

Since April 2000, the FRSCS Lower Fraser River White Sturgeon Monitoring and Assessment Program has relied on trained volunteers to tag sturgeon and collect sampling data. Each year, FRSCS volunteers sample several thousand live sturgeon for the presence of uniquely numbered PIT tags. Sturgeon samples used for abundance and other analytical purposes are taken from a core assessment area that includes over 200 linear kilometers in the lower Fraser River watershed downstream of Lady Franklin Rock (near Yale).



Key Points and Findings

- **By the end of 2025, 195,261 sturgeon samples (scanned for the presence of a PIT tag) were available for inclusion in abundance modelling (Figure 1).**
- **The program currently computes abundance estimates using an Integrated Spatial and Age-structured Mark-Recapture (ISAMR) model (Figure 2).**
 - In recent years, annual numbers of samples collected have declined, though precision of estimates remain high.
- **In 2025, the abundance estimate for age 7-55 sturgeon (~60-279 cm FL) in the study area was $55,800 \pm 4.1\%$.**
 - The current estimates of age-specific abundance are slightly higher than our previously reported estimates.
 - Increases in abundance estimates are the result of the inclusion of an additional year of sampling data.
 - The trend in total abundance is showing a concerning decline, as reported previously.
- **Average annual growth rate estimates show a declining trend for most size classes of sturgeon over the assessment period; these growth rates have been used to adjust sturgeon age estimates (Figure 3).**
 - Possible causes of declining growth rates include reduced food supply and increased physical and physiological stress.
- **The ISAMR model has been used to forecast future trends in sturgeon abundance.**
 - Assuming juveniles continue to enter the population at the current rate, the total population (age 7-55) is forecast to continue declining at an average annual rate of 1.1% per year over the next 30 years (Figure 4).
- **Albion Test Fishery data from 2000-2025 has also shown a decline in sturgeon catch and CPUE, especially for juvenile sturgeon (Figure 5).**

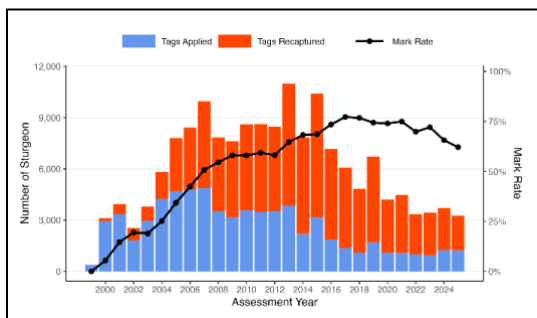


Figure 1. Annual numbers of tags applied, the reported number of tag recaptures, and the annual mark rates (proportions of sampled fish that possessed a tag at the time of capture) for 60-279 cm FL White Sturgeon, 1999-2025.

- Total sample size is large
- Annual sampling sizes have been declining since 2015
- ~62% mark rate for sturgeon data included in ISAMR model

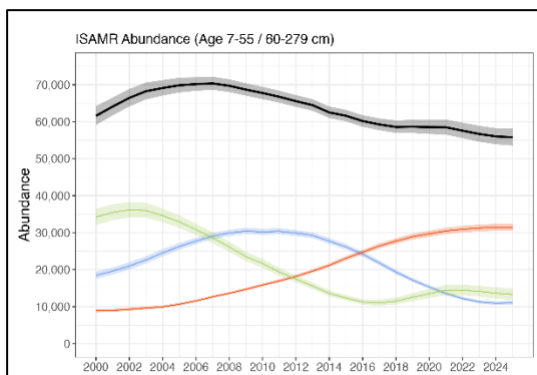
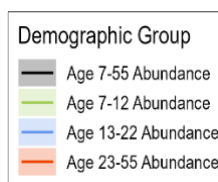


Figure 2. ISAMR abundance estimates of age 7-55 (60-279 cm FL) Lower Fraser River White Sturgeon from 2000 to 2025. Shading indicates 95% credible intervals.



- **Age 7-55 abundance estimate higher than previous estimates**
- **Age 7-12 abundance is showing a slight increase in recent years**
- **Age 13-22 abundance at a low level**
- **Age 23-55 abundance at highest level**

Growth Rate Trends

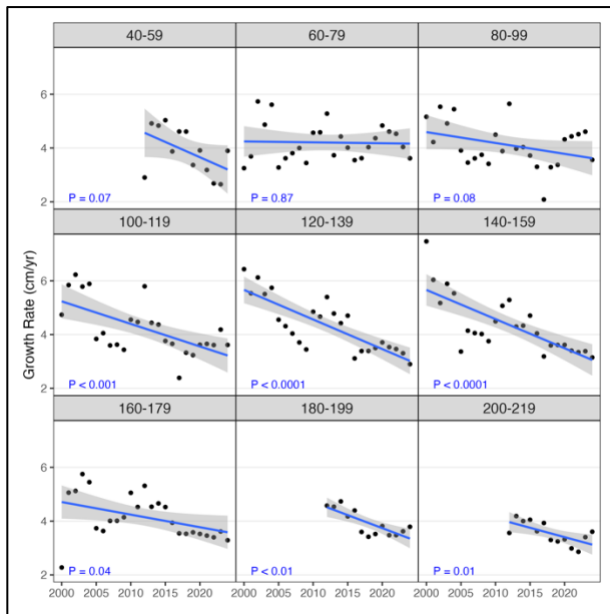


Figure 3. Average annual growth of 40-219 cm FL White Sturgeon in the lower Fraser River, by year and by 20-cm FL size group, from 2000-2024. The 95% confidence bounds around the linear trendlines are shown in grey shading, and the regression P values are shown in the bottom left corner of each panel. Average annual growth for 40-59, 180-199, and 200-219 cm FL size groups are not presented prior to 2012 due to insufficient numbers of recaptures during those assessment years.

- As growth rates decline, fish are older at a given size
- Effects are small for juvenile sturgeon due to small reduction in growth rates
- More noticeable effect on age estimates for larger sturgeon where growth declines are greater
- Abundance estimates are slightly higher when declining growth data are included in the model

Abundance Estimates and Forecasting

- The observed declining trend in growth rates from 2000-2024 has been included in the ISAMR model.
- Reduced growth rates affect the age estimate for the first capture event; elapsed time is used thereafter.

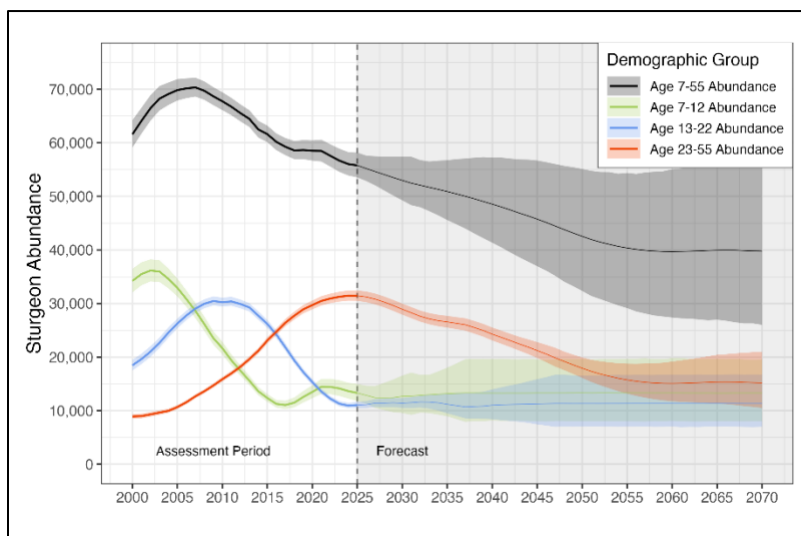


Figure 4. ISAMR abundance forecasts for Lower Fraser River White Sturgeon for 2026-2070, assuming annual growth rates and annual recruitment levels remain the same as recent estimates (i.e., 2014-2025 recruitment). Grey shading indicates forecasted years.

- Population estimates for 2000-2025 were derived using all available sturgeon sampling data collected in the core study area of the lower Fraser River, from all sources, through 31 Dec 2025.
- Despite the increasing abundance of adult sturgeon (Age 23-55), juvenile abundance levels remain too low to sustain or rebuild the lower Fraser River White Sturgeon population to abundance levels seen in the early 2000s.
- Analyses do not include sturgeon sampling records collected from 1 April 2022 to 31 Dec 2025 through multiple HCTF Region 2 sturgeon projects; at the time of this reporting, those data had not been delivered to provincial or federal permitting authorities for review and inclusion in our analyses.

Albion Test Fishery

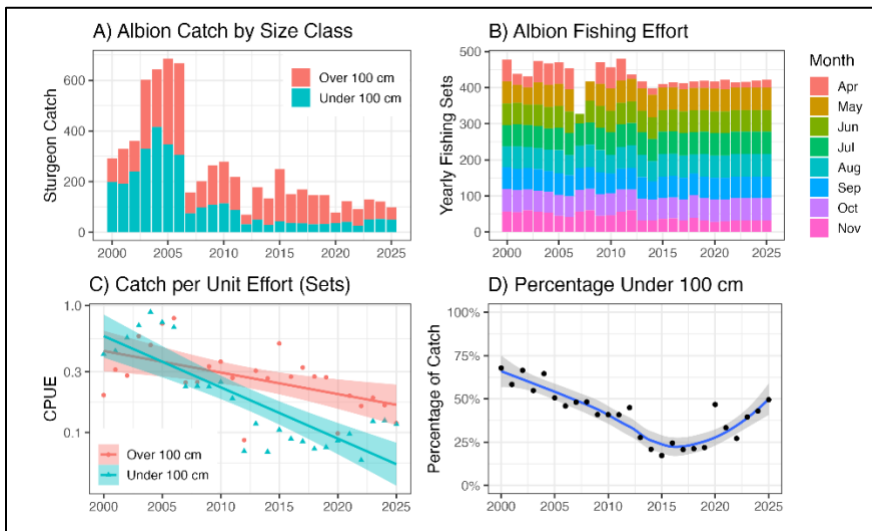


Figure 5. Summary of Albion Test Fishery sturgeon (A) total catch by size category, (B) yearly fishing sets, (C) catch per unit effort for sturgeon under and over 100 cm FL, and (D) percentage of catch under 100 cm FL during the assessment period. Lines represent simple linear regression fit, with shading indicating the 95% confidence region for the regression line.

Independent data from Albion Test Fishery supports ISAMR model results:

- The average annual catch of sturgeon in the Albion Test Fishery (DFO) from 2012 to 2025 (159 sturgeon/year) is a 71.7% decrease from the respective annual average for 2000 to 2006 (563 sturgeon/year); see Figure 5A.
- Catches of juvenile sturgeon (< 100 cm FL) averaged 54/year from 2006-2025, compared to higher average catches of 290/year from 2000-2006 (Figure 5A) while fishing effort has remained stable (see Figures 5B and 5C).
- Annual proportions of juvenile White Sturgeon from the respective total catches of sturgeon from the Albion Test Fishery have declined from 2000 to 2019 but have increased in recent years (Figure 5D).
- While the Albion Test Fishery only samples a small portion of the lower Fraser River, the consistency of data collections over time, and the observed changes in White Sturgeon catch rates, parallel the findings and abundance trends generated by the ISAMR model and provide additional confidence in ISAMR model results.

The FRSCS is a research-based, independent, and unbiased non-profit organization dedicated to the recovery and protection of White Sturgeon. FRSCS monitoring, assessment, and research activities identify issues that may impact the recovery and survival of White Sturgeon. The FRSCS provides peer-reviewed annual reporting of the results of the **Lower Fraser River White Sturgeon Monitoring and Assessment Program** to continually assess and monitor the abundance and health of the White Sturgeon population in the Fraser River.

Potential impacts to sturgeon abundance levels may include:

- low numbers of juvenile sturgeon;
- decline in overall food supply, particularly salmon and eulachon;
- loss of habitat for spawning, rearing and for key prey species;
- net fishing capture, handling, and bycatch mortality;
- physical and physiological stress associated with the catch-and-release recreational fishery;
- climate change that produces increased water temperatures, and changes in water conditions and flow.

The FRSCS supports evidence-based conservation and recovery efforts and will continue to deliver scientific research programs as well as education, outreach, and recovery initiatives that help fill knowledge gaps and accelerate the pace of recovery to support the long-term survival and sustainability of wild Fraser River White Sturgeon.

Detailed annual program reports that present both study methods and results are available at:

<https://www.frasersturgeon.com/research-for-survival-reports/>