

CHAPTER I

COASTWIDE OCEAN FISHING SUMMARY

Chapter I contains or references tables summarizing the current and historical ocean salmon fishing regulations and harvest data. In addition, this chapter provides a brief summary of the Council's regulatory objectives, by management area, for the most recent fishing year, reports on the results of the Council's selective fisheries for marked hatchery coho, and bycatch mortality of Chinook and coho salmon. The final section in the chapter provides a brief summary of management information and harvests under the authority of the PSC.

COUNCIL-AREA REGULATIONS AND LANDINGS

Summaries of the 2009 regulations for non-Indian commercial troll, treaty Indian commercial troll, and recreational ocean salmon fishing in both the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) (3 to 200 nautical miles from shore) and state territorial waters (0 to 3 nautical miles from shore) are provided in Tables I-1, I-2, and I-3, respectively. Historical summaries of regulations for each of the three West Coast states and for treaty Indian troll fisheries are provided in Appendix C, Tables C-1 through C-7. Table C-9 provides a summary of inseason regulatory actions and events during the 2009 season.

Catch, quota, and fishing effort statistics are presented in the following series of tables:

Table I-4: Council area commercial and recreational ocean salmon fishing effort and landings of Chinook, coho, and pink salmon by state of landing.

Table I-5: Council area commercial and recreational ocean salmon fishing effort and landings of Chinook, coho, and pink salmon by management area.

Table I-6: The 2009 coho and Chinook quotas for each fishery compared with actual harvests.

Appendix A Tables A-1 through A-19: Historical monthly ocean salmon harvest data by state and port area.

Tables A-20 through A-28: Historical monthly ocean salmon harvest data by management area.

Appendix B Tables B-1 through B-43: Historical inside harvest and escapement data.

Appendix C Table C-8: Historical record of annual preseason catch quotas for the area north of Cape Falcon, as well as the stocks that were critical for ocean salmon management actions.

REGULATORY OBJECTIVES BY MANAGEMENT AREA

The sections below provide a brief outline of the regulatory objectives that shaped the 2009 ocean salmon fisheries by management area and species. Further details of the conservation and allocation objectives by salmon stock and an assessment of performance are provided in Chapters II and III for Chinook and coho, respectively.

Horse Mountain to U.S./Mexico Border

Chinook Fisheries

Chinook fisheries management in this area is guided by conservation objectives for Sacramento River fall Chinook (SRFC), Klamath River fall Chinook (KRFC), and by NMFS ESA consultation standards for

Sacramento River winter Chinook, California Coastal Chinook, Lower Columbia natural (LCN) coho, Oregon Coastal Natural (OCN) coho, and Southern Oregon/Northern California Coastal (SONCC) coho. The Council structured 2009 Chinook salmon fisheries south of Horse Mountain (near Shelter Cove, California) to meet the following objectives:

1. The SRFC spawner escapement goal of 122,000 to 180,000 hatchery and natural adults.
2. A Klamath basin natural area spawning escapement of no less than 40,700 fall Chinook adults and a spawner reduction rate of no more than 67 percent, along with the allocation objective of 50 percent of the allowable adult harvest for Federally-recognized tribal subsistence and commercial fisheries. The Council adopted the 40,700 management objective for 2008 and 2009 as a rebuilding strategy after that stock triggered an Overfishing Concern by failing to meet the FMP conservation objective of 35,000 natural area adult spawners in 2004, 2005, and 2006.
3. The Sacramento River winter Chinook ESA consultation standard requiring that the recreational season between Point Arena and Pigeon Point shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the second Sunday in November; the recreational season between Pigeon Point and the U.S./Mexico Border shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the first Sunday in October. The minimum size limit shall be at least 20 inches total length. Commercial seasons between Point Arena and the U.S./Mexico border shall open no earlier than May 1 and close no later than September 30, with the exception of a permissible October season conducted Monday through Friday between Point Reyes and Point San Pedro, which shall end no later than October 15. The minimum size limit shall be at least 26 inches total length.
4. The California Coastal Chinook ESA consultation standard requiring a forecast KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate of no greater than 16.0 percent.
5. The LCN coho ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 20.0 percent exploitation rate (marine and mainstem Columbia River combined).
6. The OCN coho allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) of no greater than 15.0 percent as required by the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the OCN coho work group that was adopted by the Council as expert biological advice in November 2000.
7. The SONCC coho ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 13.0 percent marine exploitation rate on Rogue/Klamath (RK) hatchery coho.

Objective 1 was the constraining factor for 2009 Chinook fisheries management in this area, resulting in a complete closure of ocean salmon fisheries south of Horse Mountain (Tables I-1 and I-3). Under the adopted regulations, no Chinook were projected to be harvested south of Horse Mountain, and 122,050 SRFC were projected to spawn in hatcheries and natural areas. The SRFC escapement forecast of 122,050 adults takes into account recreational harvest from August 29-31 in the area between Humbug Mountain, Oregon and Horse Mountain, California, as well as non-retention impacts incurred from recreational coho fisheries in Oregon, totaling approximately 150 SRFC. In addition, the forecast assumed that zero SRFC would be harvested in 2009 Sacramento River recreational fisheries. The coast wide ocean harvest rate on age-4 KRFC was projected to be 0.08 percent, and 40,700 KRFC adults were projected to spawn in natural areas.

Coho Fisheries

Coho fisheries management for 2009 in this area was guided by the ESA consultation standard for central California coastal (CCC) coho, which prohibits retention of coho in this area. No projection of non-retention fishery impacts on CCC coho was available; projected non-retention exploitation rates on LCN, OCN and RK coho were zero in this area. Retention of coho has been prohibited south of Horse Mountain since 1996. Coho are managed as a unit south of Cape Falcon, and details of the Council's management objectives shaping the 2009 fisheries are presented more fully in the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain section.

Humbug Mountain to Horse Mountain

Chinook Fisheries

The area between Humbug Mountain (near Port Orford, Oregon) and Horse Mountain (near Shelter Cove, California) is referred to as the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ). Chinook fisheries management in this area is guided by conservation objectives for SRFC, KRFC, and by NMFS ESA consultation standards for California Coastal Chinook, LCN coho, OCN coho, and SONCC coho. The Council structured 2009 Chinook salmon fisheries in the KMZ to meet the following objectives:

1. The SRFC spawner escapement goal of 122,000 to 180,000 hatchery and natural adults.
2. A Klamath basin natural area spawning escapement of no less than 40,700 fall Chinook adults and a spawner reduction rate of no more than 67 percent, along with the allocation objective of 50 percent of the allowable adult harvest for Federally-recognized tribal subsistence and commercial fisheries. The Council adopted the 40,700 management objective for 2008 and 2009 as a rebuilding strategy after that stock triggered an Overfishing Concern by failing to meet the FMP conservation objective of 35,000 natural area adult spawners in 2004, 2005, and 2006.
3. The California Coastal Chinook ESA consultation standard requiring a forecast KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate of no greater than 16.0 percent.
4. The LCN coho ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 20.0 percent exploitation rate (marine and mainstem Columbia River combined).
5. The OCN coho allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) of no greater than 15.0 percent as required by the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the OCN coho work group that was adopted by the Council as expert biological advice in November 2000.
6. The SONCC coho ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 13.0 percent marine exploitation rate on RK hatchery coho.

Objective 1 above was the constraining factor for 2009 Chinook fisheries management in the KMZ, resulting in a closure of Council-area commercial salmon fisheries and an extremely limited Chinook-directed recreational fishery in this area (Tables I-1 and I-3). Under the adopted regulations, for the recreational fishery between August 29 and September 7, 2009, the total Chinook harvest in the KMZ was estimated to be approximately 900 and the coast wide ocean harvest rate on age-4 KRFC was projected to be 0.08 percent. 40,700 KRFC adults were projected to spawn in natural areas.

Coho Fisheries

Coho fisheries management in this area is guided by the ESA consultation standards for LCN, OCN, SONCC and CCC coho, which prohibits retention of coho south of the Oregon/California border. A

mark-selective recreational coho fishery was conducted from Cape Falcon to the Oregon/California border with an overall preseason quota of 110,000 marked coho (Table I-3). No projection of non-retention fishery impacts on CCC coho was available; projected non-retention exploitation rates on LCN, OCN and RK coho in this area were 0.1 percent, 0.6 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively. Coho are managed as a unit south of Cape Falcon, and details of the Council's management objectives shaping the 2009 fisheries are presented more fully in the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain section.

Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain

Chinook Fisheries

Chinook fisheries management in this area is guided by conservation objectives for SRFC, KRFC, and by NMFS ESA consultation standards for California Coastal Chinook, LCN coho, OCN coho, and SONCC coho. The Council structured 2009 Chinook salmon fisheries in this area to meet the following objectives:

1. The SRFC spawner escapement goal of 122,000 to 180,000 hatchery and natural adults.
2. A Klamath basin natural area spawning escapement of no less than 40,700 fall Chinook adults and a spawner reduction rate of no more than 67 percent, along with the allocation objective of 50 percent of the allowable adult harvest for Federally-recognized tribal subsistence and commercial fisheries. The Council adopted the 40,700 management objective for 2008 and 2009 as a rebuilding strategy after that stock triggered an Overfishing Concern by failing to meet the FMP conservation objective of 35,000 natural area adult spawners in 2004, 2005, and 2006.
3. The California Coastal Chinook ESA consultation standard requiring a forecast KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate of no greater than 16.0 percent.
4. The LCN coho ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 20.0 percent exploitation rate (marine and mainstem Columbia River combined).
5. The OCN coho allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) of no greater than 15.0 percent as required by the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the OCN Coho Work Group that was adopted by the Council as expert biological advice in November 2000.
6. The SONCC coho ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 13.0 percent marine exploitation rate on RK hatchery coho.

Objective 1 above was the constraining factor on 2009 Chinook fisheries management resulting in a closure of Council-area Chinook-directed ocean fisheries in this area. Oregon scheduled late season terminal area fisheries (state waters only) near the mouth of Tillamook Bay and Elk River with a projected harvest of 600 Chinook (Tables I-1 and I-3).

Coho Fisheries

Coho fisheries management in this area is guided by NMFS ESA consultation standards for LCN coho, OCN coho, and SONCC coho. The Council structured 2009 coho salmon fisheries in this area to meet the following objectives:

1. The LCN coho ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 20.0 percent exploitation rate (marine and mainstem Columbia River combined).

2. The OCN coho allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) of no greater than 15.0 percent as required by the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the OCN Coho Work Group which was accepted by the Council as expert biological advice in November 2000.
3. The SONCC coho ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 13.0 percent marine exploitation rate on Rogue/Klamath (RK) hatchery coho.

The Council adopted seasons in this area were projected to have impacts of 3.2 percent, 7.4 percent, and 2.5 percent on LCN natural coho OCN coho and RK coho, respectively. In all Council area fisheries, projected impact rates were 12.5 percent, 13.0 percent, and 2.8 percent, respectively.

The Council's marine exploitation rate for LCN, OCN, and RK coho assumed a 14 percent hook-and-release mortality rate in recreational fisheries and a 26 percent rate in commercial troll fisheries off Oregon and Washington.

The 2009 Oregon recreational coho selective fishery consisted of a June 20 – August 31 fishery from Cape Falcon to the Oregon/California border with a preseason quota of 110,000 marked coho, and a September 1-30 fishery from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain with a preseason quota of 7,000 which was modified inseason to 9,560 (Table I-3). Under the adopted regulations, the projected harvest impacts and non-retention mortality resulting from these fisheries to be equivalent to exploitation rates of 4.8 percent for OCN coho stocks, 2.5 percent for LCN coho, and 0.5 percent for RK coho. These fisheries were also projected to result in incidental mortality of approximately 100 SRFC.

In 2009, from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain, the commercial coho fishery had an overall quota of 21,240 (11,000 preseason plus transfer of additional coho from the recreational fishery quota on an impact neutral, fishery equivalent basis) (Table I-1). The fishery was not restricted to mark-selective coho retention. Under the adopted regulations, the projected harvest impacts resulting from this fishery to be equivalent to exploitation rates of 2.0 percent for OCN coho stocks, 0.6 percent for LCN coho, and 0.6 percent for RK coho.

U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon

Chinook Fisheries

Management objectives for Chinook fisheries in this area were to comply with NMFS ESA consultation standards for lower Columbia River (LCR) tule and Snake River wild (SRW) fall Chinook, meet treaty Indian sharing obligations and the allocation provisions in the Salmon FMP, provisions of the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST), and to the extent possible, provide for viable ocean and inriver fisheries while meeting natural stock escapement objectives and hatchery fall Chinook brood stock needs. Columbia lower river hatchery (LRH) and Spring Creek Hatchery (SCH) fall Chinook have historically been the major contributors to ocean fishery catches in the Council area north of Cape Falcon. The LCR natural tule Chinook ESA consultation standard was the primary constraint for 2009 ocean fisheries in this area.

The Council structured Chinook salmon fisheries between Cape Falcon, Oregon and the U.S./Canada Border to meet the following objectives (in order of most to least constraining):

1. The LCR natural tule Chinook ESA consultation standard requirement for a combined marine and freshwater exploitation rate of no greater than 38.0 percent.
2. The Snake River fall Chinook ESA consultation standard of at least a 30.0 percent reduction in the total ocean age-3 and age-4 AEQ exploitation rate from the 1988-1993 average.

3. For select Chinook stocks of concern to the Pacific Salmon Commission, keep the Individual Stock Based Management (ISBM) index at or below 60.0 percent of the 1979-1982 average.

The Council adopted 2009 harvest quotas of 20,500 Chinook for recreational fisheries, 20,500 Chinook for commercial non-Indian troll, and 39,000 Chinook for treaty Indian troll fisheries (Tables I-1, I-2, and I-3). Total allowable harvest set preseason for the non-Indian commercial and recreational fisheries for Chinook in 2009 was 41,000, compared to 40,000 in 2008. The overall quota in the treaty Indian troll fishery was 39,000 Chinook compared to 37,500 in 2008. The 2009 ocean salmon fisheries were projected to have a 38.0 percent total AEQ exploitation rate on LCR natural tules (14 percent in Council area fisheries), and a 47.3 percent reduction from the base period AEQ exploitation rate for SRW.

Coho Fisheries

Management objectives for coho fisheries in this area were to comply with NMFS ESA consultation standards for LCN and OCN coho, meet treaty Indian sharing obligations and the allocation provisions in the Salmon FMP, provisions of the PST, and to the extent possible, provide for viable ocean and inriver fisheries while meeting natural stock escapement objectives and hatchery coho brood stock needs. Columbia River early and late hatchery coho have historically been the major contributors to ocean fishery catches in the Council area north of Cape Falcon. The LCN coho ESA consultation standard was the primary constraint for 2009 ocean fisheries in this area.

The Council structured coho salmon fisheries to meet the following objectives (in order of most to least constraining):

1. The LCN coho ESA consultation standard requirement for a combined marine and mainstem Columbia River exploitation rate of no greater than 20.0 percent.
2. An exploitation rate on Interior Fraser coho of no more than 10.0 percent in southern U.S. fisheries in accordance with the provisions of the southern coho management plan adopted by the PSC in February, 2002.
3. The OCN coho ESA consultation standard requirement for a combined marine and mainstem Columbia River exploitation rate of no greater than 15.0 percent.
4. Meet inside/outside and treaty Indian/non-Indian allocation objectives.
5. Meet FMP objectives for allocation of impacts between commercial and recreational ocean fisheries, and among port areas for the recreational fishery.

The Council adopted a mark-selective recreational fishery quota north of Cape Falcon of 176,400 coho, with the requirement that all retained coho must be marked with healed adipose fin clip (Table I-3). The Council adopted commercial harvest quotas of 33,600 marked coho for the non-Indian commercial troll mark-selective fishery (Table I-1) and 60,000 coho for the treaty Indian troll fishery (Table I-2), which was not mark-selective. Total allowable harvest set preseason for the non-Indian commercial and recreational fisheries for coho in 2009 was 210,000, compared to 24,350 in 2008. For the treaty Indian fishery the overall quota of 60,000 coho was greater than the 20,000 coho quota in 2008. The 2009 ocean salmon fisheries were projected to have a 20.0 percent total exploitation rate on LCN coho (12.5 percent in Council area fisheries), an exploitation rate in southern U.S. fisheries of 9.8 percent on Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho (6.2 percent in Council area fisheries), and a total exploitation rate of 13.0 percent on OCN coho (9.4 percent in Council area fisheries).

SELECTIVE FISHERIES AND SALMON BYCATCH

Estimated incidental Chinook and coho mortalities are reported in Tables I-7 and I-8. Unless otherwise noted, Chinook mortality estimates from north of Cape Falcon and coho mortality estimates coastwide were based on preliminary postseason model runs incorporating final ocean catch numbers and updated Columbia River run-sizes; Chinook mortality estimates south of Humbug Mountain, Oregon are based on expansion of dockside sampling data. Under the Sustainable Fisheries Act, incidental mortality in commercial fisheries constitutes bycatch mortality, but incidental mortality resulting from the non-retention recreational fisheries does not.

Selective Chinook Fisheries

No mark-selective Chinook fisheries were conducted in Council-area fisheries in 2009, however, two Oregon state waters terminal area recreational fisheries had mark-selective requirements (Table I-3).

In 2009, recreational fisheries in the Strait of Juan de Fuca operated under mark-selective retention restrictions for both Chinook and coho in Area 5 and the portion of Area 6 west of Port Angeles, from July 1 through August 6. As in 2008, the Areas 5 and 6 mark-selective fisheries were managed on season rather than quota-based criteria. After August 6, the fisheries in Areas 5 and 6 remained open for marked coho only (no Chinook retention) through September 18; Area 5 operated under non-selective fishing regulations for coho from September 19 through September 30 while Area 6 remained selective for marked coho through September 30. Catch and release estimates, derived from creel census programs conducted during the mark-selective fishery in Area 5 from July 1 through September 18 are presented in Table I-9. No inseason estimate was made for Area 6, which was open from July 1 through August 6 for mark-selective Chinook fishing.

Mark-selective Chinook fisheries were also held in Puget Sound Area 9 from July 16 through August 31, in Area 10 from July 16 through August 31, in Area 11 June 1 through September 30, and in Area 13 May 1 through September 30. Winter mark-selective fisheries were held in Area 7 from February 1 through April 15, 2009 and December 1, 2009 through April 30, 2010. Winter mark-selective Chinook fisheries were held in Areas 8-1 and 8-2 January 1 through April 30, 2009 and November 1, 2009 through April 30, 2010. Area 9 had mark-selective Chinook opportunity from January 16 through April 15, 2009 and all of November 2009 and January 16 through April 15, 2010. Area 10 had mark-selective Chinook fisheries from December 1, 2008 through January 31, 2009 and October 1, 2009 through January 31, 2010.

Selective Coho Fisheries

Recreational fisheries selective for marked coho were planned for the area between Cape Falcon and the Oregon/California border, the four ocean subareas north of Cape Falcon, and the inside fisheries at Buoy 10 and the Strait of Juan de Fuca (Areas 5 and 6). Numerous other Puget Sound, inside, and freshwater recreational fisheries in Washington and Oregon had mark-selective restrictions for coho. Non-Indian commercial fisheries selective for marked coho were planned for the area between the U.S./Canada border and Cape Falcon. Preseason and inseason assessments of mark rates, catches, numbers of coho released, and incidental (bycatch) mortality for Council-area and some mixed stock inside fisheries are summarized in Table I-8. Fisheries were sampled by a combination of on-water observers and dockside interviews. The observed mark rates both north and south of Cape Falcon were lower than predicted preseason.

PACIFIC SALMON COMMISSION

The PSC was established to implement the 1985 Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) between the United States and Canada. Because many of the stocks under the jurisdiction of the Council are significantly affected by management actions taken in Canadian and Alaskan waters, considerable interaction between the

Council and the PSC occurs at both the policy and technical levels. Actual catches for PSC fisheries of the most relevance to the Council are summarized in Tables I-10 and I-11. Note that these catch statistics do not correspond to provisions of the PST for compliance with aggregate abundance-based management (AABM; see below); nor do they reflect incidental mortality losses associated with the regulation of these fisheries, except as noted.

Chinook Fisheries

Northern British Columbia (B.C.) and Southeast Alaska (SEAK) fisheries affect far-north migrating Chinook stocks from Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. These include Washington coastal stocks; Columbia and Snake River bright fall and summer stocks; and far-north migrating Oregon coastal Chinook stocks.

The West Coast Vancouver Island (WCVI) troll and Georgia Strait troll and recreational fisheries affect far-north migrating stocks (including LRW) to a lesser degree, but have a major impact on more southerly distributed Columbia River tule and Puget Sound stocks.

In June 1999, the United States and Canada reached agreement on a framework for Chinook fishing regimes for 1999 through 2008. Under this agreement, SEAK (all gear), northern B.C. (troll and recreational), and WCVI (troll and outside recreational) fisheries were regulated under aggregate AABM regimes. These fishery regimes had catch ceilings derived from indices for total aggregate abundance of stocks contributing to specific components of the fisheries and target fishery harvest rates. For example, the allowable catch for WCVI troll and outside sport fisheries were determined by the abundance index estimated for the WCVI troll fishery. The allowable catch for the WCVI AABM fisheries was designed to reduce harvest rates for the combined troll and outside sport fisheries by approximately 35 percent from levels observed during 1985 through 1996. Provisions of a new agreement, ratified in 2008, took effect January 1, 2009. The 2008 agreement reduces catch ceilings in SEAK and WCVI AABM fisheries by 15 percent and 30 percent respectively, from those in the 1999 agreement. The United States and Canada are developing management regimes for AABM fisheries based on total mortality rather than landed catch.

For fisheries not driven by AABM regimes, including Council area fisheries, the 1999 agreement established conservation obligations to reduce harvest rates on depressed Chinook stocks (those not meeting escapement goals) by 36.5 percent for Canadian fisheries and 40 percent for United States fisheries, relative to levels observed during 1979 through 1982. This individual stock based management (ISBM) obligation was taken into account during Council and inside fisheries preseason management planning processes.

In 2009, AABM fisheries were conducted in accordance with the obligations set forth in the 2008 PST agreement. SEAK fisheries were constrained by an all-gear catch ceiling of 218,700 "treaty" Chinook in 2009, an increase from the ceiling of 170,000 in 2008, but 15 percent less than it would have been under the 1999 agreement. "Treaty" Chinook are those fish that are counted against the AABM catch ceiling; they represent total catch minus terminal exclusions (fish taken in terminal net fisheries where escapement goals are achieved) and hatchery add-ons (fish attributed to production from Alaskan hatchery facilities in excess of levels observed prior to the 1985 PST). The preliminary estimate of 2009 total catch of Chinook by SEAK fisheries was 272,467, while the catch of "treaty" Chinook was 214,451 (Table I-10).

The catch ceiling for the Northern B.C. AABM fisheries (Northern B.C. troll plus Queen Charlotte Islands sport) in 2009 was 143,000, compared to a ceiling in 2008 of 124,800 Chinook. The actual catch

was estimated at 109,470 (75,470 troll plus 34,000 sport). The entire NBC troll fishery in 2009 was conducted under a system of individual transferable quotas.

In addition to the overall catch ceiling determined by the PST, Canada's principal management objectives for the 2009 WCVI Chinook fisheries were to meet domestic allocation objectives as well as address concerns for Lower Strait of Georgia Chinook, WCVI Chinook stocks, spring run upper Fraser River Chinook, and Interior Fraser (Upper Fraser and Thompson) coho. The total allowable catch by WCVI AABM fisheries under the 2008 PST Agreement was 107,800 while the reported catch was 125,488; 53,191 troll, 3,381 First Nations, and 68,916 recreational (Table I-11).

In total, 13 openings occurred for the WCVI troll fishery (Table I-12) in accounting year 2009 (October 2008 through September 2009). Fisheries were closed from March 16 through April 19 to protect Fraser spring stocks. This closure continued in offshore areas of SW Vancouver Island through May 15 and only partial openings were permitted after that. The full WCVI was again closed June 16 and remained closed through the month of July to protect Fraser spring/summer stocks. During August, gear was restricted to large plugs to reduce coho contacts and the nearshore waters were closed to protect local WCVI Chinook stocks. To protect Interior Fraser coho, coho retention was mark-selective and revival tanks were required for released coho. September fisheries were closed because the total WCVI catch ceiling had been exceeded.

The WCVI outside sport fishery (the area where non-local stocks predominate) operated under a 45 cm (17.7 inches) total length minimum size limit, but with the additional restriction that Chinook over 77 cm (30.3 inches) could not be retained in the surfzone corridor (within 1 mile of shore) to protect local-origin stocks. The fishery harvested 68,900 fish, an increase of about 40 percent from the 2008 catch.

Catch estimates for all Canadian ISBM fisheries in northern B.C. were incomplete; the reported Chinook catch in 2009 was approximately 6,000 by commercial gillnets. Approximately 3,200 Chinook were caught by anglers from lodges in Rivers Inlet, Hakai Pass, and Bella Bella. Surveys of private angler catch were not conducted, but were believed to be less than the lodge catch. Tidal area sport catch estimates near the mainland coast of Northern B.C. in 2009 were not available. Catches by First Nations were 13,100 Chinook for the North Coast and 4,000 for the Central Coast.

Canadian ISBM fisheries in Southern B.C. in 2009 harvested a total of 133,900 Chinook (111,400 sport, 44,200 First Nations, and 9,800 commercial).

No direct management measures for Chinook salmon within the Council management area were specified under the 2008 PST agreement, except for the ISBM commitment. The Council's ocean fisheries and inside fisheries conducted by the state and tribal managers were designed to minimize impacts on spawning escapements of depressed stocks and pre-season estimates of impacts were in compliance with terms of the PST agreement. Information necessary to evaluate the post-season impacts of Council area fisheries was not available.

Coho Fisheries

In 2002 the PSC adopted a management plan for coho salmon originating in Washington and southern B.C. river systems. The plan is directed at the conservation of key management units, four from southern B.C. (Interior Fraser, Lower Fraser, Strait of Georgia Mainland, Strait of Georgia Vancouver Island) and nine from Washington (Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish, Hood Canal, Strait of Juan de Fuca, Quillayute, Hoh, Queets, and Grays Harbor). Under the plan, the United States and Canada were required to constrain total fishery exploitation rates to levels associated with the categorical status (low, moderate, and abundant) and target exploitation rates of the key management units as determined by domestic

managers. Ceilings on exploitation rates by intercepting fisheries were established through formulas specified in the plan.

The forecast of 2009 abundance indicated that the status of interior Fraser River coho remained critically low. The lower Fraser, Georgia Basin, and the Johnstone Strait coho management units were all forecast to be at low or critical status.

In 2009, Canada's coho management objective was to constrain the exploitation rate by its fisheries on Thompson coho (a component of the Interior Fraser management unit) to a ceiling of 3 percent. Unmarked coho were released in many Southern B.C. commercial and sport fisheries where Thompson coho were known to be prevalent. Estimated release mortality rates for legal size coho by gear type were: Seine 25 percent; Northern Gillnet 70 percent; Southern Gillnet 60 percent; Troll 26 percent; and Sport 10 percent (Canadian Stock Assessment Secretariat, Research Document 99/128). Only terminal area fisheries along the WCVI and small portions of upper Johnstone Strait and the Queen Charlotte Islands were permitted for a short period to retain coho with intact adipose fins. Selective fishing techniques, such as barbless hooks for trollers, seine bunt restrictions, and use of revival tanks, were required. A total of 934 coho were retained by commercial fisheries in 2009 (6 troll, and 928 net). Coho kept and released by marine commercial fisheries in Southern B.C. are summarized in Table I-13.

For recreational fisheries, mark-selective coho retention was permitted in mixed stock areas, and barbless hooks were required. Mark-selective fisheries were implemented in most of Southern B.C. (Johnstone Strait, Strait of Georgia, Juan de Fuca Strait, and WCVI). The estimated total retained catch of coho in Southern B.C. marine recreational fisheries in 2009 was 117,300. Coho kept and released by marine recreational fisheries in Southern B.C. are summarized in Table I-14.

First Nations fisheries in Southern B.C. were estimated to have harvested 24,200 coho.

TABLE I-1. Summary of actual ocean non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing regulations for 2009. (Page 1 of 3)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota (Guideline*)		Special Restrictions ^{a/}
		Chinook	Coho	
U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, OR May 1-5, 8-12, 16-19, 23-26, May 30-June 2, June 6-9, 13-16, 20-23, 27-30 (38 days)	All except coho	13,735*	-	Open Saturday through Tuesday. Per vessel per open period landing and possession limit of: 75 Chinook north of Leadbetter Point or 75 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point. Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed Oregon State regulations require that fishers south of Cape Falcon, OR intending to fish within this area notify Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife before transiting the Cape Falcon, OR line (45°46'00" N. lat.) at the following number: 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.

TABLE I-1. Summary of actual ocean non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing regulations for 2009. (Page 2 of 3)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota (Guideline*)		Special Restrictions ^{ai}
		Chinook	Coho	
U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, OR				
July 1-7, 11-14, 18-21, 25-28, Aug. 1-4, 8-11, 15-18, 22-25, Aug. 29-Sept. 1, Sept. 5-8, 12-15 (47 days)	All salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, WA in August and September	9,665 ^{b/}	33,600	Open Saturday through Tuesday through September 16. Per vessel per open period landing and possession limit of 40 Chinook and 200 marked coho north of Leadbetter Point or 40 Chinook and 200 marked coho south of Leadbetter Point through July 14; 75 Chinook and 200 marked coho north of Leadbetter Point or 75 Chinook and 200 marked coho south of Leadbetter Point July 18 through September 1; 75 Chinook and 100 marked coho north of Leadbetter Point or 75 Chinook and 100 marked coho south of Leadbetter Point thereafter. Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed. Oregon State regulations require that fishers south of Cape Falcon, OR intending to fish within this area notify Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife before transiting the Cape Falcon, OR line (45°46'00" N. lat.) at the following number: 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.

TABLE I-1. Summary of actual ocean non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing regulations for 2009. (Page 3 of 3)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota (Guideline*)		Special Restrictions ^{a/}
		Chinook	Coho	
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt., OR Sept. 1-30 (30 days)	All except Chinook	-	21,240 ^{c/}	Non-mark selective coho regulations. 100 coho per vessel per week landing and possession limit. All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon.
Twin Rocks to Pyramid Rock (off Tillamook Bay) Sept. 1-Oct. 31 (76 days)	Chinook only	300	-	Open 0-3 nautical miles; 25 Chinook per calendar week per vessel landing limit. Landings restricted to Garibaldi.
Cape Blanco to Tichenor Rock (off Elk River) Oct. 15-19 (6 days)	Chinook only	300	-	Open 0-3 nautical miles; 20 Chinook per day per vessel landing limit. Landings restricted to Port Orford.
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border Closed	-	-	-	
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. Closed	-	-	-	
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena Closed	-	-	-	
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. Closed	-	-	-	
Pigeon Pt. to Pt. Sur Closed	-	-	-	
Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border Closed	-	-	-	

a/ Single-point, single-shank barbless hooks required in all open areas coastwide. Unless otherwise noted, minimum size limits (total length): Chinook 28 inches, coho 16 inches.

b/ 6,765 preseason Chinook guideline plus transfer of 2,900 Chinook remaining from the May-June U.S./Canada border Cape Falcon non-Indian commercial troll fishery quota.

c/ 11,000 preseason quota plus 10,240 impact neutral transfer from June-August recreational fishery quota (26,000 recreational mark selective quota converted to 10,240 non-mark selective commercial quota in September).

TABLE I-2. Summary of actual treaty Indian commercial ocean and Area 4B troll salmon seasons for 2009.

Tribe and Area	Salmon Species	Seasons ^{a/}		Minimum Size Limit (Inches)		Special Restrictions
		Dates	Days	Chinook	Coho	
Quinault						
Areas 2-3	All except coho	May 1-June 30	61	24	-	
	All	July 1- Aug. 18	49	24	16	
		Aug. 19 - Aug. 21	3	24	16	50 coho per vessel per open period landing limit
		Sept. 8- Sept. 11	4	24	16	68 coho per vessel per open period landing limit
Hoh						
Areas 2-3	All except coho	May 1-June 30	61	24	-	
	All	July 1- Sept. 15	77	24	16	
Quileute						
Area 3	All except coho	May 1-June 30	61	24	-	
	All	July 1-Sept. 15; Sept. 16-Oct. 15	107	24	16	
Makah						
Areas 3N, 4, and 4A	All except coho	May 1-June 30	61	24	-	
	All	July 1- Aug. 17	48	24	16	
		Aug. 18-Aug. 20	3	24	16	25 coho per vessel per open period landing limit
		Sept. 9- Sept. 15	7	24	16	5 coho per vessel per open period landing limit
Area 4B	All except coho	May 1-June 30	61	24	-	
	All	Jan. 1-April 15; July 1-Aug 17	153	22 ^{b/}	16	
		Aug. 18-Aug. 20	3	24	16	25 coho per vessel per open period landing limit
		Sept. 9-Sept. 15	7	24	16	5 coho per vessel per open period landing limit
		Nov. 1-Dec. 31	61	22	16	
S'Klallam						
Area 4B	All except coho	May 1-June 30	61	24	-	
	All ^{c/}	Jan. 1-Apr. 15; July 1-Dec. 31	290	22 ^{b/}	16	

a/ The overall quotas for these fisheries during the May 1-Sept. 15 ocean salmon management period were 39,000 Chinook and 60,000 coho. These quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1-Sept. 15. The overall Chinook quota was divided preseason to provide 19,000 Chinook for the May 1-June 30 Chinook-directed season and 20,000 Chinook for the July 1-Sept. 15 all-salmon season. Barbless hooks were required in all ocean fisheries.

b/ Minimum length limit 22 inches prior to May 1 and after October 31.

c/ Retention of steelhead prohibited; retention of chum prohibited prior to September 30.

TABLE I-3. Summary of actual ocean recreational salmon fishing regulations for 2009. (Page 1 of 3)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota		Daily Limit and Special Restrictions ^{b/}
		Chinook	Coho ^{d/}	
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava, WA (Neah Bay subarea)				
Tues.-Sat. June 27-July 17; seven days per week July 18-Sept. 20 (80 days).	All Salmon		16,100 ^{c/}	Two salmon daily, plus two additional pink salmon; no more than one Chinook prior to August 1. No chum retention beginning August 1. No Chinook retention east of Bonilla-Tatoosh line beginning August 1.
Cape Alava to Queets River, WA (LaPush subarea)		The Chinook quota for all subareas between the U.S./ Canada border and Cape Falcon, OR combined was 20,500.		
Tues.-Sat. June 27-July 17; seven days per week July 18-Sept. 20 (80 days).	All Salmon		7,980 ^{d/}	Two salmon daily, plus two additional pink salmon; no more than one Chinook prior to August 1.
North of 47°50'00" N lat. and south of 48°00'00" N lat. seven days per week Sept. 26-Oct.11 (16 days)	All Salmon		100	Two salmon daily, plus two additional pink salmon.
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt., WA (Westport subarea)				
Sun.-Thurs. June 28-July 23; seven days per week July 24-Sept. 20 (79 days)	All Salmon		55,270 ^{e/}	Two salmon daily, plus one additional pink salmon; no more than one Chinook prior to August 1. Grays Harbor Control Zone closed beginning August 1.
Leadbetter Point, WA to Cape Falcon, OR (Columbia River subarea)				
Seven days per week June 28-Aug. 31; Sept. 7-30 (89 days)	All salmon		96,500 ^{f/}	Two salmon daily; no more than one Chinook prior to August 1.
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.				
June 20-Aug. 31 (73 days)	All Except Chinook	None	70,000 ^{g/}	Three salmon daily. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open. ^{h/}
Sept. 1-30 (30 days)	All Except Chinook	None	9,560 ^{i/}	Two salmon daily. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open. ^{h/}

TABLE I-3. Summary of actual ocean recreational salmon fishing regulations for 2009. (Page 2 of 3)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota		Daily Limit and Special Restrictions ^{b/}
		Chinook	Coho ^{a/}	
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. (con't)				
Tillamook Ocean Terminal Area inside 3 nm)				
Sept. 1-30 (30 days)	All Salmon	None	i/	Barbless hooks required through Sept. 30. Two adult Chinook daily, one of which can be non-fin clipped; no more than five non-fin clipped Chinook in the Tillamook and Elk River Zones combined.
Oct. 1-31 (31 days)	Chinook Only	None	-	
Elk River Ocean Terminal Area Inside of a line from Cape Blanco to Black Rock to Best Rock to 42°43'48" N. Lat. 124°32'08" W. Long to Tichenor Rock				
Oct. 15 - Nov. 30 (47 days)	Chinook only	None	-	Two adult Chinook daily, one of which can be non-fin clipped; no more than five non-fin clipped Chinook in the Tillamook and Elk River Zones combined.
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border				
June 20-Aug. 28 (70 days)	All except Chinook	None	g/	Two salmon per day.
Aug. 29-31 (3 days)	All	None	g/	Two salmon per day.
Sept. 1-7 (7 days)	All except coho	None	-	Two salmon per day.
OR/CA Border to Horse Mt., CA				
Aug. 29-Sept 7 (10 days)	All except coho	None	-	Two salmon daily.
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena, California				
Closed	-	-	-	
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.				
Closed	-	-	-	
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border				
Closed	-	-	-	

TABLE I-3. Summary of actual ocean recreational salmon fishing regulations for 2009. (Page 3 of 3)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota		Daily Limit and Special Restrictions ^{b/}
		Chinook	Coho ^{a/}	
a/ All coho fisheries and quotas are mark-selective for fish with a healed adipose fin clip.				
b/ No more than one rod and single-point, single-shank barbless hooks required north of Pt. Conception, CA. No more than two single-point, single-shank barbless hooks when fishing for salmon or fishing from a boat with salmon on board between Pt. Conception and Cape Falcon, OR. If angling by any means other than trolling between Pt. Conception and Horse Mt., CA, no more than two single-point, single-shank, barbless circle hooks shall be used. The distance between the two hooks must not exceed 5 inches when measured from the top of the eye of the top hook to the inner base of the curve of the lower hook, and both hooks must be permanently tied in place (hard tied). Unless otherwise noted: minimum size limits are (1) 24 inches for Chinook and 16 inches for coho north of Cape Falcon, and (2) 20 inches for Chinook and 16 inches for coho south of Cape Falcon.				
c/ 18,350 preseason quota minus transfers of 1,250 and 1,000 to La Push.				
d/ 4,480 preseason quota plus transfers of 1,250 and 1,000 from Neah Bay and 1,250 from Westport.				
e/ 65,270 preseason quota minus transfers of 1,250 to La Push and 8,750 to Columbia River.				
f/ 88,200 preseason quota plus impact neutral transfer of 8,300 from Westport.				
g/ 110,000 preseason quota for June-August Cape Falcon to OR/CA border fishery minus 14,000 impact neutral rollover to the September Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. recreational fishery and 26,000 impact neutral transfer to the September Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. commercial fishery.				
h/ The all-depth halibut fishery was open on May 14-16, 21-23, 28-30, June 4-6, 18-20, July 2-4, and August 7-9.				
i/ 7,000 preseason quota plus 2,560 impact neutral rollover from the June-August Cape Falcon to OR/CA border recreational fishery.				

TABLE I-4. Council area commercial and recreational ocean salmon fishing effort and landings by state. Data are provisional, pending further review of data compilation methods. A double dash ("-") indicates no records are available. Fewer than 50 pounds may be shown as zero. (Page 1 of 4)

Year or Average	COMMERCIAL TROLL							RECREATIONAL					Salmon Per Angler Trip
	Effort (boat days fished)	Catch						Effort (salmon angler trips)	Catch (numbers of fish)				
		Numbers of Fish			Thousands of Pounds (Dressed Weight)				Chinook	Coho	Pink	Total	
		Chinook	Coho	Pink	Chinook	Coho	Pink						
WASHINGTON^{a/}													
1966-70	--	172,500	717,200	96,200	1,810	4,557	432	401,900	152,600	427,700	14,600	594,900	1.5
1971-75	56,200	275,400	870,300	31,600	2,926	4,801	147	482,900	210,400	567,400	6,100	783,900	1.6
1976-80	43,787	188,610	717,302	412,880	2,364	3,675	789	429,809	114,092	511,827	23,544	649,463	1.5
1981-85 ^{b/}	12,782	71,326	217,754	140,486	776	1,059	358	163,344	54,662	172,399	5,915	232,976	1.4
1986-90	6,078	71,534	137,942	20,552	719	610	49	119,412	26,075	165,058	1,919	193,051	1.6
1991-95	5,158	42,477	76,334	27,971	372	390	63	104,949	11,156	131,364	2,484	145,003	1.4
1996	693	12,310	36,066	0	103	160	0	43,250	177	51,433	0	51,610	1.2
1997	751	20,579	15,824	711	185	57	6	29,699	3,969	26,762	1,410	32,141	1.1
1998	278	20,615	8,154	0	240	44	0	19,653	2,187	20,706	0	22,893	1.2
1999	1,011	44,908	37,214	461	420	188	5	50,774	9,887	40,125	2,188	52,200	1.0
2000	565	17,907	27,442	0	202	142	0	48,919	8,478	68,199	0	76,677	1.6
2001	1,280	50,072	66,707	885	515	377	9	126,402	22,974	168,062	3,918	194,954	1.5
2002	1,564	93,665	17,602	0	1,128	102	0	95,167	57,821	74,134	0	131,955	1.4
2003	1,914	91,374	19,899	251	1,261	117	2	124,867	34,183	139,096	13,407	186,686	1.5
2004	1,812	85,107	75,390	0	1,090	476	0	112,704	24,907	112,936	0	137,843	1.2
2005	2,035	77,041	25,439	250	969	160	1	90,595	36,369	51,770	3,260	91,398	1.0
2006	2,243	47,314	33,203	0	534	203	0	65,263	10,667	36,087	8	46,762	0.7
2007	1,864	37,211	45,924	370	389	252	2	72,683	8,944	83,788	4,670	97,402	1.3
2008 ^{c/}	1,802	29,538	15,972	0	287	92	0	37,610	14,635	18,870	0	33,505	0.9
2009 ^{c/}	2,792	24,698	80,126	473	255	480	3	101,560	12,351	138,493	7,627	158,471	1.6

TABLE I-4. Council area commercial and recreational ocean salmon fishing effort and landings by state. Data are provisional, pending further review of data compilation methods. A double dash ("--") indicates no records are available. Fewer than 50 pounds may be shown as zero. (Page 2 of 4)

Year or Average	COMMERCIAL TROLL							RECREATIONAL					
	Effort (boat days fished)	Catch			Thousands of Pounds (Dressed Weight)			Effort (salmon angler trips)	Catch (numbers of fish)				Salmon Per Angler Trip
		Numbers of Fish							Total	Total	Total	Total	
		Chinook	Coho	Pink	Chinook	Coho	Pink						
OREGON^{d/}													
1966-70	--	122,000	804,500	--	1,159	5,358	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1971-75	47,400	208,500	979,000	--	2,128	6,015	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1976-80	55,885	232,632	741,694	--	2,427	4,252	139	387,743	39,974	289,189	--	329,163	0.8
1981-85	25,496	145,503	301,499	2,100	1,432	1,537	117	233,544	33,085	165,393	2,700	201,178	0.9
1986-90	38,154	394,927	397,243	4,300	3,731	1,957	21	241,161	35,713	218,637	500	254,849	1.1
1991-95	9,016	100,945	119,367	380	940	325	2	99,547	9,234	103,001	60	112,296	1.1
1996	8,391	175,209	8	0	1,926	-	0	43,962	11,210	7,200	0	18,410	0.4
1997	7,810	149,759	-	0	1,542	-	0	30,148	7,678	5,972	0	13,650	0.5
1998	7,171	124,211	-	0	1,398	-	0	25,954	4,086	2,301	0	6,387	0.2
1999	5,083	62,533	-	0	721	1	0	49,419	7,721	13,636	0	21,357	0.4
2000	7,480	135,903	12,258	0	1,481	71	0	78,563	25,460	33,188	0	58,648	0.7
2001	11,148	274,963	9,333	344	2,897	52	1	120,461	27,200	94,346	0	121,546	1.0
2002	11,701	304,189	1,515	0	3,488	11	0	107,641	47,480	36,537	0	84,017	0.8
2003	12,418	329,678	6,441	25	3,639	43	0	144,423	40,654	113,659	0	154,313	1.1
2004	13,204	252,709	8,839	0	2,850	70	0	145,702	56,433	71,835	0	128,268	0.9
2005	11,623	251,295	2,618	3	2,671	20	0	75,999	27,945	13,706	0	41,651	0.5
2006	4,528	34,965	1,414	0	486	13	0	62,319	11,588	15,577	0	27,165	0.4
2007	5,233	35,487	17,095	80	464	101	0	88,264	6,941	60,653	0	67,594	0.8
2008	809	5,954	435	0	66	4	0	30,418	1,578	12,085	2	13,665	0.4
2009 ^{e/}	1,213	1,145	21,951	18	15	131	0	84,545	1,581	89,628	0	91,209	1.1

TABLE I-4. Council area commercial and recreational ocean salmon fishing effort and landings by state. Data are provisional, pending further review of data compilation methods. A double dash ("-") indicates no records are available. Fewer than 50 pounds may be shown as zero. (Page 3 of 4)

Year or Average	COMMERCIAL TROLL							RECREATIONAL					
	Effort (boat days fished)	Catch						Effort (salmon angler trips)	Catch (numbers of fish)				Salmon Per Angler Trip
		Numbers of Fish			Thousands of Pounds (Dressed Weight)				Chinook	Coho	Pink	Total	
		Chinook	Coho	Pink	Chinook	Coho	Pink						
CALIFORNIA^{ef}													
1966-70	--	486,300	319,700	7,400	4,925	2,352	37	189,800	120,800	33,200	0	154,000	0.8
1971-75	45,200	562,700	361,800	4,700	5,743	2,211	22	247,400	169,600	48,300	0	217,900	0.9
1976-80	81,300	618,637	210,303	500	5,867	1,184	3	163,469	228,968	486	0	229,454	1.4
1981-85	58,950	462,652	58,726	2,400	4,454	345	14	146,950	122,013	103	0	122,116	0.8
1986-90	58,549	794,703	46,780	300	8,097	262	2	240,667	87,845	608	0	88,453	0.4
1991-95	25,780	341,928	42,475	0	3,429	94	0	215,996	185,851	419	0	186,270	0.9
1996	21,161	380,851	-	0	4,113	-	0	225,305	164,032	644	0	164,676	0.7
1997	18,956	487,415	-	0	5,248	-	0	234,369	228,968	486	0	229,454	1.0
1998	14,564	226,936	-	0	1,847	-	0	151,824	122,013	103	0	122,116	0.8
1999	16,361	264,452	-	0	3,846	-	0	147,055	87,845	608	0	88,453	0.6
2000	20,453	480,352	-	0	5,131	-	0	214,375	185,851	419	0	186,270	0.9
2001	13,841	193,086	-	0	2,409	-	0	165,135	98,783	1,329	0	100,112	0.6
2002	17,403	391,655	-	0	5,008	-	0	210,052	182,044	828	0	182,872	0.9
2003	15,941	491,894	-	0	6,392	-	0	134,627	94,674	613	0	95,287	0.7
2004	21,733	502,110	-	0	6,230	-	0	218,743	221,114	1,424	0	222,538	1.0
2005	17,018	340,862	-	0	4,347	-	0	172,080	143,257	699	0	143,956	0.8
2006	8,259	69,728	-	0	1,043	-	0	126,506	96,292	1,626	0	97,918	0.8
2007	10,671	114,141	-	0	1,525	-	0	105,889	47,704	746	0	48,450	0.5
2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	391	6	-	0	6	0.0
2009 ^{ef}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,359	672	8	0	680	0.1

TABLE I-4. Council area commercial and recreational ocean salmon fishing effort and landings by state. Data are provisional, pending further review of data compilation methods. A double dash ("--") indicates no records are available. Fewer than 50 pounds may be shown as zero. (Page 4 of 4)

Year or Average	COMMERCIAL TROLL							RECREATIONAL					
	Effort (boat days fished)	Catch						Effort (salmon angler trips)	Catch (numbers of fish)				Salmon Per Angler Trip
		Numbers of Fish			Thousands of Pounds (Dressed Weight)				Chinook	Coho	Pink	Total	
		Chinook	Coho	Pink	Chinook	Coho	Pink						
COUNCIL AREA^{a/d/e/}													
1966-70	--	780,800	1,841,400	103,600	7,893	12,267	468	591,700	273,400	460,900	14,600	748,900	1.3
1971-75	148,800	1,046,600	2,211,100	36,300	10,796	13,028	170	730,300	380,000	615,700	6,100	1,001,800	1.4
1976-80	180,972	1,039,879	1,669,299	413,380	10,658	9,111	930	981,020	383,034	801,501	23,544	1,208,079	1.2
1981-85 ^{b/}	97,228	679,481	577,980	144,986	6,662	2,941	489	543,838	209,761	337,894	8,615	556,270	1.0
1986-90	40,874	514,406	299,783	20,932	5,087	1,029	50	434,955	221,160	268,478	1,979	491,617	1.1
1996	30,245	568,370	36,074	0	6,142	160	0	312,517	175,419	59,277	0	234,696	0.8
1997	27,517	657,753	15,824	711	6,975	57	6	294,216	240,615	33,220	1,410	275,245	0.9
1998	22,013	371,762	8,154	0	3,485	44	0	197,431	128,286	23,110	0	151,396	0.8
1999	22,455	371,893	37,214	461	4,987	189	6	247,248	105,453	54,369	2,188	162,010	0.7
2000	28,498	634,162	39,700	0	6,814	213	0	341,857	219,789	101,806	0	321,595	0.9
2001	26,269	518,121	76,040	1,229	5,821	429	10	411,998	148,957	263,737	3,918	416,612	1.0
2002	30,668	789,509	19,117	0	9,624	113	0	412,860	287,345	111,499	0	398,844	1.0
2003	30,273	912,946	26,340	276	11,291	159	2	403,917	169,511	253,368	13,407	436,286	1.1
2004	36,749	839,926	84,229	0	10,170	546	0	477,149	302,454	186,195	0	488,649	1.0
2005	30,676	669,198	28,057	253	7,987	180	1	338,674	207,571	66,175	3,260	277,005	0.8
2006	15,030	152,007	34,617	0	2,064	216	0	254,088	118,547	53,290	8	171,845	0.7
2007	17,768	186,839	63,019	450	2,379	353	2	266,836	63,589	145,187	4,670	213,446	0.8
2008 ^{c/}	2,611	35,492	16,407	0	353	96	0	68,419	16,219	30,955	2	47,176	0.7
2009 ^{c/}	4,005	25,843	102,077	491	270	611	3	191,464	14,604	228,129	7,627	250,360	1.3

a/ For Washington, commercial effort and landings include: (1) treaty Indian fisheries (ocean and Area 4B only from May 1-Sept. 30) beginning in 1972; (2) prior to 1978, catch off British Columbia landed in Washington; (3) catch off Alaska landed in Washington; and (4) catch off Oregon and California beginning in 1976. Treaty Indian effort is in deliveries. Beginning in 1989, recreational angler trips and catch include state-managed, late-season Area 4B fishery when open (see Table IV-15).

b/ Recreational effort and catch includes Washington-based effort and catch from Oregon state waters (July 26-Aug. 1) and Strait of Juan de Fuca after WDFW and NMFS ocean closures in 1982.

c/ Preliminary.

d/ Oregon commercial troll landings include small numbers of salmon caught in Alaska (prior to 1990), Washington, and California. Oregon recreational effort data are total angler trips prior to 1979 and salmon trips beginning in 1979. Significantly reduced salmon per angler trip in 1994-1998 reflects regulations requiring nonretention of coho in the recreational fishery south of Cape Falcon.

e/ California commercial effort and landings include salmon caught off Oregon and landed in California, which were minor and infrequent until 2004, when 200 days fished and 25,300 Chinook were included.

TABLE I-5. Council area commercial and recreational ocean salmon fishing effort and landings by management area.

Year	COMMERCIAL TROLL				RECREATIONAL					Salmon Per Angler Trip
	Effort ^{a/} (days fished)	Catch (numbers of fish)			Effort (salmon angler trips)	Catch (numbers of fish)			Total	
		Chinook	Coho	Pink		Chinook	Coho	Pink		
----- U.S./CANADA BORDER TO CAPE FALCON -----										
Treaty Indian (U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Point)^{b/}:										
2001	516	28,843	58,595	2,451	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	226	39,846	17,422	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	216	35,172	10,942	236	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	431	49,735	62,097	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	597	41,975	23,997	387	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	805	30,545	31,938	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	590	22,943	40,038	584	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008 ^{c/}	579	20,902	14,266	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009 ^{c/}	801	12,382	60,071	744	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Indian:										
2002	1,768	66,616	1,695	0	107,218	60,575	88,537	0	149,112	1.4
2003	2,111	66,586	15,398	276	144,093	36,513	168,867	13,407	218,787	1.5
2004	1,728	38,490	22,132	24	131,297	27,090	135,434	32	162,556	1.2
2005	1,954	45,151	4,060	11	103,857	40,004	61,736	3,260	104,999	1.0
2006	2,419	27,258	2,679	0	73,505	11,176	41,498	8	52,682	0.7
2007	1,599	15,711	17,439	227	85,069	9,538	102,185	4,670	116,393	1.4
2008	1,884	14,070	2,141	0	41,264	15,452	21,061	0	36,513	0.9
2009 ^{c/}	2,519	13,028	32,743	153	113,810	13,331	157,912	7,627	178,870	1.6
----- CAPE FALCON TO HUMBURG MOUNTAIN -----										
2002	10,843	284,589	-	0	75,868	34,792	22,026	0	56,818	0.7
2003	11,477	314,222	-	23	110,450	32,876	83,837	0	116,713	1.1
2004	12,339	241,107	-	0	108,800	47,413	48,062	0	95,475	0.9
2005	10,858	238,944	-	1	50,159	18,603	3,630	0	22,233	0.4
2006	3,364	23,738	-	0	43,447	9,287	9,485	0	18,772	0.4
2007	4,444	29,947	5,542	73	64,766	3,297	40,687	0	43,984	0.7
2008	97	284	-	0	21,969	481	7,760	2	8,243	0.4
2009 ^{c/}	685	433	-	0	66,337	406	68,994	0	69,400	1.0
----- HUMBURG MOUNTAIN TO HORSE MOUNTAIN (KMZ) -----										
2002	1,033	20,270	-	0	41,265	26,065	403	0	26,468	0.6
2003	659	9,116	-	0	30,524	14,200	188	0	14,388	0.5
2004	1,042	40,399	-	0	43,906	29,681	1,835	0	31,516	0.7
2005	573	9,320	-	0	29,907	23,251	261	0	23,512	0.8
2006	183	738	-	0	27,081	18,195	922	0	19,117	0.7
2007	821	12,859	-	0	31,555	21,946	1,970	0	23,916	0.8
2008	51	236	-	-	4,795	280	2,134	0	2,414	0.5
2009 ^{c/}	-	-	-	-	11,317	867	1,223	0	2,090	0.2
----- HORSE MOUNTAIN TO U.S./MEXICO BORDER -----										
2002	16,798	378,188	-	0	188,509	165,913	533	0	166,446	0.9
2003	15,810	487,850	-	0	118,850	85,922	476	0	86,398	0.7
2004	21,209	470,195	-	0	193,146	198,270	864	0	199,134	1.0
2005	16,694	333,808	-	0	154,751	125,713	548	0	126,261	0.8
2006	8,259	69,728	-	0	110,055	79,889	1,385	0	81,274	0.7
2007	10,314	105,379	-	0	85,446	28,808	345	0	29,153	0.3
2008	-	-	-	-	391	6	-	0	6	0.0
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a/ Treaty Indian troll effort in number of deliveries.

b/ May through September only.

c/ Preliminary.

TABLE I-6. Coho and Chinook harvest quotas and guidelines (*) for 2009 Council managed fisheries compared with actual harvest by management area and fishery.

Fishery Governed by Quota or Guideline	Chinook			Coho		
	Quota or Guideline ^{a/}	Catch	Catch/Quota	Quota	Catch	Catch/Quota
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON						
TREATY INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (May-June)	19,000	7,292	0.38	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (July-Sept.)	20,000	5,090	0.25	60,000	60,071	1.00
Subtotal Treaty Indian Commercial Troll	39,000	12,382	0.32	60,000	60,071	1.00
NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (May-June)	13,735 *	10,186	0.74	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (July-Sept.)	6,765 *	2,842	0.42	33,600	32,743	0.97
Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll	20,500	13,028	0.64	33,600	32,743	0.97
RECREATIONAL (selective coho fisheries)						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (July-Sept.)	2,200 *	2,447	1.11	16,100	13,336	0.83
Cape Alava to Queets River (July-Oct.)	1,050 *	680	0.65	8,080	6,896	0.85
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (July-Sept.)	11,850 *	5,023	0.42	55,270	53,868	0.97
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (July-Sept.)	5,400 *	5,182	0.96	96,500	83,811	0.87
Subtotal Recreational	20,500	13,331	0.65	175,950 ^{b/}	157,912	0.90
TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON	80,000	38,741	0.48	269,550	250,726	0.93
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON						
COMMERCIAL TROLL (all except Chinook)						
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. (Sept. non-MSF)	-	-	-	21,240	9,263	0.44
Subtotal Troll	-	-	-	21,240	9,263	0.44
RECREATIONAL						
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border (June-Aug.)	-	-	-	70,000	69,395	0.99
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt	-	-	-	9,560	799	0.08
TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON	-	-	-	100,800 ^{b/}	79,457	0.79
GRAND TOTAL COUNCIL AREA	80,000	38,741	0.48	370,350	330,183	0.89

a/ Guidelines for Chinook fisheries are marked with an asterisk (*).

b/ Quotas do not match preseason quota/guidelines because inseason actions, transferring quotas on an impact neutral basis, resulted in decreases to overall quota.

TABLE I-7. Estimated incidental mortality of Chinook and coho in 2009 ocean salmon fisheries. Observed incidental mortality was calculated by scaling preseason projections of incidental mortality by the ratio of observed to projected catch.

Area and Fishery	2009	2009 Bycatch	2009	Observed in 2009	
	Catch Projection	Mortality ^{a/} Projection	Bycatch Projection ^{b/}	Catch	Bycatch Mortality
CHINOOK (thousands of fish)					
<u>OCEAN FISHERIES^{c/}:</u>					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	39.0	9.7	25.4	12.4	2.5
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	20.5	6.4	17.7	13.0	3.9
Recreational	20.5	2.3	6.9	13.3	1.6
CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MT.					
Commercial Troll	0.0	4.7	18.1	0.4	2.1
Recreational	0.2	1.4	8.4	0.4	0.9
HUMBUG MT. TO HORSE MT.					
Commercial Troll	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Recreational	3.6	0.9	4.0	0.9	0.5 ^{d/}
SOUTH OF HORSE MT.					
Commercial	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
Recreational	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	59.7	20.8	61.3	25.8	8.5
Recreational	24.3	4.6	19.3	14.6	3.0
<u>INSIDE FISHERIES:</u>					
Area 4B	-	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10	10.7	NA	NA	5.9	NA
COHO (thousands of fish)					
<u>OCEAN FISHERIES^{c/}:</u>					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll ^{e/}	60.0	3.7	5.8	60.1	3.7 ^{f/}
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	33.6	10.5	31.6	32.7	10.8 ^{f/}
Recreational	176.4	27.3	106.0	157.9	24.5 ^{f/}
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Commercial Troll	11.0	0.6	1.8	9.3	0.6 ^{f/}
Recreational	117.0	26.0	136.9	70.2	28.1 ^{f/}
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	104.6	14.8	39.2	102.1	15.0 ^{f/}
Recreational	293.4	53.3	242.9	228.1	52.6 ^{f/}
<u>INSIDE FISHERIES:</u>					
Area 4B	-	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10	100.0	14.8	77.8	48.1	8.2 ^{f/}

a/ The bycatch mortality reported in this table consists of drop-off mortality (includes predation on hooked fish) plus hook-and-release mortality of Chinook and coho salmon in Council-area fisheries. Drop-off mortality for both chinook and coho is assumed to be equal to 5% of total encounters. The hook-and-release mortality (HRM) rates used for both chinook and coho are:

Commercial: 26%.

Recreational, north of Pt. Arena: 14%.

Recreational, south of Pt. Arena: 16% (based on the expected proportion of fish that will be caught using mooching versus trolling gear, and the HRMs of 42.2% and 14% for these two respective gear types).

b/ Bycatch calculated as dropoff mortality plus fish released.

c/ Includes Oregon territorial water, late season Chinook fisheries.

d/ Based on reported released Chinook.

e/ Includes fisheries that allow retention of all legal sized coho.

f/ Based on preliminary post-season model run incorporating final ocean catches and updated Columbia river run sizes.

TABLE I-8. Summary of 2009 recreational and commercial fisheries selective for marked hatchery coho (preliminary data).

Area	Anticipated Mark Rate	Observed Mark Rate	Preseason Quota	Anticipated Nonretention Mortality ^{a/}	Landed Coho Catch			Unmarked Coho Released ^{b/}	Estimated Nonretention Mortality ^{a/}	Effort ^{c/}
					Total	Marked	Unmarked			
Recreational										
Ocean Fisheries										
Neah Bay	57%	39%	18,350	3,833	13,336	13,030	306	29,768	4,499	16,471
La Push	60%	48%	4,580	874	6,896	6,869	27	12,120	1,785	5,077
Westport	67%	54%	65,270	10,328	53,868	53,506	362	45,355	11,235	37,831
Columbia River	72%	61%	88,200	12,253	83,811	83,539	272	54,582	14,514	54,431
North of Cape Falcon Total	-	-	176,400	27,288	157,911	156,944	967	141,825	32,033	113,810
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	56%	41%	117,000	25,529	70,199	70,071	128	102,734	22,662	69,454
Ocean Fisheries Total	-	-	293,400	52,817	228,110	227,015	1,095	244,559	54,695	183,264
Inside Fisheries										
4B Add-on	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strait of Juan de Fuca ^{d/}	51%	32%	17,351 ^{e/}	12,317	19,180	18,863	317	39,767	8,431	48,480
Buoy 10	72%	57%	115,000 ^{e/}	16,810	48,127	48,076	51	38,716	9,425	72,803
Inside Fisheries Total	-	-	132,351	29,127	67,307	66,939	368	78,483	17,856	121,283
Commercial										
Neah Bay	57%	-	-	984	584	584	0	448	168	54
La Push	60%	-	-	2,008	7,157	7,145	12	4,849	1,858	327
Westport	64%	-	-	2,040	10,060	10,022	38	5,710	2,265	505
Columbia River	67%	-	-	5,489	14,942	14,842	100	7,244	2,973	438
Commercial Total	-	-	33,600	10,521	32,743	32,593	150	18,251	7,263	1,324
Grand Total	-	-	459,351	92,465	328,160	326,547	1,613	341,293	79,814	-

a/ Hook-and-release plus drop-off mortality of unmarked fish.

b/ Calculated from observed mark rates where available; where unavailable, anticipated mark rates are used. La Push, Neah Bay, Cape Falcon-OR/CA border, and Buoy 10 recreational fishery observed mark rates based on dockside sampling.

c/ Recreational effort measured in angler trips, commercial effort measured in days fished.

d/ Includes Area 5 (July 1 - September 18, 2009) selective fishery only. Data are preliminary.

e/ Expected catch, not a quota.

TABLE I-9. Washington Area 5 and 6 preliminary recreational salmon catch estimates during the Chinook mark selective fishery July 1 through August 9, 2009.

Fishery	Boats	Anglers	Catch			Total	Release		
			Chinook	Coho	Pink		Chinook	Coho	Pink
Area 5: 7/1 - 8/6	9,555	22,897	6,047	6,068	7,520	19,635	29,791	18,113	2,245
Area 6: 7/1 - 8/6	a/								
Total	9,555	22,897	6,047	6,068	7,520	19,635	29,791	18,113	2,245

Area 5 Preliminary Recreational Salmon Catch Estimate, 2009

Area 5: 7/1 - 9/18	19,398	47,696	6,703	18,695	35,823	61,221	33,339	42,551	9,989
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a/ There was no catch estimate produced for Marine Area 6 during the 2009 mark-selective season.

TABLE I-10. Chinook catch by Southeast Alaska marine fisheries in thousands of fish.

Year	Total Catches			Treaty Chinook			Additional Catch	
	Troll	Net	Sport	Troll	Net	Sport	Terminal Exclusion ^{a/}	Hatchery Add-On ^{b/}
1985	215.8	33.9	24.9	211.9	33.3	23.0	0.0	6.2
1986	237.7	22.1	22.6	231.6	20.6	19.0	0.0	11.1
1987	242.6	15.5	24.3	231.1	14.0	20.3	0.0	17.1
1988	231.4	21.8	26.2	217.1	17.4	22.3	0.0	22.5
1989	235.7	24.2	31.1	224.2	18.5	26.8	0.0	21.5
1990	287.9	27.7	51.2	263.5	16.1	41.4	0.0	45.9
1991	264.1	34.9	60.5	231.8	21.0	45.1	0.0	61.5
1992	183.8	32.1	42.9	162.6	24.0	35.3	0.0	36.8
1993	226.9	28.0	49.2	212.3	16.2	42.7	0.0	32.9
1994	186.3	35.7	42.4	177.1	22.6	35.5	0.0	29.2
1995	138.1	48.0	49.7	115.1	26.4	35.5	0.0	58.8
1996	141.5	37.3	57.5	107.6	8.4	39.0	8.7	72.6
1997	246.4	25.1	71.5	221.9	11.4	53.3	9.8	46.5
1998	192.1	23.5	55.0	183.5	13.4	46.3	2.4	25.0
1999	146.2	32.7	72.1	132.7	12.9	53.2	4.5	47.7
2000	158.7	41.4	63.2	134.0	11.1	41.4	2.5	74.3
2001	153.3	40.2	72.3	128.7	13.5	44.7	1.5	77.3
2002	325.3	31.7	69.5	298.1	13.5	45.5	1.2	68.2
2003	330.7	39.4	69.4	307.4	23.4	48.8	2.4	57.5
2004	354.7	64.0	80.6	321.9	39.7	55.4	6.3	76.0
2005	338.4	71.6	86.6	305.2	22.0	63.3	40.3	65.8
2006	282.3	70.4	85.8	264.1	23.8	69.8	31.5	49.4
2007	268.1	55.9	82.8	240.4	24.9	61.9	9.6	70.2
2008	151.9	46.2	38.4	125.8	12.7	25.7	6.8	65.5
2009 ^{c/}	175.6	54.1	42.7	159.0	23.0	32.5	4.0	54.0

a/ Catch in terminal net fisheries. These catches are not subject to PST limitations.

b/ Catch of increased production of Alaska hatchery fish. These catches are not subject to PST limitations.

c/ Preliminary.

TABLE I-11. Chinook and coho catches by Canadian marine fisheries in thousands of fish.

Year or Avg.	Northern B.C.		Central B.C.		North-Central B.C.	WCVI			Strait of Georgia				Juan de Fuca			
	Troll	Net	Troll	Net	Sport	NW Troll	SW Troll	Net	Outside Sport	Troll	Net ^{a/}	Sport		Troll	Net	Sport
												North	South			
CHINOOK																
1986-1990	168.9	28.1	41.6	14.1	17.8	110.3	215.9	17.8	28.6	39.1	35.8	68.1	34.7	0.1	11.5	30.6
1991-1995	143.9	30.1	25.2	14.0	30.9	111.8	98.5	20.4	45.7	25.3	22.2	62.5	17.7	0.0	6.2	16.6
1996	0.0	28.9	0.0	6.8	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	55.2	15.3	0.0	0.4	19.0
1997	83.5	20.4	12.4	3.6	36.3	25.9	26.6	0.5	11.0	2.3	29.2	35.3	7.5	0.0	0.3	17.1
1998	107.8	7.1	2.2	5.4	44.4	7.2	3.1	1.6	4.2	1.1	6.8	10.1	4.3	0.0	0.1	9.7
1999	56.5	10.1	2.1	4.3	52.2	21.3	34.7	1.0	31.1	0.2	4.1	26.4	12.1	0.0	0.1	14.8
2000	9.8	22.3	0.0	3.2	38.1	28.7	34.7	0.1	38.0	0.5	5.8	17.3	4.6	1.0	0.1	11.0
2001	13.1	25.4	0.0	6.5	49.1	23.9	53.6	0.0	40.2	0.5	4.5	21.5	9.6	0.0	0.0	23.5
2002	103.0	14.9	0.5	4.7	62.4	43.0	90.8	0.5	32.1	0.6	9.6	43.7	9.1	0.0	0.0	24.1
2003	137.4	14.7	0.0	2.8	70.6	58.0	93.8	9.1	24.0	0.7	12.6	14.0	6.4	0.0	0.3	26.6
2004	167.5	16.2	0.0	6.3	92.7	85.4	88.7	12.5	42.5	0.6	12.5	10.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	40.9
2005	174.8	8.2	0.0	6.3	85.8	110.0	38.8	23.6	53.9	0.0	5.6	10.4	1.9	0.0	0.2	30.5
2006	151.5	13.7	0.0	5.2	81.9	53.9	55.3	20.3	37.9	0.0	3.6	9.8	2.4	0.0	0.2	26.4
2007	83.2	11.4	0.0	5.5	75.1	28.4	58.8	26.9	46.2	0.0	2.7	12.4	2.1	0.0	0.1	26.5
2008 ^{b/}	52.1	7.4	0.0	1.1	58.4	15.3	74.4	8.3	50.6	0.0	4.2	6.5	2.5	0.0	0.2	22.3
2009 ^{b/}	75.5	5.8	0.0	3.1	46.4		53.2 ^{c/}	9.8	68.9	0.0	2.9		17.4 ^{d/}	0.0	0.4	26.4
COHO																
1986-1990	716.3	139.9	275.2	132.2	28.0	600.0	1,277.9	14.2	19.1	178.4	109.2	512.9	106.0	0.7	194.4	66.2
1991-1995	574.2	147.7	98.5	55.0	42.2	501.3	921.2	4.9	31.7	95.1	56.2	221.0	67.6	0.0	92.1	105.9
1996	424.9	122.2	12.2	29.5	59.1	235.9	552.7	1.0	25.1	0.0	5.5	26.7	7.1	0.7	4.2	94.0
1997	158.6	28.6	8.2	12.0	37.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.1	0.0	5.9	2.6	2.8	0.0	0.4	99.5
1998	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
1999	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
2000	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
2001	1.1	9.9	0.0	2.7	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	9.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.2
2002	118.9	1.2	8.5	0.0	49.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.8
2003	195.0	6.9	18.9	3.5	NA	0.0	0.1	5.4	13.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	7.5	0.0	0.0	11.8
2004	225.5	24.2	31.7	47.3	27.0	0.1	0.0	2.9	20.3	0.0	0.2	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	11.1
2005 ^{b/}	260.3	48.5	49.5	52.5	NA	0.6	1.4	4.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	8.8
2006 ^{b/}	125.7	1.1	12.7	5.0	62.0	1.2	1.2	2.2	33.7	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.9
2007 ^{b/}	153.1	61.7	28.9	18.9	53.2	1.4	0.0	4.8	25.3	0.0	0.0	6.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	6.7
2008 ^{b/}	62.8	0.0	13.9	0.0	NA	0.0	0.3	5.0	27.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2
2009 ^{b/}	61.0	0.1	0.0	15.9	48.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	50.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	9.5

a/ Includes Johnstone strait nets, net fisheries in Strait of Georgia, and Fraser seine.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Catch for entire West Coast Vancouver Island troll fishery.

d/ Catch for entire Georgia Strait sport fishery.

TABLE I-12. Summary of 2009 West Coast Vancouver Island salmon fisheries.^{a/}

Areas Open	Majority of Catch	Fishing Period	Chinook Catch
NWVI-SWVI	NWVI-SWVI	10/16-20/08	1,882
NWVI-SWVI	NWVI	11/6-17/08	1,209
NWVI-SWVI	NWVI	12/2-3/08	1,107
NWVI-SWVI	NWVI	1/6-31/09	3,394
NWVI-SWVI	NWVI	2/1-28/09	1,540
NWVI-SWVI	NWVI	3/1-15/09	586
NWVI-SWVI	NWVI	4/20-30/09	3,616
NWVI-SWVI	NWVI	5/1-6/09	194
NWVI-SWVI	SWVI	5/7-14/09	5,676
NWVI-SWVI	SWVI	5/15-21/09	11,918
NWVI	NWVI	5/22-24/09	274
NWVI	SWVI	6/2-8/09	12,165
NWVI-SWVI	SWVI	8/8-10/09	9,630
Total			53,191

a/ Northwest Vancouver Island (NWVI) includes marine areas north of Barkley Sound. Southwest Vancouver Island (SWVI) includes marine areas from Barkley Sound to the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

TABLE I-13. Summary of 2009 coho catch and release in British Columbia commercial fisheries.

Gear/Area	Coho Kept	Coho Released
Northern Troll	61,039	7,642
Northern Net	60	4,815
North Central Troll	0	0
South Central Troll	0	0
Central Net	15,914	54,689
Johnstone Strait Net	7	24,694
Strait of Georgia Net	1	221
Strait of Georgia Troll	0	0
Fraser Gill Net	0	0
Northwest Vancouver Island Troll	0	0
Southwest Vancouver Island Troll	0	0
Northwest Vancouver Island Net	1	0
Southwest Vancouver Island Net	908	16

TABLE I-14. Summary of 2009 coho catch and release in British Columbia recreational fisheries.

Area	Kept	Released
Juan de Fuca Strait	9,521	26,382
Strait of Georgia	3,212	17,314
Johnstone Strait	10,512	29,500
WCVI ^{a/}	89,133	110,403
Total	112,378	183,599

a/ Includes impacts of mark-selective fisheries and inside fisheries.