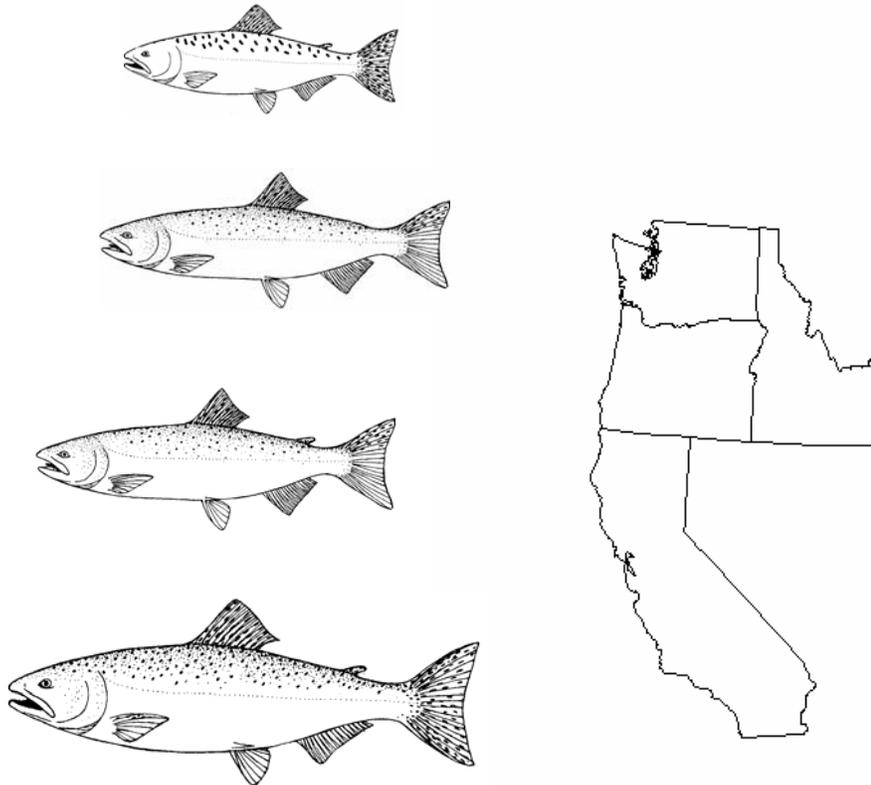


PRESEASON REPORT I

STOCK ABUNDANCE ANALYSIS FOR 2008 OCEAN SALMON FISHERIES



Pacific Fishery Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101
Portland, OR 97220-1384
(503) 820-2280
www.pcouncil.org

FEBRUARY 2008

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM

MR. DELL SIMMONS, CHAIR

National Marine Fisheries Service, Lacey, Washington

MR. ALLEN GROVER, VICE CHAIR

California Department of Fish and Game, Santa Rosa, California

MR. CRAIG FOSTER

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Clackamas, Oregon

DR. ROBERT KOPE

National Marine Fisheries Service, Seattle, Washington

MR. KEITH LUTZ

Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, Olympia, Washington

MR. DOUG MILWARD

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Olympia, Washington

MR. MICHAEL MOHR

National Marine Fisheries Service, Santa Cruz, California

MR. HENRY YUEN

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Vancouver, Washington

PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL STAFF

MR. CHUCK TRACY

MS. RENEE DORVAL

MS. CARRIE MONTGOMERY

MS. KIM MERYDITH

The Salmon Technical Team and the Council staff express their thanks for the expert assistance provided by Ms. Wendy Beeghley and Ms. Cindy LeFleur, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife; Mr. Eric Schindler, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife; Ms. Melodie Palmer-Zwahlen and Ms. Jennifer Simon, California Department of Fish and Game; Ms. Sandy Zeiner, Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission; Dr. Michael O'Farrell, National Marine Fisheries Service, Southwest Science Center, and numerous other agency and tribal personnel in completing this report.

This document may be cited in the following manner:

Pacific Fishery Management Council. 2008. *Preseason Report I: Stock Abundance Analysis for 2008 Ocean Salmon Fisheries*. (Document prepared for the Council and its advisory entities.) Pacific Fishery Management Council, 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101, Portland, Oregon 97220-1384.



A report of the Pacific Fishery Management Council pursuant to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Award Number NA05NMF4410008.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
LIST OF TABLES	iii
LIST OF FIGURES	iv
LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	v
INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER I - Abundance Projections.....	3
CHAPTER II - CHINOOK SALMON ASSESSMENT.....	15
CHINOOK STOCKS SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON	15
SACRAMENTO RIVER FALL CHINOOK SALMON.....	15
Predictor Description	15
KLAMATH RIVER FALL CHINOOK	16
Predictor Description	16
Predictor Performance	16
2008 Stock Status.....	16
Evaluation of 2007 Regulations on 2008 Stock Abundance.....	16
OTHER CALIFORNIA COASTAL CHINOOK STOCKS	16
OREGON COASTAL CHINOOK STOCKS.....	17
North Migrating Chinook	17
South/Local Migrating Chinook	18
Evaluation of 2007 Regulations on 2008 Stock Abundance.....	19
CHINOOK STOCKS NORTH OF CAPE FALCON.....	19
Columbia River Fall Chinook.....	19
Predictor Description and Past Performance	19
2008 Stock Status.....	20
Evaluation of 2007 Regulations on 2008 Stock Abundance.....	21
Washington Coastal Chinook.....	21
Predictor Description and Past Performance	21
2008 Stock Status.....	21
Puget Sound Chinook	21
2008 Stock Status.....	21
Evaluation of 2007 Regulations on 2008 Stock Abundance.....	22
CHAPTER III - COHO SALMON ASSESMENT.....	39
COLUMBIA RIVER AND OREGON/CALIFORNIA COASTAL COHO	39
(OREGON PRODUCTION INDEX AREA)	39
Public Hatchery Coho	39
Predictor Description	40
Predictor Performance	40
2008 Stock Status.....	40
Oregon Coastal Natural Coho.....	40
Predictor Description	41
Predictor Performance	42
2008 Stock Status.....	42
Private Hatchery Coho	42

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Salmon Trout Enhancement Hatchery Coho Smolt Program	42
Predictor Description	42
Predictor Performance	42
2008 Stock Status.....	42
Lower Columbia River Natural.....	42
Predictor Description	42
Predictor Performance	43
2008 Stock Status.....	43
Oregon Production Index Area Summary of 2008 Stock Status.....	43
WASHINGTON COASTAL AND PUGET SOUND COHO STOCKS	43
Predictor Description and Past Performance	43
2008 Stock Status.....	43
Washington Coastal Coho.....	43
Puget Sound	46
SELECTIVE FISHERY CONSIDERATIONS	47
EVALUATION OF 2007 REGULATIONS ON 2008 STOCK ABUNDANCE.....	48
Oregon Production Index Area	48
North of the Oregon Production Index Area.....	48
 CHAPTER IV - FRASER RIVER AND PUGET SOUND PINK SALMON ASSESSMENTS.....	 61
 APPENDIX A SUMMARY OF COUNCIL STOCK MANAGEMENT GOALS	 63
 APPENDIX B OREGON PRODUCTION INDEX DATA	 79
 APPENDIX C SALMON HARVEST ALLOCATION SCHEDULES	 85
 APPENDIX D CVI PREDICTOR: EXCLUSION OF 2005 DATA POINT	 97

LIST OF TABLES

		<u>Page</u>
TABLE I-1.	Preseason adult Chinook salmon stock forecasts in thousands of fish	4
TABLE I-2.	Preseason adult coho salmon stock forecasts in thousands of fish	7
TABLE I-3.	Achievement of conservation objectives for natural stocks listed in Table 3-1 of the Pacific Coast Salmon Plan.....	9
TABLE II-1.	Indices of annual abundance and ocean fishery impacts on California Central Valley Chinook in thousands of fish.....	23
TABLE II-2.	Comparisons of preseason forecast and postseason estimates for the CVI in thousands of fish	24
TABLE II-3.	Klamath River fall Chinook ocean abundance (thousands), harvest rate, and river run size estimates (thousands) by age.....	25
TABLE II-4.	Comparisons of preseason forecast and postseason estimates for ocean abundance of adult Klamath River fall Chinook	26
TABLE II-5.	Summary of management objectives and predictor performance for Klamath River fall Chinook	28
TABLE II-6.	Harvest levels and rates of age-3 and age-4 Klamath River fall Chinook	29
TABLE II-7.	Rogue River fall Chinook inriver run and ocean population indices.....	31
TABLE II-8.	Predicted and postseason returns of Columbia River adult fall Chinook in thousands of fish	32
TABLE II-9.	Comparison of preseason and postseason forecasts of Puget Sound run size for summer/fall Chinook	35
TABLE III-1.	Preliminary 1996-2008 preseason and postseason coho stock Stratified Random Sampling abundance estimates for Oregon production index area stocks in thousands of fish	50
TABLE III-2.	Oregon production index (OPI) area coho harvest impacts, spawning, abundance, and exploitation rate estimates by SRS accounting in thousands of fish.....	52
TABLE III-3.	Preseason and postseason estimates of ocean escapements for selected Washington coastal adult natural coho stocks in thousands of fish	53
TABLE III-4.	Preseason and postseason estimates of ocean escapements for selected Puget Sound adult natural coho stocks in thousands of fish	54
TABLE III-5.	Mass marking of 2005 brood coho available to 2008 Council fisheries. The mark used is an adipose fin clip	55
TABLE III-6.	Projected coho mark rates for 2008 fisheries under base period fishing patterns (% marked)	56
TABLE III-7.	Estimated ocean escapements for critical natural and Columbia River hatchery coho stocks (thousands of fish) based on preliminary 2008 preseason abundance forecasts and 2007	57
TABLE III-8.	Comparison of Lower Columbia natural (LCN), Oregon coastal natural (OCN), and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho projected harvest mortality and exploitation rates by fishery under Council-adopted 2007 regulations and preliminary 2008 preseason abundance estimates	58
TABLE III-9.	Maximum allowable fishery impact rate for OCN coho under Amendment 13 matrix (Appendix A, Table A-2) and the OCN work group matrix (Appendix A, Table A-3) based on parent escapement levels by stock component and marine survival category.....	59
TABLE IV-1.	Estimated annual run sizes (odd-numbered years 1977-2007) for Fraser River and Puget Sound pink salmon in millions of fish	61

LIST OF FIGURES

	<u>Page</u>
FIGURE I-1. Selected preseason vs. postseason forecasts for Chinook stocks with significant contribution to Council area fisheries.	11
FIGURE I-2a. Selected preseason vs. postseason forecasts for coho stocks with significant contribution to Council area fisheries.	12
FIGURE I-2b. Selected preseason vs. postseason forecasts for coho stocks with significant contribution to Council area fisheries.	13
FIGURE II-1. Regression estimator for CVI based on previous year's river return of age-two Central Valley Chinook, 1990-2007 with 2005 data point excluded.....	37
FIGURE II-2. Spawning escapements of adult Sacramento River fall Chinook, 1970-2007, and the goal range for the stock of 122,000 to 180,000 adult fish.....	37
FIGURE II-3. Regression estimators for Klamath River fall Chinook ocean abundance (September 1) based on that year's river return of same cohort	38

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BY	brood year
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CoTC	Coho Technical Committee (of the PSC)
Council	Pacific Fishery Management Council
CRFMP	Columbia River Fishery Management Plan
CVI	Central Valley Index
CWT	coded-wire tag
EEZ	exclusive economic zone (from 3-200 miles from shore)
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESU	evolutionarily significant unit
FMP	fishery management plan
FRAM	Fishery Regulatory Assessment Model
ISBM	individual stock-based management
Jack CR	Columbia River jacks
Jack OC	Oregon coastal and Klamath River Basin jacks
KMZ	Klamath management zone (ocean zone between Humbug Mountain and Horse Mountain where management emphasis is on Klamath River fall Chinook)
KOHM	Klamath Ocean Harvest Model
KRFC	Klamath River fall Chinook
LCN	lower Columbia River natural (coho)
LRB	lower Columbia River bright (Chinook)
LRH	lower Columbia River hatchery (tule fall Chinook returning to hatcheries below Bonneville Dam)
LRW	lower Columbia River wild (bright fall Chinook spawning naturally in tributaries below Bonneville Dam)
MCB	mid-Columbia River brights (bright hatchery fall Chinook released below McNary Dam)
MOC	mid-Oregon coast
MSY	maximum sustainable yield
NA	not available
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOC	north Oregon coast
OCN	Oregon coastal natural (coho)
OCNL	Oregon coastal natural lake
OCNR	Oregon coastal natural river
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
OPI	Oregon Production Index (coho salmon stock index south of Leadbetter Point)
OPIH	Oregon Production Index public hatchery
PRIH	Private hatchery
PSC	Pacific Salmon Commission
PST	Pacific Salmon Treaty
RER	rebuilding exploitation rate
RK	Rogue/Klamath (coho)
RMP	Resource Management Plan (for exemption from ESA section 9 take prohibitions under limit 6 of the 4(d) rule)
SAB	Select Area brights
SCH	Spring Creek Hatchery (tule fall Chinook returning to Spring Creek Hatchery)
SRS	Stratified Random Sampling
STEP	Salmon Trout Enhancement Program

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (continued)

STT	Salmon Technical Team (formerly the Salmon Plan Development Team)
URB	upper river brights (naturally spawning bright fall Chinook normally migrating past McNary Dam)
VSI	visual stock identification
WCVI	West Coast Vancouver Island
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

INTRODUCTION

This is the second report in an annual series of four reports prepared by the Salmon Technical Team (STT) of the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) to document and help guide salmon fishery management off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California. This report will be formally reviewed at the Council's March meeting. The third and fourth reports in this series will be developed at the close of the March and April Council meetings, respectively, to analyze the impacts of the Council's proposed and final ocean salmon fishery management recommendations for 2008.

This report provides 2008 salmon stock abundance projections, and an analysis of the impacts of 2007 regulations, or regulatory procedures, on the projected 2008 abundance. This analysis is analogous to that of a no-action alternative in a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis, and is intended to give perspective in developing 2008 management measures. The report focuses on Chinook, coho, and pink salmon stocks that have been important in determining Council fisheries in recent years, and on stocks listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) with established National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) ESA consultation standards.

Chapter I provides a summary of stock abundance projections. Chapters II and III provide detailed stock-by-stock analyses of abundance, a description of prediction methodologies, and accuracy of past abundance predictions for Chinook and coho salmon, respectively. Chapter IV summarizes abundance information for pink salmon. Four appendices provide supplementary information as follows: Appendix A provides a summary of Council stock management goals; Appendix B contains pertinent data for Oregon production index (OPI) area coho; Appendix C contains the Council's current harvest allocation schedules, and; Appendix D details updated forecasting methodologies.

In 2002, the Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC) reached agreement on a management regime that constrains total fishery exploitation rates on key management units of naturally spawning coho salmon originating in Southern British Columbia, Puget Sound, and the Washington Coast. The agreement calls for the PSC Coho Technical Committee (CoTC) to develop a regional coho fishery planning model for application beginning in 2005. The CoTC has agreed to use Coho Fishery Regulation Assessment Model (FRAM) as the core for an initial version of the regional coho fishery planning model to provide a consistent basis for fishery planning processes in the United States and Canada.

STT Concerns

A Conservation Alert is triggered when a stock is forecast to fall short of its conservation objective. While no Conservation Alert has been triggered this year, the STT is concerned that 2007 observed escapements for several stocks are outside the bounds of the data. In 2007, Central Valley Chinook had a record low number of jacks in the escapement last year. Sacramento River fall Chinook are the only component of the Central Valley stock for which the Council has a conservation objective. Sacramento River fall Chinook normally make up the majority of the Central Valley stock, but this year, they constituted only 32% of the jack return used to forecast the CVI. Klamath River fall Chinook also had record low jack returns in 2007, and are thus outside the bounds of the data used to forecast ocean age-3 abundance.

The STT does not make a quantitative forecast of the Oregon coast fall Chinook. In the past, the STT has relied on the recent increasing trend in escapement, and the fact that the stock consistently met or exceeded its goal for many years, to justify an expectation that the stock would continue meet its conservation objective. The escapement index for north migrating Oregon coast fall Chinook has declined sharply for the past four years and the stocks failed to meet their post-season escapement goal in 2007 for the first time since 1983.

The fact that so many of the stocks south of Cape Falcon are experiencing declining trends suggests that recent ocean conditions have been very unfavorable for survival. The STT is concerned that the 2008 forecasts for stocks south of Cape Falcon may be overly optimistic.

CHAPTER I - ABUNDANCE PROJECTIONS

Abundance expectations in 2008 are summarized for key Chinook and coho salmon stocks in Tables I-1 and I-2, respectively. A cursory comparison of preseason forecast and postseason abundance estimates for selected stocks is presented in Figures I-1 and I-2. More detailed analyses of this subject are covered in Chapter II (Chinook) and III (coho). Information on pink salmon abundance, which is only significant in odd-numbered years, is contained in Chapter IV. Council Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP) management goals are presented in Table I-3 and Appendix A, Table A-1.

In addition to the key stocks with abundance projections listed in Tables I-1 and I-2, Council management decisions for the 2008 ocean salmon fishing seasons may be constrained by other stocks, such as those listed under the ESA or subject to the PSC agreement, which may not have abundance projections made, or do not have abundance projections available in time for inclusion in this report. These include the following ESU's: Sacramento River Winter, Central Valley Spring, California Coastal, Lower Columbia River, and Snake River Fall Chinook; and Central California and Southern Oregon/Northern California coho, as well as Interior Fraser (including Thompson River) coho.

TABLE I-1. Preseason adult Chinook salmon stock forecasts in thousands of fish. (Page 1 of 3)

Production Source and Stock or Stock Group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Methodology for 2008 Prediction and Source
California Central Valley (Index)										
Sacramento and San Joaquin Basins, Fall, Late Fall, Spring, and Winter Run	790.4	649.4	825.4	1,108.1	831.8	1,678.3	632.5	499.9	157.1	Linear regression analysis of river age-2 jacks on CVI of the following year. Data point 2005 excluded for 2008 CVI forecast. CDFG staff.
Klamath River (Ocean Abundance)										
Fall Run	389.9	435.5	362.5	310.2	216.3	239.8	110.0	546.2	190.7	Linear regression analysis of age-specific ocean abundance estimates on river runs of same cohort. KRTAT.
Oregon Coast										
North and South/Local Migrating	Estimates Not Made									None.
Columbia River (Ocean Escapement)										
Upriver Spring	134.0	364.6	333.7	145.4	360.7	254.1 ^{aj}	88.4	78.5	269.3	Age-specific linear regressions of cohort returns in previous run years. WDFW staff.
Willamette Spring	59.9	61.0	73.8	109.8	109.4	116.9	46.5	52.0	34.0	Age-specific linear regressions of cohort returns in previous run years. ODFW staff.
Sandy Spring	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.8	5.2	7.4	8.2	7.9	6.8	Recent year average. ODFW staff.
Cowlitz Spring	2.0	1.0	3.1	4.9	15.9	12.7	3.0	6.4	5.2	Age-specific linear regressions of cohort returns in previous run years. WDFW staff.
Kalama Spring	1.4	1.0	1.6	3.6	6.0	4.5	1.5	4.0	3.7	Age-specific linear regressions of cohort returns in previous run years. WDFW staff.
Lewis Spring	2.6	2.8	2.0	3.1	5.4	7.6	1.8	5.9	3.5	Age-specific linear regressions of cohort returns in previous run years. WDFW staff.
Upriver Summer	33.3	24.5	77.7	87.6	102.8	62.4 ^{aj}	49.0	45.6	52.0	Age-specific average cohort ratios/cohort regressions. Columbia River TAC.
URB Fall	171.1	127.2	281.0	280.4	292.2	352.2	253.9	182.4	162.5	Age-specific average cohort ratios/cohort regressions. Columbia River TAC.
SCH Fall	21.9	56.6	144.4	96.9	138.0	114.1	50.0	21.8	87.2	Age-specific average cohort ratios/cohort regressions. Columbia River TAC.
LRW Fall	3.5	16.7	18.7	24.6	24.1	20.2	16.6	10.1	3.8	Age-specific average cohort ratios/cohort regressions. Columbia River TAC.
LRH Fall	23.7	32.2	137.6	115.9	77.1	74.1	55.8	54.9	59.0	Age-specific average cohort ratios/cohort regressions. Columbia River TAC.
MCB Fall	50.6	43.5	96.2	104.8	90.4	89.4	88.3	68.0	54.0	Age-specific average cohort ratios/cohort regressions. Columbia River TAC.

TABLE I-1. Preseason adult Chinook salmon stock forecasts in thousands of fish. (Page 2 of 3)

Production Source and Stock or Stock Group		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Methodology for 2008 Prediction and Source
Washington Coast (Ocean Escapement)											
Willapa Bay	Natural	4.2	4.3	3.7	2.4	4.1	3.2	2.0	2.0	2.5	Mean return per release by age class adjusted for brood performance through 2007 return year. WDFW staff.
	Hatchery	18.9	17.8	18.8	14.2	14.7	17.4	29.8	29.8	27.0	
Quinault Spring/Summer	Natural	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Mean return per release by age class adjusted for brood performance through 2007 return year. WDFW staff.
Quinault Fall	Hatchery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Queets Spring/Summer	Natural	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Mean return per release by age class adjusted for brood performance through 2007 return year. WDFW staff.
Queets Fall	Natural	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Hoh Spring/Summer	Hatchery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Age specific mean cohort ratios and linear regression analysis using recent 5 year mean.
	Natural	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.9	
Hoh Fall	Natural	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.9	Age specific mean cohort ratios and linear regression analysis, means of all years subtracting out the high and low years.
Quillayute Spring	Hatchery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7	Mean return per release, adjusted means for 5-6 year olds.
Quillayute Summer/Fall	Natural	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.3	Summer: Recent 5 year mean return per spawner. Fall: Recent year mean return rates from cohort analysis.
North Coast Totals											
Spring/Summer	Natural	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Age specific mean cohort ratios and linear regression analysis, means of all years subtracting out the high and low years.
Fall	Natural	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Spring/Summer	Hatchery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Mean return per release, adjusted means for 5-6 year olds.
Fall	Hatchery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Puget Sound^{b/}											
Nooksack/Samish	Hatchery	19.0	34.9	52.8	45.8	34.2	19.5	16.9	18.8	35.3	Brood release times average return/release rate (2004-07 return years) adjusted for forecast performance.
East Sound Bay	Hatchery	5.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	Brood release times average return/release rate (2005-07 return years).
Skagit	Natural	7.3	9.1	13.8	13.7 ^{ci}	20.4 ^{ci}	23.4 ^{ci}	24.1 ^{ci}	15.0 ^{ci}	23.8 ^{ci}	Age-specific average cohort return rate method, averaged with environmental predictor model-based forecast.
	Hatchery	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 ^{ci}	0.5 ^{ci}	0.7 ^{ci}	0.6 ^{ci}	1.1 ^{ci}	0.7 ^{ci}	Product of average brood age return rate and appropriate year smolt releases.
Stillaguamish	Natural	2.0 ^{di}	1.7 ^{di}	2.0 ^{di}	2.0 ^{di}	3.3 ^{di}	2.0 ^{di}	1.6 ^{di}	1.9 ^{di}	1.1 ^{di}	Supplemental fish forecast based on observed survival rates for tagged fish (1986-1993 brood years). Natural-origin based on recruits per spawner observed for 1974-99 brood years. Forecast is combination of supplemental plus natural origin.
Snohomish	Natural	6.0	5.8 ^{di}	6.7 ^{di}	5.5 ^{di}	15.7 ^{di}	14.2 ^{di}	8.7 ^{di}	12.3 ^{di}	6.5 ^{di}	Average total recruitment based on TRT A and P tables. For Skykomish used BYs 1994-1998 applied to 2002-2005 BY age returns, adjusted by the ratio actual/expected 2007 escapement.
	Hatchery	6.2	4.1	6.8 ^{di}	9.4 ^{di}	10.1 ^{di}	9.9 ^{di}	9.6 ^{di}	8.7 ^{di}	8.8 ^{di}	Yearlings based on CWT groups for Wallace Hatchery (BYs 1987 and 1992-1996). Fingerlings based on survival estimate from Tulalip Hatchery.
Tulalip	Hatchery	5.0	5.5	5.8 ^{di}	6.0 ^{di}	7.6 ^{di}	9.2 ^{di}	10.0 ^{di}	8.1 ^{di}	4.1 ^{di}	CWT survival rates (1986-1991) multiplied by release numbers for brood years 2002-2005, adjusted by the ratio actual/expected 2007 escapement.

TABLE I-1. Preseason adult Chinook salmon stock forecasts in thousands of fish. (Page 3 of 3)

Production Source and Stock or Stock Group		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Methodology for 2008 Prediction and Source
South Puget Sound	Natural	17.5	16.2	16.9	19.6	17.5	17.7	21.3	17.0	21.1	Puyallup-based predicted return at age calculated for return years 1993-2005, multiplied by average difference between forecasts and run sizes from 1999 to 2006. For Nisqually, recent 5-year average (2002-2006).
	Hatchery	77.5	73.7	90.8	86.6	86.5	83.1	85.8	92.1	101.3	Average return at age multiplied by cohort release for Green and 10E. Average of two different methods for Carr Inlet, (1) 1980-2005 mean return/smolt released multiplied by 2002 brood smolts released, and (2) 1980-2006 mean return/pound released multiplied by 2004 brood pounds released.
Hood Canal	Natural	19.2	2.7	2.9 ^{c/}	3.6 ^{c/}	2.4 ^{c/}	3.1 ^{c/}	2.5 ^{c/}	3.8 ^{c/}	2.6 ^{c/}	Natural fish based on the Hood Canal terminal run reconstruction-based relative contribution of the individual Hood Canal management units in the 2004-2007 return years.
	Hatchery		22.6	21.1 ^{c/}	30.2 ^{c/}	27.2 ^{c/}	27.5 ^{c/}	27.7 ^{c/}	43.6 ^{c/}	34.2 ^{c/}	Brood 2004 fingerling lbs released from WDFW facilities in 2005, multiplied by the average of postseason estimated terminal area return rates (total terminal run / hatchery fingerling lbs released three years previous) for the last eight return years (2000-2007), excluding return year 2005 in which the return rate was a statistical outlier.
Hoko	Natural	----- Included in Juan de Fuca Forecast -----								1.1 ^{a/}	Sibling regressions;
Strait of Juan de Fuca	Natural	1.1	3.5	3.6 ^{c/}	3.4 ^{c/}	3.6 ^{c/}	4.2 ^{c/}	4.2 ^{c/}	4.4 ^{c/}	3.2	Four-year average 2003-2006 of terminal run size. Elwha estimate is a combination of hatchery and wild fish.
	Hatchery	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

a/ Beginning in 2005, the upriver spring/summer designation was changed, with stream type Snake Basin summer fish being combined with the spring stock.

b/ Forecast is Puget Sound run size available to U.S. net fisheries. Does not include fish caught in troll and recreational fisheries.

c/ Terminal run forecast.

d/ Expected spawning escapement without fishing.

TABLE I-2. Preseason adult coho salmon stock forecasts in thousands of fish. (Page 1 of 2)

Production Source and Stock or Stock Group		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Methodology for 2008 Prediction and Source
OPI Area (Total Abundance)		727.9	1,758.7	434.1	984.6	777.9	542.9	460.2	870.7	289.5	Sum of stock component estimates.
(California and Oregon Coasts and Columbia River)											
OPI Public	Hatchery	671.4	1,707.6	361.7	863.1	623.9	389.9	398.8	593.6	216.1	A new method was developed to estimate coho abundances for the hatchery components of the Columbia River and the Oregon Coast. The new method is based on the 86-92 base period and "backwards" FRAM runs for recent years. See text in Chapter III for details.
	Columbia River Early	326.3	1,036.5	161.6	440.0	313.6	284.6	245.8	424.9	110.3	
	Columbia River Late	278.0	491.8	143.5	377.9	274.7	78.0	113.8	139.5	86.4	
	Coastal N. of Cape Blanco	48.5	127.3	36.6	29.3	16.6	11.5	8.6	7.0	1.7	
	Coastal S. of Cape Blanco	18.6	52.0	20.0	15.9	19.0	15.8	30.6	22.2	17.7	
Lower Columbia River	Natural	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	21.5	13.4	A new method was developed to estimate LCR wild coho. The method relies on the 86-92 base period and "backward" FRAM runs for recent years. See text in
Oregon Coast (OCN)	Natural	55.9	50.1	71.8	117.9	150.9	152.0	60.8	255.4	60.0	Prediction for 2008 is equal to 2007 observed return.
STEP	Hatchery	0.6	1.0	0.6	3.6	3.1	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	No forecast for 2008; releases discontinued.
Washington Coast											
Willapa	Natural	9.9	21.6	21.6	31.8	36.7	35.9	30.3	24.4	35.1	A variety of methods were used for 2008, primarily based on smolt production and survival. See text in Chapter III for details.
	Hatchery	19.6	36.1	40.4	57.5	55.0	56.4	37.7	37.2	25.5	
Grays Harbor	Natural	47.8	51.3	55.4	58.0	117.9	91.1	67.3	59.4	42.7	
	Hatchery	75.8	67.1	56.8	64.0	67.8	54.4	52.4	74.0	53.1	
Quinalt	Natural	4.4	8.7	29.4	47.7	50.5	44.9	28.8	18.6	17.4	
	Hatchery	7.4	10.8	12.3	20.6	18.2	33.6	34.5	22.7	24.5	
Queets	Natural	2.7	12.0	12.5	24.0	18.5	17.1	8.3	13.6	10.2	
	Hatchery	11.8	10.0	16.0	24.9	17.1	17.4	11.9	19.1	10.3	
	Supplemental ^{b/}	0.8	NA	2.0	1.3	2.5	2.4	-	-	-	
	(Flood)										
Hoh	Natural	3.5	8.5	8.5	12.5	8.1	7.6	6.4	5.4	4.3	
Quillayute Fall	Natural	8.7	23.0	22.3	24.9	21.2	18.6	14.6	10.8	10.5	
	Hatchery	13.9	15.3	15.0	15.2	20.9	22.1	10.4	18.1	13.0	

TABLE I-2. Preseason adult coho salmon stock forecasts in thousands of fish. (Page 2 of 2)

Production Source and Stock or Stock Group		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Methodology for 2008 Prediction and Source
Quillayute Summer	Natural	1.6	0.6	1.2	1.8	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.1	A variety of methods were used for 2008, primarily based on smolt production and survival. See text in Chapter III and Joint WDFW and tribal annual reports on Puget Sound Coho Salmon Forecast Methodology for details.
	Hatchery	5.4	5.3	4.9	5.4	6.1	6.1	4.0	6.4	4.2	
North Coast Independent Tributaries	Natural	5.1	8.1	6.4	14.8	12.7	8.5	8.1	3.2	3.2	
	Hatchery	11.7	8.1	8.1	11.0	4.3	5.6	3.2	4.1	5.0	
WA Coast Total	Natural	83.7	133.8	157.3	215.5	266.7	224.5	164.9	136.4	124.5	
	Hatchery	146.4	152.7	155.5	199.9	191.9	198.0	154.1	181.6	135.7	
Puget Sound											
Strait of Juan de Fuca	Natural	13.5	21.4	21.2	20.1	35.7	20.7	26.1	29.9	24.1	
	Hatchery	13.6	14.4	14.0 ^{a/}	24.0 ^{a/}	28.7 ^{a/}	26.5 ^{a/}	20.5	18.4	9.5	
Nooksack-Samish	Natural	14.9	12.4	22.0	16.4	27.5	17.0	18.3	5.2	14.8	
	Hatchery	65.5	44.4	105.4	66.2	75.5	89.5	81.1	53.1	47.1	
Skagit	Natural	30.2	87.2	98.5	116.6	155.8	61.8	106.6	26.8	61.4	
	Hatchery	10.3	10.1	14.1	10.4	22.8	9.1	22.5	8.9	18.3	
Stillaguamish	Natural	17.7	24.4	19.7	37.8	38.0	56.7	45.0	69.2	31.0	
	Hatchery	-	-	-	1.3	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.1	
Snohomish	Natural	53.0	129.6	123.1	203.0	192.1	241.6	139.5	98.9	92.0	
	Hatchery	62.1	60.9	60.3	35.4	48.3	59.1	96.4	25.7	53.5	
South Sound	Natural	11.7	29.5	40.4	103.6	61.3	45.7	45.3	18.2	27.3	
	Hatchery	121.8	172.6	222.5	315.6	288.4	222.2	256.1	181.7	170.0	
Hood Canal	Natural	61.0	62.0	34.9	32.4	98.7	98.4	59.4	42.4	30.4	
	Hatchery	38.5	33.5	31.3 ^{a/}	48.0 ^{a/}	43.1 ^{a/}	60.6 ^{a/}	57.9	54.8	35.0	
Puget Sound Total	Natural	202.0	366.5	359.8	529.9	609.2	541.9	440.2	290.6	281.0	
	Hatchery	311.8	335.9	447.6	501.0	507.3	465.2	535.7	342.6	333.5	

a/ Strait of Juan de Fuca and Hood Canal Hatchery numbers in 2002-2005 include natural coho from secondary (hatchery) management zones.

b/ Program ended in 2005.

TABLE I-3. Achievement of conservation objectives for natural stocks listed in Table 3-1 of the Pacific Coast Salmon Plan. Bolded numbers indicate a failure to meet the conservation objective. Stocks listed under the Endangered Species Act are not included. (Page 1 of 2)

Stock and Conservation Objective (thousands of spawners; spawners per mile; impact or replacement rate)	Observed or Projected Conservation Achievement (postseason estimates of thousands of spawners or spawners per mile; preseason or postseason impact or replacement rate)										Overfishing Criteria		
	CHINOOK	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ^{ai}	2008 ^{bi}	Alert ^{ci}	Concern ^{di}	Exception ^{ei}
Sacramento River Fall 122.0 - 180.0 adult spawners	416.8	546.1	775.5	521.6	283.6	394.0	267.9	88.0	68.4	No	No	No	
Klamath River Fall - < 66%-67% avg. spawner reduction rate but no less than 35.0 adult natural spawners annually	82.7	77.8	65.6	87.6	24.1	26.8	30.2	59.7	26.9	No	Yes	No	
Southern, Central and Northern Oregon Coast Spring and Fall No less than 60 adult spawners/mile ^{fi}	85.0	203.0	268.0	297.0	211.0	118.0	106.0	42.0	NA	No	No	No	
Upper Columbia River Bright Fall 43.5 adults over McNary Dam Council area base period impacts <4%	66.4	110.5	141.7	180.0	170.6	134.8	91.0	58.7	>43.5	No	No	Exp. Rate	
Columbia River Summer Chinook 80.0 to 90.0 adults over Bonneville Dam Council area base period impacts <2%	30.6	76.2	127.4	114.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
In 2004 state and tribal co-managers changed the stock definition from Chinook passing Bonneville Dam after May 31 to Chinook passing Bonneville Dam after June 14, and the goal changed to 29,000 at the river mouth	23.2	54.9	92.8	83.1	65.4	60.1	76.2	37.2	>29.0	No	No	Exp. Rate	
Grays Harbor Fall - 14.6 adult spawners (MSP)	9.3	9.5	11.3	19.4	31.8	19.5	17.1	NA	NA ^{gi}	No	No	Exp. Rate	
Grays Harbor Spring - 1.4 adult spawners	3.1	2.9	2.6	1.9	5.0	2.1	2.5	NA	NA ^{gi}	No	No	Exp. Rate	
Queets Fall - no less than 2.5 adult spawners (MSY)	3.6	2.3	2.1	4.1	3.6	3.1	2.3	1.9	NA ^{gi}	No	No	Exp. Rate	
Queets Spring/Summer - no less than 0.7 adult spawners	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	NA ^{gi}	Limited ^{ei}	No	Exp. Rate	
Hoh Fall - no less than 1.2 adult spawners (MSY)	1.7	2.6	4.4	1.6	3.2	4.2	1.5	1.7	2.9	No	No	Exp. Rate	
Hoh Spring/Summer - no less than 0.9 adult spawners	0.5	1.2	2.5	1.2	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	No	No	Exp. Rate	
Quillayute Fall - no less than 3.0 adult spawners (MSY)	3.7	5.1	6.1	7.4	3.8	6.4	5.6	2.9	5.5	No	No	Exp. Rate	
Quillayute Spring/Summer - 1.2 adult spawners (MSY)	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.6	NA	2.5	Limited ^{ei}	No	Exp. Rate	

TABLE I-3. Achievement of conservation objectives for natural stocks listed in Table 3-1 of the Pacific Coast Salmon Plan. Bolded numbers indicate a failure to meet the conservation objective. Stocks listed under the Endangered Species Act are not included. (Page 2 of 2)

Stock and Conservation Objective (thousands of spawners; spawners per mile; impact or replacement rate)	Observed or Projected Conservation Achievement (postseason estimates of thousands of spawners or spawners per mile; preseason or postseason impact or replacement rate)									Overfishing Criteria		
	COHO	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ^{a/}	2008 ^{b/}	Alert ^{c/}	Concern ^{d/}
Grays Harbor - 35.4 adult spawners (MSP)	38.1	79.1	108.7	83.9	60.7	44.1	14.4	23.7	>35.4	No	No	No
Queets - 5.8 to 14.5 adult spawners (MSY range) Includes supplemental adults prior to 2006.	8.6	24.9	13.8	10.6	8.7	6.5	5.4	5.3	>5.8	No	No	No
Hoh - 2.0 to 5.0 adult spawners (MSY range)	6.8	10.8	9.0	6.3	4.7	4.7	1.3	3.1	>2.0	No	No	No
Quillayute Fall - 6.3 to 15.8 adult spawners (MSY range)	13.3	18.9	23.0	14.8	13.4	11.5	5.6	5.6	>6.3	No	No	No
Western Strait of Juan de Fuca - 11.9 adult spawners	16.9	34.3	20.6	12.4	12.0	6.8	>11.9	>11.9	>11.9	No	No	No
Eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca - 0.95 adult spawners	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.9	8.5	3.4	>0.95	>0.95	>0.95	No	No	No
Hood Canal - 21.5 adult spawners (MSP)	27.2	94.8	69.3	170.3	146.9	38.1	13.8	>21.5	15.0	No	No	No
Skagit - 30.0 adult spawners (MSP)	62.9	87.0	56.0	69.2	138.8	34.7	14.5	>30.0	41.5	No	No	No
Stillaguamish - 17.0 adult spawners (MSP)	28.3	73.6	27.3	45.7	59.2	25.8	8.5	38.7	20.4	No	No	No
Snohomish - 70.0 adult spawners (MSP)	94.2	261.8	161.6	182.7	252.8	109.0	75.8	117.9	61.9	No	No	No

a/ Preliminary data.

b/ Preliminary approximations based on preseason abundance projections and last year's regulations or season structures.

c/ Conservation Alert - triggered during the annual preseason process if a natural stock or stock complex, listed in Table 3-1 of the salmon FMP, is projected to fall short of its conservation objective (MSY, MSY proxy, MSP, or floor in the case of some harvest rate objectives [e.g., 35,000 natural Klamath River fall Chinook spawners]).

Actions for Stocks that are not Exceptions - The Council will close salmon fisheries within its jurisdiction which impact the stocks, except in the case of Washington coastal and Puget Sound salmon stocks and fisheries managed under U.S. District Court orders. In these cases, the Council may allow fisheries which meet annual spawner targets developed through relevant U.S. v. Washington, Hoh v. Baldrige, and subsequent U.S. District Court ordered processes and plans, that may vary from the MSY or MSP conservation objectives. For all natural stocks that meet the conservation alert criteria, the Council will notify pertinent fishery and habitat managers, advising that the stock may be temporarily depressed or approaching an overfishing concern (depending on its recent conservation status), and request state and tribal fishery managers identify the probable causes, if known. If the stock has not met its conservation objective in the previous two years, the Council will request state and tribal managers to do a formal assessment of the primary factors leading to the shortfalls and report to the Council no later than the March meeting prior to the next salmon season.

d/ Overfishing concern - triggered if, in three consecutive years, the postseason estimates indicate a natural stock, listed in Table 3-1 of the salmon FMP, has fallen short of its conservation objective (MSY, MSP, or spawner floor as noted for some harvest rate objectives).

Actions required for Stocks that are not Exceptions - Within one year, the STT to recommend and the Council to adopt management measures to end the overfishing concern and recover the stock in as short a time as possible, preferably within ten years or less. The HC to provide recommendations for habitat restoration and enhancement measures within a suitable time frame.

e/ Exception -application of the conservation alert and overfishing criteria and subsequent Council actions do not apply for (1) hatchery stocks, (2) natural stocks with a cumulative adult equivalent exploitation rate of less than 5% in ocean fisheries under Council jurisdiction during the FRAM base periods, and (3) stocks listed under the ESA.

Conservation Alert and Overfishing Concern Actions for Natural Stocks that are Exceptions (those with exploitation rates limited to less than 5% in base period Council-area ocean fisheries) - Use the expertise of STT and HC to confirm negligible impacts of proposed Council fisheries, identify factors which have led to the decline or low abundance (e.g., fishery impacts outside Council jurisdiction, or degradation or loss of essential fish habitat) and monitor abundance trends and total harvest impact levels. Council action will focus on advocating measures to improve stock productivity, such as reduced interceptions in non-Council managed fisheries, and improvements in spawning and rearing habitat, fish passage, flows, and other factors affecting overall stock survival.

f/ Based on the sum of south/local and north migrating spawners per mile weighted by the total number of miles surveyed for each of the two components (2.2 miles for south/local and 7.5 miles for northern stocks).

g/ Preseason forecasts are not available for Washington coastal Chinook stocks.

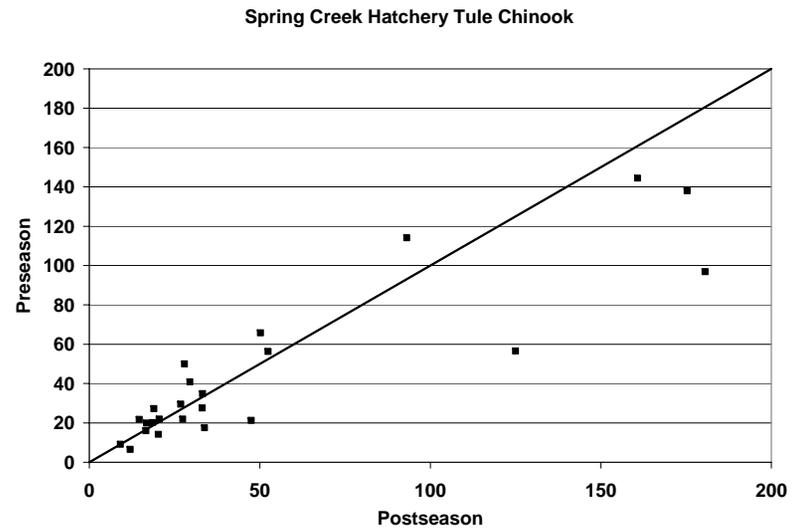
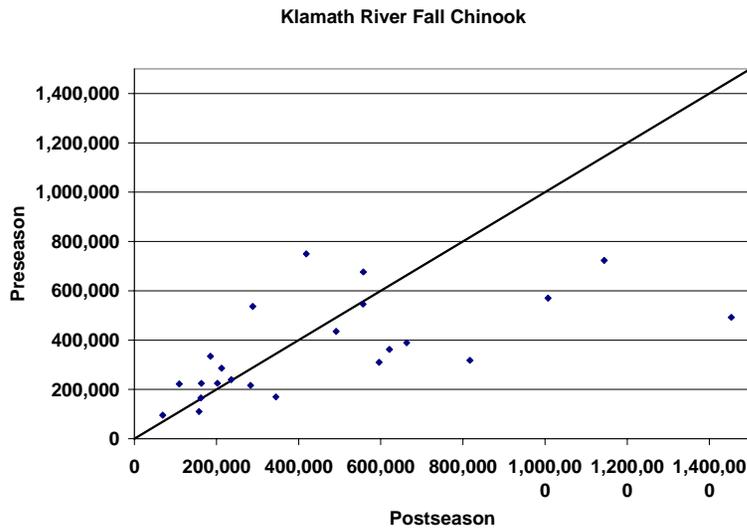
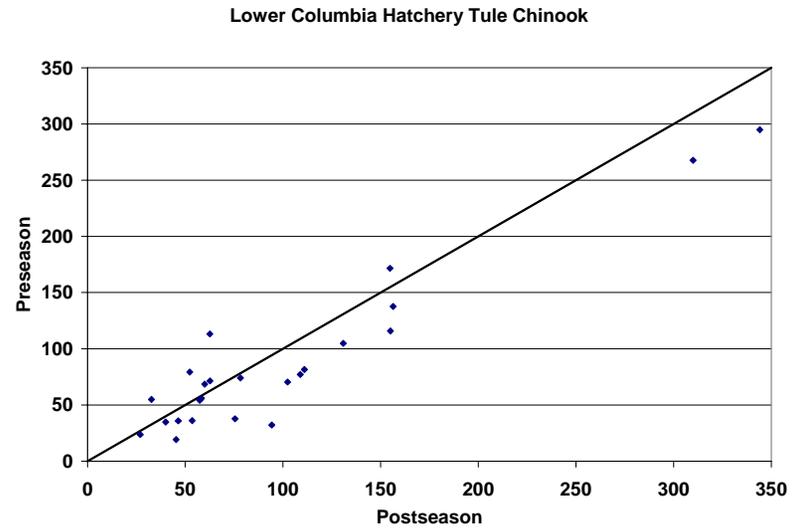
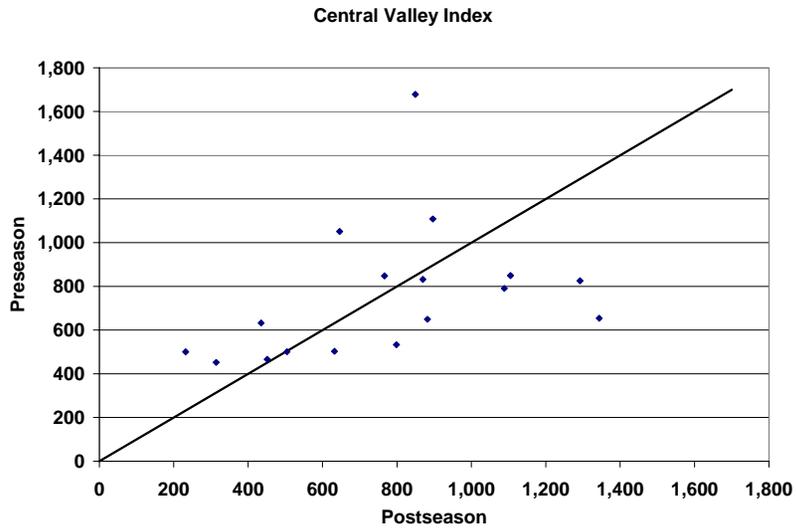


FIGURE I-1. Selected preseason vs. postseason forecasts for Chinook stocks with significant contribution to Council area fisheries.

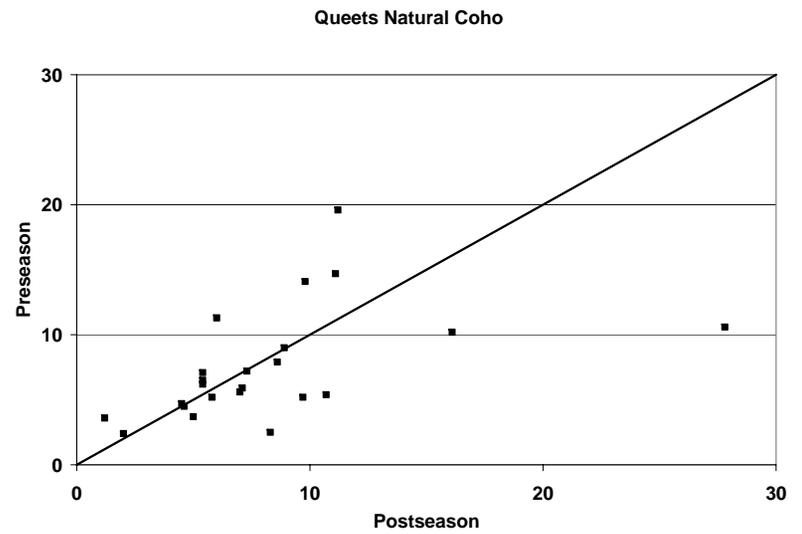
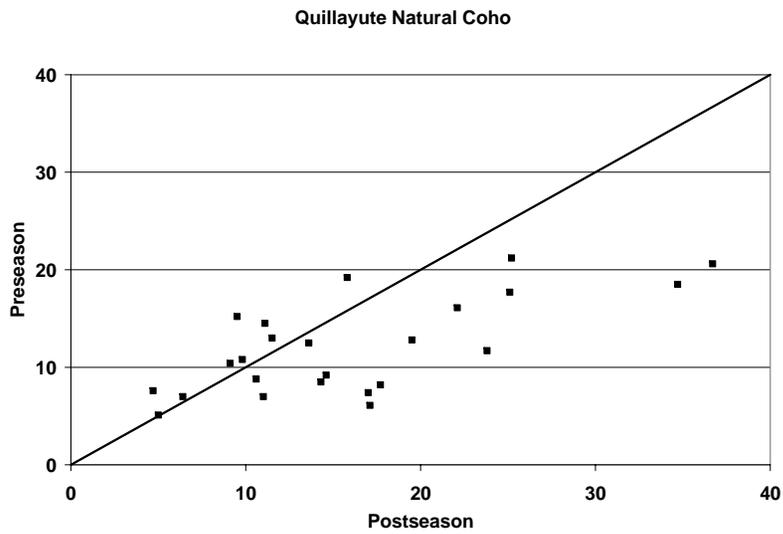
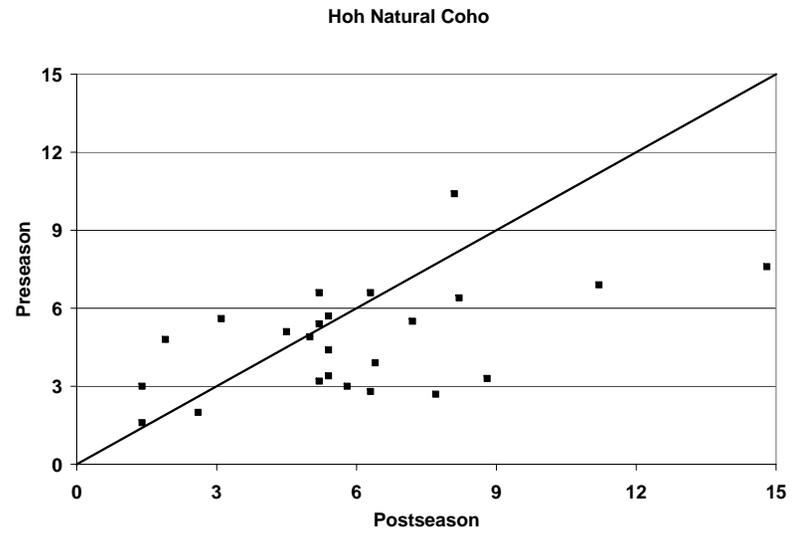
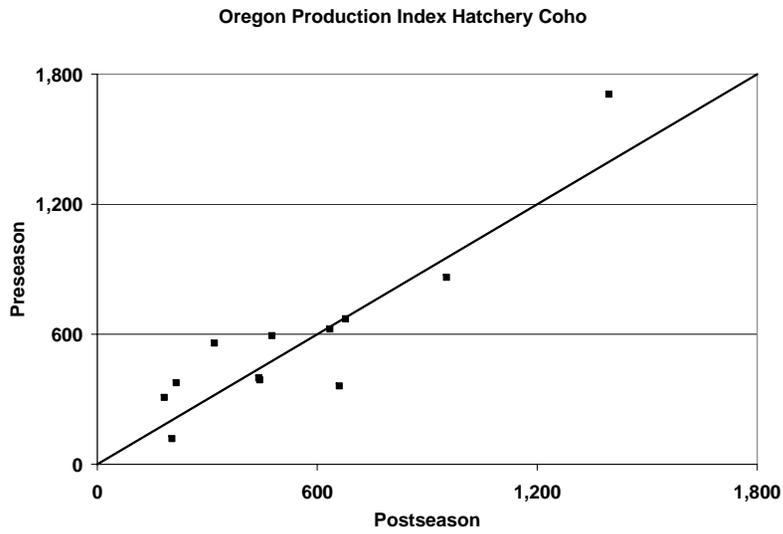


FIGURE I-2a. Selected preseason vs. postseason forecasts for coho stocks with significant contribution to Council area fisheries.

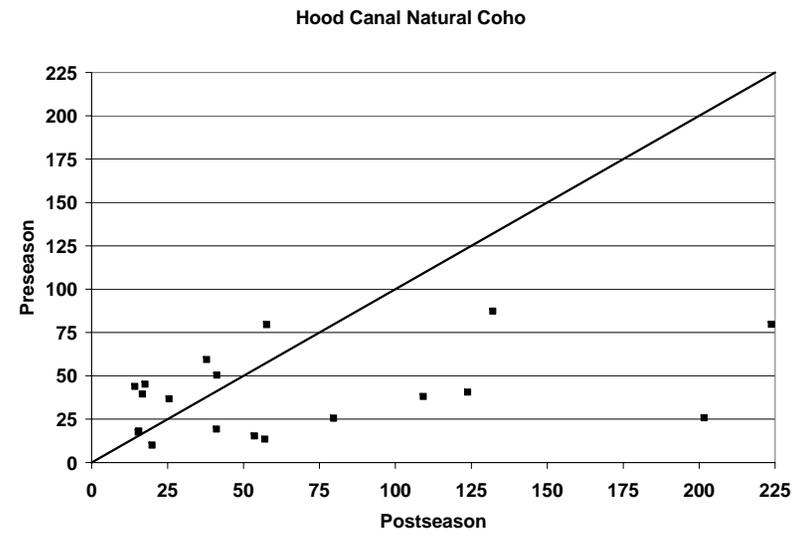
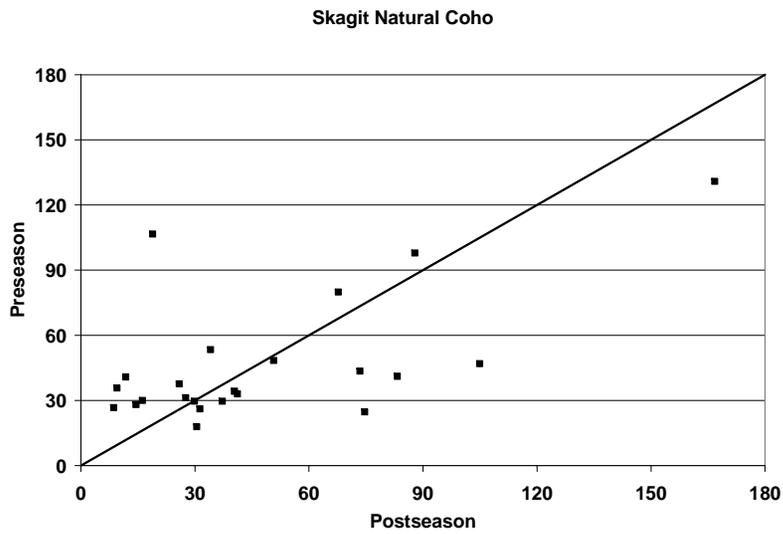
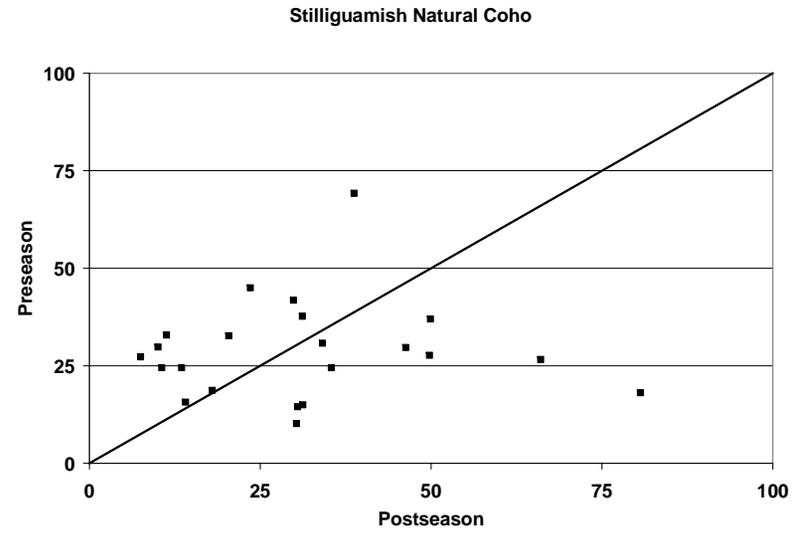
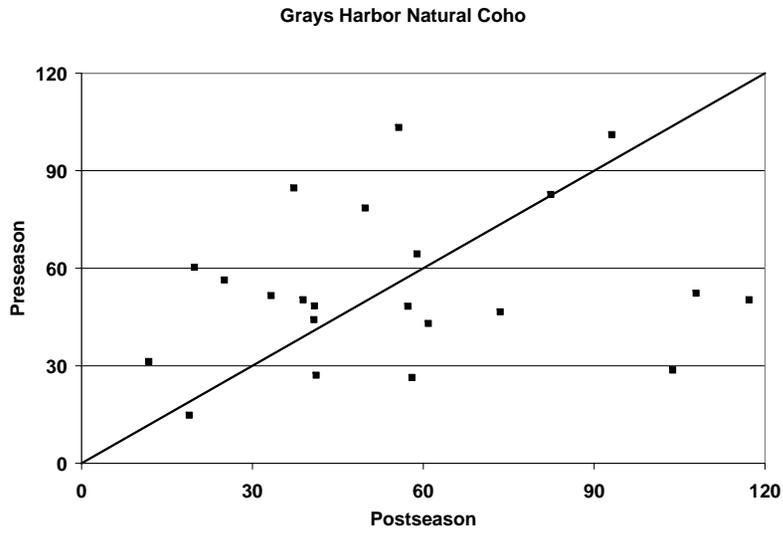


FIGURE I-2b. Selected preseason vs. postseason forecasts for coho stocks with significant contribution to Council area fisheries.

CHAPTER II - CHINOOK SALMON ASSESSMENT

CHINOOK STOCKS SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON

SACRAMENTO RIVER FALL CHINOOK SALMON

Predictor Description

The Council's Salmon FMP sets the escapement goal for Sacramento River fall Chinook as a range from 122,000 to 180,000 adults. This stock comprises approximately 80-90 percent of the escapement of all Chinook stocks that return to Central Valley streams and hatcheries. The Central Valley Index (CVI), which provides an annual index of abundance for the combined Central Valley Chinook stocks, is the sum of ocean fishery Chinook harvests in the area south of Point Arena plus the Central Valley adult Chinook spawning escapement (Table II-1). The CVI harvest index is the ocean harvest landed south of Point Arena divided by the CVI, and has varied significantly since it was first calculated in 1970 (Table II-1). From 1970–1986 it tracked ocean harvest and ranged from 0.50–0.73. From 1987–1995 it held steady at 0.70–0.79, while ocean harvest ebbed to a low in 1992. From 1996–2006 it again tracked ocean harvest in a generally declining pattern, reaching a low of 0.26 in 2001. The CVI harvest index was 0.48 in 2007.

Prior to 1989, the STT based its projection of the CVI on recent CVI levels (with general consideration given for brood year natural escapements), hatchery releases, and the previous year jack returns. Between 1989 and 1991, several predictors of the CVI were evaluated, including weight and number of juveniles in hatchery releases and previous year jack returns. Since 1991, the STT has used a linear regression of the CVI on the previous year's Central Valley age-2 return to forecast the CVI (Figure II-1). The 2005 data point was excluded from the CVI predictor in 2008 because it has excessive leverage on the predictor and is not informative to prediction of the CVI at lower jack abundances (see Appendix D for details).

Predictor Performance

For the 1985–2007 period, the CVI preseason forecast ranged from 0.49 to 2.16 times its postseason value (Table II-2). The 2007 CVI preseason forecast of 499,900 fish was about 2.16 times greater than its postseason estimate of 232,000 fish (Table II-2).

2008 Stock Status

A total of 5,939 age-2 Chinook are estimated to have returned to the Central Valley in 2007, the lowest return on record. Sacramento River fall Chinook normally make up the majority of the Central Valley stock, but this year they constituted only 32% of the age-2 return used to forecast the CVI. The resulting 2008 CVI forecast is 157,100 adult Chinook (Figure II-1), and is the lowest CVI forecast on record.

Evaluation of 2007 Regulations on 2008 Stock Abundance

A repeat of 2007 regulations is expected to result in a CVI harvest index equal to last year (0.48). Applying the complement of this fraction (1-0.48) to the 2008 CVI forecast of 157,100 fish and multiplying that quantity by the typical proportion of Central Valley adult Chinook spawners that are Sacramento River fall run fish (0.84, five-year average), yields a 2008 adult escapement forecast of 68,400 Sacramento River fall Chinook, which is well below the lower end of the escapement goal range (Figure II-2).

KLAMATH RIVER FALL CHINOOK

Predictor Description

For Klamath River fall Chinook, linear regressions are used to relate September 1 ocean abundance estimates of age-3, age-4, and age-5 fish to that year's river run size estimates of age-2, age-3, and age-4 fish, respectively (Table II-3). Historical abundance estimates were derived from a cohort analysis of CWT information (brood years 1979-2003). The y-intercept of the regressions is constrained to zero, which gives the biologically reasonable expectation that a river run size of zero predicts an ocean abundance remainder of zero for the same cohort. The abundance of age-2 fish is not forecasted because no precursor to age-2 fish of that brood is available. Ocean fisheries harvest small numbers of age-2 Klamath River fall Chinook.

Predictor Performance

Since 1985, the preseason ocean abundance forecasts for age-3 fish have ranged from 0.33 to 2.72 times the postseason estimates; for age-4 fish from 0.47 to 2.60 times the postseason estimates; and for the adult stock as a whole from 0.34 to 2.03 times the postseason estimates (Table II-4). The September 1, 2006 age-3 forecast (515,400) was 0.99 times its postseason estimate (521,400). The age-4 forecast (26,100) was the lowest on record and was 0.80 times its postseason estimate (32,500); and the age-5 forecast (4,700) was 1.63 times its postseason estimate (2,900) (Table II-4).

Management of Klamath River fall Chinook harvest since 1986 has attempted to achieve specific harvest rates on fully-vulnerable age-4 and age-5 fish in ocean and river fisheries (Table II-5). The Council has used a combination of quotas and time/area restrictions in ocean fisheries in an attempt to meet the harvest rate objective set each year. Since 1992, fisheries have been managed to achieve 50/50 allocation between tribal and non-tribal fisheries. Tribal and recreational river fisheries have been managed on the basis of adult Chinook quotas.

The Council's FMP conservation objective for Klamath River fall Chinook (Amendment 9) permits a natural spawner reduction rate via fisheries of no more than 0.67, with a minimum escapement of 35,000 natural spawning adults. The plan allows for any ocean and river harvest allocation that meets the spawner reduction rate constraint, provided it also meets the minimum escapement goal. The regulations adopted in 2007 were expected to result in 35,000 natural spawning adults and an age-4 ocean harvest rate of 16.0 percent. Postseason estimates of these quantities were 59,700 natural spawning adults and, an age-4 ocean harvest rate of 21.0 percent (Table II-6).

2008 Stock Status

The forecast September 1, 2007 (preseason) ocean abundance of Klamath River fall Chinook salmon is 31,600 age-3 fish, the age-4 forecast is 157,200 and the age-5 forecast is 1,900 fish.

Late-season ocean fisheries in 2007 (September-November) were estimated to have harvested zero age-3, 3,700 age-4, and 800 age-5 Klamath River fall Chinook. This harvest will be deducted from the ocean fishery's allocation in determining the 2008 allowable ocean harvest.

Evaluation of 2007 Regulations on 2008 Stock Abundance

A repeat of 2007 fishery regulations, including a river recreational harvest allocation of 26 percent (of the nontribal adult harvest) and a tribal allocation of 50 percent (of the overall adult harvest), would be expected to result in 26,900 natural area adult spawners, which fails to meet the spawner floor objective. The forecasted age-4 ocean harvest rate of 16.8 percent also fails to meet the NMFS ESA consultation standard for California coastal Chinook. If the ocean fisheries (recreational and commercial) were closed

from January through August 2008 between Cape Falcon and Point Sur, and the Klamath River fisheries (tribal and recreational) were closed in 2008, the expected number of natural area adult spawners would be 74,300, with an expected age-4 ocean harvest rate of 2.4 percent (due to ocean harvest that already occurred in the September through November 2007 period).

OTHER CALIFORNIA COASTAL CHINOOK STOCKS

Other California coastal streams that support fall Chinook stocks, which contribute to ocean fisheries off Oregon and California, include the Smith, Little, Mad, Eel, and Mattole rivers, and Redwood Creek. Except for the Smith River, these stocks are included in the California coastal Chinook ESU, which is listed as threatened under the ESA. Current information is insufficient to forecast the ocean abundance of these stocks, however, the NMFS ESA consultation standard restricts the Klamath River fall Chinook age-4 ocean harvest rate to no more than 16.0 percent to limit impacts on these stocks. As indicated in the previous section, the postseason estimate of this rate for 2007 is 21.0 percent, with a preseason forecast of 16.0 percent. If the ocean fishery was closed from January through August 2008 between Cape Falcon and Point Sur, the expected age-4 ocean harvest rate for 2008 would be 2.4 percent (due to ocean harvest that already occurred in the September through November 2007 period).

OREGON COASTAL CHINOOK STOCKS

Oregon coastal Chinook stocks are categorized into two major subgroups based on ocean migration patterns. Although their ocean harvest distributions overlap somewhat, they have been labeled as either north or south/local migrating.

North Migrating Chinook

North migrating Chinook stocks include stocks north of and including the Elk River, with the exception of Umpqua River spring Chinook. Based on CWT analysis, the populations from ten major North Oregon Coast (NOC) river systems from the Nehalem through the Siuslaw Rivers are harvested primarily in ocean fisheries off British Columbia, Canada and Southeast Alaska, and to a much lesser degree in Council area and terminal area (state waters) fisheries off Washington and Oregon. CWT analysis indicates populations from five major mid-Oregon Coast (MOC) systems, from the Coos through the Elk Rivers, are harvested primarily in ocean fisheries off British Columbia, Canada, Washington, and Oregon with minor contributions to California fisheries.

Predictor Description and 2008 Stock Status

Quantitative abundance predictions are not made for these stocks for use in annual development of Council area fishery regulations. Qualitative expectations of abundance are based on parental year spawner escapements and hatchery indicator stock data used in the PSC management process.

Natural spawner escapement is assessed yearly from the Nehalem through Sixes rivers. Peak spawning counts of adults are obtained from standard index areas on these rivers and monitored to assess stock trends (*Review of 2007 Ocean Salmon Fisheries*, Chapter II, Table II-4 and Figure II-3). Natural fall Chinook stocks from both the NOC and MOC dominate production from this subgroup. Also present in lesser numbers are naturally-produced spring Chinook stocks from several rivers, and hatchery fall and/or spring Chinook released in the Trask, Nestucca, Salmon, Alsea, and Elk Rivers.

North Oregon Coast

Since 1986, the Salmon River Hatchery production has been CWT'd for use primarily as a PSC indicator stock for the NOC stock component. Because these fish are harvested in fisheries north of the Council management area, the STT has not reviewed the procedure by which this indicator stock is used in estimating annual stock status. The annual spawner counts have been decreasing since 2002 despite

excellent parental escapements indices in 2001 to 2004 (*Review of 2007 Ocean Salmon Fisheries*, Appendix B, Table B-11). If this trend continues, the 2008 NOC stock abundance is expected to be less than the 2007 abundance.

Mid-Oregon Coast

Since 1992, the Elk River Hatchery production has been CWT'd for use as a PSC indicator stock for the MOC stock component. Age specific ocean abundance forecasts for 2008 are not currently available. The STT has not undertaken a review of the methods used by Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) staff in preparing these abundance forecasts.

The annual spawner counts have been decreasing since 2004 despite excellent parental escapements indices in 2001 to 2004 (*Review of 2007 Ocean Salmon Fisheries*, Appendix B, Table B-11). If this trend continues, the 2008 MOC stock abundance is expected to be less than the 2007 abundance.

Based on the density index of total spawners, the generalized expectation for NOC and MOC stocks in 2008 is below recent years average abundance. Specifically, the 2007 spawner density in standard survey areas for the NOC averaged 23 spawners per mile; well below the lower bound of the FMP aggregate goal of 60 to 90 spawners per mile. Moreover, escapements in the NOC escapement indicator basins of the Nehalem, Siletz, and Siuslaw have failed to achieve PSC agreed-to escapement goals in 2007. The escapement of fall Chinook to the Nehalem basin has failed to reach its PSC agreed-to escapement goal (6,989) for the past 2 years. The MOC average spawner per mile from standard survey areas was 20 adult spawners per mile, again, well below the goal of 60 to 90 spawners per mile. Fall Chinook escapement goals are currently under development for the South Umpqua and Coquille basins of the MOC. (*Review of 2007 Ocean Salmon Fisheries*, Appendix B, Table B-11).

South/Local Migrating Chinook

South/local migrating Chinook stocks include Rogue River spring and fall Chinook, fall Chinook from smaller rivers south of the Elk River, and Umpqua River spring Chinook. These stocks are important contributors to ocean fisheries off Oregon and northern California. Umpqua River spring Chinook contributes to a lesser degree to fisheries off Washington, British Columbia, Canada, and southeast Alaska.

Rogue River fall Chinook contribute to ocean fisheries principally as age-3 through age-5 fish. Mature fish enter the river each year from mid-July through October, with the peak of the run occurring during August and September.

Umpqua and Rogue rivers spring Chinook contribute to ocean fisheries primarily as age-3 fish. Mature Chinook enter the rivers primarily during April and May and generally prior to annual ocean fisheries. Quantitative abundance predictions are not made for these stocks.

Natural fall Chinook stocks from river systems south of the Elk River and spring Chinook stocks from the Rogue and Umpqua Rivers dominate production from this subgroup. Also present in lesser numbers are hatchery fall Chinook, primarily from the Chetco River. Substantial releases of hatchery spring Chinook occur in both the Rogue and Umpqua Rivers.

Predictor Description and 2008 Stock Status

Quantitative abundance predictions are not made for these stocks, although an abundance index for Rogue River fall Chinook has been developed. General trends in stock abundance for southern Oregon coastal Chinook stocks are assessed through escapement indices (*Review of 2007 Ocean Salmon Fisheries*, Chapter II, Table II-4 and Figure II-3).

Carcass recovery numbers in Rogue River index surveys that covered a large proportion of the total spawning area were available for 1977-2004. Using Klamath Ocean Harvest Model (KOHM) methodology, these carcass numbers, allocated into age-classes from scale data, were used to estimate the Rogue Ocean Population Index (ROPI) for age-3 to age-5 fish. A linear regression using the escapement estimates (all ages) in year i based on seining at Huntley Park (1976-2003) to predict the ROPI in year $i + 1$ (1977-2004) was developed. The 2007 Huntley Park escapement estimate and the resulting 2008 ROPI forecast was then scaled to the historical carcass survey-based ROPI. The 2008 ROPI forecast (11,600) consisting of age-3 (6,600), age-4 (4,300) and age-5 (700) are based on the average annual age-class strengths of the carcass-based ROPIs from 1991-2004. This data-set was truncated at 1991 because significant harvest restrictions that could affect age structure began that year. The 2008 ROPI is lower than the recent year average of 17,400, Table II-7.

Other Stocks

Information is insufficient to forecast the abundance of fall Chinook from other small systems south of the Elk River. These stocks are minor contributors to general season mixed stock ocean fisheries.

Evaluation of 2007 Regulations on 2008 Stock Abundance

The FMP conservation objective for Oregon coast Chinook is 150,000 to 200,000 natural adult spawners, and attainment of this goal is assessed using peak spawner counts of 60 to 90 fish per mile in nine standard index reaches. The aggregate stock has been meeting or exceeding this goal since 1984 and has been generally increasing. However, since reaching a peak in 2003, the escapement has been declining. In 2007, the stock failed to meet its goal for the first time in 23 years. No forecast is available for this stock, but given recent trends, it seems likely that it would fail to meet its goal again in 2008 under 2007 fishing seasons.

CHINOOK STOCKS NORTH OF CAPE FALCON

Columbia River Fall Chinook

Predictor Description and Past Performance

Columbia River fall Chinook stocks typically form the largest contributing stock group to Council Chinook fisheries north of Cape Falcon. Abundance of these stocks is a major factor in determining impacts of fisheries on weak natural stocks critical to Council area management. Abundance predictions are made for five major fall stock units characterized as being hatchery or natural production, and originating above or below Bonneville Dam. The upriver brights (URB) and lower river wild (LRW) are primarily naturally-produced stocks. The lower river hatchery (LRH) tule, Spring Creek Hatchery (SCH) tule, and mid-Columbia brights (MCB) are primarily hatchery-produced stocks. The MCB include the lower river bright (LRB) stock as a small naturally-produced component. LRB spawn in the mainstem Columbia River near Beacon Rock and are believed to have originated from MCB hatchery strays. The tule stocks generally mature at an earlier age than the bright fall stocks and do not migrate as far north. Minor stocks include the Select Area brights (SAB), a Big Creek Hatchery stock originally from Rogue River stock.

Preseason estimates of Columbia River fall Chinook stock abundance, used by the STT to assess the Council's adopted fishery regulations, are based on age-specific and stock-specific forecasts of annual ocean escapement (return to the Columbia River). These forecasts are developed by the Columbia River Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). Columbia River return forecast methodologies used for Council management are identical to those used for planning Columbia River fall season fisheries, although minor updates to Council estimates of inriver run size may occur prior to finalization of the inriver fishery plans.

The 2008 return of each fall Chinook stock group is estimated using relationships between successive age groups within a cohort. The database for these relationships was constructed by combining age-specific estimates of escapement and inriver fishery catches for years since 1964 (except for MCB, which started in 1980). Typically, only the more recent broods are used in the current predictions. Fall Chinook stock identification in the Columbia River mixed stock fisheries is determined by sampling catch and escapement for such factors as CWT recovery and visual stock identification (VSI). Age composition estimates are based on CWT data and scale reading of fishery and escapement samples, where available. These stock and age data for Columbia River fall Chinook are the basis for the return data presented in the *Review of 2007 Ocean Salmon Fisheries* (Appendix B, Tables B-15 through B-20). The 2007 returns for the five fall Chinook stocks listed in this report may differ somewhat from those provided in the *Review of 2007 Ocean Salmon Fisheries*, since ocean escapement estimates may have been updated after that report was printed.

Performance of the preliminary inriver run size estimation methodology can be assessed, in part, by examining the differences between preseason and postseason estimates (Table II-8). The recent 10-year average March preliminary preseason estimates as a percentage of the postseason estimates for the URB, LRW, LRH, SCH, and MCB stock estimates are 1.02, 1.06, 0.84, 1.03, and 0.98 respectively. The only March preliminary preseason estimate to show a bias was LRH, which has been under predicted between 1994 and 2006. The other four stocks have been both over and under predicted.

Ocean escapement estimates developed for the March Council meeting do not take into account variations in marine harvest. The STT combines the initial inriver run size (ocean escapement; Table II-8) with expected Council area fishery harvest levels and stock distribution patterns to produce adjusted ocean escapement estimates based on the proposed ocean fishing regulations. These revised estimates are available at the end of the Council preseason planning process in April and should provide a more accurate prediction of ocean escapement.

2008 Stock Status

The preliminary forecast for 2008 URB fall Chinook ocean escapement is 162,500 adults. If the forecast is realized, it would be about 144 percent of last year's return and about 70 percent of the recent 10-year average of 232,640.

No preseason forecast for 2008 ocean escapement of ESA-listed Snake River wild fall Chinook is currently available. However, the Columbia River TAC is expected to develop a run size estimate for this stock prior to the April Council meeting.

Ocean escapement of LRW fall Chinook in 2008 is forecast at 3,800 adults. If the forecast is realized, it would be about 88 percent of last year's return, and about 26 percent of the recent 10-year average return of 14,890. The forecast is the third lowest since at least 1984, and less than the spawning escapement goal of 5,700 in the North Fork Lewis River.

The preliminary forecast for 2008 ocean escapement of LRH fall Chinook is for a return of 59,000 adults, which would be 180 percent of last year's return and 74 percent of the recent 10-year average of 79,620.

Ocean escapement of SCH fall Chinook in 2008 is forecast at 87,200 adults. If the forecast is realized, it would be about six times last year's return and near the recent 10-year average of 86,820.

The preliminary forecast for the 2008 ocean escapement of MCB fall Chinook is 54,000 adults. If the forecast is realized, it would be about 115 percent of last year's return and about 67 percent of the recent 10-year average of 80,340.

Evaluation of 2007 Regulations on 2008 Stock Abundance

Applying 2007 regulations to the projected 2008 abundance of Columbia River fall Chinook would result in ocean escapements meeting spawning escapement goals for all major stocks except LRW. Compared to actual 2007 returns, the 2008 ocean escapement forecasts are higher for all stocks except LRW. Compared to 2007 forecast ocean escapement, the 2008 forecasts are higher for LRH and SCH, but lower for LRW, URB, and MCB stocks.

Washington Coastal Chinook

Predictor Description and Past Performance

Council fisheries have only minor impacts on Washington coastal Chinook stocks, and except for Willapa Bay Chinook, Hoh River Chinook and Quillayute River Chinook, forecast data is unavailable at the time this report is published; therefore, preseason abundance estimates are not presented. However, abundance estimates are provided for Washington Coastal stocks in subsequent preseason fishery impact assessment reports prepared by the STT.

2008 Stock Status

The 2008 Willapa Bay hatchery fall Chinook ocean escapement abundance forecast is 27,047, which is slightly less than the 2007 prediction of 29,846. The 2008 natural fall Chinook ocean escapement forecast is 2,516, up from last year's 2,012 prediction.

For the Hoh River, the 2008 natural spring/summer Chinook ocean escapement abundance forecast is 892. The natural fall Chinook forecast is predicted to be 2,873.

The 2008 Quillayute hatchery spring Chinook forecast for ocean escapement abundance is 1,745 and the natural summer/fall Chinook abundance forecast is for a return of 6,264.

Puget Sound Chinook

Run-size expectations for various Puget Sound stock management units are listed in Table I-1. A comparison of preseason and postseason forecasts for recent years is detailed in Table II-9. The STT has not undertaken a review of the methods employed by state and tribal staffs in preparing these abundance forecasts. Methodologies for estimates are described in the annual Puget Sound management reports (starting in 1993, reports are available by Puget Sound management unit, not by individual species). Forecasts for Puget Sound stocks generally assume production is dominated by age-4 adults. Puget Sound Chinook were listed as threatened under the ESA in March 1999. Southern U.S. fisheries that impact Puget Sound Chinook are constrained by terms of a Resource Management Plan (RMP), and are exempted from ESA Section 9 take prohibitions under Limit 6 of the 4(d) rule.

2008 Stock Status

Spring Chinook

Spring Chinook originating in Puget Sound are expected to remain depressed. Runs in the Nooksack, Skagit, White, and Dungeness rivers are of particular concern.

Summer/Fall Chinook

The 2008 preliminary forecast for Puget Sound summer/fall stocks is for a return of 245,268 Chinook, slightly higher than the 2007 preseason forecast of 227,300. The 2008 natural Chinook return forecast of 59,154 is higher than the 2007 forecast of 54,000. Changes in the abundance of individual stocks from various production areas are detailed in Table I-1.

Natural stocks from Puget Sound had experienced improved survival in recent years. However, natural returns to several major populations, including Snohomish and Skagit were significantly lower in 2007 than has been observed for recent years. Fishery management for Puget Sound Chinook has changed from an escapement goal basis to the use of stock specific exploitation rates and “critical abundance thresholds.” This new approach is evaluated on an annual basis through the RMP.

Evaluation of 2007 Regulations on 2008 Stock Abundance

Council fisheries north of Cape Falcon have only a minor impact on most stocks that originate in Washington coastal and Puget Sound rivers. These stocks have northerly marine distribution patterns and are therefore impacted primarily by Canadian and Alaskan fisheries. An evaluation of 2007 Council area regulations on projected 2008 abundance would not provide a useful comparison of ocean escapement.

TABLE II-1. Indices of annual abundance and ocean fishery impacts on California Central Valley Chinook in thousands of fish. (Page 1 of 1)

Year	Ocean Chinook Landings South of Pt. Arena			Hatchery and Natural Escapements of Central Valley Adults			CVI Abundance (Ocean Landings + Escapement)		CVI Harvest Index (%) ^{b/}
	Troll	Sport	Total	Fall	Other ^{a/}	Total			
1970	226.8	111.1	337.9	186.3	55.6	241.9	579.8	58	
1971	150.7	166.3	317.0	196.2	65.4	261.6	578.6	55	
1972	229.8	187.6	417.4	104.6	47.6	152.3	569.7	73	
1973	422.5	180.9	603.4	225.4	34.0	259.4	862.8	70	
1974	282.7	141.6	424.3	207.3	42.3	249.6	673.9	63	
1975	234.4	92.7	327.1	162.3	56.5	218.9	546.0	60	
1976	237.9	68.6	306.4	172.0	45.6	217.7	524.1	58	
1977	263.8	76.6	340.4	165.6	43.0	208.6	549.1	62	
1978	291.0	65.9	356.9	129.8	19.9	149.7	506.6	70	
1979	234.1	108.5	342.6	171.9	10.9	182.9	525.5	65	
1980	294.3	77.1	371.4	148.4	34.0	182.4	553.8	67	
1981	289.9	73.8	363.7	196.9	21.8	218.7	582.4	62	
1982	426.1	122.5	548.6	182.4	38.9	221.3	769.9	71	
1983	178.2	53.0	231.2	129.9	14.4	144.3	375.4	62	
1984	221.7	78.7	300.3	205.8	16.9	222.7	523.0	57	
1985	212.3	121.8	334.1	312.7	20.7	333.4	667.4	50	
1986	502.5	114.8	617.3	262.9	41.3	304.1	921.4	67	
1987	446.8	152.8	599.7	202.8	21.6	224.4	824.1	73	
1988	830.5	130.4	960.9	244.9	26.6	271.5	1,232.4	78	
1989	363.8	130.9	494.7	155.0	18.0	173.0	667.7	74	
1990	336.2	112.6	448.8	105.7	14.0	119.7	568.6	79	
1991	254.6	62.1	316.7	118.3	16.4	134.6	451.3	70	
1992	160.3	66.7	227.0	82.6	4.2	86.8	313.8	72	
1993	259.7	99.3	359.0	139.6	6.0	145.7	504.6	71	
1994	290.4	165.8	456.2	169.5	6.6	176.0	632.2	72	
1995	670.6	354.6	1,025.2	302.2	16.5	318.6	1,343.8	76	
1996	348.8	129.3	478.1	307.6	12.9	320.5	798.6	60	
1997	482.2	208.4	690.6	368.0	46.6	414.6	1,105.2	62	
1998	221.6	114.4	336.0	254.2	55.8	310.0	646.0	52	
1999	259.7	76.4	336.1	408.9	21.4	430.3	766.4	44	
2000	447.6	146.4	594.0	459.9	34.9	494.8	1,088.8	55	
2001	172.6	59.9	232.5	575.6	74.0	649.5	882.0	26	
2002	312.9	134.7	447.6	804.4	40.1	844.5	1,292.0	35	
2003	239.0	69.7	308.7	541.7	46.3	588.0	896.7	34	
2004	362.9	175.1	538.0	296.7	34.9	331.6	869.6	62	
2005	287.9	103.5	391.5	415.3	42.9	458.2	849.7	46	
2006	58.9	65.9	124.8	276.5	33.6	310.1	434.9	29	
2007 ^{c/}	88.6	23.0	111.6	90.4	30.0	120.4	232.0	48	

a/ Spring run of the current calendar year and late fall and winter runs of the following calendar year.

b/ Ocean harvest landed south of Pt. Arena as a percent of the CVI.

c/ Preliminary.

TABLE II-2. Comparisons of preseason forecast and postseason estimates for the CVI in thousands of fish. (Page 1 of 1)

Year	Preseason Forecast	Postseason Estimate	Pre/Postseason
1985	524.8	667.4	0.79
1986	546.5	921.4	0.59
1987	592.9	824.1	0.72
1988	707.1	1,232.4	0.57
1989	625-885	667.7	0.94-1.33
1990	500-900	568.6	0.88-1.58
1991	466.0	451.3	1.03
1992	452.0	313.8	1.44
1993	501.0	504.6	0.99
1994	503.0	632.2	0.80
1995	654.0	1,343.8	0.49
1996	533.0	798.6	0.67
1997	849.0	1,105.2	0.77
1998	1,051.0	646.0	1.63
1999	847.7	766.4	1.11
2000	790.4	1,088.8	0.73
2001	649.4	882.0	0.74
2002	825.4	1,292.0	0.64
2003	1,108.1	896.7	1.24
2004	831.8	869.6	0.96
2005	1,678.3	849.7	1.98
2006	632.5	434.9	1.45
2007	499.9	232.0	2.16
2008	157.1 ^{a/}	-	-

a/ CVI predictor excludes 2005 data point.

TABLE II-3. Klamath River fall Chinook ocean abundance (thousands), harvest rate, and river run size estimates (thousands) by age. (Page 1 of 1)

Year (t)	Ocean Abundance Sept. 1 (t-1)			Annual Ocean Harvest Rate Sept. 1 (t-1) - Aug. 31 (t)		Klamath Basin River Run (t)				
	Age-3	Age-4	Total	Age-3	Age-4	Age-2	Age-3	Age-4	Age-5	Total Adults
1981	493.2	57.0	550.2	0.21	0.53	28.2	64.1	14.4	1.8	80.3
1982	566.2	133.4	699.6	0.30	0.52	39.4	30.1	33.9	2.6	66.6
1983	316.5	116.3	432.9	0.19	0.60	3.8	35.9	20.7	0.9	57.5
1984	156.6	83.4	240.0	0.08	0.38	8.3	21.7	24.4	1.1	47.2
1985	376.5	56.6	433.1	0.11	0.24	69.4	32.9	25.7	5.8	64.4
1986	1,305.8	141.8	1,447.6	0.18	0.46	44.6	162.9	29.8	2.3	195.0
1987	782.0	342.6	1,124.6	0.16	0.43	19.1	89.7	112.6	6.8	209.1
1988	756.9	235.5	992.4	0.20	0.39	24.1	101.2	86.5	3.9	191.6
1989	370.3	177.7	548.0	0.15	0.36	9.1	50.4	69.6	4.3	124.3
1990	176.1	104.1	280.3	0.30	0.55	4.4	11.6	22.9	1.3	35.9
1991	69.4	37.2	106.6	0.03	0.18	1.8	10.0	21.6	1.1	32.7
1992	39.5	28.2	67.7	0.02	0.07	13.7	6.9	18.8	1.0	26.7
1993	168.5	15.0	183.5	0.05	0.16	7.6	48.3	8.2	0.7	57.2
1994	119.9	41.7	161.6	0.03	0.09	14.4	37.0	26.0	1.0	64.0
1995	784.3	28.7	813.0	0.04	0.14	22.8	201.9	18.3	2.6	222.8
1996	192.3	225.5	417.8	0.05	0.16	9.5	38.8	136.7	0.3	175.8
1997	140.4	62.8	203.3	0.01	0.06	8.0	35.0	44.2	4.6	83.7
1998	154.8	44.9	199.7	0.00	0.09	4.6	59.2	29.7	1.7	90.6
1999	129.4	30.5	159.8	0.01	0.09	19.2	29.2	20.5	1.3	51.0
2000	617.6	44.3	661.9	0.06	0.10	10.2	187.1	30.5	0.5	218.1
2001	357.1	133.9	491.0	0.03	0.09	11.3	99.1	88.2	0.2	187.4
2002	514.5	99.5	614.0	0.02	0.15	9.2	94.6	62.5	3.7	160.8
2003	401.1	192.6	593.7	0.08	0.21	3.8	94.3	96.8	0.9	191.9
2004	160.2	105.3	265.6	0.12	0.34	9.7	33.2	40.7	5.3	79.2
2005	190.6	38.2	228.8	0.02	0.20	2.3	43.8	17.5	3.9	65.2
2006	88.7 ^{a/}	63.4	152.1	0.01 ^{a/}	0.10	26.9	18.5	41.6	1.3	61.4
2007	521.4 ^{b/}	32.5 ^{a/}	553.9	NA ^{c/}	0.21 ^{a/}	1.7	112.2	16.7	1.6	130.5

a/ Preliminary: incomplete cohort data (age-5 unavailable).

b/ Preliminary: incomplete cohort data (age-4 and age-5 unavailable).

c/ Not estimated: incomplete cohort data (age-4 and age-5 unavailable).

TABLE II-4. Comparisons of preseason forecast and postseason estimates for ocean abundance of adult Klamath River fall Chinook. (Page 1 of 2)

Year (t)	Preseason Forecast ^{a/}	Postseason Estimate	Pre/Postseason
	Sept. 1 (t-1)	Sept. 1 (t-1)	
Age-3			
1985	113,000	276,000	0.41
1986	426,000 ^{b/}	1,305,782	0.33
1987	511,800	782,032	0.65
1988	370,800	756,908	0.49
1989	450,600	370,328	1.22
1990	479,000	176,133	2.72
1991	176,200	69,442	2.54
1992	50,000	39,485	1.27
1993	294,400	168,473	1.75
1994	138,000	119,913	1.15
1995	269,000	784,279	0.34
1996	479,800	192,290	2.50
1997	224,600	140,421	1.60
1998	176,000	154,819	1.14
1999	84,800	129,355	0.66
2000	349,600	617,573	0.57
2001	187,200	357,085	0.52
2002	209,000	514,524	0.41
2003	171,300	401,092	0.43
2004	72,100	160,243	0.45
2005	185,700	190,568	0.97
2006	44,100	88,652	0.50
2007 ^{c/}	515,400	521,412	0.99
2008	31,600	-	-
Age-4			
1985	56,875	57,500	0.99
1986	66,250	141,772	0.47
1987	206,125	342,555	0.60
1988	186,375	235,535	0.79
1989	215,500	177,655	1.21
1990	50,125	104,131	0.48
1991	44,625	37,172	1.20
1992	44,750	28,181	1.59
1993	39,125	15,028	2.60
1994	86,125	41,736	2.06
1995	47,000	28,725	1.64
1996	268,500	225,526	1.19
1997	53,875	62,830	0.86
1998	46,000	44,889	1.02
1999	78,750	30,468	2.58
2000	38,875	44,346	0.88
2001	247,000	133,869	1.85
2002	143,800	99,464	1.45
2003	132,400	192,598	0.69
2004	134,500	105,346	1.28
2005	48,900	38,239	1.28
2006	63,700	63,446	1.00
2007 ^{c/}	26,100	32,494	0.80
2008	157,200	-	-

TABLE II-4. Comparisons of preseason forecasts and postseason estimates for ocean abundance of adult Klamath River fall Chinook. (Page 2 of 2)

Year (t)	Preseason Forecast ^{a/}	Postseason Estimate	Pre/Postseason
	Sept. 1 (t-1)	Sept. 1 (t-1)	
Age-5			
1985	NA	11,187	NA
1986	NA	5,855	NA
1987	5,250	19,443	0.27
1988	13,250	14,669	0.90
1989	10,125	9,627	1.05
1990	7,625	7,776	0.98
1991	1,500	2,774	0.54
1992	1,250	1,444	0.87
1993	1,125	1,759	0.64
1994	500	1,462	0.34
1995	2,000	3,805	0.53
1996	1,125	787	1.43
1997	7,875	8,859	0.89
1998	3,250	2,389	1.36
1999	2,000	2,106	0.95
2000	1,375	1,051	1.31
2001	1,250	258	4.84
2002	9,700	6,970	1.39
2003	6,500	1,917	3.39
2004	9,700	17,196	0.56
2005	5,200	6,893	0.75
2006	2,200	5,242	0.42
2007 ^{c/}	4,700	2,886	1.63
2008	1,900	-	-
Total Adults			
1985	169,875	344,687	0.49
1986	492,250	1,453,409	0.34
1987	723,175	1,144,030	0.63
1988	570,425	1,007,112	0.57
1989	676,225	557,610	1.21
1990	536,750	288,040	1.86
1991	222,325	109,388	2.03
1992	96,000	69,110	1.39
1993	334,650	185,260	1.81
1994	224,625	163,111	1.38
1995	318,000	816,809	0.39
1996	749,425	418,603	1.79
1997	286,350	212,110	1.35
1998	225,250	202,097	1.11
1999	165,550	161,929	1.02
2000	389,850	662,970	0.59
2001	435,450	491,212	0.89
2002	362,500	620,958	0.58
2003	310,200	595,607	0.52
2004	216,300	282,785	0.76
2005	239,800	235,700	1.02
2006	110,000	157,340	0.70
2007 ^{c/}	546,200	556,792	0.98
2008	190,700	-	-

a/ Original preseason forecasts for years 1985-2001 were for May 1 (t); converted to Sept. 1 (t-1) forecasts by dividing the assumed May 1 (t) number by the Sept. 1 (t-1) through May 1 (t) survival rate in those years: 0.5 age-3, 0.8 age-4, 0.8 age-5.

b/ A scalar of 0.75 was applied to the jack count because, (1) most jacks returned to the Trinity River, and (2) the jack count was outside the database range.

c/ Preliminary.

TABLE II-5. Summary of management objectives and predictor performance for Klamath River fall Chinook. (Page 1 of 1)

Year(t)	Preseason Ocean Abundance Forecast ^{a/}		Postseason Ocean Abundance Estimate		Preseason Age-4 Harvest Rate Forecast ^{b/}		Postseason Age-4 Harvest Rate Estimate ^{c/}		Preseason Adult Harvest Forecast		Postseason Adult Harvest Estimate	
	Sept. 1 (t-1)		Sept. 1 (t-1)		Harvest Rate Forecast ^{b/}		Harvest Rate Estimate ^{c/}		Harvest Forecast		Harvest Estimate	
	Age-3	Age-4	Age-3	Age-4	Ocean	River	Ocean	River	Ocean	River	Ocean	River
1986	426,000	66,250	1,305,782	141,772	0.28	0.50	0.46	0.67	72,000	37,700	304,512	46,154
1987	511,800	206,125	782,032	342,555	0.28	0.53	0.43	0.44	121,200	78,200	277,104	73,265
1988	370,800	186,375	756,908	235,535	0.31	0.53	0.39	0.52	114,100	65,400	254,444	73,854
1989	450,600	215,500	370,328	177,655	0.30	0.49	0.36	0.70	128,100	67,600	125,523	54,340
1990	479,000	50,125	176,133	104,131	0.30	0.49	0.55	0.36	85,100	31,200	114,911	11,459
1991	176,200	44,625	69,442	37,172	0.13	0.28	0.18	0.45	16,700	12,800	9,871	13,581
1992	50,000	44,750	39,485	28,181	0.06	0.15	0.07	0.27	4,200	4,200	3,140	6,787
1993	294,400	39,125	168,473	15,028	0.12	0.43	0.16	0.49	20,100	22,500	11,354	12,808
1994	138,000	86,125	119,913	41,736	0.07	0.20	0.09	0.29	10,400	14,300	8,889	13,524
1995	269,000	47,000	784,279	28,725	0.07	0.32	0.14	0.19	13,500	18,500	32,230	21,637
1996	479,800	268,500	192,290	225,526	0.17	0.66	0.16	0.39	88,400	129,100	45,147	69,241
1997	224,600	53,875	140,421	62,830	0.10	0.43	0.06	0.26	17,600	26,500	8,657	17,764
1998	176,000	46,000	154,819	44,889	0.07	0.29	0.09	0.30	10,200	14,800	5,012	17,897
1999	84,800	78,750	129,355	30,468	0.10	0.28	0.09	0.45	12,300	18,100	5,126	16,942
2000	349,600	38,875	617,573	44,346	0.11	0.53	0.10	0.25	24,000	32,400	42,336	35,066
2001	187,200	247,000	357,085	133,869	0.14	0.61	0.09	0.29	45,600	105,300	21,783	50,780
2002	209,000	143,800	514,524	99,464	0.13	0.57	0.15	0.26	30,000	70,900	29,436	35,069
2003	171,300	132,400	401,092	192,598	0.16	0.50	0.21	0.28	30,600	52,200	71,124	39,715
2004	72,100	134,500	160,243	105,346	0.15	0.38	0.34	0.48	26,500	35,800	64,264	29,807
2005	185,700	48,900	190,568	38,239	0.08	0.16	0.20	0.19	7,100	9,600	13,228	10,001
2006	44,100	63,700	88,652	63,446	0.11	0.23	0.10	0.18	10,000	10,000	10,457	10,345
2007 ^{d/}	515,400	26,100	521,412	32,494	0.16	0.63	0.21	0.56	30,200	51,400	28,551	33,282
2008	31,600	157,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a/ Original preseason forecasts for years 1986-2001 were for May 1 (t); converted to Sept. 1 (t-1) forecasts by dividing the May 1 (t) number by the assumed Sept. 1 (t-1) through May 1 (t) survival rate assumed in those years: 0.5 age-3, 0.8 age-4, 0.8 age-5.

b/ Ocean harvest rate forecast is the fraction of the predicted ocean abundance expected to be harvested Sept. 1 (t-1) through August 31(t). River harvest rate forecast is the fraction of the predicted river run expected to be harvested in river fisheries. Original ocean harvest rate forecasts for year (t), 1986-2001, were based on a May 1 (t) ocean abundance denominator; converted to Sept. 1 (t-1) abundance denominator by multiplying former values by 0.8 (the assumed age-4 survival rate between Sept. 1 (t-1) and May 1 (t) in those years).

c/ Ocean harvest rate is the fraction of the postseason ocean abundance harvested Sept. 1 (t-1) through August 31 (t). River harvest rate is the fraction of the river run harvested by river fisheries.

d/ Postseason estimates are preliminary.

TABLE II-6. Harvest levels and rates of age-3 and age-4 Klamath River fall Chinook. (Page 1 of 2)

Year (t)	Ocean Fisheries (Sept. 1 (t-1) - Aug. 31 (t))							River Fisheries (t)		
	KMZ			North of	South of	Ocean		Net	Sport	Total
	Troll	Sport	Subtotal	KMZ	KMZ	Subtotal	Total			
HARVEST (numbers of fish)										
Age-3										
1986	35,630	4,876	40,506	73,913	122,913	196,826	237,332	8,100	18,100	26,200
1987	17,231	5,083	22,314	42,875	56,362	99,237	121,551	11,400	11,400	22,800
1988	15,996	5,164	21,160	24,312	107,949	132,261	153,421	12,500	15,600	28,100
1989	6,462	11,793	18,255	15,368	23,750	39,118	57,373	2,700	900	3,600
1990	81	4,357	4,438	36,578	11,006	47,584	52,022	1,300	1,400	2,700
1991	0	1,022	1,022	343	810	1,153	2,175	2,123	1,277	3,400
1992	0	0	0	971	0	971	971	970	251	1,221
1993	0	822	822	833	6,424	7,257	8,079	5,426	2,917	8,343
1994	42	604	646	0	3,387	3,387	4,033	4,543	965	5,508
1995	0	999	999	12,211	14,808	27,019	28,018	11,840	5,536	17,376
1996	0	0	0	0	9,312	9,312	9,312	12,363	3,661	16,024
1997	0	232	232	620	1,215	1,835	2,067	2,166	2,736	4,902
1998	0	6	6	298	466	764	770	2,231	5,781	8,012
1999	63	180	243	1,262	433	1,695	1,938	4,981	1,748	6,729
2000	404	3,282	3,686	8,730	25,206	33,936	37,622	22,458	4,893	27,351
2001	113	105	218	2,765	6,088	8,853	9,071	17,885	7,294	25,179
2002	220	783	1,003	1,623	9,912	11,535	12,538	11,734	6,258	17,992
2003	173	679	852	2,026	27,312	29,338	30,190	6,996	5,061	12,057
2004	403	971	1,374	9,902	7,337	17,239	18,613	4,679	2,051	6,730
2005	0	568	568	889	2,381	3,270	3,838	4,394	1,641	6,035
2006 ^{al}	0	465	465	31	332	363	828	2,388	13	2,401
2007 ^{al}	719	7,518	8,237	4,111	8,649	12,760	20,997	17,422	5,356	22,778
Age-4										
1986	7,797	1,120	8,917	23,560	32,131	55,691	64,608	17,000	2,900	19,900
1987	21,727	4,427	26,154	71,123	48,812	119,935	146,089	41,000	8,500	49,500
1988	11,867	3,598	15,465	26,950	50,278	77,228	92,693	38,600	6,200	44,800
1989	6,062	9,735	15,797	32,428	16,608	49,036	64,833	41,000	7,700	48,700
1990	4,000	2,916	6,916	39,760	10,608	50,368	57,284	6,000	2,200	8,200
1991	0	1,001	1,001	1,513	4,135	5,648	6,649	7,593	2,016	9,609
1992	171	55	226	1,781	12	1,793	2,019	4,360	723	5,083
1993	0	0	0	849	1,615	2,464	2,464	3,786	243	4,029
1994	0	1,124	1,124	1,168	1,499	2,667	3,791	6,666	818	7,484
1995	0	242	242	1,879	1,771	3,650	3,892	2,957	480	3,437
1996	773	3,464	4,237	10,336	20,738	31,074	35,311	43,959	9,080	53,039
1997	3	172	175	463	2,995	3,458	3,633	8,734	2,586	11,320
1998	0	105	105	4,062	0	4,062	4,167	7,164	1,822	8,986
1999	15	381	396	1,667	696	2,363	2,759	8,789	494	9,283
2000	117	895	1,012	2,484	1,076	3,560	4,572	6,733	756	7,489
2001	1,312	1,604	2,916	5,830	3,927	9,757	12,673	20,759	4,819	25,578
2002	1,938	827	2,765	3,226	9,416	12,642	15,407	11,929	4,063	15,992
2003	834	918	1,752	8,154	30,002	38,156	39,908	22,754	4,592	27,346
2004	1,422	1,215	2,637	11,667	21,960	33,627	36,264	17,623	1,751	19,374
2005	247	317	564	5,355	1,910	7,265	7,829	3,048	304	3,352
2006	196	725	921	4,267	984	5,251	6,172	7,569	42	7,611
2007 ^{al}	259	2,248	2,507	1,945	2,361	4,306	6,813	8,923	471	9,394

TABLE II-6. Harvest levels and rates of age-3 and age-4 Klamath River fall Chinook. (Page 2 of 2)

Year (t)	Ocean Fisheries (Sept. 1 (t-1) - Aug. 31 (t))						River Fisheries (t)			
	KMZ		Subtotal	North of	South of	Subtotal	Ocean Total	Net	Sport	Total
	Troll	Sport		KMZ	KMZ					
HARVEST RATE^{b/}										
Age-3										
1986	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.15	0.18	0.05	0.11	0.16
1987	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.13	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.25
1988	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.14	0.17	0.20	0.12	0.15	0.28
1989	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.11	0.15	0.05	0.02	0.07
1990	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.21	0.06	0.27	0.30	0.11	0.12	0.23
1991	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.21	0.13	0.34
1992	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.14	0.04	0.18
1993	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.11	0.06	0.17
1994	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.12	0.03	0.15
1995	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.09
1996	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.32	0.09	0.41
1997	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.08	0.14
1998	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.10	0.14
1999	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.17	0.06	0.23
2000	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.12	0.03	0.15
2001	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.18	0.07	0.25
2002	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.12	0.07	0.19
2003	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.13
2004	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.06	0.20
2005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.04	0.14
2006 ^{a/}	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.13
2007 ^{a/}	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.16	0.05	0.20
Age-4										
1986	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.17	0.23	0.39	0.46	0.57	0.10	0.67
1987	0.06	0.01	0.08	0.21	0.14	0.35	0.43	0.36	0.08	0.44
1988	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.21	0.33	0.39	0.45	0.07	0.52
1989	0.03	0.05	0.09	0.18	0.09	0.28	0.36	0.59	0.11	0.70
1990	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.38	0.10	0.48	0.55	0.26	0.10	0.36
1991	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.11	0.15	0.18	0.35	0.09	0.45
1992	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.07	0.23	0.04	0.27
1993	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.11	0.16	0.16	0.46	0.03	0.49
1994	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.26	0.03	0.29
1995	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.03	0.19
1996	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.09	0.14	0.16	0.32	0.07	0.39
1997	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.20	0.06	0.26
1998	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.24	0.06	0.30
1999	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.08	0.09	0.43	0.02	0.45
2000	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.08	0.10	0.22	0.02	0.25
2001	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.09	0.24	0.05	0.29
2002	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.13	0.15	0.19	0.06	0.26
2003	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.16	0.20	0.21	0.24	0.05	0.28
2004	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.11	0.21	0.32	0.34	0.43	0.04	0.48
2005	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.14	0.05	0.19	0.20	0.17	0.02	0.19
2006	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.08	0.10	0.18	0.00	0.18
2007 ^{a/}	0.01	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.13	0.21	0.53	0.03	0.56

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Ocean harvest rates are the fraction of Sept 1(t-1) ocean abundance harvested in these fisheries. River harvest rates are the fraction of the river run (t) harvested in these fisheries.

TABLE II-7. Rogue River fall Chinook inriver run and ocean population indices. (Page 1 of 1)

Return Year	Inriver Run Index in Thousands of Fish ^{a/}					Ocean Impact Rate by Age ^{b/}		Ocean Population Index in Thousands of Fish ^{c/}			
	Age-2	Age-3	Age-4	Age-5	Total ^{d/}	Age-3	Age-4-5	Age-3	Age-4	Age-5	Total
1977	2.4	1.0	0.3	0.0	3.7	0.23	0.55	9.7	1.4	0.1	11.2
1978	1.0	6.1	2.3	0.1	9.5	0.23	0.55	38.7	5.2	0.2	44.1
1979	0.2	1.0	6.5	0.0	7.7	0.23	0.55	7.8	18.8	0.1	26.7
1980	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.6	2.1	0.23	0.55	5.2	4.0	1.4	10.6
1981	1.1	3.3	1.0	0.3	5.7	0.21	0.53	9.2	3.0	0.7	12.9
1982	0.7	1.3	1.3	0.1	3.4	0.30	0.52	9.8	2.9	0.3	13.0
1983	0.3	1.1	1.5	0.0	2.9	0.19	0.60	8.6	4.4	0.1	13.1
1984	0.4	1.2	1.8	0.1	3.5	0.08	0.38	9.9	4.7	0.2	14.8
1985	2.5	1.3	3.5	0.6	7.9	0.11	0.25	9.7	6.3	0.9	16.9
1986	3.1	12.5	2.3	0.5	18.4	0.18	0.46	71.3	5.9	1.0	78.2
1987	2.6	7.8	18.1	0.4	28.9	0.16	0.43	80.3	36.3	0.6	117.2
1988	1.4	4.8	25.2	1.5	32.9	0.20	0.39	17.3	47.9	2.5	67.7
1989	0.5	1.3	4.0	2.0	7.8	0.15	0.36	8.4	7.2	3.2	18.8
1990	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.9	0.30	0.55	6.0	4.7	0.5	11.2
1991	0.2	0.4	1.9	0.5	3.0	0.03	0.18	3.5	3.2	0.6	7.3
1992	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.5	2.8	0.02	0.07	4.4	2.4	0.6	7.4
1993	0.3	3.5	1.5	0.5	5.8	0.05	0.16	16.1	3.2	0.6	19.9
1994	0.5	0.8	5.8	0.9	8.0	0.03	0.09	3.0	9.5	0.9	13.4
1995	0.2	0.6	1.4	2.0	4.2	0.04	0.13	4.3	1.7	2.3	8.3
1996	0.1	0.4	1.8	0.1	2.4	0.05	0.16	2.4	2.8	0.1	5.3
1997	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.3	1.7	0.01	0.06	5.2	1.5	0.3	7.0
1998	0.0	0.5	2.8	0.3	3.6	0.00	0.09	3.8	3.9	0.3	8.0
1999	0.2	0.3	1.6	0.5	2.6	0.01	0.09	1.5	2.7	0.6	4.8
2000	0.2	2.0	0.8	0.6	3.6	0.06	0.10	9.9	0.9	0.6	11.4
2001	0.8	2.3	4.2	0.0	7.3	0.03	0.09	14.1	5.9	0.0	20.0
2002	0.9	4.0	7.1	0.8	12.7	0.02	0.15	32.2	9.1	0.9	42.2
2003	0.9	2.3	12.0	0.4	15.6	0.08	0.21	14.4	22.1	0.5	37.0
2004	0.4	0.6	4.9	2.9	8.8	0.12	0.34	3.9	9.7	4.4	18.0
2005 ^{f/}	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.02	0.20	7.6	5.0	0.8	13.4
2006 ^{f/}	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.01	0.11	4.9 ^{e/}	3.2	0.5	8.6 ^{e/}
2007 ^{f/}	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.04	0.21	5.8 ^{e/}	3.8 ^{e/}	0.6	10.2 ^{e/}
2008 ^{f/}	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-	6.6 ^{g/}	4.3 ^{g/}	0.7 ^{g/}	11.6 ^{g/}

a/ Index based on carcass counts in spawning survey index areas. Carcass counts in 1978, 1979, and 1980 adjusted for prespawning mortality. Age composition developed from carcass scale sampling.

b/ Exploitation rates since 1981 are based on Klamath River fall Chinook cohort analysis, 1977-1980 based on 1981-1983 average.

c/ Based on cohort reconstruction methods. Index values for 2008 predicted from regression equations; postseason estimates are not available.

d/ Excludes age-6 fish.

e/ Preliminary, complete cohort not available, mean maturity rate used to derive estimate.

f/ Spawning surveys were discontinued 2005.

g/ Preseason forecast.

TABLE II-8. Predicted and postseason returns of Columbia River adult fall Chinook in thousands of fish. (Page 1 of 3)

Year	March Preseason Forecast ^{a/}	April STT Modeled Forecast ^{b/}	Postseason Return	March Pre/Postseason	April Pre/Postseason
URB					
1984	90.10	93.00	131.40	0.69	0.71
1985	159.10	159.10	196.40	0.81	0.81
1986	285.90	286.10	281.60	1.02	1.02
1987	436.40	436.40	420.70	1.04	1.04
1988	450.70	446.50	339.90	1.33	1.31
1989	234.00	231.80	261.30	0.90	0.89
1990	127.20	126.90	153.60	0.83	0.83
1991	88.80	88.90	103.30	0.86	0.86
1992	68.40	66.30	81.00	0.84	0.82
1993	84.50	82.70	102.90	0.82	0.80
1994	85.40	94.70	132.80	0.64	0.71
1995	103.70	125.00	106.50	0.97	1.17
1996	88.90	94.20	143.20	0.62	0.66
1997	166.40	158.00	161.70	1.03	0.98
1998	150.80	141.80	142.30	1.06	1.00
1999	147.50	102.10	166.10	0.89	0.61
2000	171.10	208.20	155.70	1.10	1.34
2001	127.20	132.70	232.60	0.55	0.57
2002	281.00	273.80	276.90	1.01	0.99
2003	280.40	253.20	373.20	0.75	0.68
2004	292.20	287.00	367.90	0.79	0.78
2005	352.20	354.60	268.70	1.31	1.32
2006	253.90	249.10	230.40	1.10	1.08
2007	182.40	185.20	112.60	1.62	1.64
2008	162.50	-	-	-	-
LRW					
1984	16.70	NA	13.30	1.26	NA
1985	12.90	NA	13.30	0.97	NA
1986	15.70	NA	24.50	0.64	NA
1987	29.20	NA	37.90	0.77	NA
1988	43.30	42.10	41.70	1.04	1.01
1989	27.30	26.90	38.60	0.71	0.70
1990	23.70	23.40	20.30	1.17	1.15
1991	12.70	12.70	19.80	0.64	0.64
1992	17.40	16.70	12.50	1.39	1.34
1993	12.50	11.90	13.30	0.94	0.89
1994	14.70	13.20	12.20	1.20	1.08
1995	12.40	11.50	16.00	0.78	0.72
1996	8.80	8.10	14.60	0.60	0.55
1997	7.50	7.20	12.30	0.61	0.59
1998	8.10	7.00	7.30	1.11	0.96
1999	2.60	2.50	3.30	0.79	0.76
2000	3.50	2.70	10.20	0.34	0.26
2001	16.70	18.50	15.70	1.06	1.18
2002	18.70	18.30	24.90	0.75	0.73
2003	24.60	23.40	26.00	0.95	0.90
2004	24.10	24.20	22.30	1.08	1.09
2005	20.20	21.40	16.80	1.20	1.27
2006	16.60	16.60	18.10	0.92	0.92
2007	10.10	10.00	4.30	2.35	2.33
2008	3.80	-	-	-	-

TABLE II-8. Predicted and postseason returns of Columbia River adult fall Chinook in thousands of fish. (Page 2 of 3)

Year	March Preseason	April STT Modeled	Postseason Return	March	April
	Forecast ^{a/}	Forecast ^{b/}		Pre/Postseason	Pre/Postseason
LRH					
1984	70.40	89.00	102.40	0.69	0.87
1985	81.50	86.70	111.00	0.73	0.78
1986	171.60	173.90	154.80	1.11	1.12
1987	294.90	298.70	344.10	0.86	0.87
1988	267.70	246.50	309.90	0.86	0.80
1989	104.90	97.50	130.90	0.80	0.74
1990	68.50	65.50	60.00	1.14	1.09
1991	71.40	73.10	62.70	1.14	1.17
1992	113.20	121.50	62.60	1.81	1.94
1993	79.30	77.70	52.30	1.52	1.49
1994	36.10	46.50	53.60	0.67	0.87
1995	35.80	42.40	46.40	0.77	0.91
1996	37.70	48.30	75.50	0.50	0.64
1997	54.20	68.70	57.40	0.94	1.20
1998	19.20	22.50	45.30	0.42	0.50
1999	34.80	38.20	40.00	0.87	0.96
2000	23.70	26.40	27.00	0.88	0.98
2001	32.20	30.50	94.30	0.34	0.32
2002	137.60	133.00	156.40	0.88	0.85
2003	115.90	116.90	155.00	0.75	0.75
2004	77.10	79.00	108.90	0.71	0.73
2005	74.10	78.44	78.30	0.95	1.00
2006	55.80	57.50	58.30	0.96	0.99
2007	54.90	54.40	32.70	1.68	1.66
2008	59.00	-	-	-	-
SCH					
1984	21.30	27.00	47.50	0.45	0.57
1985	34.90	37.10	33.20	1.05	1.12
1986	16.00	16.20	16.60	0.96	0.98
1987	9.10	9.20	9.10	1.00	1.01
1988	6.50	5.90	12.00	0.54	0.49
1989	29.50	23.00	26.80	1.10	0.86
1990	27.30	23.70	18.90	1.44	1.25
1991	56.30	61.40	52.40	1.07	1.17
1992	40.90	41.30	29.50	1.39	1.40
1993	19.90	18.20	16.80	1.18	1.08
1994	20.20	28.90	18.50	1.09	1.56
1995	17.50	22.50	33.80	0.52	0.67
1996	27.60	35.40	33.10	0.83	1.07
1997	21.90	25.70	27.40	0.80	0.94
1998	14.20	14.20	20.20	0.70	0.70
1999	65.80	61.00	50.20	1.31	1.22
2000	21.90	26.90	20.50	1.07	1.31
2001	56.60	61.90	125.00	0.45	0.50
2002	144.40	136.00	160.80	0.90	0.85
2003	96.90	101.90	180.60	0.54	0.56
2004	138.00	150.00	175.30	0.79	0.86
2005	114.10	115.79	93.10	1.23	1.24
2006	50.00	51.80	27.90	1.79	1.86
2007	21.80	21.30	14.60	1.49	1.46
2008	87.20	-	-	-	-

TABLE II-8. Predicted and postseason returns of Columbia River adult fall Chinook in thousands of fish. (Page 3 of 3)

Year	March Preseason	April STT Modeled	Postseason Return	March	April
	Forecast ^{a/}	Forecast ^{b/}		Pre/Postseason	Pre/Postseason
	MCB				
1990	69.50	69.30	58.90	1.18	1.18
1991	48.40	48.50	35.40	1.37	1.37
1992	42.50	40.70	31.10	1.37	1.31
1993	33.00	32.30	27.50	1.20	1.17
1994	23.90	26.70	33.70	0.71	0.79
1995	25.00	30.00	34.20	0.73	0.88
1996	40.80	43.20	59.70	0.68	0.72
1997	72.10	61.90	59.00	1.22	1.05
1998	47.80	44.90	36.80	1.30	1.22
1999	38.30	27.70	50.70	0.76	0.55
2000	50.60	61.60	36.80	1.38	1.67
2001	43.50	45.30	76.40	0.57	0.59
2002	96.20	91.80	108.40	0.89	0.85
2003	104.80	94.60	150.20	0.70	0.63
2004	90.40	88.80	117.60	0.77	0.76
2005	89.40	89.73	98.00	0.91	0.92
2006	88.30	86.60	80.40	1.10	1.08
2007	68.00	69.10	46.90	1.45	1.47
2008	54.00	-	-	-	-

a/ March preseason forecasts are ocean escapements based on terminal run size and stock-specific cohort relationships affected by the historical "normal" ocean fisheries, generally between 1979 and the most recent adequately complete broods.

b/ STT modeled forecasts adjust March preseason forecasts for Council-adopted ocean regulations each year and should provide a more accurate estimate of expected ocean escapement.

TABLE II-9. Comparison of preseason and postseason forecasts of Puget Sound run size for summer/fall Chinook.^{af} (Page 1 of 2)

Year	Preseason			Postseason			Preseason			Postseason			Preseason			Postseason		
	Forecast	Return	Pre/Postseason	Forecast	Return	Pre/Postseason	Forecast	Return	Pre/Postseason	Forecast	Return	Pre/Postseason	Forecast	Return	Pre/Postseason	Forecast	Return	Pre/Postseason
Nooksack-Samish Hatchery and Natural																		
1993	50.4	32.3	1.53	3.2	3.8	0.84	1.0	1.4	0.71	14.0	6.9	2.00						
1994	46.6	28.1	1.66	3.2	0.7	4.00	1.3	5.5	0.30	8.4	5.9	1.27						
1995	38.5	22.3	1.73	3.5	0.2	17.50	1.6	3.4	0.48	5.0	9.2	0.52						
1996	27.0	29.2	0.92	1.7	0.5	2.43	1.0	1.2	0.83	7.1	10.9	0.58						
1997	34.0	41.7	0.99	1.2	1.2	1.00	0.1	0.0	-	6.4	6.1	1.03						
1998	28.0	31.5	0.95	0.5	0.3	1.67	0.0	0.0	-	6.6	15.0	0.44						
1999	27.0	42.1	0.66	2.3	0.3	7.67	0.0	0.0	-	7.6	5.3	1.46						
2000	19.0	32.6	0.57	5.0	0.1	50.00	0.0	0.0	-	7.3	17.3	0.42						
2001	34.9	64.7	0.55	1.6	0.9	16.00	0.0	0.0	-	9.1	14.1	0.65						
2002	52.8	54.3	0.99	1.6	0.9	2.29	0.0	0.1	-	13.8	20.0	0.69						
2003	45.8	30.0	1.51	1.6	0.2	8.00	0.0	0.3	-	13.7	10.3	1.38						
2004	34.2	17.9	1.83	0.8	0.0	-	0.5	0.0	-	20.3	24.3	0.83						
2005	14.5	15.9	1.07	0.4	0.0	13.30	0.7	0.4	3.50	23.4	23.4	0.99						
2006 ^{bf}	16.9	30.7	0.55	0.4	0.0	-	0.6	0.4	1.51	24.1	22.5	1.07						
2007	18.8	NA	NA	0.4	NA	NA	1.1	NA	NA	15.0	NA	NA						
2008	35.3	-	-	0.8	-	-	0.7	-	-	23.8	-	-						
East Sound Bay Hatchery																		
Skagit Hatchery																		
Skagit Natural																		
Stillaguamish Natural																		
Snohomish Hatchery																		
Snohomish Natural																		
Tulalip Hatchery																		
1993	NA	1.3	-	1.6	2.7	0.59	4.9	5.5	0.86	2.8	1.4	2.00						
1994	NA	1.3	-	1.8	5.4	0.33	4.5	5.0	0.90	2.8	1.8	1.47						
1995	1.8	0.9	1.29	2.2	4.0	0.37	4.3	4.0	0.73	2.3	8.5	0.56						
1996	1.3	1.2	0.57	6.7	4.6	0.73	4.2	5.9	0.53	2.7	11.5	0.68						
1997	1.6	1.2	1.33	7.7	12.0	2.85	5.2	4.4	1.18	4.0	8.7	0.47						
1998	1.6	1.6	1.07	6.5	4.7	5.91	5.6	6.4	0.88	2.5	7.2	0.35						
1999	1.5	1.1	1.36	7.8	4.7	4.88	5.6	4.8	1.17	4.5	15.2	0.30						
2000	2.0	1.7	1.18	6.2	1.9	4.13	6.0	6.1	0.98	5.0	8.3	0.60						
2001	1.7	1.4	1.21	4.1	0.9	5.86	5.8	8.4	0.69	5.5	5.1	1.08						
2002	2.0	1.6	1.25	6.8	2.6	2.62	6.7	7.3	0.92	5.8	5.2	1.32						
2003	2.0	1.0	2.00	9.4	5.8	47.00	5.5	5.6	0.98	6.0	8.7	0.80						
2004	2.2	1.5	1.47	10.1	6.2	1.63	15.7	10.7	0.92	7.6	5.7	1.31						
2005	2.0	1.0	2.00	9.9	3.7	2.68	14.2	4.6	3.16	9.2	7.4	1.24						
2006 ^{bf}	1.6	1.3	1.26	9.6	4.9	1.97	8.7	8.4	1.03	10.0	4.0	2.51						

TABLE II-9. Comparison of preseason and postseason forecasts of Puget Sound run size for summer/fall Chinook.^{a/} (Page 2 of 2)

Year	South Puget Sound Hatchery			South Puget Sound Natural			Strait of Juan de Fuca Hatchery			Strait of Juan de Fuca Natural		
	Preseason Forecast	Postseason Return	Pre/Postseason	Preseason Forecast	Postseason Return	Pre/Postseason	Preseason Forecast	Postseason Return	Pre/Postseason	Preseason Forecast	Postseason Return	Pre/Postseason
1993	61.8	43.1	1.68	26.5	9.6	1.34	0.7	1.0	3.50	3.1	1.6	1.29
1994	52.7	49.9	1.08	18.0	10.5	0.60	3.9	1.2	2.44	1.0	1.0	2.00
1995	49.6	75.4	0.67	21.7	24.9	0.63	3.0	0.7	30.00	0.9	2.3	0.33
1996	51.9	53.2	0.89	19.0	16.5	0.53	2.8	1.4	14.00	0.9	2.0	0.29
1997	65.1	38.3	1.40	18.2	15.9	0.88	2.2	1.0	7.33	0.8	2.9	0.23
1998	67.8	49.6	1.24	21.8	14.6	0.79	1.7	1.7	1.00	0.9	2.1	0.47
1999	59.4	67.3	0.71	19.6	33.5	1.15	1.9	0.7	2.71	0.9	2.7	0.33
2000	77.5	47.4	1.39	17.5	39.5	1.26	2.0	1.2	1.67	1.1	1.7	0.65
2001	73.7	76.6	0.76	16.2	44.6	0.80	0.0	1.7	NA	3.5	2.0	1.75
2002	90.8	69.2	1.07	16.9	58.5	0.79	0.0	1.6	NA	3.6	2.2	0.97
2003	86.6	56.6	1.14	19.6	31.0	1.28	0.0	1.3	NA	3.4	2.8	0.72
2004	86.5	66.4	1.16	17.5	24.5	0.61	0.0	1.4	NA	3.5	4.1	0.85
2005	83.1	73.7	0.95	17.7	19.1	0.46	0.0	1.4	NA	4.2	2.0	2.00
2006 ^{b/}	85.8	105.1	0.82	21.3	29.3	0.73	0.0	1.2	NA	4.2	3.0	1.39
2007	83.0	NA	NA	17.0	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	4.4	NA	NA
2008	101.6	-	-	21.1	-	-	0.0	-	-	4.5	-	-
	Hood Canal Hatchery and Natural											
1993												
1994	11.7	4.7	2.44									
1995	11.5	3.7	3.03									
1996	3.9	9.9	0.41									
1997	9.0	8.1	1.10									
1998	2.7	7.8	0.34									
1999	6.7	16.3	0.41									
2000	14.0	29.0	0.47									
2001	19.2	20.1	0.90									
2002	25.3	26.6	1.31									
2003	24.0	39.6	0.76									
2004	29.6	36.5	0.86									
2005	30.5	41.1	1.36									
2006 ^{b/}	30.2	68.1	0.44									
2007	47.5	47.7	1.00									
2008	36.8	-	-									

a/ Puget Sound run size is defined as the run available to Puget Sound net fisheries. Does not include fish caught by troll and recreational fisheries inside Puget Sound.

b/ Postseason returns are preliminary.

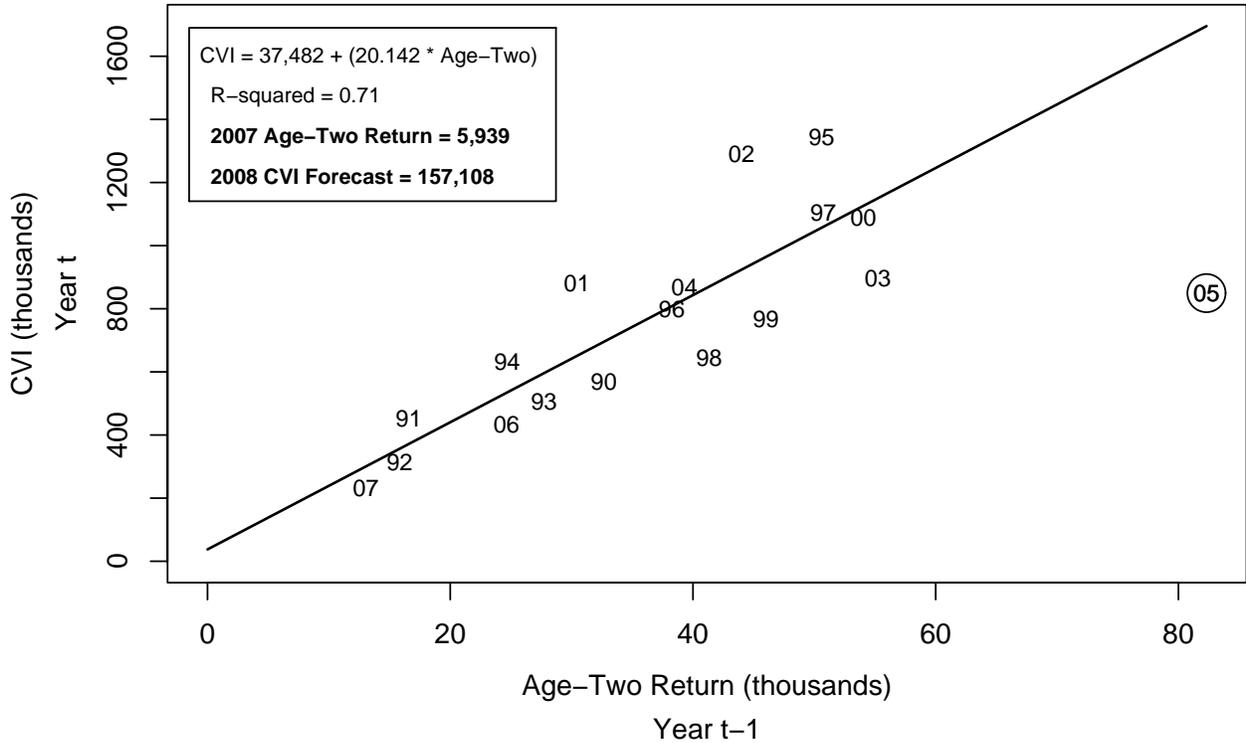


FIGURE II-1. Regression estimator for CVI based on previous year's river return of age-two Central Valley Chinook, 1990-2007 with 2005 data point omitted. Years shown are CVI year. Numbers in plot denote calendar year t.

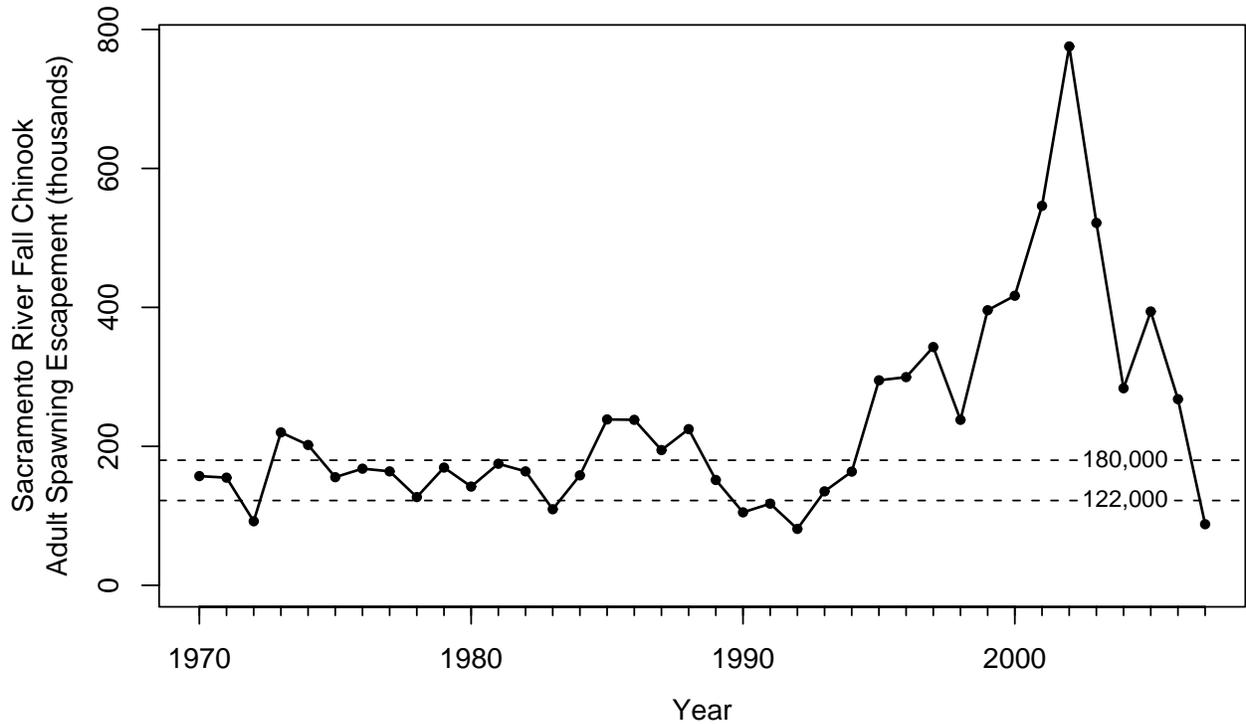


FIGURE II-2. Spawning escapements of adult Sacramento River fall Chinook, 1970-2007, and the goal range for the stock of 122,000 to 180,000 adult fish.

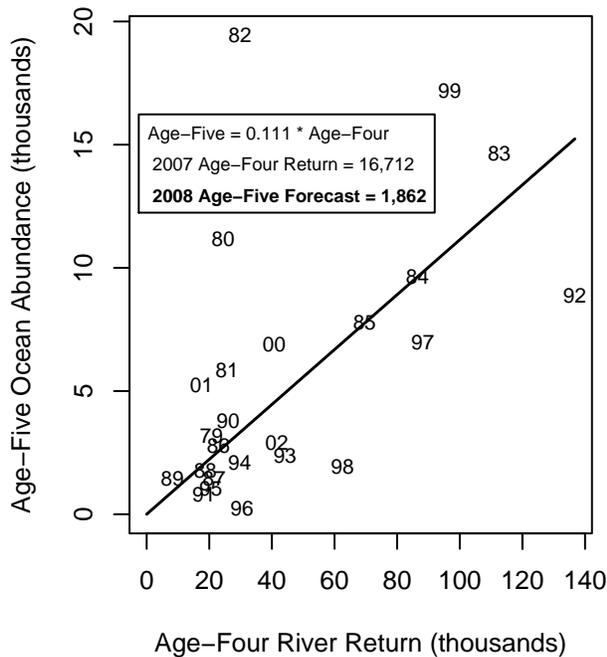
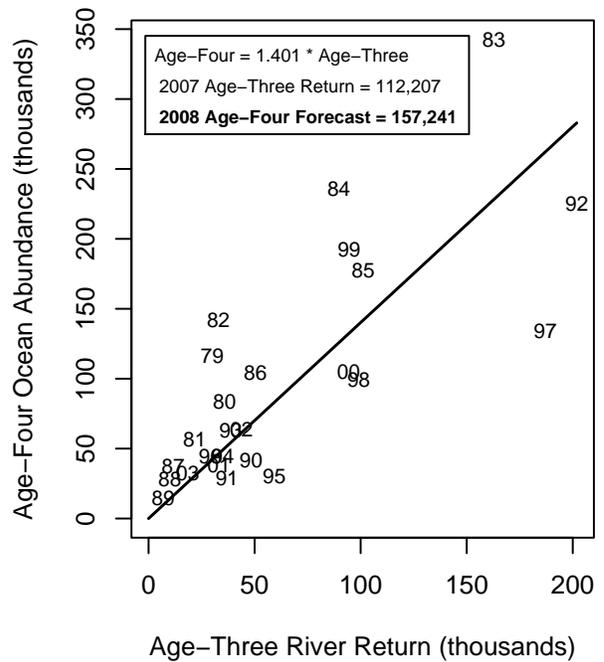
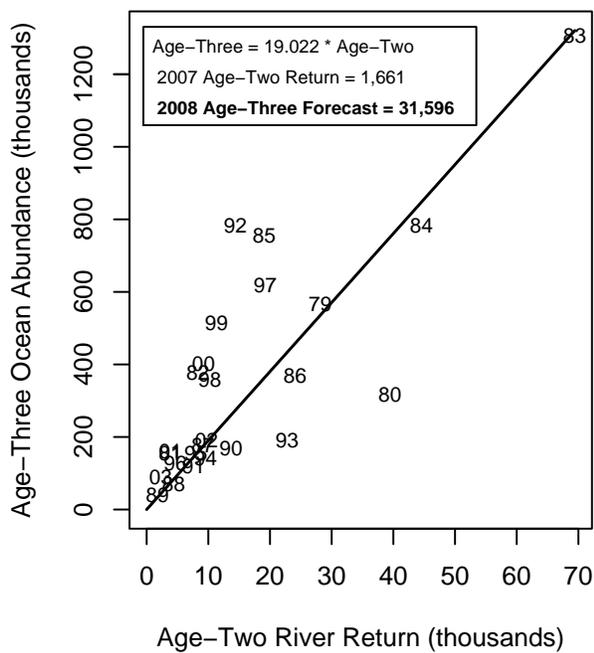


FIGURE II-3. Regression estimators for Klamath River fall Chinook ocean abundance (September 1) based on that year's river return of same cohort. Numbers in plots denote brood years.

CHAPTER III - COHO SALMON ASSESMENT

COLUMBIA RIVER AND OREGON/CALIFORNIA COASTAL COHO

(OREGON PRODUCTION INDEX AREA)

The majority of coho harvested in the OPI area originate from stocks produced in rivers located within the OPI area (Leadbetter Point, Washington, to the U.S./Mexico border). These stocks include hatchery and natural production from the Columbia River, Oregon Coast, and northern California, and are divided into the following components: (1) public hatchery (OPIH), (2) Oregon coastal natural (OCN), including river and lake components, (3) hatchery smolt production from the Oregon coastal Salmon Trout Enhancement Program (STEP), Lower Columbia natural (LCN), and (5) natural and hatchery stocks south of Cape Blanco, Oregon, which include the Rogue, Klamath, and Northern California coastal stocks.

A stratified random sampling (SRS) study implemented in 1990 indicated an overestimation of annual OCN spawner escapement, which had previously been based on index surveys. Because the stock composition of the OPI area ocean impacts is based on the proportions of the OPI ocean escapements, a reduction in OCN spawner escapement meant that traditional OCN ocean impacts and abundances were overestimated, while traditional ocean impact and abundance estimates for other OPI area stocks had been underestimated. Starting in 1992, the Council adopted an abundance adjustment procedure for use in assessing fishery impacts. This procedural change, based on improved estimates of OCN spawner escapements, adjusted traditional index abundances of the other OPI area stocks. To achieve targeted exploitation rates and spawner escapement goals, the various OPI area stock abundance index predictions were scaled in the Coho FRAM to reflect the results of the ongoing OCN spawner study and are referred to as SRS abundances. In 1998, after eight years of SRS abundance estimates, the historic OPI data set was rescaled to reflect the revised OCN abundance estimates.

Beginning in 1999, with the availability of a long-term data set in SRS values, all five OPI area stock abundances were projected in SRS accounting. Direct comparisons of 2008 abundance forecasts with recent year SRS abundance projections, both preseason and postseason, are reported in Table III-1. All fishery impacts and escapements from the coho FRAM are reported in SRS values.

Beginning in 2008, a new method was developed to estimate coho abundances for both the natural and hatchery components of the Columbia River and the Oregon coast. The traditional method of stock abundance estimation used only catch data from Leadbetter Point, Washington, to the U.S./Mexico border. This estimation technique was not consistent with the methods used in the FRAM. The Mixed Stock Model (MSM) used for constructing the FRAM base period data was used to estimate the contribution of various coho stocks, including the OPI area stocks, to ocean fisheries and was based on coded-wire tags (CWTs) and associated tag rates. The MSM includes all fisheries that impact a particular stock and therefore should provide a better overall accounting of total harvest and mortality of both Columbia River and Oregon coast coho stocks. The new run size estimates are based on the 1986 – 1992 base period and “backwards” FRAM runs for more recent years. The Oregon Production Index Technical Team (OPITT) has decided to use the MSM run reconstruction database for future accounting and predictions.

Public Hatchery Coho

OPI area public hatchery coho smolt production occurs primarily in Columbia River facilities and net pens. Several facilities located in Oregon coastal rivers and in the Klamath River Basin, California, collectively produce fewer coho. OPI area smolt releases since 1960 are reported by geographic area in Appendix B, Table B-1.

Predictor Description

Since 1988, the OPIH stock predictor was a multiple linear regression with the following variables: Columbia River jacks (Jack CR), Oregon coastal and Klamath River Basin jacks (Jack OC), and a correction term for delayed smolts released from Columbia River hatcheries (Jack CR * [SmD/SmCR]).

The 2008 stock prediction differs slightly from that used in previous years. Because of the shorter data set (1986-2007 vs. 1970-2007) and the near-total phase-out of coastal coho salmon hatcheries the factor for Oregon and California jacks (JackOC) was not significant in the regression. A simplified model with all OPI Jacks combined in one term (Jack OPI) was used, and all parameters were significant.

The OPIH stock predictor is partitioned into Columbia River early and late stocks based on the proportion of the 2007 jack returns to each area adjusted for stock specific maturation rates. The coastal hatchery stock is partitioned into northern and southern coastal stock components. The northern OPIH coastal stock is comprised of hatchery production from the central Oregon Coast. The southern OPIH coastal stock is comprised of hatchery production from the Rogue River basin in southern Oregon and the Klamath and Trinity basins in northern California. The 2008 partition was based on the “backwards” FRAM 2007 ocean abundance proportion.

For the 2008 abundance prediction, the data base includes 1986-2007 recruits. It also includes 1985-2006 jack returns. The model is:

$$\text{OPIH}(t) = a + b * \text{Jack OPI}(t-1) + c * (\text{Jack CR}(t-1) * [\text{SmD}(t-1) / \text{SmCR}(t-1)])$$

Where:

$$a = -42.645724$$

$$b = 15.885113$$

$$c = 37.059908$$

$$\text{adjusted } r^2 = 0.87$$

The OPIH stock data set and a definition of the above terms are presented in Appendix B, Table B-2.

Predictor Performance

Recent year OPIH stock preseason abundance predictions, partitioned by production area and as a total, are compared with postseason estimates in Table III-1. The 2007 preseason abundance prediction of 593,600 OPIH coho was 125 percent of the preliminary postseason estimate of 476,500 coho.

Since 1983, the OPIH predictor has performed well. The years with the highest variations were due principally to high interannual variability in the jack to adult ratios.

2008 Stock Status

Using the appropriate values from Appendix B, Table B-2, the OPIH abundance prediction for 2008 is 216,100 coho, 36 percent of the 2007 prediction and 45 percent of the preliminary 2007 postseason estimate.

Oregon Coastal Natural Coho

The OCN stock is composed of natural production north of Cape Blanco, Oregon from OCNR and OCNL systems, which are predicted independently.

Predictor Description

Oregon Coastal Natural Rivers

From 1988-1993, the abundance of OCNR index coho was predicted using a modified Ricker spawner-recruit model. The predictor related OCNR recruits to the parent brood stock size incorporating an adjustment for ocean survival based on OPI hatchery smolt to jack survival the previous year. Due to a tendency to over-predict abundances, the database in the predictor was shortened from 1970-1991 to 1980-1991 starting with 1992 predictions.

Because of concern that the adopted OCNR model did not adequately incorporate environmental variability, an alternative model was used to predict the 1994 and 1995 index abundances. The model used ocean upwelling, sea surface temperatures, and year to predict OCNR index coho abundance. The year term was included in the model to reflect an observed decline in stock productivity.

For 1996-1998, the environmental based model without the year component was used in predicting OCNR stock abundances. In addition, the predictions were in SRS rather than traditional index accounting. The OCNR environmental variables are annual deviation from the mean April-June Bakun upwelling index at 42° N latitude (UpAnom), and annual deviation from the mean January sea surface temperature at Charleston, Oregon (JanAnom).

For 1999-2002, the environmental-based model with the year component included was used to predict OCNR stock abundances.

For 2003-2007, the same environmental-based model without the year component that was used for 1996-1998 was used in predicting OCNR abundance.

The OCNR stock data set and a definition of the terms are presented in Appendix B, Table B-4.

In 2008, the OPITT adopted a new abundance time series based on MSM run reconstructions and “backwards” FRAM modeling. This time series starts in 1986, in contrast to the SRS time series that starts in 1970. There is much less contrast in the environmental variables in the shorter time period than there was in the longer period. In addition, there appears to be a weaker relationship between abundance and the environmental variables in recent years. A third consideration is that the MSM estimates of OCN abundance are considerably higher than the OPITT estimates and additional work is needed to determine the superior estimate.

For 2008, several models using the MSM time series were considered. These all tended to predict higher abundances than what would reasonably be expected and none were statistically significant. In the absence of a satisfactory model, the OPITT examined patterns in ocean conditions and hatchery jack returns and determined that the 2007 postseason abundance estimate was the most appropriate forecast for 2008.

Oregon Coastal Natural Lakes

Since 1988, the abundance of OCNL index coho has been predicted using the most recent three-year average adult stock abundance. OCNL coho production occurs from three lake systems (Tenmile, Siltcoos, and Tahkenitch). Production from these systems has declined substantially from the levels observed during 1950-1973, but has steadily increased in recent years. The 2007 abundance estimate was 10,400. Following the same reasoning used for the OCN Rivers predictor, the OPITT chose to use the 2007 postseason abundance for the 2008 preseason prediction instead of using a three year average.

Predictor Performance

Recent-year OCN preseason SRS abundance predictions are compared to postseason estimates in Table III-1. Since 2000 the OCN predictor has under estimated abundance except for 2005 and 2007. The 2007 preseason abundance prediction of 255,400 OCN coho was 426 percent of the preliminary postseason estimate of 60,000 coho.

2008 Stock Status

The 2008 preseason prediction for OCN (river and lake systems combined) is 60,000 coho, 23 percent of the 2007 preseason prediction and the same as the 2007 postseason estimate (Table III-1). The 2008 preseason SRS prediction for OCNR and OCNL components are 50,000 and 10,000 coho, respectively.

Private Hatchery Coho

There have been no Oregon coastal PRIH coho smolt releases since 1990. Thus, there is no PRIH recruitment in 2007.

Salmon Trout Enhancement Hatchery Coho Smolt Program

Predictor Description

From 1988 to 2007, preseason abundance predictions for Oregon coastal STEP index coho smolt production facilities have been based on the Council-approved procedure. This procedure involved multiplying the average smolt to adult survival rate by the ratio of the current OPI jack survival to the previous year's OPI jack survival.

The 2007 prediction used the observed 2002-2003 brood smolt-to-adult survival rate applied to the 2004 brood smolt production.

Predictor Performance

Recent-year STEP preseason abundance predictions are compared to postseason estimates in Table III-1. For 2007, there were no reported returns for the preseason abundance prediction of 2008 coho.

2008 Stock Status

Due to changes with the STEP program, releases for this forecast were discontinued after the 2004 brood and no forecast was made for 2008 (Table III-1).

Lower Columbia River Natural

Predictor Description

The 2008 prediction for the Clackamas and Sandy Rivers is based on the recent 3-year cohort averages. The forecast for other Oregon lower Columbia River populations are recent cohort averages and average of recent year abundances. The total Oregon lower Columbia natural coho forecast to terminal areas of 3,200 was expanded by the recent 2-year OPI harvest rate to produce an ocean abundance estimate of 3,900.

The 2008 prediction for the Washington lower Columbia natural coho populations are derived by combining estimates of natural smolt production based on watershed area and a predicted 2005 brood year marine survival rate. The 2008 adult ocean abundance forecast is 9,500 coho.

Predictor Performance

The LCN stock predictor methodology was developed in 2007. The preseason abundance compared to the postseason estimate is presented in Table III-1. The 2007 preseason abundance prediction of 21,500 LCN coho was 111 percent of the preliminary postseason estimate of 19,400 coho

2008 Stock Status

The 2008 prediction for LCN coho is 13,400 coho (Table III-1). This ocean abundance estimate includes both Oregon and Washington LCN components.

Oregon Production Index Area Summary of 2008 Stock Status

The 2008 combined OPI area stock abundance is predicted to be 276,100 coho, which is 33 percent of the 2007 preseason prediction of 849,200 coho and 51 percent of the 2007 preliminary postseason estimate of 536,500 coho. The 2008 OPI area predictions are compared to historical abundances in Table III-2.

WASHINGTON COASTAL AND PUGET SOUND COHO STOCKS

Predictor Description and Past Performance

A variety of preseason abundance estimators currently are employed for Washington coastal and Puget Sound coho stocks (Table I-2). These estimators are used to forecast preseason abundance of adult ocean recruits.

The performance of preseason abundance forecasts (adult ocean recruits) cannot be evaluated at this time because postseason run reconstructions for U.S. and Canadian coho production units have not been completed. A comparison of expected preseason and postseason ocean escapements for Washington coastal and Puget Sound stocks in recent years is presented in Tables III-3 and III-4. Postseason estimates of 2007 ocean escapements for some of these stocks are not available at this time. The comparison of preseason and postseason estimates of ocean escapement reflects annual errors in abundance estimates, deviations in ocean fisheries from preseason expectations, and variations in ocean distributions of stocks as described in the introduction. Fishery impact levels anticipated preseason may be substantially different than those that actually occur.

2008 Stock Status

Washington Coastal Coho

Willapa Bay

The 2008 Willapa Bay hatchery coho abundance forecast is 25,511 ocean recruits compared to a 2007 preseason forecast of 37,228. The hatchery forecast is based on the regression of 1998-2007 hatchery terminal returns on the 1997-2006 jack returns. The natural coho forecast is 35,063 ocean recruits, based on the regression of wild terminal returns in 1997, 1999, 2003, 2005, and 2006 on the previous year's ($n-1$) hatchery jack returns.

Grays Harbor

Preseason abundance forecasts are made for natural fish throughout the system and for hatchery fish returning to three freshwater rearing complexes and three saltwater net-pen sites. The forecasts include fish originating from numerous volunteer production projects. The abundance forecast for Grays Harbor natural stock coho for 2008 is 42,651 ocean age-3 recruits. The forecast for hatchery stock ocean abundance is 53,051 ocean age-3 recruits.

The natural coho forecast consists of an estimate of smolt production in the Humptulips and Chehalis basins multiplied by a smolt to adult survival rate. The smolt production estimate is calculated using 66 smolts per female multiplied by the number of female spawners, which is ½ of the observed 2005 total Grays Harbor natural escapement. The smolt production estimate is then divided by the total available square miles of habitat in the entire Grays Harbor Basin. This results in 587 smolts per square mile. The 587 smolts per square mile is then multiplied by the number of square miles in each component basin (Humptulips and Chehalis). That result is then multiplied by the survival estimate of 0.0285, which is based on a regression of postseason survival estimates on trawl survey catch off Oregon and Washington for 1999-2006.

The hatchery coho forecast consists of an estimate of smolt releases from on- and off-station sites, multiplied by a smolt to adult survival rate. For 2008, the on-station releases totaled 2,208,100 from Bingham Creek, Satsop Springs, Lake Aberdeen and Humptulips Hatcheries. Off station releases totaled 805,100 from Grays Harbor and Lower Chehalis net-pens, and other lower and upper Chehalis River rearing and release sites. The survival estimate of 0.0187 was the mean 2004-2007 survival rate for on-station releases. The survival rate was scaled by a factor of 0.5 (0.0093) for off-station releases.

Quinault River

The 2008 forecast for Quinault natural coho is 17,441 ocean recruits, a 6 percent decrease from the 2007 forecast of 18,600. This forecast is based on the mean estimate of recent ocean recruits for 2001, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007 resulting from the recent Quinault Department of Fisheries work to re-develop the Quinault coho run reconstruction estimates.

The Quinault hatchery coho forecast is 24,540 ocean recruits, a 7 percent increase from the 2007 forecast of 22,735. This return is from a smolt release of 649,573, and is based on a survival rate of 3.8 percent, which lies between the recent five year mean rate for Queets River hatchery rates and somewhat higher rates indicated from recent Quinault Department of Fisheries work to re-develop the Quinault River coho run reconstruction estimates.

Queets River

The 2008 Queets natural coho forecast is 10,182 ocean recruits, a decrease of 25 percent compared to the 2007 forecast level of 13,551. This forecast represents the estimated smolt production (301,250) multiplied by an expected survival rate of 3.38 percent. The estimate of survival rate is based on a regression of Queets wild coho ocean survival rates against September trawl survey data of juvenile coho collected off the coast of Oregon and Washington.

The 2008 Queets hatchery (Salmon River) coho forecast is 10,334 ocean recruits, a decrease of 46 percent compared to the 2007 forecast of 19,138. This forecast is based on a smolt release of 467,680 multiplied by the 2000-2003 brood year average observed marine survival rate (2.2 percent). Approximately 79 percent of the fish released from the Salmon River facility were marked with an adipose fin clip.

Hoh River

The Hoh River natural coho forecast is 4,349 ocean recruits, a decrease of 20 percent compared to the 2007 forecast of 5,400. This forecast is based on estimated smolt production per square mile of watershed from the Clearwater tributary to the Queets River (430 smolts/square mile), multiplied by the size of the Hoh watershed (299 square miles), for a total of 128,678 smolts. The total wild smolt production prediction was then multiplied by an expected survival rate of 3.38 percent. The marine survival rate was based on the regression of eight years of marine survival data for Queets wild coho against trawl survey catch of yearling coho off the WA/OR coast in September of 2007. This estimate of

3.8 percent is consistent with an upward trend in marine survival observed for coho stocks originating from more northerly systems.

No hatchery production is projected for the Hoh system for 2008.

Quillayute River

The Quillayute River summer natural and hatchery coho forecasts for 2008 are 1,115 and 4,228 ocean recruits, respectively. The natural component run size is based on the estimated total summer coho smolt production (27,877) and a projected ocean survival rate of 4.0 percent, which was derived from a regression of survival rates for Queets and Bingham Creek wild coho against catches of juvenile coho in September trawl surveys off the Washington and Oregon coast. The estimate of 4.0 percent is consistent with an upward trend in marine survival observed for coho stocks originating from more northerly streams. The hatchery component run forecast was based on a projected marine survival rate of 2.0 percent, which was derived from review of the relative performance of hatchery vs. wild coho in recent years, multiplied by a release of 211,400 smolts. Approximately 100 percent of the fish were marked with an adipose fin clip. The 2008 forecast abundance of natural summer coho is 1 percent higher than the 2007 forecast, while the hatchery forecast is 34 percent lower than the 2007 forecast level.

The Quillayute River fall natural and hatchery coho forecasts are 10,529 and 12,988 ocean recruits, respectively. The 2008 forecast abundance of natural Quillayute fall coho is 3 percent lower, and the hatchery forecast 28 percent lower, than their respective 2007 forecast levels. The forecast for the natural component is based on the estimated total fall coho smolt production (263,227) multiplied by an expected marine survival rate of 4.0 percent, which was derived from a regression of survival rates for Queets and Bingham Creek wild coho against catches of juvenile coho in September trawls off of the Washington and Oregon coast. The estimate of 4.0 percent is consistent with an upward trend in marine survival observed for coho stocks originating from more northerly streams. The fall hatchery production forecast was based on the same prediction of marine survival (2.0 percent) used for the summer hatchery coho forecast, multiplied by a release of 649,400 smolts. Approximately 88.7 percent of the hatchery fish were marked with an adipose fin clip.

The basin total coho smolt production estimate (summer and fall stocks) was derived by multiplying the 1987, 1988, and 1990 out-migration year average smolt production for the Quillayute system (306,000) by a multiplier (0.95) which represents the proportion of production from the Clearwater in those years. Smolt production was apportioned according to brood year natural spawning escapements of summer and fall coho, to yield the smolt estimates for each natural population.

North Washington Coast Independent Tributaries

Production from several smaller rivers and streams along the North Washington Coast (Waatch River, Sooes River, Ozette River, Goodman Creek, Mosquito Creek, Cedar Creek, Kalaloch Creek, Raft River, Camp Creek, Duck Creek, Moclips River, Joe Creek, Copalis River, Conner Creek), which flow directly into the Pacific Ocean, is forecast as an aggregate. Generally, stock assessment programs on these systems are minimal. The 2008 forecast of natural coho production for these independent streams is 3,180, based on a prediction of 375 smolts per square mile of watershed drainage, 424 square miles of watershed, and an expected marine survival rate of 2.0 percent. The marine survival projection was derived from jack-to-adult return information collected at the WDFW Bingham Creek research station.

The hatchery forecast of 5,007 ocean recruits is developed from linear regression model estimates of marine survival, predicted by the jack return rate for coho from the Makah National Fish Hatchery. The predicted marine survival for the brood year 2005 was multiplied by the 2005 brood year smolt release

(224,579) from the Makah National Fish Hatchery. The entire 2005 brood year release was marked with an adipose fin clip.

Puget Sound

The 2008 total hatchery and natural coho ocean recruit forecast for the Puget Sound region of 614,547 is 3 percent below the 2007 forecast of 633,153. The hatchery coho forecast of 333,543 is 3 percent below the 2007 forecast of 342,529, and the natural coho forecast of 281,004 is 3 percent below the 2007 forecast of 290,624.

Puget Sound hatchery forecasts for 2008 were generally the product of 2005 brood year (BY) smolt releases from each facility, and a predicted marine survival rate for each program. Marine survival rates were typically based on recent year average survival rates derived from CWT recovery information and/or run reconstructions. Forecasts for natural Puget Sound coho stocks were generally derived by measured or predicted smolt production from each major watershed or region, multiplied by stock-specific marine survival rate predictions based on jack return models, recruits/smolt or adult models, or other information.

Strait of Juan de Fuca

The 2008 forecasts for Strait of Juan de Fuca natural and hatchery coho ocean recruits are 24,111 and 9,483, respectively. The natural coho forecast was derived by multiplying the estimated 2005 brood natural smolt production for the region by a predicted ocean age-3 marine survival rate of 6.2 percent. The hatchery forecasts were based on applying hatchery-specific ocean age-3 recruitment rate predictions (0.9 percent for Dungeness, 0.7 percent for Elwha) to the 2005 BY smolt releases for each hatchery. The recruitment rate predictions were based on recent year averages of cohort reconstruction-based recruits/smolt for the aggregate natural stock, and each hatchery production unit.

Nooksack-Samish

The 2008 forecasts for Nooksack-Samish natural and hatchery coho ocean recruits are 14,800 and 47,118, respectively. The natural coho forecast is the product of projected natural smolt production from each stream basin in the region, multiplied by a marine survival rate expectation of 8 percent. The natural coho marine survival rate prediction is based on the average Baker River (Skagit basin) indicator stock CWT-based recruits/smolt rate, adjusted against the Big Beef Creek jack-based marine survival prediction. The hatchery forecasts are based on the 2001-2003 BY average recruits/smolt rate for Kendall Creek Hatchery (1.8 percent), applied to the 2005 BY smolt releases for each facility in the region.

Skagit

The 2008 forecasts for Skagit River natural and hatchery coho ocean recruits are 61,444 and 18,340 (16,744 from in-river hatchery production, 1,596 from Oak Harbor net-pens), respectively. The natural coho forecast is the product of measured smolt production from the Skagit basin multiplied by a marine survival rate expectation of 8.2 percent. The natural coho marine survival rate is based on the average of the 1989-2003 BY (odd years only) Skagit wild recruits/smolt rate adjusted by marine environmental and NMFS ocean juvenile salmonid sampling information related to the parent brood. New environmental and juvenile salmonid indicator data were incorporated into the marine survival rate forecast this year to account for generally poor juvenile coho abundance and erratic ocean conditions observed by NMFS researchers during 2007 off the coasts of Washington and Oregon. The hatchery forecasts are based on an average marine survival rate of the 1989-2003 BY (odd years only) Cascade Hatchery CWT-based recruits/smolt rate adjusted by marine environmental and NMFS ocean juvenile salmonid sampling information related to the parent brood, as was done for the wild forecast.

Stillaguamish

The 2008 forecast for Stillaguamish River natural coho ocean recruits is 31,000. The natural coho forecast is based upon an adult/recruit spawner production model, which contains a recruitment rate adjustment variable based on the deviation pattern in Wallace River Hatchery and South Fork Skykomish River natural coho recruits/smolt rates.

Snohomish

The 2008 forecast for Snohomish River natural coho ocean recruits is 92,000. The Snohomish regional hatchery coho forecast is 53,457; 6,198 for Skykomish River/Wallace River Hatchery facility releases, 44,519 for the Tulalip Bay facility, and 2,740 for the Edmonds and Possession net-pen projects. The natural coho forecast used the measured smolt production for the river basin multiplied by a survival rate expectation of 4.1 percent (see below), averaged with the output from a recruits-per-spawner model. The hatchery forecasts are based on a marine survival rate of 4.1 percent applied to the 2005 BY smolt releases. This value was taken from the observed survival rate for 2003 BY Wallace Hatchery releases. This was a low return rate relative to most return years for this facility, and was expected to represent continued low survival expectations for the coming return year.

South Sound

The 2008 forecasts for South Sound region natural and hatchery coho ocean recruits are 27,286 and 170,022, respectively. The natural coho forecast is the product of projected smolt production from each of the stream basins in the region multiplied by marine survival rate expectation of 5-7 percent for natural coho in the region, with the lowest survival rates expected for deep south sound populations, as per the trend observed for recent years. The marine survival prediction was based upon review of the Big Beef Creek and Deschutes River indicator stock survival data trends, and review of hatchery and natural fish survival rate information from around the region. The hatchery coho forecasts are typically based on the 2001-2003 or 2002-2003 BY average CWT based recruits/smolt rate for each facility, applied to the 2005 BY smolt releases. The expected survival rates range from 4.2-6.1 percent for central Puget Sound hatchery programs, to 0.6 percent -3.1 percent for the deep South Sound region.

Hood Canal

The 2008 forecasts for Hood Canal region natural and hatchery coho ocean recruits are 30,363 and 35,042, respectively. The natural coho forecast is based on a regression of Big Beef Creek jacks versus Hood Canal natural coho run sizes. The hatchery coho forecasts are based on the 1995-2003 BY average cohort reconstruction-based recruits/smolt rates for each facility, applied to the 2005 BY smolt releases (5.2 percent for George Adams Hatchery, 1.7 percent for Port Gamble Net Pens, 5.2 percent for the Quilcene National Fish Hatchery, and 2.7 percent for the Quilcene Bay Net Pens). A moving average of the most recent 3-year marine survival rate is typically used for forecasting hatchery coho production in this region, but concerns regarding the most recent three years (2001-2003 BY) being higher than what likely occurred in 2007, and generally higher than expected to occur in 2008, resulted in a decision by the co-managers to use a longer term marine survival average for forecasting.

SELECTIVE FISHERY CONSIDERATIONS

As the region has moved forward with mass marking of hatchery coho salmon stocks, selective fishing options have become an important consideration for fishery managers. Table III-5 summarizes estimates of mass mark rates for coho stocks from Southern British Columbia, Canada to the Oregon Coast, based on preseason abundance forecasts. Agencies have released coho mass marked with adipose clips from the 2005 brood, making these fish available to 2008 fisheries (Table III-6).

EVALUATION OF 2007 REGULATIONS ON 2008 STOCK ABUNDANCE

Escapements and fishery impacts were estimated using coho FRAM. Abundance forecasts for 2008 were updated for Washington and Oregon stocks, but forecasts for Canadian stocks are unchanged from those employed for 2007 planning. Updated forecasts for Canadian stocks are expected to become available in March 2008. To provide information on the effect of changes in abundance forecasts, the final 2007 pre-season regulatory package for ocean and inside fisheries was applied to 2008 projections of abundance.

Oregon Production Index Area

Ocean fisheries were modeled with 2007 Council regulations and 2007 expectations for non-Council area fisheries. Under this scenario, expected exploitation rates are 42.7 percent on OCN coho and 18.2 percent on Rogue/Klamath hatchery coho. Expected spawner escapement is 35,044 for OCN coho (Tables III-7 and III-8). For Columbia River hatchery coho stocks, the predicted ocean exploitation rate (excluding Buoy 10) is 33.7 percent on the Columbia River early stock and 36.4 percent on the Columbia River late stock. Predicted ocean escapements (after Buoy 10) into the Columbia River in 2008 under this exercise show that under 2007 ocean regulations, Columbia River early would not meet hatchery egg take goals; Columbia River late coho are expected to meet hatchery egg take goals (without inside fishing).

Based on parent escapement levels and observed OPI smolt-to-jack survival for 2005 brood OPI smolts, the total allowable OCN coho exploitation rate for 2008 fisheries is no greater than 15 percent under FMP Amendment 13 and no greater than 8 percent under the matrix developed by the OCN work group. (Table III-9; Appendix A, Tables A-2 and A-3). The total allowable Rogue/Klamath hatchery coho marine exploitation rate is 13.0 percent (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

Lower Columbia River natural (LCN) coho were listed as Endangered under the Oregon state ESA in 1999 and have been managed under a state Recovery Plan harvest rate matrix since 2001. LCN coho were listed as threatened under the Federal ESA in 2005. From 2001 through 2005, Oregon coast hatchery stocks were used as a surrogate in FRAM; in 2006 and 2007, unmarked Columbia River hatchery stocks were used as a surrogate in FRAM. In 2007, NMFS allowed a 20.0 percent exploitation rate in marine area and mainstem Columbia River fisheries combined. The 20.0 percent exploitation rate was split by managers to allow one-third for inriver fisheries and two-thirds for all marine fisheries. Under 2007 fishery regulations and 2008 abundances the exploitation rate is predicted to be 34.7 percent for marine fisheries (excluding the Buoy 10 fishery) using combined unmarked Columbia River hatchery stocks as the proxy. Based on guidance from NMFS the allowable exploitation rate on LCN coho in 2008 is no more than 8 percent in marine and mainstem Columbia River fisheries.

North of the Oregon Production Index Area

Ocean escapement expectations in relation to management goals for selected naturally-spawning coho stocks, given 2008 pre-season abundance forecasts and 2007 pre-season projections for fishing patterns, are presented in Table III-7. The 2008 forecasts for Canadian coho stocks are not available, but are assumed to be at 2007 levels for this analysis. More detailed fishery management goals for Council area coho stocks are listed in Appendix A, Table A-1.

Under 2007 regulations, 2008 ocean escapements for natural coho stocks north of the OPI index area are expected to be at levels that would permit attainment of FMP escapement goals for all U.S. stocks except Hood Canal and Snohomish coho. In addition, all annual management objectives for stocks subject to the PSC agreement would be met except Hood Canal coho. The Hood Canal coho exploitation rate is predicted to be 51 percent (the Council area portion of this is 7.2 percent) under this exercise and the allowable rate for 2008 is 45 percent. The exploitation rate by U.S. fisheries south of the Canadian border

on Interior Fraser coho is projected to be 12.3 percent, exceeding the anticipated 10.0 percent allowable exploitation rate under the 2002 PST Coho Agreement. The Council area fisheries portion is 7.3 percent.

Coho bycatch during Puget Sound fisheries directed at chum and sockeye salmon will also be a consideration for preseason planning.

TABLE III-1. Preliminary 1996-2008 preseason and postseason coho stock Stratified Random Sampling abundance estimates for Oregon production index area stocks in thousands of fish. (Page 1 of 2)

Stock	Year	Preseason	Postseason	Preseason/Postseason ^{a/}
Oregon Production Index Area Hatchery Total	1996	309.2	182.6	1.69
	1997	376.1	215.3	1.75
	1998	118.4	203.6	0.58
	1999	559.2	319.6	1.75
	2000	671.4	677.1	0.99
	2001	1,707.6	1,395.5	1.22
	2002	361.7	660.1	0.55
	2003	863.1	952.5	0.91
	2004	623.9	634.6	0.98
	2005	389.9	443.1	0.88
	2006	398.8	440.6	0.91
	2007	593.6	476.5	1.25
	2008	216.1	-	-
Columbia River Early	1996	142.2	98.0	1.45
	1997	206.9	129.8	1.59
	1998	63.8	126.4	0.50
	1999	325.5	174.9	1.86
	2000	326.3	378.0	0.86
	2001	1,036.5	815.9	1.27
	2002	161.6	324.7	0.50
	2003	440.0	645.7	0.68
	2004	313.6	389.0	0.81
	2005	284.6	282.7	1.01
	2006	245.8	251.4	0.98
	2007	424.9	291.0	1.46
	2008	110.3	-	-
Columbia River Late	1996	114.4	30.8	3.71
	1997	86.5	53.7	1.61
	1998	24.9	47.3	0.53
	1999	140.9	120.7	1.17
	2000	278.0	260.1	1.07
	2001	491.8	488.3	1.01
	2002	143.5	271.8	0.53
	2003	377.9	248.0	1.52
	2004	274.7	203.0	1.35
	2005	78.0	111.6	0.70
	2006	113.8	156.3	0.73
	2007	139.5	171.0	0.82
	2008	86.4	-	-
Oregon Coastal North of Cape Blanco	1996	38.5	28.0	1.38
	1997	60.4	19.0	3.18
	1998	21.6	19.7	1.10
	1999	59.4	14.4	4.13
	2000	48.5	23.4	2.07
	2001	127.3	46.9	2.71
	2002	36.6	41.6	0.88
	2003	29.3	34.5	0.85
	2004	16.6	21.7	0.77
	2005	11.5	10.7	1.07
	2006	8.6	7.9	1.09
	2007	7.0	1.3	5.38
	2008	1.7	-	-

TABLE III-1. Preliminary 1996-2008 preseason and postseason coho stock Stratified Random Sampling abundance estimates for Oregon production index area stocks in thousands of fish. (Page 2 of 2)

Stock	Year	Preseason	Postseason	Preseason/Postseason
Oregon and California Coastal South of Cape Blanco				
	1996	14.2	25.8	0.55
	1997	22.3	12.8	1.74
	1998	8.1	10.2	0.79
	1999	33.4	9.6	3.48
	2000	18.6	15.6	1.19
	2001	52.0	46.0	1.13
	2002	20.0	22.0	0.91
	2003	15.9	24.3	0.65
	2004	19.0	29.9	0.64
	2005	15.8	38.1	0.41
	2006	30.6	25.0	1.22
	2007	22.2	13.2	1.68
	2008	17.7	-	-
Lower Columbia River Natural				
	2007	21.5	19.4	1.11
	2008	13.4	-	-
Oregon Coastal Natural				
	1996	63.2	86.1	0.73
	1997	86.4	27.8	3.11
	1998	47.2	29.2	1.62
	1999	60.7	51.9	1.17
	2000	55.9	69.0	0.81
	2001	50.1	163.2	0.31
	2002	71.8	304.5	0.24
	2003	117.9	278.8	0.42
	2004	150.9	197.0	0.77
	2005	152.0	150.1	1.01
	2006	60.8	116.4	0.52
	2007	255.4	60.0	4.26
	2008	60.0	-	-
Salmon Trout Enhancement Program				
	1996	0.4	1.2	0.33
	1997	1.3	0.3	4.33
	1998	0.2	0.3	0.67
	1999	0.7	0.4	1.75
	2000	0.6	0.5	1.20
	2001	1.0	1.4	0.71
	2002	0.6	3.0	0.20
	2003	3.6	3.6	1.00
	2004	3.1	1.0	3.10
	2005	1.0	0.4	2.50
	2006	0.6	0.1	6.00
	2007	0.2	0.0	-
	2008	0.2	-	-

a/ Postseason estimates are based on preliminary data, and not all stocks have been updated with final estimates.

TABLE III-2. Oregon production index (OPI) area coho harvest impacts, spawning, abundance, and exploitation rate estimates by SRS accounting in thousands of fish.^{a/}
(Page 1 of 1)

Year or Avg.	Oregon and California Coastal Returns							Ocean	OCN Exploitation
	Ocean Fisheries ^{b/}		Hatcheries and Freshwater		Private	Columbia River	Abundance	Exploitation Rate Based on OPI Abundance ^{d/}	Rate Based on Postseason FRAM
	Troll	Sport	Harvest ^{c/}	OCN Spaw ners	Hatcheries	Returns			
1970-1975	1,629.6	558.4	45.8	55.2	-	460.4	2,749.3	0.80	-
1976-1980	1,253.6	555.0	31.2	31.1	26.1	263.3	2,155.1	0.83	-
1981	830.9	339.9	34.1	32.6	117.8	170.3	1,555.0	0.81	-
1982	740.9	300.4	37.1	76.2	184.7	453.1	1,763.4	0.62	-
1983	429.6	275.0	18.2	22.7	133.9	109.7	1,070.0	0.79	-
1984	95.8	174.2	51.2	74.4	115.4	424.7	881.5	0.32	-
1985	166.4	280.4	45.4	73.9	332.0	366.2	1,373.4	0.43	-
1986	643.5	320.6	81.8	70.0	453.7	1,548.2	3,026.7	0.34	-
1987	469.1	296.2	45.3	30.1	119.3	316.3	1,377.9	0.60	-
1988	844.7	297.2	62.3	56.8	116.1	670.7	1,989.2	0.56	-
1989	646.9	425.5	62.3	46.4	46.9	711.8	1,871.2	0.55	-
1990	277.6	357.1	30.6	24.3	35.6	196.1	1,128.5	0.69	-
1991	450.6	469.9	84.0	38.6	35.1	934.3	1,823.2	0.45	-
1992	67.5	256.5	52.8	44.4	-	215.9	610.0	0.51	-
1993	13.2	140.8	40.6	55.7	-	113.9	342.1	0.42	-
1994	2.7	3.0	30.0	49.6	-	168.9	250.5	0.02	0.07
1995	5.4	43.5	38.6	57.7	-	74.1	215.9	0.23	0.12
1996	7.0	31.8	47.9	78.6	-	113.0	297.3	0.15	0.08
1997	5.5	22.4	27.2	31.7	-	148.3	204.6	0.12	0.12
1998	3.5	12.8	29.7	34.1	-	168.7	265.2	0.06	0.08
1999	3.6	36.5	20.9	50.4	-	274.1	414.0	0.12	0.09
2000	25.9	74.6	32.9	79.6	-	547.6	901.0	0.13	0.07
2001	38.1	216.8	82.5	182.9	-	1,108.3	1,438.6	0.16	0.07
2002	14.9	118.7	56.3	268.4	-	499.7	990.5	0.14	0.12
2003	28.8	252.4	47.8	235.0	-	677.2	1,183.6	0.23	0.14
2004	26.2	159.4	38.7	194.4	-	442.6	826.8	0.25	0.15
2005	10.5	58.2	42.8	164.1	-	341.8	592.1	0.12	0.11
2006	4.5	47.5	31.7	132.8	-	384.1	557.1	0.06	0.10
2007 ^{e/}	26.7	128.5	11.7	57.1	-	318.6	536.6	0.31	0.11

a/ The OPI area includes ocean and inside harvest impacts and escapement to streams and lakes south of Leadbetter Point, Washington.

b/ Includes estimated nonretention mortality: troll fishery-hook-and-release mortality for 1982-2005 and drop-off mortality for all years; sport fishery-hook-and-release mortality for 1994-2005 and drop-off mortality for all years.

c/ Includes returns from Salmon-Trout Enhancement Program (STEP) smolt releases.

d/ Ocean fishery impacts on private hatchery stock and returns to private hatcheries are excluded in calculating the OPI area stock aggregate ocean exploitation rate index.

e/ Preliminary.

TABLE III-3. Preseason and postseason estimates of ocean escapements for selected Washington coastal adult natural coho stocks in thousands of fish. (Page 1 of 1)

Year	Preseason			Postseason			Preseason			Postseason			Preseason			Postseason								
	Forecast	Return	Pre/Postseason	Forecast	Return	Pre/Postseason	Forecast	Return	Pre/Postseason	Forecast	Return	Pre/Postseason	Forecast	Return	Pre/Postseason	Forecast	Return	Pre/Postseason						
	Quillayute River Fall						Hoh River						Queets River						Grays Harbor^{a/}					
1984	7.0	11.0	0.64	2.7	7.7	0.35	5.2	9.7	0.54	28.7	103.8	0.28												
1985	19.2	15.8	1.22	6.6	5.2	1.27	11.3	6.0	1.88	56.4	25.1	2.25												
1986	6.1	17.1	0.36	3.9	6.4	0.61	5.2	5.8	0.90	51.6	33.3	1.55												
1987	11.7	23.8	0.49	5.5	7.2	0.76	9.0	8.9	1.01	103.3	55.7	1.85												
1988	10.4	9.1	1.14	2.0	2.6	0.77	4.7	4.5	1.04	26.4	58.0	0.46												
1989	14.5	11.1	1.31	5.7	5.4	1.06	6.2	5.4	1.15	43.0	60.9	0.71												
1990	15.2	9.5	1.60	5.1	4.5	1.13	5.9	7.1	0.83	48.3	57.3	0.84												
1991	8.8	10.6	0.83	3.4	5.4	0.63	7.9	8.6	0.92	138.0	108.7	1.27												
1992	12.5	13.6	0.92	4.9	5.0	0.98	5.6	7.0	0.80	48.4	40.9	1.18												
1993	7.6	4.7	1.62	4.8	1.9	2.53	6.5	5.4	1.20	84.7	37.3	2.27												
1994	7.0	6.4	1.09	3.0	1.4	2.14	3.6	1.2	3.00	31.3	11.8	2.65												
1995	8.5	14.3	0.59	4.4	5.4	0.81	7.2	7.3	0.99	64.4	58.9	1.09												
1996	9.2	14.6	0.63	3.0	5.8	0.52	5.4	10.7	0.50	82.7	82.4	1.00												
1997	5.1	5.0	1.02	1.6	1.4	1.14	2.4	2.0	1.20	14.8	18.9	0.78												
1998	7.4	17.0	0.44	3.2	5.2	0.62	4.5	4.6	0.98	27.1	41.2	0.66												
1999	12.8	19.5	0.66	2.8	6.3	0.44	3.7	5.0	0.74	50.3	38.9	1.29												
2000	8.2	17.7	0.46	3.3	8.8	0.38	2.5	8.3	0.30	44.2	40.8	1.08												
2001	20.6	36.7	0.56	7.6	14.8	0.51	10.6	27.8	0.38	46.6	73.5	0.63												
2002	18.5	34.7	0.53	6.9	11.2	0.62	10.2	16.1	0.63	50.3	117.2	0.43												
2003	21.2	25.2	0.84	10.4	8.1	1.28	19.6	11.2	1.75	52.3	107.9	0.48												
2004	17.7	25.1	0.71	6.6	6.3	1.05	14.7	11.1	1.32	101.1	93.1	1.09												
2005	16.1	22.1	0.73	6.4	8.2	0.78	14.1	9.8	1.44	78.5	49.8	1.58												
2006	13.0	11.5	1.13	5.6	3.1	1.81	7.1	5.4	1.31	60.3	19.8	3.05												
2007 ^{b/}	10.8	9.8	1.10	5.4	5.2	1.04	13.6	NA	NA	59.4	NA	NA												
2008 ^{b/}	10.5	-	-	4.3	-	-	10.2	-	-	41.6	-	-												

a/ The source for postseason return estimates is Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

b/ Postseason returns are preliminary.

TABLE III-4. Preseason and postseason estimates of ocean escapements for selected Puget Sound adult natural coho stocks in thousands of fish. (Page 1 of 1)

Year	Preseason			Postseason			Preseason			Postseason		
	Forecast	Return	Pre/Postseason	Forecast	Return	Pre/Postseason	Forecast	Return	Pre/Postseason	Forecast	Return	Pre/Postseason
	Skagit River^{a/}			Stilliguamish River^{a/}			Hood Canal^{b/}					
1984	29.6	37.2	0.80	NA	26.9	NA	NA	57.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
1985	26.1	31.3	0.83	NA	34.4	NA	NA	38.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
1986	43.5	73.4	0.59	37.0	49.9	0.74	NA	82.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
1987	33.0	41.2	0.80	29.7	46.3	0.64	NA	71.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
1988	29.6	29.9	0.99	24.5	35.4	0.69	18.2	15.5	1.2	NA	NA	NA
1989	31.2	27.6	1.13	24.5	13.5	1.81	36.8	25.5	1.4	NA	NA	NA
1990	37.6	25.9	1.45	30.8	34.1	0.90	43.9	14.2	3.1	NA	NA	NA
1991	40.8	11.8	3.46	32.9	11.3	2.91	17.6	15.3	1.2	NA	NA	NA
1992	35.7	9.5	3.76	18.7	18.0	1.04	10.1	19.9	0.5	NA	NA	NA
1993	28.1	14.5	1.94	24.5	10.6	2.31	39.5	16.7	2.4	NA	NA	NA
1994	17.9	30.5	0.59	10.2	30.3	0.34	13.5	57.0	0.2	NA	NA	NA
1995	30.0	16.2	1.85	32.7	20.4	1.60	19.3	41.1	0.5	NA	NA	NA
1996	26.7	8.6	3.07	29.8	10.1	2.44	15.4	53.6	0.4	NA	NA	NA
1997	34.2	40.4	0.85	15.7	14.1	1.14	38.1	109.2	0.4	NA	NA	NA
1998	41.1	83.2	0.48	37.7	31.2	1.23	87.3	132.1	0.7	NA	NA	NA
1999	53.4	34.1	1.44	27.3	7.5	3.64	45.2	17.6	2.4	NA	NA	NA
2000	24.7	74.7	0.35	15.0	31.2	0.46	50.4	41.2	1.2	NA	NA	NA
2001	46.9	105.0	0.41	18.1	80.6	0.22	40.6	123.8	0.4	NA	NA	NA
2002	79.9	67.7	1.31	14.5	30.5	0.48	25.6	79.6	0.3	NA	NA	NA
2003	97.9	87.9	1.12	27.7	49.8	0.56	25.8	201.6	0.1	NA	NA	NA
2004	130.9	166.7	0.76	26.6	66.0	0.40	79.7	223.8	0.4	NA	NA	NA
2005	48.4	50.7	1.39	41.8	29.9	1.62	79.6	57.6	2.1	NA	NA	NA
2006	106.6	18.9	5.65	45.0	23.6	1.91	59.4	37.8	1.6	NA	NA	NA
2007 ^{c/}	26.8	NA	NA	69.2	38.7	1.79	42.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2008 ^{c/}	61.4	-	-	31.0	-	-	30.4	-	-	NA	NA	NA

a/ Post-season numbers for 1996-to-present represent terminal run sizes. Pre-season values for 2001 forward are for April age-3 ocean runsize before fishing.

b/ Post-season numbers for 1996-to-present represent Ocean age-3 runsizes. Pre-season values for 2001 forward are for April age-3 ocean runsize before fishing.

c/ Preliminary.

TABLE III-5. Mass marking of 2005 brood coho available to 2008 Council fisheries. The mark used is an adipose fin clip. (Page 1 of 1)

Region	Ocean Recruits		Percent Mass Marked
	Natural	Hatchery	
PUGET SOUND STOCKS:			
Nooksack-Samish and 7/7A Independent	14,800	47,118	69.7%
Skagit	61,444	18,340	20.0%
Stillaguamish	31,000	80	0.3%
Snohomish	92,000	53,457	26.3%
South Puget Sound Normal	27,286	161,978	82.4%
South Puget Sound Delayed	0	8,044	97.7%
Hood Canal	30,363	34,425	45.8%
Strait of Juan de Fuca and Area 9	24,111	9,484	19.3%
Puget Sound Total	281,004	332,926	48.4%
WASHINGTON COASTAL STOCKS:			
North Coast Independent Tributaries	3,180	5,007	61.2%
Quillayute Summer	1,115	4,228	79.1%
Quillayute Fall	10,529	12,988	49.0%
Hoh	4,349	0	0.0%
Queets	10,182	10,333	39.8%
Quinault	17,441	24,540	49.6%
Grays Harbor	42,651	53,051	54.0%
Willapa Bay	35,063	25,511	39.9%
Washington Coastal Total	124,510	135,658	48.3%
COLUMBIA RIVER STOCKS:			
Columbia River Early	7,243	103,057	69.3% ^{a/}
Columbia River Late	6,189	80,211	75.8% ^{a/}
Columbia River Total	13,432	183,268	72.2% ^{a/}
OREGON COASTAL	60,000	19,400	24.4%
SOUTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA STOCKS^{b/}:			
Georgia Strait Mainland	81,408	20,044	17.5%
Georgia Strait Vancouver Island	122,304	1,701	0.7%
Johnstone Strait	57,098	7,269	5.6%
Southwest Vancouver Island	32,650	30,377	26.0%
Northwest Vancouver Island	176,545	8,024	0.1%
Lower Fraser River	5,601	89,665	65.9%
Interior Fraser River	14,177	854	0.7%
Southern British Columbia Total	489,782	157,934	15.2%

a/ Columbia River estimate of percent mass marked do not include natural production.

b/ For this assessment, the percent mass marked was assumed to be the same as in 2007.

TABLE III-6. Projected coho mark rates for 2008 fisheries under base period fishing patterns (% marked). (Page 1 of 1)

Area	Fishery	June	July	August	Sept
Canada					
Johnstone Strait	Recreational	-	12%	9%	-
West Coast Vancouver Island	Recreational	27%	14%	10%	8%
North Georgia Strait	Recreational	24%	23%	23%	18%
South Georgia Strait	Recreational	28%	27%	20%	21%
Juan de Fuca Strait	Recreational	37%	40%	42%	39%
Johnstone Strait	Troll	32%	21%	14%	18%
NW Vancouver Island	Troll	19%	19%	21%	25%
SW Vancouver Island	Troll	38%	36%	41%	45%
Georgia Strait	Troll	34%	34%	35%	28%
Puget Sound					
Strait of Juan de Fuca (Area 5)	Recreational	48%	49%	47%	49%
Strait of Juan de Fuca (Area 6)	Recreational	49%	46%	47%	46%
San Juan Island (Area 7)	Recreational	44%	35%	38%	34%
North Puget Sound (Areas 6 & 7A)	Net	-	31%	31%	37%
Council Area					
Neah Bay (Area 4/4B)	Recreational	39%	48%	49%	54%
LaPush (Area 3)	Recreational	50%	50%	56%	43%
Westport (Area 2)	Recreational	56%	57%	56%	56%
Columbia River (Area 1)	Recreational	67%	65%	62%	65%
Tillamook	Recreational	56%	53%	49%	43%
New port	Recreational	53%	49%	48%	32%
Coos Bay	Recreational	43%	40%	31%	16%
Brookings	Recreational	34%	25%	22%	13%
Neah Bay (Area 4/4B)	Troll	50%	48%	50%	54%
LaPush (Area 3)	Troll	48%	54%	51%	60%
Westport (Area 2)	Troll	47%	50%	55%	59%
Columbia River (Area 1)	Troll	59%	57%	56%	61%
Tillamook	Troll	55%	51%	55%	50%
New port	Troll	51%	51%	51%	47%
Coos Bay	Troll	45%	41%	38%	23%
Brookings	Troll	29%	26%	28%	46%
Columbia River					
Buoy 10	Recreational	-	-	-	68%

TABLE III-7. Estimated ocean escapements for critical natural and Columbia River hatchery coho stocks (thousands of fish) based on preliminary 2008 pre-season abundance forecasts and 2007 Council regulations.^{a/} (Page 1 of 1)

Stock	Ocean Escapement Estimates Under 2007 Regulations ^{b/}		2008 Spawning Escapement Goal ^{c/}
	2008 Preseason Abundance	2007 Preseason Abundance	
Natural Coho Stocks			
Skagit	49.1	18.8	30.0 ^{d/}
Stillaguamish	24.0	50.2	17.0 ^{d/}
Snohomish	69.2	66.4	70.0 ^{d/}
Hood Canal	18.6	29.8	21.5 ^{d/}
Strait of Juan de Fuca	21.3	26.9	12.8 ^{d/}
Quillayute Fall	9.5	9.7	6.3 - 15.8
Hoh	3.4	4.7	2.0 - 5.0
Queets	7.4	11.5	5.8 - 14.5
Grays Harbor	36.8	53.4	35.4
LCN	13.4 (34.7%)	20.0 (7.0%)	Exploitation Rate ≤8.0%
OCN	35.0 (42.7%)	240.0 (6.2%)	Exploitation Rate ≤8.0%
R/K	NA (18.2%)	NA (2.9%)	Exploitation Rate ≤13.0%
Hatchery Coho Stocks			
Columbia Early	23.7	343.6	18.6
Columbia Late	18.2	93.4	11.9

a/ Quota levels include harvest and hooking mortality estimates used in planning the Council's 2007 ocean fisheries and a coho catch for the Canadian troll fishery off the West Coast of Vancouver Island (WCVI).

b/ 2007 pre-season regulations include the following coho quota fisheries: Treaty Indian troll - 38,000 non-selective; non-Indian troll - 22,400 selective; recreational north of Cape Falcon - 117,600 selective; recreational Cape Falcon to OR/CA border - 50,000 selective; troll Cape Falcon to OR/CA border - 10,000 non-selective. Ocean escapement is generally the estimated number of coho escaping ocean fisheries and entering freshwater. For Puget Sound stocks, ocean escapement is the estimated number of coho entering Area 4B which are available for U.S. net fisheries in Puget Sound and spawning escapement after impacts associated with the Canadian and Puget Sound troll and recreational fisheries have been deducted. For the OCN coho stock, this value represents the estimated spawner escapement in SRS accounting. For Columbia River hatchery and LCN stocks, ocean escapement represents the number of coho before the Buoy 10 fishery; the LCN exploitation rate shown is the total ocean fisheries exploitation rate, which had an ER forecast of 13.3% and an ESA limit of 20% including in mainstem Columbia River fisheries.

c/ Goals represent Salmon FMP conservation objectives, ESA consultation standards, or hatchery escapement needs. Spawning escapement goals are not directly comparable to ocean escapement because the latter occur before inside fisheries.

d/ Annual management goals may be determined by the state and tribal co-managers during the pre-season planning process, and expressed in terms of total mortality exploitation rate constraints.

TABLE III-8. Comparison of Lower Columbia natural (LCN), Oregon coastal natural (OCN), and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho projected harvest mortality and exploitation rates by fishery under Council-adopted 2007 regulations and preliminary 2008 pre-season abundance estimates. (Page 1 of 1)

Fishery	Projected Harvest Mortality and Exploitation Rate					
	LCN		OCN		RK	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0	0.0%	112	0.2%	21	0.2%
PUGET SOUND/STRAITS	27	0.2%	93	0.2%	0	0.0%
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON						
Recreational	2,144	16.0%	3,846	6.3%	15	0.1%
Treaty Indian Troll	295	2.2%	902	1.5%	0	0.0%
Non-Indian Troll	469	3.5%	1,214	2.0%	2	0.0%
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON						
Recreational:	978	7.3%				
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.			8,176	13.4%	131	0.9%
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ)			1,828	3.0%	1,216	8.7%
Fort Bragg			851	1.4%	341	2.4%
South of Pt. Arena			798	1.3%	218	1.6%
Troll:	697	5.2%				
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.			6,448	10.5%	311	2.2%
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ)			120	0.2%	62	0.4%
Fort Bragg			184	0.3%	66	0.5%
South of Pt. Arena			794	1.3%	125	0.9%
BUOY 10	764	5.7%	349	0.6%	0	0.0%
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	NA	NA	453	0.7%	31	0.2%
TOTAL	5,373	42.0%	26,168	42.7%	2,539	18.2%

TABLE III-9. Maximum allowable fishery impact rate for OCN coho under Amendment 13 matrix (Appendix A, Table A-2) and the OCN work group matrix (Appendix A, Table A-3) based on parent escapement levels by stock component and marine survival category.^{a/} (Page 1 of 1)

Fishery Year (t)	Estimated OCN Coho Spawners by Stock Component					Hatchery Jack Survival Rate (t-1)	Amendment 13 Matrix			OCN Work Group Matrix ^{b/}		
	Parent Spawner Year (t-3)	Northern	North-Central	South-Central	Southern		Marine Survival Category	Parental Spawner Category	Maximum Allowable Impacts	Marine Survival Category	Parental Spawner Category	Maximum Allowable Impacts
1998	1995	3,900	13,600	36,500	3,800	0.04%	Low	Very Low	≤10-13%	Extremely Low	Very Low	≤8%
1999	1996	3,300	18,100	52,600	4,600	0.10%	Med	Very Low	≤15%	Low	Critical	0-8%
2000	1997	2,100	2,800	18,400	8,300	0.12%	Med	Very Low	≤15%	Low	Critical	0-8%
2001	1998	2,600	3,300	25,900	2,300	0.27%	Med	Very Low	≤15%	Medium	Critical	0-8%
2002	1999	8,900	11,800	28,300	1,400	0.09%	Med	Low	≤15%	Low	Low	≤15%
2003	2000	17,900	14,300	36,500	11,000	0.20%	Med	Low	≤15%	Med	Low	≤15%
2004	2001	33,500	25,200	112,000	12,200	0.14%	Med	Low	≤15%	Med	Low	≤15%
2005	2002	52,500	104,000	104,100	7,800	0.11%	Med	High	≤20%	Low	High	≤15%
2006	2003	59,600	68,900	99,800	6,800	0.12%	Med	High	≤20%	Low	High	≤15%
2007	2004	33,100	40,400	96,400	24,500	0.17%	Med	Med	≤20%	Med	Med	≤20%
2008	2005	16,500	51,400	86,300	10,000	0.07%	Low	High	≤15%	Extremely Low	High	≤8%
2009	2006	24,100	21,200	83,500	3,900	-	-	Med	-	-	Low	-
2010	2007	15,100	10,000	26,800	5,200	-	-	Low	-	-	Very Low	-

a/ Under the NMFS ESA consultation standards, the southern stock component is managed for a total allowable Marine Exploitation rate of 13%, as represented by Rogue/Klamath hatchery stocks, which is separate from these OCN coho impact rates.

b/ Developed by the OCN work group as a result of the 2000 Review of Amendment 13.

CHAPTER IV - FRASER RIVER AND PUGET SOUND PINK SALMON ASSESSMENTS

Pink salmon do not contribute significantly to Council ocean fisheries in even numbered years. Two major runs comprise the pink salmon population available to Council fisheries during odd-numbered years: the Fraser River (British Columbia) run, which is more abundant, and the Puget Sound run. The 2007 run size forecast for Fraser pinks was 19.6 million fish, above the forecast of 16.3 million in 2005. Timing of the 2005 and 2003 Fraser pink runs was earlier than normal. The 2007 Puget Sound pink salmon run size forecast was 3.34 million; with 3.3 million natural and 3,800 hatchery fish.

The only self sustaining even-year run known to occur in Washington is from the Snohomish River. The 2008 forecast for the 4B run size is 3,600.

Table IV-1 provides a summary of recent run sizes.

TABLE IV-1. Estimated annual run sizes (odd-numbered years 1977-2007) for Fraser River and Puget Sound pink salmon in millions of fish. (Page 1 of 1)

Year	Puget Sound	Fraser River ^{a/}
1977	0.88	8.21
1979	1.32	14.40
1981	0.50	18.69
1983	1.01	15.35
1985	1.76	19.10
1987	1.57	7.17
1989	1.93	16.63
1991	1.09	22.33
1993	1.06	17.01
1995	2.11	12.88
1997	0.44	8.20
1999	0.95	3.59
2001	3.50	21.17
2003	2.30	26.00
2005	1.23	10.00
2007 ^{b/}	3.34	11.00

a/ Total run size.

b/ Preliminary.

**APPENDIX A
SUMMARY OF COUNCIL STOCK MANAGEMENT GOALS**

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
TABLE A-1. Conservation objectives and management information for salmon stocks of significance to ocean salmon fisheries	63
TABLE A-2. Allowable fishery impact rate criteria for OCN coho stock components under the Salmon Fishery Management Plan Amendment 13.....	75
TABLE A-3. Fishery impact rate criteria for OCN coho stock components based on the harvest matrix resulting from the OCN work group 2000 review of Amendment 13.....	76

TABLE A-1. **Conservation objectives** and management information for salmon stocks of significance to ocean salmon fisheries. Abundance information is based on recent year information. (Page 1 of 12).

Stock	Conservation Objective (to be met annually, unless noted otherwise)	Subject to Council Actions to Prevent Overfishing	Other Management Information
--- CHINOOK ---			
<p>CALIFORNIA CENTRAL VALLEY - All fall, late-fall, winter, and spring stocks of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries. Management of this stock complex is based primarily on Sacramento River fall Chinook, which includes a large hatchery component and natural Sacramento River winter Chinook, which are listed as endangered. The San Joaquin system has been severely degraded by water development projects and pollution. Natural populations of spring Chinook there have been extirpated, and remaining spawning areas are utilized primarily by fall Chinook, which have comprised <10% of the total Central Valley fall run.</p>			
<p>Sacramento River Fall</p>	<p>122,000-180,000 natural and hatchery adult spawners (MSY proxy adopted 1984). This objective is intended to provide adequate escapement of natural and hatchery production for Sacramento and San Joaquin fall and late-fall stocks based on habitat conditions and average run-sizes as follows: Sacramento River 1953-1960; San Joaquin River 1972-1977 (ASETF 1979; PFMC 1984; SRFCRT 1994). The objective is less than the estimated basin capacity of 240,000 spawners (Hallock 1977), but greater than the 118,000 spawners for maximum production estimated on a basin by basin basis before Oroville and Nimbus Dams (Reisenbichler 1986).</p>	<p>Yes. A conservation alert or overfishing concern will be based on a failure to meet 122,000 adult spawners.</p>	<p>Contributes to ocean fisheries off California, southern and central Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia. Council management actions on this stock are directed at fisheries south of Pt. Arena; impacts on this stock between Pt. Arena and Horse Mt. are incidental to management measures directed at Klamath River fall Chinook.</p>
<p>Sacramento River Spring Threatened (1999)</p>	<p>Listed as threatened under ESA. NMFS ESA consultation standard/recovery plan. Present level of ocean fishery impacts limited by measures constraining harvest on Sacramento River winter and Klamath River fall Chinook.</p>	<p>No. NMFS ESA consultation standard provides interim rebuilding program MSY criteria undefined.</p>	<p>Contributes to ocean fisheries off California, but also known to occur off Oregon. Ocean fishery impacts primarily incidental to harvest of Sacramento River fall Chinook and may be lower due to differences in run timing. Stock has been affected by man-caused loss and deterioration of freshwater habitat.</p>
<p>Sacramento River Winter Endangered (1994)</p>	<p>Listed as endangered under ESA. NMFS ESA consultation standard specifies duration and timing of commercial and recreational fisheries south of Pt. Arena.</p>	<p>No. NMFS ESA consultation standard provides interim rebuilding program.</p>	<p>Believed to contribute predominantly to ocean fisheries south of Pt. Arena. Ocean fishery impacts incidental to harvest of Sacramento River fall Chinook.</p>
<p>NORTHERN CALIFORNIA COAST - All fall and spring stocks of California streams north of the entrance to San Francisco Bay. Management of this stock complex is based primarily on meeting spawning escapements for natural fall Chinook. Limited data is available except for the Klamath River. An assessment and monitoring program is under consideration by CDFG for stocks originating from the Smith, Eel, Mattole, and Mad Rivers, which might provide a more thorough management basis for the future. There are significant water diversion problems in several drainages. In the Klamath River Basin, there is significant hatchery production of fall Chinook, and less so of spring Chinook, resulting primarily from mitigation programs for dams constructed in both Upper Klamath and Trinity Rivers.</p>			
<p>Eel, Mattole, Mad, and Smith Rivers (Fall and Spring) Eel, Mattole, and Mad River stocks - Threatened (1999)</p>	<p>Eel, Mattole, and Mad River stocks listed as threatened under ESA. Data insufficient to define MSY criteria. Indices of spawning abundance limited to one tributary of the Mad River and two tributaries of the Eel River. NMFS ESA consultation standard/recovery plan for Eel, Mattole, and Mad River stocks requires that the projected ocean harvest rates on age-4 Klamath River fall Chinook not exceed 16.0%.</p>	<p>Eel, Mattole, and Mad - No. NMFS ESA consultation standard provides interim rebuilding program MSY criteria undefined. Smith - Indirectly. Data insufficient to define MSY criteria. CDFG developing an assessment and monitoring program.</p>	<p>Very limited management data available. Believed to occur in ocean fisheries off northern California and southern Oregon. Ocean fishery impacts incidental to fisheries for Sacramento and Klamath Rivers fall Chinook. No preseason or postseason abundance estimates available.</p>

TABLE A-1. **Conservation objectives** and management information for salmon stocks of significance to ocean salmon fisheries. Abundance information is based on recent year information. (Page 2 of 12).

Stock	Conservation Objective (to be met annually, unless noted otherwise)	Subject to Council Actions to Prevent Overfishing	Other Management Information
--- CHINOOK ---			
Klamath River Fall (Klamath and Trinity Rivers)	33% to 34% of potential adult natural spawners, but no fewer than 35,000 naturally spawning adults in any one year. Brood escapement rate must average 33% to 34% over the long-term, but an individual brood may vary from this range to achieve the required tribal/nontribal annual allocation. Objective designed to allow a wide range of spawner escapements from which to develop an MSY objective or proxy while protecting the stock during prolonged periods of reduced productivity. Adopted 1988 based on Hubbell and Boydstun (1985); KRTT (1986); PFMC (1988); minor technical modifications in 1989 and 1996 (Table I-1). Natural spawners to maximize recruitment are estimated at 41,000 to 106,000 adults (Hubbell and Boydstun 1985).	Yes. A conservation alert or overfishing concern will be based on a failure to meet the 35,000 floor.	Contributes primarily to ocean fisheries from Humbug Mt., Oregon to Horse Mt., California (the KMZ) and to Klamath River tribal and recreational fisheries. Coastwide impacts are considered in meeting allocation requirements for Indian tribes with federally recognized fishing rights and the inland fishery. Specific management measures for this stock generally are implemented from Pt. Sur, California to Cape Falcon, Oregon.
Klamath River Spring (Klamath and Trinity Rivers)	Undefined. Productive potential believed to be protected by fishery management objective for Klamath River fall Chinook, which includes an inside allocation to tribal and sport fisheries.	Indirectly. MSY criteria undefined.	Little information available on ocean distribution. Believed to occur in ocean fisheries off northern California and southern Oregon (based on Trinity River Hatchery fish).
OREGON COAST - All fall and spring stocks from Oregon streams south of the Columbia River. No preseason abundance estimates available. Management based primarily on an aggregate objective of 150,000 to 200,000 natural adult spawners (attainment of objective based on a postseason estimate of 60 to 90 natural adult spawners per mile in nine standard index streams). This objective is based on optimal escapement estimates for individual coastal rivers at habitat capacity (Thompson 1977). Lower end of the objective range is nearly twice the estimated MSY spawning escapement of 79,000 fall Chinook adults based on stock recruit analysis (McGie 1982). Significant hatchery production also exists within the coastal streams. Far-north migrating, naturally spawning stocks are also subject to the 1999 Chinook agreement of the Pacific Salmon Commission and may be subject to exploitation rate constraints in U.S. fisheries south of the Canada/Washington border.			
Southern Oregon (Aggregate of fall and spring stocks in all streams south of Elk River; Rogue River fall stock is used to indicate relative abundance and ocean contribution rates)	Unspecified portion of an aggregate 150,000 to 200,000 natural adult spawners for Oregon coast (Thompson 1977 and McGie 1982). ODFW developing specific conservation objectives for spring and fall stocks that may be implemented without plan amendment upon approval by the Council.	Yes, based on postseason estimates of <60 natural adult spawners per mile. Conservation promoted by the objective for Klamath River fall Chinook, which includes a large inside allocation component that reduces ocean fishery exploitation rate in areas inhabited by these fish, and by ESA consultation standard for California coastal Chinook, which limits projected ocean harvest rates on age-4 Klamath River fall Chinook to $\leq 16.0\%$.	Medium abundance. Data limited except for Rogue River fall stock. Stocks migrate southerly or remain local, and fall Chinook contribute to ocean fisheries off northern California and Oregon, less so for spring stocks.
Central and Northern Oregon (Aggregate of fall and spring stocks in all streams from the Elk River to just south of the Columbia River)	Unspecified portion of an aggregate 150,000 to 200,000 natural adult spawners for Oregon coast (Thompson 1977 and McGie 1982). ODFW developing specific conservation objectives for spring and fall stocks that may be implemented without plan amendment upon approval by the Council.	Yes, based on postseason estimates of <60 natural adult spawners per mile.	Variable between high and medium abundance. Stocks migrate northward and contribute to ocean fisheries off British Columbia and southeast Alaska, and to a lesser degree, off Washington and Oregon. Nehalem, Siletz, and Siuslaw stocks are subject to the PSC ISBM harvest limitations.

TABLE A-1. Conservation objectives and management information for salmon stocks of significance to ocean salmon fisheries. Abundance information is based on recent year information. (Page 3 of 12).

Stock	Conservation Objective (to be met annually, unless noted otherwise)	Subject to Council Actions to Prevent Overfishing	Other Management Information
--- CHINOOK ---			
<p>COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN - All pertinent fall, summer, and spring stocks of the Columbia River and its tributaries. Stocks within this complex are noted by area of origin: lower river (below Bonneville Dam), mid-river (Bonneville to McNary Dams), and upper river (above McNary Dam). Spawner escapement goals for these stocks are set through procedures of the U.S. District Court in <i>U.S. v. Oregon</i> and subsequent court orders. These goals are set forth in the Columbia River Fishery Management Plan and are recognized in the Council's conservation objectives. Annual inside fishery management planning activities are conducted within the Columbia River Compact and other state and tribal management forums. The Columbia River Compact, initially established by Oregon and Washington to jointly administer commercial fisheries within the Columbia River, takes into account the impacts from other state and tribal fisheries (e.g., recreational, ceremonial, subsistence, etc.) authorized under <i>U.S. v. Oregon</i>. The majority of ocean Chinook harvest north of Cape Falcon is provided by Columbia River salmon stocks, primarily hatchery production of tule fall Chinook from the Bonneville Pool (Spring Creek) and lower river hatcheries, smaller numbers of upper river bright hatchery and natural fall Chinook, and some lower river hatchery spring Chinook (Cowlitz). Hatchery objectives are based on long-range production programs and/or mitigation requirements associated with displaced natural stocks. Threatened Snake River fall Chinook, which suffer from severe dam passage mortalities and extreme loss of freshwater habitat, are of prime concern in limiting ocean exploitation rates in all ocean fisheries north of Pigeon Pt., California. These limits act to provide considerable protection to other weak natural stocks subject to ocean fishery impacts. Naturally spawning stocks are also subject to the 1999 Chinook agreement of the Pacific Salmon Commission and may be subject to exploitation rate constraints in U.S. fisheries south of the Canada/Washington border.</p>			
<p>North Lewis River Fall Threatened (1999)</p>	<p>NMFS ESA consultation standard/recovery plan (not established at time of printing). Mclsaac (1990) stock-recruit analysis supports MSY objective of 5,700 natural adult spawners.</p>	<p>No. Listed stock. NMFS ESA consultation standard provides interim rebuilding program. Base period Council-area ocean fishery impacts around 7%.</p>	<p>Below average abundance in 2008. Present in ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon to SE Alaska. Subject to the PSC ISBM harvest limitations.</p>
<p>Lower River Hatchery Fall</p>	<p>15,400 adults to meet egg-take goal or as determined by management entities. 41.0% total RER in 2008 for ESA listed lower Columbia River natural tule fall Chinook estimated from Cowlitz, Washougal, Kalama and Big Creek hatchery fall Chinook.</p>	<p>No (hatchery exception or listed stock). NMFS ESA consultation standard provides interim rebuilding program.</p>	<p>Below average abundance in 2008. Major contributor to ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon to central British Columbia.</p>
<p>Lower River Hatchery (Spring)</p>	<p>2,700 adults to meet Cowlitz, Kalama, and Lewis Rivers broodstock needs.</p>	<p>No (hatchery exception).</p>	<p>Below average abundance in 2008. Present in ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon to southeast Alaska.</p>
<p>Upper Willamette (Spring) Threatened (1999)</p>	<p>NMFS ESA consultation standard/recovery plan (ODFW FMFP). Willamette River Management Plan provides an MSY proxy of 30,000 to 45,000 hatchery and natural adults over Willamette River falls, depending on run size.</p>	<p>No. Listed stock. NMFS ESA consultation standard provides interim rebuilding program. Base period Council-area ocean fishery exploitation rate of <5% prevents effective Council fishery management and rebuilding.</p>	<p>Below average abundance in 2008. Present in fisheries north of Cape Falcon to southeast Alaska.</p>
<p>Mid-Columbia Bright Hatchery (Fall)</p>	<p>None for ocean fishery management.</p>	<p>No (hatchery exception).</p>	<p>Below average abundance in 2008. Contributor to ocean fisheries off Washington, British Columbia, and southeast Alaska.</p>
<p>Spring Creek Hatchery (Fall)</p>	<p>7,000 adults to meet hatchery egg-take goal.</p>	<p>No (hatchery exception).</p>	<p>Average abundance in 2008. Major contributor to ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon to southern British Columbia.</p>

TABLE A-1. Conservation objectives and management information for salmon stocks of significance to ocean salmon fisheries. Abundance information is based on recent year information. (Page 4 of 12).

Stock	Conservation Objective (to be met annually, unless noted otherwise)	Subject to Council Actions to Prevent Overfishing	Other Management Information
--- CHINOOK ---			
COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN (continued)			
Klickitat, Deschutes, John Day, and Yakima Rivers (Spring)	Hold ocean fishery impacts at or below base period (<1%) and recognize CRFMP objective - MSY proxy of 115,000 adults above Bonneville Dam, including upper and mid-Columbia and Snake River stocks (state and tribal management entities considering separate conservation objectives for these stocks).	Limited. Base period Council-area ocean fishery exploitation rate of <1% prevents effective Council fishery management and rebuilding. Major habitat restoration addressing water withdrawals and dam passage and blockages is necessary for rebuilding.	Below average abundance in 2008. No significance to ocean fisheries, infrequent occurrence in fisheries north of Cape Falcon to Alaska.
Snake River Fall Threatened (1992)	NMFS ESA consultation/recovery standard. Since 1995, Council has met a standard of limiting its fisheries so that the total exploitation rate on age-3 and age-4 Lyons Ferry Hatchery fall Chinook (representing Snake River fall Chinook) for all ocean fisheries (including Canada) has been ≤70.0% of the 1988-1993 average adult equivalent exploitation rate. Prior to listing, managed within objectives for upper Columbia River bright fall Chinook.	No. Listed stock, MSY criteria undefined. NMFS ESA consultation standard provides interim rebuilding program. Recovering historic abundance unlikely, as dams block former primary spawning area.	Depressed. Present in ocean fisheries from central California to southeast Alaska with greatest contribution to Canadian fisheries. Primary impacts in Council fisheries north of Cape Falcon, but also extending to Pigeon Pt., California.
Snake River Spring/Summer Threatened (1992)	Not applicable for ocean fisheries.	No. Listed stock. Base period Council-area ocean fishery impacts rare (unmeasurable). Dam passage mortality must be reduced to allow stock recovery.	Depressed, recent upward trend. Rare occurrence in ocean fisheries from Washington to southeast Alaska.
Upper River Bright (Fall)	40,000 natural bright adults above McNary Dam (MSY proxy) adopted in 1984 based on CRFMP. The management goal was increased to 45,000 by Columbia River managers between 1986 and 1993. Since 1994, inriver fisheries management based on a NMFS ESA consultation standard exploitation rate to protect Snake River wild fall Chinook	Limited. Base period Council-area ocean fishery exploitation rate <4% prevents effective Council fishery management and rebuilding.	Below average abundance in 2008. Major contributor to ocean fisheries off Canada, and to a lesser extent, Washington and Oregon. Primary impact area north of Cape Falcon. Subject to the PSC ISBM harvest limitations.
Upper River Summer	Hold ocean fishery impacts at or below base period (<2%); recognize <i>U.S. v. Oregon</i> objective - MSY proxy of 29,300 adults to river mouth destined to for areas above Priest Rapids Dam (excludes Snake River stocks).	Limited. Base period Council-area ocean fishery exploitation rate <2% prevents effective Council fishery management and rebuilding. Dam passage mortalities must be reduced to allow rebuilding.	Long-term depressed abundance, significant upward trend in the last few years. Present in ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon to southeast Alaska. Subject to the PSC ISBM harvest limitations.
Upper Columbia River Spring Endangered (1999)	None applicable to ocean fisheries. Ensure ocean fishery impacts remain rare and recognize CRFMP objective - MSY proxy of 115,000 adults above Bonneville Dam, including upper and mid-Columbia and Snake River stocks (state/tribal management entities considering separate objectives for these stocks).	No. Listed stock. Base period Council-area ocean fishery impacts rare (not measurable), making Council management and rebuilding ineffective. Reduce dam passage mortalities to allow rebuilding.	Long-term depressed abundance, recent upward trend. Captive broodstock programs started in 1997. No significance to ocean fisheries. Rare occurrence in ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon to Canada.

TABLE A-1. Conservation objectives and management information for salmon stocks of significance to ocean salmon fisheries. Abundance information is based on recent year information. (Page 5 of 12).

Stock	Conservation Objective (to be met annually, unless noted otherwise)	Subject to Council Actions to Prevent Overfishing	Other Management Information
--- CHINOOK ---			
WASHINGTON COAST - All pertinent fall, summer and spring stocks from coastal streams north of the Columbia River through the western Strait of Juan de Fuca (west of the Elwha River). This stock complex consists of several natural stocks, generally of small to medium sized populations, and some hatchery production (Willapa Bay and the Quinault River). Stocks in this complex tend to range further north than most Columbia River stocks and, while present in fisheries from Cape Falcon to southeast Alaska, are not significantly impacted by Council-area ocean fisheries. Preseason abundance estimates are generally not available for Council management. These stocks qualify as exceptions to the Council's overfishing criteria, due to very low fishery impacts. Spawning escapement goals for stocks managed within this complex, established in U.S. District Court by WDFW and the treaty tribes, are recognized in the Council's conservation objectives below. Objectives for Grays Harbor and the north coast river systems have been established pursuant to the U.S. District Court order in <u>Hoh v. Baldrige</u> . However, annual natural spawning escapement targets may vary from the conservation objectives below if agreed to by WDFW and the treaty tribes under the provisions of <u>Hoh v. Baldrige</u> and subsequent U.S. District Court orders. After agreement is reached on the annual targets, ocean fishery escapement objectives are established for each river, or region of origin, which include provisions for treaty allocation and inside, non-Indian fishery needs. Naturally spawning stocks are also subject to the 1999 Chinook agreement of the Pacific Salmon Commission and may be subject to exploitation rate constraints in U.S. fisheries south of the Canada/Washington border.			
Willapa Bay Fall (Natural)	No FMP objective. WDFW goal of 4,400 natural spawners.	Limited (exploitation rate exception).	
Willapa Bay Fall (Hatchery)	9,800 adult return to hatchery.	No (hatchery exception).	
Grays Harbor Fall	14,600 natural adult spawners--MSP based on full seeding of spawning and rearing habitat (WDF 1979). 1,400 natural adult spawners.	Limited (exploitation rate exception).	Subject to the PSC ISBM harvest limitations.
Grays Harbor Spring		Limited (exploitation rate exception).	
Quinault Fall	Hatchery production.	No (hatchery exception).	
Queets Fall	Manage terminal fisheries for 40% harvest rate, but no less than 2,500 natural adult spawners, the MSY level estimated by Cooney (1984).	Limited (exploitation rate exception).	Subject to the PSC ISBM harvest limitations.
Queets Spring/Summer	Manage terminal fisheries for 30% harvest rate, but no less than 700 natural adult spawners.	Limited (exploitation rate exception).	
Hoh Fall	Manage terminal fisheries for 40% harvest rate, but no less than 1,200 natural adult spawners, the MSY level estimated by Cooney (1984).	Limited (exploitation rate exception).	Subject to the PSC ISBM harvest limitations.
Hoh Spring/Summer	Manage terminal fisheries for 31% harvest rate, but no less than 900 natural adult spawners.	Limited (exploitation rate exception).	
Quillayute Fall	Manage terminal fisheries for 40% harvest rate, but no less than 3,000 natural adult spawners, the MSY level estimated by Cooney (1984).	Limited (exploitation rate exception).	Subject to the PSC ISBM harvest limitations.
Quillayute Spring/Summer	1,200 natural adult spawners for summer component (MSY).	Limited (exploitation rate exception).	
Hoko Summer/Fall (Western Strait of Juan de Fuca)	850 natural adult spawners, the MSP level estimated by Ames and Phinney (1977). May include adults used for supplementation program.	Limited (exploitation rate exception).	Subject to the PSC ISBM harvest limitations.

TABLE A-1. **Conservation objectives** and management information for salmon stocks of significance to ocean salmon fisheries. Abundance information is based on recent year information. (Page 6 of 12).

Stock	Conservation Objective (to be met annually, unless noted otherwise)	Subject to Council Actions to Prevent Overfishing	Other Management Information
--- CHINOOK ---			
<p>PUGET SOUND - All fall, summer, and spring stocks originating from U.S. tributaries to Puget Sound and the eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca (east of Salt Creek). This stock complex consists of numerous natural Chinook stocks of small to medium sized populations and significant hatchery production. Puget Sound stocks contribute to fisheries off British Columbia and are present into southeast Alaska, but are impacted to a minor degree by Council-area ocean fisheries. Base period, Council-area ocean fishery exploitation rates (adult equivalent) of 2% or less are below a management threshold which allows effective Council management of these stocks and they qualify as exceptions to the Council's overfishing criteria. The naturally spawning stocks within this complex are listed as threatened under the ESA. Naturally spawning stocks are also subject to the 1999 Chinook agreement of the Pacific Salmon Commission and may be subject to exploitation rate constraints in U.S. fisheries south of the Canada/Washington border. Management objectives for hatchery stocks are based on hatchery escapement needs. Fisheries in Puget Sound conducted under a Resource Management Plan (RMP) are exempted from ESA Section 9 take prohibitions under Limit 6 of the 4(d) rule. This RMP will expire on May 1 of this year. A new RMP is currently under review by NOAA Fisheries but this review will not be completed prior to the March Council meeting.</p>			
Eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca Summer/Fall Threatened (1999)	NMFS ESA consultation standard is expressed in terms of Recovery Exploitation Rate (RER). Guidance will be provided prior to the March Council meeting.	Limited (exploitation rate exception).	
Skokomish Summer/Fall (Hood Canal) Threatened (1999)	NMFS ESA consultation standard. Guidance will be provided prior to the March Council meeting.	Limited (exploitation rate exception).	
Nooksack Spring (early) Threatened (1999)	NMFS ESA consultation standard is expressed in terms of Recovery Exploitation Rate (RER). Guidance will be provided prior to the March Council meeting.	Limited (exploitation rate exception).	Subject to the PSC ISBM harvest limitations.
Skagit Summer/Fall Threatened (1999)	NMFS ESA consultation standard is expressed in terms of Recovery Exploitation Rate (RER). Guidance will be provided prior to the March Council meeting.	Limited (exploitation rate exception).	Subject to the PSC ISBM harvest limitations.
Skagit Spring Threatened (1999)	NMFS ESA consultation standard is expressed in terms of Recovery Exploitation Rate (RER). Guidance will be provided prior to the March Council meeting.	Limited (exploitation rate exception).	Subject to the PSC ISBM harvest limitations.
Stillaguamish Summer/Fall Threatened (1999)	NMFS ESA consultation standard is expressed in terms of Recovery Exploitation Rate (RER). Guidance will be provided prior to the March Council meeting.	Limited (exploitation rate exception).	Subject to the PSC ISBM harvest limitations.
Snohomish Summer/Fall Threatened (1999)	NMFS ESA consultation standard is expressed in terms of Recovery Exploitation Rate (RER). Guidance will be provided prior to the March Council meeting.	Limited (exploitation rate exception).	Subject to the PSC ISBM harvest limitations.
Cedar River Summer/Fall (Lake Washington) Threatened (1999)	NMFS ESA consultation standard is expressed in terms of Recovery Exploitation Rate (RER). The preliminary 2004 consultation standard is an RER constraint total mortality in all fisheries not to exceed 31%.	Limited (exploitation rate exception).	Subject to the PSC ISBM harvest limitations.

TABLE A-1. **Conservation objectives** and management information for salmon stocks of significance to ocean salmon fisheries. Abundance information is based on recent year information. (Page 7 of 12).

Stock	Conservation Objective (to be met annually, unless noted otherwise)	Subject to Council Actions to Prevent Overfishing	Other Management Information
PUGET SOUND (continued)			
White River Spring Threatened (1999)	NMFS ESA consultation standard is expressed in terms of Recovery Exploitation Rate (RER). Guidance will be provided prior to the March Council meeting.	Limited (exploitation rate exception).	
Puyallup Summer/Fall Threatened (1999)	NMFS ESA consultation standard is expressed in terms of Recovery Exploitation Rate (RER). Guidance will be provided prior to the March Council meeting.	Limited (exploitation rate exception).	
Green River Summer/Fall Threatened (1999)	NMFS ESA consultation standard. Guidance will be provided prior to the March Council meeting.	Limited (exploitation rate exception).	Subject to the PSC ISBM harvest limitations.
Nisqually River Summer/Fall (South Puget Sound) Threatened (1999)	NMFS ESA consultation standard. Guidance will be provided prior to the March Council meeting.	Limited (exploitation rate exception).	
Mid Hood Canal Fall Threatened (1999)	NMFS ESA consultation standard is expressed in terms of Recovery Exploitation Rate (RER). Guidance will be provided prior to the March Council meeting.	Limited (exploitation rate exception).	
SOUTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA - Fall and spring stocks of British Columbia coastal streams and the Fraser River. Management based primarily on natural and hatchery fall Chinook. Base period, Council-area ocean fishery exploitation rates (adult equivalent) on the coastal stocks of 1% or less are below a management threshold which allows effective Council management of these stocks, and they qualify as exceptions to the Council's overfishing criteria.			
Coastal Stocks	Undefined for Council fisheries. Manage consistent with the Pacific Salmon Treaty.	No. Under Canadian authority and would also be an exploitation rate exception.	Medium abundance. Major contributors to ocean fisheries off British Columbia; significant contributors north into southeast Alaska and present off northern Washington.
Fraser River	Undefined for Council fisheries. Manage consistent with the Pacific Salmon Treaty.	No. Under Canadian authority.	Medium abundance. Major contributors to ocean fisheries off British Columbia; contributors off northern Washington; and present north into southeast Alaska. Harrison River stock subject to the PSC ISBM harvest limitations.

TABLE A-1. Conservation objectives and management information for salmon stocks of significance to ocean salmon fisheries. Abundance information is based on recent year information. (Page 8 of 12).

Stock	Conservation Objective (to be met annually, unless noted otherwise)	Subject to Council Actions to Prevent Overfishing	Other Management Information
--- COHO ---			
<p>OREGON PRODUCTION INDEX AREA - All Washington, Oregon, and California natural and hatchery coho stocks from streams south of Leadbetter Pt. Significant production from Columbia River and Oregon coastal hatcheries provide harvest in ocean fisheries throughout the Council management area. Ocean fisheries are usually limited primarily to meet natural escapement objectives. Treaty Indian obligations, non-Indian harvest opportunity, and hatchery requirements must also be factored in for the Columbia River stocks. Natural components have been severely depressed for several years due to a combination of previously high fishery impacts, major losses or degradation of freshwater habitat, and long-term marine conditions unfavorable to coho survival.</p>			
<p>Central California Coast Threatened (1996)</p>	<p>NMFS ESA consultation standard/recovery plan. Since 1998, no retention of coho in commercial and recreational fisheries off California in conjunction with total marine fishery impacts of no more than 13% on Rogue/Klamath hatchery coho (surrogate stock). Objective undefined prior to listing.</p>	<p>No. Listed stock, MSY criteria undefined. NMFS ESA consultation standard provides interim protection of productive capacity. Recovery limited by deterioration of significant portions of freshwater habitat, distribution at southern edge of coho range, and ongoing unfavorable marine conditions.</p>	<p>Very minor component of OPI area fisheries, limited potential for significant contribution to ocean and inland fisheries. Current impacts incidental in ocean fisheries off California. Development of monitoring and assessment program considered for Ten Mile River, Noyo River, Gualala River, Lagunitas Creek, and Scott Creek. Rogue/Klamath coho are believed to have a similar, but more northerly distribution.</p>
<p>Northern California Threatened (1997)</p>	<p>NMFS ESA consultation standard/recovery plan. Since 1998, total marine fishery impacts limited to no more than 13.0% on Rogue/Klamath hatchery coho (surrogate stock) and no retention of coho in California ocean fisheries. Objective undefined prior to listing.</p>	<p>No. Listed stock, MSY criteria undefined. NMFS ESA consultation standard provides interim protection of productive capacity. Recovery may last more than 10 years even with no fishery impacts, due to loss or deterioration of significant portions of freshwater habitat and ongoing unfavorable marine conditions.</p>	<p>Depressed and listed. Very minor natural component of OPI area fisheries, potential for minor contribution to ocean fisheries off California and southern Oregon, and inland California fisheries. Current impacts incidental in ocean and inland fisheries (total non-retention south of Cape Falcon since 1994). CDFG considering monitoring to provide data for the Smith, Trinity, Eel, Mattole, and Klamath Rivers.</p>
<p>Oregon Coastal Natural Comprised of Southern, South-Central, North-Central, and Northern Oregon stocks.</p>	<p>An allowable marine and freshwater exploitation rate of no more than 13% to 35%, depending on parent escapement and ocean survival trends, based on Amendment 13 of the Salmon FMP, or no more than 8% to 45% based on the OCN workgroup review of Amendment 13. Standard is ≤8.0% in 2008</p>	<p>No. Listed stock, rebuilding program initiated in 1998. The annual conservation objective should allow component stocks to rebuild when environmental conditions are favorable. Recovery for some components may last more than 10 years even with no fishery impacts, due to loss or deterioration of significant portions of freshwater habitat and ongoing unfavorable marine conditions.</p>	<p>Decline in 2007 after recent increases in abundance. Major natural component of OPI area and freshwater fisheries in Oregon coastal streams. Current impacts are primarily incidental in ocean fisheries under a total nonretention regulation south of Cape Falcon since 1994 (except 2007).</p>

TABLE A-1. Conservation objectives and management information for salmon stocks of significance to ocean salmon fisheries. Abundance information is based on recent year information. (Page 9 of 12).

Stock	Conservation Objective (to be met annually, unless noted otherwise)	Subject to Council Actions to Prevent Overfishing	Other Management Information
--- COHO ---			
OREGON PRODUCTION INDEX (continued)			
Columbia River Late (Hatchery)	Hatchery rack return goal of 17,200 adults.	No (hatchery exception).	Major component of ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon. When abundant, significant contributors to ocean fisheries off Oregon north into Canada and Columbia River fisheries.
Columbia River Early (Hatchery)	Hatchery rack return goal of 18,800 adults.	No (hatchery exception).	Major component of OPI area fisheries. When abundant, significant contributors to ocean fisheries off California and north to Leadbetter Pt., Washington and to Columbia River fisheries. Current ocean fishery impacts from very limited retention fisheries north of Cape Falcon and incidental hook-and-release mortality in fisheries south of Cape Falcon.
Columbia River (Natural) Threatened, 2005	NMFS ESA consultation standard for 2008 is $\leq 8.0\%$ in total exploitation rate in marine and mainstem Columbia River fisheries.	No. Listed stock. NMFS ESA consultation standard provides interim rebuilding program.	Extinct above the Dalles Dam, small populations in Clackamas, and Sandy rivers in Oregon, and Cedar Creek (Lewis River) Washington. Lower river coho are also listed under the Oregon State ESA.
<p>WASHINGTON COASTAL - All pertinent natural and hatchery stocks originating in Washington coastal streams north of the Columbia River through the western Strait of Juan de Fuca (West of the Elwha River). Management goals for Grays Harbor and Olympic Peninsula coho stocks include achieving natural spawning escapement objectives and treaty allocation requirements, although Grays Harbor also contains a significant amount of hatchery production. The conservation objectives for these stocks are based on MSY spawner escapements established pursuant to the U.S. District Court order in <u>Hoh v. Baldrige</u>. Annual natural spawning escapement targets and total escapement objectives are established by the WDFW and treaty tribes under the provisions of <u>U.S. v. Washington</u> and subsequent U.S. District Court orders. After agreement to annual targets is reached by the parties in this litigation, ocean fishery escapement objectives are established for each river, or region of origin, which include provisions for providing treaty allocation requirements and inside, non-Indian fishery needs. The conservation objectives for the Queets, Hoh, and Quillayute Rivers were developed as ranges intended to bracket the current best estimates of MSY escapement. The range of each objective reflects the degree of uncertainty inherent by using the high estimate of recruits-per-spawner and low estimate of carrying capacity for the lower bound and the low estimate of recruits-per-spawner with the high estimate of smolt carrying capacity for the upper end of the range. The ranges were subsequently adjusted upward for risk aversion and again for habitat considerations by 26% to 184% (Lestelle <i>et al.</i> 1984). These stocks are also subject to provisions of the 2002 PSC Coho Management Plan, which requires the United States and Canada 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 are established through formulas specified in the PSC Management Plan. However, the salmon FMP management objectives determine the criteria for triggering a conservation alert or an overfishing concern; annual management objectives established pursuant to U.S. District Court orders and the PSC Coho Management Plan do not.</p>			
Willapa Bay (Hatchery)	Meet WDFW program objectives.	No (hatchery exception).	Contributes to ocean fisheries off northern Oregon north into Canada. Significant contributor to inside non-Indian commercial net and recreational fisheries. WDFW critically reviewing current management to determine if objectives for natural stocks are warranted.
Grays Harbor	35,400 natural adult spawners (MSP based on WDF [1979]) or annual target agreed to by WDFW and the Quinalt Indian Nation.	Yes. Conservation alert or overfishing concern based on fewer than 35,400 natural spawners.	Ocean distribution from Oregon to northern British Columbia. Harvested by treaty Indian, non-Indian commercial, and recreational fisheries in Grays Harbor and tributary rivers.

TABLE A-1. **Conservation objectives** and management information for salmon stocks of significance to ocean salmon fisheries. Abundance information is based on recent year information. (Page 10 of 12).

Stock	Conservation Objective (to be met annually, unless noted otherwise)	Subject to Council Actions to Prevent Overfishing	Other Management Information
--- COHO ---			
WASHINGTON COAST (continued)			
Queets	MSY range of 5,800 to 14,500 natural adult spawners (Lestelle <i>et al.</i> 1984) or annual target agreed to by WDFW and the Quinault Indian Nation.	Yes. Conservation alert or overfishing concern based on fewer than 5,800 natural spawners.	Ocean distribution from south-central Oregon to northwest Vancouver Island off British Columbia. Harvested by treaty Indian gillnet and non-treaty recreational fisheries inriver. Coho supplementation project conducted since the late 1970s.
Hoh	MSY range of 2,000 to 5,000 natural adult spawners (Lestelle <i>et al.</i> 1984) or annual target agreed to by WDFW and Hoh Tribe.	Yes. Conservation alert or overfishing concern based on fewer than 2,000 natural spawners.	Ocean distribution from south-central Oregon to northwest Vancouver Island off British Columbia. Harvested by treaty Indian gillnet and non-treaty recreational fisheries inriver.
Quillayute Fall	MSY range of 6,300 to 15,800 natural adult spawners (Lestelle <i>et al.</i> 1984) or annual target agreed to by WDFW and the Quillayute Tribe.	Yes. Conservation alert or overfishing concern based on fewer than 6,300 natural spawners.	Ocean distribution from south-central Oregon to northwest Vancouver Island off British Columbia. Harvested by treaty Indian gillnet and non-treaty recreational fisheries inriver.
Quillayute Summer (Hatchery)	Meet hatchery program objectives.	No (hatchery exception).	Early river entry timing. Contributor to ocean fisheries off Washington north into British Columbia; present south to central Oregon.
Western Strait of Juan de Fuca (Sekiu, Hoko, Clallam, Pysht, East and West, and Lyre Rivers and miscellaneous streams west of the Elwha River)	11,900 natural adult spawners PSC 2007 annual management objective: 40% (low status) exploitation rate.	Yes. Overfishing concern based on fewer than 11,900 natural spawners.	Little information on ocean distribution.

TABLE A-1. Conservation objectives and management information for salmon stocks of significance to ocean salmon fisheries. Abundance information is based on recent year information. (Page 11 of 12).

Stock	Conservation Objective (to be met annually, unless noted otherwise)	Subject to Council Actions to Prevent Overfishing	Other Management Information
---COHO---			
<p>PUGET SOUND - All pertinent natural and hatchery stocks originating from U.S. tributaries to Puget Sound and the eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca (east of Salt Creek). The Puget Sound Salmon Management Plan defines management objectives and long-term goals for these stocks as developed by representatives from federal, state, and tribal agencies. Conservation objectives for specific stocks are currently based on either MSP principles for stocks managed primarily for natural production or upon hatchery escapement needs for stocks managed for artificial production. Puget Sound management procedures are outlined in a "Memorandum Adopting Salmon Management Plan" (<u>U.S. v. Washington</u>, 626 F. Supp. 1405 [1985]). The original conservation objectives were developed by a State/Tribal Management Plan Development Team following the Boldt Decision with the goal for natural spawning stocks defined as "the adult spawning population that will, on the average, maximize biomass of juvenile outmigrants subsequent to incubation and freshwater rearing under average environmental conditions." The methodology used to develop the objectives was based on assessment of the quantity and quality of rearing habitat and the number of adult spawners required to fully seed the habitat (Zillges 1977). Some objectives have subsequently been modified under fixed procedures set by the U.S. District Court and its Fisheries Advisory Board (Clark 1983 and PSSSRG 1997) and later determinations of the WDFW/Tribal Technical Committee. These natural stocks are also subject to provisions of the 2002 PSC Coho Management Plan, which requires the United States and Canada 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 are established through formulas specified in the PSC Management Plan. However, the salmon FMP management objectives determine criteria for triggering a conservation alert or an overfishing concern; annual management objectives established pursuant to U.S. District Court orders and the PSC Coho Management Plan do not.</p>			
Eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca (Streams east of Salt Creek through Chimacum Creek)	FMP: MSP objective of 950 natural adult spawners (Clark 1983 modified by habitat apportionment of WDFW/Tribal Technical Committee in 1998) or annual target agreed to in U.S. District Court procedures. The Elwha and Dungeness rivers are not included in this objective but are managed on a harvest rate basis. PSC 2008: 40% (low status) total exploitation rate.	Yes. Overfishing concern based on fewer than 950 natural spawners.	Little information on ocean distribution.
Hood Canal	FMP: MSP objective of 21,500 natural adult spawners (Clark 1983 modified since 1994 by WDFW/Tribal Technical Committee) or annual target agreed to in U.S. District Court procedures. PSC 2008: 45% (low status) total exploitation rate.	Yes. Overfishing concern based on fewer than 21,500 natural spawners.	Ocean distribution from Cape Falcon, Oregon to British Columbia.
Skagit	FMP: MSP objective of 30,000 natural adult spawners (Zillges 1977 and Clark 1983) or annual target agreed to in U.S. District Court procedures. (The spawner assessment methodology is currently being revised and may result in an objective significantly different from 30,000.) PSC 2008: 35% (low status) total exploitation rate.	Yes. Overfishing concern based on fewer than 30,000 natural spawners.	Ocean distribution from Cape Falcon, Oregon to British Columbia.
Stillaguamish	FMP: MSP objective of 17,000 natural adult spawners (Zillges 1977) or annual target agreed to in U.S. District Court procedures. PSC 2008: 50% (normal status) total exploitation rate.	Yes. Overfishing concern based on fewer than 17,000 natural spawners.	Ocean distribution from Cape Falcon, Oregon to British Columbia.
Snomish	FMP: MSP objective of 70,000 natural adult spawners (Zillges 1977 as modified by WDFW/Tribal Technical Committee) or annual target agreed to in U.S. District Court procedures. PSC 2008: 40% (low status) total exploitation rate.	Yes. Overfishing concern based on fewer than 70,000 natural spawners.	Ocean distribution from Cape Falcon, Oregon to British Columbia.
South Puget Sound (Hatchery)	Hatchery rack return goal of 52,000 adults. Natural production goals under development.	No (hatchery exception).	Ocean distribution from Cape Falcon, Oregon to British Columbia.

TABLE A-1. **Conservation objectives** and management information for salmon stocks of significance to ocean salmon fisheries. Abundance information is based on recent year information. (Page 12 of 12).

Stock	Conservation Objective (to be met annually, unless noted otherwise)	Subject to Council Actions to Prevent Overfishing	Other Management Information
--- COHO ---			
SOUTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA COAST - Stocks of southern British Columbia coastal streams (including Vancouver Island) and the Fraser River.			
Coastal Stocks	Manage Council fisheries that impact Canadian stocks consistent with provisions of the Pacific Salmon Treaty.	No. Not under Council management authority.	Contributes to ocean fisheries off British Columbia, north into southeast Alaska and present off northern Washington.
Fraser River	Manage Council fisheries that impact Canadian stocks consistent with provisions of the Pacific Salmon Treaty. For 2008, southern U.S. fisheries total exploitation rate of ≤10.0%.	No. Not under Council management authority.	Contributes to ocean fisheries off British Columbia and Washington, and to Strait of Juan de Fuca and Puget Sound fisheries.
--- PINK (odd-numbered years) ---			
The Fraser River Panel of the PSC manages fisheries for pink salmon in the Fraser River Panel Area (U.S.) north of 48° N latitude to meet Fraser River natural spawning escapement and U.S./Canada allocation requirements. The Council manages pink salmon harvests in that portion of the EEZ, which is not in the Fraser River Panel Area (U.S.) waters consistent with Fraser River Panel management intent. Pink salmon management objectives must address meeting natural spawning escapement objectives, allowing ocean pink harvest within fixed constraints of coho and Chinook harvest ceilings and providing for treaty allocation requirements.			
Puget Sound	900,000 natural spawners or consistent with provisions of the Pacific Salmon Treaty (Fraser River Panel).	No. Minor impacts in Council fisheries and not under Council management authority.	Contributes to ocean fisheries off British Columbia and in Puget Sound. Present south into Oregon. Rare off California.
Fraser River	Manage Council fisheries that impact Canadian stocks consistent with provisions of the Pacific Salmon Treaty (Fraser River Panel).	No. Minor impacts in Council fisheries and not under Council management authority.	Contributes to ocean fisheries off British Columbia; present into southeast Alaska and off Washington and northern Oregon. Rare off California.

TABLE A-2. Allowable fishery impact rate criteria for OCN coho stock components under the Salmon Fishery Management Plan 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)				
Northern: (Necanicum River to Neskowin Creek)	Nehalem	Tillamook	Nestucca	Ocean Tribs.	
	17,500	2,000	1,800	400	
North-Central: (Salmon River to Siuslaw River)	Siletz	Yaquina	Alsea	Siuslaw	Ocean Tribs.
	4,300	7,100	15,100	22,800	5,700
South-Central: (Siltcoos River to Sixes River)	Umpqua	Coos	Coquille	Coastal Lakes	
	29,400	7,200	5,400	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.

TABLE A-3. Fishery **impact** rate criteria for **OCN coho** stock components based on the harvest matrix resulting from the **OCN work group** 2000 review of Amendment 13. (Page 1 of 1).

Parent Spawner Status ^{a/}	Marine Survival Index (based on return of jacks per hatchery smolt)						
	Extremely Low (<0.0008)	Low (0.0008 to 0.0014)	Medium (>0.0014 to 0.0040)	High (>0.0040)			
High Parent Spawners > 75% of full seeding	E ≤ 8%	J ≤ 15%	O ≤ 30%	T ≤ 45%			
Medium Parent Spawners > 50% & ≤ 75% of full seeding	D ≤ 8%	I ≤ 15%	N ≤ 20%	S ≤ 38%			
Low Parent Spawners > 19% & ≤ 50% of full seeding	C ≤ 8%	H ≤ 15%	M ≤ 15%	R ≤ 25%			
Very Low Parent Spawners > 4 fish per mile & ≤ 19% of full seeding	B ≤ 8%	G ≤ 11%	L ≤ 11%	Q ≤ 11%			
Critical^{b/} Parental Spawners ≤ 4 fish per mile	A 0 - 8%	F 0 - 8%	K 0 - 8%	P 0 - 8%			
Sub-aggregate and Basin Specific Spawner Criteria Data							
Sub-aggregate	Miles of Available Spawning Habitat	100% of Full Seeding	"Critical"		Very Low, Low, Medium & High		
			4 Fish per Mile	12% of Full Seeding	19% of Full Seeding	50% of Full Seeding	75% of full Seeding
Northern	899	21,700	3,596	NA	4,123	10,850	16,275
North - Central	1,163	55,000	4,652	NA	10,450	27,500	41,250
South - Central	1,685	50,000	6,740	NA	9,500	25,000	37,500
Southern	450	5,400	NA	648	1,026	2,700	4,050
Coastwide Total	4,197	132,100	15,636		25,099	66,050	99,075

a/ Parental spawner abundance status for the OCN aggregate assumes the status of the weakest sub-aggregate.

b/ "Critical" parental spawner status is defined as 4 fish per mile for the Northern, North-Central, and South-Central subaggregates. Because the ratio of high quality spawning habitat to total spawning habitat in the Rogue River Basin differs significantly from the rest of the basins on the coast, the spawner density of 4 fish per mile does not represent "Critical" status for that basin. Instead, "Critical" status for the Rogue Basin (Southern Sub-aggregate) is estimated as 12% of full seeding of high quality

**APPENDIX B
OREGON PRODUCTION INDEX DATA**

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
TABLE B-1. Millions of coho smolts released annually into the OPI area by geographic area and rearing agency	81
TABLE B-2. Data set used in predicting 2007 Oregon production index hatchery (OPIH) adult coho with Stratified Random Sampling accounting. Adults and jacks shown in thousands of fish and smolts in millions of fish	82
TABLE B-3. Estimated coho salmon natural spawner abundance (SRS accounting) in Oregon coastal basins for each OCN coho management component	83
TABLE B-4. Data set used in predicting 2007 Oregon coastal natural river (OCNR) coho ocean recruits with Stratified Random Sampling (SRS) accounting	84

TABLE B-1. Millions of coho smolts^{a/} released annually into the OPI area by geographic area and rearing agency. (Page 1 of 1)

Year or Average	Columbia River						Oregon Coast				
	Oregon	Washington			Federal	Total	ODFW ^{b/}	Private		California	Total OPI
		Early	Late	Combined				Yearlings	Total		
1960-1965	5.6	-	-	6.1	4.5	16.2	2.0	-	2.0	0.4	18.6
1966-1970	6.0	10.2	4.9	15.1	6.5	27.6	2.9	0.0	2.9	1.3	31.8
1971-1975	6.8	10.7	6.8	17.5	4.5	28.8	3.9	0.0	3.9	1.2	33.9
1976-1980	8.0	7.3	10.1	17.4	4.7	30.1	3.8	1.4	5.2	0.7	36.0
1981-1985	7.1	4.3	14.4	18.7	3.2	29.0	3.9	3.3	7.2	0.7	36.9
1986-1990	7.3	3.1	15.6	18.7	4.1	30.1	5.2	1.9	7.1	1.4	38.6
1991	10.4	3.7	15.3	19.0	5.9	35.2	5.3	-	5.3	1.5	42.0
1992	11.5	4.3	14.3	18.6	2.7	32.8	6.2	-	6.2	0.7	39.7
1993	11.1	4.3	14.8	19.1	4.1	34.3	4.3	-	4.3	0.8	39.4
1994	9.1	2.5	12.0	14.5	3.0	26.6	5.2	-	5.2	0.6	32.4
1995	7.1	3.4	12.9	16.3	1.7	25.1	3.7	-	3.7	0.7	29.5
1996	8.4	3.4	12.9	16.3	3.4	28.1	3.3	-	3.3	0.3	31.7
1997	6.1	3.2	7.8	11.0	3.9	21.0	2.9	-	2.9	0.7	24.6
1998	6.1	5.8	11.4	17.2	3.6	26.8	1.7	-	1.7	0.6	29.1
1999	7.6	4.0	11.5	15.5	4.8	27.9	1.0	-	1.0	0.7	29.6
2000	7.8	6.2	10.8	17.0	5.9	30.7	0.9	-	0.9	0.6	32.2
2001	7.6	4.2	9.7	13.9	3.7	25.2	0.9	-	0.9	0.6	26.7
2002	7.5	3.3	8.6	11.9	4.3	23.7	1.0	-	1.0	0.6	25.3
2003	8.2	3.3	8.7	12.0	3.1	23.3	0.8	-	0.8	0.5	24.6
2004	6.7	3.0	8.8	11.8	3.6	22.1	0.8	-	0.8	0.6	23.5
2005	6.1	2.5	9.1	11.6	2.8	20.6	0.8	-	0.8	0.6	22.0
2006	6.1	2.8	9.0	11.7	2.6	20.4	0.8	-	0.8	0.6	21.8
2007 ^{c/}	6.2	3.1	9.0	12.1	3.1	21.4	0.7	-	0.7	0.6	22.7

a/ Defined here as 30 fish per pound or larger and released in February or later.

b/ Beginning in 1989, does not include minor releases from STEP projects.

c/ Preliminary.

TABLE B-2. Data set used in predicting 2008 Oregon production index hatchery (OPIH) adult cohort. Adults and jacks shown in thousands of fish and smolts in millions of fish. (Page 1 of 1)

Year	Adult OPIH ^{a/}	Columbia River Jacks ^{b/}	Oregon Coast/ California Jacks ^{c/}	Columbia River Smolts ^{d/}	Columbia River Delayed Smolts ^{e/}
1970	2,765.1	148.6	13.6	27.6	0.0
1971	3,365.0	172.8	6.6	24.0	0.0
1972	1,924.8	100.8	2.9	28.3	0.0
1973	1,817.0	85.7	5.7	29.9	1.8
1974	3,071.1	132.1	12.1	28.5	2.9
1975	1,652.8	75.1	1.1	27.8	1.8
1976	3,885.3	146.2	25.3	29.0	2.0
1977	987.5	46.2	7.5	28.9	0.2
1978	1,824.1	99.2	4.0	31.4	0.0
1979	1,476.7	64.1	8.4	32.6	5.0
1980	1,224.0	51.6	6.0	28.9	6.7
1981	1,064.5	40.6	8.1	28.1	5.6
1982	1,266.8	55.0	6.3	32.4	6.8
1983 ^{f/}	599.2	61.0	7.2	27.7	5.0
1984	691.3	28.1	3.6	27.0	5.1
1985	717.5	18.2	7.8	29.2	9.1
1986	2,416.6	64.6	12.9	28.8	12.2
1987	761.9	24.2	8.7	32.9	9.0
1988	1,479.9	72.3	12.9	28.8	7.7
1989	1,878.9	55.0	5.8	29.5	7.2
1990	673.5	37.1	9.6	29.6	8.5
1991	1,753.6	60.8	7.9	30.3	7.1
1992	482.9	19.9	5.7	35.3	6.0
1993	223.3	19.6	7.5	32.8	5.5
1994	214.3	3.9	1.3	34.4	6.0
1995	139.4	8.8	2.7	26.6	3.1
1996	176.5	14.1	3.2	25.2	4.2
1997	195.6	15.8	4.6	28.0	3.4
1998	228.7	6.8	3.0	21.0	2.5
1999	372.0	23.3	5.9	26.8	3.0
2000	617.7	31.2	3.5	27.9	4.1
2001	1,480.1	71.1	15.7	30.6	2.0
2002	688.9	18.9	6.3	23.5	1.4
2003	1,010.6	42.2	8.2	23.7	0.3
2004	692.2	29.4	6.0	23.2	2.0
2005	415.6	21.2	4.7	22.0	0.8
2006	431.5	20.9	5.4	20.6	0.4
2007	476.6	34.1	2.5	20.4	0.1
2008	216.1 ^{g/}	14.0	1.4	22.0	0.6

a/ Adult OPIH = Harvest impacts plus escapement for public hatchery stocks originating in the Columbia River, Oregon coastal rivers, and the Klamath River, California (1970-1985 with Stratified Random Sampling accounting; 1986-2007 with MSM abundance used for 2008).

b/ Jack CR = Columbia River jack returns corrected for small adults.

c/ Jack OC = Oregon coastal and California hatchery jack returns corrected for small adults.

d/ Sm CR = Columbia River smolt release from the previous year expected to return as adults in the year listed.

e/ Sm D = Columbia River delayed smolt releases from the previous year expected to return as adults in the year listed.

f/ Data not used in subsequent predictions due to El Niño impacts.

g/ Preseason predicted adults.

TABLE B-3. Estimated coho salmon natural spawner abundance (SRS accounting) in Oregon coastal basins for each OCN coho management component. Estimates adjusted for visual observation bias by multiplying observed count by 1.33. (Page 1 of 1)

Component and Basin ^{a/}	Miles	Adjusted SRS Natural Coho Spawner Estimates															1993-2007
		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Avg.
NORTHERN																	
Nehalem	386	2,265	2,007	1,463	1,057	1,173	1,190	3,713	14,285	22,310	20,903	33,059	21,479	10,451	11,614	9,887	10,457
Tillamook	249	860	652	289	661	388	271	2,175	1,983	1,883	15,715	14,584	2,290	1,995	8,774	3,167	3,712
Nestucca	167	401	313	1,811	519	271	169	2,201	1,171	3,940	13,003	8,929	6,152	695	1,876	1,377	2,855
Ind. Tribs.	97	983	485	319	1,043	314	946	728	474	5,247	2,912	3,068	3,142	1,218	750	457	1,472
TOTAL	899	4,508	3,457	3,882	3,280	2,146	2,576	8,842	17,913	33,380	52,515	59,563	33,063	16,475	24,135	15,143	18,725
NORTH CENTRAL																	
Siletz	118	400	1,200	607	763	336	394	706	3,553	1,437	2,252	9,736	6,399	14,567	5,205	1,750	3,287
Yaquina	109	549	2,448	5,668	5,127	384	365	2,588	647	3,039	23,981	13,254	4,989	3,441	4,247	2,887	4,908
Alea	221	1,071	1,279	681	1,637	680	213	2,050	2,465	3,339	6,170	8,957	6,005	13,907	1,972	1,384	3,454
Siuslaw	514	4,428	3,205	6,089	7,625	668	1,089	2,724	6,767	11,024	57,129	29,257	8,443	16,907	5,869	2,743	10,931
Ind. Tribs.	201	1,331	1,683	560	2,975	774	1,222	3,691	817	5,636	10,371	7,664	14,558	2,589	3,931	1,195	3,933
TOTAL	1,163	7,779	9,815	13,605	18,127	2,842	3,283	11,442	14,261	25,239	99,506	66,550	40,393	51,411	21,224	9,959	26,362
SOUTH CENTRAL																	
Umpqua	1,083	10,244	5,336	12,809	10,824	2,960	9,153	7,685	12,233	35,702	37,591	29,607	31,346	42,676	18,154	11,253	18,505
Coos	208	15,284	14,685	10,351	12,128	1,127	3,167	4,945	5,386	43,301	35,688	29,559	24,116	17,048	11,266	1,414	15,298
Coquille	331	7,384	5,035	2,116	16,169	5,720	2,466	3,001	6,130	13,310	8,610	23,909	22,276	11,806	28,577	4,879	10,759
Coastal Lakes	-	10,145	5,841	11,216	13,493	8,603	11,107	12,710	12,747	19,669	22,162	16,688	18,687	14,724	24,378	8,885	14,070
Ind. Tribs.	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,104	342	723
TOTAL	1,622	43,057	30,897	36,492	52,614	18,410	25,893	28,341	36,496	111,982	104,051	99,763	96,425	86,254	83,479	26,773	58,728
SOUTH																	
Rogue ^{b/}	-	361	5,439	3,761	4,622	8,282	2,316	1,438	10,966	12,213	7,800	6,754	24,481	9,953	3,937	5,242	7,171
COASTWIDE	-	55,705	49,608	57,740	78,643	31,680	34,068	50,063	79,636	182,814	263,872	232,630	194,362	164,093	132,775	57,116	110,987

a/ The sum of the individual basins may not equal the aggregate totals, due to the use of independent estimates at different geographic scales.

b/ Mark recapture estimate based on seining at Huntley Park in the lower Rogue River.

TABLE B-4. Data set used in predicting Oregon coastal natural river (OCNR) coho ocean recruits with Stratified Random Sampling (SRS) accounting prior to 2008. Recruits shown in thousands of fish. (Page 1 of 1)

Year	Recruits to Ocean			
	SRS	Ln SRS	JanAnom ^{a/}	UpAnom (t-1) ^{b/}
1970	183.1	5.21003	0.307	-16.92
1971	416.3	6.03141	-1.293	30.08
1972	185.5	5.22305	-1.393	10.08
1973	235.0	5.45959	-0.493	23.08
1974	196.4	5.28015	-0.693	47.08
1975	208.4	5.33946	-0.493	48.08
1976	451.7	6.11302	-0.893	65.08
1977	161.2	5.08265	-0.193	32.08
1978	111.6	4.71492	1.207	17.08
1979	188.8	5.24069	-1.193	-2.92
1980	108.3	4.68491	0.507	17.08
1981	174.5	5.16192	1.607	-1.92
1982	185.7	5.22413	-0.093	-8.92
1983	96.0	4.56435	1.007	14.08
1984	94.7	4.55071	0.607	-24.92
1985	124.9	4.82751	0.007	-24.92
1986	97.9	4.58395	0.107	-24.92
1987	70.1	4.24992	0.507	-39.92
1988	124.4	4.82350	-0.093	-21.92
1989	103.8	4.64247	-0.493	-43.92
1990	60.4	4.10099	-0.007	-21.92
1991	68.8	4.23120	-0.893	-37.92
1992	86.9	4.46476	0.107	43.08
1993	81.1	4.39568	-0.593	7.08
1994	40.6	3.70377	1.107	-50.92
1995	47.6	3.86283	0.707	-3.92
1996	65.5	4.18205	1.807	-1.92
1997	16.3	2.79117	0.907	9.08
1998	21.7	3.07731	2.407	-24.92
1999	37.8	3.63231	-0.393	18.08
2000	58.9	4.07584	0.107	84.08
2001	161.4	5.08389	0.707	9.08
2002	266.5	5.58537	0.207	65.08
2003	249.4	5.51906	1.107	54.08
2004	175.2	5.16593	0.407	53.08
2005	134.4	4.90082	0.317	3.08
2006	116.4	4.75703	1.607	-34.92
2007	49.6	3.90399	-1.153	16.08
2008			-0.933	24.08

a/ JanAnom = The annual deviation from mean (1969-1996) January sea surface temperature (degrees Centigrade) at Charleston, Oregon.

b/ UpAnom = Annual deviation from mean (1946-1996) April-June Bakun upwelling index at 42° N latitude.

c/ Preseason adult prediction.

**APPENDIX C
SALMON HARVEST ALLOCATION SCHEDULES**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
HARVEST ALLOCATION -- SECTION 5.3 OF THE PACIFIC COAST SALMON PLAN.....	85
5.3 ALLOCATION.....	85
5.3.1 Commercial (Non-Tribal) and Recreational Fisheries North of Cape Falcon	85
5.3.1.1 Goal, Objectives, and Priorities.....	85
5.3.1.2 Allocation Schedule Between Gear Types	86
5.3.1.3 Recreational Subarea Allocations	87
5.3.2 Commercial and Recreational Fisheries South of Cape Falcon.....	89
SELECTIVE FISHERY GUIDELINES -- SECTION 6.5 OF THE PACIFIC COAST SALMON PLAN	92
6.5 SEASONS AND QUOTAS.....	92
6.5.3 Species-Specific and Other Selective Fisheries	92
6.5.3.1 Guidelines.....	92
6.5.3.2 Selective Fisheries Which May Change Allocation Percentages North of Cape Falcon	92

HARVEST ALLOCATION -- SECTION 5.3 OF THE PACIFIC COAST SALMON PLAN

5.3 ALLOCATION

“Conservation and management measures shall not discriminate between residents of different states. If it becomes necessary to allocate or assign fishing privileges among various United States fishermen, such allocation shall be (A) fair and equitable to all such fishermen; (B) reasonably calculated to promote conservation; and (C) carried out in such manner that no particular individual, corporation, or other entity acquires an excessive share of such privileges.”

Magnuson-Stevens Act, National Standard 4

Harvest allocation is required when the number of fish is not adequate to satisfy the perceived needs of the various fishing industry groups and communities, to divide the catch between (non-Indian) ocean and inside fisheries and among ocean fisheries, and to provide treaty Indian fishing opportunity. In allocating the resource between ocean and inside fisheries, the Council considers both inriver harvest and spawner escapement needs. The magnitude of inriver harvest is determined by the states in a variety of ways, depending upon the management area. Some levels of inriver harvests are designed to accommodate federally recognized inriver Indian fishing rights, while others are established to allow for non-Indian harvests of historic magnitudes. Several fora exist to assist this process on an annual basis. The North of Cape Falcon Forum, a state and tribal sponsored forum, convenes the pertinent parties during the Council’s preseason process to determine allocation and conservation recommendations for fisheries north of Cape Falcon. The Klamath Fishery Management Council fulfills much the same roll with regard to Klamath River salmon stocks. The individual states also convene fishery industry meetings to coordinate their input to the Council.

5.3.1 Commercial (Non-Tribal) and Recreational Fisheries North of Cape Falcon

5.3.1.1 Goal, Objectives, and Priorities

Harvest allocations will be made from a total allowable ocean harvest which is maximized to the largest extent possible but still consistent with treaty obligations, state fishery needs and spawning escapement requirements, including jeopardy standards for stocks listed under the ESA. The Council shall make every effort to establish seasons and gear requirements which provide troll and recreational fleets a reasonable opportunity to catch the available harvest. These may include single-species directed fisheries with landing restrictions for other species.

The goal of allocating ocean harvest north of Cape Falcon is to achieve, to the greatest degree possible, the objectives for the commercial and recreational fisheries as follows:

- Provide recreational opportunity by maximizing the duration of the fishing season while minimizing daily and area closures and restrictions on gear and daily limits.
- Maximize the value of the commercial harvest while providing fisheries of reasonable duration.

The priorities listed below will be used to help guide establishment of the final harvest allocation while meeting the overall commercial and recreational fishery objectives.

At total allowable harvest levels up to 300,000 coho and 100,000 Chinook:

- Provide coho to the recreational fishery for a late June through early September all-species season. Provide Chinook to allow (1) access to coho and, if possible, (2) a minimal Chinook-only fishery prior to the all-species season. Adjust days per week and/or institute area restrictions to stabilize season duration.
- Provide Chinook to the troll fishery for a May and early June Chinook season and provide coho to (1) meet coho hooking mortality in June where needed and (2) access a pink salmon fishery in odd years. Attempt to ensure that part of the Chinook season will occur after June 1.

At total allowable harvest levels above 300,000 coho and above 100,000 Chinook:

- Relax any restrictions in the recreational all-species fishery and/or extend the all-species season beyond Labor Day as coho quota allows. Provide Chinook to the recreational fishery for a Memorial Day through late June Chinook-only fishery. Adjust days per week to ensure continuity with the all-species season.
- Provide coho for an all-salmon troll season in late summer and/or access to a pink fishery. Leave adequate Chinook from the May through June season to allow access to coho.

5.3.1.2 Allocation Schedule Between Gear Types

Initial commercial and recreational allocation will be determined by the schedule of percentages of total allowable harvest as follows:

TABLE 5-1. Initial commercial/recreational harvest allocation schedule north of Cape Falcon.

Coho			Chinook		
Harvest (thousands of fish)	Percentage ^{a/}		Harvest (thousands of fish)	Percentage ^{a/}	
	Troll	Recreational		Troll	Recreational
0-300	25	75	0-100	50	50
>300	60	40	>100-150	60	40
			>150	70	30

a/ The allocation must be calculated in additive steps when the harvest level exceeds the initial tier.

This allocation schedule should, on average, allow for meeting the specific fishery allocation priorities described above. The initial allocation may be modified annually by preseason and inseason trades to better achieve (1) the commercial and recreational fishery objectives and (2) the specific fishery allocation priorities. The final preseason allocation adopted by the Council will be expressed in terms of quotas which are neither guaranteed catches nor inflexible ceilings. Only the total ocean harvest quota is a maximum allowable catch.

To provide flexibility to meet the dynamic nature of the fisheries and to assure achievement of the allocation objectives and fishery priorities, deviations from the allocation schedule will be allowed as provided below and as described in Section 6.5.3.2 for certain selective fisheries.

1. Preseason species trades (Chinook and coho) which vary from the allocation schedule may be made by the Council based upon the recommendation of the pertinent recreational and commercial SAS representatives north of Cape Falcon. The Council will compare the socioeconomic impacts of any such recommendation to those of the standard allocation schedule before adopting the allocation which best meets FMP management objectives.

2. Inseason transfers, including species trades of Chinook and coho, may be permitted in either direction between recreational and commercial fishery quotas to allow for uncatchable fish in one fishery to be reallocated to the other. Fish will be deemed "uncatchable" by a respective commercial or recreational fishery only after considering all possible annual management actions to allow for their harvest which meet framework harvest management objectives, including single species or exclusive registration fisheries. Implementation of inseason transfers will require (a) consultation with the pertinent recreational and commercial SAS members and the STT and (b) a clear establishment of available fish and impacts from the transfer.
3. An exchange ratio of four coho to one Chinook shall be considered a desirable guideline for preseason trades. Deviations from this guideline should be clearly justified. Inseason trades and transfers may vary to meet overall fishery objectives. (The exchange ratio of four coho to one Chinook approximately equalizes the species trade in terms of average ex-vessel values of the two salmon species in the commercial fishery. It also represents an average species catch ratio in the recreational fishery.)
4. Any increase or decrease in the recreational or commercial total allowable catch (TAC), resulting from an inseason restructuring of a fishery or other inseason management action, does not require reallocation of the overall north of Cape Falcon non-Indian TAC.
5. The commercial TACs of Chinook and coho derived during the preseason allocation process may be varied by major subareas (i.e., north of Leadbetter Point and south of Leadbetter Point) if there is a need to do so to decrease impacts on weak stocks. Deviations in each major subarea will generally not exceed 50% of the TAC of each species that would have been established without a geographic deviation in the distribution of the TAC. Deviation of more than 50% will be based on a conservation need to protect the weak stocks and will provide larger overall harvest for the entire fishery north of Cape Falcon than would have been possible without the deviation. In addition, the actual harvest of coho may deviate from the initial allocation as provided in Section 6.5.3.2 for certain selective fisheries.
6. The recreational TACs of Chinook and coho derived during the preseason allocation process will be distributed among four major recreational port areas as described in the coho and Chinook distribution sections below. Additionally, based on the recommendations of the SAS members representing the ocean sport fishery north of Cape Falcon, the Council will include criteria in its preseason salmon management recommendations to guide any inseason transfer of coho among the recreational subareas to meet recreational season duration objectives. Inseason redistributions of quotas within the recreational fishery or the distribution of allowable coho catch transfers from the commercial fishery may deviate from the preseason distribution. The Council may also deviate from subarea quotas to (1) meet recreational season objectives based on agreement of representatives of the affected ports and (2) in accordance with Section 6.5.3.2 with regard to certain selective fisheries.

5.3.1.3 Recreational Subarea Allocations

Coho

The north of Cape Falcon preseason recreational TAC of coho will be distributed to provide 50% to the area north of Leadbetter Point and 50% to the area south of Leadbetter Point. The distribution of the

allocation north of Leadbetter point will vary, depending on the existence and magnitude of an inside fishery in Area 4B which is served by Neah Bay.

In years with no Area 4B fishery, the distribution of coho north of Leadbetter Point (50% of the total recreational TAC) will be divided to provide 74% to the area between Leadbetter Point and the Queets River (Westport), 5.2% to the area between Queets River and Cape Flattery (La Push), and 20.8% to the area north of the Queets River (Neah Bay). In years when there is an Area 4B (Neah Bay) fishery under state management, the allocation percentages north of Leadbetter Point will be modified to maintain more equitable fishing opportunity among the ports by decreasing the ocean harvest share for Neah Bay. This will be accomplished by adding 25% of the numerical value of the Area 4B fishery to the recreational TAC north of Leadbetter Point prior to calculating the shares for Westport and La Push. The increase to Westport and La Push will be subtracted from the Neah Bay ocean share to maintain the same total harvest allocation north of Leadbetter Point. Table 5-2 displays the resulting percentage allocation of the total recreational coho catch north of Cape Falcon among the four recreational port areas (each port area allocation will be rounded to the nearest hundred fish, with the largest quotas rounded downward if necessary to sum to the TAC).

TABLE 5-2. Percentage allocation of total allowable coho harvest among the four recreational port areas north of Cape Falcon.

Port Area	Without Area 4B Add-on		With Area 4B Add-on	
Columbia River	50.0%	50.0%		
Westport	37.0%	37.0%	plus 17.3% of the Area 4B add-on	
La Push	2.6%	2.6%	plus 1.2% of the Area 4B add-on	
Neah Bay	10.4%	10.4%	minus 18.5% of the Area 4B add-on	

Example distributions of the recreational coho TAC north of Leadbetter Point would be as follows:

Sport TAC North of Cape Falcon	Without Area 4B Add-On					With Area 4B Add-On ^{a/}					
	Columbia River	Westport	La Push	Neah Bay		Columbia River	Westport	La Push	Neah Bay		
									Ocean	Add-on	Total
50,000	25,000	18,500	1,300	5,200	25,000	19,900	1,400	3,700	8,000	11,700	
150,000	75,000	55,500	3,900	15,600	75,000	57,600	4,000	13,600	12,000	25,600	
300,000	150,000	111,000	7,800	31,200	150,000	114,500	8,000	27,500	20,000	47,500	

a/ The add-on levels are merely examples. The actual numbers in any year would depend on the particular mix of stock abundances and season determinations.

Chinook

Subarea distributions of Chinook will be managed as guidelines and shall be calculated by the STT with the primary objective of achieving all-species fisheries without imposing Chinook restrictions (i.e., area closures or bag limit reductions). Chinook in excess of all-species fisheries needs may be utilized by directed Chinook fisheries north of Cape Falcon or by negotiating a Chinook/coho trade with another fishery participant group.

Inseason management actions may be taken by NMFS Regional Director to assure that the primary objective of the Chinook harvest guidelines for each of the three recreational subareas north of Cape Falcon are met. Such actions might include: closure from 0 to 3, or 0 to 6, or 3 to 200, or 5 to 200 nautical miles from shore; closure from a point extending due west from Tatoosh Island for 5 miles, then south to a point due west of Umatilla Reef Buoy, then due east to shore; closure from North Head at the

Columbia River mouth north to Leadbetter Point; change species which may be landed; or other actions as prescribed in the annual regulations.

5.3.2 Commercial and Recreational Fisheries South of Cape Falcon

The allocation of allowable ocean harvest of coho salmon south of Cape Falcon has been developed to provide a more stable recreational season and increased economic benefits of the ocean salmon fisheries at varying stock abundance levels. When coupled with various recreational harvest reduction measures or the timely transfer of unused recreational allocation to the commercial fishery, the allocation schedule is designed to help secure recreational seasons extending at least from Memorial Day through Labor Day, assist in maintaining commercial markets even at relatively low stock sizes, and fully utilize available harvest. Total ocean catch of coho south of Cape Falcon will be treated as a quota to be allocated between troll and recreational fisheries as provided in Table 5-3.

(Note: The allocation schedule provides guidance only when coho abundance permits a directed coho harvest, not when the allowable impacts are insufficient to allow coho retention south of Cape Falcon. At such low levels, allocation of the allowable impacts will be accomplished during the Council's preseason process.)

TABLE 5-3. Allocation of allowable ocean harvest of coho salmon (thousands of fish) south of Cape Falcon.^{a/}

Total Allowable Ocean Harvest	Recreational Allocation		Commercial Allocation	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
≤100	≤100 ^{b/c/}	100 ^{b/}	b/	b/
200	167 ^{b/c/}	84 ^{b/}	33 ^{b/}	17 ^{b/}
300	200	67	100	33
350	217	62	133	38
400	224	56	176	44
500	238	48	262	52
600	252	42	348	58
700	266	38	434	62
800	280	35	520	65
900	290	32	610	68
1,000	300	30	700	70
1,100	310	28	790	72
1,200	320	27	880	73
1,300	330	25	970	75
1,400	340	24	1,060	76
1,500	350	23	1,150	77
1,600	360	23	1,240	78
1,700	370	22	1,330	78
1,800	380	21	1,420	79
1,900	390	21	1,510	79
2,000	400	20	1,600	80
2,500	450	18	2,050	82
3,000	500	17	2,500	83

a/ The allocation schedule is based on the following formula: first 150,000 coho to the recreational base (this amount may be reduced as provided in footnote b); over 150,000 to 350,000 fish, share at 2:1, 0.667 to troll and 0.333 to recreational; over 350,000 to 800,000 the recreational share is 217,000 plus 14% of the available fish over 350,000; above 800,000 the recreational share is 280,000 plus 10% of the available fish over 800,000.

Note: The allocation schedule provides guidance only when coho abundance permits a directed coho harvest, not when the allowable impacts are insufficient to allow general coho retention south of Cape Falcon. At such low levels, allocation of the allowable impacts will be determined in the Council's preseason process. Deviations from the allocation may also be allowed to meet consultation standards for ESA listed stocks (e.g., the 1998 biological opinion for California coastal coho requires no retention of coho in fisheries off California).

b/ If the commercial allocation is insufficient to meet the projected hook-and-release mortality associated with the commercial all-salmon-except-coho season, the recreational allocation will be reduced by the number needed to eliminate the deficit.

c/ When the recreational allocation is 167,000 coho or less, special allocation provisions apply to the recreational harvest distribution by geographic area (unless superseded by requirements to meet a consultation standard for ESA listed stocks); see text of FMP as modified by Amendment 11 allocation provisions.

The allocation schedule is designed to give sufficient coho to the recreational fishery to increase the probability of attaining no less than a Memorial Day to Labor Day season as stock sizes increase. This increased allocation means that, in many years, actual catch in the recreational fishery may fall short of its allowance. In such situations, managers will make an inseason reallocation of unneeded recreational coho to the south of Cape Falcon troll fishery. The reallocation should be structured and timed to allow the commercial fishery sufficient opportunity to harvest any available reallocation prior to September 1, while still assuring completion of the scheduled recreational season (usually near mid-September) and, in any event, the continuation of a recreational fishery through Labor Day. This reallocation process will

occur no later than August 15 and will involve projecting the recreational fishery needs for the remainder of the summer season. The remaining projected recreational catch needed to extend the season to its scheduled closing date will be a harvest guideline rather than a quota. If the guideline is met prior to Labor Day, the season may be allowed to continue if further fishing is not expected to result in any significant danger of impacting the allocation of another fishery or of failing to meet an escapement goal.

The allocation schedule is also designed to assure there are sufficient coho allocated to the troll fishery at low stock levels to ensure a full Chinook troll fishery. This hooking mortality allowance will have first priority within the troll allocation. If the troll allocation is insufficient for this purpose, the remaining number of coho needed for the estimated incidental coho mortality will be deducted from the recreational share. At higher stock sizes, directed coho harvest will be allocated to the troll fishery after hooking mortality needs for Chinook troll fishing have been satisfied.

The allowable harvest south of Cape Falcon may be further partitioned into subareas to meet management objectives of the FMP. Allowable harvests for subareas south of Cape Falcon will be determined by an annual blend of management considerations including:

1. abundance of contributing stocks
2. allocation considerations of concern to the Council
3. relative abundance in the fishery between Chinook and coho
4. escapement goals
5. maximizing harvest potential

Troll coho quotas may be developed for subareas south of Cape Falcon consistent with the above criteria. California recreational catches of coho, including projections of the total catch to the end of the season, would be included in the recreational allocation south of Cape Falcon, but the area south of the Oregon-California border would not close when the allocation is met; except as provided below when the recreational allocation is at 167,000 or fewer fish.

When the south of Cape Falcon recreational allocation is equal to or less than 167,000 coho:

1. The recreational fisheries will be divided into two major subareas, as listed in #2 below, with independent quotas (i.e., if one quota is not achieved or is exceeded, the underage or overage will not be added to or deducted from the other quota; except as provided under #3 below).
2. The two major recreational subareas will be managed within the constraints of the following impact quotas, expressed as a percentage of the total recreational allocation (percentages based on avoiding large deviations from the historical harvest shares):
 - a. Central Oregon (Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain) - 70%
 - b. South of Humbug Mountain - 30%

In addition,

- (1) Horse Mountain to Point Arena will be managed for an impact guideline of 3 percent of the south of Cape Falcon recreational allocation, and

- (2) there will be no coho harvest constraints south of Point Arena. However, the projected harvest in this area (which averaged 1,800 coho from 1986-1990) will be included in the south of Humbug Mountain impact quota.
3. Coho quota transfers can occur on a one-for-one basis between subareas if Chinook constraints preclude access to coho.

SELECTIVE FISHERY GUIDELINES – SECTION 6.5 OF THE PACIFIC COAST SALMON PLAN

6.5 SEASONS AND QUOTAS

* * * * *

6.5.3 Species-Specific and Other Selective Fisheries

6.5.3.1 Guidelines

In addition to the all-species and single or limited species seasons established for the commercial and recreational fisheries, other species-limited fisheries, such as "ratio" fisheries and fisheries selective for marked or hatchery fish, may be adopted by the Council during the preseason regulatory process. In adopting such a fishery, the Council will consider the following guidelines:

Harvestable fish of the target species are available.

Harvest impacts on incidental species will not exceed allowable levels determined in the management plan.

Proven, documented, selective gear exists (if not, only an experimental fishery should be considered).

Significant wastage of incidental species will not occur or a written economic analysis demonstrates the landed value of the target species exceeds the potential landed value of the wasted species.

The species specific or ratio fishery will occur in an acceptable time and area where wastage can be minimized and target stocks are maximally available.

Implementation of selective fisheries for marked or hatchery fish must be in accordance with U.S. v. Washington stipulation and order concerning co-management and mass marking (Case No. 9213, Subproceeding No. 96-3) and any subsequent stipulations or orders of the U.S. District Court, and consistent with international objectives under the Pacific Salmon Treaty (e.g., to ensure the integrity of the coded-wire tag program).

6.5.3.2 Selective Fisheries Which May Change Allocation Percentages North of Cape Falcon

As a tool to increase management flexibility to respond to changing harvest opportunities, the Council may implement deviations from the specified port area allocations and/or gear allocations to increase harvest opportunity through fisheries that are selective for marked salmon stocks (e.g., marked hatchery salmon). The benefits of any selective fishery will vary from year to year and fishery to fishery depending on stock abundance, the mix of marked and unmarked fish, projected hook-and-release mortality rates, and public acceptance. These factors should be considered on an annual and case-by-case basis when utilizing selective fisheries. The deviations for selective fisheries are subordinate to the allocation priorities in Section 5.3.1.1 and may be allowed under the following management constraints:

Selective fisheries will first be considered during the months of August and/or September. However, the Council may consider selective fisheries at other times, depending on year to year circumstances identified in the preceding paragraph.

The total impacts within each port area or gear group on the critical natural stocks of management concern are not greater than those under the original allocation without the selective fisheries. Other allocation objectives (i.e., treaty Indian, or ocean and inside allocations) are satisfied during negotiations in the North of Cape Falcon Forum.

The selective fishery is assessed against the guidelines in Section 6.5.3.1.

Selective fishery proposals need to be made in a timely manner in order to allow sufficient time for analysis and public comment on the proposal before the Council finalizes its fishery recommendations.

If the Council chooses to deviate from the specified port and/or gear allocations, the process for establishing a selective fishery would be as follows:

Allocate the TAC among the gear groups and port areas according to the basic FMP allocation process described in Section 5.3.1 without the selective fishery.

Each gear group or port area may utilize the critical natural stock impacts allocated to its portion of the TAC to access additional harvestable, marked fish, over and above the harvest share established in step one, within the limits of the management constraints listed in the preceding paragraph.

APPENDIX D
CVI PREDICTOR: EXCLUSION OF 2005 DATA POINT

LIST OF FIGURES

	<u>Page</u>
FIGURE D-1. Regression diagnostics for the CVI predictor including the 2005 data point.	100
FIGURE D-2. Regression diagnostics for the CVI predictor excluding the 2005 data point.....	101

CVI Predictor: Exclusion of 2005 Data Point

The 2005 data point for the CVI predictor (see Figure II-1) was identified as an “outlier”. Its x -value is nearly 50% greater than the next highest x -value, while its y -value is near the mid-range of the rest of the y -values. This suggests that the 2005 data point may have considerable influence on the linear predictor, and if so, would significantly influence the predictor not only at the high end of x , but at the low end of x as well. This is a particular concern given the situation in 2008, where the jack return (x -value) being used to predict the CVI is the lowest on record (more than 50% lower than the previous low) and near the origin.

Figure D-I displays several regression diagnostics for the predictor including the 2005 data point. By all of these measures it is clear that the 2005 data point is not only an outlier, but has excessive leverage on the resulting predictor. Figure D-II displays the same diagnostics for the predictor excluding the 2005 data point. These measures are more consistent with a linear predictor model, although it is suggested that the variance of y increases with x and that a weighted regression model may be a more efficient alternative.

Based on this information, the STT has decided to exclude the 2005 data point from the 2008 CVI predictor, but not to alter the prediction methodology.

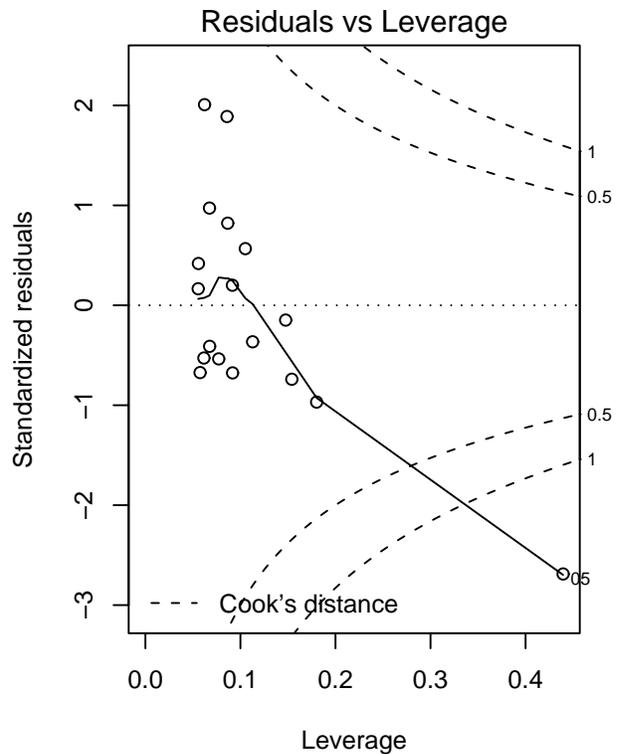
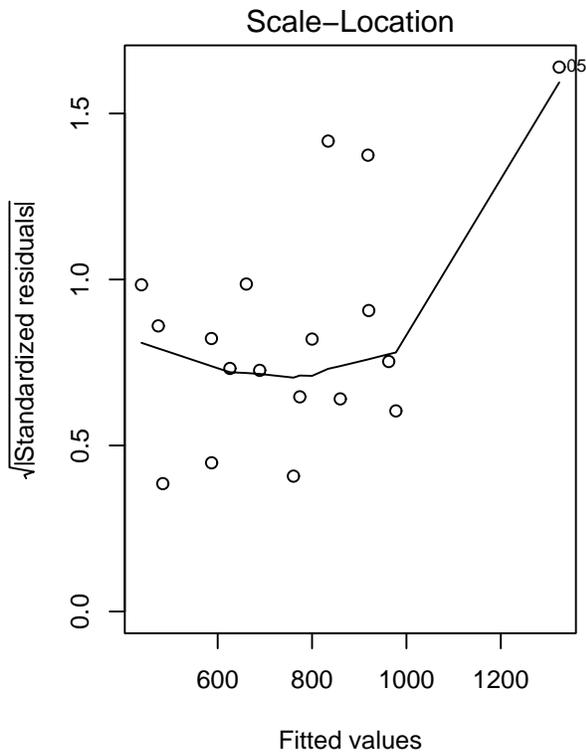
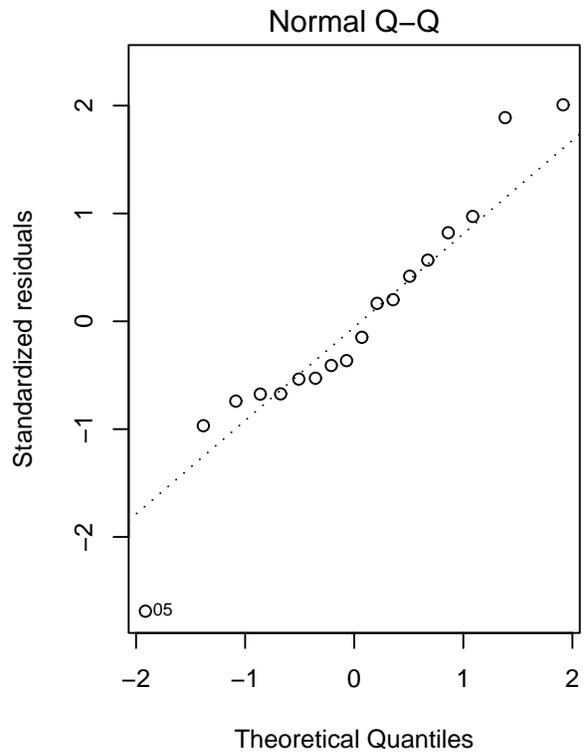
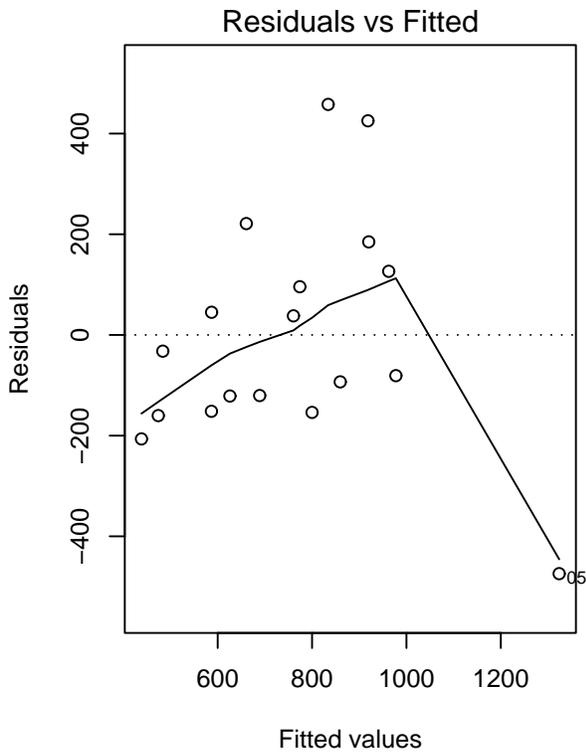


FIGURE D-1. Regression diagnostics for the CVI predictor including the 2005 data point.

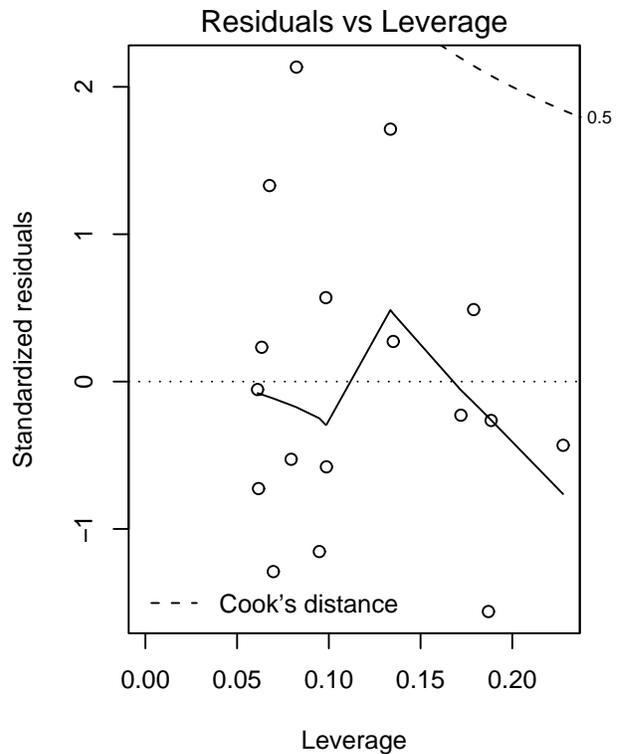
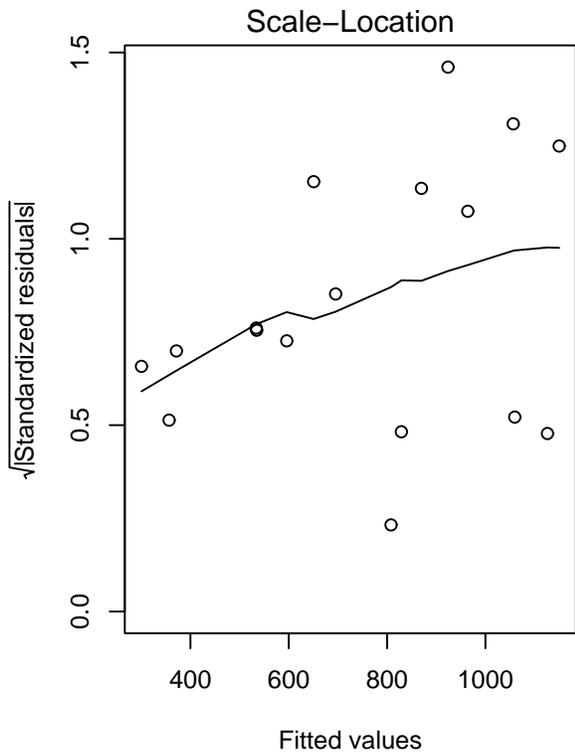
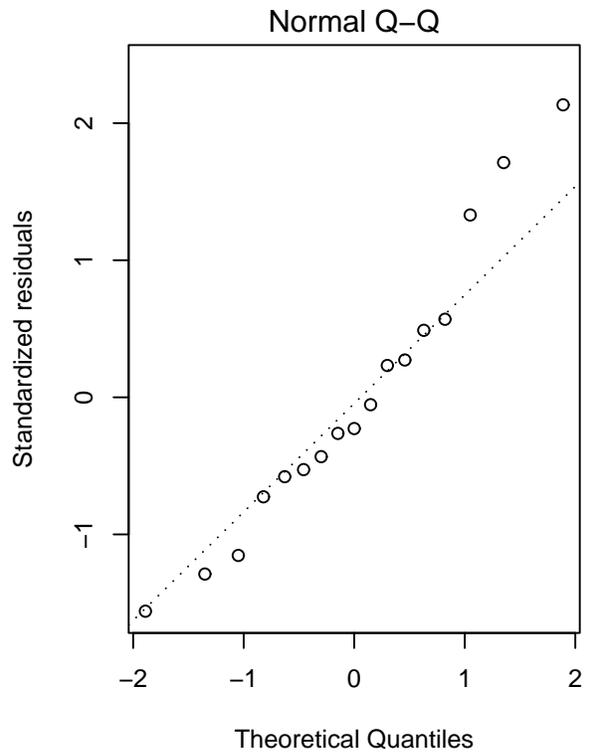
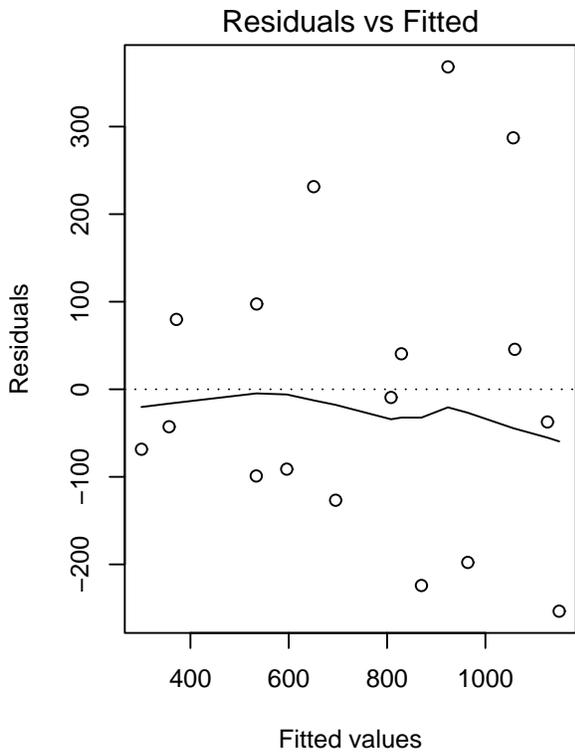
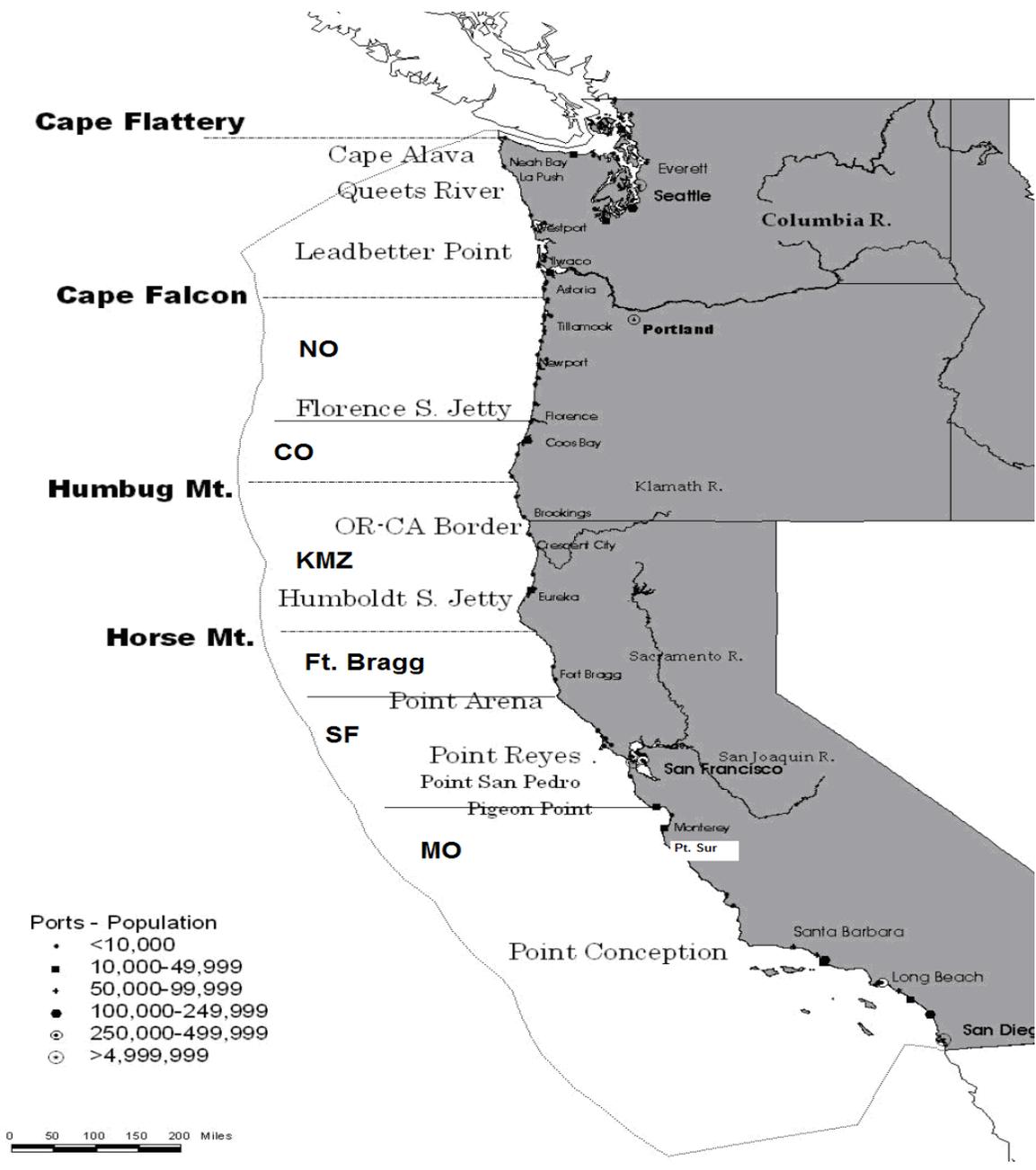
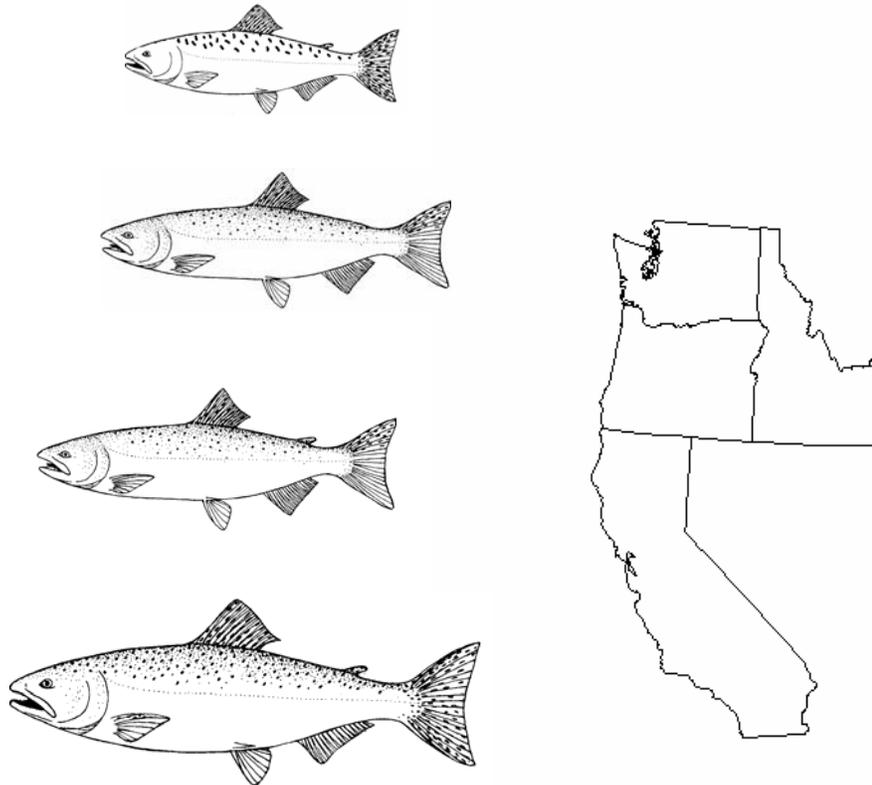


FIGURE D-2. Regression diagnostics for the CVI predictor excluding the 2005 data point.



REVIEW OF 2007 OCEAN SALMON FISHERIES



Pacific Fishery Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101
Portland, OR 97220-1384
(503) 820-2280

www.pcouncil.org

FEBRUARY 2008

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM

MR. DELL SIMMONS, CHAIR

National Marine Fisheries Service, Lacey, Washington

MR. ALLEN GROVER, VICE CHAIR

California Department of Fish and Game, Santa Rosa, California

MR. CRAIG FOSTER

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Clackamas, Oregon

DR. ROBERT KOPE

National Marine Fisheries Service, Seattle, Washington

MR. DOUG MILWARD

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Olympia, Washington

MR. MICHAEL MOHR

National Marine Fisheries Service, Santa Cruz, California

MR. KEITH LUTZ

Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, Olympia, Washington

MR. HENRY YUEN

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Vancouver, Washington

PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL STAFF

MR. CHUCK TRACY

MR. JAMES SEGER

MS. RENEE DORVAL

MS. CARRIE MONTGOMERY

MS. KIM MERYDITH

The Salmon Technical Team and the Council staff express their thanks for the expert assistance provided by Ms. Wendy Beeghley and Ms. Cindy LeFleur, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife; Ms. Christine Broniak, Mr. Chris Carter, and Mr. Eric Schindler, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife; Ms. Melodie Palmer-Zwahlen and Ms. Jennifer Simon, California Department of Fish and Game; Ms. Sandy Zeiner, Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission; Mr. Mike O'Farrel, National Marine Fisheries Service Southwest Fisheries Science Center; Ms. Corinne Pinkerton, National Marine Fisheries Service Southwest Region, and numerous other agency and tribal personnel in completing this report.

This document may be cited in the following manner:

Pacific Fishery Management Council. 2008. *Review of 2007 Ocean Salmon Fisheries*. (Document prepared for the Council and its advisory entities.) Pacific Fishery Management Council, 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101, Portland, Oregon 97220-1384.

A report of the Pacific Fishery Management Council pursuant to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Award Number NA05NMF4410008.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
LIST OF TABLES	iv
LIST OF FIGURES	vi
LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	vii
INTRODUCTION	1
COMMON TABLE CONVENTIONS	2
CHAPTER I	3
COASTWIDE OCEAN FISHING SUMMARY	3
COUNCIL-AREA REGULATIONS AND LANDINGS.....	3
REGULATORY OBJECTIVES BY MANAGEMENT AREA.....	3
Horse Mountain to U.S./Mexico Border	3
Chinook Fisheries	3
Coho Fisheries	4
Humbug Mountain to Horse Mountain.....	4
Chinook Fisheries	5
Coho Fisheries	5
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain.....	5
Chinook Fisheries	5
Coho Fisheries	6
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon	6
Chinook Fisheries	6
Coho Fisheries	7
SELECTIVE FISHERIES AND SALMON BYCATCH.....	7
Selective Chinook Fisheries.....	8
Selective Coho Fisheries.....	8
PACIFIC SALMON COMMISSION	8
Chinook Fisheries	8
Coho Fisheries	10
CHAPTER II	33
CHINOOK SALMON MANAGEMENT	33
CENTRAL VALLEY CHINOOK STOCKS	33
Management Objectives.....	33
Inside Harvest	33
Escapement and Management Performance	34
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA COAST CHINOOK STOCKS	35
Management Objectives.....	35
Inside Harvest	35
Escapement and Management Performance	35
OREGON COAST CHINOOK STOCKS	36
Management Objectives.....	36
Inside Harvest	37
Escapement and Management Performance	37
COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN CHINOOK STOCKS.....	38
Management Objectives.....	38
Inside Harvest	38
Escapement and Management Performance	39
WASHINGTON COASTAL CHINOOK STOCKS	39
Management Objectives.....	39

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
PUGET SOUND CHINOOK STOCKS	44
Management Objectives.....	44
Inside Harvest	44
Escapement and Management Performance	45
COASTWIDE GOAL ASSESSMENT SUMMARY	45
CHAPTER III	57
COHO SALMON MANAGEMENT.....	57
OREGON PRODUCTION INDEX AREA COHO STOCKS	57
Management Objectives.....	57
WASHINGTON COASTAL COHO STOCKS	60
Management Objectives.....	60
PUGET SOUND COHO STOCKS	63
Management Objectives.....	63
Inside Harvest	64
Escapement and Management Performance	65
BRITISH COLUMBIA COHO STOCKS	65
Management Objectives.....	65
Inside Harvest	65
Escapement and Management Performance	65
COASTWIDE GOAL ASSESSMENT SUMMARY	65
CHAPTER IV	75
SOCIOECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF THE 2007 OCEAN SALMON FISHERIES.....	75
ALLOCATION OF THE SALMON RESOURCE	75
COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHERIES	76
West Coast Non-Indian Commercial Ocean Fishery	76
West Coast Treaty Indian Commercial Ocean Fishery	78
Columbia River Commercial Fishery	78
Other Inside Commercial Fisheries.....	78
CEREMONIAL AND SUBSISTENCE SALMON FISHERIES	79
RECREATIONAL SALMON FISHERIES	79
Ocean	79
Buoy 10 and Area 4B Add-On Fisheries	80
SALMON FISHERY INCOME IMPACTS AND COMMUNITY DEPENDENCE	81
West Coast Ocean Fishery Income Impacts.....	81
Selected Inside Fisheries	82

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
APPENDIX A	
HISTORICAL RECORD OF OCEAN SALMON FISHERY EFFORT AND LANDINGS	113
APPENDIX B	
HISTORICAL RECORD OF ESCAPEMENTS TO INLAND FISHERIES AND SPAWNING AREAS	193
APPENDIX C	
HISTORICAL RECORD OF OCEAN SALMON FISHERY REGULATIONS AND A CHRONOLOGY OF 2007 EVENTS	253
APPENDIX D	
HISTORICAL ECONOMIC DATA	295

LIST OF TABLES

		<u>Page</u>
TABLE I-1.	Summary of actual ocean non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing regulations for 2007.....	12
TABLE I-2.	Summary of actual treaty Indian commercial ocean and Area 4B troll salmon seasons for 2007.....	18
TABLE I-3.	Summary of actual ocean recreational salmon fishing regulations for 2007.....	19
TABLE I-4.	Council area commercial and recreational ocean salmon fishing effort and landings by state.....	22
TABLE I-5.	Council area commercial and recreational ocean salmon fishing effort and landings by management area.....	26
TABLE I-6.	Coho and Chinook harvest quotas and guidelines (*) for 2007 Council managed fisheries compared with actual harvest by management area and fishery.....	27
TABLE I-7.	Estimated incidental mortality of Chinook and coho in 2007 ocean salmon fisheries.....	28
TABLE I-8.	Summary of 2007 recreational and commercial fisheries selective for marked hatchery coho.....	29
TABLE I-9.	Washington Area 5 and 6 preliminary recreational salmon catch estimates during the Chinook mark selective fishery July 1 - August 4 and August 9, 2007.....	30
TABLE I-10.	Chinook catch by Southeast Alaska marine fisheries in thousands of fish.....	30
TABLE I-11.	Chinook and coho catches by Canadian marine fisheries in thousands of fish.....	31
TABLE I-12.	Summary of 2007 West Coast Vancouver Island salmon fisheries.....	32
TABLE I-13.	Summary of 2007 coho catch and release in B.C. commercial fisheries.....	32
TABLE I-14.	Summary of 2007 coho catch and release in B.C. recreational fisheries.....	32
TABLE II-1.	Sacramento River natural and hatchery adult fall Chinook escapements in numbers of fish.....	46
TABLE II-2.	Klamath River adult inriver fall Chinook run size, spawning escapement, recreational catch, Indian gillnet harvest, and non-landed fishing mortalities in numbers of fish and percent of the total inriver run size. (Page 1 of 1).....	47
TABLE II-3.	Oregon coastal spring and fall Chinook hatchery return and harvest in estuary and freshwater fisheries.....	48
TABLE II-4.	Spawner indices for naturally produced Oregon coastal fall Chinook and south migrating/localized spring Chinook.....	49
TABLE II-5.	Performance of Chinook salmon stocks in relation to 2007 conservation objectives.....	50
TABLE III-1.	Estimated returns to Oregon coastal streams and lakes in thousands of adult coho (SRS spawner accounting).....	66
TABLE III-2.	Estimated weekly effort (in angler trips) and catches of Chinook and coho in the 2007 Buoy 10 recreational fisheries.....	67
TABLE III-3.	Oregon production index (OPI) area coho harvest impacts, spawning, abundance, and exploitation rate estimates by SRS accounting in thousands of fish.....	68
TABLE III-4.	OCN adult coho salmon conservation objective, fishery impacts, and spawner escapement, based on stratified random survey (SRS) methodology.....	69
TABLE III-5.	Performance of coho salmon stocks in relation to 2007 conservation objectives (preliminary data).....	70
TABLE IV-1.	Average monthly exvessel troll salmon price in dollars per dressed pound for California, Oregon, and Washington in 2007.....	83
TABLE IV-2.	Troll Chinook and coho landed in California, estimates of exvessel value, and average price (dollars per dressed pound) in nominal and real (2007) dollars.....	84

LIST OF TABLES (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
TABLE IV-3. Troll Chinook and coho landed in Oregon, estimates of exvessel value, and average price (dollars per dressed pound) in nominal and real (2007) dollars.....	88
TABLE IV-4. Non-Indian troll Chinook and coho landed in Washington, estimates of exvessel value, and average price (dollars per dressed pound) in nominal and real (2007) dollars	89
TABLE IV-5. Non-Indian troll pink salmon landed in Oregon and Washington, estimates of exvessel value, and average price (dollars per dressed pound) in nominal and real (2007) dollars.....	90
TABLE IV-6. Pounds of salmon landed by the commercial troll ocean fishery for major California port areas.....	91
TABLE IV-7. Pounds of salmon landed by the commercial troll ocean fishery for major Oregon port areas.....	92
TABLE IV-8. Pounds of salmon landed by the non-Indian commercial troll ocean fishery for major Washington port areas	93
TABLE IV-9. Exvessel values (expressed in 2007 dollars) of inriver commercial harvest of Columbia River salmon	94
TABLE IV-10. California, Oregon, and Washington ocean recreational salmon effort in thousands of angler trips and catch in thousands of fish by boat type.....	95
TABLE IV-11. Estimates of California recreational ocean salmon angler trips (thousands) by port area and boat type	97
TABLE IV-12. Estimates of Oregon recreational ocean salmon angler trips (thousands) by port area and boat type	98
TABLE IV-13. Estimates of Washington recreational ocean salmon angler trips (thousands) by port area and boat type.....	99
TABLE IV-14. Oregon and Washington recreational salmon, bottomfish, and sturgeon angler trips (thousands) by ocean port area and boat type for the area north of Cape Falcon	100
TABLE IV-15. Buoy 10a/b/ and Area 4B add-on recreational salmon angler trips and catch by boat type	103
TABLE IV-16. Estimates of California coastal community and state personal income impacts in thousands of real (2007) dollars of the troll and recreational ocean salmon fishery for major port areas.....	105
TABLE IV-17. Estimates of Oregon coastal community and state personal income impacts in thousands of real (2007) dollars of the troll and recreational ocean salmon fishery for major port areas.....	106
TABLE IV-18. Estimates of Washington coastal community and state personal income impacts in thousands of real (2007) dollars of the troll and recreational ocean salmon fishery for major port areas.....	107
TABLE IV-19. Local personal income impacts in real (2007) dollars of the inriver commercial salmon fishery on Oregon and Washington Columbia River communities.....	108
TABLE IV-20. Local personal income impacts in real (2007) dollars of the Buoy 10 recreational fishery in Oregon and Washington and the Area 4B add-on fishery in Washington.....	109

LIST OF FIGURES

		<u>Page</u>
Figure II-1.	Sacramento River adult fall Chinook spawning escapements, 1970-2007	52
Figure II-2.	Klamath River adult fall Chinook returns and spawning escapements, 1978-2007.	53
Figure II-3.	Spawner indices for naturally produced Oregon coastal fall Chinook, 1961-2007.	54
Figure II-4.	Escapement indices for naturally produced Oregon coastal south/local migrating spring Chinook, 1942-2007.	55
Figure II-5.	Columbia River mouth adult returns of the five major fall Chinook stock groups, 1976-2007	56
Figure III-1.	Oregon Production Index (OPI) area coho abundance estimates by stratified random surveys (SRS) accounting methods (1970-2007).	72
Figure III-2.	Oregon coastal natural (OCN) adult coho spawners per habitat mile by coastal region based on SRS accounting methods, 1990-2007.....	73
Figure IV-1.	West Coast ocean non-Indian commercial Chinook and coho harvest.....	107
Figure IV-2.	West Coast ocean recreational Chinook and coho harvest	108
Figure IV-3.	West Coast non-Indian ocean commercial salmon annual exvessel prices (2007 dollars)	109
Figure IV-4.	Exvessel value of West Coast non-Indian ocean commercial Chinook and coho landings by state of landing (2007 dollars).....	110
Figure IV-5.	Total recreational ocean salmon trips for California, Oregon, and Washington, with proportion of charter trips shown above each bar.....	111

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AABM	aggregate abundance-based management
ADFG	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
AEQ	adult equivalents
CCC	central California coast (coho)
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
Council	Pacific Fishery Management Council
CVI	Central Valley Index
CWT	coded-wire tag
EEZ	exclusive economic zone (from 3-200 miles from shore)
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESU	evolutionarily significant unit
FEAM	Fishery Economic Assessment Model
FMP	fishery management plan
FRAM	Fisheries Regulatory Assessment Model
ISBM	individual stock-based management
KMZ	Klamath management zone (ocean zone between Humbug Mountain and Horse Mountain where management emphasis is on KRFC)
KRFC	Klamath River fall Chinook
LCN	Lower Columbia Natural (coho)
LCR	Lower Columbia River (natural tule Chinook)
LRH	lower Columbia River hatchery (tule fall Chinook returning to hatcheries below Bonneville Dam)
LRW	lower Columbia River wild (bright fall Chinook spawning naturally in tributaries below Bonneville Dam)
MCB	mid-Columbia River brights (bright hatchery fall Chinook released below McNary Dam)
MOC	mid-Oregon coast
MSY	maximum sustainable yield
NA	not available
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOC	north Oregon coast
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
OCN	Oregon coastal natural (coho)
OPI	Oregon Production Index (coho salmon stock index south of Leadbetter Point)
PacFIN	Pacific Coast Fisheries Information Network
PSC	Pacific Salmon Commission
PST	Pacific Salmon Treaty
RER	rebuilding exploitation rate
RK	Rogue/Klamath (coho)
SCH	Spring Creek Hatchery (tule fall Chinook returning to Spring Creek Hatchery)
SEAK	Southeast Alaska
SONCC	southern Oregon/northern California coastal (coho)
SRFI	Snake River Fall Index
SRS	Stratified Random Sampling
STEP	Salmon Trout Enhancement Program
STT	Salmon Technical Team (formerly the Salmon Plan Development Team)
URB	upper river brights (naturally spawning fall Chinook normally migrating past McNary Dam)
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WCVI	West Coast Vancouver Island
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

INTRODUCTION

The Salmon Technical Team (STT) and staff of the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) have prepared this postseason review of the 2007 ocean salmon fisheries off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California to help assess Council salmon management and to provide a detailed description of the affected environment for inclusion in a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis of the 2008 management measures, if necessary. The STT and Council staff will provide three additional reports prior to the beginning of the ocean salmon season to help guide the Council's selection of annual fishery management measures. The reports will provide estimates of stock abundance and analyze the impacts of the Council's proposed and adopted management recommendations and will serve as analyses for alternatives in the NEPA analysis.

West Coast fisheries in Council-managed waters (ocean fisheries between the U.S./Canada border and the U.S./Mexico border from 3 to 200 nautical miles offshore) are directed toward and harvest primarily Chinook or king salmon, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, and coho or silver salmon, *Oncorhynchus kisutch*. Small numbers of pink salmon, *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*, also are harvested, especially in odd numbered years. There are no directed fisheries for other Pacific salmon species, and they occur rarely in Council-managed harvests.

The Council's annual review of ocean fisheries provides a summary of important biological and socioeconomic data from which to assess the impacts of past management actions, determine how well management objectives are being met, and improve regulations for the future. The Council will formally review this report at its March meeting prior to the development of management options for the approaching fishing season.

Chapter I summarizes ocean salmon fishery regulations and landings within the Council management area and management actions and landings under the jurisdiction of the Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC). Appendix A tables detail historical harvest data by state and by management area.

For Chinook and coho salmon, respectively, Chapters II and III assess, where possible, the achievement of pertinent management objectives by salmon stock (including those listed under the Endangered Species Act [ESA]), outline regulations to achieve the objectives, and summarize inside fisheries catch and spawner escapement data. Detailed information for other salmon species is not included, since Council fisheries have very minor impacts on pink salmon escapements and no measurable impacts on sockeye or chum salmon or steelhead trout.

Socioeconomic impacts of the fisheries are discussed in Chapter IV. Appendices B through D provide historical data on inland landings and escapements, ocean regulations, and fishery-related socioeconomics.

The annual review of ocean salmon fisheries is drafted as early as landings and escapement information is available. The most recent entries are noted as preliminary and later updated when the data become final. If updated information or error corrections that could substantially affect the development of management measures for the upcoming season are available, an errata sheet will be included as an appendix in one of the subsequent STT preseason planning documents.

COMMON TABLE CONVENTIONS

All 2007 data provided in this report are preliminary. The following conventions apply to all tables in this report:

1. Due to rounding, the total values may not equal the sum of individual values.
2. A single dash indicates there are no data appropriate for a particular table cell, or in the case of fishing effort or landings, that the season was closed.
3. A double dash indicates no records are available, for example, a fishery may not have been sampled due to low and sporadic effort.
4. NA" indicates data are not available at the time of publication, but are likely to be available at a future date.

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 wild 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 2007 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 2007 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 2007 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 2007 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 Klamath River fall Chinook (KRFC), Sacramento River fall Chinook, Oregon Coastal Natural (OCN) coho, and by ESA

consultation standards for California Coastal Chinook, Sacramento River winter Chinook, and Southern Oregon/Northern California Coastal (SONCC) coho. The Council structured Chinook salmon fisheries south of Horse Mountain (near Shelter Cove, California) to meet the following objectives:

1. A Klamath basin natural area spawning escapement of no less than 35,000 fall Chinook adults, along with the allocation objective of 50% of the allowable adult harvest for Federally-recognized tribal subsistence and commercial fisheries.
2. 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 an 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.
3. The California Coastal Chinook ESA consultation standard requirement for an age-4 ocean harvest rate on KRFC of no greater than 16.0%.
4. The OCN coho allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) of $\leq 20.0\%$ as required by the FMP and the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the OCN coho work group that was adopted by the Council as expert biological advice in November 2000.
5. The SONCC coho ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 13.0% marine exploitation rate on Rogue/Klamath (RK) hatchery coho.
6. The Sacramento River fall Chinook escapement goal of 122,000 to 180,000 hatchery and natural adults.

Objectives 1, 2, and 3 listed above were the constraining factors for 2007 Chinook fisheries management in this area. Under the adopted regulations, total harvest south of Horse Mountain was projected to be 274,600 Chinook, the coastwide ocean harvest rate on age-4 KRFC was projected to be 16.0% (for fisheries from September 1, 2006 through August 31, 2007), and 35,000 KRFC adults were projected to spawn in natural areas.

Coho Fisheries

Coho fisheries management in this area was guided by the ESA consultation standard for Central California Coast (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 OCN and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho in this area were 1.2% and 2.1%, respectively. 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 2007 fisheries are presented more fully in the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain section.

Humbug Mountain to Horse Mountain

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). Fishery management in this area was

guided by conservation and allocation objectives for KRFC, and by NMFS ESA consultation standards for California Coastal Chinook, OCN coho, SONCC coho, and CCC coho.

Chinook Fisheries

The Council structured Chinook salmon fisheries in the KMZ to meet the following objectives

1. A Klamath basin natural area spawning escapement of no less than 35,000 fall Chinook adults, along with the allocation objective of 50% of the allowable adult harvest for federally-recognized tribal subsistence and commercial fisheries.
2. The California Coastal Chinook ESA consultation standard requirement for an age-4 ocean harvest rate on KRFC of no greater than 16.0%.
3. The OCN coho allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) of $\leq 20.0\%$ as required by the FMP and the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the OCN coho work group that was adopted by the Council as expert biological advice in November 2000.
4. The SONCC coho ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 13.0% marine exploitation rate on Rogue/Klamath (RK) hatchery coho.

Objectives 1 and 2 listed above were the constraining factors on 2007 Chinook fisheries management in the KMZ. Under the adopted regulations, total harvest in the KMZ was projected to be 43,100 Chinook, the coastwide ocean harvest rate on age-4 KRFC was projected to be 16.0% (for fisheries from September 1, 2006 through August 31, 2007), and 35,000 KRFC adults were projected to spawn in natural areas.

Coho Fisheries

Coho fisheries management in this area was guided by the ESA consultation standards for SONCC and CCC coho, which prohibit retention of coho south of the Oregon/California border, and by the OCN coho maximum allowable exploitation rate. No projection of non-retention fishery impacts on CCC coho was available; projected non-retention exploitation rates on OCN and RK coho in this area were 1.0% and 2.4%, respectively. The 2007 Oregon recreational coho selective fishery was conducted from Cape Falcon to the Oregon/California border with an overall quota of 50,000 fish. Coho are managed as a unit south of Cape Falcon, and details of the Council's management objectives shaping the 2007 fisheries are presented more fully in the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain section.

Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain

Chinook Fisheries

The Council structured Chinook salmon fisheries between Cape Falcon (near Manzanita, Oregon) and Humbug Mountain (near Port Orford, Oregon) to meet the following objectives (in order of most to least constraining):

1. A Klamath basin natural area spawning escapement of no less than 35,000 fall Chinook adults, along with the allocation objective of 50% of the allowable adult harvest for federally-recognized tribal subsistence and commercial fisheries.
2. The California Coastal Chinook ESA consultation standard requirement for an age-4 ocean harvest rate on KRFC of no greater than 16.0%.

3. The Lower Columbia River (LCR) natural tule Chinook ESA consultation standard requirement for a combined marine and freshwater exploitation rate of no greater than 42.0%.
4. The Lower Columbia natural (LCN) coho ESA consultation standard requirement for a combined marine and mainstem Columbia River exploitation rate of no greater than 20.0%.
5. The OCN coho allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) of $\leq 20.0\%$ as required by the FMP and the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the OCN coho work group that was adopted by the Council as expert biological advice in November 2000.

Coho Fisheries

The Council structured 2007 coho salmon fisheries between Cape Falcon and Oregon/California border to conform to the OCN coho harvest matrix in the salmon FMP that had a 2007 management objective of a combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate no greater than 20%. Based on its review of salmon FMP Amendment 13, the OCN Coho Work Group developed a modified version of this matrix, which was accepted by the Council as expert biological advice at the November, 2000 Council meeting. The modified matrix also provides for a combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate in 2007 of no more than 20.0%. In addition, NMFS ESA guidance recommended the LCN coho maximum allowable exploitation rate (marine and mainstem Columbia River combined) of no more than 20.0%. Ocean fisheries were managed for a maximum LCN coho marine exploitation rate of 13.3%, with the remaining 6.7% allotted to mainstem Columbia River fisheries. The Council adopted seasons were projected to have:

5. A coastwide marine exploitation rate for LCN natural coho of 13.3%.
6. A coastwide marine and freshwater exploitation rate for OCN coho of 11.3%.

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

The 2007 Oregon recreational coho selective fishery was conducted from Cape Falcon to the Oregon/California border with an overall quota of 50,000 fish. Under the adopted regulations, the projected harvest impacts and non-retention mortality resulting from recreational fisheries south of Cape Falcon to be equivalent to exploitation rates of 5.6% for OCN coho stocks and 2.7% for LCN coho.

For the first time since 1992, there was a commercial coho fishery with a 10,000 quota (non-mark selective). The projected harvest impacts and non-retention mortality on coho resulting from commercial Chinook fisheries south of Cape Falcon and the coho retention fishery was projected to be equivalent to exploitation rates of 3.1% for OCN coho and 2.1% for LCN 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 established for ESA-listed stocks, meet treaty Indian sharing obligations, 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. Consultation Standards for ESA-listed stocks, especially Snake River fall Chinook and LCR natural tules, constrained 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 42.0%.
2. The Snake River fall Chinook ESA consultation standard of at least a 30.0% reduction in the total ocean age-3 and age-4 adult equivalent (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% of the 1979-1982 average.

The Council adopted 2007 harvest quotas of 16,250 Chinook for the recreational fisheries, 16,250 Chinook for commercial non-Indian troll, and 35,000 Chinook for treaty Indian troll fisheries. Total allowable harvest set pre-season for the non-Indian commercial and recreational fisheries for Chinook in 2007 was 32,500, compared to 65,000 in 2006. For the treaty Indian fishery the overall quota of 35,000 Chinook was down from the 42,200 Chinook quota in 2006.

Coho Fisheries

Fisheries between Cape Falcon, Oregon and the U.S./Canada Border were constrained by management objectives and treaty Indian sharing obligations for individual stock management units, treaty Indian/non-Indian and ocean/inriver sharing agreements, stocks listed under the ESA, and requirements of the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST). The Council structured coho salmon fisheries to meet the following objectives (in order of most to least constraining):

1. The Lower Columbia natural (LCN) coho ESA consultation standard requirement for a combined marine and mainstem Columbia River exploitation rate of no greater than 20.0%.
2. A total exploitation rate on Interior Fraser coho of no more than 10.0% in accordance with the provisions of the southern coho management plan adopted by the PSC in February, 2002.
3. Meet inside/outside and treaty Indian/non-Indian allocation objectives.
4. 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 of 117,600 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 22,400 marked coho for the non-Indian commercial troll mark-selective fishery (Table I-1) and 38,000 coho for the treaty Indian troll fishery (Table I-2), which was not mark-selective. Total allowable harvest set pre-season for the non-Indian commercial and recreational fisheries for coho in 2007 was 140,000, compared to 80,000 in 2006. For the treaty Indian fishery the overall quota of 38,000 coho was similar to the 37,500 coho quota in 2006.

SELECTIVE FISHERIES AND SALMON BYCATCH

Estimated incidental Chinook and coho mortalities are reported in Table I-7. Unless otherwise noted, Chinook mortality estimates from north of Cape Falcon and coho mortality estimates coastwide were based on pre-season projections scaled by the ratio of observed to projected catch; 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

In 2007, 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 9. Within this season, both Areas were closed to Chinook retention from August 5 through August 8 to enable updated catch assessments relative to the quota ceiling of 4,000 landed hatchery Chinook for the two Areas combined. The Areas reopened for Chinook retention for one final day on August 9. Thereafter, the fisheries in Areas 5 and 6 remained open for mark-selective coho only (no Chinook retention) through September 15; Area 5 operated under non-selective fishing regulations for coho from September 16 through September 30 while Area 6 remained selective for coho through September 30. Catch and release estimates, derived from creel census programs conducted during the mark-selective fisheries in Area 5 from July 1 through September 15 and in Area 6 from July 1 through August 9, are presented in Table I-9.

Selective Chinook fisheries were also held in Puget Sound Area 9 from July 16 through July 28, in Area 10 from July 16 through July 31, and in Puget Sound Areas 11 and 13 June 1 through September 30. A winter selective Chinook fishery was held in Areas 8-1 and 8-2 October 1, 2006 through April 30, 2007 and November 1, 2007 through April 30, 2008.

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). 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 are summarized in Table I-8. Fisheries were sampled by on-water observers and dockside interviews. The marks rate in all the ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon were lower than predicted.

PACIFIC SALMON COMMISSION

The Pacific Salmon Commission (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 can be expected 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 (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, spring, 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 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 abundance-based management (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% from levels observed during 1985 through 1996. The United States and Canada are developing management regimes for AABM fisheries that are 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% for Canadian fisheries and 40% 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 2007, AABM fisheries were conducted in accordance with the obligations set forth in the June 1999 PST agreement. SEAK fisheries were constrained by an all-gear catch ceiling of 329,400 "treaty" Chinook in 2007, down from the ceiling of 346,700 in 2006. "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 2007 total catch of Chinook by SEAK fisheries was 397,900, while the catch of "treaty" Chinook was 321,600.

The 2007 catch ceiling for the North Coast B.C. AABM fisheries (northern B.C. troll plus Queen Charlotte Islands sport) in 2007 was 178,000, compared to a ceiling in 2006 of 223,200 Chinook. The actual catch was estimated at 137,200 (83,200 troll plus 54,000 sport).

Canada's principal management objective for the 2007 WCVI Chinook troll fishery was to 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 1999 PST Agreement was 143,300 while the reported catch was 138,400; 87,200 troll, 5,000 First Nations, and 46,200 recreational (Table I-11).

A total of 14 openings were conducted for the WCVI troll fishery (Table I-12) in accounting year 2007 (October 2006 through September 2007). Areas 123 and 124 were closed from mid-March to Mid-April to protect Fraser spring stocks and lower Georgia Strait Chinook. The May fishery was operated as a quota fishery of 10,000 Chinook to protect lower Georgia Strait Chinook. To protect local WCVI Chinook stocks, no fisheries were conducted in July and August, and September fisheries were limited to 5 nautical miles seaward of the surfline. To protect Interior Fraser coho, coho non-retention was in effect during the entire spring/summer period. Revival tanks were also used for coho prior to release.

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 only one Chinook over 77 cm (30.3 inches) could be retained. The fishery harvested 38,630 fish, a decrease of about 7% from the 2006 catch.

Catch estimates for all Canadian ISBM fisheries in Northern B.C. were incomplete; the reported Chinook catch in 2007 was approximately 10,300 by commercial gillnets. Approximately 6,100 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 catches near the mainland coast of Northern BC were not estimated in 2007. Anecdotal information suggests that tidal area effort increased but Chinook abundance decreased. No freshwater creel surveys were conducted on the North B.C. coast in 2004-2007 (2003 catch estimate was 6,280), but local fishing opportunity was severely restricted in 2007 due to extensive flooding. Chinook catches in 2007 were believed to be less than 10% of previous years estimates. Catches by First Nations exceeded 14,000 Chinook for the North Coast and 5000 for the Central Coast.

Canadian ISBM fisheries in Southern B.C. in 2007 harvested a total of 135,800 Chinook; (88,700 sport, 20,300 First Nations, and 26,800 commercial).

No direct management measures for Chinook salmon within the Council management area were specified under the 1999 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 preseason estimates of impacts were in compliance with terms of the PST agreement. Information necessary to evaluate the postseason 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 2007 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 status. WCVI coho were forecast to return poorly and their status was also considered to be low.

In 2007, 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%. 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%; Northern Gillnet 70%; Southern Gillnet 60%; Troll 26%; and Sport 10% (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 time period to retain coho with intact adipose fins. Selective fishing techniques, such as barbless hooks for trollers, seine bunt restrictions, and mandatory use of revival tanks, were required. A total of 6,243 coho were retained by commercial fisheries in 2007 (1,424 troll, and 4,819 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 2007 was 58,600. 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 500 coho.

TABLE I-1. Summary of actual ocean non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing regulations for 2007. (Page 1 of 6)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota (Guideline*)		Special Restrictions ^{a/}
		Chinook	Coho	
U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, OR May 1-2, 5-8, 12-15, 19-22, 26-29; June 2-5, 9-12, 16-19, 23-26 (34 days)	All except coho	10,850*	-	Per vessel per open period landing and possession limit of: 60 Chinook north of Leadbetter Point and 40 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point May 1-2 and 5-8; 60 Chinook north of Leadbetter Point and 30 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point May 12-15, 19-22, 28-29, June 2-5, 9-12 and 16-19; 50 Chinook north of Leadbetter Point and 30 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point June 23-26. 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 north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels 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 2007. (Page 2 of 6)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota (Guideline*)		Special Restrictions ^{a/}
		Chinook	Coho	
July 1-3, 7-10, 14-17, 21-24, 28-31; Aug. 4-7, 11-14, 18-21, 25-28; Sept. 1-4, 8-11, 15-16 (45 days)	All salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, WA in August and September	4,993 ^{b/}	22,400	Open Saturday through Tuesday through September 16. Per vessel per open period landing and possession limit of: 40 Chinook north of Leadbetter Point and 20 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point July 1-3, 7-10, 14-17, and 21-24; 20 Chinook north of Leadbetter Point and 20 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point July 28-31, August 4-7 and 11-14; 20 Chinook and 140 coho north of Leadbetter Point and 20 Chinook and 140 coho south of Leadbetter Point August 18-21, 25-28, September 1-4, 8-11, and 15-16. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. 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 north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels 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

TABLE I-1. Summary of actual ocean non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing regulations for 2007. (Page 3 of 6)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota (Guideline*)		Special Restrictions ^{a/}
		Chinook	Coho	
Cape Falcon to Humbug , OR April 10-29; May 1-June 30; July 11-30; August 4-14, 21-24; and October 1-31 (147 days)	All except coho	None	-	Landing and possession limit of 100 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in April and 75 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in October. Bandon High Spot Control Zone closed in October. Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size limit. All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon.
August 15-20, 25-28; and September 10-13 (14 days)	All salmon	None	10,000 ^{c/}	Landing and possession limit of 150 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in September, and 50 coho per vessel per calendar week in August and September. No coho mark restriction. ^{c/} Bandon High Spot Control Zone closed in September. Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size limit. All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon.
Nehalem/Tillamook Bubble Cape Falcon to Pyramid Rock Sept. 1-8, 17-30 (22 days)	Chinook only	2,000	-	Open 0-3 nautical miles. Chinook 28 inch minimum size limit. Landing and possession limit for all Oregon state waters fisheries combined of 50 Chinook per vessel per calendar week. Landings restricted to Garibaldi or Nehalem.
Twin Rocks to Pyramid Rock (off Tillamook Bay) November 1-15 (15 days)	Chinook only	None	-	Open 0-3 nautical miles. Chinook 28 inch minimum size limit.
Nestucca Bubble Cape Lookout to Neskowin Creek Sept. 1-8, 17-30 (22 days)	Chinook only	1,000	-	Open 0-3 nautical miles. Chinook 28 inch minimum size limit. Landing and possession limit for all Oregon state waters fisheries combined of 50 Chinook per vessel per calendar week. Landings restricted to Pacific City or Garibaldi.
Yaquina Bubble Yaquina Head to 44°33'00" Sept. 1-8, 17-30 (22 days)	Chinook only	1,000	-	Open 0-3 nautical miles. Chinook 28 inch minimum size limit. Landing and possession limit for all Oregon state waters fisheries combined of 50 Chinook per

TABLE I-1. Summary of actual ocean non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing regulations for 2007. (Page 4 of 6)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota (Guideline*)		Special Restrictions ^{a/}
		Chinook	Coho	
Alsea Bubble 44°29'00" to 44°23'00" Sept. 1-8, 17-30 (22 days)	Chinook only	2,000	-	Open 0-3 nautical miles. Chinook 28 inch minimum size limit. Landing and possession limit for all Oregon state waters fisheries combined of 50 Chinook per vessel per calendar week. Landings restricted to Newport or Depoe Bay.
Siuslaw Bubble Heceta Head to 44°00'00" Sept. 1-8, 17-30 (22 days)	Chinook only	2,000	-	Open 0-3 nautical miles. Chinook 28 inch minimum size limit. Landing and possession limit for all Oregon state waters fisheries combined of 50 Chinook per vessel per calendar week. Landings restricted to Newport, Florence, Winchester Bay, or Coos Bay.
Umpqua Bubble Tahkenitch Creek to 43°37'00" Sept. 1-8, 17-30 (22 days)	Chinook only	500	-	Open inside 30 fathom curve. Chinook 28 inch minimum size limit. Landing and possession limit for all Oregon state waters fisheries combined of 50 Chinook per vessel per calendar week. Landings restricted to Coos Bay or Winchester Bay.
Coos Bubble 43°31'00" to Cape Arago Sept. 1-8, 17-30 (22 days)	Chinook only	1,500	-	Open inside 30 fathom curve. Chinook 28 inch minimum size limit. Landing and possession limit for all Oregon state waters fisheries combined of 50 Chinook per vessel per calendar week. Landings restricted to Coos Bay.
Cape Blanco to Humbug Mt., OR (off Elk R.)				

December 15 (59 days)

restricted to Port Orford.

TABLE I-1. Summary of actual ocean non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing regulations for 2007. (Page 5 of 6)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota (Guideline*)		Special Restrictions ^{a/}
		Chinook	Coho	
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border				
April 10-29; May 1-31	Chinook only	None	-	Landing and possession limit of 100 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in April; 30 Chinook per vessel per day and 90 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in June, July, August, and September. Prior to June 1, all vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon. June 1 through September 30, vessels must land their fish in Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, Oregon, and within 24 hours of closure. State regulations require fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch to other locations after first landing in one of these ports notify ODFW prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271, with vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.
June 1-30	Chinook only	1,600	-	
July 11-31	Chinook only	1,600	-	
August 1-14	Chinook only	1,800	-	
September 6-30	Chinook only	1,000	-	
(Season total of 141 days)				
Twin Rocks to OR/CA border (off Chetco R.)				
Oct. 15-Nov. 5 (22 days)	Chinook only	1,000	-	Open 0-3 nautical miles. Chinook 28 inch minimum size limit. Landings restricted to the Port of Brookings. Possession and landing limit of 25 Chinook per vessel per day.
OR/CA border to Humboldt south jetty, CA				
September 10-12 (3 days)	Chinook only	6,000	-	Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. Landing and possession limit of 30 fish per vessel per day. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. Klamath Control Zone closed. When the fishery is closed between the OR/CA border and Humbug Mt. and open to the south, vessels with fish on board caught in the open area off California may seek temporary mooring in Brookings, Oregon prior to landing in California only if such vessels first notify the Chetco River Coast Guard Station via VHF channel 22A between the hours of 0500 and 2200 and provide the vessel name, number of fish on board, and estimated time of arrival.

TABLE I-1. Summary of actual ocean non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing regulations for 2007. (Page 6 of 6)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota (Guideline*)		Special Restrictions ^{a/}
		Chinook	Coho	
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena April 9-13, 16-20, 23-27 (15 days)	All except coho	2,000	-	Landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook per vessel per day April 9-22; 30 Chinook per vessel per day April 23-27. Fish caught in the area must be landed in the area, and fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of any closure. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length.
August 1-29; September 1-30 (59 days)	All except coho	None	-	Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches in August and 27 inches in September.
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. May 9-31; July 1 through August 29; September 1-30 (113 days)	All except coho	None	-	Fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length in May and September; 28 inches in July and August.
Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro October 1-5, 8-12 (10 days)	All except coho	None	-	Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length.
Pigeon Pt. to Pt. Sur May 1-31; July 1 through August 29; September 1-30 (121 days)	All except coho	None	-	Fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length in May and September; 28 inches in July and August.
Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border May 1 through September 30 (153 days)	All except coho	None	-	Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length in May, June, and September; 28 inches in July and August.

a/ Single-point, single-shank barbless hooks required in all open areas coastwide. In California, when fishing with bait and angling by any other means than trolling, single-point, single-shank barbless circle hooks with no offset must be used. No more than 4 spreads per line off Oregon south of Cape Falcon. No more than 6 lines per boat allowed off California. Unless otherwise noted, minimum size limits (total length): Chinook - 28 inches north of Cape Falcon; 26 inches south of Cape Falcon; coho - 16 inches.

b/ 5,400 preseason guideline minus 407 overage from the May-June fishery.

c/ Retention of non-adipose fin clipped coho allowed.

TABLE I-2. Summary of actual treaty Indian commercial ocean and Area 4B troll salmon seasons for 2007. (Page 1 of 1)

Tribe and Area	Seasons ^{a/}			Minimum Size Limit (Inches)	
	Salmon Species	Dates	Days	Chinook	Coho
Quinault					
Areas 2-3	Chinook Only	May 1-June 30	61	24	-
	All	July 1- Sept. 4	66	24	16
Hoh					
Areas 2-3	Chinook Only	May 1-June 30	61	24	-
	All	July 1- Sept. 4	66	24	16
Quileute					
Area 3	Chinook Only	May 1-June 30	61	24	-
	All	July 1-Sept. 4; Sept 16-Oct. 15	96	24	16
Makah					
Areas 3N, 4, and 4A	Chinook Only	May 1-June 30	61	24	-
	All	July 1- Aug. 31	62	24	16
Area 4B	Chinook Only	May 1-June 30	61	24	-
	All	Jan. 1-April 15; July 1-Aug 31; Nov. 1-Dec. 31	228	24 ^{b/}	16
S'Klallam					
Area 4B	Chinook Only	May 1-June 30	61	24	-
	All ^{c/}	Jan. 1-Apr. 15; July 1-Dec. 31	289	24 ^{b/}	16

a/ The overall quotas for these fisheries during the May 1-Sept. 15 ocean salmon management period were 35,000 Chinook and 38,000 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 pre-season to provide 21,500 Chinook for the May 1-June 30 Chinook-directed season and 15,500 Chinook for the July 1-Sept. 15 all-salmon season (13,500 pre-season plus 2,000 surplus allowed to be transferred from the May-June 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 2007. (Page 1 of 3)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota		Daily Limit and Special Restrictions ^{b/}
		Chinook	Coho ^{a/}	
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava, WA (Neah Bay subarea)				
Tues.-Sat. July 3 through August 16; seven days per week Aug. 17 through September 15 (63 days)	All Salmon Except no chum in August and September	The Chinook quota for all subareas between the U.S./Canada border and Cape Falcon, Oregon combined	12,230	Two salmon daily, only one Chinook; plus one additional pink salmon in August and September. No Chinook retention east of Bonilla-Tatoosh line in August and September.
Cape Alava to Queets River, WA (LaPush subarea)				
Tues.-Sat. July 3 through August 16; seven days per week Aug. 17 through September 15 (63 days)	All Salmon	subareas between the U.S./Canada border and Cape Falcon, Oregon combined	2,960	Two salmon daily, only one Chinook; plus one additional pink salmon in August and September.
North of 47°50'00" N lat. and south of 48°00'00" N lat. seven days per week Sept. 22-Oct.7 (16 days)	All Salmon	Canada border and Cape Falcon, Oregon combined	100	Two salmon daily, only one Chinook; plus one additional pink salmon in August and September.
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt., WA (Westport subarea)				
Sun.-Thurs. July 1-Aug. 16; seven days per week Aug. 17-Sept. 16 (66 days)	All Salmon	and Cape Falcon, Oregon combined	28,510 ^{c/}	Two salmon daily, only one Chinook.
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon, OR (Columbia River subarea)				
Seven days per week July 1-Aug. 25; Sept. 2-30 (85 days)	All salmon	was 16,250	71,450 ^{c/}	Two salmon daily, only one Chinook.
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt., Oregon				
Mar. 15-June 22; Sept. 17-Oct. 31 (145 days)	All except coho	None	-	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. ^{d/}
June 23-Sept. 16 (86 days)	All salmon	None	50,000 including Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	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. ^{d/}
Sept. 17-Nov. 15 (60 days)	Chinook only	None	-	Open inside 3 nm. Barbed hooks allowed. Two salmon daily; no more than four Chinook in seven consecutive days. 10 Chinook annual limit for Tillamook, Nehalem, and Nestucca basins combined.

TABLE I-3. Summary of actual ocean recreational salmon fishing regulations for 2007. (Page 2 of 3)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota		Daily Limit and Special Restrictions ^{b/}
		Chinook	Coho ^{a/}	
Tillamook Control Zone Bubble Twin Rocks to Pyramid Rock Mar. 15-June 22 (100 days)	Chinook only	None	-	Open inside 3 nm. Barbed hooks allowed. Two salmon daily; all retained Chinook must have a healed adipose fin clip.
June 23-Sept. 16 (86 days)	All salmon	None	Included in 50,000 coho quota below	Open inside 3 nm. Barbless hooks required. Two salmon daily; no more than four Chinook in seven consecutive days. 10 Chinook annual limit includes all Chinook from Tillamook, Nehalem, and Nestucca bays and tributaries. Prior to August 1 all retained Chinook must have a healed adipose fin clip.
Elk River Bubble Cape Blanco to Humbug Mt., Oregon Nov. 1-Dec. 15 (45 days)	Chinook only	None	-	Open inside 3 nm. Two salmon daily.
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border May 5-June 22 (49 days)	All except coho	None		Two salmon daily. Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length.
June 23-Sept. 4 (74 days)	All salmon	None	50,000 including Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	Two salmon daily. Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length.
Chetco River Bubble Twin Rocks, Oregon to OR/CA border Oct. 1-14 (14 days)	Chinook only	None	-	One salmon daily; no more than four fish per season.
OR/CA Border to Horse Mt., CA May 5-June 22 (49 days)	All except coho	None	-	Two salmon daily. Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length. Klamath Control Zone closed.
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena, California Feb. 17-Nov. 11 (268 days)	All except coho	None	-	Two salmon daily.
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. Apr. 7-Nov. 11 (219 days)	All except coho	None	-	Two salmon daily.
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border Apr. 7-Oct. 7 (184 days)	All except coho	None	-	Two salmon daily.

TABLE I-3. Summary of actual ocean recreational salmon fishing regulations for 2007. (Page 3 of 3)

a/ All coho fisheries and quotas are mark selective are 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 other means 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/ The coho quota from the Queets River to Leadbetter point recreational fishery was changed inseason from 43,510 to 28,510 and the coho quota in the Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon recreational fishery was increased from 58,800 to 71,450 in order to extend the latter fishery into September and maintain impacts on lower Columbia River natural coho at or below preseason expectations.

d/ The all-depth halibut fishery was open on May 10-12, 17-19, 24-26; May 31-June 2; June 7-9, 23-23; July 5-7, 19-21; August 3-5, 10-12, 17-19, 24-26; September 2-4, 9-11, and 16.

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					
	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						
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	127,180	11,156	131,364	2,484	145,003	1.1
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	277	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	563	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	2,034	77,041	25,439	250	969	160	1	90,595	36,369	51,770	3,260	91,398	1.0
2006 ^{c/}	2,240	46,824	32,971	8	529	202	0	65,263	10,667	36,087	8	46,762	0.7
2007 ^{c/}	1,889	37,306	45,882	370	390	251	2	72,683	8,944	83,788	4,670	97,402	1.3

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						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						
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 ^{e/}	5,226	35,456	17,080	80	464	101	0	88,101	6,881	60,655	0	67,536	0.8

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					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						
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 ^{cf}	10,577	113,406	-	0	1,513	-	0	105,655	47,635	746	0	48,381	0.5

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	Effort (boat days fished)	COMMERCIAL TROLL						RECREATIONAL					Salmon Per Angler Trip
		Catch			Thousands of Pounds (Dressed Weight)			Effort (salmon angler trips)	Catch (numbers of fish)				
		Chinook	Coho	Pink	Chinook	Coho	Pink		Chinook	Coho	Pink	Total	
COUNCIL AREA^{a/d/}													
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	22,012	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	28,496	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	30,675	669,198	28,057	253	7,987	180	1	338,674	207,571	66,175	3,260	277,005	0.8
2006 ^{c/}	15,027	151,517	34,385	8	2,059	215	0	254,088	118,547	53,290	8	171,845	0.7
2007 ^{c/}	17,692	186,168	62,962	450	2,367	352	2	266,439	63,460	145,189	4,670	213,319	0.8

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.
(Page 1 of 1)

Year	COMMERCIAL TROLL				RECREATIONAL					
	Effort ^{a/} (boat days fished)	Catch (numbers of fish)			Effort (salmon angler trips)	Catch (numbers of fish)			Total	Salmon Per Angler Trip
		Chinook	Coho	Pink		Chinook	Coho	Pink		
----- U.S./CANADA BORDER TO CAPE FALCON -----										
Treaty Indian (U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Point)^{b/}:										
2000	142	7,638	22,175	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	596	41,975	23,997	387	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006 ^{c/}	802	30,055	31,706	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007 ^{c/}	615	23,038	39,996	584	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Indian:										
2000	692	12,514	17,525	0	57,362	9,242	81,925	18	91,185	1.6
2001	1,006	25,320	17,445	376	149,643	25,592	207,251	3,921	236,764	1.6
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 ^{c/}	1,596	15,704	17,441	227	85,069	9,535	102,187	4,670	116,392	1.4
----- CAPE FALCON TO HUMBURG MOUNTAIN -----										
2000	6,935	130,192	-	3	48,113	12,878	19,401	0	32,279	0.7
2001	10,435	267,273	-	344	71,119	17,374	55,088	0	72,462	1.0
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 ^{c/}	4,441	29,928	5,525	73	64,603	3,240	40,687	0	43,927	0.7
----- HUMBURG MOUNTAIN TO HORSE MOUNTAIN TO (KMZ) -----										
2000	416	5,493	-	0	42,329	25,292	257	0	25,549	0.6
2001	786	9,122	-	0	50,794	20,032	255	0	20,287	0.4
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 ^{c/}	820	12,869	-	0	31,555	21,946	1,970	0	23,916	0.8
----- HORSE MOUNTAIN TO U.S./MEXICO BORDER -----										
2000	20,311	478,325	-	0	194,053	172,377	223	0	172,600	0.9
2001	13,526	187,563	-	7	140,442	85,959	1,143	0	87,102	0.6
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 ^{c/}	10,220	104,629	-	0	85,212	28,739	345	0	29,084	0.3

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 2007 Council managed fisheries compared with actual harvest by management area and fishery. (Page 1 of 1)

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)	21,500	15,023	0.70	-	12	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (July-Sept.) ^{b/}	15,500	8,015	0.52	38,000	39,984	1.05
Subtotal Treaty Indian Commercial Troll	35,000	23,038	0.66	38,000	39,996	1.05
NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (May-June)	10,850 *	11,104	1.02	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (July-Sept.)	5,400 *	4,600	0.85	22,400	17,441	0.78
Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll	16,250	15,704	0.97	22,400	17,441	0.78
RECREATIONAL (selective coho fisheries)						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (July-Sept.)	1,725 *	1,471	0.85	12,230	10,608	0.87
Cape Alava to Queets River (July-Oct.)	825 *	595	0.72	3,060	2,769	0.90
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (June-Sept.)	9,400 *	5,247	0.56	43,510	22,992	0.53
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (July-Sept.)	4,300 *	2,222	0.52	58,800	65,818	1.12
Subtotal Recreational	16,250	9,535	0.59	117,600	102,187	0.87
TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON	67,500	48,277	0.72	178,000	159,624	0.90
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON						
COMMERCIAL TROLL (all except coho)						
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. (Aug.-Sept.)	-	-	-	10000	5525	0.55
Humbug Mt. to Oregon/California border (June-Sept.)	6,000	3,801	0.63	-	-	-
Oregon/California Border to Humboldt S. Jetty (Sept.)	6,000	8,777	1.46	-	-	-
Ft. Bragg (April)	2,000	748	0.37	-	-	-
Subtotal Troll	14,000	13,326	0.95	10,000	5,525	0.55
RECREATIONAL						
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border (June, July, Sept.)	-	-	-	50,000	42,256	0.85
TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON	14,000	13,326	0.95	60,000	47,781	0.80
GRAND TOTAL COUNCIL AREA	81,500	61,603	0.76	238,000	207,405	0.87

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

b/ Quota was increased by rollover of 2,000 fish from the May-June fishery.

TABLE I-7. Estimated incidental mortality of Chinook and coho in 2007 ocean salmon fisheries. Observed incidental mortality was calculated by scaling preseason projections of incidental mortality by the ratio of observed to projected catch. (Page 1 of 1)

Area and Fishery	2007 Catch Projection	2007 Bycatch Mortality ^{a/} Projection	2007 Bycatch Projection ^{b/}	Observed in 2007	
				Catch	Bycatch Mortality
OCEAN FISHERIES^{c/}:					
CHINOOK (thousands of fish)					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Commercial Troll	35.0	5.5	12.2	23.0	3.6
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	16.3	5.8	16.2	15.7	5.6
Recreational	16.3	2.2	7.6	9.5	1.3
CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MT.					
Commercial Troll	119.2	21.4	58.1	29.9	5.4
Recreational	17.0	2.1	7.9	3.2	0.4
HUMBUG MT. TO HORSE MT.					
Commercial Troll	13.0	2.3	6.3	12.9	2.5 ^{d/}
Recreational	30.1	3.8	14.0	21.9	2.3 ^{d/}
SOUTH OF HORSE MT.					
Commercial	199.1	35.6	96.9	104.6	20.2 ^{d/}
Recreational	75.5	9.4	30.5	28.7	3.0 ^{d/}
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	382.6	70.6	189.7	186.1	37.3
Recreational	138.9	17.5	60.0	63.3	7.0
INSIDE FISHERIES:					
Buoy 10	NA	NA	NA	3.8	NA
COHO (thousands of fish)					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Commercial Troll	38.0	2.6	8.5	40.0	2.7
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	22.4	8.5	27.3	17.4	4.0
Recreational	117.6	21.0	110.5	102.2	22.0 ^{e/}
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Commercial Troll	10.0	12.1	38.9	5.5	6.7
Recreational	50.0	20.4	107.1	42.3	17.2
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	70.4	23.2	74.7	57.4	13.4
Recreational	167.6	41.4	217.6	144.4	39.2
INSIDE FISHERIES:					
Area 4B	-	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10	12.0	2.1	11.0	8.4	1.5

a/ The bycatch mortality reported in this table consists of drop-off mortality (includes predation on hooked fish) plus hook-and-release mortality (HRM) 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 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; the HRMs for these gear types are 42.2% and 14%, respectively).

b/ Bycatch calculated as drop-off mortality plus fish released.

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

d/ Based on reported sublegal encounter rates.

e/ Based on observed unmarked encounter rates.

TABLE I-8. Summary of 2007 recreational and commercial fisheries selective for marked hatchery coho (preliminary data). (Page 1 of 1)

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	53%	36%	12,230	3,052	10,608	10,445	163	18,859	4,050	13,367
La Push	59%	30%	3,060	854	2,769	2,738	31	6,461	1,351	3,268
Westport	65%	51%	43,510	8,103	22,992	22,916	76	22,090	5,329	25,916
Columbia River	72%	61%	58,800	8,994	65,818	65,663	155	42,080	11,260	42,518
North of Cape Falcon Total	NA	NA	117,600	21,003	102,187	101,762	425	89,490	21,990	85,069
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	51%	52%	50,000	14,088	42,256	42,113	143	39,006	9,492	65,462
Ocean Fisheries Total	NA	NA	167,600	35,091	144,443	143,875	568	128,496	31,481	150,531
Inside Fisheries										
Strait of Juan de Fuca ^{d/}	48%	38%	9,725 ^{e/}	2,837	14,917	14,267	650	24,338	5,136	46,919
Buoy 10	74%	60%	12,000 ^{e/}	2,098	8,356	8,213	143	5,571	1,451	36,064
Inside Fisheries Total	NA	NA	21,725	4,935	23,273	22,480	793	29,909	6,587	82,983
Commercial										
Neah Bay	52%	NA	-	1,264	147	147	0	136	49	41
La Push	55%	NA	-	1,852	1,091	1,091	0	893	331	227
Westport	59%	NA	-	1,911	1,783	1,762	21	1,239	468	208
Columbia River	65%	NA	-	3,435	14,420	14,420	0	7,765	3,128	253
Commercial Total	NA	NA	22,400	8,462	17,441	17,420	21	10,032	3,976	729
Grand Total	NA	NA	211,725	48,488	185,157	183,775	1,382	168,437	42,045	NA

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, 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 15, 2007) 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 - August 4 and August 9, 2007.

Fishery	Boats	Anglers	Catch			Total	Release		
			Chinook	Coho	Pink		Chinook	Coho	Pink
Area 5: 7/1 - 8/9	7,883	18,830	3,367	2,666	10,503	16,536	7,803	7,543	4,401
Area 6: 7/1 - 8/9	1,745	3,221	729	48	645	1422	817	149	253
Total	9,628	22,051	4,096	2,714	11,148	17,958	8,620	7,692	4,654

Area 5 Preliminary Recreational Salmon Catch Estimate, 2007

Area 5: 7/1 - 9/15	18,721	46,919	4,137	14,917	37,714	56,768	16,552	38,980	16,266
--------------------	--------	--------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

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	212.4	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	71.6
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	23.5	49.2	2.1	57.2
2004	354.7	64.0	87.5	321.9	40.4	66.4	5.4	72.0
2005	338.4	73.1	84.3	305.3	24.1	62.1	40.2	64.1
2006	282.3	72.6	85.8	263.8	25.2	70.1	31.5	50.1
2007 ^{c/}	268.3	58.1	71.5	240.4	26.3	54.9	9.6	66.8

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. (Page 1 of 1)

Year or Avg.	Northern B.C.		Central B.C.		North-Central B.C. Sport	WCVI				Strait of Georgia				Juan de Fuca		
	Troll	Net	Troll	Net		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	194.0	40.9	29.8	15.9	23.7	74.8	128.1	60.8	42.5	33.6	30.5	75.3	21.2	0.0	8.9	19.0
1992	142.3	35.7	47.8	18.3	32.5	216.5	130.2	9.5	44.1	40.0	18.7	75.1	20.4	0.0	10.0	21.1
1993	161.7	33.9	23.4	10.6	34.7	167.8	106.9	28.7	63.1	37.5	31.7	79.0	25.9	0.0	2.3	14.0
1994	164.6	22.0	19.0	14.4	36.4	71.0	75.0	2.4	50.6	15.1	23.1	45.1	11.4	0.0	8.9	14.4
1995	56.9	18.1	5.8	11.0	27.2	28.8	52.2	0.5	28.2	0.1	7.2	38.0	9.7	0.0	0.6	14.4
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	116.4	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	62.7	58.0	93.8	9.1	24.0	0.7	12.6	14.0	6.4	0.0	0.3	26.6
2004	137.4	16.2	0.0	6.3	84.7	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	6.9	0.0	6.3	77.8	110.0	38.8	23.6	53.9	0.0	5.6	10.4	1.9	0.0	0.2	30.5
2006 ^{b/}	158.4	11.7	0.0	5.2	81.9	53.9	55.3	24.0	37.9	0.0	5.9	12.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	39.4
2007 ^{b/}	83.2	11.5	0.0	5.6	68.1 ^{c/}	28.4	58.8	47.0	46.2	0.0	2.9	8.9	14.6	0.0	0.0	26.5
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	982.3	196.2	105.7	47.6	43.1	664.6	1,225.3	5.2	49.8	11.6	77.5	35.0	11.5	0.0	180.4	110.6
1992	516.3	122.1	237.8	67.6	40.5	935.5	736.3	9.7	37.5	137.3	81.7	358.5	117.3	0.0	106.0	119.7
1993	337.2	134.5	72.6	37.8	31.2	422.0	531.8	3.5	13.7	276.0	65.6	552.1	177.7	0.0	6.2	108.9
1994	740.0	174.5	57.6	94.1	58.9	207.7	1,044.1	4.7	16.4	50.8	38.3	148.0	28.2	0.0	131.0	118.6
1995	295.4	111.1	18.7	28.1	37.3	276.9	1,068.5	1.4	41.2	0.0	17.9	11.2	3.5	0.0	36.7	71.5
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

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

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Includes AABM QCI sport catch of 54,000, Northern sport ISBM catch of 8,000, and Central sport ISBM catch of 6,100.

TABLE I-12. Summary of 2007 West Coast Vancouver Island salmon fisheries.

Areas Open	Majority of Catch	Fishing Period	Chinook Catch
NWVI-SWVI	SWVI	10/1-3/06	16,026
NWVI-SWVI	SWVI	11/8-24/06	980
NWVI-SWVI	NWVI	11/25-30/06	210
NWVI-SWVI	NWVI	1/1-31/07	5,440
NWVI-SWVI	NWVI	2/1-28/07	2,587
NWVI-SWVI	SWVI	3/1-6/07	528
NWVI-SWVI	NWVI	3/17-31/07	1,728
NWVI-SWVI	NWVI	4/7-15/07	440
NWVI-SWVI	SWVI	4/16-30/07	4,783
NWVI-SWVI	SWVI	5/1-31/07	23,464
NWVI-SWVI	SWVI	6/1-10/07	13,503
NWVI-SWVI	SWVI	6/18-22/07	11,480
NWVI-SWVI	SWVI	9/18-20/07	5,450
NWVI	NWVI	9/21-28/07	532
Total			87,151

TABLE I-13. Summary of 2007 coho catch and release in B.C. commercial fisheries.

Gear/Area	Coho Kept	Coho Released
Northern Troll	NA	NA
Northern Net	NA	NA
North Central Troll	NA	NA
South Central Troll	NA	NA
Central Net	NA	NA
Johnstone Strait Net	3	2,818
Strait of Georgia Net	0	4
Strait of Georgia Troll	0	666
Fraser Gill Net	0	1,042
Northwest Vancouver Island Troll	62	5,146
Southwest Vancouver Island Troll	1,569	6,226
Northwest Vancouver Island Net	0	0
Southwest Vancouver Island Net	4,701	0

TABLE I-14. Summary of 2007 coho catch and release in B.C. recreational fisheries.

Area	Kept	Released
Juan de Fuca Strait	6,714	12,185
Strait of Georgia	1,955	10,561
Johnstone Strait	6,466	6,223
WCVI ^{a/}	43,432	46,243
Total	58,567	75,212

a/ Includes impacts of mark-selective fisheries in which the retained catch was 25,334 and the number of coho released was 37,652.

CHAPTER II

CHINOOK SALMON MANAGEMENT

CENTRAL VALLEY CHINOOK STOCKS

Central Valley Chinook stocks include fall, late-fall, winter, and spring stocks of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and their tributaries. Two of these stocks were listed under the ESA: (1) Sacramento River winter Chinook, listed as endangered in January 1994; and (2) Central Valley spring Chinook, listed as threatened in September 1999.

Management Objectives

The following conservation objectives guided Council management of Central Valley Chinook salmon stocks in the 2007 fisheries: (1) for fall Chinook in the Sacramento River system, an escapement goal of 122,000 to 180,000 hatchery and natural adults; and (2) for Sacramento River winter and Central Valley spring Chinook, the ESA consultation standard concerning the duration and timing of the commercial and recreational fisheries south of Point Arena.

Regulations to Achieve Objectives

Harvest impacts on Central Valley Chinook were a primary management concern in fisheries south of Point Arena, California. For 2007, no specific restrictions were required for ocean salmon fisheries to meet the conservation objective for Sacramento River fall Chinook. Under the 2007 regulations, the projected escapement to the Sacramento River was 265,500 fall Chinook adults, exceeding the upper end of the conservation objective range.

Commercial and recreational seasons and size limits were structured to meet the Sacramento River winter and Central Valley spring Chinook ESA consultation standard (Chapter I, Regulatory Objectives by Management Area, Horse Mountain to U.S./Mexico Border). Season and size limit details are presented in Tables I-1 and I-3.

Inside Harvest

Although no catch estimate was made for the 2007 season, recreational harvest regulations continued to allow extensive harvest of fall Chinook. A comprehensive angler survey of the Sacramento River system, conducted from 1990 through 1994, showed that recreational catch averaged 25% of the river run. An additional survey conducted from 1998 through 2000 showed similar results. Since 1990, regulations have closed the mainstem Sacramento River to retention of salmon from January 15 to July 15, a period when winter Chinook adults are thought to be most abundant. Beginning in 2004, the retention closure was enacted earlier, on January 1 from the Carquinez Bridge to Red Bluff, in response to recovery of winter Chinook CWT's in the sport fishery. In response to the low escapements in the Stanislaus, Toulumne, and Merced rivers during the last decade, the majority of the San Joaquin River has been closed to recreational salmon fishing.

Escapement and Management Performance

Sacramento River Fall Chinook

In 2007, a total of 87,966 natural and hatchery fall Chinook adults were estimated to have returned to the Sacramento River basin for spawning. This represents the second-lowest escapement estimate on record and is approximately 33% of the preseason expectation of 265,500. The 2007 escapement estimate does not meet the lower boundary of the Council's conservation escapement objective of 122,000 to 180,000 adults. Fall Chinook returns to Sacramento River hatcheries totaled 21,239 adults and available data indicate that hatchery-produced fish constitute a majority of the Sacramento River naturally spawning fall Chinook population. Table II-1 and Figure II-1 display historical natural and hatchery fall spawner escapements. For a more detailed breakdown of the historical escapements, see Appendix B, Tables B-1 and B-2.

Sacramento River Winter and Spring Chinook

Spawner escapement of endangered winter Chinook salmon in 2007 was estimated to be 6,144 jacks and adults (expanded counts from Red Bluff Diversion Dam). It should be noted that a time series of spawner escapement estimates based on carcass surveys also exists for the run from 1996 to the present. Expansion of the carcass survey data has yielded, in most cases, higher estimates of spawning escapement than have expansions of dam counts. While the carcass survey estimates have the potential to reduce the large uncertainty associated with the dam expansion estimates, a review of the most appropriate methodology for estimating the spawning escapement from the carcass survey data has not been completed. The 2007 carcass survey estimate of run size (jacks and adults) was 2,488. Carcass survey estimates over the 2000–2007 period have ranged from 0.4–3.2 times those derived from the Red Bluff Diversion Dam counts.

Ocean fishery impacts on the returning cohort of winter Chinook spawners in 2007 were incurred primarily during the 2006 season and in the early 2007 recreational season south of Point Arena, California.

Returns of spring Chinook to the Sacramento River system totaled approximately 11,950 fish (jacks and adults), most of which (an estimated 8,951 fish) returned to the upper Sacramento River tributaries. In addition, approximately 2,752 fish returned to the Feather River Hatchery. The method used to estimate the spring Chinook return to the Feather River Hatchery was modified in 2005. In previous years, the estimate was equal to the number of Chinook that entered the hatchery during the early period of Chinook spawning. In 2005 through 2007, prior to the spring run spawning period, fish that entered the hatchery were tagged and returned to the river; the number of tagged fish that re-entered the hatchery during the spring run spawning period was used as the estimate of spring Chinook escapement in the Feather River. The fish that were tagged at the hatchery and returned to the river but did not re-enter the hatchery during the spawning period were counted in the natural fall run survey and reported as Feather River fall Chinook. The natural area surveys in the Feather River are not currently capable of separating the spring and fall runs. Historical spawner escapements for Sacramento River winter and spring Chinook salmon are presented in Appendix B, Table B-3.

San Joaquin River Fall Chinook

San Joaquin River spawning areas are used primarily by fall Chinook. The estimated San Joaquin River fall Chinook spawning escapement in 2007 totaled 1,450 jacks and adults in natural areas and 1,122 jacks and adults to hatcheries (Appendix B, Tables B-1 and B-2 provide historical spawner escapements). Salmon production in the San Joaquin River is determined largely by spring outflows three years earlier.

Since 1986, spawner returns to the San Joaquin River have constituted less than 10% of the total Central Valley escapement for fall run Chinook.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA COAST CHINOOK STOCKS

Northern California stocks include fall and spring stocks north of the entrance to San Francisco Bay. Primary river systems in this area are (from north to south) the Smith, Klamath, Mad, Eel, Mattole, and Russian rivers. Coastal Chinook stocks south of the Klamath River were listed as threatened under the ESA in September 1999.

Management Objectives

The KRFC conservation objective provided primary guidance for Council management of northern California Chinook salmon stocks in the 2007 fisheries. KRFC were managed in accordance with a harvest rate plan (Amendment 9) calling for a minimum adult natural spawner escapement rate of 33%, with a minimum spawner escapement (floor) of 35,000 adults in natural areas. The available harvest was shared equally between non-tribal and tribal fisheries (tribes with Federally-recognized fishing rights), and an equitable sharing arrangement was negotiated among the non-tribal fisheries. KRFC also provided the basis for the NMFS ESA consultation standard for California coastal Chinook, which limits the ocean harvest rate on age-4 KRFC to no more than 16.0%.

Regulations to Achieve Objectives

To achieve the management objectives for KRFC, the adopted regulations were designed to result in: (1) a Klamath River run of 121,800 fall Chinook adults resulting in a spawner escapement of 35,000 fish in natural areas, taking into account projected river fishery impacts of 55,100 adults and returns to basin hatcheries; (2) 50% (40,800) of the allowable adult harvest for tribal subsistence and commercial fisheries; (3) 26% (10,600) of the non-tribal harvest to the Klamath River recreational fishery; and (4) 16.2% (4,900) of the ocean harvest to the KMZ recreational fishery. These harvest allocations were expected to result in a 63%/37% California/Oregon sharing of KRFC ocean troll harvest. The age-4 ocean harvest rate resulting from the above configuration was expected to be 16.0%.

Inside Harvest

Yurok and Hoopa tribes shared a federally reserved right of 50% (40,800) of the available harvest surplus of adult Klamath fall Chinook. The State of California managed the river recreational fishery under a 10,600 adult fall Chinook quota. Tribal adult fall Chinook landings totaled 27,381 (67% of the quota), and it was estimated that the recreational fishery retained 5,901 adult fish (56% of the quota). River harvest estimates for streams outside the Klamath River Basin are not available.

Escapement and Management Performance

Threatened California North Coast Chinook

Historical indices of spawner abundance, or actual spawning escapement estimates, for Chinook salmon in California coastal streams outside of the Klamath River Basin are limited to cursory, nonsystematic surveys of one tributary of the Mad River and two tributaries of the Eel River (Appendix B, Table B-7).

The 2007 preseason forecast of the KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate was 16.0% (the ESA consultation standard for California Coastal Chinook was no more than 16.0%). The postseason evaluation of the 2007 age-4 ocean harvest rate was not available in time for this report.

Klamath River Fall Chinook

The 2007 preliminary postseason river run size estimate for KRFC was 130,506 adults compared to the preseason predicted ocean escapement (river run size) of 121,800 adults. The escapement to natural spawning areas was 59,731 adults, which was 1.7 times the preseason prediction of 35,000 adults. The estimated number of hatchery returns was 34,992 adults. Table II-2, Figure II-2, and Appendix B, Table B-4 present historical harvest and escapement data for KRFC.

Spawning escapement to the upper Klamath River tributaries (Salmon, Scott, and Shasta Rivers), where spawning was only minimally affected by hatchery strays, totaled 7,880 adults. The Shasta River has historically been the most important Chinook salmon spawning stream in the upper Klamath River, supporting a spawning escapement of 30,700 adults as recently as 1964, and 63,700 in 1935. The escapement in 2007 to the Shasta River was 2,009 adults (Appendix B, Table B-6), while escapement to the Salmon and Scott Rivers was 1,377 and 4,494 adults, respectively. The coded-wire tag (CWT) data necessary to evaluate whether the Council's harvest allocations were met were not available.

OREGON COAST CHINOOK STOCKS

Oregon coast Chinook stocks include all fall and spring stocks from Oregon streams south of the Columbia River. These stocks are categorized into two major subgroups based on ocean migration patterns. Although ocean harvest distributions overlap somewhat, they are categorized as either north or south/local migrating. North migrating Chinook stocks include stocks north of and including the Elk River, with the exception of Umpqua River spring Chinook. South/local migrating Chinook stocks include Rogue River spring and fall Chinook, Umpqua River spring Chinook, and fall Chinook from smaller rivers south of the Elk River.

Based on CWT analysis, the populations from ten major north Oregon coast (NOC) river systems from the Nehalem through the Siuslaw Rivers are harvested primarily in PSC ocean fisheries off B.C. and SEAK, and to a much lesser degree, in Council area fisheries off Washington and Oregon, and terminal area fisheries. Analysis of CWTs indicates the populations from five major mid-Oregon coast (MOC) systems between the Coos and the Elk Rivers are harvested primarily in ocean fisheries off B.C., Washington, and Oregon, with minor catches in California fisheries. South/local stocks are important contributors to ocean fisheries off Oregon and northern California. Another central Oregon stock, Umpqua River spring Chinook, contributes primarily to ocean fisheries off Oregon and California, and to a lesser degree, off Washington, B.C., and SEAK.

Management Objectives

The conservation objective for Oregon coast salmon was an aggregate of 150,000 to 200,000 natural adult spawners, as indicated by peak spawner counts of 60 to 90 fish per mile in standard index surveys. This stock has been an abundant stock historically, therefore preseason abundance estimates were not developed for this stock, and it has not been of critical management concern. Constraints for OCN coho, California coastal Chinook, and KRFC management objectives generally result in reduced ocean fishery impacts on Oregon south/local migrating Chinook stocks. Humbug Mountain to Cape Falcon Chinook fisheries have a minor impact on most of the stocks originating from the NOC, which have a northerly marine distribution pattern.

Regulations to Achieve Objectives

The areas of primary management concern for ocean fisheries impacting Oregon coast Chinook vary between the north and south/local migrating stocks, although there is some overlap. Preseason abundance estimates were not available for Oregon coast Chinook, however, based on postseason abundance indicators, Council-area fisheries impacts on this stock have not significantly affected objective

achievement in recent years. Under the 2007 regulations, the STT expected the aggregate conservation objective for this stock to be met with the constraints required for north California coast Chinook and OCN coho.

For the Oregon State-waters terminal area fisheries a range of regulations were adopted, including daily and weekly landing limits and quotas.

Inside Harvest

Inside recreational harvest of fall and spring Chinook occurred in most Oregon coastal estuaries and rivers. Complete estimates of the 2007 recreational Chinook harvest in freshwater areas were not available. Historical estimates of the recreational harvest of fall and spring Chinook, derived from Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) salmon and steelhead angler catch record cards are reported in Table II-3.

Escapement and Management Performance

Actual escapement was not estimated for this stock aggregate. Achievement of an aggregate 150,000 to 200,000 naturally spawning adults was assessed through indices (e.g., stream surveys, dam counts, etc.). The escapement goal was equivalent to peak spawner index counts of 60 to 90 adults per mile in nine index streams and includes both spring and fall Chinook. Peak spawner index counts were based on traditional non-random surveys. ODFW is developing alternate methodologies for establishing escapement goals for several fall Chinook PSC indicator stocks. The escapement goals and assessment for these stocks will likely change upon completion of this process.

The overall quota for the eight terminal area fisheries with quotas was 11,000. The final catch estimate for those fisheries was 338 Chinook.

North Migrating Chinook

An index of adult spawners (peak count per index mile) in nine standard streams was used to measure natural spawner escapement trends for north migrating fall Chinook. Data have been collected since about 1950 for most systems. Overall peak Chinook adult index spawner counts in 2007 were preliminarily estimated at 42 adults per mile, less than the goal range of 60 to 90 adults per mile (Table II-4, Figure II-3).

South/Local Migrating Chinook

Standard fall Chinook spawning index escapement data for the smaller southern Oregon coastal rivers (south of the Elk River) are available for the Winchuck, Chetco, and Pistol Rivers (Appendix B, Table B-8). Rogue River carcass counts were used as an indicator of trends in escapement for naturally produced fall Chinook, but these surveys were not conducted in 2007 (Table II-4). In addition, two trend indicators of escapement for naturally produced spring Chinook were utilized: (1) Rogue River counts at Gold Ray Dam, and (2) Umpqua River counts at Winchester Dam (Table II-4). Escapement based on these indicators had been stable or increasing since the early 1990s but were below the recent five-year returns in 2007 (Figures II-3 and II-4). The aggregate Oregon coast goal of 150,000 to 200,000 naturally spawning Chinook adults was probably not met in 2007.

Coastal Hatchery Chinook

Preliminary estimates of total fall and spring Chinook returns to Oregon coastal hatcheries in 2007 were 2,100 and 6,300 adults, respectively (Table II-3). Hatchery egg-take goals were expected to be met at all stations.

COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN CHINOOK STOCKS

Columbia River Basin Chinook salmon stocks include fall, summer, and spring stocks. NMFS has listed five Chinook ESUs within the Columbia Basin under the ESA, (1) Snake River fall listed as threatened April 1992; (2) Snake River spring/summer listed as threatened April 1992; (3) upper Columbia River spring listed as endangered March 1999; (4) lower Columbia River listed as threatened March 1999; and (5) upper Willamette River spring listed as threatened March 1999.

The assessment below covers five major stock groups of Columbia River Basin fall Chinook: lower river hatchery (LRH) tule stock and lower river wild (LRW) bright stock, both of which are part of the ESA-listed lower Columbia River Chinook ESU; Spring Creek Hatchery (SCH) tule stock; upriver bright (URB) stock, which includes the ESA-listed Snake River fall Chinook ESU; and mid-Columbia bright (MCB) hatchery stock. Management details for Columbia River spring and summer Chinook stocks are not discussed, since Council-managed ocean salmon fisheries have very limited impacts on these stocks (less than a 2% exploitation rate in base-period fisheries). Appendix B, Tables B-12 through B-19, contain historical harvest and escapement data for fall, summer, and spring stocks. Appendix B, Table B-20 summarizes catch information for all three Chinook runs in the Columbia Basin. Additional information on these stocks can be found in the *Joint Staff Report: stock status and fisheries for spring Chinook, summer Chinook, sockeye, steelhead, and other species and miscellaneous regulations* and the *Joint Staff Report concerning the fall in-river commercial harvest of Columbia River fall Chinook, summer steelhead, coho salmon chum salmon, and sturgeon* published annually by the joint staffs of ODFW and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW).

Management Objectives

Council-area fisheries north of Cape Falcon in 2007 were managed to access SCH and LRH stocks while meeting the NMFS ESA consultation standards for the ESA-listed lower Columbia River Chinook ESU and Snake River fall Chinook ESU. The 2007 standard for the ESA-listed lower Columbia River Chinook ESU was reduced from a total (ocean plus inriver) AEQ exploitation rate on ESA-listed natural tules of no more than 49.0% to no more than 42.0%. For preseason modeling, the estimated total exploitation rate on Coweeman natural tules was used as a surrogate for the rate on all naturally spawning tules. The standard for the Snake River fall Chinook ESU was no less than a 30.0% reduction in the Snake River Fall Index (SRFI) from the 1988 through 1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries combined.

Inside Harvest

In recent years, fall Chinook in Columbia River fisheries have been managed under the guidance of annual management agreements among the *U.S. versus Oregon* parties. The Columbia River Fishery Management Plan expired on December 31, 1998. In 2007, the fall fisheries were managed to achieve the NMFS ESA consultation standards for the ESA-listed lower Columbia River Chinook ESU and Snake River fall Chinook ESU.

Harvestable surplus was projected for all major fall stocks in 2007, however, the postseason fall Chinook run reconstruction was not completed in time for this report. The preliminary catch estimate for the non-Indian commercial gillnet fisheries was 16,750 Chinook, which included 4,800 Chinook in Select Area (terminal) fisheries. The preliminary catch estimate for the treaty Indian fishery was 28,840 Chinook. The preliminary catch estimate for the recreational fisheries included 3,820 fall Chinook in the Buoy 10 fishery, 6,090 in the mainstem fishery below Bonneville Dam, and 2,950 in the Hanford Reach fishery above McNary dam (Appendix B, Table B-20).

Escapement and Management Performance

Preliminary escapement estimates indicate that all Columbia River fall Chinook met their FMP objectives (Table II-5). Preliminary estimates of river mouth returns based on inseason run updates were: 35,000 LRH; 10,040 LRW; 17,100 SCH; 122,000 URB; and 30,200 MCB. The total ocean escapement of the five stocks was 119,790 fall Chinook (Figure II-5).

Columbia River mainstem fisheries for fall Chinook in 2007 met the Snake River fall Chinook ESA consultation standard, with a preliminary URB harvest rate estimate of 15.7%, or a 64.6% reduction from the 1988 through 1993 base-period average URB harvest rate (44.7%). No specific escapement goal was established for the ESA-threatened Snake River wild fall Chinook stock. Because nearly all spawning of this stock occurs upstream from Lower Granite Dam, establishing a spawning escapement goal at Lower Granite Dam would be appropriate. In the *Proposed Recovery Plan for Snake River Salmon*, NMFS has proposed a delisting goal for Snake River fall Chinook that provides for an eight-year (approximately two generation) geometric mean of at least 2,500 natural spawners in the mainstem Snake River annually; the eight-year mean through 2006 was 2,321. The total adult fall Chinook count at Lower Granite Dam in 2007 was 10,195, up from 8,048 in 2006. A significant portion of recent year years returns were from supplementation programs. An estimate of wild Snake River fall Chinook escapement in 2006 was not available for this report.

No postseason estimate of exploitation rate on Columbia River natural tule or Snake River fall Chinook for ocean fisheries was available.

WASHINGTON COASTAL CHINOOK STOCKS

Washington coastal Chinook stocks include all fall, summer, and spring stocks from coastal streams north of the Columbia River through the western Strait of Juan de Fuca (west of the Elwha River, inclusive). This complex consists of several natural stocks, generally of small to medium-sized populations, and some hatchery production (primarily Willapa Bay and Quinault River). Coastal stocks are not impacted significantly by Council fisheries.

Management Objectives

Spawning escapement goals for natural stocks managed within this complex, established in U.S. District Court by WDFW and the treaty Indian tribes, were recognized in the Council's FMP conservation objectives. Objectives for Grays Harbor and the North Coast river systems were established pursuant to the U.S. District Court order in *Hoh versus Baldrige*. However, annual natural spawning escapement targets may vary from the FMP conservation objectives if agreed to by WDFW and the treaty Indian tribes under the provisions of *Hoh versus Baldrige* and subsequent U.S. District Court orders. After agreement is reached on the annual targets, ocean fishery escapement objectives are established for each river, or region of origin, which include provisions for treaty Indian allocation and inside non-Indian fishery needs.

Regulations to Achieve Objectives

Stocks in this complex tend to range farther north than most Columbia River stocks and, while present in fisheries from Cape Falcon to southeast Alaska, tend to have limited impacts in Council-area ocean fisheries. Preseason abundance estimates were generally not available for Council management. Base period Council-area ocean fishery AEQ exploitation rates of 5% or less were below a management threshold that allows effective Council management of these stocks, and therefore they qualified as exceptions to the Council's overfishing criteria.

Willapa Bay Chinook

Inside Harvest

Run size, harvest, and escapement data for Willapa Bay fall Chinook are presented in Appendix B, Table B-23.

No Chinook directed non-Indian gillnet fishery was conducted during July and the first half of August 2007. This fishery is commonly referred to as the “summer dip-in” fishery; it occurs irregularly because historically it was dependent on Columbia River tule abundance, which are now an ESA listed stock. This fishery was generally assumed to harvest Columbia River tule stocks in a mix similar to adjacent ocean area catches; however, in light of recent catch composition information (>70% local Willapa Bay and Grays Harbor origin stock) this assumption has been questioned.

The 2007 pre-season forecast of Chinook returning to Willapa Bay was 31,873 fish (2,014 natural and 29,859 hatchery). Concerned by the low forecast abundance of local Willapa Chinook, the one-day update fishery that typically occurs in late August was eliminated in order to maximize harvest of hatchery coho. Chinook harvest in coho targeted gillnet fisheries during 2007 totaled 4,112 fish based on preliminary data. Recreational fisheries in the marine waters of Willapa Bay were open August 1, 2007 through August 15, 2007 with no more than two adults allowed to be harvested daily and August 16, 2007 through January 31, 2008 with no more than three adults allowed to be harvested daily, of which only two could be Chinook. Barbed hooks were allowed when fishing for salmon. Retention of chum salmon was prohibited.

Recreational salmon fisheries in tributaries to Willapa Bay varied in duration but were generally open August 1, 2007 through January 31, 2008 with two adult Chinook allowed daily. Single-point, barbless hooks were required in all areas. Recreational harvest estimates were not available for 2007.

Escapement and Management Performance

During 2006, Chinook returning to hatcheries in the Willapa Bay watershed totaled 24,569 fish. Based on current hatchery production, this return was sufficient to achieve the goal of 9,800 total Chinook escapement to Willapa Bay hatchery facilities. An escapement estimate was unavailable for 2007.

The WDFW escapement goal for naturally spawning Chinook in Willapa Bay was 4,350 adults. An estimate of the 2007 natural spawning escapement was not available (the 2006 natural escapement was 3,598 Chinook).

Grays Harbor Chinook

Inside Harvest

Run size, harvest, and escapement data for Grays Harbor Chinook are presented in Appendix B, Table B-25.

Net fisheries were conducted by the Quinault Indian Nation and the Chehalis Tribe targeting spring Chinook. The Quinault Indian Nation harvested ten spring Chinook in 2007. No catch estimate was available for the Chehalis Tribe. A recreational season was conducted on the Chehalis River, but catch estimates were not available.

No summer non-Indian gillnet fishery directed at non-local Chinook stocks occurred in 2007. Retention of fall Chinook was allowed during the coho-directed non-Indian gillnet fishery in 2007. In the non-Indian recreational fishery, retention of adult Chinook was allowed in Marine Area 2-2 and the lower

Chehalis River downstream of the bridge crossing at the town of Porter from October 1- 31. In the Humptulips River from the mouth to Hwy 101 Bridge, retention of Chinook was allowed from October 16 through November 30. Recreational fisheries were closed to Chinook retention beginning December 1, 2007. Recreational harvest estimates were not available. The Quinault Indian Nation gillnet fishery harvested a total of 2,470 fall Chinook. The Quinault Indian Nation fall gillnet fishery operated separately scheduled net fisheries: one in the lower Humptulips River and adjacent Area 2C of Grays Harbor and the second one in the lower Chehalis River and adjacent areas of Grays Harbor, areas 2D, 2A, and 2A-1. An additional fishing restriction in the Chehalis River, 2D, 2A, 2A-1 fishery was set by limiting fishing to east of Stearns Bluff in order to further limit catches of Chinook destined to Grays Harbor tributaries other than the Chehalis River. The Humptulips area treaty Indian gillnet fishery caught 789 fall Chinook while the Chehalis River treaty Indian gillnet fishery caught 1,681 fall Chinook. Both catches were below pre-season expected catch levels.

Escapement and Management Performance

Chehalis River spring Chinook are of natural origin and managed for an escapement goal of 1,400 adults. The 2007 terminal run forecast for spring Chinook was 2,286 adult fish; an escapement estimate is not yet available for the 2007 return. The 2006 return was 2,481.

Grays Harbor fall Chinook are managed for a natural spawning escapement goal of 14,600 adults. The 2007 Grays Harbor fall Chinook forecast was 20,115 wild and 4,234 hatchery adults; an escapement estimate for 2006 was 17,113, which includes some hatchery escapement. An escapement estimate for 2007 is not yet available. There is no management goal for Grays Harbor fall Chinook hatchery production.

Quinault River Chinook

Inside Harvest

Historical terminal gillnet harvest data for Quinault River Chinook stocks are presented in Appendix B, Table B-27.

A run of natural spawning spring/summer Chinook enters the river from April through July. The spring/summer Chinook run is typically small and any harvest is taken incidentally during fisheries directed at sockeye and steelhead. A total of less than 20 spring/summer Chinook were harvested in 2007.

The 2007 harvest of Quinault River fall Chinook was mostly hatchery origin fish taken in September and October. The treaty Indian net catch totaled 2,125 fall Chinook.

Escapement and Management Performance

Quinault fall Chinook were managed for hatchery production. The 2007 fall Chinook spawning escapement estimate was not available. Hatchery egg-take goals for fall Chinook were obtained at the tribal facilities. In addition, fall Chinook eggs to supplement hatchery rack returns at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Quinault National Fish Hatchery were taken at the tribal facility.

Queets River Chinook

Inside Harvest

Historical terminal run size, catch, and escapement data for Queets River spring/summer and fall Chinook are presented in Appendix B-29 and B-30, respectively.

The treaty Indian gillnet harvest of spring/summer Chinook was limited to incidental catch in a May 2 to May 24 subsistence fishery. Incidental harvest was three Chinook during this fishery. The non-Indian in-river recreational fishery was closed.

Fall Chinook were harvested from September through early November by the treaty Indian gillnet fishery. The fishery started September 2 and followed a schedule set in a preseason management agreement between the Quinault Indian Nation and WDFW, targeting hatchery and wild coho during September through early October, and hatchery and wild Chinook from mid-October into the week of October 28. The treaty Indian gillnet fishery harvested 634 fall Chinook in the commercial fishery. Recreational fisheries operated with standard bag limits and schedules in the Queets, Clearwater, and Salmon Rivers. A catch estimate for this fishery was not available.

Escapement and Management Performance

The preliminary 2007 spawning escapement estimate for Queets River spring/summer Chinook was 352 adults, approximately 50% of the floor escapement goal of 700.

A preliminary estimate using an in-season effort model indicates approximately 2,700 fall Chinook may have spawned in the Queets system. A higher proportion may have been wild fish than forecasted pre-season with the remaining being “indicator” Chinook, which had wild parents for broodstock but were reared in the hatchery prior to release. Total fall Chinook escapement is likely near the minimum floor escapement goal of 2,500. The spawner survey escapement estimate has not been completed.

Hoh River Chinook

Inside Harvest

Historical terminal run size, catch, and escapement data for Hoh River spring/summer and fall Chinook are presented in Appendix B, Tables B-32 and B-33, respectively.

The 2007 Hoh River spring/summer Chinook terminal abundance forecast was 1,563 fish, allowing for a terminal harvest rate of 31%. The spawning escapement was expected to be 1,078 fish. The treaty gillnet fishery occurred between the week of May 7 and the week of August 27, and was open one day per week during the first week, two days per week for the next five weeks, and one day per week for the remaining 11 weeks. Tribal regulation in 2007 required a minimum of 8 inch stretch mesh during the first week in order to minimize incidental take of steelhead kelts. The treaty gillnet fishery harvested 760 Chinook, including an estimated 68 taken during separately scheduled ceremonial and subsistence fishing. Results of mark sampling indicated that 592 of these were of hatchery origin. Scale samples remain to be analyzed. The non-Indian recreational fishery operated from May 17 through August 31, Wednesdays through Sundays, with a bag limit of one adult per day from the mouth up to Willoughby Creek. A preliminary estimate of 93 Chinook were taken in the sport fishery, of which 34 were wild.

Hoh River fisheries for fall Chinook were based on an expected terminal run size of 2,669 adults, allowing for a terminal harvest rate of 40%. The spawning escapement was expected to be 1,615 adults. The tribal fishery targeted 24.14% of the terminal run. In order to develop an alternative mesh size limit model for future applications, 2007 tribal regulations required 6 inch maximum stretch mesh from weeks

43 to 46, the same as the 2004-2006 season regulations. The treaty gillnet fishery was scheduled for one day per week during the first week of September, two days per week from week 37 through week 41, three days per week from week 42 through week 47 and two days per week during week 48. The tribal fishery caught approximately 660 Chinook. Results of mark sampling indicated that 649 of these were of wild origin. Coded-wire tag data is not available. The non-Indian recreational fishery extended from September 1 through November 30, with the river below Willoughby Creek open and a daily-bag-limit of six salmon, two of which could be adults. The portion of the river between Willoughby Creek and Morgan's Crossing was open October 16 through November 30. The delayed opening was to reduce impacts on spawning spring/summer Chinook in that reach. The river above Morgan's Crossing was closed to recreational salmon fishing. A catch estimate is not yet available for the recreational fishery.

Escapement and Management Performance

Tribal catch and expected harvest rates indicate the spring/summer Chinook terminal run size was lower than preseason expectations. The preliminary 2007 spawning escapement for Hoh River spring/summer Chinook was estimated at 817 adults, approximately 9.2% lower than the 900 fish escapement floor established for this stock.

Tribal catch and expected harvest rates indicate the fall Chinook terminal run size was slightly above the level anticipated preseason. The preliminary 2007 spawning escapement for Hoh River fall Chinook was estimated at 1,655, approximately 37.9% greater than the 1,200 fish escapement floor established for this stock.

Quillayute River Chinook

Inside Harvest

Historical terminal run size, catch, and escapement data for Quillayute River spring, summer, and fall Chinook are presented in Appendix B, Tables B-35 and B-36 respectively. Spring and summer Chinook are currently managed together, although all hatchery origin fish are considered to be spring Chinook, and all natural spawners and tribal broodstock collections are considered to be summer Chinook.

The recreational and tribal fisheries for spring and summer Chinook were established by preseason agreement between WDFW and the Quileute Tribe. The total tribal catch for 2007 was 730 spring and 65 summer Chinook and includes ceremonial and subsistence use. Estimates of recreational spring and summer Chinook harvest are not yet available.

The total 2007 Quileute Tribal harvest of fall Chinook was 905, and includes ceremonial and subsistence use. An estimate of the recreational catch is not yet available.

As in past years, WDFW required release of unmarked Chinook during July and August to reduce impacts of the recreational fishery on the natural summer Chinook stock. The fall recreational fishery from September through November proceeded with normal bag limits and schedule. The Quileute Tribe did not have a closure in their fishery this year, but as in past years, reduced their fishery to 29 hours per week during July and August to reduce impacts to summer Chinook.

Escapement and Management Performance

The management agreement called for an escapement goal of 200 hatchery spring Chinook. The actual rack return was 1,007, which exceeded hatchery requirements.

The summer Chinook run is managed to achieve an escapement of 1,200 (adults, jacks, and broodstock collection combined). The preliminary estimated natural spawning summer Chinook escapement of 498 is under the escapement goal.

Terminal area fisheries on fall Chinook are managed for a target 40% harvest rate, with a minimum escapement level of 3,000 adults. The preliminary escapement estimate of 2,934 fall Chinook is below the escapement goal.

PUGET SOUND CHINOOK STOCKS

Puget Sound Chinook stocks include all fall, summer, and spring stocks originating from U.S. tributaries in Puget Sound and the eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca (east of Salt Creek, inclusive). This stock complex consists of numerous natural Chinook stocks of small to medium sized populations and significant hatchery production. The Puget Sound ESU was listed under the ESA as threatened in March 1999.

Management Objectives

The stocks within this complex and their respective FMP conservation objectives were established in U.S. District Court by WDFW and the treaty Indian tribes. The conservation objectives for stocks managed primarily for natural production were developed by a State/Tribal Management Plan Development Team following the Boldt Decision, and were based on "the adult spawning population that will, on the average, maximize biomass of juvenile outmigrants subsequent to incubation and freshwater rearing under average environmental conditions." The objectives were estimated for the average spawning escapement during periods thought to represent spawner abundances that provided maximum production. The objectives for stocks managed for artificial production are based on hatchery escapement needs. Annual management targets (expected hatchery returns plus natural escapement) for specific rivers or regions of origin may vary from the FMP conservation objectives by following fixed procedures established in U.S. District Court as outlined in "Memorandum Adopting Salmon Management Plan" (*U.S. versus Washington*, 626 F. Supp. 1405 [1985]).

NMFS has developed rebuilding exploitation rate (RER) standards for some ESA-listed Puget Sound stocks (Table II-5). Predicted total exploitation rates were compared to these standards and used by NMFS in setting ESA consultation standards for the combined Council/Puget Sound salmon fisheries. Puget Sound stocks were managed pursuant to the provisions of a WDFW/Tribal management plan approved under a 4(d) rule promulgated by NMFS.

Regulations to Achieve Objectives

Puget Sound stocks contribute to fisheries off B.C., are present to a lesser degree off southeast Alaska, and are impacted to a minor degree by Council-area ocean fisheries. Base period Council-area ocean fishery AEQ exploitation rates of 5% or less were below a management threshold which allowed effective Council management of these stocks, and they qualify as exceptions to the Council's overfishing criteria.

Inside Harvest

Commercial inside fishery harvest of Puget Sound Chinook was managed on the basis of six regional stock management units or, in some cases, component stocks within management units: Strait of Juan de Fuca, Nooksack-Samish, Skagit, Stillaguamish-Snohomish, South Puget Sound, and Hood Canal. Harvest was regulated according to the natural spawning escapement goal or hatchery program escapement goal for that unit. Commercial net and troll harvest (treaty Indian and non-Indian) is presented in Appendix B, Table B-38. These catches included some fish of non-Puget Sound origin. The total commercial harvest in Puget Sound in 2007 was 112,048 Chinook, compared to 147,694 Chinook caught in 2006. The non-Indian net catch was 6,785 Chinook, compared to 13,298 Chinook caught in

2006. The treaty Indian net and troll harvest was 115,263 Chinook, compared to 134,604 Chinook caught in 2006.

Recreational Chinook catches in the Puget Sound recreational fishery for years from 1971 through 2006 are presented in Appendix B, Table B-39. Catch estimates for the 2007 Puget Sound recreational fishery were not available.

Escapement and Management Performance

Puget Sound Chinook management goals for fishery planning processes in 2007 were expressed in terms of constraints on total fishery exploitation rates. Information to evaluate performance against these constraints was not available.

Historical hatchery and natural run component escapements and net catches for summer/fall Chinook for each Puget Sound region of origin are presented in Appendix B, Table B-40. Historical spring Chinook escapement data are presented in Appendix B, Table B-43.

All Puget Sound spring Chinook hatchery escapement goals were met. Preliminary data suggest most Puget Sound hatcheries met their summer/fall Chinook goals.

Naturally spawning Puget Sound spring and summer/fall Chinook remained depressed in 2007. Preliminary data suggest no Puget Sound spring Chinook natural stocks met their escapement goals. Preliminary information on 2007 natural spawning escapements for summer/fall Chinook stocks indicate escapement goals were met in some areas, but not in Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish, Strait of Juan de Fuca, Dosewallips, Duckabush and Hamma Hamma rivers. In many natural spawning areas hatchery Chinook comprise a large component of the natural spawning population.

COASTWIDE GOAL ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

Information to assess conservation objectives was unavailable for LCR natural tule Chinook, Snake River wild fall Chinook, Grays Harbor natural fall Chinook, and all Puget Sound natural Chinook stocks. Conservation objectives for all other Council managed Chinook stocks were met except natural spawning escapement for Sacramento River fall, Oregon Coast Chinook, Hoh, Queets spring/summer, and Quillayute fall and summer Chinook.

A summary of 2007 performance for Chinook salmon stocks in relation to Council conservation objectives is presented in Table II-5.

TABLE II-1. Sacramento River natural and hatchery adult fall Chinook escapements in numbers of fish. (Page 1 of 1)

Year	Upper River ^{a/}			Lower River			Total		Grand Total
	Hatchery	Natural ^{b/}	Subtotal	Hatchery	Natural ^{b/}	Subtotal	Hatchery	Natural ^{b/}	
1970	3,010	61,159	64,168	10,266	82,718	92,984	13,275	143,877	157,152
1971	1,728	67,586	69,314	11,011	74,556	85,567	12,739	142,143	154,882
1972	1,259	36,485	37,744	6,766	47,647	54,413	8,025	84,131	92,156
1973	1,679	48,948	50,627	18,010	151,422	169,433	19,689	200,371	220,060
1974	1,984	66,304	68,288	11,799	121,930	133,729	13,783	188,234	202,017
1975	3,289	72,986	76,275	10,781	68,564	79,346	14,071	141,550	155,621
1976	3,017	80,262	83,279	8,612	75,975	84,586	11,628	156,237	167,865
1977	6,083	60,966	67,049	14,896	82,065	96,961	20,978	143,032	164,010
1978	2,717	66,991	69,708	9,937	47,303	57,240	12,654	114,295	126,948
1979	6,407	81,332	87,739	9,405	72,299	81,704	15,812	153,632	169,444
1980	10,271	45,504	55,775	14,645	71,608	86,253	24,916	117,113	142,028
1981	5,883	51,832	57,714	25,047	92,129	117,177	30,930	143,961	174,891
1982	17,117	39,694	56,811	14,548	92,600	107,148	31,666	132,293	163,959
1983	6,112	41,969	48,082	12,474	48,831	61,305	18,586	90,800	109,386
1984	19,594	51,771	71,365	19,131	67,733 ^{c/}	86,865	38,725	119,505	158,230
1985	15,869	103,698	119,566	13,385	105,753	119,138	29,254	209,450	238,704
1986	11,283	113,875	125,158	10,565	102,434	112,999	21,847	216,310	238,157
1987	9,981	76,861	86,842	9,851	97,930	107,782	19,833	174,791	194,623
1988	12,594	128,725	141,319	14,177	69,228	83,405	26,771	197,953	224,724
1989	10,212	67,296	77,508	14,730	59,387	74,117	24,942	126,683	151,625
1990	13,464	50,226	63,690	8,283	32,973	41,256	21,747	83,199	104,946
1991	10,031	35,258	45,289	15,999	56,144	72,143	26,030	91,402	117,432
1992	6,257	31,734	37,990	15,431	27,723	43,154	21,688	59,457	81,145
1993	7,056	55,144	62,200	17,570	55,412	72,982	24,626	110,556	135,182
1994	11,585	66,383	77,967	19,017	66,647	85,664	30,601	133,030	163,631
1995	24,810	112,234	137,044	16,738	141,252	157,990	41,548	253,486	295,034
1996	18,848	131,267 ^{d/}	150,116	13,670	135,803	149,474	32,519	267,071	299,589
1997	44,590	167,354	211,943	18,686	112,246	130,932	63,276	279,600	342,875
1998	42,400	60,713 ^{d/}	103,112	27,516	107,431	134,947	69,915	168,144	238,060
1999	23,194	256,629	279,823	19,029	97,089	116,118	42,224	353,718	395,942
2000	20,793	152,923	173,716	26,782	216,291	243,073	47,575	369,214	416,789
2001	23,710	130,440	154,150	33,689	358,217	391,906	57,399	488,657	546,056
2002	61,946	481,924 ^{e/}	543,870	23,747	207,883	231,630	85,693	689,806	775,499
2003	82,708	164,802	247,510	25,490	248,636	274,126	108,198	413,438	521,636
2004	51,557	70,557	122,114	28,510	132,930	161,440	80,067	203,487	283,554
2005	142,135	96,716	238,851	41,166	113,990	155,156	183,301	210,706	394,007
2006	56,966	85,882	142,848	21,722	103,338	125,060	78,688	189,220	267,908
2007 ^{f/}	11,558	32,854	44,412	9,681	33,873	43,554	21,239	66,727	87,966
Goal									122,000-180,000

a/ Above the Feather River; 1971-1985 estimates include Tehama-Colusa Spawning Channel.

b/ Fish spawning in natural areas are the result of hatchery and natural production; estimates generally based on carcass surveys.

c/ Does not include estimated Bear River escapement, approximately 300 adult fish.

d/ Includes Butte Creek, for which a fall spawner survey was conducted in 1996 and 1998.

e/ Estimation methodology was changed due to an extremely high Battle Creek escapement in 2002.

f/ Preliminary.

TABLE II-2. Klamath River adult inriver fall Chinook run size, spawning escapement, recreational catch, Indian gillnet harvest, and non-landed fishing mortalities in numbers of fish and percent of the total inriver run size. (Page 1 of 1)

Year	Spawning Escapement				Inriver Recreational Catch		Indian Net Catch		Non-landed Fishing Mortality		Inriver Run Size
	Hatchery	Natural	Total	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers
1978	12,979	58,492	71,471	77%	1,694	2%	18,200	20%	1,618	2%	92,983
1979	3,636	30,637	34,273	67%	2,141	4%	13,650	27%	1,231	2%	51,295
1980	6,511	21,483	27,994	61%	4,496	10%	12,013	26%	1,137	2%	45,640
1981	4,425	33,857	38,282	48%	5,983	7%	33,033	41%	2,994	4%	80,292
1982	10,411	31,951	42,362	64%	8,339	13%	14,482	22%	1,429	2%	66,612
1983	13,865	30,784	44,649	78%	4,235	7%	7,890	14%	772	1%	57,546
1984	7,496	16,064	23,560	50%	3,340	7%	18,670	40%	1,691	4%	47,261
1985	22,534	25,677	48,211	75%	3,582	6%	11,566	18%	1,079	2%	64,438
1986	32,891	113,360	146,251	75%	21,027	11%	25,127	13%	2,614	1%	195,019
1987	29,123	101,717	130,840	63%	20,169	10%	53,096	25%	5,029	2%	209,134
1988	33,458	79,386	112,844	59%	22,203	12%	51,651	27%	4,944	3%	191,642
1989	21,991	43,868	65,859	53%	8,775	7%	45,565	37%	4,141	3%	124,340
1990	8,067	15,596	23,663	66%	3,553	10%	7,906	22%	760	2%	35,882
1991	6,484	11,649	18,133	56%	3,383	10%	10,198	31%	956	3%	32,670
1992	7,360	12,028	19,388	73%	1,002	4%	5,785	22%	523	2%	26,698
1993	21,643	21,858	43,501	76%	3,172	6%	9,636	17%	903	2%	57,212
1994	17,072	32,333	49,405	77%	1,832	3%	11,692	18%	1,054	2%	63,983
1995	37,859	161,794	199,653	90%	6,081	3%	15,557	7%	1,477	1%	222,768
1996	20,033	81,326	101,359	58%	12,766	7%	56,476	32%	5,172	3%	175,773
1997	18,662	46,144	64,806	77%	5,676	7%	12,087	14%	1,167	1%	83,736
1998	29,219	42,488	71,707	79%	7,710	9%	10,187	11%	1,043	1%	90,647
1999	14,327	18,457	32,784	64%	2,282	4%	14,660	29%	1,322	3%	51,048
2000	97,611	82,728	180,339	83%	5,650	3%	29,415	13%	2,673	1%	218,077
2001	55,112	77,834	132,946	71%	12,134	6%	38,645	21%	3,608	2%	187,333
2002	27,183	65,635	92,818	58%	10,495	7%	24,574	15%	2,351	1%	160,788 ^{a/}
2003	61,782	87,642	149,424	78%	9,680	5%	30,034	16%	2,810	1%	191,948
2004	22,981	24,079	47,060	59%	4,003	5%	25,803	33%	2,325	3%	79,191
2005 ^{b/}	27,699	26,789	54,488	84%	1,985	3%	8,016	12%	738	1%	65,227
2006 ^{b/}	19,522	30,163	49,685	81%	62	0%	10,283	17%	1,344	2%	61,374
2007 ^{b/}	34,992	59,731	94,723	73%	5,901	5%	27,381	21%	2,501	2%	130,506
Goal	35,000										

a/ Inriver run size includes a USFWS estimate of 30,550 fish (19% of the run) that died prior to spawning in September 2002.

b/ Preliminary.

TABLE II-3. Oregon coastal spring and fall Chinook hatchery return and harvest in estuary and freshwater fisheries.
(Page 1 of 1)

Year	Return to Facilities			Estuary and Freshwater Harvest ^{b/}	
	Public Hatchery ^{a/}		Private	Spring	Fall
	Spring	Fall	All		
THOUSANDS OF CHINOOK					
1976	2.9	0.5	-	13.5	24.3
1977	2.4	4.2	-	13.8	35.6
1978	4.4	1.6	-	13.1	43.4
1979	7.0	2.0	0.4	16.4	31.2
1980	7.9	1.8	3.4	11.9	22.7
1981	2.5	1.8	5.1	11.2	30.0
1982	4.1	2.3	12.1	11.6	25.1
1983	3.9	4.0	6.1	4.9	21.5
1984	5.6	3.3	6.3	4.1	29.0
1985	8.7	3.5	34.6	9.0	29.5
1986	30.6	5.8	70.8	17.3	36.5
1987	22.8	7.1	38.7	20.2	54.8
1988	22.0	6.4	25.0	28.9	61.4
1989	32.7	4.3	14.7	23.7	53.9
1990	6.3	3.4	7.8	15.5	39.9
1991	5.4	3.1	4.1	11.1	47.7
1992	2.7	4.4	-	8.0	44.7
1993	10.6	2.8	-	16.4	54.7
1994	4.8	3.0	-	9.2	46.7
1995	55.0	3.3	-	31.1	62.0
1996	26.7	3.6	-	25.6	66.0
1997	29.1	2.0	-	14.7	43.1
1998	11.0	2.6	-	8.2	37.3
1999	18.1	3.3	-	8.2	35.2
2000	24.5	3.1	-	11.4	40.5
2001	26.8	5.7	-	18.6	66.3
2002	24.7	2.9	-	30.9	75.2
2003	17.2	3.9	-	33.1	90.2
2004	20.1	2.9	-	19.4	74.8
2005	11.7	2.6	-	10.2	25.7
2006	7.5	2.7	-	NA	NA
2007 ^{c/}	6.3	2.1	-	NA	NA

a/ Adults only.

b/ Freshwater harvests are derived from ODFW salmon/steelhead angler catch record card information and represent fish larger than 24 inches (i.e., adults). Includes both hatchery and natural fish.

c/ Preliminary.

TABLE II-4. Spawner indices for naturally produced Oregon coastal fall Chinook and south migrating/localized spring Chinook.^{a/}
(Page 1 of 1)

Year	Fall Chinook Spawner Indices		South/local Migrating Spring Chinook Spawner Indices	
	North Migrating Peak Count Adults Per Mile	Rogue River	Rogue River	
		(South/local migrating) Adult Carcass Counts	Gold Ray Dam Counts	Umpqua River Winchester Dam Counts
1976	49	-	20	6
1977	71	1,356	15	7
1978	73	9,174	40	5
1979	81	8,272	29	6
1980	89	2,221	24	6
1981	82	5,228	13	5
1982	90	2,812	23	7
1983	42	2,737	10	3
1984	98	3,267	8	5
1985	132	5,486	28	8
1986	109	17,177	40	8
1987	121	25,918	37	8
1988	214	31,613	39	8
1989	137	7,408	8	8
1990	121	1,868	18	6
1991	150	2,799	9	2
1992	138	2,366	2	3
1993	63	5,447	13	4
1994	125	7,366	4	3
1995	101	3,958	21	6
1996	147	2,448	10	4
1997	105	1,643	10	3
1998	98	3,601	4	4
1999	124	2,493	6	3
2000	85	3,366	3	3
2001	203	6,380	9	6
2002	268	11,836	7	7
2003	297	14,620	19	8
2004	211	5,326 ^{b/}	13	5
2005	118	d/	6	4
2006	106	d/	5	3
2007 ^{c/}	42	d/	3	2
Goal	60-90			

a/ North migrating peak counts are taken on nine miles of standard index surveys over nine river systems (see Appendix B, Table B-11 for individual system counts). Complete carcass counts are listed in Appendix B, Table B-10. Complete counts for Gold Ray and Winchester dams are listed in Appendix B, Table B-9.

b/ In 2004 one of the standard survey sections was not sampled. In the previous two years this section accounted for 33% of the total adult carcass counts.

c/ Preliminary.

d/ Surveys were not conducted.

TABLE II-5. Performance of Chinook salmon stocks in relation to 2007 conservation objectives (preliminary data). (Page 1 of 2)

System and Stock	2007 Conservation Objective(s)	Achievement
Sacramento River Chinook		
Fall	122,000-180,000 natural and hatchery adults.	87,996 adult fall Chinook, 72% of the lower end of the escapement goal range.
Winter (Endangered)	NMFS ESA consultation standard defines specific limits on management measures to protect Sacramento River winter and spring Chinook.	Commercial and recreational seasons south of Point Arena conformed with the consultation standard.
Spring (Threatened)	Same objective as for winter Chinook.	Objective met-see winter Chinook achievement.
California North Coast Chinook		
Klamath River Fall	Minimum escapement of 35,000 natural adult spawners.	59,731 natural area spawners, 170% of conservation objective.
California Coastal (Threatened)	No greater than 16.0% ocean harvest rate on age-4 Klamath River fall Chinook.	Preseason projection of 16.0%; no postseason estimate is currently available.
Oregon Coast Chinook		
North and South/Local Migrating Stocks	150,000-200,000 natural adult spawners (equivalent to peak spawner index counts of 60-90 adults per mile).	42 natural adult spawners per mile, below the lower bound of the aggregate stock index range.
Columbia River Basin Fall Chinook		
LRW (Component of threatened lower Columbia River Chinook ESU)	MSY objective of 5,700 natural North Lewis River adult spawners (no specific NMFS ESA guidance for 2007).	Preliminary estimate of 8,410, 148% of conservation objective.
Lower Columbia natural tules (Component of threatened lower Columbia River Chinook ESU)	Total (ocean plus inriver) AEQ exploitation rate on ESA-listed Coweeman River natural tules of no more than 42.0%	Preseason projection of 42.0%. No postseason estimate is currently available.
LRH	14,100 adult hatchery spawners.	Preliminary projection of 18,200 adult hatchery spawners, 129% of goal.
SCH	7,000 adult hatchery spawners.	7,300 adult hatchery spawners, 104% of target.
MCB	No FMP objective; target of 7,750 hatchery adults.	Based on inseason projections, escapement will fall short of hatchery needs.
URB	40-45,000 natural and hatchery adults above McNary Dam, plus meet treaty Indian obligations. <i>U.S. v. Oregon</i> parties agreed to a target of 45,000 adults between 1991 and 1993, and 46,000 after 1993.	64,100 natural and hatchery adults over McNary Dam, 139% of MSY target in FMP.

TABLE II-5. Performance of Chinook salmon stocks in relation to 2007 conservation objectives (preliminary data).
(Page 2 of 2)

System and Stock	2007 Conservation Objective(s)			Achievement		
Columbia River Basin Fall Chinook (continued)						
Snake River Fall Chinook (Threatened; component of URB)	SRFI ≤ 0.700 for all ocean fisheries combined (i.e., no less than a 30.0% reduction from the 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate).			Preseason SRFI projection of 0.685. No postseason estimate is currently available.		
Washington Coastal Chinook						
Fall	Natural spawner escapement objectives as provided in state-tribal agreements; meet hatchery egg-take goals and meet treaty Indian obligations.			Based on preliminary estimates, Quinault hatchery, and Hoh River natural objectives were met. Quillayute natural escapement was below the floor. Other estimates are not yet available.		
Spring/Summer	Natural spawner escapement objectives as provided in state-tribal agreements; meet hatchery egg-take goals and meet treaty Indian obligations.			Based on preliminary estimates, objectives were not met for Hoh, and Queets spring/summer natural, and Quillayute summer natural. An estimate is not available for Grays Harbor.		
Puget Sound Chinook (Threatened)						
	Minor part of Washington ocean harvest; Council ocean management not directed at these stocks. Adult equivalent exploitation rate standard developed for some stocks:			Postseason estimates not available. Preseason predictions of adult equivalent exploitation rates and spawner objectives were:		
	<u>Exploitation Rate</u>	<u>Spawner Esc.</u>	<u>ISBM</u>	<u>Exploitation Rate</u>	<u>Spawner Esc.</u>	<u>ISBM</u>
· Nooksack spring	· 7% So U.S.	-	$\leq 60\%$	6.1%	-	NA
· Skagit summer/fall	· 17% So U.S.	-	$\leq 60\%$	14.0%	-	32%
· Skagit spring	· 38% Total	-	$\leq 60\%$	25.7%	-	NA
· Stillaguamish summer/fall	· 15% So U.S.	-	$\leq 60\%$	15.0%	-	15%
· Snohomish summer/fall	· 15% So U.S.	-	$\leq 60\%$	12.7%	-	14%
· Lake Wash. summer/fall	· 15% pre-term SUS	-	$\leq 60\%$	8.5%	-	39%
· White River spring	· 20% pre-term SUS	-	-	18.6%	-	-
· Green River summer/fall	· 15% pre-term SUS	5,800	$\leq 60\%$	8.5%	-	28%
· Puyallup summer/fall	· 50% Total	-	-	48.6%	-	-
· Nisqually summer/fall	· NA	1,100	-	-	1,682	-
· Skokomish summer/fall	· 15% pre-term SUS	1,200	-	8.4%	1,454	-
· Mid-Hood Canal fall	· 12% pre-term SUS.	-	-	8.3%	-	-
· Dungeness spring	· 10% So US	-	-	2.1%	-	-
· Elwha summer/fall	· 10% So US	-	-	2.1%	-	-

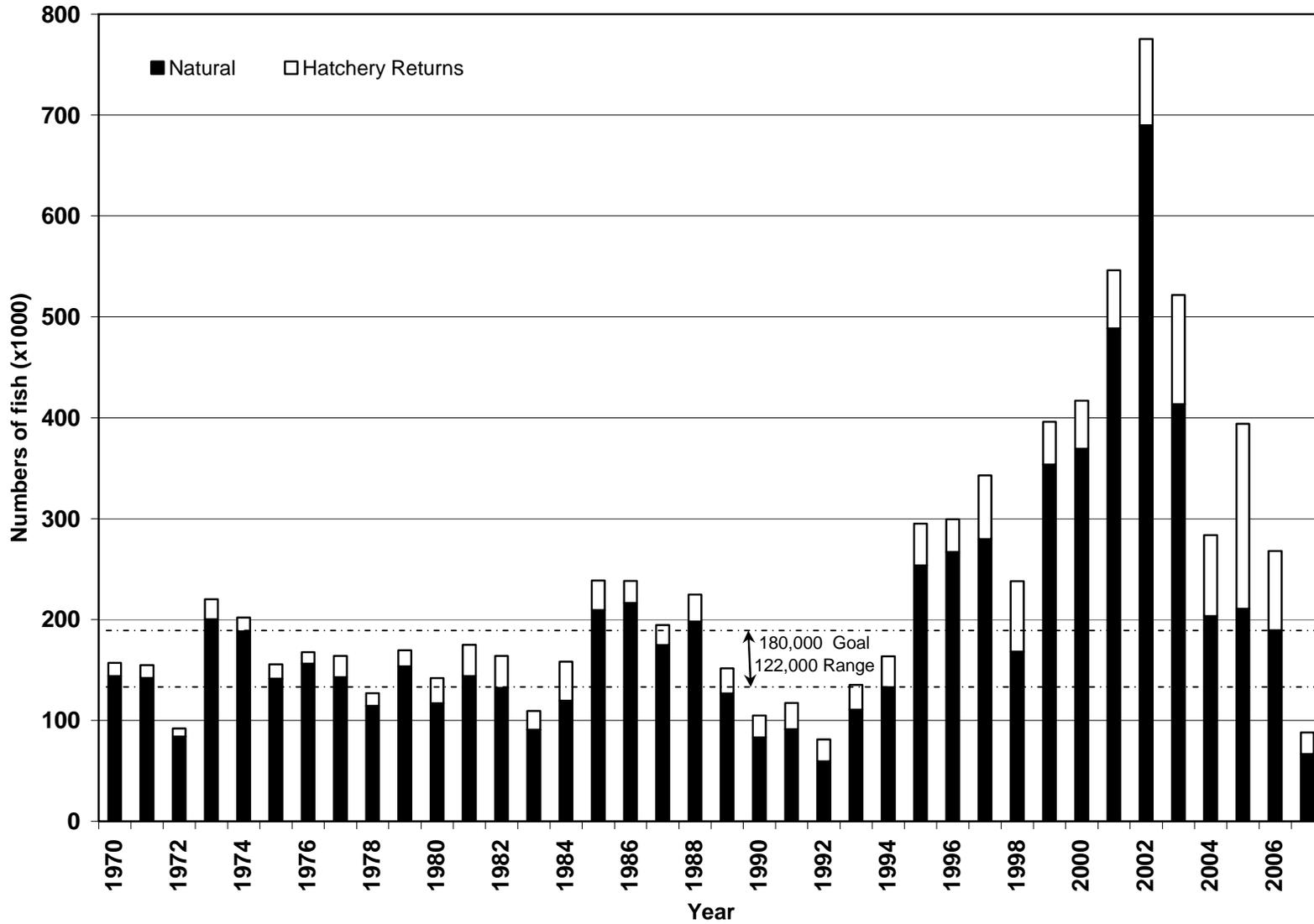


Figure II-1. Sacramento River adult fall Chinook spawning escapements, 1970-2007.

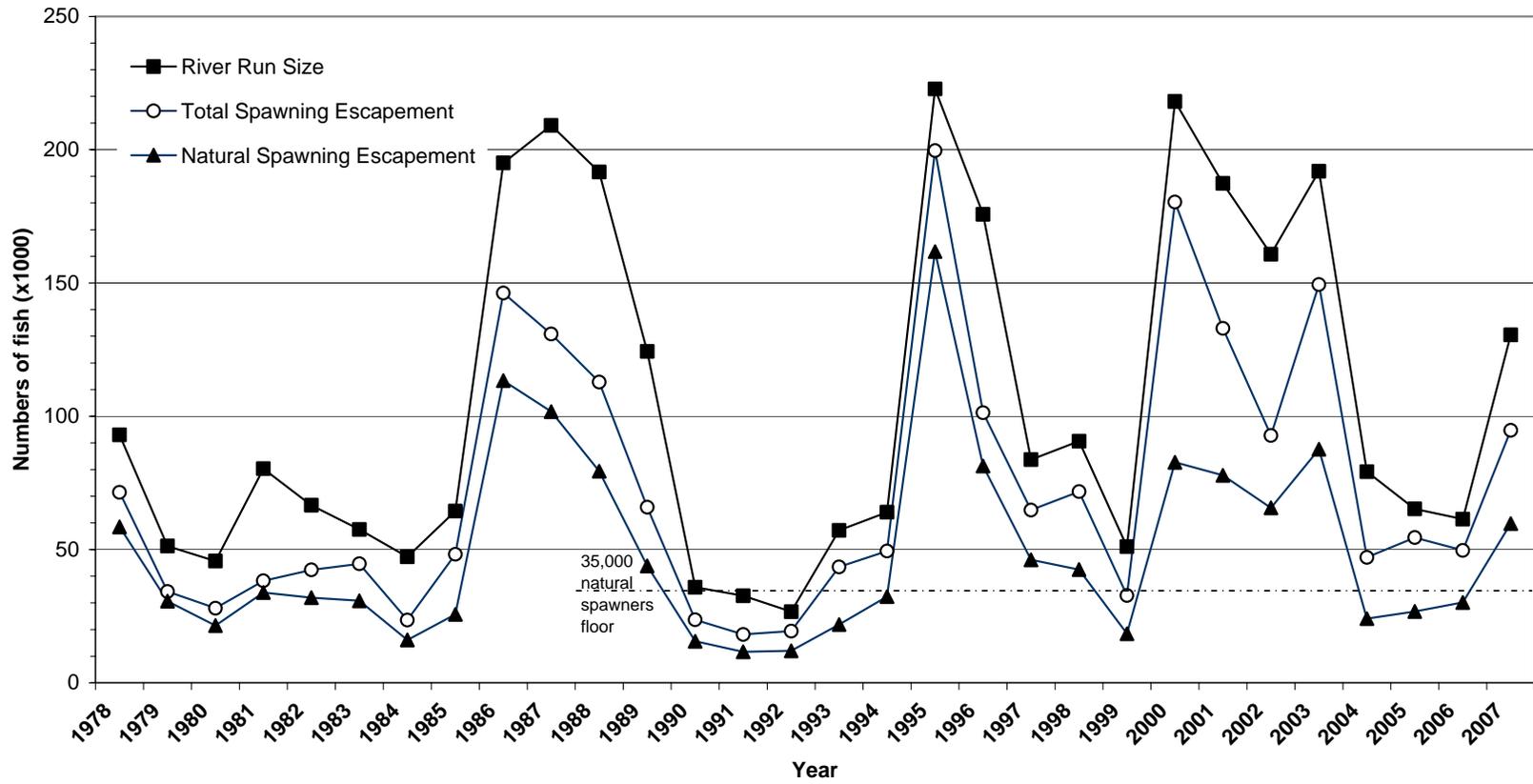


Figure II-2. Klamath River adult fall Chinook returns and spawning escapements, 1978-2007.

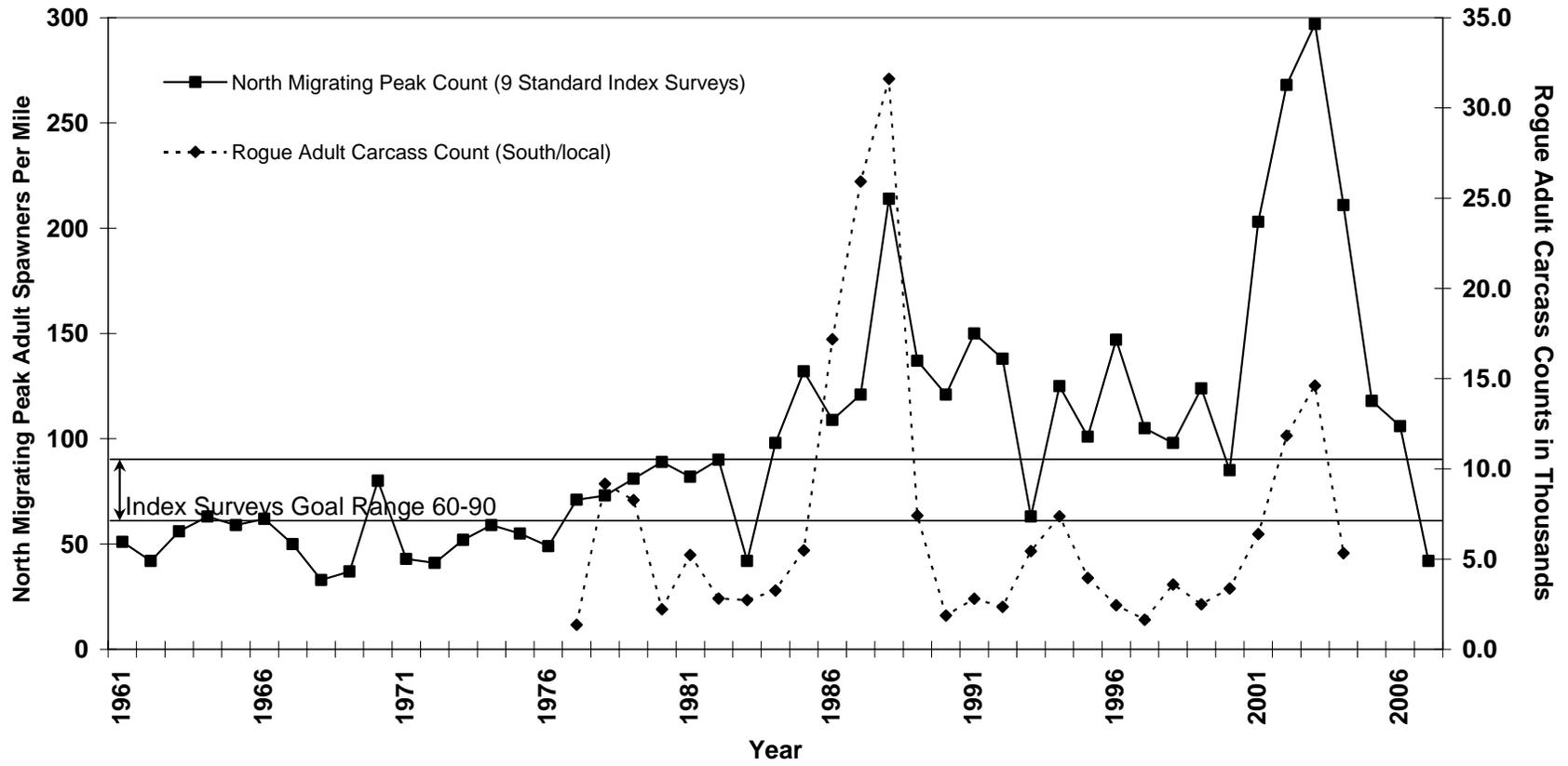


Figure II-3. Spawner indices for naturally produced Oregon coastal fall Chinook, 1961-2007.

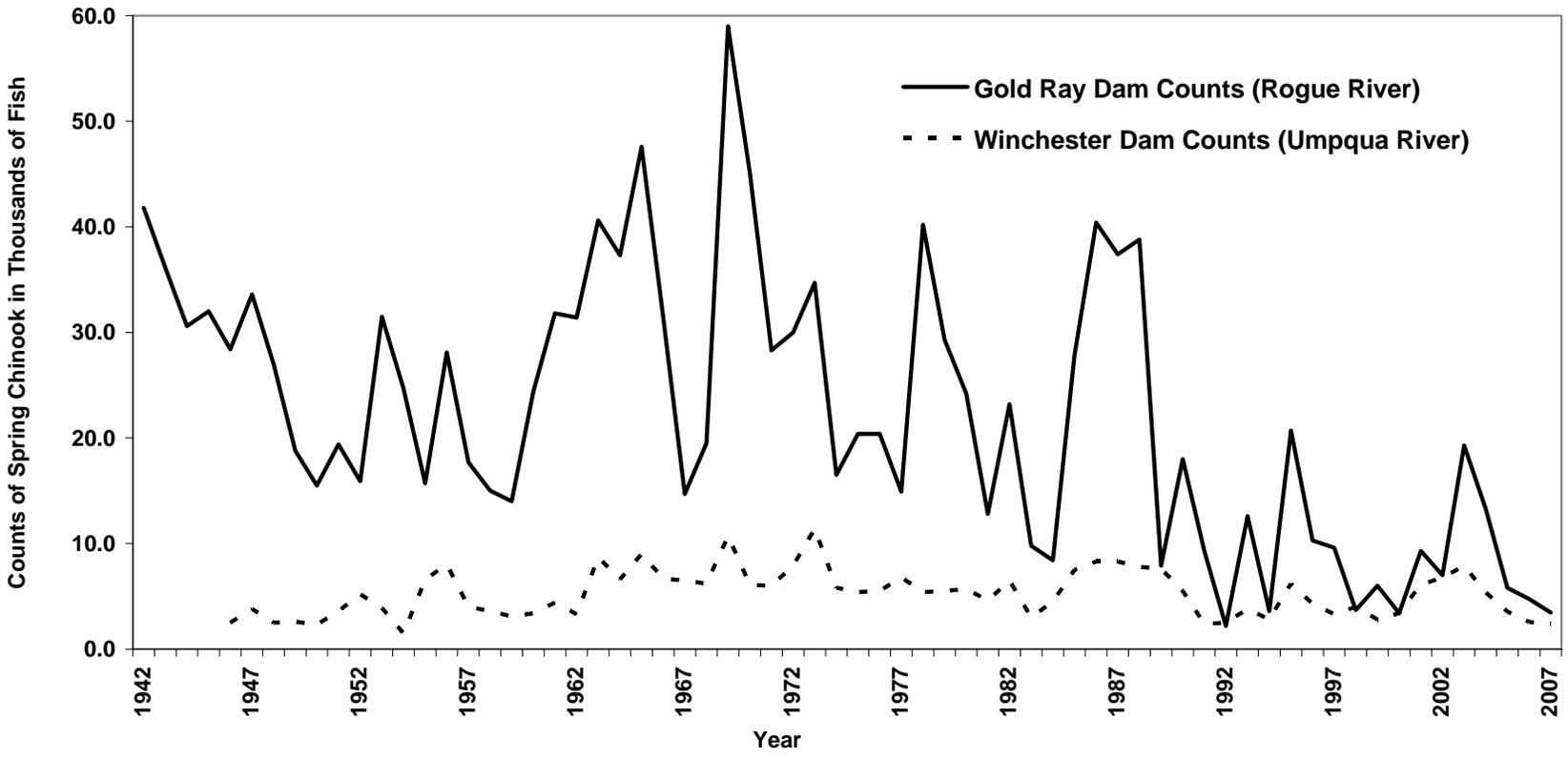


Figure II-4. Escapement indices for naturally produced Oregon coastal south/local migrating spring Chinook, 1942-2007.

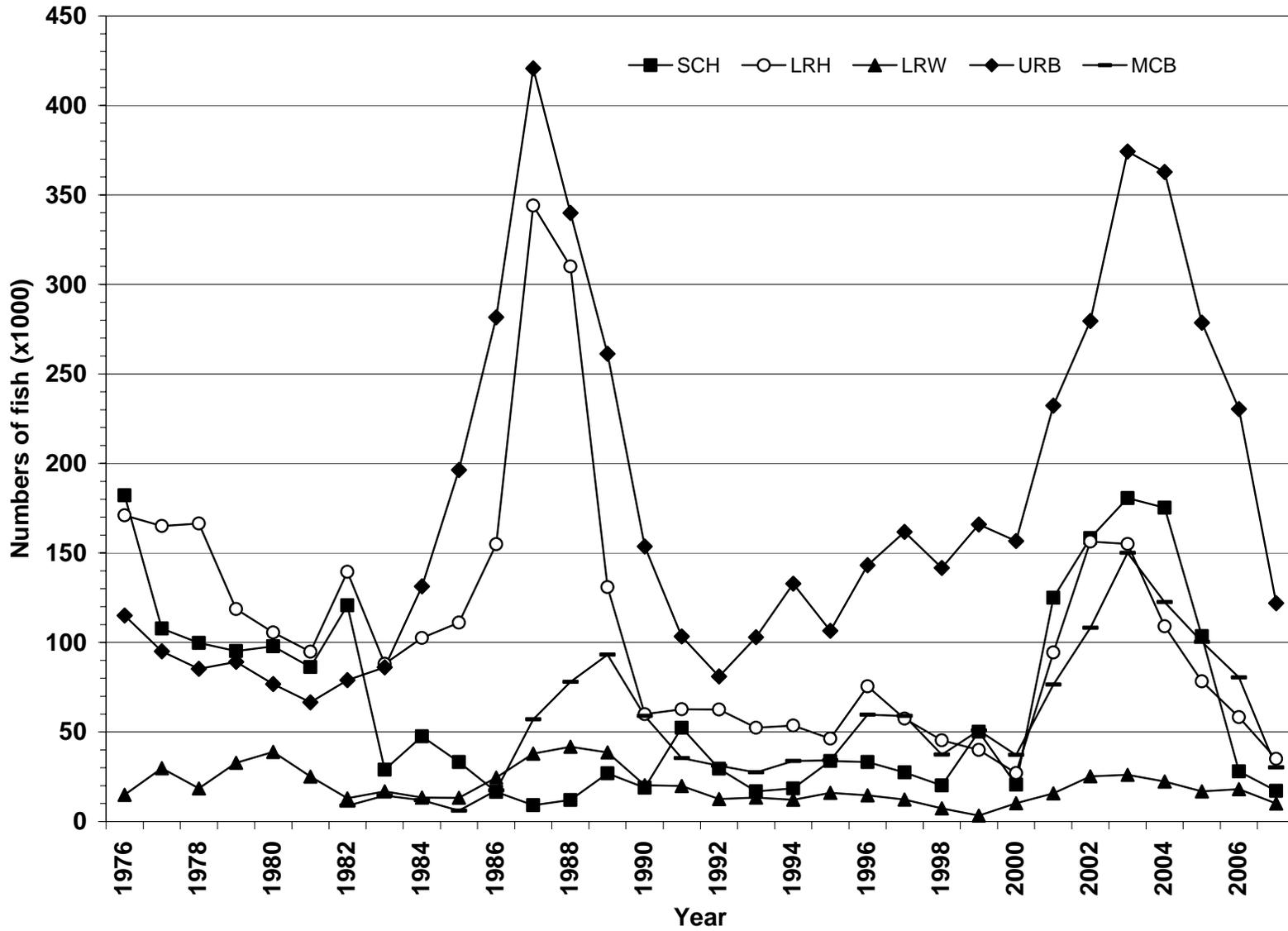


Figure II-5. Columbia River mouth adult returns of the five major fall Chinook stock groups, 1976-2007.

CHAPTER III

COHO SALMON MANAGEMENT

OREGON PRODUCTION INDEX AREA COHO STOCKS

Oregon Production Index (OPI) area coho stocks include all Washington, Oregon, and California natural and hatchery stocks from streams south of Leadbetter Point, Washington, although stocks produced north of Leadbetter Point are also intercepted in the OPI area. The largest naturally produced coho stock is OCN coho, which includes coho produced from Oregon river and lake systems south of the Columbia River. OCN coho are managed as a stock aggregate with four identified components. NMFS listed three coho ESUs within the OPI area as threatened: CCC coho listed October 1996, SONCC coho listed May 1997, and OCN coho listed August 1998. In 2002, NMFS began an update of all its listing determinations and in January of 2006 concluded that the OCN ESU did not warrant listing under the ESA. That determination was overruled by a U.S. Court decision in 2007, and subsequently relisted by NMFS as threatened in February 2008. Columbia River natural coho were listed as endangered under the Oregon State ESA in 2002, and as threatened under the Federal ESA on June 28, 2005. The primary hatchery stocks include a south migrating Columbia River (early) stock, a north migrating Columbia River (late) stock, public hatchery coho from the Oregon and northern California Coast, and a small cooperative program along the southern Oregon Coast known as the Salmon Trout Enhancement Program (STEP).

Management Objectives

In establishing ocean salmon fisheries that impact OPI area coho stocks, the Council was guided by the reasonable and prudent alternatives of NMFS 1999 Supplemental Biological Opinion and Incidental Take Statement for CCC and SONCC coho and the March 2007 NMFS ESA guidance letter for LCR natural coho, which required:

- 1.No directed coho fisheries or retention of coho in all commercial and recreational fisheries off California to protect threatened CCC coho.
- 2.Marine fishery impacts on threatened CCC and SONCC coho must be no more than 13.0% as indicated by projected impacts on RK hatchery coho.
- 3.Fishery impacts on threatened LCN coho must not exceed a coastwide marine and mainstem Columbia River exploitation rate of 20.0%.

Based on parent escapement levels and observed OPI smolt-to-jack survival for 2004 brood OPI smolts, the total allowable OCN coho exploitation rate for 2007 fisheries was no greater than 20.0% under both the Salmon FMP (Amendment 13) and the matrix developed by the OCN work group during their review of Amendment 13. The work group recommendation was accepted by the Council as expert biological advice in November 2000.

The Council was also guided by a treaty Indian/non-Indian sharing agreement for Columbia upriver coho stocks, which required passage of 50% of the run destined for areas above Bonneville Dam.

Regulations to Achieve Objectives

Historically, OPI area coho stocks contributed primarily to ocean fisheries off Oregon and northern California and, to a lesser degree, Washington and B.C. The Council prohibited retention of coho in all

fisheries south of the Oregon/California border, and adopted seasons the STT projected would result in exploitation rates of 5.8% for RK coho in marine fisheries, 11.3% for OCN coho in marine and freshwater fisheries combined, and 13.3% for LCN coho in marine fisheries.

Commercial Troll

Commercial troll fisheries had been closed to coho retention south of Cape Falcon since 1993. Chinook fishery closures and gear restrictions (four-spread requirement) were also used to reduce coho impacts. In 2007, there was a commercial coho fishery with a quota of 10,000 (non-mark selective). Non-retention mortality on coho resulting from commercial Chinook fisheries south of Cape Falcon and the coho retention fishery was projected to be equivalent to exploitation rates of 3.1% for OCN coho and 2.1% for LCN coho.

Non-Indian commercial troll fisheries from Cape Falcon to the U.S./Canada border in 2007 had an overall quota of 22,400 coho. The fisheries were restricted to mark-selective coho retention.

All species treaty Indian fisheries north of Cape Falcon were not restricted to mark-selective retention of coho, and operated on an overall quota of 38,000 coho.

Recreational

Retention of coho has been limited in the recreational fisheries south of Cape Falcon since 1993. Retention of coho has been prohibited off California since 1996 to protect ESA listed CCC coho. All coho directed recreational fisheries in the OPI area have been mark-selective since 1998. Adequate abundance of marked coho in the OPI area has resulted in allowable harvests of marked coho in Oregon and Washington within constraints for OCN and LCN coho. In 2007, recreational coho fisheries north of Cape Falcon operated with quotas of 12,230 in the Neah Bay area, 3,060 in the La Push area, 28,510 in the Westport area, and 71,450 in the Columbia River area. The recreational fishery between Cape Falcon and the OR/CA border operated with a quota of 50,000 (Table I-3).

Inside Harvest

Coho retention in all California fisheries was prohibited.

The 2007 inside recreational harvest of coho in Oregon coastal streams, as in recent years, was very restricted and generally limited to areas where surplus hatchery coho returns were expected. Mark-selective coho fisheries occurred in nine freshwater areas. Estimates of the 2007 inriver recreational coho harvest were not available. Historical estimates of the recreational harvest of adult coho in Oregon coastal estuaries and rivers, derived from ODFW salmon and steelhead angler catch record cards, are reported in Table III-1.

A limited fishery for naturally-produced coho was approved in Siltcoos and Tahkenitch Lakes. The recreational fishery opened October 1 and closed December 31 as scheduled. The final catch estimates were not available but are expected to be similar to the previous 3-year average of 330 adults in the Siltcoos Lake fishery and 65 adults in the Tahkenitch Lake fishery.

The 2007 Columbia River non-Indian commercial gillnet fishery harvested 39,100 adult coho, compared to 63,400 coho in 2006. Select Area fisheries in both Oregon and Washington accounted for 10,100 the total 2007 Columbia River commercial coho catch. The Columbia River treaty Indian mainstem commercial gillnet coho catch was approximately 7,900 fish, compared to the 2006 catch of 5,400 coho. All Columbia River coho commercial fisheries were non-mark-selective. Coho harvest statistics for Columbia River commercial and recreational fisheries are presented in Appendix B, Table B-21.

The Buoy 10 and mainstem recreational fisheries below Bonneville Dam harvested 21,800 adult coho compared to 20,000 adult coho in 2006. In 2007, Columbia River managers opened the Buoy 10 fishery August 1 for adipose fin-clipped coho. The fishery ran through December 31 with the upriver boundary at the Tongue Point, Oregon to Rocky Point, Washington line. The 2007 Buoy 10 harvest and effort totaled 8,400 coho and 36,100 angler trips (Table III-2). All Columbia River recreational fisheries were mark-selective for coho. Historical Buoy 10 catch and effort data are provided in Appendix B, Table B-22. Recreational coho harvest estimates for Columbia River tributaries were not available.

Escapement and Management Performance

The overall abundance estimate for OPI area stocks in 2007 was 536,600 down from 557,100 in 2006 and less than the ten-year average of 737,300 (Table III-3; Figure III-1).

Central California Coast and Northern California Coho

Spawner estimates were not available for CCC coho. Estimates were available for escapement to Klamath River Basin hatcheries, but not for coho spawning in natural areas. In 2007, a total of 2,605 coho returned to Trinity River Hatchery and 625 coho returned to Iron Gate Hatchery. These values compare to a combined goal of 2,000 adults.

Oregon Coast Natural Coho

The preliminary estimate of natural spawner escapement in 2007 to Oregon coastal river and lake systems from the Coquille River north (Oregon coast ESU) was 51,900 adult coho by SRS accounting. This compares to 128,800 adults in 2006. Historical spawner escapement estimates of naturally produced coho are reported in Table III-1 and have been adjusted to reflect SRS accounting.

Preliminary information based on SRS surveys indicate the lowest total natural spawning population on the Oregon coast since 1999. The estimate of the natural spawning population in 2007 was 57,100, including estimates from the Rogue River, which is part of the SONCC ESU (Table III-4, Figure III-2).

Preliminary postseason estimates of combined marine and freshwater exploitation on OCN coho was 10.6%, slightly less than the preseason projection of 11.3%, and well below the 20% maximum allowed under the FMP and the OCN workgroup matrix. Preliminary postseason estimates of marine exploitation on RK coho was 5.4%, slightly less than the preseason projection of 5.8%, and well below the 13.0% maximum ESA consultation standard.

Oregon Coastal Hatchery Coho

Preliminary estimates of total coho returns to Oregon coastal public hatcheries and STEP smolt production facilities were 3,600 adults (Table III-1). Hatchery egg-take goals were expected to be met at all public hatchery stations.

Columbia River Coho

The 2007 ocean escapement of adult early and late Columbia River coho stocks was 318,600 fish, compared to 383,000 adults in 2006 (Appendix B, Table B-21). The 2007 Columbia River coho abundance was sufficient to meet all hatchery brood stock escapement needs.

Preliminary postseason estimates of marine exploitation on LCN coho was 11.9%, less than the preseason projected 13.3%.

WASHINGTON COASTAL COHO STOCKS

Washington coastal coho stocks include all natural and hatchery stocks originating in Washington coastal streams north of the Columbia River through the western Strait of Juan de Fuca (west of the Elwha River, inclusive). The stocks in this group most pertinent to ocean salmon fishery management were Willapa Bay (hatchery), Grays Harbor, Quinalt (hatchery), Queets, Hoh, and Quillayute coho.

Management Objectives

Management goals for Grays Harbor and Olympic Peninsula coho stocks included achieving natural spawning escapement objectives and treaty Indian allocation requirements. The Council's conservation objectives for stocks managed for natural production were based on maximum sustainable yield (MSY) spawner escapements established pursuant to the U.S. District Court order in *Hoh versus Baldrige*. The conservation objectives for the Queets, Hoh, and Quillayute rivers were developed as ranges intended to bracket estimates of MSY escapement. The range reflects the degree of uncertainty inherent by using the high estimate of recruits-per-spawner, and the low estimate of carrying capacity for the lower bound, and the low estimate of recruits-per-spawner with the high estimate of smolt carrying capacity for the upper end of the range. Annual targets for natural spawning escapement and total escapement were established by WDFW and treaty Indian tribes under the provisions of *U.S. versus Washington* and subsequent U.S. District Court orders. After the annual agreement was reached, ocean fishery escapement objectives were established for each river, or region of origin. The agreement includes provisions for treaty Indian allocation requirements and inside non-Indian fishery needs.

Regulations to Achieve Objectives

Washington coastal coho stocks contribute primarily to ocean fisheries off Washington and B.C. Those stocks did not play a primary role in 2007 Council area ocean fishery management because of impact constraints on Interior Fraser (Thompson River, B.C.) and LCN coho stocks, and treaty Indian/non-Indian in-river sharing of Columbia upriver coho. Overall harvest quotas were limited to levels well below those of the late 1980s and early 1990s. All non-Indian ocean coho fisheries north of Cape Falcon were mark-selective. Treaty Indian fisheries were not mark-selective.

Willapa Bay Coho

Inside Harvest

Historical terminal run size, harvest and escapement data for Willapa Bay coho are presented in Appendix B, Table B-24. The gillnet catch of coho in Willapa Bay in 2007 totaled 8,218 fish. Based on the preseason forecast for a terminal run of 51,200 fish, the scheduled commercial fisheries were expected to harvest approximately 16,152 total coho.

From July 1, 2007 through July 31, 2007, Willapa Bay (Marine Area 2-1) was open for recreational fishing, concurrent with the Ocean Marine Area 2 (ocean rules applied). August 1, 2007 through August 15, 2007 Willapa Bay was open to recreational fishing with a daily-bag-limit of six salmon with no more than two adults, and barbed hooks were allowed. August 16, 2007 through January 31, 2008, Willapa Bay was open to recreational fishing with a daily-bag-limit of six salmon, no more than three adults, of which only two could be Chinook. Chum retention was prohibited. Barbed hooks were allowed when fishing for salmon. Marine and freshwater recreational harvest estimates were not yet available for 2007. Expected harvest in recreational fisheries based on preseason forecast abundance was 1,376. Marine Area 2-1 and freshwater recreational harvest estimates for 2006 harvest estimates totaled 811 fish.

Freshwater recreational fisheries in the Willapa Bay watershed were open for salmon fishing from August 1, 2007 through January 31, 2008 with a daily-bag-limit of six salmon, no more than two adults, one of which may be a wild adult coho. Chum retention was prohibited.

Escapement and Management Performance

Willapa Bay coho were managed primarily for natural production. Estimates of natural spawning escapement for 2007 were not available. The most recent but still preliminary natural escapement estimate available was 14,413 in 2006. Escapement to Willapa Bay hatcheries in 2007 was estimated at 7,565 coho, which met the WDFW escapement objective of 6,100 spawners.

Grays Harbor Coho

Inside Harvest

Historical terminal run size, harvest and escapement data for Grays Harbor coho are presented in Appendix B, Table B-26. The run size forecast for Grays Harbor coho, after accounting for ocean fishery impacts, was 118,161 fish (53,555 wild and 64,606 hatchery). Nearly 10,500 coho (wild, hatchery, and net-pen origin) were harvested in treaty Indian and non-Indian gillnet fisheries. This included 8,839 coho in the Quinault Indian Nation fisheries, 1,687 in the non-Indian gillnet fishery, and small numbers in the Chehalis tribal fishery.

Recreational harvest estimates for 2007 were not available. Marine Area 2.2 was open from October 1 to October 31 for two salmon daily, one of which may be a wild coho and one of which may be a Chinook; from November 1 to November 30, the Area was open for two salmon daily, one of which may be a wild coho with no Chinook or chum retention. The Chehalis River and its tributaries downstream of the bridge crossing at the town of Porter were open for retention of up to two adult coho (regardless of mark status) from April 16 through July 31 and October 1 through November 30. The Chehalis River and its tributaries upstream of the bridge crossing at the town of Porter were open to retention of up to two adult coho (regardless of mark status) April 16 through July 31 and October 1 through November 30. In December 2007 and January and February 2008, openings varied by system, but coho harvest was limited to one unmarked coho in a two-adult coho bag limit or release wild adult coho in a two-adult coho bag limit. The Humptulips recreational fishery required the release of all wild adult coho (December 1, 2007 through January 31, 2008).

The Quinault Indian Nation operated two separately scheduled gillnet fisheries in the area of the Lower Humptulips and in the area of the Lower Chehalis, as described in Chapter II under the section labeled Grays Harbor Chinook, for both Chinook and coho, as well as chum. The expected coho fishery impacts were limited by the expected abundance and harvest of Chinook in those fisheries. The Humptulips area fishery harvested 3,717 coho, while the Chehalis area fishery harvested 5,122 coho. Harvest levels were about 66% of pre-season expected levels in both fisheries.

Escapement and Management Performance

Grays Harbor coho were managed for natural production with a spawning escapement goal of 35,400. Natural spawning escapement estimates for 2006 and 2007 were 14,401 and 23,662, respectively.

Quinault River Coho

Inside Harvest

Historical terminal run size, harvest, and escapement for Quinault River coho are presented in Appendix B, Table B-28. The treaty Indian gillnet fishery targeted hatchery Chinook and coho from early September through mid-November. A total of 11,770 coho were harvested by the gillnet fishery in 2007.

Escapement and Management Performance

Quinault River coho were managed for hatchery production. Escapement estimates for Quinault River coho in 2007 were not available. The Quinault National Fish Hatchery egg-take objectives for 2007 were achieved.

Queets River Coho

Inside Harvest

Historical terminal run size, harvest, and escapement for Queets River coho are presented in Appendix B, Table B-31. Queets River fisheries were managed under pre-season agreement with WDFW based on pre-season abundance estimates and planned Council ocean fisheries. The treaty Indian gillnet fishery was structured to target returning hatchery and wild coho during September and early October. The total harvest of fall coho in the gillnet fishery was 2,261 commercially landed fish, substantially below an expected catch of above 11,600. The gillnet harvest was comprised of an unknown mix of early-timed hatchery fish with a larger proportion of later-timed wild fish. Recreational fisheries operated with standard bag limits (no restriction on coho based on mark status) and schedules in the Queets, Clearwater, and Salmon Rivers. A 2007 catch estimate was not available.

Escapement and Management Performance

The preliminary natural coho spawner survey escapement estimate for 2007 was 5,272, below the escapement objective of 5,800 to 14,500 established for this stock. The preliminary 2006 estimate of natural coho escapement was 5,400. The in-season effort model suggests substantially reduced hatchery return run size of 1,714. Releases of supplemental coho were discontinued after 2004 so there were no returns of those fish in 2007.

Hoh River Coho

Inside Harvest

Historical terminal run size, catch, and escapement data for Hoh River coho are presented in Appendix B, Table B-34. The terminal run size of Hoh River wild coho was projected to be 4,678. The treaty gillnet fishery occurred from the week of May 7 to the week of August 27, as described in Chapter II under the section labeled Hoh River Chinook. The tribal fishery took approximately 1,764 coho, with 1,713 estimated to be wild, including dip-in wild fish. The non-Indian recreational fishery extended from September 1 through November 30, with the area below Willoughby Creek open and a daily-bag-limit of six salmon, two of which could be adults and no mark selective coho restriction. The portion of the river between Willoughby Creek and Morgan's Crossing opened October 16 to reduce impacts on spawning spring/summer Chinook in that reach. The river above Morgan's Crossing did not open for recreational salmon fishing. A catch estimate for the recreational fishery is not yet available.

Escapement and Management Performance

The preliminary spawning escapement estimate for coho in the Hoh River was 3,072, which was within the escapement goal range (2,000-5,000) established for this stock.

Quillayute River Coho

Inside Harvest

Historical terminal run size, catch, and escapement data for Quillayute River summer and fall coho are presented in Appendix B, Table B-37.

The recreational and tribal fisheries for coho were established by preseason agreement between Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and the Quileute Tribe. A total of 1,430 (578 wild) summer coho were harvested in the Quileute Tribe's commercial and ceremonial and subsistence fisheries. An estimate of the 2007 recreational catch is not yet available.

The Quileute Tribal harvest of fall coho for 2007 was 9,377 (ceremonial and subsistence included). Tribal net fisheries harvested approximately 4,129 wild coho. An estimate of the 2007 recreational catch is not yet available.

WDFW reduced the impacts of the recreational fishery on wild summer and fall coho by requiring mark-selective fisheries for coho through October. The Quileute Tribe did not have a closure in their fishery this year, but as in past years, reduced their fishery to 29 hours per week during July and August.

Escapement and Management Performance

The summer coho run in the Quillayute is managed primarily for its hatchery component, which returns in August and September. The summer coho rack return was 4,778. This was well above the goal of 300. An additional 13 wild summer coho were collected as broodstock. The preliminary estimate for natural summer coho escapement was 792.

The preliminary 2007 escapement estimate for natural fall coho was 5,609, below the escapement goal of 6,300 to 15,800 established for this stock. An additional 20 wild fall coho were collected as broodstock. The hatchery rack return of 5,423 exceeded the goal of 600 adults.

PUGET SOUND COHO STOCKS

Puget Sound coho salmon stocks include natural and hatchery stocks originating from U.S. tributaries in Puget Sound and the eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca (east of Salt Creek, inclusive). The primary stocks in this group that are most pertinent to ocean salmon fishery management were eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca, Hood Canal, Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish, and South Puget Sound (hatchery) coho.

Management Objectives

The Council's conservation objectives were based on the Puget Sound Salmon Management Plan, which defined management objectives and long-term goals for these stocks as developed by representatives from Federal, state, and tribal agencies. Conservation objectives for specific stocks were based on either maximum sustainable production for stocks managed primarily for natural production or on hatchery escapement needs for stocks managed for artificial production. The original conservation objectives were developed by a State/Tribal Management Plan Development Team following the Boldt Decision with the goal for natural spawning stocks defined as "the adult spawning population that will, on the average, maximize biomass of juvenile outmigrants subsequent to incubation and freshwater rearing under average

environmental conditions." The methodology used to develop the objectives was based on assessment of the quantity and quality of rearing habitat and the number of adult spawners required to fully seed the habitat. Some objectives have subsequently been modified by the U.S. District Court Fisheries Advisory Board and later determinations of the WDFW/Tribal Technical Committee. Annual escapement targets for these coho stocks were developed through procedures established in U.S. District Court. Puget Sound management procedures are outlined in a "Memorandum Adopting Salmon Management Plan" (*U.S. versus Washington*, 626 F. Supp. 1405 [1985]). A transition to exploitation rate management is currently under consideration by the involved managers.

The PSC adopted a management plan for coho salmon originating in Washington and southern B.C. river systems in 2002. The plan was 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 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. Categorical status was employed by the PST under the 2002 Coho Agreement to indicate general ranges of allowable total exploitation rates for U.S. and Canadian coho management units in 2007. Three categories were employed: low (total exploitation rate <20%), moderate (total exploitation rate 20%-40%), and abundant (total exploitation rate >40%). In 2007, the southern U.S. exploitation rate objectives for Skagit and Snohomish coho stocks were limited to no more than 35% and 40%, respectively. The pre-season predicted southern U.S. exploitation rates on these stocks were 34% (3.6% in Council area fisheries) and 39% (4.9% in Council area fisheries) respectively. Council area fisheries were constrained by other stocks in 2007, including Interior Fraser and LCN coho. Inside fisheries however, primarily in Puget Sound, were constrained to meet PSC objectives for Skagit and Snohomish coho stocks.

Regulations to Achieve Objectives

Puget Sound coho stocks contribute primarily to ocean fisheries off Washington and B.C. Those stocks did not play a primary role in 2007 ocean fishery management considerations, since management of impacts to Interior Fraser (Thompson River, B.C. Canada) and Columbia River stocks were more constraining. The mark-selective regulations in ocean and Puget Sound recreational fisheries served to increase harvest of marked hatchery fish while minimizing impacts on wild Puget Sound coho, LCN coho, OCN coho, and Interior Fraser coho.

Inside Harvest

Commercial inside harvest of Puget Sound coho was managed on the basis of six regional management units: Strait of Juan de Fuca, Nooksack-Samish, Skagit, Stillaguamish-Snohomish, South Puget Sound, and Hood Canal. Harvest of coho for each management unit is regulated according to the natural spawning escapement or hatchery program escapement goal for that unit. Commercial net and troll harvest (treaty Indian and non-Indian) for all coho stocks combined is presented in Appendix B, Table B-38. The 2007 total Puget Sound commercial catch of coho was 226,360 fish, compared to a catch of 302,490 coho in 2006. Non-Indian harvest was 19,321 coho, compared to a catch of 10,042 coho in 2006. Treaty Indian net and troll fisheries harvested 212,925 coho, compared to a catch of 292,448 coho in 2006.

Historical coho catches in the Puget Sound recreational fishery for the years from 1971 through 2007 are listed in Appendix B, Table B-39. Catch estimates for the 2007 Puget Sound recreational fishery were not available.

Escapement and Management Performance

No post season estimates of southern U.S. inside harvest impacts on coho stocks subject to the PSC coho management plan were available. Preliminary escapement information indicates natural Puget Sound coho escapements were generally higher in 2007 than the very low levels observed in 2006, and escapement levels for the hatchery programs were generally adequate, with a few exceptions.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COHO STOCKS

Management Objectives

The PSC adopted a management plan for coho salmon originating in Washington and southern B.C. river systems in 2002. 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 are required to constrain total fishery exploitation rates to levels associated with the categorical status 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. Categorical status is employed by the PST under the 2002 Coho Agreement to indicate general ranges of allowable total exploitation rates for U.S. and Canadian coho management units. Three categories are employed: low (total exploitation rate <20%), moderate (total exploitation rate 20%-40%), and abundant (total exploitation rate >40%).

Regulations to Achieve Objectives

In 2007, the "low" status of Interior Fraser coho required the total exploitation rate on this stock by southern U.S. fisheries not to exceed 10.0%. This requirement constrained both Council area and inside fisheries. The pre-season expectation was that the total southern U.S. fishery exploitation rate on Interior Fraser coho would be 10.0% (4.1% in Council area fisheries). The mark-selective regulations in ocean and Puget Sound recreational fisheries served to increase harvest of marked hatchery fish while minimizing impacts on wild Interior Fraser coho.

Inside Harvest

Harvest of coho in inside waters affecting B.C. coho stocks occurred in Puget Sound fisheries, which were described in the previous section of this chapter.

Escapement and Management Performance

No post season estimates of southern U.S. inside harvest impacts on coho stocks subject to the PSC coho management plan were available. Preseason expectations were for an inside exploitation rate of 5.9% on Interior Fraser coho.

COASTWIDE GOAL ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

Conservation objective achievement assessments were not available for many coho stocks; however, those that were available all met their objectives except for Queets River coho and Quillayute fall coho. Skagit River coho spawning escapement estimates were not available but the preseason expectation was for a return less than the objective. OPI and Washington coastal areas generally experienced coho returns below the numbers forecasted.

A summary of 2007 performance for coho salmon by stock in relation to the Council's conservation objectives is presented in Table III-5.

TABLE III-1. Estimated returns to Oregon coastal streams and lakes in thousands of adult coho (SRS spawner accounting).
(Page 1 of 1)

Year	Returns to Hatcheries			Count at North Fork Umpqua Winchester Dam	Number of OCN Spawners ^{a/}			Inside Harvest Impacts ^{c/}	Ocean Escapement to Oregon Coast ^{a/}
	Private	Public	STEP ^{b/}		Lakes	Rivers	Total		
1970	-	36.2	-	0.2	20.5	51.2	71.7	39.8	147.9
1971	-	29.1	-	0.6	29.2	65.6	94.8	24.1	148.6
1972	-	12.9	-	0.3	10.0	24.1	34.1	16.6	63.9
1973	-	18.4	-	0.4	17.6	37.8	55.4	15.4	89.6
1974	-	35.1	-	0.4	6.4	28.1	34.5	13.5	83.5
1975	-	4.9	-	0.5	5.6	34.8	40.4	13.5	59.3
1976	-	38.7	-	0.3	1.5	39.2	40.7	19.6	99.3
1977	4.2	6.5	-	0.4	5.8	13.7	19.5	13.5	44.1
1978	12.3	5.6	-	0.5	1.6	18.2	19.8	4.5	42.7
1979	49.2	22.2	-	0.4	6.6	38.4	45.0	1.5	118.3
1980	38.7	21.9	-	0.2	4.7	25.6	30.3	6.3	97.4
1981	117.8	21.2	-	0.1	2.5	30.1	32.6	9.9	181.6
1982	184.7	14.8	-	2.7	7.9	68.3	76.2	14.7	293.1
1983	133.9	9.5	-	1.2	3.3	19.4	22.7	6.8	174.1
1984	115.4	28.6	-	3.2	14.7	59.7	74.4	17.4	239.0
1985	332.0	15.8	-	4.0	7.6	66.3	73.9	15.7	441.4
1986	453.7	35.8	2.5	9.6	11.8	58.2	70.0	30.3	601.9
1987	119.3	12.3	0.2	2.2	4.2	25.9	30.1	7.7	171.8
1988	116.1	33.7	1.2	1.2	5.8	51.0	56.8	13.3	222.3
1989	46.9	37.3	1.2	3.0	4.8	41.6	46.4	15.1	149.9
1990	35.6	15.4	1.6	2.3	4.4	16.5	20.9	9.5	85.3
1991	35.1	39.6	4.9	3.9	7.3	30.4	37.6	31.5	117.5
1992	-	23.3	0.6	5.0	2.0	40.2	42.2	18.7	89.8
1993	-	20.2	2.0	2.3	10.1	45.2	55.3	13.3	93.2
1994	-	23.4	1.8	2.0	5.8	38.3	44.2	2.4	73.7
1995	-	25.2	0.4	3.3	11.2	42.8	54.0	3.6	86.5
1996	-	23.8	1.0	6.3	13.5	60.5	74.0	4.0	109.1
1997	-	17.6	0.2	1.8	8.6	14.8	23.4	4.3	47.3
1998	-	15.2	0.2	4.6	11.1	20.6	31.8	5.2	56.9
1999	-	13.3	0.4	1.3	12.7	36.3	49.0	2.8	66.8
2000	-	15.0	0.5	9.3	12.7	55.9	68.7	4.5	97.9
2001	-	38.1	1.2	21.9	19.7	151.0	170.7	10.1	242.0
2002	-	30.9	2.6	7.4	22.2	238.4	260.6	8.1	309.5
2003	-	15.9	3.6	10.7	16.7	211.6	228.3	6.7	265.2
2004	-	13.2	0.8	7.2	18.7	151.2	169.9	6.3	197.3
2005	-	10.0	0.3	8.9	14.7	139.4	154.1	5.9	179.2
2006	-	9.8	0.1	7.0	24.4	104.5	128.8	2.2	148.0
2007 ^{d/}	-	3.6	0.0	2.7	8.9	43.0	51.9	1.3	59.5

a/ Does not include estimates for the southern OCN component (Rogue River). Spawner escapements to rivers prior to 1990 were estimated by a nonrandom standard index of streams north of the Rogue River. A total coastwide spawner escapement methodology based on SRS was initiated in 1990 and implemented concurrently with the standard index methodology. The SRS methodology indicated that actual escapements were less than estimated by the standard rivers index. The spawner index data for years prior to 1990 have been recalibrated in this table to be comparable with the SRS estimates.

b/ Oregon coastal Salmon Trout Enhancement Program (STEP) production from hatchery smolt rearing sites only.

c/ Freshwater sport catch from ODFW salmon/steelhead angler tag information and represents only those fish greater than 24 inches. Includes estimated mortality from hook-and-release.

d/ Preliminary.

TABLE III-2. Estimated weekly effort (in angler trips) and catches of Chinook and coho in the 2007 Buoy 10 recreational fisheries (all data are preliminary).^{a/} (Page 1 of 1)

Week Number	Ending Date of Period	Angler Trips	Catch		Catch Per Trip
			Chinook	Coho	
31	Aug.-5	449	0	4	0.01
32	Aug.-12	400	0	11	0.03
33	Aug.-19	2,065	0	91	0.04
34	Aug.-26	11,139	2,211	1,780	0.36
35	Sept.-2	14,437	1,374	3,516	0.34
36	Sept.-9	5,343	190	2,466	0.50
37	Sept.-16	1,484	1	255	0.17
38	Sept.-23	600	0	228	0.38
39	Sept.-30	147	0	5	0.03
40-43	Oct.-28	0	0	0	NA
Total		36,064	3,776	8,356	0.34

a/ Includes boat-based and shore-based fisheries from the new (2000) upstream boundary at the Tongue Point/Rocky Point line downstream to the Buoy 10 line including Clatsop Spit, the South Jetty of the Columbia River, and the North Jetty of the Columbia River after the ocean closed. Fishery was open August 1-September 28 for Chinook and adipose fin-clipped coho, with the daily-bag-limit of two adult salmon, only one of which may be a Chinook, except Chinook retention was prohibited from August 1-21 and September 4-28. From September 29-December 31 the daily-bag-limit of two adult salmon, only one of which may be a Chinook, was modified to allow the retention of two additional fin-clipped coho.

TABLE III-3. Oregon production index (OPI) area coho harvest impacts, spawning, abundance, and exploitation rate estimates by SRS accounting in thousands of fish.^{a/} (Page 1 of 1)

Year or Avg.	Oregon and California Coastal Returns								Ocean Exploitation Rate Based on OPI Abundance ^{d/}	OCN Exploitation Rate Based on Postseason FRAM
	Ocean Fisheries ^{b/}		Hatcheries and Freshwater		Private Hatcheries	Columbia River Returns	Abundance	OCN Spawners		
	Troll	Sport	Harvest ^{c/}							
1970-1975	1,629.6	558.4	45.8	55.2	-	460.4	2,749.3	0.80	-	
1976	2,936.1	977.7	62.6	40.7	-	337.0	4,347.6	0.90	-	
1977	664.4	412.1	21.4	19.5	4.2	93.8	1,220.4	0.89	-	
1978	1,104.2	524.6	12.6	19.8	12.3	307.5	1,977.4	0.83	-	
1979	1,056.6	334.4	27.4	45.0	49.2	276.5	1,789.5	0.79	-	
1980	506.9	526.4	32.1	30.3	38.7	301.6	1,436.4	0.73	-	
1981	830.9	339.9	34.1	32.6	117.8	170.2	1,555.0	0.81	-	
1982	740.9	300.4	37.1	76.2	184.7	453.1	1,763.4	0.62	-	
1983	429.6	275.0	18.2	22.8	133.9	111.2	1,070.0	0.79	-	
1984	95.8	174.2	51.2	74.5	115.4	425.9	881.5	0.32	-	
1985	166.4	280.4	45.4	73.9	332.0	367.2	1,373.4	0.43	-	
1986	643.5	320.6	81.8	70.0	453.7	1,549.1	3,026.7	0.34	-	
1987	469.1	296.2	45.3	30.1	119.3	316.6	1,377.9	0.60	-	
1988	844.7	297.2	62.3	56.8	116.1	670.8	1,989.2	0.56	-	
1989	646.9	425.5	62.3	46.4	46.9	712.8	1,871.2	0.55	-	
1990	277.6	357.1	30.6	24.3	35.6	196.7	1,128.5	0.69	-	
1991	450.6	469.9	84.0	38.6	35.1	934.3	1,823.2	0.45	-	
1992	67.5	256.5	52.8	44.4	-	215.9	610.0	0.51	-	
1993	13.2	140.8	40.6	55.7	-	113.9	342.1	0.42	-	
1994	2.7	3.0	30.0	49.6	-	168.9	250.5	0.02	0.07	
1995	5.4	43.5	38.6	57.7	-	74.1	215.9	0.23	0.12	
1996	7.0	31.8	47.9	78.6	-	113.0	297.3	0.15	0.08	
1997	5.5	22.4	27.2	31.7	-	148.1	204.6	0.12	0.12	
1998	3.5	12.8	29.7	34.1	-	168.7	265.2	0.06	0.08	
1999	3.6	36.5	20.9	50.4	-	274.1	414.0	0.12	0.09	
2000	25.9	74.6	32.9	79.6	-	547.6	901.0	0.13	0.07	
2001	38.1	216.8	82.5	182.9	-	1,108.3	1,438.6	0.16	0.07	
2002	14.9	118.7	56.3	268.4	-	499.9	990.5	0.14	0.12	
2003	28.8	252.4	47.8	235.0	-	677.3	1,183.6	0.23	0.14	
2004	26.2	159.4	38.7	194.4	-	442.5	826.8	0.25	0.15	
2005	10.5	58.2	42.8	164.1	-	342.0	592.1	0.12	0.11	
2006	4.5	47.5	31.7	132.8	-	383.0	557.1	0.06	0.11	
2007 ^{e/}	26.7	128.5	11.7	57.1	-	318.6	536.6	0.31	0.11	

a/ The OPI area includes ocean and inside harvest impacts and escapement to streams and lakes south of Leadbetter Pt., Washington.

b/ Includes estimated nonretention mortality: troll fishery--hook-and-release mortality for 1982-2005 and drop-off mortality for all years; sport fishery--hook-and-release mortality for 1994-2005 and drop-off mortality for all years.

c/ Includes returns from Salmon-Trout Enhancement Program (STEP) smolt releases.

d/ Ocean fishery impacts on private hatchery stock and returns to private hatcheries are excluded in calculating the OPI area stock aggregate ocean exploitation rate index.

e/ Preliminary.

TABLE III-4. OCN adult coho salmon conservation objective, fishery impacts, and spawner escapement, based on stratified random survey (SRS) methodology. (Page 1 of 1)

Year	Fishery Impact (Total Marine and Freshwater Exploitation Rate)			Adjusted SRS Adult Coho Spawner Population Estimates in Thousands of Spawners by Stock Component ^{a/}					Adult Coho Spawners Per Spawner Habitat Mile				
	Conservation Objective ^{b/}	Preseason Projection	Postseason Estimate ^{c/}	North		South		Coastwide	North		South		Coastwide Average
				Northern ^{d/}	Central ^{e/}	Central ^{f/}	Southern ^{g/}		Northern ^{d/}	Central ^{e/}	Central ^{f/}	Southern ^{g/}	
1990	-	-	-	2.2	5.6	13.5	3.1	24.3	2	5	8	7	6
1991	-	0.460	0.454	9.3	6.7	21.6	1.0	38.6	10	6	13	3	9
1992	-	0.420	0.511	2.4	15.4	24.4	2.2	44.4	3	13	15	5	11
1993	-	0.260	0.423	4.5	7.8	43.1	0.4 ^{h/}	55.7	5	7	27	1 ^{h/}	14
1994	≤0.20	0.111	0.068	3.5	9.8	30.9	5.4	49.6	4	8	19	13	12
1995	≤0.20	0.118	0.124	3.9	13.6	36.5	3.8	57.7	4	12	22	9	14
1996	≤0.20	0.125	0.083	3.3	18.1	52.6	4.6	78.6	4	16	32	11	19
1997	≤0.20	0.110	0.124	2.1	2.8	18.4	8.3	31.7	2	2	11	20	8
1998	≤0.13	0.119	0.078	2.6	3.3	25.9	2.3	34.1	3	3	16	6	8
1999	≤0.15	0.087	0.087	8.9	11.8	28.3	1.4	50.4	10	10	17	4	12
2000	≤0.15	0.082	0.073	17.9	14.3	36.5	11.0	79.6	20	12	23	27	19
2001	≤0.08	0.074	0.070	33.5	25.2	112.0	12.2	182.9	37	22	69	30	45
2002	≤0.15	0.123	0.120	52.5	104.0	104.1	7.8	268.4	58	89	64	19	66
2003	≤0.15	0.144	0.140	59.6	68.9	99.8	6.8	235.0	66	59	62	16	57
2004	≤0.15	0.147	0.150	33.1	40.4	96.4	24.5	194.4	37	35	59	60	47
2005	≤0.15 ^{i/}	0.111	0.110	16.5	51.4	86.3	10.0	164.1	18	44	53	24	40
2006	≤0.15 ^{i/}	0.096	0.110	24.1	21.2	83.5	3.9	132.8	27	18	51	10	32
2007 ^{j/}	≤0.20	0.113	0.106	15.1	10.0	26.8	5.2	57.1	17	9	17	13	14

a/ A spawner escapement methodology study based on SRS has been in effect since 1990 in which coho salmon population estimates have been made for Oregon coastal river systems from the Coquille River and north. Spawner population estimates include an adjustment for observation error.

b/ Prior to 1994, the conservation objective was expressed in terms of the total escapement of OCN spawners in index numbers rather than as an exploitation rate. The index escapement objectives from 1981 through 1993 are provided in Table III-2 of the Review of 1998 Ocean Salmon Fisheries and Table 1 of Amendment 11. From 1994 through 1997, Amendment 11 specified that at low stock sizes, only incidental harvest of OCN coho could occur and that impacts could not exceed 20%. Beginning in 1998, the OCN conservation objective has been as specified in Amendment 13 which is also the basis for the NMFS jeopardy standards under the Endangered Species Act listing.

c/ From the coho FRAM, except the estimates prior to 1994 represent the OPI composite exploitation rate for hatchery and natural stocks.

d/ Estimate based on 899 miles of spawner habitat within Nehalem, Tillamook, and Nestucca Rivers and other direct ocean tributaries from Necanicum River through Neskowin Creek.

e/ Estimate based on 1,163 miles of spawner habitat within Siletz, Yaquina, Alsea, and Siuslaw Rivers and other direct ocean tributaries from the Salmon through Siuslaw Rivers.

f/ Estimate based on 1,622 miles of spawner habitat within Umpqua, Coos, and Coquille Rivers. Also includes spawners using tributaries to Siltcoos, Tahkenitch, and Tenmile Lakes.

g/ Estimate based on a mark-recapture methodology and 410 miles of spawner habitat within the Rogue River.

h/ Unreliable estimate.

i/ Preliminary.

j/ The Salmon FMP specified an allowable marine and freshwater exploitation rate of 20%, however, the OCN workgroup matrix specified 15% and the Council chose to manage at the more conservative level for 2005 and 2006.

TABLE III-5. Performance of coho salmon stocks in relation to 2007 conservation objectives (preliminary data). (Page 1 of 2)

System and Stock	2007 FMP Conservation Objective	Achievement
OPI Area Coho		
(Columbia River and coastal stocks south of Leadbetter Point)	Natural spawner escapement objectives as provided below; meet hatchery egg-take goals; meet treaty Indian obligations.	Hatchery egg-take goals achieved. No information available on catch allocation.
Northern California (Threatened) and CCC (Threatened)	No directed coho fisheries or retention of coho south of Humbug Mt. Marine exploitation rate $\leq 13.0\%$ as indicated by R/K hatchery stocks. Council adopted a projected exploitation rate on R/K hatchery coho of 5.8%.	No directed coho fisheries or retention of coho south of Humbug Mt. Postseason marine exploitation rate estimate of 5.4% was below 13.0% maximum.
OCN	Combined marine and freshwater exploitation rate $\leq 20.0\%$. Council adopted a projected exploitation rate on OCN of 11.3%	Postseason marine and freshwater exploitation rate estimate of 10.6% was below 20.0% maximum.
Columbia River Natural (Threatened)	Combined marine and mainstem Columbia River exploitation rate $\leq 20\%$. Council adopted management measures resulted in a projected marine exploitation rate of 13.3%.	Postseason marine and mainstem Columbia River exploitation rate estimate of 18.6% was below 20.0% maximum; the 11.9% marine exploitation rate was below preseason expectation.
Washington Coast Coho		
	Natural spawner escapement objectives as provided below and in state/tribal agreements; meet hatchery egg-take goals; meet treaty Indian obligations.	Hatchery egg-take goals achieved. No information available on catch allocation.
Grays Harbor	35,400 natural adult spawners.	Preliminary estimate of 23,662 fails to meet the escapement floor.
Queets	5,800 to 14,500 natural adult spawners.	Preliminary estimate of 5,272 fails to meet the escapement floor.
Hoh	2,000 to 5,000 natural adult spawners.	Preliminary estimate of 3,072 is within the goal range.
Quillayute Fall	6,300 to 15,800 natural adult spawners.	Preliminary estimate of 5,609 fails to meet the escapement floor.

TABLE III-5. Performance of coho salmon stocks in relation to 2007 conservation objectives (preliminary data).
(Page 2 of 2)

System and Stock	2007 FMP Conservation Objective	Achievement
Puget Sound Coho	Natural spawner escapement objectives as provided below and in state/tribal agreements; meet hatchery egg-take goals; meet treaty Indian obligations and inside non-Indian fishery needs for six management units.	Data not available for 2007 natural spawner escapements. Hatchery egg-take goals likely will be met.
Strait of Juan de Fuca	≤40% total exploitation rate. 12,800 adult spawners.	Preseason expected ocean escapement of 26,600 adult fish for eastern and western Strait of Juan de Fuca combined and a 12% total exploitation rate.
Hood Canal	≤65% total exploitation rate. 21,500 natural adult spawners.	Preseason expected ocean escapement of 30,900 adult fish and a 46% total exploitation rate.
Skagit	≤35% total exploitation rate. 30,000 natural adult spawners.	Preseason expected ocean escapement of 21,700 adult fish and a 34% total exploitation rate.
Stillaguamish	≤50% total exploitation rate. 17,000 natural adult spawners.	Preseason expected ocean escapement of 52,000 adult fish. 39% total exploitation rate.
Snohomish	≤40% total exploitation rate. 70,000 natural adult spawners.	Preseason expected ocean escapement of 70,100 adult fish and a 39% total exploitation rate.

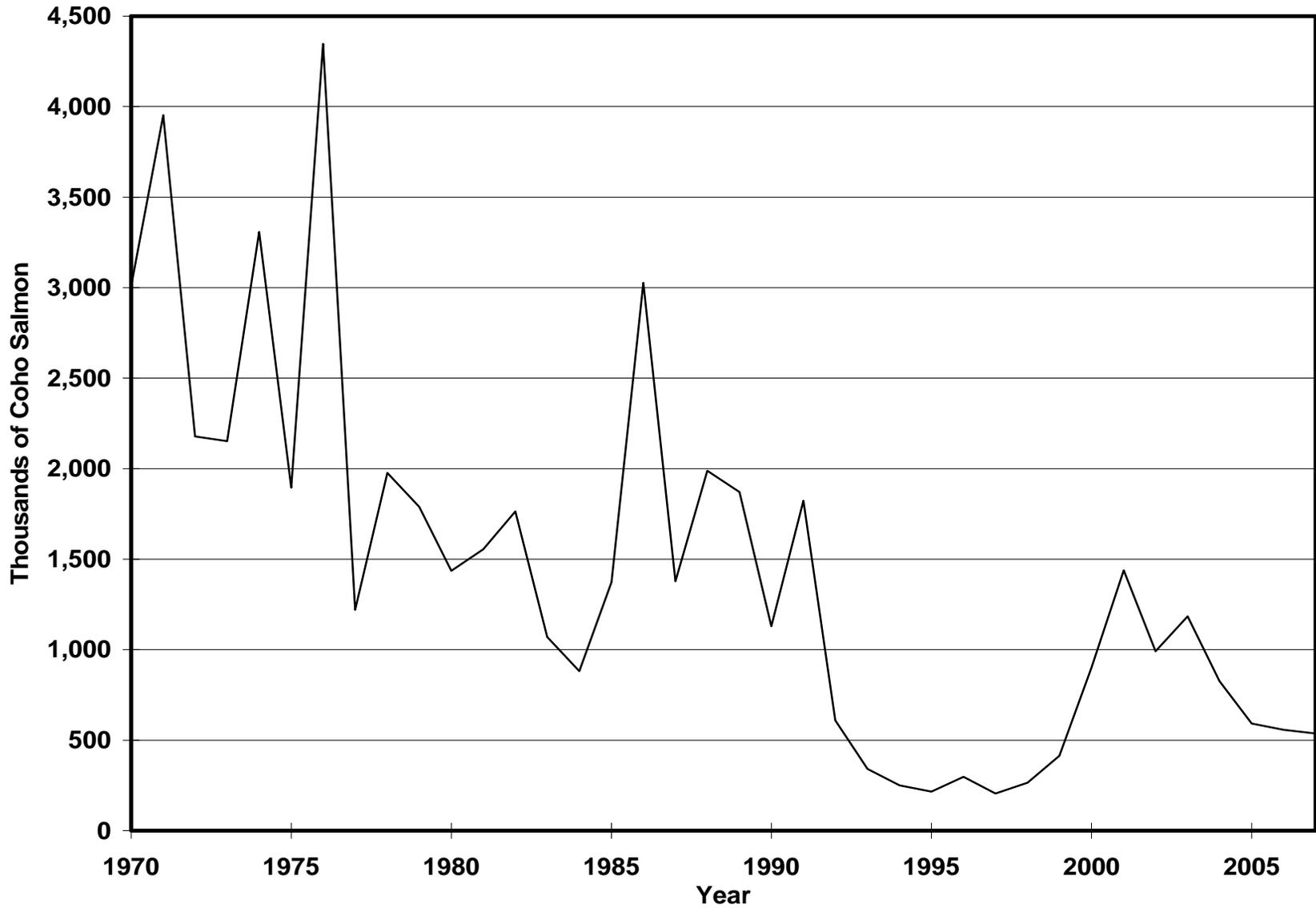


Figure III-1. Oregon Production Index (OPI) area coho abundance estimates by stratified random surveys (SRS) accounting methods (1970-2007).

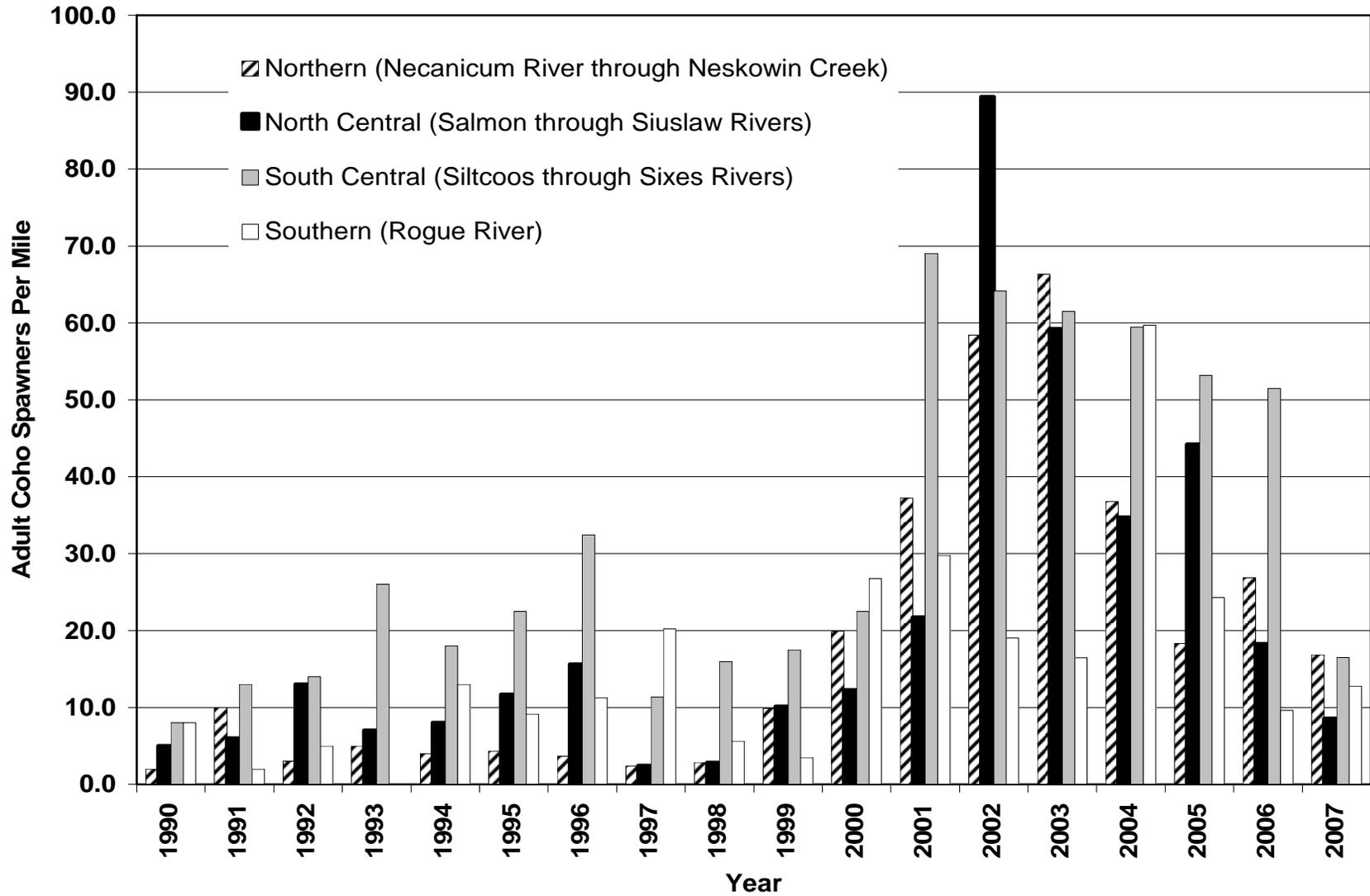


Figure III-2. Oregon coastal natural (OCN) adult coho spawners per habitat mile by coastal region based on SRS accounting methods, 1990-2007.

Page Left Intentionally Blank

CHAPTER IV

SOCIOECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF THE 2007 OCEAN SALMON FISHERIES

SUMMARY: Total 2007 exvessel value of the Council-managed non-Indian commercial salmon fishery was \$11.6 million. In real (inflation-adjusted) dollars, exvessel value was 24% above its 2006 level (\$9.3 million), but 63% below the recent year high of \$31.7 million (2004), and 79% below the 1979 through 1990 inflation-adjusted average of \$56.6 million (including pinks). The 2007 average West Coast ocean harvest Chinook price was \$5.27 per pound. This was \$0.03 below the 2006 level (\$5.30 per pound), after adjusting for inflation. The 2006 average Chinook price was the highest recorded in more than 25 years in inflation-adjusted terms. At \$1.79 per pound, in inflation-adjusted terms, average 2007 West Coast coho prices were 27% lower than in 2006, 6% lower than in 2005, but 29% higher than the previous five year average (2002-2006). The preliminary number of vessel-based ocean salmon recreational angler trips taken on the West Coast in 2007 was 266,000, an increase of 6% from 2006, and 56% less than the 1979 through 1990 average. The total West Coast income impact associated with recreational and commercial ocean salmon fisheries for all three states combined was estimated at \$38.9 million in 2007. In inflation-adjusted dollars this was 11% above the estimated 2006 level (\$35.0 million), 89% lower than the inflation-adjusted value for 1979 (the highest year in the data time series). Years 2006 and 2007 have the lowest income impacts on record with 1998 as the next comparable year with \$36.9 million.

ALLOCATION OF THE SALMON RESOURCE

Salmon management by the Council involves numerous allocation issues including:

- Determination of the amount of salmon available for ocean harvest after consideration of expected abundances, harvests by inside fisheries, and spawning escapement goals.
- Allocation of harvest among broad management areas and among port areas within the management areas.
- Allocation of harvest between Indian and non-Indian harvesters.
- Allocation of the non-Indian harvest between commercial and recreational harvesters.

The amount of salmon available for harvest in Council management areas depends, in part, on harvest in Canada and Alaska. Allocation of harvest between the West Coast, Canada, and Alaska is determined within the constraints of the PST.

In general, the recreational fishery has tended to have a more stable harvest than the commercial fishery (in both absolute and relative terms) (Figures IV-1 and IV-2). The majority of the annual variation in available ocean harvest is usually taken up in the commercial fishery. However, both fisheries have suffered substantial declines relative to harvest levels of the 1980s, the effects of which are amplified within specific geographic areas.

Decisions on allowable harvests for a particular stock often have implicit allocation effects on the geographic distribution of salmon harvest. Seasons may be more restrictive along a particular area of the coast to protect a depressed stock encountered in that area at a higher rate than other areas. The geographic distribution of harvest opportunity along the coast involves balancing the often conflicting objectives of maximizing ocean harvest and fairly distributing the responsibility for resource conservation. A brief outline of the regulatory objectives which shaped the 2007 season is provided in Chapter I; and an assessment of success in meeting the objectives is provided in Chapters II and III.

COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHERIES

West Coast Non-Indian Commercial Ocean Fishery

Inseason Price Trends

Monthly exvessel price data provide information on seasonal price trends (Table IV-1). The absence of a price breakdown by size category for California salmon landings makes it difficult to tell whether observed price changes were a function of seasonal changes in market conditions or a shift in the size category of fish landed. California and Oregon 2007 prices were at their lowest in July, with fairly consistent high prices for the remainder of the season. Washington prices were highest in May and had a large drop in prices for the remainder of the season with the lowest in July.

Annual Trends (Seasons, Value, Prices, and Pounds)

Available information on Chinook and coho exvessel price and value by species, compiled from state fish receiving tickets and expressed both in nominal terms and inflation-adjusted 2007 dollars, is presented in Tables IV-2, IV-3, and IV-4. Data on pink salmon are provided in Table IV-5. The gross domestic product implicit price deflator, developed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, was used to adjust nominal values for inflation (Appendix D, Table D-22). Weights of landings by species and port for Chinook and coho are presented in Tables IV-6, IV-7, and IV-8. These tables and the following discussion refer to the non-Indian commercial fishery in Council management areas and associated state territorial ocean area waters.

Total 2007 exvessel value of the Council-area non-Indian commercial salmon fishery was \$11.6 million. In real (inflation-adjusted) dollars, exvessel value was 24% above its 2006 level (\$9.3 million), but 63% below the recent year high of \$31.7 million (2004), and 79% below the 1979 through 1990 inflation-adjusted average of \$56.6 million (including pinks), and 10% below the 1991-2000 inflation-adjusted average of \$13.0 million (including pinks).

The 2007 exvessel value of the California commercial ocean salmon catch (\$7.9 million) was 43% above the 2006 value (\$5.5 million), and 74% below the 1979 through 1990 average (\$29.7 million), in inflation-adjusted dollars. In recent years, a portion of the California harvest was believed to be subject to postseason settlements. Under a postseason settlement, fishers may be paid an additional amount for their fish after the season ends. Value accruing to the fishery from postseason settlements was not reflected on the fish receiving tickets from which estimates of exvessel value were derived. The 2007 exvessel value for the Oregon commercial catch (\$2.8 million) was up slightly 2% from the 2006 value, and 84% below the 1979 through 1990 average (\$17.9 million), in inflation-adjusted terms. The 2007 exvessel value for the Washington non-Indian ocean commercial catch (\$1.0 million) was down 11% from the 2006 value (\$1.1 million). Over the last six years (2002-2007) exvessel values of Washington landings have been the highest since 1993 (\$1.1 million, inflation-adjusted), but were still 88% below the 1979 through 1990 inflation-adjusted average of \$8.0 million.

The 2007 average West Coast ocean harvest Chinook price was \$5.27 per pound, comparable to 2006 (\$5.30 in inflation adjusted dollars). Years 2007 and 2006 have been record high Chinook prices compared to previous years and have not been this high since 1979, which had an average inflation-adjusted price of \$6.39 per pound. One of the main reasons 2007 prices were so high was due to the extremely restricted 2007 fishing season (see Chapter I and Appendix C for details). The 2007 price was \$2.32 above the recent five year (2002-2006) average (\$2.95), in inflation-adjusted terms; however it was \$0.77 greater than the 1979-1990 average (\$4.49). At \$1.79 per pound, in inflation-adjusted terms

average 2007 West Coast coho prices were 27% lower than in 2006, 6% lower than in 2005, and 38% lower than the 1979-1990 average, but 29% higher than the recent five year average (2003-2006).

In terms of number of fish, the 2007 coastwide, non-Indian commercial Chinook harvest (163,000 fish) increased by 34% compared to 2006 (Figure IV-1). Historically, 2006 harvest of fish was the lowest on record. The number of Chinook harvested was 78% below the long-term average, which includes years 1976 through 2006 (751,000 fish). The coastwide average weight per Chinook (13.2 pounds) decreased by 8% compared to 2006 (Appendix D, Tables D-1, D-2, and D-3). Coho catch increased in 2007 to 23,000 fish, about eight and half times the 2,700 coho recorded in 2006 and comparable to 2004, which had 22,100 fish. The coastwide average weight per coho (5.8 pounds) decreased 31% from 2006 (8.5 pounds), which was the highest average weight for 1980 through 2005. The coastwide coho exvessel value was \$0.2 million in 2007, over three times the 2006 inflation adjusted value (Figure IV-4). In 2007 about 48% of the coastwide Chinook harvest (by weight) was taken in California from the San Francisco area south, compared to 44% in 2006 (Table IV-6, IV-7, and IV-8). The KMZ comprised 10% of Chinook harvest (by weight) in 2007, up from 2006, in which the KMZ area was closed and up from 2004, which comprised 5% of Chinook harvest. The harvest in the Fort Bragg port area comprised 16% of the Chinook harvest, comparable to 2006. Compared with 2006, Chinook harvest (by weight) in 2007 was up 45% in California, down 4% in Oregon and down 17% in Washington. The 2007 coho harvest (by weight) was up 239% in Oregon and up 672% in Washington, compared to 2006 (no coho were harvested in California in either year).

Ocean Commercial Salmon Harvesters

Based on Pacific Coast Fisheries Information Network (PacFIN) data, 1,030 vessels participated in the West Coast commercial salmon fishery in 2007, up 16% from the 2006 total of 889, and down 16% from the 2005 total of 1,221. The coastwide vessel counts from PacFIN were lower than the totals derived from summing Appendix D state-level tables because vessels may be counted in more than one state and because of differences in the degree of data completeness at the time the data were summarized.

The active fleet in California increased to 599, in 2007, 122 vessels more than in 2006 but 81 vessels less than 2005. The 599 vessels that landed salmon in 2007 was the third lowest participation on record (data in Table D-4 go back to 1960). In Oregon, the active fleet increased by 79 vessels in 2007 compared to 2006, with 436 vessels and decreased by 129 vessels compared to 2005 (Table D-5). The active fleet in Washington decreased by five vessels to 79 vessels landing salmon in 2007 (Table D-6). Coastwide, the number of limited entry salmon permits issued in 2007 decreased by 127 from the previous year, to 2,552. Landings were made on 44% of all permits in 2007, up from 34% in 2006 and comparable to the 40-50% observed from 2000 through 2005. From 1982 to 1993 an average of 5,193 of 7,942 total permits (65%) were used on an annual basis.

Coastwide in 2007, average per vessel inflation-adjusted exvessel value of salmon landings decreased 3% compared to 2006, to \$10,435 per vessel. Compared to 2006, 2007 average per vessel exvessel revenue was up 14% in California, down 17% in Oregon, and down 6% in Washington. Some caution needs to be exercised in interpreting the per vessel average. For example, the averages may be influenced as much by the entry or exit of a disproportionate number of small or large harvesters from one year to the next as by a change in the average revenues of those vessels remaining in the fishery.

Additional historical information on landings by vessel size, percentages of the fleet responsible for the majority of harvest, and harvest by residence of those participating in the fishery off each state is provided in Appendix D.

West Coast Treaty Indian Commercial Ocean Fishery

Treaty Indian commercial fisheries off Washington operate under regulations established by the Council. While some of the treaty Indian harvest was for ceremonial and subsistence purposes, the vast majority of the catch was commercial harvest. Commercial treaty Indian fisheries provide food to consumers and generate income in local and state economies through expenditures on harvesting, processing, and marketing of the catch. From May through September 4th, the treaty Indian ocean troll fishery harvested 25,600 Chinook (228,900 pounds), 40,000 coho (218,400 pounds) in 2007, compared with 30,700 Chinook (314,000 pounds), 31,700 coho (191,900 pounds) in 2006 (Tables A-15 and D-3). For all of 2007 the preliminary exvessel value of Chinook and coho landed was \$1.1 million and the inflation adjusted exvessel value in 2006 was \$1.2 million (values based on PacFIN data).

Columbia River Commercial Fishery

Harvest in the ocean salmon fisheries affect inriver fisheries by affecting the number of fish available for inside treaty Indian and non-Indian harvest. Table IV-9 shows the exvessel value of Columbia River commercial harvest of Chinook, coho and chum salmon. All prices and values in the table and the following discussion are reported in inflation-adjusted dollars. Exvessel prices for inriver catches of Chinook vary considerably with race (spring versus fall Chinook) and stock (tules versus brights). Spring Chinook generally bring the highest prices and tule fall Chinook and chum the lowest.

Total 2007 exvessel value of commercial salmon harvested in the Columbia River was \$3.8 million. This was 26% below the inflation-adjusted 2006 (\$5.1 million) level. Total 2007 exvessel value for non-Indian commercial salmon harvested in the Columbia River was \$2.0 million, 32% below the 2006 (\$3.0 million) level (Table IV-9).

The total 2007 exvessel value of treaty Indian salmon harvested in the Columbia River and sold on fish tickets was \$1.7 million. This is 18% below the 2006 (\$2.1 million) value. Note that these values include only those sales made to licensed fish buyers. Treaty Indian fisher sales to the public are accounted for in harvest monitoring (Table B-20), but estimates of the pounds and value of such sales were not included in Table IV-9.

Other Inside Commercial Fisheries

Puget Sound and Washington Coastal Inside Fisheries

Information on 2007 Puget Sound and Washington coastal inside fisheries is preliminary. Based on PacFIN data, the 2007 exvessel value reported for all salmon species taken in the commercial non-Indian fisheries in Puget Sound and Washington coastal inside fisheries (excluding the Columbia River) was \$6.3 million. Of this, \$0.8 million was for Chinook and coho. In 2006, the total inflation-adjusted exvessel values for the commercial non-Indian salmon fisheries in these areas were \$7.7 million for all salmon species, and \$1.3 million for Chinook and coho. The 1981 through 2006 inflation adjusted average exvessel value is \$17.8 million with \$4.5 million for Chinook and coho.

The preliminary 2007 exvessel value reported for all salmon species taken in the commercial treaty Indian fisheries in those areas was \$6.1 million. Of this, \$5.2 million was for Chinook and coho. The values for 2006 were \$6.1 million for all salmon species and \$5.2 million for Chinook and coho. The 1981 through 2006 inflation adjusted exvessel value is \$21.9 million with \$8.0 million for Chinook and coho.

Klamath River Fisheries

Commercial sales in the Yurok and Hoopa Valley Reservation Indian fall gillnet fisheries in the Klamath River occurred in 1987-1989, 1996, and 1999-2004. Average commercial catch was 17,600 in those

years, most of which occurred in the estuary. Commercial sales also occurred in spring gillnet fisheries in 1989, 1996, and 2000-2004, with an average of about 1,600 fish sold. The 1989 harvest of 27,700 Chinook was sold for \$852,000 (unadjusted for inflation, \$1.3 million adjusted to 2007 dollars) and had an average per fish weight of 15.4 pounds. For the 1996 harvest of 3,129 spring Chinook and 40,147 fall Chinook, the value at first sale was estimated at \$525,000 (unadjusted for inflation, \$669,000 adjusted to 2007 dollars). The average weight per fish landed in 1996 was 13.5 pounds. Records were not available for the weight and value of harvests after 1996 as each Indian fisher now markets their fish independently. The commercial Chinook harvest was 2,100 fish in 1999, 4,100 in 2000, and more than 10,000 Chinook each year from 2001 through 2004 and in 2007. In 2005 and 2006 there were no commercial sales of either spring or fall Chinook (Appendix B, Table B-5).

CEREMONIAL AND SUBSISTENCE SALMON FISHERIES

In addition to the commercial Indian fisheries discussed above, fish are taken in Indian fisheries each year for ceremonial and subsistence purposes. Estimates of the amount of salmon used for ceremonial and subsistence purposes are documented in Appendix B. Discussion of the importance of ceremonial and subsistence fish to Indian communities is presented in Appendix B to Amendment 14 of the salmon FMP.

RECREATIONAL SALMON FISHERIES

Ocean

The preliminary number of vessel-based ocean salmon recreational angler trips taken on the West Coast in 2007 was 266,000, an increase of 6% from 2006, and 56% less than the 1979 through 1990 average. Compared with 2006, preliminary estimates of the number of trips taken in 2007 decreased by 16% in California, increased by 41% in Oregon, and increased by 12% in Washington. Note that Washington effort estimates in Tables IV-10 and IV-13 differ from those in Tables I-4 and Appendix A Table A-17 because the former exclude bank effort from the Columbia River north jetty.

Recreational salmon fishing takes place primarily in two modes, (1) anglers fishing from privately owned pleasure crafts, and (2) anglers employing the services of the charter boat fleet. In general, success rates on charter vessels tend to be higher than success rates on private vessels. Small amounts of shore-based effort directed toward ocean area salmon occur, primarily from jetties and piers. Coastwide, the proportion of angler trips taken on charter vessels in Washington, Oregon and California declined from 31% in 2006 to 26% in 2007 with a decline occurring in California and Washington and Oregon remaining the same. Figure IV-5 and Tables IV-10, IV-11, IV-12, and IV-13 display details of effort and catch by port area and mode for each state.

California

The preliminary estimate of total 2007 ocean salmon angler effort in California (105,700 angler trips) decreased 16% compared to 2006, (Table IV-11) and was 39% below the most recent five year average (2002 through 2006). Crescent City and Eureka had effort increases of 41% and 23%, respectively. The other California areas had an effort decrease between 9% and 30%. In 2007, the proportion of California trips occurring on charter vessels was 29%, down from 35% in 2006 and the lowest proportion observed in the available time series (back through 1976).

Angler success rates in California, measured in retained salmon per angler day (angler trip), decreased to 0.46 salmon per day in 2007, compared with 0.77 and 0.84 salmon per day in 2006 and 2005, respectively. This is the first time on record that charter anglers had a lower success rate than private anglers. In 2007 anglers on charter vessels landed about 0.09 less salmon per day than anglers fishing from private vessels, compared with 2006, where anglers on charter vessels landed about 0.02 more

salmon per day than anglers from private vessels. With the exception of 2007, since 1976, the differential between charter and private boat angler success rates has ranged from a low of 0.02 in 1991 up to 0.64 salmon per day in 1994.

Oregon

Ocean recreational salmon trips in 2007 in Oregon were up 41% to 88,100 trips from an estimated 62,300 angler trips in 2006. Total 2007 trips were 18% below the most recent five year average (2002 through 2006). All Oregon port areas has an increase in effort ranging from 4% in Brookings to 100% in Newport. The charter industry share of Oregon recreational salmon trips in 2007 was about 13%, which was similar to the previous year as well as the recent five year average (2002 through 2006) (Figure IV-5 and Table IV-12).

From 1984 to 1993, coho comprised 87% of the Oregon recreational ocean salmon catch, on average. From 1994 through 1998 the lack of opportunity to retain coho south of Cape Falcon generally resulted in much lower angler success rates. With the opportunity to retain coho in mark-selective fisheries south of Cape Falcon beginning in 1999, salmon retention rates increased 75% in 1999 to 0.43 salmon per angler day, from 0.25 in 1998. From 2002 through 2006, retention rates ranged between 0.44 and 1.07 salmon per angler day. The retention rate for 2007 was in this range at 0.77.

Washington

In 2007, 72,700 ocean angler trips were taken on vessels on the Washington coast, an increase of 14% from the 63,600 trips taken in 2006, and 24% below the recent five year average (2002-2006). The relatively high level of activity observed in recent years is primarily due to management under mark-selective fishery regulations for coho. The proportion of Washington angler trips taken on charter vessels was 37% in 2007, consistent with 39% in 2006, (Figure IV-5 and Table IV-13), which is comparable to recent years, but 33% below an early year average (1979 through 1990).

Angler success rates (in terms of retained fish per angler trip) increased to 1.28 in 2007, up from 0.73 in 2006 and 0.97 in 2005. The average retention rate between 1979 and 2000 was 1.41 salmon per trip. Note that these figures do not include angler effort that occurs from the ocean side of the Columbia River jetty, or angler effort in the state managed Area 4B add-on fishery (which has not opened since 2000).

In an effort to increase angler participation in non-salmon recreational fishing (e.g. bottomfish trips) and to extend the length of the salmon season, partial-week closures were used in the recreational fishery north of Cape Falcon beginning in 1985. Sunday through Thursday openings were used beginning in 1996 in the Westport and Columbia River port areas. The Neah Bay and La Push areas were generally open seven days a week, until more recently. In 2007, the fishery was open seven-days-week in the Columbia River area (south of Point Leadbeader). All port areas north of Point Leadbetter switched from partial-week openings to a seven-day-a-week fishery on August 16th. In 2007, north of Cape Falcon there were 45,200 bottomfish trips, a decrease from the 49,700 trips in 2006 (Table IV-14). The decline was distributed across all port areas.

Buoy 10 and Area 4B Add-On Fisheries

For anglers fishing from boats, angler retention rates in the Buoy 10 fishery rose from 0.14 salmon per day in 2006 to 0.34 salmon per day in 2007. The 2005 retention rate was 0.30 salmon per day. Effort in 2007 was down 11%, compared with 2006, to about 36,100 trips (boat and jetty) (Table IV-15).

In 2000, about 3,400 trips were made in the late-season Area 4B add-on fishery. Since that time there have been no late season Area 4B add-on fisheries (Table IV-15). An Area 4B add-on fishery was

planned for 2006, scheduled to open upon attainment of the Neah Bay coho quota, however, the quota was not reached and the Area 4B add-on fishery did not occur.

There were numerous other inside recreational salmon fishing opportunities in Puget Sound and coastal streams and estuaries that are not discussed in this chapter of the Review. See Appendix B for estimates of harvest in some of those other fisheries.

SALMON FISHERY INCOME IMPACTS AND COMMUNITY DEPENDENCE

Coastal community income impacts provide information on the effects of fluctuations in salmon harvest on local economies and small businesses. Income impacts are estimated per commercial pound and per recreational fishing day, and were generated using the Fishery Economic Assessment Model (FEAM). Information on FEAM is available from the Council on request.

Estimated state and local community income impacts of commercial and recreational ocean salmon fisheries and selected state-managed fisheries are shown in Tables IV-16 through IV-20. These impacts represent estimates of total personal income associated with harvesting, processing and first level distribution activities in the commercial and recreational salmon fisheries at the local community (county) and state levels. Income impacts are estimated based on several components: reported landings by area, an inventory of area fleet and processors, estimates of fleet and processor expenditures, surveys of the expenditure patterns of recreational fishers, and local and state level total income coefficients generated by IMPLAN[®] models constructed for each area. Commercial ocean harvest not landed in the coastal areas (e.g., landed in Puget Sound ports) was not included in the estimates of coastal community impacts, but was included in the overall estimate of state impacts.

The impacts presented here are estimates of annual trends and are intended to indicate the possible redirection of activity between nonfishing-dependent and fishing-dependent sectors. As such they represent likely upper bounds on the local community and state income impacts generated by West Coast salmon fisheries. All income impact estimates in this review are reported in inflation-adjusted 2006 dollars.

West Coast Ocean Fishery Income Impacts

The total West Coast income impact associated with recreational and commercial ocean salmon fisheries for all three states combined was \$38.9 million in 2007. In inflation-adjusted dollars this was 11% above the estimated 2006 level (\$35.0 million) and 89% lower than the inflation-adjusted value for 1979 (the highest year in the data time series). The 2007 value was 45% below the inflation-adjusted average of \$71.1 million for the previous five years 2002-2006 (Tables IV-16 through IV-18). West Coast income impacts associated with the 2007 non-Indian commercial ocean fishery were \$18.9 million, 26% above 2006 (\$15.0 million) and 54% below 2005 (\$41.2 million), and 54% below the recent five year (2002-2006) average (\$40.8 million), in inflation-adjusted terms;^{1/} the most recent comparable year was 1998 (\$16.4 million). Income impacts related to the 2007 ocean recreational fishery were estimated at \$20.1 million, slightly above the 2006 level (\$20.0 million), down 26% compared with 2005 (\$27.3 million), and 34% below the 2002-2006 average in inflation-adjusted terms (\$30.9 million). These coastwide values do not reveal the reductions in particular communities compared with averages during the 1980s. Tables IV-16 through IV-18 provide greater detail on the impacts in individual states and port areas along the West Coast.

1/ Income impact estimates for the commercial fishery do not include postseason settlement payments fishers may have received from buyers. These postseason settlements may be particularly significant for the California fishery.

Selected Inside Fisheries

Columbia River Commercial Fisheries

For periods in the past, the non-Indian and treaty Indian Columbia River commercial fisheries have generated a substantial amount of income for the Oregon and Washington communities on the Columbia River, an average of \$31.8 million from 1986-1990 (inflation-adjusted). For 2007, income impacts associated with the Columbia River commercial catch (non-Indian and treaty Indian) were estimated at \$6.9 million, compared with \$10.3 million in 2006, \$8.7 million in 2005, and a 1987 through 2006 average of \$11.4 million (all values in inflation-adjusted 2007 dollars, Table IV-19). In FEAM, most of the benefit of higher than average salmon prices was assumed to go to the harvesters.

Buoy 10 and Area 4B Add-On

The estimated local community income impact associated with the 2007 Buoy 10 recreational fishery was \$1.4 million, 8% below the inflation-adjusted 2006 level of \$1.5 million, and 80% below the 1987-1990 inflation-adjusted average of \$6.8 million (Table IV-20). There has not been a late season Area 4B add-on fishery since 2000. An Area 4B add-on fishery was planned for 2006, scheduled to open upon attainment of the Neah Bay coho quota, however, the quota was not reached and the Area 4B add-on fishery did not occur. Between 1996 and 2000, the average annual inflation-adjusted total state-level income impact associated with the Area 4B add-on fishery was \$128,000 (Table IV-20).

TABLE IV-1. Average monthly exvessel troll salmon price in dollars per dressed pound for California, Oregon, and Washington in 2007. (Page 1 of 1)

Species/Grade	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season
CALIFORNIA											
Chinook ^{a/}	-	6.67	5.95	6.78	4.15	5.48	5.82	6.39	-	-	5.19
Coho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OREGON											
Chinook											
Large (>11 Pounds)	-	5.81	6.37	5.32	4.22	5.77	5.42	6.02	6.67	7.51	5.66
Medium (7-11 Pounds)	-	5.59	6.36	5.40	3.86	5.57	5.51	6.05	6.66	-	5.54
Small (<7 Pounds)	-	6.04	5.95	5.21	5.16	5.45	4.93	6.00	-	-	5.49
Ungraded Chinook	-	5.80	6.34	5.41	4.88	5.62	5.87	6.29	7.33	-	5.73
Weighted Average	-	5.79	6.35	5.36	4.50	5.67	5.60	6.07	6.77	7.51	5.66
Mixed Coho	-	-	-	-	2.03	1.85	2.45	-	-	-	1.90
WASHINGTON^{b/}											
Chinook											
Large (>11 Pounds)	-	-	6.17	4.62	3.65	4.53	4.72	-	-	-	4.82
Medium (8-11 Pounds)	-	-	6.24	4.26	3.12	4.10	4.08	-	-	-	4.66
Small (<8 Pounds)	-	-	5.51	3.63	3.14	3.74	4.50	-	-	-	4.36
Ungraded Chinook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weighted Average	-	-	6.21	4.50	3.63	4.51	4.82	-	-	-	4.90
Mixed Coho	-	-	-	-	1.27	1.45	1.97	-	-	-	1.46

a/ Chinook salmon typically sold in two size categories. Prices paid in these categories are not extracted from dealer ticket information.

b/ Non-Indian data only.

TABLE IV-2. Troll Chinook and coho landed in California, estimates of exvessel value, and average price (dollars per dressed pound) in nominal and real (2007) dollars.^{a/}

Year or Avg.	Chinook				Coho				Total ^{b/}	
	Nominal Value (\$*1,000)	Real Value (\$*1,000)	Nominal Price Per Pound (\$)	Real Price Per Pound (\$)	Nominal Value (\$*1,000)	Real Value (\$*1,000)	Nominal Price Per Pound (\$)	Real Price Per Pound (\$)	Nominal Value (\$*1,000)	Real Value (\$*1,000)
1979	17,356	41,920	2.53	6.11	2,303	5,562	2.19	5.29	19,659	47,482
1980	12,741	28,214	2.27	5.03	408	903	1.36	3.01	13,149	29,117
1981-1985	10,945	20,505	2.42	4.47	554	1,050	1.94	3.93	11,499	21,555
1986-1990	21,151	33,592	2.56	4.03	490	766	1.36	2.59	21,641	34,358
1991-1995	7,335	9,901	2.28	3.11	143	202	1.25	2.29	7,478	10,103
1996	5,984	7,630	1.44	1.84	-	-	-	-	5,984	7,630
1997	7,288	9,141	1.38	1.73	-	-	-	-	7,288	9,141
1998	3,060	3,796	1.66	2.06	-	-	-	-	3,060	3,796
1999	7,429	9,084	1.93	2.36	-	-	-	-	7,429	9,084
2000	10,304	12,331	2.01	2.41	-	-	-	-	10,304	12,331
2001	4,773	5,578	1.98	2.31	-	-	-	-	4,773	5,578
2002	7,776	8,931	1.55	1.78	-	-	-	-	7,776	8,931
2003	12,181	13,700	1.91	2.15	-	-	-	-	12,181	13,700
2004	17,895	19,564	2.87	3.14	-	-	-	-	17,895	19,564
2005	12,913	13,675	2.97	3.15	-	-	-	-	12,913	13,675
2006	5,350	5,493	5.13	5.27	-	-	-	-	5,350	5,493
2007 ^{c/}	7,850	7,850	5.19	5.19	-	-	-	-	7,850	7,850

a/ These exvessel values do not include the postseason settlement payments some fishers may have received from buyers and therefore may underestimate the true payments received by fishers for their landings. Beginning circa 1999, these postseason settlements are believed to have grown for the California fishery. For 2002, the exvessel value reported here is believed to be under reported by roughly 5% to 10%.

b/ Does not include pink salmon landings, if any.

c/ Preliminary.

TABLE IV-3. Troll Chinook and coho landed in Oregon, estimates of exvessel value, and average price (dollars per dressed pound) in nominal and real (2007) dollars.

Year or Avg.	Chinook				Coho				Total ^{a/}	
	Nominal Value (\$*1,000)	Real Value (\$*1,000)	Nominal Price Per Pound (\$)	Real Price Per Pound (\$)	Nominal Value (\$*1,000)	Real Value (\$*1,000)	Nominal Price Per Pound (\$)	Real Price Per Pound (\$)	Nominal Value (\$*1,000)	Real Value (\$*1,000)
1971-1975	2,036	7,261	0.89	3.23	3,658	13,364	0.64	2.30	5,694	20,624
1976-1980	5,290	13,670	2.17	5.59	6,389	17,014	1.51	3.89	11,679	30,684
1981-1985	3,582	6,676	2.46	4.55	2,248	4,371	1.45	2.69	5,830	11,047
1986-1990	9,381	14,875	2.47	3.89	3,203	5,091	1.54	2.43	12,584	19,966
1991-1995	1,971	2,666	2.24	3.05	326	461	0.64	0.89	2,297	3,127
1996	3,007	3,834	1.56	1.99	-	-	-	-	3,007	3,834
1997	2,469	3,097	1.60	2.01	-	-	-	-	2,469	3,097
1998	2,297	2,850	1.64	2.03	-	-	-	-	2,297	2,850
1999	1,400	1,712	1.94	2.37	1	1	1.03	1.26	1,401	1,713
2000	2,988	3,576	2.02	2.42	75	90	1.06	1.27	3,063	3,666
2001	4,680	5,469	1.61	1.88	41	48	0.79	0.92	4,721	5,518
2002	5,383	6,183	1.54	1.77	8	9	0.75	0.86	5,391	6,192
2003	7,186	8,082	1.97	2.22	36	41	0.85	0.96	7,222	8,123
2004	9,832	10,750	3.45	3.77	86	94	1.24	1.36	9,919	10,844
2005	8,466	8,966	3.17	3.36	37	39	1.87	1.98	8,503	9,005
2006	2,663	2,734	5.48	5.63	38	39	2.90	2.98	2,701	2,773
2007 ^{b/}	2,630	2,630	5.66	5.66	193	193	1.90	1.90	2,822	2,822

a/ Does not include pink salmon landings.

b/ Preliminary.

TABLE IV-4. Non-Indian troll Chinook and coho landed in Washington, estimates of exvessel value, and average price (dollars per dressed pound) in nominal and real (2007) dollars.^{a/}

Year or Avg.	Chinook				Coho				Total ^{b/}	
	Nominal Value (\$*1,000)	Real Value (\$*1,000)	Nominal Price Per Pound (\$)	Real Price Per Pound (\$)	Nominal Value (\$*1,000)	Real Value (\$*1,000)	Nominal Price Per Pound (\$)	Real Price Per Pound (\$)	Nominal Value (\$*1,000)	Real Value (\$*1,000)
1971-1975	2,714	9,804	0.89	3.24	3,060	11,081	0.66	2.40	5,775	20,885
1976-1980	5,313	14,020	2.39	6.12	6,086	16,021	1.67	4.29	11,399	30,040
1981-1985	1,954	3,748	2.46	4.55	1,272	2,449	1.32	2.44	3,225	6,198
1986-1990 ^{c/}	1,310	2,072	2.61	4.13	360	560	1.62	2.56	1,670	2,633
1991-1995 ^{d/}	550	762	2.17	2.96	120	166	0.86	1.18	670	929
1996	d/	d/	d/	d/	59	75	0.86	1.10	d/	d/
1997	125	157	1.55	1.94	-	-	-	-	125	157
1998	123	152	1.51	1.87	-	-	-	-	123	152
1999	377	461	1.90	2.32	19	23	0.88	1.08	396	484
2000	224	269	1.71	2.05	34	41	1.09	1.30	258	309
2001	349	408	1.44	1.68	34	40	0.69	0.81	383	447
2002	756	868	1.11	1.27	2	2	1.58	1.81	758	870
2003	951	1,069	1.15	1.29	40	45	0.74	0.83	991	1,115
2004	1,079	1,180	2.14	2.34	106	115	1.16	1.27	1,185	1,295
2005	1,273	1,349	2.70	2.86	16	17	1.65	1.75	1,290	1,366
2006	1,029	1,056	4.64	4.76	16	17	1.69	1.74	1,045	1,073
2007	905	905	4.90	4.90	48	48	1.46	1.46	953	953

a/ All values in this table are based on preliminary information available at the start of each year's salmon review .

b/ Does not include pink salmon landings.

c/ There was no legal coho fishery in 1988. The value used in this average for 1988 is for landings of fish caught south of Cape Falcon and seizures of illegal fish.

d/ In 1994-1996 Chinook were caught off Oregon and landed in Washington. Value information was not provided to preserve confidentiality.

TABLE IV-5. Non-Indian troll pink salmon landed in Oregon and Washington, estimates of exvessel value, and average price (dollars per dressed pound) in nominal and real (2007) dollars.

Year or Avg. ^{a/}	Oregon				Washington				Total ^{b/}	
	Nominal Value (\$*1,000)	Real Value (\$*1,000)	Nominal Price Per Pound (\$)	Real Price Per Pound (\$)	Nominal Value (\$*1,000)	Real Value (\$*1,000)	Nominal Price Per Pound (\$)	Real Price Per Pound (\$)	Nominal Value (\$*1,000)	Real Value (\$*1,000)
1976-1980	167	451	0.75	1.93	1,200	3,058	0.54	1.40	1,367	3,509
1981-1985	129	244	0.74	1.37	287	550	0.41	0.77	416	794
1986-1990	41	67	0.77	1.21	57	87	0.66	1.05	98	154
1991-1995	1	2	0.88	1.19	38	53	0.64	0.87	39	54
1997	b/	b/	0.56	0.71	b/	b/	0.20	0.25	b/	b/
1999	b/	b/	0.67	0.82	b/	b/	0.38	0.46	b/	b/
2001	1	1	0.58	0.68	b/	b/	0.22	0.26	1	1
2003	b/	b/	0.85	0.96	b/	b/	0.30	0.34	b/	b/
2005	b/	b/	1.25	1.32	b/	b/	0.52	0.55	b/	b/
2007 ^{c/}	b/	b/	1.03	1.03	b/	b/	0.33	0.33	b/	b/

a/ Odd year averages.

b/ Less than \$500.

c/ Preliminary.

TABLE IV-6. Pounds of salmon landed by the commercial troll ocean fishery for major California port areas.^{a/}

Year or Avg.	Crescent City	Eureka	Fort Bragg	San Francisco	Monterey	State Total
CHINOOK (thousands of dressed pounds)						
1976-1980	393	1,403	1,449	1,733	889	5,867
1981-1985	350	428	1,128	1,806	742	4,454
1986-1990	155	405	2,299	3,648	1,592	8,097
1991-1995	2	25	183	1,893	1,326	3,429
1996	3	92	278	1,695	2,046	4,113
1997	c/	14	35	2,711	2,488	5,248
1998	1	22	35	1,081	709	1,847
1999	3	27	30	2,681	1,105	3,846
2000	3	20	354	2,607	2,148	5,131
2001	3	61	192	1,735	418	2,409
2002	54	108	872	3,060	912	5,008
2003	38	7	3,096	2,753	498	6,392
2004	308	65	1,292	3,712	853	6,230
2005	25	77	889	2,258	1,098	4,347
2006	-	-	273	684	87	1,043
2007 ^{d/}	34	82	350	882	165	1,513
COHO (thousands of dressed pounds)						
1976-1980	360	391	277	109	48	1,184
1981-1985	89	104	89	54	9	345
1986-1990	22	43	136	53	9	262
1991-1995	c/	4	11	56	23	94
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007 ^{d/}	-	-	-	-	-	-

a/ The major port areas listed may include smaller ports as follows: Crescent City includes only Crescent City; Eureka includes Trinidad and Humboldt Bay; Fort Bragg includes Shelter Cove, Noyo Harbor, Mendocino, and Pt. Arena; San Francisco includes Bodega Bay, Sausalito, Berkeley, and Half Moon Bay; Monterey includes Santa Cruz, Moss Landing, Morro Bay, Avila, and all ports south of Pt. Conception.

b/ Prior to 2005 landings were based on catch area, not port of landing.

c/ Less than 500 pounds.

d/ Preliminary.

TABLE IV-7. Pounds of salmon landed by the commercial troll ocean fishery for major Oregon port areas.^{a/}

Year or Avg.	Astoria	Tillamook	New port	Coos Bay	Brookings	State Total
CHINOOK (thousands of dressed pounds)						
1976-1980	171	118	530	908	700	2,427
1981-1985	92	45	271	638	386	1,432
1986-1990	52	264	829	2,118	468	3,731
1991-1995	7	86	580	235	31	940
1996	21	125	1,219	417	142	1,926
1997	3	32	1,053	381	73	1,542
1998	b/	66	953	326	52	1,398
1999	13	32	194	403	80	721
2000	89	97	532	648	114	1,481
2001	73	223	1,673	776	152	2,897
2002	330	275	1,442	1,223	218	3,488
2003	265	245	1,634	1,353	142	3,639
2004	134	113	1,121	1,214	267	2,850
2005	130	214	1,034	1,054	239	2,671
2006	99	67	218	56	45	486
2007 ^{c/}	22	37	76	232	98	464
COHO (thousands of dressed pounds)						
1976-1980	385	660	1,190	1,661	357	4,252
1981-1985	133	293	451	550	111	1,537
1986-1990	73	473	693	648	69	1,957
1991-1995	17	93	110	104	1	325
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	1	-	-	-	-	1
2000	71	-	-	-	-	71
2001	50	b/	2	-	-	52
2002	6	5	-	-	-	11
2003	32	11	-	-	-	43
2004	47	22	-	-	-	70
2005	9	11	-	-	-	20
2006	8	5	-	-	-	13
2007 ^{c/}	37	34	13	14	3	101

a/ The major port areas listed include smaller ports as follows: Astoria also includes Gearhart/Seaside and Cannon Beach; Tillamook also includes Garibaldi, Netarts, Pacific City, and Nehalem Bay; New port also includes Depoe Bay, Siletz Bay, Salmon River, and Waldport; Coos Bay also includes Florence, Winchester Bay, Charleston, and Bandon; Brookings also includes Port Orford and Gold Beach.

b/ Less than 500 pounds.

c/ Preliminary.

TABLE IV-8. Pounds of salmon landed by the non-Indian commercial troll ocean fishery for major Washington port areas.^{a/b/}

Year or Avg.	Neah Bay	La Push	Westport	Ilwaco	Coastal Community		State Total ^{c/}
					Total	Puget Sound	
CHINOOK (thousands of dressed pounds)							
1976-1980	288	421	919	261	1,889	426	2,315
1981-1985	88	32	370	74	564	124	689
1986-1990	71	17	234	48	371	122	493
1991	128	7	127	14	276	32	308
1992	160	46	232	10	447	58	507
1993	122	35	132	2	291	41	332
1994 ^{d/}	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
1995 ^{d/}	-	-	3	-	3	12	15
1996 ^{d/}	-	-	4	1	5	13	18
1997	20	e/	45	-	65	15	80
1998	30	-	34	-	64	18	82
1999	62	2	66	3	133	65	198
2000	85	1	38	8	131	e/	131
2001	97	-	138	6	241	-	241
2002	262	33	322	61	678	-	678
2003	470	67	243	29	810	12	821
2004	250	74	158	15	497	7	504
2005	170	100	181	20	471	e/	471
2006	86	64	40	26	216	5	222
2007	38	31	105	8	182	2	184
COHO (thousands of dressed pounds)							
1976-1980	600	786	1,066	678	3,130	496	3,626
1981-1985	133	63	277	142	616	128	744
1986-1990	70	19	97	53	239	19	259
1991	87	16	126	45	274	31	304
1992	25	13	21	4	63	12	75
1993	11	7	43	2	63	3	66
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995	84	18	7	-	109	2	111
1996	45	1	23	-	68	e/	68
1997	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	7	1	4	1	13	9	21
2000	-	-	15	16	31	e/	31
2001	2	-	39	9	49	-	49
2002	-	-	e/	1	1	-	1
2003	11	12	21	8	52	2	54
2004	12	20	53	4	89	1	91
2005	2	1	3	5	10	-	10
2006	3	3	3	1	10	e/	10
2007	3	3	9	17	33	-	33

a/ All values in this table are based on preliminary information available at the start of each year's salmon review.

b/ The major port areas listed may include smaller ports as follows: Neah Bay includes only Neah Bay; La Push also includes Kalaloch; Westport also includes Aberdeen, Bay City, Copalis Beach, Hoquiam, Moclips, Taholah, Bay Center, Grayland Beach, Raymond, South Bend, and Tokeland; Ilwaco also includes Long Beach, Nahcotta, Naselle, and all Columbia River Ports; Puget Sound includes all Puget Sound ports east of Neah Bay.

c/ State total includes landings where port of landing is not specified.

d/ There was no ocean commercial fishery for Chinook north of Cape Falcon; however, Chinook were caught off Oregon and landed in Washington.

e/ Less than 500 pounds.

TABLE IV-9. Exvessel values (expressed in 2007 dollars) of inriver commercial harvest of Columbia River salmon.^{a/}

Fishery	Species	Average Price Per Landed Pound ^{b/} (dollars)						Exvessel Value (thousands of dollars)						Pounds (thousands)						
		1987-2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ^{c/}	1987-2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ^{c/}	1987-2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ^{c/}	
OREGON																				
Non-Indian ^{d/}	Chinook																			
Gillnet	Spring	4.11	2.95	4.07	3.61	4.80	5.39	488	435	1,122	333	631	765	114	147	276	92	131	142	
	Fall Brights	1.42	0.81	1.50	1.72	2.20	2.83	1,734	465	613	468	654	353	760	574	409	273	298	135	
	Tules	0.40	0.11	0.24	0.28	0.29	0.05	102	20	54	36	19	1	155	174	224	132	65	e/	
	Coho	1.25	0.58	0.98	1.13	1.34	1.62	1,075	890	743	894	644	308	739	1,522	755	789	478	189	
	Chum	0.44	-	0.27	0.33	0.27	0.75	e/	-	e/	e/	e/	e/	2	-	e/	e/	e/	e/	
	TOTAL							3,399	1,809	2,532	1,732	1,947	1,427	1,768	2,417	1,664	1,286	971	466	
WASHINGTON^{e/h/}																				
Non-Indian	Chinook																			
Gillnet	Spring	4.35	4.60	4.30	3.79	3.77	7.07	226	90	297	233	328	127	45	20	69	62	87	18	
	Fall ^{b/}	1.32	0.65	1.41	1.47	1.98	2.52	663	290	477	346	431	230	326	448	338	235	218	91	
	Coho	1.24	0.63	1.03	1.09	1.37	1.63	437	505	380	208	284	250	343	799	370	191	207	154	
	Chum	0.39	0.17	0.27	0.85	-	0.20	1	e/	e/	e/	-	e/	1	e/	e/	e/	-	e/	
	TOTAL							1,326	885	1,154	788	1,044	607	715	1,267	777	487	512	263	
Treaty Indian ^{i/}	Chinook																			
All Gears ^{i/}	Spring	3.05	1.20	1.72	1.79	2.41	7.00	45	159	180	120	437	e/	28	133	105	67	180	e/	
	Fall ^{b/}	0.95	0.20	0.59	0.54	1.44	1.94	1,088	329	476	758	1,303	1,240	870	1,607	806	1,404	905	638	
	Coho	0.90	0.12	0.24	0.32	0.57	0.78	16	3	10	11	26	52	17	23	43	34	45	66	
	TOTAL							1,149	491	666	888	1,765	1,293	920	1,762	954	1,504	1,130	705	
Columbia River Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	6,627	3,206	5,154	3,641	5,098	3,767	6,627	5,467	4,280	3,545	2,842	1,628	

a/ Excluding pink, sockeye, and steelhead.

b/ Gillnet exvessel salmon prices are recorded in round weight and therefore are not strictly comparable to exvessel troll prices.

c/ Preliminary. (All Washington values in this table are based on preliminary information available when each year's Salmon Review is drafted.)

d/ Mainstem below Bonneville and select areas (Youngs Bay, Tongue Point, Blind Slough, and Deep River).

e/ Less than \$500 or 500 pounds.

f/ Treaty Indian landings and values do not include direct sales to consumers.

g/ Includes fall brights, tules, and jacks. Price changes may reflect a change in the mix of brights, tules, and jacks rather than annual price changes.

h/ Washington prices for years prior to 2000 are based on a combination of Washington and Oregon value information.

i/ Primarily mainstem Columbia set gillnet but also includes Klickitat dipnet, Drano Lake (Little White Salmon River mouth), and Priest Rapids Pool fisheries.

TABLE IV-10. California, Oregon, and Washington ocean recreational salmon effort in thousands of angler trips and catch in thousands of fish by boat type. (Page 1 of 2)

Year or Avg.	Angler Trips		Chinook Catch ^{a/}		Coho Catch ^{a/}	
	Charter	Private	Charter	Private	Charter	Private
CALIFORNIA						
1981-1985	68.9	78.1	74.6	34.4	1.5	18.3
1986-1990	95.9	144.8	100.1	66.3	5.3	35.1
1991-1995	81.7	131.8	85.9	83.0	3.8	18.7
1996	84.6	140.9	72.9	91.2	b/	0.6
1997	102.6	131.7	122.3	106.6	b/	0.5
1998	67.0	85.0	59.7	62.3	b/	0.1
1999	62.6	84.4	40.5	47.4	b/	0.6
2000	94.0	120.4	91.9	94.0	b/	0.4
2001	69.9	95.2	43.2	55.6	0.1	1.2
2002	86.6	123.4	85.1	96.9	b/	0.8
2003	59.4	75.3	48.3	46.4	0.1	0.6
2004	97.7	121.0	124.7	96.5	b/	1.4
2005	69.1	103.0	61.3	81.9	b/	0.7
2006	44.9	81.6	35.3	61.0	b/	1.6
2007 ^{c/}	31.2	74.5	12.3	35.4	b/	0.7
OREGON^{d/e/}						
1979	73.7	187.7	5.4	13.3	59.8	101.8
1980	79.0	218.9	5.1	11.9	98.3	207.5
1981-1985	45.7	187.9	6.2	26.9	48.0	117.6
1986-1990	56.5	184.6	7.0	28.8	71.6	148.4
1991-1995	18.0	81.8	1.3	8.0	27.1	76.2
1996	5.6	38.3	1.2	10.1	3.0	4.2
1997	3.9	26.4	1.5	6.2	2.4	3.6
1998	1.8	24.2	0.5	3.6	0.5	1.8
1999	5.5	43.9	0.9	6.9	3.4	10.3
2000	9.8	68.7	3.6	21.8	7.5	25.7
2001	18.2	102.3	6.4	20.8	19.3	75.0
2002	15.7	91.9	7.9	39.5	9.0	27.5
2003	23.4	121.1	8.8	31.8	23.7	90.0
2004	21.1	124.6	14.6	41.8	13.1	58.8
2005	9.9	66.1	4.5	23.4	3.1	10.6
2006	8.0	54.4	1.5	10.1	3.6	12.0
2007 ^{c/}	11.4	76.7	0.6	6.3	10.6	50.1

TABLE IV-10. California, Oregon, and Washington ocean recreational salmon effort in thousands of angler trips and catch in thousands of fish by boat type. (Page 2 of 2)

Year or Avg.	Angler Trips		Chinook Catch ^{a/}		Coho Catch ^{a/}	
	Charter	Private	Charter	Private	Charter	Private
	WASHINGTON^{f/g/}					
1979	220.8	89.8	61.1	15.7	227.9	62.4
1980	193.9	86.2	41.1	12.5	288.4	73.1
1981-1985	102.0	69.7	42.6	13.8	113.3	69.2
1986-1990	53.5	59.4	16.0	10.0	78.0	77.6
1991-1995	28.0	45.1	4.5	4.2	41.5	54.8
1996	15.3	23.5	b/	0.2	24.5	24.4
1997	12.5	15.1	1.7	2.3	12.5	12.8
1998	5.5	6.8	1.1	0.9	5.6	7.1
1999	17.5	29.9	5.7	4.1	16.3	23.7
2000	17.1	27.9	5.1	3.4	27.9	35.8
2001	41.2	72.4	11.9	10.8	66.2	98.2
2002	37.0	57.4	30.9	27.0	30.4	43.7
2003	44.5	75.5	16.0	18.1	53.4	84.9
2004	36.5	73.1	10.3	14.6	37.6	75.1
2005	31.7	58.9	15.9	20.4	19.2	32.6
2006	24.5	39.1	4.0	6.7	16.2	19.9
2007 ^{c/}	26.7	45.9	3.1	5.9	33.7	50.1

a/ Catch numbers may include some illegal harvest.

b/ Fewer than 50 fish.

c/ Preliminary.

d/ Salmon data from surveyed ports only. These generally include Astoria, Garibaldi, Depoe Bay, Newport, Winchester Bay, Coos Bay, and Brookings. Since 1981, Pacific City and Florence have also been included. Gold Beach data are included from 1981-1987. Astoria was not included in 1994.

e/ Numbers do not include angling from the Columbia River jetty.

f/ Numbers do not include angling from the Columbia River jetty or from the late-season state waters Area 4B fishery.

g/ Values for 1982-1985 include some inriver Columbia River fishing after closure of the ocean fishery.

TABLE IV-11. Estimates of California recreational ocean salmon angler trips (thousands) by port area and boat type. (Page 1 of 1)

Year or Avg.	Crescent City	Eureka	Fort Bragg	San Francisco	Monterey	State Total
CHARTER TRIPS						
1976-1980	1.5	1.2	2.4	63.5	4.0	72.7
1981-1985	0.7	1.3	1.8	62.1	3.0	68.9
1986-1990	1.0	3.5	4.0	74.3	13.1	95.9
1991-1995	0.4	0.8	2.8	55.7	22.0	81.7
1996	a/	0.6	5.1	57.6	21.4	84.6
1997	-	0.8	2.2	69.1	30.6	102.7
1998	-	0.3	2.7	44.2	19.7	66.9
1999	-	0.4	2.3	51.0	8.9	62.6
2000	0.1	1.6	8.6	53.9	29.9	94.0
2001	a/	1.4	9.7	43.4	15.4	69.9
2002	-	1.6	10.7	54.9	19.4	86.6
2003	-	1.1	8.2	38.7	11.4	59.4
2004	0.1	1.9	10.7	63.4	21.5	97.7
2005	-	0.9	8.9	45.8	13.5	69.1
2006	-	0.7	6.9	29.2	8.0	44.9
2007 ^{b/}	-	1.6	5.4	20.7	3.5	31.2
PRIVATE TRIPS						
1976-1980	18.4	22.7	9.3	34.4	6.0	90.8
1981-1985	22.4	21.8	7.8	16.8	9.3	78.1
1986-1990	38.6	34.4	11.4	24.3	36.1	144.8
1991-1995	13.9	14.0	17.6	37.1	49.3	131.9
1996	11.3	13.6	26.2	46.6	43.2	140.9
1997	6.6	11.6	18.0	42.1	53.5	131.7
1998	3.3	6.4	5.7	36.9	32.7	85.0
1999	5.8	11.6	7.9	38.8	20.3	84.4
2000	7.2	11.5	17.0	29.8	54.9	120.4
2001	8.6	14.7	21.1	28.1	22.7	95.2
2002	3.9	16.1	21.1	33.9	48.5	123.4
2003	2.2	12.5	15.5	27.9	17.1	75.3
2004	3.1	20.5	19.8	42.7	35.0	121.0
2005	2.5	13.9	15.4	39.0	32.2	103.0
2006	1.5	14.2	14.1	32.1	19.7	81.6
2007 ^{b/}	2.1	16.8	11.7	22.2	21.7	74.5
TOTAL TRIPS						
1976-1980	20.0	23.9	11.7	97.9	10.0	163.5
1981-1985	23.1	23.1	9.6	78.9	12.2	147.0
1986-1990	39.6	37.9	15.4	98.6	49.2	240.7
1986-1990	14.3	14.8	20.4	92.8	71.2	213.6
1996	11.3	14.2	31.3	104.2	64.5	225.4
1997	6.6	12.4	20.2	111.2	84.0	234.4
1998	3.3	6.7	8.4	81.1	52.4	151.9
1999	5.8	12.0	10.2	89.8	29.2	147.0
2000	7.2	13.1	25.6	83.7	84.8	214.4
2001	8.6	16.0	30.8	71.5	38.2	165.1
2002	3.9	17.7	31.8	88.8	67.9	210.1
2003	2.2	13.6	23.7	66.6	28.5	134.6
2004	3.2	22.4	30.6	106.1	56.5	218.7
2005	2.5	14.8	24.3	84.8	45.7	172.1
2006	1.5	15.0	21.0	61.4	27.7	126.5
2007 ^{b/}	2.1	18.4	17.1	42.9	25.2	105.7

a/ Few er than 50 angler trips.

b/ Preliminary.

TABLE IV-12. Estimates of Oregon recreational ocean salmon angler trips (thousands) by port area and boat type. (Page 1 of 1)

Year or Avg.	Astoria	Tillamook	New port	Coos Bay	Brookings	State Total
CHARTER TRIPS						
1979	18.5	2.8	26.7	22.7	3.0	73.7
1980	26.3	3.7	26.7	19.6	2.8	79.1
1981-1985	10.3	3.0	17.2	11.9	3.3	45.7
1986-1990	7.1	5.3	27.5	13.0	3.6	56.5
1991-1995 ^{a/}	4.3	1.6	7.9	3.5	0.7	18.0
1996	1.9	0.8	2.1	0.1	0.6	5.6
1997	1.3	0.3	1.8	-	0.5	3.9
1998	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.3	1.8
1999	1.7	0.3	2.3	0.5	0.7	5.5
2000	1.2	0.6	4.8	2.3	0.8	9.8
2001	4.3	1.4	8.8	3.0	0.7	18.2
2002	3.1	1.6	7.1	3.5	0.3	15.7
2003	3.9	2.0	13.0	4.0	0.5	23.4
2004	3.0	2.5	11.1	3.8	0.6	21.1
2005	2.3	1.0	3.7	2.6	0.3	9.9
2006	2.1	0.6	3.0	2.0	0.3	8.0
2007 ^{b/}	2.6	1.1	5.6	1.9	0.2	11.4
PRIVATE TRIPS						
1979	24.3	16.3	45.4	52.9	48.8	187.7
1980	20.1	29.3	56.6	65.2	47.7	218.9
1981-1985	15.6	27.1	40.4	51.8	53.0	187.9
1986-1990	10.6	23.7	47.1	48.4	54.8	184.5
1991-1995 ^{a/}	8.5	12.0	17.0	22.4	22.0	82.0
1996	3.7	7.5	0.6	3.8	22.7	38.3
1997	2.3	3.4	0.6	3.9	16.1	26.4
1998	1.7	5.9	0.5	2.2	13.8	24.2
1999	5.7	10.9	5.0	7.1	15.1	43.8
2000	7.2	10.9	8.2	21.2	21.2	68.7
2001	19.0	15.1	14.8	28.1	25.4	102.4
2002	9.0	22.8	10.9	29.9	19.4	91.9
2003	15.4	26.0	26.5	38.9	14.3	121.1
2004	15.6	26.8	27.9	36.7	17.7	124.6
2005	11.0	11.1	9.7	22.1	12.3	66.1
2006	6.2	15.3	7.4	15.2	10.4	54.4
2007 ^{b/}	9.8	19.8	15.2	21.0	10.9	76.7
TOTAL TRIPS						
1979	42.8	19.1	72.1	75.6	51.8	261.4
1980	46.4	33.0	83.3	84.8	50.5	298.0
1981-1985	26.0	30.0	57.5	63.7	56.3	233.5
1986-1990	17.7	29.0	74.6	61.4	58.4	241.0
1991-1995 ^{a/}	12.8	13.6	24.9	26.0	22.7	100.0
1996	5.6	8.3	2.7	3.9	23.3	43.9
1997	3.6	3.7	2.4	3.9	16.6	30.3
1998	2.1	6.0	1.3	2.4	14.1	26.0
1999	7.4	11.2	7.3	7.6	15.8	49.3
2000	8.4	11.5	13.0	23.5	22.0	78.5
2001	23.3	16.5	23.6	31.1	26.1	120.6
2002	12.1	24.4	18.1	33.4	19.7	107.6
2003	19.3	28.0	39.6	42.9	14.8	144.5
2004	18.6	29.3	39.0	40.5	18.3	145.7
2005	13.3	12.1	13.4	24.6	12.6	76.0
2006	8.2	15.9	10.4	17.2	10.6	62.3
2007 ^{b/}	12.4	20.9	20.7	23.0	11.1	88.1

a/ The fishery north of Cape Falcon was closed in 1994, and it is assumed that no trips were taken out of Astoria into the south of Cape Falcon area. No samplers were stationed in Astoria.

b/ Preliminary.

TABLE IV-13. Estimates of Washington recreational ocean salmon angler trips (thousands) by port area and boat type.
(Page 1 of 1)

Year or Avg.	Neah Bay ^{a/}	La Push	Westport	Ilwaco ^{b/}	State Total
CHARTER TRIPS					
1984 ^{c/}	0.3	-	11.6	18.0	29.9
1985 ^{c/}	2.0	-	42.2	20.7	64.9
1986-1990	2.0	-	35.7	15.9	53.5
1991-1995	0.7	0.1	19.4	7.9	28.0
1996	0.2	d/	10.3	4.8	15.3
1997	0.1	0.1	10.0	2.4	12.5
1998	-	-	4.5	1.1	5.5
1999	0.5	0.1	11.5	5.5	17.5
2000	0.7	0.1	12.2	4.1	17.1
2001	1.4	0.3	25.6	13.9	41.2
2002	1.5	0.4	24.5	10.6	37.0
2003	2.0	0.9	27.3	14.3	44.5
2004	1.9	0.6	22.5	11.4	36.5
2005	1.2	0.6	20.5	9.4	31.7
2006	0.5	0.5	15.4	8.0	24.5
2007 ^{e/}	0.6	0.4	15.7	10.1	26.7
PRIVATE TRIPS					
1984 ^{c/}	8.3	0.2	2.3	36.0	46.8
1985 ^{c/}	15.2	1.5	13.7	19.4	49.8
1986-1990	16.9	2.5	16.6	23.4	59.4
1991-1995	16.4	2.8	18.5	25.4	63.1
1996	9.1	1.3	5.2	7.9	23.5
1997	2.8	0.9	7.3	4.1	15.1
1998	-	0.6	3.5	2.6	6.8
1999	7.6	2.9	7.6	11.8	29.9
2000	7.3	1.8	7.7	11.1	27.9
2001	16.6	3.1	24.1	28.7	72.4
2002	12.2	3.0	16.9	25.3	57.4
2003	18.4	3.5	20.7	32.9	75.5
2004	24.2	3.9	15.7	29.3	73.1
2005	17.2	4.4	14.7	22.6	58.9
2006	12.9	3.6	9.1	13.5	39.1
2007 ^{e/}	12.8	2.9	10.2	20.0	45.9
TOTAL TRIPS					
1984 ^{c/}	8.6	0.2	13.9	54.0	76.7
1985 ^{c/}	17.2	1.5	55.9	40.1	114.7
1986-1990	18.9	2.5	52.3	39.3	113.0
1991-1995	17.1	2.9	37.9	33.3	91.1
1996	9.3	1.3	15.5	12.7	38.8
1997	2.9	0.9	17.3	6.5	27.5
1998	-	0.6	8.0	3.7	12.3
1999	8.1	3.0	19.1	17.3	47.4
2000	7.9	2.0	19.8	15.2	45.0
2001	17.9	3.4	49.7	42.5	113.6
2002	13.7	3.4	41.4	35.9	94.4
2003	20.4	4.4	48.0	47.1	120.0
2004	26.1	4.6	38.2	40.6	109.5
2005	18.5	4.9	35.2	32.1	90.6
2006	13.4	4.1	24.5	21.5	63.6
2007 ^{e/}	13.4	3.3	25.9	30.1	72.7

a/ Does not include effort from the late-season state water Area 4B fishery.

b/ Does not include effort from the Columbia River Jetty.

c/ Values for 1984 and 1985 include some Columbia River fishing after closure of the ocean fishery.

d/ Fewer than 50 angler trips.

e/ Preliminary.

TABLE IV-14. Oregon and Washington recreational salmon, bottomfish, and sturgeon angler trips (thousands) by ocean port area and boat type for the area north of Cape Falcon. (Page 1 of 3)

Year	Columbia River and Buoy 10					Westport			La Push			Neah Bay and Area 4B Add-On		
	Charter	Private	Subtotal	Jetty	Total	Charter	Private	Total	Charter	Private	Total	Charter	Private	Total
SALMON EFFORT														
1984	NA	NA	-	NA	54.0	11.6	2.3	13.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	8.3	8.6
1985	NA	NA	-	NA	90.3	42.2	13.7	55.9	0.0	1.5	1.5	2.0	15.2	17.2
1986	NA	NA	-	NA	144.3	36.6	14.8	51.4	0.0	1.7	1.7	2.4	17.4	19.8
1987	39.5	130.0	169.5	12.4	181.9	34.1	9.8	43.9	0.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	17.8	19.7
1988	34.5	154.4	188.9	16.9	205.8	23.5	13.9	37.4	0.0	2.8	2.8	2.0	14.8	16.8
1989	40.4	169.2	209.6	22.9	232.5	40.8	18.7	59.5	0.0	1.6	1.6	2.8	25.5	28.3
1990	32.8	128.7	161.5	5.7	167.2	43.4	25.9	69.3	0.0	4.2	4.2	3.0	30.8	33.8
1991	37.9	172.7	210.6	35.5	246.1	28.6	24.2	52.8	0.2	3.3	3.5	1.9	23.5	25.4
1992	22.3	116.6	138.9	28.4	167.3	28.1	25.6	53.7	0.2	2.3	2.5	1.1	18.6	19.7
1993	20.2	103.3	123.5	24.6	148.1	27.4	23.5	50.9	0.1	2.8	2.9	1.6	25.7	27.3
1994	0.5	6.3	6.8	3.6	10.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995	9.0	43.4	52.4	8.5	60.9	12.7	9.0	21.7	0.1	1.4	1.5	0.3	9.2	9.5
1996	7.3	26.8	34.1	7.5	41.6	10.3	5.2	15.5	a/	1.3	1.3	0.3	10.6	10.9
1997	8.4	53.0	61.3	7.4	68.7	10.0	7.3	17.3	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.2	4.6	4.8
1998	3.2	30.7	33.9	3.6	37.5	4.5	3.5	8.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	6.3	6.4
1999	8.7	63.9	72.6	6.2	78.8	11.5	7.6	19.1	0.1	2.9	2.9	0.5	7.6	8.1
2000	9.8	82.2	92.0	7.0	99.0	12.2	7.7	19.8	0.1	1.8	2.0	1.1	10.3	11.4
2001	22.5	165.0	187.5	17.0	204.5	25.6	24.1	49.7	0.3	3.1	3.4	1.4	16.8	18.1
2002	15.2	115.1	130.3	2.8	133.1	44.5	16.9	41.4	0.4	3.0	3.4	1.5	12.2	13.7
2003	19.3	133.3	152.7	7.2	159.8	27.3	20.7	48.0	0.9	3.5	4.4	2.0	18.4	20.4
2004	15.8	113.3	129.2	3.2	132.3	22.5	15.7	38.2	0.6	3.9	4.6	1.9	24.2	26.1
2005	12.0	88.5	100.5	c/	100.5	20.5	14.7	35.2	0.6	4.4	4.9	1.2	17.2	18.5
2006	10.4	59.8	70.2	1.7	71.9	15.4	9.1	24.5	0.5	3.6	4.1	0.5	12.9	13.4
2007 ^{bl}	13.6	64.2	77.8	c/	77.8	15.7	10.2	25.9	0.4	2.9	3.3	0.6	12.8	13.4

TABLE IV-14. Oregon and Washington recreational salmon, bottomfish, and sturgeon angler trips (thousands) by ocean port area and boat type for the area north of Cape Falcon. (Page 2 of 3)

Year	Columbia River and Buoy 10					Westport			La Push			Neah Bay and Area 4B Add-On		
	Charter	Private	Subtotal	Jetty	Total	Charter	Private	Total	Charter	Private	Total	Charter	Private	Total
BOTTOMFISH EFFORT^{d/}														
1984	2.1	0.1	2.2	-	-	12.4	0.5	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	12.3	14.1
1985	1.9	0.2	2.1	-	-	15.3	1.0	16.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.0	10.6	13.6
1986	1.7	0.2	1.9	-	-	19.6	0.8	20.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	3.5	11.4	14.9
1987	1.7	0.3	2.0	0.5	2.5	21.1	1.2	22.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	5.6	16.0	21.6
1988	2.1	0.2	2.3	0.8	3.1	24.4	1.1	25.5	0.0	0.7	0.7	5.7	14.8	20.5
1989	1.2	0.6	1.8	1.5	3.3	19.3	1.0	20.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	6.8	16.3	23.1
1990	1.4	0.3	1.7	2.4	4.1	21.8	0.8	22.6	0.0	0.8	0.8	6.4	18.1	24.5
1991	1.3	0.4	1.7	1.8	3.5	23.5	1.1	24.6	0.0	0.9	0.9	5.9	18.2	24.1
1992	1.4	0.5	1.9	2.3	4.1	20.5	2.2	22.7	0.0	1.5	1.5	4.8	19.1	23.9
1993	2.2	0.6	2.8	2.6	5.4	21.5	1.8	23.0	0.1	1.1	1.2	5.1	19.2	24.3
1994	2.7	0.7	3.3	2.7	6.0	26.0	1.7	27.7	0.2	1.9	2.1	4.1	15.0	19.1
1995	1.3	0.9	2.3	2.2	4.4	21.1	1.6	22.7	a/	1.6	1.6	4.1	19.2	23.3
1996 ^{e/f/}	1.2	0.5	1.7	1.7	3.4	21.4	1.2	22.6	0.0	1.6	1.6	4.8	21.0	25.8
1997	1.2	0.7	2.0	2.5	4.4	19.2	1.4	20.6	0.0	2.2	2.2	4.9	22.7	27.7
1998	1.8	0.5	2.3	0.9	3.2	21.5	1.3	22.8	0.0	1.2	1.2	5.1	23.9	29.0
1999	1.0	0.5	1.5	0.5	2.0	17.1	1.2	18.3	0.1	1.0	1.1	4.5	20.3	24.9
2000	1.2	0.6	1.8	0.5	2.3	16.7	0.9	17.6	0.2	1.3	1.5	4.5	20.1	24.6
2001	2.8	0.4	3.2	0.9	4.1	13.9	1.2	15.1	0.3	0.9	1.2	4.7	16.5	21.2
2002	14.3	0.5	1.9	0.8	2.8	14.9	1.2	16.1	0.3	1.2	1.6	4.0	15.7	19.7
2003	2.4	0.5	2.9	0.9	3.8	16.3	1.8	18.2	1.0	2.5	3.6	5.2	21.4	26.6
2004	2.4	0.8	3.2	0.3	3.5	14.8	1.7	16.5	0.4	1.7	2.1	3.5	15.2	18.7
2005	2.5	1.1	3.7	c/	3.7	15.5	1.8	17.3	0.5	2.5	3.0	3.5	18.8	22.4
2006	3.6	1.2	4.9	0.9	5.7	17.7	1.8	19.5	0.3	2.8	3.1	4.4	16.9	21.3
2007 ^{b/}	3.1	1.5	4.6	c/	4.6	16.2	1.6	17.7	0.5	2.5	3.0	4.3	15.7	20.0

TABLE IV-14. Oregon and Washington recreational salmon, bottomfish, and sturgeon angler trips (thousands) by ocean port area and boat type for the area north of Cape Falcon. (Page 3 of 3)

Year	Columbia River and Buoy 10					Westport			La Push			Neah Bay and Area 4B Add-On		
	Charter	Private	Subtotal	Jetty	Total	Charter	Private	Total	Charter	Private	Total	Charter	Private	Total
STURGEON EFFORT^{g/}														
1984	1.7	28.4	30.1	-	30.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	5.0	31.2	36.2	-	36.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	5.7	35.7	41.4	-	41.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987	6.0	43.2	49.2	-	49.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988	6.2	32.4	38.5	-	38.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989	4.3	22.0	26.3	-	26.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	3.9	28.0	31.9	-	31.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	3.6	26.0	29.7	-	29.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	5.0	38.3	43.3	-	43.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	6.1	48.6	54.6	-	54.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	7.5	40.4	47.8	-	47.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995	7.7	55.2	62.9	-	62.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996	11.1	45.2	56.3	-	56.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	12.2	48.4	60.7	-	60.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	14.2	64.3	78.5	-	78.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	13.2	57.1	70.3	-	70.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	11.6	52.1	63.7	-	63.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	10.8	40.9	51.7	-	51.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	9.9	45.9	55.8	-	55.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	6.6	38.1	44.7	-	44.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	7.4	32.2	39.6	-	39.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	8.7	51.2	59.9	-	59.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	6.7	37.3	44.0	-	44.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007 ^{b/}	7.9	39.8	47.7	-	47.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a/ Fewer than 50 angler trips.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Columbia River north jetty was not sampled in 2005 and 2007 due to construction limiting access.

d/ Oregon data is a minimum estimate, as the jetty is not sampled, and bottomfish sampling of vessels only occurs when the ocean is open for salmon.

e/ No Oregon bottomfish trips are included.

f/ Includes tuna trips: Ilwaco - 9 charter, 14 private; Westport - 784 charter, 0 private.

g/ Annual sturgeon angler trips for the lower Columbia River from the western tip of Puget Island to mouth.

TABLE IV-15. Buoy 10^{ab}/ and Area 4B add-on recreational salmon angler trips and catch by boat type. (Page 1 of 2)

Year or Avg.	Angler Trips			Chinook Catch			Coho Catch			Pink Catch	
	Charter	Private	Jetty	Charter	Private	Jetty	Charter	Private	Jetty	Charter	Private
OREGON BUOY 10											
1987-1990	4,002	38,619	4,029	793	6,415	29	3,292	18,348	690	-	-
1991-1995	1,528	21,547	4,555	122	1,318	30	1,625	14,520	1,389	-	-
1996	179	6,122	2,285	59	419	-	66	1,361	532	-	-
1997	1,071	16,207	2,744	273	4,032	-	592	5,411	761	-	-
1998	588	9,949	631	145	2,191	-	59	1,169	31	-	-
1999	454	19,030	1,370	125	3,834	9	18	3,357	146	-	-
2000	836	27,492	2,129	26	3,083	4	297	7,523	295	-	-
2001	1,616	54,444	4,115	47	5,578	10	1,481	56,403	523	-	-
2002	512	39,943	1,589	31	10,728	-	2	3,058	52	-	-
2003	991	45,461	2,315	47	7,903	-	624	28,518	526	-	-
2004	66	33,092	1,170	19	9,191	-	17	7,585	47	-	-
2005	135	33,051	935	18	6,875	6	51	4,785	36	-	-
2006	37	24,194	1,457	1	1,350	-	-	2,800	-	-	-
2007 ^{cl}	156	19,983	793	6	2,511	-	38	4,841	97	-	-
WASHINGTON BUOY 10											
1987-1990	10,678	71,927	6,567	1,907	14,398	68	8,353	40,415	1,627	1	11
1991-1995	4,162	41,770	5,908	466	3,710	42	5,178	31,681	1,426	-	16
1996	352	9,096	-	37	894	-	123	2,455	-	-	-
1997	3,614	30,334	1,755	1,125	7,701	22	2,143	11,290	160	-	-
1998	1,080	16,388	1,362	333	3,075	40	188	1,584	44	-	-
1999	1,055	27,672	-	185	5,697	-	175	5,165	-	-	-
2000	3,685	36,268	2,108	286	2,626	60	2,123	11,033	207	-	-
2001	2,765	62,944	-	-	6,791	-	3,282	70,349	-	-	-
2002	1,001	40,927	485	232	8,424	26	98	3,023	-	-	-
2003	216	39,844	-	22	8,344	-	139	24,633	-	-	-
2004	685	33,805	-	45	6,791	-	139	7,381	-	-	-
2005	183	20,879	-	5	2,383	-	34	1,972	-	-	-
2006	421	14,597	-	5	351	-	8	879	-	-	-
2007 ^{cl}	711	14,421	-	33	1,226	-	343	3,037	-	-	-

TABLE IV-15. Buoy 10^{a/b/} and Area 4B add-on recreational salmon angler trips and catch by boat type. (Page 2 of 2)

Year or Avg.	Angler Trips			Chinook Catch			Coho Catch			Pink Catch	
	Charter	Private	Jetty	Charter	Private	Jetty	Charter	Private	Jetty	Charter	Private
TOTAL BUOY 10											
1987-1990	14,680	110,547	10,596	2,700	20,812	98	11,645	58,763	2,317	1	11
1991-1995	5,690	63,317	10,463	588	5,029	72	6,803	46,201	2,814	0	16
1996	531	15,218	2,285	96	1,313	0	189	3,816	532	0	0
1997	4,685	46,541	4,499	1,398	11,733	22	2,735	16,701	921	0	0
1998	1,668	26,337	1,993	478	5,266	40	247	2,753	75	0	0
1999	1,509	46,702	1,370	310	9,531	9	193	8,522	146	0	0
2000	4,521	63,760	4,237	312	5,709	64	2,420	18,556	502	0	0
2001	4,381	117,388	4,115	47	12,369	10	4,763	126,752	523	0	0
2002	1,513	80,870	2,074	263	19,152	26	100	6,081	52	0	0
2003	1,207	85,305	2,315	69	16,247	0	763	53,151	526	0	0
2004	751	66,897	1,170	64	15,982	0	156	14,966	47	0	0
2005	318	53,930	935	23	9,258	6	85	6,757	36	0	0
2006	458	38,791	1,457	6	1,701	0	8	3,679	0	0	0
2007 ^{c/}	867	34,404	793	39	3,737	0	381	7,878	97	0	0
TOTAL AREA 4B ADD-ON^{d/}											
1989-1990	1,084	10,941	-	62	375	-	2,095	18,021	-	36	212
1991-1995	343	5,481	-	9	122	-	580	7,351	-	58	776
1996	36	1,511	-	-	5	-	61	2,266	-	-	-
1997	136	1,788	-	-	4	-	65	1,429	-	139	412
1998	71	6,296	-	5	98	-	125	7,937	-	-	3
1999 ^{e/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	373	3,046	-	-	8	-	614	3,796	-	-	-
2001 ^{f/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002 ^{f/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003 ^{f/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004 ^{f/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005 ^{f/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006 ^{e/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007 ^{f/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a/ Starting in 2000, includes catch upstream from the Astoria-Megler Bridge to the new boundary line from Tongue Point, Oregon to Rocky Point, Washington.

b/ Prior to 1987, data on charter and private anglers were combined. Total Buoy 10 catch and effort data prior to 1987 are provided in Table B-21.

c/ Preliminary.

d/ There was no Area 4B add-on fishery prior to 1989.

e/ There was no Area 4B add-on fishery opening because the Area 4 ocean quota was not attained.

f/ There was no Area 4B add-on fishery planned.

TABLE IV-16. Estimates of California coastal community and state personal income impacts in thousands of real (2007) dollars of the troll and recreational ocean salmon fishery for major port areas.^{a/}

Year or Avg.	Crescent City	Eureka	Fort Bragg	San Francisco	Monterey	Coastal Community Total ^{b/}	State Total
OCEAN TROLL^{c/}							
1976-1980	6,333	16,086	15,774	20,693	8,881	67,768	87,123
1981-1985	3,208	3,871	9,059	17,101	5,827	39,066	48,639
1986-1990	1,208	2,991	15,913	30,899	11,554	62,566	76,785
1991-1995	10	142	1,000	11,636	6,629	19,417	23,399
1996-2000	11	169	708	12,195	7,393	20,475	21,663
2001	14	288	949	9,978	2,111	13,340	13,846
2002	251	480	3,421	14,231	3,833	22,216	23,600
2003	202	35	13,886	14,469	2,282	30,875	34,338
2004	1,778	393	6,801	21,367	4,809	35,148	35,887
2005	133	400	4,957	12,344	6,479	24,312	24,920
2006	0	0	2,258	5,839	887	8,984	9,277
2007 ^{d/}	304	764	3,054	7,383	1,506	13,011	13,242
RECREATIONAL							
1976-1980	1,231	1,427	831	12,494	837	16,821	18,868
1981-1985	1,349	1,390	666	11,065	884	15,353	17,281
1986-1990	2,285	2,381	1,161	13,522	3,634	22,983	26,785
1991-1995	829	892	1,347	11,438	5,478	19,984	23,463
1996-2000	384	707	1,376	11,467	5,037	18,971	22,071
2001	329	715	1,931	6,963	2,802	12,740	13,706
2002	147	796	2,041	8,747	4,309	16,040	17,224
2003	83	599	1,542	6,327	2,082	10,633	11,389
2004	125	1,004	1,999	10,246	4,037	17,412	18,621
2005	95	635	1,617	7,726	2,933	13,006	13,937
2006	56	627	1,332	5,229	1,765	9,011	9,708
2007 ^{d/}	79	819	1,072	3,677	1,288	6,934	7,532

a/ Per pound and per day estimates of income impacts provided from output of the Fishery Economic Assessment Model (FEAM). These are the income impacts associated with expenditures in the troll or recreational sectors. There is no differentiation between money new to the area and money which would otherwise have been expended in other sectors. It is assumed that all fish landed at a port is processed in the port area. Values through 1995 are based on a 1992 run of the FEAM using 1989 U.S. Forest Service IMPLAN data. Values from 1996 through 2000 are based on a 1998 run of the FEAM using 1996 U.S. Forest Service IMPLAN data. Beginning in 2001 values are based on a 2003 run of the FEAM using 1998 U.S. Forest Service IMPLAN data.

b/ Total personal income impacts on coastal areas. Totals do not include impacts of one coastal area on another.

c/ Excluding pink salmon.

d/ Preliminary.

TABLE IV-17. Estimates of Oregon coastal community and state personal income impacts in thousands of real (2007) dollars of the troll and recreational ocean salmon fishery for major port areas.^{a/}

Year or Avg.	Astoria	Tillamook	New port	Coos Bay	Brookings	Coastal Community Total ^{b/}	State Total
OCEAN TROLL^{c/}							
1976-1980	4,066	5,233	12,276	18,892	7,854	48,321	65,515
1981-1985	1,317	1,695	3,975	7,010	3,043	17,040	23,157
1986-1990	609	3,551	7,904	15,236	2,887	30,187	40,769
1991-1995	85	663	2,715	1,319	134	4,916	6,628
1996-2000	141	278	2,875	1,660	400	5,355	6,526
2001	354	723	5,410	2,842	584	9,912	12,065
2002	1,011	856	4,623	4,087	739	11,316	13,705
2003	989	896	5,977	5,434	640	13,936	16,862
2004	833	666	5,897	6,416	1,374	15,186	16,412
2005	690	1,149	4,911	4,865	1,152	12,767	13,796
2006	902	561	1,474	397	346	3,680	3,948
2007 ^{d/}	266	377	614	1,790	712	3,761	4,037
RECREATIONAL							
1979	3,415	1,090	5,193	5,258	2,531	17,489	22,548
1980	4,124	1,812	5,734	5,511	2,460	19,640	25,295
1981-1985	2,013	1,623	3,877	3,954	2,751	14,219	18,459
1986-1990	1,378	1,724	5,365	3,908	2,864	15,240	19,841
1991-1995	936	754	1,706	1,523	1,075	5,994	7,773
1996-2000	362	416	409	452	868	2,506	3,305
2001	1,301	700	1,653	1,386	967	6,008	7,363
2002	759	994	1,304	1,519	712	5,288	6,509
2003	1,107	1,150	2,607	1,899	558	7,321	9,006
2004	994	1,250	2,408	1,794	691	7,137	8,789
2005	721	516	818	1,115	461	3,631	4,450
2006	518	607	643	798	392	2,957	3,634
2007 ^{d/}	727	820	1,246	998	402	4,192	5,153

a/ Per pound and per day estimates of income impacts provided by the FEAM. These are the income impacts associated with expenditures in the troll or recreational sectors. There is no differentiation between money new to the area and money which would otherwise have been expended in other sectors. It is assumed that all fish landed at a port is processed in the port area. Values through 1995 are based on a 1992 run of the FEAM using 1989 U.S. Forest Service IMPLAN data. Values from 1996 through 2000 are based on a 1998 run of the FEAM using 1996 U.S. Forest Service IMPLAN data. Beginning in 2001 values are based on a 2003 run of the FEAM using 1998 U.S. Forest Service IMPLAN data.

b/ Total personal income impacts on coastal areas. Totals do not include impacts of one coastal area on another.

c/ Excluding pink salmon.

d/ Preliminary.

TABLE IV-18. Estimates of Washington coastal community and state personal income impacts in thousands of real (2007) dollars of the troll and recreational ocean salmon fishery for major port areas.^{a/}

Year or Avg.	Neah Bay	La Push	Westport	Ilwaco ^{b/}	Coastal Community Total ^{c/d/}	Puget Sound	State Total
OCEAN TROLL^{e/f/}							
1976-1980	5,871	8,016	15,892	5,691	35,470	7,901	56,586
1981-1985	1,154	467	4,356	1,042	7,020	1,686	11,034
1986-1990	639	168	2,004	436	3,248	978	5,321
1991-1995 ^{g/}	471	104	670	48	1,295	189	1,906
1996-2000	159	3	191	19	372	98	511
2001	290	0	603	40	934	0	1,010
2002	598	78	1,048	175	1,899	0	2,093
2003	1,085	183	895	131	2,294	41	2,660
2004	798	252	992	97	2,139	25	2,472
2005	654	391	1,006	124	2,175	1	2,458
2006	486	394	378	254	1,512	33	1,790
2007	215	218	892	111	1,435	19	1,596
RECREATIONAL							
1976-1980	2,168	1,075	21,561	10,554	35,358	-	47,509
1981-1985	1,311	134	8,483	4,360	14,288	-	19,223
1986-1990	1,006	115	4,814	2,595	8,530	-	11,457
1991-1995	534	105	2,971	1,507	5,117	-	6,846
1996-2000	283	77	1,391	681	2,432	-	3,245
2001	732	149	5,441	3,447	9,769	-	11,412
2002	622	159	5,012	2,744	8,537	-	9,974
2003	905	253	5,645	3,656	10,459	-	12,236
2004	1,061	225	4,605	3,018	8,908	-	10,444
2005	727	227	4,203	2,444	7,601	-	8,901
2006	477	200	3,103	1,900	5,680	-	6,648
2007	486	155	3,184	2,483	6,309	-	7,376

a/ Per pound and per recreational day estimates of income impacts provided by the FEAM. These are the income impacts associated with expenditures in the troll or recreational sectors. There is no differentiation between money new to the area and money which would otherwise have been expended in other sectors. It is assumed that all fish landed at a port is processed in the port area. Values through 1995 are based on a 1992 run of the FEAM using 1989 U.S. Forest Service IMPLAN data. Values from 1996 through 2000 are based on a 1998 run of the FEAM using 1996 U.S. Forest Service IMPLAN data. Beginning in 2001 values are based on a 2003 run of the FEAM using 1998 U.S. Forest Service IMPLAN data.

b/ Recreational values exclude recreational shorebased effort from the Columbia River north jetty.

c/ Total personal income impacts on coastal areas. Totals do not include impacts of one coastal area on another.

d/ Through 1993, commercial values include a very small amount of fish landed in Washington coastal areas not included in the major port groups.

e/ Excluding pink salmon.

f/ All commercial values in this table are based on preliminary information available at the start of each year's Salmon

g/ The non-Indian commercial and recreational fisheries were closed north of Cape Falcon in 1994. Some commercial catch taken south of Cape Falcon was landed in the Puget Sound area.

TABLE IV-19. Local personal income impacts in real (2007) dollars of the inriver commercial salmon fishery on Oregon and Washington Columbia River communities.^{a/}

Fishery	Species	1987-2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ^{b/}
OREGON							
Non-Indian ^{c/}	Chinook						
Gillnet	Spring	946	849	2,058	618	1,119	1,270
	Fall Brights	2,563	1,342	1,365	991	1,286	706
	Tules	254	202	291	173	84	-
	Coho	1,784	2,685	1,656	1,812	1,215	489
	Chum	1	-	1	d/	d/	d/
	TOTAL	5,547	5,077	5,369	3,594	3,703	2,466
Treaty Indian ^{e/}	Chinook						
All Gears	Spring	12	11	343	-	1	116
	Fall Brights	1,118	44	1,401	523	697	679
	Tules	80	-	337	80	14	-
	Coho	11	-	52	1	29	29
	TOTAL	1,221	55	2,133	603	740	824
WASHINGTON^{b/f/}							
Non-Indian	Chinook						
Gillnet	Spring	434	162	540	430	603	160
	Fall ^{g/}	1,079	938	1,084	768	869	436
	Coho	794	1,453	848	419	531	396
	Chum	2	d/	d/	d/	-	d/
	TOTAL	2,309	2,553	2,473	1,617	2,004	993
Treaty Indian ^{e/}	Chinook						
All Gears ^{h/}	Spring	105	397	401	260	869	1
	Fall ^{g/}	2,134	2,300	1,593	2,622	2,876	2,496
	Coho	35	28	58	47	75	124
	TOTAL	2,274	2,725	2,052	2,929	3,820	2,620
GRAND TOTAL							
Non-Indian		7,857	7,630	7,842	5,211	5,707	3,459
Treaty Indian		3,495	2,780	4,185	3,532	4,560	3,444
Columbia River		11,351	10,410	12,027	8,743	10,267	6,903

a/ Excluding pink, sockeye, and steelhead. Values through 1995 are based on a 1992 run of the FEAM using 1989 U.S. Forest Service IMPLAN data. Values from 1996 through 2000 are based on a 1998 run of the FEAM using 1996 U.S. Forest Service IMPLAN data. Beginning in 2001 values are based on a 2003 run of the FEAM using 1998 U.S. Forest Service IMPLAN data.

b/ Preliminary. (All Washington values in this table are based on preliminary information available when each year's Salmon Review is drafted.)

c/ Mainstem below Bonneville and Select Areas (Youngs Bay, Tongue Point, Blind Slough, and Deep River).

d/ Less than \$500.

e/ Treaty Indian values do not include direct sales to consumers.

f/ Washington income impacts for years prior to 2000 are based on a combination of Washington and Oregon value information.

g/ Includes fall brights, tules, and jacks.

h/ Primarily mainstem Columbia set gillnet but also includes Klickitat dipnet, Drano Lake (Little White Salmon River mouth), and Priest Rapids Pool fisheries.

TABLE IV-20. Local personal income impacts in real (2007) dollars of the Buoy 10 recreational fishery in Oregon and Washington and the Area 4B add-on fishery in Washington. (Page 1 of 1)

Year	Total Angler Trips (thousands)	Income Impacts (thousands of dollars)		
		Oregon	Washington	Total
BUOY 10 (including bank fishing)				
1987-1990	136	2,547	4,441	6,988
1991-1995	79	1,449	2,465	3,913
1996-2000	45	928	1,270	2,198
2001	126	2,397	2,531	4,928
2002	84	1,613	1,516	3,129
2003	89	1,911	1,323	3,233
2004	69	1,281	1,214	2,494
2005	55	1,280	706	1,986
2006	41	957	547	1,504
2007 ^{b/}	36	793	594	1,387
AREA 4B ADD-ON ^{c/}				
1989-1990	12	-	629	629
1991-1995	6	-	293	293
1996-2000	3	-	131	131
2001	-	-	-	-
2002	-	-	-	-
2003	-	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-

a/ Values through 1995 are based on a 1992 run of the FEAM using 1989 U.S. Forest Service IMPLAN data. Values from 1996 through 2000 are based on a 1998 run of the FEAM using 1996 U.S. Forest Service IMPLAN data. Beginning in 2001 values are based on a 2003 run of the FEAM using 1998 U.S. Forest Service IMPLAN data.

b/ Preliminary

c/ There were no Area 4B add-on fisheries prior to 1989.

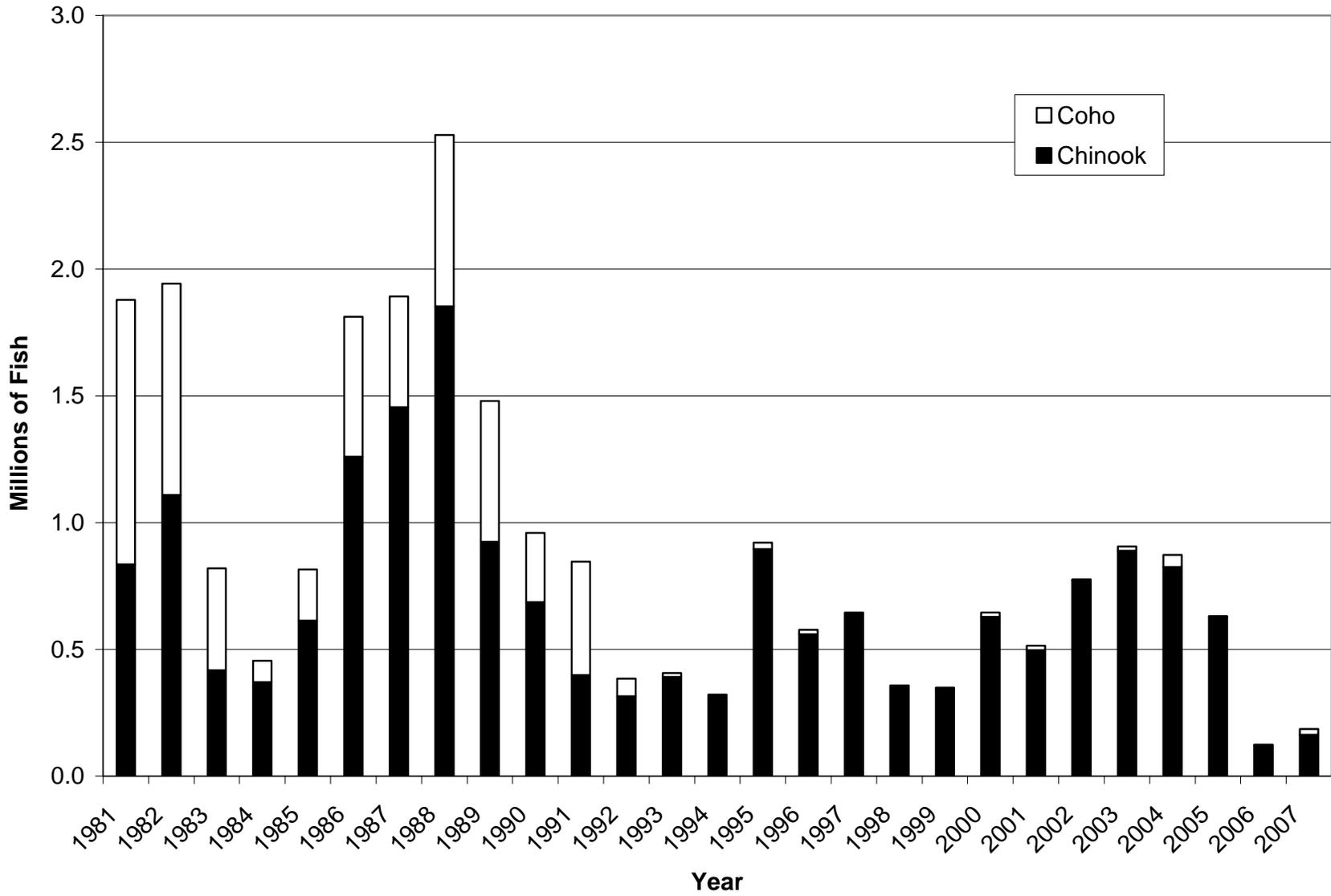


Figure IV-1. West Coast ocean non-Indian commercial Chinook and coho harvest.

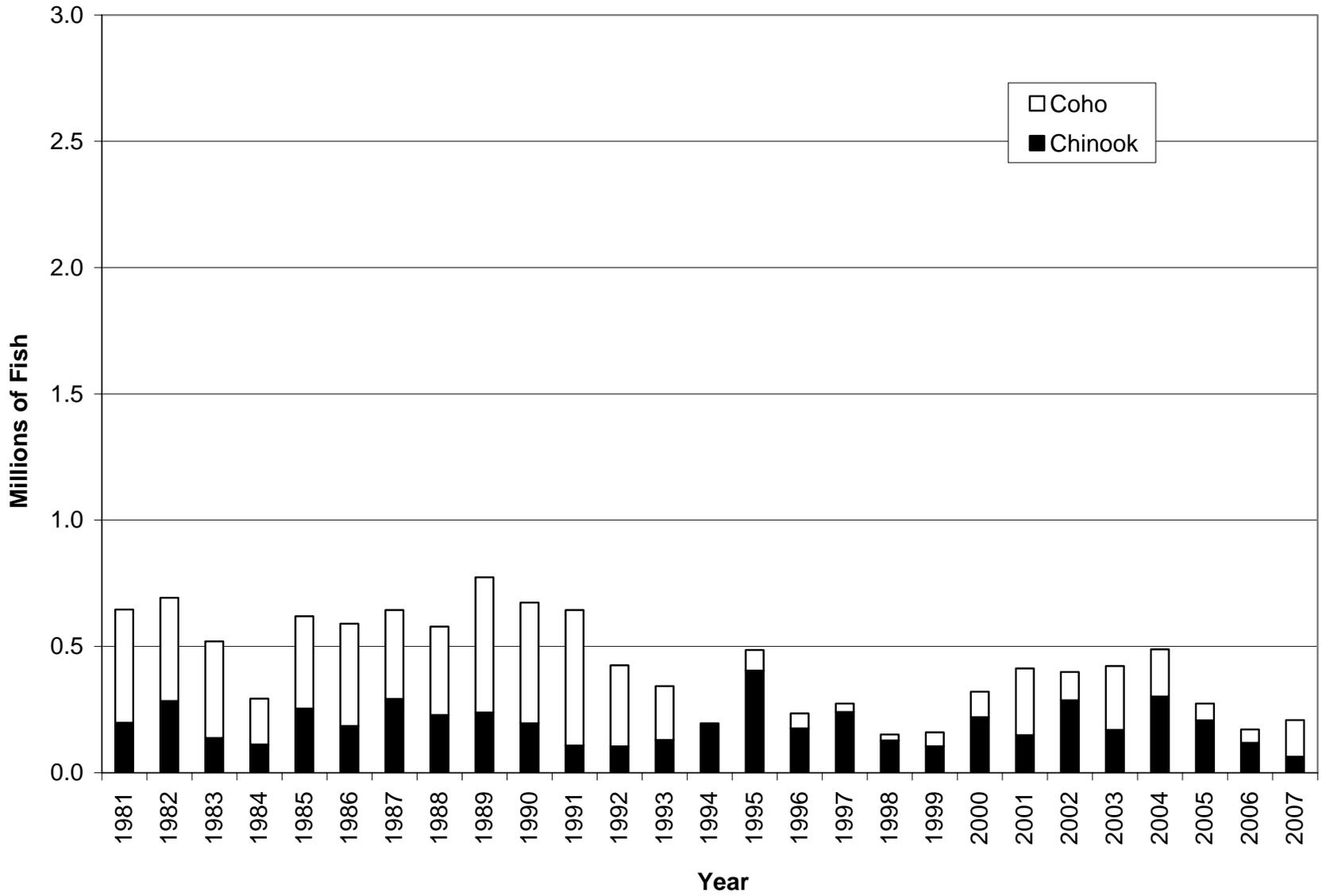


Figure IV-2. West Coast ocean recreational Chinook and coho harvest.

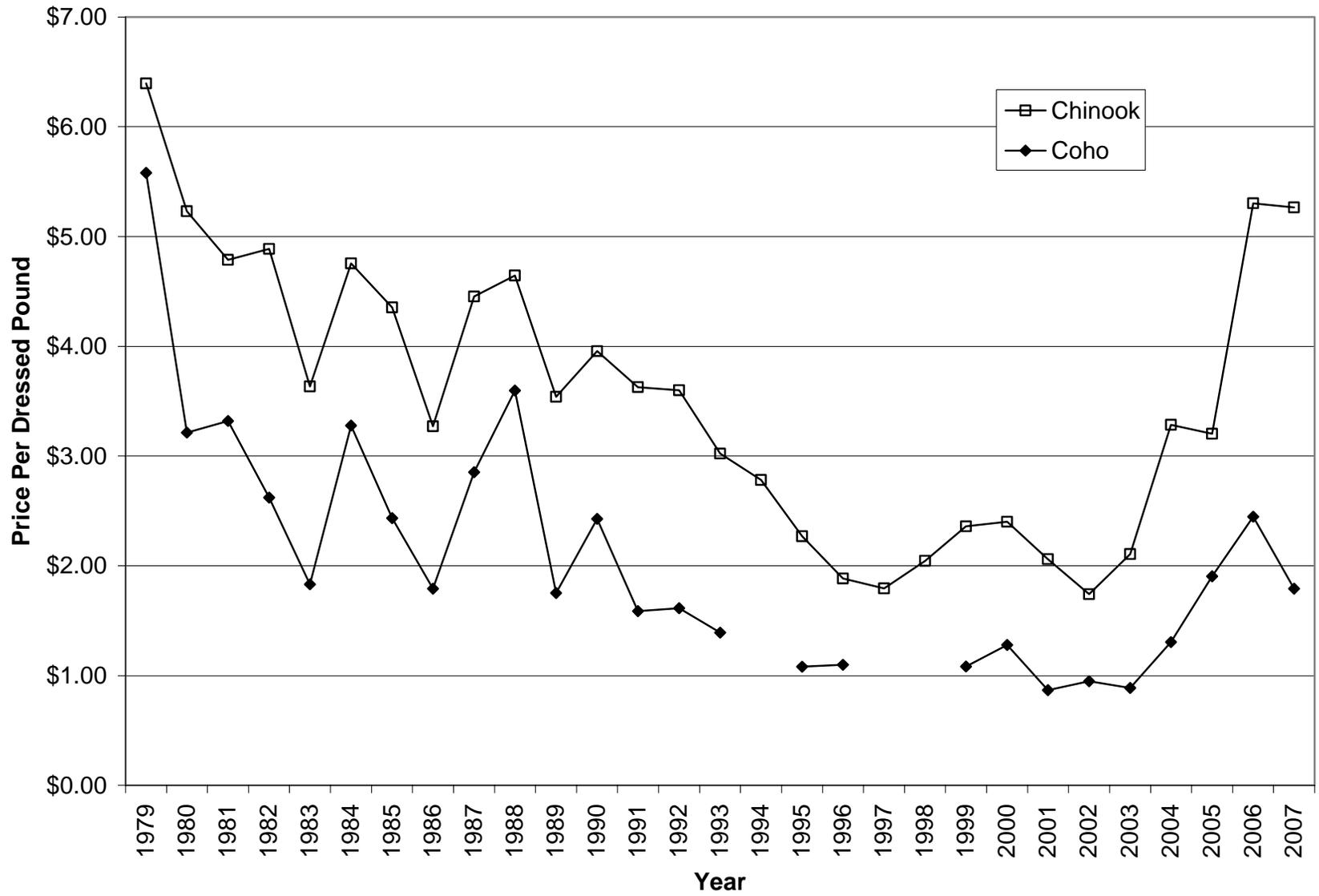


Figure IV-3. West Coast non-Indian ocean commercial salmon annual exvessel prices (2007 dollars).

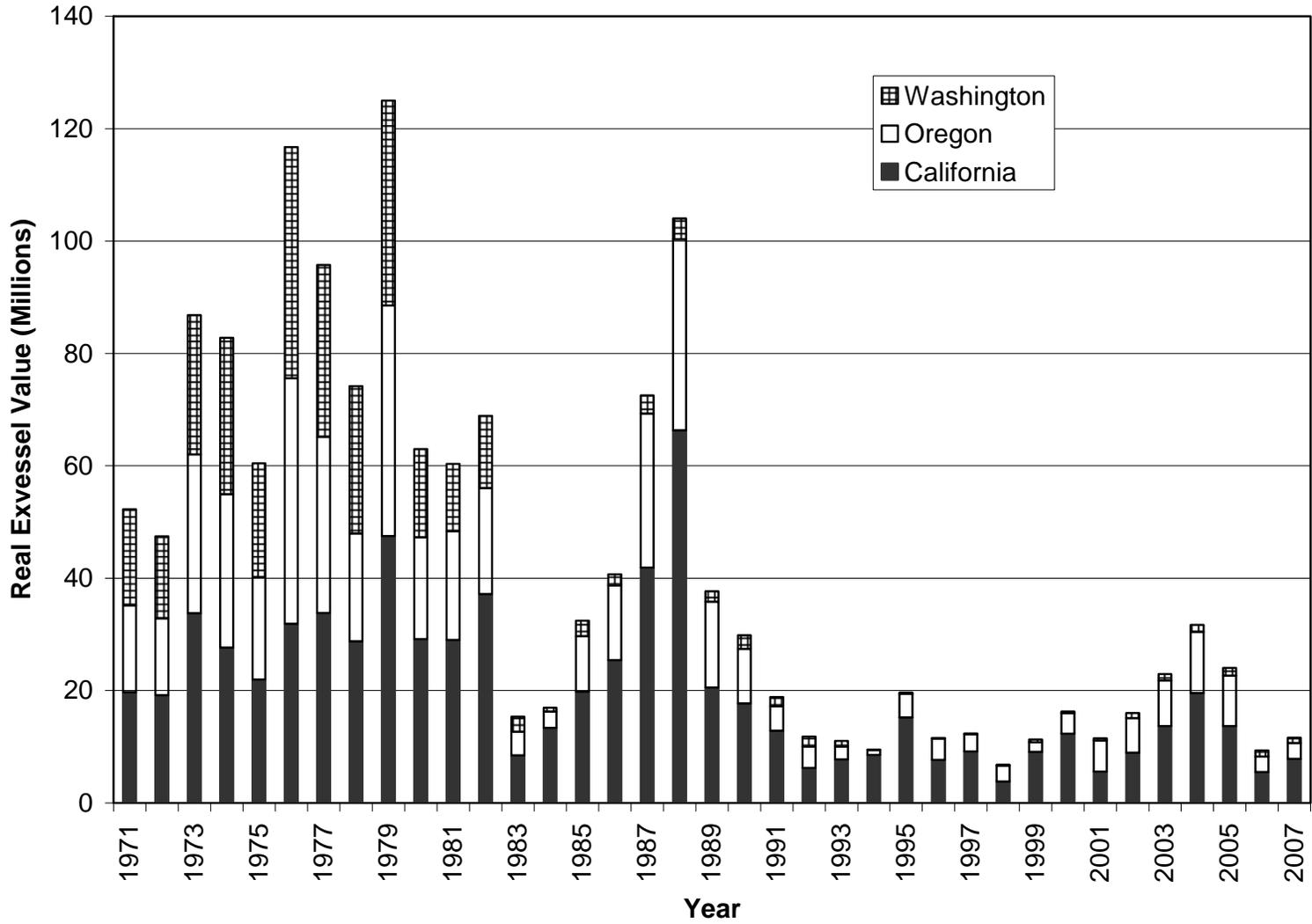


Figure IV-4. Exvessel value of West Coast non-Indian ocean commercial Chinook and coho landings by state of landing (2007 dollars).

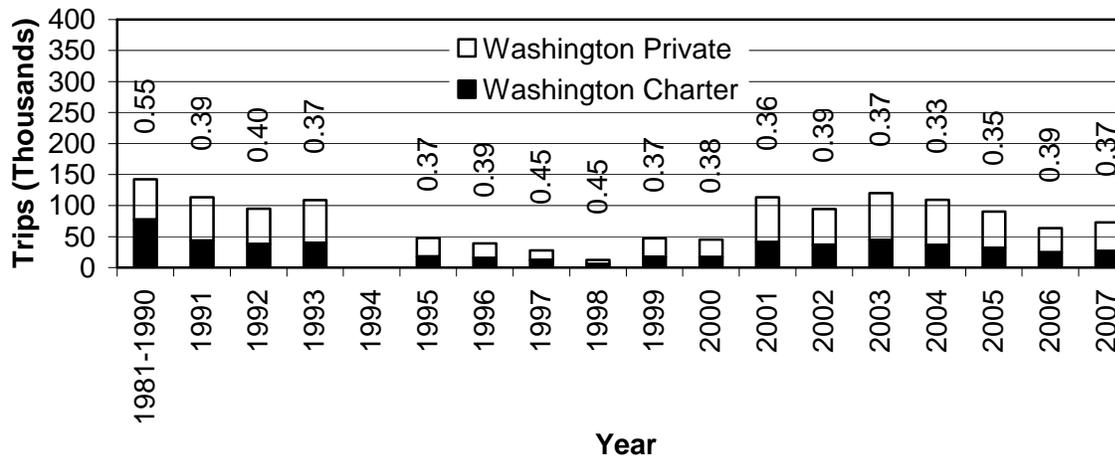
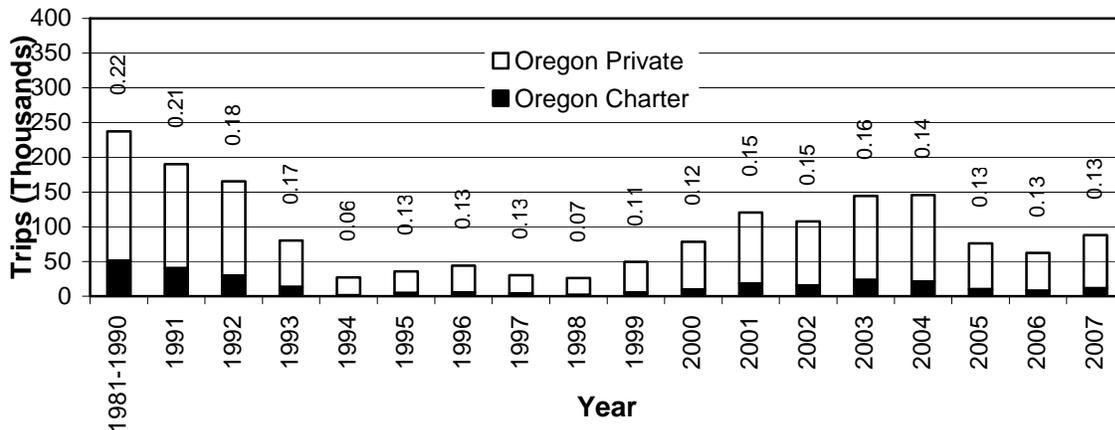
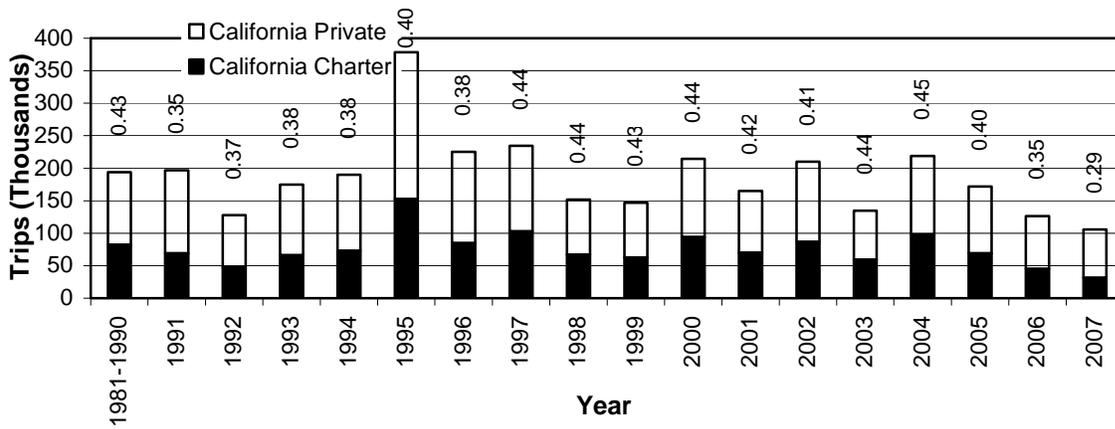


Figure IV-5. Total recreational ocean salmon trips for California, Oregon, and Washington, with proportion of charter trips shown above each bar.

Page Left Intentionally Blank

**APPENDIX A
HISTORICAL RECORD OF OCEAN SALMON FISHERY
EFFORT AND LANDINGS**

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
TABLE A-1. Summary of California commercial troll salmon fishing effort in days fished and landings in numbers of fish by catch area.....	115
TABLE A-2. California commercial troll salmon fishing effort in days fished by port area and month.....	117
TABLE A-3. California commercial troll Chinook and coho salmon landings in numbers of fish by catch area and month.	120
TABLE A-4. California ocean recreational salmon fishing effort in angler trips by port and month.	122
TABLE A-5. California ocean recreational salmon landings in numbers of fish by port of landing and month.	126
TABLE A-6. Summary of Oregon commercial troll salmon fishing effort in days fished and landings in fish by catch area.....	129
TABLE A-7. Oregon commercial troll salmon effort in days fished by area and month.....	132
TABLE A-8. Oregon commercial troll Chinook and coho salmon landings in numbers of fish by catch area and month.....	136
TABLE A-9. Oregon ocean recreational effort in salmon angler trips by catch area and month.....	140
TABLE A-10. Oregon ocean recreational salmon landings in fish by catch area and month.	144
TABLE A-11. Summary of Washington non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing effort in days fished and landings in numbers of fish by catch area.....	148
TABLE A-12. Washington non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing effort in days fished by catch area and month.....	150
TABLE A-13. Washington non-Indian commercial troll Chinook, coho, and pink salmon landings in numbers of fish by catch area and month.....	153
TABLE A-14. Treaty Indian ocean troll salmon fishing effort in deliveries by catch area and month.....	156
TABLE A-15. Treaty Indian ocean troll Chinook and coho salmon landings in numbers of fish by catch area and month.....	159
TABLE A-16. Treaty Indian ocean troll pink salmon landings (odd years only) in numbers of fish by catch area and month.....	162
TABLE A-17. Washington ocean recreational salmon fishing effort in angler trips by port and statistical month.....	164
TABLE A-18. Washington ocean recreational Chinook and coho salmon landings in fish by port of landing and statistical month.....	167
TABLE A-19. Washington ocean recreational pink salmon landings in numbers of fish by port of landing and statistical month.....	170
TABLE A-20. Cape Falcon to U.S./Mexico border commercial troll salmon fishing effort in days fished by region and month.....	172
TABLE A-21. Cape Falcon to U.S./Mexico border commercial troll Chinook and coho salmon landings in numbers of fish by region and month.....	174

LIST OF TABLES (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
TABLE A-22. Cape Falcon to U.S./Mexico border ocean recreational fishing effort in salmon angler trips by region and month	176
TABLE A-23. Cape Falcon to U.S./Mexico border ocean recreational salmon landings in numbers of fish by region and month	178
TABLE A-24. U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon commercial troll salmon fishing effort in days fished by area and month	180
TABLE A-25. U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon ocean troll Chinook and coho landings in number of fish by catch area and month	183
TABLE A-26. U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon ocean troll pink salmon landings in numbers of fish by catch area and month	187
TABLE A-27. U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon ocean recreational fishing effort in salmon angler trips by area and month.....	189
TABLE A-28. U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon ocean recreational Chinook and coho salmon landings in numbers of fish by area and month	190

TABLE A-1. Summary of California commercial troll salmon fishing effort in days fished and landings in numbers of fish by catch area. (Page 1 of 2)

Year or Avg.	Crescent City ^{a/}	Eureka	Fort Bragg	San Francisco	Monterey	Oregon	Season
DAYS FISHED							
1978-1980 ^{b/}	18,370	20,654	23,483	22,622	17,277	0	102,405
1981-1985	8,076	8,463	13,716	21,892	10,958	0	63,104
1986-1990	851	2,477	16,392	25,555	14,391	12	59,677
1991-1995	-	600	4,475	13,340	10,820	0	29,235
1996	21	415	2,100	8,100	10,525	0	21,161
1997	0	106	300	9,500	9,050	0	18,956
1998	0	164	300	8,300	5,800	0	14,564
1999	29	207	200	10,700	5,225	0	16,361
2000	23	119	1,079	11,131	8,101	0	20,453
2001	18	297	816	8,951	3,759	0	13,841
2002	171	426	2,124	9,145	5,529	8	17,403
2003	50	55	6,296	6,770	2,744	26	15,941
2004	35	262	5,584	10,856	4,769	227	21,733
2005	58	266	1,455	8,670	6,569	-	17,018
2006	-	-	434	5,488	2,337	-	8,259
2007 ^{c/}	87	270	1,389	6,668	2,163	-	10,577
CHINOOK							
1978-1980	44,259	166,282	143,867	174,684	89,545	0	618,637
1981-1985	48,548	61,130	109,258	181,548	84,103	0	484,587
1986-1990	13,997	32,329	252,416	351,115	144,846	1,064	795,767
1991-1995	-	4,700	17,354	200,588	126,517	-	349,159
1996	254	8,821	22,930	167,379	181,467	0	380,851
1997	0	1,424	3,776	253,484	228,731	0	487,415
1998	0	2,501	2,882	126,120	95,433	0	226,936
1999	125	2,375	2,283	180,960	78,709	0	264,452
2000	251	1,776	30,773	250,368	197,184	0	480,352
2001	223	5,300	14,993	136,630	35,940	0	193,086
2002	3,663	9,008	65,336	242,872	69,980	796	391,655
2003	1,356	688	248,875	202,876	36,099	2,000	491,894
2004	565	5,695	107,259	298,229	64,707	25,655	502,110
2005	1,255	5,799	45,869	170,531	117,408	-	340,862
2006	-	-	10,835	47,689	11,204	-	69,728
2007 ^{c/}	2,367	6,410	16,030	74,703	13,896	-	113,406

TABLE A-1. Summary of **California commercial** troll salmon fishing **effort** in days fished **and landings** in numbers of fish by catch area. (Page 2 of 2)

Year or Avg.	Crescent City ^{b/}	Eureka	Fort Bragg	San Francisco	Monterey	Oregon	Season
COHO							
1978-1980	72,133	90,024	29,918	20,778	9,418	0	222,270
1981-1985	20,094	23,675	14,628	7,728	1,356	0	67,480
1986-1990	3,795	5,998	26,000	9,377	1,611	39	46,819
1991-1995	-	3,100	4,500	26,900	11,775	-	46,275
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007 ^{c/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a/ Includes minor effort off Oregon for fish landed in California prior to 1986.

b/ Data not available prior to 1978.

c/ Preliminary.

TABLE A-2. California commercial troll salmon fishing effort in days fished by port area and month. (Page 1 of 3)

Year or Avg.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season
<u>Crescent City^{a/}</u>								
1978-1980	56	2,043	4,261	6,285	5,025	756	-	18,370
1981-1985	-	1,363	961	1,947	2,509	1,295	-	8,076
1986-1990	-	9	360	219	253	10	-	851
1991-1995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996	-	-	-	-	10	11	-	21
1997	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
1998	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
1999	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	29
2000	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	23
2001	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	18
2002	-	-	-	-	27	146	6	179 ^{b/}
2003	14	2	4	-	-	50	6	76 ^{b/}
2004	22	-	2	36	167	35	-	262 ^{b/}
2005	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	58
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007 ^{c/}	-	-	-	-	-	87	-	87
<u>Eureka</u>								
1978-1980	264	5,684	7,152	4,083	2,323	1,411	-	20,654
1981-1985	-	2,029	1,075	2,608	1,931	821	-	8,463
1986-1990	-	-	882	518	547	467	64	2,477
1991-1995	-	-	-	-	-	500	100	600
1996	-	-	-	-	128	287	-	415
1997	-	-	-	-	-	106	-	106
1998	-	-	-	-	-	164	-	164
1999	-	-	-	-	-	207	-	207
2000	-	-	-	-	-	119	-	119
2001	-	-	-	-	-	297	-	297
2002	-	-	-	-	94	332	-	426
2003	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	55
2004	-	-	-	-	-	262	-	262
2005	-	-	-	-	-	266	-	266
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007 ^{c/}	-	-	-	-	-	270	-	270

TABLE A-2. California commercial troll salmon fishing effort in days fished by port area and month. (Page 2 of 3)

Year or Avg.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season
<u>Fort Bragg</u>								
1978-1980	29	2,285	4,678	9,987	4,348	2,185	-	23,483
1981-1985	-	2,084	2,156	5,527	2,422	1,527	-	13,716
1986-1990	-	2,775	3,887	5,151	3,802	777	-	16,392
1991-1995	-	100	-	-	3,500	875	-	4,475
1996	-	-	-	-	1,300	800	-	2,100
1997	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	300
1998	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	300
1999	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	200
2000	-	-	-	-	-	1,079	-	1,079
2001	-	206	-	-	-	610	-	816
2002	-	-	-	216	1,327	581	-	2,124
2003	-	1,022	-	1,497	2,355	1,422	-	6,296
2004	-	-	-	2,426	2,095	1,063	-	5,584
2005	-	-	-	-	-	1,455	-	1,455
2006	-	-	-	-	-	434	-	434
2007 ^{cl}	106	-	-	-	1,241	42	-	1,389
<u>San Francisco</u>								
1978-1980	347	5,780	5,242	7,139	2,417	2,044	-	22,622
1981-1985	727	3,897	2,958	6,819	5,214	3,003	-	21,892
1986-1990	-	6,506	7,111	5,948	4,125	1,864	-	25,555
1991-1995	-	3,480	2,540	2,700	2,840	1,780	-	13,340
1996	-	1,000	2,500	2,200	1,300	1,100	-	8,100
1997	-	2,700	300	2,800	2,300	1,400	-	9,500
1998	-	900	800	3,000	1,700	1,900	-	8,300
1999	100	1,200	2,500	3,600	2,100	1,200	-	10,700
2000	-	1,823	2,559	2,049	2,179	2,521	-	11,131
2001	-	2,000	774	2,694	1,392	1,590	501	8,951
2002	-	2,258	1,630	2,856	1,198	1,064	139	9,145
2003	-	1,046	2,228	1,409	1,212	739	136	6,770
2004	-	3,120	2,942	2,724	1,076	704	290	10,856
2005	-	-	-	3,533	2,586	2,150	401	8,670
2006	-	-	-	616	2,549	1,949	374	5,488
2007 ^{cl}	-	1,642	-	2,923	1,140	792	171	6,668

TABLE A-2. California commercial troll salmon fishing effort in days fished by port area and month. (Page 3 of 3)

Year or Avg.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season
Monterey								
1978-1980	1,024	5,293	4,310	4,581	2,220	873	-	17,277
1981-1985	1,311	4,245	2,767	2,746	964	236	-	10,958
1986-1990	-	5,235	4,255	3,367	1,335	198	-	14,391
1991-1995	-	4,360	3,080	2,460	780	140	-	10,820
1996	-	3,700	3,400	3,100	300	25	-	10,525
1997	600	3,800	1,700	2,900	25	25	-	9,050
1998	-	3,400	1,300	900	100	100	-	5,800
1999	25	1,300	2,500	1,100	100	200	-	5,225
2000	-	3,387	3,304	1,199	211	-	-	8,101
2001	-	2,688	674	348	27	22	-	3,759
2002	-	1,988	1,617	1,592	291	41	-	5,529
2003	-	1,006	499	791	178	270	-	2,744
2004	-	2,026	1,092	1,147	299	205	-	4,769
2005	-	3,881	377	1,468	779	64	-	6,569
2006	-	2,062	103	34	44	94	-	2,337
2007 ^{c/}	-	1,469	29	326	255	84	-	2,163
Total Statewide								
1978-1980	1,718	21,086	25,641	32,076	16,334	7,268	-	102,405
1981-1985	2,037	12,939	9,510	18,736	12,153	5,613	-	58,950
1986-1990	-	14,524	16,246	14,658	9,741	3,316	64	58,549
1991-1995	-	7,860	5,620	5,160	4,320	2,720	100	25,780
1996	-	4,700	5,900	5,300	3,038	2,223	-	21,161
1997	600	6,500	2,000	5,700	2,325	1,831	-	18,956
1998	-	4,300	2,100	3,900	1,800	2,464	-	14,564
1999	125	2,500	5,000	4,700	2,200	1,836	-	16,361
2000	-	5,210	5,863	3,248	2,390	3,742	-	20,453
2001	-	4,894	1,448	3,042	1,419	2,537	501	13,841
2002	-	4,246	3,247	4,664	2,937	2,164	145	17,403
2003	14	3,076	2,731	3,697	3,745	2,536	142	15,941
2004	22	5,146	4,036	6,333	3,637	2,269	290	21,733
2005	-	3,881	377	5,001	3,365	3,993	401	17,018
2006	-	2,062	103	650	2,593	2,477	374	8,259
2007 ^{c/}	106	3,111	29	3,249	2,636	1,275	171	10,577

a/ Includes minor effort off Oregon for fish landed in California.

b/ Commercial fishery closed except in August (2002) and September (2002-2004); effort for other months reportedly occurred off Oregon.

c/ Preliminary.

TABLE A-3. California commercial troll Chinook and coho salmon landings in numbers of fish by port area and month. (Page 3 of 3)

Year or Avg.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season
	CHINOOK								COHO							
<u>Monterey</u>																
1978-1980	12,314	29,539	23,936	18,117	9,381	3,509	-	89,545	37	3,539	4,986	1,778	72	34	-	9,418
1981-1985	15,312	34,978	16,852	19,382	5,619	1,148	-	84,103	84	149	896	260	65	12	-	1,356
1986-1990	-	61,484	42,139	29,992	9,011	2,220	-	144,846	-	-	1,024	508	89	10	-	1,611
1991-1995	-	51,806	30,129	37,446	5,936	1,200	-	126,517	-	-	9,300	2,400	75	-	-	11,775
1996	-	75,097	52,296	51,871	2,159	44	-	181,467	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	11,891	86,710	60,351	69,710	-	69	-	228,731	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	61,051	20,589	12,689	593	511	-	95,433	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	2	13,788	54,538	8,840	480	1,061	-	78,709	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	-	122,287	62,329	11,278	1,290	-	-	197,184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	-	30,037	3,375	2,383	116	29	-	35,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	-	21,551	24,441	21,328	2,524	136	-	69,980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	-	10,954	9,517	13,728	823	1,077	-	36,099	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	-	22,420	26,772	14,033	1,195	287	-	64,707	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	-	76,855	5,001	29,105	5,578	869	-	117,408	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	9,911	391	346	248	308	-	11,204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007 ^{c/}	-	11,151	153	1,870	605	117	-	13,896	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Total Statewide^{a/}</u>																
1978-1980	42,724	200,034	136,693	173,352	67,912	33,804	-	618,637	38	54,897	149,408	53,987	12,921	2,035	-	210,303
1981-1985	31,016	124,589	74,723	145,130	82,132	23,673	-	462,652	92	5,037	12,948	28,164	12,469	1,079	-	58,726
1986-1990	-	240,135	257,835	195,138	77,291	24,112	480	794,703	-	-	23,790	18,257	4,444	1,138	125	46,780
1990-1995	-	121,373	73,940	80,950	42,707	22,878	400	341,928	-	-	25,850	12,250	2,825	3,000	100	42,475
1996	-	97,075	130,284	95,417	31,278	26,797	-	380,851	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	11,891	199,057	74,576	153,940	24,737	23,214	-	487,415	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	76,266	39,438	74,931	15,900	20,401	-	226,936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	3,268	30,554	125,629	71,469	24,035	9,497	-	264,452	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	-	205,634	138,470	47,403	27,033	61,812	-	480,352	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	-	73,044	11,497	63,084	14,172	27,634	3,655	193,086	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	-	86,120	93,214	128,032	58,969	24,426	894	391,655	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	1,654	73,318	104,301	123,712	111,086	75,779	2,044	491,894	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	718	97,596	154,181	162,482	64,211	21,711	1,211	502,110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	-	76,855	5,001	139,928	35,046	81,727	2,305	340,862	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	9,911	391	16,783	18,589	22,982	1,072	69,728	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007 ^{c/}	748	36,501	153	41,342	23,059	11,227	376	113,406	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a/ Includes minor catches made off Oregon and landed in California prior to 2005.

b/ Commercial fishery closed except in August (2002) and September (2002-2004); catch for other months reportedly occurred off Oregon.

c/ Preliminary.

TABLE A-4. California ocean recreational salmon fishing effort in angler trips by port and month. (Page 1 of 3)

Year or Avg.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Season
<u>Crescent City</u>											
1976-1980	0	0	1	41	3,679	9,656	5,384	1,211	0	0	19,973
1981-1985	0	0	0	572	3,912	11,525	6,620	504	0	0	23,133
1986-1990	0	0	-	1,417	11,087	19,316	6,758	981	-	-	39,560
1991-1995	-	-	-	2,376	4,333	9,250	2,319	1,563	-	-	14,334
1996	-	-	-	993	5,054	2,405	2,056	806	-	-	11,314
1997	-	-	-	920	1,724	1,533	2,242	157	-	-	6,576
1998	-	-	-	705	1,527	455	565	50	-	-	3,302
1999	-	-	-	12	1,532	802	3,068	428	-	-	5,842
2000	-	-	-	144	1,762	2,103	2,988	213	-	-	7,210
2001	-	-	-	881	2,141	3,011	2,339	273	-	-	8,645
2002	-	-	-	1,036	1,131	132	1,333	237	-	-	3,869
2003	-	-	-	319	521	521	493	340	-	-	2,194
2004	-	-	-	603	604	689	843	413	-	-	3,152
2005	-	-	-	131	794	492	904	181	-	-	2,502
2006	-	-	-	325	754	312	-	87	-	-	1,478
2007 ^{al}	-	-	-	277	484	1,027	225	69	-	-	2,082
<u>Eureka</u>											
1976-1980	0	0	3	315	5,292	12,575	5,346	350	12	0	23,893
1981-1985	0	0	1	1,222	4,740	11,724	4,914	493	14	0	23,108
1986-1990	0	0	-	1,648	9,487	18,674	7,126	963	0	-	37,898
1991-1995	-	-	-	1,480	5,837	8,301	2,249	2,151	21	-	14,789
1996	-	-	-	2,415	6,491	973	2,574	1,558	-	-	14,011
1997	-	-	-	2,452	3,445	2,113	3,990	375	-	-	12,375
1998	-	-	-	1,885	1,789	570	2,041	445	-	-	6,730
1999	-	-	-	105	4,136	2,126	5,242	376	-	-	11,985
2000	-	-	-	840	3,179	3,007	5,226	860	-	-	13,112
2001	-	-	-	1,994	5,297	3,854	3,855	1,048	-	-	16,048
2002	-	-	-	2,186	5,379	599	7,428	2,082	-	-	17,674
2003	-	-	-	2,226	3,102	2,915	4,176	1,164	-	-	13,583
2004	-	-	-	3,995	3,367	4,725	8,211	2,147	-	-	22,445
2005	-	-	-	1,143	4,795	1,160	5,075	2,654	-	-	14,827
2006	-	-	-	3,951	5,208	2,146	-	3,668	-	-	14,973
2007 ^{al}	-	-	-	1,737	4,987	4,914	5,212	1,511	-	-	18,361

TABLE A-4. California ocean recreational salmon fishing effort in angler trips by port and month. (Page 2 of 3)

Year or Avg.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Season
<u>Fort Bragg</u>											
1976-1980	0	0	0	117	1,652	5,610	3,703	596	1	0	11,679
1981-1985	0	0	2	53	2,246	5,039	2,074	138	4	0	9,557
1986-1990	0	1	80	705	4,483	7,055	2,464	650	4	0	15,441
1991-1995	161	313	745	2,001	6,137	9,103	5,427	1,316	276	6	20,573
1996	49	947	1,938	2,857	12,018	2,960	6,982	2,794	744	0	31,289
1997	--	430	1,131	4,003	6,813	3,476	4,089	268	--	--	20,210
1998	--	58	0	976	2,344	542	3,272	1,137	15	--	8,344
1999	14	60	195	382	1,726	2,985	4,336	488	--	--	10,186
2000	--	--	1,288	3,125	7,154	5,635	6,618	1,698	36	--	25,554
2001	0	690	1,269	3,402	7,228	9,454	6,879	1,754	107	15	30,798
2002	194	897	2,428	4,889	7,004	8,494	7,458	435	3	0	31,802
2003	607	1,282	938	2,662	5,729	8,252	3,466	768	5	0	23,709
2004	183	999	1,069	2,408	8,760	11,560	4,266	1,061	240	27	30,573
2005	869	521	841	1,910	4,525	6,666	7,994	964	22	0	24,312
2006	289	298	800	2,327	5,917	6,655	4,051	631	0	0	20,968
2007 ^{al}	249	855	692	2,280	5,582	5,271	2,013	146	8	0	17,096
<u>San Francisco</u>											
1976-1980	8,103	10,269	7,245	8,582	10,414	15,307	15,199	12,488	7,866	4,022	97,886
1981-1985	4,117	5,811	6,039	6,892	10,779	15,006	14,061	9,291	5,577	1,343	78,915
1986-1990	4,825	9,832	12,258	8,986	12,572	18,560	15,985	9,606	4,755	1,198	98,579
1991-1995	345	6,148	6,812	8,020	12,807	29,791	17,622	8,726	4,520	148	94,781
1996	-	19,039	13,150	9,551	12,696	28,499	13,566	5,266	2,397	-	104,164
1997	-	4,738	10,927	16,760	13,959	34,485	21,240	5,461	3,212	380	111,162
1998	-	249	6,973	5,842	13,644	23,128	20,796	6,903	3,465	--	81,000
1999	-	1,430	8,005	3,688	12,982	32,018	17,424	8,835	5,421	-	89,803
2000	-	-	6,572	9,720	16,714	19,102	13,302	11,421	5,430	1,451	83,712
2001	-	-	5,689	8,646	4,968	17,387	15,521	10,727	5,974	2,578	71,490
2002	-	-	5,322	10,758	14,016	28,354	21,029	7,104	1,820	381	88,784
2003	-	-	4,013	8,559	11,885	22,201	11,087	5,945	2,662	264	66,616
2004	-	-	7,232	15,145	15,864	32,723	21,167	8,372	4,063	1,512	106,078
2005	-	-	9,003	10,890	9,888	22,712	13,543	11,925	5,846	965	84,772
2006	-	-	3,860	11,575	13,994	20,739	5,557	3,371	1,827	448	61,371
2007 ^{al}	-	-	3,505	6,902	8,271	13,747	4,917	2,411	1,738	1,394	42,885

TABLE A-4. California ocean recreational salmon fishing effort in angler trips by port and month. (Page 3 of 3)

Year or Avg.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Season
Monterey											
1976-1980	1,763	2,199	1,984	1,229	931	1,137	498	161	101	56	10,038
1981-1985	990	2,134	2,730	1,953	1,317	1,993	805	164	67	84	12,237
1986-1990	3,447	7,261	11,695	4,141	6,637	10,555	4,182	637	269	364	49,189
1991-1995	505	9,243	15,522	12,159	11,062	16,341	4,519	1,051	1,498	600	71,520
1996	-	15,229	15,261	9,370	6,983	11,919	5,765	-	--	-	64,527
1997	-	16,378	17,653	9,134	18,304	18,616	3,729	232	-	-	84,046
1998	-	5,918	10,719	11,234	12,240	10,062	1,930	345	--	-	52,448
1999	-	7,231	3,585	2,405	7,379	6,260	2,064	315	-	-	29,239
2000	-	-	28,828	19,871	14,416	14,646	4,872	2,154	-	-	84,787
2001	-	883	19,395	10,966	2,071	3,934	604	301	-	-	38,154
2002	-	2,863	32,727	11,892	9,005	8,983	2,304	149	-	-	67,923
2003	-	5,092	10,118	5,834	3,165	4,083	233	--	-	-	28,525
2004	-	-	24,564	11,320	4,443	13,358	2,335	475	0	-	56,495
2005	-	-	14,787	6,997	13,298	8,870	1,354	361	-	-	45,667
2006	-	-	14,538	3,226	5,465	4,311	76	100	-	-	27,716
2007 ^{a/}	-	-	10,846	4,102	5,687	2,521	1,615	434	26	-	25,231
Total Statewide											
1976-1980	9,865	12,468	9,233	10,285	21,968	44,285	30,130	14,806	7,981	4,078	163,469
1981-1985	5,107	7,945	8,772	10,692	22,993	45,287	28,475	10,590	5,662	1,426	146,950
1986-1990	8,272	17,094	24,034	16,896	44,266	74,160	36,515	12,837	5,029	1,563	240,667
1991-1995	675	15,641	23,079	25,264	38,143	62,125	30,137	14,807	5,943	302	215,996
1996	49	35,215	30,349	25,186	43,242	46,756	30,943	10,424	3,141	0	225,305
1997	--	21,546	29,711	33,269	44,245	60,223	35,290	6,493	3,212	380	234,369
1998	--	6,225	17,692	20,642	31,544	34,757	28,604	8,880	3,480	--	151,824
1999	14	8,721	11,785	6,592	27,755	44,191	32,134	10,442	5,421	--	147,055
2000	--	--	36,688	33,700	43,225	44,493	33,006	16,346	5,466	1,451	214,375
2001	0	1,573	26,353	25,889	21,705	37,640	29,198	14,103	6,081	2,593	165,135
2002	194	3,760	40,477	30,761	36,535	46,562	39,552	10,007	1,823	381	210,052
2003	607	6,374	15,069	19,600	24,402	37,972	19,455	8,217	2,667	264	134,627
2004	183	999	32,865	33,471	33,038	63,055	36,822	12,468	4,303	1,539	218,743
2005	869	521	24,631	21,071	33,300	39,900	28,870	16,085	5,868	965	172,080
2006	289	298	19,198	21,404	31,338	34,163	9,684	7,857	1,827	448	126,506
2007 ^{a/}	249	855	15,043	15,298	25,011	27,480	13,982	4,571	1,772	1,394	105,655

a/ Preliminary.

TABLE A-5. California ocean recreational salmon landings in numbers of fish by port of landing and month. (Page 1 of 3)

Year or Avg.	CHINOOK										COHO											
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Season	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Season
<u>Crescent City</u>																						
1976-1980	--	--	0	2	470	1,756	1,286	81	0	0	3,595	--	--	0	9	3,087	6,587	2,049	156	0	0	11,889
1981-1985	--	--	0	497	1,439	3,107	1,925	65	0	0	7,032	--	--	0	23	1,222	4,403	1,656	72	0	0	7,376
1986-1990	--	--	-	414	4,552	7,689	1,640	315	-	-	14,610	--	--	-	71	3,561	8,430	1,645	141	-	-	13,847
1991-1995	-	-	-	1,316	1,402	1,101	301	405	-	-	3,481	-	-	-	5	2,223	5,171	725	133	-	-	5,597
1996	-	-	-	315	2,253	757	341	162	-	-	3,828	-	-	-	-	67	-	15	19	-	-	101
1997	-	-	-	288	540	840	849	10	-	-	2,527	-	-	-	4	-	60	13	-	-	-	77
1998	-	-	-	215	687	142	59	20	-	-	1,123	-	-	-	10	3	3	-	-	-	-	16
1999	-	-	-	0	134	218	590	74	-	-	1,016	-	-	-	4	18	19	-	-	-	-	41
2000	-	-	-	12	522	1,443	1,454	140	-	-	3,571	-	-	-	-	12	57	-	-	-	-	69
2001	-	-	-	484	607	533	507	105	-	-	2,236	-	-	-	3	52	24	16	-	-	-	95
2002	-	-	-	283	245	31	392	156	-	-	1,107	-	-	-	26	3	4	-	-	-	-	33
2003	-	-	-	62	76	60	90	103	-	-	391	-	-	-	4	-	12	-	-	-	-	16
2004	-	-	-	487	259	172	309	63	-	-	1,290	-	-	8	7	40	24	-	-	-	-	79
2005	-	-	-	11	829	389	240	29	-	-	1,498	-	-	-	4	-	17	-	-	-	-	21
2006	-	-	-	252	273	216	-	15	-	-	756	-	-	-	3	9	8	-	-	-	-	20
2007 ^{a/}	-	-	-	30	198	589	27	27	-	-	871	-	-	-	8	43	-	5	-	-	-	56
<u>Eureka</u>																						
1976-1980	--	--	0	159	1,247	3,656	953	56	4	0	6,075	--	--	1	97	4,135	7,074	1,734	74	0	0	13,114
1981-1985	--	--	1	1,284	2,226	4,927	1,075	73	8	0	9,594	--	--	0	157	2,585	5,755	1,718	151	0	0	10,366
1986-1990	--	--	-	953	4,926	6,722	3,014	184	0	-	15,798	--	--	-	660	5,551	12,445	2,726	269	0	-	21,651
1991-1995	-	-	-	621	3,097	1,890	725	625	1	-	5,313	-	-	-	209	3,364	5,067	506	381	2	-	6,642
1996	-	-	-	1,711	3,584	185	939	500	-	-	6,919	-	-	-	-	98	15	17	23	-	-	153
1997	-	-	-	1,484	1,738	1,160	2,000	74	-	-	6,456	-	-	-	12	40	12	55	5	-	-	124
1998	-	-	-	541	470	224	471	84	-	-	1,790	-	-	-	-	5	12	30	-	-	-	47
1999	-	-	-	6	2,150	1,041	1,902	76	-	-	5,175	-	-	-	-	30	16	44	-	-	-	90
2000	-	-	-	284	1,800	2,350	5,010	459	-	-	9,903	-	-	-	19	24	76	8	-	-	-	127
2001	-	-	-	1,399	3,622	2,113	2,025	1,429	-	-	10,588	-	-	-	8	50	20	13	-	-	-	91
2002	-	-	-	2,259	4,991	564	5,487	1,723	-	-	15,024	-	-	-	10	196	23	24	9	-	-	262
2003	-	-	-	2,875	1,764	1,379	1,686	657	-	-	8,361	-	-	-	29	50	8	34	-	-	-	121
2004	-	-	-	5,496	1,946	4,377	7,153	2,582	-	-	21,554	-	-	-	184	76	74	123	24	-	-	481
2005	-	-	-	1,015	6,485	1,879	4,020	2,647	-	-	16,046	-	-	-	24	44	3	11	48	-	-	130
2006	-	-	-	4,316	5,413	2,113	-	3,805	-	-	15,647	-	-	-	88	20	25	-	88	-	-	221
2007 ^{a/}	-	-	-	797	5,050	4,296	6,037	1,845	-	-	18,025	-	-	-	-	105	96	108	36	-	-	345

TABLE A-5. California ocean recreational salmon landings in numbers of fish by port of landing and month. (Page 2 of 3)

Year or Avg.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Season	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Season
	CHINOOK											COHO										
<u>Fort Bragg</u>																						
1976-1980	--	--	0	19	367	1,724	1,212	100	0	0	3,423	--	--	0	59	634	1,239	391	82	0	0	2,406
1981-1985	--	--	1	29	616	1,553	319	11	1	0	2,530	--	--	0	0	224	568	137	3	0	0	932
1986-1990	0	1	85	360	2,626	3,857	674	71	2	0	7,676	0	0	0	38	860	1,862	264	70	0	0	3,094
1991-1995	52	85	429	1,182	5,940	2,869	2,378	456	43	1	11,801	0	1	4	177	1,847	7,157	678	111	10	0	6,985
1996	11	277	1,368	1,945	13,727	1,900	3,213	1,450	111	--	24,002	-	-	3	-	180	23	98	30	-	-	334
1997	--	128	475	1,871	4,168	3,615	1,259	68	--	--	11,584	-	-	-	8	21	21	9	-	-	-	59
1998	--	40	--	594	520	683	2,197	629	0	--	4,663	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
1999	0	1	22	32	481	2,020	2,550	157	--	--	5,263	-	-	-	-	15	27	112	-	-	-	154
2000	--	--	700	2,725	5,720	8,120	7,342	1,335	--	--	25,942	-	-	-	-	46	8	9	3	-	-	66
2001	--	464	516	2,663	6,305	10,402	5,348	358	6	2	26,064	-	-	-	57	199	145	36	-	-	-	437
2002	14	200	2,496	3,960	8,636	11,582	4,151	163	0	0	31,202	-	-	-	3	47	127	30	-	-	-	207
2003	444	845	428	1,222	5,063	6,353	1,420	400	5	0	16,180	-	-	-	3	45	45	11	5	-	-	109
2004	41	510	107	1,657	8,494	10,211	1,334	729	122	0	23,205	-	-	-	-	64	230	61	21	-	-	376
2005	285	111	183	1,142	3,848	6,632	9,642	335	5	0	22,183	-	-	-	-	-	48	28	-	-	-	76
2006	55	109	255	1,418	4,630	4,672	2,743	111	0	0	13,993	-	-	-	19	140	176	40	-	-	-	375
2007 ^{al}	48	200	67	1,425	1,866	1,980	158	0	0	0	5,744	-	-	-	-	5	12	4	-	-	-	21
<u>San Francisco</u>																						
1976-1980	5,338	7,787	7,423	5,763	10,882	14,396	8,390	7,292	6,618	1,328	75,216	4	8	229	1,341	875	883	203	53	14	2	3,611
1981-1985	5,339	5,819	5,505	7,181	12,346	16,869	16,032	8,497	5,527	1,367	84,484	0	1	11	138	439	323	145	37	29	0	1,123
1986-1990	4,510	10,976	16,873	8,315	12,172	17,167	15,479	7,596	4,108	1,094	98,291	0	1	38	159	339	379	480	83	12	0	1,490
1991-1995	106	5,185	7,028	6,921	14,149	33,404	13,387	8,221	3,591	52	91,971	1	8	17	71	1,035	1,184	157	31	13	0	2,517
1996	-	21,395	14,222	6,057	11,224	22,630	4,791	2,921	1,231	-	84,471	-	-	-	2	7	21	26	-	-	-	56
1997	-	3,021	11,040	19,706	15,133	48,956	20,829	2,847	2,384	58	123,974	-	-	-	10	-	161	8	17	-	-	196
1998	-	80	3,748	4,414	12,262	27,369	17,577	3,730	1,789	--	70,969	-	-	-	-	8	16	4	-	-	-	28
1999	-	744	6,260	1,330	10,686	29,869	11,570	6,237	2,555	-	69,251	-	-	-	12	175	107	11	12	6	-	323
2000	-	-	5,684	10,207	16,317	8,458	7,207	8,060	6,815	1,905	64,653	-	-	-	-	50	36	12	-	-	-	98
2001	-	-	3,314	6,207	1,613	11,167	6,717	6,552	3,065	1,221	39,856	-	-	-	165	8	306	10	-	-	-	489
2002	-	-	4,953	13,189	17,955	34,305	13,097	3,100	348	61	87,008	-	-	2	19	72	191	16	-	-	-	300
2003	-	-	4,707	9,358	13,179	19,974	5,067	3,288	1,043	0	56,616	-	-	-	38	71	94	-	4	-	-	207
2004	-	-	6,847	18,714	23,692	47,484	22,562	7,887	2,696	338	130,220	-	-	-	41	40	236	140	13	-	-	470
2005	-	-	7,878	10,827	12,593	20,653	5,959	10,609	3,950	355	72,824	-	-	-	16	147	110	-	-	-	-	273
2006	-	-	1,803	12,416	18,151	20,092	1,280	861	256	67	54,926	-	-	-	57	296	310	9	-	-	-	672
2007 ^{al}	-	-	796	4,237	4,609	5,408	654	264	435	325	16,728	-	-	-	37	30	114	9	14	-	-	204

TABLE A-5. California ocean recreational salmon landings in numbers of fish by port of landing and month. (Page 3 of 3)

Year or Avg.	CHINOOK											COHO										
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Season	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Season
Monterey																						
1976-1980	493	717	1,292	456	532	437	92	41	45	11	4,114	6	6	9	39	43	29	7	0	0	0	139
1981-1985	608	1,446	1,731	444	341	568	236	22	18	43	5,457	0	0	10	11	17	12	20	0	0	0	70
1986-1990	1,120	4,312	9,407	1,362	4,126	7,467	1,704	167	129	225	30,020	0	0	18	15	101	144	28	1	0	0	306
1991-1995	215	6,106	14,107	7,457	7,574	18,690	2,519	248	1,032	372	57,730	0	0	2	12	245	361	34	0	6	0	657
1996	-	10,294	16,068	5,221	2,261	7,809	3,159	-	-	-	44,812	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
1997	-	16,941	15,424	4,168	26,355	19,974	1,470	95	-	-	84,427	-	-	-	-	9	21	-	-	-	-	30
1998	-	2,869	9,382	10,262	10,959	9,033	901	62	-	-	43,468	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	9
1999	-	946	349	271	2,277	2,101	1,052	144	-	-	7,140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
2000	-	-	33,927	19,178	13,261	10,799	2,960	1,657	-	-	81,782	-	-	-	-	45	10	4	-	-	-	59
2001	-	792	14,229	3,022	235	1,552	89	120	-	-	20,039	-	-	4	198	4	11	-	-	-	-	217
2002	-	2,779	30,310	4,784	3,751	5,441	611	27	-	-	47,703	-	-	-	-	11	15	-	-	-	-	26
2003	-	3,133	4,434	1,629	801	3,115	14	-	-	-	13,126	-	-	-	29	81	50	-	-	-	-	160
2004	-	-	24,516	4,476	1,762	12,916	1,074	101	0	-	44,845	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	18
2005	-	-	6,194	2,303	14,910	6,809	414	76	-	-	30,706	-	-	-	19	95	85	-	-	-	-	199
2006	-	-	7,350	399	1,318	1,893	0	10	-	-	10,970	-	-	-	32	204	102	-	-	-	-	338
2007 ^{a/}	-	-	2,289	735	2,098	682	351	112	0	-	6,267	-	-	-	16	69	23	12	-	-	-	120
Total Statewide																						
1976-1980	5,830	8,504	8,715	6,399	13,497	21,969	11,933	7,569	6,667	1,338	92,422	10	14	239	1,545	8,774	15,812	4,383	366	15	2	31,158
1981-1985	5,947	7,266	7,239	9,435	16,968	27,024	19,587	8,667	5,554	1,410	109,097	0	1	21	329	4,486	11,061	3,677	262	29	0	19,866
1986-1990	5,630	15,288	26,365	11,404	28,402	42,902	22,512	8,333	4,240	1,319	166,395	0	1	56	943	10,412	23,259	5,142	563	12	0	40,388
1991-1995	244	11,376	21,564	17,109	31,262	55,610	18,628	9,956	4,451	239	170,296	0	9	23	389	7,597	11,982	1,717	656	25	0	22,399
1996	11	31,966	31,658	15,249	33,049	33,281	12,443	5,033	1,342	-	164,032	-	-	3	2	352	59	156	72	-	-	644
1997	-	20,090	26,939	27,517	47,934	74,545	26,407	3,094	2,384	58	228,968	-	-	-	34	70	275	85	22	-	-	486
1998	-	2,989	13,130	16,026	24,898	37,451	21,205	4,525	1,789	-	122,013	-	-	-	-	27	36	40	-	-	-	103
1999	0	1,691	6,631	1,639	15,728	35,249	17,664	6,688	2,555	-	87,845	-	-	-	12	224	168	186	12	6	-	608
2000	-	-	40,311	32,406	37,620	31,170	23,973	11,651	6,815	1,905	185,851	-	-	-	-	160	90	158	11	-	-	419
2001	-	1,256	18,059	13,775	12,382	25,767	14,686	8,564	3,071	1,223	98,783	-	-	4	431	313	506	75	-	-	-	1,329
2002	14	2,979	37,759	24,475	35,578	51,923	23,738	5,169	348	61	182,044	-	-	2	32	352	359	74	9	-	-	828
2003	444	3,978	9,569	15,146	20,883	30,881	8,277	4,448	1,048	0	94,674	-	-	-	99	251	197	57	9	-	-	613
2004	41	510	31,470	30,830	36,153	75,160	32,432	11,362	2,818	338	221,114	-	-	-	233	196	589	348	58	-	-	1,424
2005	285	111	14,255	15,298	38,665	36,362	20,275	13,696	3,955	355	143,257	-	-	-	59	290	246	56	48	-	-	699
2006	55	109	9,408	18,801	29,785	28,986	4,023	4,802	256	67	96,292	-	-	-	199	669	621	49	88	-	-	1,626
2007 ^{a/}	48	200	3,152	7,224	13,821	12,955	7,227	2,248	435	325	47,635	-	-	-	53	217	288	133	55	-	-	746

a/ Preliminary.

TABLE A-6. Summary of Oregon commercial troll salmon fishing effort in days fished and landings in fish by catch area.^{a/} (Page 1 of 3)

Year or Average	Oregon						Alaska	Washington	California	Total
	Astoria	Tillamook	New port	Coos Bay	Brookings	Subtotal				
	DAYS FISHED									
1976-1980	2,875	7,782	15,029	20,620	9,578	55,885	0	1	0	55,886
1981-1985	1,096	3,409	6,008	9,960	5,024	25,496	8	295	210	26,009
1986-1990	659	6,887	8,650	20,307	1,652	38,154	3	74	44	38,275
1991-1995	374	1,941	4,722	2,011	196	9,016	0	22	7	9,046
1996	-	1,399	4,758	1,758	476	8,391	0	0	94	8,485
1997	8	703	5,171	1,553	375	7,810	0	0	5	7,815
1998	0	1,044	4,496	1,423	208	7,171	0	0	17	7,188
1999	1	694	1,542	2,598	248	5,083	0	26	8	5,117
2000	271	893	2,697	3,345	274	7,480	0	33	5	7,518
2001	242	1,357	5,248	3,830	471	11,148	0	19	26	11,193
2002	430	1,648	4,391	4,804	428	11,701	0	286	7	11,994
2003	413	1,889	4,562	5,026	528	12,418	0	101	9	12,528
2004	347	1,341	4,839	6,159	518	13,204	0	221	0	13,425
2005	516	1,722	4,279	4,857	249	11,623	0	0	0	11,623
2006	981	749	2,248	367	183	4,528	0	0	0	4,528
2007 ^{b/}	322	703	1,115	2,623	463	5,226	0	0	0	5,226

TABLE A-6. Summary of Oregon commercial troll salmon fishing effort in days fished and landings in fish by catch area.^{al} (Page 2 of 3)

Year or Average	Astoria	Tillamook	Newport	Coos Bay	Brookings	Oregon Subtotal	Alaska	Washington	California	Total
CHINOOK LANDINGS										
1976-1980	15,336	11,222	46,613	85,563	73,899	232,632	300	2,800	900	236,632
1981-1985	5,556	5,901	27,917	63,507	42,623	145,503	89	2,982	2,157	150,731
1986-1990	3,477	26,242	82,957	253,426	28,825	394,927	137	1,179	1,386	397,628
1991-1995	937	6,887	76,934	15,554	1,679	100,945	0	212	276	101,432
1996	-	13,136	127,819	25,690	8,564	175,209	0	0	1,967	177,176
1997	28	2,331	118,966	24,861	3,573	149,759	0	0	148	149,907
1998	0	6,564	94,792	22,112	743	124,211	0	0	658	124,869
1999	15	2,804	15,864	42,488	1,362	62,533	0	1,081	90	63,704
2000	2,245	16,120	49,011	65,061	3,466	135,903	0	437	124	136,464
2001	4,091	26,357	168,644	72,272	3,599	274,963	0	1,194	539	276,696
2002	12,797	30,331	132,084	122,174	6,803	304,189	0	14,966	182	319,337
2003	10,384	33,516	148,550	132,156	5,072	329,678	0	3,188	833	333,699
2004	3,118	9,677	91,288	140,142	8,484	252,709	0	8,522	0	261,231
2005	10,085	27,980	90,064	120,900	2,266	251,295	0	0	0	251,295
2006	10,489	2,756	19,003	1,979	738	34,965	0	0	0	34,965
2007 ^{bl}	1,436	4,178	4,069	21,681	4,092	35,456	0	0	0	35,456

TABLE A-6. Summary of Oregon commercial troll salmon fishing effort in days fished and landings in fish by catch area.^{a/} (Page 3 of 3)

Year or Average	Astoria	Tillamook	Newport	Coos Bay	Brookings	Oregon Subtotal	Alaska	Washington	California	Total
COHO LANDINGS										
1976-1980	73,122	126,085	192,121	290,131	60,235	741,694	1,800	9,300	300	753,094
1981-1985	21,305	84,331	109,715	131,470	24,728	301,499	0	9,590	621	311,710
1986-1990	21,364	106,658	135,872	132,522	6,375	397,243	7	4,179	279	401,708
1991-1995	9,949	48,905	41,190	35,625	-	119,367	0	106	55	119,527
1996	-	-	-	8	-	8	0	0	-	8
1997	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
1998	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
1999	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	172	-	172
2000	12,258	-	-	-	-	12,258	0	0	-	12,258
2001	9,333	-	-	-	-	9,333	0	34	-	9,367
2002	1,515	-	-	-	-	1,515	0	0	-	1,515
2003	6,441	-	-	-	-	6,441	0	270	-	6,711
2004	8,839	-	-	-	-	8,839	0	453	-	9,292
2005	2,618	-	-	-	-	2,618	0	0	-	2,618
2006	1,414	-	-	-	-	1,414	0	0	-	1,414
2007 ^{b/}	11,555	1,279	1,855	2,391	-	17,080	0	0	-	17,080

a/ Days fished and landings are reported by port of landing through 1978 and by area of catch beginning in 1979. Catch and landing areas include the following port areas:

Astoria area includes Oregon ports from Astoria through Cannon Beach; Tillamook area includes Nehalem through Pacific City; Newport area includes Depoe Bay through Waldport; Coos Bay area prior to 1986 includes Florence through Bandon and after 1987 includes Florence through Port Orford; Brookings area prior to 1986 includes Port Orford through Brookings and after 1987 includes Gold Beach through Brookings.

b/ Preliminary.

TABLE A-7. Oregon commercial troll salmon effort in days fished by area and month (beginning in 1979, monthly totals are the sum of statistical weeks with closest fit to the calendar month).^{a/} (Page 1 of 4)

Year or Average	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season
<u>Astoria</u>											
1976-1980	-	-	205	299	1,220	844	251	56	-	1	2,875
1981-1985	-	-	402	0	322	338	33	0	-	-	1,096
1986-1990	-	-	146	26	183	579	273	22	-	-	659
1991-1995	-	-	58	43	50	166	111	-	-	-	374
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
1998	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
1999	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2000	-	-	1	6	-	246	18	-	-	-	271
2001	-	-	5	26	84	100	27	-	-	-	242
2002	-	-	24	56	156	194	-	-	-	-	430
2003	-	-	95	20	111	143	44	-	-	-	413
2004	-	-	48	1	66	88	144	-	-	-	347
2005	-	-	216	36	30	234	-	-	-	-	516
2006	-	-	510	299	2	77	93	-	-	-	981
2007 ^{b/}	-	-	76	44	40	148	14	-	-	-	322
<u>Tillamook</u>											
1976-1980	-	-	23	1,152	3,574	2,656	316	62	-	-	7,782
1981-1985	-	-	98	47	2,030	999	140	94	-	-	3,409
1986-1990	-	-	182	328	2,931	1,831	1,007	604	17	-	6,887
1991-1995	-	-	96	95	714	476	558	513	2	-	1,941
1996	-	-	105	341	-	206	490	257	-	-	1,399
1997	-	5	61	123	-	108	217	178	11	-	703
1998	-	23	93	119	-	233	283	259	34	-	1,044
1999	-	1	41	105	48	177	225	95	2	-	694
2000	-	1	54	252	73	204	166	139	4	-	893
2001	-	46	101	227	307	302	248	117	9	-	1,357
2002	13	19	132	242	125	323	396	394	4	-	1,648
2003	9	15	534	453	159	148	285	264	22	-	1,889
2004	15	201	226	136	106	126	290	227	14	-	1,341
2005	247	40	347	710	-	-	287	90	1	-	1,722
2006	-	-	-	177	11	34	178	318	31	-	749
2007 ^{b/}	-	8	284	101	4	86	95	95	30	-	703

TABLE A-7. Oregon commercial troll salmon effort in days fished by area and month (beginning in 1979, monthly totals are the sum of statistical weeks with closest fit to the calendar month).^{a/} (Page 2 of 4)

Year or Average	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season
<u>Newport Area</u>											
1976-1980	-	-	300	1,662	6,370	5,374	1,003	321	1	-	15,029
1981-1985	-	-	600	300	3,004	1,728	198	174	4	-	6,008
1986-1990	-	-	826	1,180	3,835	1,597	619	594	-	-	8,650
1991-1995	-	-	945	1,236	1,176	1,159	601	554	-	-	4,722
1996	-	-	1,023	1,125	-	1,308	773	529	-	-	4,758
1997	-	226	1,388	1,331	-	1,296	728	202	-	-	5,171
1998	-	667	1,339	1,175	-	950	217	148	-	-	4,496
1999	-	148	389	456	284	135	26	104	-	-	1,542
2000	-	81	460	486	374	551	523	222	-	-	2,697
2001	-	446	1,264	1,033	495	1,081	591	338	-	-	5,248
2002	186	345	788	471	278	411	746	1,166	-	-	4,391
2003	41	265	884	528	470	626	927	821	-	-	4,562
2004	485	1,060	1,279	628	383	405	496	103	-	-	4,839
2005	296	145	554	1,953	-	-	1,005	326	-	-	4,279
2006	-	-	-	857	476	152	423	248	92	-	2,248
2007 ^{b/}	-	81	354	294	94	166	91	29	6	-	1,115
<u>Coos Bay Area</u>											
1976-1980	-	-	524	2,531	9,644	6,069	1,491	355	2,628	2,628	20,620
1981-1985	-	-	714	664	5,159	2,633	604	180	5	-	9,960
1986-1990	-	-	2,737	2,986	7,267	4,665	1,588	964	497	-	20,307
1991-1995	-	-	193	696	554	418	287	255	88	-	2,011
1996	-	-	250	506	-	305	356	255	86	-	1,758
1997	-	117	491	421	-	219	88	161	56	-	1,553
1998	-	161	350	412	-	173	57	188	82	-	1,423
1999	-	28	174	800	401	730	166	172	119	8	2,598
2000	-	73	192	214	739	1,064	549	269	176	69	3,345
2001	-	445	646	720	556	668	375	293	126	1	3,830
2002	168	476	792	1,252	279	559	465	644	154	15	4,804
2003	125	1,110	1,439	560	273	573	453	362	117	14	5,026
2004	406	1,245	632	1,055	336	1,302	573	374	215	21	6,159
2005	755	184	1,931	-	-	-	1,227	544	141	75	4,857
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	156	155	26	367
2007 ^{b/}	-	246	560	396	166	891	118	120	125	1	2,623

TABLE A-7. Oregon commercial troll salmon effort in days fished by area and month (beginning in 1979, monthly totals are the sum of statistical weeks with closest fit to the calendar month).^{af} (Page 3 of 4)

Year or Average	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season
Brookings Area											
1976-1980	-	-	187	1,090	3,079	2,241	1,469	939	572	-	9,578
1981-1985	-	-	265	188	1,367	1,708	427	732	336	-	5,024
1986-1990	-	-	319	647	556	607	125	224	217	-	1,652
1991-1995	-	-	45	-	48	56	22	186	-	-	196
1996	-	-	99	31	-	185	-	161	-	-	476
1997	-	19	149	-	-	38	-	169	-	-	375
1998	-	0	22	-	-	14	-	172	-	-	208
1999	-	-	3	-	-	78	38	120	9	-	248
2000	-	-	4	-	-	84	56	130	-	-	274
2001	-	-	18	41	-	150	96	166	-	-	471
2002	3	15	22	73	82	67	70	96	-	-	428
2003	0	7	47	70	109	106	80	107	2	-	528
2004	2	9	73	139	102	53	61	61	18	-	518
2005	6	1	-	-	-	-	114	110	18	-	249
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	150	27	-	183
2007 ^{bf}	-	6	8	137	99	95	60	46	12	-	463
South of Cape Falcon											
1976-1980	-	-	1,034	6,435	22,667	16,340	4,280	1,677	577	-	53,010
1981-1985	-	-	1,678	1,199	11,559	7,068	1,368	1,180	346	-	24,400
1986-1990	-	-	4,065	5,011	14,144	8,457	3,289	2,296	292	-	37,495
1991-1995	-	-	1,252	2,027	1,845	1,654	1,339	1,396	88	-	8,792
1991	-	-	695	3,948	4,102	1,967	1,881	1,596	-	-	14,189
1992	-	-	1,554	-	1,496	2,686	1,474	1,684	-	-	8,894
1993	-	-	2,051	1,311	1,734	953	1,822	1,245	146	-	9,262
1994	-	-	976	1,228	-	56	268	1,168	65	-	3,761
1995	-	-	985	1,621	48	2,608	1,251	1,285	54	-	7,852
1996	-	-	1,477	2,003	-	2,004	1,619	1,202	86	-	8,391
1997	-	367	2,089	1,875	-	1,661	1,033	710	67	-	7,802
1998	-	851	1,804	1,706	-	1,370	557	767	116	-	7,171
1999	-	177	607	1,361	733	1,120	455	491	130	8	5,082
2000	-	155	710	952	1,186	1,903	1,294	760	180	69	7,209
2001	-	937	2,029	2,021	1,358	2,201	1,310	914	135	1	10,906
2002	370	855	1,734	2,038	764	1,360	1,677	2,300	158	15	11,271
2003	175	1,397	2,904	1,611	1,011	1,453	1,745	1,554	141	14	12,005
2004	908	2,515	2,210	1,958	927	1,886	1,420	765	247	21	12,857
2005	1,304	370	2,832	2,663	-	-	2,633	1,070	160	75	11,107
2006	-	-	-	1,034	487	186	637	872	305	26	3,547
2007 ^{bf}	-	341	1,206	928	363	1,238	364	290	173	1	4,904

TABLE A-7. Oregon commercial troll salmon effort in days fished by area and month (beginning in 1979, monthly totals are the sum of statistical weeks with closest fit to the calendar month).^{a/} (Page 4 of 4)

Year or Average	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season
Statewide Total											
1976-1980	-	-	1,238	6,734	23,887	17,184	4,531	1,733	577	1	55,885
1981-1985	-	-	2,080	1,199	11,881	7,407	1,401	1,181	346	-	25,496
1986-1990	-	-	4,211	5,027	14,180	8,804	3,398	2,301	292	-	38,154
1991-1995	-	-	1,287	1,647	1,870	1,753	1,384	1,396	88	-	9,016
1996	-	-	1,477	2,003	-	2,004	1,619	1,202	86	-	8,391
1997	-	367	2,095	1,877	-	1,661	1,033	710	67	-	7,810
1998	-	851	1,804	1,706	-	1,370	557	767	116	-	7,171
1999	-	177	607	1,362	733	1,120	455	491	130	8	5,083
2000	-	155	711	958	1,186	2,149	1,312	760	180	69	7,480
2001	-	937	2,034	2,047	1,442	2,301	1,337	914	135	1	11,148
2002	370	855	1,758	2,094	920	1,554	1,677	2,300	158	15	11,701
2003	175	1,397	2,999	1,631	1,122	1,596	1,789	1,554	141	14	12,418
2004	908	2,515	2,258	1,959	993	1,974	1,564	765	247	21	13,204
2005	1,304	370	3,048	2,699	30	234	2,633	1,070	160	75	11,623
2006	-	-	510	1,333	489	263	730	872	305	26	4,528
2007 ^{b/}	-	341	1,282	972	403	1,386	378	290	173	1	5,226

a/ Summary of ODFW fish receiving ticket information. Excludes effort occurring off Alaska, Washington, and California. Days fished data are reported by port of landing prior to 1979 and by area of catch after 1978. Catch and landing areas include the following port areas: Astoria area includes Oregon ports from Astoria through Cannon Beach; Tillamook area includes Nehalem through Pacific City; Newport area includes Depoe Bay through Waldport; Coos Bay area prior to 1986 includes Florence through Bandon and after 1987 includes Florence through Port Orford; Brookings area prior to 1986 includes Port Orford through Brookings and after 1987 includes Gold Beach through Brookings.

b/ Preliminary.

TABLE A-8. Oregon commercial troll Chinook and coho salmon landings in numbers of fish by catch area and month (beginning in 1979, monthly totals are the sum of statistical weeks with closest fit to the calendar month).^{a/} (Page 1 of 4)

Year or Avg.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season
CHINOOK												COHO					
<u>Astoria</u>																	
1976-1980	-	-	4,852	3,643	2,387	2,502	890	386	#DIV/0!	-	19,569	-	25,506	19,062	10,516	1,208	71,020
1976-1980	-	-	5,039	4,624	3,123	1,480	492	577	-	-	15,336	28,655	31,526	12,401	5,569	879	73,122
1981-1985	-	-	4,738	0	499	293	23	2	-	-	5,556	-	18,828	11,874	2,543	-	21,305
1986-1990	-	-	1,791	363	2,225	1,172	765	71	-	-	3,477	-	7,390	21,733	6,281	304	21,364
1991-1995	-	-	318	322	78	187	88	-	-	-	937	-	435	7,655	3,007	-	9,949
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	-	-	25	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	-	-	0	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	-	-	9	236	-	1,951	49	-	-	-	2,245	-	-	11,600	658	-	12,258
2001	-	-	380	1,704	925	753	329	-	-	-	4,091	-	3,701	3,376	2,256	-	9,333
2002	-	-	855	3,189	4,241	4,512	-	-	-	-	12,797	-	-	1,515	-	-	1,515
2003	-	-	4,927	1,171	1,310	2,377	599	-	-	-	10,384	-	1,473	3,657	1,311	-	6,441
2004	-	-	1,884	17	381	331	505	-	-	-	3,118	-	718	1,399	6,722	-	8,839
2005	-	-	5,119	927	367	3,672	-	-	-	-	10,085	-	204	2,414	-	-	2,618
2006	-	-	7,167	3,168	1	61	92	-	-	-	10,489	-	10	1,182	222	-	1,414
2007 ^{b/}	-	-	773	371	115	163	14	-	-	-	1,436	22	1,040	10,336	157	-	11,555
<u>Tillamook Area</u>																	
1976-1980	-	-	121	922	1,415	1,585	356	81	#DIV/0!	-	4,482	11,592	32,066	23,814	2,435	104	69,205
1976-1980	-	-	476	3,256	4,108	2,688	505	189	-	-	11,222	49,936	66,185	27,829	2,034	124	126,085
1981-1985	-	-	1,547	283	2,380	1,210	281	199	7	-	5,901	-	68,832	20,120	1,637	-	84,331
1986-1990	-	-	1,745	3,147	8,129	6,212	4,946	2,060	11	-	26,242	-	82,150	29,287	5,397	-	106,658
1991-1995	-	-	306	375	1,435	2,843	1,922	1,607	7	-	6,887	-	45,367	7,065	-	-	48,905
1996	-	-	719	8,565	-	1,088	2,062	702	0	-	13,136	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	-	41	244	567	-	292	710	440	37	-	2,331	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	165	423	809	-	2,181	2,160	784	42	-	6,564	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	-	1	259	555	171	963	624	219	12	-	2,804	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	-	1	170	3,817	569	5,887	1,511	4,151	14	-	16,120	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	-	791	927	4,799	7,629	6,776	3,968	1,425	42	-	26,357	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	131	98	1,270	4,684	1,671	5,361	6,983	10,128	5	-	30,331	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	335	84	13,970	11,718	1,205	1,451	2,649	2,071	33	-	33,516	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	31	2,967	3,373	562	332	457	1,001	882	72	-	9,677	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	7,027	498	6,451	10,655	-	-	2,480	866	3	-	27,980	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	1,153	60	39	450	959	95	-	2,756	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007 ^{b/}	-	14	2,757	922	6	59	136	237	47	-	4,178	-	-	1,195	84	-	1,279

TABLE A-8. Oregon commercial troll Chinook and coho salmon landings in numbers of fish by catch area and month (beginning in 1979, monthly totals are the sum of statistical weeks with closest fit to the calendar month).^{a/} (Page 2 of 4)

Year or Avg.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season
CHINOOK												COHO					
<u>Newport Area</u>																	
1976-1980	-	-	2,171	6,867	11,749	14,033	6,461	1,749	106	-	43,195	27,904	73,923	69,364	13,270	1,321	183,767
1976-1980	-	-	3,649	6,485	12,469	16,372	4,788	2,828	106	-	46,613	60,615	95,719	54,446	4,784	1,339	192,121
1981-1985	-	-	6,292	2,256	11,737	5,174	959	1,476	111	-	27,917	-	75,337	66,674	4,161	-	109,715
1986-1990	-	-	8,800	14,067	27,795	14,835	6,926	10,533	-	-	82,957	56	108,283	44,241	5,166	-	135,872
1991-1995	-	-	11,091	14,000	14,613	29,112	11,702	10,884	-	-	76,934	58,218	24,704	7,972	-	-	41,190
1996	-	-	22,690	20,565	-	53,636	19,394	11,534	-	-	127,819	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	-	2,369	24,047	26,925	-	38,819	23,978	2,828	-	-	118,966	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	16,486	34,071	25,029	-	15,983	2,293	930	-	-	94,792	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	-	612	4,501	5,721	3,163	1,028	98	741	-	-	15,864	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	-	595	4,426	5,762	4,409	14,178	14,926	4,715	-	-	49,011	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	-	8,536	45,372	28,016	15,669	40,694	20,356	10,001	-	-	168,644	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	3,938	4,321	12,233	7,372	5,135	7,648	34,931	56,506	-	-	132,084	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	674	8,915	24,752	12,180	12,769	22,804	36,204	30,252	-	-	148,550	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	12,970	12,286	26,499	7,350	8,085	11,018	12,354	726	-	-	91,288	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	4,171	2,209	7,347	39,240	-	-	29,592	7,505	-	-	90,064	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	8,505	3,556	923	3,852	1,528	639	-	19,003	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007 ^{b/}	-	279	1,553	1,427	323	350	81	54	2	-	4,069	-	-	1,583	272	-	1,855
<u>Coos Bay Area</u>																	
1976-1980	-	-	2,947	11,646	20,235	27,135	8,484	2,215	51	-	72,806	53,803	108,801	51,578	7,927	887	221,079
1976-1980	-	17	3,113	11,974	30,188	28,911	7,483	3,863	28	-	85,563	88,960	168,959	47,488	2,358	264	290,131
1981-1985	-	-	5,515	4,301	29,871	17,260	5,419	1,129	11	-	63,507	-	115,958	31,021	5	-	131,470
1986-1990	-	-	30,467	28,162	103,530	64,284	18,029	8,518	2,178	-	253,426	22	103,641	44,708	10,213	-	132,522
1991-1995	-	-	1,102	3,642	3,908	4,544	3,587	1,701	451	-	15,554	33,031	35,841	1,069	-	-	35,625
1996	-	-	2,221	10,137	-	6,073	4,511	1,903	845	-	25,690	8	-	-	-	-	8
1997	-	1,982	6,727	7,889	-	5,477	1,098	1,233	455	-	24,861	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	3,302	5,177	7,911	-	2,711	499	1,654	858	-	22,112	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	-	213	1,292	17,171	4,761	15,229	1,062	1,492	1,225	43	42,488	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	-	591	1,468	1,862	14,686	27,277	13,918	3,369	1,523	367	65,061	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	-	9,209	14,253	10,111	14,241	13,237	6,211	3,686	1,303	21	72,272	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	2,593	6,167	9,949	47,825	5,515	15,292	16,947	16,571	1,250	65	122,174	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	2,183	49,900	34,800	7,943	5,605	13,066	10,793	6,766	963	137	132,156	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	8,042	18,736	7,398	14,987	5,651	65,177	11,176	6,714	2,079	182	140,142	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	17,099	2,075	41,943	-	-	-	49,865	8,799	784	335	120,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	962	821	131	1,979	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007 ^{b/}	-	1,545	3,018	2,108	1,430	11,963	489	504	621	3	21,681	-	-	2,232	159	-	2,391

TABLE A-8. Oregon commercial troll Chinook and coho salmon landings in numbers of fish by catch area and month (beginning in 1979, monthly totals are the sum of statistical weeks with closest fit to the calendar month).^{a/} (Page 3 of 4)

Year or Avg.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season
CHINOOK												COHO					
Brookings Area																	
1952-1980	-	-	1,142	5,014	12,046	11,473	4,245	2,127	2,064	-	36,646	15,239	33,243	10,013	1,002	91	59,055
1976-1980	-	-	1,815	4,472	21,039	27,055	10,526	6,583	2,409	-	73,899	13,633	39,564	8,784	876	174	60,235
1981-1985	-	-	1,782	1,845	10,357	20,079	3,952	3,495	1,113	-	42,623	-	15,830	35,594	-	-	24,728
1986-1990	-	-	5,087	16,802	9,562	8,706	2,844	963	1,460	-	28,825	4,594	7,121	-	-	-	6,375
1991-1995	-	-	265	-	1,682	234	210	1,191	-	-	1,679	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996	-	-	2,876	2,233	-	2,667	-	788	-	-	8,564	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	-	101	2,348	-	-	255	-	869	-	-	3,573	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	0	69	-	-	75	-	599	-	-	743	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	-	-	4	-	-	844	150	364	-	-	1,362	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	-	-	21	-	-	1,405	1,179	861	-	-	3,466	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	-	-	233	362	-	1,290	986	728	-	-	3,599	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	5	103	118	952	1,457	1,326	2,305	537	-	-	6,803	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	0	110	575	484	1,082	1,108	1,119	591	3	-	5,072	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	6	32	774	2,825	2,305	2,011	271	220	40	-	8,484	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	87	6	-	-	-	-	1,376	641	156	-	2,266	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	590	136	-	738	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007 ^{b/}	-	15	25	727	1,150	1,524	400	204	47	-	4,092	-	-	-	-	-	-
South of Cape Falcon																	
1976-1980	-	447	6,381	24,449	45,445	54,226	19,545	6,172	2,131	93	157,129	107,128	248,033	154,769	24,634	2,403	533,107
1976-1980	-	17	9,052	26,186	67,804	75,026	23,302	13,463	2,458	-	217,296	185,506	370,427	138,547	10,052	1,901	668,571
1981-1985	-	-	15,135	8,684	54,345	43,724	10,612	6,299	1,149	-	139,947	-	275,957	97,114	5,803	-	350,243
1986-1990	-	-	46,099	58,818	141,367	90,555	31,607	21,689	1,642	-	391,449	3,700	295,499	95,999	20,776	-	380,152
1991-1995	-	-	12,605	18,016	15,388	29,246	16,869	14,668	453	-	100,382	91,249	105,911	8,382	-	-	109,418
1996	-	-	28,506	41,500	-	63,464	25,967	14,927	845	-	175,209	8	-	-	-	-	8
1997	-	4,493	33,366	35,381	-	44,843	25,786	5,370	492	-	149,731	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	19,953	39,740	33,749	-	20,950	4,952	3,967	900	-	124,211	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	-	826	6,056	23,447	8,095	18,064	1,934	2,816	1,237	43	62,518	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	-	1,187	6,085	11,441	19,664	48,747	31,534	13,096	1,537	367	133,658	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	-	18,536	60,785	43,288	37,539	61,997	31,521	15,840	1,345	21	270,872	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	6,667	10,689	23,570	60,833	13,778	29,627	61,166	83,742	1,255	65	291,392	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	3,192	59,009	74,097	32,325	20,661	38,429	50,765	39,680	999	137	319,294	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	21,049	34,021	38,044	25,724	16,373	78,663	24,802	8,542	2,191	182	249,591	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	28,384	4,788	55,741	49,895	-	-	83,313	17,811	943	335	241,210	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	9,658	3,616	962	4,379	4,039	1,691	131	24,476	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007 ^{b/}	-	1,853	7,353	5,184	2,909	13,896	1,106	999	717	3	34,020	-	-	5,010	515	-	5,525

TABLE A-8. Oregon commercial troll Chinook and coho salmon landings in numbers of fish by catch area and month (beginning in 1979, monthly totals are the sum of statistical weeks with closest fit to the calendar month).^{a/} (Page 4 of 4)

Year or Avg.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season
CHINOOK												COHO					
Statewide Total																	
1976-1980	-	17	14,092	30,810	70,928	76,506	23,794	14,041	2,458	#DIV/0!	232,632	214,161	401,952	150,948	15,621	2,305	741,694
1976-1980	-	17	14,092	30,810	70,928	76,506	23,794	14,041	2,458	-	232,632	214,161	401,952	150,948	15,621	2,305	741,694
1981-1985	-	-	19,873	8,684	54,844	44,017	10,635	6,301	1,149	-	145,503	-	290,078	84,710	8,346	-	301,499
1986-1990	-	-	47,890	59,035	141,812	91,259	31,913	21,703	1,642	-	394,927	3,700	296,977	89,839	11,112	304	397,243
1991-1995	-	-	12,795	14,606	15,426	29,358	16,904	14,668	453	-	100,945	91,249	70,897	16,037	3,007	19	119,367
1996	-	-	28,506	41,500	-	63,464	25,967	14,927	845	-	175,209	8	-	-	-	-	8
1997	-	4,493	33,391	35,384	-	44,843	25,786	5,370	492	-	149,759	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	19,953	39,740	33,749	-	20,950	4,952	3,967	900	-	124,211	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	-	826	6,056	23,462	8,095	18,064	1,934	2,816	1,237	43	62,533	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	-	1,187	6,094	11,677	19,664	50,698	31,583	13,096	1,537	367	135,903	-	-	11,600	658	-	12,258
2001	-	18,536	61,165	44,992	38,464	62,750	31,850	15,840	1,345	21	274,963	-	3,701	3,376	2,256	-	9,333
2002	6,667	10,689	24,425	64,022	18,019	34,139	61,166	83,742	1,255	65	304,189	-	-	1,515	-	-	1,515
2003	3,192	59,009	79,024	33,496	21,971	40,806	51,364	39,680	999	137	329,678	-	1,473	3,657	1,311	-	6,441
2004	21,049	34,021	39,928	25,741	16,754	78,994	25,307	8,542	2,191	182	252,709	-	718	1,399	6,722	-	8,839
2005	28,384	4,788	60,860	50,822	367	3,672	83,313	17,811	943	335	251,295	-	204	2,414	-	-	2,618
2006	-	-	7,167	12,826	3,617	1,023	4,471	4,039	1,691	131	34,965	-	10	1,182	222	-	1,414
2007 ^{b/}	-	1,853	8,126	5,555	3,024	14,059	1,120	999	717	3	35,456	22	1,040	15,346	672	-	17,080

a/ Excludes harvests off Alaska, Washington (north of Leadbetter Point), and California that were landed in Oregon. Landings are reported by port of landing through 1978 and by area of catch beginning in 1979. Catch and landing areas include the following port areas: Astoria area includes Oregon ports from Astoria through Cannon Beach; Tillamook area includes Nehalem through Pacific City; Newport area includes Depoe Bay through Waldport; Coos Bay area prior to 1988 includes Florence through Bandon and after 1987 includes Florence through Port Orford; Brookings area prior to 1988 includes Port Orford through Brookings and after 1987 includes Gold Beach through Brookings.

b/ Preliminary.

TABLE A-9. Oregon ocean recreational effort in salmon angler trips by catch area and month.^{a/} (Page 1 of 4)

Year or Average	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Season
<u>Astoria</u>										
1976-1980	-	0	890	8,582	17,436	25,284	8,325	374	22	60,746
1981-1985	-	-	977	3,269	11,837	9,897	4,192	-	-	26,221
1986-1990	-	-	146	1,110	8,890	9,559	1,423	-	-	17,740
1991-1995	-	-	-	1,496	6,681	6,695	2,084	-	-	15,833
1996	-	-	-	-	963	3,782	889	-	-	5,634
1997	-	-	-	-	2,772	830	-	-	-	3,602
1998	-	-	-	-	-	1,830	284	-	-	2,114
1999	-	-	-	-	2,098	3,653	1,666	-	-	7,417
2000	-	-	-	-	3,994	4,449	-	-	-	8,443
2001	-	-	-	-	7,990	12,960	2,291	-	-	23,241
2002	-	-	155	372	3,989	6,373	1,156	6	-	12,051
2003	-	-	-	151	5,275	12,550	1,250	-	-	19,226
2004	-	-	-	256	4,439	11,290	2,608	-	-	18,593
2005	-	-	-	-	2,246	8,116	2,900	-	-	13,262
2006	-	-	-	-	1,711	5,769	762	-	-	8,242
2007 ^{b/}	-	-	-	-	2,548	8,849	989	-	-	12,386
<u>Tillamook Area</u>										
1976-1980	-	0	1,043	5,476	14,753	18,525	3,792	393	61	43,838
1981-1985	-	-	678	2,040	14,150	14,502	3,413	1,603	-	30,298
1986-1990	-	-	222	2,005	12,063	11,291	4,392	--	-	29,007
1991-1995	-	-	728	1,722	10,452	4,271	2,075	4,879	396	13,369
1996	-	-	762	118	44	464	3,655	3,255	-	8,298
1997	-	0	36	94	8	366	1,418	1,673	--	3,595
1998	-	0	609	59	11	258	2,256	2,900	--	6,093
1999	-	6	643	129	3,427	253	3,126	3,469	104	11,157
2000	-	14	397	108	3,763	388	3,405	3,176	235	11,486
2001	-	0	526	2,827	7,278	895	2,747	2,051	162	16,486
2002	-	11	386	360	7,005	4,787	5,041	6,767	50	24,407
2003	21	5	435	1,860	11,990	5,450	4,819	3,019	395	27,994
2004	8	94	397	2,849	11,855	6,729	4,442	2,647	291	29,312
2005	28	66	463	2,318	3,216	1,622	3,799	599	12	12,123
2006	2	16	382	1,334	3,299	497	5,293	4,988	98	15,909
2007 ^{b/}	-	16	828	1,753	4,612	8,074	3,459	2,163	-	20,905

TABLE A-9. Oregon ocean recreational effort in salmon angler trips by catch area and month.^{a/} (Page 2 of 4)

Year or Average	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Season
<u>Newport Area</u>										
1976-1980	-	0	2,686	14,777	37,841	34,826	6,813	1,205	46	97,675
1981-1985	-	-	1,237	6,383	28,951	25,961	3,812	--	-	57,094
1986-1990	-	-	997	7,789	37,404	24,000	5,730	-	-	74,574
1991-1995	-	-	484	3,881	26,682	9,837	1,389	117	-	24,888
1996	-	-	312	188	22	1,789	460	-	-	2,771
1997	-	25	130	169	112	1,686	313	-	-	2,435
1998	-	0	32	88	109	922	152	12	-	1,315
1999	-	6	16	67	7,127	139	46	26	-	7,427
2000	-	4	15	56	11,723	913	272	50	-	13,033
2001	-	0	175	6,648	13,301	2,432	872	143	-	23,571
2002	-	34	123	502	12,360	2,837	1,469	738	-	18,063
2003	24	28	310	3,761	20,799	12,739	1,371	526	-	39,558
2004	36	57	139	4,642	17,640	12,676	3,423	413	-	39,026
2005	0	264	429	3,927	3,562	1,863	3,187	167	-	13,399
2006	8	43	139	1,593	5,785	584	1,919	299	-	10,370
2007 ^{b/}	19	26	87	3,472	8,013	8,284	778	46	-	20,725
<u>Coos Bay Area</u>										
1976-1980	-	0	5,296	24,105	44,633	29,677	6,974	652	98	111,116
1981-1985	-	-	3,365	13,367	34,917	20,849	3,452	--	--	63,724
1986-1990	-	-	891	8,744	33,097	15,721	3,842	--	--	61,349
1991-1995	-	-	605	5,646	26,029	8,416	1,728	21	--	25,929
1996	-	-	197	611	577	1,881	651	--	--	3,917
1997	-	4	273	499	753	1,992	411	--	--	3,932
1998	-	0	36	19	255	1,902	123	--	--	2,335
1999	-	0	4	612	5,034	1,775	208	0	--	7,633
2000	-	8	78	164	14,885	7,213	1,140	106	--	23,594
2001	-	0	648	8,073	15,394	6,122	765	60	--	31,062
2002	-	230	786	5,319	17,293	6,570	2,812	388	--	33,398
2003	36	106	950	5,263	21,326	12,880	2,247	90	--	42,898
2004	34	87	954	7,376	19,875	9,368	2,734	34	--	40,462
2005	2	76	578	6,353	7,042	6,312	4,262	12	--	24,637
2006	14	33	279	1,991	9,250	2,736	2,784	81	--	17,168
2007 ^{b/}	17	33	329	2,603	9,442	9,550	990	9	--	22,973

TABLE A-9. Oregon ocean recreational effort in salmon angler trips by catch area and month.^{a/} (Page 3 of 4)

Year or Average	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Season
Brookings Area										
1976-1980	-	0	1,250	11,841	27,828	20,162	6,768	5,604	913	74,368
1981-1985	-	-	2,109	10,478	25,949	15,387	3,357	3,402	230	56,207
1986-1990	-	-	2,226	12,965	24,727	13,463	3,098	5,030	--	58,492
1991-1995	-	-	2,866	5,957	11,093	3,333	4,014	3,831	-	22,694
1996	-	-	1,687	5,922	2,205	6,020	3,226	4,282	-	23,342
1997	-	-	2,477	3,466	2,892	5,461	1,019	1,269	-	16,584
1998	-	-	1,384	2,221	1,546	4,178	2,013	2,755	-	14,097
1999	-	-	151	911	2,485	6,595	3,325	2,318	-	15,785
2000	-	-	186	2,589	2,637	11,912	1,478	3,205	-	22,007
2001	-	-	3,667	4,123	4,409	9,200	362	4,340	-	26,101
2002	-	-	1,767	4,048	528	5,651	3,755	3,973	-	19,722
2003	-	-	1,124	1,480	3,910	4,081	1,522	2,630	-	14,747
2004	-	-	1,232	3,448	3,813	4,396	3,845	1,575	-	18,309
2005	-	-	525	3,510	280	2,802	3,063	2,398	-	12,578
2006	-	-	611	2,657	716	-	3,565	3,081	-	10,630
2007 ^{b/}	-	-	332	752	1,600	4,741	424	3,263	-	11,112
South of Cape Falcon										
1976-1980	-	0	10,275	56,199	125,056	103,191	24,348	6,954	974	326,997
1981-1985	-	-	4,749	32,267	103,968	64,436	11,899	3,723	230	207,322
1986-1990	-	-	3,869	31,504	107,292	64,475	14,270	5,030	--	223,421
1991-1995	-	-	4,110	16,015	74,256	11,676	6,091	7,130	396	86,880
1996	-	-	2,958	6,839	2,848	10,154	7,992	7,537	--	38,328
1997	-	29	2,916	4,228	3,765	9,505	3,161	2,942	--	26,546
1998	-	0	2,061	2,387	1,921	7,260	4,544	5,667	--	23,840
1999	-	12	814	1,719	18,073	8,762	6,705	5,813	104	42,002
2000	-	26	676	2,917	33,008	20,426	6,295	6,537	235	70,120
2001	-	0	5,016	21,671	40,382	18,649	4,746	6,594	162	97,220
2002	-	275	3,062	10,229	37,186	19,845	13,077	11,866	50	95,590
2003	81	139	2,819	12,364	58,025	35,150	9,959	6,265	395	125,197
2004	78	238	2,722	18,315	53,183	33,169	14,444	4,669	291	127,109
2005	30	406	1,995	16,108	14,100	12,599	14,311	3,176	12	62,737
2006	24	92	1,411	7,575	19,050	3,817	13,561	8,449	98	54,077
2007 ^{b/}	36	75	1,576	8,580	23,667	30,649	5,651	5,481	--	75,715

TABLE A-9. Oregon ocean recreational effort in salmon angler trips by catch area and month.^{a/} (Page 4 of 4)

Year or Average	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Season
Total All Areas										
1976-1980	-	0	11,165	64,781	142,492	128,475	32,673	7,179	978	387,743
1981-1985	-	-	4,993	27,469	115,805	74,334	13,575	3,723	230	233,544
1986-1990	-	-	3,898	32,392	116,182	72,122	14,554	5,030	--	241,161
1991-1995	-	-	4,110	16,314	62,372	17,032	7,757	7,130	396	99,547
1996	-	-	2,958	6,839	3,811	13,936	8,881	7,537	--	43,962
1997	-	29	2,916	4,228	6,537	10,335	3,161	2,942	--	30,148
1998	-	0	2,061	2,387	1,921	9,090	4,828	5,667	--	25,954
1999	-	12	814	1,719	20,171	12,415	8,371	5,813	104	49,419
2000	-	26	676	2,917	37,002	24,875	6,295	6,537	235	78,563
2001	-	0	5,016	21,671	48,372	31,609	7,037	6,594	162	120,461
2002	-	275	3,217	10,601	41,175	26,218	14,233	11,872	50	107,641
2003	81	139	2,819	12,515	63,300	47,700	11,209	6,265	395	144,423
2004	78	238	2,722	18,571	57,622	44,459	17,052	4,669	291	145,702
2005	30	406	1,995	16,108	16,346	20,715	17,211	3,176	12	75,999
2006	24	92	1,411	7,575	20,761	9,586	14,323	8,449	98	62,319
2007 ^{b/}	36	75	1,576	8,580	26,215	39,498	6,640	5,481	--	88,101

a/ Monthly totals are the sum of statistical weeks with closest fit to the calendar month. The 1976-1980 effort is from combined salmon/steelhead punch card and sampled port data. Since 1981, data from sampled ports only. Effort since 1979 consists of salmon angler trips only. Data prior to 1979 include combined bottomfish and salmon trips. Astoria area includes Astoria, Warrenton, and Hammond; Tillamook area includes Garibaldi and Pacific City; Newport area includes Depoe Bay and Newport; Coos Bay area includes Florence, Winchester Bay, and Coos Bay; Brookings area includes Gold Beach and Brookings.

b/ Preliminary.

TABLE A-10. Oregon ocean recreational salmon landings in fish by catch area and month.^{a/} (Page 1 of 4)

Year or Average	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Season	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^{b/}	Season ^{b/}
	CHINOOK										COHO						
<u>Astoria</u>																	
1976-1980 ^{b/}	-	0	333	3,210	4,073	7,975	1,490	85	4	17,132	897	12,916	20,699	21,677	7,142	323	63,525
1981-1985	-	-	29	922	2,427	1,902	729	-	-	5,364	1,699	4,463	16,455	11,211	5,509	-	33,780
1986-1990	-	-	29	127	954	1,459	87	-	-	2,246	-	1,825	15,220	14,456	1,307	-	28,506
1991-1995	-	-	-	81	224	302	63	-	-	609	-	2,409	10,831	9,892	2,332	-	23,657
1996	-	-	-	-	5	13	10	-	-	28	-	-	1,429	4,670	936	-	7,035
1997	-	-	-	-	128	55	-	-	-	183	-	-	4,455	1,352	-	-	5,807
1998	-	-	-	-	-	94	11	-	-	105	-	-	-	2,021	150	-	2,171
1999	-	-	-	-	219	622	93	-	-	934	-	-	2,465	3,359	1,720	-	7,544
2000	-	-	-	-	435	329	-	-	-	764	-	-	6,751	6,975	-	-	13,726
2001	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,478	140	-	-	2,618	-	-	13,537	21,990	3,662	-	39,189
2002	-	-	33	347	1,540	827	4	3	-	2,754	-	-	4,432	8,530	1,441	-	14,403
2003	-	-	-	8	546	1,659	117	-	-	2,330	-	55	8,237	19,891	1,588	-	29,771
2004	-	-	-	25	303	1,426	429	-	-	2,183	-	368	6,583	13,601	1,946	-	22,498
2005	-	-	-	-	481	2,637	517	-	-	3,635	-	-	2,165	6,337	1,464	-	9,966
2006	-	-	-	-	81	370	58	-	-	509	-	-	1,616	3,560	235	-	5,411
2007 ^{c/}	-	-	-	-	81	454	56	-	-	591	-	-	3,812	13,809	778	-	18,399
<u>Tillamook Area</u>																	
1976-1980 ^{b/}	-	0	104	152	409	655	99	19	29	1,436	342	3,155	6,284	11,402	960	194	22,259
1981-1985	-	0	18	28	790	582	117	42	-	1,533	89	855	10,321	8,671	766	3	20,171
1986-1990	-	0	10	67	441	864	389	0	-	1,766	29	1,993	12,423	8,726	1,827	63	24,621
1991-1995	-	-	62	140	380	186	169	1,237	-	1,084	26	1,457	11,796	3,732	717	-	12,184
1996	-	-	115	5	11	56	670	733	-	1,590	-	-	-	2	4	1	7
1997	-	0	0	4	2	15	154	287	--	462	-	-	1	-	6	-	7
1998	-	0	73	4	0	25	496	526	--	1,124	-	-	-	19	11	2	32
1999	-	0	119	13	184	32	683	524	8	1,563	-	-	1,007	2	11	2	1,022
2000	-	2	45	23	130	29	506	402	63	1,200	-	-	1,920	2	11	8	1,941
2001	-	0	70	235	727	234	826	431	23	2,546	-	3,398	8,771	37	69	22	12,297
2002	-	1	56	108	3,170	2,182	1,531	1,735	-	8,783	-	-	4,753	1,096	41	22	5,912
2003	--	-	54	439	1,724	737	1,468	936	64	5,422	2	1,407	14,049	5,705	42	14	21,219
2004	--	5	40	501	3,146	2,755	940	1,409	69	8,865	-	1,305	8,693	4,212	175	23	14,408
2005	6	10	36	371	684	291	1,142	186	-	2,726	-	543	502	11	2	-	1,058
2006	0	0	40	75	204	14	1,079	1,944	49	3,405	-	184	1,055	-	119	-	1,358
2007 ^{c/}	0	0	41	58	109	241	507	433	-	1,389	2	1,206	4,305	6,926	124	-	12,563

TABLE A-10. Oregon ocean recreational salmon landings in fish by catch area and month.^{a/} (Page 2 of 4)

Year or Average	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Season	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^{b/}	Season ^{b/}
CHINOOK											COHO						
Newport Area																	
1976-1980 ^{b/}	-	0	112	520	839	806	184	31	1	2,480	1,273	12,737	25,257	22,756	1,813	211	63,962
1981-1985	-	-	18	344	1,462	942	89	--	-	2,706	126	3,484	22,849	19,232	2,241	-	46,040
1986-1990	-	-	68	497	1,687	1,029	601	-	-	3,649	662	9,013	46,079	23,917	3,429	-	82,281
1991-1995	-	-	44	143	1,155	507	65	28	-	1,113	31	8,315	36,626	11,925	1,119	-	40,251
1996	-	-	41	37	7	396	73	-	-	554	-	-	-	31	4	-	35
1997	-	0	45	92	66	999	98	-	-	1,300	-	-	-	14	-	-	14
1998	-	0	28	75	118	166	15	5	-	407	-	-	-	61	-	-	61
1999	-	0	7	9	276	29	9	3	-	333	-	-	3,960	-	-	-	3,960
2000	-	0	9	5	842	452	279	2	-	1,589	-	-	12,341	12	9	-	12,362
2001	-	0	70	362	1,541	2,324	858	160	-	5,315	2	7,803	15,631	16	3	-	23,455
2002	-	14	37	196	3,269	1,031	1,179	804	-	6,530	-	-	9,819	933	22	2	10,776
2003	--	1	95	871	6,939	3,049	1,126	334	-	12,415	-	2,694	21,419	14,419	-	-	38,532
2004	--	17	83	554	6,931	8,225	1,507	485	-	17,802	-	2,707	13,981	6,625	207	-	23,520
2005	0	94	109	392	463	1,000	2,556	92	-	4,706	-	659	376	18	84	-	1,137
2006	2	1	17	77	326	41	128	80	-	672	-	101	3,970	10	473	-	4,554
2007 ^{c/}	1	0	13	82	150	163	28	0	-	437	-	2,715	6,516	5,982	175	-	15,388
Coos Bay Area																	
1976-1980 ^{b/}	-	0	484	2,108	2,866	3,618	1,181	94	24	10,323	7,484	31,027	44,646	20,736	2,845	265	106,898
1981-1985	-	-	37	921	4,075	1,994	436	--	--	7,087	2,106	13,671	29,455	13,020	1,699	--	53,301
1986-1990	-	-	75	1,213	4,999	2,206	963	--	--	9,249	453	10,859	39,003	12,888	1,568	-	64,366
1991-1995	-	-	40	862	1,495	352	231	7	--	2,033	465	12,213	39,345	10,077	2,713	-	59,645
1996	-	-	7	147	289	250	148	--	--	841	-	-	-	14	3	-	17
1997	-	2	35	70	94	388	57	--	--	646	-	-	7	10	-	-	17
1998	-	0	0	2	55	418	13	--	--	488	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	-	0	3	211	867	351	12	0	--	1,444	-	-	1,064	-	-	-	1,064
2000	-	2	9	15	6,994	2,559	479	31	--	10,089	-	-	5,055	43	-	-	5,098
2001	-	0	77	1,441	5,548	2,163	281	3	--	9,513	19	6,470	12,691	152	4	-	19,336
2002	-	140	237	4,840	10,170	2,782	1,213	97	--	19,479	-	35	5,129	134	40	-	5,338
2003	2	21	119	1,626	6,453	5,449	1,366	3	--	15,039	-	3,477	15,393	5,194	22	-	24,086
2004	2	2	192	2,849	11,416	3,666	2,606	13	--	20,746	2	943	8,275	830	84	-	10,134
2005	0	0	56	2,933	3,081	3,273	1,826	2	--	11,171	-	862	544	8	21	-	1,435
2006	0	3	11	388	3,225	927	656	0	--	5,210	-	184	3,321	26	42	-	3,573
2007 ^{c/}	2	0	18	115	545	672	62	0	--	1,414	-	813	8,402	3,509	12	-	12,736

TABLE A-10. Oregon ocean recreational salmon landings in fish by catch area and month.^{bl} (Page 3 of 4)

Year or Average	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Season	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^{bl}	Season ^{bl}
	CHINOOK										COHO						
Brookings Area																	
1976-1980 ^{bl}	-	0	91	982	2,803	3,365	570	717	75	8,602	378	10,569	15,434	5,252	483	716	32,545
1981-1985	-	-	853	2,140	9,162	4,185	566	507	14	16,395	247	3,102	7,541	2,962	165	2	12,102
1986-1990	-	-	415	5,447	7,146	4,010	1,436	872	-	18,803	350	3,346	11,414	3,280	467	16	18,863
1991-1995	-	-	816	1,506	1,489	533	819	870	-	4,517	97	3,448	5,118	994	386	3	6,341
1996	-	-	549	2,719	314	2,776	558	1,281	-	8,197	-	10	34	26	25	11	106
1997	-	-	844	769	1,034	1,616	149	675	-	5,087	17	26	41	39	4	-	127
1998	-	-	218	343	320	438	249	394	-	1,962	-	6	8	17	-	6	37
1999	-	-	7	44	893	1,680	475	348	-	3,447	-	2	8	32	4	-	46
2000	-	-	16	432	2,060	7,985	515	810	-	11,818	-	-	14	47	-	-	61
2001	-	-	807	996	1,213	3,022	314	856	-	7,208	-	16	11	29	-	13	69
2002	-	-	506	2,532	35	2,654	3,906	301	-	9,934	-	31	16	29	32	-	108
2003	-	-	448	316	1,199	1,354	1,579	552	-	5,448	-	5	17	17	12	-	51
2004	-	-	531	2,325	1,541	1,638	569	233	-	6,837	2	357	673	222	18	3	1,275
2005	-	-	180	2,904	49	989	1,181	404	-	5,707	-	89	0	12	9	-	110
2006	-	-	52	513	186	-	644	397	-	1,792	2	474	117	-	81	7	681
2007 ^{cl}	-	-	14	42	116	2,000	343	535	-	3,050	-	132	606	809	19	3	1,569
South of Cape Falcon																	
1976-1980 ^{bl}	-	0	792	3,762	6,917	8,445	2,033	804	90	22,841	9,476	57,488	91,620	60,146	6,100	1,387	225,663
1981-1985	-	-	908	2,071	15,489	7,703	1,208	516	9	27,722	1,988	21,112	70,167	43,292	4,870	2	131,613
1986-1990	-	-	535	7,125	14,274	8,109	3,075	349	--	33,467	1,259	25,210	108,918	48,811	5,926	16	190,131
1991-1995	-	-	798	2,349	4,518	844	1,004	1,024	28	8,747	554	19,075	92,885	11,088	1,663	3	84,075
1996	-	-	712	2,908	621	3,478	1,449	2,014	0	11,182	-	10	34	73	36	12	165
1997	-	2	924	935	1,196	3,018	458	962	0	7,495	17	26	49	63	10	-	165
1998	-	0	319	424	493	1,047	773	925	0	3,981	-	6	8	97	11	8	130
1999	-	0	136	277	2,220	2,092	1,179	875	8	6,787	-	2	6,039	34	15	2	6,092
2000	-	4	79	475	10,026	11,025	1,779	1,245	63	24,696	-	-	19,330	104	20	8	19,462
2001	-	0	1,024	3,034	9,029	7,743	2,279	1,450	23	24,582	21	17,687	37,104	234	76	35	55,157
2002	-	155	836	7,676	16,644	8,649	7,829	2,937	0	44,726	-	66	19,717	2,192	135	24	22,134
2003	2	22	716	3,252	16,315	10,589	5,539	1,825	64	38,324	2	7,583	50,878	25,335	76	14	83,888
2004	2	24	846	6,229	23,034	16,284	5,622	2,140	69	54,250	4	5,312	31,622	11,889	484	26	49,337
2005	6	104	381	6,600	4,277	5,553	6,705	684	0	24,310	-	2,153	1,422	49	116	-	3,740
2006	2	4	120	1,053	3,941	982	2,507	2,421	49	11,079	2	943	8,463	36	715	7	10,166
2007 ^{cl}	3	0	86	297	920	3,076	940	968	--	6,290	2	4,866	19,829	17,226	330	3	42,256

TABLE A-10. Oregon ocean recreational salmon landings in fish by catch area and month.^{a/} (Page 4 of 4)

Year or Average	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Season	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^{b/}	Season ^{b/}
CHINOOK											COHO						
Total All Areas																	
1976-1980 ^{b/}	-	0	1,125	6,972	10,989	16,420	3,522	854	91	39,974	10,373	70,404	112,320	81,823	13,242	1,710	289,189
1981-1985	-	-	915	2,809	17,916	9,605	1,499	516	9	33,085	2,412	20,297	86,622	54,503	7,625	2	165,393
1986-1990	-	-	541	7,227	15,227	9,276	3,093	349	--	35,713	1,259	26,670	124,138	60,376	6,187	16	218,637
1991-1995	-	-	798	2,365	3,613	1,085	1,055	1,024	28	9,234	554	19,677	80,495	19,002	3,528	3	103,001
1991	-	-	203	6,976	6,308	614	315	0	-	14,416	866	53,825	182,401	17,735	4,292	-	259,119
1992	-	-	248	2,531	6,210	1,667	1,213	704	-	12,573	615	24,685	110,590	41,742	8,211	2	185,845
1993	-	-	1,293	239	1,918	2,310	660	0	0	6,420	182	160	27,013	26,489	4,264	-	58,108
1994	-	-	1,948	251	-	272	284	3,282	0	6,037	-	-	-	13	4	-	17
1995	-	-	300	1,829	16	562	2,802	1,133	84	6,726	-	38	1,976	9,031	869	3	11,917
1996	-	-	712	2,908	626	3,491	1,459	2,014	0	11,210	-	10	1,463	4,743	972	12	7,200
1997	-	2	924	935	1,324	3,073	458	962	0	7,678	17	26	4,504	1,415	10	-	5,972
1998	-	0	319	424	493	1,141	784	925	0	4,086	-	6	8	2,118	161	8	2,301
1999	-	0	136	277	2,439	2,714	1,272	875	8	7,721	-	2	8,504	3,393	1,735	2	13,636
2000	-	4	79	475	10,461	11,354	1,779	1,245	63	25,460	-	-	26,081	7,079	20	8	33,188
2001	-	0	1,024	3,034	10,029	9,221	2,419	1,450	23	27,200	21	17,687	50,641	22,224	3,738	35	94,346
2002	-	155	869	8,023	18,184	9,476	7,833	2,940	0	47,480	-	66	24,149	10,722	1,576	24	36,537
2003	2	22	716	3,260	16,861	12,248	5,656	1,825	64	40,654	2	7,638	59,115	45,226	1,664	14	113,659
2004	2	24	846	6,254	23,337	17,710	6,051	2,140	69	56,433	4	5,680	38,205	25,490	2,430	26	71,835
2005	6	104	381	6,600	4,758	8,190	7,222	684	0	27,945	-	2,153	3,587	6,386	1,580	-	13,706
2006	2	4	120	1,053	4,022	1,352	2,565	2,421	49	11,588	2	943	10,079	3,596	950	7	15,577
2007 ^{c/}	3	0	86	297	1,001	3,530	996	968	--	6,881	2	4,866	23,641	31,035	1,108	3	60,655

a/ Monthly totals are the sum of statistical weeks with closest fit to the calendar month and may include illegal catch. The 1976-1980 catch is from combined salmon/steelhead punch card and sampled port data. Since 1981, data are from sampled ports only. Astoria area includes Astoria, Warrenton, and Hammond; Tillamook area includes Garibaldi and Pacific City; Newport area includes Depoe Bay and Newport; Coos Bay area includes Florence, Winchester Bay, and Coos Bay; Brookings area includes Gold Beach and Brookings.

b/ October, Season, and Total catch for the following port areas and years includes the following catch in November: Astoria 1976 - 29 coho; Tillamook 1976 - 38 coho; Newport 1976 - 22 coho; Coos Bay 1976 - 66 coho; Brookings 1976 - 367 coho.

c/ Preliminary.

TABLE A-11. Summary of Washington non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing effort in days fished and landings in numbers of fish by catch area. (Page 1 of 2)

Year or Avg.	Washington					Oregon	California	Alaska	Total
	Ilwaco	Westport	La Push	Neah Bay ^{a/}	Subtotal				
DAYS FISHED									
1976-1980	9,007	15,023	9,446	9,707	43,184	664	42	970	44,860
1981-1985	1,961	5,194	1,553	3,111	11,819	244	18	25	12,106
1986-1990	871	2,619	300	928	4,718	100	0	3	4,821
1991-1995	335	2,079	243	1,421	4,476	100	0	3	4,579
1996	-	139	18	255	412	67	0	0	479
1997	0	102	120	230	452	46	0	0	498
1998	-	6	38	95	139	0	0	0	139
1999	0	320	37	372	729	6	0	0	735
2000	59	74	64	224	421	30	0	0	451
2001	76	435	39	214	764	174	0	0	938
2002	65	782	94	397	1,338	272	0	0	1,610
2003	114	603	313	668	1,698	188	0	0	1,886
2004	52	575	246	508	1,381	0	0	0	1,381
2005	103	570	282	483	1,438	0	0	0	1,438
2006	134	367	597	340	1,438	0	0	0	1,438
2007 ^{b/}	100	638	436	100	1,274	0	0	0	1,274
CHINOOK LANDINGS									
1976-1980	23,518	81,100	44,972	33,934	183,524	4,878	648	12,666	201,716
1981-1985	9,172	34,995	7,061	10,074	61,303	901	184	203	62,591
1986-1990	5,089	27,281	4,251	9,601	46,222	1,431	0	1	47,654
1991-1995	1,386	13,907	2,769	12,082	25,628	1,431	0	1	27,060
1996	-	-	-	-	-	1,490	0	0	1,490
1997	0	339	2,294	3,785	6,418	1,362	0	0	7,780
1998	-	79	1,690	4,160	5,929	0	0	0	5,929
1999	0	4,144	614	12,698	17,456	172	0	0	17,628
2000	553	755	1,413	7,548	10,269	1,035	0	0	11,304
2001	944	12,903	1,129	6,253	21,229	6,309	0	0	27,538
2002	1,756	30,329	3,026	18,708	53,819	7,701	0	0	61,520
2003	1,920	16,773	6,995	30,514	56,202	4,599	0	0	60,801
2004	358	11,088	4,842	19,084	35,372	0	0	0	35,372
2005	1,486	15,178	6,411	11,991	35,066	0	0	0	35,066
2006	2,124	2,557	7,877	4,211	16,769	0	0	0	16,769
2007 ^{b/}	500	8,111	5,103	554	14,268	0	0	0	14,268

TABLE A-11. Summary of Washington non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing effort in days fished and landings in numbers of fish by catch area. (Page 2 of 2)

Year or Avg.	Washington					Oregon	California	Alaska	Total
	Ilwaco	Westport	La Push	Neah Bay ^{a/}	Subtotal				
COHO LANDINGS									
1976-1980	136,926	207,515	203,330	156,502	704,272	21,460	1,595	15,218	742,545
1981-1985	32,087	63,633	34,020	42,272	152,480	8,260	33	876	161,649
1986-1990	23,765	15,616	4,139	19,563	54,379	1,501	0	103	55,983
1991-1995	5,957	8,689	2,876	13,939	27,800	1,501	0	103	29,404
1996	-	4,075	409	13,042	17,526	0	0	0	17,526
1997	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
1998	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
1999	27	618	1,292	1,913	3,850	0	0	0	3,850
2000	2,799	2,468	-	-	5,267	0	0	0	5,267
2001	1,458	6,209	165	280	8,112	91	0	0	8,203
2002	127	53	-	-	180	0	0	0	180
2003	1,290	3,200	2,784	1,683	8,957	7	0	0	8,964
2004	1,130	6,365	3,175	2,623	13,293	0	0	0	13,293
2005	638	373	94	337	1,442	0	0	0	1,442
2006	74	184	766	241	1,265	0	0	0	1,265
2007 ^{b/}	2,865	1,783	1,091	147	5,886	0	0	0	5,886
PINK LANDINGS^{c/}									
1976-1980	3,598	27,219	143,277	238,787	412,880	1,829	0	2,380	417,089
1981-1985	1,272	7,589	22,914	107,620	139,394	342	1	263	140,000
1986-1990	45	412	364	18,894	19,714	19	0	0	19,733
1991-1995	30	11	1,773	23,992	25,792	19	0	0	25,811
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	0	1	0	4	5	0	0	0	5
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	2	13	38	53	0	0	0	53
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	2	14	0	16	32	91	0	0	123
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	36	37	108	70	251	7	0	0	258
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	0	3	5	0	8	0	0	0	8
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007 ^{b/}	0	1	122	24	147	0	0	0	147

a/ Neah Bay data includes landings from Subarea 4B.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Landings primarily in odd-years only, averages are odd-year average.

TABLE A-12. Washington non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing effort in days fished by catch area and month.^{a/} (Page 1 of 3)

Year or Avg.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^{b/}	Oct.	Season
<u>Neah Bay^{c/}</u>							
1976-1980	656	402	3,064	4,198	1,734	-	9,707
1981-1985	416	53	1,662	1,332	14	-	3,111
1986-1990	480	178	8	434	-	-	928
1991-1995	652	416	296	406	132	-	1,421
1996	-	-	108	147	-	-	255
1997	168	62	-	-	-	-	230
1998	87	8	-	-	-	-	95
1999	154	105	84	29	-	-	372
2000	149	75	-	-	-	-	224
2001	84	81	49	-	-	-	214
2002	97	81	139	80	-	-	397
2003	280	92	150	132	14	-	668
2004	198	1	160	116	33	-	508
2005	164	24	149	146	-	-	483
2006	144	89	15	54	38	-	340
2007 ^{d/}	49	10	37	2	2	-	100
<u>La Push</u>							
1976-1980	570	541	3,812	3,609	1,143	-	9,446
1981-1985	175	25	1,199	505	-	-	1,553
1986-1990	186	110	5	136	15	-	300
1991-1995	74	85	127	52	16	-	243
1996	-	-	11	7	-	-	18
1997	54	66	-	-	-	-	120
1998	34	4	-	-	-	-	38
1999	11	0	12	9	5	-	37
2000	44	20	-	-	-	-	64
2001	29	4	6	-	-	-	39
2002	0	3	53	38	-	-	94
2003	42	24	148	91	8	-	313
2004	17	4	105	99	21	-	246
2005	65	23	69	125	-	-	282
2006	39	179	63	209	107	-	597
2007 ^{d/}	29	180	168	57	2	-	436

TABLE A-12. Washington non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing effort in days fished by catch area and month.^{a/}
 (Page 2 of 3)

Year or Avg.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^{b/}	Oct.	Season
<u>Westport</u>							
1976-1980	2,255	1,320	5,000	4,231	2,218	-	15,023
1981-1985	2,109	250	2,790	1,087	-	-	5,194
1986-1990	1,723	614	855	390	-	-	2,619
1991-1995	852	552	352	235	309	-	2,079
1996	-	-	62	77	-	-	139
1997	72	30	-	-	-	-	102
1998	6	0	-	-	-	-	6
1999	106	126	39	48	1	-	320
2000	0	0	-	71	3	-	74
2001	96	127	104	70	38	-	435
2002	331	99	228	124	-	-	782
2003	99	79	178	192	55	-	603
2004	245	5	127	127	71	-	575
2005	263	57	119	131	-	-	570
2006	176	113	21	33	24	-	367
2007 ^{d/}	367	63	149	55	4	-	638
<u>Ilwaco</u>							
1976-1980	695	673	3,199	2,907	1,668	-	9,007
1981-1985	566	97	1,092	710	568	-	1,961
1986-1990	197	61	284	583	578	-	871
1991-1995	95	9	63	160	44	-	335
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	0	0	-	-	-	-	0
1998	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
1999	0	0	-	-	-	-	0
2000	0	0	-	48	11	-	59
2001	24	1	13	26	12	-	76
2002	16	1	26	22	-	-	65
2003	18	4	41	32	19	-	114
2004	3	3	16	18	12	-	52
2005	14	15	25	49	-	-	103
2006	71	54	1	2	6	-	134
2007 ^{d/}	22	27	10	31	10	-	100

TABLE A-12. Washington non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing effort in days fished by catch area and month.^{a/}
 (Page 3 of 3)

Year or Avg.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^{b/}	Oct.	Season
Statewide Total							
1976-1980	4,177	2,800	15,075	14,944	6,187	-	43,184
1981-1985	3,266	382	6,469	2,956	291	-	11,819
1986-1990	2,452	876	580	1,100	585	-	4,718
1991-1995	1,673	1,063	838	755	333	-	4,476
1996	-	-	181	231	-	-	412
1997	294	158	-	-	-	-	452
1998	127	12	-	-	-	-	139
1999	271	231	135	86	6	-	729
2000	193	95	-	119	14	-	421
2001	233	213	172	96	50	-	764
2002	444	184	446	264	-	-	1,338
2003	439	199	517	447	96	-	1,698
2004	463	13	408	360	137	-	1,381
2005	506	119	362	451	-	-	1,438
2006	430	435	100	298	175	-	1,438
2007 ^{d/}	467	280	364	145	18	-	1,274

a/ Summary of Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife fish receiving ticket information by statistical month, excluding Washington landings from Oregon, California, and Alaska.

b/ Data for September includes any effort after September.

c/ Neah Bay area includes effort and catches from Strait of Juan de Fuca Area 4B.

d/ Preliminary.

TABLE A-13. Washington non-Indian commercial troll Chinook, coho, and pink salmon landings in numbers of fish by catch area and month.^{a/} (Page 1 of 3)

Year or Avg.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^{b/}	Season	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^{b/}	Season	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^{b/}	Season
	CHINOOK						COHO						PINKS					
<u>Neah Bay^{c/}</u>																		
1976-1980	6,781	3,805	12,440	8,782	2,659	33,934	-	19,014	67,297	58,787	33,270	156,502	45	235	42,003	192,169	4,336	238,787
1981-1985	3,293	532	6,289	1,424	31	10,074	-	-	43,965	15,853	100	42,272	113	20	38,466	103,127	415	107,620
1986-1990	8,157	4,180	74	672	-	9,601	-	-	776	24,066	-	19,563	0	-	1,524	36,263	-	18,894
1991-1995	8,818	5,679	1,388	424	366	12,082	-	-	3,378	9,604	5,293	13,939	9	9	64	23,603	535	23,992
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,516	7,526	-	13,042	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	3,236	549	-	-	-	3,785	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	4
1998	4,043	117	-	-	-	4,160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	2,808	4,938	3,428	1,524	-	12,698	-	-	477	1,436	-	1,913	0	0	30	8	-	38
2000	5,462	2,086	-	-	-	7,548	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	2,072	2,284	1,897	-	-	6,253	-	-	280	-	-	280	1	8	7	-	-	16
2002	5,626	4,680	5,589	2,813	-	18,708	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	13,364	4,385	6,554	5,848	363	30,514	-	-	706	866	111	1,683	0	0	47	23	0	70
2004	7,128	510	4,685	5,727	1,034	19,084	-	-	647	1,745	231	2,623	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	4,929	595	3,285	3,182	-	11,991	-	-	62	275	-	337	0	0	0	0	-	0
2006	2,434	545	109	662	461	4,211	-	-	12	206	23	241	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007 ^{d/}	223	122	171	20	18	554	-	-	143	0	4	147	8	0	16	0	0	24
<u>La Push</u>																		
1976-1980	6,487	5,777	19,674	10,996	2,548	44,972	-	46,357	112,723	63,373	22,453	203,330	281	156	39,572	102,977	293	143,277
1981-1985	1,879	257	4,971	1,313	-	7,061	-	-	29,610	8,820	-	34,020	39	-	7,150	15,725	-	22,914
1986-1990	3,225	2,241	40	527	11	4,251	-	-	350	5,397	16	4,139	0	-	728	0	-	364
1991-1995	921	1,020	734	335	11	2,769	-	-	1,773	1,465	1,050	2,876	0	0	20	1,736	46	1,773
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	164	-	409	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	1,037	1,257	-	-	-	2,294	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	0
1998	1,625	65	-	-	-	1,690	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	128	0	336	150	-	614	-	-	35	929	328	1,292	0	0	0	13	0	13
2000	1,072	341	-	-	-	1,413	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	843	106	180	-	-	1,129	-	-	165	-	-	165	0	0	0	-	-	0
2002	0	72	1,803	1,151	-	3,026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	964	787	3,564	1,631	49	6,995	-	-	1,752	928	104	2,784	0	0	63	35	10	108
2004	237	273	1,974	2,056	302	4,842	-	-	1,059	1,847	269	3,175	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	1,939	450	1,469	2,553	-	6,411	-	-	2	92	-	94	4	0	0	1	-	5
2006	723	2,371	844	2,658	1,281	7,877	-	-	100	551	115	766	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007 ^{d/}	144	2,932	1,588	437	2	5,103	-	-	803	286	2	1,091	0	19	103	0	0	122

TABLE A-13. Washington non-Indian commercial troll Chinook, coho, and pink salmon landings in numbers of fish by catch area and month (odd year averages).^{a/} (Page 2 of 3)

Year or Avg.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^{b/}	Season	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^{b/}	Season	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^{b/}	Season
	CHINOOK						COHO						PINKS					
<u>Westport</u>																		
1976-1980	28,493	15,087	18,923	13,306	5,291	81,100	97	69,485	123,307	52,640	17,651	207,515	239	53	13,298	13,510	119	27,219
1981-1985	20,022	2,850	13,121	3,661	-	34,995	-	-	55,366	11,022	-	63,633	78	20	4,976	3,773	-	7,589
1986-1990	17,976	6,478	17,639	1,489	-	27,281	-	-	34,992	9,157	-	15,616	115	182	390	23	-	412
1991-1995	6,118	5,160	1,807	1,207	929	13,907	-	-	1,968	3,364	6,020	8,689	2	1	4	6	4	11
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,376	2,699	-	4,075	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	241	98	-	-	-	339	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	1
1998	79	0	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	1,255	2,137	266	486	-	4,144	-	-	161	448	9	618	0	1	1	0	-	2
2000	0	0	-	752	3	755	-	-	-	2,419	49	2,468	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	4,177	4,798	2,863	846	219	12,903	-	-	1,524	2,070	2,615	6,209	0	1	13	0	0	14
2002	12,384	6,249	7,879	3,817	-	30,329	-	-	-	53	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	3,592	3,636	4,254	4,577	714	16,773	-	-	821	1,961	418	3,200	0	0	32	5	0	37
2004	7,889	374	1,232	1,102	491	11,088	-	-	336	1,060	4,969	6,365	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	11,426	1,159	1,255	1,338	-	15,178	-	-	102	271	-	373	0	0	2	1	-	3
2006	1,578	632	120	138	89	2,557	-	-	10	59	115	184	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007 ^{d/}	5,326	814	1,700	264	7	8,111	-	-	998	757	28	1,783	0	0	0	1	0	1
<u>Ilwaco</u>																		
1976-1980	7,990	6,369	3,933	3,312	3,188	23,518	6	92,879	72,101	28,995	17,251	136,926	5	5	1,817	1,348	423	3,598
1981-1985	6,464	1,263	2,309	603	418	9,172	-	-	29,801	14,415	13,373	32,087	4	-	931	647	-	1,272
1986-1990	2,998	901	1,324	1,518	937	5,089	-	-	10,844	19,388	13,026	23,765	0	0	87	1	1	45
1991-1995	1,147	36	57	156	15	1,386	-	-	477	5,019	930	5,957	0	0	0	30	0	30
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	0
1998	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	27	-	27	0	0	-	-	-	0
2000	0	0	-	513	40	553	-	-	-	2,414	385	2,799	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	518	9	111	148	158	944	-	-	351	594	513	1,458	0	0	0	2	0	2
2002	371	48	855	482	-	1,756	-	-	-	127	-	127	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	790	110	486	383	151	1,920	-	-	417	512	361	1,290	0	0	34	2	0	36
2004	56	77	72	99	54	358	-	-	188	309	633	1,130	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	254	308	262	662	-	1,486	-	-	154	484	-	638	0	0	0	0	-	0
2006	1,746	364	0	1	13	2,124	-	-	7	29	38	74	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007 ^{d/}	173	226	43	50	8	500	-	-	338	2,401	126	2,865	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE A-13. Washington non-Indian commercial troll Chinook, coho, and pink salmon landings in numbers of fish by catch area and month (odd year averages).^{a/} (Page 3 of 3)

Year or Avg.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^{b/}	Season	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^{b/}	Season	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^{b/}	Season	
CHINOOK							COHO						PINKS						
Statewide Total																			
1976-1980	49,751	29,764	54,970	36,395	12,644	183,524	36	227,735	375,428	203,795	79,481	704,272	570	449	96,689	310,003	5,170	412,880	
1981-1985	31,659	4,389	26,113	5,153	225	61,303	-	-	140,300	37,526	4,524	152,480	234	33	51,212	87,639	415	139,394	
1986-1990	30,079	11,970	9,576	2,950	943	46,222	-	-	23,869	49,522	13,034	54,379	115	182	2,729	36,287	1	19,714	
1991-1995	17,003	11,895	3,985	1,396	1,132	25,628	-	-	7,595	17,356	8,862	27,800	10	9	88	25,360	390	25,792	
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,137	10,389	-	17,526	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1997	4,514	1,904	-	-	-	6,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	5	
1998	5,747	182	-	-	-	5,929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1999	4,191	7,075	4,030	2,160	-	17,456	-	-	673	2,840	337	3,850	0	1	31	21	0	53	
2000	6,534	2,427	-	1,265	43	10,269	-	-	-	4,833	434	5,267	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2001	7,610	7,197	5,051	994	377	21,229	-	-	2,320	2,664	3,128	8,112	1	9	20	2	0	32	
2002	18,381	11,049	16,126	8,263	-	53,819	-	-	-	180	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2003	18,710	8,918	14,858	12,439	1,277	56,202	-	-	3,696	4,267	994	8,957	0	0	176	65	10	251	
2004	15,310	1,234	7,963	8,984	1,881	35,372	-	-	2,230	4,961	6,102	13,293	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2005	18,548	2,512	6,271	7,735	-	35,066	-	-	320	1,122	-	1,442	4	0	2	2	-	8	
2006	6,481	3,912	1,073	3,459	1,844	16,769	-	-	129	845	291	1,265	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2007 ^{d/}	5,866	4,094	3,502	771	35	14,268	-	-	2,282	3,444	160	5,886	8	19	119	1	0	147	

a/ Summary of Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife fish receiving ticket information by statistical month excluding Washington landings from Oregon, California, and Alaska.

b/ Data for September include any catch after September.

c/ Cape Flattery area includes effort and catches from Strait of Juan de Fuca Area 4B.

d/ Preliminary.

TABLE A-14. Treaty Indian ocean troll salmon fishing effort in deliveries by catch area and month. (Page 1 of 3)

Year or Avg.	Jan.-Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^{a/}	Nov.-Dec.	Total	
									May-Sept.	Year Total
<u>Area 4B</u>										
1976-1980	207	33	41	37	44	22	4	37	177	424
1981-1985	167	53	43	54	57	16	14	32	224	436
1986-1990	167	63	53	75	92	24	2	43	309	520
1991-1995	75	35	27	29	64	3	10	26	158	269
1996	45	7	21	2	20	10	0	4	60	109
1997	9	17	21	0	46	10	0	2	94	105
1998	6	7	2	0	11	8	0	2	28	36
1999	6	19	12	0	35	2	0	1	68	75
2000	5	11	16	1	11	0	0	1	39	45
2001	22	42	33	47	60	23	0	5	205	232
2002	13	8	12	5	1	0	0	3	26	42
2003	5	2	1	2	0	3	0	2	8	15
2004	28	0	12	38	68	22	0	107	140	275
2005	103	21	32	45	5	3	0	206	106	415
2006 ^{b/}	28	13	157	16	15	10	0	39	211	278
2007 ^{b/}	179	9	29	60	22	0	0	47	120	346
<u>Neah Bay</u>										
1976-1980	2	14	59	93	65	19	2	2	250	257
1981-1985	0	11	59	115	140	100	3	0	424	427
1986-1990	1	44	52	167	149	75	0	0	486	487
1991-1995	0	29	34	83	95	28	0	1	269	271
1996	1	5	13	0	53	70	0	0	141	142
1997	0	8	26	0	74	40	0	0	148	148
1998	0	22	15	3	19	34	0	1	93	94
1999	0	23	25	5	78	69	0	0	200	200
2000	0	32	23	4	38	0	0	0	97	97
2001	0	11	31	74	112	79	0	0	307	307
2002	1	23	29	54	44	41	0	0	191	192
2003	2	21	25	61	53	40	0	0	200	202
2004	0	26	37	86	78	52	0	0	279	279
2005	0	67	110	78	133	67	0	0	455	455
2006 ^{b/}	0	78	118	138	112	101	0	0	547	547
2007 ^{b/}	0	13	162	145	129	5	0	0	454	454

TABLE A-14. Treaty Indian ocean troll salmon fishing effort in deliveries by catch area and month. (Page 2 of 3)

Year or Avg.	Jan.-Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^{a/}	Nov.-Dec.	Total May-Sept.	Year Total
<u>La Push</u>										
1976-1980	0	14	37	54	43	8	0	0	156	156
1981-1985	0	10	26	86	93	29	0	0	243	243
1986-1990	0	21	39	119	150	37	0	0	366	366
1991-1995	0	3	7	44	100	5	0	0	160	160
1996	0	0	0	0	6	10	0	0	16	16
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	8	8
1999	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	5	5
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2
2002	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	3
2003	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
2004 ^{b/}	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	4
2005 ^{b/}	0	1	0	3	3	1	0	0	8	8
2006 ^{b/}	0	2	7	11	8	0	5	0	28	33
2007 ^{b/}	0	0	15	2	7	0	0	0	24	24
<u>Westport</u>										
1976-1980	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	0	20	20
1981-1985	0	6	12	30	23	2	0	0	72	72
1986-1990	0	10	24	73	68	24	0	0	199	199
1991-1995	0	1	4	26	52	10	0	0	95	95
1996	0	0	1	0	40	23	0	0	64	64
1997	0	0	1	0	44	12	0	0	57	57
1998	0	4	1	0	4	0	0	0	9	9
1999	0	1	7	0	1	0	0	0	9	9
2000	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	6	6
2001	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
2002	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	6	6
2003	0	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	7	7
2004	0	1	0	1	4	2	0	0	8	8
2005	0	9	3	0	9	6	0	0	27	27
2006 ^{b/}	0	3	3	2	5	3	0	0	16	16
2007 ^{b/}	0	0	0	4	11	2	0	0	17	17

TABLE A-14. Treaty Indian ocean troll salmon fishing effort in deliveries by catch area and month. (Page 3 of 3)

Year or Avg.	Jan.-Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^{a/}	Nov.-Dec.	Total May-Sept.	Year Total
Statewide Total										
1976-1980	209	61	137	192	162	50	6	39	603	858
1981-1985	167	79	141	284	313	146	17	32	963	1,179
1986-1990	168	138	168	434	460	161	2	43	1,360	1,572
1991-1995	75	69	71	182	311	48	10	27	682	794
1996	46	12	35	2	119	113	0	4	281	331
1997	9	25	48	0	164	62	0	2	299	310
1998	6	33	19	3	41	42	0	3	138	147
1999	6	43	46	5	117	71	0	1	282	289
2000	5	43	40	5	54	0	0	1	142	148
2001	22	53	65	122	172	104	0	5	516	543
2002	14	31	42	61	51	41	0	3	226	243
2003	7	24	27	63	57	45	0	2	216	225
2004	28	27	49	127	152	76	0	107	431	566
2005	103	98	145	126	150	77	0	206	596	905
2006 ^{b/}	28	96	285	167	140	114	5	39	802	874
2007 ^{b/}	179	22	206	211	169	7	0	47	615	841

a/ October effort beginning in 2002 occurred during Quileute ceremonial and subsistence fishery.

b/ Preliminary.

TABLE A-15. Treaty Indian ocean troll Chinook and coho salmon landings in numbers of fish by catch area and month. (Page 1 of 3)

Year or Avg.	Total										Total									
	Jan.-Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.-Dec.	May-Sept.	Year	Jan.-Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.-Dec.	May-Sept.	Year
	CHINOOK										COHO									
<u>Area 4B</u>																				
1976-1980	8,521	360	641	98	103	27	10	776	1,229	10,536	406	23	499	191	252	152	5	61	1,116	1,589
1981-1985	13,109	1,066	248	94	49	29	145	823	1,485	15,562	42	245	184	825	1,015	208	36	7	2,476	2,561
1986-1990	6,009	2,540	1,746	284	323	63	12	2,677	4,956	13,654	9	0	65	2,150	7,766	813	7	13	10,794	10,822
1991-1995	3,549	467	865	60	282	2	29	1,068	1,677	6,323	2	0	0	554	4,036	30	103	7	4,620	4,731
1996	2,555	437	1,440	120	75	106	0	81	2,178	4,814	0	0	0	936	189	0	0	1,125	1,125	
1997	439	644	416	0	213	26	0	16	1,299	1,754	0	0	0	3,517	279	0	0	3,796	3,796	
1998	97	92	23	0	136	21	0	40	272	409	0	0	0	434	175	0	0	609	609	
1999	237	386	145	0	132	0	0	15	663	915	0	0	0	1,048	17	0	0	1,065	1,065	
2000	141	298	273	7	9	0	0	10	587	738	0	0	0	170	0	0	0	170	170	
2001	1,364	1,208	4,293	928	478	137	0	273	7,044	8,681	0	0	1	2,543	3,103	730	0	1	6,377	6,378
2002	366	467	848	113	31	0	0	25	1,459	1,850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	187	25	46	14	0	2	0	3	87	277	0	0	0	4	0	141	0	0	145	145
2004	1,555	0	2,544	1,032	1,910	1,647	0	14,588	7,133	23,276	0	0	0	1,958	12,817	1,829	0	108	16,604	16,712
2005	999	238	3,764	522	6	6	0	3,935	4,536	9,470	0	0	0	2,040	64	25	0	41	2,129	2,170
2006 ^{af}	137	154	2,242	50	93	81	0	456	2,620	3,213	0	0	3	96	22	47	0	0	168	168
2007 ^{af}	2,218	53	324	561	167	0	0	372	1,105	3,695	0	0	0	1,496	29	0	0	2	1,525	1,527
<u>Neah Bay</u>																				
1976-1980	8	297	1,140	1,168	146	16	1	9	2,766	2,784	1	57	3,527	1,486	483	256	6	2	5,809	5,818
1981-1985	0	520	1,191	2,406	673	772	54	11	5,561	5,626	0	8	4,647	9,017	16,515	13,404	18	0	43,590	43,609
1986-1990	6	2,604	2,317	3,114	2,657	685	0	0	11,376	11,382	0	3	106	16,829	16,934	7,241	0	0	41,114	41,114
1991-1995	0	3,800	2,807	2,797	2,704	471	0	16	12,579	12,595	0	1	1	12,665	13,860	4,816	0	1	31,342	31,343
1996	6	997	534	0	4,702	3,421	0	0	9,654	9,660	0	0	0	2,852	12,054	0	0	14,906	14,906	
1997	0	175	7,053	0	3,451	888	0	0	11,567	11,567	0	0	0	6,008	3,411	0	0	9,419	9,419	
1998	0	5,056	4,358	47	3,470	1,119	0	85	14,050	14,135	0	0	0	74	3,115	4,037	0	0	7,226	7,226
1999	0	2,142	15,290	1,530	3,887	3,619	0	0	26,468	26,468	0	0	0	11,932	20,196	0	0	32,128	32,128	
2000	0	2,587	2,552	189	1,329	0	0	0	6,657	6,657	0	0	1	0	21,230	0	0	0	21,231	21,231
2001	0	1,070	9,047	5,438	2,510	3,171	0	0	21,236	21,236	0	0	11	5,967	24,881	21,335	0	0	52,194	52,194
2002	34	4,897	10,263	11,805	8,005	3,123	0	0	38,093	38,127	0	1	1	3,449	4,530	9,042	0	0	17,023	17,023
2003	21	2,821	12,946	12,921	5,023	1,031	0	0	34,742	34,763	98	3	0	4,445	4,164	2,012	0	0	10,624	10,722
2004	0	9,809	14,433	9,670	4,978	3,387	0	0	42,277	42,277	0	3	3	14,114	23,814	7,361	0	0	45,295	45,295
2005	0	4,733	14,608	4,272	7,105	3,097	0	0	33,815	33,815	0	3	1	1,715	15,460	3,972	0	0	21,151	21,151
2006 ^{af}	0	2,565	5,674	6,734	5,559	4,744	0	0	25,276	25,276	0	15	99	9,867	9,297	10,418	0	0	29,696	29,696
2007 ^{af}	0	263	12,610	2,561	4,099	52	0	0	19,585	19,585	0	0	12	20,862	14,951	745	0	0	36,570	36,570

TABLE A-15. Treaty Indian ocean troll Chinook and coho salmon landings in numbers of fish by catch area and month. (Page 2 of 3)

Year or Avg.	CHINOOK										COHO									
	Jan.-Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.-Dec.	May-Sept.	Year	Jan.-Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.-Dec.	May-Sept.	Year
<u>La Push</u>																				
1976-1980	0	118	243	483	142	27	0	0	1,013	1,013	0	641	3,624	1,229	482	34	0	0	6,010	6,010
1981-1985	0	243	321	827	508	212	0	0	2,112	2,112	0	30	2,251	5,302	6,393	2,855	0	0	16,832	16,832
1986-1990	0	1,062	944	2,044	744	259	0	0	5,054	5,054	0	0	2,694	8,430	7,021	2,250	0	0	20,395	20,395
1991-1995	0	61	278	465	601	22	0	0	1,428	1,428	0	0	0	2,863	6,123	201	0	0	9,187	9,187
1996	0	0	0	0	6	34	0	0	40	40	0	0	0	0	105	474	0	0	579	579
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	0	0	26	0	113	0	0	0	139	139	0	0	0	0	115	0	0	0	115	115
1999	0	0	42	0	62	0	0	0	104	104	0	0	0	0	143	0	0	0	143	143
2000	0	0	13	0	18	0	0	0	31	31	0	0	0	0	151	0	0	0	151	151
2001	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	24	24
2002 ^{b/}	0	0	0	124	4	0	50	0	128	178	0	0	0	0	372	0	200	0	372	572
2003 ^{b/}	0	0	47	0	0	0	75	0	47	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	200
2004 ^{b/}	0	0	0	50	6	0	50	0	56	106	0	0	0	61	23	0	100	0	84	184
2005 ^{b/}	0	258	1	177	188	74	0	0	698	698	0	0	0	1	26	36	0	0	63	63
2006 ^{a/b/}	0	66	506	548	839	0	15	0	1,959	1,974	0	0	0	441	1,236	0	5	0	1,677	1,682
2007 ^{a/b/}	0	0	1,773	60	135	0	0	0	1,968	1,968	0	0	0	248	551	0	0	0	799	799
<u>Westport</u>																				
1976-1980	0	12	14	27	24	1	0	0	78	78	0	0	27	10	58	1	0	0	95	95
1981-1985	0	321	123	310	105	6	0	0	865	865	0	0	353	1,262	561	199	0	0	2,376	2,376
1986-1990	0	671	949	1,283	783	241	0	0	3,926	3,926	0	0	1,391	4,901	4,221	747	0	0	11,260	11,260
1991-1995	0	15	231	188	656	74	0	0	1,165	1,165	0	0	0	1,138	2,019	228	0	0	3,385	3,385
1996	0	39	0	337	62	0	0	0	438	438	0	0	0	0	762	1,168	0	0	1,930	1,930
1997	0	0	17	0	1,056	222	0	0	1,295	1,295	0	0	0	0	1,956	653	0	0	2,609	2,609
1998	0	41	35	0	141	8	0	0	225	225	0	0	0	0	191	13	0	0	204	204
1999	0	8	189	0	20	0	0	0	217	217	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	28	28
2000	0	0	214	0	149	0	0	0	363	363	0	0	0	0	623	0	0	0	623	623
2001	0	0	365	195	0	0	0	0	560	560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	95	37	34	0	0	0	166	166	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	27	27
2003	0	10	0	0	209	77	0	0	296	296	0	0	0	0	112	61	0	0	173	173
2004	0	138	0	13	66	52	0	0	269	269	0	0	0	0	30	84	0	0	114	114
2005	0	1,629	1	0	801	495	0	0	2,926	2,926	0	0	0	0	399	255	0	0	654	654
2006 ^{a/}	0	29	44	34	31	62	0	0	200	200	0	0	0	5	36	124	0	0	165	165
2007 ^{a/}	0	0	0	94	273	13	0	0	380	380	0	0	0	137	902	63	0	0	1,102	1,102

TABLE A-15. Treaty Indian ocean troll Chinook and coho salmon landings in numbers of fish by catch area and month. (Page 3 of 3)

Year or Avg.	CHINOOK										COHO									
	Jan.-Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.-Dec.	May-Sept.	Year	Jan.-Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.-Dec.	May-Sept.	Year
Statewide Total																				
1976-1980	8,529	787	2,037	1,776	415	70	11	785	5,086	14,411	407	720	7,677	2,915	1,275	443	11	63	13,030	13,512
1981-1985	13,109	2,150	1,883	3,636	1,336	1,018	198	834	10,023	24,164	42	283	7,435	16,406	24,484	16,666	54	7	65,274	65,377
1986-1990	6,015	6,877	5,955	6,726	4,506	1,248	12	2,677	25,312	34,016	9	3	4,256	32,310	35,942	11,051	7	13	83,563	83,591
1991-1995	3,549	4,343	4,181	3,511	4,243	571	29	1,084	16,849	21,511	2	1	1	17,220	26,038	5,275	103	8	48,535	48,647
1996	2,561	1,473	1,974	457	4,845	3,561	0	81	12,310	14,952	0	0	0	0	4,655	13,885	0	0	18,540	18,540
1997	439	819	7,486	0	4,720	1,136	0	16	14,161	14,616	0	0	0	0	11,481	4,343	0	0	15,824	15,824
1998	97	5,189	4,442	47	3,860	1,148	0	125	14,686	14,908	0	0	0	74	3,855	4,225	0	0	8,154	8,154
1999	237	2,536	15,666	1,530	4,101	3,619	0	15	27,452	27,704	0	0	0	0	13,151	20,213	0	0	33,364	33,364
2000	141	2,885	3,052	196	1,505	0	0	10	7,638	7,789	0	0	1	0	22,174	0	0	0	22,175	22,175
2001	1,364	2,278	13,705	6,561	2,988	3,311	0	273	28,843	30,480	0	0	12	8,510	27,984	22,089	0	1	58,595	58,596
2002 ^{b/}	400	5,364	11,206	12,079	8,074	3,123	50	25	39,846	40,321	0	1	1	3,449	4,929	9,042	200	0	17,422	17,622
2003 ^{b/}	208	2,856	13,039	12,935	5,232	1,110	75	3	35,172	35,458	98	3	0	4,449	4,276	2,214	200	0	10,942	11,240
2004 ^{b/}	1,555	9,947	16,977	10,765	6,960	5,086	50	14,588	49,735	65,928	0	3	3	16,133	36,684	9,274	100	108	62,097	62,305
2005 ^{b/}	999	6,858	18,374	4,971	8,100	3,672	0	3,935	41,975	46,909	0	3	1	3,756	15,949	4,288	0	41	23,997	24,038
2006 ^{a/b/}	137	2,814	8,466	7,366	6,522	4,887	15	456	30,055	30,663	0	15	102	10,409	10,591	10,589	5	0	31,706	31,711
2007 ^{a/b/}	2,218	316	14,707	3,276	4,674	65	0	372	23,038	25,628	0	0	12	22,743	16,433	808	0	2	39,996	39,998

a/ Preliminary.

b/ October catches taken during ceremonial and subsistence fishery.

TABLE A-16. Treaty Indian ocean troll pink salmon landings (odd years only) in numbers of fish by catch area and month.
(Page 1 of 2)

Year or Avg. ^{a/}	Jan.-Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.-Dec.	Total	
									May-Sept.	Year
<u>Area 4B</u>										
1977-1979	1	2	267	158	649	16	0	0	1,092	1,092
1981-1985	0	23	2	108	698	7	0	0	838	838
1987-1989	0	0	0	1,395	643	142	0	0	2,179	2,179
1991-1995	0	0	0	43	1,233	2	0	0	1,278	1,278
1997	0	0	0	0	696	10	0	0	706	706
1999	0	0	0	0	404	4	0	0	408	408
2001	0	0	0	504	334	15	0	0	853	853
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0	154	88	0	0	0	242	242
2007 ^{b/}	0	0	0	82	141	0	0	0	223	223
<u>Neah Bay</u>										
1977-1979	0	42	91	636	1,339	5	0	0	2,112	2,112
1981-1985	0	0	94	1,340	6,684	302	0	0	8,419	8,419
1987-1989	0	2	4	6,553	2,901	377	0	0	9,837	9,837
1991-1995	0	0	1	385	4,002	249	0	0	4,636	4,636
1997	0	0	0	0	1,061	43	0	0	1,104	1,104
1999	0	0	0	0	984	104	0	0	1,088	1,088
2001	0	11	0	192	1,203	192	0	0	1,598	1,598
2003	0	0	0	172	41	23	0	0	236	236
2005	0	0	0	32	103	3	0	0	138	138
2007 ^{b/}	0	0	7	244	96	0	0	0	347	347
<u>La Push</u>										
1977-1979	0	5	1,192	259	1,032	0	0	0	2,488	2,488
1981-1985	0	7	100	654	418	12	0	0	1,191	1,191
1987-1989	0	3	6	625	667	65	0	0	1,365	1,365
1991-1995	0	0	0	65	277	10	0	0	353	353
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
2007 ^{b/}	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	14	14
<u>Westport</u>										
1977-1979	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981-1985	0	1	18	106	6	0	0	0	132	132
1987-1989	0	0	0	419	44	8	0	0	471	471
1991-1995	0	0	0	7	6	0	0	0	13	13
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	6
2007 ^{b/}	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE A-16. Treaty Indian ocean troll pink salmon landings (odd years only) in numbers of fish by catch area and month.
(Page 2 of 2)

Year or Avg. ^{a/}	Jan.-Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.-Dec.	Total	
									May-Sept.	Year
Total Statewide										
1977-1979	1	49	1,550	1,053	3,019	21	0	0	5,691	5,692
1981-1985	0	32	214	2,208	7,806	320	0	0	10,580	10,580
1987-1989	0	5	10	8,991	4,254	591	0	0	13,851	13,851
1991-1995	0	0	1	499	5,519	261	0	0	6,280	6,280
1997	0	0	0	0	1,757	53	0	0	1,810	1,810
1999	0	0	0	0	1,388	108	0	0	1,496	1,496
2001	0	11	0	696	1,537	207	0	0	2,451	2,451
2003	0	0	0	172	41	23	0	0	236	236
2005	0	0	0	186	198	3	0	0	387	387
2007 ^{b/}	0	0	7	326	251	0	0	0	584	584

a/ Odd year averages only.

b/ Preliminary.

TABLE A-17. Washington ocean recreational salmon fishing effort in angler trips by port and statistical month. (Page 1 of 3)

Year or Avg.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season
<u>Neah Bay</u>								
1976-1980	746	1,094	4,100	13,027	17,885	6,974	529	44,206
1981-1985	80	557	979	9,338	13,391	3,382	126	27,495
1986-1990	-	431	491	13,953	7,341	2,193	-	23,175
1991 ^{a/}	-	-	4	16,192	9,236	9	-	25,441
1992 ^{a/}	-	1,344	-	10,375	7,949	50	-	19,718
1993 ^{a/}	-	1,172	-	11,093	11,245	3,819	-	27,329
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995 ^{a/}	-	-	-	-	9,391	98	-	9,489
1996 ^{a/}	-	-	-	-	9,786	1,096	-	10,882
1997 ^{a/}	-	-	-	2,883	1,897	21	-	4,801
1998 ^{a/}	-	-	-	-	6,367	-	-	6,367
1999	-	-	-	2,524	3,950	1,628	-	8,102
2000 ^{a/}	-	-	-	4,980	4,727	1,646	-	11,353
2001	-	-	-	10,450	6,516	981	-	17,947
2002	-	576	2,533	3,957	5,467	1,151	-	13,684
2003	-	-	1,372	10,109	8,071	897	-	20,449
2004	-	-	435	14,337	10,376	993	-	26,141
2005	-	-	-	11,462	4,977	1,972	-	18,410
2006	-	-	946	6,600	4,935	928	-	13,409
2007 ^{b/}	-	-	-	6,945	5,731	691	-	13,367
<u>La Push</u>								
1976-1980	24	344	1,341	7,932	11,716	3,916	436	24,736
1981-1985	-	0	77	1,119	2,075	231	239	3,332
1986-1990	-	66	60	1,768	749	154	113	2,478
1991	-	-	-	3,528	6	-	-	3,534
1992	-	-	-	1,675	513	266	8	2,462
1993	-	-	-	1,505	762	633	-	2,900
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995	-	-	-	-	911	540	-	1,451
1996	-	-	-	-	781	506	-	1,287
1997	-	-	-	925	0	-	-	925
1998	-	-	-	-	578	-	-	578
1999	-	-	-	1,022	1,230	669	-	2,921
2000	-	-	-	1,233	742	-	-	1,975
2001	-	-	-	1,941	960	247	239	3,387
2002	-	59	231	1,089	1,350	568	113	3,410
2003	-	-	244	1,774	1,595	628	128	4,369
2004	-	-	123	1,883	1,484	1,053	20	4,563
2005	-	-	-	1,867	2,039	895	160	4,961
2006	-	-	173	1,029	1,943	740	258	4,143
2007 ^{b/}	-	-	-	989	1,640	639	0	3,268

TABLE A-17. Washington ocean recreational salmon fishing effort in angler trips by port and statistical month. (Page 2 of 3)

Year or Avg.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season
<u>Westport</u>								
1976-1980	4,720	12,340	37,368	66,487	66,306	23,133	3,454	210,286
1981-1985	-	3,607	20,142	34,172	23,472	2,602	208	78,766
1986-1990	-	1,451	3,663	30,256	15,991	5,000	40	52,492
1991	-	-	4,955	35,028	8,900	3,855	-	52,738
1992	-	-	-	22,868	20,722	9,405	706	53,701
1993	-	-	-	17,753	19,390	13,747	-	50,890
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995	-	-	-	4,859	11,572	5,279	-	21,710
1996	-	-	-	4,458	9,638	1,392	-	15,488
1997	-	-	-	7,986	8,147	1,150	-	17,283
1998	-	-	-	-	7,068	943	-	8,011
1999	-	-	-	5,329	9,427	4,319	-	19,075
2000	-	-	-	12,343	7,491	-	-	19,834
2001	-	-	-	25,363	16,256	8,063	-	49,682
2002	-	1,861	10,849	16,358	12,343	-	-	41,411
2003	-	-	4,278	20,747	18,302	4,722	-	48,049
2004	-	-	1,455	15,722	15,045	5,967	-	38,189
2005	-	-	1,119	12,560	15,488	6,003	-	35,170
2006	-	-	-	8,857	13,802	1,883	-	24,541
2007 ^{bl}	-	-	-	9,548	14,143	2,225	-	25,916
<u>Illwaco^{cl}</u>								
1976-1980	914	4,670	20,809	41,988	62,372	18,676	2,127	150,581
1981-1985	-	921	7,560	23,249	21,383	3,652	721	53,751
1986-1990	-	298	1,641	19,733	19,450	1,782	-	41,268
1991	-	-	3,320	26,055	11,294	4,798	-	45,467
1992	-	-	0	25,611	4,505	2,903	-	33,019
1993	-	-	-	12,914	19,681	15,056	-	47,651
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995	-	-	-	3,821	11,583	6,890	-	22,294
1996	-	-	-	3,252	8,745	3,596	-	15,593
1997	-	-	-	4,556	2,134	-	-	6,690
1998	-	-	-	-	4,277	420	-	4,697
1999	-	-	-	4,448	11,133	5,095	-	20,676
2000	-	-	-	6,842	8,915	-	-	15,757
2001	-	-	-	21,097	25,229	9,060	-	55,386
2002	-	215	1,290	9,004	18,137	8,016	-	36,662
2003	-	-	455	15,033	29,574	6,938	-	52,000
2004	-	-	597	11,662	23,716	7,836	-	43,811
2005	-	-	-	6,070	18,968	7,016	-	32,054
2006	-	-	-	5,740	15,480	1,950	-	23,170
2007 ^{bl}	-	-	-	7,486	20,350	2,295	-	30,132

TABLE A-17. Washington ocean recreational salmon fishing effort in angler trips by port and statistical month. (Page 3 of 3)

Year or Avg.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season
Statewide Total								
1976-1980	3,574	18,447	63,618	129,433	158,279	51,916	5,256	429,809
1981-1985	80	4,067	22,991	67,877	60,321	7,746	436	163,344
1986-1990	-	1,339	5,840	65,710	43,382	5,090	40	119,412
1991 ^{a/}	-	-	8,279	80,803	29,436	8,662	-	127,180
1992 ^{a/}	-	1,344	0	60,529	33,689	12,624	714	108,900
1993 ^{a/}	-	1,172	-	43,265	51,078	33,255	-	128,770
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995 ^{a/}	-	-	-	8,680	33,457	12,807	-	54,944
1996 ^{a/}	-	-	-	7,710	28,950	6,590	-	43,250
1997 ^{a/}	-	-	-	16,350	12,178	1,171	-	29,699
1998 ^{a/}	-	-	-	-	18,290	1,363	-	19,653
1999	-	-	-	13,323	25,740	11,711	-	50,774
2000 ^{a/}	-	-	-	25,398	21,875	1,646	-	48,919
2001	-	-	-	58,851	48,961	18,351	239	126,402
2002	-	2,711	14,903	30,408	37,297	9,735	113	95,167
2003	-	-	6,349	47,663	57,542	13,185	128	124,867
2004	-	-	2,610	43,604	50,621	15,849	20	112,704
2005	-	-	1,119	31,959	41,472	15,886	160	90,595
2006	-	-	1,119	22,226	36,159	5,501	258	65,263
2007 ^{b/}	-	-	-	24,968	41,865	5,851	0	72,683

a/ Includes effort from the Washington State waters Area 4B fishery.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Includes effort from the North Jetty when the ocean fishery was open; does not include effort reported as occurring inside the Columbia River mouth (North Jetty effort when the ocean fishery was closed and Buoy 10 was open).

TABLE A-18. Washington ocean recreational Chinook and coho salmon landings in fish by port of landing and statistical month. (Page 1 of 3)

Year or Avg.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season
CHINOOK								COHO								
<u>Neah Bay</u>																
1976-1980	318	534	1,197	2,438	1,424	617	96	6,334	213	537	3,363	11,424	20,652	7,761	252	44,158
1981-1985	57	149	234	1,293	483	194	35	2,224	80	338	639	8,878	16,452	3,414	150	29,436
1986-1990 ^{a/}	-	114	143	2,554	358	35	-	2,963	-	-	384	15,896	11,629	3,446	-	29,747
1991-1995 ^{b/}	-	148	-	1,443	232	62	-	1,420	-	40	-	15,654	13,052	991	-	25,804
1996 ^{b/}	-	-	-	-	55	5	-	60	-	-	-	-	6,634	2,327	-	8,961
1997 ^{b/}	-	-	-	478	8	-	-	486	-	-	-	0	1,494	-	-	1,494
1998 ^{b/}	-	-	-	-	103	-	-	103	-	-	-	-	8,062	-	-	8,062
1999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,456	2,963	951	-	5,370
2000	-	-	-	313	105	-	-	418	-	-	-	3,603	5,960	2,067	-	11,630
2001	-	-	-	1,103	366	54	-	1,523	-	-	-	9,840	6,936	1,101	-	17,877
2002	-	234	1,225	3,004	757	7	-	5,227	-	-	-	1,792	5,419	1,185	-	8,396
2003	-	-	589	3,071	997	40	-	4,697	-	-	785	9,104	8,721	1,139	-	19,749
2004	-	-	235	4,117	1,090	73	-	5,515	-	-	361	14,188	13,846	1,005	-	29,400
2005	-	-	-	2,254	316	213	-	2,784	-	-	-	7,033	2,420	765	-	10,218
2006	-	-	166	734	443	73	-	1,417	-	-	380	3,763	1,570	309	-	6,023
2007 ^{c/}	-	-	-	1,179	245	47	-	1,471	-	-	-	4,981	4,997	631	-	10,608
<u>La Push</u>																
1976-1980	0	8	161	948	1,318	410	135	2,844	22	271	1,671	8,586	15,198	3,879	43	28,864
1981-1985	-	0	7	132	166	8	-	304	-	0	72	861	2,786	251	-	3,791
1986-1990 ^{a/}	-	9	10	303	93	15	-	391	-	-	37	2,129	1,026	125	-	3,022
1991-1995	-	-	-	215	31	29	2	207	-	-	-	2,766	606	444	2	3,014
1996	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	9	-	-	-	-	802	809	-	1,611
1997	-	-	-	61	0	-	-	61	-	-	-	1,057	0	-	-	1,057
1998	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	577	-	-	577
1999	-	-	-	396	488	100	-	984	-	-	-	661	1,318	598	-	2,577
2000	-	-	-	106	70	-	-	176	-	-	-	965	961	-	-	1,926
2001	-	-	-	324	100	60	100	584	-	-	-	1,785	1,357	153	15	3,310
2002	-	7	123	1,132	579	92	43	1,976	-	-	-	492	1,010	146	4	1,652
2003	-	-	128	785	802	111	62	1,888	-	-	136	1,564	1,502	193	12	3,407
2004	-	-	38	853	529	404	6	1,830	-	-	37	1,437	1,266	420	3	3,163
2005	-	-	-	605	694	309	43	1,651	-	-	-	274	1,395	633	18	2,320
2006	-	-	36	247	955	342	91	1,670	-	-	36	744	1,041	61	2	1,884
2007 ^{c/}	-	-	-	132	348	116	0	595	-	-	-	758	1,869	142	0	2,769

TABLE A-18. Washington ocean recreational Chinook and coho salmon landings in fish by port of landing and statistical month. (Page 2 of 3)

Year or Avg.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season
	CHINOOK								COHO							
<u>Westport</u>																
1976-1980	2,826	5,744	20,759	18,019	15,844	5,707	929	67,945	161	12,374	43,808	89,416	63,127	21,910	2,274	232,518
1981-1985	-	2,328	16,253	17,397	7,513	407	17	40,102	-	2,457	11,790	27,665	22,997	3,371	34	63,289
1986-1990	-	667	1,539	10,334	5,012	1,692	-	17,387	-	19	2,220	40,125	23,296	7,004	45	69,421
1991-1995	-	-	1,911	3,062	2,764	1,496	213	7,853	-	-	6,781	24,170	19,803	8,578	322	54,327
1996	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	16	-	-	-	5,975	14,896	2,202	-	23,073
1997	-	-	-	1,199	1,563	315	-	3,077	-	-	-	5,986	6,745	424	-	13,155
1998	-	-	-	-	1,477	228	-	1,705	-	-	-	-	6,628	1,066	-	7,694
1999	-	-	-	2,271	3,103	1,211	-	6,585	-	-	-	4,060	7,264	1,271	-	12,595
2000	-	-	-	4,153	2,183	-	-	6,336	-	-	-	18,554	10,240	-	-	28,794
2001	-	-	-	12,205	2,758	782	-	15,745	-	-	-	31,372	25,115	12,909	-	69,396
2002	-	2,313	13,877	17,848	8,548	-	-	42,586	-	5	271	8,043	10,762	-	-	19,081
2003	-	-	1,972	9,103	8,953	1,786	-	21,814	-	-	2,714	14,882	17,343	4,328	-	39,267
2004	-	-	254	4,087	5,358	1,647	-	11,340	-	-	1,183	7,060	12,476	8,617	-	29,336
2005	-	-	364	5,245	12,179	4,585	-	22,373	-	-	126	3,139	4,869	2,374	-	10,508
2006	-	-	-	2,293	3,125	398	-	5,815	-	-	-	2,008	5,675	1,096	-	8,779
2007 ^{cl}	-	-	-	2,494	2,545	208	-	5,247	-	-	-	7,289	14,055	1,648	-	22,992
<u>Ilwaco^{dl}</u>																
1976-1980	286	2,019	9,143	7,497	15,789	2,261	182	36,969	493	5,627	40,398	69,166	65,240	23,882	2,221	206,286
1981-1985	-	214	3,364	4,545	4,505	279	40	12,031	-	5,410	10,296	36,373	26,437	5,982	825	75,883
1986-1990	-	111	233	1,793	3,302	76	-	5,334	-	-	2,638	32,864	27,048	2,114	-	62,868
1991-1995	-	-	86	704	736	194	-	1,677	-	-	2,733	25,600	14,459	6,796	-	48,220
1996	-	-	-	22	40	30	-	92	-	-	-	4,665	10,275	2,848	-	17,788
1997	-	-	-	160	185	-	-	345	-	-	-	7,337	3,719	-	-	11,056
1998	-	-	-	-	272	42	-	314	-	-	-	-	4,025	348	-	4,373
1999	-	-	-	495	1,507	316	-	2,318	-	-	-	5,171	9,486	4,926	-	19,583
2000	-	-	-	748	800	-	-	1,548	-	-	-	11,455	14,394	-	-	25,849
2001	-	-	-	2,253	2,300	569	-	5,122	-	-	-	32,325	34,359	10,795	-	77,479
2002	-	53	1,927	3,380	2,571	101	-	8,032	-	-	30	10,136	23,997	10,842	-	45,005
2003	-	-	44	1,498	3,561	681	-	5,784	-	-	600	24,359	43,757	7,957	-	76,673
2004	-	-	22	765	4,039	1,396	-	6,222	-	-	935	17,203	27,040	5,859	-	51,037
2005	-	-	-	1,174	7,002	1,385	-	9,561	-	-	-	7,000	17,066	4,658	-	28,724
2006	-	-	-	478	1,148	140	-	1,765	-	-	-	6,533	12,222	646	-	19,401
2007 ^{cl}	-	-	-	292	1,225	114	-	1,631	-	-	-	12,170	32,559	2,689	-	47,419

TABLE A-18. Washington ocean recreational Chinook and coho salmon landings in fish by port of landing and statistical month. (Page 3 of 3)

Year or Avg.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season
CHINOOK								COHO								
Statewide Total																
1976-1980	2,392	8,304	31,259	28,901	34,375	8,790	1,285	114,092	551	18,809	89,239	178,591	164,217	56,656	3,873	511,827
1981-1985	57	2,153	15,884	23,367	12,667	645	46	54,662	80	2,961	22,620	73,777	68,672	9,800	436	172,399
1986-1990	-	901	1,886	14,984	8,674	1,212	-	26,075	-	19	5,077	91,015	62,794	7,165	45	165,058
1991-1995	-	148	1,041	5,009	3,756	1,743	215	11,156	-	40	6,124	63,585	47,920	16,697	324	131,364
1996	-	-	-	30	105	42	-	177	-	-	-	10,640	32,607	8,186	-	51,433
1997	-	-	-	1,898	1,756	315	-	3,969	-	-	-	14,380	11,958	424	-	26,762
1998	-	-	-	-	1,917	270	-	2,187	-	-	-	-	19,292	1,414	-	20,706
1999	-	-	-	3,162	5,098	1,627	-	9,887	-	-	-	11,348	21,031	7,746	-	40,125
2000	-	-	-	5,320	3,158	-	-	8,478	-	-	-	34,577	31,555	2,067	-	68,199
2001	-	-	-	15,885	5,524	1,465	100	22,974	-	-	-	75,322	67,767	24,958	15	168,062
2002	-	2,607	17,152	25,364	12,455	200	43	57,821	-	5	301	20,463	41,188	12,173	4	74,134
2003	-	-	2,733	14,457	14,313	2,618	62	34,183	-	-	4,235	49,909	71,323	13,617	12	139,096
2004	-	-	549	9,822	11,016	3,520	6	24,907	-	-	2,516	39,888	54,628	15,901	3	112,936
2005	-	-	364	9,278	20,191	6,492	43	36,369	-	-	126	17,446	25,750	8,430	18	51,770
2006	-	-	202	3,751	5,670	953	91	10,667	-	-	416	13,047	20,509	2,112	2	36,087
2007 ^{c/}	-	-	-	4,097	4,362	485	0	8,944	-	-	-	25,198	53,479	5,110	0	83,788

a/ Neah Bay and La Push statistics do not include estimates of 707 Chinook killed during Chinook nonretention fishery (July 19-August 20, 1987).

b/ Includes catch from the Washington State waters Area 4B fishery in 1991, 1992, 1993, 1996, 1997, and 1998.

c/ Preliminary.

d/ Includes catch from the North Jetty when the ocean fishery was open; does not include catch reported as occurring inside the Columbia River mouth (North Jetty catch when the ocean fishery was closed, and Buoy 10 was open).

TABLE A-19. Washington ocean recreational pink salmon landings in numbers of fish by port of landing and statistical month.
(Page 1 of 2)

Year or Avg.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season
<u>Neah Bay</u>								
1977	0	0	15	1,667	8,714	89	0	10,485
1979	17	1	308	2,375	8,408	646	24	11,779
1981	-	18	7	1,787	5,965	-	27	7,804
1983	-	-	-	409	3,605	154	-	4,168
1985	-	-	0	143	1,071	9	-	1,223
1987	-	-	6	686	713	-	-	1,405
1989 ^{av}	-	0	0	1,443	295	202	-	1,940
1991 ^{av}	-	-	-	479	1,543	0	-	2,022
1993 ^{av}	-	0	-	609	1,264	371	-	2,244
1995	-	-	-	-	2,578	30	-	2,608
1997 ^{av}	-	-	-	79	498	-	-	577
1999	-	-	-	730	1,165	81	-	1,976
2001	-	-	-	1,715	1,081	3	-	2,799
2003	-	-	6	2,863	5,136	120	-	8,125
2005	-	-	-	1,456	1,375	62	-	2,893
2007 ^{av}	-	-	-	1,268	2,766	0	-	4,033
<u>La Push</u>								
1977	0	0	40	600	2,328	8	0	2,976
1979	-	1	16	259	1,529	0	-	1,805
1981	-	0	0	0	336	-	-	336
1983	-	-	-	7	253	1	-	261
1985	-	-	0	9	33	0	-	42
1987	-	-	0	12	37	-	-	49
1989	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	0
1991	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	46
1993	-	-	-	46	34	4	-	84
1995	-	-	-	-	78	11	-	89
1997	-	-	-	195	0	-	-	195
1999	-	-	-	87	47	0	-	134
2001	-	-	-	129	32	-	-	161
2003	-	-	4	419	459	23	0	905
2005	-	-	-	41	167	2	0	210
2007 ^{av}	-	-	-	42	84	0	0	126
<u>Westport</u>								
1977	0	303	1,424	11,649	909	10	0	14,295
1979	-	40	748	990	2,188	0	-	3,966
1981	-	31	177	771	717	-	-	1,696
1983	-	0	2	26	0	2	-	30
1985	-	-	0	695	907	4	-	1,606
1987	-	-	0	183	45	-	-	228
1989	-	0	0	28	45	-	-	73
1991	-	-	0	43	33	4	-	80
1993	-	-	-	33	35	2	-	70
1995	-	-	-	40	51	2	-	93
1997	-	-	-	520	96	22	-	638
1999	-	-	-	35	40	0	-	75
2001	-	-	-	782	136	-	-	918
2003	-	-	12	3,559	756	32	-	4,359
2005	-	-	0	26	128	0	-	154
2007 ^{av}	-	-	-	261	240	2	-	503

TABLE A-19. Washington ocean recreational pink salmon landings in thousands of fish by port of landing and statistical month.
(Page 2 of 2)

Year or Avg.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season
Ilwaco^{c/}								
1977	0	33	171	689	602	4	0	1,499
1979	-	3	8	246	26	0	-	283
1981	-	2	4	101	260	-	-	367
1983	-	0	0	0	2	0	-	2
1985	-	-	0	6	203	-	-	209
1987	-	-	0	110	9	-	-	119
1989	-	0	0	11	12	-	-	23
1991	-	-	0	45	21	0	-	66
1993	-	-	-	7	11	0	-	18
1995	-	-	-	4	18	9	-	31
1997	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0
1999	-	-	-	0	3	0	-	3
2001	-	-	-	5	31	4	-	40
2003	-	-	0	2	16	0	-	18
2005	-	-	-	3	0	0	-	3
2007 ^{b/}	-	-	-	5	3	0	-	8
Total Statewide								
1977	0	336	1,650	14,605	12,553	111	0	29,255
1979	17	45	1,080	3,870	12,151	646	24	17,833
1981	-	51	188	2,659	7,278	-	27	10,203
1983	-	0	2	442	3,860	157	-	4,461
1985	-	-	0	853	2,214	13	-	3,080
1987	-	-	6	991	804	-	-	1,801
1989 ^{a/}	-	0	0	1,482	352	202	-	2,036
1991 ^{a/}	-	-	0	613	1,597	4	-	2,214
1993 ^{a/}	-	0	-	695	1,344	377	-	2,416
1995	-	-	-	44	2,725	52	-	2,821
1997 ^{a/}	-	-	-	794	594	22	-	1,410
1999	-	-	-	852	1,255	81	-	2,188
2001	-	-	-	2,631	1,280	7	-	3,918
2003	-	-	22	6,843	6,367	175	0	13,407
2005	-	-	0	1,526	1,670	64	0	3,260
2007 ^{b/}	-	-	-	1,575	3,093	2	0	4,670

a/ Includes catch from the Washington State waters Area 4B fishery.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Includes catch from the North Jetty when the ocean fishery was open; does not include catch reported as occurring inside the Columbia River mouth (North Jetty catch when the ocean fishery was closed and Buoy 10 was open).

TABLE A-20. Cape Falcon to U.S./Mexico border commercial troll salmon fishing effort in days fished by region and month.^{a/}
(Page 1 of 2)

Year or Avg	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season
<u>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</u>											
1978-1980	-	-	650	2,964	12,169	11,602	1,692	598	10	-	29,684
1981-1985	-	-	1,413	1,011	10,193	5,360	941	448	10	-	19,377
1986-1990	-	-	3,745	4,494	14,033	8,093	3,214	2,162	257	-	35,843
1991-1995	-	-	1,234	2,027	2,444	2,054	1,335	1,321	88	-	8,674
1996	-	-	1,378	1,972	-	1,819	1,619	1,041	86	-	7,915
1997	-	348	1,940	1,875	-	1,623	1,033	541	67	-	7,427
1998	-	851	1,782	1,706	-	1,356	557	595	116	-	6,963
1999	-	177	604	1,361	733	1,042	417	371	121	8	4,834
2000	-	155	706	952	1,186	1,819	1,238	630	180	69	6,935
2001	-	937	2,011	1,980	1,358	2,051	1,214	748	135	1	10,435
2002	367	840	1,712	1,965	682	1,293	1,607	2,204	158	15	10,843
2003	175	1,390	2,857	1,541	902	1,347	1,665	1,447	139	14	11,477
2004	906	2,506	2,137	1,819	825	1,833	1,359	704	229	21	12,339
2005	1,298	369	2,832	2,663	-	-	2,519	960	142	75	10,858
2006	-	-	-	1,034	487	186	631	722	278	26	3,364
2007 ^{a/}	-	335	1,198	791	264	1,143	304	244	161	1	4,441
<u>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ)^{b/}</u>											
1978-1980	-	320	7,953	8,898	12,009	9,367	3,437	955	568	-	43,400
1981-1985	-	-	2,979	1,817	5,010	5,260	1,273	732	336	-	17,408
1986-1990	-	-	326	1,889	756	1,406	551	160	217	-	3,825
1991-1995	-	-	45	-	48	56	522	157	-	-	396
1996	-	-	99	31	-	323	298	161	-	-	912
1997	-	19	149	-	-	38	106	169	-	-	481
1998	-	0	22	-	-	14	164	172	-	-	372
1999	-	-	3	-	-	78	274	120	9	-	484
2000	-	-	4	-	-	84	198	130	-	-	416
2001	-	-	18	41	-	150	411	166	-	-	786
2002	3	15	22	73	82	188	548	102	-	-	1,033
2003	0	21	49	74	109	106	185	113	2	-	659
2004	2	31	73	141	138	220	358	61	18	-	1,042
2005	6	1	-	-	-	-	438	110	18	-	573
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	150	27	-	183
2007 ^{a/}	-	6	8	137	99	95	417	46	12	-	820

TABLE A-20. Cape Falcon to U.S./Mexico border **commercial** troll salmon fishing **effort in days** fished by region and month.
(Page 2 of 2)

Year or Avg.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season
<u>Horse Mt. to U.S./Mexico Border</u>											
1978-1980	-	1,399	13,359	14,229	21,707	8,985	5,102	-	-	-	59,571
1981-1985	-	2,037	10,225	7,881	15,092	8,601	4,766	-	-	-	47,380
1986-1990	-	-	14,517	15,253	14,467	9,262	2,839	-	-	-	56,337
1991-1995	-	-	7,860	5,620	5,160	4,320	2,620	-	-	-	25,580
1996	-	-	4,700	5,900	5,300	2,900	1,925	-	-	-	20,725
1997	-	600	6,500	2,000	5,700	2,325	1,725	-	-	-	18,850
1998	-	-	4,300	2,100	3,900	1,800	2,300	-	-	-	14,400
1999	-	125	2,500	5,000	4,700	2,200	1,600	-	-	-	16,125
2000	-	-	5,210	5,863	3,248	2,390	3,600	-	-	-	20,311
2001	-	-	4,894	1,448	3,042	1,419	2,222	501	-	-	13,526
2002	-	-	4,246	3,247	4,664	2,816	1,686	139	-	-	16,798
2003	-	-	3,074	2,727	3,697	3,745	2,431	136	-	-	15,810
2004	-	-	5,146	4,034	6,297	3,470	1,972	290	-	-	21,209
2005	-	-	3,881	377	5,001	3,365	3,669	401	-	-	16,694
2006	-	-	2,062	103	650	2,593	2,477	374	-	-	8,259
2007 ^{a/}	-	106	3,111	29	3,249	2,636	918	171	-	-	10,220
<u>Total South of Cape Falcon</u>											
1978-1980	-	1,718	21,962	21,347	45,885	29,955	10,230	1,553	578	-	132,655
1981-1985	-	2,037	14,617	10,709	30,296	19,221	6,981	1,180	346	-	84,165
1986-1990	-	-	18,589	21,258	28,802	18,198	6,604	2,322	292	-	96,006
1991-1995	-	-	9,112	7,242	6,636	5,974	4,059	1,416	88	-	34,492
1996	-	-	6,177	7,903	5,300	5,042	3,842	1,202	86	-	29,552
1997	-	967	8,589	3,875	5,700	3,986	2,864	710	67	-	26,758
1998	-	851	6,104	3,806	3,900	3,170	3,021	767	116	-	21,735
1999	-	302	3,107	6,361	5,433	3,320	2,291	491	130	8	21,443
2000	-	155	5,920	6,815	4,434	4,293	5,036	760	180	69	27,662
2001	-	937	6,923	3,469	4,400	3,620	3,847	1,415	135	1	24,747
2002	370	855	5,980	5,285	5,428	4,297	3,841	2,445	158	15	28,674
2003	175	1,411	5,980	4,342	4,708	5,198	4,281	1,696	141	14	27,946
2004	908	2,537	7,356	5,994	7,260	5,523	3,689	1,055	247	21	34,590
2005	1,304	370	6,713	3,040	5,001	3,365	6,626	1,471	160	75	28,125
2006	-	-	2,062	1,137	1,137	2,779	3,114	1,246	305	26	11,806
2007 ^{a/}	-	447	4,317	957	3,612	3,874	1,639	461	173	1	15,481

a/ Preliminary.

b/ The current KMZ boundaries are Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. These have changed slightly since the early 1980s. Monthly totals for Oregon data are the sum of statistical weeks with closest fit to the calendar month.

TABLE A-21. Cape Falcon to U.S./Mexico border commercial troll Chinook and coho salmon landings in numbers of fish by region and month. (Page 2 of 2)

Year or Avg.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season
CHINOOK												COHO										
Horse Mt. to U.S./Mexico Border																						
1976-1980	-	34,194	108,017	87,178	128,494	48,348	26,139	-	-	-	432,370	-	13	13,988	42,514	19,864	4,307	540	0	-	-	67,225
1981-1985	-	31,016	95,110	63,197	128,909	57,751	17,536	-	-	-	393,519	-	37	503	5,765	14,913	2,219	276	0	-	-	23,173
1986-1990	-	-	239,714	226,495	193,068	71,735	17,365	-	-	-	748,377	-	-	-	15,505	17,802	3,427	163	0	-	-	36,897
1991-1995	-	-	121,373	73,940	80,950	42,707	22,018	-	-	-	340,988	-	-	-	25,850	12,250	2,825	-	-	-	-	40,925
1996	-	-	97,075	130,284	95,417	28,581	20,419	-	-	-	371,776	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	-	11,891	199,057	74,576	153,940	24,737	21,790	-	-	-	485,991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	-	76,266	39,438	74,931	15,900	17,900	-	-	-	224,435	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	-	3,268	30,554	125,629	71,469	24,035	6,997	-	-	-	261,952	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	-	-	205,634	138,470	47,403	27,033	59,785	-	-	-	478,325	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	-	-	73,044	11,497	63,084	14,172	22,111	3,655	-	-	187,563	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	-	-	86,120	93,214	128,032	56,896	13,456	470	-	-	378,188	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	-	-	73,234	104,201	123,712	111,086	73,735	1,882	-	-	487,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	-	-	97,596	154,175	157,237	44,525	15,451	1,211	-	-	470,195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	-	-	76,855	5,001	139,928	35,046	74,673	2,305	-	-	333,808	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	9,911	391	16,783	18,589	22,982	1,072	-	-	69,728	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007 ^{a/}	-	748	36,501	153	41,342	23,059	2,450	376	-	-	104,629	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total South of Cape Falcon																						
1976-1980	-	42,728	209,087	135,541	241,157	142,938	57,106	13,463	2,458	-	844,479	-	26,024	54,897	267,931	424,414	151,469	12,087	1,141	-	-	857,041
1981-1985	-	31,016	139,724	83,407	199,475	125,855	34,284	6,299	1,149	-	621,208	-	37	4,029	12,948	248,929	70,738	2,240	0	-	-	334,855
1986-1990	-	-	286,235	316,652	336,505	167,846	55,719	21,881	1,642	-	1,186,481	-	-	-	27,490	313,756	80,277	4,883	0	-	-	426,405
1991-1995	-	-	133,977	88,353	93,260	71,953	39,747	14,748	453	-	442,491	-	-	-	71,475	118,161	10,265	3	12	-	-	199,916
1996	-	-	125,581	171,784	95,417	94,742	52,764	14,927	845	-	556,060	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
1997	-	16,384	232,423	109,957	153,940	69,580	49,000	5,370	492	-	637,146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	19,953	116,006	73,187	74,931	36,850	25,353	3,967	900	-	351,147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	-	4,094	36,610	149,076	79,564	42,099	11,431	2,816	1,237	43	326,970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	-	1,187	211,719	149,911	67,067	75,780	93,346	13,096	1,537	367	614,010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	-	18,536	133,829	54,785	100,623	76,169	59,155	19,495	1,345	21	463,958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	6,667	10,689	109,690	154,047	141,810	88,596	85,592	84,636	1,255	65	683,047	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	3,192	60,663	147,415	136,626	144,373	149,515	126,544	41,724	999	137	811,188	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	21,049	34,739	135,640	179,905	178,855	142,874	46,513	9,753	2,191	182	751,701	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	28,384	4,788	132,596	54,896	139,928	35,046	165,040	20,116	943	335	582,072	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	9,911	10,049	20,399	19,551	27,361	5,111	1,691	131	94,204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007 ^{a/}	-	2,601	43,854	5,337	44,251	36,955	12,333	1,375	717	3	147,426	-	-	-	-	-	5,010	515	-	-	-	5,525

a/ Preliminary.

b/ The current KMZ boundaries are Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. These have changed slightly since the early 1980s. Monthly totals for Oregon data are the sum of statistical weeks with closest fit to the calendar month.

TABLE A-22. Cape Falcon to U.S/Mexico border ocean recreational fishing effort in salmon angler trips by region and month.^{a/}
(Page 1 of 2)

Year or Avg	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Season
<u>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</u>											
1978-1980	-	-	0	9,025	44,358	97,228	83,028	17,580	2,250	151	252,629
1981-1985	-	-	-	5,279	21,790	78,019	61,312	10,677	1,603	--	151,116
1986-1990	-	-	-	2,054	18,538	82,564	51,012	13,964	--	--	164,930
1991-1995	-	-	-	1,817	11,249	63,162	22,523	5,191	4,948	396	64,187
1996	-	-	-	1,271	917	643	4,134	4,766	3,255	--	14,986
1997	-	-	29	439	762	873	4,044	2,142	1,673	--	9,962
1998	-	-	0	677	166	375	3,082	2,531	2,912	--	9,743
1999	-	-	12	663	808	15,588	2,167	3,380	3,495	104	26,217
2000	-	-	26	490	328	30,371	8,514	4,817	3,332	235	48,113
2001	-	-	0	1,349	17,548	35,973	9,449	4,384	2,254	162	71,119
2002	-	-	275	1,295	6,181	36,658	14,194	9,322	7,893	50	75,868
2003	-	81	139	1,695	10,884	54,115	31,069	8,437	3,635	395	110,450
2004	-	78	238	1,490	14,867	49,370	28,773	10,599	3,094	291	108,800
2005	-	30	406	1,470	12,598	13,820	9,797	11,248	778	12	50,159
2006	-	24	92	800	4,918	18,334	3,817	9,996	5,368	98	43,447
2007 ^{a/}	-	36	75	1,244	7,828	22,067	25,908	5,227	2,218	0	64,603
<u>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ)^{b/}</u>											
1978-1980	0	0	4	1,607	20,812	50,059	30,892	8,329	5,617	913	118,233
1981-1985	0	0	1	3,481	14,938	49,198	26,922	4,354	3,416	138	102,448
1986-1990	0	0	-	5,291	33,539	62,718	27,347	5,042	3,353	-	135,949
1991-1995	-	-	-	6,722	16,127	28,644	7,901	7,727	2,879	-	51,816
1996	-	-	-	5,095	17,467	5,583	10,650	5,590	4,282	-	48,667
1997	-	-	-	5,849	8,635	6,538	11,693	1,551	1,269	-	35,535
1998	-	-	-	3,974	5,537	2,571	6,784	2,508	2,755	-	24,129
1999	-	-	-	268	6,579	5,413	14,905	4,129	2,318	-	33,612
2000	-	-	-	1,170	7,530	7,747	20,126	2,551	3,205	-	42,329
2001	-	-	-	6,542	11,561	11,274	15,394	1,683	4,340	-	50,794
2002	-	-	-	4,989	10,558	1,259	14,412	6,074	3,973	-	41,265
2003	-	-	-	3,669	5,103	7,346	8,750	3,026	2,630	-	30,524
2004	-	-	-	5,830	7,419	9,227	13,450	6,405	1,575	-	43,906
2005	-	-	-	1,799	9,099	1,932	8,781	5,898	2,398	-	29,907
2006	-	-	-	4,887	8,619	3,174	-	7,320	3,081	-	27,081
2007 ^{a/}	-	-	-	2,346	6,223	7,541	10,178	2,004	3,263	-	31,555

TABLE A-22. Cape Falcon to U.S/Mexico border ocean recreational fishing effort in salmon angler trips by region and month.
(Page 2 of 2)

Year or Avg.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Season
<u>Horse Mt. to U.S./Mexico Border</u>											
1976-1980	9,865	12,468	9,230	9,929	12,998	22,054	19,400	13,245	7,968	4,078	119,603
1981-1985	5,107	7,945	8,771	8,898	14,341	22,038	16,941	9,593	5,648	1,426	100,709
1986-1990	8,272	17,094	24,034	13,831	23,693	36,170	22,631	10,893	5,029	1,563	163,209
1991-1995	675	15,641	23,079	22,180	30,007	51,595	26,483	11,093	5,939	302	186,873
1996	49	35,215	30,349	21,778	31,697	43,378	26,313	8,060	3,141	0	199,980
1997	--	21,546	29,711	29,897	39,076	56,577	29,058	5,961	3,212	380	215,418
1998	--	6,225	17,692	18,052	28,228	33,732	25,998	8,385	3,480	--	141,792
1999	14	8,721	11,785	6,475	22,087	41,263	23,824	9,638	5,421	--	129,228
2000	--	0	36,688	32,716	38,284	39,383	24,792	15,273	5,466	1,451	194,053
2001	0	1,573	26,353	23,014	14,267	30,775	23,004	12,782	6,081	2,593	140,442
2002	194	3,760	40,477	27,539	30,025	45,831	30,791	7,688	1,823	381	188,509
2003	607	6,374	15,069	17,055	20,779	34,536	14,786	6,713	2,667	264	118,850
2004	183	999	32,865	28,873	29,067	57,641	27,768	9,908	4,303	1,539	193,146
2005	869	521	24,631	19,797	27,711	38,248	22,891	13,250	5,868	965	154,751
2006	289	298	19,198	17,128	25,376	31,705	9,684	4,102	1,827	448	110,055
2007 ^{a/}	249	855	15,043	13,284	19,540	21,539	8,545	2,991	1,772	1,394	85,212
<u>Total South of Cape Falcon</u>											
1976-1980	9,865	12,468	9,233	20,561	78,167	169,341	133,321	39,154	14,935	3,420	490,465
1981-1985	5,107	7,945	8,772	14,491	42,353	149,255	92,912	22,489	9,385	1,564	354,272
1986-1990	8,272	17,094	24,034	20,765	75,770	181,452	100,990	27,107	7,041	1,563	464,088
1991-1995	675	15,641	23,079	29,374	54,157	106,679	41,813	20,897	10,221	425	302,876
1996	49	35,215	30,349	28,144	50,081	49,604	41,097	18,416	10,678	--	263,633
1997	--	21,546	29,740	36,185	48,473	63,988	44,795	9,654	6,154	380	260,915
1998	--	6,225	17,692	22,703	33,931	36,678	35,864	13,424	9,147	--	175,664
1999	14	8,721	11,797	7,406	29,474	62,264	40,896	17,147	11,234	104	189,057
2000	--	0	36,714	34,376	46,142	77,501	53,432	22,641	12,003	1,686	284,495
2001	0	1,573	26,353	30,905	43,376	78,022	47,847	18,849	12,675	2,755	262,355
2002	194	3,760	40,752	33,823	46,764	83,748	59,397	23,084	13,689	431	305,642
2003	607	6,455	15,208	22,419	36,766	95,997	54,605	18,176	8,932	659	259,824
2004	183	1,077	33,103	36,193	51,353	116,238	69,991	26,912	8,972	1,830	345,852
2005	869	551	25,037	23,066	49,408	54,000	41,469	30,396	9,044	977	234,817
2006	289	322	19,290	22,815	38,913	53,213	13,501	21,418	10,276	546	180,583
2007 ^{a/}	249	891	15,118	16,874	33,591	51,147	44,631	10,222	7,253	1,394	181,370

a/ Preliminary.

b/ The current KMZ boundaries are Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. These have changed slightly since the early 1980s. Monthly totals for Oregon data are the sum of statistical weeks with closest fit to the calendar month.

TABLE A-23. Cape Falcon to U.S./Mexico border ocean recreational salmon landings in numbers of fish by region and month.^{a/} (Page 1 of 2)

Year or Avg.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Season	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Season
CHINOOK												COHO										
<u>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</u>																						
1976-1980	-	-	0	700	2,780	4,114	5,079	1,463	144	39	14,239	-	-	-	9,099	46,920	76,187	54,894	5,617	671	-	193,118
1981-1985	-	-	-	55	787	6,327	3,518	642	42	--	11,326	-	-	-	2,321	18,010	62,626	40,922	4,706	-	-	119,511
1986-1990	-	-	-	150	1,678	7,128	4,099	1,639	--	--	14,664	-	-	-	1,136	21,865	97,505	45,530	6,824	-	-	171,268
1991-1995	-	-	-	146	1,144	3,030	1,044	465	1,254	42	4,230	-	-	-	522	21,985	87,767	25,734	3,192	-	-	97,169
1996	-	-	-	163	189	307	702	891	733	--	2,985	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	11	1	-	59
1997	-	-	2	80	166	162	1,402	309	287	--	2,408	-	-	-	-	-	8	24	6	-	-	38
1998	-	-	0	101	81	173	609	524	531	--	2,019	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	11	2	-	93
1999	-	-	0	129	233	1,327	412	704	527	8	3,340	-	-	-	-	-	6,031	2	11	2	-	6,046
2000	-	-	4	63	43	7,966	3,040	1,264	435	63	12,878	-	-	-	-	-	19,316	57	20	8	-	19,401
2001	-	-	0	217	2,038	7,816	4,721	1,965	594	23	17,374	-	-	-	21	17,671	37,093	205	76	22	-	55,088
2002	-	-	155	330	5,144	16,609	5,995	3,923	2,636	0	34,792	-	-	-	-	35	19,701	2,163	103	24	-	22,026
2003	-	2	22	268	2,936	15,116	9,235	3,960	1,273	64	32,876	-	-	-	2	7,578	50,861	25,318	64	14	-	83,837
2004	-	2	24	315	3,904	21,493	14,646	5,053	1,907	69	47,413	-	-	-	2	4,955	30,949	11,667	466	23	-	48,062
2005	-	6	104	201	3,696	4,228	4,564	5,524	280	0	18,603	-	-	-	-	2,064	1,422	37	107	-	-	3,630
2006	-	2	4	68	540	3,755	982	1,863	2,024	49	9,287	-	-	-	-	469	8,346	36	634	-	-	9,485
2007 ^{a/}	-	3	0	72	255	804	1,076	597	433	0	3,240	-	-	-	2	4,734	19,223	16,417	311	-	-	40,687
<u>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ)^{b/}</u>																						
1976-1980	-	0	0	252	2,699	8,214	5,604	706	721	75	18,272	0	0	1	483	17,791	29,095	9,034	713	430	0	57,548
1981-1985	-	0	1	2,463	4,949	17,196	7,185	703	515	9	33,021	0	0	0	378	5,668	17,700	5,744	354	1	0	29,844
1986-1990	-	0	-	1,782	14,924	21,557	8,664	1,935	581	-	49,211	0	0	-	1,081	12,458	32,289	7,650	877	10	-	54,361
1991-1995	-	-	-	2,752	6,005	4,480	1,559	1,849	653	-	13,312	-	-	-	186	8,173	15,356	2,224	900	2	-	18,580
1996	-	-	-	2,575	8,556	1,256	4,056	1,220	1,281	-	18,944	-	-	-	-	175	49	58	67	11	-	360
1997	-	-	-	2,616	3,047	3,034	4,465	233	675	-	14,070	-	-	-	33	66	113	107	9	-	-	328
1998	-	-	-	974	1,500	686	968	353	394	-	4,875	-	-	-	-	21	23	50	-	6	-	100
1999	-	-	-	13	2,328	2,152	4,172	625	348	-	9,638	-	-	-	-	36	42	95	4	-	-	177
2000	-	-	-	312	2,754	5,853	14,449	1,114	810	-	25,292	-	-	-	-	19	50	180	8	-	-	257
2001	-	-	-	2,690	5,225	3,859	5,554	1,848	856	-	20,032	-	-	-	11	118	55	58	-	13	-	255
2002	-	-	-	3,048	7,768	630	8,533	5,785	301	-	26,065	-	-	-	10	253	42	57	41	-	-	403
2003	-	-	-	3,385	2,156	2,638	3,130	2,339	552	-	14,200	-	-	-	29	59	25	63	12	-	-	188
2004	-	-	-	6,514	4,530	6,090	9,100	3,214	233	-	29,681	-	-	-	194	440	787	369	42	3	-	1,835
2005	-	-	-	1,206	10,218	2,317	5,249	3,857	404	-	23,251	-	-	-	24	137	3	40	57	-	-	261
2006	-	-	-	4,620	6,199	2,515	-	4,464	397	-	18,195	-	-	-	93	503	150	-	169	7	-	922
2007 ^{a/}	-	-	-	841	5,290	5,001	8,064	2,215	535	-	21,946	-	-	-	-	245	745	917	60	3	-	1,970

TABLE A-23. Cape Falcon to U.S./Mexico border ocean recreational salmon landings in numbers of fish by region and month. (Page 2 of 2)

Year or Avg.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Season	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Season
CHINOOK												COHO										
Horse Mt. to U.S./Mexico Border																						
1976-1980	5,830	8,504	8,715	6,238	11,781	16,557	9,694	7,432	6,663	1,338	82,753	10	14	238	1,439	1,551	2,151	600	136	14	2	6,155
1981-1985	5,947	7,266	7,238	7,654	13,303	18,990	16,587	8,530	5,546	1,410	92,471	0	1	21	149	680	903	303	40	29	0	2,125
1986-1990	5,630	15,288	26,365	10,037	18,925	28,491	17,858	7,834	4,240	1,319	135,987	0	1	56	212	1,300	2,384	772	153	12	0	4,890
1991-1995	244	11,376	21,564	15,561	27,663	53,815	17,807	8,925	4,451	159	161,502	0	9	23	260	3,128	5,839	733	142	25	0	10,159
1996	11	31,966	31,658	13,223	27,212	32,339	11,163	4,371	1,342	--	153,285	-	-	3	2	187	44	124	30	-	-	390
1997	--	20,090	26,939	25,745	45,656	72,545	23,558	3,010	2,384	58	219,985	-	-	-	18	30	203	17	17	-	-	285
1998	--	2,989	13,130	15,270	23,741	37,085	20,675	4,421	1,789	--	119,100	-	-	-	-	12	21	7	-	-	-	40
1999	0	1,691	6,631	1,633	13,444	33,990	15,172	6,538	2,555	--	81,654	-	-	-	12	190	134	123	12	6	-	477
2000	--	--	40,311	32,110	35,298	27,377	17,509	11,052	6,815	1,905	172,377	-	-	-	-	141	54	25	3	-	-	223
2001	--	1,256	18,059	11,892	8,153	23,121	12,154	7,030	3,071	1,223	85,959	-	-	4	420	211	462	46	-	-	-	1,143
2002	14	2,979	37,759	21,933	30,342	51,328	17,859	3,290	348	61	165,913	-	-	2	22	130	333	46	-	-	-	533
2003	444	3,978	9,569	12,209	19,043	29,442	6,501	3,688	1,048	0	85,922	-	-	-	70	197	189	11	9	-	-	476
2004	41	510	31,470	24,847	33,948	70,611	24,970	8,717	2,818	338	198,270	-	-	-	41	113	475	201	34	-	-	864
2005	285	111	14,255	14,272	31,351	34,094	16,015	11,020	3,955	355	125,713	-	-	-	35	242	243	28	-	-	-	548
2006	55	109	9,408	14,233	24,099	26,657	4,023	982	256	67	79,889	-	-	-	108	640	588	49	-	-	-	1,385
2007 ^{a/}	48	200	3,152	6,397	8,573	8,070	1,163	376	435	325	28,739	-	-	-	53	104	149	25	14	-	-	345
Total South of Cape Falcon																						
1976-1980	5,830	8,504	8,715	7,190	17,259	28,886	20,378	9,602	7,471	1,428	115,264	10	14	239	11,021	66,262	107,432	64,529	6,466	847	2	256,821
1981-1985	5,947	7,266	7,239	10,162	19,039	42,513	27,290	9,875	6,070	1,419	136,819	0	1	21	1,919	17,153	81,228	46,969	4,158	30	0	151,479
1986-1990	5,630	15,288	26,365	11,939	35,527	57,176	30,621	11,409	4,588	1,319	199,862	0	1	56	2,202	35,623	132,177	53,953	6,489	18	0	230,519
1991-1995	244	11,376	21,564	17,908	33,611	58,321	19,472	10,960	5,475	140	179,043	0	9	23	722	22,857	67,713	12,805	2,319	26	0	106,474
1996	11	31,966	31,658	15,961	35,957	33,902	15,921	6,482	3,356	--	175,214	-	-	3	2	362	93	229	108	12	-	809
1997	0	20,090	26,941	28,441	48,869	75,741	29,425	3,552	3,346	58	236,463	-	-	-	51	96	324	148	32	-	-	651
1998	0	2,989	13,130	16,345	25,322	37,944	22,252	5,298	2,714	--	125,994	-	-	-	-	33	44	137	11	8	-	233
1999	0	1,691	6,631	1,775	16,005	37,469	19,756	7,867	3,430	8	94,632	-	-	-	12	226	6,207	220	27	8	-	6,700
2000	0	0	40,315	32,485	38,095	41,196	34,998	13,430	8,060	1,968	210,547	-	-	-	-	160	19,420	262	31	8	-	19,881
2001	0	1,256	18,059	14,799	15,416	34,796	22,429	10,843	4,521	1,246	123,365	-	-	4	452	18,000	37,610	309	76	35	-	56,486
2002	14	2,979	37,914	25,311	43,254	68,567	32,387	12,998	3,285	61	226,770	-	-	2	32	418	20,076	2,266	144	24	-	22,962
2003	444	3,980	9,591	15,862	24,135	47,196	18,866	9,987	2,873	64	132,998	-	-	-	101	7,834	51,075	25,392	85	14	-	84,501
2004	41	512	31,494	31,676	42,382	98,194	48,716	16,984	4,958	407	275,364	-	-	-	237	5,508	32,211	12,237	542	26	-	50,761
2005	285	117	14,359	15,679	45,265	40,639	25,828	20,401	4,639	355	167,567	-	-	-	59	2,443	1,668	105	164	-	-	4,439
2006	55	111	9,412	18,921	30,838	32,927	5,005	7,309	2,677	116	107,371	-	-	-	201	1,612	9,084	85	803	7	-	11,792
2007 ^{a/}	48	203	3,152	7,310	14,118	13,875	10,303	3,188	1,403	325	53,925	-	-	-	55	5,083	20,117	17,359	385	3	-	43,002

a/ Preliminary

b/ The current KMZ boundaries are Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. These have changed slightly since the early 1980s. Monthly totals for Oregon data are the sum of statistical weeks with closest fit to the calendar month.

TABLE A-24. U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon commercial troll salmon fishing effort in days fished by area and month.^{a/}
(Page 1 of 3)

Year or Avg.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season
U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Pt. - Non-Indian							
1976-1980	3,482	2,262	11,876	12,038	4,519	-	34,176
1981-1985	2,700	309	5,650	2,388	14	-	9,858
1986-1990	2,255	830	438	750	15	-	3,847
1991-1995	1,578	1,054	775	635	304	-	3,224
1996	-	-	181	231	-	-	412
1997	294	158	-	-	-	-	452
1998	127	12	-	-	-	-	139
1999	271	231	135	86	6	-	729
2000	193	95	-	71	3	-	362
2001	209	212	159	70	38	-	688
2002	428	183	420	242	-	-	1,273
2003	421	195	476	415	77	-	1,584
2004	460	10	392	342	125	-	1,329
2005	492	104	337	402	-	-	1,335
2006	359	381	99	296	169	-	1,304
2007 ^{b/}	445	253	354	114	8	-	1,174
U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Pt. - Treaty Indian^{c/}							
1976-1980	61	137	192	162	50	6	603
1981-1985	79	141	284	313	146	17	963
1986-1990	138	168	434	460	161	2	1,360
1991-1995	69	71	182	311	48	10	682
1996	12	35	2	119	113	0	281
1997	25	48	0	164	62	0	299
1998	33	19	3	41	42	0	138
1999	43	46	5	117	71	0	282
2000	43	40	5	54	0	0	142
2001	53	65	122	172	104	0	516
2002	31	42	61	51	41	0	226
2003	24	27	63	57	45	0	216
2004	27	49	127	152	76	0	431
2005	98	145	126	150	77	0	596
2006 ^{b/}	96	285	167	140	114	5	802
2007 ^{b/}	22	206	211	169	7	0	615
U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Pt. - Total^{c/}							
1976-1980	3,543	2,399	12,069	12,200	4,569	6	34,780
1981-1985	2,779	388	4,804	2,701	149	17	10,821
1986-1990	2,393	832	609	1,210	164	2	5,207
1991-1995	1,016	704	492	819	230	10	3,260
1996	12	35	183	350	113	0	693
1997	319	206	0	164	62	0	751
1998	160	31	3	41	42	0	277
1999	314	277	140	203	77	0	1,011
2000	236	135	5	125	3	0	504
2001	262	277	281	242	142	0	1,204
2002	459	225	481	293	41	0	1,499
2003	445	222	539	472	122	0	1,800
2004	487	59	519	494	201	0	1,760
2005	590	249	463	552	77	0	1,931
2006 ^{b/}	455	666	266	436	283	5	2,106
2007 ^{b/}	467	459	565	283	15	0	1,789

TABLE A-24. U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon commercial troll salmon fishing effort in days fished by area and month.^{a/}
(Page 2 of 3)

Year or Avg.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season
<u>Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon - Non-Indian</u>							
1976-1980	900	838	4,419	3,751	1,920	56	11,882
1981-1985	969	58	977	906	146	0	3,057
1986-1990	343	87	467	1,162	850	22	1,530
1991-1995	153	52	113	326	155	-	709
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	6	2	-	-	-	-	8
1998	0	0	-	-	-	-	0
1999	0	1	-	-	-	-	1
2000	1	6	-	294	29	-	330
2001	29	27	97	126	39	-	318
2002	40	57	182	216	-	-	495
2003	113	24	152	175	63	-	527
2004	51	4	82	106	156	-	399
2005	230	51	55	283	-	-	619
2006	581	353	3	79	99	-	1,115
2007 ^{b/}	98	71	50	179	24	-	422
<u>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon - Non-Indian</u>							
1976-1980	4,382	3,100	16,295	15,788	6,438	56	46,058
1981-1985	3,669	305	5,497	3,294	149	0	12,915
1986-1990	2,598	895	671	1,447	858	22	5,377
1991-1995	1,731	1,106	888	879	407	-	3,756
1996	-	-	181	231	-	-	412
1997	300	160	-	-	-	-	460
1998	127	12	-	-	-	-	139
1999	271	232	135	86	6	-	730
2000	194	101	-	365	32	-	692
2001	238	239	256	196	77	-	1,006
2002	468	240	602	458	-	-	1,768
2003	534	219	628	590	140	-	2,111
2004	511	14	474	448	281	-	1,728
2005	722	155	392	685	-	-	1,954
2006	940	734	102	375	268	-	2,419
2007 ^{b/}	543	324	404	293	32	-	1,596
<u>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon - Treaty Indian^{c/}</u>							
1976-1980	61	137	192	162	50	6	603
1981-1985	79	141	284	313	146	17	963
1986-1990	138	168	434	460	161	2	1,360
1991-1995	69	71	182	311	48	10	682
1996	12	35	2	119	113	0	281
1997	25	48	0	164	62	0	299
1998	33	19	3	41	42	0	138
1999	43	46	5	117	71	0	282
2000	43	40	5	54	0	0	142
2001	53	65	122	172	104	0	516
2002	31	42	61	51	41	0	226
2003	24	27	63	57	45	0	216
2004	27	49	127	152	76	0	431
2005	98	145	126	150	77	0	596
2006 ^{b/}	96	285	167	140	114	5	802
2007 ^{b/}	22	206	211	169	7	0	615

TABLE A-24. U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon commercial troll salmon fishing effort in days fished by area and month.^{a/}
(Page 3 of 3)

Year or Avg.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon - Total Treaty Indian and Non-Indian^{c/}							
1976-1980	4,598	1,584	14,872	14,595	3,982	38	39,663
1981-1985	3,186	443	3,575	1,919	273	16	9,396
1986-1990	2,569	1,036	678	1,862	635	16	6,784
1991-1995	720	520	507	559	183	0	2,489
1996	12	35	183	350	113	0	693
1997	325	208	0	164	62	0	759
1998	160	31	3	41	42	0	277
1999	314	278	140	203	77	0	1,012
2000	237	141	5	419	32	0	834
2001	291	304	378	368	181	0	1,522
2002	499	282	663	509	41	0	1,994
2003	558	246	691	647	185	0	2,327
2004	538	63	601	600	357	0	2,159
2005	820	300	518	835	77	0	2,550
2006 ^{b/}	1,036	1,019	269	515	382	5	3,221
2007 ^{b/}	565	530	615	462	39	0	2,211

a/ Monthly totals for Oregon data are the sum of statistical weeks with closest fit to the calendar month. Washington data are summarized by statistical month.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Treaty troll effort in number of landings, which closely approximates days fished because treaty Indian fishers do not usually make multi-day trips. Season totals do not include October treaty troll effort.

TABLE A-25. U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon ocean troll Chinook and coho landings in number of fish by catch area and month.^{a/} (Page 1 of 4)

Year or Avg.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season
CHINOOK							COHO							
<u>U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Pt. - Non-Indian</u>														
1976-1980	41,761	24,669	51,037	33,083	9,456	-	160,006	97	134,856	303,327	174,800	62,229	-	567,347
1981-1985	25,195	3,442	24,381	4,671	31	-	52,131	-	-	117,950	25,994	100	-	120,394
1986-1990	27,081	11,294	8,914	1,811	11	-	41,133	-	-	18,447	34,981	16	-	35,367
1991-1995	15,857	11,859	3,929	1,279	1,118	-	24,589	-	-	7,119	13,592	8,242	-	23,332
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,137	10,389	-	-	17,526
1997	4,514	1,904	-	-	-	-	6,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	5,747	182	-	-	-	-	5,929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	4,191	7,075	4,030	2,160	-	-	17,456	-	-	673	2,813	337	-	3,823
2000	6,534	2,427	-	752	3	-	9,716	-	-	-	2,419	49	-	2,468
2001	7,092	7,188	4,940	846	219	-	20,285	-	-	1,969	2,070	2,615	-	6,654
2002	18,010	11,001	15,271	7,781	-	-	52,063	-	-	-	53	-	-	53
2003	17,920	8,808	14,372	12,056	1,126	-	54,282	-	-	3,279	3,755	633	-	7,667
2004	15,254	1,157	7,891	8,885	1,827	-	35,014	-	-	2,042	4,652	5,469	-	12,163
2005	18,294	2,204	6,009	7,073	-	-	33,580	-	-	166	638	-	-	804
2006	4,735	3,548	1,073	3,458	1,831	-	14,645	-	-	122	816	253	-	1,191
2007 ^{b/}	5,693	3,868	3,459	721	27	-	13,768	-	-	1,944	1,043	34	-	3,021
<u>U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Pt. - Treaty Indian^{c/}</u>														
1976-1980	787	2,037	1,776	415	70	11	5,086	720	7,677	2,915	1,275	443	11	13,030
1981-1985	2,150	1,883	3,636	1,336	1,018	198	10,023	283	7,435	16,406	24,484	16,666	54	65,274
1986-1990	6,877	5,955	6,726	4,506	1,248	12	25,312	3	4,256	32,310	35,942	11,051	7	83,563
1991-1995	4,343	4,181	3,511	4,243	571	29	16,849	1	1	17,220	26,038	5,275	103	48,535
1996	1,473	1,974	457	4,845	3,561	0	12,310	0	0	0	4,655	13,885	0	18,540
1997	819	7,486	0	4,720	1,136	0	14,161	0	0	0	11,481	4,343	0	15,824
1998	5,189	4,442	47	3,860	1,148	0	14,686	0	0	74	3,855	4,225	0	8,154
1999	2,536	15,666	1,530	4,101	3,619	0	27,452	0	0	0	13,151	20,213	0	33,364
2000	2,885	3,052	196	1,505	0	0	7,638	0	1	0	22,174	0	0	22,175
2001	2,278	13,705	6,561	2,988	3,311	0	28,843	0	12	8,510	27,984	22,089	0	58,595
2002	5,364	11,206	12,079	8,074	3,123	50	39,846	1	1	3,449	4,929	9,042	200	17,422
2003	2,856	13,039	12,935	5,232	1,110	75	35,172	3	0	4,449	4,276	2,214	200	10,942
2004	9,947	16,977	10,765	6,960	5,086	50	49,735	3	3	16,133	36,684	9,274	100	62,097
2005	6,858	18,374	4,971	8,100	3,672	0	41,975	3	1	3,756	15,949	4,288	0	23,997
2006 ^{b/}	2,814	8,466	7,366	6,522	4,887	15	30,055	15	102	10,409	10,591	10,589	5	31,706
2007 ^{b/}	316	14,707	3,276	4,674	65	0	23,038	0	12	22,743	16,433	808	0	39,996

TABLE A-25. U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon ocean troll Chinook and coho landings in number of fish by catch area and month.^{a/} (Page 2 of 4)

Year or Avg.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season
CHINOOK							COHO							
U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Pt. - Total^{c/}														
1976-1980	42,548	26,706	52,813	33,498	9,526	11	165,092	740	34,648	306,242	176,074	62,673	11	580,376
1981-1985	27,345	4,637	23,141	6,007	1,024	198	62,154	283	7,435	110,766	50,478	16,706	54	185,667
1986-1990	33,958	14,990	10,291	5,955	1,250	12	66,445	3	4,256	39,689	63,927	11,054	7	118,930
1991-1995	13,857	11,297	5,082	5,266	1,018	29	36,520	1	1	20,068	36,911	10,220	103	67,200
1996	1,473	1,974	457	4,845	3,561	0	12,310	0	0	7,137	15,044	13,885	0	36,066
1997	5,333	9,390	0	4,720	1,136	0	20,579	0	0	0	11,481	4,343	0	15,824
1998	10,936	4,624	47	3,860	1,148	0	20,615	0	0	74	3,855	4,225	0	8,154
1999	6,727	22,741	5,560	6,261	3,619	0	44,908	0	0	673	15,964	20,550	0	37,187
2000	9,419	5,479	196	2,257	3	0	17,354	0	1	0	24,593	49	0	24,643
2001	9,370	20,893	11,501	3,834	3,530	0	49,128	0	12	10,479	30,054	24,704	0	65,249
2002	23,374	22,207	27,350	15,855	3,123	50	91,909	1	1	3,449	4,982	9,042	200	17,475
2003	20,776	21,847	27,307	17,288	2,236	75	89,454	3	0	7,728	8,031	2,847	200	18,609
2004	25,201	18,134	18,656	15,845	6,913	50	84,749	3	3	18,175	41,336	14,743	100	74,260
2005	25,152	20,578	10,980	15,173	3,672	0	75,555	3	1	3,922	16,587	4,288	0	24,801
2006 ^{b/}	7,549	12,014	8,439	9,980	6,718	15	44,700	15	102	10,531	11,407	10,842	5	32,897
2007 ^{b/}	6,009	18,575	6,735	5,395	92	0	36,806	0	12	24,687	17,476	842	0	43,017
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon - Non-Indian														
1976-1980	13,048	10,310	7,546	5,975	4,004	577	41,459	6	37,584	95,592	40,793	21,260	1,875	189,215
1981-1985	11,202	758	1,884	775	107	2	14,728	-	-	48,629	26,289	15,916	-	53,392
1986-1990	4,789	1,264	3,549	2,691	1,702	71	8,566	-	-	18,234	41,121	19,306	304	45,128
1991-1995	1,465	357	134	344	103	-	2,323	-	-	911	12,674	3,937	-	15,906
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	25	3	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	0	15	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	27	-	-	27
2000	9	236	-	2,464	89	-	2,798	-	-	-	14,014	1,043	-	15,057
2001	898	1,713	1,036	901	487	-	5,035	-	-	4,052	3,970	2,769	-	10,791
2002	1,226	3,237	5,096	4,994	-	-	14,553	-	-	-	1,642	-	-	1,642
2003	5,717	1,281	1,796	2,760	750	-	12,304	-	-	1,890	4,169	1,672	-	7,731
2004	1,940	94	453	430	559	-	3,476	-	-	906	1,708	7,355	-	9,969
2005	5,373	1,235	629	4,334	-	-	11,571	-	-	358	2,898	-	-	3,256
2006	8,913	3,532	1	62	105	-	12,613	-	-	17	1,211	260	-	1,488
2007 ^{b/}	946	597	158	213	22	-	1,936	-	22	1,378	12,737	283	-	14,420

TABLE A-25. U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon ocean troll Chinook and coho landings in number of fish by catch area and month.^{a/} (Page 3 of 4)

Year or Avg.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season
CHINOOK								COHO						
<u>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon - Non-Indian</u>														
1976-1980	54,809	34,978	58,583	39,058	13,460	577	201,465	36	71,298	398,919	215,593	83,490	1,875	756,562
1981-1985	36,397	3,511	21,389	5,446	113	2	66,859	-	-	154,422	47,025	5,372	-	173,785
1986-1990	31,870	12,242	10,688	3,829	1,708	71	49,699	-	-	27,564	65,822	19,314	304	71,470
1991-1995	17,321	12,216	4,063	1,537	1,220	-	26,331	-	-	8,030	23,097	10,866	-	35,261
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,137	10,389	-	-	17,526
1997	4,539	1,907	-	-	-	-	6,446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	5,747	182	-	-	-	-	5,929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	4,191	7,090	4,030	2,160	-	-	17,471	-	-	673	2,840	337	-	3,850
2000	6,543	2,663	-	3,216	92	-	12,514	-	-	-	16,433	1,092	-	17,525
2001	7,990	8,901	5,976	1,747	706	-	25,320	-	-	6,021	6,040	5,384	-	17,445
2002	19,236	14,238	20,367	12,775	-	-	66,616	-	-	-	1,695	-	-	1,695
2003	23,637	10,089	16,168	14,816	1,876	-	66,586	-	-	5,169	7,924	2,305	-	15,398
2004	17,194	1,251	8,344	9,315	2,386	-	38,490	-	-	2,948	6,360	12,824	-	22,132
2005	23,667	3,439	6,638	11,407	-	-	45,151	-	-	524	3,536	-	-	4,060
2006	13,648	7,080	1,074	3,520	1,936	-	27,258	-	-	139	2,027	513	-	2,679
2007 ^{b/}	6,639	4,465	3,617	934	49	-	15,704	-	22	3,322	13,780	317	-	17,441
<u>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon - Treaty Indian^{c/}</u>														
1976-1980	787	2,037	1,776	415	70	11	5,086	720	7,677	2,915	1,275	443	11	13,030
1981-1985	2,150	1,883	3,636	1,336	1,018	198	10,023	283	7,435	16,406	24,484	16,666	54	65,274
1986-1990	6,877	5,955	6,726	4,506	1,248	12	25,312	3	4,256	32,310	35,942	11,051	7	83,563
1991-1995	4,343	4,181	3,511	4,243	571	29	16,849	1	1	17,220	26,038	5,275	103	48,535
1996	1,473	1,974	457	4,845	3,561	0	12,310	0	0	0	4,655	13,885	0	18,540
1997	819	7,486	0	4,720	1,136	0	14,161	0	0	0	11,481	4,343	0	15,824
1998	5,189	4,442	47	3,860	1,148	0	14,686	0	0	74	3,855	4,225	0	8,154
1999	2,536	15,666	1,530	4,101	3,619	0	27,452	0	0	0	13,151	20,213	0	33,364
2000	2,885	3,052	196	1,505	0	0	7,638	0	1	0	22,174	0	0	22,175
2001	2,278	13,705	6,561	2,988	3,311	0	28,843	0	12	8,510	27,984	22,089	0	58,595
2002	5,364	11,206	12,079	8,074	3,123	50	39,846	1	1	3,449	4,929	9,042	200	17,422
2003	2,856	13,039	12,935	5,232	1,110	75	35,172	3	0	4,449	4,276	2,214	200	10,942
2004	9,947	16,977	10,765	6,960	5,086	50	49,735	3	3	16,133	36,684	9,274	100	62,097
2005	6,858	18,374	4,971	8,100	3,672	0	41,975	3	1	3,756	15,949	4,288	0	23,997
2006 ^{b/}	2,814	8,466	7,366	6,522	4,887	15	30,055	15	102	10,409	10,591	10,589	5	31,706
2007 ^{b/}	316	14,707	3,276	4,674	65	0	23,038	0	12	22,743	16,433	808	0	39,996

TABLE A-25. U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon ocean troll Chinook and coho landings in number of fish by catch area and month.^{a/} (Page 4 of 4)

Year or Avg.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season
CHINOOK							COHO							
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon - Total Treaty Indian and Non-Indian^{c/}														
1976-1980	49,538	15,956	46,754	30,068	8,461	599	151,314	999	17,805	321,926	177,538	51,106	365	569,728
1981-1985	34,696	5,308	19,980	4,503	1,077	147	65,565	26	10,149	98,551	68,757	17,148	52	194,631
1986-1990	35,583	18,522	11,638	7,187	2,106	56	75,050	3	23	40,800	81,969	22,635	167	145,491
1991-1995	11,176	8,207	3,852	5,226	1,596	0	30,058	1	1	14,071	27,594	10,711	3	52,376
1996	1,473	1,974	457	4,845	3,561	0	12,310	0	0	7,137	15,044	13,885	0	36,066
1997	5,358	9,393	0	4,720	1,136	0	20,607	0	0	0	11,481	4,343	0	15,824
1998	10,936	4,624	47	3,860	1,148	0	20,615	0	0	74	3,855	4,225	0	8,154
1999	6,727	22,756	5,560	6,261	3,619	0	44,923	0	0	673	15,991	20,550	0	37,214
2000	9,428	5,715	196	4,721	92	0	20,152	0	1	0	38,607	1,092	0	39,700
2001	10,268	22,606	12,537	4,735	4,017	0	54,163	0	12	14,531	34,024	27,473	0	76,040
2002	24,600	25,444	32,446	20,849	3,123	50	106,462	1	1	3,449	6,624	9,042	200	19,117
2003	26,493	23,128	29,103	20,048	2,986	75	101,758	3	0	9,618	12,200	4,519	200	26,340
2004	27,141	18,228	19,109	16,275	7,472	50	88,225	3	3	19,081	43,044	22,098	100	84,229
2005	30,525	21,813	11,609	19,507	3,672	0	87,126	3	1	4,280	19,485	4,288	0	28,057
2006 ^{b/}	16,462	15,546	8,440	10,042	6,823	15	57,313	15	102	10,548	12,618	11,102	5	34,385
2007 ^{b/}	6,955	19,172	6,893	5,608	114	0	38,742	0	34	26,065	30,213	1,125	0	57,437

a/ Monthly totals for Oregon data are the sum of statistical weeks with closest fit to the calendar month. Washington data are summarized by statistical month.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Season totals do not include October treaty troll catches.

TABLE A-26. U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon ocean troll pink salmon landings in numbers of fish by catch area and month (odd-year averages).^{a/} (Page 1 of 2)

Year or Avg.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season
U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Pt. - Non-Indian							
1976-1980	565	444	94,872	308,655	4,747	-	409,282
1981-1985	230	33	50,591	86,991	415	-	138,123
1986-1990	115	182	2,642	36,286	-	-	19,670
1991-1995	10	9	88	25,340	390	-	25,772
1997	2	3	-	-	-	-	5
1999	0	1	31	21	0	-	53
2001	1	9	20	0	0	-	30
2003	0	0	142	63	10	-	215
2005	4	0	2	2	-	-	8
2007 ^{b/}	8	19	119	1	0	-	147
U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Pt. - Treaty Indian^{c/}							
1976-1980	49	1,550	1,053	3,019	21	0	5,691
1981-1985	32	214	2,208	7,806	320	0	10,580
1986-1990	5	10	8,991	4,254	591	0	13,851
1991-1995	0	1	499	5,519	261	0	6,280
1997	0	0	0	1,757	53	0	1,810
1999	0	0	0	1,388	108	0	1,496
2001	11	0	696	1,537	207	0	2,451
2003	0	0	172	41	23	0	236
2005 ^{b/}	0	0	186	198	3	0	387
2007 ^{b/}	0	7	326	251	0	0	584
U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Pt. - Total^{c/}							
1976-1980	614	1,993	95,925	311,674	4,768	0	414,973
1981-1985	262	247	52,799	94,798	597	0	148,703
1986-1990	120	101	10,312	22,397	591	0	33,520
1991-1995	7	7	528	30,859	651	0	32,052
1997	2	3	0	1,757	53	0	1,815
1999	0	1	31	1,409	108	0	1,549
2001	12	9	716	1,537	207	0	2,481
2003	0	0	314	104	33	0	451
2005	4	0	188	200	3	0	395
2007 ^{b/}	8	26	445	252	0	0	731

TABLE A-26. U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon ocean troll pink salmon landings in numbers of fish by catch area and month (odd-year averages).^{a/} (Page 2 of 2)

Year or Avg.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon - Non-Indian							
1976-1980	5	36	3,110	3,798	1,052	0	8,000
1981-1985	5	4	842	2,327	0	0	3,178
1986-1990	0	0	109	1	1	0	111
1991-1995	0	0	0	55	0	-	55
1997	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
2001	195	50	50	51	0	-	346
2003	0	2	43	16	0	-	61
2005 ^{b/}	0	0	1	1	1	-	3
2007 ^{b/}	65	0	4	11	0	-	80
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon - Non-Indian							
1976-1980	570	479	97,982	312,453	5,799	-	417,282
1981-1985	235	37	51,434	89,318	277	-	141,301
1986-1990	115	91	1,430	18,144	1	-	19,781
1991-1995	7	6	29	25,395	390	-	25,827
1997	2	3	0	0	0	-	5
1999	0	1	31	21	0	-	53
2001	196	59	70	51	0	-	376
2003	0	2	185	79	10	-	276
2005	4	0	3	3	1	-	11
2007 ^{b/}	73	19	123	12	0	-	227
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon - Treaty Indian^{c/}							
1976-1980	49	1,550	1,053	3,019	21	0	5,691
1981-1985	32	214	2,208	7,806	320	0	10,580
1986-1990	5	10	8,991	4,254	591	0	13,851
1991-1995	0	1	499	5,519	261	0	6,280
1991	0	2	1,148	3,356	0	0	4,506
1993	0	0	349	2,261	783	0	3,393
1995	0	0	0	10,940	0	0	10,940
1997	0	0	0	1,757	53	0	1,810
1999	0	0	0	1,388	108	0	1,496
2001	11	0	696	1,537	207	0	2,451
2003	0	0	172	41	23	0	236
2005	0	0	186	198	3	0	387
2007 ^{b/}	0	7	326	251	0	0	584
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon - Total^{c/}							
1976-1980	619	2,029	99,035	315,472	5,820	0	422,973
1981-1985	267	251	53,641	97,124	597	0	151,881
1986-1990	120	101	10,421	22,398	592	0	33,631
1991-1995	7	7	528	30,914	651	0	32,107
1997	2	3	0	1,757	53	0	1,815
1999	0	1	31	1,409	108	0	1,549
2001	207	59	766	1,588	207	0	2,827
2003	0	2	357	120	33	0	512
2005	4	0	189	201	4	0	398
2007 ^{b/}	73	26	449	263	0	0	811

a/ Monthly totals for Oregon data are the sum of statistical weeks with closest fit to the calendar month. Washington data are summarized by statistical month.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Season totals do not include October treaty troll catches.

TABLE A-27. U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon ocean recreational fishing effort in salmon angler trips by area and month.^{a/}
(Page 1 of 1)

Year or Avg.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season ^{b/}
U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Pt.^{c/}								
1976-1980	3,118	13,778	42,809	87,445	95,907	33,240	3,554	279,228
1981-1985	80	3,331	16,943	44,629	38,938	5,555	196	109,593
1986-1990	-	1,190	4,199	45,977	23,931	4,377	40	78,144
1991-1995	-	1,258	4,959	31,219	25,149	9,425	714	67,841
1996	-	-	-	4,458	20,205	2,994	-	27,657
1997	-	-	-	11,794	10,044	1,171	-	23,009
1998	-	-	-	-	14,013	943	-	14,956
1999	-	-	-	8,875	14,607	6,616	-	30,098
2000	-	-	-	18,556	12,960	1,646	-	33,162
2001	-	-	-	37,754	23,732	9,291	239	71,016
2002	-	2,496	13,613	21,404	19,160	1,719	113	58,505
2003	-	-	5,894	32,630	27,968	6,247	128	72,867
2004	-	-	2,013	31,942	26,905	8,013	20	68,893
2005	-	-	1,119	25,889	22,504	8,870	160	58,541
2006	-	-	1,119	16,486	20,679	3,551	258	42,093
2007 ^{d/}	-	-	-	17,482	21,514	3,555	0	42,551
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon								
1976-1980	609	5,560	29,391	59,424	87,656	27,001	2,407	211,327
1981-1985	-	1,165	10,828	35,085	31,281	4,835	721	79,973
1986-1990	-	444	2,751	28,624	27,098	2,493	-	59,008
1991-1995	-	-	2,408	23,781	18,461	9,495	-	52,941
1996	-	-	-	4,215	12,527	4,485	-	21,227
1997	-	-	-	7,328	2,964	-	-	10,292
1998	-	-	-	-	6,107	704	-	6,811
1999	-	-	-	6,546	14,786	6,761	-	28,093
2000	-	-	-	10,836	13,364	-	-	24,200
2001	-	-	-	29,087	38,189	11,351	-	78,627
2002	-	370	1,662	12,993	24,510	9,172	6	48,713
2003	-	-	606	20,308	42,124	8,188	-	71,226
2004	-	-	853	16,101	35,006	10,444	-	62,404
2005	-	-	-	8,316	27,084	9,916	-	45,316
2006	-	-	-	7,451	21,249	2,712	-	31,412
2007 ^{d/}	-	-	-	10,034	29,199	3,284	-	42,518
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon^{b/}								
1976-1980	3,574	19,337	72,200	146,869	183,563	60,241	5,480	490,555
1981-1985	80	4,263	25,606	79,714	70,218	9,423	436	189,565
1986-1990	-	1,412	6,950	74,600	51,029	5,374	40	137,152
1991-1995	-	1,258	4,888	55,000	43,610	18,921	714	120,782
1996	-	-	-	8,673	32,732	7,479	-	48,884
1997	-	-	-	19,122	13,008	1,171	-	33,301
1998	-	-	-	-	20,120	1,647	-	21,767
1999	-	-	-	15,421	29,393	13,377	-	58,191
2000	-	-	-	29,392	26,324	1,646	-	57,362
2001	-	-	-	66,841	61,921	20,642	239	149,643
2002	-	2,866	15,275	34,397	43,670	10,891	119	107,218
2003	-	-	6,500	52,938	70,092	14,435	128	144,093
2004	-	-	2,866	48,043	61,911	18,457	20	131,297
2005	-	-	1,119	34,205	49,588	18,786	160	103,857
2006	-	-	1,119	23,937	41,928	6,263	258	73,505
2007 ^{d/}	-	-	-	27,516	50,714	6,840	0	85,069

a/ Monthly totals for Oregon data are the sum of statistical weeks with closest fit to the calendar month. Washington data are summarized by statistical month.

b/ Includes minor effort from November in some years.

c/ Does not include the late-season Washington state-waters Area 4B fishery when open.

d/ Preliminary.

TABLE A-28. U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon ocean recreational Chinook and coho salmon landings in numbers of fish by area and month.^{a/} (Page 1 of 2)

Year or Avg.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season
	CHINOOK								COHO							
<u>U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Pt.^{b/}</u>																
1976-1980	2,202	6,285	22,116	21,405	18,586	6,528	1,103	77,123	304	13,182	48,841	109,426	98,977	32,774	2,097	305,540
1981-1985	57	1,982	13,193	18,822	8,162	505	26	42,631	80	1,157	12,324	37,404	42,235	6,211	161	96,516
1986-1990	-	790	1,653	13,191	5,373	1,161	-	20,741	-	19	2,439	58,151	35,746	6,320	45	102,190
1991-1995	-	148	1,911	4,305	3,020	1,549	215	9,479	-	40	6,781	37,985	33,461	9,902	324	83,144
1996	-	-	-	8	65	12	-	85	-	-	-	5,975	22,332	5,338	-	33,645
1997	-	-	-	1,738	1,571	315	-	3,624	-	-	-	7,043	8,239	424	-	15,706
1998	-	-	-	-	1,645	228	-	1,873	-	-	-	-	15,267	1,066	-	16,333
1999	-	-	-	2,667	3,591	1,311	-	7,569	-	-	-	6,177	11,545	2,820	-	20,542
2000	-	-	-	4,572	2,358	-	-	6,930	-	-	-	23,122	17,161	2,067	-	42,350
2001	-	-	-	13,632	3,224	896	100	17,852	-	-	-	42,997	33,408	14,163	15	90,583
2002	-	2,554	15,225	21,984	9,884	99	43	49,789	-	5	271	10,327	17,191	1,331	4	29,129
2003	-	-	2,689	12,959	10,752	1,937	62	28,399	-	-	3,635	25,550	27,566	5,660	12	62,423
2004	-	-	527	9,057	6,977	2,124	6	18,685	-	-	1,581	22,685	27,588	10,042	3	61,899
2005	-	-	364	8,104	13,189	5,107	43	26,808	-	-	126	10,446	8,684	3,772	18	23,046
2006	-	-	202	3,274	4,522	813	91	8,902	-	-	416	6,514	8,287	1,466	2	16,686
2007 ^{c/}	-	-	-	3,804	3,138	371	0	7,313	-	-	-	13,028	20,920	2,421	0	36,369
<u>Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon</u>																
1976-1980	191	2,352	12,353	11,569	23,764	3,751	246	54,102	493	6,524	53,314	89,865	86,917	31,024	2,463	269,812
1981-1985	-	221	4,286	6,972	6,406	672	40	17,395	-	7,109	14,759	52,828	37,648	7,241	825	109,663
1986-1990	-	140	360	2,747	4,469	120	-	7,580	-	-	4,463	48,084	38,613	2,767	-	91,374
1991-1995	-	-	126	928	1,038	257	-	2,286	-	-	3,938	36,431	24,351	9,127	-	57,502
1996	-	-	-	27	53	40	-	120	-	-	-	6,094	14,945	3,784	-	24,823
1997	-	-	-	288	240	-	-	528	-	-	-	11,792	5,071	-	-	16,863
1998	-	-	-	-	366	53	-	419	-	-	-	-	6,046	498	-	6,544
1999	-	-	-	714	2,129	409	-	3,252	-	-	-	7,636	12,845	6,646	-	27,127
2000	-	-	-	1,183	1,129	-	-	2,312	-	-	-	18,206	21,369	-	-	39,575
2001	-	-	-	3,253	3,778	709	-	7,740	-	-	-	45,862	56,349	14,457	-	116,668
2002	-	86	2,274	4,920	3,398	105	3	10,786	-	-	30	14,568	32,527	12,283	-	59,408
2003	-	-	52	2,044	5,220	798	-	8,114	-	-	655	32,596	63,648	9,545	-	106,444
2004	-	-	47	1,068	5,465	1,825	-	8,405	-	-	1,303	23,786	40,641	7,805	-	73,535
2005	-	-	-	1,655	9,639	1,902	-	13,196	-	-	-	9,165	23,403	6,122	-	38,690
2006	-	-	-	559	1,518	198	-	2,274	-	-	-	8,149	15,782	881	-	24,812
2007 ^{c/}	-	-	-	373	1,679	170	-	2,222	-	-	-	15,982	46,368	3,467	-	65,818

Review of 2007 Ocean Salmon Fisheries

190

FEBRUARY 2008

TABLE A-28. U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon ocean recreational Chinook and coho salmon landings in numbers of fish by area and month.^{a/} (Page 2 of 2)

Year or Avg.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season
CHINOOK								COHO								
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon^{b/}																
1976-1980	1,794	8,638	34,469	32,974	42,350	10,279	1,348	131,225	551	19,705	102,155	199,291	185,895	63,798	4,067	575,352
1981-1985	57	2,159	16,622	25,794	14,568	1,009	46	60,026	80	3,527	27,083	90,232	79,883	12,003	436	206,178
1986-1990	-	930	2,014	15,938	9,841	1,241	-	28,321	-	19	6,902	106,235	74,359	7,427	45	193,564
1991-1995	-	148	1,082	5,233	4,058	1,806	215	11,765	-	40	7,328	74,416	57,812	19,029	324	124,017
1996	-	-	-	35	118	52	-	205	-	-	-	12,069	37,277	9,122	-	58,468
1997	-	-	-	2,026	1,811	315	-	4,152	-	-	-	18,835	13,310	424	-	32,569
1998	-	-	-	-	2,011	281	-	2,292	-	-	-	-	21,313	1,564	-	22,877
1999	-	-	-	3,381	5,720	1,720	-	10,821	-	-	-	13,813	24,390	9,466	-	47,669
2000	-	-	-	5,755	3,487	-	-	9,242	-	-	-	41,328	38,530	2,067	-	81,925
2001	-	-	-	16,885	7,002	1,605	100	25,592	-	-	-	88,859	89,757	28,620	15	207,251
2002	-	2,640	17,499	26,904	13,282	204	46	60,575	-	5	301	24,895	49,718	13,614	4	88,537
2003	-	-	2,741	15,003	15,972	2,735	62	36,513	-	-	4,290	58,146	91,214	15,205	12	168,867
2004	-	-	574	10,125	12,442	3,949	6	27,090	-	-	2,884	46,471	68,229	17,847	3	135,434
2005	-	-	364	9,759	22,828	7,009	43	40,004	-	-	126	19,611	32,087	9,894	18	61,736
2006	-	-	202	3,832	6,040	1,011	91	11,176	-	-	416	14,663	24,069	2,347	2	41,498
2007 ^{c/}	-	-	-	4,178	4,816	541	0	9,535	-	-	-	29,010	67,288	5,888	0	102,187

a/ Monthly totals for Oregon data are the sum of statistical weeks with closest fit to the calendar month. Washington data are summarized by statistical month.

b/ Does not include the late-season Washington state-waters Area 4B fishery when open.

c/ Preliminary.

Page Left Intentionally Blank

**APPENDIX B
HISTORICAL RECORD OF ESCAPEMENTS TO
INLAND FISHERIES AND SPAWNING AREAS**

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
TABLE B-1. California Central Valley natural fall Chinook salmon spawning escapements in numbers of fish	195
TABLE B-2. California Central Valley hatchery fall Chinook salmon spawning escapements in numbers of fish	196
TABLE B-3. Sacramento River late-fall, winter, and spring Chinook salmon spawning escapement estimates in numbers of fish.....	197
TABLE B-4. Summary of Klamath River fall Chinook salmon estimates in numbers of adults and jacks.....	198
TABLE B-5. Estimates of Yurok and Hoopa Valley reservation Indian gillnet Chinook harvest in numbers of fish	199
TABLE B-6. Shasta River fall Chinook salmon weir counts or spawning escapement estimates in numbers of fish	200
TABLE B-7. Summary of California North Coast salmon spawning stock surveys in numbers of fish	201
TABLE B-8. Peak spawning counts in index areas for selected south/local migrating Oregon coastal fall Chinook stocks.....	202
TABLE B-9. Counts of natural and hatchery spring Chinook salmon at Gold Ray Dam on the Rogue River and at Winchester Dam on the North Umpqua River in thousands of fish.....	203
TABLE B-10. Rogue River fall Chinook carcass counts in numbers of fish.....	204
TABLE B-11. Peak counts for north migrating Oregon coastal Chinook stocks on selected fall Chinook spawning index stream surveys.....	205
TABLE B-12. Estimates of minimum inriver run size, catch, and escapement in numbers of Columbia River adult spring Chinook destined for areas below Bonneville Dam	206
TABLE B-13. Estimates of inriver run size, catch, and escapement in numbers of Columbia River adult spring Chinook destined for areas above Bonneville Dam	207
TABLE B-14. Estimates of inriver run size, catch, and escapement in numbers of Columbia River adult summer Chinook destined for areas above Bonneville Dam	208
TABLE B-15. Estimates of inriver run size, catch, and escapement in numbers of Columbia River adult Spring Creek Hatchery (SCH) stock fall Chinook.....	209
TABLE B-16. Estimates of inriver run size, catch, and escapement in numbers of Columbia River adult lower river hatchery (LRH) stock fall Chinook	210
TABLE B-17. Estimates of inriver run size, catch, and escapement in numbers of Columbia River adult lower river wild (LRW) stock fall Chinook	211
TABLE B-18. Estimates of inriver run size, catch, and escapement in numbers of Columbia River adult upriver bright (URB) stock fall Chinook destined for areas above McNary Dam and the Deschutes River	212
TABLE B-19. Estimates of inriver run size, catch, and escapement in numbers of Columbia River adult mid-Columbia bright (MCB) stock fall Chinook destined for areas below McNary Dam, not including the Deschutes River	213
TABLE B-20. Estimates of minimum inriver run size and catch in numbers of adult spring, summer, and fall Chinook from the Columbia River	214
TABLE B-21. Estimates of minimum inriver run size, catch, and escapement in thousands of adult coho entering the Columbia River	217
TABLE B-22. Estimated catch and effort in the Buoy 10 fishery	218
TABLE B-23. Willapa Bay fall Chinook terminal run size, catch, and spawning escapement in numbers of fish	219
TABLE B-24. Willapa Bay coho terminal run size, catch, and spawning escapement in numbers of fish	220

LIST OF TABLES (continued)

		<u>Page</u>
TABLE B-25.	Grays Harbor Chinook terminal catch, spawning escapement, and run size in numbers of fish	221
TABLE B-26.	Grays Harbor coho terminal catch, spawning escapement, and run size estimates in numbers of fish	223
TABLE B-27.	Treaty Indian gillnet catch of Chinook, chum, and sockeye salmon in the Quinault River in numbers of fish	224
TABLE B-28.	Estimated inriver run size, catch and escapement for Quinault River coho in numbers of fish	225
TABLE B-29.	Estimated inriver run size, catch, and escapement of Queets River spring/summer Chinook in numbers of fish	226
TABLE B-30.	Estimated inriver run size, catch, and escapement of Queets River fall Chinook in numbers of fish	227
TABLE B-31.	Estimated terminal run size, catch, and escapement for Queets River coho in numbers of fish	228
TABLE B-32.	Estimated inriver run size, catch, and escapement for Hoh River spring/summer Chinook in numbers of fish	229
TABLE B-33.	Estimated inriver run size, catch, and escapement for Hoh River fall Chinook in numbers of fish	230
TABLE B-34.	Estimated inriver run size, catch, and escapement for Hoh River coho in numbers of fish	231
TABLE B-35.	Estimated inriver run size, catch, and escapement for Quillayute River spring/summer Chinook in numbers of fish	232
TABLE B-36.	Estimated inriver run size, catch, and escapement for Quillayute River fall Chinook in numbers of fish	233
TABLE B-37.	Estimated inriver run size, catch, and escapement for Quillayute River coho stocks in numbers of fish	234
TABLE B-38.	Puget Sound commercial net and troll fishery salmon catches in numbers of fish	236
TABLE B-39.	Summary of Puget Sound marine recreational salmon catch estimates in numbers of fish from catch record cards	238
TABLE B-40.	Puget Sound reported commercial net fishery catches and spawning escapements in numbers of fish for hatchery and natural Puget Sound Chinook stocks	239
TABLE B-41.	Puget Sound commercial net fishery catches and spawning escapements in numbers of fish for hatchery and natural Puget Sound coho stocks	243
TABLE B-42.	Puget Sound commercial net fishery catches and spawning escapements in numbers of fish for hatchery and natural Puget Sound pink stocks. ^{iv} (Page 1 of 4)	246
TABLE B-42.	Puget Sound commercial net fishery catches and spawning escapements in numbers of fish for hatchery and natural Puget Sound pink stocks. ^{iv} (Page 1 of 4)	247
TABLE B-43.	Puget Sound spring Chinook spawning escapement estimates in numbers of adult fish	251

TABLE B-1. California Central Valley natural fall Chinook salmon spawning escapements in numbers of fish.^{a/}

Year or Average	Lower Sacramento River										Sacramento River		San Joaquin River		Central Valley	
	Upper Sacramento River		Feather River		Yuba River		American River ^{b/}		Total		Totals		Totals		Central Valley	
	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks
1971-1975	58,462	18,289	40,221	9,745	10,877	1,615	41,726	3,695	92,824	15,055	151,286	33,344	13,462	1,345	164,748	34,690
1976-1980	67,011	17,905	33,954	3,544	7,387	1,563	28,509	1,344	69,850	6,452	136,861	24,357	2,886	763	139,747	25,120
1981-1985	57,793	22,432	36,252	5,243	12,825	5,146	32,332	4,954	81,409	15,343	139,202	37,775	34,930	10,721	174,132	48,496
1986-1990	87,397	17,244	38,709	6,426	9,261	2,444	24,420	3,323	72,390	12,193	159,787	29,437	10,853	4,377	170,640	33,814
1991-1995	60,151	11,497	32,578	4,355	8,309	2,131	28,549	4,151	69,436	10,637	129,586	22,134	2,626	904	132,212	23,038
1996	131,267 ^{c/}	11,650 ^{c/}	44,593	12,577	23,492	4,408	67,719	7,026	135,803	24,012	267,071	35,661	5,766	5,979	272,837	41,640
1997	167,354	13,736	47,009	3,538	19,202	6,746	46,036	6,159	112,246	16,444	279,600	30,180	17,983	1,146	297,583	31,326
1998	60,713 ^{c/}	5,137 ^{c/}	39,600 ^{d/}	3,400	26,737	4,353	41,094	13,698	107,431	21,451	168,144	26,588	13,119	6,292	181,263	32,880
1999	256,629	7,495	30,000 ^{d/}	7,500	18,778	5,452	48,311	8,688	97,089	21,640	353,718	29,135	10,708	7,185	364,426	36,320
2000	152,923	3,900	109,924	7,017	12,954	2,041	93,413	5,646	216,291	14,704	369,214	18,604	36,896	2,578	406,110	21,182
2001	130,440	5,132	169,588	9,114	21,567	1,825	167,062	13,553	358,217	24,492	488,657	29,624	23,899	3,705	512,555	33,330
2002	481,924 ^{e/}	9,009	93,766	11,397	18,406	4,796	95,711	10,635	207,883	26,828	689,806	35,837	21,852	3,788	711,658	39,626
2003	164,802	4,402	85,578	4,369	26,820	1,489	136,238	9,627	248,636	15,485	413,438	19,887	14,519	2,164	427,957	22,051
2004	70,557 ^{f/}	7,221 ^{f/}	48,580	5,591	9,260	5,208	75,090	13,774	132,930	24,573	203,487	31,794	7,249	3,311	210,736	35,105
2005	96,716 ^{f/}	3,267 ^{f/}	43,738	4,848	16,251	987	54,001	2,842	113,990	8,677	210,706	11,944	15,905	1,517	226,611	13,461
2006	85,882 ^{f/g/}	2,729 ^{f/}	73,585	1,845	7,998	233	21,755	1,145	103,338	3,223	189,220	5,952	5,691	692	194,911	6,644
2007 ^{i/}	32,854 ^{f/h/}	950 ^{f/g/}	21,541	321	2,482	77	9,850	150	33,873	548	66,727	1,498	1,374	76	68,101	1,574

a/ Upper Sacramento River jack estimates based on Red Bluff Diversion Dam samples. All other estimates are generally based on carcass surveys. (Adult and jack numbers are generally based on a 24-inch fork length cut-off [unpublished CDFG data.]) Upper Sacramento River estimates also include Tehama-Colusa Spawning Channel for 1971 to 1980. For years prior to 2004, all numbers in this table were reviewed and updated by CDFG in 2003 to reflect CDFG final project reports.

b/ Does not include Nimbus Weir counts.

c/ Total includes Butte Creek fall spawner survey data.

d/ Survey methodology was variable, may not be comparable to other surveys.

e/ Change in estimation methodology (due to extremely high Battle Creek escapement in 2002).

f/ Total includes fall spawner estimates in Butte, Clear, Deer, Mill, and lower Battle creeks.

g/ Total does not include Cow Creek (estimated 2006 fall escapement of 3,987 adults and 143 jacks).

h/ Total does not include Cow, Bear, or Cottonwood creeks (estimated 2007 total fall escapement of 2,930 Chinook).

i/ Preliminary.

TABLE B-2. California Central Valley hatchery fall Chinook salmon spawning escapements in numbers of fish.^{a/}

Year or Average	Sacramento Hatcheries								San Joaquin Hatcheries						Central Valley Hatchery Totals	
	Coleman ^{b/}		Feather River		Nimbus		Totals		Mokelumne River		Merced River		Totals		Adults	Jacks
	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults ^{c/}	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks		
1971-1975	1,373	1,167	3,882	1,387	7,791	1,311	13,661	4,065	305	156	460	19	765	175	14,427	4,240
1976-1980	4,239	1,292	4,261	1,043	7,238	1,990	17,198	4,760	271	59	346	23	617	82	17,814	4,842
1981-1985	11,557	3,734	6,845	884	10,072	2,257	29,832	7,689	759	734	797	449	1,556	1,183	31,388	8,872
1986-1990	11,507	2,288	5,837	1,947	5,685	1,349	23,028	5,584	278	286	299	140	577	426	23,605	6,010
1991-1995	11,948	2,295	10,537	2,762	6,414	1,447	28,899	6,505	1,077	554	239	233	1,316	788	30,215	7,292
1996	18,848	2,330	6,494	1,613	7,177	474	32,519	4,417	1,828	2,055	395	746	2,223	2,801	34,742	7,218
1997	44,590	6,080	13,358	1,770	5,328	322	63,276	8,172	6,305	189	838	108	7,143	297	70,419	8,469
1998	42,400	1,951	17,567	1,322	9,949	1,839	69,915	5,113	2,686	585	347	452	3,033	1,037	72,948	6,150
1999	23,194	3,776	12,822	1,104	6,207	3,553	42,224	8,432	1,611	1,542	650	987	2,261	2,529	44,484	10,962
2000	20,793	866	16,470	1,676	10,312	848	47,575	3,390	4,637	887	1,615	331	6,252	1,218	53,827	4,608
2001	23,710	988	24,001	871	9,688	1,956	57,399	3,815	4,467	1,427	1,137	523	5,604	1,950	63,003	5,765
2002	61,946	4,112	17,516	2,991	6,231	3,586	85,693	10,689	5,800	2,119	1,250	588	7,050	2,707	92,743	13,396
2003	82,708	5,555	13,615	1,352	11,875	3,012	108,198	9,919	5,108	3,009	392	157	5,500	3,166	113,698	13,085
2004	51,557	16,672	15,769	5,535	12,741	13,659	80,067	35,866	5,477	4,879	456	594	5,933	5,473	86,000	41,339
2005	142,135	2,604	20,597	1,787	20,569	1,780	183,301	6,171	5,035	528	346	75	5,381	603	188,682	6,774
2006	56,966	1,056	13,400	634	8,322	406	78,688	2,096	2,801	1,338	136	15	2,937	1,353	81,625	3,449
2007 ^{d/}	11,558	220	5,091	172	4,590	7	21,239	399	1,004	39	70	9	1,074	48	22,313	447
GOALS ^{e/}	9,000	-	5,000	-	6,000	-	20,000	-	5,000	-	1,000	-	6,000	-	26,000	-

a/ For years prior to 2004, all numbers in this table were reviewed and updated by CDFG in 2003 to reflect CDFG final project reports.

b/ Fall spawning fish. Some spring run are included.

c/ Total adults in Sacramento Hatcheries include Tehama-Colusa Fish Facility for 1971 to 1985.

d/ Preliminary.

e/ Hatchery-specific goals, not PFMC goals.

TABLE B-3. Sacramento River late-fall, winter, and spring Chinook salmon spawning escapement estimates in numbers of fish.

Year or Average	Upper Sacramento River									Grand Totals	
	Late Fall ^{a/b/}		Winter ^{a/b/}		Spring						
	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Tributary ^{c/} Adults and Jacks ^{g/}	Sacramento River ^{d/} Adults Jacks		Feather River ^{e/f/} Adults Jacks		Adults	Jacks
1971-1975	18,193	1,087	22,863	9,063	5,194	5,098	1,718	366	-	51,714	11,650
1976-1980	9,662	1,798	13,499	2,640	1,201	8,335	2,571	375	-	33,073	7,009
1981-1985	8,102	1,746	5,027	921	1,061	9,798	4,241	1,446	133	25,434	7,040
1986-1990	10,047	1,761	1,369	390	1,658	8,795	1,930	2,884	406	24,753	4,487
1991-1995	3,844 ^{h/}	383 ^{h/}	586	78	2,813	410	165	3,441	465	11,094	1,090
1996	1,003 ^{h/}	382 ^{h/}	708	629	2,322	314	64	5,571	810	9,918	1,886
1997	4,166 ^{h/}	412 ^{h/}	528	352	1,303	36	90	2,970	683	9,003	1,537
1998	40,185 ^{i/}	5,055 ^{i/}	2,079	923	23,609	624	491	6,240	506	72,738	6,974
1999	24,475 ^{i/}	3,986 ^{i/}	822	2,466	6,104	142	117	3,530	201	35,073	6,770
2000	11,060 ^{i/}	3,507 ^{i/}	563	789	5,504	94	38	3,657	315	20,878	4,649
2001	23,956 ^{i/}	998 ^{i/}	1,696	3,827	21,623 ^{i/}	981	0 ^{k/}	4,052	83	52,308	4,908
2002	39,700 ^{i/}	401 ^{i/}	7,614	1,555	20,198 ^{i/}	430	53	3,982	207	71,924	2,216
2003	9,295 ^{i/}	191 ^{i/}	6,172	3,585	21,798 ^{i/}	0	0	8,373	389	45,638	4,165
2004	13,552 ^{i/}	370 ^{i/}	2,588	4,604	12,556 ^{i/}	763	326	3,630	572	33,089	5,872
2005	14,437 ^{i/}	2,598 ^{i/}	3,521	1,778	21,319 ^{i/}	21	9	1,811 ^{l/}	24 ^{l/}	41,109	4,409
2006	14,950 ^{i/}	330 ^{i/}	4,792	2,623	10,669 ^{i/}	0	0	2,052 ^{l/}	9 ^{l/}	32,463	2,962
2007 ^{m/}	17,842 ^{i/}	751 ^{i/}	3,004	3,140	8,951 ^{i/}	225	22	2,747 ^{l/}	5 ^{l/}	32,769	3,918

a/ Estimated number of jacks and adults based on sampling at Red Bluff Diversion Dam (unpublished CDFG data). Beginning in 1987 for late-fall and winter and 1994 for fall, estimates have been based on historical run patterns and partial counts at Red Bluff Diversion Dam, due to the raising of the dam gates during the last part of fall, late-fall runs, and the first part of the winter run.

b/ Variable numbers of late-fall and winter run are trapped at Keswick Dam and spawned at Coleman or Livingston Stone Hatcheries.

c/ Natural spawning spring run which are isolated from fall run. Primarily Mill, Deer, and Butte Creeks.

d/ Sacramento River spring run estimates are the total Red Bluff Diversion Dam counts minus the spring run numbers in the upper Sacramento tributaries. If this number is less than or equal to zero, then upper Sacramento River spring run estimates are zero.

e/ Primarily fish returning to Feather River Hatchery.

f/ Spring run Chinook are not distinguished from fall run in the natural spawning surveys. They are reported in the fall run natural escapement numbers.

g/ No data available for age composition of tributary spring run.

h/ Primarily number of fish spawned at Coleman hatchery 1995-1997. No data are available for natural spawners, as gates were raised during the time coinciding with the late-fall run.

i/ Data from carcass counts of natural spawners and fish spawned at Coleman hatchery.

j/ Methodology change from using snorkel survey to carcass survey for Butte Creek spring run estimates.

k/ Jack proportion could not be determined.

l/ Methodology change for distinguishing spring run Chinook at Feather River Hatchery was implemented in 2005. Fish arriving at the hatchery prior to the spring Chinook spawning period were tagged and returned to the river. The spring Chinook escapement estimate was the number of these tagged fish that subsequently returned to the hatchery during the spring Chinook spawning period.

m/ Preliminary.

TABLE B-4. Summary of Klamath River fall Chinook salmon estimates in numbers of adults and jacks.

Year or Average	Category	Total Inriver Run	Inriver Harvest			Nonlanded Fishery Mortality	Spawning Escapement								
			Indian	Sport	Total		Klamath River			Trinity River			Total		
							Hatchery	Natural	Total	Hatchery	Natural	Total	Hatchery	Natural	Total
1978-1980	Adults	63,306	14,621	2,777	17,398	1,329	3,886	21,277	25,163	3,823	15,593	19,416	7,709	36,871	44,579
	Jacks	23,731	1,379	3,385	4,764	189	544	8,224	8,768	1,515	8,495	10,010	2,059	16,719	18,778
1981-1985	Adults	63,230	17,128	5,096	22,224	1,593	8,812	16,313	25,125	2,934	11,354	14,288	11,746	27,667	39,413
	Jacks	29,811	1,287	6,447	7,734	243	1,162	6,227	7,389	4,888	9,556	14,444	6,050	15,783	21,833
1986-1990	Adults	151,203	36,669	15,145	51,814	3,498	13,194	21,543	34,737	11,912	49,242	61,154	25,106	70,785	95,891
	Jacks	20,227	446	4,924	5,370	139	1,009	3,460	4,469	2,285	7,964	10,248	3,294	11,423	14,718
1991-1995	Adults	80,666	10,574	3,094	13,668	983	12,980	26,594	39,574	5,104	21,339	26,442	18,084	47,932	66,016
	Jacks	12,038	291	2,741	3,032	81	1,140	3,216	4,356	1,134	3,435	4,569	2,274	6,651	8,925
1996	Adults	175,773	56,476	12,766	69,242	5,172	13,622	38,680	52,302	6,411	42,646	49,057	20,033	81,326	101,359
	Jacks	9,532	190	2,312	2,502	64	543	1,696	2,239	249	4,478	4,727	792	6,174	6,966
1997	Adults	83,736	12,087	5,676	17,763	1,167	13,275	34,637	47,912	5,387	11,507	16,894	18,662	46,144	64,806
	Jacks	7,993	35	2,409	2,444	52	452	1,380	1,832	820	2,845	3,665	1,272	4,225	5,497
1998	Adults	90,647	10,187	7,710	17,897	1,043	14,923	18,028	32,951	14,296	24,460	38,756	29,219	42,488	71,707
	Jacks	4,639	53	1,108	1,161	28	403	881	1,284	192	1,974	2,166	595	2,855	3,450
1999	Adults	51,048	14,660	2,282	16,942	1,322	9,290	11,660	20,950	5,037	6,797	11,834	14,327	18,457	32,784
	Jacks	19,248	271	1,616	1,887	57	4,830	6,293	11,123	2,027	4,154	6,181	6,857	10,447	17,304
2000	Adults	218,077	29,415	5,650	35,065	2,673	71,635	58,388	130,023	25,976	24,340	50,316	97,611	82,728	180,339
	Jacks	10,246	303	1,582	1,885	58	839	2,891	3,730	1,070	3,503	4,573	1,909	6,394	8,303
2001	Adults	187,333	38,645	12,134	50,779	3,608	37,204	40,944	78,148	17,908	36,890	54,798	55,112	77,834	132,946
	Jacks	11,343	399	1,500	1,899	66	1,364	6,378	7,742	267	1,369	1,636	1,631	7,747	9,378
2002	Adults	160,788 ^{a/}	24,574	10,495	35,069	2,351	23,667	54,225	77,892	3,516	11,410	14,926	27,183	65,635	92,818
	Jacks	9,226	126	870	996	29	1,294	1,529	2,823	1,037	2,338	3,375	2,331	3,867	6,198
2003	Adults	191,949	30,034	9,680	39,714	2,810	31,970	55,423	87,393	29,812	32,219	62,031	61,782	87,642	149,424
	Jacks	3,845	44	814	858	21	290	848	1,138	574	1,254	1,828	864	2,102	2,966
2004	Adults	79,191	25,803	4,003	29,806	2,325	10,582	10,959	21,541	12,399	13,120	25,519	22,981	24,079	47,060
	Jacks	9,691	168	2,741	2,909	71	937	891	1,828	1,044	3,839	4,883	1,981	4,730	6,711
2005	Adults	65,227	8,016	1,985	10,001	738	13,955	13,554	27,509	13,744	13,235	26,979	27,699	26,789	54,488
	Jacks	2,296	70	1,030	1,100	27	42	398	440	59	670	729	101	1,068	1,169
2006	Adults	61,374	10,283	62	10,345	1,344	11,604	14,264	25,868	7,918	15,899	23,817	19,522	30,163	49,685
	Jacks	26,935	415	5,527	5,942	149	2,386	6,516	8,902	4,076	7,866	11,942	6,462	14,382	20,844
2007 ^{b/}	Adults	130,506	27,381	5,901	33,282	2,501	16,969	21,280	38,249	18,023	38,451	56,474	34,992	59,731	94,723
	Jacks	1,661	21	356	377	9	180	232	412	34	829	863	214	1,061	1,275
GOAL	Adults														≥35,000

a/ Total inriver run includes an estimated 30,550 fish that died prior to spawning in September 2002.

b/ Preliminary.

TABLE B-5. Estimates of Yurok and Hoopa Valley reservation Indian gillnet Chinook harvest in numbers of fish.

Year	Area	Spring Run			Fall Run		
		Jack	Adult	Total	Jack	Adult	Total
2001	Commercial:Estuary	79	4,637	4,716	63	7,011	7,074
	Upper Klamath	1	58	59	1	51	52
	Subsistence:Estuary	152	8,846	8,998	198	21,956	22,154
	Middle Klamath	0	134	134	28	1,697	1,725
	Upper Klamath	19	1,504	1,523	49	2,976	3,025
	Trinity River	46	4,164	4,210	60	4,954	5,014
	Total	297	19,343	19,640	399	38,645	39,044
2002	Commercial:Estuary	7	1,852	1,859	7	8,952	8,959
	Upper Klamath	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Subsistence:Estuary	25	6,551	6,576	10	11,197	11,207
	Middle Klamath	70	1,310	1,380	10	729	739
	Upper Klamath	24	2,205	2,229	31	2,528	2,559
	Trinity River	40	3,052	3,062	68	1,168	1,236
	Total	166	14,970	15,136	126	24,574	24,700
2003	Commercial:Estuary	4	779	783	11	17,084	17,095
	Upper Klamath	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subsistence:Estuary	10	1,800	1,810	4	5,604	5,608
	Middle Klamath	0	2,355	2,355	5	1,376	1,381
	Upper Klamath	0	1,730	1,730	12	3,199	3,211
	Trinity River	7	2,380	2,387	12	2,771	2,783
	Total	21	9,044	9,065	44	30,034	30,078
2004	Commercial:Estuary	2	408	410	13	14,251	14,264
	Upper Klamath	0	0	0	13	540	554
	Subsistence:Estuary	10	2,178	2,188	62	6,787	6,848
	Middle Klamath	6	2,346	2,352	14	577	591
	Upper Klamath	11	1,715	1,726	46	1,959	2,005
	Trinity River	62	1,944	2,006	20	1,689	1,709
	Total	91	8,591	8,682	168	25,083	25,971
2005	Commercial:Estuary	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Upper Klamath	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subsistence:Estuary	0	477	477	21	2,293	2,314
	Middle Klamath	0	518	518	5	464	469
	Upper Klamath	0	1,320	1,320	33	2,851	2,884
	Trinity River	17	1,858	1,858	11	2,409	2,420
	Total	33	7,286	7,302	70	8,017	8,087
2006	Commercial:Estuary	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Upper Klamath	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subsistence:Estuary	8	302	310	30	2,726	2,756
	Middle Klamath	3	1,113	1,116	93	1,310	1,403
	Upper Klamath	36	1,257	1,293	147	2,086	2,233
	Trinity River	58	1,632	1,690	145	4,161	4,306
	Total	105	4,304	4,409	415	10,283	10,698
2007 ^{a/}	Commercial:Estuary	0	2,300	2,300	15	21,087	21,102
	Upper Klamath	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subsistence:Estuary	0	1,332	1,332	1	2,235	2,236
	Middle Klamath	0	200	200	0	411	411
	Upper Klamath	0	631	631	5	1,350	1,355
	Trinity River	6	1,349	1,355	0	2,298	2,298
	Total	6	5,812	5,818	21	27,381	27,402

a/ Preliminary.

TABLE B-6. Shasta River fall Chinook salmon weir counts or spawning escapement estimates in numbers of fish.^{a/}

Year or Average	Adults	Jacks	Total
1931-1935 ^{b/}	37,474	12,690	50,164
1936-1940	26,165	8,223	34,389
1941-1945	9,654	3,129	12,783
1946-1950	1,862	178	2,040
1951-1955	1,577	370	1,947
1956-1960	6,146	1,074	7,220
1961-1965	15,167	4,388	19,555
1966-1970	10,472	1,410	11,882
1971-1975	6,297	2,866	9,163
1976-1980 ^{c/}	6,506	3,194	9,700
1981-1985 ^{d/}	4,560 ^{d/}	1,942	6,503
1986-1990 ^{e/}	2,403	318	2,721
1991-1995	1,891	184	2,075
1991	716	10	726
1992	520	66	586
1993	1,341	85	1,426
1994	3,363	1,840	5,203
1995	12,816	695	13,511
1996	1,404	46	1,450
1997	1,667	334	2,001
1998	2,466	76	2,542
1999	1,296	1,901	3,197
2000	11,025	1,271	12,296
2001	8,452	2,641	11,093
2002	6,432	386	6,818
2003	4,134	155	4,289
2004	833	129	962
2005 ^{f/}	2,018	37	2,055
2006 ^{f/}	789	1,395	2,184
2007 ^{f/}	2,009	27	2,036

a/ From 1930-1937, 1957-1987 and 1991-1995, the counts were made near the river mouth. From 1938-1955, they were made 6.5 miles upstream from the mouth; considerable spawning occurred downstream from the racks in these years. From 1988-1990, escapements were estimated from mark-recapture data (spawning surveys).

b/ Commercial fishing in lower Klamath River closed by the state after the 1933 season.

c/ Gillnetting resumed in lower 20 miles of Klamath River by Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation fishers in 1976.

d/ Includes 276 females taken to Iron Gate Hatchery in 1981.

e/ Low water conditions appeared to hinder entry into the river in 1988.

f/ Preliminary.

TABLE B-7. Summary of California North Coast salmon spawning stock surveys in numbers of fish.

Year	Cañon Creek (Mad River) ^{a/b/}			Sprowl Creek (Eel River) ^{a/c/}			Tomki Creek (Eel River) ^{d/}
	Surveys	Chinook	Coho	Surveys	Chinook	Coho	Chinook
1978-1979	-	-	-	2	534	23	-
1979-1980	-	-	-	2	572	0	2,410
1980-1981	-	-	-	1	164	4	317
1981-1982	3	23	0	2	121	0	1,153
1982-1983	3	68	0	6	169	1	1,807
1983-1984	2	137	0	2	82	0	-
1984-1985 ^{e/}	1	16	0	6	67	13	1,292
1985-1986	10	514	14	6	320	0	3,558
1986-1987 ^{e/}	4	90	3	5	307	13	2,173
1987-1988	4	117	29	3	2,187	4	3,666
1988-1989	2	69	7	3	339	12	556
1989-1990 ^{e/}	4	9	9	5	89	14	-
1990-1991	1	0	3	2	0	0	-
1991-1992 ^{e/}	2	8	0	2	159	0	3
1992-1993 ^{e/}	3	57	1	2	142	2	15
1993-1994	3	20	0	4	171	36	5
1994-1995	3	33	3	7	52	0	21
1995-1996 ^{e/}	1	93	4	3	136	8	69
1996-1997	1	129	4	3	106	8	84
1997-1998	2	55	1	4	97	0	39
1998-1999	2	66	0	4	79	11	45
1999-2000 ^{e/}	8	162	1	7	34	1	24
2000-2001 ^{e/}	3	79	3	4	12	0	50
2001-2002	2	45	6	5	136	25	162 ^{f/}
2002-2003	3	402	1	6	267	17	5 ^{f/}
2003-2004 ^{e/}	2	79	1	5	106	8	137 ^{f/}
2004-2005 ^{e/}	4	86	0	5	199	36	115 ^{f/}
2005-2006	1	270	0	5	201	13	77 ^{f/}
2006-2007 ^{g/}	4	152	2	8	37	9	20 ^{f/}
2007-2008 ^{h/}	2	88	1	4	65	6	55 ^{f/}

a/ Numbers reflect maximum annual counts of live fish and carcasses with adults and jacks combined. Counts are not shown in years where visibility is too poor to conduct surveys.

b/ Survey area was from mouth to falls (2 miles).

c/ Survey area was the mainstem and West Fork (4.5 miles).

d/ Total run size estimate including jacks and adults.

e/ Low flows this season appeared to increase mainstem spawning and decrease tributary spawning.

f/ Survey methodology changed to using index sites and is not comparable to previous estimates.

g/ Cañon totals do not include 20 additional salmonids (species unknown) observed during poor visibility.

h/ Preliminary data. Cañon and Sprowl creek totals do not include 24 and 61 unknown salmonids, respectively.

TABLE B-8. Peak spawning counts in index areas for selected south/local migrating Oregon coastal fall Chinook stocks.

Year or Avg.	Deep Creek (Pistol River) (0.4 mile)		Big Emily Creek (Chetco River) (1.0 mile)		Bear Creek (Winchuck River) (0.8 mile)		Index (fish per mile)	
	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks
1961-1965	6	1	-	-	22	1	-	-
1966-1970	31	3	-	-	36	2	-	-
1971-1975	5	0	211	12	25	2	130	7
1976-1980	2	1	124	32	18	1	65	14
1981-1985	24	2	62	10	13	1	45	6
1986-1990	9 ^{a/}	1 ^{a/}	58	12	10	2	35	7
1991-1995	12	9	74	10	16	2	46	10
1996	81	9	79	7	27	5	85	10
1997	17	1	60	5	41	1	41	3
1998	46	11	52	3	19	2	53	7
1999	58	3	12	0	10	0	36	1
2000	26	3	63	6	11	1	45	5
2001	25	2	49	2	9	3	38	3
2002	62	7	70	3	15	0	67	5
2003	20	7	28	5	12	1	27	6
2004	97	19	29	4	11	1	62	11
2005	15	2	16	3	1	0	15	2
2006	22	3	24	2	5	1	23	3
2007 ^{b/}	44	0	14	4	6	1	29	3

a/ Pistol River was subject to several "slope failures" in 1986 resulting in severe short-term alterations in gravel bars and spawning index areas. Considerable debris and siltation severely limited Chinook surveys resulting in "0" counts in Deep Creek index areas through December.

b/ Preliminary.

TABLE B-9. Counts of natural and hatchery spring Chinook salmon at Gold Ray Dam on the Rogue River and at Winchester Dam on the North Umpqua River in thousands of fish.

Year or Avg.	Gold Ray Dam, Rogue River ^{a/}				Winchester Dam, Umpqua River ^{a/}			
	Natural	Hatchery	Total	Jacks ^{b/}	Natural	Hatchery	Total	Jacks ^{b/}
1942-1945	35.1	-	35.1	4.9	-	-	-	-
1946-1950	24.7	-	24.7	3.0	2.7	-	2.7	0.5
1951-1955	21.4	-	21.4	4.2	4.2	0.9	4.9	1.0
1956-1960	19.8	-	19.8	3.4	4.4	0.9	5.4	0.7
1961-1965	37.7	-	37.7	6.4	6.4	1.8	8.2	1.8
1966-1970	33.9	-	33.9	5.5	7.2	4.5	11.8	3.2
1971-1975	26.0	0.8	26.8	5.0	7.3	6.2	13.5	3.8
1976-1980	25.8	6.3	32.1	7.0	5.8	3.9	9.7	3.2
1981-1985	16.4	6.2	22.6	7.3	5.2	3.5	8.7	2.5
1986-1990	28.5	39.2	67.7	14.9	7.5	4.1	11.6	2.5
1991-1995	9.7	18.4	28.0	3.9	3.5	2.5	6.0	1.1
1996	10.3	26.3	36.6	3.4	4.3	2.2	6.5	1.0
1997	9.6	32.2	41.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	5.8	16.0
1998	3.7	12.3	16.0	2.8	4.0	2.9	6.9	1.5
1999	6.0	15.0	21.0	1.9	2.8	4.6	7.4	3.1
2000	3.4	26.8	30.2	3.1	3.4	9.2	12.6	4.6
2001	9.3	23.9	33.2	2.3	6.1	14.6	20.7	4.7
2002	7.0	40.8	47.8	3.2	6.8	17.4	24.2	3.1
2003	19.3	22.6	41.9	3.0	7.9	12.3	20.2	4.1
2004	13.3	26.0	39.3	3.8	5.4	10.1	15.4	2.5
2005	5.8	12.3	18.1	1.3	3.6	5.5	9.0	1.3
2006	4.8	7.0	11.7	2.2	2.6	3.5	6.1	1.7
2007 ^{c/}	3.5	7.7	11.2	1.6	2.4	4.2	6.6	1.7

a/ Jacks included in natural, hatchery, and total counts.

b/ Jacks include all Chinook less than 20 inches prior to 1978 and all Chinook less than 24 inches beginning in 1978.

c/ Preliminary.

TABLE B-10. Rogue River fall Chinook carcass counts in numbers of fish.

Year or Avg.	Carcass Counts		
	Adults	Jacks	Total
1977-1980	5,256	1,004	6,259
1981-1985	3,906	1,009	4,915
1986-1990	16,797	1,527	18,324
1990-1995	4,387	316	4,703
1996	2,448	121	2,569
1997	1,643	68	1,711
1998	3,601	40	3,641
1999	2,493	157	2,650
2000	3,366	226	3,592
2001	6,380	772	7,152
2002	11,836	905	12,741
2003	14,620	983	15,603
2004	5,326 ^{a/}	250	5,576
2005 ^{b/}	-	-	-
2006 ^{b/}	-	-	-
2007 ^{b/}	-	-	-

a/ In 2004, one of the standard survey sections was not sampled. In the previous two years, this section accounted for 33% of the total adult carcass counts.

b/ Surveys were not conducted.

TABLE B-11. Peak counts for north migrating Oregon coastal Chinook stocks on selected fall Chinook spawning index stream surveys.

Year or Average	Tributaries (River)																		Index Fish Per Mile	
	Humbug (Nehalem) (1.0 mile)		Tillamook (1.8 mile)		Niagara (Nestucca) (0.4 mile)		Sunshine (Siletz) (1.2 mile)		Grant (Yaquina) (1.7 mile)		Buck (Alsea) (1.0 mile)		Siuslaw Lake (0.8 mile)		W.F. Millicoma (Coos) (0.5 mile)		Salmon (Coquille) (0.8 mile)			
	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks		
1961-1965	95	22	116	25	72	5	59	13	43	13	28	9	61	15	2	1	23	13	54	13
1966-1970	57	3	93	27	47	6	30	5	61	13	26	16	134	40	6	1	26	9	52	13
1971-1975	101	26	55	5	55	4	40	5	64	8	17	3	94	49	18	13	15	5	50	14
1976-1980	143	12	61	6	32	2	47	5	127	23	22	3	166	37	31	28	31	10	73	14
1981-1985	163	18	95	9	78	6	55	2	178	24	47	6	149	31	21	2	45	7	89	11
1986-1990	136	4	154	8	118	3	54	2	240	25	100	6	427	44	13	5	49	6	140	11
1991-1995	65	2	92	6	103	3	60	2	153	10	44	4	395	18	49	7	84	5	115	6
1996	86	2	60	0	40	0	122	0	a/	a/	62	2	614	29	92	3	29	3	147	5
1997	162	1	47	1	24	1	60	0	a/	a/	49	3	325	9	12	0	108	3	105	2
1998	93	2	42	1	42	0	83	3	a/	a/	78	0	176	2	29	11	191	7	98	3
1999	116	3	38	1	60	2	36	3	a/	a/	55	5	478	14	14	3	136	8	124	5
2000	175	3	40	3	32	2	63	1	a/	a/	38	3	205	18	5	0	83	9	85	5
2001	220	4	62	6	53	7	195	3	a/	a/	95	6	711	49	30	5	153	22	203	14
2002	311	1	137	3	124	1	221	1	a/	a/	114	6	834	22	51	12	218	9	268	7
2003	215	6	135	5	27	1	120	3	a/	a/	145	1	1,230	37	209	31	147	2	297	11
2004	196	3	71	1	76	1	19	0	a/	a/	91	5	988	16	40	4	101	5	211	5
2005	124	3	b/	b/	74	2	54	1	a/	a/	40	1	302	5	17	2	61	2	118	3
2006	31	0	65	0	67	0	118	0	a/	a/	22	0	165	0	7	1	129	8	106	1
2007 ^{c/}	91	1	34	2	20	0	6	0	a/	a/	17	1	132	2	14	3	2	0	42	1

a/ Survey discontinued in 1994; landowner would not allow access.

b/ Surveys were not conducted in 2005.

c/ Preliminary.

TABLE B-12. Estimates of minimum inriver run size, catch, and escapement in numbers of Columbia River adult spring Chinook destined for areas below Bonneville Dam. (Page 1 of 1).

Year or Average	Minimum Inriver Run Size	Tributary Runs									
		Lower River Catch ^{a/}		Willamette			Sandy	Cowlitz ^{c/}	Lewis ^{c/}	Kalama	Hatchery Escapement ^{d/}
		Commercial	Sport	Run Size	L. Willamette Sport Catch	Will. Falls Escapement ^{b/}					
1971-1975	84,000	13,800	3,700	53,300	17,000	34,300	-	11,900	200	1,100	20,000
1976-1980	92,160	6,160	2,720	51,240	14,380	31,420	975	19,680	2,980	2,020	26,580
1981-1985	130,000	6,680	1,840	67,700	15,620	35,580	1,940	19,960	4,220	3,740	28,840
1986-1990	176,103	11,980	4,330	103,640	21,140	58,760	2,425	10,691	11,340	1,877	32,460
1991-1995	122,059	3,680	2,875	68,600	18,180	32,580	5,088	6,801	5,870	1,976	23,700
1996	55,879	149	0	34,800	6,100	20,400	3,997	1,787	1,730	627	15,900
1997	54,324	300	0	35,300	1,900	26,200	4,625	1,877	2,196	505	18,100
1998	54,254	100	49	45,100	2,800	33,100	3,768	1,055	1,611	407	22,900
1999	64,964	349	0	54,200	5,500	38,900	3,985	2,069	1,753	977	25,900
2000	73,904	1,149	249	57,500	9,000	37,594	3,641	2,199	2,515	1,418	24,100
2001	102,558	3,700	4,300	80,300	7,600	52,700	5,329	1,649	3,777	1,784	29,000
2002	151,310	7,900	5,800	121,700	10,800	83,100	5,903	5,019	3,554	2,883	58,300
2003	166,505	1,900	8,200	126,600	13,500	87,600	5,600	15,890	5,104	4,528	45,725
2004	201,093	8,500	7,500	144,400	12,000	95,200	12,675	16,712	11,090	4,573	67,910
2005	86,728	3,400	4,400	61,000	5,800	35,453	7,475	9,200	3,400	3,100	32,891
2006	92,193	3,000	2,900	59,700	7,200	36,851	4,812	7,000	7,500	5,600	35,565
2007 ^{e/}	64,800	1,900	2,600	40,000	5,700	23,098	3,400	3,700	6,700	7,300	29,377

a/ Includes some upriver origin spring Chinook through 1980. Beginning in 1981, the lower river catch of lower river spring Chinook is based on mark recoveries rather than the timing of the catch, as in previous years. Since 1986, GSI and VSI techniques have been used for stock composition analysis. Commercial catch includes Select Area fisheries. Sport catch is mainstem Columbia River, does not include tributaries. Catch may include small numbers of jacks. Sport fishery closed in 1995 to 1997.

b/ Prior to 1988, the escapement goal at Willamette Falls was 30,000 to 35,000. Beginning in 1988, the goal was dependent on run size under the Willamette Basin Fish Management Plan. Since 2001, hatchery escapement targets are set in the Fisheries Management and Evaluation Plan developed by ODFW. Lower Willamette sport catch may include small numbers of jacks.

c/ Includes hatchery escapement, tributary recreational catch, and natural spawning escapement for 1975 to present. The years 1971-1973 are based on using the 1975-1976 Cowlitz River recreational fishery adult harvest rates.

d/ Includes hatcheries operated by all agencies. Values are included in the totals for the tributary runs.

e/ Preliminary.

TABLE B-13. Estimates of inriver run size, catch, and escapement in numbers of Columbia River adult spring Chinook destined for areas above Bonneville Dam.^{a/} This table includes Snake River summer Chinook. (Page 1 of 1)

Year or Avg.	Inriver Run Size	Lower River Catch ^{b/}		Mainstem Treaty Indian Catch				Snake River Escapement ^{e/}		U. Columbia River	Hatchery
		Commercial	Sport	Bonneville Dam Count	Commercial ^{d/}	Ceremonial/ Subsistence	Zone 6 Escapement ^{d/}	Total	Wild	Escapement ^{f/}	Escapement
1976-1980	55,897	185	0	55,712	259	1,714	53,740	9,317	6,413	8,138	5,703
1981-1985	70,057	1,706	393	67,959	1,024	2,545	64,390	18,295	10,679	13,943	12,887
1986-1990	107,535	2,378	1,356	103,800	186	6,771	96,843	29,893	9,755	15,359	27,883
1991-1995	63,040	511	710	61,819	15	3,730	58,074	14,275	7,013	12,173	13,883
1996	55,299	46	17	55,236	0	2,911	52,325	7,037	3,788	2,430	5,211
1997	123,824	53	13	123,758	14	8,309	115,435	44,849	4,406	6,780	46,089
1998	43,512	27	14	43,471	1	2,224	41,246	14,337	7,391	4,124	9,872
1999	42,582	28	21	42,533	1	1,983	40,549	6,741	2,856	4,150	7,303
2000	186,141	265	102	185,774	1,354	9,973	174,447	38,064	8,255	19,143	37,039
2001	437,910	2,543	22,714	412,653	43,715	10,985	357,953	188,145	45,335	50,379	167,281
2002	331,303	10,150	16,213	304,940	24,254	9,208	271,478	99,070	30,248	34,083	89,725
2003	242,638	3,524	9,615	229,499	9,205	9,090	211,204	87,999	32,366	18,136	66,540
2004	221,606	6,240	17,041	198,325	8,370	9,114	180,841	81,423	21,401	13,521	67,162
2005	106,920	2,288	7,235	97,397	1	6,163	91,233	33,258	10,156	14,148	32,838
2006	132,140	1,822	4,161	126,158	0	8,401	117,757	30,042	9,490	13,535	28,151
2007 ^{g/}	86,230	1,483	3,918	80,829	3	6,141	74,685	30,804	9,733	6,627	27,466
GOAL				115,000							

a/ Spring Chinook accounting ends on June 15. Chinook formerly managed separately as Snake River summer Chinook are now grouped with all upriver spring Chinook because of overlap in run timing. Snake River summer Chinook have been moved from Table B-14 to this table.

b/ Includes some lower river origin spring Chinook through 1980. Beginning in 1981, the lower river catch of upriver spring Chinook is based on mark recoveries rather than timing of the catch as in previous years. Since 1986, GSI techniques have been used for stock composition analysis. Catch includes estimated miscellaneous fishery-related impacts from test fisheries, commercial shad fisheries, and Select Area commercial gillnet fisheries beginning in 1979 and catch and release mortalities from selective fisheries beginning in 2001.

c/ Spring season fishery closed in 1975, 1976, and from 1978 to 2000. Spring Chinook landed during those years were from the winter season fishery.

d/ Bonneville Dam count minus Zone 6 mainstem commercial and ceremonial/subsistence treaty Indian harvest.

e/ Count at uppermost Snake River Dam (Little Goose in 1971-1974 and Lower Granite plus Tucannon wild escapement after 1974) plus harvest below Lower Granite Dam.

f/ Priest Rapids Dam count.

g/ Preliminary.

TABLE B-14. Estimates of inriver run size, catch, and escapement in numbers of Columbia River adult summer Chinook destined for areas above Bonneville Dam.^{a/} This table does not include Snake River summer Chinook. (Page 1 of 1)

Year or Avg.	Inriver Run Size	Lower River Catch ^{b/}		Bonneville Dam Count	Mainstem Treaty Indian Catch		Zone 6 Escapement ^{e/}	U. Columbia River Escapement ^{f/}
		Commercial ^{c/}	Sport		Commercial ^{d/}	Ceremonial/ Subsistence		
1976-1980	22,566	81	0	22,485	38	1,047	21,401	18,161
1981-1985	17,092	55	0	17,037	304	654	16,079	12,202
1986-1990	21,668	71	7	21,590	708	194	20,689	15,785
1991-1995	13,348	30	15	13,303	0	227	13,077	13,347
1996	12,333	15	27	12,291	0	374	11,917	10,995
1997	18,277	6	19	18,252	0	270	17,982	13,107
1998	16,332	1	27	16,304	0	335	15,969	13,387
1999	22,347	1	41	22,305	0	411	21,894	20,898
2000	23,169	0	25	23,144	0	209	22,935	22,306
2001	54,935	1	64	54,870	150	542	54,286	53,170
2002	92,820	8	1,503	91,309	42	2,019	89,225	96,326
2003	83,120	36	2,007	81,077	3,587	710	80,098	83,004
2004	65,446	236	1,240	63,970	8,004	390	63,542	67,060
2005	60,060	2,574	1,622	55,684	6,415	1,227	54,563	61,227
2006	76,196	5,017	3,360	67,819	15,771	548	67,231	57,236
2007 ^{g/}	37,190	1,122	2,369	33,699	4,564	811	32,828	30,644
GOAL	29,300 ^{h/}							

a/ Summer Chinook accounting begins on June 16. Chinook managed as Snake River summer Chinook prior to 2004 are now grouped with all upriver spring Chinook because of overlap in run timing. As of 2004, they have been moved from this table to Table B-13.

b/ Includes estimated miscellaneous fishery-related impacts from test fisheries, commercial shad fisheries, and terminal area commercial gillnet fisheries beginning in 1979. Includes catch and release mortality in selective fisheries beginning in 2002.

c/ No directed commercial summer Chinook fishery from 1964 to 2003. Landings during those years are bycatch from commercial shad and sockeye fisheries.

d/ No directed commercial summer Chinook fishery from 1965 to 2003. Landings during those years are bycatch from commercial sockeye fishery.

e/ Bonneville Dam count minus Zone 6 mainstem commercial and ceremonial/subsistence treaty Indian harvest.

f/ Priest Rapids Dam count.

g/ Preliminary.

h/ Comanager goal established in 2004 associated with regrouping Snake River summer Chinook with Snake River spring Chinook.

TABLE B-15. Estimates of inriver run size, catch, and escapement in numbers of Columbia River adult Spring Creek Hatchery (SCH) stock fall Chinook.^{a/} Page 1 of 1

Year or Average	Inriver Run Size	Harvest				Escapement	
		Bonneville Dam Count	Treaty Indian Commercial and Subsistence	Non-Indian		Natural	Hatchery ^{d/}
				Commercial ^{b/}	Sport		
1971-1975	105,700	67,600	29,000	37,900	300	2,900	17,000
1976-1980	116,522	83,000	32,533	31,794	131	3,884	21,972
1981-1985	63,342	49,780	24,637	9,747	580	2,711	15,955
1986-1990	16,673	10,200	6,080	2,920	820	1,500	4,600
1991-1995	30,192	25,564	11,360	2,067	1,280	1,460	9,700
1996	33,137	30,300	21,100	1,700	900	1,300	7,700
1997	27,377	23,300	10,329	0	2,981	4,612	8,688
1998	20,158	17,100	6,592	197	2,556	2,731	3,224
1999	50,189	46,800	28,197	258	2,617	3,338	14,488
2000	20,527	18,400	7,903	1,141	897	4,085	6,257
2001	124,951	115,800	52,124	3,693	3,302	5,063	36,663
2002	158,299	145,200	48,350	11,485	6,654	8,069	67,436
2003	180,592	161,735	48,204	9,850	7,659	27,894	56,935
2004	175,245	164,482	59,941	3,690	5,614	14,084	68,932
2005	103,526	98,322	49,471	3,981	3,049	4,667	31,977
2006	27,917	21,197	13,400	1,774	654	1,931	9,889
2007 ^{d/}	17,100	16,560	8,170	190	100	1,080	7,310
GOAL							7,000 ^{e/}

a/ Based on Columbia River fall Chinook database, WDFW, unpublished.

b/ Includes Select Area fisheries.

c/ Does not include strays to hatcheries below Bonneville Dam. Includes fall Chinook tules trapped at Bonneville Dam, 1986-1994 and 1998.

d/ Preliminary estimates based on inseason run updates.

e/ Escapement goal was changed from 8,200 fish to 7,000 fish, or 4,000 females, in 1994.

TABLE B-16. Estimates of inriver run size, catch, and escapement in numbers of Columbia River adult lower river hatchery (LRH) stock fall Chinook.^{a/} (Page 1 of 1)

Year or Average	Inriver Run Size	Harvest			Escapement	
		Treaty Indian	Non-Indian		Natural	Hatchery ^{d/}
		Commercial	Commercial ^{b/}	Sport ^{c/}		
1971-1975	175,900	0	78,100	5,400	49,200	43,200
1976-1980	145,377	20	59,400	4,380	36,940	44,620
1981-1985	107,163	851	25,604	4,486	37,755	36,846
1986-1990	199,938	655	93,794	17,420	38,774	48,821
1991-1995	55,519	238	2,871	4,998	19,915	27,419
1996	75,495	360	3,899	4,641	23,909	42,662
1997	57,393	0	2,369	7,704	22,663	24,657
1998	45,265	0	844	4,519	16,713	23,035
1999	39,933	0	2,234	6,118	12,551	19,030
2000	26,997	0	860	3,212	10,714	12,211
2001	94,331	0	4,428	7,443	39,434	42,996
2002	156,444	279	9,928	15,353	80,670	50,138
2003	154,983	0	9,216	14,213	97,089	34,465
2004	109,055	475	13,122	11,870	53,399	30,103
2005	78,293	186	9,219	10,140	33,598	25,042
2006	58,319	237	5,919	9,449	26,633	15,957
2007 ^{e/}	35,000	0	1,100	5,260	9,920	18,220
GOAL						Hatchery Production

a/ Based on Columbia River fall Chinook database, WDFW, unpublished.

b/ Includes select area fisheries.

c/ Includes tributary catches.

d/ Does not include strays to hatcheries above Bonneville Dam or fish trapped at Bonneville Dam.

e/ Preliminary estimates based on inseason run updates.

TABLE B-17. Estimates of inriver run size, catch, and escapement in numbers of Columbia River adult lower river wild (LRW) stock fall Chinook.^{a/} (Page 1 of 1)^f

Year or Average	Inriver Run Size	Harvest			Escapement	
		Treaty Indian	Non-Indian		Natural	Hatchery
		Commercial	Commercial	Sport ^{b/}		
1971-1975	59,700	0	27,900	2,100	29,400	100
1976-1980	26,963	20	11,720	1,220	13,720	240
1981-1985	16,287	0	1,940	1,320	12,480	480
1986-1990	32,600	60	10,689	3,251	18,383	181
1991-1995	14,761	0	2,159	2,433	10,101	68
1996	14,566	0	325	234	13,914	93
1997	12,323	0	0	1,082	11,241	0
1998	7,253	0	0	667	6,493	93
1999	3,349	0	18	0	3,257	74
2000	10,234	0	604	0	9,422	208
2001	15,721	0	1,382	729	13,610	0
2002	25,171	161	1,801	3,245	19,654	50
2003	26,021	0	3,391	4,962	17,668	0
2004	22,327	0	2,343	3,638	16,346	0
2005	16,767	0	2,240	2,632	11,725	170
2006	18,105	0	2,546	2,801	12,758	0
2007 ^{c/}	10,040	0	300	1,340	8,410	0
GOAL					5,700 ^{d/}	

a/ Based on Columbia River fall Chinook database, WDFW, unpublished.

b/ Includes tributary catches.

c/ Preliminary estimates based on inseason run updates.

d/ Escapement objective is for North Lewis River, but escapement numbers include other fish. The escapement objective for the North Lewis River was met for all years except 1998-1999.

TABLE B-18. Estimates of inriver run size, catch, and escapement in numbers of Columbia River adult upriver bright (URB) stock fall Chinook destined for areas above McNary Dam and the Deschutes River.^{a/} (Page 1 of 1)

Year or Average	Harvest						Escapement					
	Inriver Run Size	Bonneville Dam Count	Treaty Indian Commercial and Subsistence	Non-Indian		Natural ^{c/}	Hatchery	Deschutes above Sheares Falls	McNary Dam Count	Ice Harbor Dam Count	Total Lower Granite Count	SRW L. Granite Dam Count ^{d/}
				Commercial	Sport ^{b/}							
1971-1975	110,500	80,400	35,100	29,300	3,100	36,800	2,600	NA	39,500	5,600	-	-
1976-1980	92,301	72,360	32,160	19,180	980	29,480	1,980	NA	31,080	1,160	532	532
1981-1985	111,873	94,120	26,700	13,880	3,020	46,060	8,100	NA	51,042	1,583	586	450
1986-1990	291,407	222,337	100,379	61,499	13,613	90,709	13,231	5,023	107,252	4,369	691	289
1991-1995	105,302	99,028	20,813	5,000	5,095	51,424	9,419	5,545	61,362	3,352	903	473
1996	143,155	135,499	29,868	3,717	8,918	59,598	15,905	8,759	73,929	3,810	1,308	639
1997	161,735	152,941	42,637	1,429	11,506	68,889	13,114	20,678	67,192	2,752	1,451	797
1998	141,575	137,509	33,760	770	8,137	54,297	18,798	10,923	63,791	4,220	1,909	306
1999	165,889	155,756	38,822	2,133	15,173	48,372	30,272	3,997	78,356	6,586	3,381	905
2000	156,595	145,104	36,501	5,551	10,545	66,512	10,841	3,230	66,378	6,509	3,602	1,148
2001	232,366	219,801	35,422	8,151	12,648	92,194	21,143	11,161	110,517	13,635	8,915	5,163
2002	279,548	257,711	57,405	6,881	25,651	123,446	17,299	12,252	141,682	15,319	12,351	2,116
2003	374,154	341,208	49,060	15,930	25,918	176,865	12,356	12,590	179,970	20,903	11,732	3,856
2004	362,804	336,585	46,566	19,760	22,276	148,028	23,137	11,879	170,648	21,100	14,960	4,756
2005	278,539	256,119	45,776	8,464	23,980	115,612	23,299	14,092	131,550	14,677	11,170	2,954
2006	230,390	132,632	44,565	8,757	14,515	79,852	15,197	13,374	90,973	10,272	8,048	2,483
2007 ^{e/}	122,000	113,120	9,870	4,360	7,870	59,464	4,596	NA	51,990	13,408	10,195	NA
GOAL									40,000 ^{f/}			

a/ Based on Columbia River fall Chinook database, WDFW, unpublished. Does not include hatchery URB Chinook reared and released below McNary Dam.

b/ Includes tributary and mainstem catches.

c/ Includes Deschutes, Yakima, Upper Columbia, and Snake River escapements.

d/ Snake River wild; adjusted for stray hatchery fish. Includes wild fish hauled to Lyons Ferry Hatchery.

e/ Preliminary based on inseason run update.

f/ FMP goal. The U.S. v Oregon parties managed for an escapement of 45,000 between 1990 and 1993 at McNary Dam to account for increased hatchery brood stock needs and concern for the Snake River wild fall Chinook stock. Starting in 1994, inriver fisheries were based on ESA consultation standards, rather than a McNary Dam escapement goal.

TABLE B-19. Estimates of inriver run size, catch, and escapement in numbers of Columbia River adult mid-Columbia bright (MCB) stock fall Chinook destined for areas below McNary Dam, not including the Deschutes River.^{a/} (Page 1 of 1)

Year or Average	Inriver Run Size	Harvest				Escapement		
		Bonneville Dam Count	Treaty Indian Commercial and Subsistence	Non-Indian		Natural	Hatchery ^{c/}	
				Commercial	Sport ^{b/}			
1982-1985	10,275	4,925	1,875	1,675	100	0	3,450	
1986-1990	60,894	24,780	16,288	26,547	2,277	4,253	9,194	
1991-1995	32,352	19,360	6,014	4,151	1,622	7,327	10,631	
1996	59,698	38,100	12,443	5,306	3,387	15,618	15,868	
1997	58,932	36,600	11,596	3,320	6,517	15,916	15,808	
1998	37,328	29,900	5,570	1,063	5,697	11,380	8,401	
1999	50,788	40,400	10,581	1,543	5,927	17,213	7,334	
2000	37,191	25,600	7,186	3,739	3,507	10,135	7,884	
2001	76,504	48,100	16,821	7,023	9,580	14,600	13,701	
2002	108,198	57,600	24,358	9,437	12,737	27,005	21,946	
2003	150,042	97,179	27,830	20,432	12,804	38,204	24,175	
2004	122,496	79,866	23,392	9,178	11,167	27,779	26,210	
2005	100,333	60,464	23,158	6,590	10,727	14,271	30,991	
2006	80,470	31,402	22,705	4,577	3,567	12,501	19,745	
2007 ^{d/}	30,200	13,340	10,800	6,410	1,410	3,220	7,570	
GOAL							Hatchery Production	

a/ Based on Columbia River fall Chinook database, WDFW, unpublished. Does not include URB Chinook destined for areas above McNary Dam or the Deschutes River.

b/ Includes tributary and mainstem catches.

c/ Little White Salmon and Bonneville Hatcheries.

d/ Preliminary based on inseason run updates.

TABLE B-20. Estimates of minimum inriver run size and catch in numbers of adult spring, summer, and fall Chinook from the Columbia River. (Page 1 of 3)

Year	Minimum Inriver Run Size	Below Bonneville Dam					Bonneville Dam Counts	Above Bonneville Dam					Total Treaty Indian & Non-Indian		
		Non-Indian Sport		Non-Indian Commercial				Non-Indian Sport		Treaty Indian					
		Tributary ^{a/}	Buoy 10	Mainstem	Select Area ^{b/}	Mainstem		Mainstem	Tributary ^{c/}	Ticketed Commercial ^{d/}	Non-Ticketed Public Sales	Ceremonial & Subsistence ^{e/}		Non-Indian Total Sport	Commercial
Spring Chinook^{f/}															
'79-'80	146,497	11,427	g/	1,150	-	2,900	55,712	-	-	259	0	1,714	12,577	2,900	17,450
'81-'85	200,057	19,568	g/	2,233	-	8,197	67,959	-	777	1,024	0	2,545	22,422	8,197	34,188
'86-'90	283,638	39,688	g/	5,686	-	14,138	103,800	-	3,156	186	0	6,771	48,530	14,138	69,625
'91-'95	185,100	33,232	g/	3,010	376	4,042	61,819	-	652	15	0	3,730	36,894	4,343	44,982
1996	111,178	13,206	g/	17	789	154	55,236	-	264	0	0	2,911	13,487	943	17,341
1997	178,148	8,270	g/	13	1,821	309	123,758	-	7,326	14	0	8,309	15,609	2,130	26,062
1998	97,766	10,350	g/	63	2,313	100	43,471	-	1,717	1	0	2,224	12,130	2,413	16,768
1999	107,546	14,940	g/	21	1,980	351	42,533	-	220	1	0	1,983	15,181	2,331	19,496
2000	260,045	17,582	g/	351	6,631	1,237	185,774	0	11,502	1,354	0	9,973	29,435	7,868	48,630
2001	540,468	18,925	g/	27,014	9,719	5,279	412,653	93	56,685	22,019	21,696	10,985	102,717	14,998	172,415
2002	482,613	31,800	g/	22,013	12,251	17,383	304,940	1,237	25,859	17,930	6,324	9,208	80,908	29,634	144,004
2003	409,143	33,877	g/	17,815	8,783	4,659	229,499	1,302	21,179	6,363	2,842	9,090	74,173	13,442	105,910
2004	422,699	41,679	g/	24,541	11,643	14,489	198,325	1,419	22,508	5,256	3,114	9,114	90,147	26,132	133,763
2005	193,648	15,493	g/	11,635	2,553	5,646	97,397	448	6,480	1	0	6,163	34,056	8,199	48,419
2006	224,333	13,553	g/	7,061	7,581	4,689	126,158	648	2,396	0	0	8,401	23,658	12,270	44,329
2007 ^{h/}	151,030	11,422	g/	6,518	6,968	3,330	80,829	611	2,152	3	0	6,141	20,703	10,298	37,145
Summer Chinook^{f/h/}															
'79-'80	22,566	-	-	-	-	81	22,485	-	-	38	--	1,047	0	81	1,165
'81-'85	17,092	-	-	-	-	55	17,037	-	-	304	--	654	0	55	1,013
'86-'90	21,668	-	-	7	-	71	21,590	-	-	1,180	--	194	7	71	980
'91-'95	13,348	-	-	15	-	30	13,303	-	-	-	--	227	15	30	271
1996	12,333	-	-	27	-	15	12,291	-	-	-	-	374	27	15	416
1997	18,277	-	-	19	-	6	18,252	-	-	-	-	270	19	6	295
1998	16,332	-	-	27	-	1	16,304	-	-	-	-	335	27	1	363
1999	22,347	-	-	41	-	1	22,305	-	-	-	-	411	41	1	453
2000	23,169	-	-	25	-	0	23,144	-	-	-	-	209	25	0	234
2001	54,935	-	-	64	-	1	54,870	42	0	150	--	542	64	1	799
2002	92,820	-	-	1,503	-	8	91,309	65	0	42	--	2,019	1,568	8	3,637
2003	83,120	-	-	2,007	36	-	81,077	269	0	3,587	--	710	2,276	36	6,609
2004	65,446	-	-	1,240	3	233	63,970	38	157	8,004	--	390	1,435	236	10,065
2005	60,060	-	-	1,622	0	2,553	55,684	74	338	6,415	--	1,227	2,034	2,574	12,250
2006	76,196	-	-	3,360	9	5,008	67,819	40	216	15,771	--	548	3,616	5,017	24,952
2007 ^{h/}	37,190	0	0	2,369	0	1,122	33,699	60	0	4,564	0	811	2,429	1,122	8,926

TABLE B-20. Estimates of minimum inriver run size and catch in numbers of adult spring, summer, and fall Chinook from the Columbia River. (Page 2 of 3)

Year	Minimum Inriver Run Size	Below Bonneville Dam					Bonneville Dam Counts	Above Bonneville Dam					Total Treaty Indian & Non-Indian		
		Non-Indian Sport			Non-Indian Commercial			Non-Indian Sport		Treaty Indian					
		Tributary ^{a/}	Buoy 10	Mainstem	Select Area ^{b/}	Mainstem		Mainstem	Tributary ^{c/}	Ticketed Commercial ^{d/}	Non-Ticketed Public Sales	Ceremonial & Subsistence ^{e/}		Non-Indian Total Sport	Commercial
Fall Chinook^{f/}															
'79-'80	337,608	3,651	-	1,155	20,793	73,253	135,878	500	NA	32,568	--	--	5,306	113,253	151,127
'81-'85	307,206	4,158	7,176	1,528	8,560	45,490	150,768	2,795	NA	48,888	--	5,025	10,234	54,050	118,196
'86-'90	603,713	6,383	20,641	4,119	16,059	181,817	258,807	5,825	442	118,864	4,765	5,692	37,056	197,876	360,441
'91-'95	240,267	3,541	6,224	2,633	1,230	14,693	145,489	4,150	584	33,408	4,732	658	15,887	15,923	70,476
1996	332,051	1,474	1,322	9,178	4,879	11,937	205,358	5,125	1,479	41,718	21,533	504	18,578	16,816	99,149
1997	322,460	2,615	13,048	8,447	4,002	5,130	214,779	4,300	2,100	40,878	23,757	341	30,510	9,132	104,618
1998	255,379	120	5,441	10,232	1,700	2,350	189,085	4,297	2,324	28,096	16,923	--	22,414	4,050	71,483
1999	313,648	2,462	10,170	8,551	2,009	5,774	242,143	7,375	1,720	43,780	32,883	1,310	30,278	7,783	116,034
2000	257,917	320	4,549	7,422	2,007	11,539	192,793	4,324	1,988	37,514	13,635	269	18,603	13,546	83,567
2001	553,598	2,971	12,287	8,683	4,200	22,938	400,205	7,922	2,800	79,959	31,397	365	34,663	27,138	173,522
2002	739,022	7,789	18,273	21,235	7,899	34,428	473,692	11,171	5,940	96,277	33,918	457	64,408	42,327	237,387
2003	902,060	11,999	14,873	25,931	9,360	54,620	610,075	9,267	4,490	94,822	31,107	683	66,560	63,980	257,152
2004	806,121	8,379	15,201	16,968	12,400	40,373	583,499	10,297	4,215	111,833	15,379	416	55,060	52,773	235,461
2005	590,559	7,810	9,983	20,111	8,677	26,231	415,777	9,110	4,307	92,463	22,058	570	51,321	34,908	201,320
2006	422,433	7,052	1,620	13,447	4,822	23,144	299,726	5,136	3,969	58,842	18,849	391	31,224	27,966	137,272
2007 ^{h/}	221,800	3,520	3,820	6,090	4,800	11,950	157,946	3,420	160	34,001	11,085	270	17,010	16,750	79,116
Total Chinook															
'79-'80	506,672	13,253	-	1,728	20,793	39,608	214,075	250	0	16,581	0	2,760	15,230	59,608	94,178
'81-'85	524,355	23,726	7,176	3,761	8,560	53,742	235,764	1,677	621	50,216	0	8,224	32,655	62,302	153,397
'86-'90	909,020	46,071	20,641	9,812	16,059	196,025	384,197	5,825	3,245	119,758	953	12,656	85,593	212,085	431,046
'91-'95	438,715	36,773	6,224	5,658	1,531	18,765	220,612	4,150	1,236	33,424	4,732	4,482	52,796	20,295	115,729
1996	455,563	14,680	1,322	9,222	5,668	12,106	272,885	5,125	1,743	41,718	21,533	3,789	32,092	17,774	116,906
1997	518,884	10,885	13,048	8,479	5,823	5,445	356,789	4,300	9,426	40,892	23,757	8,920	46,138	11,268	130,975
1998	369,477	10,470	5,441	10,322	4,013	2,451	248,860	4,297	4,041	28,097	16,923	2,559	34,571	6,464	88,614
1999	443,541	17,402	10,170	8,613	3,989	6,126	306,981	7,375	1,940	43,781	32,883	3,704	45,499	10,115	135,982
2000	541,131	17,902	4,549	7,798	8,638	12,776	401,711	4,324	13,490	38,868	13,635	10,451	48,063	21,414	132,431
2001	1,149,001	21,896	12,287	35,761	13,919	28,218	867,728	8,057	59,485	102,128	53,093	11,892	137,444	42,137	346,736
2002	1,314,455	39,589	18,273	44,751	20,150	51,819	869,941	12,473	31,799	114,249	40,242	11,684	146,885	71,969	385,029
2003	1,394,323	45,876	14,873	45,753	18,179	59,279	920,651	10,838	25,669	104,772	33,949	10,483	143,009	77,458	369,671
2004	1,294,266	50,058	15,201	42,749	24,046	55,095	845,794	11,754	26,880	125,093	18,493	9,920	146,642	79,141	379,289
2005	844,267	23,303	9,983	33,368	11,230	34,430	568,858	9,632	11,125	98,879	22,058	7,960	87,411	45,681	261,989
2006	722,962	20,605	1,620	23,868	12,412	32,841	493,703	5,824	6,581	74,613	18,849	9,340	58,498	45,253	206,553
2007 ^{h/}	410,020	14,942	3,820	14,977	11,768	16,402	272,474	4,091	2,312	38,568	11,085	7,222	40,142	28,170	125,187

TABLE B-20. Estimates of minimum inriver run size and catch in numbers of adult spring, summer, and fall Chinook from the Columbia River. (Page 3 of 3)

- a/ For spring Chinook: includes lower and upper Willamette, Clackamas, Cowlitz, Kalama, Lewis, and Sandy Rivers. Sandy River harvest not available before 1990. Catch estimates may include small numbers of jacks. For summer Chinook: all tributaries are closed. For fall Chinook: all tributaries downstream from Bonneville Dam.
- b/ Youngs Bay Select Area began in 1992. Tongue Point and Blind Slough began in 1998. Select Area test fisheries began in 1991. Other Select Areas include Knappa in Oregon and Deep River in Washington.
- c/ Includes tributaries between Bonneville and McNary Dams, the Snake and Yakima rivers, Icicle and Ringold creeks.
- d/ Primarily mainstem fisheries between Bonneville and McNary dams, but also includes fish caught in miscellaneous commercial Indian fisheries such as Klickitat dip net and mainstem fisheries upstream from McNary Dam.
- e/ Primarily mainstem fisheries between Bonneville and McNary dams. Significant subsistence fisheries also occur in tributaries throughout the Columbia and Snake River basin, especially for spring Chinook, which are not included in these estimates.
- f/ Upriver spring Chinook accounting ends on June 15 and summer Chinook accounting begins on June 16.
- g/ Spring Chinook Buoy 10 area catch is included in mainstem sport.
- h/ Preliminary. Fall Chinook estimates are from inseason run updates.
- i/ Summer Chinook retention was prohibited for all mainstem non-Indian and treaty Indian fisheries until 2003. Small non-Indian incidental mortalities prior to 2003 are associated with recreational steelhead fisheries and commercial shad and sockeye fisheries. A few stray summer Chinook are caught in Select Area (terminal) fisheries that are open for late returning spring Chinook and early returning fall Chinook. Prior to 2003, Treaty Indians could retain summer Chinook for subsistence purposes.
- j/ Fall Chinook minimum run size includes LRH, LRW, SCH, URB, MCB, and SAB.

TABLE B-21. Estimates of minimum inriver run size, catch, and escapement in thousands of adult coho entering the Columbia River.^{a/} (Page 1 of 1)

Year or Average	Minimum Inriver Run Size	Below Bonneville Dam					Above Bonneville Dam			
		Lower River Catch ^{b/}			Lower River Escapement		Bonneville Dam Counts ^{e/}	Mainstem Commercial Treaty Catch	Zone 6 Escapement ^{f/}	Hatchery Escapement
		Commercial	Recreational		Hatchery ^{c/}	Tributary Dam Counts ^{d/}				
			Buoy 10	Mainstem						
1971-1975	373.4	199.4	-	11.8	117.1	9.5	35.6	9.1	26.6	11.6
1976-1980	263.3	123.6	-	10.1	102.2	3.6	23.8	2.6	21.2	7.0
1981-1985	305.5	132.0	30.6	11.4	101.3	4.6	31.9	2.6	29.2	12.5
1986-1990	689.2	392.2	82.3	14.5	148.8	5.8	46.3	5.5	40.7	11.5
1991-1995	301.4	115.9	55.9	10.7	91.3	3.7	23.6	2.0	21.6	6.1
1996	113.0	26.2	4.5	3.8	62.2	0.6	15.7	0.1	15.6	1.4
1997	148.1	19.4	20.4	11.6	69.7	2.8	24.2	0.6	23.6	4.4
1998	168.7	23.0	3.2	6.7	87.9	1.3	46.6	0.2	46.4	11.3
1999	274.1	79.0	9.0	19.9	124.5	1.0	40.7	1.7	39.0	10.0
2000	547.6	168.4	21.5	37.7	228.6	5.6	85.8	6.3	79.3	26.6
2001	1,108.3	253.1	132.0	78.0	377.3	8.2	259.8	5.5	254.0	80.6
2002	499.9	163.0	6.2	27.4	211.1	3.6	88.6	1.6	86.5	2.9
2003	677.3	257.3	54.2	23.3	205.4	11.2	125.7	3.1	122.6	3.9
2004	442.5	119.6	15.1	13.5	173.5	5.6	115.0	6.0	109.0	6.2
2005	342.0	94.8	6.9	10.5	143.3	3.3	83.3	4.7	78.6	2.3
2006	383.0	63.4	3.7	16.3	188.0	9.5	102.1	5.4	96.7	0.7
2007 ^{g/}	318.6	39.1	8.4	13.4	160.5	4.7	92.5	7.9	84.6	1.0
GOAL					Hatchery Production				Hatchery Production	

a/ These numbers match OPI databases. Adjustments were made to the escapement figures and catches.

b/ Includes some upriver origin coho. Mainstem recreational catches listed in this table include tributary catches and catches in the Chinook/Hammond area of 3,195 in 1989, 28 in 1990, and 1,151 in 1991.

c/ Includes hatcheries operated by all agencies.

d/ Willamette Falls, Clackamas River (North Fork Dam) and Sandy River (Marmot Dam).

e/ Includes additional small adults counted as jacks for 1983-1984 and 1986-1989.

f/ Bonneville Dam count minus Zone 6 mainstem commercial treaty Indian harvest.

g/ Preliminary.

TABLE B-22. Estimated catch and effort in the Buoy 10 fishery.^{a/} (Page 1 of 1)

Year	Angler Trips	Catch		Catch Per Trip
		Chinook	Coho	
1982-1985	30,996	4,040	30,547	0.97
1986-1990 ^{b/c/}	130,633	22,107	82,910	0.78
1991-1995 ^{d/}	79,475	5,689	55,895	0.50
1996	18,034	1,409	4,537	0.33
1997	55,725	13,153	20,357	0.60
1998	29,998	5,784	3,175	0.30
1999	49,581	9,850	8,861	0.38
2000 ^{e/}	72,518	6,085	21,478	0.38
2001 ^{e/}	125,884	12,709	132,038	1.15
2002 ^{e/}	84,457	19,441	6,233	0.30
2003 ^{e/}	88,827	16,316	54,440	0.80
2004 ^{e/}	68,818	16,016	15,169	0.45
2005 ^{e/}	55,182	9,286	6,878	0.29
2006 ^{e/}	40,688	1,706	3,687	0.13
2007 ^{e/f/}	36,064	3,776	8,356	0.34

a/ Prior to 1982, Buoy 10 area catches were not estimated separately and are included in the Columbia River marine area (Cape Falcon to Leadbetter Pt.) recreational catches. Estimates include bank anglers fishing from Clatsop Spit in Oregon and from the North Jetty in Washington. Effort and catch for the North Jetty fishery applied to the ocean quota for the Columbia River area until the ocean fishery closed.

b/ 1989 includes catch and effort data for the Chinook/Hammond fishery occurring during weeks 32 and 33. A total of 7,922 angler trips produced catches of 492 Chinook, 3,195 coho, and a catch rate of 0.47 fish per trip. Catches in this fishery were counted against the Buoy 10 quota.

c/ 1990 includes catch and effort data for the Chinook/Hammond fishery occurring during weeks 31 and 32. A total of 3,225 angler trips produced catches of 54 Chinook, 28 coho, and a catch rate of 0.03 fish per trip.

d/ 1991 includes catch and effort data for the Chinook/Hammond fishery occurring during weeks 31 and 32. A total of 2,759 angler trips produced catches of 39 Chinook, 1,151 coho, and a catch rate of 0.43 fish per trip.

e/ Includes catch and effort from the Astoria-Megler Bridge upstream to the new boundary from Tongue Point, Oregon to Rocky Point, Washington.

f/ Preliminary.

TABLE B-23. Willapa Bay fall Chinook terminal run size, catch, and spawning escapement in numbers of fish. (Page 1 of 1)

Year or Average	Non-local Stocks Catch ^{a/}	Terminal Catch		Spawning Escapement		Terminal Run Size ^{d/}
		Gillnet	Sport ^{b/}	Natural ^{c/}	Hatchery	
1976-1980	8,660	14,496	419	1,995	4,529	21,439
1981-1985	1,011	7,331	589	1,588	5,398	14,906
1986-1990	2,521	18,173	1,578	5,596	22,458	47,805
1991-1995	697	28,082	2,823	2,818	17,086	50,809
1996	0	37,065	3,024	2,153	12,079	54,321
1997	0	12,311	2,404	3,852	13,729	32,296
1998	0	6,765	2,178	3,114	8,658	20,715
1999	0	265	1,906	1,360	6,966	10,497
2000	0	5,902	1,399	2,303	10,455	20,059
2001	0	5,444	2,121	2,161	10,099	19,825
2002	36	9,452	2,532	1,729	13,680	27,429
2003	220	7,488	3,241	2,728	14,631	28,230
2004 ^{e/}	0	4,349	3,851	2,532	21,444	32,018
2005 ^{e/}	0	6,523	6,630	1,804	18,514	33,382
2006 ^{e/}	0	12,334	6,442	3,598	24,569	42,078
2007 ^{e/}	0	4,112	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL				4,400 ^{f/}	9,800 ^{f/}	

a/ Non-local gillnet is catch in Area 2G prior to Aug. 16.

b/ Adults. Sport catch since 1991 includes marine areas within Willapa Bay (e.g., Washaway Beach).

c/ Escapement estimates after 1984 are based on revised spawning habitat estimates. Natural = adult returns assumed to be from natural origin parents.

d/ Does not include catch of non-local stocks.

e/ Preliminary.

f/ WDFW goal; not an FMP goal.

TABLE B-24. Willapa Bay coho terminal run size, catch, and spawning escapement in numbers of fish. (Page 1 of 1)

Year or Average	Terminal Catch		Spawning Escapement		Terminal Run Size ^{d/}
	Gillnet	Sport ^{a/}	Natural ^{b/}	Hatchery ^{c/}	
1976-1980	15,011	2,842	5,800	14,328	37,981
1981-1985	39,007	2,181	3,567 ^{e/}	26,640	69,968
1986-1990	69,199	2,591	e/	35,811	107,601
1991-1995	34,287	2,802	4,582 ^{e/}	27,205	65,211
1996	38,316	4,052	15,711	48,854	106,933
1997	1,550	806	4,934	6,691	13,981
1998	13,140	852	13,807	6,902	34,701
1999	5,467	2,836	12,355	22,823	43,481
2000	10,193	1,780	23,031	29,387	64,391
2001	31,837	5,707	48,414	54,359	140,317
2002	59,435	5,683	58,703	48,871	172,692
2003	66,460	5,881	49,386	66,115	187,842
2004 ^{f/}	16,533	2,325	44,463	16,443	55,903
2005 ^{f/}	50,031	3,867	30,080	40,945	124,923
2006 ^{f/}	19,914	811	14,413	7,565	42,640
2007 ^{f/}	8,218	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL			13,090 ^{g/}	6,100 ^{g/}	

a/ Adults. Sport catch since 1991 includes marine areas within Willapa Bay (e.g., Washaway Beach).

b/ Natural spawning escapement estimates in 1996, 1997, and 1998 do not include adult fish released upstream of hatchery racks.

c/ Hatchery rack number includes fish released upstream.

d/ Does not include natural spawning escapement between 1984 and 1994.

e/ Estimates of natural spawning escapement were not made between 1984 and 1994.

f/ Preliminary

g/ WDFW goal; not an FMP goal.

TABLE B-25. Grays Harbor Chinook terminal catch, spawning escapement, and run size in numbers of fish. (Page 1 of 2)

Year or Average	Terminal Catch					Spawning Escapement		Terminal Run Size ^{d/}
	Early Non-local Catch	Non-Indian Gillnet	Treaty Indian Gillnet	Chehalis Tribal Gillnet	Sport ^{a/}	Natural ^{b/}	Hatchery ^{c/}	
SPRING Chinook								
1976-1980	-	-	-	587	e/	600	-	1,187
1981-1985	-	-	-	57	5	924	-	963
1986-1990	-	-	e/	143	6	1,875	-	2,024
1991-1995	-	-	0	94	15	1,566	-	1,675
1996	-	-	104	127	52	4,462 ^{f/}	-	4,745
1997	-	-	52	172	160	4,460 ^{f/}	-	4,844
1998	-	-	6	164	121	2,288	-	2,579
1999	-	-	3	187	76	1,285	-	1,551
2000	-	-	17	174	91	3,135	-	3,417
2001	-	-	4	210	252	2,860	-	3,326
2002	-	-	76	419	124	2,598	-	3,217
2003	-	-	68	0	131	1,904	-	2,103
2004 ^{g/}	-	-	54	177	65	5,034	-	5,330
2005 ^{g/}	-	-	26	439	88	2,129	-	2,682
2006 ^{g/}	-	-	5	249	128	2,481	-	2,863
2007 ^{g/}	-	-	10	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
GOAL						1,400		

TABLE B-25. Grays Harbor Chinook terminal catch, spawning escapement, and run size in numbers of fish. (Page 2 of 2)

Year or Average	Terminal Catch					Spawning Escapement		Terminal Run Size ^{d/}
	Early Non-local Catch	Non-Indian Gillnet	Treaty Indian Gillnet	Chehalis Tribal Gillnet	Sport ^{a/}	Natural ^{b/}	Hatchery ^{c/}	
FALL Chinook								
1976-1980	4,433	3,642	3,108	1,006	1,128	7	413	13,736
1981-1985	602	964	3,524	465	268	10	742	6,575
1986-1990	694	4,122	10,414	597	1,340	20,692	1,319	39,178 ^{h/}
1991-1995	206	5,000	7,750	901	3,794	14,276	3,006	34,934 ^{h/}
1996	148	1,441	4,068	49	7,456	20,227	4,307	37,696 ^{h/}
1997	24	2,796	6,630	311	2,687	18,168	2,416	33,032 ^{h/}
1998	5	267	4,135	0	2,912	12,539	1,921	21,779 ^{h/}
1999	0	87	1,926	1	114	10,363	1,990	14,481 ^{h/}
2000	671	647	3,289	0	1,714	9,250	1,450	17,021
2001	0	2,523	3,885	0	3,210	9,491	1,121	20,230
2002	40	26	963	0	2,955	11,343	2,006	17,333
2003	0	99	851	0	1,031	19,417	2,858	24,256
2004 ^{g/}	0	108	3,497	0	6,158	31,770	2,695	44,228
2005 ^{g/}	0	218	2,260	21	465	19,499	3,285	25,748
2006 ^{g/}	0	0	3,738	NA	1,635	17,113	NA	NA
2007 ^{g/}	0	514	2,470	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL						14,600		

a/ Age-3 and older.

b/ Age-3 and older, including hatchery fish spawning naturally.

c/ Includes naturally spawning fish taken for broodstock.

d/ Minimum estimate due to incomplete estimates of river recreational catch. Does not include non-local catch.

e/ Fewer than 50 fish.

f/ WDFW is not able to differentiate spawning time and believes this includes fall Chinook.

g/ Preliminary.

h/ Recreational catch estimates by WDFW reflect application of catch record card bias correction factor of 0.833. Quinault Indian Nation does not believe this factor is appropriate for this fishery. Unadjusted catch estimates are 1,000 for 1987; 2,400 for 1988; 2,500 for 1989; 2,400 for 1990; 4,500 for 1991; 2,600 for 1992; 4,200 for 1993; 4,300 for 1994; 6,500 for 1995; 6,800 for 1996; 3,400 for 1997; 3,500 for 1998; and 0.1 for 1999; terminal run sizes would be adjusted accordingly.

TABLE B-26. Grays Harbor coho terminal catch, spawning escapement, and run size estimates in numbers of fish. (Page 1 of 1)

Year or Average	Terminal Catch				Spawning Escapement ^{b/}		Terminal Run Size		
	Non-Indian Gillnet	Treaty Indian Gillnet	Chehalis Tribal Gillnet	Sport ^{a/}	Natural	Hatchery	Natural	Hatchery	Total ^{c/}
	1976-1980	5,231	9,675	3,500	2,021	29,510	9,310	44,430	17,933
1981-1985	5,299	15,614	2,863	5,012	36,847	16,753	42,974	32,432	82,388
1986-1990	7,715	30,109	1,817	5,355	44,836	30,767	53,030	65,193	120,600
1991-1995	12,502	29,745	2,716	10,503	36,516	31,654	51,888	69,650	123,635
1996	10,096	51,812	2,915	20,846	63,572	49,378	83,263	100,764	198,619
1997	115	5,548	125	1,547	22,469	12,710	19,299	22,352	42,514
1998	795	13,586	361	2,123	35,551	16,903	36,076	32,435	69,319
1999	1,674	12,212	797	4,507	33,346	31,488	34,325	48,561	84,024
2000	4,995	10,947	331	5,122	38,054	28,253	39,997	47,070	87,702
2001	3,152	15,671	533	20,868	79,112	80,865	74,489	137,858	200,201
2002	6,853	14,518	666	13,083	108,695	45,365	104,738	81,615	189,180
2003	6,623	12,041	1,000	12,026	83,874	66,922	89,503	94,067	182,486
2004 ^{d/}	5,231	17,431	977	9,847	60,690	49,147	65,860	79,199	143,323
2005 ^{d/}	3,073	22,649	4,400	11,043	44,090	50,892	49,767	84,410	136,147
2006 ^{d/}	649	8,708	NA	2,151	14,401	18,617	NA	NA	NA
2007 ^{d/}	1,687	8,839	NA	NA	23,662	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL					35,400				

a/ Beginning in 1987, estimates provided by WDFW for recreational catch reflect punch card bias correction factor.

b/ "Natural" includes hatchery fish spawning in wild. "Hatchery" includes wild fish taken for broodstock.

c/ The combined natural and hatchery run size total may not add to the sum of the catch and escapements due to hatchery total run size including on-station and off-station escapements.

d/ Preliminary.

TABLE B-27. Treaty Indian gillnet catch of Chinook, chum, and sockeye salmon in the Quinault River in numbers of fish. (Page 1 of 1)

Year or Average	Spring/Summer Chinook ^{a/}	Fall Chinook ^{a/}	Chum	Sockeye
1976-1980	149	4,320	7,960	17,560
1981-1985	114	5,100	4,720	12,600
1986-1990	338	8,822	4,686	11,218
1991-1995	98	6,293	2,505	9,523
1996	41	5,221	594	1,244
1997	19	2,625	1,033	2,532
1998	75	6,124	4,699	3,440
1999	10	4,840	599	73
2000	0	3,421	755	0
2001	5	4,047	2,009	0
2002	36	4,542	1,151	16,939
2003	92	7,343	3,742	37,130
2004	142	10,662	2,916	6,990
2005 ^{b/}	24	7,648	1,283	116
2006 ^{b/}	16	7,044	862	1
2007 ^{b/}	<20	2,125	1,173	1

a/ Preliminary. Stock separation under review.

b/ Preliminary.

TABLE B-28. Estimated inriver run size, catch and escapement for Quinault River coho in numbers of fish. (Page 1 of 1)

Year or Average	Terminal Catch ^{a/}			Escapement		Terminal Run Size		
	Gillnet	Ceremonial & Subsistence	River Sport	Natural	Hatchery	Natural	Hatchery	Total
	1977-1980	9,750	-	-	3,425	3,107	8,465	7,750
1981-1985	10,700	-	-	3,237	6,239	7,809	12,657	20,466
1986-1990	13,777	-	-	3,185	4,239	8,024	13,200	21,224
1991-1995	7,963	-	-	4,319	8,046	6,205	13,472	19,678
1996	10,087	-	-	13,327	9,521	18,849	13,865	32,714
1997	365	-	-	3,150	1,054	3,339	1,118	4,457
1998	5,946	-	-	3,770	3,158	7,156	5,581	12,737
1999	15,491	-	-	12,666	14,617	19,138	23,101	42,239
2000	16,194	-	-	7,421	9,481	14,559	18,099	32,658
2001	25,348	-	-	21,565	30,689	30,016	47,115	77,131
2002	19,197	-	-	12,213	16,841	16,847	30,196	47,043
2003	22,546	-	-	4,710	16,841	9,546	34,132	43,678
2004	17,055	-	-	1,404	10,321	3,377	24,821	28,198
2005 ^{b/}	23,852	-	-	6,418	10,034	15,951	25,574	41,525
2006 ^{b/}	9,785	336	325	1,107	3,198	3,429	11,023	14,751
2007 ^{b/}	11,770	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL	Hatchery Production							

a/ Ceremonial, subsistence, and recreational catch negligible. Includes dip-in fish destined for other river systems.

b/ Preliminary.

TABLE B-29. Estimated inriver run size, catch, and escapement of Queets River spring/summer Chinook in numbers of fish. (Page 1 of 1)

Year or Average	Terminal Catch			Escapement		Terminal Run Size		
	Gillnet	Ceremonial & Subsistence	River Sport ^{a/}	Natural ^{b/}	Hatchery	Natural	Hatchery	Total
1976-1980	267	18	53	851	24	1,176	37	1,078
1981-1985	243	20	27	890	31	956	44	1,209
1986-1990	646	46	67	1,527	0	2,287	0	2,287
1991-1995	64	5	10	610	0	689	0	688
1996	43	3	69	776	0	891	0	891
1997	72	10	71	540	0	693	0	693
1998	18	27	0	492	0	537	0	537
1999	12	41	0	373	0	426	0	426
2000	0	2	0	248	0	250	0	250
2001	0	17	0	548	0	565	0	565
2002	0	17	0	738	0	755	0	755
2003	0	6	0	189	0	195	0	195
2004 ^{c/}	0	15	0	604	0	619	0	619
2005 ^{c/}	0	8	0	298	0	306	0	306
2006 ^{c/}	0	6	0	330	0	336	0	336
2007 ^{c/}	0	6	0	352	0	358	0	358
GOAL				700 ^{d/}				

a/ River catch of adults.

b/ Natural escapement includes hatchery strays.

c/ Preliminary.

d/ Minimum. Terminal run managed at 30% exploitation rate of inriver run size.

TABLE B-30. Estimated inriver run size, catch, and escapement of Queets River fall Chinook in numbers of fish. (Page 1 of 1).

Average	Terminal Catch			Escapement		Terminal Run Size		
	Gillnet	Ceremonial & Subsistence	River Sport ^{a/}	Natural ^{b/}	Hatchery ^{c/}	Natural	Hatchery	Total
1976-1980	1,540	100	36	2,820	-	4,320	-	4,320
1981-1985	2,104	20	135	3,720	360	5,691	591	6,282
1986-1990	2,430	20	214	8,298	619	10,677	861	11,538
1991-1995	1,860	20	109	3,849	407	5,511	708	6,219
1996	1,307	20	238	3,441	927	4,693	1,234	5,927
1997	1,708	20	210	2,477	545	4,122	823	4,945
1998	804	20	347	3,951	58	5,009	164	5,173
1999	947	20	93	1,933	135	2,885	220	3,105
2000	262	20	50	3,572	333	3,752	395	4,147
2001	1,366	64	306	2,321	778	3,604	1,204	4,808
2002	2,887	69	20	2,097	492	4,377	1,184	5,562
2003	1,322	93	278	4,120	859	5,203	1,415	6,618
2004	1,228	93	376	3,576	1,529	4,782	2,020	6,802
2005	1,648	90	441	3,076	1,481	4,521	2,213	6,736
2006	1,079	57	71	2,338	713	3,253	1,005	4,259
2007 ^{d/}	634	NA	NA	1,924	454	NA	NA	NA
GOAL				2,500 ^{e/}				

a/ River sport catch of 3-year-olds and older. The 2000 sport fishery was closed to retention of unmarked Chinook. The 2002 sport fishery was closed to Chinook retention on October 18 due to unusually low water conditions.

b/ Includes fish taken for hatchery broodstock.

c/ This is an integrated wild/hatchery program. All broodstock are unmarked wild fish collected from spawning grounds.

d/ Preliminary. 2007 Escapements based on the CPUE model & actual versus expected catches. Spawning escapement estimates not complete.

e/ Minimum. Terminal run managed at 40% exploitation rate of inriver run size.

TABLE B-31. Estimated terminal run size, catch, and escapement for Queets River coho in numbers of fish. (Page 1 of 1)

Year or Average	Terminal Catch ^{a/}			Escapement			Terminal Run Size			
	Gillnet	Ceremonial & Subsistence	River Sport ^{b/}	Natural ^{c/}	Supplemental ^{d/}	Hatchery	Natural ^{c/}	Supplemental	Hatchery	Total
1976-1980	2,440	60	140	3,460	-	1,000	5,100	-	1,640	6,740
1981-1985	2,385	20	104	5,457	-	2,654	6,414	-	3,794	10,208
1986-1990	8,455	18	241	4,824	2,128	3,366	6,357	2,988	9,357	17,507
1991-1995	4,423	285	273	5,019	954	3,351	5,888	1,113	6,912	13,690
1996	16,035	920	279	8,993	3,574	5,191	10,715	5,319	17,646	33,680
1997	3,087	222	106	1,851	d/	2,137	1,970	d/	5,086	7,056
1998	7,411	452	135	4,102	1,413	3,504	4,576	1,562	10,364	16,502
1999	3,974	381	119	4,791	521	3,551	5,029	557	7,061	12,647
2000	5,066	479	223	7,939	682	3,849	8,498	702	5,619	14,819
2001	13,722	1,280	1,554	23,793	1,084	6,594	28,303	2,081	13,589	43,974
2002	23,712	1,003	399	13,773	1,048	2,240	15,904	1,292	21,290	38,486
2003	12,692	918	743	9,846	704	7,394	13,223	1,344	15,707	30,273
2004 ^{e/}	8,189	655	1,287	8,709	0	3,260	11,470	243	10,494	22,207
2005 ^{e/}	20,810	980	873	6,539	432	7,810	9,801	534	25,935	36,270
2006 ^{e/f/}	6,190	291	46	5,400	0	1,447	NA	0	NA	NA
2007 ^{f/}	2,261	NA	NA	5,272	0	1,714	NA	0	NA	NA
GOAL				5,800-14,500						

a/ Includes dip-in fish from other river systems.

b/ Recreational catch of adults (coho over 20 inches).

c/ Natural escapement and run sizes estimates include fish taken for hatchery brood stock.

d/ 1991 and 1997 supplemental was included in natural escapement and run size.

e/ Poor conditions during the coho spawner survey season precluded conduct of an independent spawner escapement estimate.

f/ Preliminary. In-season effort model used to scale run size to observed catch and effort, natural escapement, and actual hatchery rack escapement.

TABLE B-32. Estimated inriver run size, catch, and escapement for Hoh River spring/summer Chinook in numbers of fish. (Page 1 of 1)

Year or Average	Terminal Catch ^{a/}			Escapement		Terminal Run Size		
	Gillnet	Ceremonial & Subsistence	River Sport ^{b/}	Natural	Hatchery	Natural	Hatchery	Total
1976-1980	640	52	84	1,040	0	1,835	0	1,835
1981-1985	448	30	124	1,431	50	1,944	128	2,073
1986-1990	1,072	33	315	2,829	34	4,043	257	4,300
1991-1995	432	22	273	1,268	0	1,852	156	2,008
1996	471	30	267	1,371	16	2,083	114	2,197
1997	416	57	331	1,826	0	2,582	53	2,635
1998	294	20	288	1,287	0	1,880	28	1,908
1999 ^{c/}	155	20	52	928	99	1,081	171	1,252
2000 ^{d/}	87	38	21	492	0	529	116	645
2001 ^{d/}	134	39	43	1,159	0	1,231	101	1,332
2002 ^{e/}	587	37	372	2,464	0	3,375	85	3,460
2003 ^{e/}	296	20	206	1,228	0	1,646	104	1,750
2004 ^{e/}	401	20	102	1,786	0	2,239	70	2,309
2005 ^{e/}	323	36	73	1,193	0	1,389	217	1,606
2006 ^{e/f/}	576	37	109	904	0	1,061	571	1,632
2007 ^{e/f/}	692	68	93	817	0	1,019	651	1,670
GOAL				900 ^{g/}				

a/ Beginning in 1981, catch breakouts recalculated to account for Solduc hatchery yearling release dip-in fish.

b/ Recreational catch of adults (at least 24 inches total length).

c/ Sport fishery closed until July 14.

d/ Sport fishery closed through August 31 to retention of wild adult spring/summer Chinook. Sport catch reflects retention of hatchery fish only.

e/ Sport fishery open May 16 through August 31 from mouth to Willoughby Creek.

f/ Preliminary.

g/ Minimum. Terminal run managed at 31% harvest rate of inriver run size.

TABLE B-33. Estimated inriver run size, catch, and escapement for Hoh River fall Chinook in numbers of fish. (Page 1 of 1)

Year or Average	Terminal Catch			Escapement		Terminal Run Size		
	Gillnet	Ceremonial & Subsistence	River Sport ^{a/}	Natural ^{b/}	Hatchery	Natural	Hatchery	Total
1976-1980	760	36	37	2,080	-	2,960	-	2,960
1981-1985	849	36	59	2,745	20	3,684	100	3,764
1986-1990	2,000	32	213	4,500	33	6,819	88	6,907
1991-1995	871	27	233	2,774	0	3,590	65	3,655
1996	836	30	192	3,022	0	4,061	19	4,080
1997	1,114	35	164	1,773	0	3,034	52	3,086
1998	846	30	268	4,257	0	5,388	13	5,401
1999	596	30	413	1,924	0	2,941	22	2,963
2000	404	20	479	1,749	0	2,632	20	2,652
2001	946	40	600	2,560	0	4,116	120	4,236
2002 ^{c/}	1,461	30	134	4,415	82	5,716	406	6,122
2003 ^{d/}	517	30	216	1,649	32	2,319	99	2,418
2004 ^{d/}	815	30	400	3,211	26	4,410	72	4,482
2005 ^{d/}	970	21	229	4,180	14	5,316	77	5,393
2006 ^{d/}	579	30	204	1,532	NA	2,088	19	2,107
2007 ^{d/}	660	30	NA	1,655	NA	2,734	11	2,745
GOAL				1,200 ^{e/}				

a/ Recreational catch of age-3 and older fish.

b/ Includes fish taken for hatchery brood stock.

c/ Low water in October and early November delayed upstream migration, prompting closure of the sport fishery to Chinook retention on October 19 for the remainder of season. Tribal gillnet fishery closed weeks 44 and 45.

d/ Preliminary.

e/ Minimum. Terminal run managed at 40% harvest rate of inriver run size through 1996; for 1997 and 1998, fishing regimes were designed to target a range near 40%.

TABLE B-34. Estimated inriver run size, catch, and escapement for Hoh River coho in numbers of fish. (Page 1 of 1)

Year or Average	Terminal Catch ^{a/}			Escapement		Terminal Run Size		
	Gillnet	Ceremonial & Subsistence	River Sport ^{b/}	Natural ^{c/}	Hatchery	Natural	Hatchery	Total
1976-1980	1,960	74	28	2,700	39	4,683	259	4,942
1981-1985	1,604	48	22	3,371	92	4,655	452	5,107
1986-1990	2,507	30	165	3,145	238	5,221	760	5,981
1991-1995	801	26	168	3,078	122	3,816	379	4,195
1996	972	50	101	4,858	0	5,835	146	5,981
1997 ^{d/}	85	25	4	1,386	0	1,449	51	1,500
1998	650	20	213	4,418	0	5,184	118	5,302
1999	1,706	25	256	4,594	0	6,293	308	6,601
2000	1,932	20	280	6,772	0	8,831	173	9,004
2001	3,909	40	786	10,773	840	14,801	1,547	16,348
2002 ^{e/}	3,114	30	401	9,009	1,922	11,254	3,222	14,476
2003	1,872	20	350	6,273	645	8,118	1,021	9,139
2004	1,255	20	437	4,702	14	6,291	137	6,428
2005	3,830	30	280	4,711	732	8,294	1,259	9,553
2006 ^{f/}	1,313	30	108	1,282	NA	2,159	436	2,595
2007 ^{f/}	1,764	30	NA	3,072	NA	5,186	51	5,237
GOAL				2,000 to 5,000				

a/ Includes dip-in fish from other river systems.

b/ Recreational catch of adults (coho over 20 inches).

c/ Natural escapement and run sizes estimates include fish taken for hatchery brood stock.

d/ Recreational fishermen were limited to Chinook only. Release of adult coho required. Tribal net fishery used large mesh to minimize coho impacts.

e/ Sport and tribal gillnet seasons reduced inseason in response to delayed upriver movement of coho caused by extreme low water conditions in October and early November. Closures were for two weeks.

f/ Preliminary.

TABLE B-35. Estimated inriver run size, catch, and escapement for Quillayute River spring/summer Chinook in numbers of fish. (Page 1 of 1)

Year or Average	Terminal Catch			Escapement		Terminal Run Size		
	Gillnet	Ceremonial & Subsistence	River Sport ^{d/}	Natural ^{b/}	Hatchery	Natural	Hatchery ^{c/}	Total
1976-1980	2,520	20	380	2,093	800	NA	NA	3,698
1981-1985	700	20	48	731	260	NA	NA	1,164
1986-1990	1,631	22	258	1,602	1,003	3,085	2,503	4,341
1991-1995	893	25	293	1,159	832	1,444	1,758	3,202
1996	136	50	257	1,170	226	1,388	426	1,814
1997	106	50	263	890	198	1,177	305	1,482
1998	199	50	128	1,599	247	1,829	369	2,198
1999	368	50	238	713	596	818	1,147	1,965
2000	254	50	307	989	227	1,149	678	1,827
2001	330	50	353	1,225	973	1,399	1,515	2,914
2002	419	50	367	1,002	836	1,100	1,573	2,673
2003 ^{d/}	184	50	343	1,219	1,250	1,308	1,738	3,046
2004 ^{d/}	217	50	341	1,093	763	1,259	1,195	2,454
2005 ^{d/e/f}	332	3	479	876	801	1,033	1,467	2,500
2006 ^{d/e/f}	688	0	340	553	1,032	604	2,002	2,606
2007 ^{d/e/f/g}	795	0	NA	498	1,007	563	1,737	2,300
GOAL				1,200 ^{h/}				

a/ Recreational catch of adults.

b/ Natural escapement includes hatchery strays and broodstock fish.

c/ Hatchery escapement and terminal run size exclude hatchery strays.

d/ Hatchery, no wild retention in sport fishery after 2002.

e/ Beginning in 2005, C&S catch taken during scheduled gillnet fishery is included in gillnet harvest numbers.

f/ Preliminary.

g/ Terminal run size estimates incomplete because inriver sport catch estimates are unavailable.

h/ FMP goal is adults; WDFW goal of 1,200 includes age-3 males (jacks).

TABLE B-36. Estimated inriver run size, catch, and escapement for Quillayute River fall Chinook in numbers of fish. (Page 1 of 1)

Year or Average	Terminal Catch			Escapement		Terminal Run Size		
	Gillnet	Ceremonial & Subsistence	River Sport ^{d/}	Natural ^{b/}	Hatchery ^{c/}	Natural	Hatchery ^{c/}	Total
1976-1980	2,640	20	220	4,220	144	6,540	640	7,180
1981-1985	2,075	50	131	6,282	77	8,219	305	8,525
1986-1990	5,475	50	564	12,238	112	18,004	379	18,383
1991-1995	713	50	289	5,670	11	6,705	29	6,733
1996	1,377	100	500	7,316	0	9,293	0	9,293
1997	282	50	310	5,405	0	6,047	0	6,047
1998	762	100	326	6,752	0	7,940	0	7,940
1999	1,129	100	195	3,334	0	4,758	0	4,758
2000	604	100	360	3,730	0	4,794	0	4,794
2001	1,650	100	659	5,136	0	7,545	0	7,545
2002	3,074	100	271	6,067	0	9,512	0	9,512
2003	1,345	100	626	7,398	0	9,469	23	9,492
2004	527	100	681	3,831	0	6,133	12	6,145
2005 ^{d/e/f}	1,414	0	502	6,406	0	8,319	32	8,351
2006 ^{d/e/f}	1,969	0	216	5,642	0	7,656	15	7,671
2007 ^{d/e/f}	905	0	NA	2,934	0	3,839	0	3,839
GOAL				3,000 ^{g/}				

a/ River recreational catch of age-3 and older fish.

b/ Includes fish taken for hatchery brood stock and hatchery strays.

c/ Hatchery escapement and terminal run size exclude hatchery strays.

d/ Preliminary.

e/ Terminal run size estimates incomplete since inriver sport catch estimates are unavailable.

f/ Beginning in 2005, C&S catch taken during scheduled gillnet fishery is included in gillnet harvest numbers.

g/ Minimum. Terminal run managed at 40% harvest rate.

TABLE B-37. Estimated inriver run size, catch, and escapement for Quillayute River coho stocks in numbers of fish. (Page 1 of 2)

Year or Average	Terminal Catch ^{a/}			Escapement		Terminal Run Size		
	Gillnet	Ceremonial & Subsistence	River Sport ^{b/}	Natural ^{c/}	Hatchery ^{d/}	Natural ^{c/}	Hatchery ^{d/}	Total
SUMMER COHO								
1976-1980	5,038	56	266	1,192	4,565	1,962	9,154	11,116
1981-1985	4,062	50	105	946	2,744	2,106	5,802	7,908
1986-1990	3,204	50	94	723	4,001	1,643	6,430	8,072
1991-1995	1,286	50	191	784	6,501	989	7,823	8,812
1996	2,552	50	189	465	3,400	801	5,855	6,656
1997	70	50	14	753	1,509	798	1,598	2,396
1998	1,310	50	93	346	1,688	593	2,894	3,487
1999	945	50	292	624	7,527	723	8,715	9,438
2000	1,188	50	278	1,001	3,745	1,237	5,025	6,262
2001	2,196	50	590	961	12,993	1,841	14,949	16,790
2002 ^{e/}	3,982	50	150	1,012	3,939	2,099	7,034	9,133
2003 ^{e/}	2,412	50	326	505	6,539	1,472	8,360	9,832
2004 ^{e/}	1,337	50	343	1,269	6,527	1,874	7,652	9,526
2005 ^{e/f/}	10,273	0	487	1,218	7,182	2,197	16,963	19,160
2006 ^{e/f/}	2,248	0	141	604	1,832	1,620	3,165	4,785
2007 ^{e/f/g/}	1,430	0	NA	792	4,778	1,383	5,630	7,013
GOAL	Hatchery Production							

TABLE B-37. Estimated inriver run size, catch, and escapement for Quillayute River coho stocks in numbers of fish. (Page 2 of 2)

Year or Average	Terminal Catch ^{a/}			Escapement		Terminal Run Size		Total
	Gillnet	Ceremonial & Subsistence	River Sport ^{b/}	Natural ^{c/}	Hatchery ^{d/}	Natural ^{c/}	Hatchery ^{d/}	
FALL COHO								
1976-1980	5,985	53	70	9,002	2,435	13,959	3,587	17,546
1981-1985	3,789	49	164	7,464	2,102	10,988	2,580	13,568
1986-1990	5,794	100	385	8,766	1,771	14,119	2,695	16,815
1991-1995	3,598	100	565	7,357	4,736	9,930	6,426	16,356
1996	8,419	100	1,336	11,009	11,515	14,596	17,783	32,379
1997	456	50	38 ^{g/}	4,623	2,645	5,021	2,791	7,812
1998	4,606	50	1,340	13,866	12,834	16,980	15,716	32,696
1999	22,946	50	1,054	9,365	13,528	19,524	27,515	47,039
2000	5,606	50	1,059	13,343	13,118	17,706	15,470	33,176
2001	23,991	50	2,620	18,876	23,892	36,714	32,715	69,429
2002	22,214	50	2,002	23,016	30,656	34,695	43,243	77,938
2003	13,949	50	2,533	14,756	13,799	25,188	19,899	45,087
2004	19,321	50	2,831	13,354	21,248	25,118	31,687	56,805
2005 ^{e/f}	29,530	0	3,420	11,501	24,137	22,125	46,463	68,588
2006 ^{e/f}	9,677	0	291	5,642	4,450	12,627	7,433	20,060
2007 ^{e/f/g}	9,367	10	NA	5,609	5,423	9,758	10,671	20,429
GOAL				6,300-15,800				

a/ Includes dip-in fish from other systems.

b/ Recreational catch of adults (coho over 20 inches).

c/ Natural escapement and run size estimates include fish taken for hatchery brood stock.

d/ Hatchery escapement and terminal run size exclude hatchery strays.

e/ Preliminary.

f/ Beginning in 2005, C&S catch taken during scheduled gillnet fishery is included in gillnet harvest numbers. Catch during designated C&S fisheries is listed separately.

g/ Terminal run size estimates incomplete since inriver sport catch estimates are unavailable.

h/ Regulations required nonretention of coho.

TABLE B-38. Puget Sound commercial net and troll fishery salmon catches in numbers of fish.^{a/} (Page 1 of 2)

Year or Average	Fishery	Chinook	Coho	Pink ^{b/}	Chum	Sockeye
1971-1975	Non-Indian	105,332	525,867	1,172,614	331,029	2,158,784
	Treaty Indian	57,672	224,743	61,818	78,266	38,225
	Total	163,005	750,610	1,234,433	409,295	2,197,009
1976-1980	Non-Indian	103,546	413,583	1,050,560	407,859	1,095,603
	Treaty Indian	135,592	492,549	185,831	296,057	277,771
	Total	239,138	906,132	1,236,391	703,916	1,373,374
1981-1985	Non-Indian	72,934	346,125	1,154,851	368,762	928,477
	Treaty Indian	155,966	608,241	829,340	387,951	912,408
	Total	228,899	954,366	1,984,191	756,713	1,840,885
1986-1990	Non-Indian	57,550	470,494	509,445	540,843	964,690
	Treaty Indian	176,966	812,712	590,138	662,215	1,028,361
	Total	234,516	1,283,206	1,099,583	1,203,058	1,993,051
1991-1995	Non-Indian	17,519	74,371	784,067	523,396	735,834
	Treaty Indian	82,513	316,784	832,948	607,028	741,058
	Total	100,033	391,155	1,617,015	1,130,424	1,476,892
1996	Non-Indian	9,046	19,218	2	530,372	50,474
	Treaty Indian	67,061	153,748	58	264,486	286,187
	Total	76,107	172,966	60	794,858	336,661
1997	Non-Indian	21,894	10,454	869,345	229,261	690,236
	Treaty Indian	56,638	133,150	1,007,380	188,850	678,489
	Total	78,532	143,604	1,876,725	418,111	1,368,725
1998	Non-Indian	12,428	12,538	352	505,349	229,313
	Treaty Indian	43,273	148,441	512	320,122	308,446
	Total	55,701	160,979	864	825,471	537,759
1999	Non-Indian	9,512	11,902	1,109	133,404	37
	Treaty Indian	83,686	102,278	51,432	117,763	20,495
	Total	93,198	114,180	52,541	251,167	20,532

TABLE B-38. Puget Sound commercial net and troll fishery salmon catches in numbers of fish.^{a/} (Page 2 of 2)

Year or Average	Fishery	Chinook	Coho	Pink ^{b/}	Chum	Sockeye
2000	Non-Indian	11,468	21,910	9	140,611	230,379
	Treaty Indian	71,551	386,714	346	159,477	315,628
	Total	83,019	408,624	355	300,088	546,007
2001	Non-Indian	18,029	28,299	463,083	824,328	85,112
	Treaty Indian	109,865	366,011	319,553	777,019	170,309
	Total	127,894	394,310	782,636	1,601,347	255,421
2002 ^{c/}	Non-Indian	17,628	24,459	7	1,117,666	141,456
	Treaty Indian	98,251	286,500	327	833,497	339,773
	Total	115,879	310,959	334	1,951,163	481,229
2003 ^{c/}	Non-Indian	8,567	18,105	683,393	764,132	90,618
	Treaty Indian	84,680	244,091	556,943	814,212	183,670
	Total	93,247	262,196	1,240,336	1,578,344	274,288
2004 ^{c/}	Non-Indian	5,042	39,481	4	1,174,295	81,031
	Treaty Indian	99,741	529,668	712	934,155	137,699
	Total	104,783	569,149	716	2,108,450	218,730
2005 ^{c/}	Non-Indian	6,236	19,694	144,567	383,127	65,931
	Treaty Indian	86,071	296,637	243,012	351,416	141,747
	Total	92,307	316,331	387,579	734,543	207,678
2006 ^{c/}	Non-Indian	13,298	9,863	6	877,758	223,980
	Treaty Indian	134,604	292,448	195	546,812	543,546
	Total	147,902	302,311	201	1,424,570	767,526
2007 ^{c/}	Non-Indian	6,785	13,435	200,687	680,250	6,266
	Treaty Indian	115,263	212,925	313,383	782,907	7,334
	Total	122,048	226,360	514,070	1,463,157	13,600

a/ Data does not reflect treaty Indian allocations. Includes U.S. and Canadian-origin salmon and fish caught in test fisheries.

b/ Odd-year averages for pink salmon.

c/ Preliminary.

TABLE B-39. Summary of Puget Sound marine recreational salmon catch estimates in numbers of fish from catch record cards.^{a/} (Page 1 of 1)

Year or Average	Chinook	Coho	Pink ^{b/}
1971-1975	225,650	119,301	14,855
1976-1980	253,763	202,983	47,029
1981-1985 ^{c/}	156,183	196,632	14,910
1986-1990 ^{c/d/e/}	127,860	251,087	40,884
1991-1995 ^{e/f/}	77,310	137,637	71,030
1996 ^{e/}	72,069	85,139	50
1997 ^{e/}	60,425	137,571	35,197
1998 ^{e/}	26,114	89,520	201
1999 ^{e/}	28,739	22,055	23,780
2000 ^{e/}	23,879	74,934	17
2001 ^{e/}	44,422	193,454	117,367
2002 ^{e/g/}	30,900	67,261	31
2003 ^{e/g/}	30,936	101,485	148,965
2004 ^{e/g/}	27,121	88,036	213
2005 ^{e/g/}	22,758	62,110	68,166
2006 ^{e/g/}	32,794	29,780	19
2007 ^{e/g/}	NA	NA	NA

a/ WDFW Statistical Areas 5 through 13, which include the Strait of Juan de Fuca, San Juan Islands, and inner Puget Sound.

b/ Odd-year averages for pink salmon.

c/ 1981-1987: Adjusted all Puget Sound and freshwater estimates by 0.833, due to previous estimates being 20% too high.

d/ 1988: Area 5, no adjustment. Areas 6-13 adjusted by 0.633, due to estimates being 58% too high.

e/ 1989-Present: Area 5, no adjustment. Areas 6-13 adjusted by 0.685, due to estimates being 46% too high.

f/ 1991, 1992, and 1993 catch record card estimates adjusted for results of 1987-1990 WDFW/tribal sports emphasis study.

g/ Preliminary.

TABLE B-40. Puget Sound reported commercial net fishery catches and spawning escapements in numbers of fish for hatchery and natural Puget Sound Chinook stocks.^{df} (Page 1 of 4)

Year or Average	Commercial Net Catches			Spawning Escapement			Puget Sound Run Size ^{df}		
	Hatchery ^{df}	Natural	Total	Hatchery ^{df}	Natural	Total	Hatchery ^{df}	Natural	Total
Strait of Juan de Fuca									
1981-1985	57	126	183	811	1,450	2,261	868	1,576	2,444
1986-1990	136	456	591	1,276	4,755	6,031	1,411	5,211	6,622
1991-1995	69	108	177	979	2,390	3,369	1,048	2,498	3,546
1996	6	8	14	1,380	1,944	3,324	1,386	1,952	3,338
1997	14	42	56	938	2,823	3,761	952	2,865	3,817
1998	6	6	12	1,676	2,056	3,732	1,682	2,062	3,744
1999	10	15	25	726	2,675	3,401	736	2,690	3,426
2000	3	5	8	1,244	1,683	2,927	1,247	1,688	2,935
2001 ^{df}	4	4	8	1,660	1,947	3,607	1,664	1,951	3,615
2002 ^{df}	5	6	11	1,558	2,182	3,740	1,563	2,188	3,751
2003 ^{df}	6	15	21	1,258	2,787	4,045	1,264	2,802	4,066
2004 ^{df}	5	16	21	1,364	4,044	5,408	1,369	4,060	5,429
2005 ^{df}	7	8	15	1,401	1,961	3,362	1,408	1,969	3,377
2006 ^{df}	NA	NA	4	1,220	3,116	4,336	NA	NA	4,340
2007 ^{df}	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL						5,300			
Nooksack-Samish									
1981-1985	54,054	33,567	87,621	16,083	6,541	22,623	70,137	40,107	110,244
1986-1990	38,058	26,273	64,330	10,729	4,127	14,856	48,786	30,400	79,186
1991-1995	18,245	2,294	20,539	8,646	731	9,376	26,891	3,025	29,916
1996	18,028	1,327	19,355	9,026	866	9,892	27,054	2,193	29,247
1997	18,200	3,743	21,943	15,775	3,985	19,760	33,975	7,728	41,703
1998	16,239	5,006	21,245	7,706	2,539	10,245	23,945	7,545	31,490
1999	25,724	6,804	32,528	6,962	2,598	9,560	32,686	9,402	42,088
2000	26,207	2,274	28,481	3,732	432	4,164	29,939	2,706	32,645
2001 ^{df}	22,213	27,164	49,377	6,300	9,017	15,317	28,513	36,181	64,694
2002 ^{df}	11,636	27,079	38,715	4,280	11,307	15,587	15,916	38,386	54,302
2003 ^{df}	6,582	12,251	18,833	3,302	7,864	11,166	9,884	20,115	29,999
2004 ^{df}	4,700	5,913	10,613	2,966	4,325	7,291	7,666	10,238	17,904
2005 ^{df}	8,432	3,584	12,016	2,438	1,411	3,849	10,870	4,995	15,865
2006 ^{df}	16,222	8,682	24,904	3,501	2,277	5,778	19,723	10,959	30,682
2007 ^{df}	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL				1,800					

TABLE B-40. Puget Sound reported commercial net fishery catches and spawning escapements in numbers of fish for hatchery and natural Puget Sound Chinook stocks.^{a/} (Page 2 of 4)

Year or Average	Commercial Net Catches			Spawning Escapement			Puget Sound Run Size ^{c/}		
	Hatchery ^{b/}	Natural	Total	Hatchery ^{b/}	Natural	Total	Hatchery ^{b/}	Natural	Total
Skagit									
1981-1985	595	9,162	9,757	787	11,109	11,896	1,382	20,271	21,653
1986-1990	251	4,043	4,294	815	12,452	13,267	1,066	16,495	17,561
1991-1995	463	1,583	2,046	2,402	6,284	8,686	2,865	7,868	10,732
1996	21	209	230	1,133	10,706	11,839	1,154	10,915	12,069
1997	0	1,145	1,145	0	4,951	4,951	0	6,096	6,096
1998	0	321	321	0	14,700	14,700	0	15,021	15,021
1999	0	262	262	0	5,002	5,002	0	5,264	5,264
2000	0	321	321	0	17,024	17,024	0	17,345	17,345
2001 ^{ar}	0	251	251	0	13,868	13,868	0	14,119	14,119
2002 ^{dr}	1	323	324	101	19,676	19,777	102	19,999	20,101
2003 ^{dr}	10	322	332	298	9,964	10,262	308	10,286	10,594
2004 ^{dr}	0	559	559	0	23,750	23,750	0	24,309	24,309
2005 ^{dr}	41	2,573	2,614	331	20,803	21,134	372	23,376	23,748
2006 ^{dr}	30	1,693	1,723	368	20,819	21,187	398	22,512	22,910
2007 ^{dr}	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL					14,900				
Hood Canal									
1981-1985	4,918	3,649	8,567	3,787	2,038	5,824	8,705	5,686	14,391
1986-1990	10,493	4,938	15,432	6,189	2,006	8,195	16,682	6,944	23,626
1991-1995	1,830	1,020	2,850	3,946	1,408	5,355	5,776	2,429	8,205
1996	31	4	35	7,103	1,028	8,131	7,134	1,032	8,166
1997	118	7	125	7,295	492	7,787	7,413	499	7,912
1998	111	5	116	13,436	1,640	15,076	13,547	1,645	15,192
1999	1,302	202	1,504	18,361	2,895	21,256	19,663	3,097	22,760
2000	1,446	151	1,597	8,816	1,792	10,608	10,262	1,943	12,205
2001 ^{ar}	3,650	625	4,275	13,042	3,002	16,044	16,692	3,627	20,319
2002 ^{dr}	3,285	433	3,718	12,881	1,725	14,606	16,166	2,158	18,324
2003 ^{dr}	4,521	391	4,912	13,643	1,512	15,155	18,164	1,903	20,067
2004 ^{dr}	9,121	1,676	10,797	15,666	3,663	19,329	24,787	5,339	30,126
2005 ^{dr}	16,558	1,719	18,277	19,782	2,775	22,557	36,340	4,494	40,834
2006 ^{dr}	NA	NA	30,405	15,714	1,549	17,263	NA	NA	47,668
2007 ^{dr}	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL				3,400					

TABLE B-40. Puget Sound reported commercial net fishery catches and spawning escapements in numbers of fish for hatchery and natural Puget Sound Chinook stocks.^{a/} (Page 3 of 4)

Year or Average	Commercial Net Catches			Spawning Escapement			Puget Sound Run Size ^{c/}		
	Hatchery ^{b/}	Natural	Total	Hatchery ^{b/}	Natural	Total	Hatchery ^{b/}	Natural	Total
Stillaguamish-Snohomish^{e/}									
1981-1985	3,894	6,917	10,811	1,990	4,901	6,891	5,884	11,818	17,702
1986-1990	3,370	4,241	7,612	1,148	5,210	6,358	4,519	9,451	13,970
1991-1995	3,688	1,965	5,653	2,253	4,371	6,624	5,941	6,337	12,278
1996	11,429	27	11,456	4,618	7,138	11,756	16,047	7,165	23,212
1997	8,862	112	8,974	11,777	5,448	17,225	20,639	5,560	26,199
1998	7,207	68	7,275	4,691	7,844	12,535	11,898	7,912	19,810
1999	15,192	33	15,225	4,700	5,897	10,597	19,892	5,930	25,822
2000	8,275	31	8,306	1,931	7,739	9,670	10,206	7,770	17,976
2001 ^{d/}	5,115	293	5,408	872	9,513	10,385	5,987	9,806	15,793
2002 ^{d/}	5,192	57	5,249	2,542	8,808	11,350	7,734	8,865	16,599
2003 ^{d/}	8,793	143	8,936	5,655	6,435	12,090	14,448	6,578	21,026
2004 ^{d/}	5,746	102	5,848	6,124	12,112	18,236	11,870	12,214	24,084
2005 ^{d/}	7,459	151	7,610	3,592	5,447	9,039	11,051	5,598	16,649
2006 ^{d/}	4,063	148	4,211	4,802	9,562	14,364	8,865	9,710	18,575
2007 ^{d/}	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL					7,300				
South Puget Sound									
1981-1985	25,101	9,101	34,201	23,341	6,371	29,712	48,442	15,472	63,913
1986-1990	25,697	20,036	45,733	36,998	18,108	55,106	62,695	38,144	100,839
1991-1995	19,393	13,066	32,459	30,556	14,488	45,044	49,950	27,554	77,503
1996	17,338	13,118	30,456	35,858	24,769	60,627	53,196	37,887	91,083
1997	10,542	5,124	15,666	27,717	26,393	54,110	38,259	31,517	69,776
1998	11,105	8,385	19,490	38,491	25,370	63,861	49,596	33,755	83,351
1999	16,722	9,612	26,334	50,600	31,812	82,412	67,322	41,424	108,746
2000	14,861	13,893	28,754	32,496	27,998	60,494	47,357	41,891	89,248
2001 ^{d/}	21,598	18,555	40,153	55,026	42,069	97,095	76,624	60,624	137,248
2002 ^{d/}	22,503	15,835	38,338	46,744	41,135	87,879	69,247	56,970	126,217
2003 ^{d/}	23,319	13,704	37,023	33,234	29,998	63,232	56,553	43,702	100,255
2004 ^{d/}	20,731	15,521	36,252	45,706	26,864	72,570	66,437	42,385	108,822
2005 ^{d/}	21,644	6,661	28,305	52,049	12,540	64,589	73,693	19,201	92,894
2006 ^{d/}	39,467	15,253	54,720	65,562	27,433	92,995	105,029	42,686	147,715
2007 ^{d/}	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL						34,900			

TABLE B-40. Puget Sound reported commercial net fishery catches and spawning escapements in numbers of fish for hatchery and natural Puget Sound Chinook stocks.^{a/} (Page 4 of 4)

a/ Includes treaty Indian and non-Indian net commercial catches during the adult accounting period. Source: Puget Sound run reconstruction model.

b/ Includes estimated off-station returns.

c/ Puget Sound run size is defined as the run available to Puget Sound net fisheries; spawning escapement plus Puget Sound net fishery catch. Does not include fish caught by troll and recreational fisheries inside Puget Sound.

d/ Preliminary.

e/ Since 1999, numbers include Tulalip hatchery returns, which are not added into escapement since no broodstock is taken at the hatchery.

TABLE B-41. Puget Sound commercial net fishery catches and spawning escapements in numbers of fish for hatchery and natural Puget Sound coho stocks.^{a/} (Page 1 of 3)

Year or Average	Commercial Net Catches ^{c/}			Spawning Escapement			Terminal Run Size ^{c/}		
	Hatchery ^{b/}	Natural	Total	Hatchery ^{b/}	Natural	Total	Hatchery ^{b/}	Natural	Total
Strait of Juan de Fuca									
1981-1985	15,822	2,907	18,729	9,300	5,960	15,260	25,122	8,867	33,989
1986-1990	5,956	2,301	8,258	2,913	6,920	9,833	8,869	9,221	18,091
1991-1995	1,872	286	2,158	4,316	4,810	9,126	6,188	5,096	11,284
1996	4,176	81	4,257	7,563	2,440	10,003	11,739	2,521	14,260
1997 ^{d/}	224	61	285	13,166	13,065	26,231	13,390	13,126	26,516
1998 ^{d/}	5,079	1,249	6,328	5,166	16,822	21,988	10,245	18,071	28,316
1999 ^{d/}	3,424	719	4,143	6,253	8,484	14,737	9,677	9,203	18,880
2000 ^{d/}	7,727	1,988	9,715	19,233	22,654	41,887	26,960	24,642	51,602
2001 ^{d/}	10,686	2,640	13,326	24,768	35,274	60,042	35,454	37,914	73,368
2002 ^{d/}	7,744	1,876	9,620	10,398	22,375	32,773	18,142	24,251	42,393
2003 ^{d/}	2,910	745	3,655	15,004	20,991	35,995	17,914	21,736	39,650
2004 ^{d/}	3,601	873	4,474	5,461	20,987	26,448	9,062	21,860	30,922
2005 ^{d/}	3,296	762	4,058	4,123	11,102	15,225	7,419	11,864	19,283
2006 ^{d/}	NA	NA	1,065	605	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2007 ^{d/}	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL						14,800			
Nooksack-Samish									
1981-1985	122,433	17,539	139,972	27,720	7,700	35,420	150,153	25,239	175,392
1986-1990	140,733	21,839	162,572	23,087	8,020	31,107	163,821	29,859	193,680
1991-1995	48,056	13,878	61,934	19,793	10,835	30,629	67,849	24,713	92,563
1996	50,711	1,607	52,318	38,293	2,018	40,311	89,004	3,625	92,629
1997 ^{d/}	14,464	546	15,010	34,305	6,700	41,005	48,769	7,246	56,015
1998 ^{d/}	15,752	7,134	22,886	21,089	10,300	31,389	36,841	17,434	54,275
1999 ^{d/}	41,926	7,457	49,383	41,876	8,039	49,915	83,802	15,496	99,298
2000 ^{d/}	58,008	9,597	67,605	49,035	11,000	60,035	107,043	20,597	127,640
2001 ^{d/}	49,044	26,098	75,142	49,788	27,500	77,288	98,832	53,598	152,430
2002 ^{d/}	34,626	16,824	51,450	45,161	20,300	65,461	79,787	37,124	116,911
2003 ^{d/}	33,914	9,451	43,365	35,482	14,200	49,682	69,396	23,651	93,047
2004 ^{d/}	70,761	18,861	89,622	27,625	11,591	39,216	98,386	30,452	128,838
2005 ^{d/}	20,079	15,497	35,576	25,211	2,187	27,398	45,290	17,684	62,974
2006 ^{d/}	16,348	5,429	21,777	8,533	1,233	9,766	24,881	6,662	31,543
2007 ^{d/}	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL				17,900					

TABLE B-41. Puget Sound commercial net fishery catches and spawning escapements in numbers of fish for hatchery and natural Puget Sound coho stocks.^{a/}
(Page 2 of 4)

Year or Average	Commercial Net Catches ^{c/}			Spawning Escapement			Terminal Run Size ^{c/}		
	Hatchery ^{b/}	Natural	Total	Hatchery ^{b/}	Natural	Total	Hatchery ^{b/}	Natural	Total
Skagit									
1981-1985	6,619	8,858	15,477	21,740	19,800	41,540	28,359	28,658	57,017
1986-1990	5,309	11,448	16,757	13,861	25,800	39,661	19,170	37,248	56,418
1991-1995	1,338	1,739	3,077	11,082	14,240	25,322	12,420	15,979	28,399
1996	719	332	1,051	17,983	8,300	26,283	18,702	8,632	27,334
1997 ^{d/}	119	1,412	1,531	4,443	38,999	43,442	4,562	40,411	44,973
1998 ^{d/}	750	9,564	10,314	11,046	73,678	84,724	11,796	83,242	95,038
1999 ^{d/}	494	6,778	7,272	3,024	27,341	30,365	3,518	34,119	37,637
2000 ^{d/}	1,526	11,778	13,304	13,935	62,898	76,833	15,461	74,676	90,137
2001 ^{d/}	1,658	17,933	19,591	16,852	87,017	103,869	18,510	104,950	123,460
2002 ^{d/}	2,204	11,742	13,946	19,096	55,968	75,064	21,300	67,710	89,010
2003 ^{d/}	4,193	18,644	22,837	9,118	69,221	78,339	13,311	87,865	101,176
2004 ^{d/}	7,434	27,943	35,377	11,822	138,804	150,626	19,256	166,747	186,003
2005 ^{d/}	3,251	16,052	19,303	12,139	34,658	46,797	15,390	50,710	66,100
2006 ^{d/}	1,006	4,429	5,435	1,266	14,451	15,717	2,272	18,880	21,152
2007 ^{d/}	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL					30,000				
Hood Canal									
1981-1985	36,470	21,180	57,650	19,020	23,589	42,609	55,490	44,769	100,259
1986-1990	42,838	21,862	64,699	14,711	18,328	33,039	57,549	40,190	97,738
1991-1995	13,334	673	14,007	14,792	30,048	44,840	28,126	30,721	58,847
1996	4,066	137	4,203	27,337	37,051	64,388	31,403	37,188	68,591
1997 ^{d/}	3,171	2,966	6,137	37,208	95,756	132,964	40,379	98,722	139,101
1998 ^{d/}	6,385	15,587	21,972	13,761	100,818	114,579	20,146	116,405	136,551
1999 ^{d/}	3,641	1,246	4,887	14,113	16,563	30,676	17,754	17,809	35,563
2000 ^{d/}	11,169	11,888	23,057	24,940	27,239	52,179	36,109	39,127	75,236
2001 ^{d/}	10,384	10,278	20,662	39,243	94,773	134,016	49,627	105,051	154,678
2002 ^{d/}	9,768	8,373	18,141	39,330	69,300	108,630	49,098	77,673	126,771
2003 ^{d/}	9,647	23,764	33,411	33,221	170,255	203,476	42,868	194,019	236,887
2004 ^{d/}	19,366	67,318	86,684	26,692	146,873	173,565	46,058	214,191	260,249
2005 ^{d/}	34,789	26,788	61,577	31,064	38,066	69,130	65,853	64,854	130,707
2006 ^{d/}	NA	NA	48,924	NA	13,800	NA	NA	NA	NA
2007 ^{d/}	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL					21,500				

TABLE B-41. Puget Sound commercial net fishery catches and spawning escapements in numbers of fish for hatchery and natural Puget Sound coho stocks.^{a/}
(Page 3 of 4)

Year or Average	Commercial Net Catches ^{c/}			Spawning Escapement			Terminal Run Size ^{c/}		
	Hatchery ^{b/}	Natural	Total	Hatchery ^{b/}	Natural	Total	Hatchery ^{b/}	Natural	Total
Stillaguamish-Snohomish									
1981-1985	19,973	47,552	67,524	12,940	88,000	100,940	32,913	135,552	168,464
1986-1990	58,543	86,887	145,431	26,134	110,400	136,534	84,677	197,287	281,965
1991-1995	40,705	21,375	62,080	23,570	97,720	121,290	64,275	119,095	183,370
1996	23,406	7,159	30,565	23,583	59,200	82,783	46,989	66,359	113,348
1997 ^{d/}	19,311	5,881	25,192	22,667	69,110	91,777	41,978	74,991	116,969
1998 ^{d/}	14,522	10,207	24,729	18,715	177,300	196,015	33,237	187,507	220,744
1999 ^{d/}	16,635	1,634	18,269	11,578	68,300	79,878	28,213	69,934	98,147
2000 ^{d/}	84,221	5,682	89,903	31,338	122,510	153,848	115,559	128,192	243,751
2001 ^{d/}	58,375	17,138	75,513	41,516	334,630	376,146	99,891	351,768	451,659
2002 ^{d/}	49,488	18,372	67,860	12,732	187,305	200,037	62,220	205,677	267,897
2003 ^{d/}	1,997	7,290	9,287	14,925	228,290	243,215	16,922	235,580	252,502
2004 ^{d/}	52,047	36,558	88,605	13,984	310,904	324,888	66,031	347,462	413,493
2005 ^{d/}	21,872	14,558	36,430	13,627	134,804	148,431	35,499	149,362	184,861
2006 ^{d/}	4,722	27,101	31,823	6,147	93,517	99,664	10,869	120,618	131,487
2007 ^{d/}	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL - Snohomish					70,000				
GOAL - Stillaguamish					17,000				
South Puget Sound									
1981-1985	328,516	141,229	469,745	76,560	38,510	115,070	405,076	179,738	584,815
1986-1990	509,525	211,476	721,001	69,198	28,882	98,080	578,723	240,358	819,081
1991-1995	137,961	56,462	194,423	97,002	23,945	120,947	234,963	80,407	315,370
1996	56,117	13,503	69,620	107,463	21,991	129,454	163,580	35,494	199,074
1997 ^{d/}	26,963	51,491	78,454	61,274	40,500	101,774	88,237	91,991	180,228
1998 ^{d/}	49,006	14,264	63,270	33,290	18,052	51,342	82,296	32,316	114,612
1999 ^{d/}	15,917	5,429	21,346	26,559	10,008	36,567	42,476	15,437	57,913
2000 ^{d/}	136,840	59,254	196,094	139,838	51,192	191,030	276,678	110,446	387,124
2001 ^{d/}	109,772	60,354	170,126	127,179	37,688	164,867	236,951	98,042	334,993
2002 ^{d/}	96,462	34,212	130,674	115,145	18,296	133,441	211,607	52,508	264,115
2003 ^{d/}	95,300	32,508	127,808	94,890	51,654	146,544	190,190	84,162	274,352
2004 ^{d/}	171,316	46,632	217,948	133,614	43,147	176,761	304,930	89,779	394,709
2005 ^{d/}	108,472	31,740	140,212	83,761	33,620	117,381	192,233	65,360	257,593
2006 ^{d/}	114,533	29,395	143,928	49,610	21,449	71,059	164,143	50,844	214,987
2007 ^{d/}	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL				52,000					

TABLE B-41. Puget Sound commercial net fishery catches and spawning escapements in numbers of fish for hatchery and natural Puget Sound coho stocks.^{a/}
(Page 4 of 4)

a/ Includes treaty Indian and non-Indian net commercial catches during the adult accounting period. Source: Puget Sound run reconstruction model.

b/ Includes estimated off-station returns.

c/ Terminal run size is defined as the run to terminal marine areas; spawning escapement plus sport and commercial net catch (inriver and terminal fishery catch). Prior to 1996, estimates are Puget Sound run size, which is defined as the run available to Puget Sound net fisheries; spawning escapement plus commercial net catch (inriver, terminal, and pre-terminal Puget Sound net fishery catch), but not including fish caught in Puget Sound troll and recreational fisheries.

d/ Preliminary.

TABLE B-42. Puget Sound commercial net fishery catches and spawning escapements in numbers of fish for hatchery and natural Puget Sound pink stocks.^{a/}
(Page 2 of 4)

Year or Average	Commercial Net Catches			Spawning Escapement			Puget Sound Run Size ^{c/}		
	Hatchery ^{b/}	Natural	Total	Hatchery ^{b/}	Natural	Total	Hatchery ^{b/}	Natural	Total
Skagit									
1981	403	150,626	151,029	268	100,268	100,536	671	250,894	251,565
1983	4	19,023	19,027	128	470,128	470,256	132	489,151	489,283
1985	9	229,993	230,002	30	710,030	710,060	39	940,023	940,062
1987	1,090	421,176	422,266	1,535	593,535	595,070	2,625	1,014,711	1,017,336
1989	8	661,061	661,069	5	401,300	401,305	13	1,062,361	1,062,374
1991	0	188,927	188,927	0	351,000	351,000	0	539,927	539,927
1993	0	180,088	180,088	0	530,000	530,000	0	710,088	710,088
1995	0	568,561	568,561	0	857,000	857,000	0	1,425,561	1,425,561
1997	0	57,710	57,710	0	60,000	60,000	0	117,710	117,710
1999	0	32,626	32,626	0	320,000	320,000	0	352,626	352,626
2001	0	206,533	206,533	0	894,061	894,061	0	1,100,594	1,100,594
2003	0	232,732	232,732	0	567,080	567,080	0	799,812	799,812
2005 ^{d/}	0	20,147	20,147	0	60,000	60,000	0	80,147	80,147
2007 ^{d/}	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL					330,000				
Hood Canal									
1981	380	1,241	1,621	1,557	6,551	8,108	1,937	7,792	9,729
1983	50	831	881	503	25,201	25,704	553	26,032	26,585
1985	138	2,854	2,992	1,456	64,101	65,557	1,594	66,955	68,549
1987	1,855	6,942	8,797	8,056	62,220	70,276	9,911	69,162	79,073
1989	7,799	26,946	34,745	2,500	60,970	63,470	10,299	87,916	98,215
1991	409	13,518	13,927	3,300	118,450	121,750	3,709	131,968	135,677
1993	623	1,917	2,540	11,497	35,647	47,144	12,120	37,564	49,684
1995	1,565	994	2,559	24,665	31,306	55,971	26,230	32,300	58,530
1997	2,436	910	3,346	21,493	8,363	29,856	23,929	9,273	33,202
1999	18	10	28	7,617	12,667	20,284	7,635	12,677	20,312
2001	713	703	1,416	71,539	98,338	169,877	72,252	99,041	171,293
2003	464	691	1,155	25,217	37,531	62,748	25,681	38,222	63,903
2005 ^{d/}	98	121	219	14,116	17,481	31,597	14,214	17,602	31,816
2007 ^{d/}	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL					Not Agreed Upon				

TABLE B-42. Puget Sound commercial net fishery catches and spawning escapements in numbers of fish for hatchery and natural Puget Sound pink stocks.^{a/}
(Page 3 of 4)

Year or Average	Commercial Net Catches			Spawning Escapement			Puget Sound Run Size ^{c/}		
	Hatchery ^{b/}	Natural	Total	Hatchery ^{b/}	Natural	Total	Hatchery ^{b/}	Natural	Total
Stillaguamish-Snohomish									
1981	40	49,480	49,520	96	108,096	108,192	136	157,576	157,712
1983	51	57,452	57,503	283	324,383	324,666	334	381,835	382,169
1985	63	175,095	175,158	192	502,192	502,384	255	677,287	677,542
1987	173	111,881	112,054	418	271,418	271,836	591	383,299	383,890
1989	33	354,805	354,838	16	150,549	150,565	49	505,354	505,403
1991	139	82,150	82,289	447	260,000	260,447	586	342,150	342,736
1993	13	21,444	21,457	135	210,000	210,135	148	231,444	231,592
1995	5	33,871	33,876	26	309,600	309,626	31	343,471	343,502
1997	0	59,173	59,173	0	192,109	192,109	0	251,282	251,282
1999	0	13,443	13,443	0	461,543	461,543	0	474,986	474,986
2001	0	100,015	100,015	0	1,847,648	1,847,648	0	1,947,663	1,947,663
2003	0	187,286	187,286	0	1,577,001	1,577,001	0	1,764,287	1,764,287
2005 ^{d/}	0	19,193	19,193	0	600,124	600,124	0	619,317	619,317
2007 ^{d/}	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL - Stillaguamish					155,000				
GOAL - Snohomish					120,000				
South Puget Sound									
1981	1,569	9,818	11,387	791	12,715	13,506	2,360	22,533	24,893
1983	492	11,265	11,757	149	12,200	12,349	641	23,465	24,106
1985	119	5,335	5,454	13	34,700	34,713	132	40,035	40,167
1987	15	9,386	9,401	3	42,200	42,203	18	51,586	51,604
1989	361	36,999	37,360	452	62,220	62,672	813	99,219	100,032
1991	357	5,037	5,394	346	15,950	16,296	703	20,987	21,690
1993 ^{e/}	3	2,330	2,333	21	10,619	10,640	24	12,949	12,973
1995 ^{e/}	13	5,163	5,176	84	18,278	18,362	97	23,441	23,538
1997 ^{e/}	0	449	449	0	2,965	2,965	0	3,414	3,414
1999 ^{e/}	0	80	80	12	4,670	4,682	12	4,750	4,762
2001 ^{e/f/}	5	735	740	48	16,173	16,221	53	16,908	16,961
2003 ^{e/f/}	1	5,393	5,394	68	185,277	185,345	69	190,670	190,739
2005 ^{d/e/f/}	0	3,964	3,964	0	466,435	466,435	0	470,399	470,399
2007 ^{d/e/f/}	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL					25,000				

TABLE B-42. Puget Sound commercial net fishery catches and spawning escapements in numbers of fish for hatchery and natural Puget Sound pink stocks.^{a/}
(Page 4 of 4)

a/ Includes treaty Indian and non-Indian net commercial catches during the adult accounting period. Source: Puget Sound run reconstruction model.

b/ Includes estimated off-station returns.

c/ Puget Sound run size is defined as the run available to Puget Sound net fisheries; spawning escapement plus Puget Sound net fishery catch. Does not include fish caught by troll and recreational fisheries inside Puget Sound.

d/ Preliminary.

e/ Nisqually escapement estimate incomplete.

f/ Large runs of pinks have returned to Green River in 2001, 2003, and 2005; however, no formal escapement methodology exists, and Green River pinks are not included in the run reconstruction model. When the model is revised, pre-terminal catch estimates for all stocks will be affected.

TABLE B-43. Puget Sound spring Chinook spawning escapement estimates in numbers of adult fish. (Page 1 of 1)

Year or Average	Stock						
	Skagit		NF Nooksack		SF Nooksack	White River	Quilcene
	Hatchery	Natural	Hatchery	Natural ^{a/}	Hatchery/ Natural	Hatchery ^{b/}	Hatchery ^{c/}
1981-1985	15	1,408	0	152	317	70	149
1986-1990	155	1,826	0	235	280	408	125
1991-1995	815	907	770	266	222	1,065	19
1996	856	1,051	1,070	534	203	1,625	12
1997	1,220	1,041	1,663	520	180	1,609	16
1998	1,054	1,086	1,370	368	157	2,710	5
1999	3,171	471	2,873	823	166	1,550	4
2000	1,102	1,021	1,204	1,245	284	2,363	0
2001	1,566	1,856	1,006	2,209	267	5,690	0
2002 ^{d/}	1,606	1,065	5,649	3,741	289	1,780	0
2003 ^{d/}	1,537	844	6,250	2,857	204	2,760	0
2004 ^{d/}	3,107	1,622	3,533	1,746	130	1,115	0
2005 ^{d/}	2,254	1,305	1,569	2,167	120	2,061	0
2006 ^{d/}	1,487	1,896	732	1,184	355	4,321	0
2007 ^{d/}	1,931	613	505	1,438	182	8,417	0
GOAL		3,000					

a/ Natural escapement estimates based on carcass counts expanded by a 3.48 multiplier developed from 5 years of redd count based estimates. Most natural spawners are hatchery fish spawning in the wild.

b/ This estimate includes adult Chinook returns to Hupp Springs, White River Hatchery and to the Buckley Trap.

c/ Program has been discontinued.

d/ Preliminary.

Page Left Intentionally Blank

**APPENDIX C
HISTORICAL RECORD OF OCEAN SALMON FISHERY
REGULATIONS AND A CHRONOLOGY OF 2007 EVENTS**

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
TABLE C-1. Summary of actual California commercial salmon seasons in state and federal (EEZ) waters, 2001-2007.....	255
TABLE C-2. Summary of actual California recreational ocean salmon regulations, 2001-2007. ^{a/} (Page 1 of 3).....	257
TABLE C-2. Summary of actual California recreational ocean salmon regulations, 2001-2007. ^{a/} (Page 1 of 3).....	258
TABLE C-3. Summary of actual Oregon commercial salmon seasons in state and federal (EEZ) waters, 2001-2007.....	261
TABLE C-4. Summary of actual Oregon recreational ocean salmon regulations, 2001-2007	270
TABLE C-5. Summary of actual Washington commercial salmon seasons in state and federal (EEZ) waters, 2001-2007.....	274
TABLE C-6. Summary of actual Washington recreational ocean salmon regulations, 2001-2007.	276
TABLE C-7. Summary of actual Washington treaty Indian ocean and Area 4B troll salmon seasons, 2001-2007.....	280
TABLE C-8. Council preseason adopted catch quotas (thousands of fish) for ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon and critical stocks driving management.....	284
TABLE C-9. Sequence of events in ocean salmon fishery management, 2007	286

TABLE C-1. Summary of actual California commercial salmon seasons in state and federal (EEZ) waters, 2001-2007.^{a/} (Page 1 of 3)

Year	Area	Seasons		Number of Days		Minimum Size Limit		Other Restrictions
		All-Salmon- Except-Coho	All Salmon	All-Salmon- Except-Coho	All Salmon	Chinook	Coho	
2001	OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty	Sept. 1-30	-	30	-	26	-	8,000 Chinook quota; 30 Chinook per vessel per day landing limit
	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	May 1-21	-	21	-	26	-	3,000 Chinook quota
		Sept. 1-30	-	30	-	26	-	
	Pt. Arena to Pt. Reyes	June 24-30	-	7	-	26	-	
		July 1-Sept. 30	-	92	-	27	-	
	Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro	May 24-June 30	-	38	-	26	-	
		July 1-Sept. 30	-	92	-	27	-	
		Oct. 1-5, 8-12	-	10	-	27	-	
	Pt. San Pedro to Pt. Sur	May 1-June 30	-	61	-	26	-	
		July 1-Aug. 14	-	45	-	27	-	
Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border	May 1-June 30	-	61	-	26	-		
	July 1-Aug. 14	-	45	-	27	-		
	Sept. 11-30	-	20	-	27	-		
2002	OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty	Aug. 16-30	-	15	-	26	-	3,000 Chinook quota; 40 Chinook per vessel per day landing limit
		Sept. 1-20; 26-27	-	22	-	26	-	10,000 Chinook quota; 40 Chinook per vessel per day landing limit
	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	July 20-23	-	4	-	26	-	10,000 Chinook quota
		Aug. 1-30	-	30	-	26	-	
		Sept. 1-30	-	30	-	26	-	
	Pt. Arena to U.S./Mexico Border	May 1-Sept. 30	-	153	-	26	-	
	Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro	Oct. 1-4, 7-11, 14-18	-	14	-	26	-	
2003	OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty	Sept. 1-30	-	30	-	26	-	10,000 Chinook quota; 40 Chinook per vessel per day landing limit
	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	May 1-31	-	31	-	26	-	150 Chinook per vessel per day landing limit
		July 3-14	-	12	-	26	-	
		July 18-Sept. 30	-	75	-	26	-	
	Pt. Arena to U.S./Mexico Border	May 1-Sept. 30	-	153	-	26	-	
Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro	Oct. 1-3, 6-10, 13-17	-	13	-	26	-		

TABLE C-1. Summary of actual California commercial salmon seasons in state and Federal (EEZ) waters, 2001-2007.^{a/} (Page 2 of 3)

Year	Area	Seasons		Number of Days		Minimum Size Limit		Other Restrictions
		All-Salmon- Except-Coho	All Salmon	All-Salmon- Except-Coho	All Salmon	Chinook	Coho	
2004	OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty	Sept. 1-17	-	17	-	28	-	6,000 Chinook quota; 30 Chinook per vessel per day landing limit
	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	July 10-Aug. 29	-	51	-	27	-	
		Sept. 1-30	-	30	-	28	-	
	Pt. Arena to U.S./Mexico Border	May 1-June 30	-	61	-	26	-	
		July 1-Aug. 29	-	60	-	27	-	
Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro	Sept. 1-30	-	30	-	27	-		
		Oct. 1, 4-8, 11-15	-	11	-	26	-	
2005	OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty	Sept. 3-16	-	14	-	28	-	6,000 Chinook quota; 30 Chinook per vessel per day landing limit
	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	Sept. 1-30	-	30	-	27	-	
	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	July 4-Aug. 29	-	57	-	28	-	
		Sept. 1-30	-	30	-	27	-	
	Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro	Oct. 3-7, 10-14	-	10	-	26	-	
	Pigeon Pt. to Pt. Sur	May 1-31	-	31	-	27	-	
		July 4-Aug. 29	-	57	-	28	-	
Sept. 1-30		-	30	-	27	-		
Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border	May 1-June 30	-	61	-	27	-		
	July 1-Aug. 31	-	62	-	28	-		
	Sept. 1-30	-	30	-	27	-		
2006	OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty	Closed	-	-	-	-	-	4,000 Chinook quota; 30 Chinook per vessel per day landing limit 75 Chinook per vessel per week landing limit 20,000 Chinook quota 75 Chinook per vessel per week landing limit 75 Chinook per vessel per week landing limit
	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	Sept. 1-5	-	5	-	27	-	
	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	July 26-Aug. 31	-	37	-	28	-	
		Sept. 1-30	-	30	-	27	-	
	Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro	Oct. 2-6, 9-13	-	10	-	26	-	
	Pigeon Pt. to Pt. Sur	May 1-31	-	31	-	27	-	
		July 26-Aug. 31	-	37	-	28	-	
		Sept. 1-30	-	30	-	27	-	
Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border	May 1-June 30	-	61	-	27	-		
	July 1-Aug. 31	-	62	-	28	-		
	Sept. 1-30	-	30	-	27	-		

TABLE C-1. Summary of actual California commercial salmon seasons in state and Federal (EEZ) waters, 2001-2007.^{a/} (Page 3 of 3)

Year	Area	Seasons		Number of Days		Minimum Size Limit		Other Restrictions
		All-Salmon- Except-Coho	All Salmon	All-Salmon- Except-Coho	All Salmon	Chinook	Coho	
2007^{b/}	OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty	Sept. 10-12	-	3	-	28	-	6,000 Chinook quota; 30 Chinook per vessel per day landing limit
	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	April 9-13, 16-20, 23-27	-	15	-	27	-	2,000 Chinook quota; 20 Chinook per vessel per day Apr 9-13, Apr 16-20; 30 Chinook per vessel per day Apr 23-27
		Aug. 1-29	-	29	-	28	-	
		Sept. 1-30	-	30	-	27	-	
	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	May 9-31	-	23	-	27	-	
		July 1-Aug. 29	-	60	-	28	-	
		Sept. 1-30	-	30	-	27	-	
	Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro	Oct. 1-5, 8-12	-	10	-	27	-	
	Pigeon Pt. to Pt. Sur	May 1-31	-	31	-	27	-	
		July 1-Aug. 29	-	60	-	28	-	
		Sept. 1-30	-	30	-	27	-	
	Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border	May 1-June 30	-	61	-	27	-	
		July 1-Aug. 31	-	62	-	28	-	
		Sept. 1-30	-	30	-	27	-	

a/ For earlier years and additional detail, see Review of 2004 Ocean Salmon Fisheries, Appendix C, Table C-1.

b/ For detailed regulations see TABLE I-1.

TABLE C-2. Summary of actual California recreational ocean salmon regulations, 2001-2007.^{a/} (Page 1 of 3)

Year	Area	Season	Days	Bag Limit	Minimum Size Limit (in.)		Other Restrictions
					Chinook	Coho	
2001	OR/CA Border to Horse Mt.	May 17-July 8; July 24-Sept. 3	95	2	20	-	
	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	Feb. 17-May 31	104	2	24	-	
		June 1-Nov. 18	171	2	20	-	
	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	Apr. 14-June 30	78	2	24	-	
		July 1-Nov. 13	136	2	20	-	
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border	Mar. 31-June 30	92	2	24	-		
	July 1-Sept. 30	92	2	20	-		
2002	OR/CA Border to Horse Mt.	May 15-June 30; July 3-4; Aug. 1- Sept. 15	95	2	20	-	
	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	Feb. 16-Apr. 30	74	2	24	-	
		May 1-July 7; July 20-Nov. 17	189	2	20	-	
	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	Apr. 13-30	18	2	24	-	
		May 1-Nov. 10	194	2	20	-	
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border	Mar. 30-Apr. 30 May 1-Sept. 29	32 152	2 2	24 20	- -		
2003	OR/CA Border to Horse Mt.	May 17-Sept. 14	121	2	20	-	
	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	Feb. 15-Apr. 30	75	2	24	-	
		May 1-Nov. 16	200	2	20	-	
	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	Apr. 12-30	19	2	24	-	
		May 1-Nov. 9	193	2	20	-	
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border	Mar. 29-Apr. 30 May 1-Sept. 28	33 151	2 2	24 20	- -		

TABLE C-2. Summary of actual California recreational ocean salmon regulations, 2001-2007.^{a/} (Page 2 of 3)

Year	Area	Season	Days	Bag Limit	Minimum Size Limit (in.)		Other Restrictions
					Chinook	Coho	
2004	OR/CA Border to Horse Mt.	May 15-Sept. 12	121	2	20	-	
	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	Feb. 14-Apr. 30	76	2	24	-	
		May 1-Nov. 14	198	2	20	-	
	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	Apr. 17-30	14	2	24	-	
		May 1-Nov. 14	198	2	20	-	
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border	Apr. 3-30	28	2	24	-		
	May 1-Oct. 3	156	2	20	-		
2005	OR/CA Border to Horse Mt.	May 21-July 4; Aug. 14-Sept. 11	74	2	24	-	
	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	Feb. 12-July 10; July 16-17; July 23-Nov. 13	265	2	20	-	
	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	Apr. 2-Nov. 13	226	2	20	-	
	Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border	Apr. 2-Sept. 25	177	2	20	-	
2006	OR/CA Border to Horse Mt.	May 15-July 4; Sept. 1-6	57	2	24	-	
	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	Feb. 18-May 31; June 1-4, 7-11, 14-18, 21-25, 28-30; July 1-9, 15-16, 22-23; July 26 - Nov. 12	248	2	20	-	
	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	Apr. 1-June 11; June 14-July 9; July 12-Nov. 12	222	2	20	-	April 1-30 open only inside 3nm (State waters)
	Pigeon Pt. to Pt. Sur	Apr. 1-Sept. 24	177	2	20	-	April 1-30 open only inside 3nm (State waters)
	Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border	Apr. 1-Sept. 24	177	2	20	-	

TABLE C-2. Summary of actual California recreational ocean salmon regulations, 2001-2007.^{a/} (Page 3 of 3)

Year	Area	Season	Days	Bag Limit	Minimum Size Limit (in.)		Other Restrictions
					Chinook	Coho	
2007^{b/}	OR/CA Border to Horse Mt.	May 5-Sept. 4	123	2	24	-	
	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	Feb. 17-Nov. 11	268	2	20	-	
	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	April 7-Nov. 11	219	2	20	-	
	Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border	April 7-Oct. 7	184	2	20	-	

a/ For earlier years and additional detail, see Review of 2004 Ocean Salmon Fisheries, Appendix C, Table C-2.

b/ For detailed regulations see TABLE I-3.

TABLE C-3. Summary of actual Oregon commercial salmon seasons in state and federal (EEZ) waters, 2001-2007.^{a/} (Page 1 of 9)

Year	Area	Seasons		Number of Days		Minimum Size Limit		Other Restrictions	
		All-Salmon- Except-Coho	All Salmon	All-Salmon- Except-	All Salmon	Chinook	Coho ^{b/}		
2001	WA/OR Border to Cape Falcon	May 1-June 15	-	46	-	28	-		
			July 20-23, 27-30	-	8	28	16	65 Chinook per open period vessel limit	
			Aug. 3-12	-	10	28	16	100 Chinook per open period vessel limit	
			Aug 17-27	-	11	28	16	150 Chinook per open period vessel limit	
			Aug. 31-Sept. 30	-	31	28	16	No Chinook limit	
		Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty	Apr. 1-July 18; July 27-Aug. 29; Sept. 1- Oct. 31	-	204	-	26	-	
		Twin Rocks to Pyramid Rock Inside 3 nm (Tillamook Area)	Nov. 1-15	-	15	-	26	-	Chinook only
		Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.	Apr. 1-July 9; July 18-Aug. 29; Sept. 1- Oct. 31	-	204	-	26	-	
		Cape Blanco to Humbug Mt. Inside 3 nm (Elk River Area)	Nov. 1-Dec. 15	-	45	-	26	-	
		Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	May 1-31 June 3-4, 7-8, 11-12, 15-30; Aug 1-31; Sept. 1-30	-	31 94	- -	26 26	- -	30 fish per day per vessel limit
	Twin Rocks to OR/CA Border Inside 3 nm (Chetco River Area)	Oct. 13-31	-	19	-	26	-	20 fish per day per vessel limit; Chinook only	

TABLE C-3. Summary of actual Oregon commercial salmon seasons in state and federal (EEZ) waters, 2001-2007.^{a/} (Page 2 of 9)

Year	Area	Seasons		Number of Days		Minimum Size Limit		Other Restrictions
		All-Salmon- Except-Coho	All Salmon	All-Salmon- Except-	All Salmon	Chinook	Coho ^{b/}	
2002	WA/OR Border to Cape Falcon	May 1-June 7	-	38	-	28	-	
		July 1-8	-	8	-	28	-	250 Chinook per open period vessel limit
		July 12-22	-	11	-	28	-	400 Chinook per open period vessel limit
		July 26-31	Aug. 1-5	6	5	28	16	450 Chinook per open period vessel limit
			Aug 9-18	-	10	28	16	400 Chinook per open period vessel limit
		Aug 22-28	-	7	28	16	250 Chinook per open period vessel limit	
	Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty	Mar. 20-July 15; Aug. 1-29; Sept. 1- Oct. 31	-	208	-	26	-	
		Twin Rocks to Pyramid Rock Inside 3 nm (Tillamook Area)	Nov. 1-14	-	14	-	26	-
	Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.	Mar. 20-June 30; July 17-Aug. 29; Sept. 1- Oct. 31	-	208	-	26	-	
	Cape Blanco to Humbug Mt. Inside 3 nm (Elk River Area)	Nov. 1-Dec. 15	-	45	-	26	-	
	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	Mar. 20-May 31	-	73	-	26	-	
		June 1-30; July 1-26; Aug 1-29; Sept. 1-9	-	94	-	26	-	50 fish per trip per vessel limit
Twin Rocks to OR/CA Border Inside 3 nm (Chetco River Area)	Oct. 14-Nov. 3	-	21	-	26	-	25 fish per day per vessel limit; Chinook only	

TABLE C-3. Summary of actual Oregon commercial salmon seasons in state and federal (EEZ) waters, 2001-2007.^{a/} (Page 3 of 9)

Year	Area	Seasons		Number of Days		Minimum Size Limit		Other Restrictions
		All-Salmon- Except-Coho	All Salmon	All-Salmon- Except-	All Salmon	Chinook	Coho ^{b/}	
2003	WA/OR Border to Cape Falcon	May 1-June 6; June 26-30	-	42	-	28	-	
			July 3-7	-	5	28	16	75 chinook per open period vessel limit
			July 10-14, 17-21, 24-28; July 31- Aug. 4; Aug 7-11, 14-18, 21-25; Aug. 27-Sept. 1; Sept 4- 8, 11-14	-	49	28	16	150 chinook per open period vessel limit
	Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty	Mar. 15-Apr. 30	-	47	-	26	-	
		May 1-July 16; Aug. 1-19; Sept. 1-30	-	126	-	27	-	
		Oct. 1-31	-	31	-	28	-	
	Twin Rocks to Pyramid Rock Inside 3 nm (Tillamook Area)	Nov. 1-14	-	14	-	26	-	Chinook only
	Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.	Mar. 15-Apr. 30	-	47	-	26	-	
		May 1-June 30; July 17-31; Aug. 11-29; Sept. 1-30	-	125	-	27	-	
		Oct. 1-31	-	31	-	28	-	
Cape Blanco to Humbug Mt. Inside 3 nm (Elk River Area)		Nov. 1-Dec. 15	-	45	-	28	-	
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border		Mar. 15-May 31	-	47	-	26	-	
	June 1-30; July 1-31; Aug 1-29	-	90	-	26	-	50 fish per trip per vessel limit	
	Sept. 1-30	-	30	-	28	-	65 fish per trip per vessel limit	
Twin Rocks to OR/CA Border Inside 3 nm (Chetco River Area)	Oct. 13-Nov. 3	-	22	-	26	-	25 fish per day per vessel limit; Chinook only	

TABLE C-3. Summary of actual Oregon commercial salmon seasons in state and federal (EEZ) waters, 2001-2007. ^{al} (Page 4 of 9)

Year	Area	Seasons		Number of Days		Minimum Size Limit		Other Restrictions
		All-Salmon- Except-Coho	All Salmon	All-Salmon- Except-	All Salmon	Chinook	Coho ^{al}	
2004	WA/OR Border to Cape Falcon	May 1-5	-	5	-	28	-	
		May 15-18	-	4	-	28	-	125 chinook per open period vessel limit
		May 24-26	-	3	-	28	-	70 chinook per open period vessel limit
		June 26-30	-	5	-	28	-	50 chinook per open period vessel limit
		July 8-12	-	5	28	16	100 chinook per open period vessel limit	
		July 16-19, 22-26; July 29-Aug 2; Aug 5-9, 11-15, 18-22, 25-29	-	34	28	16	125 chinook per open period vessel limit	
		Sept 1-5	-	5	28	16	125 chinook per open period vessel limit; no coho mark restriction	
	Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty	Mar 15-Apr. 30	-	47	-	26	-	
		May 1-June 30; July 7-12, 19-27; Aug. 1-14, 19-24; Sept. 1-30	-	126	-	27	-	
		Oct. 1-31	-	31	-	28	-	
		Nov. 1-14	-	14	-	26	-	Chinook only
		Mar 15-Apr. 30 May 1-July 6; July 13-18, 26-29; Aug. 1-8, 15-22, 26-29; Sept. 1-30	-	47 127	-	26 27	-	
Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.	Oct. 1-31	-	31	-	28	-		
	Nov. 1-Dec. 15	-	45	-	28	-		
Cape Blanco to Humbug Mt. Inside 3 nm (Elk River Area)	Mar 15-Apr. 30	-	47	-	26	-		
	May 1-31 June 1-19; July 1-19; Aug 1-4	-	31 42	-	27 27	-	50 fish per trip per vessel limit	
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	Sept. 1-3, 8-10, 15-30	-	22	-	28	-	65 fish per trip per vessel limit	
	Oct. 13-Nov. 3	-	22	-	26	-	25 fish per day per vessel limit; Chinook only	
Twin Rocks to OR/CA Border Inside 3 nm (Chetco River Area)								

TABLE C-3. Summary of actual Oregon commercial salmon seasons in state and federal (EEZ) waters, 2001-2007.^{a/} (Page 5 of 9)

Year	Area	Seasons		Number of Days		Minimum Size Limit		Other Restrictions
		All-Salmon- Except-Coho	All Salmon	All-Salmon- Except-	All Salmon	Chinook	Coho ^{b/}	
2005	WA/OR Border to Cape Falcon	May 1-3	-	3	-	28	-	75 chinook per open period vessel limit
		May 6-9	-	4	-	28	-	100 chinook per open period vessel limit
		May 13-16; 20-26	-	11	-	28	-	125 chinook per open period vessel limit
		June 3-6	-	4	-	28	-	60 chinook per open period vessel limit
		June 26-30	-	5	-	28	-	30 chinook per open period vessel limit
			July 7-11;14-18	-	10	28	16	75 chinook per open period vessel limit
			July 21-25; July 28- Aug 1; Aug 3-7; 10- 14; 17-22	-	26	28	16	100 chinook per open period vessel limit
	Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty	Mar 15-25; Apr. 1-15	-	26	-	27	-	
		May 1-3, 8-10, 15-17, 22-24, 29-30; June 1-30; Sept. 1-23; Oct. 1-31	-	98	-	28	-	
	Twin Rocks to Pyramid Rock Inside 3 nm (Tillamook Area)	Nov. 1-15	-	15	-	26	-	Chinook only
	Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.	Mar 15-25; Apr. 1-15	-	26	-	27	-	
		May 1-30; Sept. 1-23; Oct. 1-31	-	84	-	28	-	
	Cape Blanco to Humbug Mt. Inside 3 nm (Elk River Area)	Nov. 1-Dec. 15	-	45	-	28	-	
	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	Mar 15-25; Apr 1-15	-	26	-	27	-	
Sept. 3-30		-	28	-	28	-	45 fish per day per vessel limit	
Twin Rocks to OR/CA Border Inside 3 nm (Chetco River Area)	Oct. 13-Nov. 3	-	22	-	26	-	25 fish per day per vessel limit; Chinook only	

TABLE C-3. Summary of actual Oregon commercial salmon seasons in state and federal (EEZ) waters, 2001-2007.^{a/} (Page 6 of 9)

Year	Area	Seasons		Number of Days		Minimum Size Limit		Other Restrictions		
		All-Salmon- Except-Coho	All Salmon	All-Salmon- Except-	All Salmon	Chinook	Coho ^{b/}			
2006	WA/OR Border to Cape Falcon	May 1-2	-	2	-	28	-	75 Chinook per open period vessel limit		
		May 6-9, 13-16, 20-23, 27-30, June 3-6, 10-13	-	24	-	28	-	80 Chinook per open period vessel limit		
		June 27-30	-	4	-	28	-	20 Chinook per open period vessel limit		
		July 15-18, 22-25	-	-	8	28	16	35 Chinook and 35 coho per open period vessel limit		
		July 29-Aug. 1	-	-	4	28	16	60 Chinook and 35 coho per open period vessel limit		
		Aug. 5-7, 12-14	-	-	6	28	16	60 Chinook and 40 coho per open period vessel limit		
		Aug. 19-22, 26-29, Sept. 2-5	-	-	12	28	16	80 Chinook and 40 coho per open period vessel limit		
		Sept. 8-15	-	-	8	28	16	160 Chinook and 40 coho per open period vessel limit		
		Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty	June 4-7, 11-14, 18-21, 25-28; July 9-11, 16-18, 23-25; Aug. 1-3	-	-	28	-	28	-	75 Chinook per calendar week vessel limit
			Sept. 17-30; Oct. 17-31	-	-	29	-	28	-	50 Chinook per calendar week vessel limit
Cape Falcon to Pyramid Rock Inside 3 nm (Tillamook/Nehalem)	Sept. 1-16; Oct. 1-16	-	-	32	-	28	-	Chinook only; 50 per calendar week vessel limit		
Twin Rocks to Pyramid Rock Inside 3 nm (Tillamook Area)	Nov. 1-15	-	-	15	-	28	-	Chinook only		
Cape Kiwanda to Neskowin Creek Inside 3 nm (Nestucca Area)	Sept. 1-16; Oct. 1-16	-	-	32	-	28	-	Chinook only; 50 per calendar week vessel limit		
Yaquina Head to 44°33'00" Inside 3 nm (Yaquina Area)	Sept. 1-16; Oct. 1-16	-	-	32	-	28	-	Chinook only; 50 per calendar week vessel limit		
44°29'00" to 44°23'00" Inside 3 nm (Alsea Area)	Sept. 1-16; Oct. 1-16	-	-	32	-	28	-	Chinook only; 50 per calendar week vessel limit		

TABLE C-3. Summary of actual Oregon commercial salmon seasons in state and federal (EEZ) waters, 2001-2007.^{a/} (Page 7 of 9)

Year	Area	Seasons		Number of Days		Minimum Size Limit		Other Restrictions
		All-Salmon- Except-Coho	All Salmon	All-Salmon- Except-	All Salmon	Chinook	Coho ^{b/}	
2006	Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.	Closed	-	-	-	-	-	
Cont'd	Heceta Head to 44°00'00" Inside 3 nm (Siuslaw Area)	Sept. 1-16; Oct. 1-16	-	32	-	28	-	Chinook only; 50 per calendar week vessel limit
	Tahkenitch Creek to 43°37'00" Inside 30 fathoms (Umpqua Area)	Sept. 1-30	-	30	-	28	-	Chinook only; 50 per calendar week vessel limit
	43°31'00" to Cape Arago Inside 30 fathoms (Coos Area)	Sept. 1-Oct. 16	-	46	-	28	-	Chinook only; 50 per calendar week vessel limit
	Nesika Reef to Cape Sebastian Inside 3 nm (Rogue Area)	Sept. 1-15	-	15	-	28	-	Chinook only; 50 per calendar week vessel limit
	Cape Blanco to Humbug Mt. Inside 3 nm (Elk River Area)	Sept. 15-Dec. 15	-	92	-	28	-	
	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	Closed	-	-	-	-	-	
	Twin Rocks to OR/CA Border Inside 3 nm (Chetco River Area)	Oct. 13-Nov. 3	-	22	-	28	-	25 fish per day per vessel limit; Chinook only

TABLE C-3. Summary of actual Oregon commercial salmon seasons in state and federal (EEZ) waters, 2001-2007.^{a/} (Page 8 of 9)

Year	Area	Seasons		Number of Days		Minimum Size Limit		Other Restrictions	
		All-Salmon- Except-Coho	All Salmon	All-Salmon- Except-	All Salmon	Chinook	Coho ^{b/}		
2007 ^{c/}	WA/OR Border to Cape Falcon	May 1-2, 5-8	-	6	-	28	-	Per open period vessel limit of 40 Chinook.	
		May 12-15, 19-22, 26-29, June 2-5, 9-12, 16-19	-	24	-	28	-	Per open period vessel limit of 30 Chinook.	
		June 23-26	-	4	-	28	-	Per open period vessel limit of 30 Chinook.	
			July 1-3, 7-10, 14-17, 21-24	-		27	28	16	Per open period vessel limit of 20 Chinook.
			July 28-31, Aug. 4-7, 11-14	-					
			Aug. 18-21, 25-28, Sep. 1-4, 8-11, 15-16	-		18	28	16	20 Chinook and 140 coho per open period vessel limit
	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	April 10-29	-	20	-	28	-	100 Chinook per calendar week vessel limit	
		May 1-June 30; July 11-30; August 4-14, 21-24	-	96	-	28	-		
		Oct. 1-31	-	31	-	28	-	75 Chinook per calendar week vessel limit. Bandon High Spot Control Zone closed.	
			Aug. 15-20, 25-28	-		10	28	16	50 coho per calendar week vessel limit. 10,000 coho quota, no coho mark restriction.
			Sept. 10-13	-		4	28	16	150 Chinook and 50 coho per calendar week vessel limit. Remainder of 10,000 coho quota. Bandon High Spot Control Zone closed.
	Cape Falcon to Pyramid Rock Inside 3 nm (Tillamook/Nehalem Area)	Sept. 1-8, 17-30	-	22	-	28	-	Chinook only; 50 per calendar week vessel limit. 2,000 quota. Landings restricted to Garibaldi or Nehalem.	
	Twin Rocks to Pyramid Rock Inside 3 nm (Tillamook Area)	Nov. 1-15	-	15	-	28	-	Chinook only	
Cape Lookout to Neskowin Creek Inside 3 nm (Nestucca Area)	Sept. 1-8, 17-30	-	22	-	28	-	Chinook only; 50 per calendar week vessel limit. 1,000 quota. Landings restricted to Pacific City or Garibaldi.		
Yaquina Head to 44°33'00" Inside 3 nm (Yaquina Area)	Sept. 1-8, 17-30	-	22	-	28	-	Chinook only; 50 per calendar week vessel limit. 1,000 quota. Landings restricted to Newport or Depot Bay.		

TABLE C-3. Summary of actual Oregon commercial salmon seasons in state and federal (EEZ) waters, 2001-2007.^{a/} (Page 9 of 9)

Year	Area	Seasons		Number of Days		Minimum Size Limit		Other Restrictions
		All-Salmon- Except-Coho	All Salmon	All-Salmon- Except-	All Salmon	Chinook	Coho ^{b/}	
2007 ^{c/}	44°29'00" to 44°23'00"	Sept. 1-8, 17-30	-	22	-	28	-	Chinook only; 50 per calendar week vessel limit.
Cont'd	Inside 3 nm (Alsea Area)							2,000 quota. Landings restricted to Newport or Depot Bay.
	Heceta Head to 44°00'00" Inside 3 nm (Siuslaw Area)	Sept. 1-8, 17-30	-	22	-	28	-	Chinook only; 50 per calendar week vessel limit. 2,000 quota. Landings restricted to Newport, Florence, Winchester Bay or Coos Bay.
	Tahkenitch Creek to 43°37'00" Inside 30 fathoms (Umpqua Area)	Sept. 1-8, 17-30	-	22	-	28	-	Chinook only; 50 per calendar week vessel limit. 500 quota. Landings restricted to Winchester Bay or Coos Bay.
	43°31'00" to Cape Arago Inside 30 fathoms (Coos Area)	Sept. 1-8, 17-30	-	22	-	28	-	Chinook only; 50 per calendar week vessel limit. 1,000 quota. Landings restricted to Coos Bay.
	Cape Blanco to Humbug Mt. Inside 3 nm (Elk River Area)	Sept. 17-30; Nov. 1- Dec. 15	-	59	-	28	-	Landings restricted to Port Orford.
	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	Apr. 10-29	-	20	-	28	-	100 fish per calendar week vessel limit
		May 1-31	-	31	-	28	-	
		June 1-30	-	30	-	28	-	30 Chinook per day and 100 per calendar week vessel limit; 1,600 quota. Landings in Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings only.
		July 11-31	-	21	-	28	-	30 Chinook per day and 100 per calendar week vessel limit; 1,600 quota. Landings in Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings only.
		Aug. 1-14	-	14	-	28	-	30 Chinook per day and 100 per calendar week vessel limit; 1,800 quota. Landings in Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings only.
		Sept. 6-30	-	25	-	28	-	30 Chinook per day and 100 per calendar week vessel limit; 1,000 quota. Landings in Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings only.
	Twin Rocks to OR/CA Border Inside 3 nm (Chetco River Area)	Oct. 15-Nov. 5	-	22	-	28	-	25 fish per day per vessel limit. Landings restricted to Brookings.

a/ For earlier years and additional detail, see Review of 2004 Ocean Salmon Fisheries, Appendix C, Table C-3.

b/ Mark selective coho fishery except for WA/OR Border to Cape Falcon in Sept. 2004 and Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. in 2007; otherwise all retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip.

c/ For detailed regulations see TABLE I-1.

TABLE C-4. Summary of actual Oregon recreational ocean salmon regulations, 2001-2007.^{a/} (Page 1 of 4)

Year	Area	Season	Days	Bag Limit	Minimum Size Limit (in.)		Other Restrictions	
					Chinook	Coho ^{b/}		
2001	WA/OR Border to Cape Falcon Closed south of Tillamook Head Beginning Aug. 1	July 1-Sept. 3	47	2	24	16	Sun.-Thurs.; No more than one Chinook	
		Sept. 4-30	27	2	24	16	Seven days per week; No more than one Chinook	
	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	Apr. 1-June 21; July 20-Oct. 31	186	2	20	-		
		June 22-July 19	28	2	20	16		
	Twin Rocks to Pyramid Rock Inside 3 nm (Tillamook Area)	Nov. 1-15	15	2	20	-	Chinook only	
		Cape Blanco to Humbug Mt. Inside 3 nm (Elk River Area)	Nov. 1-Dec. 15	45	2	20	-	Chinook only
	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border Twin Rocks to OR/CA Border Inside 3 nm (Chetco River Area)	May 17-July 8; July 24-Sept. 3	95	1	20	-		
		Oct. 1-12	12	1	20	-	Chinook only	
	2002	WA/OR Border to Cape Falcon	May 25-June 16	23	2	24	-	Chinook only
			July 7-20	10	2	24	16	Sun.-Thurs.
Closed south of Tillamook Head Beginning Aug. 1		July 21-Aug. 7	14	2	26	16	Sun.-Thurs.	
		Aug. 8-15	6	2	-	16	Sun.-Thurs.; No Chinook	
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.		Aug. 16-Sept. 2; Sept. 6-15	28				Seven days per week; No Chinook	
		Apr. 1-July 6; Aug. 2-Oct. 31	188	2	20	-		
Twin Rocks to Pyramid Rock Inside 3 nm (Tillamook Area)		July 7-Aug. 1	26	2	20	16		
		Nov. 1-15	15	2	20	-	Chinook only	
Cape Blanco to Humbug Mt. Inside 3 nm (Elk River Area)		Nov. 1-Dec. 15	45	2	20	-	Chinook only	
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border		May 15-June 30; July 3-4; Aug. 1-Sept. 15	95	2	20	-		
	Oct. 1-13	13	1	20	-	Chinook only		

TABLE C-4. Summary of actual Oregon recreational ocean salmon regulations, 2001-2007^{a/}. (Page 2 of 4)

Year	Area	Season	Days	Bag Limit	Minimum Size Limit (in.)		Other Restrictions
					Chinook	Coho ^{b/}	
2003	WA/OR Border to Cape Falcon	June 29-July 24;	20	2	26	16	Sun.-Thurs.; No more than one Chinook
	Closed south of Tillamook Head	July 25-Sept. 30	68	2	26	16	Seven days per week; No more than one Chinook
	Beginning Aug. 1						
	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	Mar. 15-June 20; Aug. 20-Oct. 31	171	2	20	-	
		June 21-Aug. 19	60	2	20	16	
	Twin Rocks to Pyramid Rock	Nov. 1-15	15	2	20	-	Chinook only
	Inside 3 nm (Tillamook Area)						
	Cape Blanco to Humbug Mt.	Nov. 1-Dec. 15	45	2	20	-	Chinook only
	Inside 3 nm (Elk River Area)						
	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	May 17-Sept. 14	121	2	20	-	
Twin Rocks to OR/CA Border	Oct. 1-12	12	1	20	-	Chinook only	
Inside 3 nm (Chetco River Area)							
2004	WA/OR Border to Cape Falcon	June 27-July 22;	19	2	26	16	Sun.-Thurs.; No more than one Chinook
	Closed south of Tillamook Head	July 23-Aug. 12;	21	2	26	16	Seven days per week
	Aug. 1-Sept. 3	Aug. 13-Sept. 30	49	2	24	16	
	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	Mar. 15-June 18; Sept. 1-Oct. 31	157	2	20	-	
		June 19-Aug. 31	74	2	20	16	
	Twin Rocks to Pyramid Rock	Nov. 1-15	15	2	20	-	Chinook only
	Inside 3 nm (Tillamook Area)						
	Cape Blanco to Humbug Mt.	Nov. 1-Dec. 15	45	2	20	-	Chinook only
	Inside 3 nm (Elk River Area)						
	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	May 15-June 18; Sept. 1-12	47	2	20	-	
	June 19-Aug. 31	74	2	20	16		
Twin Rocks to OR/CA Border	Oct. 1-12	12	1	20	-	Chinook only	
Inside 3 nm (Chetco River Area)							

TABLE C-4. Summary of actual Oregon recreational ocean salmon regulations, 2001-2007^{a/}. (Page 3 of 4)

Year	Area	Season	Days	Bag Limit	Minimum Size Limit (in.)		Other Restrictions
					Chinook	Coho ^{b/}	
2005	WA/OR Border to Cape Falcon	July 3-28	20	2	24	16	Sun.-Thurs.; No more than one Chinook
	Closed south of Tillamook Head	July 29-Sept. 8; Sept.17-30	56	2	24	16	Seven days per week
	Beginning Aug. 1	Sept. 9-16	8	2	-	16	Seven days per week; No Chinook
	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	Mar. 15-June 17; Aug. 1-Oct. 31	188	2	20	-	
		June 18-July 31	44	2	20	16	
	Twin Rocks to Pyramid Rock	Nov. 1-15	15	2	20	-	Chinook only
	Inside 3 nm (Tillamook Area)						
	Cape Blanco to Humbug Mt.	Nov. 1-Dec. 15	45	2	20	-	Chinook only
	Inside 3 nm (Elk River Area)						
	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	May 21-June 17; Aug. 14-Sept. 11	57	2	24	-	
	June 18-July 4	17	2	20	16		
	Twin Rocks to OR/CA Border	Oct. 1-12	12	1	20	-	Chinook only
	Inside 3 nm (Chetco River Area)						
2006	WA/OR Border to Cape Falcon	July 3-Aug. 10	29	2	24	16	Sun.-Thurs.; No more than one Chinook; Closed south of Tillamook Head Aug. 1-10
		Aug. 11-Sept. 30	51	2	24	16	Seven days per week; two Chinook allowed; Closed south of Tillamook Head Aug. 11-25
	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	Mar. 15-June 16; Aug. 1-31; Sept. 7-Oct. 31	180	2	20	-	
		June 17-July 31; Sept 1-6	51	2	20	16	20,000 marked coho quota, includes Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border June 17-July 4 and Sept. 1-6
	Twin Rocks to Pyramid Rock	Nov. 1-15	15	2	20	-	Chinook only
	Inside 3 nm (Tillamook Area)						
	Cape Blanco to Humbug Mt.	Nov. 1-Dec. 15	45	2	20	-	Chinook only
	Inside 3 nm (Elk River Area)						
	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	May 15-June 16	33	2	24	-	
		June 17-July 4; Sept 1-6	24	2	20	16	20,000 marked coho quota includes Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.
	Twin Rocks to OR/CA Border	Oct. 1-12	12	1	20	-	Chinook only
	Inside 3 nm (Chetco River Area)						

TABLE C-4. Summary of actual Oregon recreational ocean salmon regulations, 2001-2007^{a/}. (Page 4 of 4)

Year	Area	Season	Days	Bag Limit	Minimum Size Limit (in.)		Other Restrictions
					Chinook	Coho ^{b/}	
2007 ^{c/}	WA/OR Border to Cape Falcon	July 1 - Aug. 25	56	2	24	16	Seven days per week; No more than one Chinook
		Sept. 2 - 30	29	2	24	16	Seven days per week; No more than one Chinook
	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	Mar. 15-June 22;	145	2	20	-	
		Sept. 17-Oct. 31					
		June 23-Sept 16	86	2	20	16	50,000 marked coho quota, includes Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border June 22-Sept. 4.
	Twin Rocks to Pyramid Rock Inside 3 nm (Tillamook Area)	Mar. 15-June 22	100	2	20	-	All retained Chinook must have a healed adipose fin clip. Barbed hooks allowed.
		June 23-Sept 16	86	2	20	16	Barbless hooks required. Beginning August 1 no more than four Chinook in seven consecutive days; 10 Chinook annual limit includes all Chinook from Tillamook, Nehalem, and Nestucca bays and tributaries. Prior to August 1 all retained Chinook must have a healed adipose fin clip.
		Sept. 17-Nov. 15	60	2	20	-	Barbed hooks allowed. No more than four Chinook in seven consecutive days; 10 Chinook annual limit for Tillamook, Nehalem, and Nestucca basins combined.
	Cape Blanco to Humbug Mt. Inside 3 nm (Elk River Area)	Nov. 1-Dec. 15	45	2	20	-	
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	May 15-June 22	39	2	24	-		
	June 23-Sept 4	74	2	20	16	50,000 marked coho quota includes Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	
Twin Rocks to OR/CA Border Inside 3 nm (Chetco River Area)	Oct. 1-14	14	1	20	-	No more than 4 Chinook per season.	

a/ For earlier years and additional detail, see Review of 2004 Ocean Salmon Fisheries, Appendix C, Table C-4.

b/ Mark selective coho fishery; all retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip.

c/ For detailed regulations see TABLE I-3.

TABLE C-5. Summary of actual Washington commercial salmon seasons in state and federal (EEZ) waters, 2001-2007. ^{a/} (Page 1 of 2)

Year	Area	Seasons		Number of Days		Minimum Size Limit		Other Restrictions
		All-Salmon- Except-Coho	All Salmon	All-Salmon- Except-Coho	All Salmon	Chinook	Coho ^{b/}	
2001	U.S./Canada Border to WA/OR Border	May 1-June 15	-	46	-	28	-	
		-	July 20-23, 27-30	-	8	28	16	65 Chinook per open period vessel limit
		-	Aug. 3-12	-	10	28	16	100 Chinook per open period vessel limit
		-	Aug. 17-27	-	11	28	16	150 Chinook per open period vessel limit
		-	Aug. 31-Sept. 30	-	31	28	16	No Chinook limit
2002	U.S./Canada Border to WA/OR Border	May 1-June 7	-	38	-	28	-	
		July 1-8	-	8	-	28	-	250 Chinook per open period vessel limit
		July 12-22	-	11	-	28	-	400 Chinook per open period vessel limit
		July 26-31	Aug. 1-5	6	5	28	16	450 Chinook per open period vessel limit; No coho north of Leadbetter Point
		-	Aug. 9-18	-	10	28	16	400 Chinook per open period vessel limit; No coho north of Leadbetter Point
		-	Aug. 22-28	-	7	28	16	250 Chinook per open period vessel limit; No coho north of Leadbetter Point
2003	U.S./Canada Border to WA/OR Border	May 1-June 6; June 26-30	-	37	-	28	-	
		-	July 3-7	-	5	28	16	50 Chinook per open period vessel limit
		-	July 10-14, 17-21, 24-28; July 31- Aug. 4; Aug. 7-11, 14-18, 21-25; Aug. 27-Sept. 1; Sept. 4- 8, 11-14	-	49	28	16	75 Chinook per open period vessel limit 150 Chinook per open period vessel limit
2004	U.S./Canada Border to WA/OR Border	May 1-5	-	5	-	28	-	
		May 15-18	-	4	-	28	-	125 Chinook per open period vessel limit
		May 24-26	-	3	-	28	-	70 Chinook per open period vessel limit
		June 26-30	-	5	-	28	-	50 Chinook per open period vessel limit
		-	July 8-12	-	5	28	16	100 Chinook per open period vessel limit
		-	July 16-19, 22-26; July 29-Aug. 2; Aug. 5-9, 11-15, 18-22, 25-29	-	34	28	16	125 Chinook per open period vessel limit No chum beginning Aug. 1
		-	Sept. 1-5	-	5	28	16	125 Chinook per open period vessel limit; no coho mark restriction

TABLE C-5. Summary of actual Washington commercial salmon seasons in state and federal (EEZ) waters, 2001-2007.^{a/} (Page 2 of 2)

Year	Area	Seasons		Number of Days		Minimum Size Limit		Other Restrictions
		All-Salmon-Except-Coho	All Salmon	All-Salmon-Except-Coho	All Salmon	Chinook	Coho ^{b/}	
2005	U.S./Canada Border to WA/OR Border	May 1-3	-	3	-	28	-	75 Chinook per open period vessel limit
		May 6-9	-	4	-	28	-	100 Chinook per open period vessel limit
		May 13-16; 20-26	-	11	-	28	-	125 Chinook per open period vessel limit
		June 3-6	-	4	-	28	-	60 Chinook per open period vessel limit
		June 26-30	-	5	-	28	-	30 Chinook per open period vessel limit
		-	July 7-11;14-18	-	10	28	16	75 Chinook per open period vessel limit
		-	July 21-25; July 28-Aug. 1; Aug. 3-7; 10-14; 17-22	-	36	28	16	100 Chinook per open period vessel limit
2006	U.S./Canada Border to WA/OR Border	May 1-2	-	2	-	28	-	75 Chinook per open period vessel limit
		May 6-9, 13-16, 20-23, 27-30, June 3-6, 10-13	-	24	-	28	-	80 Chinook per open period vessel limit
		June 27-30	-	4	-	28	-	20 Chinook per open period vessel limit
		July 15-18, 22-25	-	8	28	16	35 Chinook and 35 coho per open period vessel limit	
		July 29-Aug. 1	-	4	28	16	60 Chinook and 35 coho per open period vessel limit	
		Aug. 5-7, 12-14	-	6	28	16	60 Chinook and 40 coho per open period vessel limit	
		Aug. 19-22, 26-29, Sept. 2-5, Sept. 8-15	-	12	28	16	80 Chinook and 40 coho per open period vessel limit	
2007 ^{c/}	U.S./Canada Border to WA/OR Border	May 1-2, 5-8	-	6	-	28	-	Per open period vessel limit: 60 Chinook north of Leadbetter Pt; 40 Chinook south.
		May 12-15, 19-22, 26-29, June 2-5, 9-12, 16-19	-	24	-	28	-	Per open period vessel limit: 60 Chinook north of Leadbetter Pt; 30 Chinook south.
		June 23-26	-	4	-	28	-	Per open period vessel limit: 50 Chinook north of Leadbetter Pt; 30 Chinook south.
		July 1-3, 7-10, 14-17, 21-24	-	15	28	16	Per open period vessel limit: 40 Chinook north of Leadbetter Pt; 20 Chinook south.	
		July 28-31, Aug. 4-7, 11-14	-	12	28	16	Per open period vessel limit: 20 Chinook north of Leadbetter Pt; 20 Chinook south.	
		Aug. 18-21, 25-28, Sep. 1-4, 8-11, 15-16	-	18	28	16	20 Chinook and 140 coho per open period vessel limit	

a/ For earlier years and additional detail, see Review of 2004 Ocean Salmon Fisheries, Appendix C, Table C-5.

b/ Mark selective coho fishery; all retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip.

c/ For detailed regulations see TABLE I-1.

TABLE C-6. Summary of actual Washington recreational ocean salmon regulations, 2001-2007. ^{a/} (Page 1 of 4)

Year	Area	Season	Days	Bag Limit	Minimum Size Limit (in.)		Other Restrictions	
					Chinook	Coho ^{b/}		
2001	U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava	July 1-Sept 30	92	2	24	16	No more than one Chinook	
	Cape Alava to Queets River Cake Rock-QBuoy-Teahwhit Head	July 1-Sept 23	85	2	24	16	No more than one Chinook	
		Sept. 24-Oct 21	28	2	24	16	No more than one Chinook	
	Queets River to Leadbetter Point	July 1-Sept. 6	69	2	24	16	Sun.-Thurs.; No more than one Chinook	
		Sept. 7-30	24	2	24	16	Seven days per week; No more than one Chinook	
	Leadbetter Point to WA/OR Border Closed Leadbetter Pt. to N. Head Lighthouse Sept. 4-6; Closed N. Head Lighthouse to Klipsan Beach Sept. 7-30	July 1-Sept 3	47	2	24	16	Sun.-Thurs.; No more than one Chinook	
		Sept 4-30	27	2	24	16	Seven days per week; No more than one Chinook	
	2002	U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava	May 25-June 16	23	2	24	-	Chinook only
			July 7-20	14	2	24	16	
			July 21-31	11	2	28	16	
Aug. 1-7			7	2	28	16	No chum	
Aug. 8-Sept. 8			32	2	-	16	No Chinook or chum	
Cape Alava to Queets River		May 25-June 16	23	2	24	-	Chinook only	
		July 7-20	14	2	24	16		
		July 21-Aug. 7	18	2	28	16		
		Aug. 8-Sept. 8	32	2	-	16	No Chinook	
Cake Rock-Q Buoy-Teahwhit Head		Sept. 21-Oct 6	16	2	24	16	No more than one Chinook	
		Queets River to Leadbetter Point	May 25-June 16	23	2	24	-	Chinook only
June 30-July 20			15	2	24	16	Sun.-Thurs.	
July 21-Aug. 17			20	2	28	16	Sun.-Thurs.	
Aug. 18-19			2	2	-	16	Sun.-Thurs.; No Chinook	
Leadbetter Point to WA/OR Border		May 25-June 16	23	2	24	-	Chinook only	
		July 7-20	10	2	24	16	Sun.-Thurs.	
		July 21-Aug. 7	14	2	26	16	Sun.-Thurs.	
		Aug. 8-15	6	2	-	16	Sun.-Thurs.; No Chinook	
Aug. 16-Sep. 2; Sept 6-15		28				Seven days per week; No Chinook		

TABLE C-6. Summary of actual Washington recreational ocean salmon regulations, 2001-2007^{a/}. (Page 2 of 4)

Year	Area	Season	Days	Bag Limit	Minimum Size Limit (in.)		Other Restrictions	
					Chinook	Coho ^{b/}		
2003	U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava	June 22-July 31	40	2 ^{d/}	26	16	No more than one Chinook	
		Aug. 1-Sept. 14	45	2 ^{d/}	26	16	No more than one Chinook; No chum	
	Cape Alava to Queets River Cake Rock-QBuoy-Teahwhit Head	June 22-Sept. 19	85	2 ^{d/}	26	16	No more than one Chinook	
		Sept. 20-Oct 5	16	2 ^{d/}	26	16	No more than one Chinook	
	Queets River to Leadbetter Point	June 22-July 24;	25	2	26	16	Sun.-Thurs.; No more than one Chinook	
		July 25-Sept. 14	52	2	26	16	Seven days per week; No more than one Chinook	
	Leadbetter Point to WA/OR Border	June 29-July 24;	20	2	26	16	Sun.-Thurs.; No more than one Chinook	
		July 25-Sept. 30	68	2	26	16	Seven days per week; No more than one Chinook	
	2004	U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava	June 27-July 31	35	2	26	16	No more than one Chinook
			Aug. 1-Sept. 2; Sept 10-19	43	2	24	16	Two Chinook allowed; No chum
Cape Alava to Queets River 47°58' N. Lat. To 47°50' N. Lat. Inside 3 nm		June 27-Aug 12	47	2	26	16	No more than one Chinook	
		Aug. 13-Sept. 19	38	2	24	16	Two Chinook allowed	
		Sept. 25-Oct 10	16	2	24	16	Two Chinook allowed	
Queets River to Leadbetter Point		June 27-July 22;	19	2	26	16	Sun.-Thurs.; No more than one Chinook	
		July 23-Aug. 12;	21	2	26	16	Seven days per week	
		Aug. 13-28	16	2	24	16		
		Aug. 29-Sept. 6	9	2	24	16	No coho mark restriction	
WA/OR Border to Cape Falcon		June 27-July 22;	19	2	26	16	Sun.-Thurs.; No more than one Chinook	
	July 23-Aug. 12;	21	2	26	16	Seven days per week		
	Aug. 13-Sept. 30	49	2	24	16			

TABLE C-6. Summary of actual Washington recreational ocean salmon regulations, 2001-2007^{a/}. (Page 3 of 4)

Year	Area	Season	Days	Bag Limit	Minimum Size Limit (in.)		Other Restrictions
					Chinook	Coho ^{b/}	
2005	U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava	July 1-July 31	22	2	24	16	Tues.-Sat.; No more than one Chinook
		Aug 1-15	10	2	24	16	Tues-Sat. No more than one Chinook; No chum
		Aug. 16-29	10	2	24	16	Tues.-Sat.; Two Chinook allowed; No chum
		Aug. 30-Sept. 18	20	2	24	16	Seven days per week; Two Chinook allowed; No chum
	Cape Alava to Queets River	July 1-28	20	2	24	16	Tues.-Sat.; No more than one Chinook
		July 29-Sept. 18	52	2	24	16	Seven days per week; Two Chinook allowed
		48°00' N. Lat. To 47°50' N. Lat. Sept. 24-Oct 9	16	2	24	16	Seven days per week; Two Chinook allowed
	Queets River to Leadbetter Point	June 26-July 28	25	2	24	16	Sun.-Thurs; No more than one Chinook
		July 29-Sept. 18	52	2	24	16	Seven days per week; Two Chinook allowed
	Leadbetter Point to WA/OR Border	July 3-28	20	2	24	16	Sun.-Thurs; No more than one Chinook
		July 29-Sept. 8; Sept.17-30	56	2	24	16	Seven days per week; Two Chinook allowed
		Sept. 9-16	8	2	-	16	Seven days per week; No Chinook
2006	U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava	June 30-Aug. 10	30	2	24	16	Tues.-Sat.; No more than one Chinook
		Aug. 11-Sept. 17	38	2	24	16	Seven days per week; Two Chinook allowed
	Cape Alava to Queets River	June 30-Aug. 10	30	2	24	16	Tues.-Sat.; No more than one Chinook
		Aug. 11-Sept. 17	38	2	24	16	Seven days per week; Two Chinook allowed
		48°00' N. Lat. To 47°50' N. Lat. Sept. 23-Oct 8	16	2	24	16	Seven days per week; Two Chinook allowed
	Queets River to Leadbetter Point	July 3-Aug. 10	29	2	24	16	Sun.-Thurs.; No more than one Chinook
		Aug. 11-Sept. 17	38	2	24	16	Seven days per week; two Chinook allowed
	Leadbetter Point to WA/OR Border	July 3-Aug. 10	29	2	24	16	Sun.-Thurs.; No more than one Chinook
		Aug. 11-Sept. 30	51	2	24	16	Seven days per week; two Chinook allowed

TABLE C-6. Summary of actual Washington recreational ocean salmon regulations, 2001-2007^{a/}. (Page 4 of 4)

Year	Area	Season	Days	Bag Limit	Minimum Size Limit (in.)		Other Restrictions
					Chinook	Coho ^{b/}	
2007 ^{c/}	U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava	July 3 - Aug. 16	33	2 ^{e/}	24	16	Tues.-Sat.; No more than one Chinook
		Aug. 17 - Sept. 15	30	2 ^{e/}	24	16	Seven days per week; No more than one Chinook
	Cape Alava to Queets River	July 3 - Aug. 16	33	2 ^{e/}	24	16	Tues.-Sat.; No more than one Chinook
		Aug. 17 - Sept. 15	30	2 ^{e/}	24	16	Seven days per week; No more than one Chinook
		48°00' N. Lat. To 47°50' N. Lat.	Sept. 22 - Oct 7	16	2 ^{e/}	24	16
	Queets River to Leadbetter Point	July 1 - Aug. 16	35	2	24	16	Sun.-Thurs.; No more than one Chinook
		Aug. 17 - Sept. 16	31	2	24	16	Seven days per week; No more than one Chinook
	Leadbetter Point to WA/OR Border	July 1 - Aug. 25	56	2	24	16	Seven days per week; No more than one Chinook
		Sept. 2 - 30	29	2	24	16	Seven days per week; No more than one Chinook

a/ For earlier years and additional detail, see Review of 2004 Ocean Salmon Fisheries, Appendix C, Table C-6.

b/ Mark selective coho fishery; all retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip except Aug. 29-Sept. 6, 2004 Queets River to Leadbetter Point.

c/ For detailed regulations see TABLE I-3.

d/ Plus one additional pink salmon.

e/ Plus one additional pink salmon beginning August 1.

TABLE C-7. Summary of actual Washington treaty Indian ocean and Area 4B troll salmon seasons, 2001-2007.^{a/} (Page 1 of 4)

Year	Tribe/Area	Seasons		Number of Days		Minimum Size Limit		Other Restrictions	
		All-Salmon- Except-Coho	All Salmon	All-Salmon- Except-Coho	All Salmon	Chinook	Coho		
2001	Quinault, Quileute, and Hoh Sand Point to Point Chehalis	May 1-June 30	-	61	-	24	-		
		-	July 1-Sept. 15	-	77	24	16		
	Makah Ocean waters north of 48°02'15" N. Lat. and east of 125°44'00" W. Long.	May 1-June 30	-	61	-	24	-		
		-	July 1-Sept. 15	-	77	24	16		
	Area 4B inside waters	Jan. 1-Apr. 15	-	105	-	22	-		
		May 1-June 30	-	61	-	24	-		
		-	July 2-Sept. 15	-	76	24	16		
		-	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	-	61	22	16		
	S'Klallam Area 4B inside waters	-	Jan. 1-Apr. 15	-	105	22	16		
		May 1-June 30	-	61	-	24	-		
		-	July 1-Sept. 15	-	77	24	16		
		Nov. 1-Dec. 31	-	61	-	22	-		
	2002	Quinault, Quileute, and Hoh Sand Point to Point Chehalis	May 1-June 30	-	61	-	24	-	
			-	July 1-Sept. 15	-	77	24	16	
		Makah Ocean waters north of 48°02'15" N. Lat. and east of 125°44'00" W. Long.	May 1-June 30	-	61	-	24	-	
-			July 1-Sept. 15	-	77	24	16		
Area 4B inside waters		Jan. 1-Apr. 15	-	105	-	22	-		
		May 1-June 30	-	61	-	24	-		
		-	July 2-Sept. 15	-	76	24	16		
		Sept. 16-Oct. 31	-	46	-	24	-		
		Nov. 1-Dec. 31	-	61	-	22	-		
S'Klallam Area 4B inside waters		-	Jan. 1-Apr. 15	-	105	22	16		
		May 1-June 30	-	61	-	24	-		
		-	July 1-Oct. 31	-	123	24	16		
		-	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	-	61	22	16		

TABLE C-7. Summary of actual Washington treaty Indian ocean and Area 4B troll salmon seasons, 2001-2007.^{a/} (Page 2 of 4)

Year	Tribe/Area	Seasons		Number of Days		Minimum Size Limit		Other Restrictions
		All-Salmon- Except-Coho	All Salmon	All-Salmon- Except-Coho	All Salmon	Chinook	Coho	
2003	Quinault, Quileute, and Hoh							
	Sand Point to Point Chehalis	May 1-June 30	-	61	-	24	-	No size limits for ceremonial and subsistence
		-	July 1-Sept. 15	-	77	24	16	No size limits for ceremonial and subsistence
	Sand Point to Queets River (Quileute only)	-	Sept. 16-Oct. 15	-	30	None	None	Ceremonial and subsistence only
	Makah							
	Ocean waters north of 48°02'15" N. Lat. and east of 125°44'00" W. Long.	May 1-June 30	-	61	-	24	-	No size limits for ceremonial and subsistence
		-	July 1-Sept. 15	-	77	24	16	No size limits for ceremonial and subsistence
	Area 4B inside waters	Jan. 1-Apr. 15	-	105	-	22	-	No size limits for ceremonial and subsistence
		May 1-June 30	-	61	-	24	-	No size limits for ceremonial and subsistence
		-	July 1-Sept. 15	-	77	24	16	No size limits for ceremonial and subsistence
		Sept. 16-Oct. 31	-	46	-	24	-	No size limits for ceremonial and subsistence
		Nov. 1-Dec. 31	-	61	-	22	-	No size limits for ceremonial and subsistence
	S'Klallam							
	Area 4B inside waters	-	Jan. 1-Apr. 15	-	105	22	16	No size limits for ceremonial and subsistence
		May 1-June 30	-	61	-	24	-	No size limits for ceremonial and subsistence
	-	July 1-Oct. 31	-	123	24	16	No size limits for ceremonial and subsistence	
	-	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	-	61	22	16	No size limits for ceremonial and subsistence	
2004	Quinault, Quileute, and Hoh							
	Sand Point to Point Chehalis	May 1-June 17	-	48	-	24	-	
		-	July 1-Sept. 10	-	72	24	16	
	Sand Point to Queets River (Quileute only)	-	Sept. 16-Oct. 15	-	30	24	16	Ceremonial and subsistence only
	Makah							
	Ocean waters north of 48°02'15" N. Lat. and east of 125°44'00" W. Long.	May 1-June 17	-	48	-	24	-	
		-	July 1-Sept. 10	-	72	24	16	
	Area 4B inside waters	Jan. 1-Apr. 15	-	105	-	22	-	
		May 1-June 17	-	48	-	24	-	
		-	July 1-Sept. 10	-	72	24	16	
		Sept. 16-Oct. 31	-	46	-	24	-	
		Nov. 1-Dec. 31	-	61	-	22	-	
	S'Klallam							
	Area 4B inside waters	-	Jan. 1-Apr. 15	-	105	22	16	
		May 1-June 17	-	48	-	24	-	
	-	July 1-Sept. 10; Sept. 16-Oct. 31	-	123	24	16		
	-	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	-	61	22	16		

TABLE C-7. Summary of actual Washington treaty Indian ocean and Area 4B troll salmon seasons, 2001-2007.^{a/} (Page 3 of 4)

Year	Tribe/Area	Seasons		Number of Days		Minimum Size Limit		Other Restrictions
		All-Salmon- Except-Coho	All Salmon	All-Salmon- Except-Coho	All Salmon	Chinook	Coho	
2005	Quinault, Quileute, and Hoh							
	Sand Point to Point Chehalis	May 1-June 23	-	54	-	24	-	
		-	July 1-Sept. 15	-	77	24	16	
	Sand Point to Queets River (Quileute only)		Sept. 16-Oct. 15	-	30	24	16	Ceremonial and subsistence only
	Makah							
	Ocean waters north of 48°02'15" N. Lat. and east of 125°44'00" W. Long.	May 1-June 23	-	54	-	24	-	
		-	July 1-Sept. 15	-	77	24	16	
	Area 4B inside waters		Jan. 1-Feb. 3	-	34	22	16	
		May 1-June 23	-	54	-	24	-	
		-	July 1-July 3	-	54	24	16	
			July 19-23; 26-30; Aug. 2-6; 9-13; Aug. 15-Sept. 15	-	20	24	16	
		-	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	-	61	22	16	
	S'Klallam							
	Area 4B inside waters	-	Jan. 1-Apr. 15	-	105	22	16	
		May 1-June 23	-	54	-	24	-	
		-	July 1-Sept. 15; Sept. 16-Oct. 31	-	123	24	16	
		-	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	-	61	22	16	

TABLE C-7. Summary of actual Washington treaty Indian ocean and Area 4B troll salmon seasons, 2001-2007.^{a/} (Page 4 of 4)

Year	Tribe/Area	Seasons		Number of Days		Minimum Size Limit		Other Restrictions
		All-Salmon- Except-Coho	All Salmon	All-Salmon- Except-Coho	All Salmon	Chinook	Coho	
2006	Quinault, Quileute, and Hoh							
	Sand Point to Point Chehalis	May 1-June 30	-	61	-	24	-	
		-	July 1-Sept. 15	-	77	24	16	
	Sand Point to Queets River (Quileute only)		Sept. 16-Oct. 15	-	30	24	16	Ceremonial and subsistence only
	Makah							
	Ocean waters north of 48°02'15" N. Lat. and east of 125°44'00" W. Long.	May 1-June 30	-	61	-	24	-	
		-	July 1-Sept. 15	-	77	24	16	
	Area 4B inside waters		Jan. 1-Apr. 15	-	105	22	16	
		May 1-June 30	-	61	-	24	-	
		-	July 1-Sept. 15	-	77	24	16	
		-	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	-	61	22	16	
	S'Klallam							
	Area 4B inside waters		Jan. 1-Apr. 15	-	105	22	16	
		May 1-June 30	-	61	-	24	-	
		-	July 1-Sept. 15; Sept. 16-Oct. 31	-	123	24	16	
	-	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	-	61	22	16		
2007 ^{b/}	Quinault, Quileute, and Hoh							
	Sand Point to Point Chehalis	May 1-June 30	-	61	-	24	-	
		-	July 1-Sept. 4	-	66	24	16	
	Sand Point to Queets River (Quileute only)		Sept. 16-Oct. 15		30	24	16	Ceremonial and subsistence only
	Makah							
	Ocean waters north of 48°02'15" N. Lat. and east of 125°44'00" W. Long.	May 1-June 30	-	61	-	24	-	
		-	July 1-Aug. 31	-	62	24	16	
	Area 4B inside waters		Jan. 1-Apr. 15	-	105	22	16	
		May 1-June 30	-	61	-	24	-	
		-	July 1-Aug. 31	-	62	24	16	
		-	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	-	61	22	16	
	S'Klallam							
	Area 4B inside waters		Jan. 1-Apr. 15	-	105	22	16	
		May 1-June 30	-	61	-	24	-	
		-	July 1-Oct. 31	-	123	24	16	
	-	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	-	61	22	16		

a/ For earlier years and additional detail, see Review of 2004 Ocean Salmon Fisheries, Appendix C, Table C-7.

b/ For detailed regulations see TABLE I-2.

TABLE C-8. Council preseason adopted catch quotas (thousands of fish) for ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon and critical stocks driving management. (Page 1 of 2)

Year	Critical Stocks	Chinook			Coho				
		Catch Quota			Critical Stocks	Catch Quota			
		Treaty Indian	Non-Indian Commercial	Sport		Treaty Indian	Non-Indian Commercial	Sport	
1979	None	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	
1980	None	-	-	-	Washington coastal coho	-	-	-	
1981	None	-	-	-	Hoh and Skagit ^{g/}	-	372.0	248.0	
1982	None	-	-	-	Washington coastal coho	-	293.0	215.0	
1983	Columbia River hatchery and depressed upriver stocks	-	114.0	88.0	Queets and Skagit ^{g/}	-	164.0	318.0	
1984	Columbia River Lower River and Spring Creek Hatchery tules	8.3	16.7	10.3	Grays Harbor	38.5	24.8	50.2	
1985	Columbia River Spring Creek Hatchery tules	10.5	47.5 ^{g/}	37.2	Skagit	75.0	91.5	198.4	
1986	Columbia River Spring Creek Hatchery tules	12.5	51.0	37.1	Quillayute and Queets	86.0	140.6	207.5	
1987	Columbia River Spring Creek Hatchery tules	15.8	58.2 ^{g/}	44.6	Skagit	86.0	141.2	200.9	
1988	Columbia River upriver stocks	60.0	73.7	29.8	Washington coastal and Puget Sound	68.0	0.0 ^{g/}	100.0	
1989	Columbia River upriver stocks	32.0	47.5	47.5	Queets and Skagit	77.0	75.0	225.0	
1990	Columbia River Lower River Hatchery tules	31.2	37.5	37.5	Queets and Skagit	90.0	105.0	245.0	
1991	Columbia River Lower River Hatchery tules	33.0	40.0	40.0	Hood Canal and Skagit	80.0	87.0	233.0	
1992	Columbia River Lower River and Spring Creek Hatchery tules, and Snake River falls	33.0	47.0	33.0	Hood Canal and Stillaguamish	68.0	19.0	141.0	
1993	Columbia River Lower River and Spring Creek Hatchery tules, and Snake River falls	33.0	35.0	25.0	Skagit	90.0	47.5	202.5	
1994	Columbia River Lower River Hatchery tules and Snake River falls	16.4	0.0	0.0	Washington coastal and Puget Sound	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1995	Columbia River Lower River Hatchery tules and Snake River falls	12.0	0.0	0.0	Washington coastal and Puget Sound	30.0	25.0	75.0	
1996	Columbia River Lower River Hatchery tules and Snake River falls	11.0	0.0	0.0	Washington coastal and Puget Sound	30.0	20.8	62.2	
1997	Snake River falls	15.0	11.5	5.2	Washington coastal and Puget Sound	12.4	0.0	32.3 ^{h/}	
1998	Columbia River Lower River Hatchery tules	15.0	6.5	3.5	Washington coastal and Oregon Coast Natural	10.0	0.0	16.0	
1999	Columbia River Lower River Wild (Lewis River)	30.0	28.5	21.5	Queets, Strait of Juan de Fuca, and Oregon coast Natural	38.5	20.0	110 ^{g/}	
2000	Columbia River Lower River Wild (Lewis River)	25.5	12.5	12.5	Queets, Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish, Strait of Juan de Fuca, and Oregon Coast Natural	20.0	25.0 ^{g/}	75.0 ^{g/}	
2001	Columbia River natural tules (Coweeman)	37.0	30.0	30.0	Oregon Coast Natural	90.0	75.0 ^{g/}	225.0 ^{g/}	
2002	Columbia River natural tules (Coweeman)	60.0	82.5	67.5	Oregon Coast Natural	60.0	5.0 ^{g/h/}	115.0 ^{g/h/}	

TABLE C-8. Council preseason adopted catch quotas (thousands of fish) for ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon and critical stocks driving management. (Page 2 of 2)

Year	Chinook				Coho			
	Critical Stocks	Catch Quota			Critical Stocks	Catch Quota		
		Treaty Indian	Non-Indian Commercial	Sport		Treaty Indian	Non-Indian Commercial	Sport
2003	Columbia River natural tules (Coweeman) and Snake River falls	60.0	64.4	59.6	Oregon Coast Natural	90.0	75.0 ^{g/}	225.0 ^{g/}
2004	Snake River falls and Columbia River natural tules (Coweeman)	49.0	44.5	44.5	Interior Fraser (B.C.), Oregon Coast Natural, and upper Columbia River escapement	75.0	67.5 ^{g/}	202.5 ^{g/}
2005	Snake River falls	48.0	43.3	43.3	Interior Fraser (B.C.) and Skagit River	50.0	23.2 ^{g/}	121.8 ^{g/}
2006	Columbia River natural tules (Coweeman) ^{h/}	42.2	34.0	31.0	Lower Columbia River natural and Interior Fraser (B.C.)	37.5	6.8 ^{g/}	73.2 ^{g/}
2007	Columbia River natural tules (Coweeman) ^{h/}	35.0	16.3	16.3	Lower Columbia River natural and Interior Fraser (B.C.)	38.0	22.4 ^{g/}	117.6 ^{g/}

a/ Although the Skagit River escapement goal would not be achieved, management was based on meeting WDFW's escapement goal for Hoh River coho and allocation based on aggregation to Washington coastal tribes.

b/ The Council management regime was not expected to meet equitable adjustment requirements for Skagit River coho.

c/ Plus 7,430 hooking mortality for pink fishery.

d/ Plus 3,250 hooking mortality for pink fishery.

e/ Hooking mortality of 2,800 coho for June 1-15 fishery not included.

f/ Plus 1,200 hook-and-release mortality for the Neah Bay all-salmon-except-coho fishery.

g/ Marked hatchery coho only (healed adipose fin clip). Except 2004 non-Indian troll Sept. 1-5 between Queets River and Cape Falcon, and sport Aug. 29-Sept. 6 between Queets River and Leadbetter Point.

h/ Sharing of impacts on ESA listed Puget Sound Chinook also affected the shaping of ocean and inside fisheries.

i/ For 2002, the Council elected to constrain fishing so that the OCN exploitation rate would not exceed 12.5% per ODFW's recommendation to provide additional protection for lower Columbia River natural coho, which are listed as endangered under the Oregon State-ESA. The FMP objective for OCN coho was 15%.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT ACTIONS AND INSEASON CONFERENCES

Mar. 1	National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) provides the Council with a letter outlining the 2007 management guidance for stocks listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).
Mar. 8	<p>Council recommends first inseason adjustments for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Commercial fisheries between Cape Falcon and the Oregon/California border to be closed March 15 through April 9 and on April 30; landing limit of no more than 100 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in April. 2. Commercial fishery between Horse Mt. and Point Arena to be closed March 15 to April 8 and April 28-30; fishery open Monday to Friday, April 9 through the earlier of April 27 of a 2,000 Chinook quota with a landing limit of no more than 20 Chinook per vessel per day, all fish caught in the area must be landed in the area, and all fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of any closure. <p>New regulations take effect May 1, 2007.</p>
Mar. 9	Council adopts three commercial and recreational ocean salmon fishery management options for public review.
Mar. 13	North of Cape Falcon salmon forum meets in Lacey, Washington to initiate consideration of recommendations for treaty Indian and non-Indian salmon management options.
Mar. 26-27	Council holds public hearings on proposed 2007 management options in Westport, Washington, Coos Bay, Oregon, and Santa Rosa, California.
Mar. 27	North of Cape Falcon salmon forum meets in Lynnwood, Washington to further consider recommendations for treaty Indian and non-Indian salmon management options.
Apr. 5	Council adopts final ocean salmon fishery management recommendations for approval and implementation by the U.S. Secretary of Commerce. The proposed measures comply with the salmon fishery management plan (FMP) and the current biological opinions for listed species. An emergency rule is not required for implementation.
Apr. 20	NMFS inseason conference number two results in increasing the landing limit from 20 Chinook to 30 Chinook per vessel per day in the Horse Mt. to Point Arena commercial all salmon except coho fishery effective April 23 as only 164 fish had been caught to date on the 2,000 Chinook quota.
Apr. 27	NMFS inseason conference number three results in no change to the Horse Mt. to Point Arena commercial all salmon except coho fishery, and the fishery closed as scheduled on April 27.
May 1	Ocean salmon seasons implemented as recommended by the Council and published in the <i>Federal Register</i> on May 3 (72 FR 24539).
June 21	NMFS inseason conference number four results in changing the U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery landing limit from 60 Chinook to 50 Chinook per vessel per open period in the area north of Leadbetter Point, effective June 23 to 26. The fishery then closes through June 30, and reopens July 1 for the all species fishery.
July 19	NMFS inseason conference number five results in no change to the Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border commercial all salmon except coho fishery, as the quota of 1,600 Chinook was projected not to be reached by July 23.
July 23	NMFS inseason conference number six results in no change to the Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border commercial all salmon except coho fishery, as the quota of 1,600 Chinook was projected not to be reached by July 27.
July 26	NMFS inseason conference number seven results in changing the U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, non-Indian commercial all-salmon fishery landing limit from 40 Chinook to 20 Chinook per vessel per open period in the area north of Leadbetter Point, effective July 28.

TABLE C-9. Sequence of events in ocean salmon fishery management, 2007.^{al} (Page 2 of 8)

GENERAL MANAGEMENT ACTIONS AND INSEASON CONFERENCES (continued)

Aug. 13	NMFS inseason conference number eight results in closing to the Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border commercial all salmon except coho fishery, effective noon August 14, 2007, as the quota of 1,800 Chinook was projected to be reached.
Aug. 15	NMFS inseason conference number nine results in two actions: 1) changing the U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, non-Indian commercial all-salmon fishery to include a landing and possession limit of 140 coho per open period effective, August 18, and; 2) changing the recreational fishery north of Leadbetter Point to allow fishing seven days per week in the Westport, La Push, and Neah Bay subareas effective, August 17.
Aug. 17	NMFS inseason conference number ten results in closing the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. non-Indian commercial fishery to the retention of coho, effective August 20.
Aug. 22	NMFS inseason conference number 11 results in two actions: 1) transferring 5,000 marked coho from the Westport ocean subarea recreational fishery to the Columbia River ocean recreational fishery at an impact neutral rate on Lower Columbia River natural coho of 0.85 resulting in increasing the Columbia River subarea quota by 4,250 to 63,050, and closing the fishery effective August 25, and; 2) reopening the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. non-Indian commercial fishery to the retention of all legal sized coho, effective August 25 through August 28.
Aug. 28	NMFS inseason conference number 12 results in no change to the Cape Falcon. to OR/CA border recreational mark selective coho fishery as the quota of 50,000 coho was projected last through Labor Day weekend.
Aug. 30	NMFS inseason conference number 13 results in transferring 10,000 marked coho from the Westport ocean subarea recreational fishery to the Columbia River ocean recreational fishery at an impact neutral rate on Lower Columbia River natural coho of 0.84 resulting in increasing the Columbia River subarea quota by 8,400 to 71,450, and reopening the Columbia River subarea effective September 2 through the earlier of the September 30 or attainment of the subarea coho quota or north of Cape Falcon recreational Chinook quota.
Sept. 12	NMFS inseason conference number 13 results in closing the OR/CA border to Humboldt south jetty commercial all salmon except coho fishery, effective midnight, September 12, 2007, as the quota of 6,000 Chinook was projected to be reached.

NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL SEASONS

Apr. 9	Horse Mountain to Point Arena, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens Monday to Friday through April 27 with a 2,000 Chinook quota and a 20 Chinook per vessel per day landing limit (changed to 30 Chinook per vessel per day effective April 23); fish caught in the area must be landed in the area, and fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of any closure.
Apr. 10	Cape Falcon to OR/CA border, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through April 29 with a 100 Chinook per vessel per calendar week landing and possession limit.
Apr. 27	Horse Mountain to Point Arena, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes as scheduled.
Apr. 29	Cape Falcon to OR/CA border, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes.

TABLE C-9. Sequence of events in ocean salmon fishery management, 2007.^{a/} (Page 3 of 8)

NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL SEASONS (continued)

May 1	<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt., non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through June 30.</p> <p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through May 31.</p> <p>Pigeon Point to Point Sur, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through May 31; Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length.</p> <p>Point Sur to U.S./Mexico border, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through September 30; Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length in May, June, and September and 28 inches in July and August.</p>
May 1-2	<p>U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens with a 10,850 Chinook quota and a 60 Chinook per vessel landing limit north of Leadbetter Point and 40 Chinook per vessel landing limit south of Leadbetter Point for the two-day open period. The fishery reopens with the remaining quota May 5.</p>
May 5-8	<p>U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery reopens with the remainder of the 10,850 Chinook quota and a 60 Chinook per vessel landing limit north of Leadbetter Point and 40 Chinook per vessel landing limit south of Leadbetter Point for the four-day open period. The fishery reopens with the remaining quota May 12.</p>
May 9	<p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through May 31; Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length.</p>
May 12-June 19	<p>U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery reopens Saturday to Tuesday through June 19 with the remainder of the 10,850 Chinook quota, and a 60 Chinook per vessel landing limit north of Leadbetter Point and 30 Chinook per vessel landing limit south of Leadbetter Point for each of the four-day open periods. The fishery reopens with the remaining quota June 23.</p>
May 31	<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes. Fishery reopens June 1.</p> <p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes. Fishery reopens July 1.</p> <p>Pigeon Point to Point Sur, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes. Fishery reopens July 1.</p>
June 1	<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through June 30 or a Chinook quota of 1,600 with a 30 Chinook per vessel per day and 90 Chinook per vessel per calendar week landing and possession limit.</p>
June 23-26	<p>U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens with the remainder of the 10,850 Chinook quota and a 50 Chinook per vessel landing limit north of Leadbetter Point and 30 Chinook per vessel landing limit south of Leadbetter Point for the final four-day open period. The fishery did not reopen June 30.</p>
June 30	<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt., non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes. The fishery reopens July 11.</p> <p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes as scheduled. The fishery reopens July 11.</p>

TABLE C-9. Sequence of events in ocean salmon fishery management, 2007.^{al} (Page 4 of 8)

NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL SEASONS (continued)

July 1	<p>U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, non-Indian commercial all-salmon fishery opens Saturday to Tuesday through the earlier of September 16 or quotas of 4,993 Chinook (5,400 preseason guideline minus 407 overage from the May-June fishery) and 22,400 marked coho</p> <p>July 1-3, 7-10, 14-17, and 21-24 with a 40 Chinook per vessel landing limit north of Leadbetter Point and 20 Chinook per vessel landing limit south of Leadbetter Point for each of the open periods.</p> <p>July 28-31, August 4-7, 11-14, with a 20 Chinook per vessel landing limit both north and south of Leadbetter Point for each of the open periods.</p> <p>August 18-21, 25-28, September 1-4, 8-11, and 15-16 with a 20 Chinook and 140 coho per vessel landing limit both north and south of Leadbetter Point for each of the open periods.</p> <p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through August 29; Chinook minimum size limit 28 inches total length.</p> <p>Pigeon Point to Point Sur, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through August 29; Chinook minimum size limit 28 inches total length.</p>
July 11	<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt., non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through July 30.</p> <p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through July 31 or a Chinook quota of 1,600 with a 30 Chinook per vessel per day and 90 Chinook per vessel per calendar week landing and possession limit.</p>
July 30	<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt., non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes. Fishery reopens August 4.</p>
July 31	<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes as scheduled. Fishery reopens August 1.</p>
Aug. 1	<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through August 29 or a Chinook quota of 1,800 with a 30 Chinook per vessel per day and 90 Chinook per vessel per calendar week landing and possession limit.</p> <p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through August 29.</p>
Aug. 4	<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt., non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through August 28.</p>
Aug. 14	<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes at noon as the 1,800 quota is reached. Fishery reopens September 6.</p>
Aug. 15	<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt., non-Indian commercial non-mark selective coho fishery opens through earlier of August 28 or 10,000 coho quota with a 50 coho per vessel per calendar week landing and possession limit. Fishery reopens with the remaining quota on September 10.</p>
Aug. 18	<p>U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, non-Indian commercial all-salmon fishery 140 marked coho per vessel per open period landing limit established.</p>
Aug. 20	<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt., non-Indian commercial non-mark selective coho fishery closes as 10,000 quota is approached. Coho retention reopens August 25.</p>
Aug. 25	<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt., non-Indian commercial non-mark selective coho fishery reopens through August 28.</p>

TABLE C-9. Sequence of events in ocean salmon fishery management, 2007.^{a/} (Page 5 of 8)

NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL SEASONS (continued)	
Aug. 28	<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt., non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes. Fishery reopens September 10.</p> <p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt., non-Indian commercial non-mark selective coho fishery closes as scheduled. Fishery is scheduled to reopen September 10 to 13</p>
Aug. 29	<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes. Fishery reopens September 1.</p> <p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes. Fishery reopens September 1.</p> <p>Pigeon Point to Point Sur, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes. Fishery reopens September 1.</p>
Sept. 1	<p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through the September 30.</p> <p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through September 30; Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length.</p> <p>Pigeon Point to Point Sur, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through September 30; Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length.</p>
Sept. 6	<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through September 30 or a Chinook quota of 1,000 with a 30 Chinook per vessel per day and 90 Chinook per vessel per calendar week landing and possession limit.</p>
Sept. 10	<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt., non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through September 13 with a 150 Chinook per vessel per calendar week landing and possession limit; Bandon High Spot Control Zone closed.</p> <p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt., non-Indian commercial non-mark selective coho fishery opens through earlier of September 13 or the remainder of the 10,000 coho quota with a 50 coho per vessel per calendar week landing and possession limit.</p> <p>OR/CA border to Humboldt south jetty, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through September 30 or a Chinook quota of 6,000 with a 30 Chinook per vessel per day landing and possession limit.</p>
Sept. 12	<p>OR/CA border to Humboldt south jetty, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes as the 6,000 Chinook quota is reached.</p>
Sept. 13	<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt., non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes. Fishery reopens October 1.</p> <p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt., non-Indian commercial non-mark selective coho fishery closes as scheduled.</p>
Sept. 16	<p>U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, non-Indian commercial all-salmon fishery closes as scheduled.</p>

TABLE C-9. Sequence of events in ocean salmon fishery management, 2007.^{a/} (Page 6 of 8)

NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL SEASONS (continued)

Sept. 30	<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes as scheduled.</p> <p>Horse Mt. to Point Arena non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes.</p> <p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes.</p> <p>Pigeon Point to Point Sur, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes.</p> <p>Point Sur to U.S./Mexico border, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes.</p>
Oct. 1	<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt., non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through October 31 with a 75 Chinook per vessel per calendar week landing and possession limit; Bandon High Spot Control Zone closed.</p> <p>Point Reyes to Point San Pedro, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens Monday to Friday through October 12; all fish must be landed between Point Arena and Pigeon Point; Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length.</p>
Oct. 12	Point Reyes to Point San Pedro, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes.
Oct. 31	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt., non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes.

TREATY INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL SEASONS

May 1	All-salmon-except-coho fisheries open through the earlier of June 30 or a 21,500 Chinook quota.
June 30	All-salmon-except-coho fisheries close as scheduled.
July 1	All-salmon fisheries open through the earlier of September 15, a 15,500 Chinook quota (13,500 preseason quota plus 2,000 transfer from the May-June season), or a 38,000 non-mark-selective coho quota.
Sep. 4	The all-salmon commercial fisheries close as the 38,000 coho quota is reached.

RECREATIONAL SEASONS

Feb. 17	Horse Mt. to Point Arena, all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through November 11.
Mar. 15	<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt., all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through October 31.</p> <p>Cape Falcon to OR/CA border mark-selective (adipose fin clipped) coho retention allowed June 23 through September 16 (September 4 south of Humbug Mt.) with a 50,000 marked coho quota.</p>
Apr. 7	<p>Point Arena to Pigeon Point all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through November 11.</p> <p>Pigeon Point to the U.S./Mexico border, all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through October 7.</p>
May 5	<p>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt., all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through September 4.</p> <p>Cape Falcon to OR/CA border mark-selective (adipose fin clipped) coho retention allowed June 23 through September 4 (September 16 north of Humbug Mt.) with a 50,000 marked coho quota.</p>
June 17	Cape Falcon to OR/CA border, all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery opens through the earlier of September 16 north of Humbug Mt. or September 4 south of Humbug Mt., or a quota of 50,000 marked coho.

TABLE C-9. Sequence of events in ocean salmon fishery management, 2007.^{a/} (Page 7 of 8)

RECREATIONAL SEASONS (continued)

July 1	<p>Queets River to Leadbetter Point, all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery opens though the earlier of September 16 or a 43,510 marked coho quota (reduced to 38,510 on August 23 and to 28,510 on August 30), with a 9,400 Chinook guideline. Fishery is open Sunday to Thursday through August 17, seven days per week thereafter; daily-bag-limit of two fish, only one of which can be a Chinook. All coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Grays Harbor Control Zone closed beginning August 1.</p> <p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon, all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery opens though the earlier of September 30 or a 58,800 marked coho quota, with a 4,300 Chinook guideline. Fishery is open seven days per week with a daily-bag-limit of two fish, only one of which can be a Chinook. All coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. No closure south of Tillamook Head in August.</p>
July 3	<p>U.S./Canada border to Cape Alava, all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery opens through the earlier of September 15 or a 12,230 coho quota, with a 1,725 Chinook guideline. Fishery is open Tuesday to Saturday through August 17, seven days per week thereafter; daily-bag-limit of two fish, only one of which can be a Chinook plus one additional pink salmon beginning August 1. All coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. No chum retention in August and September.</p> <p>Cape Alava to Queets River, all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery opens though the earlier of September 15 or a 2,960 coho quota, with a 725 Chinook guideline. Fishery is open Tuesday to Saturday through August 17, seven days per week thereafter; daily-bag-limit of two fish, only one of which can be a Chinook plus one additional pink salmon. All coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.</p>
Aug. 25	<p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon, all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery closes as the 63,050 marked coho quota is reached (58,800 preseason plus 4,250 transferred from the Westport subarea at 0.85 impact neutral rate).</p>
Sept. 2	<p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon, all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery reopens after transfer of an additional 10,000 marked coho from the Westport subarea increases the Columbia River subarea quota to 71,450 (58,800 preseason plus 4,250 transferred at an August 0.85 impact neutral rate plus 8,400 at a September impact neutral rate from the Westport subarea).</p>
Sept. 4	<p>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes.</p> <p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border, all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery closes as scheduled.</p>
Sept. 15	<p>U.S./Canada border to Cape Alava, all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery closes as scheduled.</p> <p>Cape Alava to Queets River, all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery closes as scheduled.</p>
Sept 16.	<p>Queets River to Leadbetter Point, all-salmon non-mark-selective fishery closes as scheduled.</p> <p>Cape Falcon to OR/CA border, all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery closes as scheduled. The all-salmon-except-coho fishery reopens September 17 for the area north of Humbug Mt. and continues through October 31.</p>
Sept. 17	<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt., all-salmon-except-coho fishery reopens through October 31.</p>
Sep. 22	<p>La Push area (48°00'00" N. Lat. to 47°50'00" N. Lat.), all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery opens seven days per week through the earlier of October 7, or a 100 Chinook or 100 marked coho quota.</p>
Sep. 30	<p>Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon, all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery closes as scheduled.</p>
Oct. 7	<p>La Push area, all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery closes as scheduled.</p> <p>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico border, all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes.</p>

TABLE C-9. Sequence of events in ocean salmon fishery management, 2007.^{a/} (Page 8 of 8)

RECREATIONAL SEASONS (continued)

Oct. 31	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt., all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes.
Nov. 11	Horse Mt. to Point Arena, all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes.
	Point Arena to Pigeon Point all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes.

a/ Unless stated otherwise, season openings or modifications of restrictions are effective at 0001 hours of the listed date. Closures are effective at 2359 hours of the listed date.

Page Left Intentionally Blank

**APPENDIX D
HISTORICAL ECONOMIC DATA**

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
TABLE D-1. California monthly troll Chinook and coho average dressed weights (pounds) by area of landing.	296
TABLE D-2. Oregon monthly troll Chinook and coho average dressed weights (pounds) by area of landing.	299
TABLE D-3. Washington monthly troll Chinook and coho salmon average dressed weights (pounds)	300
TABLE D-4. California troll combined Chinook and coho salmon landings in dressed weight, value of landings and number of registered vessels making commercial salmon landings.....	301
TABLE D-5. Oregon troll combined Chinook and coho salmon landings in dressed weight, value of landings and number of registered vessels making commercial salmon landings.....	302
TABLE D-6. Washington non-Indian troll combined Chinook and coho salmon landings in dressed weight, value of landings and number of registered vessels making commercial salmon landings.....	303
TABLE D-7. California salmon troll boat-size catch statistics in pounds of dressed salmon	304
TABLE D-8. Oregon salmon troll boat-size catch statistics in pounds of dressed salmon	308
TABLE D-9. Washington non-Indian salmon troll boat-size catch statistics in pounds of dressed salmon.....	311
TABLE D-10. Preliminary California salmon landings (in pounds of dressed salmon) and exvessel values by vessel size categories and ports from Crescent City to Morro Bay South, 2007	314
TABLE D-11. Preliminary 2007 Washington non-Indian troll salmon landings (in pounds of dressed salmon) and exvessel value by vessel size category and port area	315
TABLE D-12. California number of vessels landing 50% and 90% of total pounds of salmon troll catch by year	316
TABLE D-13. Oregon number of vessels landing 50% and 90% of total pounds of salmon troll catch by year	317
TABLE D-14. Washington number of vessels landing 50% and 90% (by numbers of fish) of non-Indian troll salmon catch.....	318
TABLE D-15. Preliminary 2007 California, Oregon, and Washington troll fleet by home state and salmon landings and exvessel value	319
TABLE D-16. Vessels landing salmon in California by vessel length and skipper's state of residence	320
TABLE D-17. Percentages of vessels landing troll salmon in Oregon by license holder's state of residence	321
TABLE D-18. Percentages of vessels landing non-Indian troll salmon in Washington by license holder's state of residence	322
TABLE D-19. Number of California charter boats participating in the ocean recreational salmon fishery, by port area and activity level.....	323
TABLE D-20. Number of charter boats licensed in Oregon	324
TABLE D-21. Number of salmon charter boats licensed in Washington (including Puget Sound).....	325
TABLE D-22. Price index	326

TABLE D-1. California monthly troll Chinook and coho average dressed weights (pounds) by area of landing. (Page 1 of 3)

Year	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season ^{a/}	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Season
	CHINOOK							COHO						
<u>Crescent City</u>														
1976-1980	8.6	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.8	8.4	-	8.9	4.0	4.6	6.2	7.0	7.4	5.6
1981-1985	-	7.7	8.3	8.6	8.7	9.2	-	8.5	3.9	4.6	5.4	6.4	6.8	5.9
1986-1990	-	-	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.4	-	9.6	-	5.0	5.0	4.5	5.6	5.0
1991-1995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996	-	-	-	-	8.3	10.6	-	9.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	-	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	-	-	-	-	8.9	-	8.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	-	-	-	-	-	10.6	-	10.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	-	-	-	-	-	10.7	-	10.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	-	-	-	-	-	13.8	-	13.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	-	-	-	-	13.4	12.1	11.1	12.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	12.0	12.0	12.0	-	-	10.3	9.1	11.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	10.1	-	9.8	11.6	11.9	10.8	-	11.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-	-	-	14.1	-	14.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007 ^{b/}	-	-	-	-	-	13.7	-	13.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Eureka</u>														
1976-1980	7.7	8.1	8.4	8.9	9.2	9.5	-	8.4	4.1	4.4	6.2	6.9	6.8	5.1
1981-1985	-	7.4	8.2	8.9	9.2	9.6	-	6.6	4.6	4.7	5.9	6.2	6.6	5.7
1986-1990	-	-	9.0	10.1	10.2	9.2	9.6	9.3	-	5.1	5.6	5.5	6.2	5.3
1991-1995	-	-	-	-	-	9.5	17.7	10.1	-	-	-	-	6.2	6.2
1996	-	-	-	-	11.9	10.3	-	10.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	-	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	-	-	-	-	8.9	-	8.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	-	-	-	-	-	10.4	-	10.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	-	-	-	-	-	10.9	-	10.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	-	-	-	-	-	11.5	-	11.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	-	-	-	-	11.4	12.1	-	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	-	-	-	-	-	9.9	-	9.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-	-	-	11.4	-	11.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-	-	-	11.8	-	11.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007 ^{b/}	-	-	-	-	-	12.3	-	12.3	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE D-1. California monthly troll Chinook and coho average dressed weights (pounds) by area of landing. (Page 2 of 3)

Year	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season ^{a/}	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Season
	CHINOOK							COHO						
<u>Fort Bragg</u>														
1976-1980	7.7	8.5	7.8	10.5	10.1	10.1	-	10.0	4.1	4.7	6.8	7.0	8.8	5.9
1981-1985	7.6	9.0	10.4	9.6	10.3	10.1	-	9.8	5.3	6.0	6.3	6.6	7.2	6.2
1986-1990	-	9.3	10.2	9.3	10.1	10.1	-	9.6	-	5.3	5.8	6.4	6.2	5.7
1991-1995	-	8.2	-	-	10.5	10.4	-	10.7	-	-	-	6.4	-	6.4
1996	-	-	-	-	11.0	11.7	-	11.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	-	-	-	-	-	9.3	-	9.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	-	-	-	-	12.2	-	12.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	-	-	-	-	-	12.2	-	12.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	-	-	-	-	-	11.5	-	11.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	-	12.3	-	-	-	13.0	-	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	-	-	-	11.7	13.8	15.3	-	13.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	-	14.9	-	12.7	12.1	11.4	-	12.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-	12.0	11.7	13.1	-	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-	-	-	12.2	-	12.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	15.9	-	15.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007 ^{b/}	12.5	-	-	-	15.8	12.8	-	15.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>San Francisco</u>														
1976-1980	8.5	8.9	7.8	10.7	11.3	11.7	-	9.9	4.6	5.2	7.1	6.8	8.4	6.1
1981-1985	6.8	8.6	9.4	10.5	10.5	10.1	-	9.7	5.3	5.9	6.7	6.6	7.8	6.3
1986-1990	-	9.2	10.2	10.9	12.4	12.1	-	10.1	-	5.6	6.1	6.7	6.2	5.9
1991-1995	-	8.6	9.3	10.2	11.3	11.8	-	10.0	-	5.3	5.9	5.6	-	5.2
1996	-	9.4	9.4	10.8	12.5	12.9	-	10.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	-	10.0	10.2	11.1	12.4	12.3	-	10.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	7.1	7.5	7.9	10.8	11.7	-	8.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	9.9	12.0	12.4	13.7	14.1	13.7	-	13.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	-	8.7	9.6	11.7	12.6	14.1	-	10.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	-	10.9	12.9	12.8	14.2	14.8	16.8	12.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	-	11.4	12.9	12.7	14.7	15.1	14.9	12.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	-	12.0	15.0	12.3	12.7	13.2	11.2	13.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	-	13.4	11.8	12.0	14.9	13.8	12.9	12.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-	12.9	13.7	15.0	15.2	13.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	15.1	14.4	16.8	18.0	15.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007 ^{b/}	-	11.3	-	13.1	14.3	17.5	19.0	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE D-1. California monthly troll Chinook and coho average dressed weights (pounds) by area of landing. (Page 3 of 3)

Year	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season ^{a/}	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Season
	CHINOOK							COHO						
Monterey														
1976-1980	8.5	9.3	7.9	11.3	13.0	10.1	-	10.1	4.6	4.8	5.9	7.1	6.5	5.3
1981-1985	7.3	8.6	9.6	10.4	11.1	10.2	-	9.3	5.4	5.2	6.5	7.6	8.3	6.1
1986-1990	-	10.3	11.3	12.2	12.3	11.7	-	11.1	-	5.6	6.0	6.5	6.4	5.9
1991-1995	-	9.4	10.9	11.3	11.7	11.1	-	10.6	-	4.8	5.6	5.5	-	5.0
1996	-	10.4	11.3	12.6	11.7	11.2	-	11.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	10.6	10.6	10.5	11.9	-	10.0	-	10.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	7.5	7.2	7.4	11.1	8.1	-	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	11.5	13.6	13.3	15.7	12.6	11.0	-	13.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	-	9.5	12.9	14.3	11.9	-	-	10.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	-	11.5	11.9	12.6	11.0	14.7	-	11.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	-	11.1	13.5	14.4	13.2	13.9	-	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	-	13.0	14.4	14.0	14.7	13.8	-	13.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	-	13.9	12.5	13.2	14.5	13.7	-	13.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	-	10.9	13.1	14.1	16.5	13.1	-	12.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	12.4	12.6	16.2	13.3	15.7	-	12.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007 ^{b/}	-	14.1	13.2	13.6	14.1	17.5	-	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Statewide														
1976-1980	8.3	8.6	9.3	10.1	10.7	10.4	-	9.5	3.9	4.6	6.4	6.9	7.4	5.5
1981-1985	7.1	8.5	9.7	10.0	10.2	10.0	-	9.5	5.2	5.6	6.3	6.6	7.0	6.2
1986-1990	-	9.5	10.2	10.3	11.1	10.8	9.6	10.1	-	5.2	5.9	6.5	6.0	5.6
1991-1995	-	9.0	9.9	10.5	11.1	11.2	17.7	10.1	-	4.8	5.6	5.6	6.2	5.1
1996	-	10.2	10.2	11.8	11.7	11.9	-	10.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	10.6	10.3	10.4	11.5	12.4	11.7	-	10.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	7.4	7.3	7.9	10.8	11.3	-	8.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	9.9	12.8	12.8	14.0	14.1	12.8	-	13.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	-	9.2	11.1	12.4	12.5	12.7	-	10.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	-	11.2	12.6	12.8	14.1	13.5	16.8	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	-	11.3	13.1	12.8	13.9	13.8	13.0	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	12.0	13.4	14.9	12.7	12.2	11.7	11.0	13.0 ^{a/}	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	10.1	13.5	11.9	12.1	12.5	12.7	12.9	12.4 ^{a/}	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	-	10.9	13.1	13.1	14.1	13.1	15.2	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	12.4	12.6	15.1	14.4	16.4	18.0	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007 ^{b/}	12.5	12.2	13.2	13.2	15.3	13.6	19.0	13.3	-	-	-	-	-	-

a/ Total statewide and season averages includes minor landings in March and October from Oregon prior to 2005.

b/ Preliminary.

TABLE D-2. Oregon monthly troll Chinook and coho average dressed weights (pounds) by area of landing. (Page 1 of 1)

Year	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season
CHINOOK											
1971-1975	-	-	9.5	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.4	10.7	16.9	-	10.2
1976-1980	-	-	10.2	10.2	10.6	10.0	9.9	10.5	15.4	-	10.3
1981-1985	-	-	9.0	9.1	9.5	9.0	8.8	11.5	14.7	-	9.2
1986-1990	-	-	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.0	9.3	10.4	13.8	-	9.5
1991-1995	-	-	9.9	9.8	9.2	9.4	9.2	10.7	12.3	-	9.6
1996	-	-	9.8	11.3	12.3	11.2	10.5	10.2	11.1	-	10.9
1997	-	11.8	11.3	11.0	11.9	9.3	9.1	12.4	15.8	-	10.3
1998	-	11.1	10.8	11.5	12.7	10.8	10.0	14.4	15.6	-	11.2
1999	-	9.1	10.8	11.7	11.1	10.2	11.8	15.7	16.3	15.2	11.3
2000	-	13.0	12.9	12.9	11.9	10.9	9.3	10.0	14.2	13.4	10.9
2001	-	10.3	10.8	10.3	10.5	10.7	9.8	10.3	13.8	13.2	10.5
2002	12.3	9.9	10.2	10.5	11.2	10.9	11.4	11.1	15.1	14.1	10.9
2003	10.3	9.9	11.6	11.2	11.8	11.3	10.5	10.4	15.6	15.0	10.9
2004	9.4	10.1	10.9	11.5	11.5	11.4	9.8	12.2	14.4	12.6	10.9
2005	8.6	8.9	9.9	10.5	10.7	10.9	11.9	11.4	15.4	13.9	10.7
2006	-	-	12.2	13.6	15.5	15.3	13.8	16.0	15.8	13.7	13.9
2007 ^{a/}	-	13.4	13.7	13.9	13.7	11.9	12.7	15.4	13.5	14.3	13.1
COHO											
1971-1975	-	-	-	5.1	6.1	7.0	7.0	7.9	-	-	6.2
1976-1980	-	-	-	4.4	5.5	6.1	5.9	6.3	-	-	5.5
1981-1985	-	-	-	-	4.8	5.3	3.6	-	-	-	5.0
1986-1990	-	-	-	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.4	7.2	-	-	4.9
1991-1995	-	-	-	4.2	4.0	4.8	5.4	-	-	-	4.7
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	-	-	-	-	-	5.9	6.6	-	-	-	5.9
2001	-	-	-	-	5.0	6.2	6.0	-	-	-	5.6
2002	-	-	-	-	-	7.0	-	-	-	-	7.0
2003	-	-	-	-	5.2	6.7	6.7	-	-	-	6.4
2004	-	-	-	-	5.6	6.8	7.9	-	-	-	7.5
2005	-	-	-	-	5.4	7.7	8.3	-	-	-	7.5
2006	-	-	-	-	7.2	9.1	9.5	-	-	-	9.2
2007 ^{a/}	-	-	-	-	4.9	6.0	7.0	-	-	-	5.9

a/ Preliminary.

TABLE D-3. Washington monthly troll Chinook and coho salmon average dressed weights (pounds).^{a/} (Page 1 of 1)

Year	May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Season	
	Treaty Indian	Non-Indian	Treaty Indian ^{b/}	Non-Indian										
CHINOOK														
1980	10.9	12.0	12.6	-	12.5	13.2	14.2	13.5	10.9	13.1	6.7	-	7.3	13.0
1981-1985	7.3	9.7	8.8	-	9.6	12.3	9.3	12.2	7.7	12.7	5.1	-	6.4	10.6
1986-1990	8.1	9.5	8.1	11.1	9.6	12.1	9.1	12.1	6.8	12.2	5.2	12.6	6.7	10.4
1991-1995 ^{c/}	7.1	10.7	7.8	10.8	8.7	12.1	8.3	11.2	6.6	11.2	6.4	8.3	6.9	10.2
1996 ^{c/}	5.8	-	6.2	12.9	-	12.6	7.8	-	6.7	-	-	-	6.9	12.4
1997	7.3	10.4	6.7	10.9	-	-	8.4	-	9.3	-	-	-	7.4	10.6
1998	11.1	11.4	11.7	12.9	7.4	-	11.0	-	8.2	-	-	-	10.8	11.4
1999	7.1	11.0	8.8	11.1	-	11.9	7.7	11.0	5.6	-	0.0	-	8.1	11.2
2000	10.6	12.0	9.2	12.0	6.7	-	7.3	10.9	-	10.7	-	-	9.2	11.9
2001	7.4	10.3	9.5	11.7	12.1	12.6	9.7	10.9	8.7	10.1	-	-	9.5	11.4
2002	9.5	11.4	12.9	12.2	11.5	13.1	11.8	14.5	8.3	NA	-	-	11.3	12.6
2003	11.2	12.4	9.3	12.9	13.9	16.0	18.0	17.4	13.4	13.9	-	-	12.5	14.6
2004	10.2	11.6	12.1	14.4	13.7	16.2	13.0	16.5	17.3	16.8	5.0	-	11.8	14.2
2005	9.1	10.7	9.9	11.7	16.2	17.1	18.4	17.9	12.0	-	-	-	11.9	13.4
2006	8.5	11.9	9.8	12.3	13.3	15.6	10.4	15.4	7.2	14.4	-	-	10.2	13.2
2007	7.7	12.0	8.2	12.3	8.2	14.3	14.2	17.0	6.8	15.8	-	-	8.9	12.9
COHO														
1980	2.5	-	3.4	-	4.3	4.8	5.7	6.0	6.9	5.7	-	-	3.7	5.2
1981-1985	2.3	-	3.2	-	3.8	4.6	4.9	4.6	5.6	5.4	6.5	5.8	4.6	4.5
1986-1990	-	-	2.8	-	4.0	4.9	4.2	4.4	4.9	5.5	5.3	7.0	4.1	4.5
1991-1995	-	-	2.7	-	3.7	3.7	4.4	4.7	3.9	5.4	5.9	-	4.3	4.6
1996	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	3.5	4.0	5.3	-	-	-	5.0	4.0
1997	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	-	3.9	-	-	-	3.6	-
1998	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	5.8	-	-	-	5.4	-
1999	0.0	-	0.0	-	5.0	4.6	5.0	5.7	0.0	5.9	0.0	-	5.0	5.5
2000	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	5.0	5.8	-	6.7	-	-	5.0	5.9
2001	-	-	5.2	-	4.8	5.0	5.6	6.1	6.0	6.8	-	-	5.6	6.0
2002	12.0	-	5.0	-	5.4	10.0	6.6	5.9	5.4	-	-	-	5.8	6.0
2003	7.3	-	-	-	5.3	5.1	6.2	6.4	5.8	7.1	-	-	5.7	6.0
2004	5.0	-	5.0	-	5.5	5.9	6.0	6.7	7.9	7.3	7.4	-	6.2	6.8
2005	3.7	-	3.9	-	4.5	6.1	6.9	7.0	5.5	-	-	-	6.3	6.8
2006	5.5	-	4.3	-	5.6	5.9	6.4	7.1	6.3	10.1	-	-	6.1	7.7
2007	-	-	4.8	-	4.3	4.9	7.1	5.9	6.9	6.4	-	-	5.5	5.6

a/ All values in this table are based on preliminary information available at the start of each year's review. Treaty Indian statistics include landings from Puget Sound.

b/ Season totals include additional winter treaty Indian troll.

c/ In 1994-1996 the non-Indian fishery for Chinook was closed north of Cape Falcon, however, Chinook were caught off Oregon and landed in Washington.

TABLE D-4. California troll combined Chinook and coho salmon landings in dressed weight, value of landings and number of registered vessels making commercial salmon landings.^{a/} (Page 1 of 1)

Year	Dressed Pounds Landed (thousands)	Nominal Exvessel Value (\$ thousands)	Vessels Landing Salmon	Vessels with Permits	Nominal Average Exvessel Value/Vessel (dollars)	Real Average Exvessel Value/Vessel (2007 dollars)
1960	6,221	3,339	1,365	-	2,446	13,913
1961	8,638	4,698	1,615	-	2,909	16,361
1962	6,673	4,023	1,563	-	2,574	14,281
1963	7,849	3,959	1,611	-	2,457	13,492
1964	9,481	5,013	1,774	-	2,826	15,280
1965	9,674	4,989	2,001	-	2,493	13,240
1966	9,447	4,845	1,929	-	2,512	12,969
1967	7,402	3,945	2,137	-	1,846	9,246
1968	6,952	4,014	2,249	-	1,785	8,573
1969	6,151	3,843	2,125	-	1,808	8,277
1970	6,629	5,101	2,065	-	2,470	10,736
1971	8,117	4,757	2,221	-	2,142	8,866
1972	6,423	4,830	2,392	-	2,019	8,011
1973	9,669	8,991	2,848	-	3,157	11,862
1974	8,749	8,013	3,185	-	2,516	8,670
1975	6,925	6,972	3,150	-	2,213	6,970
1976	7,788	10,707	3,526	-	3,037	9,041
1977	5,920	12,074	3,797	-	3,180	8,901
1978	6,788	11,001	4,919	-	2,236	5,849
1979	8,746	19,659	4,593	-	4,280	10,338
1980	6,017	13,149	4,738	-	2,775	6,145
1981	6,012	14,322	4,102	-	3,491	7,068
1982	8,000	19,489	4,013	5,964	4,856	9,265
1983	2,411	4,608	3,223	4,617	1,430	2,624
1984	2,970	7,562	2,569	4,180	2,944	5,207
1985	4,600	11,515	2,308	3,869	4,989	8,565
1986	7,598	15,112	2,582	3,753	5,853	9,830
1987	9,293	25,623	2,442	3,533	10,493	17,155
1988	14,750	41,927	2,571	3,493	16,308	25,782
1989	5,720	13,485	2,534	3,464	5,322	8,107
1990	4,436	12,056	2,115	3,372	5,700	8,361
1991	3,697	9,047	1,769	3,242	5,114	7,248
1992	1,643	4,505	1,085	2,974	4,152	5,752
1993	2,537	5,707	1,240	2,741	4,602	6,232
1994	3,103	6,437	1,024	2,470	6,286	8,335
1995	6,633	11,693	1,104	2,344	10,591	13,761
1996	4,113	5,984	985	2,221	6,075	7,747
1997	5,248	7,288	835	2,076	8,728	10,947
1998	1,847	3,060	670	1,899	4,567	5,666
1999	3,846	7,429	666	1,800	11,155	13,640
2000	5,131	10,304	759	1,704	13,576	16,246
2001	2,409	4,773	689	1,650	6,927	8,096
2002	5,008	7,776	708	1,586	10,982	12,615
2003	6,392	12,181	584	1,521	20,858	23,459
2004	6,230	17,895	741	1,475	24,150	26,402
2005	4,347	12,913	680	1,426	18,990	20,111
2006	1,043	5,350	477	1,395	11,216	11,515
2007 ^{b/}	1,513	7,850	599	1,388	13,105	13,105

a/ Derived from vessel registrations and fish landing tickets.

b/ Preliminary.

TABLE D-5. Oregon troll combined Chinook and coho salmon landings in dressed weight, value of landings and number of registered vessels making commercial salmon landings.^{a/} (Page 1 of 1)

Year	Dressed Pounds Landed (thousands)	Nominal Exvessel Value (\$ thousands)	Vessels Landing Salmon	Vessels with Permits	Nominal Average Exvessel Value/Vessel (dollars)	Real Average Exvessel Value/Vessel (2007 dollars)
1974	-	7,937	2,253	-	3,523	12,141
1975	-	5,808	2,304	-	2,521	7,938
1976	10,983	14,681	2,770	-	5,300	15,779
1977	6,209	11,202	3,108	-	3,604	10,089
1978	4,673	7,340	3,158	-	2,324	6,079
1979	7,166	16,989	3,114	-	5,456	13,177
1980 ^{b/}	4,362	8,185	3,875	4,314	2,112	4,677
1981	4,897	9,573	3,615	3,926	2,648	5,361
1982	5,060	9,895	3,269	3,646	3,027	5,775
1983	1,753	2,296	2,951	3,439	778	1,428
1984 ^{c/}	621	1,611	771	3,203	2,090	3,697
1985 ^{d/}	2,514	5,774	2,050	2,993	2,817	4,835
1986	5,275	7,954	2,288	2,739	3,476	5,839
1987	7,098	16,763	2,111	2,626	7,941	12,983
1988	7,723	21,536	2,061	2,597	10,449	16,520
1989	5,528	10,025	1,937	2,569	5,176	7,884
1990	2,815	6,641	1,557	2,528	4,265	6,256
1991 ^{e/}	2,106	3,120	1,217	2,044	2,564	3,633
1992	1,220	2,712	649	2,111	4,179	5,789
1993	769	1,671	612	1,814	2,730	3,697
1994	287	690	371	1,569	1,860	2,466
1995	1,941	3,294	476	1,465	6,920	8,991
1996	1,926	3,007	455	1,377	6,609	8,427
1997	1,542	2,469	433	1,295	5,702	7,152
1998	1,398	2,297	373	1,201	6,159	7,640
1999	722	1,401	328	1,111	4,271	5,223
2000	1,552	3,063	399	1,062	7,677	9,187
2001 ^{f/}	2,949	4,721	449	1,175	10,515	12,289
2002 ^{f/}	3,498	5,391	468	1,175	11,519	13,231
2003 ^{f/}	3,681	7,222	494	1,178	14,620	16,443
2004 ^{f/}	2,920	9,919	595	1,181	16,670	18,225
2005 ^{f/}	2,691	8,503	565	1,168	15,050	15,938
2006 ^{f/}	499	2,701	357	1,127	7,565	7,766
2007	565	2,822	436	1,009	6,473	6,473

a/ Derived from vessel registrations and fish landing tickets.

b/ In 1980, the establishment of a restricted vessel permit system drew a number of historically active vessels back into the fishery.

c/ In 1984, vessels were not required to land at least one salmon to be eligible for a permit in 1985. The Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission waived this requirement because of the elimination of the coho fishery south of Cape Falcon.

d/ In 1985, vessels traditionally landing salmon south of Cape Blanco and north of Cape Falcon were not required to land at least one salmon to be eligible for a permit in 1986. The Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission waived this requirement because of the complete closure of the coho season south of Cape Blanco and a limited one-day coho season between the Columbia River and Falcon.

e/ During the 1991 session of the Oregon Legislature, legislation passed waiving the requirement that troll permit holders must buy a 1991 permit to be able to renew for 1992. This was a one-time exemption for 1991 only.

f/ Permits were reissued in a lottery, because the total number of permits had fallen below 1,200.

TABLE D-6. Washington non-Indian troll combined Chinook and coho salmon landings in dressed weight, value of landings and number of registered vessels making commercial salmon landings.^{a/} (Page 1 of 1)

Year	Dressed Pounds Landed (thousands)	Nominal Exvessel Value (\$ thousands)	Vessels Landing Salmon	Vessels with Permits	Nominal Average Exvessel Value/Vessel (dollars)	Real Average Exvessel Value/Vessel (2007 dollars)
1978	4,746	10,025	3,041	3,291	3,297	8,622
1979	5,262	15,091	2,778	3,068	5,432	13,121
1980	3,398	7,114	2,626	2,797	2,709	5,999
1981	2,678	5,921	2,439	2,603	2,428	4,914
1982	2,671	6,730	2,253	2,512	2,987	5,699
1983	653	1,465	2,045	2,328	716	1,315
1984 ^{b/}	197	410	381	2,071	1,076	1,904
1985 ^{c/}	964	1,601	1,259	1,650	1,272	2,183
1986	659	1,175	1,252	1,531	938	1,576
1987	758	1,960	883	1,401	2,219	3,628
1988	798	2,337	650	1,337	3,595	5,684
1989	696	1,230	883	1,306	1,393	2,122
1990	850	1,648	897	1,170	1,837	2,695
1991	612	1,126	811	1,013	1,388	1,968
1992	583	1,299	604	806	2,151	2,979
1993	398	795	474	668	1,677	2,271
1994 ^{d/f/}	7	e/	1	7	e/	e/
1995 ^{g/}	126	117	96	435	1,214	1,577
1996	86	83	90	333	925	1,180
1997 ^{h/}	80	125	51	324	2,451	3,074
1998 ^{i/}	82	123	23	299	5,345	6,630
1999	219	396	57	214	6,947	8,495
2000 ^{j/}	162	258	49	179	5,274	6,311
2001	290	383	57	169	6,718	7,851
2002	679	758	75	165	10,102	11,604
2003	875	991	82	163	12,087	13,594
2004	594	1,185	86	160	13,779	15,064
2005	481	1,290	91	157	14,170	15,007
2006	231	1,045	84	157	12,440	12,772
2007	217	953	79	155	12,062	12,062

a/ Derived from vessel registrations and fish landing tickets. All values in this table are based on preliminary information available at the start of each year's salmon review.

b/ 312 licenses and delivery permits purchased by buyback program.

c/ 118 licenses and delivery permits purchased by buyback program.

d/ The season was closed north of Cape Falcon, but Chinook were caught off Oregon and landed in Puget Sound.

e/ Value information is not provided in order to preserve confidentiality.

f/ Vessels were not required to purchase a permit in 1994 to maintain their eligibility for a permit in 1995.

g/ 190 licenses and delivery permits purchased by buyback program.

h/ 72 licenses and delivery permits purchased by buyback program at the end of 1996 and early 1997.

i/ 100 licenses and delivery permits purchased by buyback program at the end of 1997 and early 1998.

j/ 41 licenses purchased by buyback program at the end of 2000.

TABLE D-7. California salmon troll boat-size catch statistics in pounds of dressed salmon. ^{a/} (Page 1 of 4)

Year	Vessels			Catch ^{d/}		
	Length Category (feet)	Number ^{b/}	Percent of Total	Average Per Boat (pounds)	Total (pounds)	Percent of Total
2007 ^{d/}	<20	19	3%	280	5,315	0%
	21-25	95	16%	720	68,380	5%
	26-30	86	14%	1,423	122,350	8%
	31-35	119	20%	2,613	310,977	21%
	36-40	124	21%	3,277	406,390	27%
	41-45	79	13%	4,238	334,839	22%
	46-50	55	9%	3,592	197,544	13%
	51-55	12	2%	3,676	44,108	3%
	>56	10	2%	2,319	23,188	2%
TOTAL	599		2,526	1,513,091		
2006	<20	19	4%	338	6,427	1%
	21-25	85	18%	944	80,260	8%
	26-30	80	17%	1,441	115,300	11%
	31-35	105	22%	2,288	240,201	23%
	36-40	88	18%	3,027	266,387	26%
	41-45	59	12%	3,723	219,638	21%
	46-50	30	6%	2,851	85,517	8%
	51-55	7	1%	3,356	23,492	2%
	>56	4	1%	1,533	6,131	1%
TOTAL	477		2,187	1,043,353		
2005	<20	34	5%	840	28,546	1%
	21-25	107	16%	2,249	240,668	6%
	26-30	107	16%	3,325	355,799	8%
	31-35	132	19%	6,127	808,775	19%
	36-40	130	19%	7,754	1,008,071	23%
	41-45	84	12%	10,779	905,449	21%
	46-50	62	9%	11,429	708,576	16%
	51-55	13	2%	15,821	205,679	5%
	>56	11	2%	7,802	85,827	2%
TOTAL	680		6,393	4,347,390		
2004	<20	39	5%	1,121	43,706	1%
	21-25	118	16%	2,203	259,933	4%
	26-30	112	15%	3,288	368,224	6%
	31-35	144	19%	7,202	1,037,078	17%
	36-40	141	19%	9,880	1,393,035	22%
	41-45	84	11%	16,223	1,362,724	22%
	46-50	66	9%	17,814	1,175,700	19%
	51-55	18	2%	21,405	385,281	6%
	>56	19	3%	10,764	204,515	3%
TOTAL	741		8,408	6,230,196		
2003	<20	22	4%	1,966	43,251	1%
	21-25	104	18%	2,665	277,192	4%
	26-30	94	16%	4,208	395,574	6%
	31-35	111	19%	8,288	919,974	14%
	36-40	113	19%	14,938	1,687,971	26%
	41-45	68	12%	20,592	1,400,250	22%
	46-50	48	8%	24,450	1,173,576	18%
	51-55	12	2%	24,685	296,220	5%
	>56	12	2%	16,468	197,613	3%
TOTAL	584		10,945	6,391,621		

TABLE D-7. California salmon troll boat-size catch statistics in pounds of dressed salmon.^{a/} (Page 2 of 4)

Year	Vessels			Catch ^{c/}		
	Length Category (feet)	Number ^{b/}	Percent of Total	Average Per Boat (pounds)	Total (pounds)	Percent of Total
2002	<20	34	5%	1,314	44,687	1%
	21-25	123	17%	2,211	271,972	5%
	26-30	111	16%	3,137	348,249	7%
	31-35	122	17%	5,760	702,716	14%
	36-40	147	21%	9,090	1,336,204	27%
	41-45	79	11%	13,411	1,059,442	21%
	46-50	64	9%	11,734	750,989	15%
	51-55	15	2%	19,988	299,817	6%
	>56	13	2%	14,880	193,446	4%
TOTAL	708		7,073	5,007,522		
2001	<20	26	4%	559	14,529	1%
	21-25	117	17%	1,117	130,707	5%
	26-30	105	15%	2,212	232,279	10%
	31-35	124	18%	3,308	410,150	17%
	36-40	145	21%	4,627	670,878	28%
	41-45	76	11%	6,087	462,586	19%
	46-50	64	9%	5,245	335,652	14%
	51-55	18	3%	5,324	95,824	4%
	>56	14	2%	4,000	56,006	2%
TOTAL	689		3,496	2,408,611		
2000	<20	41	5%	1,348	55,282	1%
	21-25	139	18%	2,502	347,743	7%
	26-30	116	15%	3,850	446,629	9%
	31-35	130	17%	6,389	830,573	16%
	36-40	165	22%	8,183	1,350,228	26%
	41-45	73	10%	11,447	835,622	16%
	46-50	66	9%	12,811	845,530	16%
	51-55	17	2%	17,942	305,017	6%
	>56	12	2%	9,512	114,139	2%
TOTAL	759		6,760	5,130,763		
1999	<20	41	6%	891	36,524	1%
	21-25	125	19%	2,259	282,366	7%
	26-30	88	13%	3,712	326,697	8%
	31-35	131	20%	5,196	680,635	18%
	36-40	139	21%	7,867	1,093,568	28%
	41-45	65	10%	10,422	677,411	18%
	46-50	55	8%	10,202	561,119	15%
	51-55	15	2%	9,101	136,509	4%
	>56	7	1%	7,275	50,928	1%
TOTAL	666		5,774	3,845,757		
1998	<20	45	7%	934	42,044	2%
	21-25	154	23%	1,406	216,593	12%
	26-30	101	15%	2,277	229,951	12%
	31-35	119	18%	2,604	309,870	17%
	36-40	129	19%	4,040	521,184	28%
	41-45	64	10%	4,514	288,916	16%
	46-50	40	6%	4,764	190,579	10%
	51-55	11	2%	3,256	35,821	2%
	>56	6	1%	2,018	12,105	1%
TOTAL	669		2,761	1,847,063		

TABLE D-7. California salmon troll boat-size catch statistics in pounds of dressed salmon.^{a/} (Page 3 of 4)

Year	Vessels			Catch ^{c/}		
	Length Category (feet)	Number ^{b/}	Percent of Total	Average Per Boat (pounds)	Total (pounds)	Percent of Total
1997	<20	54	6%	1,482	80,022	2%
	21-25	197	24%	2,791	549,756	10%
	26-30	126	15%	4,462	562,213	11%
	31-35	144	17%	6,358	915,510	17%
	36-40	157	19%	8,500	1,334,555	25%
	41-45	78	9%	11,281	879,913	17%
	46-50	54	6%	13,156	710,418	14%
	51-55	13	2%	11,806	153,476	3%
	>56	12	1%	5,161	61,929	1%
TOTAL	835		6,285	5,247,792		
1996	<20	66	7%	1,500	99,021	2%
	21-25	221	22%	1,793	396,205	10%
	26-30	163	17%	2,648	431,620	10%
	31-35	161	16%	4,315	694,793	17%
	36-40	176	18%	5,945	1,046,274	25%
	41-45	97	10%	7,311	709,120	17%
	46-50	73	7%	7,984	582,826	14%
	51-55	14	1%	7,751	108,511	3%
	>56	14	1%	3,217	45,032	1%
TOTAL	985		4,176	4,113,402		
1995	<20	88	7%	1,478	130,074	2%
	21-25	295	25%	2,905	856,987	13%
	26-30	188	16%	4,542	853,887	13%
	31-35	176	15%	6,636	1,167,899	18%
	36-40	210	18%	8,147	1,710,765	26%
	41-45	105	9%	8,748	918,546	14%
	46-50	82	7%	8,480	695,374	10%
	51-55	21	2%	10,708	224,861	3%
	>56	14	1%	5,362	75,068	1%
TOTAL	1,179		5,626	6,633,461		
1994	<20	78	8%	584	45,530	1%
	21-25	254	25%	1,425	362,007	12%
	26-30	170	17%	2,085	354,515	11%
	31-35	151	15%	3,340	504,287	16%
	36-40	188	18%	4,719	887,232	29%
	41-45	94	9%	5,878	552,514	18%
	46-50	69	7%	4,001	276,100	9%
	51-55	13	1%	8,541	111,033	4%
	>56	7	1%	1,412	9,887	0%
TOTAL	1,024		3,030	3,103,105		
1993	<20	101	8%	447	45,103	2%
	21-25	321	26%	1,028	330,110	13%
	26-30	218	18%	1,538	335,333	13%
	31-35	167	13%	2,467	411,989	16%
	36-40	216	17%	3,103	670,209	26%
	41-45	103	8%	3,859	397,525	16%
	46-50	78	6%	3,050	237,930	9%
	51-55	22	2%	4,205	92,500	4%
	>56	14	1%	1,156	16,185	1%
TOTAL	1,240		2,046	2,536,884		

TABLE D-7. California salmon troll boat-size catch statistics in pounds of dressed salmon.^{a/} (Page 4 of 4)

Year	Length Category (feet)	Vessels		Catch ^{c/}		
		Number ^{b/}	Percent of Total	Average Per Boat (pounds)	Total (pounds)	Percent of Total
1992	<20	98	9%	347	33,962	2%
	21-25	279	26%	838	233,894	14%
	26-30	190	18%	1,178	223,847	14%
	31-35	158	15%	1,535	242,532	15%
	36-40	180	17%	2,579	464,288	28%
	41-45	87	8%	2,842	247,249	15%
	46-50	64	6%	1,720	110,058	7%
	51-55	19	2%	3,719	70,668	4%
	>56	10	1%	1,691	16,906	1%
	TOTAL	1,085		1,515	1,643,404	
1991	<20	196	11%	540	105,895	3%
	21-25	427	24%	944	403,026	11%
	26-30	300	17%	1,489	446,841	12%
	31-35	219	12%	2,284	500,112	14%
	36-40	309	17%	3,194	987,011	27%
	41-45	148	8%	4,315	638,649	17%
	46-50	118	7%	3,814	450,025	12%
	51-55	27	2%	4,852	130,991	4%
	56-60	13	1%	1,514	19,681	1%
	>60	9	1%	1,594	14,349	0%
	Unknown	3	0%	226	677	0%
TOTAL	1,769		2,090	3,697,257		

a/ Derived from vessel registrations and fish landing tickets.

b/ Number of boats includes only those recording pounds greater than 0.

c/ Excludes pink salmon landings.

d/ Preliminary.

TABLE D-8. Oregon salmon troll boat-size catch statistics in pounds of dressed salmon. (Page 1 of 3)

Year	Vessels			Catch		
	Length Category (feet)	Number ^{a/}	Percent of Total	Average Per Boat (pounds)	Total (pounds)	Percent of Total
2007 ^{b/}	<20	3	1%	246	739	0%
	20-29	90	15%	851	76,558	14%
	30-39	153	26%	1,426	218,197	39%
	40-49	146	25%	1,562	227,980	40%
	>50	44	7%	942	41,429	7%
	TOTAL	436		1,296	564,903	
2006	<20	3	1%	1,094	3,281	1%
	20-29	78	13%	662	51,607	10%
	30-39	124	21%	1,484	184,030	37%
	40-49	127	21%	1,672	212,290	43%
	>50	25	4%	1,898	47,462	10%
	TOTAL	357		1,397	498,670	
2005	<20	7	1%	335	2,343	0%
	20-29	122	21%	1,716	209,336	8%
	30-39	186	31%	4,878	907,312	34%
	40-49	188	32%	6,436	1,209,982	45%
	>50	62	10%	5,840	362,051	13%
	TOTAL	565		4,763	2,691,024	
2004	<20	4	1%	721	2,883	0%
	20-29	120	20%	2,266	271,944	9%
	30-39	205	34%	5,149	1,055,574	36%
	40-49	199	33%	6,360	1,265,683	44%
	>50	67	11%	4,668	312,752	11%
	TOTAL	595		4,889	2,908,836	
2003	<20	4	1%	957	3,829	0%
	20-29	120	24%	2,425	291,051	8%
	30-39	167	34%	7,702	1,286,218	35%
	40-49	152	31%	10,170	1,545,898	42%
	>50	48	10%	11,220	538,580	15%
	TOTAL	491		7,466	3,665,576	
2002	<20	3	1%	1,760	5,281	0%
	20-29	103	22%	3,488	359,299	10%
	30-39	179	38%	7,931	1,419,713	41%
	40-49	140	30%	10,092	1,412,864	40%
	>50	42	9%	7,173	301,280	9%
	TOTAL	467		7,491	3,498,437	
2001	<20	6	1%	1,271	7,626	0%
	20-29	102	23%	2,768	282,386	10%
	30-39	170	38%	6,894	1,172,058	40%
	40-49	141	31%	9,175	1,293,723	44%
	>50	30	7%	6,488	194,652	7%
	TOTAL	449		6,571	2,950,445	

TABLE D-8. Oregon salmon troll boat-size catch statistics in pounds of dressed salmon. (Page 2 of 3)

Year	Vessels			Catch		
	Length Category (feet)	Number ^{a/}	Percent of Total	Average Per Boat (pounds)	Total (pounds)	Percent of Total
2000	<20	3	1%	2,056	6,169	0%
	20-29	100	25%	1,933	193,346	12%
	30-39	157	39%	4,726	741,968	48%
	40-49	111	28%	4,594	509,986	33%
	>50	28	7%	3,606	100,965	7%
	TOTAL	399		3,891	1,552,434	
1999	<20	6	2%	1,131	6,783	1%
	20-29	68	21%	1,205	81,964	11%
	30-39	140	43%	2,517	352,355	49%
	40-49	93	28%	2,499	232,418	32%
	>50	21	6%	2,298	48,263	7%
	TOTAL	328		2,201	721,783	
1998	<20	5	1%	1,536	7,679	1%
	20-29	65	17%	1,036	67,332	5%
	30-39	163	44%	3,673	598,702	43%
	40-49	110	29%	5,395	593,433	42%
	>50	30	8%	4,351	130,537	9%
	TOTAL	373		3,747	1,397,683	
1997	<20	5	1%	1,149	5,743	0%
	20-29	98	23%	838	82,089	5%
	30-39	185	43%	3,976	735,478	48%
	40-49	114	26%	5,401	615,756	40%
	>50	31	7%	3,322	102,982	7%
	TOTAL	433		3,561	1,542,048	
1996	<20	6	1%	2,088	12,530	1%
	20-29	117	26%	1,009	118,069	6%
	30-39	186	41%	5,010	931,895	48%
	40-49	115	25%	6,466	743,584	39%
	>50	32	7%	3,720	119,048	6%
	TOTAL	456		4,222	1,925,126	
1995	<20	8	2%	1,561	12,486	1%
	20-29	142	30%	1,190	168,999	9%
	30-39	185	39%	4,571	845,647	44%
	40-49	111	23%	6,884	764,118	39%
	>50	30	6%	4,995	149,846	8%
	TOTAL	476		4,078	1,941,096	
1994	<20	7	2%	968	6,776	2%
	20-29	114	31%	435	49,573	17%
	30-39	153	41%	825	126,188	44%
	40-49	85	23%	1,080	91,834	32%
	>50	12	3%	1,032	12,382	4%
	TOTAL	371		773	286,753	

TABLE D-8. Oregon salmon troll boat-size catch statistics in pounds of dressed salmon. (Page 3 of 3)

Year	Vessels			Catch		
	Length Category (feet)	Number ^{a/}	Percent of Total	Average Per Boat (pounds)	Total (pounds)	Percent of Total
1993	<20	10	2%	662	6,619	1%
	20-29	206	34%	558	115,029	15%
	30-39	236	39%	1,549	365,597	47%
	40-49	128	21%	1,888	241,663	31%
	>50	32	5%	1,282	41,029	5%
	TOTAL	612		1,258	769,937	
1992	<20	7	1%	706	4,945	0%
	20-29	242	37%	849	205,466	17%
	30-39	245	38%	2,384	584,162	48%
	40-49	134	21%	2,911	390,040	32%
	>50	21	3%	1,630	34,231	3%
	TOTAL	649		1,878	1,218,844	
1991	<20	22	2%	621	13,672	1%
	20-29	568	47%	1,266	719,071	34%
	30-39	365	30%	2,138	780,386	37%
	40-49	209	17%	2,468	515,790	24%
	>50	53	4%	1,590	84,279	4%
	TOTAL	1,217		1,736	2,113,198	

a/ Number of boats includes only those with at least one landing containing troll caught salmon.

b/ Preliminary.

TABLE D-9. Washington non-Indian salmon troll boat-size catch statistics in pounds of dressed salmon.^{a/b/} (Page 1 of 3)

Year	Vessels			Catch		
	Length Category (feet)	Number ^{c/}	Percent of Total	Average Per Boat (pounds)	Total (pounds)	Percent of Total
2007	<25	3	4%	3,180	9,539	4%
	25-36	25	32%	2,610	65,240	30%
	>36	51	65%	2,807	143,155	66%
	Unknown	0	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	79		8,596	217,934	
2006	<25	3	4%	2,398	7,194	3%
	25-36	24	29%	1,983	47,593	21%
	>36	56	67%	3,073	172,069	74%
	Unknown	1	1%	4,804	4,804	2%
	TOTAL	84		12,258	231,660	
2005	<25	6	7%	4,309	25,854	5%
	25-36	24	26%	4,801	115,228	24%
	>36	60	66%	5,540	332,400	69%
	Unknown	1	1%	7,088	7,088	1%
	TOTAL	91		21,738	480,570	
2004	<25	8	9%	4,463	35,700	6%
	25-36	20	23%	5,797	115,933	20%
	>36	56	65%	7,749	433,952	73%
	Unknown	2	2%	4,464	8,927	2%
	TOTAL	86		6,913	594,512	
2003	<25	10	12%	6,141	61,407	7%
	25-36	19	23%	7,433	141,235	16%
	>36	53	65%	12,715	673,876	77%
	Unknown	0	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	82		10,689	876,518	
2002	<25	7	9%	7,326	51,283	8%
	25-36	17	23%	6,275	106,668	16%
	>36	50	67%	9,931	496,565	73%
	Unknown	1	1%	25,133	25,133	4%
	TOTAL	75		9,062	679,649	
2001	<25	3	5%	4,534	13,603	5%
	25-36	15	26%	3,960	59,403	20%
	>36	39	68%	5,576	217,467	75%
	Unknown	0	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	57		5,096	290,473	
2000	<25	3	6%	873	2,620	2%
	25-36	13	27%	3,401	44,218	27%
	>36	29	59%	3,627	105,171	65%
	Unknown	4	8%	2,573	10,291	6%
	TOTAL	49		3,312	162,300	

TABLE D-9. Washington non-Indian salmon troll boat-size catch statistics in pounds of dressed salmon.^{a/b/} (Page 2 of 3)

Year	Vessels			Catch		
	Length Category (feet)	Number ^{c/}	Percent of Total	Average Per Boat (pounds)	Total (pounds)	Percent of Total
1999	<25	5	9%	2,511	12,557	6%
	25-36	14	25%	3,731	52,237	24%
	>36	35	61%	4,333	151,638	69%
	Unknown	3	5%	1,220	3,661	2%
	TOTAL	57		3,861	220,093	
1998	<25	3	13%	545	1,634	2%
	25-36	6	26%	2,842	17,050	21%
	>36	13	57%	4,799	62,385	76%
	Unknown	1	4%	522	522	1%
	TOTAL	23		3,547	81,591	
1997	<25	7	14%	322	2,253	3%
	25-36	16	31%	1,468	23,491	29%
	>36	26	51%	2,096	54,500	67%
	Unknown	2	4%	352	703	1%
	TOTAL	51		1,587	80,947	
1996	<25	39	43%	709	27,664	31%
	25-36	24	27%	868	20,826	23%
	>36	20	22%	1,372	27,440	31%
	Unknown	7	8%	1,861	13,029	15%
	TOTAL	90		988	88,959	
1995	<25	45	47%	1,864	83,901	36%
	25-36	30	31%	2,936	88,083	38%
	>36	17	18%	2,950	50,144	22%
	Unknown	4	4%	2,351	9,403	4%
	TOTAL	96		2,412	231,531	
1994 ^{d/}	<25	0	-	-	-	-
	25-36	0	-	-	-	-
	>36	1	100%	7,263	7,263	100%
	Unknown	0	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	1		7,263	7,263	
1993	<25	174	37%	235	40,879	10%
	25-36	134	28%	627	84,005	20%
	>36	145	31%	1,832	265,684	65%
	Unknown	21	4%	924	19,406	5%
	TOTAL	474		865	409,974	
1992	<25	241	40%	276	66,617	11%
	25-36	167	28%	727	121,416	21%
	>36	170	28%	2,175	369,833	63%
	Unknown	26	4%	956	24,848	4%
	TOTAL	604		965	582,714	

TABLE D-9. Washington non-Indian salmon troll boat-size catch statistics in pounds of dressed salmon.^{a/b/} (Page 3 of 3)

Year	Vessels			Catch		
	Length Category (feet)	Number ^{c/}	Percent of Total	Average Per Boat (pounds)	Total (pounds)	Percent of Total
1991	<25	292	36%	426	124,397	16%
	25-36	204	25%	729	148,643	19%
	>36	212	26%	1,859	394,075	51%
	Unknown	103	13%	1,006	103,637	13%
	TOTAL	811		950	770,752	

a/ All values in this table are based on preliminary information available at the start of each year's review.

b/ Excludes pink salmon landings.

c/ Number of boats includes only those recording pounds greater than 0.

d/ The fishery was closed north of Cape Falcon, however, Chinook were caught off Oregon and landed in Puget Sound.

TABLE D-10. Preliminary California salmon landings (in pounds of dressed salmon) and exvessel values by vessel size categories and ports from Crescent City to Morro Bay South, 2007. (Page 1 of 1)

Port	Length Category (feet)	Number of Deliveries	Total Dressed Pounds Landed	Total Exvessel Value (dollars)	Percent Exvessel Value Landed in Port
Crescent City	<26	-	-	-	-
	26-36	22	6,421	34,421	18%
	>36	68	27,453	155,639	82%
	TOTAL	90	33,874	190,060	
Eureka ^{a/}	<26	30	5,243	30,263	6%
	26-36	68	17,987	104,275	22%
	>36	197	59,173	342,814	72%
	TOTAL	295	82,403	477,352	
Shelter Cove	<26	29	3,510	18,915	81%
	26-36	8	795	4,350	19%
	>36	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	37	4,305	23,265	
Fort Bragg ^{b/}	<26	28	3,475	20,541	1%
	26-36	267	75,576	402,747	23%
	>36	514	266,815	1,357,047	76%
	TOTAL	809	345,866	1,780,335	
Bodega Bay	<26	422	33,778	175,744	8%
	26-36	691	164,866	772,170	34%
	>36	717	275,980	1,297,550	58%
	TOTAL	1,830	474,624	2,245,464	
San Francisco	<26	42	2,307	11,975	1%
	26-36	143	43,942	230,807	23%
	>36	299	146,533	780,942	76%
	TOTAL	484	192,782	1,023,724	
Half Moon Bay	<26	14	1,738	10,651	1%
	26-36	187	58,965	330,953	28%
	>36	379	153,971	832,985	71%
	TOTAL	580	214,674	1,174,589	
Santa Cruz	<26	72	3,474	20,446	5%
	26-36	224	31,732	180,821	44%
	>36	101	35,512	207,933	51%
	TOTAL	397	70,718	409,200	
Moss Landing	<26	241	11,736	63,861	18%
	26-36	196	19,871	113,773	33%
	>36	92	30,083	170,864	49%
	TOTAL	529	61,690	348,498	
Monterey	<26	128	6,097	31,708	36%
	26-36	94	8,524	45,232	51%
	>36	38	2,236	11,866	13%
	TOTAL	260	16,857	88,806	
Morro Bay south	<26	39	2,337	12,686	14%
	26-36	47	4,650	28,196	32%
	>36	32	8,312	47,452	54%
	TOTAL	118	15,299	88,334	

a/ Eureka includes minor landings made in Trinidad port area.

b/ Fort Bragg includes minor landings made in Mendocino port area.

TABLE D-11. Preliminary 2007 Washington non-Indian troll salmon landings (in pounds of dressed salmon) and exvessel value by vessel size category and port area.^{a/b/} (Page 1 of 1)

Port Area	Length Category (feet)	Number of Boats	Number of Boat Days Fished	Total Dressed Pounds Landed	Total Exvessel Value (dollars)	Percent Exvessel Value Landed in Port
Neah Bay and Puget Sound	<25	1	c/	c/	c/	c/
	25-36 ^{d/}	3	57	6,511	22,939	15%
	>36	22	241	35,063	129,142	85%
	Unknown	0	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	26	298	41,574	152,081	
La Push	<25	1	c/	c/	c/	c/
	25-36	10	129	16,444	74,060	46%
	>36	7	84	17,814	85,564	54%
	Unknown	0	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	18	213	34,258	159,624	
Westport	<25	2	c/	c/	c/	c/
	25-36 ^{d/}	16	291	48,168	190,174	34%
	>36	36	333	65,983	364,458	66%
	Unknown	0	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	54	624	114,151	554,632	
Ilwaco	<25	0	-	-	-	-
	25-36	3	28	3,335	13,566	18%
	>36	8	90	22,136	61,669	82%
	Unknown	0	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	11	118	25,471	75,235	
Puget Sound ^{e/}	<25	0	-	-	-	-
	25-36	1	c/	c/	c/	c/
	>36	3	21	2,480	11,790	100%
	Unknown	0	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	4	21	2,480	11,790	

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Total pounds and exvessel values reported in this table are less than are reported in other tables of the Review. The differences are 1% or less and likely related to vessel information missing for certain landings.

c/ Fewer than 3 vessels. Values combined with next category below to preserve confidentiality.

d/ Includes one or two vessels from the above size category.

e/ Landed on the coast and transported to Puget Sound for processing.

TABLE D-12. California number of vessels landing 50% and 90% of total pounds of salmon troll catch by year. (Page 1 of 1)

Year	Total Vessels	50% of Pounds Landed		90% of Pounds Landed	
		Number of Vessels	Percent of Fleet	Number of Vessels	Percent of Fleet
1978	4,919	542	11.0%	2,024	41.1%
1979	4,594	373	8.1%	1,641	35.7%
1980	4,738	431	9.1%	1,733	36.6%
1981	4,102	395	9.6%	1,599	39.0%
1982	4,013	438	10.9%	1,602	39.9%
1983	3,223	353	11.0%	1,268	39.3%
1984	2,569	213	8.3%	918	35.7%
1985	2,308	241	10.4%	898	38.9%
1986	2,582	302	11.7%	1,151	44.6%
1987	2,442	320	13.1%	1,080	44.2%
1988	2,571	409	15.9%	1,285	50.0%
1989	2,534	363	14.3%	1,244	49.1%
1990	2,115	295	13.9%	976	46.1%
1991	1,769	224	12.7%	791	44.7%
1992	1,085	131	12.1%	485	44.7%
1993	1,240	163	13.1%	554	44.7%
1994	1,024	141	13.8%	459	44.8%
1995	1,179	190	16.1%	581	49.3%
1996	985	128	13.0%	434	44.1%
1997	835	117	14.0%	377	45.1%
1998	670	90	13.4%	325	48.5%
1999	666	103	15.5%	316	47.4%
2000	759	117	15.4%	370	48.7%
2001	689	90	13.1%	328	47.6%
2002	708	89	12.6%	315	44.5%
2003	584	74	12.7%	237	40.6%
2004	741	108	14.6%	344	46.4%
2005	680	111	16.3%	341	50.1%
2006	477	80	16.8%	236	49.5%
2007 ^{a/}	599	95	15.9%	294	49.1%

a/ Preliminary.

TABLE D-13. Oregon number of vessels landing 50% and 90% of total pounds of salmon troll catch by year.^{a/} (Page 1 of 1)

Year	Total Vessels	50% of Pounds Landed		90% of Pounds Landed	
		Number of Vessels	Percent of Fleet	Number of Vessels	Percent of Fleet
1974	1,914	326	17.0%	1,032	53.9%
1975	1,979	329	16.6%	1,054	53.3%
1976	2,770	453	16.4%	1,460	52.7%
1977	3,108	473	15.2%	1,597	51.4%
1978	3,157	446	14.1%	1,576	49.9%
1979	3,114	423	13.6%	1,449	46.5%
1980	3,875	372	9.6%	1,375	35.5%
1981	3,615	420	11.6%	1,391	38.5%
1982	3,269	359	11.0%	1,249	38.2%
1983	2,951	294	10.0%	1,082	36.7%
1984	771	88	11.4%	333	43.2%
1985	2,050	132	6.4%	514	25.1%
1986	2,284	238	10.4%	851	37.3%
1987	2,111	292	13.8%	928	44.0%
1988	2,061	337	16.4%	1,069	51.9%
1989	1,937	303	15.6%	959	49.5%
1990	1,557	221	14.2%	709	45.5%
1991	1,217	206	16.9%	651	53.5%
1992	649	87	13.4%	286	44.1%
1993	612	67	10.9%	235	38.4%
1994	371	43	11.6%	152	41.0%
1995	476	52	10.9%	184	38.7%
1996	456	62	13.6%	202	44.3%
1997	433	60	13.9%	184	42.5%
1998	373	51	13.7%	165	44.2%
1999	328	47	14.3%	150	45.7%
2000	399	68	17.0%	197	49.4%
2001	449	68	15.1%	221	49.2%
2002	467	76	16.3%	230	49.3%
2003	491	83	16.9%	254	51.7%
2004	595	110	18.5%	318	53.4%
2005	565	103	18.2%	310	54.9%
2006	357	67	18.8%	200	56.0%
2007 ^{b/}	436	69	15.8%	232	53.2%

a/ Includes licensed (permitted for 1980 on) and properly identified vessels only. Total poundage on which the numbers are based is not equal to total aggregate troll landings because of landings by unlicensed or misidentified vessels. Percentages of total pounds not credited to licensed (permitted) vessels were: 1974 - 19%, 1975 - 19%, 1976 - 9.4%, 1977 - 8%, 1978 - 1.4%, 1979 - 0.2%, 1980 - 1.7%, 1981 - 0.11%, 1982-2002 - less than 0.05%, 2003 - 0.06%, 2004 - 0.15%, 2005 - 0.32%, 2006 - 0.08%, and 2007 - 0.7%.

b/ Preliminary.

TABLE D-14. Washington number of vessels landing 50% and 90% (by numbers of fish) of non-Indian troll salmon catch.^{a/}
(Page 1 of 1)

Year	Total Vessels	50% of Fish Landed		90% of Fish Landed	
		Number of Vessels	Percent of Fleet	Number of Vessels	Percent of Fleet
1978	3,041	223	7.3%	1,040	34.2%
1979	2,778	253	9.1%	946	34.1%
1980	2,626	206	7.8%	883	33.6%
1981	2,439	214	8.8%	810	33.2%
1982	2,253	181	8.0%	703	31.2%
1983	2,056	75	3.6%	409	19.9%
1984	374	55	14.7%	180	48.1%
1985	1,259	104	8.3%	443	35.2%
1986	1,252	100	8.0%	387	30.9%
1987	883	97	11.0%	385	43.6%
1988	650	51	7.8%	239	36.8%
1989	883	70	7.9%	268	30.4%
1990	897	111	12.4%	373	41.6%
1991	811	84	10.4%	344	42.4%
1992	604	59	9.8%	193	32.0%
1993	474	47	9.9%	162	34.2%
1994 ^{b/}	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
1995	96	13	13.5%	41	42.7%
1996	90	14	15.6%	45	50.0%
1997	51	7	13.7%	23	45.1%
1998	23	5	21.7%	12	52.2%
1999	57	10	17.5%	32	56.1%
2000	49	11	22.4%	28	57.1%
2001	57	12	21.1%	34	59.6%
2002	75	15	20.0%	42	56.0%
2003	82	18	22.0%	47	57.3%
2004	86	18	20.9%	53	61.6%
2005	91	25	27.5%	63	69.2%
2006	84	17	20.2%	48	57.1%
2007	79	17	21.5%	49	62.0%

a/ All values in this table are based on preliminary information available at the start of each year's review and are not updated in subsequent years.

b/ The fishery was closed north of Cape Falcon, however, Chinook were caught off Oregon and landed in Puget Sound.
Values omitted to preserve confidentiality.

TABLE D-15. Preliminary 2007 California, Oregon, and Washington troll fleet by home state and salmon landings and exvessel value.^{a/} (Page 1 of 1)

Home State	Number of Vessels	Percent	Landings (Pounds)	Percent	Total Value (Dollars)	Percent
CALIFORNIA						
California	565	94%	1,436,915	95%	7,462,565	95%
Oregon	26	4%	51,728	3%	276,882	4%
Washington	2	0%	19,617	1%	87,139	1%
Unknown/Other	6	1%	4,831	0%	23,038	0%
TOTAL	599		1,513,091		7,849,624	
OREGON						
Oregon	340	78%	437,286	77%	N/A	N/A
California	45	10%	55,698	10%	N/A	N/A
Washington	49	11%	65,334	12%	N/A	N/A
Unknown/Other	2	0%	6,585	1%	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	436		564,903			
WASHINGTON						
Washington	74	94%	209,566	96%	910,114	95%
Oregon	5	6%	8,368	4%	43,278	5%
California	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Unknown/Other	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL	79		217,934		953,392	

a/ Pinks excluded, except Oregon.

TABLE D-16. Vessels landing salmon in California by vessel length and skipper's state of residence. (Page 1 of 1)

Year	Home State ^{a/}															Grand Total ^{c/}
	California (length)				Oregon (length)				Washington (length)				Total (length) ^{b/}			
	<26	26-36	>36	Subtotal	<26	26-36	>36	Subtotal	<26	26-36	>36	Subtotal	<26	26-36	>36	
1978	2,325	1,165	1,006	4,496	97	176	262	535	5	16	85	106	2,462	1,365	1,378	4,919
1979	2,243	1,152	980	4,375	68	158	210	436	3	20	59	82	2,338	1,338	1,266	4,594
1980	2,069	1,248	1,138	4,455	97	163	228	488	6	25	90	121	2,189	1,447	1,478	4,738
1981	1,611	1,052	865	3,528	64	126	204	394	2	11	66	79	1,717	1,224	1,159	4,102
1982 ^{d/}	1,535	1,051	873	3,459	59	117	196	372	2	16	64	82	1,631	1,223	1,157	4,013
1983	1,223	891	733	2,847	41	82	125	248	0	13	34	47	1,292	1,020	909	3,223
1984	909	805	620	2,334	25	47	84	156	2	10	34	46	951	871	745	2,569
1985	769	731	630	2,130	6	23	66	95	2	7	15	24	795	784	726	2,308
1986	866	815	658	2,339	22	60	98	180	1	8	27	36	898	891	790	2,582
1987	831	759	641	2,231	11	42	85	138	2	4	34	40	854	816	769	2,442
1988	834	788	670	2,292	12	42	92	146	1	7	35	43	895	855	817	2,571
1989	865	771	652	2,288	11	46	94	151	4	4	42	50	880	821	788	2,534
1990	744	653	553	1,950	6	31	63	100	2	5	20	27	752	689	636	2,115
1991	615	548	465	1,628	3	34	57	94	2	6	13	21	620	588	535	1,769
1992	374	369	304	1,047	2	12	10	24	0	2	1	3	376	383	315	1,085
1993	414	422	347	1,183	2	11	22	35	0	3	4	7	421	440	379	1,240
1994	323	341	286	950	4	18	24	46	0	3	9	12	327	362	319	1,024
1995	372	395	326	1,093	4	21	38	63	0	2	8	10	376	418	372	1,179
1996	275	340	283	898	3	9	27	39	0	4	17	21	278	353	327	985
1997	245	297	242	784	1	8	19	28	1	1	4	6	250	314	271	835
1998	192	239	200	631	0	5	11	16	2	2	3	7	198	254	218	670
1999	161	209	249	619	0	6	20	26	1	0	6	7	166	219	281	666
2000	177	236	285	698	0	5	39	44	2	4	8	14	180	244	334	759
2001	142	221	286	649	0	4	23	27	1	3	7	11	1443	229	317	689
2002	153	229	285	667	1	3	28	32	2	0	4	6	157	233	318	708
2003	126	201	230	557	0	2	16	18	0	0	5	5	126	205	253	584
2004	155	250	288	693	1	3	28	32	0	2	11	13	157	256	328	741
2005	139	233	271	643	1	2	25	28	0	2	3	5	141	239	300	680
2006	103	181	180	464	0	1	5	6	0	1	1	2	104	185	188	477
2007 ^{e/}	111	199	255	565	1	3	22	26	0	1	1	2	114	205	280	599

a/ "Home state" refers to the declared state of residence of vessel skipper, who, in most cases, is also the vessel owner.

b/ Includes vessels with home states other than California, Oregon, and Washington.

c/ Includes vessels of unknown lengths.

d/ Length category for 1982 is ≥ 36 .

e/ Preliminary.

TABLE D-17. Percentages of vessels landing troll salmon in Oregon by license holder's state of residence. (Page 1 of 1)

Year	Oregon	California	Washington	Other/Unknown
1977	83.8%	6.9%	8.7%	0.6%
1978	83.6%	5.9%	10.0%	0.5%
1979	82.5%	6.5%	10.3%	0.7%
1980	80.4%	8.5%	9.6%	1.5%
1981	81.2%	7.4%	9.9%	1.6%
1982	82.1%	6.3%	10.2%	1.4%
1983	85.0%	3.9%	10.1%	1.0%
1984	85.2%	2.9%	11.0%	0.9%
1985	86.9%	4.0%	8.0%	1.1%
1986	84.5%	5.2%	9.1%	1.2%
1987	81.7%	6.8%	10.2%	1.2%
1988	78.7%	6.4%	13.5%	1.3%
1989	80.0%	5.6%	12.9%	1.4%
1990	81.1%	6.7%	10.7%	1.5%
1991	83.8%	2.5%	12.1%	1.6%
1992	83.4%	3.4%	12.5%	0.8%
1993	85.8%	2.5%	11.1%	0.6%
1994	86.5%	1.1%	12.1%	0.3%
1995	85.5%	2.7%	10.7%	1.1%
1996	83.5%	2.0%	13.8%	0.7%
1997	85.0%	1.2%	12.5%	1.4%
1998	82.3%	0.8%	16.6%	0.3%
1999	87.2%	0.9%	11.6%	0.3%
2000	84.4%	1.8%	13.3%	0.5%
2001	81.1%	4.0%	14.3%	0.6%
2002	79.7%	3.9%	15.6%	9.8%
2003	79.2%	3.7%	15.9%	1.2%
2004	72.3%	10.3%	15.8%	1.7%
2005	73.3%	10.8%	14.2%	1.8%
2006	81.0%	4.8%	13.4%	0.8%
2007 ^{a/}	78.0%	10.3%	11.2%	0.5%

a/ Preliminary.

TABLE D-18. Percentages of vessels landing non-Indian troll salmon in Washington by license holder's state of residence.^{a/}
(Page 1 of 1)

Year	Washington	Oregon	California	Alaska	Other/Unknown
1978	90.8%	4.6%	0.3%	0.2%	4.1%
1979	90.9%	3.8%	0.3%	0.3%	4.7%
1980	93.7%	3.6%	0.3%	0.3%	2.1%
1981	92.6%	3.0%	0.4%	0.2%	3.8%
1982	92.6%	4.1%	0.6%	0.0%	2.8%
1983	92.7%	2.8%	0.2%	0.1%	4.2%
1984	94.8%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
1985	92.7%	3.3%	0.2%	0.2%	3.6%
1986	93.1%	1.7%	0.0%	0.1%	5.1%
1987	90.4%	1.3%	0.0%	0.3%	8.0%
1988	88.0%	1.8%	0.2%	1.5%	8.5%
1989	92.2%	0.9%	0.0%	1.0%	5.9%
1990	92.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	6.5%
1991	85.8%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	13.5%
1992	92.7%	2.0%	0.7%	0.3%	4.3%
1993	93.3%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	5.1%
1994 ^{b/}	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1995	95.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%
1996	93.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%
1997	96.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%
1998	95.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%
1999	94.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%
2000	91.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.2%
2001	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2002	96.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%
2003	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2004	96.5%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
2005	95.6%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
2006	98.8%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2007	93.7%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

a/ All values in this table are based on preliminary information available at the start of each year's review.

b/ The fishery was closed north of Cape Falcon, however, Chinook were caught off Oregon and landed in Washington.

TABLE D-19. Number of California charter boats participating in the ocean recreational salmon fishery, by port area and activity level. (Page 1 of 1)

Year	Activity Level ^{a/}	Port Area						Total
		Monterey	San Francisco	Fort Bragg	Eureka	Crescent City	Unknown ^{b/}	
2007	Active	2	24	6	7	0	0	39
	Casual	21	25	6	4	0	0	56
	TOTAL	23	49	12	11	0	0	95
2006	Active	9	41	10	5	0	0	65
	Casual	15	17	1	4	0	0	37
	TOTAL	24	58	11	9	0	0	102
2005	Active	16	46	10	5	0	0	77
	Casual	9	17	1	3	0	0	30
	TOTAL	25	63	11	8	0	0	107
2004	Active	16	48	11	8	0	0	83
	Casual	7	12	1	1	1	0	22
	TOTAL	23	60	12	9	1	0	105
2003	Active	10	43	11	3	0	0	67
	Casual	14	10	2	4	0	0	30
	TOTAL	24	53	13	7	0	0	97
2002	Active	17	50	13	5	0	0	85
	Casual	23	6	4	2	0	0	35
	TOTAL	40	56	17	7	0	0	120
2001	Active	17	40	10	4	0	0	71
	Casual	6	21	2	1	1	0	31
	TOTAL	23	61	12	5	1	0	102
2000	Active	23	46	9	2	0	0	80
	Casual	2	15	0	2	1	0	20
	TOTAL	25	61	9	4	1	0	100
1999	Active	7	43	2	1	0	0	53
	Casual	14	28	11	3	0	0	56
	TOTAL	21	71	13	4	0	0	109
1998	Active	41	19	6	1	0	0	67
	Casual	16	38	2	3	0	0	59
	TOTAL	57	57	8	4	0	0	126
1997	Active	27	44	7	4	0	0	82
	Casual	18	15	2	3	0	0	38
	TOTAL	45	59	9	7	0	0	120
1996	Active	19	46	8	2	0	0	75
	Casual	27	18	3	2	1	0	51
	TOTAL	46	64	11	4	1	0	126
1995	Active	40	47	5	1	0	0	93
	Casual	51	15	0	3	1	1	71
	TOTAL	91	62	5	4	1	1	164

a/ Active vessels landed more than 100 salmon; casual vessels landed 100 salmon or less.

b/ Unknown vessels did not report port of landing or landed in two or more port areas during the season.

TABLE D-20. Number of charter boats licensed in Oregon. (Page 1 of 1)

Year	Total Number of Licensed Charter Boats ^{a/}	Oregon Resident License Holders	Washington Resident License Holders	Other State Resident License Holders
1980	194	192	2	0
1981	248	213	34	1
1982	253	212	40	1
1983	255	206	47	2
1984	218	185	31	2
1985	226	198	25	3
1986	247	216	26	5
1987	254	226	23	5
1988	313	266	42	5
1989	322	273	44	5
1990 ^{b/}	170	157	9	4
1991	171	161	7	3
1992	157	150	4	3
1993	148	144	2	2
1994	145	137	6	2
1995	134	NA	NA	NA
1996	127	121	6	0
1997	122	119	3	0
1998	129	125	4	0
1999	137	133	4	0
2000	143	139	4	0
2001	172	162	10	0
2002	181	172	9	0
2003	206	186	19	1
2004	203	184	18	1
2005	225	205	19	1
2006	228	203	24	1
2007 ^{c/}	228	198	26	4

a/ Legislation that created the license requirement expired in 1987. Annual license fees were between \$25 and \$100 from 1980-1987. The license requirement was reinstated by rule in 1988 and 1989 with a \$10 fee.

b/ In 1990, responsibility for licensing of charter vessels was transferred to the Marine Board and fees for Oregon residents were increased from \$10 to between \$50 and \$100.

c/ Preliminary.

TABLE D-21. Number of salmon charter boats licensed in Washington (including Puget Sound). (Page 1 of 1)

Year	Number of Licenses Issued	Washington Resident	Other State Resident	Buyback
		License Holders	License Holders	
1975	404	351	53	-
1976	427	362	65	-
1977 ^{a/}	569	NA	NA	-
1978	535	483	52	-
1979	516	473	43	-
1980	510	465	45	16
1981	478	443	35	3
1982	415	387	28	25
1983	375	354	21	19
1984	334	313	21	21
1985	288	268	20	19
1986	308	286	22	15
1987	280	269	11	-
1988	281	268	13	-
1989	276	263	13	-
1990	273	258	15	-
1991	267	251	16	-
1992	269	252	17	-
1993	265	250	15	-
1994	260	245	15	-
1995	231	217	14	23
1996	210	199	9	18
1997	210	197	13	0
1998	198	188	10	20
1999	180	172	8	0
2000	143	139	4	37
2001	142	137	5	0
2002	138	134	4	0
2003	140	137	3	0
2004	143	140	3	0
2005	141	135	6	0
2006	141	136	5	0
2007 ^{b/}	141	136	5	0

a/ First year moratorium in effect.

b/ Preliminary.

TABLE D-22. Price index.^{a/} (Page 1 of 1)

Year	Price Index
1960	17.6
1961	17.8
1962	18.0
1963	18.2
1964	18.5
1965	18.8
1966	19.4
1967	20.0
1968	20.8
1969	21.9
1970	23.0
1971	24.2
1972	25.2
1973	26.6
1974	29.0
1975	31.8
1976	33.6
1977	35.7
1978	38.2
1979	41.4
1980	45.2
1981	49.4
1982	52.4
1983	54.5
1984	56.5
1985	58.3
1986	59.5
1987	61.2
1988	63.3
1989	65.6
1990	68.2
1991	70.6
1992	72.2
1993	73.9
1994	75.4
1995	77.0
1996	78.4
1997	79.7
1998	80.6
1999	81.8
2000	83.6
2001	85.6
2002	87.1
2003	88.9
2004	91.5
2005	94.4
2006	97.4
2007 ^{b/}	100.0

a/ Based on gross domestic product implicit price deflator.

b/ Preliminary estimate of annual change based on the second and third quarters of the year.

