

TABLE A-2. Allowable fishery impact rate criteria for OCN coho stock components under Amendment 13. (Page 1 of 1)

PARENT SPAWNER STATUS		MARINE SURVIVAL INDEX (based on return of jacks per hatchery smolt)		
		Low (<0.0009)	Medium (0.0009 to 0.0034)	High (>0.0034)
		Allowable Total Fishery Impact Rate		
High:	Parent spawners achieved Level #2 rebuilding criteria; grandparent spawners achieved Level #1	≤15%	≤30% ^{a/}	≤35% ^{a/}
Medium:	Parent spawners achieved Level #1 or greater rebuilding criteria	≤15%	≤20% ^{a/}	≤25% ^{a/}
Low:	Parent spawners less than Level #1 rebuilding criteria	≤15% ≤10-13% ^{b/}	≤15%	≤15%

OCN Coho Spawners by Stock Component					
Rebuilding Criteria	Northern	North-Central	South-Central	Southern	Total
Full Seeding at Low Marine Survival:	21,700	55,000	50,000	5,400	132,100
Level #2 (75% of full seeding):	16,400	41,300	37,500	4,100	99,300
Level #1 (50% of full seeding):	10,900	27,500	25,000	2,700	66,100
38% of Level #1 (19% of full seeding):	4,100	10,500	9,500	1,000	25,100

Stock Component (Boundaries)	Full Seeding of Major Basins at Low Marine Survival (Number of Adult Spawners)				
	Nehalem	Tillamook	Nestucca	Ocean Tribs.	
Northern: (Necanicum River to Neskowin Creek)	17,500	2,000	1,800	400	
North-Central: (Salmon River to Siuslaw River)	Siletz 4,300	Yaquina 7,100	Alsea 15,100	Siuslaw 22,800	Ocean Tribs. 5,700
South-Central: (Siltcoos River to Sixes River)	Umpqua 29,400	Coos 7,200	Coquille 5,400	Coastal Lakes 8,000	
Southern: (Elk River to Winchuck River)	Rogue 5,400				

- a/ When a stock component achieves a medium or high parent spawner status under a medium or high marine survival index, but a major basin within the stock component is less than 10% of full seeding: (1) the parent spawner status will be downgraded one level to establish the allowable fishery impact rate for that component and (2) no coho-directed harvest impacts will be allowed within that particular basin.
- b/ This exploitation rate criteria applies when (1) parent spawners are less than 38% of the Level #1 rebuilding criteria, or (2) marine survival conditions are projected to be at an extreme low as in 1994-1996 (<0.0006 jack per hatchery smolt). If parent spawners decline to lower levels than observed through 1998, rates of less than 10% would be considered, recognizing that there is a limit to further bycatch reduction opportunities.