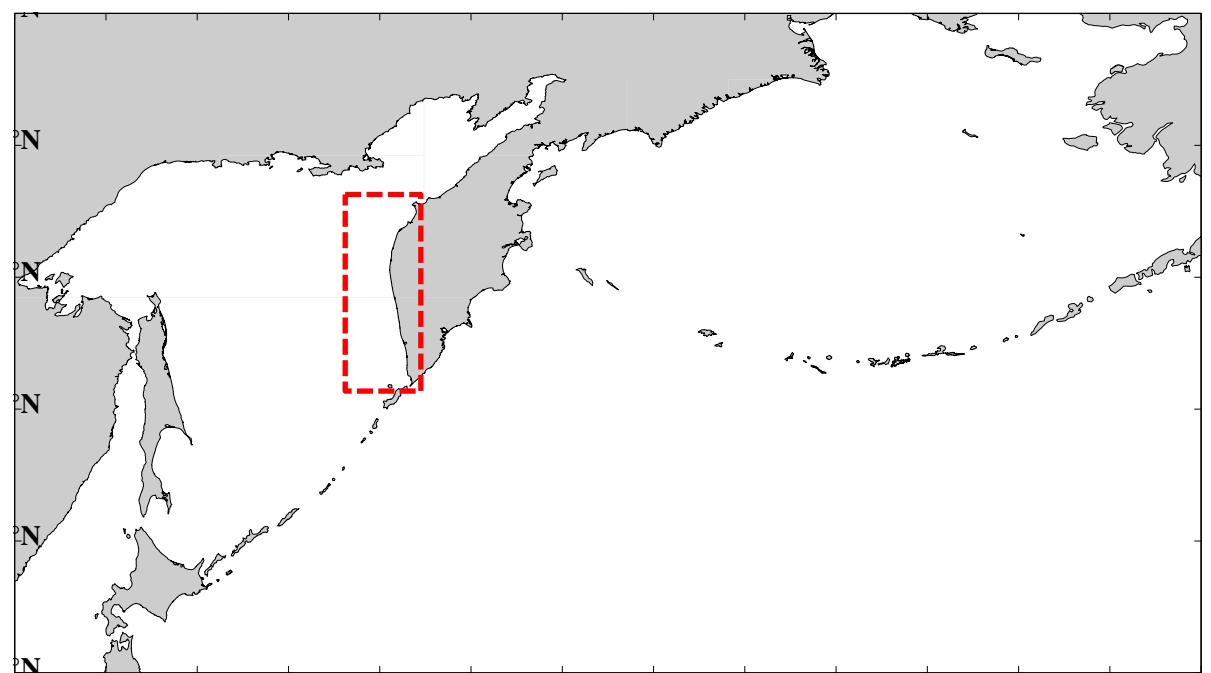
*Kamchatka Research Institute of Fisheries and
Oceanography (KamchatNIRO),
Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, Russia
(e-mail: klimov@kamniro.ru)*



Relationship of energy metabolism and juvenile Pacific salmon survival of during adaptation at sea

**A.V. Klimov, A.P. Lozovoy,
I.V. Zhiganova**

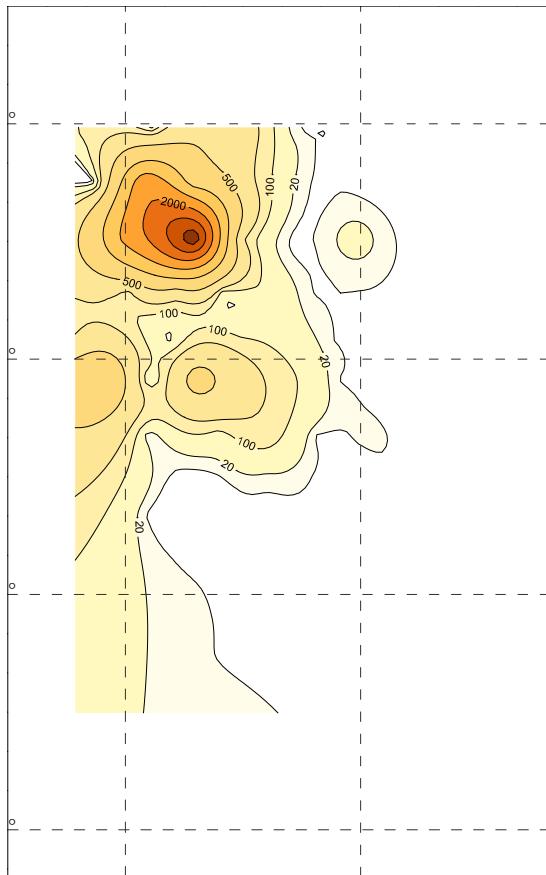




Map of trawl station

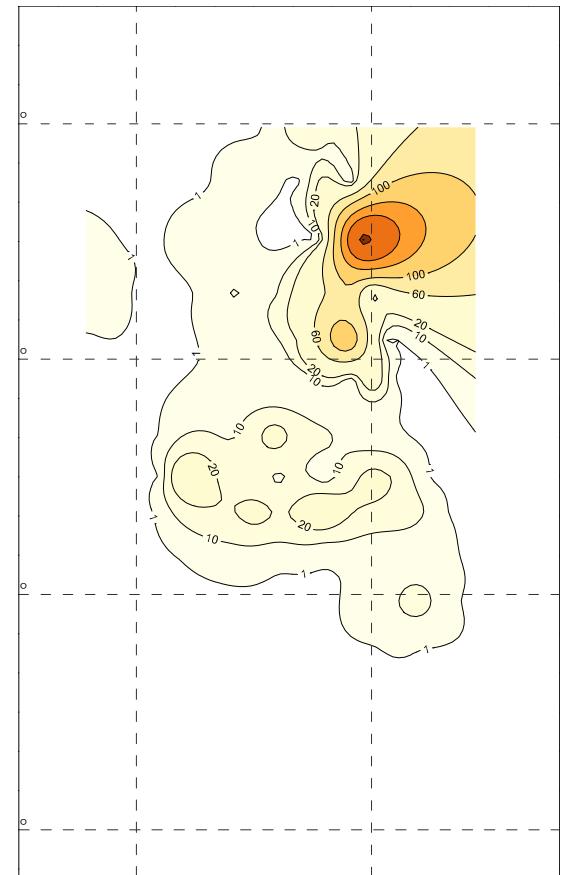
Summer trawl surveys of juvenile salmon in the coastal zone of West Kamchatka 2017

Oncorhynchus
gorbuscha + keta

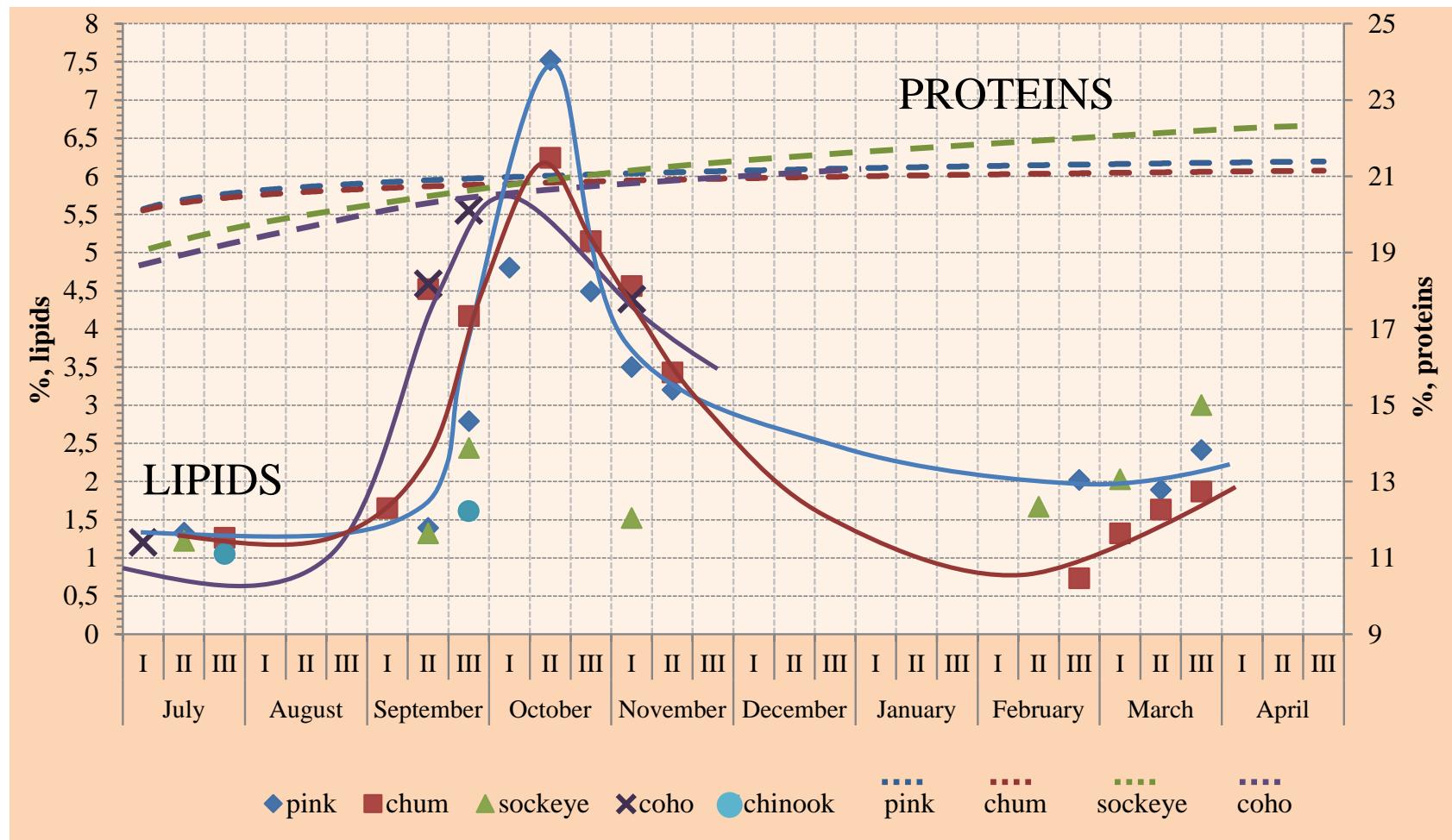


O. nerka

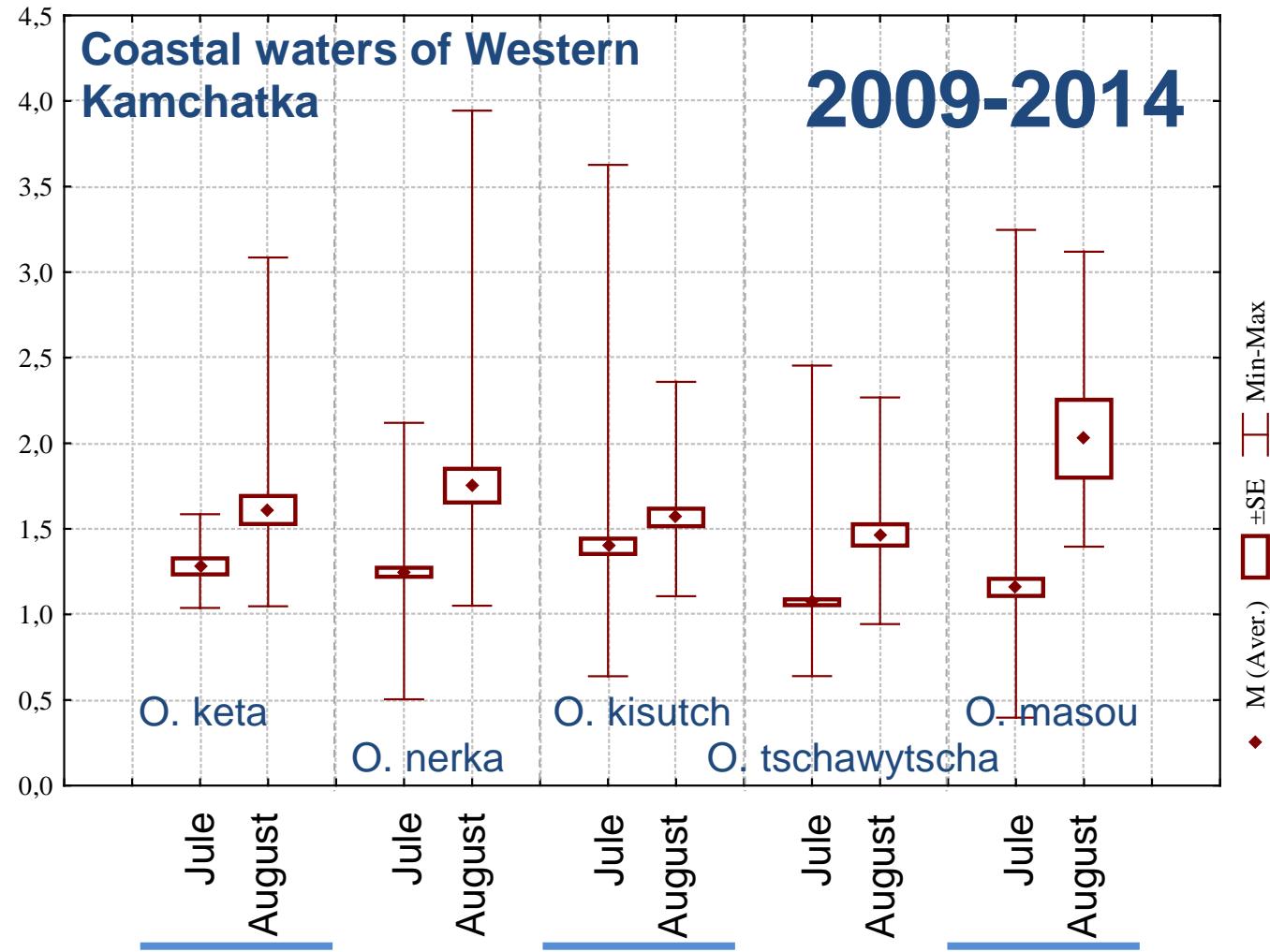
O. kisutch



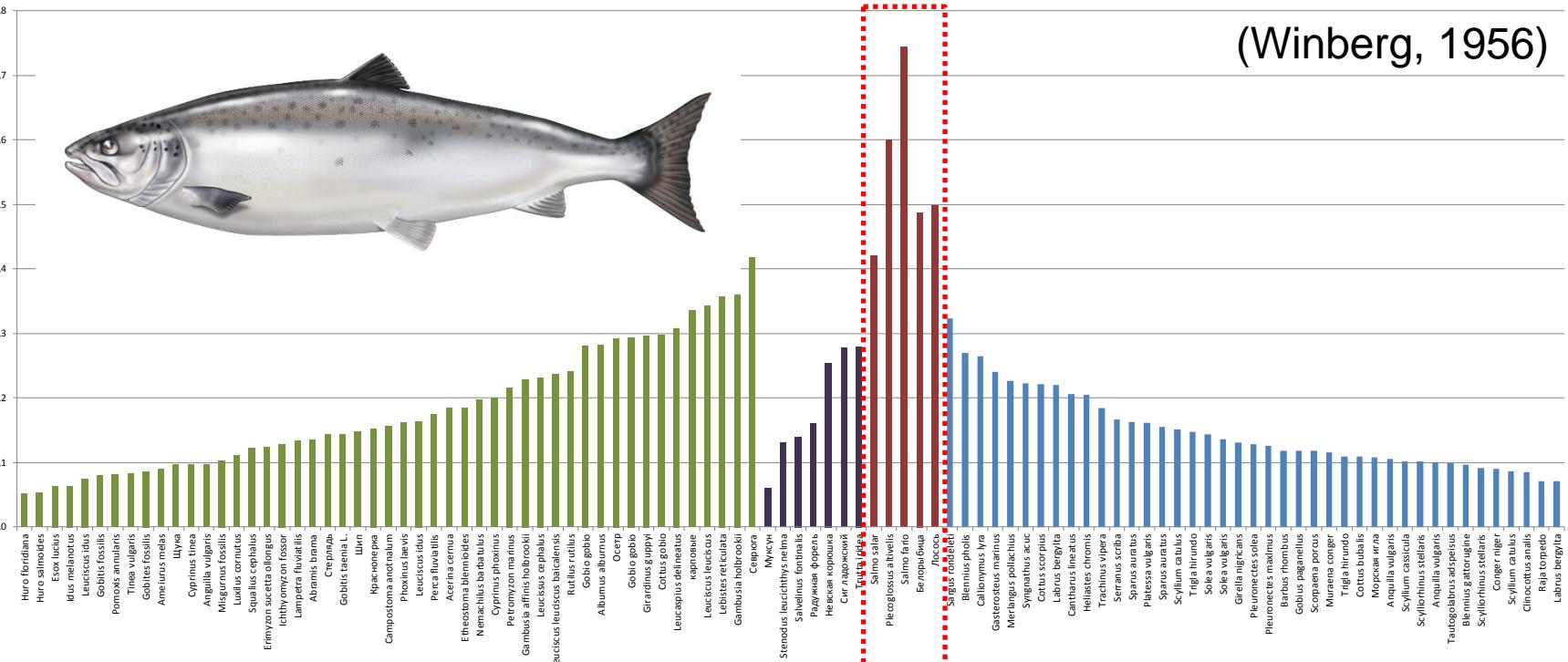
Seasonal dynamics of total lipids and proteins in the muscle tissue of juvenile Pacific salmon during migrations in the Okhotsk Sea



The long-term dynamics of lipid content in the muscle tissue of juveniles of Pacific salmon



Basal metabolism of fish in different environmental conditions



ichthyofauna of fresh water

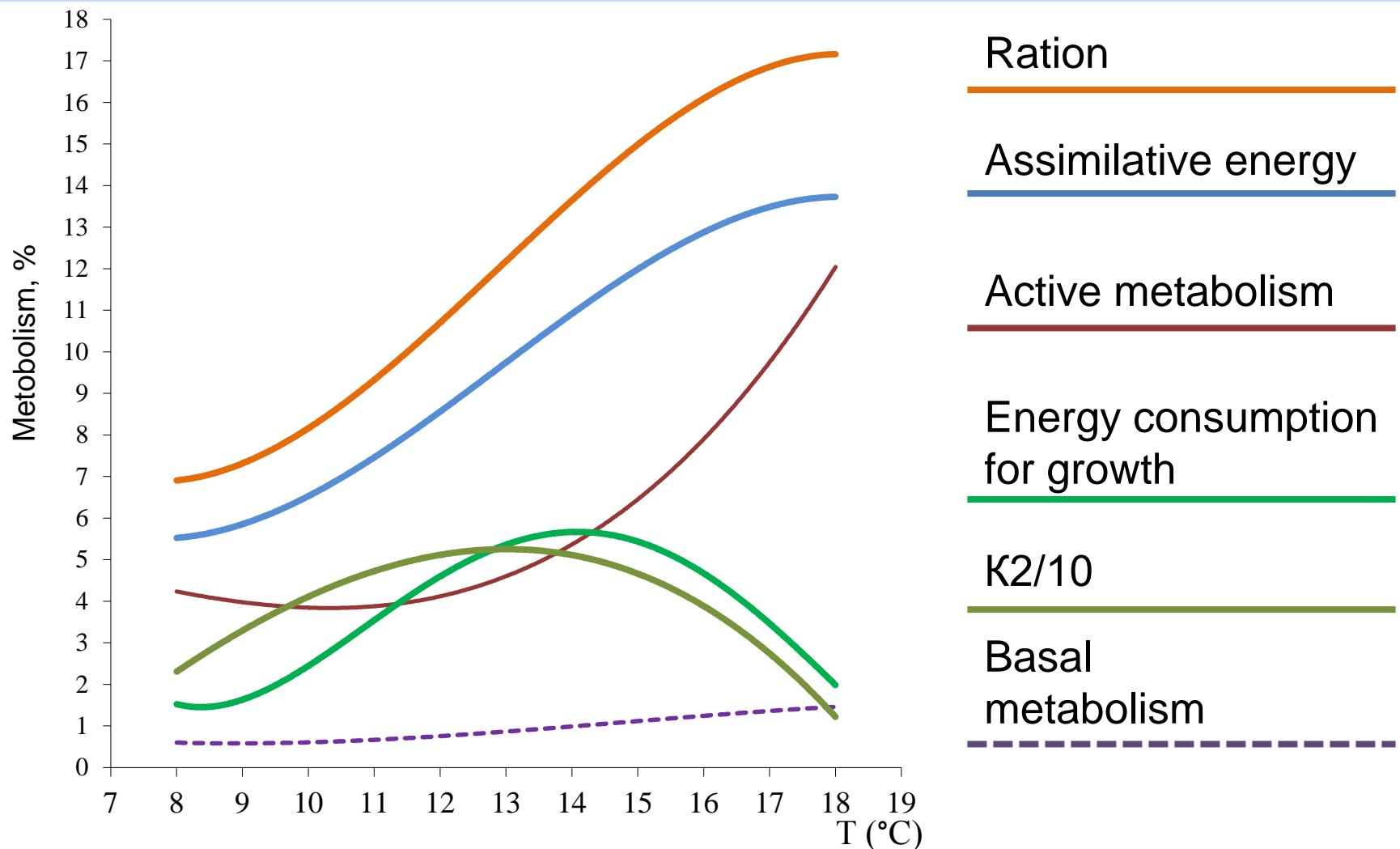
species of Salmonidae
grazier in fresh water

species of Salmonidae
grazier in sea water

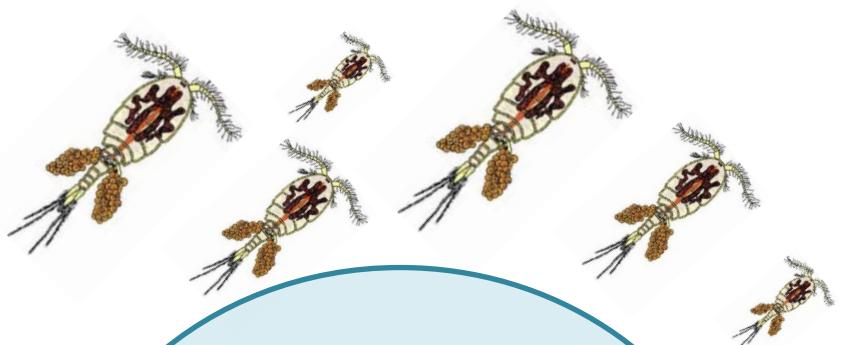
ichthyofauna of sea water

(Winberg, 1956)

Trends of empirical dependences of water temperature on somatic growth and elements of metabolism of juvenile pink in the sea basing on the empirical (7-13 ° C) and rated modeling (14-18 °C)

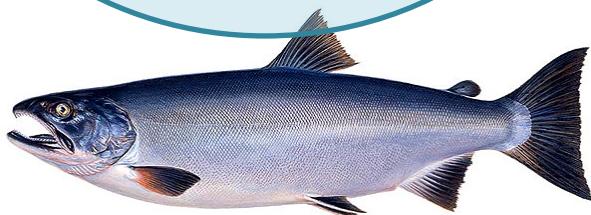


Conversion coefficient (K_2) approximate to the physiological side-chapel



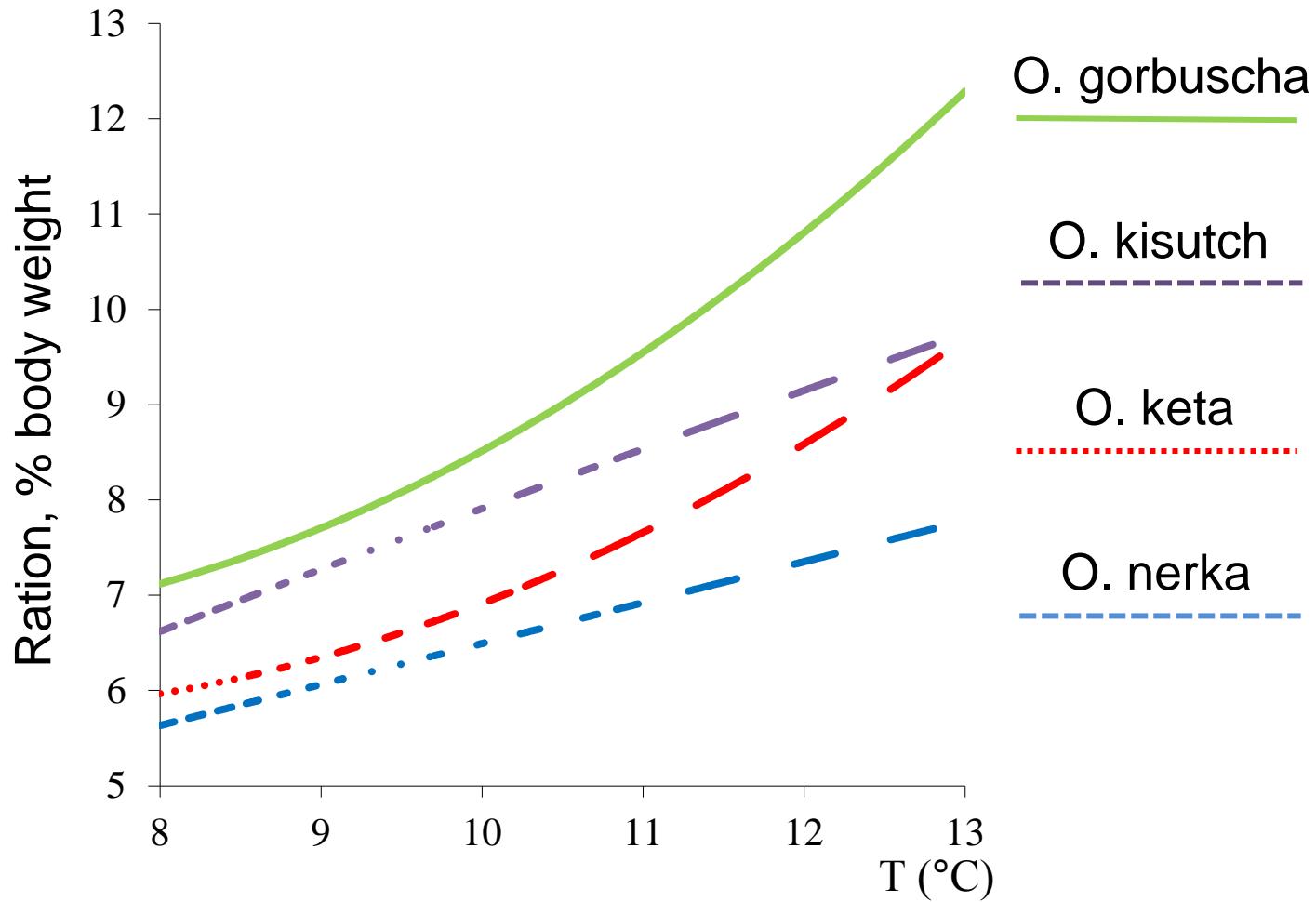
$$K_2 \approx 50\%$$

Daily ration
O. gorbuscha – 10%
O. kisutch – 10 %
O. keta – 8 %
from body weight

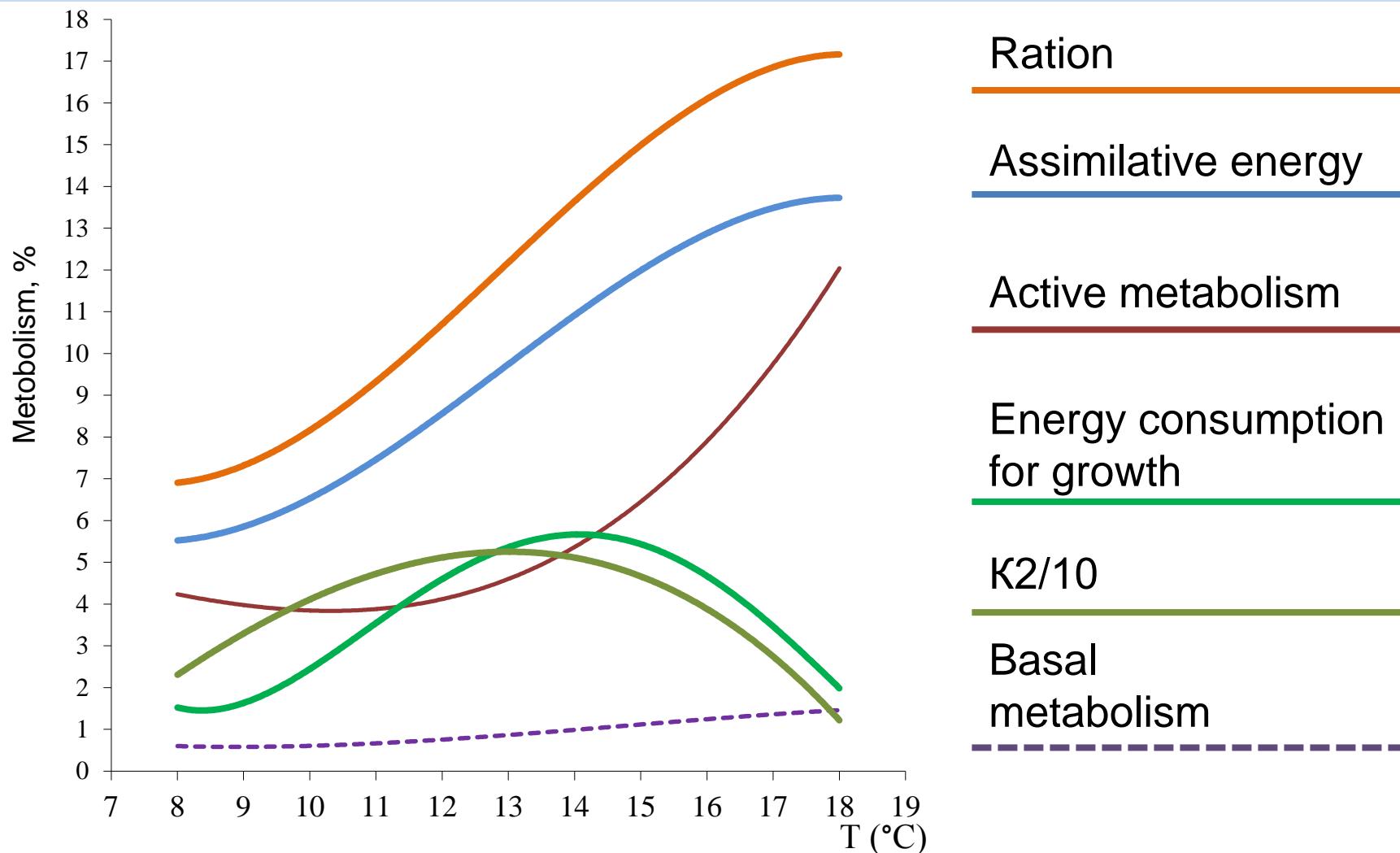


**complete renewal
of the food lump
per day**

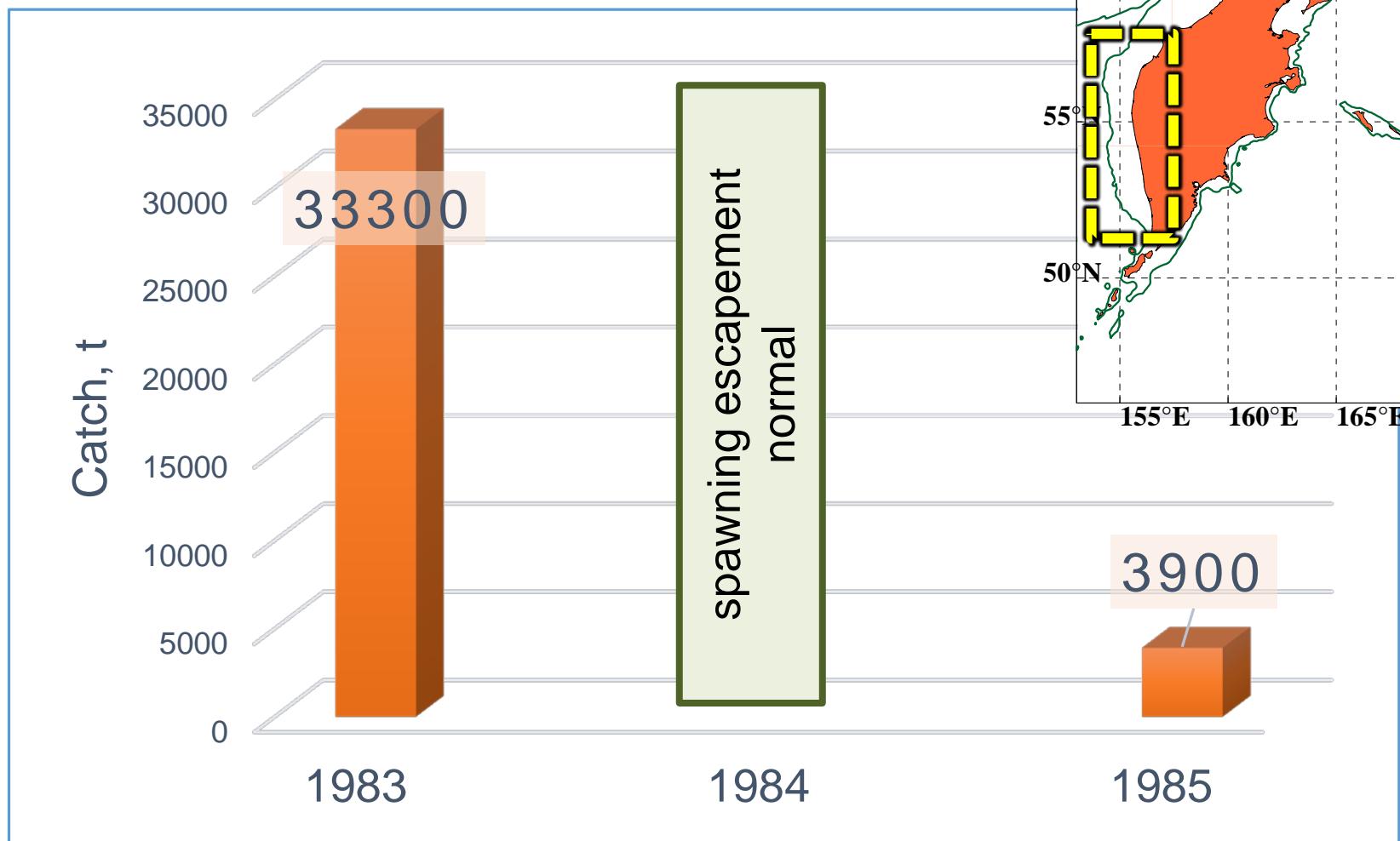
The relationship between temperature and the juvenile salmon ration



Trends of empirical dependences of water temperature on somatic growth and elements of metabolism of juvenile pink in the sea basing on the empirical (7-13 ° C) and rated modeling (14-18 °C)

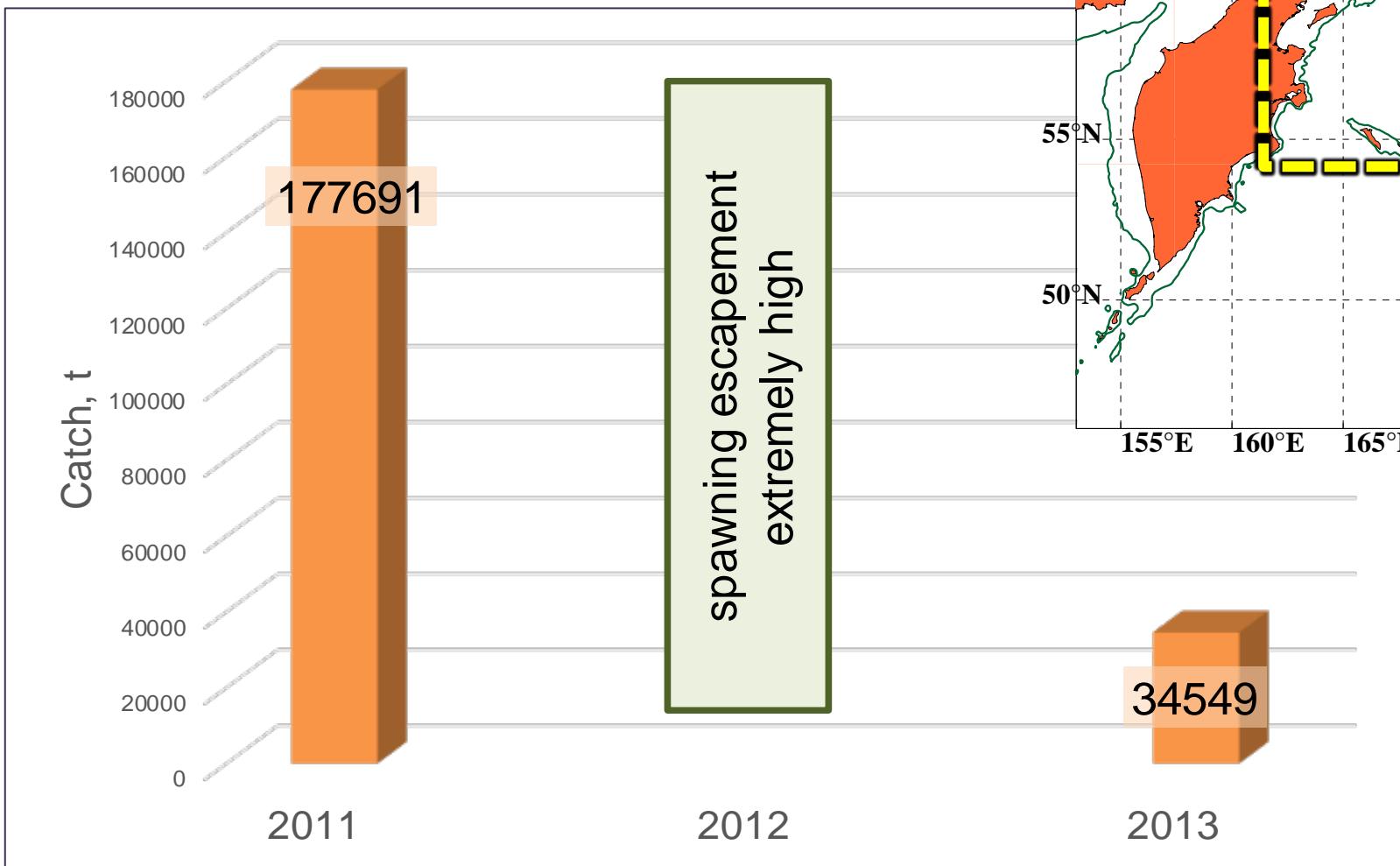


1st case



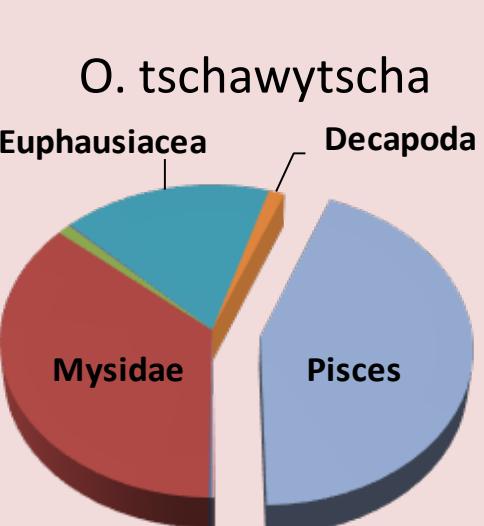
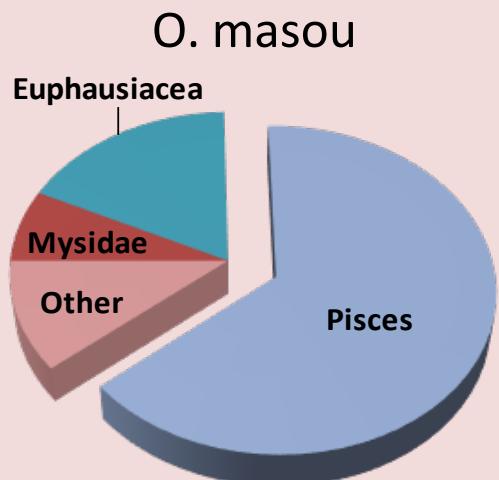
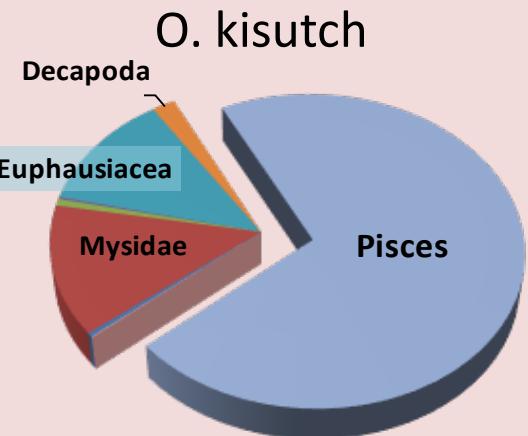
причина

2nd case

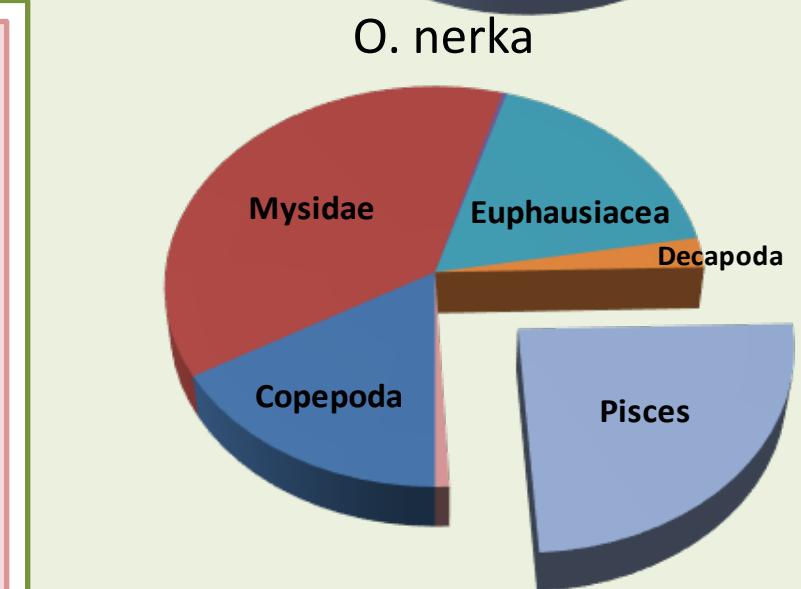
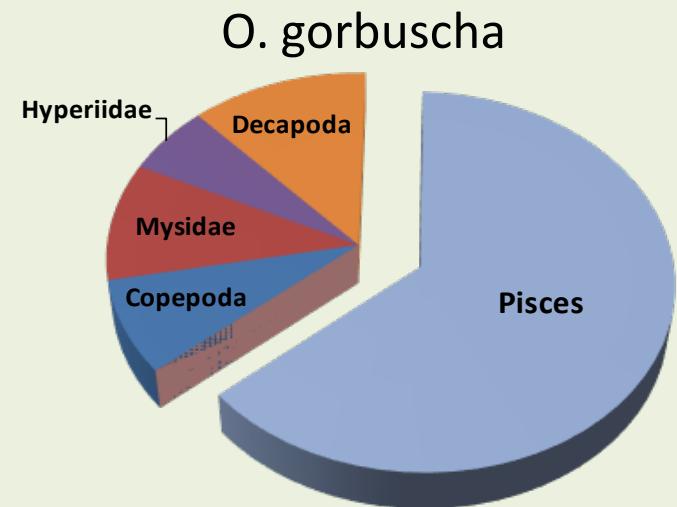
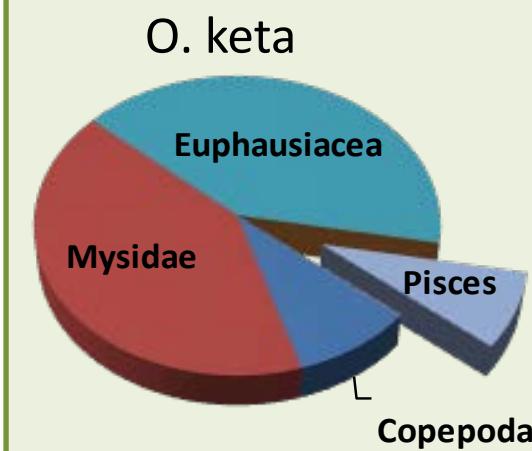


Power spectrum

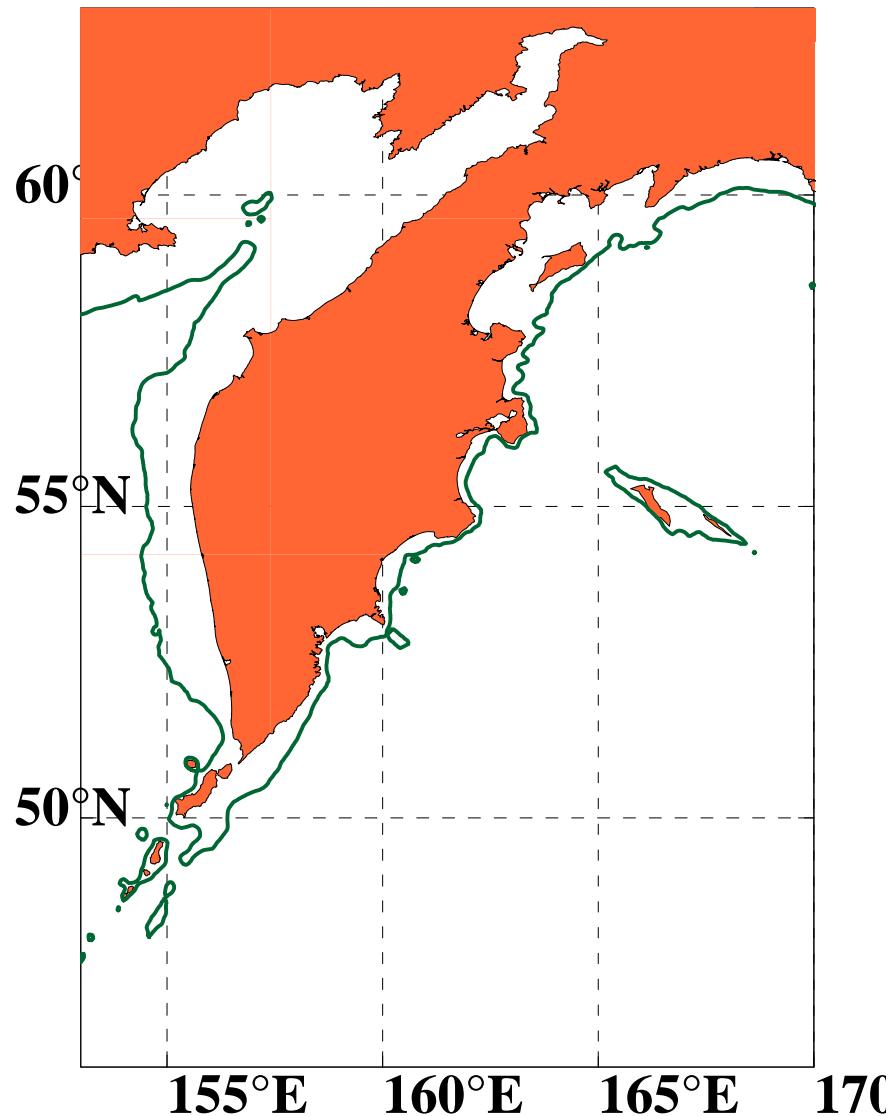
Predators



Planktophages



Shelf zones



CONCLUSION

The most critical time in the period at sea is the time when smolts leave the river

Period from juvenile emigration from the river and until leaving for the sea from the coastal zone there can take place a scenario under especial terms, where mortality is high

Over developed shelf juvenile salmon get adapted to live at sea in the coastal zone and leave it for the open sea being ready physiologically.

Narrow shelf makes small juvenile salmon to leave the zone quickly

A photograph of a ship's deck during a storm. The sky is overcast and grey, but a vibrant rainbow arches across it, its colors catching the light. In the foreground, the dark, choppy ocean is visible. On the left, a white metal crane arm is partially visible, with the text "MCN. 27.10.2016" printed on its side. To the right, there are several large yellow metal structures, likely part of the ship's superstructure or cargo handling equipment. The overall atmosphere is one of a rough sea day.

Thank you for attention