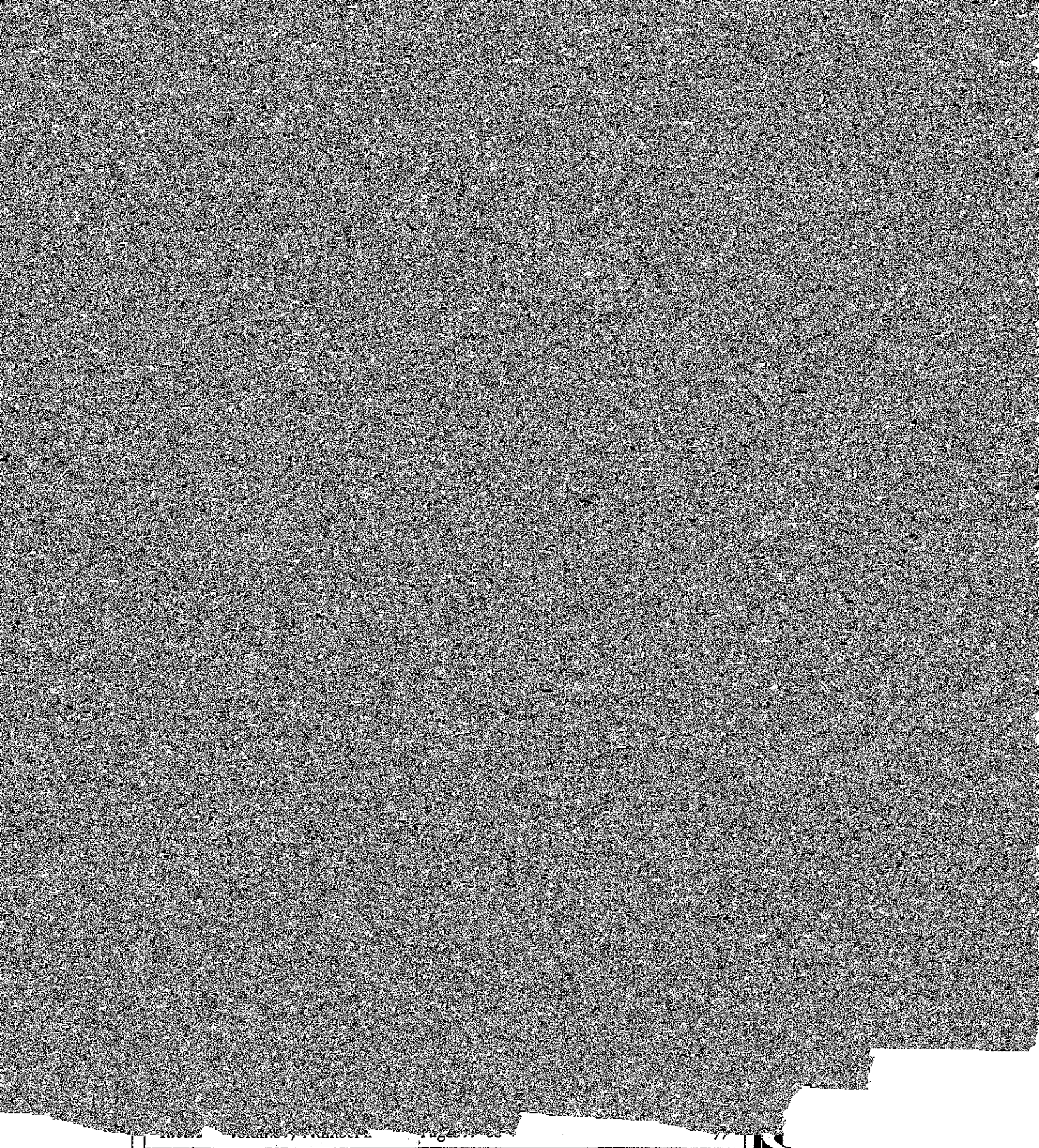
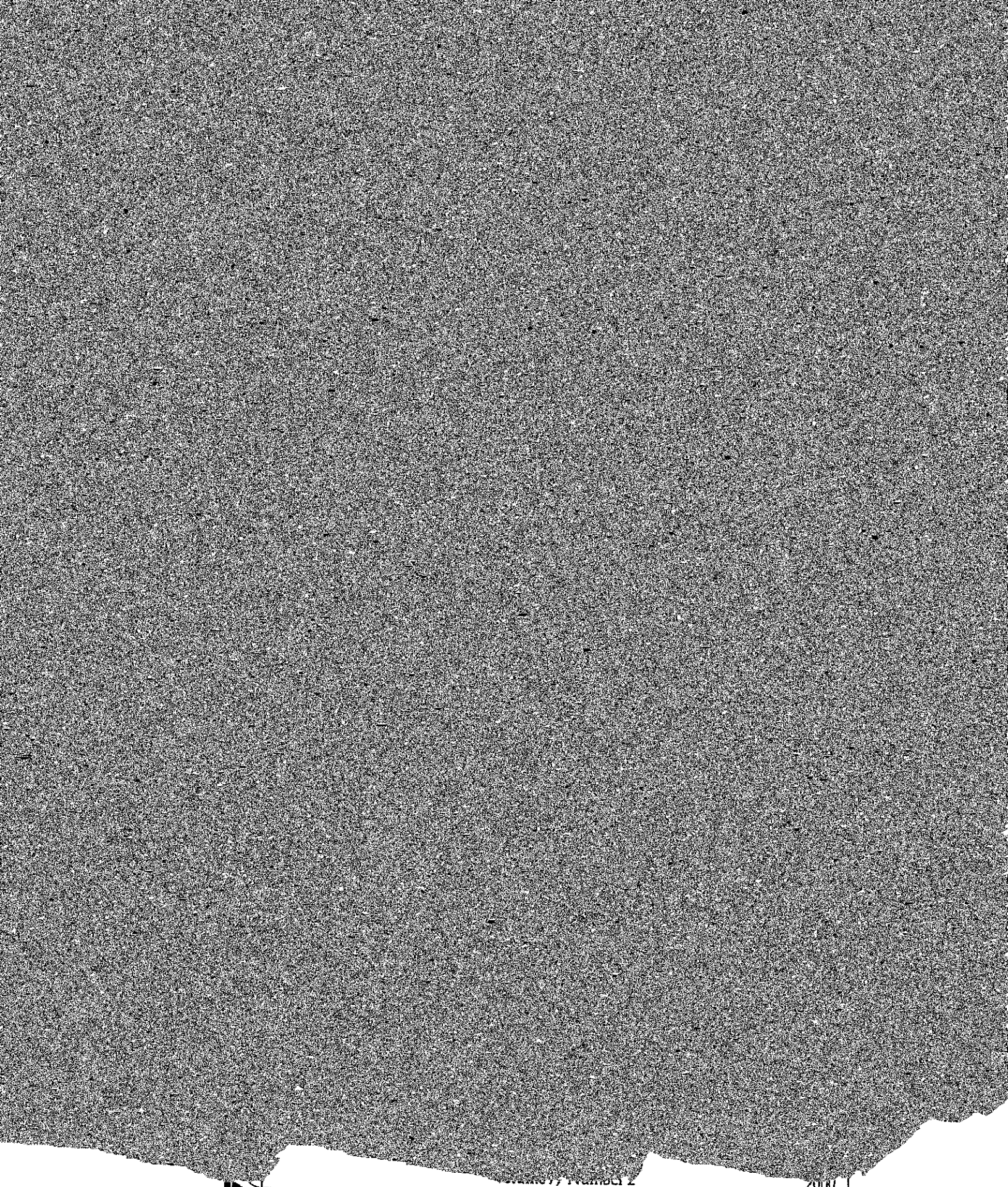
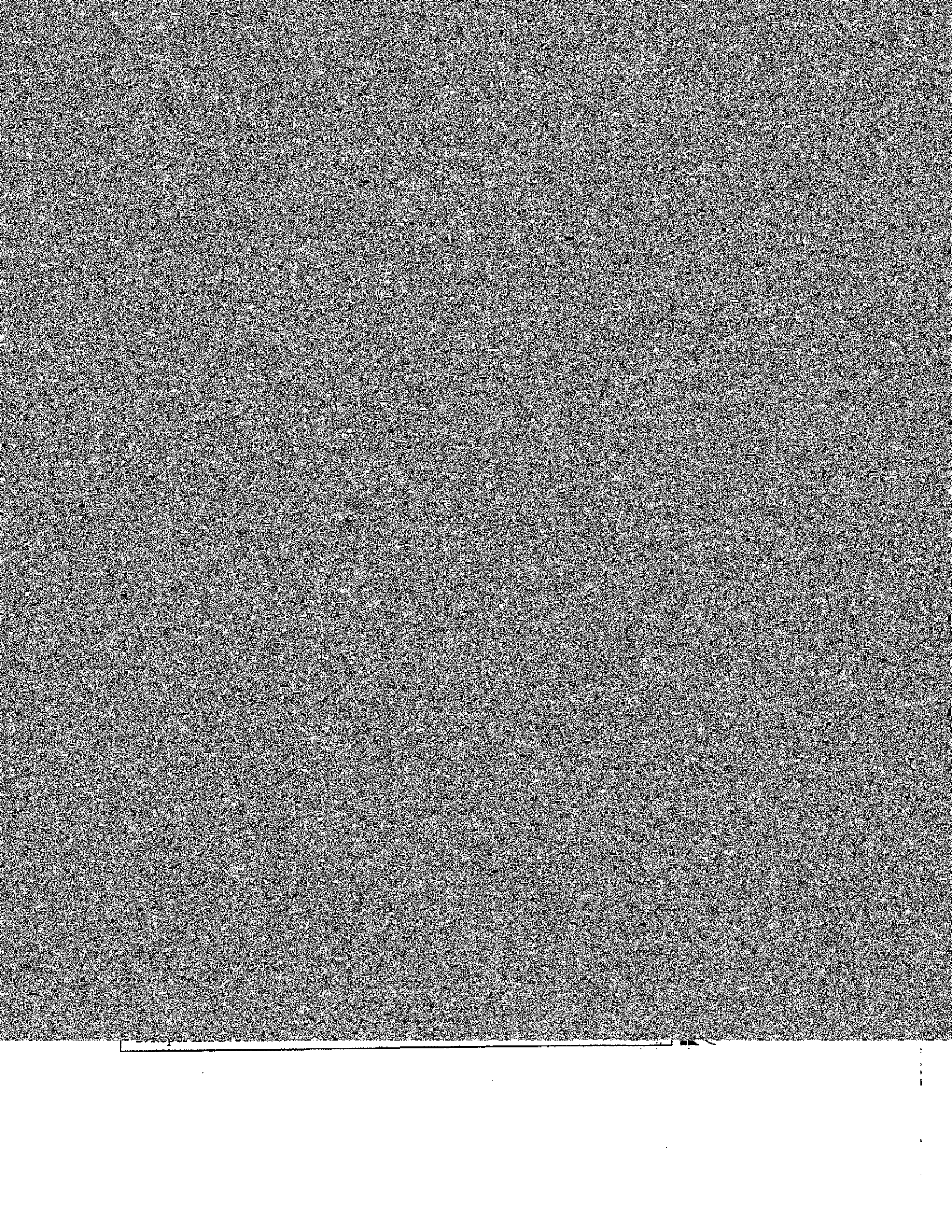








- (4) the yielding of computable confidence intervals that are always zero or positive, and
- (5) the ability to make estimates of the daily

$$u_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^i R_j}{M_i} \quad (1)$$



Trap eff.	
Unmar captur	5
	25
	22
	16
	6
Totals	77

daily if possible; (2) mark only migrating fish; (3) release marked fish so that most move past the trap within several days of release; (4) use and locate traps such that their potential capture efficiencies exceed 10%; (5) determine trap efficiencies independently for species, rearing strategy (hatchery versus wild), age-group, and time periods; and (6) remember the assumptions implicit to mark-recapture population estimation and how they may apply to each specific situation and location. These assumptions, listed in Ricker (1975; pages 81-82), include equal mortality of

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with photoperiod control. *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences* 43:885-888.
