REVIEW OF 2025 OCEAN SALMON FISHERIES

Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation Document
for the Pacific Coast Salmon Fishery Management Plan

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FEBRUARY 2026

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The Salmon Technical Team and the Council staff express their thanks for the expert assistance provided by Dr. Collin Edwards, Ms. Erica Weyland, and Ms. Danielle Williams Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife; Ms. Nadine Hurtado, Ms. Justine Kenyon-Benson, and Dr. Hannah Moore, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife; Mr. Ian Pritchard and Dr. Dylan Stompe, California Department of Fish and Wildlife; Dr. Ed Waters, economist on contract with Pacific Fishery Management Council; and to numerous other tribal and agency personnel in completing this report.

This document may be cited in the following manner:
Pacific Fishery Management Council. 2026. *Review of 2025 Ocean Salmon Fisheries: Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation Document for the Pacific Coast Salmon Fishery Management Plan.* (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 FNA25NMFS441C0005.

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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)
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Council	Pacific Fishery Management Council
CVI	Central Valley Index
CWT	coded-wire tag
CYER	calendar year exploitation rate
EEZ	exclusive economic zone (from 3-200 miles from shore)
EMAP	Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESU	evolutionarily significant unit
FEAM	Fishery Economic Assessment Model
FMP	fishery management plan
F_{MSY}	maximum sustainable yield exploitation rate
FRAM	Fishery Regulation Assessment Model
IGN	Indian gill net
ISBM	individual stock-based management
KMZ	Klamath management zone (ocean zone between Humbug Mountain and latitude 40°10'N, near Cape Mendocino, California, 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)
MFMT	maximum fishery mortality threshold
MOC	mid-Oregon coast
MSST	minimum stock size threshold
MSY	maximum sustainable yield
NA	not available
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOC	north Oregon coast

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS *(continued)*

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)
S_{ACL}	annual catch limit spawner abundance
SAFE	stock assessment and fishery evaluation (document)
SCH	Spring Creek Hatchery (tule fall Chinook returning to SCH)
SDC	status determination criteria
SEAK	Southeast Alaska
S_{MSY}	MSY spawning escapement
SONCC	southern Oregon/northern California coastal (coho)
SRFC	Sacramento River fall Chinook
SRFI	Snake River Fall Index
SRS	Stratified Random Sampling
SRW	Snake River Wild (Chinook)
SRWC	Sacramento River winter Chinook
STEP	Salmon Trout Enhancement Program
STT	Salmon Technical Team (formerly the Salmon Plan Development Team)
SUS	Southern United States
TAC	total allowable catch
URB	Upriver Bright (naturally spawning fall Chinook primarily migrating past McNary Dam)
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WCVI	West Coast Vancouver Island
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

COMMON TABLE CONVENTIONS

All 2025 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.

INTRODUCTION

The Salmon Technical Team (STT) and staff of the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) have prepared this stock assessment and fishery evaluation (SAFE) document as a postseason review of the 2025 ocean salmon fisheries off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California to help assess Council salmon fishery management performance, the status of Council-area salmon stocks, and the socioeconomic impacts of salmon fisheries. 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: Preseason Report I, Preseason Report II, and Preseason Report III. These reports will provide forecasts of stock abundance, determine annual catch limits, and analyze the biological and economic impacts of the Council's proposed alternatives and adopted fishery management recommendations.

This postseason report will also provide a detailed description of the salmon fishery portions of the affected environment to be incorporated by reference into an Environmental Assessment (EA) to comply with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements for the 2026 ocean salmon management measures. Preseason Report I will constitute the first part of the EA for 2026 ocean salmon fishery management measures, and include a statement of the purpose and need, a description of the affected environment, and a description and analysis of the status quo (no action) alternative. Preseason Report II will constitute the second and final part of the EA and will include a description and analysis of the alternative management measures considered for 2026 ocean salmon fisheries. The alternatives analyzed in Preseason Report II will provide a reasonable range of environmental effects, which will bound those of the final fishery management measures included in Preseason Report III. Together, these two parts of the EA will provide the necessary components to determine if a finding of no significant impact (FONSI) is warranted.

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, which are rarely caught in Council-managed fisheries.

The Council's annual review of ocean salmon fisheries provides a summary of important biological and socioeconomic data from which to assess the status of managed stocks, impacts of past management actions, to determine how well management objectives are being met, and to improve regulations for the future. The Council will formally review this SAFE document at its March meeting prior to the development of management alternatives 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 provides historical effort and harvest data by state and by management area. Appendix C summarizes historical ocean fishery regulations.

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 used to achieve the objectives, and summarize

inside fisheries catch and spawner escapement data. Appendix B provides detailed historical spawning escapement and inside fisheries catch information. Detailed information for other salmon species is not included since Council fisheries have minor impacts on pink salmon escapements and no measurable impacts on sockeye or chum salmon or steelhead trout; however, catch and escapement data and objectives for Puget Sound pink salmon are summarized in Appendix B, Table B-43.

Status determination criteria (SDC) for overfishing, approaching an overfished condition, overfished, not overfished/rebuilding, and rebuilt were included in the Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP) under Amendment 16 (December 2011).

All SDC rely on the most recent estimates available, which in some cases may be a year or more in the past due to incomplete broods or data availability. The criteria for rebuilt status are the default criteria provided in the FMP; however, alternative criteria may be developed through a rebuilding plan if warranted by stock specific circumstances. Pertinent stocks are evaluated relative to these SDC as required by the FMP. Stock specific reference points, and recent year estimates for relevant stocks, are presented in Table II-6 and Table III-7.

Status determinations are reported in this SAFE document; however, because approaching an overfished condition relies on a preseason forecast, that status determination is reported in Preseason Report III. In addition, some status determinations may be updated in Preseason Report I or in Preseason Report III if more recent spawning escapement or exploitation rate estimates become available between the time this SAFE document and Preseason Reports are published.

Socioeconomic impacts of the fisheries are discussed in Chapter IV. Appendix D provides historical fishery-related socioeconomic data.

The annual review of ocean salmon fisheries is drafted as early as analyses of landings and escapement data are available. The most recent entries are noted as preliminary and later updated when the data becomes 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.

1 CHAPTER I – COASTWIDE 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 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 Chinook and coho, and bycatch mortality of Chinook and coho salmon. The final section in the chapter summarizes management information and harvests under the authority of the PSC.

1.1 Council-Area Regulations and Landings

Summaries of the 2025 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 2025 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 Chinook and coho 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-46: 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.

1.2 Regulatory Objectives by Management Area

The following sections provide a brief outline of the regulatory objectives that shaped the 2025 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.

1.2.1 Latitude 40°10' N. to U.S./Mexico Border

Chinook Fisheries

Chinook fisheries management in this area is guided by the Fishery Management Plan (FMP) - defined control rules for Sacramento River fall Chinook (SRFC), Klamath River fall Chinook (KRFC), and by National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Endangered Species Act (ESA) consultation standards for Sacramento River winter Chinook (SRWC), California Coastal Chinook, Oregon Coast Natural (OCN) coho, and Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (SONCC) coho. The Council structured 2025 Chinook salmon fisheries south of latitude 40°10'N. (near Cape Mendocino, California) to meet the following objectives (in order of most to least constraining):

1. A maximum KRFC spawner reduction rate of 10 percent, consistent with the harvest control rule, along with the allocation of 50 percent of the allowable adult harvest for federally-recognized tribal subsistence and commercial fisheries.
2. A total exploitation rate not to exceed 16.0 percent for the Trinity River component of the SONCC coho ESU and a total exploitation rate not to exceed 15.0 percent for all other components of the SONCC coho ESU.
3. A SRFC spawner escapement of no less than 122,000 hatchery and natural area adults, consistent with the FMP.
4. A KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate of no greater than 7.7 percent, consistent with 2025 NMFS guidance for implementing regulations addressing California Coastal Chinook salmon.
5. The SRWC ESA consultation standard requiring:
    a. A maximum forecast age-3 impact rate for the area south of Point Arena of 20 percent.
    b. 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, except for a permissible October season conducted Monday through Friday between Point Reyes and Point San Pedro, which shall end no later than October 15; the minimum size limit shall be at least 26 inches total length.
    c. 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.
6. The OCN coho allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) of no greater than 30.0 percent for the northern, north-central, and south-central sub-aggregates as required by the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the OCN coho work group which was accepted by the Council as expert biological advice in November 2000.

Conservation concerns for KRFC and the Trinity natural component of SONCC coho were the primary constraining factors for 2025 Chinook fisheries management in this area. The adopted regulations (Table I-1 and I-3) resulted in the following projections: a KRFC spawning escapement of 19,417 natural area adults, a SONCC coho total exploitation rate of 15.2 percent for the Trinity

natural component, a KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate of 1.6 percent, a SRWC age-3 impact rate of 1.6 percent for the area south of Point Arena, and a SRFC spawner escapement of 147,733 hatchery and natural area adults.

Coho Fisheries

Coho fishery management for 2025 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 SONCC coho were 0.0 and 0.0 percent, respectively, in this area. Retention of coho has been prohibited south of the Oregon/California border since 1996. Coho are managed as a unit south of Cape Falcon, and details of the Council's management objectives shaping the 2024 fisheries are presented more fully in the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain section.

1.2.2 Humbug Mountain to Latitude 40°10' N.

Chinook Fisheries

The area between Humbug Mountain (near Port Orford, Oregon) and latitude 40°10' N. is referred to as the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ). In 2021 the southern border of the KMZ was shifted from Horse Mountain five nautical miles north to latitude 40°10' N. Chinook fisheries management in this area is guided by FMP-defined control rules for KRFC, SRFC, and by NMFS guidance for implementing ESA consultation standards for California Coastal Chinook, Lower Columbia Natural (LCN) coho, OCN coho, and SONCC coho. The Council structured 2025 Chinook salmon fisheries in the KMZ to meet the following objectives (in order of most to least constraining):

1. A maximum KRFC spawner reduction rate of 10 percent consistent with the harvest control rule and 2025 Council guidance, along with the allocation of 50 percent of the allowable adult harvest for federally-recognized tribal, subsistence, and commercial fisheries.
2. A total exploitation rate not to exceed 16.0 percent for the Trinity River component of the SONCC coho ESU and a total exploitation rate not to exceed 15.0 percent for all other components of the SONCC coho ESU.
3. A SRFC spawner escapement of no less than 122,000 hatchery and natural area adults, consistent with the FMP control rule.
4. A KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate of no greater than 7.7 percent, consistent with the NMFS guidance for implementing regulations addressing California Coastal Chinook salmon.
5. The OCN coho allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) of no greater than 30.0 percent for the northern, north-central, and south-central sub-aggregates as required by the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the OCN coho work group which was accepted by the Council as expert biological advice in November 2000.

Conservation concerns for KRFC and the Trinity natural component of SONCC coho were the primary constraining factor for 2025 Chinook fisheries management in this area. The adopted regulations (Table I-1 and I-3) resulted in the following projections: a KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate of 1.6 percent, a KRFC spawning escapement of 19,417 natural area adults, a SONCC coho

total exploitation rate of 15.2 percent for the Trinity natural component, and a SRFC spawner escapement of 147,733 hatchery and natural area adults.

Coho Fisheries

Coho fisheries management in this area is guided by the ESA consultation standards for LCN, OCN, SONCC, and CCC coho, which prohibits retention of coho south of the Oregon/California border. No projection of non-retention fishery impacts on CCC coho was available. Projected exploitation rates on LCN, OCN, and SONCC coho were 0.1, 0.3, and 0.9 percent, respectively, in this area.

1.2.3 Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain

Chinook Fisheries

Chinook fisheries management in this area is guided by FMP-defined control rules for SRFC, KRFC, and by NMFS ESA consultation standards for implementing regulations addressing California Coastal Chinook, Lower Columbia River (LCR) natural tule Chinook, and Snake River wild (SRW) Chinook. The Council structured 2025 Chinook salmon fisheries in this area to meet the following objectives (in order of most to least constraining):

1. A SRFC spawner escapement of no less than 122,000 hatchery and natural area adults, consistent with the control rule.
2. A maximum KRFC spawner reduction rate of 10 percent consistent with the harvest control rule and Council guidance, along with the allocation of 50 percent of the allowable adult harvest for federally-recognized tribal subsistence and commercial fisheries.
3. A KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate of no greater than 7.7 percent, consistent with 2025 NMFS guidance for implementing regulations addressing California Coastal Chinook salmon.
4. Consultation standards and NMFS' annual guidance for ESA-listed LCR natural tule Chinook, which required a total exploitation rate not to exceed 41.0 percent in marine and freshwater fisheries combined.

Conservation concerns for KRFC and California Coastal Chinook were constraining factors for 2025 Chinook fisheries management in this area. The adopted regulations (Table I-1 and I-3) resulted in the following projections: a LCR natural tule Chinook total exploitation rate of 41.0 percent, a coastwide ocean fishery harvest rate of 1.6 percent on age-4 KRFC, a KRFC spawning escapement of 19,417 natural area adults, and a SRFC spawner escapement of 147,733 hatchery and natural area adults.

Coho Fisheries

Coho fisheries management in this area is guided by ESA consultation standards for LCN coho, OCN coho, and SONCC coho. The Council structured 2025 coho salmon fisheries in this area to meet the following objectives:

1. The LCN coho ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 23.0 percent exploitation rate (marine and mainstem Columbia River combined).
2. The OCN coho allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) of no greater than 30.0 percent for the northern, north-central, and south-central sub-aggregates as required

by the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the OCN coho work group which was accepted by the Council as expert biological advice in November 2000.

3. A total exploitation rate not to exceed 16.0 percent for the Trinity River component of the SONCC coho ESU and a total exploitation rate not to exceed 15.0 percent for all other components of the SONCC coho ESU.

Objectives 1 and 3 were the most constraining factors in 2025 coho fisheries management in this area. The Council adopted commercial and recreational seasons in this area with projected exploitation rates of 5.8, 11.1, and 0.7 percent on LCN coho, OCN coho, and SONCC coho, respectively. In all relevant fisheries, projected exploitation rates were 21.5 and 25.1 percent for LCN and OCN, respectively. For Trinity, Klamath, Rogue, and all other components of the SONCC ESU, projected total exploitation rates were 15.2, 7.5, 6.5, 1.6 percent, respectively.

1.2.4 U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon

Chinook Fisheries

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

The Council structured Chinook salmon fisheries between Cape Falcon, Oregon, and the U.S./Canada border to meet the following objectives:

1. The LCR natural tule Chinook ESA consultation standard requirement for a combined marine and freshwater exploitation rate of no greater than 41.0 percent.

2. The Snake River fall Chinook ESA consultation standard of at least a 30.0 percent reduction in the total ocean age-3 and age-4 adult-equivalent (AEQ) exploitation rate from the 1988-1993 average.

3. For relevant Chinook stocks, adhere to the Individual Stock Based Management (ISBM) limits set forth in Attachment I of Chapter 3 of the 2019 PST.

Objectives 1 and 3 were the primary constraints for 2025 ocean fisheries in this area. Under the adopted regulations (Tables I-1, I-2, and I-3), fisheries were projected to have a 41.0 percent total AEQ exploitation rate on LCR natural tules (15.2 percent in Council-area fisheries) and be 54.3 percent of the 1988 to 1993 base period AEQ exploitation rate for SRW (a 45.7 percent reduction). Additionally, the 2025 ocean fisheries were shaped to limit impacts on ESA-listed Puget Sound natural Chinook stocks.

Coho Fisheries

The Council structured coho salmon fisheries to meet the following objectives:

1. The LCN coho ESA consultation standard requirement for a combined marine and mainstem Columbia River exploitation rate of no greater than 23.0 percent.
2. An exploitation rate on Interior Fraser coho of no more than 10.0 percent in southern U.S. (SUS) fisheries in accordance with the provisions of the Southern Coho Management Plan adopted by the PSC in February 2002.
3. The OCN coho allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) of no greater than 30.0 percent for the northern, north-central, and south-central sub-aggregates as required by the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the OCN coho work group which was accepted by the Council as expert biological advice in November 2000.
4. Meet FMP conservation objectives and obligations under the PST Southern Coho Management Plan for stocks originating on the Washington coast, Puget Sound, and British Columbia, and inside/outside and treaty Indian/non-Indian allocation objectives with special attention to meeting objectives for Washington coastal natural coho.
5. Meet FMP objectives for allocation of impacts between commercial and recreational ocean fisheries, and among port areas for the recreational fishery.

Objectives 2 and 4 were the primary constraints for 2025 ocean fisheries in this area. The adopted regulations (Tables I-1, I-2, and I-3) were projected to have a total exploitation rate on LCN coho of 21.5 percent (13.7 percent in Council-area fisheries), an exploitation rate in SUS fisheries of 9.9 percent on Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho (3.9 percent in Council-area fisheries), and a total exploitation rate of 25.1 percent on OCN coho (14.2 percent in Council-area fisheries). The adopted regulations were projected to meet all FMP objectives or objectives agreed to by Tribal and WDFW comanagers per the PST Southern Coho Management Plan for Grays Harbor, Queets, Hoh, and Quillayute natural coho when combined with scheduled in-river fisheries.

1.3 Selective Fisheries and Salmon Bycatch

Estimated incidental Chinook and coho mortalities are reported in Tables I-7, I-8, and I-9.

The Council assumed hook-and-release mortality rates of 26 percent in commercial troll fisheries coastwide, and 14 percent in recreational fisheries north of Point Arena. Recreational fisheries south of Point Arena were closed in 2024. The Council assumed a hook-and-release mortality rate of 15 percent based on the proportion of fish caught using mooching versus trolling gear, and the estimated rates of 42.2 and 14 percent for these gear types, respectively. In addition, the Council assumes drop-off mortality for both Chinook and coho to be equal to 5 percent of total encounters.

1.3.1 Selective Chinook Fisheries

No recreational fisheries selective for marked Chinook were planned for the four ocean areas between Cape Falcon, Oregon, and the U.S./Canada border in 2025. Recreational fisheries in the Strait of Juan de Fuca operated under mark-selective retention restrictions for Chinook in Area 5 and the portion of Area 6 west of Port Angeles. Area 5 was open to mark-selective retention from

July 1 through August 13, Area 6 was open from July 1 through August 10 (Figure I-1). Both Area 5 and Area 6 mark-selective fisheries were managed to a threshold of total legal-sized encounters for the fishery. The threshold for Area 5 was 6,247 and the threshold for Area 6 was 6,550.

Mark-selective Chinook fisheries were also held in Puget Sound Area 7 July 17 through July 19, July 25, and August 1. In Area 9, July 17 through July 19, and July 25. In Area 10 from July 17 through July 19, July 24 through July 26, July 31 through August 2, August 9, August 16, and August 23. In Area 11 from June 4 through June 21 Wednesdays through Saturdays, June 22 through June 30, July 17 through July 19, July 24 through July 31, and August 1 through August 24. In Area 12 South of Ayock from July 1 through September 30, and in Area 13 May 1 through May 14 and May 20 through September 30, 2025 (Figure I-1).

Winter mark-selective fisheries are scheduled Wednesdays through Saturdays in Area 10 from April 1 through April 30, 2026, and in Area 11 from April 1 through April 30, 2026. The preseason prediction of total Chinook salmon encounters in Area 10 is 4,491; WDFW will also manage to 967 total unmarked encounters and 3,713 total sublegal encounters. The Area 11 mark-selective fishery will be managed to a threshold of 1,274 total Chinook encounters, 314 total unmarked encounters and 887 total sublegal encounters. Area 13 is open for mark-selective Chinook from October 1, 2025 until June 30, 2026. Marine Areas 5, 6, 7, 8-1, 8-2, 9, and 12 are not scheduled for winter Chinook mark-selective fisheries in 2025-2026.

1.3.2 Selective Coho Fisheries

Commercial troll fisheries selective for marked coho were planned for the area between the U.S./Canada border and Cape Falcon, Oregon. Recreational fisheries selective for marked coho were planned for the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Oregon/California border, and the inside fishery at Buoy 10 (Figure I-1). Other inside and freshwater recreational fisheries in Washington and Oregon had mark-selective restrictions for coho. Preseason and postseason assessments of mark rates, catch, number of coho released, and incidental (bycatch) mortality for Council-area and some mixed stock inside fisheries are summarized in Table I-9. Washington ocean fisheries were sampled by dockside interviews, with some fisheries monitored using additional voluntary trip reporting and/or onboard observers. Oregon ocean fisheries were sampled exclusively by dockside interviews. The observed mark rates in ocean fisheries were higher than what was predicted preseason in the area south of Leadbetter Point, WA and lower than what was predicted preseason in the areas between Leadbetter Point, WA and Cape Alava, WA. Observed total, coastwide non-retention mortality was lower than expected in north of Cape Falcon Council-area mark-selective coho recreational fisheries and lower than expected in north of Cape Falcon Council-area mark-selective coho commercial troll fisheries. Estimated non-retention mortality was lower than expected in all south of Cape Falcon Council-area mark-selective coho fisheries.

1.4 Pacific Salmon Commission

The PSC was established to implement the 1985 Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) between the U.S. and Canada. Because many of the stocks under the jurisdiction of the Council are significantly affected by management actions taken in Canadian and Alaskan waters, considerable interaction between the Council and the PSC occurs at both the policy and technical levels. Actual catches for PSC fisheries of most relevance to the Council are summarized in Tables I-10 and I-11. Note that these catches result from inseason management of fisheries for compliance with aggregate

abundance-based management (AABM; see below) under the PST. They do not include incidental mortality associated with regulation of these fisheries, except as noted.

1.4.1 Chinook Fisheries

Northern British Columbia (B.C.) and Southeast Alaska (SEAK) fisheries impact far-north migrating Chinook stocks from Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. These include Washington coastal stocks, Columbia and Snake River bright fall and summer stocks, and far-north migrating Oregon coastal Chinook stocks. The West Coast Vancouver Island (WCVI) troll and recreational fisheries, in addition to recreational fisheries in the Strait of Georgia and the Strait of Juan de Fuca, impact far-north migrating stocks (including LRW) to a lesser degree but can have a major impact on more southerly-distributed Columbia River tule and Puget Sound stocks.

In June 1999, the U.S. 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 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 catches for WCVI troll and outside recreational fisheries were determined by the Abundance Index (AI) 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 recreational fisheries by approximately 35 percent from levels observed during 1985 through 1996.

With the expiration of the 1999 Agreement in 2008, another 10-year agreement was negotiated and implemented from 2009 through 2018 that included reductions to catch ceilings in SEAK and WCVI AABM fisheries of 15 percent and 30 percent, respectively, from those in the 1999 Agreement. As this 2009 Agreement expired at the end of 2018, a new 10-year agreement was negotiated that went into effect beginning with the 2019 season. This new agreement includes further reductions to SEAK and WCVI AABM fisheries relative to the 2009 Agreement. For SEAK, the reductions range from 1.5 percent in years of high abundance to 7.5 percent in years of low abundance. For WCVI, the reductions range from 2.4 percent in years of high abundance to 12.5 percent in years of low abundance.

Additionally, with the implementation of the 2019 Agreement, the allowable catches for SEAK fisheries were no longer determined using the AI produced by the PSC Chinook Model, rather, they were set using a catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE) estimate from the early winter power troll fishery (see Tables 1 and 2 in Chapter 3 of the 2019 PST Agreement for specifics). Use of this approach continued through 2022, however, in 2023 the PSC agreed to suspend the use of the CPUE approach and adopted a new multivariate model for setting the 2023 SEAK AABM catch limit, which incorporates PSC Chinook Model AIs and the early winter power troll CPUE. In 2024, the PSC reverted back to use of the PSC Chinook Model AI to set the catch limit for the SEAK AABM fishery.

For fisheries not driven by AABM regimes, including Council-area fisheries, the 1999 Agreement established conservation obligations to reduce harvest rates on depressed Chinook stocks (those not meeting escapement goals) by 36.5 percent for Canadian fisheries and 40 percent for U.S.

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. However, relative to meeting the provisions of the PST, the ISBM indices are evaluated on a postseason basis only. Under the terms of the 2019 PST Agreement, these fisheries are subject to a new set of ISBM fishery limits. These provisions require the calendar year exploitation rate (CYER) by all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border on specific indicator stocks to be below some level of the average 2009 – 2015 CYER if they do not achieve their management objectives (see Attachment I in Chapter 3 of the 2019 PST Agreement for specifics). Similar to the previous ISBM obligations, these limits are taken into account during preseason planning processes, however, relative to meeting the provisions of the PST, the CYER limits are evaluated on a postseason basis only.

Beginning in 2019, AABM fisheries were conducted in accordance with the obligations set forth in the 2019 PST Agreement. The PSC reached agreement in 2025 on a calibration of the PSC Chinook Model that produces AIs for the three AABM fisheries. The AI corresponds to an annual catch limit of "Treaty" Chinook per provisions in the PST. Treaty Chinook are those fish that are counted against the AABM catch ceiling; they represent total landed 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). In 2025, the AIs produced by the 2025 calibration of the PSC Chinook Model were used to set the treaty catch limits for all three AABM fisheries.

The 2025 AI for SEAK was 1.10, which corresponds to an annual catch limit of 133,500 Treaty Chinook. The preliminary estimate of total Chinook catch by SEAK fisheries in 2025 is 168,200, of which 128,600 were Treaty Chinook (Table I-10). These catches were lower when compared to the total catch of 236,100 Chinook in 2024, of which 207,800 were Treaty fish.

The 2025 AI for Northern B.C. was 1.16, corresponding to an annual catch limit of 141,700 Chinook. The preliminary estimated catch in the Northern B.C. AABM fisheries (Northern B.C. troll plus Haida Gwaii [Queen Charlotte Islands] recreational) in 2025 is 98,353 Chinook (68,726 troll; 29,627 recreational; Table I-11). This was well below the preseason catch ceiling and slightly lower than the previous year's total catch of 106,823. The Northern B.C. troll fishery in 2025 was conducted under a system of individual transferable quotas that was fully implemented beginning in 2008.

The 2025 AI for WCVI was 1.01, corresponding to an annual catch limit of 114,500 Chinook. In addition to the overall catch ceiling determined by the PST, Canada's principal management objectives for the 2025 WCVI Chinook fisheries were to meet domestic allocation objectives as well as address concerns for Lower Strait of Georgia Chinook, WCVI Chinook stocks, and Fraser River Chinook, in addition to Interior Fraser (Upper Fraser and Thompson) coho and steelhead populations. The preliminary estimated 2025 catch in WCVI AABM fisheries was 102,859 Chinook (28,013 First Nations, 31,743 troll, and 43,103 recreational; Table I-11). This was below the preseason catch ceiling and slightly higher than the previous year's total catch of 96,128.

Between 1999 and 2018, the WCVI Area G troll fishery was managed to distribute the catch throughout the year with fisheries in the summer shaped to reduce impacts on coho and WCVI,

Lower Strait of Georgia, and early-run Fraser River Chinook stocks. Beginning with the 2019 fishing year (October 2018 through September 2019), additional conservation measures were put in place to protect Fraser River Chinook by implementing troll fishery closures in periods prior to July 31. Troll catch in the 2025 fishing year occurred during three openings, one from December 1, 2024 through March 15, a second in inshore areas only from April 1 through May 13, and a third from August 16 through September 15. Preliminary estimates indicate that the fishery harvested 31,743 fish, which is greater than the previous year's total catch of 24,154 (Table I-12).

For the WCVI outside recreational fishery (the area where non-local stocks predominate), in addition to existing domestic management measures to protect local WCVI Chinook, new actions have been in place since 2019 to further protect Fraser River Chinook populations. These included Chinook non-retention from April 1 through July 14 in waters beyond 1 mile of shore, and for July 15 through July 31 a maximum size limit of 80 cm (31.5 inches) and a reduction in the daily limit to one per day. Preliminary estimates indicate that the fishery harvested 43,103 Chinook in 2025, similar to the prior year catch of 47,656.

The preliminary estimate of harvest in Southern B.C. ISBM fisheries in 2025 was 237,573 Chinook (58,456 First Nations, 35,715 commercial, 143,402 recreational). Note, however, that these ISBM catch estimates are preliminary and incomplete, as catch estimates in some areas are not yet available.

No direct management measures for Chinook salmon within the Council management area were specified under the 2019 PST agreement, except for the ISBM commitment. The Council's 2025 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 complied with the terms of the PST agreement. Information necessary to evaluate the postseason impacts of 2025 Council-area fisheries was not available.

1.4.2 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, and 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 U.S. 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. A new 10-year agreement has been negotiated and went into effect beginning in 2019. Under the new plan the Strait of Georgia Mainland and Strait of Georgia Vancouver Island management units were combined into a single Strait of Georgia management unit.

The status of Interior Fraser River coho remained "low" in 2025 preseason. The smolt-to-adult survival index in 2025 was less than 3 percent, indicating that Interior Fraser River Coho will remain in "low" status for at least another 3 years. In 2025, Canadian fisheries were managed for an exploitation rate of 3-5 percent on interior Fraser River coho, less than the 10 percent ceiling

allowed under the PSC coho management plan. Categorical forecasts for the Lower Fraser, Georgia Basin, and the Johnstone Strait coho management units were not performed. The PSC coho status categories of low, moderate, and abundant are analogous to the FMP categories of critical, low, and normal.

In 2025, approximately 52,000 coho were retained in troll fisheries in Northern and Central B.C. In Southern B.C., commercial fisheries were very minor, limited by the status of Interior Fraser coho. Coho kept and released by marine commercial fisheries 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 2025 was approximately 167,000. Coho kept and released by marine recreational fisheries in Southern B.C. are summarized in Table I-14.

Table I-1. Summary of actual ocean non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing regulations for 2025. (Page 1 of 2)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota Chinook	Actual Quota Coho	Special Restrictions[a/]
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon, OR				
May 1-June 18, June 23-29	All except coho	36,800 [b/] with sub-allocation by area	-	Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length. Weekly landing and possession limits for Chinook in place and modified inseason. Salmon Troll Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed. Grays Harbor Control Zone open. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery and landings were generally restricted to area of catch. Inseason action for early closure. Refer to complete 2025 ocean salmon regulations for detailed landing and notification requirements.
July 1-Aug. 27, Aug. 29-Sept. 2, Sept. 5-10	All salmon	24,450	8,280	Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length. Coho minimum size limit of 16 inches total length. All coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. No chum retention north of Cape Alava beginning August 1. Weekly landing and possession limits for Chinook and coho in place and modified inseason. Salmon Troll Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed. Grays Harbor Control Zone open. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery and landings were generally restricted to area of catch. Refer to complete 2025 ocean salmon regulations for detailed landing and notification requirements.
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.				
April 10-May 31, October 1-31	All except coho	-	-	All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. All vessels fishing in the area must land their salmon in the State of Oregon. In June and July, all landings from within the Cape Falcon to Heceta Bank Line area that are landed south of the Heceta Bank Line must be reported within one hour of landing. No more than 75 Chinook per vessel per landing week from Oct 1-31.
June 9-30, July 16-31 (Cape Falon to Heceta Bank Line)				
Sept. 1-30	All Salmon	-	7,500	All salmon, no more than 75 coho and 75 Chinook per vessel per landing week. Chinook minimum 28 inches and coho 16 inches minimum total length. All vessels fishing in the area must land their salmon in the State of Oregon. All coho landings must be reported within one hour of landing.
Humbug Mt to OR/CA Border				
April 15-30	All except coho	-	-	All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. All vessels fishing in the area must land their salmon in the State of Oregon.

TABLE I-1. Summary of actual ocean non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing regulations for 2025. (Page 2 of 2)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota Chinook	Actual Quota Coho	Special Restrictions[a/]
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)				
Closed	-	-	-	
Humboldt South Jetty to 40°10′ line				
Closed	-	-	-	
40°10′ line to Pt. Arena	-	-	-	
(Ft. Bragg Area)				
Closed				
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	-	-	-	
(San Francisco Area)				
Closed				
Fall Area Target Zone	-	-	-	
Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro				
Closed				
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border	-	-	-	
(Monterey Area)				
Closed				

a/ Single-point, single-shank barbless hooks required in all open areas coastwide. Limited to no more than 4 spreads per wire for all seasons between Cape Falcon and the OR/CA border and no more than 6 spreads per wire from the OR/CA border south to the U.S./Mexico border. Begining Apr. 1, 2025 unless modified: license holders may land or possess no more than one Pacific halibut per each two Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be possessed or landed without meeting the ratio, and no more than 35 halibut may be possessed or landed per trip, unless modified by inseason action (see Appendix table C-9 for inseason action on halibut retention limits). See Appendix Tables C.1, C.3, C.5, and C.9 for additional details and inseason adjustments.

b/ No more than 8,000 from U.S./Canada border to Queets R. and 6,000 between Leadbetter Pt. and Cape Falcon.

Table I-2. Summary of actual treaty Indian commercial ocean and Area 4B troll salmon seasons for 2025.

Tribe and Area	Seasons[a/] Salmon Species	Dates	Days	Minimum Size Limit (Inches) Chinook	Coho	Special Restrictions
Quinault						
Areas 2-3	All except coho	May 1-June 30	61	24	-	Six nautical mile radius from the mouth of the Queets River and two nautical mile radius from the mouth of the Quinault River: closed to commercial fishing.
	All	July 1-Aug. 31	62	24	16	
Hoh						
Areas 2-3	All except coho	May 1-June 30	-	24	-	
	All[b/]	July 1- Sept. 15	-	24	16	Six nautical mile radius from the mouth of the Hoh River and Queets River and two nautical mile radius from the mouth of the Quinault River: closed to commercial fishing.
Quileute						
Area 3	All except coho	May 1-June 30	61	24	-	
	All	July 1-Sept.5	67	24	16	
Makah						
Areas 3, 4 and 4A	All except coho	May 1-June 30	61	24	-	1,000-foot closure around stream mouths.
	All[b/]	July 1- Sept. 30	91	24	16	1,000-foot closure around stream mouths.
Area 4B	All[b/]	Jan. 1-Apr. 15	105	22	16	
	All except coho	May 1-June 30	61	24	-	
	All[b/]	July 1- Sept. 30	91	24	16	1,000-foot closure around stream mouths.
S'Klallam						
Area 4B	All[b/]	Jan. 1-Apr. 15	-	22	16	Troll gear must not be operated closer than 1,000 feet away from any stream or river mouth in area 4B, or within a 1,000 yard radius from the mouth of the Elwha River.
	All except coho	May 1-June 30	-	24	-	
	All[b/]	July 1- Sept. 15	-	24	16	
	All[b/]	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	-	22	16	

a/ The overall quotas for these fisheries during the May 1-Sept. 15 ocean salmon management period were 45,000 Chinook and 37,500 coho. These quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1-Sept. 15. The overall Chinook quota was divided preseason to provide 22,500 Chinook for the May 1-June 30 Chinook-directed season and 22,500 Chinook for the July 1-Sept. 15 all-salmon season. The balance of the Chinook quota from the spring period was added to the summer period inseason. Single point, single shank barbless hooks were required in all ocean fisheries.

b/ Retention of steelhead prohibited; retention of chum prohibited beginning August 1.

Table I-3. Summary of actual ocean recreational salmon fishing regulations for 2025. (Page 1 of 2)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota Chinook	Actual Quota Coho[a/]	Daily Limit and Special Restrictions[b/]
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon, OR				
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava, WA (Neah Bay subarea)				
June 21-July 3	All except coho	12600[c/]	10370	One salmon daily through July 3.
July 4-Sept. 6	All salmon			Two salmon daily. No chum beginning August 1. Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line during Council managed ocean fishery beginning August 1. Inseason action for early closure.
Cape Alava to Queets R., WA (La Push subarea)				
June 21-July 3	All except coho	2280[c/]	2590	One salmon daily through July 3.
July 4-Sept. 1	All salmon			Two salmon daily. No chum beginning August 1. Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line during Council managed ocean fishery beginning August 1. Inseason action for early closure.
Queets R. to Leadbetter Pt., WA (Westport subarea)				
June 21-28	All except coho	22270[c/]	36900	One salmon daily through June 28.
June 29-Sept. 15	All salmon			Two salmon daily, only one Chinook. Grays Harbor Control Zone open. Chinook min. size limit of 22 inches total length.
Leadbetter Pt., WA to Cape Falcon, OR (Columbia River subarea)				
June 25-Aug. 18, Aug. 30	All salmon	16600[c/]	49860	Two salmon daily, only one Chinook. Columbia River Control Zone closed. Chinook min. size limit of 22 inches total length. Inseason action for early closure.
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border				
June 7-July 15 (Cape Falcon to Humbug June 30-July 15 (Humbug Mountain to OR/CA border)	All salmon	-	44000	Two salmon per day, only one may be a Chinook. All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip.
July 16-Aug. 24 (Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain); June 7-29, July 16-Aug. 24 (Humbug Mountain to OR/CA border)	All except Chinook	-		Two salmon per day.
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.				
March 15-June 6; Oct.1-Oct. 31	All except coho	-	-	Two salmon per day. Open for all salmon except coho, except during the mark- and non-mark selective coho fisheries. Starting June 7, two salmon limit, of which only one may be a Chinook. After September 30 or attainment of the non-mark-selective coho quota, all salmon except coho, one salmon per day. Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length. Beginning October 1, open only shoreward of the 40-fathom regulatory line.
Sept. 1-30	All salmon		33930[d/]	Two salmon per day, no more than one Chinook.
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border				
May 16-June 6	All except coho	-	-	All salmon except coho. Two salmon per day. Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length.

TABLE I-3. Summary of actual ocean recreational salmon fishing regulations for 2025. (Page 2 of 2)

Area and Season		Salmon Species	Actual Quota Chinook	Actual Quota Coho[a/]	Daily Limit and Special Restrictions[b/]
OR/CA Border to 40°10′ line.					
	June 7-8	All except coho	7000[e/]	-	All salmon except coho, two salmon per day. Chinook min. size limit of 20 inches total length.
40°10′ line to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)					
	June 7-8	All except coho	7000[e/]	-	All salmon except coho, two salmon per day. Chinook min. size limit of 20 inches total length.
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)					
	June 7-8	All except coho	7000[e/]	-	All salmon except coho, two salmon per day. Chinook min. size limit of 20 inches total length.
	Sept. 4-7 (Point Reyes to Pigeon Point)	All except coho	7500[e/]	-	All salmon except coho, two salmon per day. Chinook min. size limit of 20 inches total length.
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)					
	June 7-8	All except coho	7000[e/]	-	All salmon except coho, two salmon per day. Chinook min. size limit of 20 inches total length.
	Sept. 4-7 (Pigeon Point to Point Sur)	All except coho	7500[e/]	-	All salmon except coho, two salmon per day. Chinook min. size limit of 20 inches total length.

a/ All coho fisheries and quotas are mark-selective for coho with a healed adipose fin clip unless otherwise noted. Total coho quota for the North of Falcon area is 99,720 marked fish.

b/ Unless otherwise noted, minimum size limits are 24 inches for Chinook and 16 inches for coho. Seasons open 7 days per week. For a complete description of gear restrictions, see the annual ocean salmon regulations or the annual Preseason Report III, Table 2.

c/ Total preseason recreational Chinook quota for the North of Falcon area is 53,750 fish. Numbers presented for recreational Chinook are subarea guidelines (not quotas).

d/Preseason coho quota for South of Cape Falcon for the non-mark selective fishery was 30,000. Beginning September 1, the remaining coho quota from the mark-selective fishery was adjusted on an impact nuetral basis to the non-mark selective coho fishery. The adjusted non-mark selective coho quota was 33,930 coho.

e/ Numbers presented for recreational Chinook are statewide harvest guidelines (not quotas).

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 500 pounds may be shown as zero. (Page 1 of 5)

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	Chinook	Coho	Pink		Chinook	Coho	Pink	Total	
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	397,637	114,092	511,827	23,544	649,463	1.6
1981-85[b/]	12,782	71,326	217,754	149,974	944	744	358	163,344	54,662	172,399	5,915	232,976	1.4
1986-90	6,078	71,534	137,942	33,565	847	259	117	119,412	25,590	165,058	1,919	193,051	1.6
1991-95	4,156	42,477	76,334	32,072	453	111	112	104,949	11,156	131,364	2,484	145,003	1.4
1996-00	660	25,267	28,492	1,682	286	24	9	38,459	4,940	41,445	1,799	48,184	1.3
2001-05	1,721	79,452	41,007	1,122	1,123	41	4	109,947	35,251	109,200	6,862	151,312	1.4
2006	2,243	47,314	33,203	0	634	255	0	65,263	10,667	36,087	0	46,754	0.7
2007	1,864	37,211	45,924	731	526	257	3	72,683	8,944	83,788	4,670	97,402	1.3
2008	1,803	29,543	15,970	0	352	134	0	37,610	14,635	18,870	0	33,505	0.9
2009	2,818	24,542	80,718	935	316	548	3	101,560	12,351	138,493	7,627	158,471	1.6
2010	3,293	77,475	13,565	0	928	96	0	80,955	36,874	36,278	0	73,152	0.9
2011	2,664	58,726	16,617	1,289	740	93	5	73,596	29,203	39,582	10,828	79,613	1.1
2012	3,020	91,644	40,798	0	1,100	220	0	77,659	33,729	31,434	0	65,163	0.8
2013	3,904	91,250	54,309	350	1,049	280	1	80,014	28,918	46,140	7,668	82,726	1.0
2014	3,549	100,468	71,442	0	1,245	406	0	119,617	40,025	123,057	0	163,082	1.4
2015	4,103	114,252	6,882	190	1,328	37	1	97,114	39,431	74,737	8,631	122,799	1.3
2016	2,298	40,445	44	0	474	1	0	51,437	16,907	16,059	0	32,966	0.6
2017	3,336	57,347	14,718	208	596	96	1	61,453	20,037	36,087	732	56,856	0.9
2018	3,029	47,459	13,094	0	522	88	0	47,968	9,913	34,710	0	44,623	0.9
2019	2,625	41,097	59,502	998	556	331	3	65,667	9,583	64,425	1,775	75,783	1.2
2020	1,161	14,747	15,028	0	205	97	0	33,885	7,508	20,250	0	27,758	0.8
2021	2,047	27,320	29,731	91	315	181	0	65,870	15,976	49,769	1,228	66,973	1.0
2022	1,771	58,656	47,359	0	567	281	0	65,038	21,460	60,816	0	82,275	1.3
2023	2,636	64,552	38,468	173	693	221	1	76,089	25,576	47,337	1,602	74,516	1.0
2024	2,566	55,363	52,334	0	629	288	0	63,754	21,999	59,935	0	81,934	1.3
2025[c/]	3,155	88,961	42,974	122	947	268	0	80,206	29,592	74,791	1,326	105,709	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 500 pounds may be shown as zero. (Page 2 of 5)

Year or Average	COMMERCIAL TROLL							RECREATIONAL					
	Effort (boat days fished)	Catch: Numbers of Fish			Thousands of Pounds (Dressed Weight)			Effort (salmon angler trips)	Catch (numbers of fish)				Salmon Per Angler Trip
		Chinook	Coho	Pink	Chinook	Coho	Pink		Chinook	Coho	Pink	Total	
					OREGON[d/]								
1966-70	- -	122,000	804,500	- -	1,159	5,358	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
1971-75	45,788	208,500	979,000	- -	2,128	6,015	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
1976-80	55,885	232,632	741,693	- -	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
1996-00	7,187	129,523	6,133	380	1,414	14	2	45,609	11,231	12,459	60	23,750	0.5
2001-05	12,019	282,567	5,749	124	3,109	39	0	118,845	39,942	66,017	0	105,959	0.9
2006	4,502	34,857	1,414	0	486	13	0	62,188	11,588	15,577	0	27,165	0.4
2007	5,217	35,487	17,109	80	464	101	0	88,169	6,941	60,653	0	67,594	0.8
2008	803	5,954	434	0	66	4	0	30,398	1,578	12,085	2	13,665	0.4
2009	1,234	1,149	21,962	18	15	131	0	84,383	1,585	89,606	0	91,191	1.1
2010	4,296	39,433	1,040	0	506	7	0	53,295	4,967	18,295	0	23,262	0.4
2011	3,752	32,080	464	49	402	3	0	48,756	5,164	18,832	0	23,996	0.5
2012	6,256	73,101	625	0	741	4	0	67,326	18,794	16,079	0	34,873	0.5
2013	8,986	112,751	452	0	1,291	2	0	85,544	30,234	14,536	0	44,770	0.5
2014	10,703	209,151	10,997	0	2,571	67	0	121,506	18,480	99,507	0	117,987	1.0
2015	8,729	104,259	2,213	0	1,189	11	0	66,039	9,442	28,282	0	37,724	0.6
2016	4,392	42,347	-	0	518	0	0	38,864	4,095	8,410	0	12,505	0.3
2017	2,052	21,845	470	0	265	2	0	42,309	4,594	21,235	2	25,831	0.6
2018	2,573	24,461	92	0	288	1	0	63,831	4,990	25,672	0	30,662	0.5
2019	2,543	28,984	1,412	0	313	7	0	94,236	6,606	66,313	0	72,919	0.8
2020	1,970	12,812	130	0	182	1	0	57,010	7,188	20,800	0	27,988	0.5
2021	1,903	17,538	2,230	0	219	13	0	98,680	8,277	93,294	0	101,571	1.0
2022	2,567	32,507	3,886	0	357	18	0	96,388	8,391	78,909	0	87,300	0.9
2023	576	3,091	4,212	0	35	28	0	76,360	6,271	62,890	0	69,161	0.9
2024	1,847	18,061	2,817	0	238	14	0	77,363	5,697	69,891	0	75,588	1.0
2025[c/]	2,373	28,149	5,845	0	364	36	0	89,455	5,689	73,081	0	78,770	0.9

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 500 pounds may be shown as zero. (Page 3 of 5)

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	Chinook	Coho	Pink		Chinook	Coho	Pink	Total	
CALIFORNIA[e/]													
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	5,743	22	247,400	169,600	48,300	0	217,900	0.9
1976-80	95,003	618,637	210,303	500	5,867	1,184	3	163,469	95,422	31,158	0	126,580	0.8
1981-85	59,765	462,652	58,726	2,400	4,454	345	14	146,950	109,097	19,866	0	128,963	0.9
1986-90	58,511	794,703	46,780	300	8,097	262	2	240,667	166,395	40,388	0	206,783	0.9
1991-95	25,700	341,928	42,475	0	3,429	94	0	215,996	170,296	22,399	0	192,695	0.9
1996-00	18,299	368,001	-	0	4,037	-	0	194,586	157,742	452	0	158,194	0.8
2001-05	17,187	383,921	-	0	4,877	-	0	180,127	147,974	979	0	148,953	0.8
2006	8,259	69,728	-	0	1,043	-	0	126,506	96,292	1,626	0	97,918	0.8
2007	10,671	114,141	-	0	1,525	-	0	105,889	47,704	746	0	48,450	0.5
2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	391	6	-	0	6	0.0
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,359	672	8	0	680	0.1
2010	1,975	15,088	-	0	228	-	0	48,667	14,809	175	0	14,984	0.3
2011	6,973	70,028	-	0	992	-	0	91,676	49,822	316	0	50,138	0.5
2012	14,522	215,585	-	0	2,530	-	0	148,007	123,926	101	0	124,027	0.8
2013	17,293	297,627	-	0	3,793	-	0	147,296	116,074	361	0	116,435	0.8
2014	14,394	168,283	-	0	2,253	-	0	120,307	74,840	479	0	75,319	0.6
2015	13,011	110,507	-	0	1,188	-	0	81,778	37,480	41	0	37,521	0.5
2016	7,198	55,185	-	0	615	-	0	70,099	38,012	70	0	38,082	0.5
2017	6,725	42,326	-	0	497	-	0	73,974	62,197	465	0	62,662	0.8
2018	7,577	78,416	-	0	930	-	0	96,625	87,314	195	0	87,509	0.9
2019	15,790	271,489	-	0	2,604	-	0	103,702	88,460	696	0	89,156	0.9
2020[f/]	12,286	177,800	-	0	1,928	-	0	59,843	40,141	52	0	40,193	0.7
2021	9,922	202,455	-	0	2,294	-	0	88,553	55,547	540	0	56,087	0.6
2022	11,038	211,205	-	0	2,287	-	0	98,934	89,891	532	0	90,423	0.9
2023	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-
2024	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-
2025[c/]	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	23,469	21,843	247	0	22,090	21,843

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 500 pounds may be shown as zero. (Page 4 of 5)

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	Chinook	Coho	Pink		Chinook	Coho	Pink	Total	
COUNCIL AREA[a/d/e/]													
1966-70	--	780,800	1,841,400	103,600	7,893	12,267	468	591,700	273,400	460,900	14,600	748,900	1.3
1971-75	147,188	1,046,600	2,211,100	36,300	10,796	16,559	170	730,300	380,000	615,700	6,100	1,001,800	1.4
1976-80	194,675	1,039,879	1,669,298	413,380	10,658	9,111	930	948,849	249,488	832,174	23,544	1,105,206	1.2
1981-85[b/]	98,043	679,481	577,980	154,474	6,830	2,626	489	543,838	196,845	357,658	8,615	563,117	1.0
1986-90	102,743	1,261,163	581,965	38,165	12,675	2,478	140	601,240	227,698	424,082	2,419	654,199	1.1
1991-95	38,873	485,349	238,176	32,452	4,821	530	114	420,491	190,686	256,764	2,544	449,993	1.1
1996-00	26,146	522,792	34,625	2,062	5,736	38	11	278,654	173,912	54,356	1,859	230,128	0.8
2001-05	30,927	745,940	46,757	1,246	9,109	80	4	408,920	223,168	176,195	6,862	406,224	1.0
2006	15,004	151,899	34,617	0	2,163	268	0	253,957	118,547	53,290	0	171,837	0.7
2007	17,752	186,839	63,033	811	2,516	358	3	266,741	63,589	145,187	4,670	213,446	0.8
2008	2,606	35,497	16,404	0	419	138	0	68,399	16,219	30,955	2	47,176	0.7
2009	4,052	25,691	102,680	953	331	678	3	191,302	14,608	228,107	7,627	250,342	1.3
2010	9,564	131,996	14,605	0	1,662	103	0	182,917	56,650	54,748	0	111,398	0.6
2011	13,389	160,834	17,081	1,338	2,133	96	5	214,028	84,189	58,730	10,828	153,747	0.7
2012	23,798	380,330	41,423	0	4,371	224	0	292,992	176,449	47,614	0	224,063	0.8
2013	30,183	501,628	54,761	350	6,134	282	1	312,854	175,226	61,037	7,668	243,931	0.8
2014	28,646	477,902	82,439	0	6,070	473	0	361,430	133,345	223,043	0	356,388	1.0
2015	25,843	329,018	9,095	190	3,705	48	1	244,931	86,353	103,060	8,631	198,044	0.8
2016	13,888	137,977	44	0	1,607	1	0	160,400	59,014	24,539	0	83,553	0.5
2017	12,113	121,518	15,188	208	1,358	98	1	177,736	86,828	57,787	734	145,349	0.8
2018	13,179	150,336	13,186	0	1,740	88	0	208,424	102,217	60,577	0	162,794	0.8
2019	20,958	341,570	60,914	998	3,473	338	3	263,605	104,649	131,434	1,775	237,858	0.9
2020[f/]	15,417	205,359	15,158	0	2,315	98	0	150,738	54,837	41,102	0	95,939	0.6
2021	13,872	247,313	31,961	91	2,829	194	0	253,103	79,800	143,603	1,228	224,631	0.9
2022	15,376	302,368	51,245	0	3,210	299	0	260,360	119,742	140,257	0	259,998	1.0
2023	3,212	67,643	42,680	173	728	249	1	152,449	31,847	110,227	1,602	143,677	0.9
2024	4,413	73,424	55,151	0	867	301	0	141,117	27,696	129,826	0	157,522	1.1
2025[c/]	5,528	117,110	48,819	122	1,311	304	0	193,130	57,124	148,119	1,326	206,569	1.1

TABLE I-4. Council area commercial and recreational ocean salmon fishing effort and landings by state. Data are provisional, pending further review of data compilation methods. A double dash ("- -") indicates no records are available. Fewer than 500 pounds may be shown as zero. (Page 5 of 5)

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 WA-based effort and catch from OR state waters (July 26-Aug. 1) and Strait of Juan de Fuca after WDFW and NMFS ocean closures in 1982.

c/ Preliminary.

d/ OR commercial troll landings include small numbers of salmon caught in Alaska (prior to 1990), WA, and CA. 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 prior to 2005, which were relatively minor in all years except 2004 when 25,655 Chinook were landed and 227 days fished in Oregon waters.

f/ Recreational estimates for California do not include May and June due to restrictions on sampling caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

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

	COMMERCIAL TROLL				RECREATIONAL					
	Effort[a/] (days	Catch (numbers of fish)			Effort (salmon	Catch (numbers of fish)				Salmon Per
Year	fished)	Chinook	Coho	Pink	angler trips)	Chinook	Coho	Pink	Total	Angler Trip
- - - - - U.S./CANADA BORDER TO CAPE FALCON - - - - -										
Treaty Indian (U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Point)[b/]:										
2016	670	23,101	44	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	963	24,414	13,350	195	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	880	23,903	11,802	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	887	18,321	55,505	513	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	185	2,437	14,391	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	447	8,235	26,361	58	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	523	34,677	36,152	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	570	28,460	30,038	127	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	546	18,691	42,623	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025[c/]	644	32,591	37,279	98	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Indian:										
2016	1,853	19,402	-	0	55,769	17,947	18,713	0	36,660	0.7
2017	2,715	35,560	1,838	13	70,021	21,945	42,657	732	65,334	0.9
2018	2,247	23,889	1,384	0	55,667	10,602	41,838	0	52,440	0.9
2019	1,925	23,284	5,409	483	80,362	10,878	81,649	1,775	94,302	1.2
2020	1,041	12,500	767	0	37,338	7,661	23,971	0	31,632	0.8
2021	1,640	19,263	3,512	33	78,724	17,813	64,173	1,228	83,214	1.1
2022	1,412	25,979	12,938	0	81,945	24,829	81,361	0	106,189	1.3
2023	2,210	37,722	9,419	46	92,156	30,119	59,599	1,602	91,321	1.0
2024	2,211	38,846	11,160	0	76,469	24,472	77,304	0	101,776	1.3
2025[c/]	2,807	60,419	8,214	24	94,349	32,328	94,348	1,326	128,002	1.4
- - - - - CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MOUNTAIN - - - - -										
2016	4,040	39,891	-	0	30,344	2,552	5,704	0	8,256	0.3
2017	1,601	18,889	-	0	31,729	2,180	14,665	0	16,845	0.5
2018	2,000	20,229	-	0	49,132	2,708	18,526	0	21,234	0.4
2019	2,120	26,604	-	0	75,184	4,739	48,547	0	53,286	0.7
2020	1,782	11,797	-	0	47,300	5,400	17,079	0	22,479	0.5
2021	1,744	16,936	2,088	0	79,973	5,545	78,124	0	83,669	1.0
2022	2,245	29,724	2,155	0	76,324	4,626	57,410	0	62,036	0.8
2023	432	1,461	3,223	0	59,945	1,728	50,604	0	52,332	0.9
2024	1,653	15,880	1,367	0	61,018	3,057	51,682	0	54,739	0.9
2025[c/]	2,077	24,100	3,326	0	72,807	2,659	53,119	0	55,778	0.8
- - - - - HUMBUG MOUNTAIN TO 40°10′ LINE (KMZ)[e/] - - - - -										
2016	186	l45	-	0	13,141	5,503	79	0	5,582	0.4
2017	109	329	-	0	2,012	506	-	0	506	0.3
2018	1,174	12,910	-	0	14,369	5,331	120	0	5,451	0.4
2019	540	7,729	-	0	12,069	5,529	697	0	6,226	0.5
2020	123	825	-	0	11,230	3,466	18	0	3,484	0.3
2021	119	424	-	0	8,124	1,542	775	0	2,317	0.3
2022	158	783	-	0	8,431	4,611	967	0	5,578	0.7
2023	-	-	-	0	348	0	24	0	24	0.1
2024	-	-	-	0	3,630	167	840	0	1,007	0.3
2025[c/]	-	-	-	0	3,413	422	433	0	855	0.3
- - - - - 40°10′ LINE TO U.S./MEXICO BORDER[e/] - - - - -										
2016	7,139	54,989	-	0	61,146	33,012	43	0	33,055	0.5
2017	6,725	42,326	-	0	73,974	62,197	465	0	62,662	0.8
2018	6,878	69,405	-	0	89,256	83,576	93	0	83,669	0.9
2019	15,486	265,632	-	0	95,990	83,503	541	0	84,044	0.9
2020[d/]	12,286	177,800	-	0	54,870	38,310	34	0	38,344	0.7
2021	9,922	202,455	-	0	86,282	54,900	531	0	55,431	0.6
2022	11,038	211,205	-	0	93,660	85,676	519	0	86,195	0.9
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025[c/]	-	-	-	-	22,561	21,715	219	0	21,934	1.0

a/ Treaty Indian troll effort in number of deliveries.

b/ May through September only.

c/ Preliminary.

d/ Recreational estimates for California do not include May and June due to restrictions on sampling caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

e/ In 2021, the southern boundary of the KMZ was officially moved five nautical miles north from Horse Mountain to latitude 40°10' N.

Table I-6. Coho and Chinook harvest quotas and guidelines (*) for 2025 Council managed fisheries compared with actual harvest by management area and fishery.

	Chinook			Coho		
Fishery Governed by Quota or Guideline	Quota or Guideline[a/]	Catch	Catch/ Quota	Quota	Catch	Catch/ Quota
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON						
TREATY INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL						
May-June, All salmon except coho	22,500	9,608	0.43	-	-	
July-Sept., All salmon	35,392 [b/]	22,983	0.65	37,500	37,279	0.99
Subtotal Treaty Indian Commercial Troll	45,000	32,591	0.72	37,500	37,279	0.99
NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL						
May-June, All salmon except coho	36,800	36,191	0.98	-	-	-
July-Sept. 30, All salmon coho mark-selective [c/]	24,450	24,228	0.99	8,280	8,214	0.99
Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll	61,250	60,419	0.99	8,280	8,214	0.99
RECREATIONAL						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava						
June 21 - Sept. 15, All salmon except coho June 21- July 3, All salmon thereafter, coho mark-selective	12,600 *	9,627	0.76	10,370	10,127	0.98
Cape Alava to Queets River						
June 21 - Sept. 15, All salmon except coho June 21- July 3, All salmon thereafter, coho mark-selective	2,280 *	1,251	0.55	2,590	2,648	1.02
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt.						
June 21 - Sept. 15, All salmon except coho June 21- 28, All salmon thereafter, coho mark-selective	22,270 *	14,040	0.63	36,900	33,718	0.91
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon						
June 25 - Sept. 30 All salmon, coho mark-selective	16,600 *	7,409	0.45	49,860	47,856	0.96
Subtotal NOF Recreational	53,750	32,328	0.60	99,720	94,348	0.95
TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON	160,000	125,338	0.78	145,500	139,841	0.96
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON						
COMMERCIAL TROLL						
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	-	-	-	7,500	3,324	0.44
September 1-30, All salmon coho non-mark-selective						
Subtotal SOF Troll				7,500	3,324	0.44
RECREATIONAL						
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border						
June 7-Aug. 24, All salmon (July 16-Aug.24 closed for Chinook retention), coho mark-selective	-	-	-	44,000	34,193	0.78
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.						
Sept. 1-30, All salmon, coho non-mark-selective	-	-	-	33,930 [b/]	19,316	0.57
OR/CA Border to US/MX Border						
June 7-8, July 5-6, July 31-Aug. 3, Aug. 25-31	7,000 *	9,407	1.34	-	-	-
Point Reyes to Point Sur						
Sept 4-7, 29-30, Oct. 1-5, 27-31 [d/]	7,500 *	12,436	1.66	-	-	-
Subtotal SOF Recreational	14,500	21,843	1.51	77,930	53,509	0.69
TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON	14,500	21,843	1.51	85,430 [b/]	56,833	0.67
GRAND TOTAL COUNCIL AREA	174,500 [b/]	147,181	0.84	230,930 [b/]	196,674	0.85

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

b/ Quotas do not match preseason quota/guidelines because inseason actions (i.e., trades, transferring quotas on an impact neutral basis, and converting to non-mark-selective fishery equivalence) resulted in increases or decreases to the overall quota. See Tables I-I, I-2, I-3, or Appendix Table C-9 for specifics of inseason adjustments.

c/ 2025 seasons varied by area. U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Pt. scheduled to close Sept. 15, Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon, OR scheduled to close Sept. 30

d/ 2025 seasons varied by area. Pigeon Point to Point Sur scheduled to close Sept. 30, Point Reyes to Pigeon Point scheduled to close Oct. 31.

Table I-7. Projected and observed catch, bycatch, and bycatch mortality of Chinook and coho in 2025 ocean salmon fisheries.

Area and Fishery	2025 Catch Projection	2025 Bycatch Mortality Projection[a/]	2025 Bycatch Projection[b/]	Observed in 2025 Catch	Observed in 2025 Bycatch Mortality[a/d/]
			CHINOOK (thousands of fish)		
OCEAN FISHERIES:					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	45	4.6	11.5	32.6	3.3
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	61.3	22.5	79.2	60.4	22.2
Recreational	53.7	6.5	30	32.3	3.9
CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MT.					
Commercial Troll	19.1	3.8	10.6	24.1	1.2
Recreational	1.6	1	5.1	2.7	0.5
HUMBUG MT. TO OR/CA BORDER					
Commercial Troll	0	0	0	0	0
Recreational	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.1
OR/CA BORDER TO 40°10′ LINE					
Commercial Troll	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Recreational	0.2	0	0.1	0.1	0.1
40°10′ LINE TO PT. ARENA					
Commercial Troll	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Recreational	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0
PT. ARENA TO PIGEON PT.					
Commercial Troll	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Recreational	4.1	0.5	1.6	17.9	1.9
SOUTH OF PIGEON PT.					
Commercial Troll	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Recreational	0.4	0	0.1	3.6	0.4
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	125.4	30.9	101.3	117.1	26.7
Recreational	60.7	8.2	37.8	57.1	6.9
INSIDE FISHERIES:					
Area 4B	-	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10	35	5.7	23.7	30.3	5.5
			COHO (thousands of fish)		
OCEAN FISHERIES:					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	37.5	3.1	6.7	37.3	1.9
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	8.3	8	28.6	8.2	7.4
Recreational	99.7	23.5	107.7	94.3	20.8
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Commercial Troll	7.5	2	6.6	3.3	1.8
Recreational	74	19.6	91.9	53.5	16.1
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	53.3	13.1	41.9	48.8	11.2
Recreational	173.7	43.1	199.6	147.8	37.0
INSIDE FISHERIES:					
Area 4B	-	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10	30	7.1	32.5	42.5	7.5

a/ The bycatch mortality reported in this table consists of drop-off mortality (includes predation on hooked fish) plus hook-and-release mortality of Chinook and coho salmon in Council-area fisheries. Drop-off mortality for both Chinook and coho is assumed to be equal to 5% of total encounters. The hook-and-release mortality (HRM) rates used for both Chinook and coho are: Commercial: 26%, recreational north of Pt. Arena: 14%

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

c/ Includes Oregon territorial w ater, late season Chinook fisheries.

d/ Observed bycatch mortality w as calculated for NOF Chinook fisheries by scaling preseason projections of incidental mortality by the ratio of observed to projected catch. For all other areas, observed bycatch mortality is based on reported kept and released Chinook or coho.

Table I-8. Summary of 2025 recreational fisheries selective for marked hatchery Chinook (preliminary data).

Area	Anticipated Mark Rate	Observed Mark Rate	Preseason Quota	Anticipated Nonretention Mortality[a/]	Landed Chinook Catch			Legal sized Chinook Released[b/]	Sub-legal Sized Chinook Released[b/]	Estimated Nonretention Mortality[a/]	Effort[c/]
					Total	Marked	Unmarked				
Recreational											
Ocean Fisheries (no mark-selective fisheries in 2025)											
Neah Bay/La Push	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Columbia River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North of Cape Falcon Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inside Fisheries											
Strait of Juan de Fuca[d/]	60%	72%	3,506 [e/]	3,325	4,040	4,003	37	3,729	12,675	3,296	13,435
Grand Total	-	-	3,506	3,325	4,040	4,003	37	3,729	12,675	3,296	13,435

a/ Hook-and-release plus drop-off mortality of marked plus unmarked fish; computation of estimated nonretention mortality differs from 2010 and prior years.
b/ Calculated from dockside sampling.
c/ Recreational effort measured in angler trips.
d/ Includes Area 5 (July 1 - August 12) selective fishery only. Data are preliminary.
e/ Expected catch; not a quota.

Table I-9. Summary of 2025 recreational and commercial fisheries selective for marked hatchery coho (preliminary data).

Area	Anticipated Mark Rate	Observed Mark Rate	Preseason Quota	Anticipated Nonretention Mortality[a/]	Landed Coho Catch			Unmarked Coho Released[b/]	Estimated Nonretention Mortality[a/]	Effort[c/]
					Total	Marked	Unmarked			
Recreational Ocean Fisheries										
Ocean Fisheries										
Neah Bay	51%	48%	10,370	2,563	10,127	9,953	174	11,031	2,716	15,705
La Push	54%	49%	2,590	597	2,648	2,632	15	2,914	711	2,618
Westport	54%	47%	36,900	8,503	33,718	33,553	165	39,865	9,606	29,546
Columbia River	54%	66%	49,860	11,498	47,856	47,774	81	25,142	7,407	38,510
North of Cape Falcon Total	-	-	99,720	23,161	94,349	93,912	435	78,952	20,440	86,379
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	36%	33%	44,000	17,814	34,193	34,191	2	69,062	14,831	47,002
Recreational Ocean Total	-	-	*143,720*	*40,975*	*128,542*	*128,103*	*437*	*148,014*	*35,271*	*133,381*
Inside Fisheries										
4B Add-on	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strait of Juan de Fuca[d/]	48%	42%	15,101 [e/]	3,021	18,287	18,067	220	28,008	4,469	31,091
Buoy 10	53%	60%	30,000 [e/]	7,114	42,502	42,070	432	27,437	7,500	104,128
Inside Fisheries Total	-	-	*45,101*	*10,135*	*60,789*	*60,137*	*652*	*55,445*	*11,969*	*135,219*
Commercial Ocean Fisheries										
Neah Bay	52%	-	-	146	25	25	0	26	9	9
La Push	50%	-	-	629	597	597	0	669	237	288
Westport	54%	-	-	1,499	4,693	4,693	0	4,519	1,636	689
Columbia River	54%	-	-	637	2,899	2,899	0	2,792	1,010	233
North of Cape Falcon Total	-	-	15,200	2,911	8,214	8,214	0	8,005	2,892	1,219
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial Ocean Total	-	-	*15,200*	*2,911*	*8,214*	*8,214*	*0*	*8,005*	*2,892*	*1,219*
Grand Total	**-**	**-**	**204,021**	**54,021**	**197,545**	**196,454**	**1,089**	**211,464**	**50,133**	**-**

a/ Hook-and-release plus drop-off mortality of marked plus unmarked fish; computation of estimated nonretention mortality differs from 2010 and prior years; computation of North of Falcon recreational fisheries estimated nonretention mortality differs from 2011 and prior years.

b/ Calculated from observed mark rates where available; where unavailable, anticipated mark rates are used. Cape Falcon-Humbug Mt. 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; includes effort from coho mark-selective fisheries only.

d/ Includes Area 5 selective fishery only (July 1-September 26, 2025). Data are preliminary.

e/ Expected catch; not a quota.

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

	Total Catches			Treaty Chinook			Additional Catch	
							Terminal	Hatchery
Year	Troll	Net	Sport	Troll	Net	Sport	Exclusion[a/]	Add-On[b/]
1985	215.8	33.9	24.9	211.9	33.3	23.0	0.0	6.2
1986	237.7	22.1	22.6	231.6	20.6	19.0	0.0	11.1
1987	242.6	15.5	24.3	231.1	14.0	20.3	0.0	17.1
1988	231.4	21.8	26.2	217.1	17.4	22.3	0.0	22.5
1989	235.7	24.2	31.1	224.2	18.5	26.8	0.0	21.5
1990	287.9	27.7	51.2	263.5	16.1	41.4	0.0	45.9
1991	264.1	34.9	60.5	231.8	21.0	45.1	0.0	61.5
1992	183.8	32.1	42.9	162.6	24.0	35.3	0.0	36.8
1993	226.9	28.0	49.2	212.3	16.2	42.7	0.0	32.9
1994	186.3	35.7	42.4	177.1	22.6	35.5	0.0	29.2
1995	138.1	48.0	49.7	115.1	26.4	35.5	0.0	58.8
1996	141.5	37.3	57.5	107.6	8.4	39.0	8.7	72.6
1997	246.4	25.1	71.5	221.9	11.4	53.3	9.8	46.5
1998	192.1	23.5	55.0	183.5	13.4	46.3	2.4	25.0
1999	146.2	32.7	72.1	132.7	12.9	53.2	4.5	47.7
2000	158.7	41.4	63.2	134.0	11.1	41.4	2.5	74.3
2001	153.3	40.2	72.3	128.7	13.5	44.7	1.5	77.3
2002	325.3	31.7	69.5	298.1	13.5	45.5	1.2	68.2
2003	330.7	39.4	69.4	307.4	23.5	49.2	2.1	57.2
2004	354.7	64.0	80.6	321.9	39.7	55.4	6.3	76.0
2005	338.5	68.2	86.6	304.9	20.4	63.3	40.2	64.4
2006	282.3	67.4	85.8	264.0	26.7	69.4	27.0	48.4
2007	268.1	53.7	82.8	240.5	25.5	62.3	8.1	68.4
2008	151.9	43.1	49.3	126.4	14.0	32.6	5.3	66.1
2009	175.6	48.4	69.6	159.1	20.7	48.1	3.7	62.0
2010	195.6	30.6	58.5	178.0	8.3	44.3	0.5	53.6
2011	242.6	48.2	66.6	220.8	16.4	54.0	0.7	65.5
2012	209.1	39.7	46.5	191.6	13.5	37.7	1.1	51.4
2013	149.5	51.3	56.4	134.6	13.5	43.3	0.3	65.6
2014	355.6	50.0	86.9	340.0	21.2	74.0	0.7	56.6
2015	269.9	53.7	79.8	251.1	18.8	65.2	0.2	68.1
2016	276.4	42.3	68.3	266.0	25.2	59.4	0.7	35.7
2017	129.6	25.1	52.3	123.7	7.6	44.1	0.0	31.6
2018	107.6	30.8	26.4	101.5	5.1	21.2	0.0	37.0
2019	109.4	36.0	29.7	103.1	12.6	24.6	0.2	34.6
2020	169.9	29.8	35.1	165.4	8.7	30.6	0.0	30.2
2021	163.2	31.0	42.0	155.6	9.6	36.9	0.0	34.1
2022	196.8	37.8	41.2	187.6	16.8	34.2	0.0	37.2
2023	143.4	32.7	59.1	136.3	11.3	55.1	0.0	32.4
2024	151.4	25.4	59.3	144.0	11.1	52.8	0.0	28.3
2025[c/]	104.7	28.1	35.4	94.0	7.3	27.2	0.0	39.6

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.

	North/Central B.C.			WCVI			Strait of Georgia[a/]			Juan de Fuca		
Year or Avg.	Troll	Net	Sport	Troll	Net	Sport[b/]	Troll	Net[c/]	Sport	Troll	Net	Sport
						CHINOOK						
1986-1990	215.0	42.1	17.8	327.9	17.8	27.7	35.3	17.2	133.4	0.0	11.5	30.6
1991-1995	169.1	43.8	30.9	210.3	20.4	21.1	25.3	10.0	108.0	0.0	6.2	16.6
1996-2000	54.0	22.0	37.6	26.0	0.2	15.2	1.1	0.5	53.6	0.0	0.6	14.3
2001-2005	119.8	18.5	92.3	135.6	9.1	39.7	0.6	0.4	45.2	0.0	0.3	28.5
2006-2010	90.5	9.6	131.0	88.2	13.4	61.8	0.0	0.2	61.3	0.0	0.2	24.2
2011	74.7	8.4	96.3	129.0	21.8	90.4	0.0	0.0	72.7	0.0	0.3	23.8
2012	80.3	4.4	67.4	69.1	10.2	103.4	0.0	0.0	61.8	0.0	0.3	22.9
2013	69.3	7.4	86.3	49.5	8.9	73.1	0.0	0.0	54.2	0.0	0.3	36.4
2014	172.0	4.9	73.0	133.5	19.1	63.2	0.0	0.3	66.1	0.0	0.1	22.1
2015	106.7	7.8	113.8	68.5	10.1	66.6	0.0	0.1	92.0	0.0	0.0	45.6
2016	147.4	4.4	93.8	60.5	5.1	49.6	0.0	0.0	64.1	0.0	0.0	30.8
2017	97.7	4.8	89.7	60.4	30.5	65.5	0.0	0.0	92.2	0.0	0.1	38.6
2018	72.3	5.2	88.1	36.1	21.7	62.0	0.0	0.0	107.2	0.0	0.0	34.8
2019	42.8	6.1	87.2	36.8	45.5	45.0	0.0	0.1	65.3	0.0	0.2	17.6
2020	30.1	4.1	21.4	24.2	42.9	21.9	0.0	0.0	45.0	0.0	0.1	16.6
2021	64.5	1.7	40.7	47.0	31.6	30.5	0.0	0.0	60.9	0.0	0.3	20.0
2022	57.5	0.4	48.8	58.9	27.9	40.2	0.0	0.0	74.0	0.0	0.5	23.1
2023	51.8	0.5	61.4	57.7	27.3	35.0	0.0	0.0	80.6	0.0	0.6	30.3
2024	76.6	0.1	60.4	48.5	30.4	47.7	0.0	0.0	84.8	0.0	0.0	29.3
2025[g/]	68.7	0.2	29.6	59.8	35.7	43.1	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	19.8
						COHO						
1986-1990	991.5	272.1	28.0	1877.9	14.2	19.1	178.4	109.2	618.9	0.7	194.4	66.2
1991-1995	672.7	202.7	42.2	1422.5	4.9	31.7	95.1	56.2	288.6	0.0	92.1	105.9
1996-2000	120.8	39.0	24.1	157.7	0.2	11.1	0.0	2.3	9.1	0.1	0.9	38.9
2001-2005	181.9	39.3	38.2	0.4	2.9	11.4	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	7.1
2006-2010	119.3	20.6	60.5	1.0	2.7	30.4	0.0	0.1	3.8	0.0	0.0	4.2
2011	296.6	11.2	97.5 [d/]	0.0	1.0	54.0	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.0	15.6	10.2
2012	215.5	0.5	6.0 [e/]	2.1	0.4	46.2	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	16.6
2013	399.3	45.5	NA	6.1	1.1	72.3	0.0	2.6	24.3 [f/]	0.0	0.0	19.7
2014	177.5	38.3	NA	35.0	0.6	23.4	0.0	1.9	14.2 [f/]	0.0	0.0	21.1
2015	255.7	21.2	96.7	6.2	0.3	29.3	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	10.7
2016	215.0	37.9	69.2	0.2	0.8	20.1	0.0	0.2	17.3	0.0	0.0	7.6
2017	339.7	13.4	93.8	7.3	1.5	15.1	0.0	0.3	9.9	0.0	0.0	8.2
2018	176.9	0.7	60.8	6.1	4.1	22.1	0.0	1.7	19.0	0.0	0.0	11.2
2019	181.9	6.0	79.7	0.0	2.9	36.3	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	10.2
2020	89.4	0.0	30	0.0	0.0	15.1	0.0	0.1	8.9	0.0	0.0	22.8
2021	67.4	0.0	64	0.1	0.1	27.4	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	14.5
2022	102.9	0.0	47	0.0	0.1	35.9	0.0	0.1	12.9	0.0	0.0	30.2
2023	117.5	0.0	94	0.0	0.0	31.7	0.0	0.1	58.0	0.0	0.0	18.7
2024	90.0	0.0	69	0.0	0.1	39.7	0.0	0.0	67.7	0.0	0.0	20.0
2025[g/]	52.2	0.0	79	0.0	0.1	46.6	0.0	0.0	103.6	0.0	0.0	16.6

a/ Includes Johnstone Strait.
b/ For Chinook, includes AABM catch only.
c/ For coho, includes Fraser seine.
d/ Does not include catch from Area 6.
e/ Does not include catch from Areas 5, 6, and 10.
f/ Does not include areas 15 (North) and 16 (South).
g/ Preliminary, catch estimates in some areas may be incomplete.

Table I-12. West Coast Vancouver Island aggregate abundance-based management troll Chinook salmon catch by month.

Season[a/]	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[b/]	Sept.	Total
2005-2006	12,198	2,156	1,689	1,468	5,154	7,883	20,561	7,078	20,807	-	886	24,098	103,978
2006-2007	16,000	1,200	800	5,500	2,600	2,300	5,200	23,500	25,000	-	-	6,000	88,100
2007-2008	3,137	-	-	1,634	1,911	-	1,717	11,105	15,944	-	9,099	45,157	89,704
2008-2009	1,882	1,209	1,107	3,394	1,540	586	3,616	18,062	12,165	-	9,630	-	53,191
2009-2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,553	31,296	23,652	-	11,642	3,980	79,123
2010-2011	-	-	-	-	1,849	875	8,670	41,239	34,394	15,619	21,284	-	123,930
2011-2012	-	-	245	129	542	243	10,493	22,334	-	-	4,280	17,264	55,530
2012-2013	3,344	230	312	1,018	358	501	1,374	25,737	-	-	-	2,519	35,393
2013-2014	2,358	28	25	49	586	1,422	13,345	40,336	-	26,494	10,002	15,360	110,005
2014-2015	213	56	-	186	612	731	3,841	27,405	-	-	13,953	7,341	54,338
2015-2016	178	13	1	51	342	315	6,456	31,799	-	-	7,574	2,390	49,119
2016-2017	-	-	-	72	276	358	4,065	23,557	-	8,169	6,758	4,279	47,534
2017-2018	-	-	-	74	141	297	-	11,009	-	-	5,063	2,572	19,156
2018-2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,113	3,082	23,195
2019-2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,524	1,781	11,305
2020-2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,485	740	25,225
2021-2022	-	-	-	-	430	242	-	-	-	-	21,946	2,068	24,686
2022-2023	-	-	-	39	633	660	277	1,086	-	-	16,433	2,924	22,052
2023-2024	-	-	0	31	594	656	1,440	1,419	-	-	19,022	992	24,154
2024-2025[c/]	-	-	-	458	424	477	2,014	1,235	-	-	22,978	4,157	31,743

a/ Includes commercial Area G troll only since the 2015-2016 season.

b/ Fishery restricted to plugs only.

c/ Preliminary.

Table I-13. Summary of 2025 coho catch and release in British Columbia commercial fisheries.

Gear/Area	Coho Kept	Coho Released
Northern Troll	52,292	95
Northern Net	0	5,929
North Central Troll	0	0
South Central Troll	0	0
Central Net	0	120
Johnstone Strait Troll	0	10
Johnstone Strait Net	49	323
Strait of Georgia Net	0	16
Strait of Georgia Troll	0	27
Fraser Gill Net	1	439
Northwest Vancouver Island Troll	0	5,468
Southwest Vancouver Island Troll	0	2,029
Northwest Vancouver Island Net	0	145
Southwest Vancouver Island Net	137	6,059

Table I-14. Summary of 2025 coho catch and release in British Columbia recreational fisheries.

Area	Kept	Released
Juan de Fuca Strait	16,568	42,631
Strait of Georgia	101,238	228,394
Johnstone Strait	2,346	4,897
WCVI[a/]	46,632	50,802
Total	166,784	326,724

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

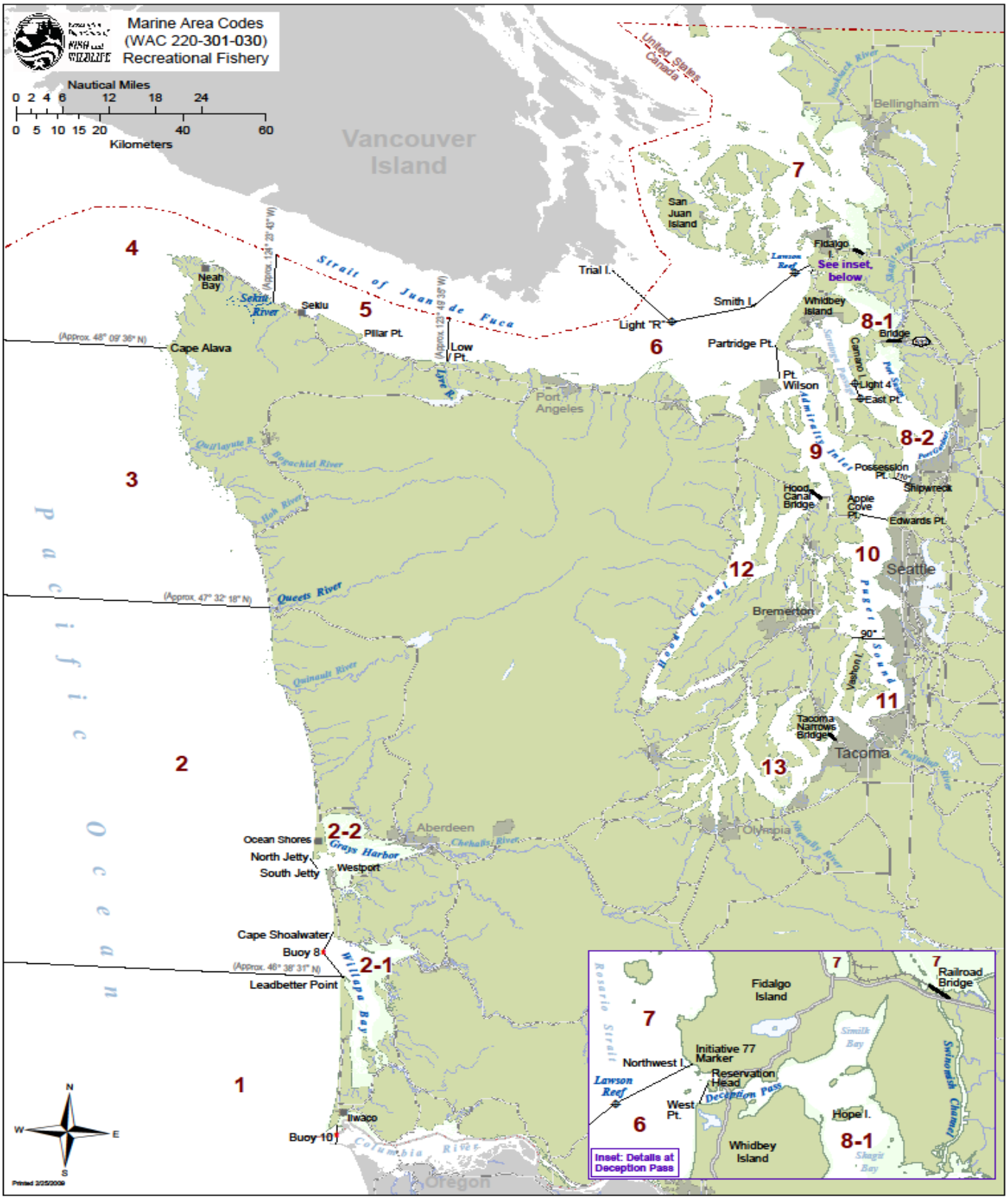

Figure I-1. Washington marine area code numbers and locations.

2 CHAPTER II – CHINOOK SALMON MANAGEMENT

2.1 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 are listed under the ESA: (1) Sacramento River winter Chinook, listed as threatened in August 1989 and endangered in January 1994; and (2) Central Valley spring Chinook, listed as threatened in September 1999.

Management Objectives

The following objectives guided Council management of Central Valley Chinook salmon stocks in the 2025 fisheries: (1) for SRFC, a spawner escapement of no less than 122,000 hatchery and natural area adults (NMFS guidance), and (2) for SRWC, the harvest control rule-specified a maximum allowable age-3 ocean impact rate of 20.0 percent in fisheries south of Point Arena and the ESA consultation standard restrictions concerning the duration, timing, and minimum size limits in the same ocean area.

Regulations to Achieve Objectives

In 2025, fishing opportunity south of Cape Falcon was primarily constrained by conservation concerns for KRFC, CC-Chinook, SRFC, LCN, and SONCC coho. Season and size limit details are presented in Tables I-1 and I-3.

Commercial

In 2025, commercial salmon fishing was closed in California.

The Oregon coast between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain was open for Chinook in mid-April through May, September, and October. Coho retention was allowed during a September non-mark-selective fishery. Chinook retention was allowed during parts of June and July in the area between Cape Falcon and Heceta Bank Line. The Oregon KMZ was open for two weeks in April.

Recreational

The recreational fishery from the Oregon/California border to the U.S./Mexico border was open for Chinook retention from June 7-8. The area from Point Reyes to Point Sur was open for Chinook retention from September 4-7.

The Oregon coast from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain was open for Chinook retention from March 15 through July 15 and from September 1 through October 31. The area from Humbug Mountain to the Oregon/California border was open for Chinook retention from May 16 through June 6 and from June 30 through July 15. A mark-selective coho quota extending from Cape Falcon to the Oregon/California border was open starting on June 7 and closed on August 24. A non-mark-selective coho fishery was open from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain for the month of September. In October, the fishery was only open shoreward of the 40-fathom management line.

Inside Harvest

In 2025, recreational angling for Chinook salmon in the Central Valley was open with a one fish bag limit from July 16 through October 31 in portions of the Feather and American rivers. Upstream portions of these rivers closed earlier, with closure dates ranging from September 15 to

October 15. The recreational fisheries in the Feather and American rivers harvested an estimated 4,884 SRFC, including 3,294 adults and 1,590 jacks.

Recreational angling for Chinook salmon was also open in portions of the Mokelumne River from July 16 to October 31. Upstream portions of the Mokelumne River closed on either September 15 or October 15. The Mokelumne recreational fishery harvested 386 San Joaquin River Fall Chinook, including 228 adults and 158 jacks.

Escapement and Management Performance

Commercial Chinook harvest in areas from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain were above preseason expectations (Table I-7). The September commercial coho quota for the area between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain was not attained (Table I-6). Recreational Chinook harvest between Cape Falcon and the Oregon/California border was above preseason expectations (Table I-7). Recreational Chinook harvest between the Oregon/California border and the US/Mexico border was above preseason expectations (Table I-7).

2.1.1 Sacramento River Fall Chinook

Under the 2025 regulations, the projected spawning escapement in the Sacramento River Basin was 147,733 hatchery and natural area fall Chinook adults. A total of 164,763 hatchery and natural area adult spawners and 65,369 jacks were estimated to have returned to the Sacramento River Basin in 2025 (Table II-1, Figure II-1).

Fall Chinook returns to Sacramento River hatcheries in 2025 totaled 34,331 adults and 19,465 jacks, and escapement to natural areas was 130,432 adults and 45,904 jacks. Table II-1 and Figure II-1 display historical natural area and hatchery adult fall spawner escapement estimates. For a more detailed breakdown of the historical escapement see Appendix B, Table B-1. It is important to note that available data indicate that hatchery-origin fish generally constitute a large portion of the Sacramento River naturally spawning fall Chinook population.

The geometric mean of adult spawning escapement for years 2023-2025 is 130,169, which is greater than the minimum stock size threshold (MSST) of 91,500 and therefore SRFC should not be considered overfished.

SRFC are considered to have been subject to overfishing if the estimated exploitation rate exceeds their maximum fishing mortality threshold (MFMT) of 0.58. An estimate of the 2025 SRFC exploitation rate is not yet available. However, fisheries in 2024 resulted in a preliminary exploitation rate of 0.04, which is below the MFMT. Therefore, overfishing did not occur in 2024 (Table II-6).

2.1.2 Sacramento River Winter and Spring Chinook

Spawner escapement of endangered SRWC in 2025 was estimated to be 14,303 adults and 880 jacks. This estimate was derived from three sources: a carcass survey conducted on the upper Sacramento River, SRWC captured in the Keswick trap which provides broodstock to Livingston Stone National Fish Hatchery, and SRWC returns to Battle Creek into and upstream of Coleman National Fish Hatchery as part of the Battle Creek “jumpstart” reintroduction effort.

SRWC spawner escapement estimates derived from Red Bluff Diversion Dam counts began in 1967, and from 1987 to 2008 the estimates were derived by expanding counts made during the period of dam operation (which overlaps with approximately 15 percent of the SRWC migration period). Escapement estimates from the carcass survey are considered a better representation of SRWC spawner escapement due to the small proportion of the SRWC migration sampled during the Red Bluff Diversion Dam operation period. Red Bluff Diversion Dam gates were permanently removed in 2012, and escapement estimates based on dam passage are no longer available.

Escapement of spring Chinook to the Sacramento River system in 2025 totaled 23,860 fish (jacks and adults), with an estimated return of 7,941 to upper Sacramento River tributaries and the remaining 15,919 fish returning to the Feather River. Estimates of spring Chinook escapement to the upper mainstem Sacramento River are no longer made due to the permanent removal of the Red Bluff Diversion Dam gates in 2012. The method used to estimate the spring Chinook return to the Feather River was modified in 2005 and again in 2024. In previous years, the estimate was equal to the number of Chinook that entered the hatchery during the early period of Chinook spawning.

Between 2005 and 2023, 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 were 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 spawner surveys in the Feather River during these years could not separate the spring and fall runs.

Since 2024, a fish monitoring video weir has been operated on the Feather River. This weir allows for the estimation of spring Chinook returns to both hatchery and natural areas. Spring Chinook are distinguished from fall Chinook by run timing, so natural area spring Chinook returns are no longer counted as fall Chinook.

Historical spawner escapements for SRWC and spring Chinook salmon are presented in Appendix B, Table B-3.

2.1.3 Sacramento River Late-Fall Chinook

Late-fall Chinook spawning escapement in 2025 was estimated to be 4,495 adults and 466 jacks. These Chinook returned primarily to the Coleman National Fish Hatchery and the upper Sacramento River. These numbers also include late-fall Chinook that returned to upper Sacramento River tributaries and those captured in the Keswick trap for use as broodstock at Coleman National Fish Hatchery (Appendix B, Table B-3 provides historical spawner escapement).

2.1.4 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 2025 totaled 14,210 fish (jacks and adults) in natural areas, and 7,062 fish (jacks and adults) to hatcheries (Appendix B, Table B-2 provides historical spawner escapements). Salmon production in the San Joaquin River is determined largely by spring outflows three years earlier. In most years between 1986 and 2014, spawner returns to the

San Joaquin River constituted less than 10 percent of the total Central Valley escapement for fall run Chinook. Since 2015, the San Joaquin contribution has exceeded 10 percent in several years with an average contribution of 15.1 percent. In 2025, San Joaquin fall Chinook spawners constituted 8.5 percent of the total fall run escapement to the Central Valley.

2.2 Northern California 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

KRFC were managed in accordance with the *de minimis* provision of the harvest control rule in 2025. This resulted in a maximum exploitation rate of 10.0 percent and an expected spawner escapement of 19,417 adults in natural areas. The available harvest of adult KRFC was shared equally between non-tribal and Klamath River tribal fisheries (tribes with federally-recognized fishing rights). The NMFS ESA consultation standard for California Coastal Chinook limits the ocean harvest rate on age-4 KRFC to a maximum of 16 percent. However, NMFS guidance for 2025 fisheries was to limit the forecast KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate to a maximum of 7.7 percent.

Regulations to Achieve Objectives

To achieve the management objectives for KRFC and California Coastal Chinook, the adopted regulations were designed to result in: (1) a Klamath River run of 28,554 fall Chinook adults, resulting in a spawner escapement of 19,417 adults to natural areas, taking into account projected river fishery impacts and returns to basin hatcheries of 9,137 adults; (2) 50 percent (1,385) of the allowable adult harvest for tribal subsistence and commercial fisheries; (3) 70.6 percent (978) of the non-tribal harvest to the Klamath River recreational fishery; and (4) 8.8 percent (36) of the ocean harvest to the KMZ recreational fishery. The age-4 ocean harvest rate resulting from the above configuration was forecast to be 1.6 percent. Season and size limit details are presented in Tables I-1 and I-3.

The primary constraints to commercial and recreational fisheries south of Cape Falcon in 2025 were conservation concerns for KRFC, CC-Chinook, SRFC, LCN, and SONCC coho.

Commercial

The Oregon coast between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain was open for Chinook for part of April, May, September, and October. Coho retention was allowed during a September non-mark-selective fishery. In the area between Cape Falcon and the Heceta Bank Line, Chinook retention was allowed during parts of June and July. The Oregon KMZ was open for two weeks in April.

The California portion of the KMZ and the Fort Bragg management area were closed to commercial fishing in 2025 (Table I-3).

Recreational

The Oregon coast from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain was open for Chinook retention from March 15 through July 15 and from September 1 through October 31. The area from Humbug Mountain to the Oregon/California border was open for Chinook retention from May 16 through June 6 and from June 30 through July 15. A mark-selective coho quota extending from Cape Falcon to the Oregon/California border was open starting on June 7 and closed on August 24. A non-mark-selective coho fishery was open from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain for the month of September. In October, the fishery was only open shoreward of the 40-fathom management line.

Recreational salmon fisheries in California were open for Chinook retention from June 7-8. The area from Point Reyes to point sur was open for Chinook retention from September 4-7.

Inside Harvest

The Yurok and Hoopa Valley tribes shared a federally-reserved right of 50 percent (1,385) of the available harvest surplus of adult Klamath fall Chinook. Tribal adult harvest was 3,493 (Yurok: 1,322 adults; Hoopa Valley: 2,171 adults), which was 252 percent of the tribal allocation (Appendix B, Tables B-4, and B-5).

Recreational fisheries for Chinook in the Klamath Basin were closed in 2025. While closed, an estimated 16 fall Chinook adults were illicitly harvested by recreational anglers. Portions of the Smith River were open from May 31 to April 30 with a bag limit of 1 Chinook per day. Harvest estimates for streams outside the Klamath River Basin were not available.

Escapement and Management Performance

Fort Bragg, San Francisco, and Monterey management areas in California were closed for commercial harvest (Table I-7). Commercial harvest from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain were above preseason expectations (Table I-7). Recreational harvest along the coast of California was above preseason expectations (Table I-7). In Oregon, recreational harvest between Cape Falcon and the OR/CA border were above preseason expectations (Table I-7).

2.2.1 Threatened California Coastal Chinook

Historical indices of spawner abundance, or actual spawning escapement estimates, for Chinook salmon in California coastal streams outside of the Klamath River Basin have been limited. Cursory, nonsystematic surveys had been conducted on Tomki Creek (Eel River Basin), Sprowl Creek (Eel River Basin), and Cañon Creek (Mad River Basin), but the surveys on Sprowl and Cañon creeks were discontinued in 2016. However, there have been recent increases in survey effort. Video counts of Chinook passage at Mirabel Dam on the Russian River began in 2000. Additional Chinook escapement estimates or redd counts for Redwood Creek, the Mad River, the mainstem Eel River, the Van Duzen, the South Fork Eel River, and the Mattole River are now available and will be reported on an annual basis. These streams are considered important spawning habitat for California Coastal Chinook. Historical spawning stock surveys for these northern California coastal rivers are presented in Appendix B, Table B-7.

2.2.2 Klamath River Fall Chinook

The 2025 preliminary postseason river run size estimate for KRFC was 51,277 adults compared to the preseason-predicted ocean escapement (river run size) of 28,554 adults. The escapement to natural spawning areas was 39,860 adults, which was 205 percent of the preseason prediction of

19,417 adults. The estimated hatchery return was 7,623 adults. Jack returns to the Klamath Basin totaled 18,574, including 14,513 that escaped to natural spawning areas. Table II-2, Figure II-2, and Appendix B, Table B-4 present historical harvest and escapement estimates for KRFC.

Spawning escapement to the major upper Klamath River tributaries (Salmon, Scott, and Shasta rivers), where spawning was only minimally affected by hatchery strays, totaled 9,192 adults. The Shasta River has historically been the most important Chinook salmon spawning stream in the upper Klamath River, supporting a spawning escapement of 27,600 adults as recently as 2012 and 63,700 in 1935. The escapement in 2025 to the Shasta River was 5,562 adults. Escapement to the Salmon and Scott rivers was 1,304 and 2,326 adults, respectively (Appendix B, Table B-6).

In 2024, four dams were removed from the Klamath River which allowed salmon to move volitionally upstream from the site of Iron Gate Dam for the first time in many years. Newly available mainstem and tributary habitats were occupied by salmon following dam removal. Substantial monitoring efforts in Oregon and California provided age-specific spawner estimates for the 2025 run. The estimated run size in the Klamath mainstem and its tributaries above Iron Gate was 11,722 adults and 341 jacks in 2025.

In 2018, KRFC met the criteria for overfished status. Under the terms of the salmon FMP, KRFC are considered rebuilt when the 3-year geometric mean spawning escapement exceeds the level associated with MSY (S_{MSY}) of 40,700 natural area adult spawners. KRFC are considered not overfished-rebuilding when the 3-year geometric mean spawning escapement exceeds the minimum stock size threshold (MSST) of 30,525 natural area adult spawners, with MSST = 0.75 x MSY. The geometric mean of adult spawning escapement in natural areas for years 2023-2025 is 34,093, therefore KRFC no longer meet the criteria for overfished status and are now considered not overfished-rebuilding (Table II-6).

KRFC are considered to have been subject to overfishing if the estimated exploitation rate exceeds their maximum fishing mortality threshold (MFMT) of 0.71. An estimate of the 2025 KRFC exploitation rate is not yet available. However, fisheries in 2024 resulted in a preliminary exploitation rate of 0.24, which is lower than the MFMT. Therefore, overfishing did not occur in 2024 (Table II-6).

2.3 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 from the Elk River north, except for 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 10 major north Oregon Coast (NOC) river systems from the Nehalem through the Siuslaw Rivers are harvested primarily in PSC ocean fisheries off B.C., SEAK and Oregon terminal area fisheries. NOC stocks are harvested to a much lesser degree

in Council-area fisheries off Washington and Oregon. 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, Oregon, and in terminal area fisheries. Minor catches occur in California fisheries and variable catches in SEAK troll 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 the northern and central Oregon Coast Chinook stock complexes 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. These stocks have been abundant historically; therefore, preseason abundance estimates were not developed, and it has not been a critical management concern. Council-area Chinook fisheries have minor impacts on most of the stocks originating from these areas, which have a northerly marine distribution pattern. For the South/Local Oregon Coast Chinook stock complex, the conservation objective is assessed using the escapement estimate at Huntley Park on the Rogue River with the goal of 34,992 natural adult passage. ESA consultation standards for OCN coho, LCN coho, and California Coastal Chinook, and KRFC management objectives generally result in reduced Council-area ocean fishery impacts on Oregon south/local migrating Chinook stocks.

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, impacts on these stocks from Council-area fisheries have not significantly affected the achievement of management objectives in recent years.

In some years, Oregon state waters terminal area fisheries are adopted to provide additional harvest on robust hatchery or naturally produced fall Chinook. When in place, special regulations for each of these seasons are implemented to maintain fishery impacts within conservation objectives. These regulations would include season quotas, daily and weekly landing limits in commercial fisheries, and reduced daily and season bag limits and partial mark-selective restrictions in some recreational fisheries.

Inside Harvest

Inside recreational harvest of fall and spring Chinook occurred in most Oregon coastal estuaries and rivers. In 2025, fishery regulations were adopted with the intention of reducing impacts on some of these stocks. Estimates of recreational harvest of spring and fall Chinook are reported in Table II-3. Estimates prior to 2019 were derived from Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) salmon and steelhead angler catch record cards. Since 2019, estimates are derived from the self-reported catch from anglers using ODFW's electronic licensing system.

Escapement and Management Performance

Under the 2025 regulations, the STT expected the aggregate conservation objectives for these stocks would be met with the constraints required for California Coastal Chinook and KRFC.

Actual escapement was not estimated for the northern and central Oregon Coast Chinook stock aggregate; achievement of the aggregate 150,000 to 200,000 naturally spawning adults was assessed through peak spawner index counts of 60 to 90 adults per mile in nine index streams. Peak spawner index counts were based on traditional non-random surveys (e.g., stream surveys, dam counts, etc.). The aggregate South/Local Oregon Coast Chinook conservation objective is the achievement of at least 34,992 naturally produced Chinook adults passing Huntley Park in the lower Rogue River, which was met in 2025 (Appendix B, Table B-10).

2.3.1 North Migrating Chinook

In 2025, index counts of adult spawners (peak count per index mile) were conducted for five of the nine standard streams and used to measure natural spawner escapement trends for north-migrating fall Chinook. Data has been collected since about 1950 for most systems. Overall peak Chinook adult index spawner counts in 2025 were estimated at 142 adults per mile, higher than the maximum sustainable yield (MSY) spawner escapement level of 60 adults per mile (Appendix B, Table 11).

The geometric mean of north-migrating Oregon Coast Chinook adult escapement in 2023, 2024, and 2025 was 127 fish per mile, which exceeded both the MSST (30) and the MSY spawner escapement level. Estimates of exploitation rates were not available for 2024 and 2025, but earlier fisheries resulted in exploitation rates that were lower than the MFMT (0.78). Therefore, north-migrating Oregon Coast Chinook should not be considered overfished or subject to overfishing (Table II-6).

2.3.2 South/Local Migrating Chinook

Standard fall Chinook spawning index escapement data for the smaller southern Oregon coastal rivers (south of the Elk River) were available for the Winchuck, Chetco, and Pistol rivers (Appendix B, Table B-8). The 2025 preliminary estimate was reported at 18 adults per mile. The escapement goal prior to 2015 was assessed using this methodology.

Two trend indicators of escapement for naturally produced spring Chinook are utilized: (1) Rogue River counts at Gold Ray Dam, and (2) Umpqua River counts at Winchester Dam (Table II-4). Gold Ray Dam was removed in October 2010. For recent years, an estimate of natural spring Chinook escapement above the Gold Ray Dam site was made using the relationship of 2004-10 spawning ground surveys to the Gold Ray Dam passage (Figures II-3 and II-4).

Rogue River carcass counts were used as an indicator of trends in escapement for naturally produced fall Chinook, but these surveys have not been conducted since 2004 (Table II-4). Passage estimates of naturally produced fall Chinook at Huntley Park in the lower Rogue River are presented in Appendix B, Table B-10.

The geometric mean of south/local migrating Oregon Coast Chinook adult escapement in 2023, 2024, and 2025 was 49,447, which exceeded the MSST (20,500); therefore, south/local-migrating Oregon Coast Chinook should not be considered overfished. Estimates of exploitation rates were not available, so an assessment of overfishing status was not possible, but based on exploitation rates for KRFC, it is unlikely that south/local-migrating Oregon Coast Chinook were subject to overfishing (Table II-6).

2.4 Columbia River Basin Chinook Stocks

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

The assessment below focuses on the five major stock groups of Columbia 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 LCR Chinook ESU; Spring Creek Hatchery (SCH) tule stock; upriver bright (URB) stock, which includes the ESA-listed SRW Chinook ESU; and mid-Columbia bright (MCB) hatchery stock. A brief assessment of upper Columbia summer Chinook is also included. Management details for Columbia River spring Chinook stocks are not discussed. Council-managed ocean salmon fisheries have very limited impacts on these stocks (less than a 2 percent exploitation rate in base-period fisheries); as a result, mid-Columbia spring stocks were removed from the FMP under Amendment 16 in December 2011. 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 and inriver fisheries can be found in the *Joint Staff Report: stock status and fisheries for spring Chinook, summer Chinook, sockeye, steelhead, and other species* and the *Joint Staff Report: stock status and fisheries for fall Chinook salmon, coho salmon, chum salmon, summer steelhead, and white sturgeon* published annually by the joint staffs of ODFW and WDFW.

Management Objectives

In 2025, Council-area fisheries north of Cape Falcon were managed to access URB, SCH and LRH stocks while meeting the NMFS ESA consultation standards for the ESA-listed LCR Chinook ESU (both LCR natural tules and LRW) and SRW fall Chinook ESU. The standard for ESA-listed LCR natural tules was a total (ocean plus inriver) AEQ exploitation rate of no more than 41.0 percent. For preseason modeling, the estimated total exploitation rate on a composite of Washougal, Kalama, Cowlitz, and Big Creek hatchery tules were used as a surrogate for LCR natural tules. The NMFS ESA consultation standard for LRW was a North Lewis River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 5,700 (equivalent to 6,900 ocean escapement); the preseason forecast was for an ocean escapement of 14,500. The standard for the SRW ESU was no less than a 30.0 percent reduction in the Snake River Fall Index (SRFI) from the 1988 through 1993 base period AEQ exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries combined.

The NMFS ESA consultation standard for the threatened LCR natural tule Chinook was a key consideration for management of Council-area Chinook fisheries north of Cape Falcon. However, the impacts on LCR natural tule Chinook did not limit, by itself, the fisheries north of Cape Falcon in 2025.

Regulations to Achieve Objectives

The 2025 forecast for the combined abundance of Chinook stocks contributing to northern AABM fisheries (SEAK and Northern B.C.) was lower than both the 2024 forecast, and the most recent

ten-year postseason average. For the WCVI AABM fishery, however, the 2025 forecast of Chinook contributing to the fisheries was greater than both the 2024 forecast and the most recent ten-year postseason average. The impacts of northern fisheries on Columbia River stocks are included in the modeling of Council-area fisheries.

Fisheries north of Cape Falcon are managed with quotas to help ensure impacts to stocks do not exceed allowable limits and to ensure allocation objectives are met. The 2025 overall non-Indian Chinook total allowable catch (TAC) for North of Cape Falcon was 115,000. This compares to a 2024 non-Indian TAC of 82,000. The 2025 overall TAC was divided into 61,250 commercial and 53,750 recreational. The 2025 treaty Indian ocean troll TAC was 45,000 Chinook and was applicable to the May-September period. This compares to a 2024 treaty Indian TAC of 42,500. Season and size limit details are presented in Tables I-1, I-2, and I-3.

Commercial

In the area between the U.S./Canada Border and Cape Falcon, the coastwide quota was 61,250 Chinook. The coastwide quota was divided between a "spring" season planned in the months of May and June and a "summer" season planned in the months of July, August, and September.

Non-Indian commercial troll fisheries north of Cape Falcon included a Chinook-directed fishery spring season (May 1 - June 29) with landing and possession limits in place, and modified inseason, for all management areas. This fishery had a preseason quota of 36,800 Chinook, no more than 8,000 of which may be caught in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River, and no more than 6,000 of which may be caught in the area between Leadbetter Pt. and Cape Falcon.

The summer season non-Indian commercial troll all-salmon fishery had a preseason quota of 24,450 Chinook with landing and possession limits in place, and modified inseason, for all management areas. The summer season began on July 1 and closed early after September 10 due to inseason action in all areas.

The Chinook minimum size limit was 27 inches.

Recreational

In the areas between the U.S./Canada Border and Cape Falcon, the coastwide quota was 53,750 Chinook. The Neah Bay, La Push, and Westport areas opened June 21, with a one fish daily bag limit, all salmon except coho. Neah Bay and La Push then opened for all salmon on July 4 with a two fish daily bag limit. Westport opened for all salmon on June 29 with a two fish daily bag limit, only one of which could be a Chinook. The Columbia River area opened June 25 for all species, with a two fish daily bag limit, only one of which could be a Chinook. All areas were scheduled to close September 15 except for the Columbia River area, which was scheduled to close September 30. Inseason actions were taken to close Neah Bay, La Push, and the Columbia River areas early as respective area coho quotas were approached. Neah Bay was closed after September 6, La Push was closed after September 1, and the Columbia River area was closed after August 18 before reopening for a single day on August 30. The Neah Bay and La Push management areas had a Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches, whereas the Chinook minimum size limit was 22 inches in the Westport and Columbia River management areas.

Treaty Indian Ocean Harvest

The Tribal troll ocean fishery (also known as the Treaty troll fishery) quotas were limited by the conservation concerns for ESA-listed Chinook and select coho stocks that have been declared overfished (Queets River natural coho and Strait of Juan de Fuca natural coho, both now rebuilt). The 2025 Tribal troll Chinook quota of 45,000 was split 50/50 between the May through June and July through September 15 sub-quotas. The 2025 Tribal troll coho quota of 37,500 was less than the 2024 quota of 42,500. The Tribal troll fishery takes place in Washington ocean areas 2, 3, 4 and 4B. The Chinook only fishery was open May 1 through June 30 with a 22,500 sub-quota. The all-salmon fishery was open July 1 through September 15 with a sub-quota of 35,392 Chinook and a coho quota of 37,500.

Inside Harvest

When the Columbia River Fishery Management Plan expired on December 31, 1998, fall Chinook in Columbia River fisheries were managed through 2007 under the guidance of annual management agreements among the *U.S.* v. *Oregon* parties. In 2008, a 10-year management agreement was negotiated through the *U.S.* v. *Oregon* process, which included revisions to some inriver objectives. In particular, the *"2008-2017 U.S. v Oregon Management Agreement"* (2008-2017 MA) specified that with run sizes of greater than 200,000 URB, including at least 8,000 SRW fall Chinook, the allowable URB impact rate would be 45.0 percent. NMFS used the URB impact rate as a proxy in the SRW consultation standard. A new 10-year *U.S. v Oregon* management agreement for 2018-2027 was finalized, and NMFS issued a new Biological Opinion in February 2018.

In 2025, the fall fisheries were managed to achieve the NMFS ESA consultation standards for threatened LCR natural tule and SRW Chinook, and the 2025 URB and SRW preseason forecast run sizes (328,200 and 9,000, respectively) were both large enough to allow a 45.0 percent harvest rate in in-river fisheries.

Within the ESA limitations there were harvestable numbers of salmon available for most major stocks in 2025. Preliminary postseason run reconstructions were complete for spring, summer, and fall Chinook salmon. The preliminary catch estimates (adults) for the non-Indian commercial net fisheries were 1,360 spring and zero summer Chinook. The preliminary catch estimate (adults) for the recreational fisheries totaled 10,574 spring Chinook and 599 summer Chinook in mainstem sport fisheries below and above Bonneville Dam (Appendix B, Table B-20).

Escapement and Management Performance

2.4.1 Upper Columbia Summer Chinook

The preliminary upper Columbia summer Chinook escapement (Rock Island Dam count) in 2025 was 38,288, exceeding the MSY spawner escapement objective of 12,143 adults established under FMP Amendment 16.

The geometric mean of upper Columbia summer Chinook adult escapement for 2023 – 2025 was 42,696, which exceeded the MSST (6,071); therefore, upper Columbia summer Chinook should not be considered overfished (Table II-6). Estimates of combined ocean and in-river exploitation rates were not available for 2024 or 2025, but the 2023 exploitation rate of 0.33 was below the

MFMT (0.75); therefore, upper Columbia summer Chinook did not experience overfishing in 2023 (Table II-6).

2.4.2 Upriver Bright Fall Chinook

The preliminary number of URB fall Chinook counted at McNary Dam in 2025 was 117,032, and the preliminary natural area spawner escapement estimate was 38,381, which is below the MSY level of 39,625 adults established under FMP Amendment 16. The preliminary total count of adult fall Chinook (SRW, hatchery, and supplementation) at Lower Granite Dam in 2025 was 27,617, which was less than the count of 35,113 in 2024. The preliminary 2025 URB in-river harvest rate estimate was not available in time for this report.

The preliminary geometric mean of Columbia URB fall Chinook adult escapement for 2023 – 2025 was 52,224, which exceeded the MSST (19,812); therefore, Columbia URB fall Chinook should not be considered overfished (Table II-6). Estimates of combined ocean and in-river exploitation rates were not available for 2024 or 2025, but the 2023 exploitation rate of 0.31 was below the MFMT (0.86); therefore, Columbia URB fall Chinook did not experience overfishing in 2023 (Table II-6).

2.4.3 Snake River Wild Fall Chinook

The preliminary estimate of SRW adult fall Chinook at Lower Granite Dam in 2025 was 5,405. Postseason estimates of the exploitation rate on SRW fall Chinook in ocean fisheries were not available.

2.4.4 Lower Columbia River Natural Tule Fall Chinook

Table II-7 provides conservation objective and fishery impacts for LCR natural tule fall Chinook. Recent year estimates are preliminary.

2.5 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-area ocean fisheries.

Management Objectives

Willapa Bay natural fall Chinook did not have a defined conservation objective in the Salmon FMP during the preseason process, although WDFW has a spawning escapement objective of 4,353 natural Chinook, which is based on peak density estimates and watershed area. Amendment 16 to the Salmon FMP, adopted in December 2011, included an MSY spawning escapement objective of 3,393, which was based on the WDFW objective.

Spawning escapement goals for natural stocks managed within this complex north of Willapa Bay, 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 v. 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 v. 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. As provided for in Amendment 14, and pursuant to rules and procedures established under *U.S. v. Washington*, WDFW and the Quinault Indian Nation (QIN) presented new management objectives for Grays Harbor fall Chinook salmon. These objectives were reviewed by the Chinook Technical Committee of the Pacific Salmon Commission in February 2014 and adopted in November 2014. The new objectives are based on spawner-recruit relationships using estimates of production resulting from naturally spawning fish in the Chehalis and Humptulips river basins from brood years 1986 through 2005. It is the intent of WDFW and QIN to use for management purposes an aggregate natural spawning escapement goal of 13,326 for Grays Harbor fall Chinook salmon. No alternate agreements on annual spawning targets for Washington coastal Chinook, other than those in the FMP, were made in 2024.

Regulations to Achieve Objectives

Preseason abundance forecasts for some Washington coastal Chinook stocks were available for the first time in 2008 for the Council preseason management process. Because Council area fishery impacts to Washington coastal Chinook stocks are negligible, ocean regulations are not generally used to manage these stocks. Season and size limit details are shown in Tables I-1, I-2, and I-3.

2.5.1 Willapa Bay Chinook

Inside Harvest

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

The 2025 preseason forecast of Chinook returning to Willapa Bay was 35,757 fish (2,338 natural and 33,419 hatchery). A Chinook directed non-tribal gillnet fishery was not conducted until mid-August 2025. There were 46 12-hour Chinook and coho directed openings from August 13 through November 28. Retention of unmarked Chinook was prohibited. Total Chinook harvest in the non-tribal gillnet fishery was 4,498 fish, based on preliminary data. There were four emergency regulations issued in-season for this commercial salmon fishery for the 2025 season.

- Commercial emergency regulation opened area 2U on September 18, 2025, from 7 am through 7 pm with a maximum mesh size of 6.5 inches.
- Commercial emergency regulation opened areas 2T, 2N, and 2R on October 17, 2025, from 7 am to 7 pm with a maximum mesh size of 6.5 inches.
- Commercial emergency regulation opened areas 2N, 2M, and 2R on October 23, 2025, from 7 am to 7 pm with a maximum mesh size of 6.5 inches.
- Commercial emergency regulation opened areas 2N, 2M, and 2R on October 29, 2025, from 7 am to 7 pm with a maximum mesh size of 6.5 inches.

The recreational salmon fishery in the marine waters of Willapa Bay (Marine Area 2-1) was open from June 21 through July 31, 2025, concurrent with Marine Area 2 (ocean rules applied). From August 1, 2025, through January 31, 2026, Marine Area 2-1 was scheduled to be open to

recreational salmon fishing with a daily bag limit of 6 salmon, only 2 may be adults. The Willapa Bay Control Zone was open to salmon fishing beginning August 1. Anglers were required to release unmarked Chinook. Anglers could fish with two poles if they had a Two-Pole Endorsement.

Recreational salmon fisheries in tributaries to Willapa Bay watersheds varied in duration but were generally open as early as August 1, 2025, and remained open through January 31, 2026. All freshwater systems in Willapa Bay were open to recreational salmon fishing with a daily bag limit of 6 salmon, only 2 may be adults. Anglers were required to release unmarked Chinook. Single-point, barbless hooks were required in all areas except Naselle, South Fork Willapa, and Bear rivers, where only barbless hooks were required. Anglers could fish with two poles in sections of the Naselle and Willapa rivers with the Two-Pole Endorsement. No emergency regulations were issued in-season for the freshwater recreational fisheries for the 2025 salmon season.

Expected Chinook harvest in all recreational fisheries based on preseason forecast abundances was 5,143 hatchery Chinook for the 2025 season. Retention of unmarked Chinook was prohibited. Marine and freshwater recreational harvest estimates were not available for 2025, but the preliminary 2024 Marine Area 2-1 and freshwater recreational estimates totaled 3,642 Chinook.

Escapement and Management Performance

The 2025 escapement estimates are not available. In 2024, hatchery-origin Chinook returning to the Willapa Bay watershed was estimated at 22,237 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. The most recent but still preliminary 2024 natural-origin spawner escapement estimate was 3,393 Chinook, at the FMP objective of 3,393.

The geometric mean of Willapa fall Chinook adult escapement in 2022, 2023, and 2024 was 2,557 which exceeded the MSST (1,697); therefore, Willapa Bay fall Chinook should not be considered overfished (Table II-6).

Exploitation rate estimates for Willapa Bay fall Chinook were available through 2023 and calculated using Queets River fall Chinook CWTs as a surrogate for ocean fishery exploitation rates. For terminal fisheries, adjustments were made to the Queets River CWT-based exploitation rates to account for harvest rates that occurred in the Willapa Bay terminal area. Exploitation rate estimates were not available for 2024 or 2025, but the 2023 estimate of 0.65 was below the MFMT (0.78); therefore, Willapa Bay fall Chinook did not experience overfishing in 2023 (Table II-6). The MFMT for Willapa Bay fall Chinook is also based on a proxy derived from an average value of other Chinook stocks; therefore, overfishing status based on total exploitation rates for Willapa Bay fall Chinook are less certain than for some other Washington Coast Chinook stocks.

2.5.2 Grays Harbor Chinook

Inside Harvest

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

The Quinault Indian Nation has not conducted any spring/summer fishery on the Chehalis River or in Grays Harbor commercial fishing Areas 2A, 2A-1, and D since 2018 because of forecasts of low spring/summer Chinook stock abundances. No spring/summer fisheries were directed at salmon or white sturgeon in 2025.

There were no non-Indian recreational fisheries allowing the retention of spring Chinook in the Chehalis River during the spring Chinook management period. The Chehalis Tribe did not conduct a spring Chinook commercial fishery in 2025.

In 2025, The Quinault Indian Nation conducted a fall gillnet fishery harvesting a total of 692 fall Chinook in two separately scheduled areas: the first in the lower Chehalis River and adjacent areas of Grays Harbor, Areas 2D, 2A, and 2A-1, and the second in the lower Humptulips River and adjacent Area 2C of Grays Harbor. Fishing was restricted to east of Stearns Bluff and excluded the area known as the "South Channel" in the Chehalis River, and Areas 2D, 2A, and 2A-1 to limit catch of Chinook, which tend to concentrate in deep areas off the mouths of the Johns and Elk rivers. The 2025 fishery was scheduled on the Chehalis side to run from week 40 to week 48. All weeks of Chehalis fishing were conducted with a 6½-inch maximum mesh size restriction. During weeks 40 through 48, beginning September 28 through November 26, the number of days open per week were 2, 4, 3, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, and 3, respectively, for a total of 28 days. The Chehalis area treaty Indian fishery catch of 563 Chinook was lower than the expected catch of 1,559 (~34 percent of the expected catch).

The Humptulips area treaty Indian fishery schedule was also set with a 6½-inch maximum mesh restriction through the fall period from weeks 40 through 48. The number of days open per week during weeks 40 through 48 was four days per week except during weeks 43 and 44, where only three days per week were scheduled, and week 48 where there were 5 days, for a total of 35 days. The Humptulips reported catch of 129 Chinook was lower than the expected catch of 769 (~17 percent of the expected catch). The combined Grays Harbor Chinook catch of 692 was lower than the expected catch of 2,435 (28.4 percent of the expected catch).

In 2025, the non-Indian gillnet fishery harvested a total of one fall Chinook with an estimate of six non-harvest mortalities in the Chehalis River 2A and 2D areas. Non-Indian gillnet fisheries were not scheduled in Humptulips commercial Area 2C in 2025. The non-Indian gillnet mark-selective fishery in the Chehalis River commercial Areas 2A and 2D harvested one hatchery-origin Chinook. Chehalis River fisheries consisted of two days in week 43, one 8-hour and one 12-hour day, three days in week 44, one 10-hour and two 12-hour days, and two days in week 45, and one 8-hour and one 12-hour day. The six unmarked Chinook non-harvest mortalities estimated to have occurred during this fishery were based on data collected during on-board monitoring, catch accounting, and when applying 31 percent mortality rate with tangle nets and 56 percent mortality rate using 6½-inch maximum mesh gill nets for encountered unmarked Chinook.

A recreational fishery in the northern portion of Marine Area 2-2, Commercial Area 2C, occurred August 1 through September 15. The daily bag limit was one adult salmon requiring the release of wild Chinook. The portion of Marine Area 2-2 east of a line from the mouth of Johns River to Brackenridge Bluff Tripod occurred September 16 through November 30. The daily bag limit was one adult salmon, and all Chinook were required to be released.

A recreational mark-selective Chinook fishery occurred on the mainstem Humptulips River from the mouth to the confluence of the East and West forks was scheduled from September 1 through October 24th. The daily limit was one adult salmon requiring the release of wild Chinook. From October 25 through December 31, salmon fishing was open with a daily limit of one adult salmon but required the release of all Chinook.

No recreational fisheries targeting Chinook were scheduled in 2025 in the Chehalis River or any of the tributaries, including the Hoquiam and Wishkah basins.

Escapement and Management Performance

Chehalis River spring Chinook, also referred to as Grays Harbor spring Chinook, are of natural origin and managed for an escapement goal of 1,400 adults. The 2025 preliminary natural spawning escapement estimate is not yet available. The geometric mean of natural spawning escapement estimates in 2022, 2023, and 2024 is 1,733 fish, which exceeded the MSST (700); therefore, Grays Harbor spring Chinook should not be considered overfished (Table II-6).

The 2025 Grays Harbor fall Chinook run size forecast of 14,224 included 10,497 natural and 3,727 hatchery adults; a preliminary 2025 natural spawning escapement estimate is not yet available. The return of hatchery-origin fall Chinook to Grays Harbor hatchery programs to date are 2,266 fish, sufficient to provide for the 2026 fall Chinook production goals. A preliminary 2024 Grays Harbor fall Chinook run size of 16,869 includes 11,182 natural and 5,687 hatchery origin adults. The combined components of the 2024 return was less than the 2024 forecast of 19,648.

Grays Harbor fall Chinook are managed for a natural spawning escapement goal of 13,326 adults. The preliminary natural spawning escapement estimate for 2025 was not available. The final 2025 spawning ground escapement estimate for the Grays Harbor fall Chinook is in development by QIN and WDFW. The 2024 preliminary natural spawning escapement estimate was 11,517. The geometric mean of natural spawning escapement estimates in 2022, 2023, and 2024 is 12,158, which exceeded the MSST (6,663); therefore, Grays Harbor fall Chinook should not be considered overfished (Table II-6).

Exploitation rate estimates for Grays Harbor fall Chinook were calculated using Queets River fall Chinook CWTs as a surrogate for ocean fishery exploitation rates. For terminal fisheries, adjustments were made to the Queets River CWT-based exploitation rates to account for harvest rates that occurred in the Grays Harbor terminal area. Exploitation rate estimates were not available for 2024 or 2025, but the 2023 estimate of 0.62 was below the MFMT (0.63); therefore, Grays Harbor fall Chinook did not experience overfishing in 2023 (Table II-6).

2.5.3 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 naturally spawning spring/summer Chinook enters the Quinault 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.

In 2025, the tribal fishery had a reported harvest of 22 spring/summer Chinook during the spring/summer fishery running from May 1 through July 2 during a fishery directed on sockeye. Subsequent commercial salmon fisheries were closed until the fall fishing period.

The 2025 recreational fishery within the Quinault Indian Reservation was conducted from September 1 through November 30 with a daily bag limit of 1 adult Chinook.

The 2025 non-treaty recreational fishery upstream of Lake Quinault was open from July 1 through September 30 for jack salmon only. From October 1 through November 30 anglers are allowed a daily limit of 2 adult salmon but are required to release sockeye and chum salmon.

The 2025 treaty Indian gillnet fishery harvested 8,069 fall Chinook. The Quinault River Fall gillnet fishery is designed to maximize harvest opportunity during hatchery Chinook and coho entry while reduced effort occurs during the scheduled fishing days later in the season during primarily wild Chinook and wild coho entry.

Escapement and Management Performance

Quinault fall Chinook are managed for hatchery production. The 2025 fall Chinook natural spawning escapement is expected to be available for 2026 management planning. Hatchery fall Chinook egg-take goals for the Quinault River were attained at the Lake Quinault tribal hatchery.

2.5.4 Queets River Chinook

Inside Harvest

Historical terminal run size, catch, and escapement data for Queets River Chinook stocks are presented in Appendix B, Tables B-29, and B-30.

The 2025 treaty Indian gillnet harvest of spring/summer Chinook remained closed through the spring/summer management period.

There were no recreational fisheries allowing the retention of spring Chinook in the Queets River basin during the spring/summer Chinook management period.

The 2025 Queets River recreational fishery within the Quinault Indian Reservation was conducted from September 1 through November 30 with a daily bag limit of 1 adult Chinook. The Salmon River recreational fishery within the Quinault Indian Reservation was closed to the retention of Chinook.

The 2025 treaty commercial gillnet fishery was restricted primarily to the month of September with a 6½-inch maximum mesh size restriction. The fishery opened six days (Sunday through Saturday) week 36 and week 37, 5 days (Sunday through Friday) week 38, four days (Sunday through Thursday) week 39, and two days (Sunday through Tuesday) week 40. A two-day fishery occurred in week 42 (Sunday, October 12 through Tuesday, October 14) and a one-day fishery

occurred in week 43, these fisheries were with a 9-inch maximum mesh size restriction. Week 48 had a three-day fishery with a 6½-inch maximum mesh size restriction. The treaty commercial gillnet fishery harvested 853 fall Chinook compared to a preseason expected commercial catch of 935.

Preliminary catch estimates for 2025 recreational Chinook salmon fisheries were 831. The catch estimate for the 2024 recreational salmon fisheries occurring within the Quinault reservation boundaries was 51 adult fall Chinook.

Escapement and Management Performance

The 2025 Queets River spring/summer Chinook spawning escapement estimate is not available. The 2024 Queets River spring/summer Chinook spawning escapement estimate is 756.

No terminal fisheries occurred in Queets River basin for spring/summer Chinook in 2025.

In fall 2023, NMFS published an overfished designation for Queets River spring/summer Chinook. The STT worked with tribal and state managers and developed a rebuilding plan that was adopted by the Council in November 2024. The geometric mean of Queets River spring/summer Chinook adult spawning escapement in 2022, 2023, and 2024 is 562, which exceeded the MSST (350). Because the geometric mean of Queets River spring/summer Chinook exceeded the MSST and remained below S_{MSY} (700 natural adult spawners, Chapter II, Table II-6), Queets River spring/summer Chinook stock continues to meet the criteria of 'not overfished-rebuilding' status.

The 2025 Queets River fall Chinook spawning escapement estimate is not available. The indicator Chinook originate from wild broodstock taken each year in the river. The 2024 spawning escapement estimate for Queets River fall Chinook of 4,273 was comprised of 3,629 natural-origin, 439 indicator returns, and 205 Chinook (including 5 indicator Chinook) that were taken for broodstock. In Appendix Table B-30, fish removed from the river for hatchery (indicator) brood stock are included in the escapement columns (footnote b/) and only natural broodstock are included in the terminal natural run size columns.

The geometric mean of Queets River fall Chinook adult spawning escapement in 2022, 2023 and 2024 is 2,577, which exceeded the MSST (1,250); therefore, Queets River fall Chinook should not be considered overfished (Table II-6). Exploitation rate estimates were not available for 2024 and 2025, but the 2023 estimate of 0.73 was below the MFMT (0.87); therefore, Queets River fall Chinook did not experience overfishing in 2023 (Table II-6).

2.5.5 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 2025 Hoh River spring/summer Chinook terminal abundance forecast was 1,233 fish. The tribal fishery targeted 11 percent of the terminal run with commercial and ceremonial and subsistence fisheries. The tribal commercial fishery harvested 33 natural spring/summer Chinook and 147 hatchery spring/summer Chinook for a total of 180 spring/summer Chinook.

The non-tribal recreational salmon fishery was closed June 1 through September 15.

Hoh River fisheries for fall Chinook were based on an expected terminal run size of 2,491 adults, allowing for a terminal harvest rate of 31 percent. The spawning escapement was expected to be 1,721 adults.

The treaty Indian fishery targeted 23 percent of the terminal run. The treaty Indian gillnet fishery was closed during weeks 36 through 37, and open one day per week during weeks 38 through 49. The Hoh treaty commercial fishery caught 614 Chinook.

The non-tribal recreational salmon fishery was open September 16 through December 15, from the Olympic National Park boundary upstream to the Oxbow Campground boat launch, and open October 16 through December 15 from the Oxbow Campground upstream to Morgans Crossing Boat Launch. The daily limit was three salmon, of which two adult could be retained, of which only one could be a Chinook. The daily bag limit December 1 through December 15 was one salmon, release all Chinook. Only one single-point barbless hook was allowed. The 2025 catch estimate for the fall Chinook recreational fishery was 338 fish, which includes harvested fish and non-harvest mortality from released fish.

Escapement and Management Performance

The preliminary 2025 spawning escapement estimate for Hoh River spring/summer Chinook is not available. The geometric mean of Hoh River spring/summer Chinook spawner escapement in 2022, 2023, and 2024 was 1,238, which exceeded the MSST (450); therefore, Hoh River spring/summer Chinook should not be considered overfished (Table II-6). Estimates of exploitation rates were not available for Washington coastal spring/summer Chinook stocks. Based on the limited in-river harvest rate and lack of ocean harvest data, it is difficult to assess the extent to which Hoh River spring/summer Chinook were subject to overfishing in recent years (Table II-6).

The preliminary 2025 spawning escapement estimate for Hoh River fall Chinook is not available. The geometric mean of Hoh River fall Chinook adult spawning escapement in 2022, 2023, and 2024 was 2,107, which exceeded the MSST (600); therefore, Hoh River fall Chinook should not be considered overfished (Table II-6).

Exploitation rate estimates for Hoh River fall Chinook were calculated using Queets River fall Chinook CWTs as a surrogate for ocean fishery exploitation rates. For terminal fisheries, adjustments were made to the Queets River CWT-based exploitation rates to account for harvest rates that occurred in the Hoh River terminal area. Exploitation rate estimates were not available for 2024 or 2025, but the 2023 estimate of 0.71 was below the MFMT (0.90); therefore, Hoh River fall Chinook did not experience overfishing in 2023 (Table II-6).

2.5.6 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.

The recreational and tribal fisheries for spring/summer Chinook were established by a preseason management agreement between WDFW and the Quileute Tribe. The total IGN catches for 2025 were 1,086 hatchery and 138 natural spring/summer Chinook. Seven Chinook were taken in the ceremonial and subsistence fishery. The Quillayute system was closed to all recreational fishing from April 1 through April 30 by the preseason management plan and implemented through emergency regulation. WDFW required the release of unmarked Chinook in fisheries through August to reduce impacts of the recreational fishery on the natural spring/summer Chinook stock. The catch record card (CRC) estimate for the 2025 recreational spring/summer Chinook fishery is not yet available; the average of the 2022, 2023, and 2024 CRC estimates was used.

The recreational and tribal fisheries for fall Chinook were established by a preseason management agreement between WDFW and the Quileute Tribe. The 2025 Quileute IGN harvest of fall (natural) Chinook was 927 and the catch of stray fall hatchery Chinook was five fish, for a total harvest of 932. Catch for ceremonial and subsistence use is included in the IGN harvest numbers. The CRC estimate for the 2025 fall Chinook recreational fishery was not yet available, but a fall creel survey was conducted in the Quillayute Basin and 2025 sport harvest estimates from those creel surveys are reported in Appendix B, Table 36.

The 2025 recreational Chinook fishery in the Quillayute (park boundary to confluence of Bogachiel and Sol Duc) and Sol Duc (mouth to Sol Duc hatchery) consisted of:

- Preseason rules included a season of February 1 through March 31 and May 1 through August 31, daily limit two salmon, release wild adult Chinook, wild adult coho, and sockeye.
- Preseason rules included a season of September 1 through December 15, daily limit four, up to three adult salmon retained including no more than one wild adult, release sockeye. Wild coho were required to be released September 1 through 15, and retention of one wild adult (Chinook or coho) allowed as part of the three fish retention limit September 16 through December 15.
- The Quillayute River was closed Mondays and Tuesdays September 2 through September 9, and closed Mondays September 15 through October 13 to avoid gear conflicts with tribal fisheries during low flows.

The 2025 recreational Chinook fishery in the Bogachiel (mouth to highway 101 bridge), Calawah (mouth to highway 101 bridge), and Dickey (ONP boundary to confluence with East and West Forks) consisted of:

- Preseason rules included a season of July 1 through August 31 with a daily limit of two salmon, release wild adult coho and wild adult Chinook.
- Preseason rules included a season of September 1 through December 15 with a limit of three salmon, only two adult retained, including no more than one wild adult, release sockeye. Wild coho were required to be released September 1 through 15, and retention

of one wild adult (Chinook or coho) allowed as part of the two fish retention limit September 16 through December 15.

The Quileute Tribe reduced the total number of days fished in their 2025 fall IGN fishery to one day of fishing for weeks 43 through 47. Weeks 36 through 40 had gear restrictions: 7 ¾ inch minimum mesh, set net only, and 25-fathom max length

Escapement and Management Performance

The 2025 management agreement called for an escapement goal of 900 hatchery spring Chinook. The actual hatchery rack return was 1,551 plus 51 jacks, which was above hatchery requirements. A total of 1,491,000 eggs were taken.

The natural summer Chinook run is managed to achieve an S_{MSY} of 1,200 adults, jacks, and broodstock collection combined. The 2025 preliminary natural spawning summer Chinook escapement estimate was 1,984, which includes 88 wild broodstock fish.

The geometric mean of Quillayute River natural summer Chinook spawner escapement in 2023, 2024, and 2025 is 1,672, which exceeded the MSST (600); therefore, Quillayute River summer Chinook should not be considered overfished (Table II-6). Estimates of exploitation rates were not available for Washington coastal spring/summer Chinook stocks. Based on the limited in-river harvest rate and ocean harvest rates of Queets fall Chinook, it is unlikely that Quillayute River summer Chinook were subject to overfishing in recent years (Table II-6).

Terminal area fisheries on fall Chinook are managed for a target 40 percent in-river harvest rate, equating to an escapement of 60 percent of the terminal return or 3,000 adults, whichever is greater. The preliminary 2025 escapement estimate of 6,668 fall Chinook was above the escapement floor and above the targeted escapement of 60 percent of the return.

The geometric mean of the Quillayute River fall Chinook adult spawning escapement in 2023, 2024, and 2025 was 6,342, which exceeded the MSST (1,500); therefore, Quillayute River fall Chinook should not be considered overfished (Table II-6).

Exploitation rate estimates for Quillayute River fall Chinook were calculated using Queets River fall Chinook CWTs as a surrogate for ocean fishery exploitation rates. For terminal fisheries, adjustments were made to the Queets River CWT-based exploitation rates to account for harvest rates that occurred in the Quillayute River terminal area. Estimates of exploitation rates were not available for 2024 or 2025, but the 2023 estimate of 0.70 was below the MFMT (0.87); therefore, Quillayute River fall Chinook did not experience overfishing in 2023 (Table II-6).

2.5.7 Hoko River Chinook

Inside Harvest

Historical terminal run size, harvest, and escapement data for Hoko River summer/fall Chinook are presented in Appendix B, Table B-38.

Hoko River Chinook are harvested primarily in fisheries in southeast Alaska and northern British Columbia with minimal harvest in Council area and inside waters. There have been no tribal or recreational fisheries in the Hoko River for Chinook salmon since the early 1980s, although some terminal catch is occasionally reported by anglers on WDFW CRC. Historical terminal run size, catch, and escapement data for Hoko River summer/fall Chinook are presented in Appendix B, Table B-38.

Escapement and Management Performance

The 2025 escapement and terminal run size estimates for Hoko Chinook are currently not available. The 2024 escapement estimate for Hoko Chinook was 3,134 (including broodstock used for the hatchery supplementation program), which was comprised of 901 natural-origin Chinook and 2,233 hatchery-origin Chinook.

The geometric mean of Hoko River summer/fall Chinook escapement in 2022, 2023, and 2024 is 2,672 which exceeds the MSST (425); therefore, Hoko River summer/fall Chinook should not be considered overfished (Table II-6). Exploitation rate estimates were not available for 2024 or 2025, but the 2023 estimate of 0.20 was below the MFMT (0.78); therefore, Hoko River summer/fall Chinook did not experience overfishing in 2023 (Table II-6).

2.6 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

Puget Sound Chinook stocks are listed under the ESA and were managed pursuant to the provisions of a WDFW/Tribal management plan approved under an ESA Section 4(d) rule promulgated by NMFS. This plan contains exploitation rate ceilings for ESA-listed Puget Sound stocks expressed in terms of constraints on total fishery rebuilding exploitation rates (RER) or of exploitation rates on fisheries south of the Canadian border for those stocks without RERs. The Council's annual management objectives for ESA-listed stocks are to meet the ESA consultation standards set forth by NMFS.

Regulations to Achieve Objectives

Puget Sound stocks contribute to fisheries off B.C., are present to a lesser degree off SEAK, and are impacted to a minor degree by Council-area ocean fisheries. Because Council-area fishery impacts to Puget Sound Chinook stocks are negligible, ocean regulations are not generally used to manage these stocks. The only Council-area regulations affecting any of these stocks were closing the Cape Flattery Control Zone for the non-Indian commercial troll fishery and holding the non-Indian commercial troll fishery to impacts in Area 3 and Area 4 not to exceed those modeled preseason. Season and size limit details are presented in Tables I-1, I-2, and I-3.

Inside Harvest

Commercial inside fishery harvest of Puget Sound Chinook was managed for 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-39. These catches included some fish of non-Puget Sound origin. The total commercial harvest in Puget Sound in 2024 was 81,077 Chinook, compared to a harvest of 104,521 Chinook in 2023. The 2025 non-Indian net catch was 15,390 Chinook, compared to 13,262 Chinook caught in 2024. 2025 treaty Indian net and troll harvest estimates are unavailable at the time of this publication. Estimates for total commercial harvest in Puget Sound were not available for 2025.

Chinook catches in the Puget Sound recreational fishery for years beginning in 1971 are presented in Appendix B, Table B-40. Catch estimates for the 2025 Puget Sound recreational fishery were not available.

Escapement and Management Performance

Puget Sound Chinook management goals for fishery planning processes in 2025 were compared to predicted escapements and exploitation rates to assess compliance with ESA consultation standards (Table II-5). 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-41. Recreational salmon catch estimates are summarized in Appendix B, Table B-40. Historical spring Chinook escapement data are presented in Appendix B, Table B-44.

Escapement and hatchery estimates for 2025 were not available for most runs. In many natural spawning areas, hatchery-origin Chinook comprise a large component of the natural spawning population.

2.7 Coastwide Goal Assessment Summary

In 2025, the SRFC and KRFC adult spawner escapements were greater than their FMP objectives. Information to assess compliance with FMP conservation objectives and ESA consultation standards was not available for LCR natural tule Chinook, several Washington coast Chinook stocks, and all Puget Sound natural Chinook stocks.

2.8 Stock Status Determinations

In 2011, the Council adopted SDC for overfishing, overfished, not overfished/rebuilding, and rebuilt under FMP Amendment 16. These criteria, approved and implemented since December 2011, are:

- Overfishing occurs when a single year exploitation rate exceeds the MFMT (F_{MSY}).
- Overfished status occurs when a 3-year geometric mean spawning escapement is less than the MSST.

- Not overfished/rebuilding status occurs when the most recent 3-year geometric mean spawning escapement is greater than the MSST but less than S_{MSY}.
- A stock is rebuilt when the most recent 3-year geometric mean spawning escapement exceeds S_{MSY}.

All criteria rely on the most recent estimates available, which in some cases may be a year or more in the past because of incomplete broods or data availability. The above criteria for rebuilt status are the default criteria provided in the FMP; however, alternative criteria may be developed through a rebuilding plan if warranted by stock specific circumstances. Stock specific reference points and recent year estimates for relevant stocks are presented in Table II-6.

In June 2018, NMFS published an overfished designation for KRFC based on the geometric mean of escapement in 2015–2017. A rebuilding plan was completed in July 2019. KRFC now meet the criteria for 'not overfished-rebuilding' based on spawner escapement estimates from 2023–2025.

The Queets River spring/summer Chinook stock was declared overfished in 2023 based on spawner escapement estimates from 2019–2021 and a rebuilding plan was adopted by the Council in November 2024. Based on spawner escapement estimates from 2022–2024, Queets River spring/summer Chinook continue to meet the criteria for 'not overfished-rebuilding' status.

Based on the most recent year exploitation rate estimates available, no stocks were subject to overfishing.

Table II-1. Sacramento River natural area and hatchery adult fall Chinook escapement in numbers of fish.

Year or Average	Upper River[a/]			Lower River			Total		
	Hatchery	Natural[b/]	Subtotal	Hatchery	Natural[b/]	Subtotal	Hatchery	Natural[b/]	Grand Total
1981-85	11,557	57,913	69,470	16,917	81,880	98,797	28,475	139,793	168,268
1986-90	11,507	87,396	98,903	11,521	73,633	85,154	23,028	161,029	184,057
1991-95	11,948	60,151	72,099	16,951	70,691	87,642	28,899	130,842	159,741
1996-00	29,965	153,777	183,742	21,137	137,071	158,207	51,102	290,848	341,949
2001-05	72,122	197,215 [c/]	269,337	30,520	214,652	245,172	102,643	411,867	514,510
2006	56,819	89,933	146,752	21,722	106,556	128,278	78,541	196,489	275,030
2007	11,543	36,079	47,622	9,759	33,993	43,752	21,302	70,072	91,374
2008	10,181	36,274	46,455	7,867	11,042	18,909	18,048	47,316	65,364
2009	5,433	12,277	17,710	10,492	12,671	23,163	15,925	24,948	40,873
2010	8,666	25,688	34,354	24,484	65,438	89,922	33,150	91,126	124,276
2011	19,312	20,466	39,778	22,176	57,388	79,564	41,488	77,854	119,342
2012	77,318	67,190	144,508	41,878	99,043	140,921	119,196	166,233	285,429
2013	67,758	90,119	157,877	33,453	215,516	248,969	101,211	305,635	406,846
2014	17,937	80,407	98,344	25,872	88,260	114,132	43,809	168,667	212,476
2015	13,861	40,696	54,557	25,103	33,808	58,911	38,964	74,504	113,468
2016	8,306	10,563	18,869	25,096	45,734	70,830	33,402	56,297	89,699
2017	1,316	1,526	2,842	25,162	16,325	41,487	26,478	17,851	44,329
2018	8,207	18,317	26,524	25,570	53,372	78,942	33,777	71,689	105,466
2019	13,065	53,706	66,771	29,073	67,923	96,996	42,138	121,629	163,767
2020	12,478	36,447	48,925	25,444	63,722	89,166	37,922	100,169	138,091
2021	14,556	51,822	66,378	18,259	20,947	39,206	32,815	72,769	105,584
2022	8,937	8,986	17,923	20,220	23,721	43,941	29,157	32,707	61,864
2023	4,413	6,284	10,697	23,492	99,473	122,965	27,905	105,757	133,662
2024	1,701	4,130	5,831	24,104	70,217	94,321	25,805	74,347	100,152
2025[d/]	17,689	62,084	79,773	16,642	68,348	84,990	34,331	130,432	164,763
Goal[e/]									122,000

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

d/ Preliminary.

e/ Sacramento River fall Chinook S_{MSY}.

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.

Year or	Spawning Escapement				Inriver Recreational Catch		Indian Net Catch		Non-landed Fishing Mortality		Inriver Run Size
Average	Hatchery	Natural	Total	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers
1981-85	11,746	27,667	39,413	63%	5,096	8%	17,128	27%	1,593	2%	63,230
1986-90	25,106	70,785	95,891	63%	15,145	10%	36,669	25%	3,498	2%	151,203
1991-95	18,084	47,932	66,016	74%	3,094	5%	10,574	19%	983	2%	80,666
1996-00	35,970	54,229	90,199	72%	6,817	6%	24,565	20%	2,275	2%	123,856
2001-05[a/]	38,952	56,346	95,298	70%	7,659	5%	25,414	19%	2,366	2%	136,848
2006	19,522	30,163	49,685	81%	62	0%	10,283	17%	1,344	2%	61,374
2007	35,050	60,670	95,720	72%	6,312	5%	27,573	21%	2,526	2%	132,131
2008	13,552	30,850	44,402	63%	1,919	3%	22,259	32%	1,974	3%	70,554
2009	19,614	44,409	64,023	64%	5,651	6%	28,387	28%	2,583	3%	100,644
2010	18,052	37,225	55,277	61%	3,035	3%	29,887	33%	2,661	3%	90,860
2011	22,337	46,763	69,100	68%	4,147	4%	26,353	26%	2,377	2%	101,977
2012	55,939	121,543	177,482	60%	13,876	5%	95,386	32%	8,578	3%	295,322
2013	17,148	59,156	76,304	46%	19,800	12%	63,036	38%	5,885	4%	165,025
2014[b/]	31,276	95,104	126,380	79%	5,386	3%	25,967	16%	2,392	1%	160,396 [b/]
2015[b/]	11,085	28,112	39,197	50%	7,842	10%	28,048	36%	2,611	3%	77,821 [b/]
2016[b/]	3,578	13,937	17,515	71%	1,310	5%	5,160	21%	486	2%	24,582 [b/]
2017	11,213	19,904	31,117	94%	71	0%	1,880	6%	164	0%	33,232
2018	18,567	52,352	70,919	78%	4,110	5%	14,769	16%	1,262	1%	91,060
2019[b/]	5,178	20,022	25,200	68%	5,376	14%	5,989	16%	511	1%	37,084 [b/]
2020	8,331	26,185	34,516	76%	5,123	11%	5,212	11%	558	1%	45,409
2021[b/]	12,850	29,942	42,792	79%	2,265	4%	8,066	15%	717	1%	53,954 [b/]
2022[b/]	13,234	21,956	35,190	76%	2,461	5%	8,035	17%	744	2%	46,594 [b/]
2023[b/]	21,964	41,370	63,334	96%	53	0%	2,091	3%	172	0%	65,650 [b/]
2024[b/]	4,489	24,032	28,521	78%	136	0%	7,249	20%	570	2%	36,568 [b/]
2025[b/c/]	7,623	39,860	47,483	92%	16	0%	3,493	7%	285	1%	51,369 [b/]
Goal		≥40,700[d/e/]									

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/ Total inriver run includes fish collected from the Klamath and Trinity rivers by the Yurok and Hoopa Valley tribes, respectively, to test for the presence of the parasite Ichthyophthirius multifiliis during the following years: 2014 - 282 fish; 2015 - 124 fish; 2016 - 113 fish; 2019 - 9 fish; 2021 - 113 adults and 6 jacks; 2022 - 164 adults, 2023 - 15 fish; 2024 - 92 adults; 2025 - 40 adults.

c/ Preliminary.

d/ In December 2011, Amendment 16 to the Salmon Fishery Management Plan was approved, which replaced the 35,000 spawning escapement floor with an SMSY management objective of 40,700 natural area adult spawners. The 35,000 spawner floor was in effect from 1989-2007 and in 2011. In 2008-2010, fisheries were managed for a natural area spawning escapement of 40,700 adults under requirements of a rebuilding plan.

e/ Annual escapement goals may be more or less than SMSY in some years due to meeting SACL requirements and de minimis fishing provisions.

Table II-3. Oregon coastal spring and fall Chinook hatchery return and harvest in estuary and freshwater fisheries.

Year or Average	Return to Facilities: Public Hatchery[a/] Spring	Public Hatchery[a/] Fall	Private All	Estuary and Freshwater Harvest[b/] Spring	Estuary and Freshwater Harvest[b/] Fall
			THOUSANDS OF CHINOOK		
1976-80	4.9	2.0	1.9	13.7	31.1
1981-85	5.0	3.0	12.8	8.2	26.8
1986-90	22.9	5.4	31.4	21.1	49.3
1991-95	15.7	3.3	4.1	15.2	49.6
1996	26.7	3.6	-	25.6	51.0
1997	29.1	2.0	-	14.7	37.0
1998	11.0	2.6	-	8.2	31.5
1999	18.1	3.3	-	8.2	29.3
2000	24.5	3.1	-	11.4	37.4
2001	26.8	5.7	-	18.6	53.3
2002	24.7	2.9	-	30.9	58.8
2003	17.2	3.9	-	33.1	72.3
2004	20.1	2.9	-	19.4	78.4
2005	11.7	2.6	-	14.6	51.6
2006	7.5	2.7	-	7.1	47.7
2007	6.3	2.1	-	5.7	29.0
2008	6.1	2.7	-	5.8	18.3
2009	7.2	4.2	-	9.2	26.1
2010	10.9	5.0	-	15.6	44.1
2011	7.8	4.0	-	16.1	63.0
2012	13.5	6.0	-	18.7	51.4
2013	13.1	7.2	-	16.3	83.3
2014	11.5	7.9	-	16.1	75.1
2015	10.7	9.6	-	18.3	117.2
2016	4.2	5.8	-	10.1	54.8
2017	5.1	3.1	-	9.8	56.0
2018	5.2	1.5	-	6.8	34.7
2019	5.2	2.5	-	4.5	20.9
2020	3.0	3.9	-	5.2	24.4
2021	3.0	3.4	-	6.1	24.7
2022	6.3	4.7	-	9.6	21.3
2023	13.9	4.5	-	9.4	30.4
2024	12.2	3.3	-	7.7	28.2
2025[c/]	12.2	3.8	-	5.7	5.3

a/ Adults only.

b/ Freshwater harvests prior to 2019 are derived from ODFW salmon/steelhead angler catch record card information and harvest estimates since 2019 are derived from the ODFW's electronic licensing system. Harvest estimates 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/]

Year or Average	Fall Chinook Spawner Indices: North Migrating Peak Count Adults Per Mile	Fall Chinook Spawner Indices: Rogue River (South/local migrating) Adult Carcass Counts	South/local Migrating Spring Chinook Spawner Indices (1000's of fish): Rogue River Gold Ray Dam Counts[b/]	South/local Migrating Spring Chinook Spawner Indices (1000's of fish): Umpqua River Winchester Dam Counts
1976-80	72	5,256	26	6
1981-85	89	3,906	16	5
1986-90	141	16,797	29	8
1991-95	116	4,387	10	4
1996	147	2,448	10	4
1997	105	1,643	10	3
1998	99	3,601	4	4
1999	124	2,493	6	3
2000	85	3,366	3	3
2001	203	6,380	9	6
2002	269	11,836	7	7
2003	279	14,620	19	8
2004	198	5,326[c/]	13	5
2005	118	d/	6	4
2006	76	d/	5	3
2007	42	d/	3	2
2008	40	d/	4	3
2009	61	d/	5	5
2010	87	d/	10	6
2011	109	d/	10	9
2012	146	d/	14	8
2013	189	d/	12	7
2014	157	d/	6	6
2015	247	d/	15	5
2016	118	d/	10	4
2017	114	d/	10	4
2018	92	d/	10	3
2019	65	d/	5	4
2020	137	d/	4	5
2021	85	d/	5	3
2022[e/]	105	d/	9	3
2023	118	d/	9	3
2024	123	d/	8	3
2025[e/]	142	d/	8	5
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/ Gold Ray Dam removed October, 2010. Natural estimates after 2010 derived using relationship of 2004-2010 spawning ground surveys to Gold Ray Dam passage. Estimate includes an unknown number of jacks.

c/ 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.

d/ Surveys were not conducted.

e/ Preliminary.

Table II-5. Performance of Chinook salmon stocks in relation to 2025 preseason conservation objectives (preliminary data). (Page 1 of 2)

System and Stock	2025 Conservation/Management Objective(s)	2025 Achievement
Sacramento River Chinook		
Fall	Minimum escapement of 122,000 natural area and hatchery adults (FMP Control Rule.)	Preliminary estimate of 164,763 hatchery and natural area adult fall Chinook is above the 2025 management objective.
Winter (Endangered)	Age-3 impact rate for the area south of Point Arena, CA no greater than 20% (NMFS ESA consultation standard).	Preseason projection of 1.6%. No postseason estimate was available at time of printing.
Spring (Threatened)	No management objective	No management objective
California North Coast Chinook		
Klamath River Fall	Minimum escapement of 19,417 natural area adult spawners (FMP control rule).	Preliminary estimate of 39,860 is greater than the 2025 management objective.
California Coastal (Threatened)	No greater than a 7.7% ocean harvest rate on age-4 Klamath River fall Chinook (NMFS guidance).	Preseason projection of 1.6%; no postseason estimate was available at time of printing.
Oregon Coast Chinook		
North Migrating Stocks	150,000-200,000 natural adult spawners (equivalent to peak spawner index counts of 60-90 adults per mile).	142 natural adult spawners per mile, above the aggregate stock index range.
South/Local Migrating Stocks	34,992 natural adult passage estimate at Huntley Park in the lower Rogue River.	76,687 natural adult passage estimate at Huntley Park, above the conservation objective.
Columbia River Basin Fall Chinook		
LRW (Component of threatened lower Columbia River Chinook ESU)	MSY objective of 5,700 natural North Fork Lewis River adult spawners.	Preliminary estimate of 13,846 natural North Fork Lewis River adult spawners, above the objective.
LCR natural tules (Component of threatened lower Columbia River Chinook	Total (ocean plus inriver) AEQ exploitation rate on ESA-listed natural tules of no more than 41.0%.	Preseason projection of 41.0%. Postseason estimate not available.
LRH	14,800 adult hatchery spawners.	Preliminary estimate of 27,979 adult hatchery spawners, above the goal.
SCH	6,000 adult hatchery spawners.	Preliminary estimate of 30,645 adult hatchery spawners, above the goal.
MCB	No FMP objective; target of 7,900 hatchery adults.	Preliminary estimate of 19,549 adult hatchery spawners, above the target.
URB	Minimum 40,000 natural and hatchery adults above McNary Dam, plus meet treaty Indian obligations. *U.S. v. Oregon* parties agreed to 60,000 in 2011.	117,932 natural and hatchery adults over McNary Dam, well over the MSY target in FMP.

TABLE II-5. Performance of Chinook salmon stocks in relation to 2025 preseason conservation objectives (preliminary data).
(Page 2 of 2)

System and Stock	2025 Conservation/Management Objective(s)	2025 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 0.543. Postseason estimate was not 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.	Preliminary estimates: Quillayute was above the goal. Estimates for other fall stocks were not available.
Spring/Summer	Natural spawner escapement objectives as provided in state-tribal agreements; meet hatchery egg-take goals and meet treaty Indian obligations.	Preliminary estimates: Quillayute was above the goal. Estimates for other spring/summer stocks were not available.
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 were not available. Preseason predictions of adult equivalent exploitation rates and spawner objectives were:

	Exploitation Rate	Spawner Esc.	ISBM	Exploitation Rate	Spawner Esc.	ISBM
· Nooksack spring	≤10.9% SUS	-	≤1.00	10.9%	-	0.96
· Skagit summer/fall	≤17.0% SUS	-	≤0.95	17.0%	-	NA[a/]
· Skagit spring	≤36% Total	-	≤0.95	28.7%	-	NA[a/]
· Stillaguamish summer/fall	≤9% SUS	-	≤1.00	9.0%	-	0.65
· Snohomish summer/fall	≤8.3% SUS	-	≤1.00	8.0%	-	0.83
· Lake Wash. summer/fall	-	>0.500	-	-	0.796	-
· White River spring	≤22% SUS	-	-	17.4%	-	-
· Green River summer/fall	-	>2.744	-	-	3.388	-
· Puyallup summer/fall	-	>1.170	-	-	3.251	-
· Nisqually summer/fall	≤47% Total	-	-	46.1%	-	-
· Skokomish summer/fall	≤50% Total	-	-	49.7%	-	-
· Mid-Hood Canal fall	≤15.8% PTSUS	-	-	15.8%	-	-
· Dungeness spring	≤10% SUS	-	-	3.4%	-	-
· Elwha summer/fall	≤10% SUS	-	-	3.7%	-	-

a/ ISBM obligation not applicable because escapement goal expected to be met.

Table II-6. Chinook stock status relative to overfished and overfishing criteria. A stock is overfished if the 3-year geometric mean spawning escapement is less than the minimum stock size threshold (MSST); a stock experiences overfishing if the total annual exploitation rate exceeds the maximum fishing mortality threshold (MFMT) .

	Spawning Escapement																
Chinook Stock	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025[d/]	3-yr Geo Mean	MSST	S_{MSY}	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	MFMT
Sacramento Fall	138,091	105,584	61,864	133,662	100,152	164,763	130,169	91,500	122,000	0.61	0.68	0.76	0.04	0.04	NA	0.58[c/]
Klamath River Fall	26,185	29,942	21,956	41,370	24,032	39,860	34,093	30,525	40,700	0.30	0.38	0.46	0.04	0.24	NA	0.71
Southern Oregon	29,387	48,979	17,609	29,555	53,342	76,687	49,447	20,500	34,992	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.54
Central and Northern OR[a/]	137	85	105	118	123	142	127	30 fish/mile	150k-200k	0.38	0.45	0.46	0.41	NA	NA	0.78
Upper River Bright - Fall[a/]	98,401	86,644	53,961	64,450	57,580	38,381	52,224	19,812	39,625	0.35	0.45	0.43	0.31	NA	NA	0.86
Upper River - Summer[a/]	70,654	52,076	64,497	49,410	41,142	38,288	42,696	6,071	12,143	0.30	0.38	0.51	0.33	NA	NA	0.75
Willapa Bay - Fall[b/]	3,585	2,966	2,351	2,095	3,393	NA	2,557	1,697	3,393	0.57	0.71	0.62	0.65	NA	NA	0.78
Grays Harbor Fall[a/b/]	20,879	13,207	14,259	10,943	11,517	NA	12,158	6,663	13,326	0.60	**0.68**	0.60	0.62	NA	NA	0.63
Grays Harbor Spring	2,828	2,573	1,348	2,175	1,775	NA	1,733	700	1,400	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Queets - Fall[a/]	3,622	3,364	1,784	2,246	4,273	NA	2,577	1,250	2,500	0.74	0.76	0.80	0.73	NA	NA	0.87
Queets - Sp/Su	342	280	434	540	756	NA	562	350	700	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Hoh - Fall[a/b/]	2,273	2,622	1,866	2,323	2,158	NA	2,107	600	1,200	0.70	0.74	0.64	0.71	NA	NA	0.90
Hoh Sp/Su	1,248	817	1,055	980	1,835	NA	1,238	450	900	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Quillayute - Fall[a/b/]	8,672	5,568	8,369	6,682	5,724	6,668	6,342	1,500	3,000	0.61	0.69	0.60	0.70	NA	NA	0.87
Quillayute - Sp/Su	942	1,082	1,574	2,087	1,129	1,984	1,672	600	1,200	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.78
Hoko -Su/Fa[a/]	1,316	1,165	1,386	4,393	3,134	NA	2,672	425	850	0.32	0.13	0.28	0.20	NA	NA	0.78

a/ CWT based exploitation rates from PSC-CTC 2025 Exploitation Rate Analysis (TCCHINOOK (26)-01).

b/ Queets River fall Chinook coded-wire-tag (CWT) exploitation rates used as a proxy. Adjustments made to terminal fishery impacts to account for differential harvest rates.

c/ Sacramento Fall MFMT updated for use starting in 2025. Prior to 2025, MFMT of 0.78 was in place.

d/ Preliminary.

Table II-7. Conservation objective and fishery impacts for Lower Columbia River Natural Tule Chinook.

Year	LCR Natural Tule Fishery Impact (Total Marine and Freshwater Exploitation Rate)		
	Conservation Objective	Preseason Projection	Postseason Estimate[a/]
2002	≤0.49	0.45	-
2003	≤0.49	0.47	0.39
2004	≤0.49	0.46	0.44
2005	≤0.49	0.44	0.51
2006	≤0.49	0.47	0.43
2007	≤0.42	0.42	0.47
2008	≤0.41	0.36	0.35
2009	≤0.38	0.38	0.38
2010	≤0.38	0.38	0.36
2011	≤0.37	0.37	0.42
2012	≤0.41	0.41	0.43
2013	≤0.41	0.41	0.35
2014	≤0.41	0.41	0.44
2015	≤0.41	0.40	0.36
2016	≤0.41	0.38	0.37
2017	≤0.41	0.37	0.37
2018	≤0.38	0.38	0.36
2019	≤0.38	0.36	0.34
2020	≤0.38	0.38	0.28
2021	≤0.38	0.38	0.37
2022	≤0.38	0.38	0.30
2023[b/]	≤0.38	0.38	0.29
2024[b/]	≤0.41	0.40	0.31
2025	≤0.41	0.41	NA

a/ Post season estimates for 2003-22 are from FRAM postseason runs based on calibration Round 7.1.1.
b/ Postseason estimates preliminary.

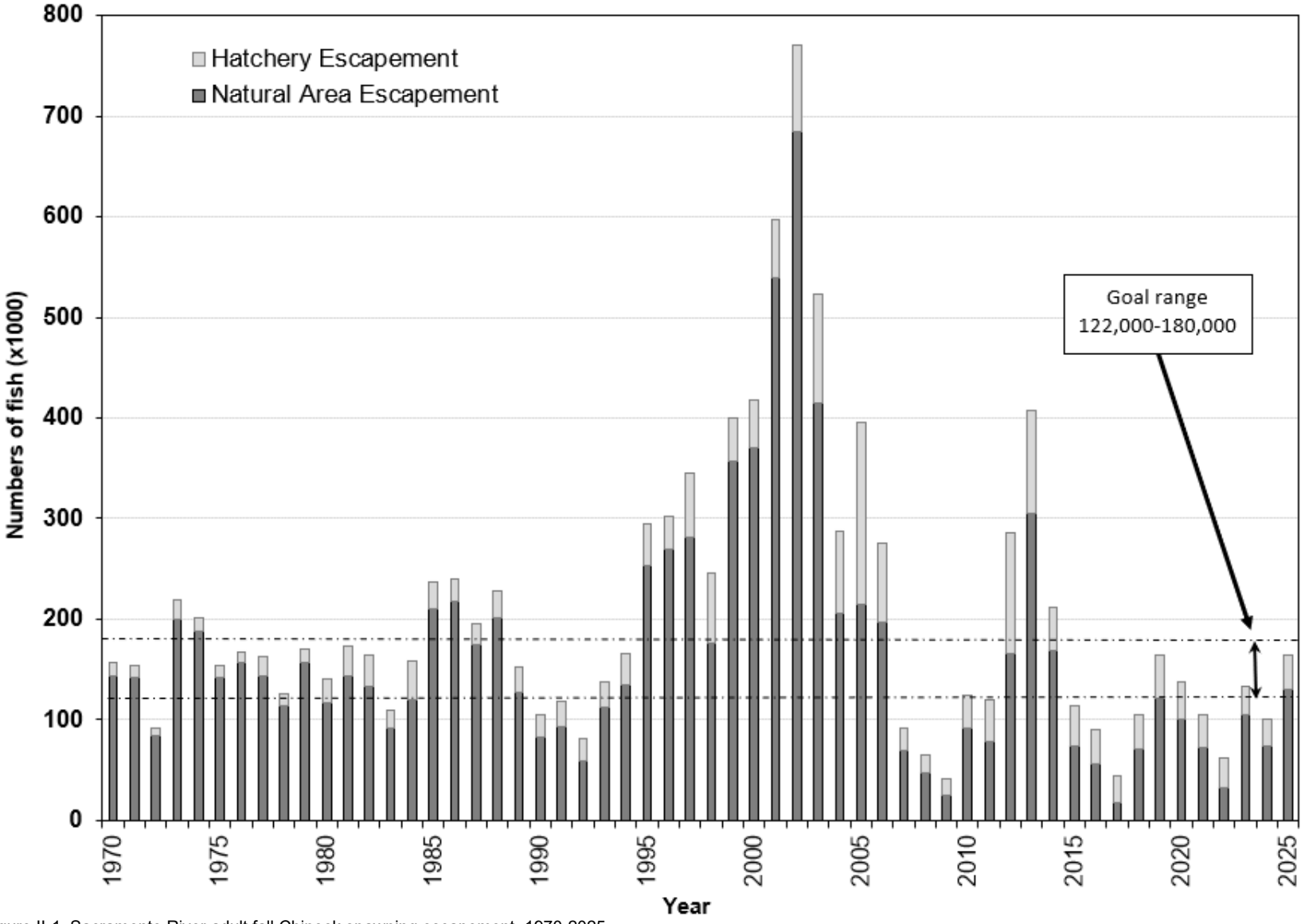

Figure II-1. Sacramento River adult fall Chinook spawning escapement, 1970-2025.

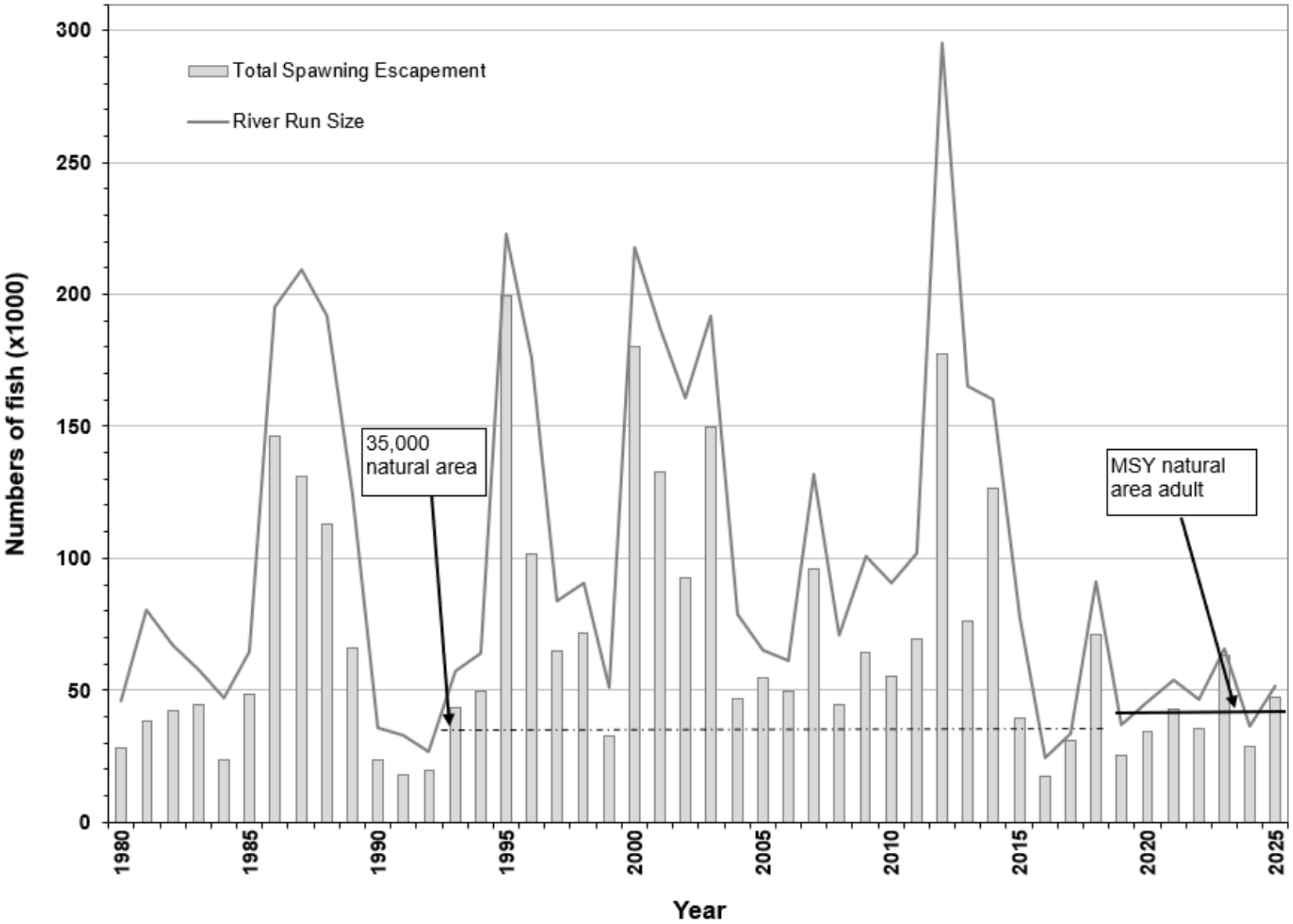

Figure II-2. Klamath River adult fall Chinook returns and spawning escapement, 1980-2025.

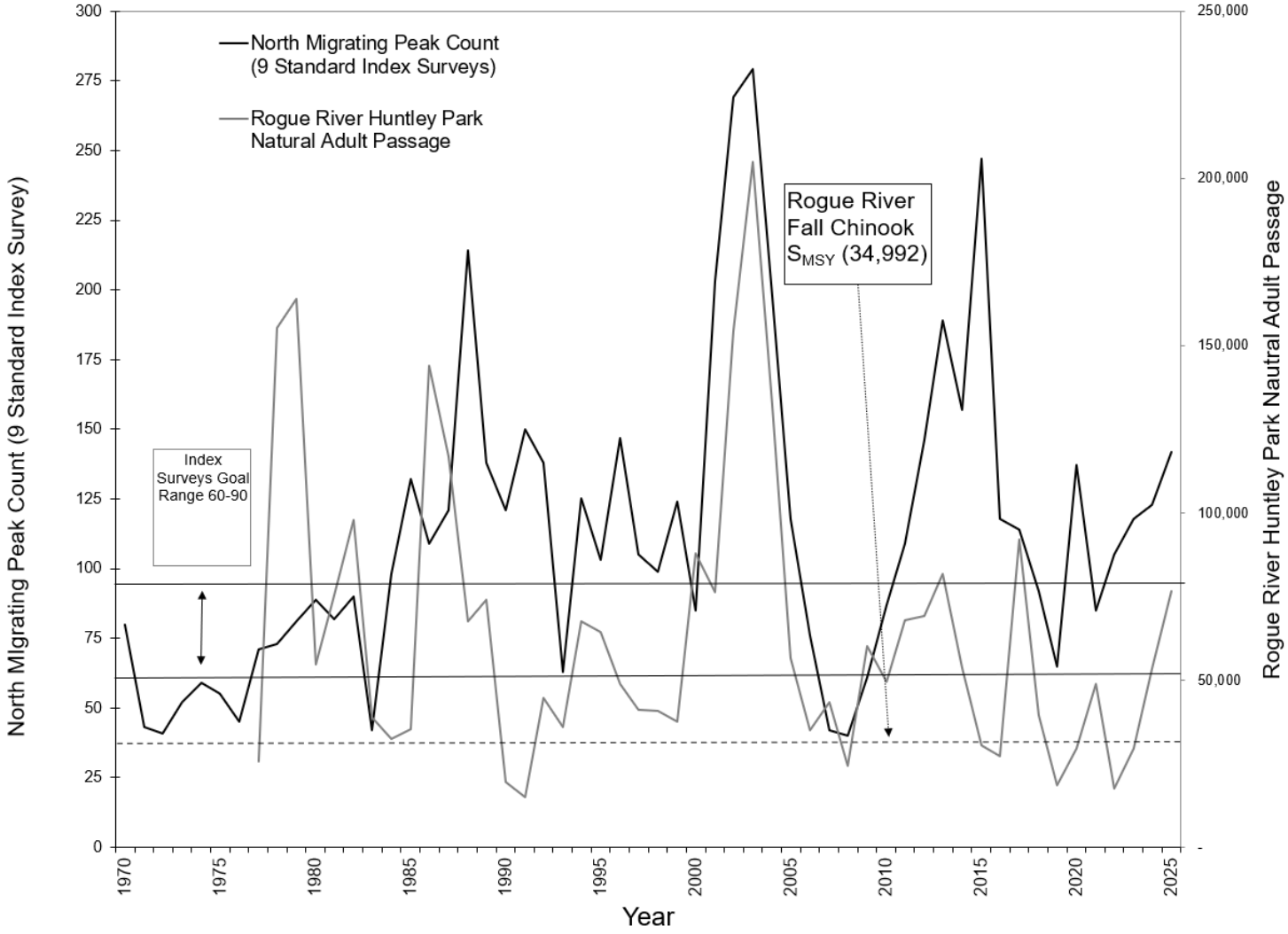

Figure II-3. Spawner indices for naturally produced Oregon coastal fall Chinook, 1970-2025.

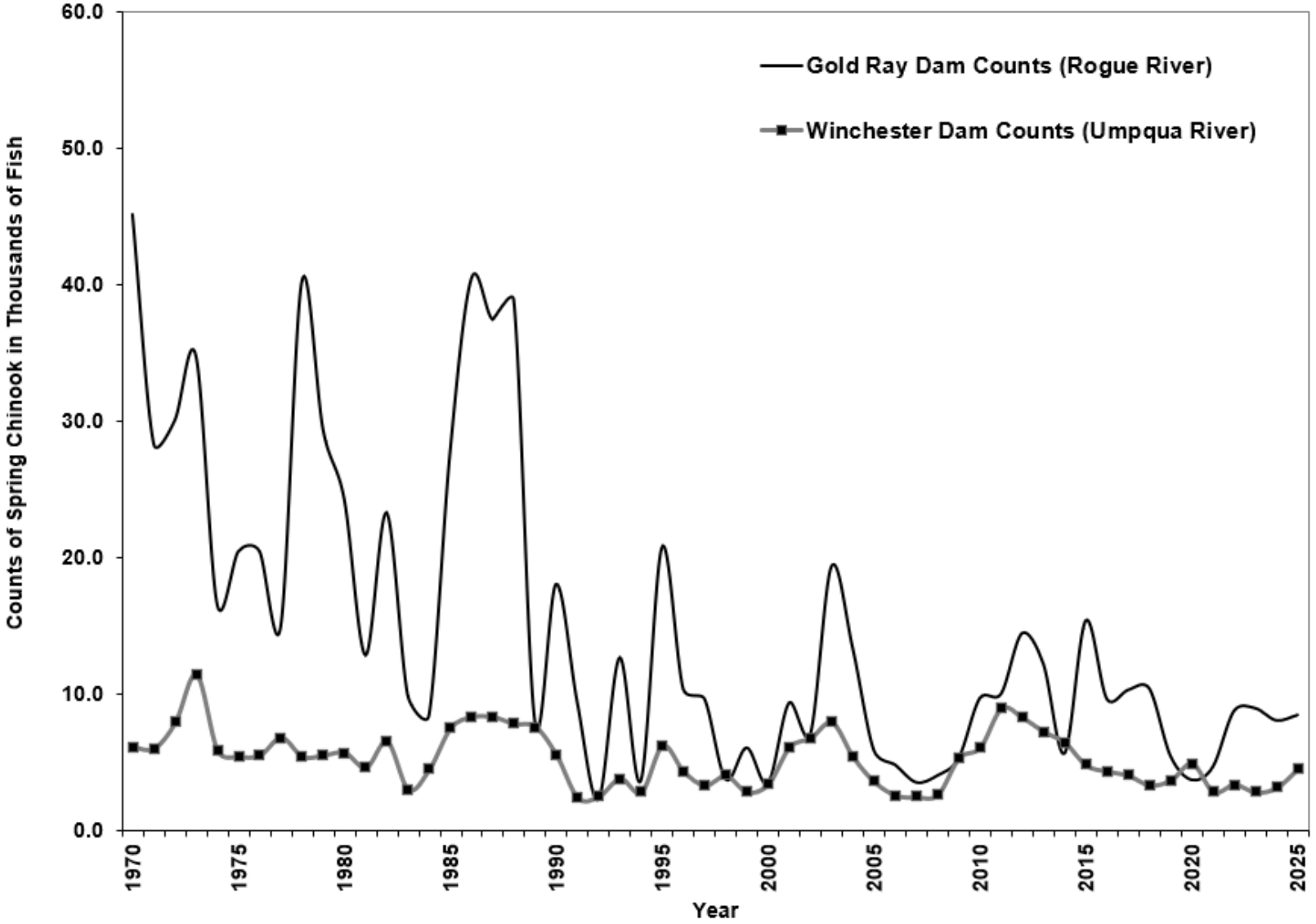

Figure II-4. Escapement indices for naturally produced Oregon coastal south/local migrating spring Chinook, 1970-2025.

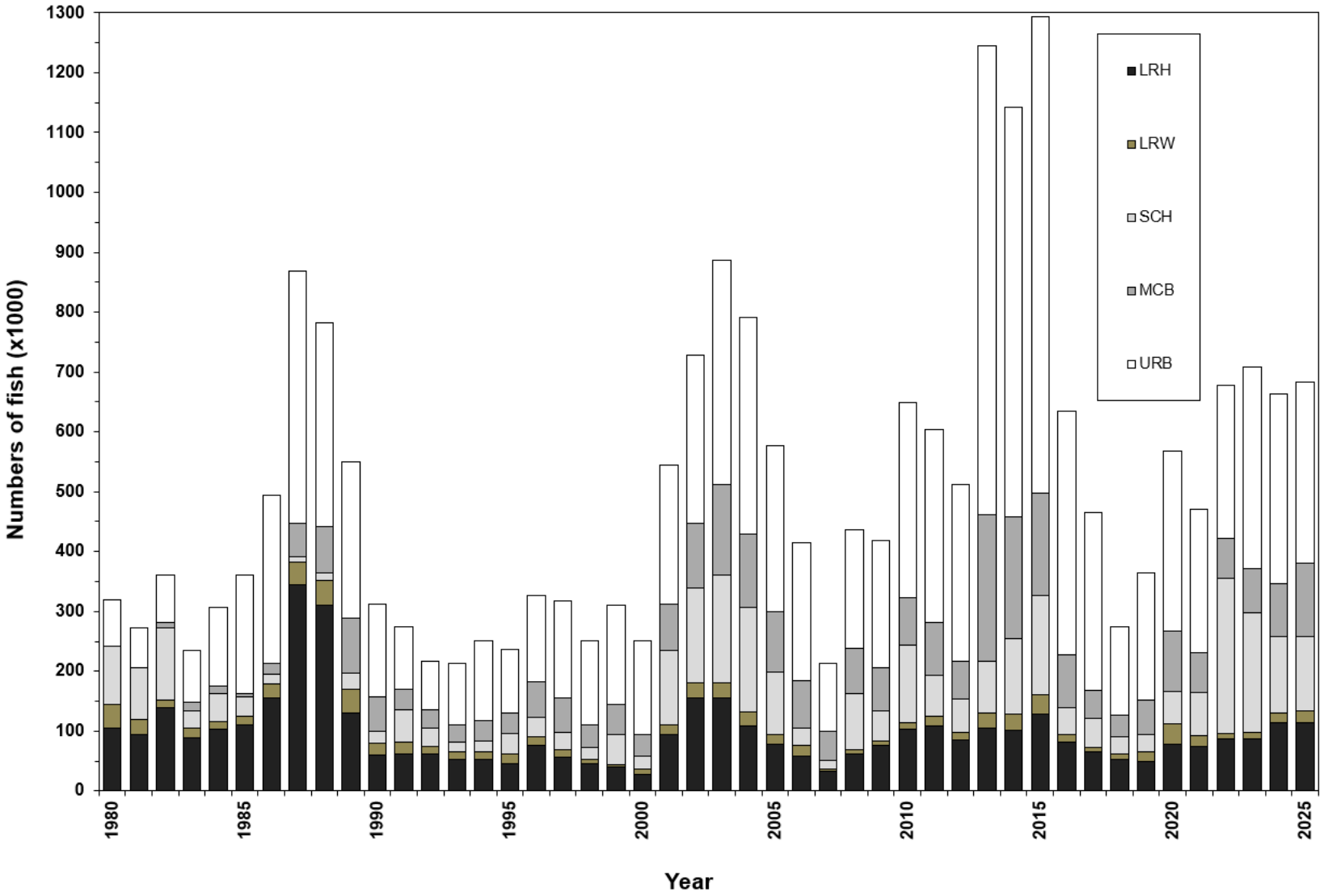

Figure II-5. Columbia River mouth adult returns of the five major fall Chinook stock groups, 1980-2025.

3 CHAPTER III – COHO SALMON MANAGEMENT

3.1 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 three identified components. Prior to 2000, 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 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. Lower Columbia River natural (LCN) 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 OPI 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 formerly a small cooperative program along the southern Oregon Coast known as the Salmon Trout Enhancement Program (STEP), which was discontinued after the 2004 brood releases.

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 2025 NMFS ESA guidance letter for LCN and OCN coho, which required:

1. No directed coho fisheries or retention of coho in all commercial and recreational fisheries off California to protect endangered CCC coho.
2. A total exploitation rate not to exceed 16.0 percent for the Trinity River component of the SONCC coho ESU and a total exploitation rate not to exceed 15.0 percent for all other components of the SONCC coho ESU.
3. The LCN coho ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 23.0 percent exploitation rate (marine and mainstem Columbia River combined).
4. The OCN coho allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) of no greater than 30.0 percent for the northern, north-central, and south-central sub-aggregates as required by the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the OCN Coho Work Group that was adopted by the Council as expert biological advice in November 2000.

The harvest management matrix specified by the Salmon FMP (Amendment 13) is based on the parental escapement levels and the marine survival for the three sub-aggregates of OCN stock. The total allowable OCN coho exploitation rate for marine and freshwater for those three sub-aggregates (listed above in item 4) are recommended by Amendment 13 and the matrix developed by the OCN Coho Workgroup during their review of Amendment 13. The Workgroup

recommendation was accepted by the Council as expert biological advice in November 2000. A modification to the marine survival index in the matrix was adopted by the Council in 2013.

The Council was also guided by a treaty Indian/non-Indian sharing agreement for Columbia upriver coho stocks, which required passage of 50 percent 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 has prohibited retention of coho in all fisheries south of the Oregon/California border since 1996. For the adopted seasons, the STT projected exploitation rates of 15.2, 7.5, 6.5, and 1.6 percent for Trinity, Klamath, Rouge, and other natural stocks that comprise of SONCC coho aggregate in marine and freshwater fisheries combined, 25.1 percent for OCN coho in marine and freshwater fisheries combined and 21.5 percent for LCN coho in marine and freshwater fisheries combined.

Total coastwide allowable harvest set preseason for treaty Indian troll fisheries, non-Indian commercial troll fisheries, and recreational fisheries were 42,500, 15,780, and 177,650 coho, respectively. Season and size limit details are presented in Tables I-1, I-2, and I-3.

Commercial Troll

Commercial troll fisheries have been closed to coho retention south of Cape Falcon since 1993 except for limited fisheries in 2007, 2009, 2014, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025. In 2025, a September fishery from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain had a quota of 7,500 non-mark-selective coho.

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 42,500 coho (Table I-2).

Non-Indian commercial troll fisheries from Cape Falcon to the U.S./Canada border in 2025 had an overall quota of 8,280 marked coho (Table I-1). The entire coho quota remained mark-selective for the 2025 season.

Recreational

From 1994 through 1998, coho retention was prohibited in Oregon recreational fisheries south of Cape Falcon. Retention of coho has been prohibited off the coast of California since 1996 to protect ESA-listed CCC coho. Mark-selective coho directed ocean recreational fisheries have been implemented in the OPI area since 1998. Limited non-mark-selective recreational ocean coho fisheries have occurred in recent years; since 2011 between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain, in 2004 and 2022 between Leadbetter Point and the Queets River, 2012 and 2013 between the Queets River and Cape Falcon, in 2014, 2015, and 2023 2015 and 2023 in all areas from the U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon. Historically, 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 2025, the recreational coho fisheries north of Cape Falcon operated with a mark-selective quota of 99,720 (Table I-3). To remain within the 2025 Council adopted ocean recreational coho quota, marine areas north of Cape Falcon, with the exception of the area between Queets River and Leadbetter Point, closed before their scheduled end dates, beginning with the Columbia River area. The entire north of Cape Falcon recreational coho quota remained mark-selective for the 2025 season.

Inside Harvest

Coho retention in all California fisheries was prohibited.

The 2025 inside recreational harvest of coho in Oregon coastal basins were generally limited to areas where abundant naturally produced or hatchery coho returns were expected. Historical estimates of the recreational impacts of adult coho in Oregon coastal estuaries and rivers, derived from ODFW salmon and steelhead angler catch record cards and electronic licensing system, are reported in Table III-1.

Limited recreational fisheries for naturally produced coho (non-mark-selective) were approved in three lake systems and eleven rivers in 2025. The preliminary total impact estimate for these fisheries was 10,700 coho.

The 2025 Columbia River non-Indian commercial net fishery harvested 64,600 adult coho. Select Area fisheries in both Oregon and Washington accounted for 53,700 of the total 2025 Columbia River commercial coho catch. The Columbia River treaty Indian mainstem commercial gillnet catch was preliminarily 9,800 coho. While most Columbia River commercial fisheries were non-mark-selective, the coho directed commercial fisheries were mark-selective in 2025. Coho harvest information for Columbia River commercial and recreational fisheries are reported in Appendix B, Table B-21.

In 2025, all lower Columbia River recreational fisheries were mark-selective for coho and barbless hooks were required in mainstem fisheries. The upriver boundary for the Buoy 10 fishery was at the Tongue Point, Oregon to Rocky Point, Washington line. The Buoy 10 fishery opened August 1 for Chinook and marked coho with a daily bag limit of two fish. Chinook were restricted to marked only from August 7 through 25 and Chinook retention was closed from September 7 through 17 and September 22 through December 31. The 2025 Buoy 10 effort totaled 104,110 angler trips (Table III-2) and resulted in a harvest of 42,500 adult coho. Historical Buoy 10 catch and effort data are provided in Appendix B, Table B-22. Recreational coho harvest estimates for Columbia River mainstem from Bonneville Dam downstream to the Tongue Point/Rocky Point line are reported in Appendix B, Table B-21.

Escapement and Management Performance

The overall postseason abundance estimate for OPI area stocks in 2025 was 768,600 compared to 952,700 in 2024, and to the recent ten-year average of 596,700 (Table III-3; Figure III-1). All Council-area coho fisheries and quota limits are included in Table I-6.

3.1.1 Central California Coast and Northern California Coho

Table B-7 displays natural area coho spawning stock estimates for nine watersheds through the 2024/2025 spawning season. Estimates of 2025/2026 escapement are not yet available.

For SONCC coho, redd counts have historically been conducted in Redwood Creek, four tributaries to Humboldt Bay, and the South Fork Eel River. During the 2024/25 season there were 1,733 redds counted in the South Fork Eel River (redd counts were not available for Redwood Creek and Humboldt Bay). In Freshwater Creek, one of the tributaries to Humboldt Bay that is included in the redd count, there are also escapement estimates derived from mark-recapture surveys. In 2024/25, 1,689 coho were estimated to have entered Freshwater Creek. In the Klamath Basin, estimates are available for escapement to hatcheries. In 2024/25, a preliminary total of 1,260 adult coho returned to Trinity River Hatchery and 45 adult coho returned to Fall Creek Hatchery (hatchery spawners are not reported in Table B-7).

For CCC coho, Table B-7 displays escapement estimates for Ten Mile River, Pudding Creek, Noyo River, Big River and Little River. During the 2024/25 season, an estimated 7,541, 2,970, 7,449, 2,418, and 66 coho returned to these watersheds, respectively. Further south in the CCC coho ESU, redd counts are conducted in the Lagunitas Creek basin where in 710 redds were counted in 2024/25.

3.1.2 Oregon Coast Natural Coho

The 2025 preliminary estimate of natural spawner escapement to Oregon coastal river and lake systems from the Sixes River north (Oregon Coast ESU) was 119,400 adult coho. This compares to 161,300 adults in 2024. Historical spawner escapement estimates of naturally produced coho are reported in Table III-1.

Preliminary information indicates the total natural spawning population on the Oregon Coast was the fifth highest abundance in the past ten years. The total estimate of the natural spawning population in 2025 was 131,800, including estimates from the Rogue River, which is part of the SONCC ESU (Table III-4, Figure III-2).

The maximum exploitation rate for the north, north-central, and south-central stock components of OCN coho was 30.0 percent in 2025. Preliminary postseason estimates of combined marine and freshwater exploitation for the north, north-central, and south-central stock components of OCN coho were lower than the limit at 18.6, 23.1, and 18.3 percent, respectively.

The preliminary postseason estimate of marine exploitation on SONCC coho is 1.1 percent, which is less than the preseason projection of 1.6 percent. Postseason estimates of total exploitation rate for each of the SONCC coho populations in 2025 are not available for comparison against the 16.0 percent exploitation rate limit for the Trinity River population and 15.0 percent limit for all other populations.

3.1.3 Oregon Coastal Hatchery Coho

The preliminary estimate of total coho returns to Oregon coastal public hatcheries in 2025 is 4,100 adults (Table III-1).

3.1.4 Columbia River Coho

The 2025 ocean escapement of adult early and late Columbia River coho stocks was 473,100 fish, compared to 599,500 adults in 2024 (Appendix B, Table B-21).

The preliminary postseason estimate of marine exploitation on LCN coho was 10.3 percent, which is lower than the preseason projected 14.1 percent. The 2025 postseason total exploitation rate (marine and freshwater) was estimated at 14.1 percent, less than the 23.0 percent allowed (Table III-5).

3.2 Washington Coastal Coho Stocks

Washington coastal coho stocks include all natural and hatchery stocks originating in Washington coastal streams north of the Columbia River to the western Strait of Juan de Fuca (west of the Sekiu River). The coho stocks in this group most pertinent to ocean salmon fishery management are Willapa Bay, Grays Harbor, Quinault (hatchery), Queets, Hoh, and Quillayute, which contribute primarily to ocean fisheries off Washington and B.C.

Management Objectives

Preseason management goals for Grays Harbor and Olympic Peninsula coho stocks include achieving natural spawning escapement objectives and treaty Indian allocation requirements. The Council's preseason conservation objectives for stocks managed for natural production were based on S_{MSY} established pursuant to the U.S. District Court order in *Hoh* v. *Baldrige*. The conservation objectives for the Queets, Hoh, and Quillayute rivers were developed as ranges intended to bracket estimates of S_{MSY}. The range reflected the inherent uncertainty 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 and the high estimate of smolt carrying capacity for the upper end of the range. The ranges were further adjusted upward by 26 to 184 percent for risk aversion and habitat considerations. Annual targets for natural spawning escapement and total escapement were established by WDFW and treaty Indian tribes under the provisions of *U.S.* v. *Washington* and subsequent U.S. District Court orders. After an annual agreement was reached, ocean fishery escapement objectives were established for each river or region of origin. Agreements included provisions for treaty Indian allocation requirements and inside non-Indian fishery needs.

In December 2011, Amendment 16 to the FMP was approved, which established new conservation objectives and SDC for Washington coastal coho based on either S_{MSY} estimates derived from FRAM run reconstruction programs or existing conservation objectives.

Regulations to Achieve Objectives

Washington coastal coho stocks played a primary role in 2025 Council-area ocean fishery management, particularly north of Cape Falcon. All ocean non-tribal coho fisheries both north and south of Cape Falcon were planned mark-selective except for a September recreational coho fishery south of Cape Falcon. Season and size limit details are presented in Tables I-1, I-2, and I-3.

3.2.1 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.

In 2025, the Willapa Bay non-tribal commercial gillnet fishery harvested 43,026 coho. Based on the preseason forecast for a terminal run of 95,389 (70,195 hatchery and 25,194 natural) fish, the scheduled fisheries were expected to harvest approximately 40,608 total coho. The season consisted of 46 12-hour Chinook and coho directed openings from August 13 through November 28. Retention of both marked and unmarked coho was allowed. Unmarked Chinook retention was prohibited. There were four emergency regulations issued in-season for this commercial salmon fishery for the 2025 season.

- Commercial emergency regulation opened area 2U on September 18, 2025, from 7 am through 7 pm with a maximum mesh size of 6.5 inches.
- Commercial emergency regulation opened areas 2T, 2N, and 2R on October 17, 2025 from 7 am to 7 pm with a maximum mesh size of 6.5 inches.
- Commercial emergency regulation opened areas 2N, 2M, and 2R on October 23, 2025 from 7 am to 7 pm with a maximum mesh size of 6.5 inches.
- Commercial emergency regulation opened areas 2N, 2M, and 2R on October 29, 2025 from 7 am to 7 pm with a maximum mesh size of 6.5 inches.

The recreational salmon fishery in the marine waters of Willapa Bay (Marine Area 2-1), including the Willapa Bay Control Zone, was open from June 21 through July 31, 2025, concurrent with Marine Area 2 (ocean rules applied). From August 1, 2025, through January 31, 2026, Marine Area 2-1, including the Willapa Bay Control Zone, was scheduled to be open to recreational salmon fishing with a daily bag limit of 6 salmon, only 2 may be adults. Anglers were required to release unmarked Chinook. Anglers could fish with two poles if they had a Two-Pole Endorsement.

Recreational salmon fisheries in tributaries to Willapa Bay watersheds varied in duration but were generally open for salmon fishing as early as August 1, 2025 and remained open through January 31, 2026. All freshwater systems in Willapa Bay were open to recreational salmon fishing with a daily bag limit of 6 salmon, only 2 may be adults. Anglers were required to release unmarked Chinook in all systems. Barbless hooks were required when fishing for salmon. Anglers could fish with two poles if they had a Two-Pole Endorsement.

There were no emergency regulations issued in-season for the freshwater recreational fisheries for the 2025 salmon season.

Expected coho harvest in all recreational fisheries was 7,597 hatchery and wild coho combined for the 2025 season based on preseason forecast abundances. Marine and freshwater recreational harvest estimates were not available for 2025, but the preliminary 2024 Marine Area 2-1 and freshwater recreational catch estimates totaled 4,727 coho.

Escapement and Management Performance

Willapa Bay coho were managed primarily for natural production. Estimates of natural spawning escapement for 2025 were not available. The most recent but still preliminary 2024 natural spawning escapement estimate was 19,651, which was above the FMP escapement objective of 17,200 natural area spawners. Escapement to Willapa Bay hatcheries in 2024 was estimated at 61,414 coho, which met the WDFW escapement objective of 6,100 spawners.

The geometric mean of Willapa Bay coho natural spawning escapements in 2022, 2023, and 2024 is 20,715, which was above the MSST of 8,600; therefore, Willapa Bay coho should not be considered overfished. Estimates of Willapa Bay coho exploitation rates were not available for 2024 and 2025; however, fisheries in earlier years resulted in exploitation rates well below the MFMT (0.74); therefore, Willapa Bay coho should not be considered subject to overfishing (Table III-7).

3.2.2 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 2024 terminal run size estimates for Grays Harbor coho, after execution of the ocean fishery were 64,350 natural origin and 71,101 hatchery origin coho. The 2025 terminal run size estimate is currently not available.

In 2024, treaty Indian gillnet fisheries harvested 13,537 coho and non-treaty gillnet fisheries harvested 1,638 coho (natural, hatchery, and net-pen origin). The Chehalis Tribe harvested 174 coho during their 2024 commercial fishery. The 2024 recreational fishery coho catch is estimated at 26,535 during Marine Area 2-2 and freshwater fisheries.

In 2025, the Quinault Indian Nation operated two separately scheduled gillnet fisheries for Chinook, coho, and chum in the Lower Humptulips and the Lower Chehalis rivers, as described in Chapter II under the section labeled Grays Harbor Chinook. The preseason expected coho fishery impacts were limited by the expected abundance and harvest of Chinook in the Lower Chehalis fishery. The combined Grays Harbor treaty fishery catch of 12,539 coho was lower than the preseason expected total coho catch of 25,271 (~49.6% of the expected catch).

In 2025, the non-tribal gillnet fishery operated only in the Chehalis River 2A and 2D area, as described in Chapter II under the section labeled Grays Harbor Chinook. The non-tribal gillnet fishery catch for areas 2A and 2D was 639 coho, which is lower than the preseason expected coho catch of 1,725 (~ 37% of the expected catch).

The Chehalis Tribe conducted commercial fisheries for coho in 2025. Final catch estimates are not currently available.

The 2025 recreational fisheries were conducted in three general areas: Marine Area 2-2, the Chehalis River including its tributaries, and the Humptulips River. Catch estimates are not currently available.

In 2025, a recreational fishery in the northern portion of Marine Area 2-2, Commercial Area 2C, was open from August 1 through September 15 with a daily bag limit of one adult salmon, wild coho must be released. From September 16 through November 30, the portion of Marine Area 2-2 east of a line from the mouth of Johns River to Brackenridge Bluff Tripod was open with a daily bag limit of two adult salmon; all Chinook must be released.

In 2025, the Chehalis River and its tributaries were scheduled to open for coho fishing on the following dates and areas:

- Chehalis River mainstem downstream of the Fuller Bridge: August 1 through September 15 the daily bag limit was six salmon; all adults must be released. September 16 through October 31 the daily bag limit was two adult salmon, and November 1 through December 31, the daily bag limit was reduced to one adult salmon.
- Fuller Bridge to the South Elma Bridge (Wakefield Road): August 1 through September 15 the daily bag limit was six salmon, all adults must be released. In October, the daily bag limit was two adult salmon and from November 1 through December 31, the daily bag limit was reduced to one adult.
- Upstream of the South Elma Bridge (Wakefield Road) to the high bridge on Weyerhaeuser 1000 line approximately 400 yards downstream from Roger Creek and tributaries. In October, the adult daily bag limit was two adult salmon and reduced to one adult salmon November 1 through December 31.

In 2025, the Humptulips River recreational fishery was scheduled to open for coho fishing on the following dates from the mouth to the confluence of the East and West forks:

- September 1 through December 31: a daily limit of six salmon, one of which may be an adult, wild coho must be released.

Escapement and Management Performance

Grays Harbor coho are managed by the co-managers for natural production with a spawning escapement goal of 35,400, which exceeds the FMP S_{MSY} of 24,426.

The 2024 preliminary escapement estimate for natural spawning coho is 47,008. The 2024 terminal run sizes are estimated at 64,350 natural-origin coho and 71,101 hatchery-origin coho. The returns of hatchery-origin coho to Grays Harbor hatchery programs were sufficient to provide for 2025 coho production goals.

The 2025 spawning escapement and terminal run size estimates for Grays Harbor coho are currently not available. Coho from this return are still spawning and are being enumerated at this time. The 2025 escapement has not been determined, but 282 natural origin fish were taken for hatchery broodstock.

The geometric mean of Grays Harbor coho natural spawning escapements in 2022, 2023, and 2024 is 51,725, which exceeded the MSST of 18,320; therefore, Grays Harbor coho should not be considered overfished. Estimates of Grays Harbor coho exploitation rates were not available for 2024 and 2025; however, fisheries in earlier years resulted in exploitation rates well below the

MFMT (0.65); therefore, Grays Harbor coho should not be considered subject to overfishing (Table III-7).

3.2.3 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 IGN fishery targeted hatchery Chinook and coho from early September through November. A total of 19,147 coho were harvested by the gillnet fishery during the 2025 season.

Freshwater sport fisheries are regulated by the QIN within the boundaries of the Quinault Indian Reservation and the WDFW and ONP regulate freshwater fisheries within their respective jurisdictions. Salmon-directed sport fisheries regulated under QIN authority occur within the Lower Quinault River and its tributaries, while WDFW and ONP regulate sport fisheries upstream of Lake Quinault. The lower Quinault and its tributaries 2024 sport harvest was 1,895 coho. 2025 sport harvest is not yet available. In 2024, sport fisheries regulated under WDFW regulations harvested 16 coho.

Escapement and Management Performance

Quinault River coho were managed primarily for hatchery production. Escapement estimates for Quinault River coho were 30,761 in 2023 and 16,955 in 2024. Escapement estimates for 2025 are not yet available. The Quinault National Fish Hatchery egg take objectives for 2025 were achieved.

3.2.4 Queets River Coho

Inside Harvest

Historical terminal run size, harvest, and escapement for Queets River coho are presented in Appendix B, Table B-31.

The treaty commercial schedules fished in 2025 are depicted in the discussion of the Chinook directed fishery in Chapter II (2.5.4 Queets River Chinook) of this report. The total harvest of coho in the Treaty Indian gillnet fishery was 1,821.

The 2025 Queets sport fishery within the Quinault Indian Reservation was open from September 1 through October 31 with a daily limit of three adult coho and November 1 through November 30 with a daily limit of two adult coho. The 2025 sport catch estimates within the Quinault Indian Reservation are not yet available. The 2024 sport catch estimate within the Quinault Indian Reservation was 1,822 adult coho.

State regulated recreational fisheries, outside of the Quinault Indian Reservation on the Clearwater and Salmon rivers, occurred from September 1 until November 30. Two adult salmon per day were allowed during these fisheries. Catch during 2025 State and ONP regulated recreational fishery is currently not available. In the 2024 State and ONP regulated recreational fisheries 346 coho were harvested in the Queets River basin.

Escapement and Management Performance

The spawning escapement objective in the FMP for Queets River coho is a range of 5,800-14,500 natural adult spawners.

In 2025, comanagers agreed to a spawning escapement objective of 5,924 natural origin adult coho. Escapement estimates for Queets River coho were 7,865 in 2024. The 2025 spawning escapement estimate is not yet available.

The geometric mean of Queets River coho escapement in 2022, 2023, and 2024 was 7,464, which was above MSST (4,350) and above the lower bound of the escapement objective (5,800). Estimates of Queets River coho exploitation rates were not available for 2024 and 2025; however, fisheries in earlier years resulted in exploitation rates below the MFMT (0.65); therefore, Queets River coho should not be considered subject to overfishing (Table III-7).

3.2.5 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 2025 forecast for the terminal run size of Hoh River natural coho was 4,624.

In 2025, the tribal fishery targeted 18.5 percent of the terminal run with commercial and ceremonial and subsistence fisheries. The treaty IGN fishery occurred from the week of September 16 to the week of December 8 as described in Chapter II (2.5.5 Hoh River Chinook) of this report. The tribal commercial fishery harvested 1,300 natural coho and 133 hatchery coho for a total of 1,433 coho.

In 2025, the non-tribal salmon recreational fishery was open September 16 through December 15, from the Olympic National Park boundary upstream to the Oxbow Campground boat launch, and open October 16 through December 15 from the Oxbow Campground upstream to Morgans Crossing Boat Launch. The daily bag limit was three salmon of which two adults could be retained, of which only one could be a Chinook. The daily limit December 1 through December 15 was one salmon, release all Chinook. Only one single-point barbless hook was allowed. The 2025 catch estimate for the coho recreational fishery was 1,260 fish, which includes harvested fish and non-harvest mortality from released fish.

Escapement and Management Performance

The 2025 spawning escapement estimate for coho in the Hoh River is not available. The escapement goal range established for this stock is 2,000 to 5,000.

The geometric mean of Hoh River coho escapement in 2022, 2023, and 2024 was 5,790, which exceeds the MSST of 1,890, therefore Hoh River coho should not be considered overfished. Estimates of Hoh River coho exploitation rates were not available for 2023 and 2024; however, fisheries in earlier years resulted in exploitation rates below the MFMT (0.65); therefore, Hoh River coho should not be considered subject to overfishing (Table III-7).

3.2.6 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 WDFW and the Quileute Tribe. The 2025 Quileute Tribe's commercial, ceremonial, and subsistence fisheries harvested 184 summer coho (48 hatchery and 136 natural). The CRC estimates for the 2025 recreational summer coho fishery are not yet available; for 2025 the average of 2023 and 2024 CRC was used in Appendix B, Table B-37 until those estimates are available.

The Quileute Tribal fisheries had gear restrictions due to extremely low flows and fish compression in the lower Quillayute River. During the 2025 spring/summer IGN fishery, weeks 32 through 35 were restricted to a 7 ¾ inch minimum mesh and set net only with a 25-fathom maximum length. The Quileute Tribe reduced the total number of days fished in their 2025 fall IGN fishery by reducing to one day of fishing for weeks 43 through 47. Weeks 36 through 40 had gear restrictions: 7 ¾ inch minimum mesh, set net only, and 25-fathom max length.

The total IGN catch for 2025 of fall coho was 3,664 (1,036 hatchery and 2,628 natural). Fall coho taken in the ceremonial and subsistence fishery are included in the IGN catch. The CRC estimate for the 2025 fall coho recreational fishery is not yet available, instead the 2025 creel survey harvest data was used from the Quillayute Basin in Appendix B, Table 37.

Consistent with the preseason management plan, in-river recreational fisheries were closed to all fishing April 1 through April 30 through the emergency rule process.

The 2025 recreational coho fishery in the Quillayute (park boundary to confluence of Bogachiel and Sol Duc) and Sol Duc (mouth to Sol Duc hatchery) consisted of:

- Preseason rules included a season of February 1 through March 31 and May 1 through August 31, daily limit two salmon, release wild adult Chinook, wild adult coho, and sockeye.
- Preseason rules included a season of September 1 through December 15, daily limit four, up to three adult salmon retained including no more than one wild adult, release sockeye. Wild coho were required to be released September 1 through September 15, and retention of one wild adult (Chinook or coho) allowed as part of the three fish retention limit September 16 through December 15.
- The Quillayute River was closed Mondays and Tuesdays September 2 through September 9, and closed Mondays September 15 through October 13 to avoid gear conflicts with tribal fisheries during low flows.

The 2025 recreational coho fishery in the Bogachiel (mouth to highway 101 bridge), Calawah (mouth to highway 101 bridge), and Dickey (ONP boundary to confluence with East and West Forks) consisted of:

- Preseason rules included a season of July 1 through August 31 with a daily limit of two salmon, release wild adult coho and wild adult Chinook.
- Preseason rules included a season of September 1 through December 15 with a limit of three salmon, only two adults retained including no more than one wild adult, release sockeye. Wild coho were required to be released September 1 through September 15, and retention of one wild adult (Chinook or coho) allowed as part of the two fish retention limit September 16 through December 15.

Escapement and Management Performance

The 2025 summer coho hatchery rack return was 800, which exceeds the goal of 300 hatchery summer coho. The 2025 wild summer coho escapement estimate was 2,206 fish based on the preliminary 2025 sonar count. 2024 marks a change in the method for estimating wild summer coho escapement, which now uses sonar counts instead of redd counts.

In 2025, the preliminary escapement estimate for the Quillayute natural fall coho is not yet available. The Sol Duc Hatchery rack return for fall coho had 7,752 adults and 1,267 jacks. The 2025 fall coho egg take goal for Sol Duc Hatchery was met with a total of 840,000 eggs.

The geometric mean of natural Quillayute fall coho escapement in 2022, 2023, and 2024 was 9,659, which exceeds the MSST of 4,725; therefore, Quillayute fall coho should not be considered overfished. Estimates of Quillayute fall coho exploitation rates were not available for 2023 and 2024; however, fisheries in earlier years resulted in exploitation rates well below the MFMT (0.59); therefore, Quillayute Fall coho should not be considered subject to overfishing (Table III-7).

3.3 Puget Sound Coho Stocks

Puget Sound coho salmon stocks include natural and hatchery stocks originating from U.S. tributaries in Puget Sound and the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The primary coho stocks in this group that are most pertinent to ocean salmon fishery management were Strait of Juan de Fuca, Hood Canal, Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish, and South Puget Sound (hatchery), which contribute primarily to ocean fisheries off Washington and B.C.

Management Objectives

The Council's previous 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 tribal, federal, and state 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 were subsequently modified by the U.S. District Court Fisheries Advisory Board and later determinations of the Tribal/WDFW Technical Committee. However, annual natural management objectives may vary from the FMP conservation objectives if agreed to by WDFW and the treaty Indian tribes under the provisions of *U.S.* v. *Washington* and subsequent U.S. District Court orders (see "Memorandum Adopting Salmon Management Plan"; *U.S.* v. *Washington*, 626 F. Supp. 1405 [1985]).

In 2002, the PSC adopted a management plan for coho salmon originating in Washington and southern B.C. river systems. 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 U.S. 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 2025. Three categories were employed: low (total exploitation rate <20 percent), moderate (total exploitation rate 20-40 percent), and abundant (total exploitation rate >40 percent).

In 2014, the Council adopted management objectives for Puget Sound coho as recommended by WDFW and tribal co-managers under provisions of *U.S.* v. *Washington*. The annual objectives were based on the Comprehensive Coho Agreement categorical status and associated maximum exploitation rate limits. The Council formally adopted exploitation rate management objectives for Puget Sound coho in November 2009, which were generally consistent with PSC objectives, and replaced the longstanding FMP spawning escapement objectives in 2010. For 2025, the objectives and categorical status under the PST Southern Coho Management Plan were as follows:

- Strait of Juan de Fuca (East and West): Moderate status 40 percent maximum exploitation rate
- Hood Canal: Moderate status 45 percent maximum exploitation rate
- Skagit: Abundant status 60 percent maximum exploitation rate
- Stillaguamish: Abundant status 50 percent maximum exploitation rate
- Snohomish: Moderate status 40 percent maximum exploitation rate

Regulations to Achieve Objectives

Puget Sound coho stocks did not play a primary role in 2025 ocean fishery management considerations. Impacts to WA coastal coho, Thompson, and LCN coho were more constraining for 2025 ocean fishery pre-season planning. Inside fisheries, primarily in Puget Sound, were constrained to meet objectives for Puget Sound coho. The mark-selective regulations in ocean commercial and recreational fisheries and Puget Sound recreational fisheries served to increase harvest of marked hatchery fish while minimizing impacts on natural Washington coast coho, Puget Sound coho, LCN coho, OCN coho, and Interior Fraser coho. Season and size limit details are presented in Tables I-1, I-2, and I-3.

Inside Harvest

Inside harvest of Puget Sound coho was managed for the six regional management units. 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-39. The total commercial harvest in Puget Sound in 2024 was 428,568 coho, compared to a harvest of 190,653 coho in 2023. The 2025 non-Indian harvest was 11,843 coho, compared to 16,085 coho in 2024. 2025 treaty Indian net and troll harvest estimates are unavailable at the time of this publication. Estimates for total commercial harvest in Puget Sound were not available for 2025.

Historical coho catches in the Puget Sound recreational fishery beginning in 1971 are listed in Appendix B, Table B-40. Catch estimates for the 2025 Puget Sound recreational fishery were not available.

Escapement and Management Performance

Puget Sound FMP conservation objectives were updated to reflect exploitation rate management objectives adopted by the Council in 2009. 2025 postseason estimates were not available for SUS harvest impacts on Puget Sound coho stocks; therefore, the 2025 preseason exploitation rate objectives could not be evaluated. Preliminary 2025 escapement information was not available for natural Puget Sound coho.

3.3.1 Strait of Juan de Fuca Coho

The geometric mean of Strait of Juan de Fuca natural coho escapement (combined Western and Eastern; the current stock designation) in 2022, 2023, and 2024 was 14,561, which was above the MSST of 7,000 and S_{MSY} estimate of 11,000; therefore, Strait of Juan de Fuca coho should not be considered overfished. While estimates of Strait of Juan de Fuca coho exploitation rates were not available for 2024 and 2025, fisheries in earlier years resulted in exploitation rates well below the MFMT (0.60); therefore, Strait of Juan de Fuca coho should not be considered subject to overfishing (Table III-7).

3.3.2 Hood Canal Coho

The geometric mean of Hood Canal natural coho primary management unit escapements in 2022, 2023, and 2024 are preliminary, though the geometric mean of the current estimates is 26,147. This is above the MSST of 10,750; therefore, Hood Canal coho should not be considered overfished. While estimates of Hood Canal coho exploitation rates were not available for 2024 and 2025, fisheries in earlier years resulted in exploitation rates below the MFMT (0.65); therefore, Hood Canal coho should not be considered subject to overfishing (Table III-7).

3.3.3 Skagit River Natural Coho

The geometric mean of Skagit natural coho escapement in 2022, 2023, and 2024 was 76,608, which was above the MSST of 14,857; therefore, Skagit coho should not be considered overfished. While estimates of Skagit coho exploitation rates were not available for 2024 and 2025, fisheries in earlier years have resulted in exploitation rates below the MFMT (0.60); therefore, Skagit coho should not be considered subject to overfishing (Table III-7).

3.3.4 Stillaguamish River Natural Coho

The geometric mean of Stillaguamish natural coho escapement in 2022, 2023, and 2024 was 42,790, which was above the MSST of 6,100; therefore, Stillaguamish coho should not be considered overfished. While estimates of Stillaguamish coho exploitation rates were not available for 2024 and 2025, fisheries in earlier years resulted in exploitation rates well below the MFMT (0.50); therefore, Stillaguamish coho should not be considered subject to overfishing (Table III-7).

3.3.5 Snohomish River Natural Coho

The geometric mean of Snohomish natural coho escapement in 2022, 2023, and 2024 was 74,529, which was above the MSST of 31,000; therefore Snohomish coho should not be considered overfished. While estimates of Snohomish coho exploitation rates were not available for 2024 and 2025; however, fisheries in earlier years resulted in exploitation rates well below the MFMT (0.60); therefore, Snohomish coho should not be considered subject to overfishing (Table III-7).

3.4 British Columbia Coho Stocks

Management Objectives

B.C. coho stocks were managed under the PSC management plan as described in the previous section on Puget Sound coho.

Regulations to Achieve Objectives

In the 2025 management process, Interior Fraser coho were designated to be in the "low" status category, which required the total exploitation rate in SUS fisheries not to exceed 10.0 percent. The preseason projected SUS fishery exploitation rate on Interior Fraser coho was 9.9 percent (3.9 percent 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 natural 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

Postseason estimates of SUS inside harvest impacts on coho stocks subject to the PSC coho management plan were not available.

3.5 Coastwide Goal Assessment Summary

Preliminary assessment indicates that ESA consultation standards and FMP conservation objectives for Council managed coho stocks in effect during the preseason planning process of 2025 were met for OCN and LCN coho stocks (Table III-6). The 2025 data needed to assess compliance with ESA consultation standards and FMP conservation objectives for SONCC coho populations and most Washington coastal and Puget Sound coho stocks were not available.

3.6 Stock Status Determinations

The Council adopted SDC for overfishing, overfished, not overfished/rebuilding, and rebuilt under FMP Amendment 16. These criteria, approved and implemented in December 2011, were:

- Overfishing occurs when a single year exploitation rate exceeds the MFMT (F_{MSY}).
- Overfished status occurs when a 3-year geometric mean spawning escapement is less than the MSST.
- Not overfished/rebuilding status occurs when the most recent 3-year geometric mean spawning escapement is greater than the MSST but less than S_{MSY}.
- A stock is rebuilt when the most recent 3-year geometric mean spawning escapement exceeds S_{MSY}.

All criteria rely on the most recent estimates available, which in some cases may be a year or more in the past because of incomplete broods or data availability. The above criteria for rebuilt status are the default criteria provided in the FMP; however, alternative criteria may be developed through a rebuilding plan if warranted by stock specific circumstances. All relevant stocks were evaluated relative to these SDC as required by the FMP. Stock specific reference points and recent year estimates for relevant stocks are presented in Table III-7.

Based on the most recent spawning escapement and exploitation rate estimates available, none of the relevant coho stocks were overfished, and none were subject to overfishing.

Table III-1. Estimated returns to Oregon coastal streams and lakes in thousands of adult coho.

	Returns to Hatcheries			Winchester Dam Count[c/]	Number of OCN Spawners[a/]			Inside Harvest	Ocean Escapement to
Year	Private	Public	STEP[b/]	(North Umpqua)	Lakes	Rivers	Total	Impacts[d/]	Oregon Coast[a/]
1970-1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976-1980	26.1	19.0	-	0.4	4.0	26.6	30.6	9.1	79.9
1981-1985	176.8	18.0	-	2.2	7.2	46.1	53.3	12.9	263.2
1986-1990	154.3	26.9	1.3	3.6	6.2	37.1	43.3	15.2	244.6
1991-1995	35.1	26.3	1.9	3.2	7.2	43.9	51.1	13.9	103.5
1996-2000	-	16.9	0.5	6.4	11.7	40.4	52.0	4.2	80.0
2001	-	37.4	1.4	16.0	19.6	143.1	162.7	10.0	227.6
2002	-	30.9	2.6	7.4	22.0	236.4	258.4	8.0	307.3
2003	-	15.9	3.6	10.4	16.1	213.3	229.4	6.8	266.2
2004	-	13.2	0.8	7.2	18.6	154.1	172.8	6.3	200.3
2005	-	10.0	0.3	8.9	14.7	139.9	154.6	6.1	179.9
2006	-	9.8	0.1	7.0	24.1	104.7	128.8	2.6	148.4
2007	-	3.6	0.0	2.7	9.0	57.3	66.3	1.3	73.9
2008	-	7.0	0.0	0.2	23.6	156.1	179.7	3.0	189.9
2009	-	6.1	0.0	0.6	17.3	245.4	262.7	7.3	276.8
2010	-	7.9	0.0	0.7	38.7	244.7	283.4	5.7	297.6
2011	-	4.6	0.0	0.2	20.3	336.0	356.2	12.8	373.8
2012	-	2.2	0.0	0.7	18.9	80.2	99.2	8.1	110.1
2013	-	6.5	0.0	0.6	13.7	110.8	124.4	12.0	143.5
2014	-	16.0	0.0	0.1	22.0	337.6	359.6	23.5	399.2
2015	-	4.7	0.0	0.2	4.7	52.4	57.1	4.2	66.2
2016	-	8.9	0.0	0.1	8.0	67.9	75.9	1.8	86.7
2017	-	2.3	0.0	0.2	1.3	60.1	61.4	1.0	64.9
2018	-	1.1	0.0	0.2	6.7	67.8	74.5	1.1	76.9
2019	-	1.6	0.0	0.4	7.4	87.7	95.1	1.5	98.6
2020	-	4.2	0.0	0.2	9.7	100.2	109.9	1.8	116.1
2021	-	6.7	0.0	0.4	19.7	222.5	242.2	8.1	257.3
2022	-	5.8	0.0	0.0	8.0	162.0	170.0	7.4	183.2
2023	-	2.1	0.0	0.1	12.4	140.6	153.0	10.5	165.6
2024	-	3.6	0.0	0.0	7.6	153.7	161.3	21.3	186.3
2025[e/]	-	4.1	0.0	0.1	6.8	112.6	119.4	10.7	134.3

a/ Does not include estimates for the Rogue River (SONCC ESU). 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 stratified random sampling (SRS) was initiated in 1990 and used through 1997 and was 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. Since 1998 a random site selection procedure based on the EPA's Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) has been used.

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

c/ Natural and hatchery fish prior to 1990, marked fish only thereafter.

d/ Freshwater sport catch from ODFW salmon/steelhead angler catch record card information and represents only those coho greater than 24 inches total length through 1993, and those coho with a total length greater than 20 inches from 1994 on. Includes estimated mortality from hook-and-release.

e/ Preliminary.

Table III-2. Estimated weekly effort (in angler trips) and catches of Chinook and coho in the 2025 Buoy 10 recreational fisheries (all data are preliminary).[a/]

Week Number	Ending Date of Period	Angler Trips	Catch[b/]		Catch Per Trip
			Chinook	Coho	
31	Aug.-3	4,188	1,187	71	0.30
32	Aug.-10	8,217	1,943	775	0.33
33	Aug.-17	17,706	7,382	2,896	0.58
34	Aug.-24	26,812	7,505	10,520	0.67
35	Aug.-31	24,173	9,747	18,916	1.19
36	Sept.-7	10,784	2,414	3,563	0.55
37	Sept.-14	4,379	17	1,312	0.30
38	Sept.-21	2,737	114	1,162	0.47
39	Sept.-28	2,831	0	2,422	0.86
40	Oct.-5	917	0	423	0.46
41	Oct.-12	755	0	280	0.37
42	Oct.-19	405	0	79	0.20
43-53	Dec.-31	206	0	80	0.39
Total		104,110	30,309	42,499	0.70

a/ Includes boat-based and shore-based fisheries from the upstream boundary at the Tongue Point/Rocky Point line (2000), downstream to the Buoy 10 line including Clatsop Spit, the South Jetty, and the North Jetty (only when the Ocean was closed) of the Columbia River. Youngs Bay bubble closure in effect August 1 through September 15. Fishery opened August 1 for Chinook and marked coho with a two fish daily-bag-limit. Chinook were restricted to marked fish only during August 7-25, and Chinook retention was closed from September 7-17 and September 22-December 31.

b/ Includes adults and jacks as determined by CWT analysis.

Table III-3. Oregon production index (OPI) area coho harvest impacts, spawning, abundance, and exploitation rate estimates in thousands of fish.[a/]

	Ocean Fisheries[b/]		Oregon and California Coastal Returns					
Year or Avg.	Troll	Sport	Hatcheries and Freshwater Harvest[c/]	OCN Spawners[d/]	Private Hatcheries	Columbia River Returns	Abundance[e/]	Ocean Exploitation Rate Based on OPI Abundance[f/]
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	2,154.2	0.85
1981-1985	451.2	274.0	37.2	56.0	176.8	305.3	1,328.6	0.63
1986-1990	574.6	339.3	55.1	45.5	154.3	705.0	1,602.2	0.70
1991-1995	107.4	182.7	46.6	53.2	35.1	315.1	668.4	0.35
1996-2000	8.9	35.6	33.0	57.5	-	259.4	391.2	0.1
2001-2005	23.7	161.1	51.1	208.3	174.7	639.1	1,089.3	0.2
2006	4.5	47.5	29.5	133.1	-	409.7	674.1	0.08
2007	26.2	128.5	10.9	71.6	-	349.0	631.3	0.25
2008	0.6	26.4	16.0	180.2	-	520.8	769.8	0.04
2009	27.7	201.2	16.5	265.5	-	760.2	1,341.3	0.17
2010	5.8	48.8	18.5	287.7	-	474.0	848.4	0.06
2011	4.2	54.7	20.0	361.3	-	382.4	836.4	0.07
2012	4.7	45.5	18.5	104.9	-	159.1	311.3	0.16
2013	8.4	48.3	26.5	136.8	-	260.4	494.1	0.11
2014	35.6	197.4	42.0	362.4	-	1,045.3	1,724.8	0.14
2015	11.7	84.4	11.8	61.6	-	173.7	350.5	0.27
2016	2.8	31.7	11.4	83.5	-	210.8	340.3	0.10
2017	2.1	50.0	3.9	66.2	-	245.5	362.4	0.14
2018	1.5	53.8	3.1	83.8	-	132.6	265.8	0.21
2019	5.0	135.4	4.2	97.8	-	223.0	454.3	0.31
2020	2.3	40.2	7.4	111.8	-	344.7	499.7	0.08
2021	5.0	158.6	20.4	251.1	-	668.4	1,126.9	0.15
2022	8.5	127.4	16.9	177.9	-	539.7	905.1	0.15
2023	5.3	97.3	15.5	156.6	-	419.5	708.9	0.14
2024	5.3	114.1	26.1	170.3	-	599.5	952.7	0.13
2025[g/]	8.1	132.3	15.4	131.8	-	473.1	768.6	0.18

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

b/ Incl. est. nonretention mort.: troll: release mort.(1982-present) and drop-off mort.(all yrs.); sport --release mort.(1994-present) and drop-off mort.(all yrs.).

c/ Includes STEP smolt releases through the 2007 return year, after which the program was terminated.

d/ Includes Rogue River.

e/ FRAM post season runs used after 1985 and includes OPI origin stock catches in all fisheries.

f/ Private hatchery stocks are excluded in calculating the OPI area stock aggregate ocean exploitation rate index.

g/ Preliminary.

Table III-4. Oregon Coast Natural (OCN) adult coho salmon spawner escapement.

	Adjusted SRS Adult Coho Spawner Population Estimates in Thousands of Spawners by Stock Component[a/]					Adult Coho Spawners Per Spawner Habitat Mile				
Year	Northern[b/]	North Central[c/]	South Central[d/]	Southern[e/]	Coast-wide	Northern[b/]	North Central[c/]	South Central[d/]	Southern[e/]	Coast-wide ave.
1990-1995	4.3	9.8	28.3	2.3	44.4	5	8	17	6	11
1996-2000	7.0	10.1	32.9	5.6	55.5	8	9	20	14	14
2001-2005	38.2	58.3	79.8	12.7	210.5	42	50	62	31	51
2006	24.1	21.2	83.5	4.3	133.1	27	18	51	10	33
2007	17.5	12.3	36.5	5.3	71.6	19	11	22	13	17
2008	25.6	68.1	86.0	0.5	180.2	28	59	53	1	44
2009	48.1	86.4	128.2	2.8	265.5	54	74	79	7	65
2010	55.0	56.5	171.9	4.3	287.7	61	49	106	10	70
2011	45.9	119.1	191.3	5.0	361.3	51	102	118	12	88
2012	7.5	33.8	57.8	5.8	104.9	8	29	36	14	26
2013	11.0	39.7	73.7	12.4	136.8	12	34	45	30	33
2014	67.4	122.0	170.4	2.7	362.4	75	105	105	6	89
2015	6.7	22.7	27.7	4.5	61.6	7	19	17	11	15
2016	18.7	26.5	30.7	7.6	83.5	21	23	19	18	20
2017	13.6	22.8	24.9	4.8	66.2	15	20	15	12	16
2018	8.0	22.0	44.5	9.2	83.8	9	19	27	23	20
2019	22.3	20.1	52.8	2.7	97.8	25	17	33	7	24
2020	21.5	30.8	57.6	1.8	111.8	24	27	36	4	27
2021	42.8	88.6	110.8	9.0	251.2	48	76	68	22	61
2022	53.0	71.9	45.1	7.9	177.9	59	62	28	19	43
2023	35.1	42.6	75.3	3.6	156.6	39	37	46	9	38
2024	38.5	69.5	53.2	9.1	170.3	43	60	33	22	42
2025[f/]	46.1	40.2	33.1	12.4	131.8	51	35	20	30	32

a/ A spawner escapement methodology study based on SRS had been in effect from 1990 to 1997 in which coho salmon population estimates have been made for Oregon coastal river systems from the Sixes River and north. Since 1998 a random site selection procedure based on the EPA's Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) has been used. Spawner population estimates include an adjustment for observation error.

b/ 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.

c/ 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.

d/ 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.

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

f/ Preliminary.

Table III-5. Oregon Coastal Natural and Lower Columbia Natural adult coho salmon conservation objective and fishery impacts.

	OCN Fishery Impact (Total Marine and Freshwater Exploitation Rate)			LCN Fishery Impact (Total Marine and Freshwater Exploitation Rate)		
Year	Conservation Objective[a/]	Preseason Projection	Postseason Estimate[b/]	Conservation Objective[c/]	Preseason Projection	Postseason Estimate[b/]
1990-1995	≤0.20	0.274	0.366	-	-	-
1996-2000	≤0.13-≤0.20	0.105	0.316	-	-	-
2001-2004	≤0.08-≤0.15	0.122	0.060	-	-	-
2005	≤0.15	0.111	0.044	≤0.15	0.10[d/]	0.179
2006	≤0.15	0.096	0.076	≤0.15	0.10[d/]	0.146
2007	≤0.20	0.113	0.118	≤0.20	0.13[d/]	0.208
2008	≤0.08	0.069	0.019	≤0.08	0.080	0.073
2009	≤0.15	0.130	0.067	≤0.20	0.20	0.187
2010	≤0.15	0.112	0.045	≤0.15	0.150	0.107
2011	≤0.15	0.132	0.059	≤0.15	0.150	0.111
2012	≤0.15	0.150	0.183	≤0.15	0.150	0.140
2013	≤0.30	0.231	0.149	≤0.15	0.150	0.143
2014	≤0.30	0.253	0.141	≤0.225	0.225	0.164
2015	≤0.15	0.149	0.198	≤0.23	0.230	0.244
2016	≤0.20	0.131	0.087	≤0.18	0.130	0.089
2017	≤0.30	0.093	0.116	≤0.18	0.114	0.108
2018	≤0.15	0.129	0.127	≤0.18	0.162	0.146
2019	≤0.15	0.137	0.147	≤0.23	0.180	0.193
2020	≤0.15	0.116	0.074	≤0.18	0.169	0.065
2021	≤0.15	0.128	0.113	≤0.30	0.101	0.104
2022[e/]	≤0.15	0.150	0.151	≤0.23	0.175	0.116
2023	≤0.20	0.198	0.189	≤0.23	0.189	0.135
2024	≤0.30	0.249	0.223	≤0.23	0.230	0.118
2025[f/]	≤0.30	0.251	0.201	≤0.23	0.215	0.141

a/ 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

b/ From the coho FRAM.

c/ In 2005, the NMFS conservation objective was in terms of marine area fisheries. In 2006, the NMFS conservation objective was in terms of Council area and mainstem Columbia River fisheries; thereafter in terms of all marine area and mainstem Columbia.

d/ The preseason projection was in terms of a marine exploitation rate.

e/ For 2022, the 15% ER limit applies to the North-Central stock component. The limit for the North and South-Central stock components was 30%. Preliminary postseason total exploitation rates were 13.2%, 13.8%, and 20.0% for the North, North-Central, and South-Central stock components, respectively.

f/ Preliminary.

Table III-6. Performance of coho salmon stocks in relation to 2025 preseason conservation objectives (preliminary data). (Page 1 of 2)

System and Stock	2025 FMP Conservation/Management Objectives	2025 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 except for Big Creek, Rock Creek, and Trask. Treaty obligations met.
Southern Oregon/ Northern California (Threatened) and CCC (Endangered)	No directed coho fisheries or retention of coho south of the OR/CA border. Total exploitation ≤16% for the Trinity River population and ≤15% for all other populations.	No coho retention was allowed south of the California/Oregon border. Postseason total exploitation rate estimates unavailable. Preliminary postseason ocean exploitation rate estimate of 1.1%.
OCN	Combined marine and freshwater exploitation rate ≤30% for the northern, north-central, and south-central stock components.	Preliminary postseason estimate is 20.1% for the OCN aggregate and 18.6%, 23.1%, and 18.3% for the North, North-Central, and South-Central stock components.
LCN-Columbia River Natural (Threatened)	Combined marine and mainstem Columbia River exploitation rate ≤23.0%.	Preliminary postseason estimate of 14.1% exploitation rate in marine and mainstem Columbia River fisheries.
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.
Willapa	17,200 natural adult spawners.	Escapement estimate was unavailable; preseason projection was 34,116 ocean escapement.
Grays Harbor	35,400 natural adult spawners.	Escapement estimate was unavailable; preseason projection was 64,368 ocean escapement.
Queets	5,800 comanager adult spawner agreement.	Escapement estimate was unavailable; preseason projection was 7,614 ocean escapement.
Hoh	2,000 adult spawners.	Escapement estimate was unavailable; preseason projection was 4,624 ocean escapement.
Quillayute Fall	6,300 adult spawners.	Preliminary postseason escapement estimate was 10,309.

TABLE III-6. Performance of coho salmon stocks in relation to 2025 preseason conservation objectives (preliminary data).
Page (2 of 2)

System and Stock	2025 FMP Conservation/Management Objectives	2025 Achievement
Puget Sound Coho	Stepped exploitation rate objectives; meet hatchery egg-take goals; meet treaty Indian obligations and inside non-Indian fishery needs for six management units.	Data not available for 2025 natural spawner escapements. Hatchery egg-take goals will be met for all management units.
Strait of Juan de Fuca	≤40% total exploitation rate.	Preseason expectation of a 10.4% total exploitation rate; postseason estimate unavailable.
Hood Canal	≤45% total exploitation rate.	Preseason expectation of a 35.7% total exploitation rate; postseason estimate unavailable.
Skagit	≤60% total exploitation rate.	Preseason expectation of a 44.1% total exploitation rate; postseason estimate unavailable.
Stillaguamish	≤50% total exploitation rate.	Preseason expectation of a 25.7% total exploitation rate; postseason estimate unavailable.
Snohomish	≤40% total exploitation rate.	Preseason expectation of a 31.6% total exploitation rate; postseason estimate unavailable.

Table III-7. Coho stock status relative to overfished and overfishing criteria. A stock is overfished if the 3-year geometric mean spawning escapement is less than the minimum stock size threshold (MSST); a stock experiences overfishing if the total annual exploitation rate exceeds the maximum fishing mortality threshold (MFMT).

	Spawning Escapement									Exploitation Rate						
Coho Stock	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	3-yr Geo Mean	MSST	S_{MSY}	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	MFMT
Willapa Bay	16,476	31,369	24,197	18,693	19,651	NA	20,715	8,600	17,200	0.33	0.24	0.31	0.27	NA	NA	0.74
Grays Harbor	23,814	62,789	61,057	48,217	47,008	NA	51,725	18,320	24,426	0.29	0.23	0.29	0.26	NA	NA	0.65
Queets	4,181	5,752	12,083	4,375	7,865	NA	7,464	4,350	5,800	0.22	0.10	0.32	0.41	NA	NA	0.65
Hoh	2,840	6,396	8,224	3,879	6,085	NA	5,790	1,890	2,520	0.49	0.18	0.30	0.41	NA	NA	0.65
Quillayute Fall	7,695	9,938	16,643	7,958	6,804	NA	9,659	4,725	6,300	0.16	0.04	0.22	0.29	NA	NA	0.59
Juan de Fuca	8,548	20,837	16,977	13,887	13,095	NA	14,561	7,000	11,000	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	NA	NA	0.60
Hood Canal	16,832	34,388	9,192	32,934	59,048	NA	26,147	10,750	14,350	0.29	0.25	0.54	0.34	NA	NA	0.65
Skagit	23,808	75,532	92,306	54,443	89,463	NA	76,608	14,857	25,000	0.43	0.33	0.26	0.27	NA	NA	0.60
Stillaguamish	21,555	38,176	53,828	37,962	38,342	NA	42,790	6,100	10,000	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.18	NA	NA	0.50
Snohomish	42,675	97,523	85,692	63,042	76,630	NA	74,529	31,000	50,000	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.21	NA	NA	0.60

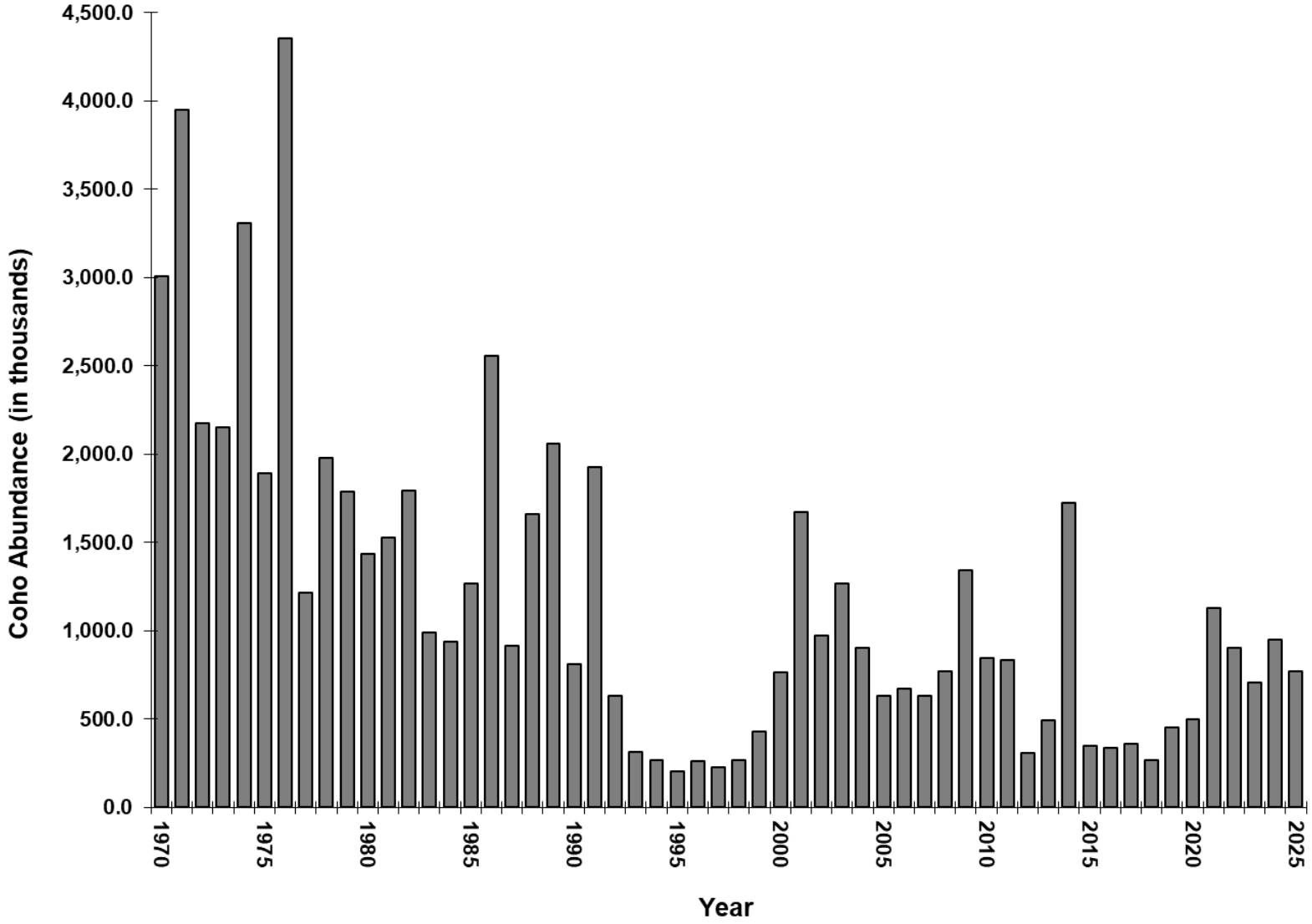

Figure III-1. Oregon Production Index (OPI) area coho abundance estimates, 1970-2025.

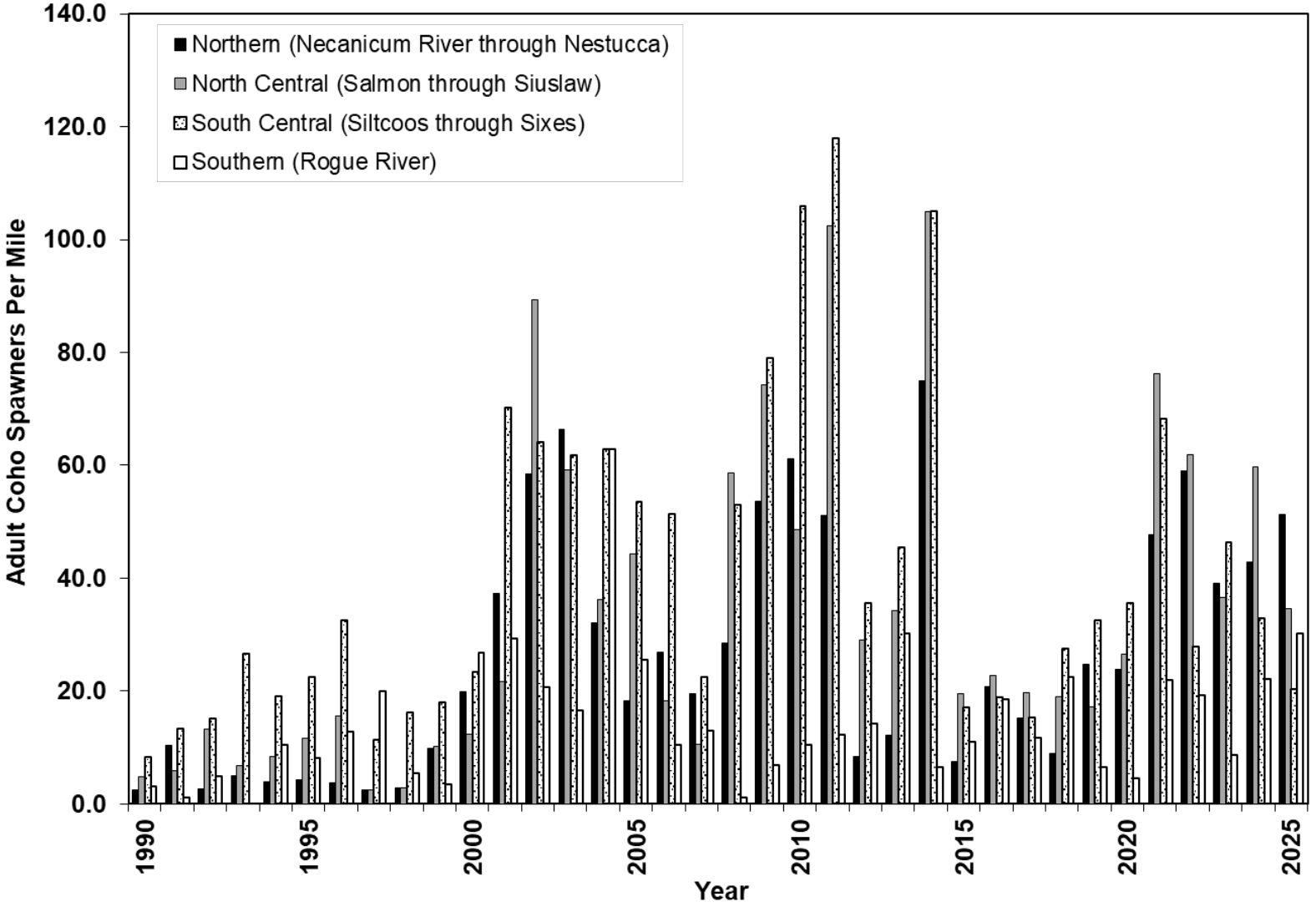

Figure III-2. Oregon coastal natural (OCN) adult coho spawners per habitat mile by coastal region based on SRS accounting methods, 1990-2025.

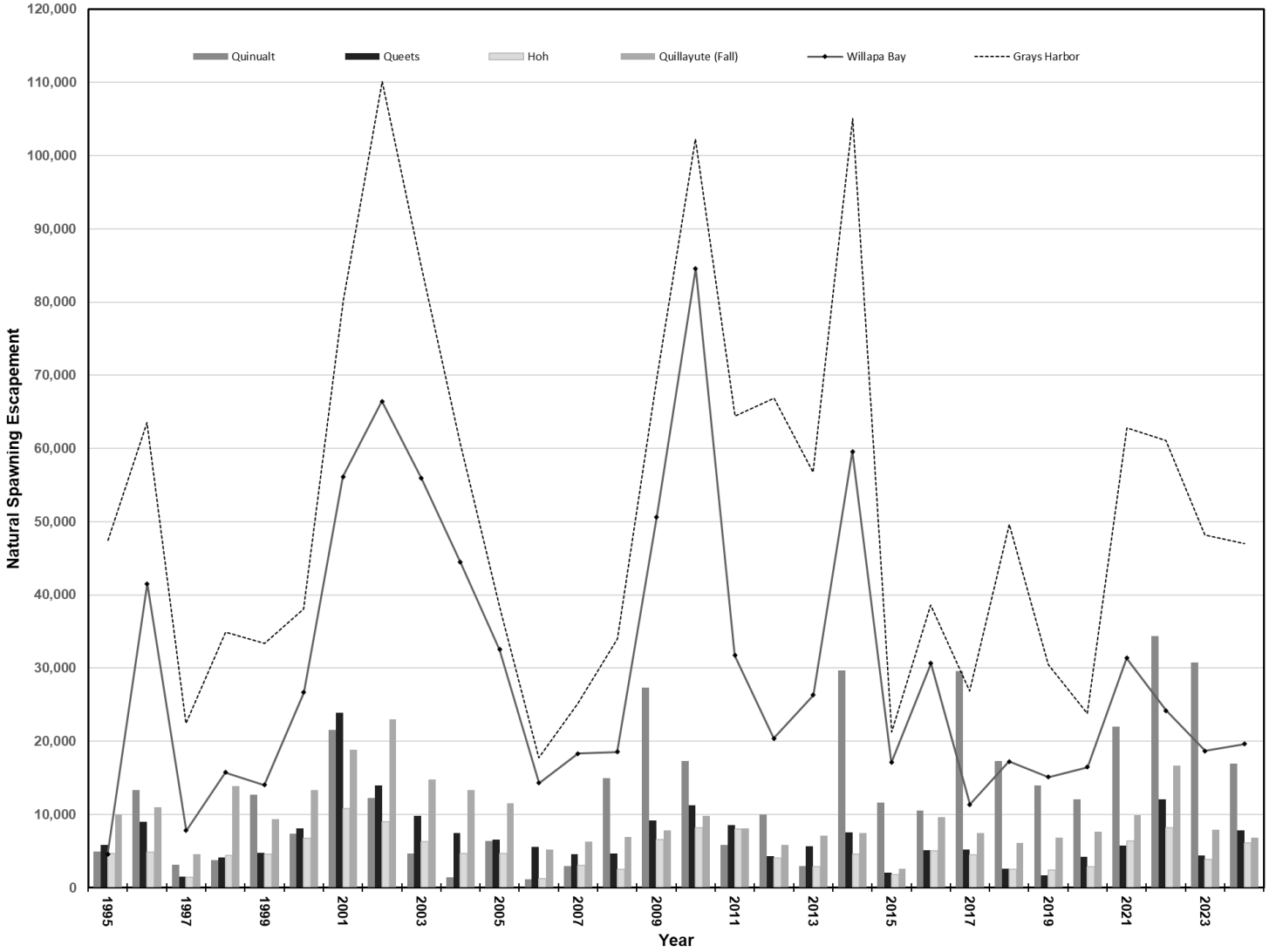

Figure III-3. Washington Coast adult coho natural spawning escapement, 1995-2024.

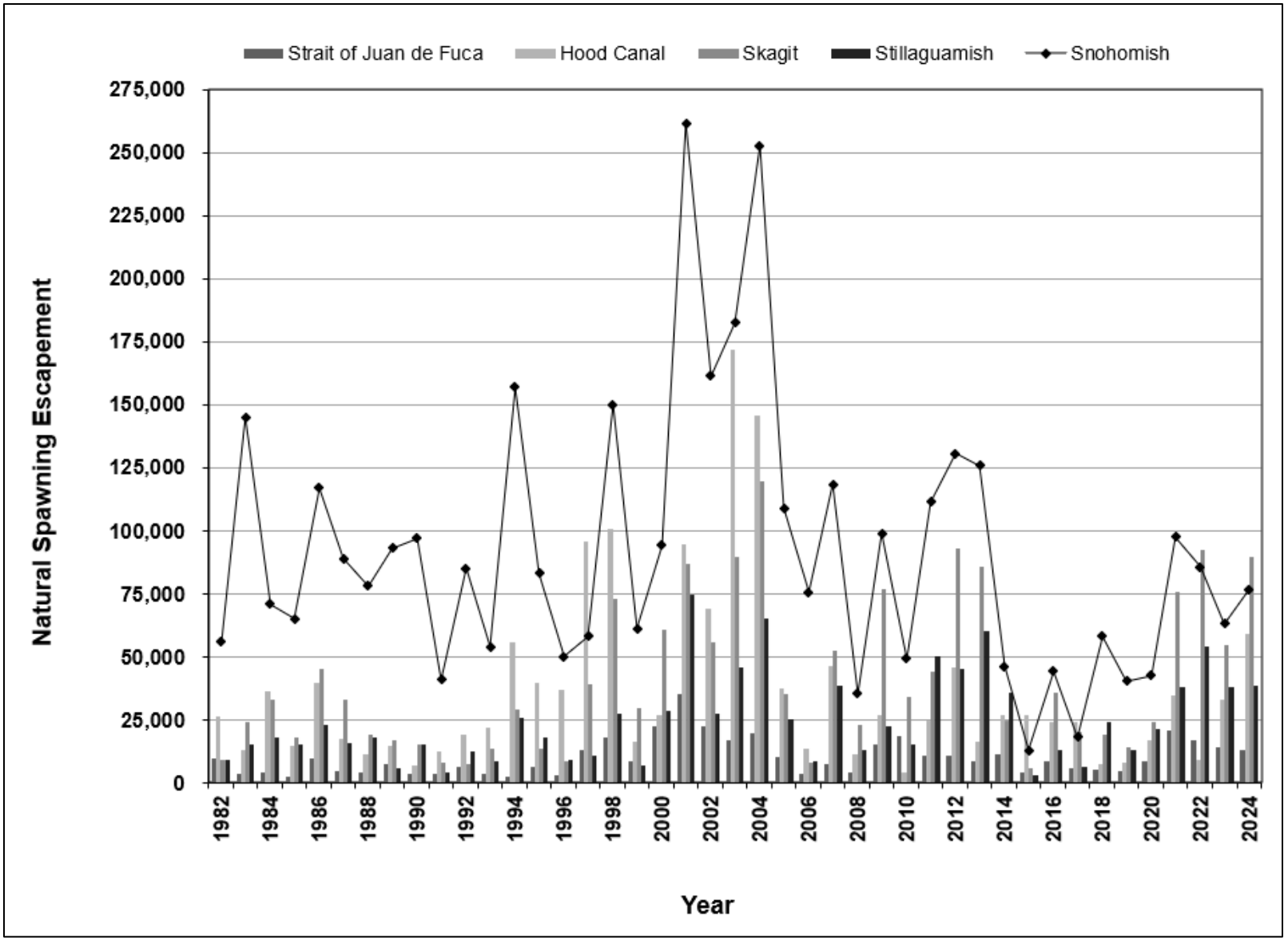

Figure III-4. Puget Sound adult coho natural spawning escapement, 1981-2024.

4 CHAPTER IV – SOCIOECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

4.1 Socioeconomic Assessment Summary of 2025 Ocean Salmon Fisheries

The total exvessel value of Council-managed, West Coast non-Indian troll commercial salmon fishery landings in 2025 was $8.8 million. Although the third consecutive year of commercial fishery closure in California, this value was 40 percent above the prior year's total of $6.3 million, more than double the 2023 value of $4 million, but 64 percent below the 2022 value of $24.3 million, and 46 percent below the 2020-2024 annual average of $16.4 million (including pink salmon, all dollar values adjusted for inflation). The coastwide average exvessel price for Chinook was $9.35 per pound, three percent below the prior year's average of $9.66, slightly below the 2023 average of $9.36, and one percent above the 2020-2024 average of $9.25 (all dollar values adjusted for inflation). Chinook contributed 97 percent of total coastwide exvessel value of non-Indian commercial troll salmon landed in 2025. Approximately $225,100 exvessel value of coho were landed in the ocean commercial troll fishery in 2025, 14 percent above $196,600 landed the prior year, three percent below $231,500 landed in 2023, 17 percent below $270,500 landed in 2022, but 29 percent above the 2020-2024 annual average value of $174,600 in inflation-adjusted terms. The coastwide average exvessel price for coho in 2025 was $3.19 per pound, eight percent above the prior year's value of $2.96, two percent above the value in 2023 of $3.13, but 10 percent below the 2020-2024 average value of $3.56 (all dollar values adjusted for inflation).

The preliminary number of vessel-based ocean salmon recreational angler trips taken on the West Coast in 2025 was 173,200. Thanks in part to the first opening of the recreational fishery in California since 2022, this coastwide number represents an increase of 25 percent from 139,100 angler trips taken the prior year, and 21 percent above the 143,300 trips in 2023, but 35 percent below the 264,600 trips taken in 2022, and eight percent below the 2020-2024 annual average of 189,100 angler trips.

Total West Coast income impacts associated with combined commercial and recreational ocean salmon fisheries for Washington, Oregon and California in 2025 were an estimated $63.5 million, 46 percent above the prior year's level of $43.4 million, 52 percent above the 2023 value of $41.9 million, but 45 percent below the 2022 value of $115.6 million, and 20 percent below the 2020-2024 annual average of $79 million (state-level income impacts, all dollar values adjusted for inflation).[1]

In 2025, the treaty Indian ocean troll fishery harvested approximately 34,200 Chinook (284,100 pounds) and 42,200 coho (236,600 pounds), compared with 20,900 Chinook (175,400 pounds) and 38,000 coho (212,700 pounds) the prior year, 31,400 Chinook (273,600 pounds) and 30,000 coho (145,200 pounds) in 2023, and the 2020-2024 average of 20,100 Chinook (166,300 pounds) and 29,000 coho (150,300 pounds). In addition to the commercial Indian fisheries, fish are taken in Indian fisheries each year for ceremonial and subsistence purposes.

1 A change in methodology from Fisheries Economic Assessment Model (FEAM)-based to IO-PAC-based income impact multipliers means that comparisons of annual income impacts for years prior to 2010 with later years may not be meaningful. Consequently, any comparisons of income impacts in this document are generally confined to describing trends appearing since 2009, during which period the IO-PAC-based models and multipliers were applied. See Appendix E of the *Review of 2014 Ocean Salmon Fisheries* for a more detailed explanation of the change in income impact modeling methodology.

4.2 Allocation of the Salmon Resource

Salmon management by the Council involves numerous allocation issues including:

- Determining the number of salmon available for ocean harvest after considering expected abundances, harvests by inside fisheries, and spawning escapement goals.
- Allocating harvest among broad management areas and among port areas within the management areas.
- Allocating harvest between Indian and non-Indian harvesters.
- Allocating the non-Indian portion between commercial and recreational harvesters.

The number 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 somewhat less volatile harvest level than the commercial fishery (in both absolute and relative terms) (Figures IV-1 and IV-2). Most of the annual variation in available ocean harvest is usually taken up in the commercial fishery. However, both commercial and recreational 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 that is encountered at a relatively higher rate in that area. The geographic distribution of harvest opportunity along the coast involves balancing the often-conflicting objectives of maximizing ocean harvest and distributing the responsibility for resource conservation. A brief outline of the regulatory objectives that shaped the 2025 season is provided in Chapter I, and an assessment of success in meeting the objectives is provided in Chapters II and III for Chinook and coho, respectively.

4.3 Commercial Salmon Fisheries

4.3.1 West Coast Non-Indian Commercial Ocean Fishery

In-season Price Trends

Monthly average exvessel price data provide information on price trends over the season (Table IV-1). The coastwide weighted-average exvessel prices per dressed pound for salmon caught in the 2025 ocean commercial troll fishery were $9.35 for Chinook and $3.19 for coho. Weighted-average Chinook prices in Oregon were $9.33 for the season and highest in April, May and October at $12.45, $12.04, and $10.07 per pound, respectively. Weighted-average Chinook prices in Washington were $9.36 per pound for the season, and highest in May at $11.22 and June at $10.13 per pound, respectively. The lowest weighted-average Chinook exvessel price in Oregon was recorded in August ($8.07) and in Washington in July ($7.34). As in the prior two years, the commercial salmon fishery was closed in California in 2025 (Tables IV-3 and IV-4).

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

Average Chinook and coho troll exvessel prices and value by state and species, compiled from fish receiving tickets and expressed both in nominal and inflation-adjusted terms, are presented in

Tables IV-2, IV-3, and IV-4. Data on pink salmon are shown in Table IV-5. The gross domestic product implicit price deflator, developed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, was used to adjust nominal dollar values for inflation (Appendix D, Table D-22). Landing weights by state and port for Chinook and coho are presented in Tables IV-6, IV-7, and IV-8. These tables and the following discussion focus on the non-Indian commercial troll fishery in Council management areas and associated state territorial ocean-area waters.

Total 2025 exvessel value of the Council-managed non-Indian troll commercial salmon fishery was $8.8 million. In the third consecutive year of commercial fishery closure in California, this value was 40 percent above the prior year's total of $6.3 million, more than double the 2023 level of $4 million, but 46 percent below the 2020-2024 average of $16.4 million, and the second lowest since $2.2 million harvested in 2009 (including pink salmon, all dollar values adjusted for inflation). Chinook contributed 97 percent of total coastwide exvessel value of non-Indian commercial troll salmon landed in 2025. Approximately $225,100 exvessel value of coho were landed in the ocean commercial troll fishery in 2025, 14 percent above $196,600 landed the prior year, three percent below $231,500 landed in 2023, and 29 percent above the 2020-2024 annual average value of $174,600 (all values adjusted for inflation).

As in the prior two years, there was no commercial salmon fishery in California in 2025.

The 2025 exvessel value of the Oregon non-Indian commercial troll harvest ($3.5 million) was 33 percent above the prior year's level of $2.6 million, more than eight times the $0.4 million recorded in 2023, and 59 percent above the 2020-2024 average of $2.5 million (all values adjusted for inflation).

The $5.3 million exvessel value of Washington's 2025 non-Indian troll harvest was 44 percent above the prior year's value of $3.7 million, 50 percent above the 2023 value of $3.5 million, and double the 2020-2024 average value of $2.6 million (all values adjusted for inflation).

The 2025 average West Coast ocean harvest Chinook price of $9.35 per pound was three percent below the prior year's value of $9.66 per pound, slightly below the 2023 value of $9.36 per pound, and one percent above the 2020-2024 average of $9.25 per pound. During 2025, Chinook state-level exvessel prices averaged $9.33 per pound in Oregon, 14 percent below the prior year's inflation-adjusted average of $10.86, and $9.36 per pound in Washington, five percent above the prior year's inflation-adjusted state-level average of $8.94. Season-average exvessel prices for coho were $3.55 per pound in Oregon and $2.82 per pound in Washington, 10 percent below the prior year's inflation-adjusted state-level average of $3.93 for Oregon but five percent above the prior year's inflation-adjusted state-level average of $2.68 for Washington. In both states, average exvessel prices for coho were highest in September. The commercial salmon fishery was closed in 2025 in California. All values are adjusted for inflation.

In terms of numbers of fish, the 2025 coastwide non-Indian commercial troll harvest of 84,500 Chinook was 54 percent above the prior year's level of 54,700, more than double the 2023 level of 39,200, but 47 percent below the 2020-2024 five-year average of 160,700 fish, and the third lowest since 13,500 Chinook were harvested in 2009 (Figure IV-1). The 2025 coastwide average weight per non-Indian commercial troll-harvested Chinook of 10.9 pounds per fish was six percent

below the prior year's average of 11.6 pounds, four percent above the 2023 average of 10.4 pounds, and approximately two percent below the previous five-year (2020-2024) average weight of 11.1 pounds per fish (Appendix D Tables D-1, D-2, and D-3).

The coastwide non-Indian commercial troll fishery landed 11,500 coho in 2025, eight percent fewer than the 12,500 landed the prior year, nine percent fewer than the 12,600 landed in 2023, but 24 percent above the recent 2020-2024 average of 9,300 coho. The 2025 coastwide average weight per non-Indian commercial troll-harvested coho of 6.2 pounds per fish was nine percent above the prior year's average of 5.7 pounds, four percent above the 2023 average weight of 6 pounds, and five percent above the previous five-year (2020-2024) average weight of approximately 6 pounds per fish (Appendix D Tables D-1, D-2, and D-3).

During 2019-2022, between 47 and 64 percent of annual coastwide non-Indian commercial troll Chinook landings (by weight) were recorded in ports in the San Francisco management area, and 79 to 85 percent of coastwide landings occurred in the three, combined southern-most port areas—Fort Bragg, San Francisco, and Monterey. Most of the between-port fluctuations during that 2019-2022 period was among those three port areas. Prior to 2019, the average annual share by weight landed in San Francisco during 2011 to 2018 was approximately 25 percent, with an average of approximately 51 percent of coastwide landings made in the three, combined southern-most port areas. However, since the closure of the commercial salmon fishery in California beginning in 2023, Chinook landings have shifted north. The West Coast port area with the highest landings share by weight in 2023, 2024 and 2025 was Westport with 73 percent of coastwide Chinook landings by weight in 2023, 43 percent in 2024, and 45 percent in 2025. Port areas with the next highest landings shares in 2025 were Newport (26 percent), La Push (six percent), Coos Bay (six percent) and Neah Bay (five percent). Port areas with the next highest landings shares in 2024 were Newport (22 percent), Coos Bay (nine percent) and Ilwaco and Neah Bay (approximately seven percent each). Port areas with the next highest landings shares in 2023 were Ilwaco (eight percent) and Neah Bay (seven percent).

In 2025, the combined ports north of Cape Falcon (from Astoria north to Neah Bay) accounted for 64 percent of aggregate annual coastwide Chinook landings by weight, down from approximately 66 percent in 2024 and 96 percent in 2023. In comparison, from 2019-2022 ports north of Cape Falcon accounted for from seven percent to nine percent of aggregate coastwide Chinook harvest by weight, and between nine percent and 32 percent during 2011-2018. In 2008 and 2009, the most recent prior period during which no ocean salmon were harvested commercially in California, combined ports north of Cape Falcon accounted for 84 percent and 95 percent, respectively, of annual coastwide Chinook landings by weight.

Compared with the prior year, non-Indian commercial troll Chinook harvest by weight in 2025 was up 45 percent coastwide to approximately 923,000 pounds, despite zero harvest in California due to closure of the commercial fishery there for the third year in a row. Chinook harvest in Oregon at approximately 364,000 pounds was 53 percent above the prior year's harvest by weight. Chinook harvest was up in Washington by 41 percent to approximately 559,000 pounds. Total coastwide non-Indian commercial troll coho harvest in 2025 was approximately 71,000 pounds, six percent above coastwide coho landings the prior year (67,000 pounds) but six percent below 2023 coho landings of 75,000 pounds. Compared with the prior year, 2025 coho harvests by weight

in Oregon at approximately 36,000 pounds were more than two-and-a-half times the prior year's 14,000 pounds; however, the approximately 35,000 pounds harvested in Washington were 34 percent below the prior year's harvest of 53,000 pounds. In 2025 approximately 49 percent of total non-Indian commercial troll coho harvest by weight was landed in Washington, compared with approximately 79 percent the prior year, 63 percent in 2023 and the 2020-2024 average of 73 percent. The remainder of coho landings were in Oregon.[2]

4.3.1.1 *Ocean Commercial Salmon Harvesters*

Based on preliminary Pacific Coast Fisheries Information Network (PacFIN) data extracted January 20, 2026, a total of 233 harvesting vessels participated in the West Coast non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishery in 2025. This is seven percent more than participated in the prior year (218), and 45 percent more than the 161 vessels in 2023, but 57 percent fewer than the 545 vessels participating in 2022. Note that these coastwide vessel counts are lower than totals derived by summing values in the three state-level tables (Appendix D, Tables D-4, D-5, and D-6) due to a degree of incompleteness at the time PacFIN data were extracted for this report, and because vessels landing in more than one state are counted more than once when simply summing the three state-level tables.

In 2025, as in 2024 and 2023, no commercial vessels made salmon landings in California due to the closure of the commercial fishery there. By comparison, 464 vessels landed salmon in the California troll fishery in 2022. In Oregon, the active fleet increased in 2025 by five vessels from the prior year for an increase of three percent, and an increase of 76 percent over the 91 vessels participating in 2023. The preliminary number of vessels active in the Washington troll salmon fishery in 2025 was 115, six percent more than the 109 vessels that participated the prior year, and the most since 122 vessels participated in 2015.

Coastwide, the number of limited entry salmon permits issued by the three states in 2025 (1,794) decreased by six percent from the prior year's 1,903 to the lowest number of coastwide salmon permits on record. Declines in the number of permits from the prior year (which was previously the lowest number) occurred in California (-72) and Oregon (-37), while the remaining the same in Washington as the prior year.

Landings were made on only 16 percent of all permits coastwide in 2025, above the 14 percent share the prior year and the nine percent share in 2023, but the third lowest share on record since 13 percent in 2009. From 1982 to 1993, an average of 65 percent of permitted vessels harvested salmon on an annual basis. Harvest opportunity began declining substantially after that time, and some permits were subsequently removed in a buyback program. See Appendix D, tables D-4, D-5, and D-6 for details.

In 2025, coastwide average inflation-adjusted exvessel value of salmon landings per active vessel increased by 34 percent compared with the prior year to $31,300 per vessel. In 2025, average exvessel revenue per vessel was zero (as in the prior two years) in California due to closure of the commercial fishery there, but at $21,100, nearly eight times the prior year's level in Oregon, and at $46,000, higher than the prior year by 34 percent in Washington. Note that some caution needs to be exercised in interpreting average exvessel revenue per vessel. The averages may be

2 Commercial harvest of coho has been prohibited in California since 1992.

influenced as much by disproportionate changes in the number of relatively small or large harvesters participating from one year to the next as by any real change in the average revenues of vessels that have consistently participated in the fishery.

Additional detailed historical information on landings by vessel size, percentages of the fleet responsible for most of the harvest, and harvest by residence of participants in each state's fishery is included in Appendix D.

4.3.2 West Coast Treaty Indian Commercial Ocean Fishery

Treaty Indian commercial fisheries in ocean areas off Washington operate under regulations established by the Council. While some of the treaty Indian harvest is for ceremonial and subsistence purposes, the vast majority of the catch is sold commercially. Commercial treaty Indian fisheries provide food to consumers and generate income in local and state economies through expenditures related to harvesting, processing and marketing of the catch plus indirect spending effects. In 2025, the treaty Indian ocean troll fishery harvested approximately 34,200 Chinook (284,100 pounds) and 42,200 coho (236,600 pounds) compared with 20,900 Chinook (175,400 pounds) and 38,000 coho (212,700 pounds) the prior year, 31,400 Chinook (273,600 pounds) and 30,000 coho (145,200 pounds) in 2023, and the 2020-2024 average harvest of 20,100 Chinook (166,300 pounds) and 29,000 coho (150,300 pounds). Chinook landings by weight in the treaty Indian ocean troll fishery in 2025 were thus 62 percent more than the prior year, four percent above the landed weight in 2023, and 71 percent above the recent five-year (2020-2024) average treaty Indian Chinook harvest. Coho landings by weight in the treaty Indian ocean troll fishery in 2025 were 11 percent above the prior year, 63 percent above 2023, and 57 percent above the recent five-year (2020-2024) average treaty Indian coho harvest.

Estimated inflation-adjusted total exvessel revenue values in the treaty Indian ocean troll fishery were approximately $2.8 million in 2025, nine percent above the $2.6 million harvested in 2024, five percent below the $3 million landed in 2023, and 36 percent above the 2020-2024 average value of $2.1 million (All revenue values are adjusted for inflation. Note that values for 2025 may be incomplete.).[3]

4.3.3 Columbia River Commercial Fishery

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

Total exvessel value of combined treaty Indian and non-Indian commercial salmon harvested in the Columbia River in 2025 was approximately $10.1 million, 26 percent above the prior year's $8.1 million, 38 percent above the 2023 value of $7.4 million, and 29 percent above the recent

3 Numbers of fish are from Table A-15, average weights are from Table D-3, and revenue values are from PacFIN data extracted January 20, 2026.

five-year (2020-2024) inflation-adjusted average of $7.9 million. Of these amounts, the total exvessel value of salmon harvested in the non-Indian portion of the Columbia River commercial fishery in 2025 was $5.1 million, 21 percent above the prior year's $4.2 million, 33 percent above the $3.9 million harvested in 2023, and 37 percent above the recent five-year (2020-2024) average of $3.7 million. Total exvessel revenue in the treaty Indian portion of the Columbia River commercial fishery in 2025 was $5.0 million, 31 percent above the prior year's $3.8 million, 43 percent above the $3.5 million harvested in 2023, and 21 percent above the recent five-year (2020-2024) average of $4.1 million (all dollar values adjusted for inflation) (Table IV-9).

4.3.4 Puget Sound and Washington Coastal Inside Fisheries

Information on 2025 Puget Sound and Washington coastal inside fisheries below is preliminary. All dollar values reported below are adjusted for inflation. In previous years, substantial revisions to these numbers have occurred following publication of this review. Based on PacFIN data (as of January 20, 2026) the preliminary exvessel value of all salmon species taken in the commercial non-Indian fisheries in Puget Sound and Washington coastal inside fisheries (excluding the Columbia River) in 2025 was approximately $10 million. This was 61 percent more than the prior year's value of $6.2 million, more than eight times the $1.2 million harvested in 2023, and 145 percent above the 2020-2024 average of $4.1 million (all values adjusted for inflation). Of total Puget Sound and Washington coastal inside fisheries non-Indian commercial landings in 2025, approximately $1.3 million were Chinook and coho, compared with approximately $0.9 million in 2024 and 2023. The 1981-2024 inflation-adjusted average annual exvessel value from Puget Sound and Washington coastal inside non-Indian commercial salmon landings is $18.9 million, of which on average approximately $4.5 million were landings of Chinook and coho. It is interesting to note that all years with recorded values higher than those averages occurred prior to 1995.

Although not yet complete, the preliminary exvessel value reported by PacFIN (as of January 20, 2026) of all salmon species taken in Puget Sound and Washington coastal inside commercial treaty Indian fisheries (excluding the Columbia River) during 2025 was approximately $1.6 million of which $1 million were Chinook and coho. The revised inflation-adjusted total exvessel value for the 2024 commercial treaty Indian harvest in Puget Sound and Washington coastal inside fisheries (excluding the Columbia River) is $6 million for all salmon species, of which $2.7 million were Chinook and coho. The1981-2024 inflation-adjusted average annual exvessel value of landed commercial treaty Indian salmon caught in Puget Sound and Washington coastal inside areas is approximately $25 million, of which on average $9.9 million were Chinook and coho[4].

4.3.5 Klamath River Tribal Fisheries

Commercial sales from the Yurok and Hoopa Valley tribal spring and fall gillnet fisheries on the Klamath and Trinity rivers occur periodically. There was no reported harvest in the Klamath and Trinity rivers commercial salmon fisheries in 2025. The most recent reported commercial harvest of 1,911 fall Chinook in 2019 was the first since 2015 when 17,062 fall Chinook were harvested (Appendix B, Table B-5). Sales from the spring Chinook fishery occurred in 1989, 1996, 2000-2004, and 2007-2013. The average annual commercial catch of spring Chinook during years the fishery was open was 1,140 fish. Sales from the fall Chinook fishery occurred in 1987-1989, 1996, 1999-2004, 2007-2015, and 2019. The average annual commercial catch of fall Chinook during years the fishery was open was 21,171 fish, the vast majority of which were taken in the estuary.

4 Based on PacFIN data extracted January 20, 2026.

Records are not available for the weight and value of harvests for years since 1997, after which each Indian fisher began marketing their fish independently. Estimated exvessel values associated with the 1989 and 1996 Klamath River commercial fisheries were last provided in the *Review of 2021 Ocean Salmon Fisheries*.

4.3.5.1 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 number of salmon used for ceremonial and subsistence purposes are documented in Appendix B, Table B-5. The importance of ceremonial and subsistence fishing to Indian communities is discussed in Appendix B to Amendment 14 of the salmon FMP.

4.4 Recreational Salmon Fisheries

4.4.1 West Coast Recreational Ocean Fishery

The preliminary number of vessel-based ocean salmon recreational angler trips taken on the West Coast in 2025 was 173,200, a 25 percent increase from the prior year's 139,100 trips, 21 percent above the 143,300 trips taken in 2023, but eight percent below the 2020-2024 average of 189,100 trips. Compared with the prior year, the estimated number of trips taken in 2025 decreased by two percent in Washington and increased by 16 percent in Oregon. Note that effort estimates for Washington shown in Tables IV-10 and IV-13 may differ from those in Table I-4 and Appendix A Table A-17 because the former exclude bank fishers on the Columbia River north jetty. The California recreational salmon fishery was open in 2025 for the first time since 2022, contributing approximately 23,500 angler trips.

Recreational ocean area salmon fishing takes place primarily in two modes: (1) anglers fishing from privately owned pleasure craft, and (2) anglers employing the services of charter vessels. In general, success rates on charter vessels tend to be higher than on private vessels. Small amounts of shore-based effort directed toward ocean-area salmon also occur from jetties and piers. The coastwide proportion of angler boat trips taken on charter vessels in 2025 (14 percent) was higher than the prior year's share of 12 percent and the share in 2023 of 13 percent, but 42 percent below the coastwide charter vessel share in 2022 (25 percent), and 28 percent below the 2020-2024 coastwide average coastwide charter vessel share of 20 percent. Contributing to the increase in the proportion of coastwide charter trips in 2025 relative to the prior two years was the partial reopening of the fishery in California, which typically has the largest number of angler trips and the highest proportion of charter trips among the three states. Figure IV-5 and Tables IV-10, IV-11, IV-12, and IV-13 display recreational effort and catch statistics by port area and mode for each state.

4.4.1.1 California

For the first time since 2022, the number of ocean recreational salmon trips in California was non-zero due to the partial opening of the recreational fishery there. California anglers contributed with 23,500 angler trips in 2025 compared with 98,900 trips in 2022, 88,600 trips in 2021, and the recent 2020-2024 average of 49,500 angler trips per year (which includes two years with zero trips,

2023 and 2024). Two-thirds of California angler trips in 2025 originated from the San Francisco port area (Table IV-10, Table IV-11, and Figure IV-5).

4.4.1.2 Oregon

The number of ocean recreational salmon trips in Oregon in 2025 (89,500) was 16 percent above the prior year's total of 77,400, 17 percent above the 76,400 trips in 2023, and ten percent above the recent five-year (2020-2024) average of 81,100 angler trips per year (Tables IV-10 and IV-12). Compared with the prior year, regional effort was down by 32 percent in Brookings, but up by 11 percent in Astoria, seven percent in Tillamook, 19 percent in Newport and by 31 percent in Coos Bay.

From 1979 to 1993, on average coho accounted for 87 percent of the Oregon annual recreational ocean salmon catch. From 1994 through 1998, the lack of opportunity to retain coho south of Cape Falcon generally resulted in much lower average angler success rates (0.37 fish per angler day compared to an average of 0.99 for 1979 through 1993). Salmon retention rates increased with the opportunity to retain coho in mark-selective fisheries south of Cape Falcon beginning in 1999. From 1999 through 2024, retention rates averaged 0.7 salmon per angler-day. The 2025 Oregon salmon retention rate of 0.88 was 10 percent below the prior year's rate of 0.98, and three percent below the rate in 2023 (and 2022) of 0.91, but two percent above the recent five-year (2020-2024) average retention rate of 0.86 salmon per angler-day. In 2025, coho contributed 93 percent of total Oregon recreational ocean salmon catch, approximately the same as the prior year, two percent above the 91 percent share in 2023, and five percent above the recent five-year (2020-2024) average share of 88 percent. Note that these figures do not include angler effort that occurs from the ocean side of the Columbia River jetty.

The charter industry's share of Oregon recreational salmon trips in 2025 was approximately three percent, 31 percent below the prior year's share, 29 percent below the share in 2023, and 36 percent below the recent five-year (2020-2024) annual average share of five percent (Table IV-10, Table IV-12, and Figure IV-5).

4.4.1.3 Washington

In 2025, 60,300 ocean angler salmon trips were taken on vessels on the Washington coast, a decrease of two percent from the 61,700 trips the prior year, 10 percent below the 66,900 trips taken in 2023, but three percent above the recent five-year (2020-2024) average of 58,500 angler trips per year. Effort was higher than in the prior year in all four Washington port areas: up by 23 percent in Neah Bay, 40 percent in La Push, 23 percent in Westport, and 22 percent in Ilwaco. The angler success rate in Washington (in terms of retained fish per angler-trip) was 1.45 in 2025, 10 percent above the prior year, 37 percent above the success rate in 2023, 33 percent above the recent five-year (2020-2024) average success rate of 1.09 salmon per angler-trip, and the highest average success rate since 1.52 salmon per angler trip in 2009. Note that these figures do not include angler effort that occurs from the ocean side of the Columbia River jetty, or in the state managed Area 4B add-on fishery (if open).

Approximately 24 percent of Washington angler trips in 2025 were taken on charter vessels, an increase of 15 percent from the proportion the prior year, and seven percent above the proportion

in 2023, but six percent below the recent five-year (2020-2024) average of 25 percent (Table IV-10, Table IV-13, and Figure IV-5).

4.4.2 North of Cape Falcon Non-Salmon Recreational Fisheries

To offset the impact of reduced ocean recreational salmon trips on coastal communities, beginning in 1985 partial-week closures were instituted in the ocean recreational salmon fishery over the entire north of Cape Falcon area in hopes of extending the overall length of the salmon season and increasing angler participation in non-salmon recreational fishing (e.g., bottomfish). Beginning in 1996, Sunday through Thursday salmon openings were generally used in the two southern areas (Westport and Columbia River), and seven-day per week seasons were common in the two northern areas (Neah Bay and La Push). Starting in 1999, seven-day per week openings began to be used in the later part of the summer in the Columbia River area and, initially to a lesser extent, in Westport. That same year, partial week openings were instituted for much of the season in the two northern areas. Since that time, seven-day per week openings have been increasingly used in the Westport and Columbia River areas.

In 2025, there were approximately 49,800 total recreational bottomfish trips north of Cape Falcon (including trips taken inside Buoy 10 and from Columbia River jetties), approximately 14 percent fewer than the 57,700 trips taken the prior year, 10 percent below the 55,400 trips in 2023, but four percent above the recent five-year (2020-2024) annual average of 48,100 angler trips. Compared with the prior year, total bottomfish effort increased the Columbia River–Buoy 10 area, but decreased in Westport, La Push and Neah Bay–Area 4B areas (Table IV-14).

4.4.3 Buoy 10 and Area 4B Add-On Fisheries

Salmon anglers fishing from private and charter boats originating from Oregon and Washington ports made a total of approximately 89,400 trips in the Buoy 10 salmon fishery in 2025. This effort level is 10 percent more than the 88,500 trips taken the prior year, 17 percent more than the 76,150 trips recorded in 2023, and 10 percent above the 2020-2024 average of 81,600 angler-trips. The success/retention rate for anglers fishing from boats in the Buoy 10 fishery in 2025 was 0.75 salmon per angler trip, 33 percent above the 0.56 success rate the prior year, more than double the 0.36 average success rate in 2023, and 66 percent above the annual average success rate of 0.45 salmon per angler trip in the Buoy 10 fishery during 2020-2024 (Table IV-15).

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

4.5 Salmon Fishery Income Impacts and Community Dependance

Coastal community income impacts provide information on the effects of fluctuations in annual salmon harvest on local economies and small businesses. Income impacts are based on commercial landings and recreational fishing days (angler-trips) and were estimated using the IO-PAC fisheries economic impact model. Prior to the *Review of 2014 Ocean Salmon Fisheries*, income impacts were estimated using the Fisheries Economic Assessment Model (FEAM). When IO-PAC was adopted, it was applied prospectively and also retrospectively back to 2010. The change in methodology means that income impacts estimated using IO-PAC for years beginning with 2010 are not completely comparable with historical values for years prior to 2010, which were estimated

using FEAM. Consequently, comparisons of income impacts in this document are generally confined to describing trends occurring beginning with the 2010 salmon fishery, during which period the IO-PAC-based models and multipliers have been consistently and exclusively applied. Appendix E to the *Review of 2014 Ocean Salmon Fisheries* contains a more detailed explanation of the change in income modeling methodology, including comparisons of IO-PAC with FEAM-based estimates for overlapping years.

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. Income impacts measures are most relevant to those dependent on an income stream from the fishery, including individuals, businesses, and state and local governments. These impacts represent estimates of total personal income associated with harvesting and processing activities in commercial salmon fisheries and trip-related expenditures made by recreational salmon anglers, expressed at the local community (county) and state levels.[5] The income impacts reported in this chapter consist of the sum of personal income earned by those directly participating in the fishery (e.g. vessel owners, crew members, processing workers, recreational charter operators), income indirectly associated with the fishery that is earned by those providing inputs to commercial harvesting, processing and recreational sectors (e.g., fuel, gear, packaging, bait, and ice suppliers; and hotel, restaurant, and campground operators), and income earned by those whose goods and services are purchased when direct and indirect income is re-spent in the community (e.g., grocery store owners and employees, local manufacturers, auto mechanics, restaurants, health care, and legal professionals). This latter category of impacts is sometimes called 'induced income.'

When the commercial or recreational fishery is reduced or absent, the net impact on local communities will depend on the economic base of the community and on how people respond to the reduced fishery. For example, if a recreational angler is unable to make a coastal salmon trip and instead travels inland to fish in a river or at a mountain lake, then the impact associated with the lost salmon trip represents a net loss to members of the coastal community. On the other hand, if the recreational fisher instead took part in another form of recreational activity in that same coastal community, then there may be little or no net loss to the community as a whole. However, at least some whose livelihood involves the salmon fishery would experience a reduction in income, as if the angler's money had been spent elsewhere (or not at all). Similarly, for those involved in the commercial fishery, whether or not reduced income impacts associated with a reduction in salmon harvest represents a net loss to the community depends on the degree to which opportunities exist in the community to engage in some other economic activity to compensate for the loss of income from commercial salmon harvesting and processing.

Income impacts are presented at the local and state levels. Estimates of change in income impacts may represent a disruption due to redistribution of activity within a local economy or a net loss from activity leaving the local economy. At higher levels, such as for the state, it is more likely that an indicated change represents a disruption due to redistribution of activity rather than a net loss to the greater state economy.

5 Because income impact refers to income "associated with" a given level of economic activity, the term impact in this context should not be confused with the term impact as frequently employed in policy analyses such as those required by the National Environmental Policy Act. Such policy analyses refer to impact as the effect (the difference) which results from taking an action (as compared to not taking the action). Income impacts are one of a number of different but related measures of total economic activity (e.g., income impacts, gross receipts, total jobs, etc.).

Income impacts are estimated based on several data components, including reported commercial fishery landings and exvessel prices by port, an inventory of local harvesters and processors, estimates of operational expenditures by harvesters and processors, estimates of the number of angler trips and expenditure patterns of recreational anglers, and local and state-level total income impact coefficients generated using IMPLAN® models constructed for each port or area. Commercial ocean harvests that are landed outside of coastal areas (e.g., ocean troll-caught salmon landed in Puget Sound ports) are not included in estimates of coastal community impacts but may be included in the overall state-level impacts.

The income impacts presented below are estimates of annual trends and are intended to indicate the possible redirection of economic activity between fishing-dependent and non-fishing sectors. As such, they represent likely upper bounds on the local community and state-level income impacts generated by West Coast salmon fisheries. All income impact estimates reported in this document are in terms of inflation-adjusted 2025 dollars.

4.5.1 West Coast Ocean Fishery Commercial and Recreational Income Impacts

Total state-level income impacts associated with all combined West Coast non-Indian commercial troll and recreational ocean salmon fisheries in 2025 were $63.5 million, 46 percent above the prior year's $43.4 million, 52 percent above the 2023 level of $41.9 million, 45 percent below the 2022 level of $115.6 million, and 20 percent below the 2020-2024 annual average of $79 million (all values adjusted for inflation) (Tables IV-16, IV-17, and IV-18). Note that as in 2023 and 2024, there was no commercial salmon fishery in California in 2025, however unlike the prior two years, recreational ocean salmon fishing was at least partially open in 2025.

Total West Coast income impacts associated with the 2025 West Coast non-Indian commercial ocean troll salmon fishery were approximately $17.6 million, 89 percent above the prior year's estimate of $9.3 million, more than triple the 2023 level of $5.7 million, but 59 percent below the 2022 level of $42.9 million, and 39 percent below the 2020-2024 annual average of $28.6 million (all values adjusted for inflation).[6]

Income impacts generated by combined 2025 West Coast ocean recreational salmon fisheries totaled $45.9 million, 35 percent above the prior year's $34.1 million, 27 percent above the 2023 level of $36.2 million, but 37 percent below the 2022 level of $72.7 million, and nine percent below the 2020-2024 average of $50.4 million (all values adjusted for inflation). Note that these aggregated coastwide values may mask the underlying effects in individual states and communities. Tables IV-16, IV-17, and IV-18 provide detail on income impacts estimated for individual port areas in each of the three West Coast states.

4.5.2 Selected Inside Fisheries

Columbia River Commercial Fisheries

Historically the non-Indian and treaty Indian Columbia River commercial salmon fisheries have generated a substantial amount of income for Oregon and Washington communities on the

6 Income impact estimates for the commercial fishery do not include postseason settlement payments fishers may have received from buyers. In certain years postseason settlements have been particularly significant in the California fishery.

Columbia River. In 2025, income impacts associated with Columbia River commercial salmon harvest (combined non-Indian and treaty Indian) landed in Oregon and Washington were estimated at $17 million, 50 percent above the prior year's $11.4 million, 59 percent above the estimated $10.7 million in 2023, and 39 percent above the recent five-year annual average for the 2020-2024 period of $12.3 million (all values adjusted for inflation) (Table IV-19).

Buoy 10 Recreational Salmon Fishery

Estimated local community income impacts associated with the 2025 Columbia River Buoy 10 recreational salmon fishery were approximately $13 million, four percent above the prior year's $12.5 million, 31 percent above the 2023 value of $10 million, and 17 percent above the 2020-2024 annual average value of approximately $11.2 million (all values adjusted for inflation) (Table IV-20).

Table IV-1. Average monthly exvessel troll salmon price in dollars per dressed pound for California, Oregon, and Washington in 2025.

Species/Grade	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season[b/]
CALIFORNIA											
Chinook[a/]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OREGON											
Chinook											
Large (>11 Pounds)	-	12.36	11.95	9.78	7.95	8.07	9.59	9.91	10.00		9.26
Medium (7-11 Pounds)	-	12.43	11.18	9.50	7.56	7.64	8.02	9.80	10.00		9.00
Small (<7 Pounds)	-	6.25	11.83	10.56	7.33	7.83	8.88	10.00	-		10.36
Ungraded Chinook	-	12.46	12.23	10.14	8.22	8.10	9.32	10.68	-		9.44
Weighted Average	-	12.45	12.04	9.91	8.12	8.07	9.20	10.07	10.00		9.33
Mixed Coho	-	-	-	-	3.36	3.58	3.59	-	-	-	3.55
WASHINGTON[b/]											
Chinook											
Large (>11 Pounds)	-	-	11.30	10.11	7.53	7.98	8.39	-	-	-	9.00
Medium (8-11 Pounds)	-	-	11.01	10.00	7.03	7.65	7.49	-	-	-	9.49
Small (<8 Pounds)	-	-	11.75	10.58	6.53	-	-	-	-	-	11.09
Ungraded Chinook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weighted Average	-	-	11.22	10.13	7.34	7.90	8.14	-	-	-	9.36
Mixed Coho	-	-	-	-	2.74	2.85	2.89	-	-	-	2.82

a/ Chinook salmon are sometimes sold in multiple 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 (inflation adjusted, 2025) dollars.[a/]

	Chinook				Coho				Total[b/]	
Year or Avg.	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	61,926	2.53	9.03	2,303	8,217	2.19	7.81	19,659	70,144
1980	12,741	41,693	2.27	7.43	408	1,335	1.36	4.45	13,149	43,028
1981-1985	10,945	30,278	2.42	6.61	554	1,550	1.62	4.44	11,499	31,828
1986-1990	21,151	49,759	2.56	5.97	490	1,134	1.81	4.21	21,641	50,893
1991-1995	7,335	14,675	2.28	4.60	143	300	0.63	1.31	7,478	14,975
1996	5,984	11,310	1.44	2.72	-	-	-	-	5,984	11,310
1997	7,288	13,541	1.38	2.56	-	-	-	-	7,288	13,541
1998	3,060	5,622	1.66	3.05	-	-	-	-	3,060	5,622
1999	7,429	13,460	1.93	3.50	-	-	-	-	7,429	13,460
2000	10,304	18,255	2.01	3.56	-	-	-	-	10,304	18,255
2001	4,773	8,270	1.98	3.43	-	-	-	-	4,773	8,270
2002	7,776	13,266	1.55	2.65	-	-	-	-	7,776	13,266
2003	12,181	20,380	1.91	3.20	-	-	-	-	12,181	20,380
2004	17,895	29,156	2.87	4.68	-	-	-	-	17,895	29,156
2005	12,913	20,399	2.97	4.69	-	-	-	-	12,913	20,399
2006	5,350	8,199	5.13	7.86	-	-	-	-	5,350	8,199
2007	7,902	11,791	5.18	7.73	-	-	-	-	7,902	11,791
2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010	1,246	1,790	5.47	7.86	-	-	-	-	1,246	1,790
2011	5,133	7,229	5.18	7.30	-	-	-	-	5,133	7,229
2012	13,521	18,695	5.34	7.38	-	-	-	-	13,521	18,695
2013	23,632	32,127	6.23	8.47	-	-	-	-	23,632	32,127
2014	12,521	16,731	5.56	7.43	-	-	-	-	12,521	16,731
2015	8,347	11,050	7.03	9.31	-	-	-	-	8,347	11,050
2016	5,312	6,967	8.63	11.32	-	-	-	-	5,312	6,967
2017	4,925	6,345	9.90	12.75	-	-	-	-	4,925	6,345
2018	7,932	9,991	8.53	10.74	-	-	-	-	7,932	9,991
2019	17,209	21,323	6.61	8.19	-	-	-	-	17,209	21,323
2020	14,408	17,616	7.47	9.13	-	-	-	-	14,408	17,616
2021	18,486	21,616	8.06	9.42	-	-	-	-	18,486	21,616
2022	17,168	18,741	7.51	8.20	-	-	-	-	17,168	18,741
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 percent to 10 percent.

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

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 (inflation adjusted, 2025) dollars.

	Chinook				Coho				Total[a/]	
Year or Avg.	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	10,669	0.89	4.74	3,658	19,630	0.64	3.38	5,694	30,299
1976-1980	5,290	20,193	2.17	8.25	6,389	25,123	1.51	5.74	11,679	45,316
1981-1985	3,582	9,856	2.46	6.73	2,248	6,454	1.45	3.98	5,830	16,310
1986-1990	9,381	22,034	2.47	5.76	3,203	7,541	1.54	3.60	12,584	29,575
1991-1995	1,971	3,952	2.24	4.52	326	683	0.64	1.31	2,297	4,636
1996	3,007	5,684	1.56	2.95	-	-	-	-	3,007	5,684
1997	2,469	4,588	1.60	2.97	-	-	-	-	2,469	4,588
1998	2,297	4,221	1.64	3.01	-	-	-	-	2,297	4,221
1999	1,400	2,536	1.94	3.51	1	2	1.03	1.87	1,401	2,538
2000	2,988	5,294	2.02	3.58	75	133	1.06	1.88	3,063	5,427
2001	4,680	8,109	1.61	2.79	41	72	0.79	1.37	4,721	8,180
2002	5,383	9,184	1.54	2.63	8	14	0.75	1.28	5,391	9,198
2003	7,186	12,023	1.97	3.30	36	61	0.85	1.42	7,222	12,083
2004	9,832	16,020	3.45	5.62	86	141	1.24	2.02	9,919	16,161
2005	8,466	13,374	3.17	5.01	37	58	1.87	2.95	8,503	13,433
2006	2,663	4,080	5.48	8.40	38	58	2.90	4.44	2,701	4,139
2007	2,630	3,923	5.66	8.45	193	287	1.90	2.83	2,822	4,211
2008	484	708	7.31	10.70	10	15	2.82	4.13	494	723
2009	77	113	5.06	7.36	267	389	2.04	2.97	345	501
2010	2,775	3,989	5.49	7.89	16	22	2.23	3.21	2,791	4,012
2011	2,396	3,375	5.96	8.39	5	7	2.01	2.83	2,401	3,382
2012	4,263	5,894	5.75	7.95	8	12	2.20	3.04	4,271	5,906
2013	7,604	10,338	5.88	7.99	7	9	2.56	3.48	7,611	10,347
2014	14,692	19,632	5.71	7.63	67	90	2.00	2.67	14,760	19,722
2015	7,313	9,682	6.15	8.14	21	28	1.88	2.49	7,334	9,709
2016	4,261	5,588	8.23	10.79	-	-	-	-	4,261	5,588
2017	2,121	2,733	8.03	10.35	8	11	3.03	3.90	2,129	2,744
2018	2,440	3,073	8.48	10.68	2	3	3.65	4.60	2,442	3,076
2019	2,085	2,583	6.66	8.25	18	22	2.66	3.30	2,103	2,605
2020	1,521	1,860	8.40	10.27	3	3	3.29	4.02	1,524	1,863
2021	2,196	2,568	10.04	11.74	53	62	4.12	4.82	2,249	2,630
2022	3,149	3,438	8.81	9.62	57	62	3.05	3.33	3,206	3,500
2023	320	337	9.12	9.60	94	99	3.43	3.61	414	436
2024	2,518	2,586	10.57	10.86	56	58	3.83	3.93	2,574	2,644
2025[b/]	3,402	3,402	9.33	9.33	128	128	3.55	3.55	3,530	3,530

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 (inflation adjusted, 2025) dollars.[a/]

	Chinook				Coho				Total[b/]	
Year or Avg.	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	14,404	0.89	4.76	3,060	16,278	0.66	3.53	5,775	30,682
1976-1980	5,313	20,706	2.39	9.03	6,086	23,660	1.67	6.33	11,399	44,366
1981-1985	1,954	5,533	2.46	6.73	1,272	3,616	1.32	3.61	3,225	9,150
1986-1990[c/]	1,310	3,070	2.61	6.11	360	830	1.62	3.78	1,670	3,899
1991-1995[d/]	550	1,130	2.17	4.38	120	247	0.86	1.75	670	1,377
1996[d/]	d/	d/	d/	d/	59	111	0.86	1.63	d/	d/
1997	125	232	1.55	2.88	-	-	-	-	125	232
1998	123	226	1.51	2.77	-	-	-	-	123	226
1999	377	683	1.90	3.44	19	34	0.88	1.59	396	717
2000	224	398	1.71	3.03	34	60	1.09	1.93	258	458
2001	349	604	1.44	2.49	34	59	0.69	1.20	383	663
2002	756	1,290	1.11	1.89	2	3	1.58	2.70	758	1,293
2003	951	1,591	1.15	1.92	40	67	0.74	1.24	991	1,658
2004	1,079	1,759	2.14	3.49	106	172	1.16	1.89	1,185	1,931
2005	1,273	2,012	2.70	4.27	16	26	1.65	2.61	1,290	2,037
2006	1,029	1,576	4.64	7.11	16	25	1.69	2.59	1,045	1,601
2007	905	1,350	4.90	7.31	48	72	1.46	2.18	953	1,422
2008	673	986	6.73	9.85	36	52	2.49	3.64	709	1,038
2009	893	1,299	5.76	8.38	276	401	2.02	2.94	1,169	1,701
2010	3,083	4,432	5.61	8.06	32	46	2.14	3.08	3,115	4,478
2011	1,652	2,327	5.12	7.21	35	50	2.10	2.96	1,687	2,376
2012	2,323	3,212	5.34	7.38	35	49	1.99	2.75	2,358	3,260
2013	2,771	3,767	6.16	8.37	67	91	2.15	2.92	2,838	3,858
2014	2,549	3,406	5.50	7.35	160	214	1.83	2.45	2,709	3,619
2015	3,423	4,532	5.48	7.26	26	34	1.67	2.21	3,448	4,566
2016	1,606	2,106	8.00	10.49	-	-	-	-	1,606	2,106
2017	2,896	3,731	8.66	11.16	23	30	2.59	3.34	2,919	3,761
2018	2,326	2,930	9.16	11.54	24	30	2.81	3.54	2,350	2,960
2019	1,858	2,302	6.19	7.67	67	83	3.03	3.75	1,925	2,386
2020[e/]	1,160	1,419	7.07	8.64	13	16	3.12	3.81	1,173	1,434
2021[f/]	1,963	2,295	8.58	10.03	80	94	3.84	4.49	2,043	2,389
2022	1,658	1,810	7.45	8.13	191	208	2.93	3.20	1,849	2,018
2023	3,233	3,403	8.87	9.34	126	132	2.70	2.84	3,358	3,535
2024	3,428	3,521	8.70	8.94	135	139	2.61	2.68	3,563	3,660
2025	5,189	5,189	9.36	9.36	98	98	2.82	2.82	5,287	5,287

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

e/ The port of Neah Bay was closed to public access and the port of La Push was restricted to local access only in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Vessels were allowed to land in the Puget Sound ports of Sekiu and Port Angeles by emergency rule. Totals include revenue from ocean troll-caught landings (36,000 pounds of Chinook, 800 pounds of coho) in Puget Sound ports authorized by the emergency rule.

f/ The port of Neah Bay was partially closed and restricted to limited local access only in 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Vessels were allowed to land in the Puget Sound ports of Sekiu and Port Angeles by emergency rule. Totals include revenue from ocean troll-caught landings (9,100 pounds of Chinook, 1,300 pounds of coho) in Puget Sound ports authorized by the emergency rule.

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 (inflation adjusted, 2025) dollars.

	Oregon				Washington				Total	
Year or Avg.[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)
1976-1980	167	667	0.75	2.84	1,200	4,518	0.54	2.07	1,367	5,185
1981-1985	129	360	0.74	2.03	287	812	0.41	1.14	416	1,172
1986-1990	41	99	0.77	1.80	57	129	0.66	1.55	98	228
1991-1995	1	3	0.88	1.76	38	78	0.64	1.29	39	81
1997	b/	b/	0.56	1.04	b/	b/	0.20	0.37	b/	b/
1999	b/	b/	0.67	1.21	b/	b/	0.38	0.69	b/	b/
2001	1	1	0.58	1.00	b/	b/	0.22	0.38	0.72	1.25
2003	b/	b/	0.85	1.42	b/	b/	0.30	0.50	b/	1
2005	b/	b/	1.25	1.97	b/	b/	0.52	0.82	b/	b/
2007	b/	b/	1.11	1.66	b/	b/	0.33	0.49	b/	b/
2009	b/	b/	0.51	0.74	b/	b/	0.33	0.48	b/	b/
2011	b/	b/	1.31	1.84	0.66	0.93	0.83	1.17	0.91	1.28
2013	b/	b/	1.35	1.84	b/	b/	0.61	0.83	b/	b/
2015	b/	b/	1.60	2.12	b/	b/	0.77	1.02	b/	b/
2017	-	-	-	-	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/
2019	b/	b/	2.11	2.61	b/	1	b/	1	b/	1
2021	-	-	2.42	2.83	b/	b/	0.66	0.77	b/	b/
2023	b/	b/	2.58	2.72	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/
2025	b/	b/	3.50	3.50	b/	b/	0.75	0.75	b/	b/

a/ Odd year averages.
b/ Less than $500.

Table IV-6. Pounds of salmon landed by the commercial troll ocean fishery for major California port areas.[a/b/]

Year or Avg.	Crescent City	Eureka	Fort Bragg	San Francisco	Monterey	State Total
			CHINOOK (thousands of dressed pounds)			
1991-1995	2	25	183	1,893	1,326	3,429
1996-2000	2	35	146	2,155	1,699	4,037
2001-2005	86	64	1,268	2,704	756	4,877
2006	-	-	273	684	87	1,043
2007	34	81	357	888	165	1,525
2008	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010	-	4	186	16	20	228
2011	8	53	622	215	94	992
2012	5	78	611	1,189	648	2,530
2013	24	200	1,427	1,776	367	3,793
2014	27	110	1,038	970	108	2,253
2015	6	48	617	363	154	1,188
2016	c/	6	165	313	131	615
2017	-	3	37	316	141	497
2018	42	43	123	577	145	930
2019	39	14	98	1,624	830	2,604
2020	-	3	123	1,448	354	1,928
2021	26	39	564	1,282	384	2,294
2022	2	15	216	1,527	527	2,287
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
			COHO (thousands of dressed pounds)			
1991-1995	c/	4	11	56	23	94
1996-2000	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001-2005	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 Albion; San Francisco includes Point Arena, Bodega Bay, Richmond, Bolinas, Sausalito, Berkeley, Alameda, 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/ Landings in 2021 and 2022 in Crescent City and Eureka port area are fish caught in the Fort Bragg and San Francisco areas and landed in Crescent City and Eureka ports.

Table IV-7. Pounds of salmon landed by the commercial troll ocean fishery for major Oregon port areas.[a/]

Year or Avg.	Astoria	Tillamook	Newport	Coos Bay	Brookings	State Total
CHINOOK (thousands of dressed pounds)						
1991-1995	7	86	580	235	31	940
1996-2000	25	70	790	435	92	1,414
2001-2005	187	214	1,381	1,124	204	3,109
2006	99	67	218	56	45	486
2007	22	37	76	232	98	464
2008	39	19	-	-	8	66
2009	7	4	-	-	5	15
2010	116	40	185	122	43	506
2011	30	14	68	231	59	402
2012	84	64	275	221	97	741
2013	34	76	232	783	166	1,291
2014	172	149	927	1,025	298	2,571
2015	115	89	429	429	127	1,189
2016	24	16	338	116	24	518
2017	22	15	180	34	14	265
2018	3	8	131	87	59	288
2019	3	16	196	63	35	313
2020	2	10	122	24	24	182
2021	5	15	140	38	21	219
2022	19	71	181	64	22	357
2023	17	2	1	-	15	35
2024	21	3	138	59	17	238
2025[c/]	34	23	241	52	14	364
COHO (thousands of dressed pounds)						
1991-1995	17	93	110	104	1	325
1996-2000	14	-	-	-	-	14
2001-2005	29	10	1	-	-	39
2006	8	5	-	-	-	13
2007	37	34	13	14	3	101
2008	3	1	-	-	-	4
2009	48	43	35	5	b/	131
2010	6	1	-	-	-	7
2011	2	1	-	-	-	3
2012	3	1	-	-	-	4
2013	2	-	-	-	-	2
2014	33	18	9	7	1	67
2015	10	1	-	-	-	11
2016	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	1	1	-	-	-	2
2018	b/	b/	-	-	-	1
2019	4	3	-	-	-	7
2020	b/	b/	-	-	-	1
2021	b/	2	10	1	-	13
2022	5	3	8	2	-	18
2023	4	5	17	1	1	28
2024	6	5	3	-	-	14
2025[c/]	8	14	4	9	1	36

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; Newport 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 Total	Puget Sound	State Total[c/]
CHINOOK (thousands of dressed pounds)							
1991-1995[d/]	137	29	123	9	204	30	234
1996-2000[d/]	49	1	37	3	80	22	102
2001-2005	250	55	208	26	539	4	543
2005-2010	45	40	138	12	234	2	236
2011	113	44	155	11	322	-	322
2012	172	92	147	23	435	-	435
2013	85	83	275	7	450	e/	450
2014	77	93	182	112	463	e/	463
2015	61	133	383	43	621	4	625
2016	28	32	118	19	197	3	201
2017	69	22	237	6	334	-	334
2018	42	49	162	1	254	-	254
2019	133	59	105	3	300	-	300
2020[f/]	-	17	102	8	128	36	164
2021[g/]	32	9	162	4	207	9	216
2022	34	16	167	7	224	-	224
2023	29	12	293	33	368	-	368
2024	43	32	276	46	397	-	397
2025	50	58	419	32	558	-	558
COHO (thousands of dressed pounds)							
1991-1995	52	14	49	13	102	12	111
1996-2000	10	e/	8	3	22	2	24
2001-2005	7	8	23	5	40	1	41
2006-2010	8	9	17	7	41	1	42
2011	6	2	9	e/	17	-	17
2012	7	5	6	1	18	-	18
2013	5	8	18	1	31	e/	31
2014	7	22	47	12	87	-	87
2015	e/	1	10	4	15	e/	15
2016	e/	-	-	-	e/	e/	e/
2017	2	1	5	1	9	-	9
2018	1	3	4	e/	9	-	9
2019	5	3	14	1	22	-	22
2020[f/]	-	e/	3	e/	3	1	4
2021[g/]	e/	1	14	2	16	1	18
2022	2	13	45	6	66	-	66
2023	4	6	30	7	47	-	47
2024	2	9	38	4	53	-	53
2025	1	3	26	5	35	-	35

a/ All values in this table are based on preliminary information available at the start of each year's 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 in 1994-1996; however, Chinook were caught off Oregon and landed in Washington.

e/ Less than 500 pounds.

f/ The port of Neah Bay was closed to public access and the port of La Push was restricted to local access only in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Vessels were allowed to land in the Puget Sound ports of Sekiu and Port Angeles by emergency rule. Totals include revenue from ocean troll-caught landings (36,000 pounds of Chinook, 800 pounds of coho) in Puget Sound ports authorized by the emergency rule.

g/ The port of Neah Bay was partially closed and restricted to limited local access only in 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Vessels were allowed to land in the Puget Sound ports of Sekiu and Port Angeles by emergency rule. Totals include revenue from ocean troll-caught landings (9,100 pounds of Chinook, 1,300 pounds of coho) in Puget Sound ports authorized by the emergency rule.

Table IV-9. Landings, exvessel values and average prices (inflation adjusted, 2025 dollars) of inriver commercial harvest of Columbia River salmon.[a/] (Page 1 of 3)

Year or Avg.	Non-Indian Gillnet[b/] Chinook Spring	Chinook Fall Brights[d/]	Chinook Fall Tules	Coho	Chum[e/]	TOTAL	Treaty Indian[c/] - All Gears Chinook Spring	Chinook Fall Brights[d/]	Chinook Fall Tules	Coho	Chum[e/]	TOTAL	Col. R. Total By State
Oregon													
Average Price Per Landed Pound[f/] (dollars)													
1991-1995	6.86	2.06	0.56	1.61	0.67		7.07	1.77	0.39	1.16	-		
1996-2000	4.68	1.66	0.34	1.24	0.40		5.00	1.36	0.24	0.74	-		
2001-2005	5.18	1.65	0.27	1.03	0.51		3.63	1.59	0.38	1.05	-		
2006-2010	7.58	3.44	0.60	2.02	0.80		5.56	2.99	0.51	1.85	-		
2011	7.15	3.21	0.82	2.32	1.08		5.03	3.32	1.00	2.15	-		
2012	8.05	3.06	0.75	2.23	0.68		7.63	3.54	1.02	2.56	-		
2013	8.77	3.41	0.77	2.50	0.68		7.06	2.80	0.87	1.82	-		
2014	7.19	2.45	0.76	1.56	0.67		6.72	2.30	0.76	1.22	-		
2015	7.64	3.20	0.66	2.01	0.40		5.53	3.30	0.61	1.93	-		
2016	9.30	4.21	0.83	2.41	-		7.87	3.80	0.79	2.03	-		
2017	9.65	4.10	0.80	2.62	0.64		9.24	6.31	0.77	2.53	-		
2018	13.12	4.46	0.84	2.48	-		10.01	5.87	0.87	2.65	-		
2019	14.08	3.27	0.66	2.11	-		7.55	4.44	0.62	2.45	-		
2020	8.75	3.50	0.70	2.02	-		7.78	4.16	0.49	2.08	-		
2021	10.92	3.81	0.81	2.16	-		8.07	4.43	0.58	1.96	-		
2022	6.03	3.27	0.75	1.89	-		6.21	4.05	0.51	1.82	-		
2023	8.79	3.22	0.41	1.44	-		6.34	3.43	0.28	1.77	-		
2024	8.77	3.64	0.28	1.61	-		5.89	4.06	-	1.68	-		
2025	9.12	4.00	0.27	1.78	-		7.48	5.09	0.34	1.93	-		
Exvessel Value (thousands of dollars)													
1991-1995	403	355	25	890	g/	1,674	1	332	40	10	-	383	2,057
1996-2000	177	126	14	459	g/	776	1	100	14	3	-	117	893
2001-2005	1,109	571	47	986	g/	2,714	68	249	13	7	-	338	3,052
2006-2010	1,295	1,123	95	1,002	g/	3,515	325	774	54	40	g/	1,193	4,708
2011	1,644	2,038	191	1,019	g/	4,892	258	841	43	42	-	1,185	6,077
2012	1,460	1,244	152	206	g/	3,062	102	483	7	16	-	608	3,671
2013	1,259	2,886	144	668	g/	4,956	122	1,409	31	9	-	1,570	6,526
2014	839	2,165	188	2,218	g/	5,411	373	1,186	19	46	-	1,623	7,034
2015	1,649	1,920	123	342	g/	4,034	564	1,303	39	3	-	1,909	5,943
2016	1,637	1,735	79	510	-	3,960	185	1,105	3	10	-	1,303	5,263
2017	1,890	712	38	565	g/	3,205	207	1,146	3	20	-	1,377	4,582
2018	1,764	388	28	176	-	2,356	557	1,110	3	25	-	1,694	4,050
2019	564	226	14	250	-	1,054	196	1,268	1	16	-	1,481	2,535
2020	441	651	51	635	-	1,778	312	2,071	2	85	-	2,469	4,248
2021	808	638	61	1,545	-	3,053	509	1,277	4	132	-	1,924	4,976
2022	1,229	538	76	1,036	-	2,879	405	1,320	78	34	-	1,837	4,716
2023	1,852	832	73	593	-	3,350	258	1,333	15	50	-	1,655	5,005
2024	1,694	1,125	84	620	-	3,523	130	1,091	-	25	-	1,247	4,770
2025[h/]	2,138	1,465	54	742	-	4,399	413	1,957	8	20	-	2,397	6,795
Pounds (thousands)													
1991-1995	58	165	45	539	1	809	g/	194	113	8	-	314	1,124
1996-2000	37	80	46	395	1	559	g/	72	58	3	-	133	692
2001-2005	211	355	178	1,082	g/	1,825	24	141	73	8	-	246	2,071
2006-2010	174	342	120	517	g/	1,152	54	268	81	22	g/	425	1,577
2011	230	635	234	439	g/	1,537	51	253	43	20	-	367	1,904
2012	181	407	204	92	g/	885	13	137	7	6	-	163	1,048
2013	144	846	186	267	g/	1,442	17	503	35	5	-	560	2,002
2014	117	886	247	1,419	g/	2,669	55	516	24	38	-	634	3,302
2015	216	599	186	170	g/	1,171	102	395	64	1	-	563	1,734
2016	176	412	95	211	g/	895	24	290	3	5	-	322	1,217
2017	196	174	48	215	g/	633	22	182	4	8	-	216	850
2018	134	87	34	71	-	326	56	189	3	9	-	257	583
2019	40	69	22	119	-	250	26	286	1	7	-	319	569
2020	50	186	73	315	-	625	40	498	4	41	-	583	1,208
2021	74	167	75	713	-	1,029	63	289	8	67	-	427	1,456
2022	204	164	102	548	-	1,017	65	326	151	19	-	561	1,578
2023	211	258	177	411	-	1,057	41	388	52	28	-	509	1,566
2024	193	309	304	385	-	1,191	22	269	-	15	-	306	1,498
2025[h/]	234	366	202	417	-	1,219	55	385	22	10	-	472	1,692

TABLE IV-9. Landings, exvessel values and average prices (inflation adjusted, 2025 dollars) of inriver commercial harvest of Columbia River salmon.[a/]
(Page 2 of 3)

Year or Avg.	Non-Indian Gillnet[b/] Chinook Spring	Chinook Fall Brights[d/]	Chinook Fall Tules	Coho	Chum[e/]	TOTAL	Treaty Indian[c/] - All Gears Chinook Spring	Chinook Fall Brights[d/]	Chinook Fall Tules	Coho	Chum[e/]	TOTAL	Col. R. Total By State
Washington[h/i/j/]													
Average Price Per Landed Pound[f/] (dollars)													
1991-1995	6.70	1.87	-	1.59	0.62		4.62	1.10	-	1.14	-		
1996-2000	8.05	1.65	-	1.20	0.47		6.54	0.85	-	0.83	-		
2001-2005	6.54	1.39	-	1.02	0.51		2.24	0.54	-	0.28	-		
2006-2010	8.07	3.18	-	1.86	1.15		5.31	1.83	-	1.06	1.14		
2011	6.32	2.69	-	2.13	0.82		4.94	2.56	-	2.01	4.41		
2012	8.67	2.82	-	2.25	0.59		6.39	2.39	-	1.74	-		
2013	8.33	2.91	-	2.49	-		6.21	2.57	-	1.59	-		
2014	7.16	2.16	-	1.51	0.61		6.29	1.94	-	1.31	1.44		
2015	7.33	2.66	-	2.16	-		5.28	2.46	-	1.71	-		
2016	9.76	3.80	-	2.45	-		7.06	3.15	-	1.82	-		
2017	12.39	3.80	-	2.65	-		6.92	1.08	-	1.71	1.08		
2018	15.98	3.69	-	2.24	-		8.49	3.77	-	2.17	1.20		
2019	17.31	3.16	-	2.38	-		6.49	2.83	-	1.64	-		
2020	9.28	2.95	-	2.18	-		6.25	2.09	-	1.58	-		
2021	13.97	3.32	-	2.43	-		7.33	2.47	-	1.79	-		
2022	11.41	2.63	-	2.03	-		5.12	1.30	-	1.15	0.55		
2023	9.38	2.45	-	1.62	-		6.60	1.18	-	1.02	-		
2024	9.81	2.52	-	1.50	-		6.38	2.03	-	1.03	-		
2025	10.92	2.78	-	1.75	-		7.48	2.75	-	1.08	-		
Exvessel Value (thousands of dollars)													
1991-1995	271	141	-	388	1	747	- 1	g/	-	12	-	12	759
1996-2000	7	99	-	159	g/	265	- 18	6	-	8	-	32	297
2001-2005	332	387	-	469	g/	1,188	- 308	67	-	10	-	385	1,574
2006-2010	475	650	-	419	1	1,545	- 1,163	392	-	80	g/	1,635	3,180
2011	496	1,051	-	335	1	1,883	- 2,347	1,217	-	328	1	3,893	5,777
2012	456	1,006	-	86	g/	1,547	- 1,275	2,356	-	49	-	3,680	5,228
2013	265	1,837	-	296	-	2,398	- 1,189	5,777	-	148	-	7,114	9,512
2014	330	1,829	-	794	g/	2,953	- 2,645	6,850	-	483	3	9,981	12,934
2015	668	1,968	-	106	-	2,741	- 3,512	8,017	-	36	-	11,564	14,305
2016	549	2,396	-	144	-	3,089	- 2,474	5,672	-	113	-	8,259	11,348
2017	121	836	-	202	-	1,159	- 1,431	5,116	-	133	14	6,693	7,851
2018	98	330	-	57	-	484	- 464	1,561	-	70	10	2,105	2,589
2019	21	256	-	65	-	341	- 234	1,378	-	56	-	1,667	2,009
2020	3	931	-	139	-	1,073	- 344	1,563	-	104	-	2,011	3,084
2021	23	697	-	329	-	1,049	- 654	1,602	-	135	-	2,391	3,441
2022	30	672	-	73	-	774	- 731	1,842	-	84	g/	2,657	3,431
2023	18	455	-	40	-	513	- 380	1,421	-	46	-	1,848	2,360
2024	17	596	-	108	-	722	- 259	2,251	-	53	-	2,564	3,286
2025	14	628	-	99	-	740	- 469	2,112	-	32	-	2,613	3,353
Pounds (thousands)													
1991-1995	38	71	-	225	2	335	g/	351	-	10	-	361	696
1996-2000	1	60	-	147	1	209	5	567	-	9	-	581	790
2001-2005	51	272	-	566	g/	889	142	1,342	-	38	-	1,521	2,410
2006-2010	64	214	-	218	1	497	226	1,023	-	73	g/	1,322	1,819
2011	78	391	-	158	1	628	475	1,596	-	163	g/	2,234	2,862
2012	53	355	-	38	g/	446	194	980	-	28	-	1,202	1,648
2013	32	630	-	119	-	781	191	2,244	-	93	-	2,528	3,309
2014	46	846	-	524	g/	1,416	421	3,540	-	369	2	4,332	5,748
2015	91	738	-	49	-	878	666	3,254	-	21	-	3,940	4,818
2016	56	629	-	59	-	744	350	1,803	-	62	-	2,216	2,960
2017	10	220	-	76	-	306	207	1,325	-	77	12	1,621	1,927
2018	6	89	-	25	-	121	55	415	-	32	8	510	631
2019	1	81	-	27	-	110	36	487	-	34	-	557	667
2020	g/	316	-	64	-	379	55	748	-	66	-	869	1,248
2021	2	210	-	135	-	347	89	651	-	75	-	815	1,162
2022	3	256	-	36	-	294	143	1,419	-	73	g/	1,635	1,929
2023	2	186	-	25	-	212	58	1,209	-	45	-	1,311	1,524
2024	2	237	-	72	-	311	41	1,109	-	52	-	1,202	1,512
2025	1	226	-	57	-	284	63	769	-	29	-	862	1,145

TABLE IV-9. Landings, exvessel values and average prices (inflation adjusted, 2025 dollars) of inriver commercial harvest of Columbia River salmon.[a/]

a/ Excluding pink, sockeye, and steelhead.
b/ Mainstem below Bonneville and Select Areas (Youngs Bay, Tongue Point, Blind Slough, and Deep River). Gear type may also include purse seine, beach seine and tanglenet gear after 2013.
c/ Treaty Indian landings and values do not include direct sales to consumers ('Over-the-bank' sales).
d/ For Washington, this column 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.
e/ Sale and possession of chum salmon prohibited beginning October 2013 in Columbia R. commercial fisheries. Reported sales are likely mis-identified fish at time of landing.
f/ Gillnet exvessel salmon prices are recorded in round weight and therefore are not strictly comparable to exvessel troll prices.
g/ Less than $500 or 500 pounds.
h/ Preliminary. (All Washington values in this table are based on preliminary information available when each year's review is drafted.)
i/ Washington prices for years prior to 2000 are based on a combination of Washington and Oregon value information.
j/ Treaty Indian values are primarily mainstem Columbia gillnet, but also include 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)

	Angler Trips		Chinook Catch[a/]		Coho Catch[a/]	
Year or Avg.	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
1996-2000	82.2	112.5	77.5	80.3	b/	0.4
2001-2005	76.5	103.6	72.5	75.5	0.1	0.9
2006	44.9	81.6	35.3	61.0	b/	1.6
2007	31.4	74.5	12.4	35.4	b/	0.7
2008	0.1	0.3	-	b/	-	-
2009	0.6	4.7	0.1	0.6	-	b/
2010	13.6	35.0	4.7	10.1	-	0.2
2011	29.5	62.2	18.7	31.1	b/	0.3
2012	52.7	95.3	44.2	79.7	b/	0.1
2013	55.0	92.3	49.2	66.9	b/	0.3
2014	48.3	72.0	33.8	41.1	-	0.5
2015	37.7	44.1	23.4	14.1	b/	b/
2016	31.2	38.9	22.9	15.1	-	0.1
2017	35.3	38.7	38.8	23.4	b/	0.4
2018	47.7	49.0	59.2	28.1	b/	0.2
2019	45.3	58.4	48.7	39.8	b/	0.7
2020[d/]	26.6	33.3	24.3	15.9	b/	b/
2021	36.1	52.4	31.0	24.5	b/	0.5
2022	41.0	58.0	49.0	40.9	b/	0.5
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	7.5	15.9	9.9	11.9	b/	0.2
			OREGON[e/f/]			
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
1996-2000	5.3	40.3	1.5	9.7	3.4	9.1
2001-2005	17.6	101.2	8.5	31.5	13.6	52.4
2006	8.0	54.4	1.5	10.1	3.6	12.0
2007	11.4	76.9	0.6	6.4	10.6	50.1
2008	1.9	28.5	0.2	1.4	1.0	11.1
2009	12.6	71.9	0.2	1.3	14.2	75.4
2010	5.0	48.3	0.6	4.4	2.8	15.5
2011	5.9	42.8	0.6	4.6	3.5	15.3
2012	6.6	60.7	1.5	17.3	3.0	13.1
2013	7.4	78.9	1.8	28.6	3.5	11.1
2014	14.5	107.0	1.3	17.2	19.0	80.5
2015	7.8	58.2	0.8	8.7	5.3	23.0
2016	2.4	36.4	0.3	3.8	1.2	7.2
2017	2.4	39.9	0.3	4.3	1.7	19.6
2018	5.6	58.2	0.3	4.7	2.0	25.7
2019	7.5	86.8	0.3	6.3	5.6	60.7
2020	2.3	54.7	0.2	7.0	0.7	20.1
2021	7.8	90.8	0.4	7.9	8.4	84.9
2022	4.8	91.6	0.1	8.3	3.3	75.6
2023	3.7	72.6	b/	6.2	3.2	59.7
2024	3.8	73.5	0.1	5.6	2.4	67.5
2025[c/]	3.1	86.4	0.1	5.6	1.5	71.6

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)

	Angler Trips		Chinook Catch[a/]		Coho Catch[a/]	
Year or Avg.	Charter	Private	Charter	Private	Charter	Private
			WASHINGTON[g/h/]			
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
1996-2000	13.6	20.6	2.7	2.2	17.4	20.8
2001-2005	38.2	67.5	17.0	18.2	41.4	66.9
2006	24.5	39.1	4.0	6.7	16.2	19.9
2007	26.7	45.9	3.1	5.9	33.7	50.1
2008	14.2	22.2	6.0	8.6	8.3	10.5
2009	29.4	69.5	3.1	9.2	47.9	90.0
2010	26.5	54.4	15.4	21.5	14.1	22.2
2011	22.2	49.2	9.8	19.3	15.1	24.4
2012	24.5	50.5	11.8	21.8	11.8	19.3
2013	24.7	52.3	9.2	19.6	17.9	27.9
2014	34.6	78.1	12.1	27.7	46.0	73.3
2015	30.6	61.3	12.0	26.9	27.6	39.5
2016	13.7	34.0	4.5	12.3	5.8	10.1
2017	16.3	42.4	4.2	15.7	11.5	24.5
2018	14.5	33.5	3.0	7.0	11.8	22.9
2019	18.1	47.5	1.6	8.0	22.6	41.8
2020[i/]	9.5	24.3	2.2	5.3	7.0	13.2
2021[i/]	16.5	44.4	3.8	12.0	16.4	32.6
2022	19.2	50.1	4.4	16.9	21.1	39.6
2023	14.7	52.3	5.5	19.9	12.9	32.5
2024	12.7	49.0	4.1	17.8	18.4	41.2
2025[c/]	14.2	46.1	5.2	17.9	19.2	44.9

a/ Catch numbers may include some illegal harvest.

b/ Fewer than 50 fish.

c/ Preliminary.

d/ Estimates for California private trips do not include May and June due to restrictions on sampling caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

e/ 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.

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

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

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

i/ Neah Bay and La Push were closed to public access in 2020 and Neah Bay again in 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. 2020 Values for Washington include catch and effort from 7,016 ocean salmon angler trips (276 charter and 6,740 private) from Sekiu. 2021 Values for Washington include catch and effort from 10,899 ocean salmon angler trips (345 charter and 10,554 private) from Sekiu.

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

Year or Avg.	Crescent City	Eureka	Fort Bragg	San Francisco	Monterey	State Total
			CHARTER TRIPS			
1991-1995	0.4	0.8	2.8	55.7	22.0	81.7
1996-2000	a/	0.7	4.2	55.2	22.1	82.1
2001-2005	a/	1.4	9.6	49.2	16.3	76.5
2006-2010	-	0.6	2.8	11.6	3.0	18.1
2011	0.0	1.5	4.4	17.5	6.0	29.5
2012	0.2	3.6	4.2	33.7	11.0	52.7
2013	a/	4.1	5.5	40.4	4.9	55.0
2014	0.1	3.2	5.4	34.0	5.5	48.3
2015	a/	1.9	3.4	30.1	2.2	37.7
2016	a/	1.6	2.3	26.2	1.1	31.2
2017	-	-	0.8	33.3	1.1	35.3
2018	a/	1.0	3.1	42.0	1.6	47.7
2019	a/	1.5	2.6	37.2	3.9	45.3
2020	-	0.6	0.8	24.6	0.6	26.6
2021	a/	0.4	1.9	28.6	5.2	36.1
2022	0.1	0.6	1.7	34.8	3.8	41.0
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	a/	0.1	0.2	6.5	0.8	7.5
			PRIVATE TRIPS			
1991-1995	13.9	14.0	17.6	37.1	49.3	131.9
1996-2000	6.8	10.9	15.0	38.8	40.9	112.5
2001-2005	4.1	15.5	18.6	34.3	31.1	103.6
2006-2010	1.0	7.7	6.2	13.1	11.3	39.2
2011	0.8	12.7	9.9	16.9	21.9	62.2
2012	7.7	20.0	10.6	23.8	33.3	95.3
2013	7.0	18.6	11.7	29.2	25.7	92.3
2014	4.3	13.0	12.1	20.7	22.0	72.0
2015	0.6	6.4	8.4	15.8	13.0	44.1
2016	0.6	6.8	7.3	17.6	6.7	38.9
2017	-	-	3.8	20.9	13.9	38.7
2018	1.3	5.0	6.8	23.5	12.3	49.0
2019	0.5	5.7	5.0	20.8	26.4	58.4
2020[b/]	1.2	3.2	4.4	20.8	3.6	33.3
2021	0.7	1.1	6.8	17.1	26.7	52.4
2022	1.8	2.8	4.6	28.2	20.6	58.0
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	0.3	0.5	1.0	9.2	4.9	15.9
			TOTAL TRIPS			
1991-1995	14.3	14.8	20.4	92.8	71.2	213.6
1996-2000	6.8	11.7	19.1	94.0	63.0	194.6
2001-2005	4.1	16.9	28.2	83.5	47.4	180.1
2006-2010	1.0	8.3	9.0	24.8	14.3	57.4
2011	0.8	14.2	14.4	34.4	28.0	91.7
2012	7.8	23.6	14.8	57.5	44.3	148.0
2013	7.0	22.8	17.3	69.5	30.7	147.3
2014	4.4	16.2	17.5	54.7	27.5	120.3
2015	0.6	8.3	11.8	45.9	15.2	81.8
2016	0.6	8.4	9.6	43.8	7.8	70.1
2017	-	-	4.7	54.2	15.1	74.0
2018	1.3	6.0	9.9	65.4	13.9	96.6
2019	0.5	7.2	7.6	58.1	30.3	103.7
2020[b/]	1.2	3.8	5.2	45.5	4.2	59.8
2021	0.7	1.6	8.7	45.7	31.9	88.6
2022	1.8	3.5	6.4	62.9	24.4	98.9
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	0.3	0.6	1.1	15.7	5.7	23.5

a/ Fewer than 50 angler trips.

b/ Estimates for California private trips do not include May and June due to restrictions on sampling caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

c/ Preliminary.

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

Year or Avg.	Astoria	Tillamook	Newport	Coos Bay	Brookings	State Total
			CHARTER TRIPS			
1991-1995[a/]	4.3	1.6	7.9	3.5	0.7	18.0
1996-2000	1.3	0.4	2.4	0.6	0.6	5.3
2001-2005	3.3	1.7	8.8	3.4	0.5	17.6
2006-2010	2.0	0.7	4.1	0.9	0.2	7.8
2011	1.6	0.5	3.6	0.1	0.1	5.9
2012	1.7	0.4	3.7	0.5	0.2	6.6
2013	1.7	0.6	4.2	0.3	0.6	7.4
2014	2.6	1.0	10.2	0.3	0.4	14.5
2015	2.0	0.6	5.1	c/	0.1	7.8
2016	0.4	0.1	1.9	-	c/	2.4
2017	0.6	0.2	1.5	c/	c/	2.4
2018	0.5	0.4	4.7	c/	0.1	5.6
2019	0.9	1.1	5.3	-	0.1	7.5
2020	0.1	0.6	1.5	-	0.1	2.3
2021	0.3	0.9	6.4	-	0.2	7.8
2022	0.3	0.3	4.1	-	0.2	4.8
2023	c/	0.1	3.6	-	c/	3.7
2024	-	0.1	3.6	-	0.2	3.8
2025[b/]	-	-	2.9	-	0.1	3.0
			PRIVATE TRIPS			
1991-1995[a/]	8.5	12.0	17.0	22.4	22.0	82.0
1996-2000	4.1	7.7	3.0	7.6	17.8	40.3
2001-2005	14.0	20.3	18.0	31.1	17.8	101.2
2006-2010	7.4	15.7	12.2	13.2	7.5	56.0
2011	5.8	12.3	8.3	10.2	6.2	42.8
2012	3.1	12.0	11.1	16.0	18.6	60.7
2013	4.4	13.5	11.1	29.5	19.5	78.1
2014	9.7	24.2	27.0	29.5	16.7	107.0
2015	6.6	14.9	13.1	14.7	8.9	58.2
2016	4.0	10.9	6.3	11.2	4.2	36.4
2017	7.9	8.4	8.8	12.8	2.0	39.9
2018	7.2	10.8	18.9	14.3	6.9	58.2
2019	13.8	20.0	29.8	19.0	4.3	86.8
2020	3.4	12.6	17.1	15.5	6.2	54.7
2021	12.5	17.8	35.4	19.5	5.6	90.8
2022	16.6	20.7	28.5	22.7	3.0	91.6
2023	16.1	15.7	27.2	13.4	0.3	72.6
2024	12.7	16.7	23.4	17.3	3.4	73.5
2025[b/]	14.1	18.0	29.2	22.7	2.4	86.4
			TOTAL TRIPS			
1991-1995[a/]	12.8	13.6	24.9	26.0	22.7	100.0
1996-2000	5.4	8.1	5.3	8.3	18.4	45.6
2001-2005	17.3	22.1	26.7	34.5	18.3	118.9
2006-2010	9.4	16.4	16.2	14.1	7.7	63.8
2011	7.4	12.8	12.0	10.3	6.3	48.8
2012	4.8	12.4	14.8	16.5	18.8	67.3
2013	6.1	14.1	15.3	29.8	20.1	85.5
2014	12.3	25.2	37.2	29.8	17.1	121.5
2015	8.6	15.5	18.2	14.7	9.0	66.0
2016	4.3	11.0	8.2	11.2	4.2	38.9
2017	8.6	8.6	10.3	12.8	2.0	42.3
2018	7.7	11.3	23.6	14.3	7.0	63.8
2019	14.7	21.1	35.1	19.0	4.4	94.2
2020	3.5	13.2	18.6	15.5	6.3	57.0
2021	12.9	18.7	41.8	19.5	5.9	98.7
2022	16.9	21.0	32.6	22.7	3.2	96.4
2023	16.1	15.8	30.8	13.4	0.3	76.4
2024	12.7	16.8	27.0	17.3	3.6	77.4
2025[b/]	14.1	18.0	32.1	22.7	2.5	89.4

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.

c/ Less than 50 trips.

Table IV-13. Estimates of Washington recreational ocean salmon angler trips (thousands) by port area and boat type.

Year or Avg.	Neah Bay[a/]	La Push	Westport	Ilwaco[b/]	State Total
		CHARTER TRIPS			
1991-1995	0.7	0.1	19.4	7.9	28.0
1996-2000	0.3	0.1	9.7	3.6	13.6
2001-2005	1.6	0.6	24.1	11.9	38.2
2006-2010	0.5	0.5	15.6	7.7	24.3
2011	0.5	0.7	14.1	6.9	22.2
2012	0.8	0.7	16.2	6.9	24.5
2013	0.9	0.7	15.9	7.1	24.7
2014	1.1	1.1	22.7	9.7	34.6
2015	1.0	0.8	20.2	8.6	30.6
2016	0.6	0.3	7.5	5.3	13.7
2017	0.7	0.4	10.5	4.7	16.3
2018	0.7	0.5	9.2	4.1	14.5
2019	0.8	0.6	10.8	5.9	18.1
2020[c/]	-	-	7.1	2.1	9.5
2021[d/]	-	0.4	10.4	5.3	16.5
2022	0.2	0.4	10.9	7.7	19.2
2023	0.5	0.5	9.4	4.2	14.7
2024	0.6	0.4	8.1	3.5	12.7
2025[e/]	0.6	0.5	9.7	3.9	14.8
		PRIVATE TRIPS			
1991-1995	16.4	2.8	18.5	25.4	63.1
1996-2000	8.8	1.6	12.7	12.8	35.8
2001-2005	17.7	3.6	18.4	27.8	67.5
2006-2010	11.6	3.2	13.5	17.9	46.2
2011	10.6	3.6	19.4	15.7	49.2
2012	12.7	3.3	21.1	13.4	50.5
2013	14.4	3.6	20.0	14.4	52.3
2014	15.4	3.9	31.2	27.6	78.1
2015	13.8	2.7	25.2	19.6	61.3
2016	7.7	0.8	10.4	15.1	34.0
2017	10.0	1.5	15.5	15.4	42.4
2018	8.0	1.4	13.3	10.7	33.5
2019	9.3	1.7	12.6	24.0	47.5
2020[c/]	-	-	11.0	6.5	24.3
2021[d/]	-	1.2	14.5	18.1	44.4
2022	9.2	2.4	18.2	20.6	50.3
2023	13.8	2.2	19.4	16.8	52.3
2024	17.3	1.7	17.1	12.9	49.0
2025[e/]	21.3	2.5	21.2	16.2	61.2
		TOTAL TRIPS			
1991-1995	17.1	2.9	37.9	33.3	91.1
1996-2000	9.1	1.6	22.4	16.4	49.4
2001-2005	19.3	4.1	42.5	39.7	105.6
2006-2010	12.1	3.7	29.1	25.6	70.5
2011	11.1	4.2	33.5	22.5	71.4
2012	13.4	3.9	37.3	20.3	75.0
2013	15.4	4.3	35.9	21.5	77.0
2014	16.5	5.1	53.9	37.2	112.7
2015	14.8	3.5	45.5	28.2	91.9
2016	8.3	1.1	17.8	20.5	47.7
2017	10.7	1.9	26.0	20.0	58.6
2018	8.7	1.9	22.5	14.9	48.0
2019	10.1	2.3	23.4	29.9	65.7
2020[c/]	-	-	18.1	8.7	33.8
2021[d/]	-	1.6	24.9	23.4	60.9
2022	9.4	2.8	29.1	28.3	69.5
2023	14.3	2.7	28.9	21.1	66.9
2024	17.9	2.1	25.2	16.5	61.7
2025[e/]	21.9	3.0	31.0	20.2	76.0

a/ Does not include effort from the late-season state water Area 4B fishery, when open.

b/ Does not include effort from the Columbia River Jetty.

c/ Neah Bay and La Push were closed to public access in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. State totals include 7,016 ocean salmon angler trips (276 charter and 6,740 private) from Sekiu.

d/ Neah Bay remained closed to public access in 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. 2021 Values for Washington include catch and effort from 10,899 ocean salmon angler trips (345 charter and 10,554 private) from Sekiu.

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 2)

	Columbia River and Buoy 10					Westport			La Push			Neah Bay and Area 4B Add-On		
Year	Charter	Private	Subtotal	Jetty[b/]	Total	Charter	Private	Total	Charter	Private	Total	Charter	Private	Total
SALMON EFFORT														
1991-1995	18.0	88.5	106.4	20.1	126.6	24.2	20.6	35.8	0.2	2.5	2.1	1.2	19.3	16.4
1996-2000	7.5	51.3	58.8	6.3	65.1	9.7	6.3	16.0	0.1	1.5	1.6	0.4	7.9	8.3
2001-2005	17.0	123.0	140.0	7.6	146.0	28.1	18.4	46.5	0.6	3.6	4.1	1.6	17.8	19.4
2006-2010	10.3	70.9	81.2	1.2	82.2	15.6	13.5	29.1	0.5	3.2	3.7	0.5	11.8	12.2
2011	10.5	76.2	86.7	2.2	88.9	14.1	19.4	33.5	0.7	3.6	4.2	0.5	10.6	11.1
2012	9.5	79.3	88.8	2.7	91.5	16.2	21.1	37.3	0.7	3.3	3.9	0.8	12.7	13.4
2013	10.2	82.3	92.5	4.8	97.2	15.9	20.0	35.9	0.7	3.6	4.3	0.9	14.4	15.4
2014	12.8	140.3	153.1	10.9	164.0	22.5	31.2	53.8	1.1	3.9	5.1	1.1	15.4	16.5
2015	11.1	127.4	138.5	5.2	143.8	20.2	25.2	45.5	0.8	2.7	3.5	1.0	13.8	14.8
2016	6.0	107.5	113.5	3.8	117.3	7.5	10.4	17.8	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.6	7.7	8.3
2017	5.9	110.8	116.7	8.2	124.9	10.5	15.5	26.0	0.4	1.5	1.9	0.7	10.0	10.7
2018	5.3	82.5	87.7	2.2	89.9	9.2	13.3	22.5	0.5	1.4	1.9	0.7	8.0	8.7
2019	6.9	110.7	117.6	4.0	121.6	10.8	12.6	23.4	0.6	1.7	2.3	0.8	9.3	10.1
2020[h/]	2.6	76.2	78.8	5.9	84.7	7.1	11.0	18.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021[i/]	5.8	129.4	135.2	11.9	147.2	10.4	14.5	24.9	0.4	1.2	1.6	-	-	-
2022	8.0	115.1	123.1	10.8	133.9	10.9	18.2	29.1	0.4	2.4	2.8	0.2	9.2	9.4
2023	4.2	110.8	115.0	11.1	126.2	9.4	19.4	28.9	0.5	2.2	2.7	0.5	13.8	14.3
2024	3.6	101.8	105.3	12.7	118.0	8.1	17.1	25.2	0.4	1.7	2.1	0.6	17.3	17.9
2025[c/]	4.2	119.5	123.7	18.9	142.6	9.7	21.2	31.0	0.5	2.5	3.0	0.6	21.3	21.9
BOTTOMFISH EFFORT[d/]														
1991-1995	1.8	0.6	2.4	2.3	4.7	22.5	1.7	24.2	0.1	1.4	1.5	4.8	18.1	22.9
1996-2000[e/f/]	1.3	0.6	1.8	1.2	3.1	19.2	1.2	20.4	0.1	1.5	1.5	4.8	21.6	26.4
2001-2005	4.9	0.7	5.6	0.7	6.1	15.1	1.5	16.6	0.5	1.8	2.3	4.2	17.5	21.7
2006-2010	2.9	1.5	4.5	0.5	4.9	14.8	1.8	16.6	0.6	2.8	3.4	2.7	15.6	18.3
2011	3.6	1.8	5.3	0.9	6.3	13.9	2.4	16.3	0.5	4.8	5.3	1.2	14.2	15.4
2012	3.2	2.0	5.2	0.6	5.8	15.5	2.5	18.0	0.4	5.9	6.3	0.9	13.5	14.4
2013	3.3	2.2	5.6	0.4	6.0	14.5	2.9	17.3	0.4	5.2	5.6	0.7	15.9	16.6
2014	3.0	1.5	4.5	0.8	5.3	13.8	2.7	16.5	0.4	5.0	5.4	0.8	17.6	18.4
2015	3.0	1.6	4.6	b/	4.6	16.4	3.6	19.9	0.5	5.3	5.8	0.9	15.3	16.2
2016	4.6	3.0	7.5	1.6	9.2	18.8	5.5	24.3	0.8	6.4	7.2	1.3	17.7	19.0
2017	3.6	3.2	6.8	2.1	8.9	17.1	5.8	22.9	0.7	5.0	5.6	1.3	16.2	17.5
2018	5.2	3.8	9.0	b/	9.0	19.0	5.8	24.8	1.0	6.3	7.3	1.6	18.7	20.3
2019	3.8	3.2	7.0	b/	7.0	17.2	6.1	23.4	1.0	7.5	8.5	1.4	21.2	22.6
2020[h/]	3.7	6.0	9.7	1.8	11.6	11.8	9.2	21.0	a/	a/	a/	a/	a/	a/
2021[i/]	4.5	4.0	8.5	1.7	10.2	17.5	9.2	26.7	0.1	2.6	2.7	a/	a/	a/
2022	2.8	3.7	6.5	5.3	11.8	13.5	7.4	20.9	0.5	4.8	5.3	0.7	16.5	17.2
2023	3.1	3.6	6.7	3.1	9.8	11.5	8.2	19.7	0.4	5.7	6.1	1.1	18.8	19.9
2024	2.8	2.9	5.7	2.4	8.0	12.2	8.1	20.3	0.4	5.2	5.6	1.3	22.4	23.7
2025[c/]	2.7	2.9	5.6	3.2	8.8	9.4	7.1	16.5	0.4	4.2	4.6	1.2	18.7	19.9

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 2)

	Columbia River and Buoy 10					Westport			La Push			Neah Bay and Area 4B Add-On		
Year	Charter	Private	Subtotal	Jetty[b/]	Total	Charter	Private	Total	Charter	Private	Total	Charter	Private	Total
						STURGEON EFFORT[g/]								
1991-1995	6.0	41.7	47.7	-	47.7	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996-2000	12.5	53.4	65.9	-	65.9	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001-2005	8.7	41.7	50.3	-	50.3	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006-2010	6.7	38.0	44.7	-	44.7	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	3.6	21.7	25.3	-	25.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	2.4	16.5	18.9	-	18.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013	1.5	14.8	16.3	-	16.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014	0.1	1.5	1.7	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	a/	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	a/	2.5	2.5	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	0.5	13.7	14.2	-	14.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	1.0	16.5	17.5	-	17.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	0.7	19.9	20.6	-	20.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	a/	0.8	0.8	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	1.1	16.5	17.6	-	17.6	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	0.6	10.4	11.0	-	11.0	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.5	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	1.3	1.3	-	1.3	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025[c/]	-	1.4	1.4	-	1.4	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-

a/ Fewer than 50 angler trips.

b/ Columbia River north jetty was not sampled in 2005, 2007, 2018 and 2019 due to construction limiting access; the outer jetty was not sampled in 2015 due to construction limiting access to near-beach areas.

c/ Preliminary.

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/ For 1996, no Oregon bottomfish trips are included.

f/ For 1996, 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.

h/ Neah Bay and La Push were closed to public access in late March for the remainder of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. An additional 7,016 ocean salmon angler trips (276 charter, 6,740 private) and 9,940 ocean bottomfish angler trips (458 charter, 9,482 private) occurred from the port of Sekiu and are not included in this table.

i/ Neah Bay remained closed to public access in 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. An additional 10,899 ocean salmon angler trips (345 charter and 10,554 private) and 17,367 ocean bottomfish angler trips (1,005 charter, and 16,362 private) occurred from the port of Sekiu and are not included in this table.

Table IV-15. Buoy 10[a/b/] and Area 4B add-on recreational salmon angler trips and catch by boat type. (Page 1 of 2)

	Angler Trips			Chinook Catch			Coho Catch			Pink Catch	
Year or Avg.	Charter	Private	Jetty	Charter	Private	Jetty	Charter	Private	Jetty	Charter	Private
					OREGON BUOY 10						
1991-1995	1,528	21,547	4,555	122	1,318	30	1,625	14,520	1,389	0	0
1996-2000	626	15,760	1,832	126	2,712	3	206	3,764	353	0	0
2001-2005	664	41,198	2,025	32	8,055	3	435	20,070	237	0	0
2006-2010	131	26,556	929	11	3,511	5	56	8,860	117	0	0
2011	70	30,074	1,705	3	7,150	34	6	5,029	315	0	0
2012	468	39,753	1,368	52	12,934	22	42	4,909	104	0	0
2013	459	40,648	1,754	81	15,448	41	50	4,638	148	0	0
2014	237	70,402	3,696	13	19,033	41	385	39,873	2,295	0	0
2015	150	67,883	6,081	43	25,227	246	88	22,067	3,442	0	0
2016	96	59,778	4,114	5	13,551	404	13	5,560	582	0	0
2017	73	59,382	2,443	2	21,368	160	30	11,469	475	0	0
2018	36	41,898	2,153	1	8,191	66	13	3,927	457	0	0
2019	10	50,492	3,995	-	8,587	49	1	15,367	1,368	0	0
2020	16	40,724	2,194	1	10,046	35	3	3,489	588	0	0
2021	20	75,704	4,024	-	17,731	133	6	26,671	1,470	0	0
2022	-	57,545	2,496	-	22,632	106	-	6,177	365	0	0
2023	-	56,578	2,029	-	15,278	35	-	6,942	417	0	0
2024	-	60,582	2,718	-	14,197	73	-	22,290	551	0	0
2025[c/]	-	63,170	4,628	-	23,653	276	-	25,073	1,583	0	0
					WASHINGTON BUOY 10						
1991-1995	4,162	41,770	5,908	466	3,710	42	5,178	31,681	1,426	0	16
1996-2000	1,957	23,952	1,045	393	3,999	24	950	6,305	82	0	0
2001-2005	970	39,680	97	61	6,547	5	738	21,472	-	0	0
2006-2010	486	18,765	-	41	1,748	-	222	6,090	-	0	0
2011	372	17,188	-	43	3,689	-	70	2,194	-	0	0
2012	447	23,034	-	51	5,491	-	82	2,248	-	0	0
2013	93	22,813	-	6	7,018	-	27	2,757	-	0	0
2014	179	32,675	333	-	7,701	-	179	14,673	339	0	0
2015	316	33,386	-	30	10,947	-	337	10,918	-	0	0
2016	149	28,668	2,145	7	3,797	16	62	2,691	274	0	0
2017	471	28,162	3,016	79	6,721	68	252	5,933	675	0	0
2018	615	22,616	-	84	3,278	-	114	2,250	-	0	0
2019	22	22,458	-	-	2,638	-	2	6,037	-	0	0
2020	362	25,555	3,592	41	4,489	21	63	2,738	183	0	0
2021	118	23,106	2,893	-	2,925	-	90	7,790	1,004	0	0
2022	12	20,338	4,796	5	5,559	53	1	1,834	470	0	0
2023	11	19,561	-	2	2,821	-	2	2,471	-	0	3
2024	479	27,442	7,969	40	3,678	114	154	9,493	2,713	0	0
2025[c/]	236	25,996	10,098	39	6,106	228	234	11,926	3,686	0	0

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)

	Angler Trips			Chinook Catch			Coho Catch			Pink Catch	
Year or Avg.	Charter	Private	Jetty	Charter	Private	Jetty	Charter	Private	Jetty	Charter	Private
					TOTAL BUOY 10						
1991-1995	5,690	63,317	10,463	588	5,029	72	6,803	46,201	2,814	0	16
1996-2000	2,583	39,712	2,877	519	6,710	27	1,157	10,070	435	0	0
2001-2005	1,634	80,878	2,122	93	14,602	8	1,173	41,541	237	0	0
2006-2010	617	45,322	929	51	5,259	5	278	14,950	117	0	0
2011	442	47,262	1,705	46	10,839	34	76	7,223	315	0	0
2012	915	62,787	1,368	103	18,425	22	124	7,157	104	0	0
2013	552	63,461	1,754	87	22,466	41	77	7,395	148	0	0
2014	416	103,077	4,029	13	26,734	41	564	54,546	2,634	0	0
2015	466	101,269	6,081	73	36,174	246	425	32,985	3,442	0	0
2016	245	88,446	6,259	12	17,348	420	75	8,251	856	0	0
2017	544	87,544	5,459	81	28,089	228	282	17,402	1,150	0	0
2018	651	64,514	2,153	85	11,469	66	127	6,177	457	0	0
2019	32	72,950	3,995	0	11,225	49	3	21,404	1,368	0	0
2020	378	66,279	5,786	42	14,535	56	66	6,227	771	0	0
2021	138	98,810	6,917	0	20,656	133	96	34,461	2,474	0	0
2022	12	77,883	7,292	5	28,191	159	1	8,011	835	0	0
2023	11	76,139	2,029	2	18,099	35	2	9,413	417	0	3
2024	479	88,024	10,687	40	17,875	187	154	31,783	3,264	0	0
2025[c/]	236	89,166	14,726	39	29,759	504	234	36,999	5,269	0	0
					TOTAL AREA 4B ADD-ON[d/]						
1989-1990	1,084	10,941	-	62	375	-	2,095	18,021	-	36	212
1991-1995	429	6,852	-	12	153	-	725	9,188	-	73	970
1996-2000[e/]	123	2,528	-	1	23	-	173	3,086	-	28	83
2001-2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
2006[e/]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
2008[f/]	-	782	-	-	11	-	-	137	-	0	0

a/ From 2000, catch downstream of boundary line from Tongue Pt., OR to Rocky Pt., WA. Prior to 2000, only catch downstream of Astoria-Megler Br.
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 in 1999 and 2006 as the Area 4 ocean quota was not attained.
f/ There has been no Area 4B add-on fishery planned since 2008.

Table IV- 16. Estimates of California coastal community and state personal income impacts in thousands of real (inflation adjusted, 2025) 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-Level Total
				OCEAN TROLL[c/]			
1991-1995	14	211	1,483	17,247	9,825	28,780	34,682
1996-2000	16	251	1,048	18,064	10,952	30,330	32,090
2001-2005	708	475	8,935	21,542	5,810	37,470	39,463
2006-2010	91	234	1,991	4,002	747	7,064	7,384
2011	46	567	5,452	3,454	841	10,360	12,930
2012	27	872	5,012	15,865	4,794	26,569	31,836
2013	142	2,239	13,085	25,384	2,576	43,425	50,750
2014	137	981	8,376	12,408	730	22,632	26,354
2015	35	465	5,724	5,997	1,105	13,327	16,230
2016	1	74	2,023	5,826	1,223	9,146	10,368
2017[e/]	-	38	470	6,508	1,523	8,539	10,333
2018	334	429	1,202	10,720	1,400	14,085	16,695
2019	209	101	874	22,590	5,541	29,315	35,634
2020[e/]	-	28	1,329	25,889	2,623	29,870	31,335
2021[h/]	120	372	5,540	23,657	3,813	33,502	38,454
2022[h/]	15	134	1,816	23,272	3,837	29,073	33,189
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025[f/]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				RECREATIONAL			
1991-1995	1,193	1,285	1,940	16,474	7,890	28,783	33,794
1996-2000	553	1,018	1,982	16,516	7,255	27,324	31,788
2001-2005	225	1,082	2,635	11,722	4,720	20,385	21,614
2006-2010	56	583	954	3,647	1,566	6,806	7,617
2011	84	1,954	2,920	9,852	5,232	20,043	24,821
2012	896	3,555	2,906	17,630	8,666	33,652	41,310
2013	781	3,625	3,561	21,203	5,296	34,465	41,746
2014	521	2,651	3,551	17,260	5,036	29,019	34,908
2015	74	1,436	2,331	14,880	2,566	21,288	24,910
2016	62	1,359	1,764	13,556	1,292	18,032	21,080
2017	-	-	784	17,012	2,260	20,056	22,825
2018	158	935	2,012	20,980	2,229	26,314	30,193
2019	59	1,209	1,610	18,605	4,993	26,476	30,982
2020[e/g/]	130	567	824	13,407	707	15,635	17,979
2021	81	297	1,561	14,458	5,517	21,913	25,839
2022	213	551	1,225	18,723	4,182	24,894	29,010
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025[f/]	37	86	186	4,098	964	5,371	6,355

a/ Estimates of income impacts are provided from output of the Fishery Economic Assessment Model (FEAM) and IOPAC. These are the income impacts associated with expenditures in the troll and/or recreational sectors. There is no differentiation between money that may be new to the area versus money that may otherwise have been expended in other sectors. Values through 1995 are based on a 1992 run of the FEAM using 1989 IMPLAN data. Values from 1996 through 2000 are based on a 1998 run of the FEAM using 1996 IMPLAN data. Values from 2001 through 2009 are based on a run of the FEAM using 2000 PacFIN landings and 1998 IMPLAN data. Beginning with the 2010 data year, income impact estimates are based on the NWFSC's IOPAC model, which uses updated IMPLAN and landings data, and survey-based industry cost data. A description of the transition from FEAM-based to IOPAC-based impact multipliers and comparisons of results from the two models are found in Appendix E of the Review of 2014 Ocean Salmon Fisheries:

http://www.pcouncil.org/salmon/stock-assessment-and-fishery-evaluation-safe-documents/review-of-2014-ocean-salmon-fisheries/

b/ Total personal income impacts on coastal areas. Totals do not include impacts of one coastal area on another.

c/ Excluding pink salmon.

d/ Less than 500 dollars.

e/ Eureka impacts are from fish caught in the Fort Bragg area fishery and landed in Eureka.

f/ Preliminary.

g/ California 2020 recreational estimates do not include private trips during May and June due to restrictions on sampling caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

h/ Commercial landings in 2021 and 2022 in Crescent City and Eureka port areas are fish caught in the Fort Bragg and San Francisco areas but landed in Crescent City and Eureka ports.

Table IV-17. Estimates of Oregon coastal community and state personal income impacts in thousands of real (inflation adjusted, 2025) dollars of the troll and recreational ocean salmon fishery for major port areas.[a/]

Year or Avg.	Astoria	Tillamook	Newport	Coos Bay	Brookings	Coastal Community Total[b/]	State-Level Total
			OCEAN TROLL[c/]				
1991-1995	126	982	4,024	1,955	199	7,287	9,824
1996-2000	209	412	4,260	2,459	593	7,933	9,667
2001-2005	1,153	1,276	7,978	7,037	1,336	18,782	21,673
2006-2010	758	420	995	950	396	3,519	4,096
2011	314	75	682	3,038	339	4,447	5,851
2012	903	362	2,494	2,841	460	7,059	10,014
2013	454	636	2,013	8,561	801	12,466	16,805
2014	2,361	1,240	7,058	10,493	1,554	22,706	32,049
2015	1,252	889	3,306	4,560	673	10,679	13,267
2016	334	214	3,718	1,540	167	5,973	7,779
2017	419	195	2,092	432	121	3,259	4,282
2018	68	125	1,555	1,229	547	3,524	4,953
2019	61	176	1,901	694	233	3,065	4,190
2020	33	150	1,721	376	236	2,516	3,367
2021	97	272	2,263	742	250	3,623	4,739
2022	260	744	2,270	858	202	4,334	5,910
2023	265	41	83	4	122	516	661
2024	338	55	1,654	571	156	2,774	3,988
2025[d/]	541	506	4,339	995	70	6,450	7,015
			RECREATIONAL				
1991-1995	1,348	1,085	2,457	2,194	1,549	8,633	11,196
1996-2000	522	599	589	650	1,250	3,610	4,760
2001-2005	1,409	1,331	2,537	2,227	978	8,482	10,426
2006-2010	1,082	1,114	1,725	1,015	472	5,407	6,724
2011	1,783	1,735	2,990	1,610	678	8,797	10,997
2012	1,499	1,625	3,345	2,694	2,070	11,232	14,359
2013	1,657	1,935	3,623	4,602	2,358	14,175	17,754
2014	2,920	3,427	8,803	4,565	1,956	21,670	27,242
2015	2,158	2,091	4,335	2,224	980	11,787	14,793
2016	773	1,341	1,776	1,666	453	6,009	7,599
2017	1,479	1,123	1,795	1,912	218	6,528	8,134
2018	1,268	1,521	4,715	2,135	760	10,399	13,298
2019	2,444	3,005	6,260	2,829	493	15,032	19,215
2020	504	1,825	2,701	2,310	687	8,027	10,478
2021	1,911	2,614	7,474	2,903	712	15,614	20,133
2022	2,436	2,575	5,420	3,387	406	14,224	18,210
2023	2,201	1,886	4,982	1,996	39	11,104	14,377
2024	1,736	2,015	4,550	2,574	466	11,341	14,611
2025[d/]	1,930	2,102	4,790	3,382	303	12,506	16,142

a/ Estimates of income impacts are provided from output of the Fishery Economic Assessment Model (FEAM) and IOPAC. These are the income impacts associated with expenditures in the troll and/or recreational sectors. There is no differentiation between money that may be new to the area versus money that may otherwise have been expended in other sectors. Values through 1995 are based on a 1992 run of the FEAM using 1989 IMPLAN data. Values from 1996 through 2000 are based on a 1998 run of the FEAM using 1996 IMPLAN data. Values from 2001 through 2009 are based on a run of the FEAM using 2000 PacFIN landings and 1998 IMPLAN data. Beginning with the 2010 data year, income impact estimates are based on the NWFSC's IOPAC model, which uses updated IMPLAN and landings data, and survey-based industry cost data. A description of the transition from FEAM-based to IOPAC-based impact multipliers and comparisons of results from the two models are found in Appendix E of the Review of 2014 Ocean Salmon Fisheries:

http://www.pcouncil.org/salmon/stock-assessment-and-fishery-evaluation-safe-documents/review-of-2014-ocean-salmon-fisheries/

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 (inflation adjusted, 2025) 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-Level Total
OCEAN TROLL[e/f/]							
1991-1995[g/]	698	154	994	71	1,920	280	2,826
1996-2000	235	4	284	27	551	145	756
2001-2005	1,019	269	1,353	169	2,810	20	3,182
2006-2010	401	429	1,830	197	2,856	29	3,331
2011	739	292	1,807	123	2,961	-	3,887
2012	1,091	634	1,809	289	3,822	-	5,240
2013	622	574	3,429	95	4,720	0	5,878
2014	495	571	1,960	1,422	4,447	2	5,500
2015	361	734	3,610	502	5,207	37	6,913
2016	236	234	1,717	272	2,459	54	3,270
2017	654	204	3,817	96	4,771	-	6,423
2018	512	537	2,726	26	3,801	-	5,269
2019	1,069	482	1,256	56	2,863	-	4,248
2020[h/]	-	160	1,477	117	1,753	578	2,811
2021[i/]	329	98	2,760	71	3,258	171	4,368
2022	233	158	2,343	107	2,841	-	3,799
2023	199	98	3,215	365	3,877	-	5,002
2024	252	223	2,912	491	3,878	-	5,288
2025	265	231	4,398	632	5,526	-	7,599
RECREATIONAL							
1991-1995	769	151	4,279	2,170	7,370	-	9,966
1996-2000	408	111	2,004	980	3,503	-	4,722
2001-2005	1,168	293	7,189	4,419	13,069	-	15,290
2006-2010	770	352	6,738	3,755	11,615	-	14,204
2011	1,335	814	12,548	6,711	21,407	-	27,856
2012	1,720	784	14,286	6,509	23,299	-	30,158
2013	2,007	833	13,952	6,768	23,559	-	30,587
2014	2,241	1,182	20,131	10,015	33,569	-	43,715
2015	1,983	817	17,709	8,396	28,904	-	37,314
2016	-	289	6,640	5,518	12,447	-	17,802
2017	1,433	427	9,429	5,031	16,319	-	21,510
2018	1,231	492	8,220	4,184	14,127	-	18,447
2019	1,429	590	9,370	6,841	18,230	-	24,025
2020[j/]	-	-	6,404	2,249	8,653	1,413	12,460
2021[j/]	-	374	9,282	5,817	15,473	2,136	22,047
2022	1,016	500	9,993	7,822	19,331	-	25,452
2023	1,636	594	9,020	4,838	16,087	-	21,814
2024	2,010	446	7,815	3,947	14,218	-	19,480
2025	2,399	560	9,431	4,577	16,967	-	23,402

a/ Estimates of income impacts are provided from output of the Fishery Economic Assessment Model (FEAM) and IOPAC. These are the income impacts associated with expenditures in the troll and/or recreational sectors. There is no differentiation between money that may be new to the area versus money that may otherwise have been expended in other sectors. Values through 1995 are based on a 1992 run of the FEAM using 1989 IMPLAN data. Values from 1996 through 2000 are based on a 1998 run of the FEAM using 1996 IMPLAN data. Values from 2001 through 2009 are based on a run of the FEAM using 2000 PacFIN landings and 1998 IMPLAN data. Beginning with the 2010 data year, income impact estimates are based on the NWFSC's IOPAC model, which uses updated IMPLAN and landings data, and survey-based industry cost data. A description of the transition from FEAM-based to IOPAC-based impact multipliers and comparisons of results from the two models are found in Appendix E of the Review of 2014 Ocean Salmon Fisheries:

http://www.pcouncil.org/salmon/stock-assessment-and-fishery-evaluation-safe-documents/review-of-2014-ocean-salmon-fisheries/

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 Review.

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.

h/ The port of Neah Bay was closed to public access and the port of La Push was restricted to local access only in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Vessels were allowed to land in the Puget Sound ports of Sekiu and Port Angeles by emergency rule. Totals include revenue from ocean troll-caught landings (36,000 pounds of Chinook, 800 pounds of coho) in Puget Sound ports authorized by emergency rule.

i/ The port of Neah Bay was partially closed and restricted to limited local access only in 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Vessels were allowed to land in the Puget Sound ports of Sekiu and Port Angeles by emergency rule. Totals include revenue from ocean troll-caught landings (9,100 pounds of Chinook, 1,300 pounds of coho) in Puget Sound ports authorized by emergency rule.

j/ Neah Bay and La Push were closed to public access in 2020 and Neah Bay again in 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. 2020 Values for Washington include catch and effort from 7,016 ocean salmon angler trips (276 charter and 6,740 private) from Sekiu. 2021 Values for Washington include catch and effort from 10,899 ocean salmon angler trips (345 charter and 10,554 private) from Sekiu.

Table IV-19. Local personal income impacts in real (inflation adjusted, 2025) dollars of the inriver commercial salmon fishery on Oregon and Washington Columbia River communities.[a/] (page 1 of 2)

Year or Avg.	Non-Indian - Gillnet[b/] Chinook Spring	Chinook Fall Brights[d/]	Chinook Fall Tules	Coho	Chum	TOTAL	Treaty Indian - All Gears[c/] Chinook Spring	Chinook Fall Brights[d/]	Chinook Fall Tules	Coho	Chum	TOTAL	Columbia River Total
						Oregon							
1991-1995	784	689	85	1,766	1	3,325	2	684	168	22	e/	876	4,201
1996-2000	346	337	94	1,221	2	2,000	2	281	114	8	e/	405	2,405
2001-2005	2,092	1,445	328	2,884	e/	6,749	148	596	125	16	e/	885	7,634
2006-2010	2,024	2,024	214	1,766	e/	6,029	499	1,463	133	74	e/	2,170	8,199
2011	2,173	2,693	253	1,347	e/	6,466	341	1,112	57	56	e/	1,566	8,032
2012	1,901	1,620	198	268	e/	3,987	133	629	9	20	e/	792	4,778
2013	1,957	4,489	224	1,038	e/	7,708	189	2,191	48	13	e/	2,442	10,150
2014	1,300	3,355	292	3,437	e/	8,385	577	1,837	29	71	e/	2,515	10,900
2015	2,124	2,473	158	441	e/	5,197	727	1,678	51	4	e/	2,459	7,656
2016	2,151	2,279	103	670	e/	5,204	243	1,452	3	13	e/	1,712	6,916
2017	2,947	1,109	60	881	e/	4,996	323	1,786	5	31	e/	2,146	7,143
2018	2,862	629	46	285	e/	3,822	903	1,800	4	40	e/	2,747	6,569
2019	915	367	23	406	e/	1,710	317	2,057	1	26	e/	2,402	4,112
2020	785	1,160	91	1,131	e/	3,168	555	3,689	4	151	e/	4,399	7,567
2021	1,440	1,136	109	2,752	e/	5,438	907	2,276	8	236	e/	3,427	8,865
2022	1,940	849	120	1,636	e/	4,545	639	2,084	123	54	e/	2,900	7,446
2023	2,852	1,281	113	914	e/	5,161	397	2,053	23	77	e/	2,550	7,710
2024	2,531	1,681	126	926	e/	5,264	194	1,630	e/	38	e/	1,863	7,126
2025[f/]	3,416	2,341	87	1,186	e/	7,029	659	3,127	12	32	e/	3,830	10,859
						Washington[f/g/h/]							
1991-1995	420	282		762	3	1,467	1	976		27	e/	1,004	2,471
1996-2000	12	256		438	2	707	39	1,757		24	e/	1,820	2,528
2001-2005	603	1,029		1,467	1	3,100	729	3,241		73	e/	4,043	7,143
2006-2010	785	1,204		751	2	2,741	1,925	3,517		191	e/	5,634	8,375
2011	730	1,546	-	494	1	2,771	3,454	1,791	e/	483	1	5,728	8,500
2012	654	1,443	-	123	e/	2,220	1,829	3,381	e/	71	e/	5,280	7,500
2013	376	2,607	-	420	e/	3,402	1,687	8,197	e/	210	e/	10,093	13,496
2014	467	2,585	-	1,122	e/	4,174	3,739	9,682	e/	683	4	14,104	18,278
2015	878	2,586	-	139	e/	3,603	4,616	10,538	e/	47	e/	15,201	18,805
2016	745	3,253	-	195	e/	4,193	3,358	7,701	e/	153	e/	11,212	15,406
2017	161	1,111	-	269	e/	1,541	1,902	6,802	e/	176	18	8,881	10,421
2018	136	457	-	78	e/	670	642	2,162	e/	97	14	2,901	3,571
2019	29	354	-	90	e/	473	324	1,908	e/	78	e/	2,309	2,782
2020	4	1,473	-	220	e/	1,697	545	2,472	e/	165	e/	3,182	4,878
2021	37	1,103	-	520	e/	1,660	1,035	2,534	e/	214	e/	3,783	5,443
2022	45	1,008	-	109	e/	1,162	1,097	2,764	e/	125	e/	3,986	5,148
2023	23	578	-	51	e/	652	483	1,807	e/	59	e/	2,350	3,002
2024	22	767	-	140	e/	929	334	2,900	e/	69	e/	3,303	4,232
2025[f/]	25	1,155	-	182	e/	1,362	862	3,886	e/	58	e/	4,806	6,168

TABLE IV-19. Local personal income impacts in thousands of real (inflation adjusted, 2025) dollars of the inriver commercial salmon fishery on Oregon and Washington Columbia River communities.[a/] (page 2 of 2)

Year or Avg.	Non-Indian - Gillnet [b/]						Treaty Indian - All Gears[c/]						Columbia River Total
	Chinook						Chinook						
		Fall						Fall					
	Spring	Brights[d/]	Tules	Coho	Chum	TOTAL	Spring	Brights[d/]	Tules	Coho	Chum	TOTAL	
Columbia River (Combined)													
1991-1995	1,204	971	85	2,528	5	4,792	3	1,660	168	48	e/	1,880	6,671
1996-2000	357	593	94	1,659	4	2,707	41	2,038	114	33	e/	2,226	4,933
2001-2005	2,695	2,474	328	4,351	1	9,850	877	3,837	125	89	e/	4,928	14,777
2006-2010	2,809	3,227	214	2,517	2	8,770	2,425	4,980	133	265	e/	7,804	16,573
2011	2,903	4,492		1,841	1	9,237	3,795	2,960		539	1	7,294	16,532
2012	2,555	3,260		391	e/	6,207	1,962	4,019		91	e/	6,072	12,279
2013	2,333	7,319		1,458	e/	11,110	1,876	10,436		223	e/	12,535	23,646
2014	1,767	6,232		4,560	e/	12,559	4,316	11,548		754	4	16,619	29,178
2015	3,002	5,218		580	e/	8,801	5,343	12,267		51	e/	17,660	26,461
2016	2,896	5,636		866	e/	9,397	3,602	9,156		166	e/	12,924	22,321
2017	3,107	2,280		1,149	e/	6,537	2,226	8,594		207	18	11,027	17,564
2018	2,997	1,132		363	e/	4,492	1,545	3,966		137	14	5,648	10,140
2019	943	744		496	e/	2,183	641	3,966		104	e/	4,710	6,894
2020	790	2,724		1,351	e/	4,865	1,100	6,164		316	e/	7,580	12,445
2021	1,477	2,349		3,272	e/	7,098	1,942	4,818		450	e/	7,210	14,307
2022	1,985	1,977		1,745	e/	5,707	1,737	4,971		179	e/	6,887	12,594
2023	2,875	1,973		965	e/	5,813	880	3,883		136	e/	4,899	10,712
2024	2,553	2,574		1,066	e/	6,193	528	4,530		107	e/	5,165	11,358
2025[f/]	3,441	3,583		1,368	e/	8,391	1,521	7,024		90	e/	8,636	17,027

a/ Estimates of income impacts are provided from output of the Fishery Economic Assessment Model (FEAM) and IOPAC. These are the income impacts associated with expenditures in the troll and/or recreational sectors. There is no differentiation between money that may be new to the area versus money that may otherwise have been expended in other sectors. Values through 1995 are based on a 1992 run of the FEAM using 1989 IMPLAN data. Values from 1996 through 2000 are based on a 1998 run of the FEAM using 1996 IMPLAN data. Values from 2001 through 2009 are based on a run of the FEAM using 2000 PacFIN landings and 1998 IMPLAN data. Beginning with the 2010 data year, income impact estimates are based on the NWFSC's IOPAC model, which uses updated IMPLAN and landings data, and survey-based industry cost data. A description of the transition from FEAM-based to IOPAC-based impact multipliers and comparisons of results from the two models are found in Appendix E of the Review of 2014 Ocean Salmon Fisheries:

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b/ Mainstem below Bonneville and Select Areas (Youngs Bay, Tongue Point, Blind Slough, and Deep River).

c/ Treaty Indian values do not include direct sales to consumers.

d/ For Washington and the Columbia River this column includes fall brights, tules, and jacks.

e/ Less than $500.

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

g/ Washington income impacts for years prior to 2000 are based on a combination of Washington and Oregon value information.

h/ Treaty Indian values are primarily mainstem Columbia set gillnet but also include Klickitat dipnet, Drano Lake (Little White Salmon River mouth), and Priest Rapids Pool fisheries.

Table IV-20. Local personal income impacts in real (inflation adjusted, 2025) dollars of the Buoy 10 recreational fishery in Oregon and Washington and the Area 4B add-on fishery in Washington.[a/]

Year or Avg.	Total Angler Trips (thousands)	Income Impacts (thousands of dollars) Oregon	Washington	Total
		BUOY 10 (including bank fishing)		
1991-1995	79	2,086	3,550	5,636
1996-2000	45	1,336	1,829	3,165
2001-2005	85	2,448	2,104	4,552
2006-2010	68	2,017	1,236	3,254
2011	49	4,381	1,991	6,372
2012	65	5,902	2,629	8,531
2013	66	6,071	2,342	8,412
2014	108	10,260	3,421	13,682
2015	108	10,188	3,562	13,750
2016	95	8,780	3,180	11,960
2017	94	8,484	3,458	11,942
2018	67	6,035	2,714	8,749
2019	77	7,443	2,253	9,696
2020	72	5,868	3,174	9,042
2021	106	10,895	2,678	13,572
2022	85	8,195	2,512	10,707
2023	78	8,000	1,956	9,956
2024	99	8,640	3,886	12,526
2025[b/]	104	9,254	3,771	13,026
		AREA 4B ADD-ON [c/d/e/]		
1989-1990	12	-	906	906
1991-1995	6	-	528	528
1996-2000	3	-	189	189
2001-2005	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-
2008	1	-	42	42

a/ Estimates of income impacts are provided from output of the Fishery Economic Assessment Model (FEAM) and IOPAC. These are the income impacts associated with expenditures in the troll and/or recreational sectors. There is no differentiation between money that may be new to the area versus money that may otherwise have been expended in other sectors. Values through 1995 are based on a 1992 run of the FEAM using 1989 IMPLAN data. Values from 1996 through 2000 are based on a 1998 run of the FEAM using 1996 IMPLAN data. Values from 2001 through 2009 are based on a run of the FEAM using 2000 PacFIN landings and 1998 IMPLAN data. Beginning with the 2010 data year, income impact estimates are based on the NWFSC's IOPAC model, which uses updated IMPLAN and landings data, and survey-based industry cost data. A description of the transition from FEAM-based to IOPAC-based impact multipliers and comparisons of results from the two models are found in Appendix E of the Review of 2014 Ocean Salmon Fisheries:

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b/ Preliminary

c/ There were no Area 4B add-on fisheries prior to 1989.

d/ There was no Area 4B add-on fishery opening in 1999 and 2006 as the Area 4 ocean quota was not attained.

e/ There has been no Area 4B add-on fishery planned since 2008.

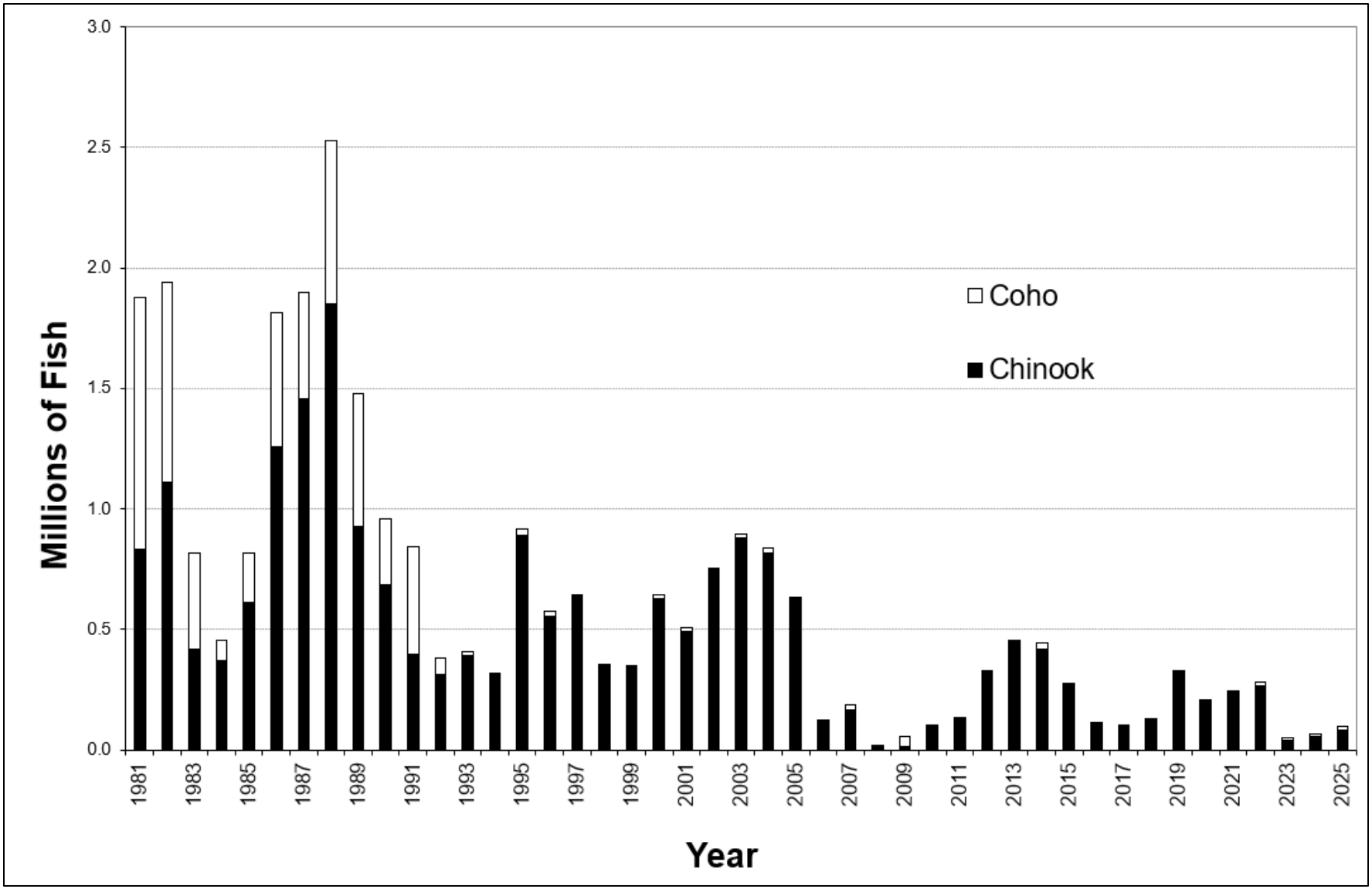

Figure IV-1. West Coast ocean non-Indian commercial Chinook and coho harvest.

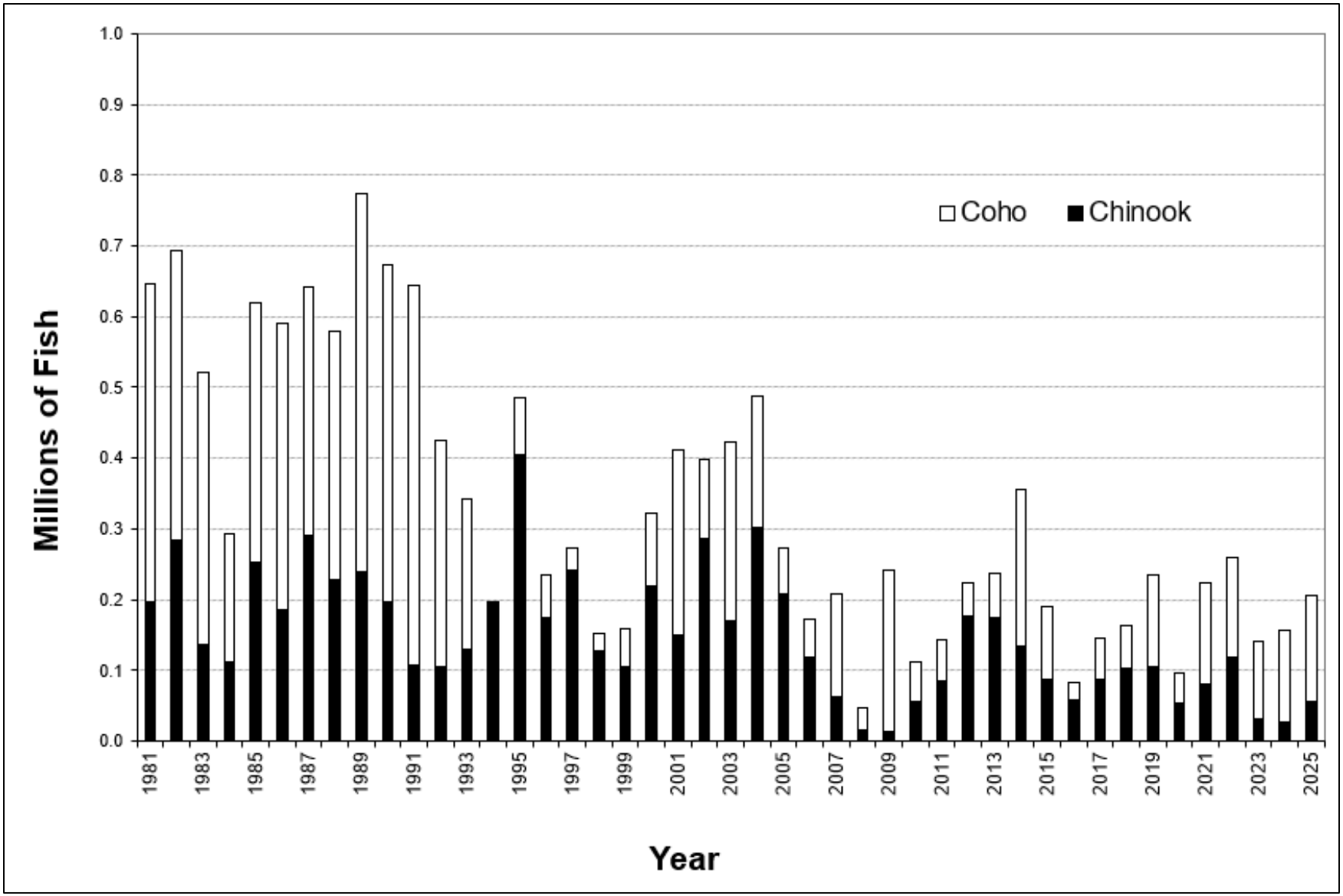

Figure IV-2. West Coast ocean recreational Chinook and coho harvest.

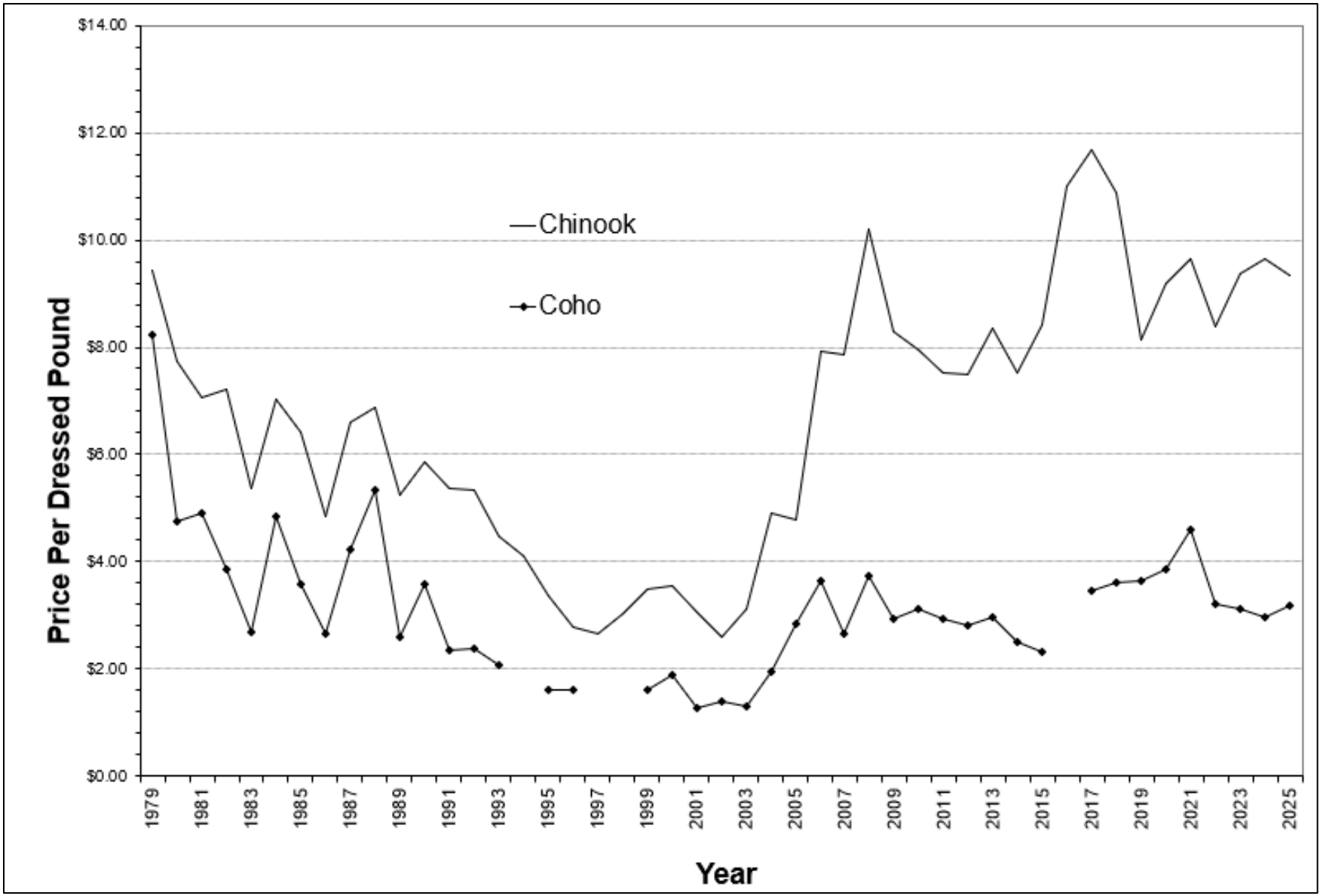

Figure IV-3. West Coast ocean non-Indian commercial salmon average annual exvessel prices (inflation adjusted, 2025 dollars).

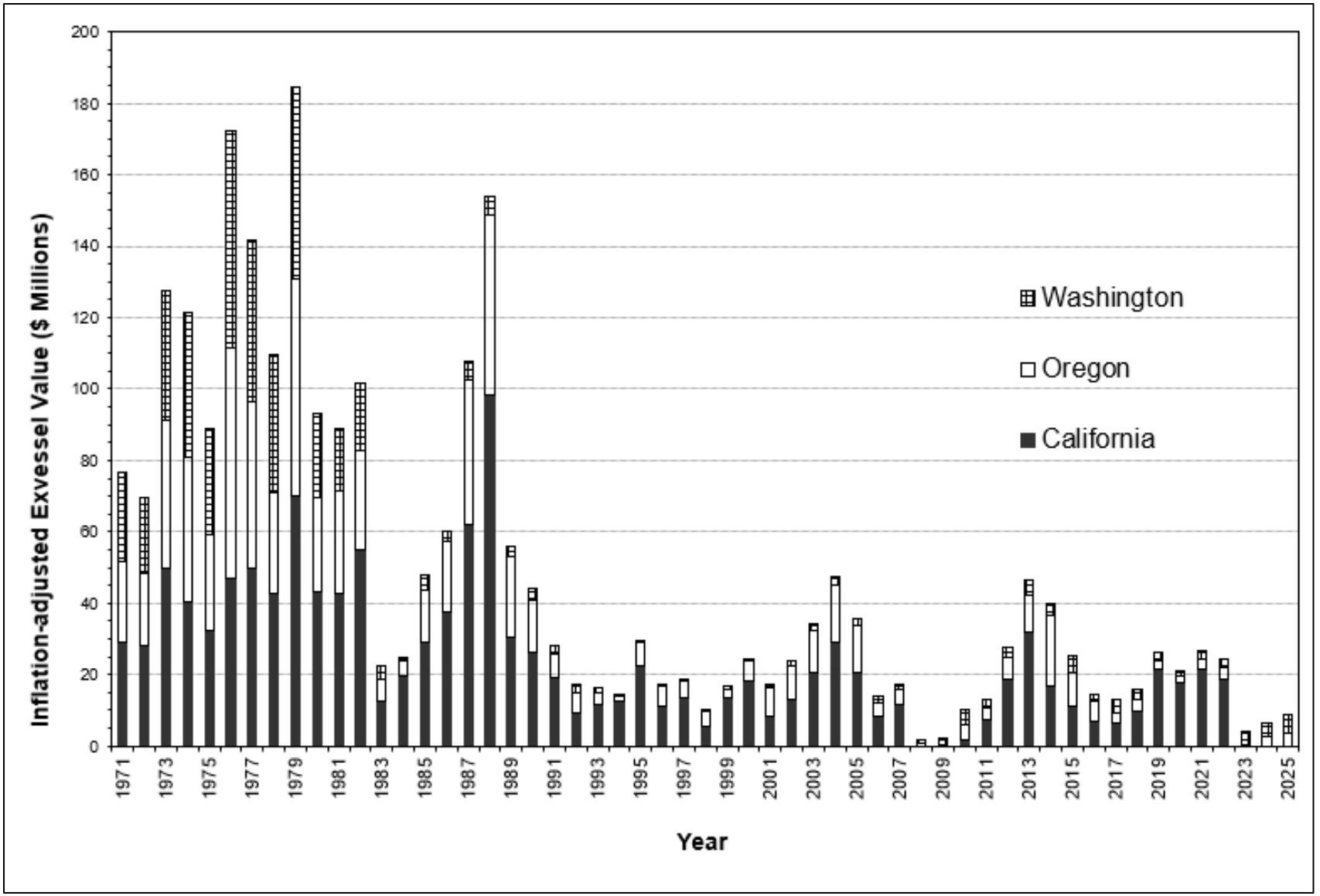

Figure IV-4. Exvessel value of West Coast non-Indian ocean commercial Chinook and coho landings by state of landing (inflation adjusted, 2025 dollars).

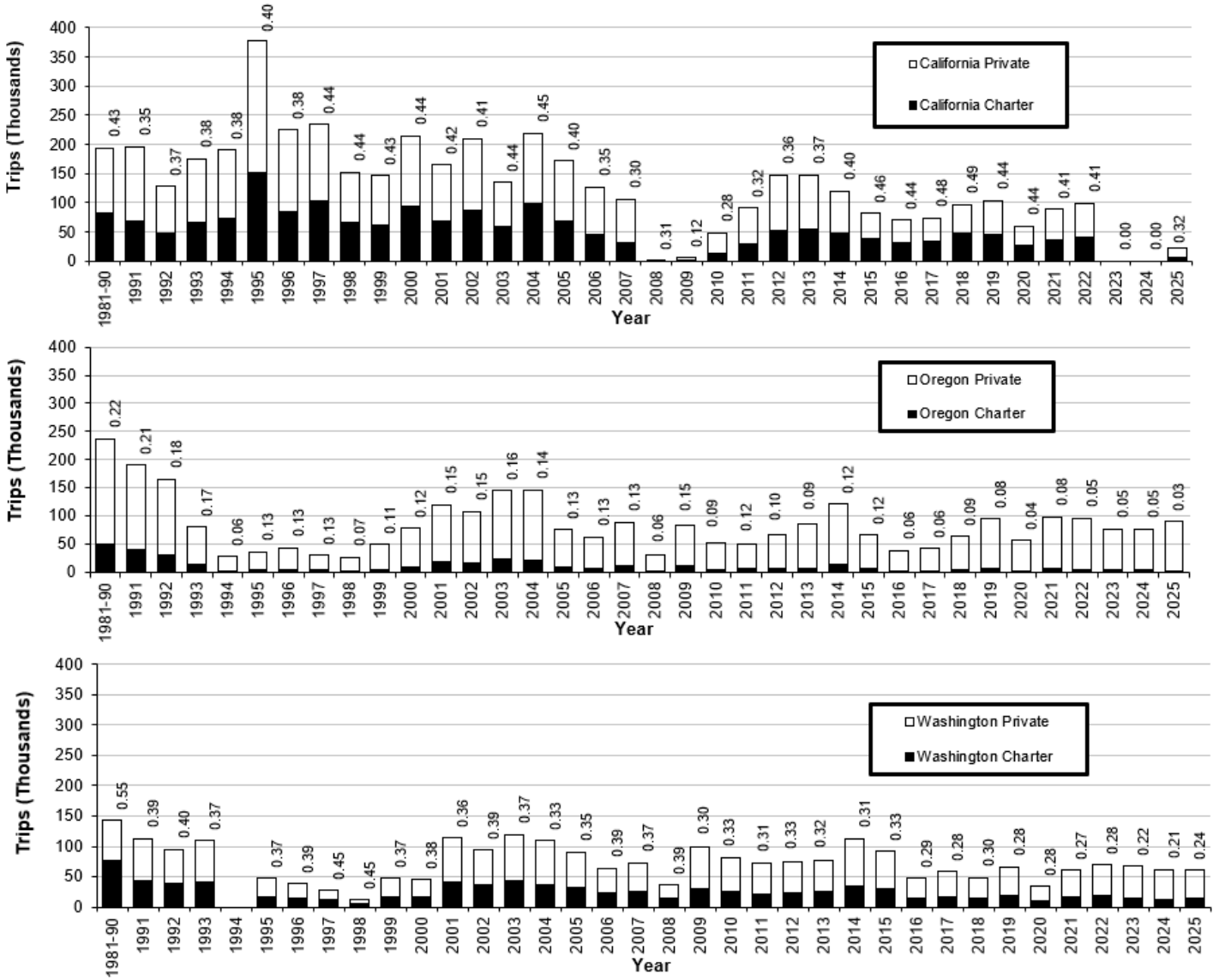

Figure IV-5. Total recreational ocean salmon trips for California, Oregon, and Washington, with proportion of charter trips shown above each bar.

APPENDIX A: HISTORICAL RECORD OF OCEAN SALMON FISHERY EFFORT AND LANDINGS

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Table A-1. California commercial troll salmon fishing effort in days fished and landings in numbers of fish by catch area.

Year or Avg.	Crescent City	Eureka	Fort Bragg	San Francisco	Monterey	Oregon	Season
			DAYS FISHED				
1986-1990	545	1,629	16,392	25,555	14,391	12	58,511
1991-1995	-	600	1,775	13,340	10,820	0	25,700
1996-2000	15	202	796	9,546	7,740	0	18,299
2001-2005	119	261	3,255	8,878	4,674	87	17,187
2006-2010	87	270	1,107	4,156	1,587	-	6,968
2011-2015	36	224	3,787	6,529	2,662	-	13,239
2016	7	52	1,486	4,093	1,560	-	7,198
2017	-	-	267	4,374	2,084	-	6,725
2018	238	461	819	4,747	1,312	-	7,577
2019	153	151	1,040	8,236	6,210	-	15,790
2020	-	-	219	9,451	2,616	-	12,286
2021	-	-	1,579	5,080	3,263	-	9,922
2022	-	-	883	5,269	4,886	-	11,038
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			CHINOOK LANDINGS				
1986-1990	13,997	32,329	252,416	351,115	144,846	1,064	794,703
1991-1995	-	4,700	17,354	200,588	126,517	0	341,928
1996-2000	126	3,379	12,529	195,662	156,305	0	368,001
2001-2005	7,103	5,298	96,466	210,228	64,827	9,484	383,921
2006-2010	2,367	6,395	13,168	41,349	8,881	-	66,319
3011-2015	420	3,273	66,147	80,557	22,009	-	172,406
2016	6	190	15,380	26,363	13,246	-	55,185
2017	-	-	1,935	27,912	12,479	-	42,326
2018	4,412	4,599	10,551	39,429	19,425	-	78,416
2019	4,235	1,622	9,281	158,392	97,959	-	271,489
2020	-	-	1,849	145,741	30,210	-	177,800
2021	-	-	44,725	104,893	52,837	-	202,455
2022	-	-	21,669	97,577	91,959	-	211,205
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			COHO LANDINGS				
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
1996-2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001-2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006-2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011-2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table A-2. California commercial troll salmon fishing effort in days fished by catch area and month.
(Page 1 of 2)

Year or Avg.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season
Crescent City[a/]								
1986-1990	-	9	360	219	253	10	-	545
1991-1995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996-2000	-	-	-	-	10	13	-	15
2001-2005[b/]	18	2	3	36	97	61	6	119
2006-2010	-	-	-	-	-	87	-	87
2011-2015	-	8	31	25	13	16	-	36
2016	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	20	108	42	68	-	-	238
2019	-	-	13	50	90	-	-	153
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eureka								
1986-1990	-	-	882	518	547	467	64	1,629
1991-1995	-	-	-	-	-	500	100	600
1996-2000	-	-	-	-	128	177	-	202
2001-2005	-	-	-	-	94	242	-	261
2006-2010	-	-	-	-	-	270	-	270
2011-2015	-	174	129	130	68	105	-	224
2016	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	52
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	110	116	121	114	-	-	461
2019	-	-	74	19	58	-	-	151
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fort Bragg								
1986-1990	-		3,887	5,151	3,802	777	-	16,392
1991-1995	-	100	-	-	3,500	875	-	1,775
1996-2000	-	-	-	-	1,300	536	-	796
2001-2005	-	614	-	1,380	1,926	1,026	-	3,255
2006-2010	106	-	-	616	1,061	238	-	1,107
2011-2015	-	1,327	1,049	1,351	1,012	265	-	3,787
2016	-	-	663	-	618	205	-	1,486
2017	-	-	-	-	-	267	-	267
2018	-	-	-	304	453	62	-	819
2019	-	-	306	319	415	-	-	1,040
2020	-	-	-	-	126	93	-	219
2021	-	-	-	-	1,341	238	-	1,579
2022	-	-	-	379	504	-	-	883
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE A-2. California commercial troll salmon fishing effort in days fished by catch area and month. (Page 2 of 2)

Year or Avg.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season
San Francisco								
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
1996-2000	100	1,525	1,732	2,730	1,916	1,624	-	9,546
2001-2005	-	2,106	1,894	2,643	1,493	1,249	293	8,878
2006-2010	-	1,656	-	1,271	1,851	1,378	271	4,156
2011-2015	-	1,610	971	1,166	1,279	1,123	380	6,529
2016	-	581	148	-	1,832	1,358	174	4,093
2017	-	-	-	-	2,610	1,544	220	4,374
2018	-	-	-	519	2,298	1,489	441	4,747
2019	-	683	2,014	1,801	2,379	1,108	251	8,236
2020	-	1,363	2,515	2,521	1,491	993	568	9,451
2021	-	-	2,109	570	998	1,086	317	5,080
2022	-	-	-	2,139	1,247	1,498	385	5,269
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey								
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
1996-2000	313	3,117	2,441	1,840	178	94	-	7,740
2001-2005	-	2,318	852	1,069	315	120	-	4,674
2006-2010	-	1,769	66	204	150	89	-	1,587
2011-2015	-	1,325	614	553	144	44	-	2,662
2016	-	1,081	479	-	-	-	-	1,560
2017	-	874	1,210	-	-	-	-	2,084
2018	-	473	839	-	-	-	-	1,312
2019	-	3,189	2,050	971	-	-	-	6,210
2020	-	1,302	844	374	96	-	-	2,616
2021	-	2,527	483	197	56	-	-	3,263
2022	-	3,049	1,398	337	102	-	-	4,886
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Statewide[a/]								
1986-1990	-	14,524	16,246	14,658	9,741	3,316	64	58,511
1991-1995	-	7,860	5,620	5,160	4,320	2,720	100	25,700
1996-2000	363	4,642	4,173	4,570	2,346	2,424	-	18,299
2001-2005	18	4,249	2,368	4,547	3,021	2,700	296	17,187
2006-2010	106	2,597	66	1,681	2,041	1,883	271	6,968
2011-2015	-	3,502	2,247	3,131	2,467	1,512	380	13,239
2016	-	1,662	1,290	-	2,450	1,622	174	7,198
2017	-	874	1,210	-	2,610	1,811	220	6,725
2018	-	603	1,063	986	2,933	1,551	441	7,577
2019	-	3,872	4,457	3,160	2,942	1,108	251	15,790
2020	-	2,665	3,359	2,895	1,713	1,086	568	12,286
2021	-	2,527	2,592	767	2,395	1,324	317	9,922
2022	-	3,049	1,398	2,855	1,853	1,498	385	11,038
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a/ Includes minor effort off Oregon for fish landed in California.

b/ Commercial fishery closed in all months except August 2002 (27 days fished) and September 2001-2005 (quota fisheries); all other harvest occurred in Oregon waters but was landed in Crescent City.

Table A-3. California commercial troll Chinook and coho salmon landings in numbers of fish by catch area and 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**			
Crescent City[a/]																
1986-1990	-	527	12,995	3,017	2,534	452	-	13,997	-	-	4,408	1,262	5	18	-	3,795
1991-1995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996-2000	-	-	-	-	98	106	-	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001-2005[b/]	1,186	84	53	5,245	10,184	1,351	293	7,103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006-2010	-	-	-	-	-	2,367	-	2,367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011-2015	-	85	524	249	261	118	-	420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	241	1,497	775	1,899	-	-	4,412	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	-	114	1,311	2,810	-	-	4,235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eureka																
1986-1990	-	-	26,180	4,316	6,726	6,295	480	32,329	-	-	5,948	508	211	860	125	5,998
1991-1995	-	-	-	-	-	4,300	400	4,700	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	100	3,100
1996-2000	-	-	-	-	-	2,860	-	3,379	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001-2005	-	-	-	-	1,392	5,020	-	5,298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006-2010	-	-	-	-	-	6,395	-	6,395	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011-2015	-	2,603	2,400	1,730	1,147	1,403	-	3,273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	-	-	-	-	-	190	-	190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	696	980	1,045	1,878	-	-	4,599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	-	623	164	835	-	-	1,622	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE A-3. California commercial troll Chinook and coho salmon landings in numbers of fish by catch area and 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**							
Fort Bragg																
1986-1990	-	46,868	72,418	91,861	36,174	5,095	-	252,416	-	-	9,106	14,014	3,376	190	-	26,000
1991-1995	-	388	-	-	34,300	8,682	-	17,354	-	-	-	-	4,500	-	-	4,500
1996-2000	-	-	-	-	14,443	9,640	-	12,529	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001-2005	-	17,715	-	51,702	51,853	27,247	-	96,466	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006-2010	748	-	-	6,371	10,678	5,515	-	13,168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011-2015	-	21,449	19,409	33,017	11,324	1,580	-	66,147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	-	-	9,956	-	4,515	909	-	15,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-	-	-	1,935	-	1,935	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-	6,081	4,137	333	-	10,551	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	-	3,581	2,894	2,806	-	-	9,281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	-	-	-	1,617	232	-	1,849	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	42,817	1,908	-	44,725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	-	-	-	10,501	11,168	-	-	21,669	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Francisco																
1986-1990	-	131,362	111,938	71,214	26,550	10,050	-	351,115	-	-	5,375	3,280	820	82	-	9,377
1991-1995	-	69,489	43,811	43,504	29,911	13,873	-	200,588	-	-	33,100	19,700	500	-	-	26,900
1996-2000	3,266	49,931	51,659	57,754	20,264	15,401	-	195,662	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001-2005	-	52,401	74,746	75,262	19,186	12,158	1,905	210,228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006-2010	-	25,396	-	19,140	12,888	7,017	712	41,349	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011-2015	-	27,227	16,087	19,112	9,288	6,808	2,035	80,557	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	-	3,147	446	-	13,819	8,362	589	26,363	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-	-	18,336	8,297	1,279	27,912	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-	7,015	19,790	10,593	2,031	39,429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	16,076	59,859	25,141	50,416	6,099	801	158,392	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	12,572	41,698	63,138	17,658	8,240	2,435	145,741	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	72,832	10,988	14,384	5,649	1,040	104,893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	-	-	-	66,884	21,609	8,054	1,030	97,577	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE A-3. California commercial troll Chinook and coho salmon landings in numbers of fish by catch 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							
Monterey																
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
1996-2000	5,947	71,787	50,021	30,878	1,131	421	-	156,305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001-2005	-	32,363	13,821	16,115	2,047	480	-	64,827	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006-2010	-	10,557	274	1,235	427	212	-	8,881	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011-2015	-	10,978	5,121	5,133	700	129	-	22,009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	-	10,220	3,026	-	-	-	-	13,246	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	5,588	6,891	-	-	-	-	12,479	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	4,566	14,859	-	-	-	-	19,425	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	54,925	33,706	9,328	-	-	-	97,959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	19,944	7,559	2,367	340	-	-	30,210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	46,881	3,891	1,644	421	-	-	52,837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	-	52,946	34,217	3,689	1,107	-	-	91,959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Statewide[a/]																
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
1996-2000	7,580	121,717	101,679	88,632	24,597	28,344	-	368,001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001-2005	1,186	81,387	73,639	123,448	56,697	46,255	2,022	383,921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006-2010	748	23,255	274	22,499	15,994	17,125	712	66,319	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011-2015	-	47,322	33,439	58,054	21,875	9,681	2,035	172,406	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	-	13,367	13,428	-	18,334	9,467	589	55,185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	5,588	6,891	-	18,336	10,232	1,279	42,326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	5,503	17,336	14,916	27,704	10,926	2,031	78,416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	71,001	97,883	38,838	56,867	6,099	801	271,489	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	32,516	49,257	65,505	19,615	8,472	2,435	177,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	46,881	76,723	12,632	57,622	7,557	1,040	202,455	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	-	52,946	34,217	81,074	33,884	8,054	1,030	211,205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a/ Includes minor catches made off Oregon and landed in California prior to 2005.

b/ Commercial fishery closed all months except Aug. 2002 (681 Chinook) and Sept. 2001-2005; all other harvest occurred in Oregon waters but was landed in Crescent City.

Table A-4. California ocean recreational salmon fishing effort in angler trips by catch area and month. (Page 1 of 3)

Year or Avg.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Season
Crescent City											
1986-1990	--	--	-	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
1996-2000	-	-	-	555	2,320	1,460	2,184	331	-	-	6,849
2001-2005	-	-	-	594	1,038	969	1,182	289	-	-	4,072
2006-2010	-	-	-	225	425	462	252	195	-	-	1,218
2011-2015	-	-	-	550	907	1,953	602	120	-	-	4,132
2016	-	-	-	59	222	176	56	50	-	-	563
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-	-	359	673	328	3	-	-	1,363
2019	-	-	-	15	137	279	56	24	-	-	511
2020[a/]	-	-	-	-	--	801	386	-	-	-	1,187
2021	-	-	-	-	244	427	4	-	-	-	675
2022	-	-	-	1,620	-	-	179	9	-	-	1,808
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025[b/]	-	-	-	-	305	-	-	-	-	-	305
Eureka											
1986-1990	--	--	-	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
1996-2000	-	-	-	1,539	3,808	1,758	3,815	723	-	-	11,643
2001-2005	-	-	-	2,309	4,388	2,651	5,749	1,819	-	-	16,915
2006-2010	-	-	-	2,051	3,611	2,652	3,023	1,900	-	-	10,403
2011-2015	-	-	-	2,448	4,077	4,795	4,896	797	-	-	17,014
2016	-	-	-	1,579	1,933	2,380	1,888	610	-	-	8,390
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-	-	2,298	2,067	1,593	48	-	-	6,006
2019	-	-	-	349	2,601	2,535	1,617	99	-	-	7,201
2020[a/]	-	-	-	-	--	2,939	847	-	-	-	3,786
2021	-	-	-	-	127	1,406	63	-	-	-	1,596
2022	-	-	-	2,052	-	-	796	618	-	-	3,466
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025[b/]	-	-	-	-	603	-	-	-	-	-	603

TABLE A-4. California ocean recreational salmon fishing effort in angler trips by catch area and month. (Page 2 of 3)

Year or Avg.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Season
Fort Bragg											
1986-1990	0	2	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
1996-2000	32	374	910	2,269	6,011	3,120	5,059	1,277	265	--	19,117
2001-2005	463	878	1,309	3,054	6,649	8,885	6,013	996	75	8	28,239
2006-2010	248	446	920	1,946	4,084	4,462	2,563	336	13	0	11,261
2011-2015	-	-	1,159	1,594	2,588	6,377	2,555	636	186	63	15,145
2016	-	-	706	934	1,003	4,817	1,751	295	68	0	9,574
2017	-	-	403	1,101	-	-	1,869	1,286	17	0	4,676
2018	-	-	-	-	1,009	5,523	2,897	423	39	-	9,891
2019	-	-	606	166	1,646	3,171	1,735	228	52	-	7,604
2020[a/]	-	-	-	--	--	2,637	2,062	469	0	0	5,168
2021	-	-	-	-	251	4,742	2,272	1,002	445	-	8,712
2022	-	-	-	1,099	1,634	1,316	1,674	635	-	-	6,358
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025[b/]	-	-	-	-	1,139	-	-	-	-	-	1,139
San Francisco											
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	666	5,891	6,812	8,020	12,807	29,791	17,622	8,726	4,520	148	94,781
1996-2000	-	6,364	9,125	9,112	13,999	27,446	17,266	7,577	3,985	916	93,968
2001-2005	-	-	6,252	10,800	11,324	24,675	16,469	8,815	4,073	1,140	83,548
2006-2010	-	-	3,751	6,670	8,009	13,120	5,398	2,518	1,797	921	41,279
2011-2015	-	-	3,676	4,574	6,310	13,723	12,932	7,602	3,293	491	52,405
2016	-	-	2,797	4,723	2,797	11,554	11,437	8,205	2,298	-	43,811
2017	-	-	1,470	1,665	5,429	19,131	17,489	7,210	1,834	-	54,228
2018	-	-	-	-	8,043	28,234	15,575	8,561	5,033	-	65,446
2019	-	-	3,207	1,612	12,056	15,392	17,321	6,697	1,769	-	58,054
2020[a/]	-	-	-	--	--	19,892	14,050	7,132	4,252	147	45,473
2021	-	-	-	-	3,016	19,902	13,620	7,030	2,120	-	45,688
2022	-	-	3,174	4,584	5,090	26,430	16,478	5,874	1,278	-	62,908
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025[b/]	-	-	-	-	5,289	-	-	10,399	-	-	15,688

TABLE A-4. California ocean recreational salmon fishing effort in angler trips by catch area and month. (Page 3 of 3)

Year or Avg.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Season
Monterey											
1986-1990	3,447	7,261	11,695	4,141	6,637	10,555	4,182	637	269	364	49,189
1991-1995	792	8,912	15,522	12,159	11,062	16,341	4,519	1,051	1,498	600	71,520
1996-2000	-	11,189	15,209	10,403	11,864	12,301	3,672	762	-	-	63,009
2001-2005	-	2,946	20,318	9,402	6,396	7,846	1,366	322	- -	-	47,353
2006-2010	-	-	12,333	3,782	3,817	2,939	738	198	26	-	23,817
2011-2015	-	-	12,754	4,858	3,924	4,903	1,941	628	181	-	29,117
2016	-	-	4,503	2,624	484	150	-	-	-	-	7,761
2017	-	-	8,232	2,234	1,145	3,459	-	-	-	-	15,070
2018	-	-	8,140	2,021	3,244	514	-	-	-	-	13,919
2019	-	-	13,537	3,801	4,471	4,360	4,163	-	-	-	30,332
2020[a/]	-	-	-	--	--	3,438	641	138	12	-	4,229
2021	-	-	12,287	8,838	6,785	3,201	442	329	-	-	31,882
2022	-	-	10,491	5,844	4,877	2,800	291	75	16	-	24,394
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025[b/]	-	-	-	-	3,373	-	-	2,361	-	-	5,734
Total Statewide											
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	1,263	15,054	23,079	25,264	38,143	62,125	30,137	14,807	5,943	302	215,996
1996-2000	32	17,927	25,245	23,878	38,002	46,084	31,995	10,517	4,144	916	194,586
2001-2005	463	2,645	27,879	26,158	29,796	45,026	30,779	12,176	4,148	1,148	180,127
2006-2010	248	446	17,005	14,674	19,947	23,636	8,981	4,384	1,822	921	57,362
2011-2015	-	-	17,589	14,024	17,807	31,751	22,926	9,784	3,588	431	117,813
2016	-	-	8,006	9,919	6,439	19,077	15,132	9,160	2,366	0	70,099
2017	-	-	10,105	5,000	6,574	22,590	19,358	8,496	1,851	0	73,974
2018	-	-	8,140	2,021	14,953	37,011	20,393	9,035	5,072	-	96,625
2019	-	-	17,350	5,943	20,911	25,737	24,892	7,048	1,821	-	103,702
2020[a/]	-	-	-	--	--	29,707	17,986	7,739	4,264	147	59,843
2021	-	-	12,287	8,838	10,423	29,678	16,401	8,361	2,565	-	88,553
2022	-	-	13,665	15,199	11,601	30,546	19,418	7,211	1,294	-	98,934
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025[b/]	-	-	-	-	10,709	-	-	12,760	-	-	23,469

a/ Recreational estimates are not available for May and June due to restrictions on sampling caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.
b/ Preliminary.

Table A-5. California ocean recreational salmon landings in numbers of fish by catch area and month. (Page 1 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**					
Crescent City																						
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
1996-2000	-	-	-	166	827	680	659	81	-	-	2,413	-	-	-	4	27	23	21	19	-	-	61
2001-2005	-	-	-	265	403	237	308	91	-	-	1,304	-	-	-	6	19	22	15	-	-	-	49
2006-2010	-	-	-	94	157	268	21	38	-	-	444	-	-	-	3	9	26	-	4	-	-	26
2011-2015	-	-	-	367	821	1,763	364	66	-	-	3,381	-	-	-	-	20	32	-	-	-	-	52
2016	-	-	-	4	9	20	0	0	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-	-	124	128	76	0	-	-	328	-	-	-	-	8	16	-	-	-	-	24
2019	-	-	-	1	33	10	13	4	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	8
2020[a/]	-	-	-	-	--	318	65	-	-	-	383	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	14
2021	-	-	-	-	16	73	0	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	-	-	-	1,154	-	-	29	4	-	-	1,187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025[b/]	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eureka																						
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
1996-2000	-	-	-	805	1,948	992	2,064	239	-	-	6,049	-	-	-	12	38	16	44	12	-	-	108
2001-2005	-	-	-	2,609	3,762	2,062	4,074	1,808	-	-	14,315	-	-	-	51	83	26	41	27	-	-	217
2006-2010	-	-	-	1,710	3,540	2,149	2,260	1,485	-	-	8,729	-	-	-	88	63	61	79	43	-	-	155
2011-2015	-	-	-	1,893	4,755	4,843	5,027	686	-	-	17,205	-	-	-	12	27	43	52	4	-	-	108
2016	-	-	-	1,450	934	1,414	646	523	-	-	4,967	-	-	-	-	18	9	-	-	-	-	27
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-	-	1,590	734	1,059	27	-	-	3,410	-	-	-	-	41	4	33	-	-	-	78
2019	-	-	-	315	2,273	1,308	941	59	-	-	4,896	-	-	-	-	47	61	39	-	-	-	147
2020[a/]	-	-	-	-	--	1,244	204	-	-	-	1,448	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
2021	-	-	-	-	12	546	0	-	-	-	558	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	9
2022	-	-	-	2,396	-	-	193	439	-	-	3,028	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025[b/]	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	28

TABLE A-5. California ocean recreational salmon landings in numbers of fish by catch area 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										
Fort Bragg																						
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
1996-2000	6	112	641	1,433	4,923	3,268	3,312	728	37	-	14,291	-	-	3	8	66	20	46	17	-	-	123
2001-2005	196	426	746	2,129	6,469	9,036	4,379	397	28	0	23,767	-	-	-	21	89	119	33	13	-	-	241
2006-2010	34	105	175	1,036	2,177	2,356	1,186	73	0	0	5,357	-	-	-	13	73	68	21	-	-	-	146
2011-2015	-	-	542	778	1,384	4,719	996	228	43	18	8,706	-	-	-	5	15	50	4	3	5	-	66
2016	-	-	108	104	222	3,524	990	75	8	0	5,031	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	35
2017	-	-	22	650	-	-	837	370	8	0	1,887	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
2018	-	-	-	-	540	3,217	1,846	95	0	-	5,698	-	-	-	-	-	13	4	8	-	-	25
2019	-	-	206	81	947	1,697	825	101	0	-	3,857	-	-	-	-	13	22	5	-	-	-	40
2020[a/]	-	-	-	--	--	1,198	565	114	0	0	1,877	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	4	-	-	23
2021	-	-	-	-	153	1,908	859	170	685	-	3,775	-	-	-	-	12	78	14	-	4	-	108
2022	-	-	-	630	663	283	717	232	-	-	2,525	-	-	-	-	4	4	42	-	-	-	50
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025[b/]	-	-	-	-	231	-	-	-	-	-	231	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
San Francisco																						
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	249	5,050	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
1996-2000	-	6,310	8,191	8,343	13,124	27,456	12,395	4,759	2,955	982	82,664	-	-	-	8	60	68	12	15	6	-	140
2001-2005	-	-	5,540	11,659	13,806	26,717	10,680	6,287	2,220	395	77,305	-	-	2	56	68	187	55	9	-	-	348
2006-2010	-	-	1,201	5,704	7,797	9,092	1,314	475	349	196	25,946	-	-	-	47	131	212	9	11	-	-	317
2011-2015	-	-	3,035	3,697	5,237	10,459	7,496	5,191	1,803	100	36,979	-	-	-	4	15	27	-	-	-	-	37
2016	-	-	1,206	3,563	1,253	8,025	6,111	5,858	630	-	26,646	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8
2017	-	-	398	1,206	5,241	24,206	17,972	3,890	843	-	53,756	-	-	-	3	-	322	40	-	-	-	365
2018	-	-	-	-	11,361	38,248	11,717	6,689	4,172	-	72,187	-	-	-	-	5	63	-	-	-	-	68
2019	-	-	2,982	1,645	15,459	16,558	15,861	3,570	468	-	56,543	-	-	-	2	100	4	348	14	5	-	473
2020[a/]	-	-	-	--	--	19,662	9,140	3,945	2,364	29	35,140	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	11
2021	-	-	-	-	3,864	16,429	9,128	3,852	898	-	34,171	-	-	-	-	18	125	4	-	-	-	147
2022	-	-	3,114	5,916	8,165	33,082	13,925	2,586	471	-	67,259	-	-	-	-	48	259	125	5	-	-	437
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025[b/]	-	-	-	-	6,396	-	-	11,478	-	-	17,874	-	-	-	-	158	-	-	20	-	-	178

TABLE A-5. California ocean recreational salmon landings in numbers of fish by catch area and month. (Page 3 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										
Monterey																						
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	292	6,001	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
1996-2000	-	7,763	15,030	7,820	11,023	9,943	1,908	490	-	-	52,326	-	-	-	-	19	12	4	-	-	-	20
2001-2005	-	2,235	15,937	3,243	4,292	5,967	440	81	--	-	31,284	-	-	4	82	40	34	-	-	-	-	124
2006-2010	-	-	4,565	942	1,140	987	167	41	0	-	7,842	-	-	8	24	137	63	12	-	-	-	155
2011-2015	-	-	7,405	1,566	1,587	2,691	713	170	44	-	14,158	-	-	8	10	10	6	13	-	-	-	21
2016	-	-	716	572	47	0	-	-	-	-	1,335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	-	3,878	449	192	2,035	-	-	-	-	6,554	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	96
2018	-	-	3,935	476	1,157	123	-	-	-	-	5,691	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	-	13,592	1,437	2,159	2,636	3,279	-	-	-	23,103	-	-	-	-	2	26	-	-	-	-	28
2020[a/]	-	-	-	--	--	1,242	33	18	0	-	1,293	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	7,626	4,184	3,200	1,710	177	57	-	-	16,954	-	-	-	210	54	12	-	-	-	-	276
2022	-	-	6,724	3,303	3,907	1,842	98	10	8	-	15,892	-	-	-	22	7	3	-	-	-	-	32
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025[b/]	-	-	-	-	2,652	-	-	958	-	-	3,610	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	32
Total Statewide																						
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	484	11,136	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
1996-2000	6	14,184	23,734	18,567	31,846	42,339	20,338	6,198	2,977	982	157,742	-	-	3	16	167	126	125	29	6	-	452
2001-2005	196	1,767	22,222	19,905	28,732	44,019	19,882	8,648	2,248	395	147,974	-	-	3	171	280	379	122	31	-	-	979
2006-2010	34	105	5,942	9,486	14,811	14,852	3,711	1,965	349	196	31,897	-	-	8	86	318	308	84	40	-	-	639
2011-2015	-	-	10,982	8,302	13,785	24,475	14,596	6,342	1,872	93	80,428	-	-	8	12	68	141	45	3	5	-	260
2016	-	-	2,030	5,693	2,465	12,983	7,747	6,456	638	0	38,012	-	-	-	-	18	44	8	-	-	-	70
2017	-	-	4,298	2,305	5,433	26,241	18,809	4,260	851	0	62,197	-	-	-	3	-	418	44	-	-	-	465
2018	-	-	3,935	476	14,772	42,450	14,698	6,811	4,172	-	87,314	-	-	-	-	54	96	37	8	-	-	195
2019	-	-	16,780	3,479	20,871	22,209	20,919	3,734	468	-	88,460	-	-	-	2	162	117	396	14	5	-	696
2020[a/]	-	-	-	--	--	23,664	10,007	4,077	2,364	29	40,141	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	4	-	-	52
2021	-	-	7,626	4,184	7,245	20,666	10,164	4,079	1,583	-	55,547	-	-	-	210	84	224	18	-	4	-	540
2022	-	-	9,838	13,399	12,735	35,207	14,962	3,271	479	-	89,891	-	-	-	35	59	266	167	5	-	-	532
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025[b/]	-	-	-	-	9,407	-	-	12,436	-	-	21,843	-	-	-	-	227	-	-	20	-	-	247

a/ Recreational estimates are not available for May and June due to restrictions on sampling caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.
b/ 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 2)

Year or Ave.	Astoria	Tillamook	Newport	Coos Bay	Brookings	Oregon Subtotal	Alaska	Washington	California	Total
					DAYS FISHED					
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
1996-2000	70	947	3,733	2,135	316	7,187	0	12	31	7,230
2001-2005	390	1,591	4,664	4,935	439	12,019	0	125	8	12,153
2006-2010	628	435	1,283	945	220	3,210	0	0	0	3,210
2011-2015	525	621	2,206	3,799	534	7,685	0	0	-	7,685
2016	225	237	2,756	1,047	127	4,392	0	0	-	4,392
2017	342	182	1,264	155	109	2,052	0	0	-	2,052
2018	98	179	1,043	778	475	2,573	0	0	-	2,573
2019	187	137	1,596	387	236	2,543	0	0	-	2,543
2020	65	134	1,185	463	123	1,970	0	0	-	1,970
2021	40	224	1,090	430	119	1,903	0	0	-	1,903
2022	164	500	1,485	260	158	2,567	0	0	-	2,567
2023	144	83	127	222	0	576	0	0	-	576
2024	191	126	1,114	413	3	1,847	0	0	-	1,847
2025[b/]	296	176	1,669	232	0	2,373	0	0	-	2,373
					CHINOOK LANDINGS					
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
1996-2000	572	8,191	81,290	36,042	3,542	129,523	0	54	597	130,175
2001-2005	8,095	25,572	126,126	117,529	5,245	282,567	0	5,574	311	288,452
2006-2010	5,840	2,160	11,779	7,121	1,485	23,376	0	0	0	23,376
2011-2015	8,058	6,647	33,458	51,314	6,791	106,268	0	0	-	106,268
2016	2,058	1,067	31,281	7,543	398	42,347	0	0	-	42,347
2017	2,627	717	17,438	734	329	21,845	0	0	-	21,845
2018	333	465	14,487	5,277	3,899	24,461	0	0	-	24,461
2019	508	567	22,866	3,171	1,872	28,984	0	0	-	28,984
2020	190	678	8,934	2,185	825	12,812	0	0	-	12,812
2021	178	1,309	12,667	2,960	424	17,538	0	0	-	17,538
2022	2,000	7,370	20,240	2,114	783	32,507	0	0	-	32,507
2023	1,630	87	82	1,292	0	3,091	0	0	-	3,091
2024	2,174	204	11,966	3,710	7	18,061	0	0	-	18,061
2025[b/]	4,049	1,063	21,672	1,365	0	28,149	0	0	-	28,149

TABLE A-6. Summary of Oregon commercial troll salmon fishing effort in days fished and landings in numbers of fish by catch area.[a/] (Page 2 of 2)

Year or Ave.	Astoria	Tillamook	Newport	Coos Bay	Brookings	Oregon Subtotal	Alaska	Washington	California	Total
					COHO LANDINGS					
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
1996-2000	12,258	-	-	8	-	6,133	0	57	-	6,190
2001-2005	5,749	-	-	-	-	5,749	0	189	-	5,938
2006-2010	5,425	2,385	3,494	1,538	-	8,392	0	0	-	8,392
2011-2015	2,291	1,104	1,220	971	-	2,950	0	0	-	2,950
2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	0
2017	470	-	-	-	-	470	0	0	-	470
2018	92	-	-	-	-	92	0	0	-	92
2019	1,412	-	-	-	-	1,412	0	0	-	1,412
2020	130	-	-	-	-	130	0	0	-	130
2021	142	117	1,945	26	-	2,230	0	0	-	2,230
2022	1,731	219	1,935	1	-	3,886	0	0	-	3,886
2023	989	640	2,250	333	-	4,212	0	0	-	4,212
2024	1,450	721	518	128	-	2,817	0	0	-	2,817
2025[b/]	2,519	1,445	653	1,228	-	5,845	0	0	-	5,845

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. Values include state-waters only terminal area fisheries.

b/ Preliminary.

Table A-7. Oregon commercial troll salmon fishing effort in days fished by area and month[a/] (Page 1 of 4)

Year or Average	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season
Astoria											
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
1996-2000	-	-	2	2	-	246	18	-	-	-	70
2001-2005	-	-	78	28	89	152	72	-	-	-	390
2006-2010	-	-	201	199	113	109	28	-	-	-	628
2011-2015	-	-	239	127	64	44	52	-	-	-	525
2016	-	-	71	82	21	51	-	-	-	-	225
2017	-	-	82	92	11	104	53	-	-	-	342
2018	-	-	16	50	3	29	0	-	-	-	98
2019	-	-	9	17	97	40	24	-	-	-	187
2020	-	-	17	12	20	13	3	-	-	-	65
2021	-	-	1	3	21	9	6	-	-	-	40
2022	-	-	12	42	83	15	12	-	-	-	164
2023	-	-	17	27	77	20	3	-	-	-	144
2024	-	-	51	38	48	50	4	-	-	-	191
2025[b/]	-	-	45	49	109	93	0	-	-	-	296
Tillamook											
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
1996-2000	-	-	71	188	61	186	276	186	13	-	947
2001-2005	71	64	268	354	174	225	301	218	10	-	1,591
2006-2010	-	8	157	152	42	53	119	91	31	-	435
2011-2015	-	75	141	129	33	61	131	66	-	-	621
2016	-	44	38	66	8	12	55	14	-	-	237
2017	-	7	34	46	8	-	70	17	-	-	182
2018	-	-	60	44	5	36	23	11	-	-	179
2019	-	3	45	22	16	12	15	24	-	-	137
2020	-	2	4	48	8	12	35	25	-	-	134
2021	-	53	59	40	27	15	24	6	-	-	224
2022	20	31	97	284	44	6	14	4	-	-	500
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	79	-	-	83
2024	-	7	23	2	1	14	67	12	-	-	126
2025[b/]	-	14	19	7	34	4	90	8	-	-	176

TABLE A-7. Oregon commercial troll salmon fishing effort in days fished by area and month.[a/] (Page 2 of 4)

Year or Average	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season
Newport											
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
1996-2000	-	-	920	915	329	848	453	241	-	-	3,733
2001-2005	252	452	954	923	407	631	753	551	-	-	4,664
2006-2010	-	81	412	512	285	222	263	140	50	-	1,283
2011-2015	-	351	535	313	283	440	243	112	-	-	2,206
2016	-	666	625	309	388	547	217	4	-	-	2,756
2017	-	99	149	345	647	-	18	6	-	-	1,264
2018	-	-	161	119	191	534	36	2	-	-	1,043
2019	-	30	60	235	831	356	75	9	-	-	1,596
2020	-	91	77	276	401	216	111	13	-	-	1,185
2021	32	342	157	57	261	222	15	4	-	-	1,090
2022	165	263	194	355	272	211	17	8	-	-	1,485
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	0	-	-	127
2024	-	115	449	219	73	205	48	5	-	-	1,114
2025[b/]	-	206	440	435	243	235	103	7	-	-	1,669
Coos Bay											
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
1996-2000	-	-	291	471	570	498	243	209	104	-	2,135
2001-2005	364	692	1,088	897	361	776	619	443	151	25	4,935
2006-2010	-	253	530	394	168	615	83	115	110	26	945
2011-2015	-	503	748	709	324	684	367	310	153	-	3,799
2016	-	178	170	260	146	75	58	119	41	-	1,047
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	41	-	155
2018	-	-	127	270	91	97	21	89	83	-	778
2019	-	16	29	85	68	21	14	154	-	-	387
2020	-	43	11	43	140	23	29	174	-	-	463
2021	-	-	122	72	25	9	31	171	-	-	430
2022	-	-	119	11	-	1	17	112	-	-	260
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	127	55	-	222
2024	-	27	108	37	0	46	25	170	-	-	413
2025[b/]	-	9	24	-	-	-	97	102	-	-	232

TABLE A-7. Oregon commercial troll salmon fishing effort in days fished by area and month.[a/] (Page 3 of 4)

Year or Average	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season
Brookings											
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
1996-2000	-	-	55	-	-	80	47	150	-	-	316
2001-2005	3	8	40	81	98	94	84	108	13	-	439
2006-2010	-	6	26	138	63	68	33	80	20	-	220
2011-2015	-	12	141	93	102	91	35	78	-	-	534
2016	-	7	13	47	8	-	-	52	-	-	127
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	-	-	109
2018	-	-	37	127	123	73	-	115	-	-	475
2019	-	2	7	21	71	135	-	-	-	-	236
2020	-	1	3	47	72	-	-	-	-	-	123
2021	1	2	4	55	57	-	-	-	-	-	119
2022	-	4	-	72	15	67	-	-	-	-	158
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
2024	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
2025[b/]	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
South of Cape Falcon											
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
1996-2000	-	-	1,337	1,579	960	1,612	992	786	116	-	7,131
2001-2005	689	1,215	2,342	2,058	1,015	1,725	1,757	1,321	168	25	11,629
2006-2010	-	348	1,124	972	480	730	340	303	176	26	2,582
2011-2015	-	922	1,565	1,244	742	1,277	713	543	153	-	7,160
2016	-	895	846	682	550	634	330	189	41	-	4,167
2017	-	106	183	391	655	-	88	246	41	-	1,710
2018	-	-	385	560	410	740	80	217	83	-	2,475
2019	-	51	141	363	986	524	104	187	-	-	2,356
2020	-	137	95	414	621	251	175	212	-	-	1,905
2021	33	397	342	224	370	246	70	181	-	-	1,863
2022	185	298	410	722	331	285	48	124	-	-	2,403
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	206	55	-	432
2024	-	152	580	258	74	265	140	187	-	-	1,656
2025[b/]	-	229	483	442	277	239	290	117	-	-	2,077

TABLE A-7. Oregon commercial troll salmon fishing effort in days fished by area and month.[a/] (Page 4 of 4)

Year or Average	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season
Statewide Total											
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
1996-2000	-	-	1,339	1,581	960	1,661	995	786	116	-	7,187
2001-2005	689	1,215	2,419	2,086	901	1,532	1,800	1,321	168	25	12,019
2006-2010	-	348	650	783	379	547	368	303	176	26	3,210
2011-2015	-	922	1,804	1,371	806	1,321	765	543	153	-	7,685
2016	-	895	917	764	571	685	330	189	41	-	4,392
2017	-	106	265	483	666	104	141	246	41	-	2,052
2018	-	-	401	610	413	769	80	217	83	-	2,573
2019	-	51	150	380	1,083	564	128	187	-	-	2,543
2020	-	137	112	426	641	264	178	212	-	-	1,970
2021	33	397	343	227	391	255	76	181	-	-	1,903
2022	185	298	422	764	414	300	60	124	-	-	2,567
2023	-	-	17	27	77	20	174	206	55	-	576
2024	-	152	631	296	122	315	144	187	-	-	1,847
2025[b/]	-	229	528	491	386	332	290	117	-	-	2,373

a/ Summary of ODFW fish receiving ticket information. Beginning in 1979, monthly totals are the sum of statistical weeks with closest fit to the calendar month. Excludes effort occurring off Alaska, Washington, and California. Days fished data 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

b/ Preliminary.

Table A-8. Oregon commercial troll Chinook and coho salmon landings in numbers of fish by catch area and 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**			
Astoria																	
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
1996-2000	-	-	9	64	-	1,951	49	-	-	-	572	-	-	11,600	658	-	12,258
2001-2005	-	-	2,633	1,402	1,445	2,329	478	-	-	-	8,095	-	1,524	2,472	3,430	-	5,749
2006-2010	-	-	2,252	2,587	521	432	48	-	-	-	5,840	-	2,164	3,086	175	-	5,425
2011-2015	-	-	4,427	1,944	807	308	571	-	-	-	8,058	-	614	492	1,186	-	2,291
2016	-	-	519	743	169	627	-	-	-	-	2,058	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	-	1,080	652	50	611	234	-	-	-	2,627	-	16	305	149	-	470
2018	-	-	16	269	10	38	0	-	-	-	333	-	8	84	-	-	92
2019	-	-	17	36	334	93	28	-	-	-	508	-	1,029	302	81	-	1,412
2020	-	-	84	36	57	13	0	-	-	-	190	-	63	64	3	-	130
2021	-	-	15	8	126	24	5	-	-	-	178	-	75	25	42	-	142
2022	-	-	377	554	1,038	23	8	-	-	-	2,000	-	1,453	198	80	-	1,731
2023	-	-	135	645	753	92	5	-	-	-	1,630	-	577	336	76	-	989
2024	-	-	1,069	670	327	106	2	-	-	-	2,174	-	769	579	102	-	1,450
2025[b/]	-	-	841	719	1,660	829	0	-	-	-	4,049	-	1,431	1,088	0	-	2,519
Tillamook																	
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
1996-2000	-	-	363	2,863	370	2,082	1,413	1,259	21	-	8,191	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001-2005	1,881	888	5,198	6,484	2,709	3,511	3,416	3,074	31	-	25,572	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006-2010	-	14	1,433	1,514	332	57	162	252	71	-	2,160	-	-	1,195	1,787	-	2,385
2011-2015	-	411	1,444	1,392	284	682	1,577	858	-	-	6,647	-	-	-	1,104	-	1,104
2016	-	167	185	515	16	23	135	26	-	-	1,067	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	6	325	224	17	-	112	33	-	-	717	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	180	168	19	58	26	14	-	-	465	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	3	144	68	234	42	33	43	-	-	567	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	15	9	481	38	19	73	43	-	-	678	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	413	355	238	106	146	47	4	-	-	1,309	-	61	56	-	-	117
2022	128	370	1,225	5,200	356	68	10	13	-	-	7,370	-	217	2	-	-	219
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	0	-	-	87	-	-	-	640	-	640
2024	-	29	62	2	45	1	51	14	-	-	204	-	-	-	719	2	721
2025[b/]	-	111	19	34	751	18	115	15	-	-	1,063	-	-	-	1,445	-	1,445

TABLE A-8. Oregon commercial troll Chinook and coho salmon landings in numbers of fish by catch area and 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			
Newport																	
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
1996-2000	-	-	17,947	16,800	3,786	24,729	12,138	4,150	-	-	81,290	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001-2005	5,438	7,253	23,241	18,832	10,415	20,541	26,687	20,998	-	-	126,126	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006-2010	-	279	2,752	4,446	2,128	1,223	1,970	791	321	-	11,779	-	-	1,607	2,691	-	3,494
2011	-	4,004	6,254	3,281	5,491	10,736	3,472	1,144	-	-	33,458	-	-	-	1,220	-	1,220
2016	-	5,610	5,044	1,948	9,188	8,063	1,426	2	-	-	31,281	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	547	904	2,950	13,002	-	25	10	-	-	17,438	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	491	709	2,101	11,031	151	4	-	-	14,487	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	68	351	2,602	14,858	4,436	537	14	-	-	22,866	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	532	709	1,786	3,790	1,672	428	17	-	-	8,934	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	229	1,969	785	266	4,445	4,940	26	7	-	-	12,667	-	856	1,089	-	-	1,945
2022	1,435	2,409	1,266	3,862	6,143	5,079	9	37	-	-	20,240	-	1,193	742	-	-	1,935
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	0	-	-	82	-	-	-	2,250	-	2,250
2024	-	2,324	4,275	1,384	1,519	2,424	35	5	-	-	11,966	-	-	-	509	9	518
2025[b/]	-	2,128	2,511	4,905	9,237	2,436	416	39	-	-	21,672	-	-	-	653	-	653
Coos Bay																	
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
1996-2000	-	-	3,377	8,994	9,724	11,353	4,218	1,930	981	-	36,042	8	-	-	-	-	8
2001-2005	7,479	17,217	21,669	20,217	7,753	26,693	18,998	8,507	1,276	148	117,529	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006-2010	-	1,563	3,990	2,551	1,135	6,640	277	769	550	67	7,121	-	-	2,234	421	-	1,538
2011-2015	-	5,059	8,329	9,652	4,919	13,339	6,272	2,679	1,066	-	51,314	-	-	-	971	-	971
2016	-	808	760	2,273	2,039	541	251	689	182	-	7,543	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	638	96	-	734	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	300	2,001	810	1,215	48	472	431	-	5,277	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	79	170	632	1,245	170	62	813	-	-	3,171	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	252	55	147	557	172	59	943	-	-	2,185	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	963	338	107	23	297	1,232	-	-	2,960	-	17	9	-	-	26
2022	-	-	1,152	48	-	1	33	880	-	-	2,114	-	-	1	-	-	1
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	1,028	221	-	1,292	-	-	-	333	-	333
2024	-	744	1,187	173	517	97	81	911	-	-	3,710	-	-	-	128	-	128
2025[b/]	-	34	45	-	-	-	629	657	-	-	1,365	-	-	-	1,226	2	1,228

TABLE A-8. Oregon commercial troll Chinook and coho salmon landings in numbers of fish by catch area and 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																	
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996-2000	-	-	1,064	-	-	1,049	665	696	-	-	3,542	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001-2005	25	63	425	1,156	1,615	1,434	1,211	543	66	-	5,245	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006-2010	-	15	95	727	601	825	206	391	92	-	1,485	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011-2015	-	47	3,095	1,174	1,185	802	358	292	-	-	6,791	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	-	12	34	179	21	-	-	152	-	-	398	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	329	-	-	329	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	272	1,529	1,168	614	-	316	-	-	3,899	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	12	16	62	470	1,312	-	-	-	-	1,872	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	1	5	168	651	-	-	-	-	-	825	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	2	2	13	275	132	-	-	-	-	-	424	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	-	7	0	371	39	366	-	-	-	-	783	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025[b/]	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
South of Cape Falcon																	
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
1996-2000	-	-	22,751	29,104	13,880	39,214	18,035	8,035	1,002	-	129,065	8	-	-	-	-	8
2001-2005	14,823	25,409	50,447	42,413	22,088	52,179	50,313	33,123	1,347	148	274,472	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006-2010	-	1,871	8,268	7,902	3,617	6,256	1,143	1,496	872	67	17,536	-	-	5,036	4,899	-	7,417
2011-2015	-	9,502	19,122	15,498	11,878	25,558	10,841	4,745	1,066	-	98,211	-	-	-	3,295	-	3,295
2016	-	6,597	6,023	4,915	11,264	8,627	1,812	869	182	-	40,289	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	553	1,229	3,174	13,019	-	137	1,010	96	-	19,218	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	1,243	4,407	4,098	12,918	225	806	431	-	24,128	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	162	681	3,364	16,807	5,960	632	870	-	-	28,476	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	800	778	2,582	5,036	1,863	560	1,003	-	-	12,622	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	231	2,384	2,116	1,117	4,790	5,109	370	1,243	-	-	17,360	-	934	1,154	-	-	2,088
2022	1,563	2,786	3,643	9,481	6,538	5,514	52	930	-	-	30,507	-	1,410	745	-	-	2,155
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	1,028	221	-	1,461	-	-	-	3,223	-	3,223
2024	-	3,104	5,524	1,559	2,081	2,522	167	930	-	-	15,887	-	-	-	1,356	11	1,367
2025[b/]	-	2,273	2,575	4,939	9,988	2,454	1,160	711	-	-	24,100	-	-	-	3,324	2	3,326

TABLE A-8. Oregon commercial troll Chinook and coho salmon landings in numbers of fish by catch area and 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																	
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
1996-2000	-	-	22,757	29,154	13,880	39,604	18,044	8,035	1,002	-	129,523	8	-	11,600	658	-	6,133
2001-2005	14,823	25,409	53,080	43,815	19,115	44,072	50,600	33,123	1,347	148	282,567	-	1,524	2,472	3,430	-	5,749
2006-2010	-	1,871	5,559	7,328	2,692	4,185	1,191	1,496	872	67	23,376	-	2,164	4,094	2,134	-	8,392
2011-2015	-	9,502	23,549	17,443	12,685	25,867	11,412	4,745	1,066	-	106,268	-	614	492	1,845	-	2,950
2016	-	6,597	6,542	5,658	11,433	9,254	1,812	869	182	-	42,347	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	553	2,309	3,826	13,069	611	371	1,010	96	-	21,845	-	16	305	149	-	470
2018	-	-	1,259	4,676	4,108	12,956	225	806	431	-	24,461	-	8	84	-	-	92
2019	-	162	698	3,400	17,141	6,053	660	870	-	-	28,984	-	1,029	302	81	-	1,412
2020	-	800	862	2,618	5,093	1,876	560	1,003	-	-	12,812	-	63	64	3	-	130
2021	231	2,384	2,131	1,125	4,916	5,133	375	1,243	-	-	17,538	-	1,009	1,179	42	-	2,230
2022	1,563	2,786	4,020	10,035	7,576	5,537	60	930	-	-	32,507	-	2,863	943	80	-	3,886
2023	-	-	135	645	753	92	217	1,028	221	-	3,091	-	577	336	3,299	-	4,212
2024	-	3,104	6,593	2,229	2,408	2,628	169	930	-	-	18,061	-	769	579	1,458	11	2,817
2025[b/]	-	2,273	3,416	5,658	11,648	3,283	1,160	711	-	-	28,149	-	1,431	1,088	3,324	2	5,845

a/ Monthly totals are the sum of statistical weeks with closest fit to the calendar month. Excludes harvests off Alaska, Washington (north of Leadbetter Point), and California that were landed in Oregon. Landings are reported 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. Values include state-waters only terminal area fisheries.

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
Astoria										
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
1996-2000	-	-	-	-	2,457	2,909	946	-	-	5,442
2001-2005	-	-	155	260	4,788	10,258	2,041	-	-	17,275
2006-2010	-	-	66	296	2,809	5,759	724	-	-	9,338
2011-2015	-	-	37	828	2,165	3,779	1,058	-	-	7,851
2016	-	-	-	-	1,920	2,412	-	-	-	4,332
2017	-	-	-	587	2,697	5,284	-	-	-	8,568
2018	-	-	-	380	1,839	5,332	148	-	-	7,699
2019	-	-	-	1,334	5,066	7,930	365	-	-	14,695
2020	-	-	-	86	3,367	-	-	-	-	3,453
2021	-	-	-	305	4,676	7,873	-	-	-	12,854
2022	-	-	-	757	4,378	9,428	2,344	-	-	16,907
2023	-	-	-	595	4,392	8,439	2,641	-	-	16,067
2024	-	-	-	929	4,701	6,969	116	-	-	12,715
2025[b/]	-	-	-	377	8,904	4,862	-	-	-	14,143
Tillamook										
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
1996-2000	-	-	489	102	1,451	346	2,772	2,895	170	8,126
2001-2005	19	35	441	2,043	8,269	3,897	4,170	3,017	182	22,064
2006-2010	2	16	448	1,174	4,670	4,274	3,439	2,536	98	16,389
2011-2015	0	43	610	803	4,319	3,057	5,142	2,045	-	16,020
2016	14	4	838	1,578	1,657	855	5,505	530	-	10,981
2017	0	12	335	692	2,161	2,039	3,100	292	-	8,631
2018	0	0	354	332	1,533	4,541	3,670	829	-	11,259
2019	0	0	293	2,061	8,113	6,440	2,725	1,470	-	21,102
2020	8	0	111	234	4,133	3,072	4,243	1,404	-	13,205
2021	0	25	567	973	8,109	4,893	3,945	172	-	18,684
2022	0	14	394	2,479	5,914	4,921	6,471	774	-	20,967
2023	-	-	7	701	5,760	4,025	5,035	264	-	15,792
2024	2	51	536	1,817	3,769	5,498	4,367	761	-	16,801
2025[b/]	0	24	314	1,097	7,049	2,589	6,172	750	-	17,995

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
Newport										
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
1996-2000	-	-	101	114	3,819	1,090	249	29	-	5,396
2001-2005	20	77	235	3,896	13,532	6,509	2,064	397	-	26,723
2006-2010	7	25	631	2,740	11,247	9,454	3,160	1,537	176	25,910
2011-2015	106	178	252	978	7,448	4,468	5,994	108	-	19,511
2016	50	9	41	647	2,448	1,037	3,886	75	-	8,193
2017	0	0	12	299	4,528	2,751	2,603	89	-	10,282
2018	39	0	125	538	5,623	11,666	5,502	70	-	23,563
2019	37	0	65	2,864	16,935	11,609	3,507	96	-	35,113
2020	0	47	93	251	9,735	4,938	3,368	176	-	18,608
2021	23	276	92	2,418	18,515	14,893	5,588	21	-	41,826
2022	78	273	230	2,852	13,874	8,633	6,637	71	-	32,648
2023	-	-	-	424	11,277	7,923	11,104	44	-	30,772
2024	27	161	472	1,130	5,593	10,833	8,717	31	-	26,964
2025[b/]	0	142	318	1,885	15,130	4,281	10,333	48	-	32,137
Coos Bay										
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
1996-2000	-	-	118	381	4,301	2,953	507	53	--	8,282
2001-2005	24	100	783	6,477	16,186	8,250	2,564	117	--	34,491
2006-2010	16	33	333	1,565	6,669	4,906	876	45	--	14,079
2011-2015	27	66	455	1,883	4,784	8,897	4,043	74	17	20,223
2016	18	5	158	574	2,277	2,943	5,188	7	--	11,170
2017	17	48	153	925	3,368	4,593	3,640	72	--	12,816
2018	15	19	178	252	2,410	6,012	5,424	0	--	14,310
2019	6	8	52	1,348	7,337	6,775	3,428	15	-	18,969
2020	3	65	88	164	7,339	3,959	3,735	134	-	15,487
2021	0	270	186	1,337	7,539	6,181	3,941	9	-	19,463
2022	15	56	123	1,752	8,173	4,288	8,288	14	-	22,709
2023	-	-	-	771	3,537	2,626	6,447	0	--	13,381
2024	27	78	105	548	2,455	7,770	6,266	4	-	17,253
2025[b/]	0	12	66	1,040	7,766	3,897	9,878	16	-	22,675

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										
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
1996-2000	-	-	1,177	3,022	2,353	6,833	2,212	2,766	-	18,363
2001-2005	-	-	1,663	3,322	2,588	5,226	2,509	2,983	-	18,291
2006-2010	-	-	357	897	1,459	1,704	2,269	2,420	-	7,685
2011-2015	-	-	582	1,284	3,715	3,994	926	3,730	-	14,230
2016	-	-	44	467	717	190	898	1,872	-	4,188
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,012	-	2,012
2018	-	-	508	1,058	1,398	1,934	-	2,102	-	7,000
2019	-	-	132	769	1,797	1,635	24	-	-	4,357
2020	-	-	-	1,624	4,046	587	-	-	-	6,257
2021	-	-	-	1,965	2,734	1,154	-	-	-	5,853
2022	-	-	-	1,376	1,215	557	9	-	-	3,157
2023	-	-	-	172	126	50	-	-	-	348
2024	-	-	159	1,079	1,480	912	-	-	-	3,630
2025[b/]	-	-	135	308	1,933	129	-	-	-	2,505
South of Cape Falcon										
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
1996-2000	-	-	1,885	3,618	11,923	11,221	5,739	5,699	170	40,167
2001-2005	63	212	3,123	15,737	40,575	23,882	11,307	6,514	182	101,571
2006-2010	30	84	1,330	5,523	19,285	17,105	7,007	4,559	69	54,349
2011-2015	134	287	1,899	4,949	20,266	20,416	16,105	5,921	17	69,984
2016	82	18	1,081	3,266	7,099	5,025	15,477	2,484	--	34,532
2017	17	60	500	1,916	10,057	9,383	9,343	2,465	--	33,741
2018	54	19	1,165	2,180	10,964	24,153	14,596	3,001	--	56,132
2019	43	8	542	7,042	34,182	26,459	9,684	1,581	-	79,541
2020	11	112	292	2,273	25,253	12,556	11,346	1,714	-	53,557
2021	23	571	845	6,693	36,897	27,121	13,474	202	-	85,826
2022	93	343	747	8,459	29,176	18,399	21,405	859	-	79,481
2023	-	-	7	2,068	20,700	14,624	22,586	308	-	60,293
2024	56	290	1,272	4,574	13,297	25,013	19,350	796	-	64,648
2025[b/]	0	178	833	4,330	31,878	10,896	26,383	814	-	75,312

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										
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
1996-2000	-	-	1,885	3,618	13,888	14,130	6,307	5,699	170	45,609
2001-2005	63	212	3,154	15,893	45,363	34,140	13,348	6,515	182	118,845
2006-2010	30	84	1,014	5,700	22,093	22,864	7,586	4,559	69	63,687
2011-2015	134	287	1,921	5,776	22,431	24,195	17,163	5,921	17	77,834
2016	82	18	1,081	3,266	9,019	7,437	15,477	2,484	--	38,864
2017	17	60	500	2,503	12,754	14,667	9,343	2,465	--	42,309
2018	54	19	1,165	2,560	12,803	29,485	14,744	3,001	--	63,831
2019	43	8	542	8,376	39,248	34,389	10,049	1,581	-	94,236
2020	11	112	292	2,359	28,620	12,556	11,346	1,714	-	57,010
2021	23	571	845	6,998	41,573	34,994	13,474	202	-	98,680
2022	93	343	747	9,216	33,554	27,827	23,749	859	-	96,388
2023	-	-	7	2,663	25,092	23,063	25,227	308	-	76,360
2024	56	290	1,272	5,503	17,998	31,982	19,466	796	-	77,363
2025[b/]	0	178	833	4,707	40,782	15,758	26,383	814	-	89,455

a/ Monthly totals are the sum of statistical weeks with closest fit to the calendar month. Since 1981, data from sampled ports only. Effort consists of salmon angler trips 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. Values include state-waters only terminal area fisheries.

b/ Preliminary.

Table A-10. Oregon ocean recreational salmon landings in numbers of 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.	Season
						CHINOOK								**COHO**			
Astoria																	
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
1996-2000	-	-	-	-	197	223	38	-	-	403	-	-	3,775	3,675	935	-	7,257
2001-2005	-	-	33	127	774	1,605	241	3	-	2,704	-	212	6,991	14,070	2,020	-	23,165
2006-2010	-	-	17	64	263	599	48	-	-	942	-	84	3,522	6,417	396	-	10,305
2011-2015	-	-	25	369	436	984	261	-	-	2,061	-	506	2,276	3,591	1,089	-	7,462
2016	-	-	-	-	653	387	-	-	-	1,040	-	-	915	1,739	-	-	2,654
2017	-	-	-	330	567	1,011	-	-	-	1,908	-	13	2,249	4,308	-	-	6,570
2018	-	-	-	120	150	417	2	-	-	689	-	36	1,393	5,694	5	-	7,128
2019	-	-	-	104	668	485	38	-	-	1,295	-	1,852	6,548	8,543	281	-	17,224
2020	-	-	-	11	142	-	-	-	-	153	-	0	3,721	-	-	-	3,721
2021	-	-	-	60	350	1,427	-	-	-	1,837	-	109	4,655	9,640	-	-	14,404
2022	-	-	-	96	700	2,573	-	-	-	3,369	-	1,006	6,375	10,400	2,764	-	20,545
2023	-	-	-	118	596	3,474	355	-	-	4,543	-	362	4,220	4,309	3,371	-	12,262
2024	-	-	-	469	804	1,196	4	-	-	2,473	-	1,167	7,286	8,748	168	-	17,369
2025[b/]	-	-	-	61	1,591	1,084	-	-	-	2,736	-	471	13,267	5,819	-	-	19,557
Tillamook																	
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	486	--	--	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
1996-2000	-	-	70	10	65	31	502	494	--	1,188	-	-	976	6	9	-	602
2001-2005	6	4	51	331	1,890	1,240	1,181	939	31	5,668	2	1,663	7,354	2,212	66	20	10,979
2006-2010	0	0	31	42	112	94	453	593	49	1,300	2	579	3,929	4,676	173	5	8,424
2011-2015	0	5	57	51	180	229	934	577	-	2,032	-	264	3,385	2,130	3,092	27	8,834
2016	0	0	124	179	30	131	687	70	-	1,221	-	158	188	2	1,426	22	1,796
2017	0	0	76	80	89	141	424	35	-	845	-	86	901	1,440	1,252	-	3,679
2018	0	4	19	28	66	366	160	63	-	706	-	25	274	1,652	858	-	2,809
2019	8	0	37	95	422	212	293	239	-	1,306	-	609	6,201	2,749	1,156	5	10,720
2020	0	0	12	52	231	213	767	184	-	1,459	-	0	1,059	1,020	634	-	2,713
2021	0	0	145	86	216	246	636	9	-	1,338	-	104	7,350	3,590	2,262	4	13,310
2022	0	0	103	788	268	196	422	56	-	1,833	-	849	6,174	3,821	5,650	5	16,499
2023	-	-	-	0	3	6	777	25	-	811	-	359	3,714	2,003	4,075	-	10,151
2024	-	-	44	74	88	302	336	108	-	952	-	1,358	2,995	3,714	4,990	5	13,062
2025[b/]	-	3	59	49	62	5	695	76	-	949	-	319	5,574	1,697	5,503	-	13,093

TABLE A-10. Oregon ocean recreational salmon landings in numbers of 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.	Season
	CHINOOK										COHO						
Newport																	
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
1996-2000	-	-	26	44	262	408	95	3	-	837	-	-	8,151	30	7	-	3,286
2001-2005	0	25	79	475	3,829	3,126	1,445	375	-	9,354	2	3,466	12,245	4,402	79	2	19,484
2006-2010	2	1	28	53	124	176	81	40	16	393	-	1,103	5,927	5,758	515	-	13,200
2011-2015	58	50	53	60	341	286	479	34	-	1,356	-	668	6,031	3,551	5,033	5	15,152
2016	28	5	2	14	117	348	135	6	-	655	-	29	582	18	1,793	-	2,422
2017	0	0	6	31	207	467	47	4	-	762	-	36	3,419	1,943	2,192	-	7,590
2018	0	0	23	59	409	490	217	11	-	1,209	-	2	2,125	6,042	3,095	-	11,264
2019	2	3	66	348	1,405	277	84	17	-	2,202	-	1,931	16,778	7,594	1,934	-	28,237
2020	0	4	19	37	1,460	231	217	24	-	1,992	-	0	4,050	3,302	3,152	-	10,504
2021	12	54	16	369	1,833	557	90	0	-	2,931	-	539	23,359	20,642	6,807	-	51,347
2022	31	68	74	275	615	259	89	6	-	1,417	-	1,496	14,729	5,000	5,408	-	26,633
2023	-	-	-	2	3	2	339	-	-	346	-	15	9,419	5,812	17,203	-	32,449
2024	8	44	151	48	110	435	294	2	-	1,092	-	145	3,912	9,997	11,128	-	25,182
2025[b/]	0	64	55	57	94	8	641	1	-	920	-	1,385	14,722	1,451	6,007	-	23,565
Coos Bay																	
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
1996-2000	-	-	11	89	1,660	793	142	16	--	2,702	-	-	2,042	22	3	-	1,549
2001-2005	1	33	136	2,738	7,334	3,467	1,458	24	--	15,190	11	2,357	8,406	1,264	34	-	12,066
2006-2010	1	2	12	119	783	511	249	0	--	1,468	-	558	4,257	1,351	26	-	6,186
2011-2015	5	15	129	556	720	3,162	627	18	7	5,232	1	176	1,636	603	1,308	-	3,723
2016	4	4	2	44	91	213	318	0	--	676	-	58	410	59	959	-	1,486
2017	0	6	7	28	212	199	121	0	--	573	-	241	1,452	557	1,146	-	3,396
2018	0	0	6	52	180	311	244	0	--	793	-	4	579	887	2,983	-	4,453
2019	0	0	0	87	603	236	305	-	-	1,231	-	1,265	4,322	2,023	1,980	-	9,590
2020	0	0	7	0	1,151	419	361	11	-	1,949	-	0	2,605	804	453	-	3,862
2021	0	82	13	149	632	263	137	0	-	1,276	-	1,149	7,073	3,554	1,691	-	13,467
2022	0	27	49	178	585	251	286	0	-	1,376	-	978	6,264	424	6,612	-	14,278
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	571	0	--	571	-	336	1,258	722	5,688	-	8,004
2024	0	58	4	11	22	522	396	0	-	1,013	-	301	1,147	4,567	7,423	-	13,438
2025[b/]	0	0	2	80	65	8	635	0	-	790	-	519	6,034	2,093	7,806	9	16,461

TABLE A-10. Oregon ocean recreational salmon landings in numbers of fish by catch area and month.[a/] (Page 3 of 4)

Year or Average	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Season	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season
						CHINOOK								**COHO**			
Brookings																	
1981-1985	-	-	853	2,140	9,162	4,185	566	507	14	16,395	247	3,102	7,541	2,962	165	4	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
1996-2000	-	-	327	861	924	2,899	389	702	-	6,102	17	11	21	32	11	9	75
2001-2005	-	-	494	1,815	807	1,931	1,510	469	-	7,027	-	100	143	62	18	8	323
2006-2010	-	-	63	865	73	759	516	431	-	1,975	2	230	523	263	27	4	959
2011-2015	-	-	270	663	2,154	1,656	302	698	-	5,742	3	15	221	38	6	5	276
2016	-	-	0	82	72	3	59	287	-	503	-	11	36	3	2	-	52
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	506	-	506	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	105	149	458	448	4	429	-	1,593	-	3	3	12	-	-	18
2019	-	-	9	117	212	223	11	-	-	572	-	139	343	60	-	-	542
2020	-	-	-	566	956	113	-	-	-	1,635	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	248	469	178	-	-	-	895	-	450	121	195	-	-	766
2022	-	-	-	164	63	169	-	-	-	396	-	544	401	7	2	-	954
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	8	8	8	-	-	24
2024	-	-	2	39	62	64	-	-	-	167	-	317	449	74	-	-	840
2025[b/]	-	-	2	0	292	0	-	-	-	294	-	79	320	6	-	-	405
South of Cape Falcon																	
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	4	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
1996-2000	-	-	434	1,004	2,911	4,132	1,128	1,204	14	10,828	17	11	5,092	74	18	8	5,203
2001-2005	3	61	761	5,358	13,860	9,764	5,595	1,807	31	37,238	9	6,560	28,149	7,940	177	25	42,851
2006-2010	3	2	96	315	1,059	1,053	930	960	33	4,389	2	2,452	14,740	11,109	631	6	28,938
2011-2015	64	70	509	1,331	3,394	5,332	2,342	1,317	7	14,362	4	933	11,273	6,322	9,436	26	27,985
2016	32	9	128	319	310	695	1,199	363	--	3,055	-	256	1,216	82	4,180	22	5,756
2017	0	6	89	139	508	807	592	545	--	2,686	-	363	5,772	3,940	4,590	-	14,665
2018	0	4	153	288	1,113	1,615	625	503	--	4,301	-	34	2,981	8,593	6,936	-	18,544
2019	10	3	112	647	2,642	948	693	256	-	5,311	-	3,944	27,644	12,426	5,070	5	49,089
2020	0	4	38	655	3,798	976	1,345	219	-	7,035	-	0	7,714	5,126	4,239	-	17,079
2021	12	136	174	852	3,150	1,244	863	9	-	6,440	-	2,242	37,903	27,981	10,760	4	78,890
2022	31	95	226	1,405	1,531	875	797	62	-	5,022	-	3,867	27,568	9,252	17,672	5	58,364
2023	-	-	-	2	6	8	1,687	25	0	1,728	-	718	14,399	8,545	26,966	-	50,628
2024	8	102	201	172	282	1,323	1,026	110	-	3,224	-	2,121	8,503	18,352	23,541	5	52,522
2025[b/]	0	67	118	186	513	21	1,971	77	-	2,953	-	2,302	26,650	5,247	19,316	9	53,524

TABLE A-10. Oregon ocean recreational salmon landings in numbers of 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.	Season
						CHINOOK								COHO			
Total All Areas																	
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	4	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
1996-2000	-	-	434	1,004	3,069	4,355	1,150	1,204	14	11,231	17	11	8,112	3,750	580	8	12,459
2001-2005	3	61	767	5,434	14,634	11,369	5,836	1,808	31	39,942	9	6,645	35,139	22,010	2,198	25	66,017
2006-2010	3	2	76	354	1,322	1,652	968	960	33	5,332	2	2,502	18,262	17,526	948	6	39,243
2011-2015	64	70	519	1,700	3,830	6,316	2,604	1,317	7	16,423	4	1,439	13,549	9,912	10,525	26	35,447
2016	32	9	128	319	963	1,082	1,199	363	--	4,095	-	256	2,131	1,821	4,180	22	8,410
2017	0	6	89	469	1,075	1,818	592	545	--	4,594	-	376	8,021	8,248	4,590	-	21,235
2018	0	4	153	408	1,263	2,032	627	503	--	4,990	-	70	4,374	14,287	6,941	-	25,672
2019	10	3	112	751	3,310	1,433	731	256	--	6,606	-	5,796	34,192	20,969	5,351	5	66,313
2020	0	4	38	666	3,940	976	1,345	219	--	7,188	-	0	11,435	5,126	4,239	-	20,800
2021	12	136	174	912	3,500	2,671	863	9	--	8,277	-	2,351	42,558	37,621	10,760	4	93,294
2022	31	95	226	1,501	2,231	3,448	797	62	--	8,391	-	4,873	33,943	19,652	20,436	5	78,909
2023	-	-	-	120	602	3,482	2,042	25	--	6,271	-	1,080	18,619	12,854	30,337	-	62,890
2024	8	102	201	641	1,086	2,519	1,030	110	--	5,697	-	3,288	15,789	27,100	23,709	5	69,891
2025[b/]	0	67	118	247	2,104	1,105	1,971	77	--	5,689	-	2,773	39,917	11,066	19,316	9	73,081

a/ Monthly totals are the sum of statistical weeks with closest fit to the calendar month and may include illegal catch. Data is 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. Values include state-waters only, terminal area fisheries.

b/ 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					Washington				
or Avg.	Neah Bay[a/]	La Push	Westport	Ilwaco	Subtotal	Oregon	California	Alaska	Total
				DAYS FISHED					
1981-1985	3,111	1,553	5,194	1,961	11,819	244	18	25	12,106
1986-1990	928	300	2,619	871	4,718	100	0	3	4,821
1991-1995	1,421	243	2,079	335	3,475	100	0	3	3,578
1996-2000	235	55	128	20	431	30	0	0	460
2001-2005	454	195	593	82	1,324	30	0	0	1,354
2006-2010	209	471	885	108	1,672	30	0	0	1,702
2011-2015	211	704	1,105	200	2,220	-	-	0	2,220
2016	148	411	881	188	1,628	-	-	0	1,628
2017	367	502	1,411	93	2,373	-	-	0	2,373
2018	541	360	1,194	54	2,149	-	-	0	2,149
2019	942	429	290	77	1,738	-	-	0	1,738
2020	137	336	446	57	976	-	-	0	976
2021	126	301	1,135	38	1,600	-	-	0	1,600
2022	29	301	849	69	1,248	-	-	0	1,248
2023	107	376	1,494	89	2,066	-	-	0	2,066
2024	17	540	1,320	143	2,020	-	-	0	2,020
2025[b/]	27	549	1,887	48	2,511	-	-	0	2,511
				CHINOOK LANDINGS					
1981-1985	10,074	7,061	34,995	9,172	61,303	901	184	203	62,591
1986-1990	9,601	4,251	27,281	5,089	46,222	1,431	0	1	47,654
1991-1995	12,082	2,769	13,907	1,386	25,628	1,431	0	1	27,060
1996-2000	7,048	1,503	1,329	184	10,018	812	0	0	10,830
2001-2005	17,310	4,481	17,254	1,293	40,338	812	0	0	41,149
2006-2010	2,119	4,767	11,529	1,003	19,418	-	-	0	19,418
2011-2015	4,606	13,112	18,486	3,369	39,573	-	-	0	39,573
2016	1,788	4,173	9,724	1,659	17,344	-	-	0	17,344
2017	6,351	4,831	21,177	574	32,933	-	-	0	32,933
2018	7,276	3,208	12,941	131	23,556	-	-	0	23,556
2019	13,823	6,385	2,339	229	22,776	-	-	0	22,776
2020	1,418	4,647	5,867	378	12,310	-	-	0	12,310
2021	940	3,255	14,744	146	19,085	-	-	0	19,085
2022	370	4,244	18,688	677	23,979	-	-	0	23,979
2023	2,269	5,911	27,014	898	36,092	-	-	0	36,092
2024	177	7,558	26,290	2,647	36,672	-	-	0	36,672
2025[b/]	550	9,982	45,266	572	56,370	-	-	0	56,370

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					Washington				
or Avg.	Neah Bay[a/]	La Push	Westport	Ilwaco	Subtotal	Oregon	California	Alaska	Total
					COHO LANDINGS				
1981-1985	42,272	34,020	63,633	32,087	152,480	8,260	33	876	161,649
1986-1990	19,563	4,139	15,616	23,765	54,379	1,501	0	103	55,983
1991-1995	13,939	2,876	8,689	5,957	27,800	1,501	0	103	29,404
1996-2000	7,478	851	2,387	1,413	8,881	0	-	103	8,984
2001-2005	1,231	1,555	3,240	929	6,397	0	-	103	6,500
2006-2010	213	1,943	2,963	1,084	6,203	-	-	0	6,203
2011-2015	146	2,009	3,337	637	6,128	-	-	0	6,128
2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	311	402	524	131	1,368	-	-	-	1,368
2018	405	488	366	33	1,292	-	-	-	1,292
2019	1,117	1,290	1,331	259	3,997	-	-	-	3,997
2020	45	204	373	15	637	-	-	-	637
2021	67	417	2,763	123	3,370	-	-	-	3,370
2022	24	2,940	6,321	1,922	11,207	-	-	-	11,207
2023	132	1,783	5,620	895	8,430	-	-	-	8,430
2024	0	2,090	7,252	369	9,711	-	-	-	9,711
2025[b/]	25	597	4,693	381	5,696	-	-	-	5,696
					PINK LANDINGS[c/]				
1981-1985	107,620	22,914	7,589	1,272	139,394	342	1	263	140,000
1986-1990	18,894	364	412	45	19,714	19	0	0	19,733
1991-1995	23,992	1,773	11	30	25,792	19	0	0	25,811
1996-2000	21	7	2	0	29	19	0	0	48
2001-2005	29	38	18	13	97	19	0	0	116
2006-2010	17	120	5	0	141	-	-	0	141
2011-2015	18	78	46	0	141	-	-	0	141
2016	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0
2017	11	2	0	0	13	-	-	0	13
2018	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0
2019	230	230	23	2	485	-	-	0	485
2020	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0
2021	15	16	2	0	33	-	-	0	33
2022	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0
2023	0	46	0	0	46	-	-	0	46
2024	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0
2025[b/]	0	18	6	0	24	-	-	0	24

a/ Neah Bay data include landings from Strait of Juan de Fuca Area 4B.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Landings primarily in odd-years only; averages are odd-year averages .

Table A- 12. Washington non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing effort in days fished by catch area and month.[a/] (Page 1 of 2)

Year or Avg.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.[b/]	Oct.	Season
Neah Bay[c/]							
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
1996-2000	140	63	96	88	-	-	235
2001-2005	165	56	129	119	24	-	454
2006-2010	87	67	29	17	8	-	209
2011-2015	132	46	30	7	9	-	211
2016	85	56	3	4	-	-	148
2017	41	40	140	112	34	-	367
2018	234	121	149	22	15	-	541
2019	138	271	498	25	10	-	942
2020	25	49	47	16	0	-	137
2021	32	38	41	11	4	-	126
2022	9	5	13	2	0	-	29
2023	87	5	11	2	2	-	107
2024	12	5	0	0	0	-	17
2025[d/]	16	2	9	0	0	-	27
La Push							
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
1996-2000	36	23	12	8	5	-	55
2001-2005	31	12	76	88	15	-	195
2006-2010	71	137	124	109	31	-	471
2011-2015	206	202	181	140	70	-	704
2016	213	56	111	31	-	-	411
2017	194	89	33	129	57	-	502
2018	160	14	36	103	47	-	360
2019	52	12	133	152	80	-	429
2020	25	43	147	108	13	-	336
2021	41	43	95	74	48	-	301
2022	78	56	96	46	25	-	301
2023	148	67	90	25	46	-	376
2024	104	139	163	83	51	-	540
2025[d/]	183	78	141	135	12	-	549
Westport							
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
1996-2000	46	39	51	65	2	-	128
2001-2005	207	73	151	129	55	-	593
2006-2010	248	275	169	148	44	-	885
2011-2015	281	319	241	194	55	-	1,105
2016	349	247	134	151	-	-	881
2017	527	477	207	170	30	-	1,411
2018	347	539	237	64	7	-	1,194
2019	171	52	30	14	23	-	290
2020	23	44	270	103	6	-	446
2021	177	377	359	155	67	-	1,135
2022	403	124	158	89	75	-	849
2023	309	663	417	38	67	-	1,494
2024	364	373	381	191	11	-	1,320
2025[d/]	733	465	371	307	11	-	1,887

TABLE A-12. Washington non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing effort in days fished by catch area and month.[a/]
(Page 2 of 2)

Year or Avg.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.[b/]	Oct.	Season
Ilwaco							
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
1996-2000	0	0	-	48	11	-	20
2001-2005	15	5	24	29	14	-	82
2006-2010	31	39	11	20	6	-	108
2011-2015	104	49	17	15	15	-	200
2016	78	48	30	32	-	-	188
2017	16	24	15	15	23	-	93
2018	13	17	15	7	2	-	54
2019	42	9	12	14	0	-	77
2020	17	25	0	10	5	-	57
2021	8	15	1	5	9	-	38
2022	0	21	28	0	20	-	69
2023	15	17	28	11	18	-	89
2024	78	35	15	12	3	-	143
2025[d/]	11	6	9	22	0	-	48
Statewide Total							
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	-	3,475
1996-2000	221	124	158	145	10	-	431
2001-2005	417	146	381	324	94	-	1,324
2006-2010	437	518	333	294	89	-	1,672
2011-2015	724	541	468	356	130	-	2,220
2016	725	407	278	218	-	-	1,628
2017	778	630	395	426	144	-	2,373
2018	754	691	437	196	71	-	2,149
2019	403	344	673	205	113	-	1,738
2020	90	161	464	237	24	-	976
2021	258	473	496	245	128	-	1,600
2022	490	206	295	137	120	-	1,248
2023	559	752	546	76	133	-	2,066
2024	558	552	559	286	65	-	2,020
2025[d/]	943	551	530	464	23	-	2,511

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 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**			
Neah Bay[c/]																		
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
1996-2000	3,887	1,923	3,428	1,524	-	7,048	-	-	2,997	4,481	-	7,478	1	1	30	8	-	21
2001-2005	6,624	2,491	4,402	4,393	699	17,310	-	-	424	962	171	1,231	0	3	18	12	0	29
2006-2010	1,041	618	157	207	96	2,119	-	-	136	67	10	213	5	4	8	0	0	17
2011-2015	3,373	542	581	140	132	4,606	-	-	63	38	75	146	1	10	3	8	0	18
2016	948	794	39	7	-	1,788	-	-	-	-	-	-						
2017	451	374	3,058	2,158	310	6,351	-	-	49	182	80	311	0	0	10	1	0	11
2018	2,797	1,330	2,684	283	182	7,276	-	-	249	50	106	405						
2019	1,430	2,616	9,491	219	67	13,823	-	-	938	59	120	1,117	0	0	230	0	0	230
2020	135	389	692	202	0	1,418	-	-	29	16	0	45						
2021	262	358	212	75	33	940	-	-	7	10	50	67	0	0	1	14	0	15
2022	82	111	137	40	0	370	-	-	20	4	0	24						
2023	1,959	63	221	19	7	2,269	-	-	0	32	100	132	0	0	0	0	0	0
2024	106	71	0	0	0	177	-	-	0	0	0	0						
2025[d/]	321	70	159	0	0	550	-	-	25	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Push																		
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
1996-2000	966	416	336	150	-	1,503	-	-	140	547	328	851	0	0	0	13	0	7
2001-2005	797	338	1,798	1,848	176	4,481	-	-	745	956	187	1,555	1	0	21	18	10	38
2006-2010	878	1,743	888	979	279	4,767	-	-	735	1,015	192	1,943	0	11	92	17	1	120
2011-2015	4,594	3,211	3,221	2,749	777	13,112	-	-	633	1,050	407	2,009	0	1	62	14	0	78
2016	2,228	551	1,305	89	-	4,173	-	-	-	-	-	-						
2017	2,112	780	308	1,275	356	4,831	-	-	34	228	140	402	0	0	0	2	0	2
2018	1,174	94	297	1,119	524	3,208	-	-	41	181	266	488						
2019	529	61	1,838	2,373	1,584	6,385	-	-	313	633	344	1,290	0	0	230	0	0	230
2020	207	535	2,386	1,402	117	4,647	-	-	29	126	49	204						
2021	410	232	978	1,314	321	3,255	-	-	61	235	121	417	0	0	1	15	0	16
2022	972	1,073	1,583	574	42	4,244	-	-	528	817	1,595	2,940						
2023	3,103	983	1,557	108	160	5,911	-	-	207	602	974	1,783	0	0	41	5	0	46
2024	1,734	2,634	2,203	549	438	7,558	-	-	418	1,133	539	2,090						
2025[d/]	2,615	1,607	2,747	2,944	69	9,982	-	-	223	345	29	597	0	0	10	8	0	18

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**			
Westport																		
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
1996-2000	394	559	266	619	3	1,329	-	-	769	1,855	29	2,387	0	1	1	0	0	2
2001-2005	7,894	3,243	3,497	2,336	475	17,254	-	-	696	1,083	2,667	3,240	0	0	16	2	0	18
2006-2010	3,210	5,077	1,641	1,472	128	11,529	-	-	800	1,478	685	2,963	0	2	1	2	0	5
2011-2015	2,882	7,340	4,169	3,732	364	18,486	-	-	876	1,476	985	3,337	0	0	23	21	0	46
2016	3,258	2,619	1,981	1,866	-	9,724	-	-	-	-	-	-						
2017	10,793	6,092	2,340	1,852	100	21,177	-	-	134	309	81	524	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	2,682	7,518	2,457	281	3	12,941	-	-	125	225	16	366						
2019	1,803	341	65	49	81	2,339	-	-	226	368	737	1,331	0	0	23	0	0	23
2020	136	251	4,191	1,257	32	5,867	-	-	164	172	37	373						
2021	1,870	6,612	4,357	1,751	154	14,744	-	-	483	826	1,454	2,763	0	0	2	0	0	2
2022	12,637	1,393	3,105	1,383	170	18,688	-	-	486	1,486	4,349	6,321						
2023	2,592	15,540	8,582	143	157	27,014	-	-	1,752	1,044	2,824	5,620	0	0	0	0	0	0
2024	8,187	8,560	7,719	1,788	36	26,290	-	-	3,644	3,480	128	7,252						
2025[d/]	20,131	9,740	9,223	6,103	69	45,266	-	-	2,413	2,240	40	4,693	0	0	2	4	0	6
Ilwaco																		
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
1996-2000	0	0	-	513	40	184	-	-	-	1,221	385	1,413	0	0	-	-	-	0
2001-2005	398	110	357	355	121	1,293	-	-	278	405	502	929	0	0	11	1	0	13
2006-2010	527	343	48	72	16	1,003	-	-	207	840	37	1,084	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011-2015	2,191	758	161	133	126	3,369	-	-	125	220	291	637	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016	656	346	259	398	-	1,659	-	-	-	-	-	-						
2017	148	222	74	21	109	574	-	-	14	50	67	131	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	20	68	20	19	4	131	-	-	32	1	-	33						
2019	139	26	36	28	0	229	-	-	161	98	0	259	0	0	0	2	0	2
2020	147	132	0	88	11	378	-	-	0	0	15	15						
2021	24	77	2	33	10	146	-	-	0	43	80	123	0	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	251	399	0	27	677	-	-	440	0	1,482	1,922						
2023	254	192	378	36	38	898	-	-	97	320	478	895	0	0	0	0	0	0
2024	1,978	474	172	23	0	2,647	1	-	176	162	30	369						
2025[d/]	80	67	147	278	0	572	-	-	126	254	0	380	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																		
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
1996-2000	5,247	2,897	4,030	1,713	43	10,018	-	-	3,905	6,021	386	8,881	1	2	31	21	0	29
2001-2005	15,712	6,182	10,054	7,683	1,178	40,338	-	-	2,142	2,639	3,408	6,397	2	3	66	23	5	97
2006-2010	5,656	7,782	2,734	2,729	517	19,418	-	-	1,879	3,400	924	6,203	5	17	101	19	1	141
2011-2015	13,040	10,458	8,131	6,753	1,191	39,573	-	-	1,698	2,913	1,646	6,128	1	8	89	43	1	141
2016	7,090	4,310	3,584	2,360	-	17,344	-	-	-	-	-	-						
2017	13,504	7,468	5,780	5,306	875	32,933	-	-	231	769	368	1,368	0	0	10	3	0	13
2018	6,673	9,010	5,458	1,702	713	23,556	-	-	447	457	388	1,292						
2019	3,901	3,044	11,430	2,669	1,732	22,776	-	-	1,638	1,158	1,201	3,997	0	0	483	2	0	485
2020	625	1,307	7,269	2,949	160	12,310	-	-	222	314	101	637						
2021	2,566	7,279	5,549	3,173	518	19,085	-	-	551	1,114	1,705	3,370	0	0	4	29	0	33
2022	13,691	2,828	5,224	1,997	239	23,979	-	-	1,474	2,307	7,426	11,207						
2023	7,908	16,778	10,738	306	362	36,092	-	-	2,056	1,998	4,376	8,430	0	0	41	5	0	46
2024	12,005	11,739	10,094	2,360	474	36,672	1	-	4,238	4,775	697	9,711						
2025[d/]	23,147	11,484	12,276	9,325	138	56,370	-	-	2,787	2,839	69	5,695	0	0	12	12	0	24

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/ Neah Bay 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 2)

Year or Avg.	Jan.-Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[b/]	Nov.-Dec.	Total May-Sept.	Total Year
Area 4B										
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	26	26	158	269
1996-2000	14	12	14	1	25	6	-	2	58	74
2001-2005	34	15	18	27	27	10	-	65	97	196
2006-2010	96	44	122	50	55	6	-	58	276	430
2011-2015	312	117	109	30	22	11	-	43	288	643
2016	35	167	40	22	27	2	-	34	258	327
2017	149	9	57	19	22	25	-	3	132	284
2018	93	73	113	86	21	22	-	26	315	434
2019	100	49	33	19	4	1	-	13	106	219
2020	68	0	0	10	14	1	-	0	25	93
2022	19	21	80	122	21	4	-	0	248	267
2023	126	29	52	11	59	25	0	5	176	307
2024	168	83	41	61	75	4	0	2	264	434
2025[a/]	273	72	93	26	33	11	0	1	235	509
Neah Bay										
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
1996-2000	0	18	20	2	52	43	-	0	136	136
2001-2005	1	30	46	71	84	56	-	0	286	287
2006-2010	1	27	95	98	106	44	-	0	369	370
2011-2015	0	68	129	162	200	56	-	0	615	615
2016	0	12	171	105	57	0	-	0	345	345
2017	0	15	29	293	320	139	-	0	796	796
2018	0	21	133	185	108	80	-	0	527	527
2019	0	11	36	327	255	105	-	0	734	734
2020	0	0	0	13	101	27	-	0	141	141
2021	0	3	14	14	68	63	-	0	162	162
2022	0	4	20	118	74	45	-	0	261	261
2023	0	49	26	95	103	64	-	0	337	337
2024	3	19	49	45	88	2	-	0	203	206
2025[a/]	0	57	23	115	65	36	-	0	296	296
La Push[b/]										
1981-1985	0	10	26	86	93	29	0	0	243	243
1986-1990	0	21	39	119	150	37	-	-	366	366
1991-1995	0	3	7	44	100	5	-	-	160	160
1996-2000	0	0	1	0	3	2	-	-	6	6
2001-2005	0	0	0	1	1	1	10	-	4	12
2006-2010	0	2	10	7	10	2	3	-	31	34
2011-2015	0	19	22	109	79	35	1	-	263	264
2016	0	21	15	4	1	0	0	-	41	41
2017	0	0	1	2	3	2	0	-	8	8
2018	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	-	4	4
2019	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	-	7	7
2020	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	1	1
2021	0	0	0	4	9	0	0	-	13	13
2022	0	2	5	3	3	2	0	-	15	15
2023	0	2	3	5	6	4	0	-	20	20
2024	0	1	5	6	15	9	0	-	36	36
2025[a/]	0	2	7	14	17	15	0	-	55	55

TABLE A-14. Treaty Indian ocean troll salmon fishing effort in deliveries by catch area and month. (Page 2 of 2)

Year or Avg.	Jan.-Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.-Dec.	Total May-Sept.	Total Year
Westport										
1981-1985	0	6	12	30	23	2	0	0	72	72
1986-1990	0	10	24	73	68	24	-	-	199	199
1991-1995	0	1	4	26	52	10	-	-	95	95
1996-2000	0	1	2	8	15	3	-	-	29	29
2001-2005	0	2	1	1	4	2	-	-	10	10
2006-2010	0	3	11	14	21	5	-	-	55	55
2011-2015	0	4	9	17	25	7	-	-	62	62
2016	0	4	7	10	5	0	-	-	26	26
2017	0	3	3	3	12	6	-	-	27	27
2018	0	5	7	1	16	5	-	-	34	34
2019	0	5	3	10	14	8	-	-	40	40
2020	0	1	2	6	6	3	-	-	18	18
2021	0	4	4	1	5	10	-	-	24	24
2022	0	10	6	5	8	7	-	-	36	36
2023	0	1	3	13	17	3	-	-	37	37
2024	0	3	4	13	23	0	-	-	43	43
2025[a/]	0	8	4	12	20	14	-	-	58	58
Statewide Total										
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
1996-2000	14	31	38	11	96	53	-	2	229	246
2001-2005	35	47	66	100	116	69	10	65	397	505
2006-2010	97	77	238	169	191	57	3	58	732	889
2011-2015	312	207	268	318	326	109	1	43	1,228	1,584
2016	35	204	233	141	90	2	0	34	670	739
2017	149	27	90	317	357	172	0	3	963	1,115
2018	93	99	254	272	145	110	0	26	880	999
2019	100	65	72	356	275	119	0	13	887	1,000
2020	68	1	2	29	122	31	0	0	185	253
2021	19	28	98	141	103	77	0	0	447	466
2022	90	109	78	171	105	60	0	2	523	615
2023	126	81	84	124	185	96	0	5	570	701
2024	171	106	99	125	201	15	0	2	546	719
2025[a/]	273	139	127	167	135	76	0	1	644	918

a/ Preliminary.

b/ October effort beginning in 2002 occurred during Quileute ceremonial and subsistence fishery.

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.	Jan.-Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[b/]	Nov.-Dec.	Total May-Sept.	Total Year	Jan.-Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[b/]	Nov.-Dec.	Total May-Sept.	Total Year
					CHINOOK										**COHO**					
Area 4B																				
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	147	1,068	1,677	6,323	2	0	0	554	4,036	30	257	7	4,620	4,731
1996-2000	694	371	459	25	113	31	-	32	1,000	1,726	0	0	0	0	1,221	132	-	0	1,353	1,353
2001-2005	894	388	2,299	522	485	358	-	3,765	4,052	8,711	1	0	0	1,309	3,197	545	-	30	5,051	5,082
2006-2010	1,009	476	2,140	398	504	42	-	488	3,559	5,056	0	0	2	1,020	1,018	27	-	3	2,068	2,071
2011-2015	2,465	1,634	2,175	197	170	28	-	286	4,204	6,955	2	0	0	127	194	146	-	4	467	472
2016	244	1,758	239	135	84	5	-	182	2,221	2,647	0	0	0	8	10	0	-	0	18	18
2017	1,343	68	712	452	56	92	-	11	1,380	2,734	0	0	0	48	51	288	-	0	387	387
2018	798	727	2,363	511	94	54	-	129	3,749	4,676	0	0	3	192	222	239	-	0	656	656
2019	1,001	503	603	700	8	5	-	70	1,819	2,890	0	0	0	173	59	7	-	0	239	239
2020	661	0	0	93	74	8	-	0	175	836	0	0	0	239	396	12	-	0	647	647
2021	88	182	1,615	3,147	340	8	-	0	5,292	5,380	0	0	0	475	507	436	-	0	1,418	1,418
2022	1,873	2,751	742	1,769	500	116	-	6	5,878	7,757	0	0	0	63	45	16	-	0	124	124
2023	2,950	520	892	146	1,440	315	-	35	3,313	6,298	0	0	0	4	957	1,302	-	0	2,263	2,263
2024	2,700	1,265	448	1,431	1,642	29	-	5	4,815	7,520	0	0	0	24	3,807	143	-	0	3,974	3,974
2025[a/]	6,696	1,506	2,583	719	290	104	-	6	5,202	11,904	0	0	0	159	1,341	301	-	0	1,801	1,801
Neah Bay																				
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
1996-2000	1	2,191	5,957	353	3,368	1,809	-	17	13,679	13,697	0	0	0	15	9,027	7,940	-	0	16,982	16,982
2001-2005	11	4,666	12,259	8,821	5,524	2,762	-	0	34,033	34,044	20	2	3	5,938	14,570	8,744	-	0	29,257	29,277
2006-2010	12	820	6,616	3,445	4,610	1,765	-	7	17,256	17,276	4	3	26	10,833	10,955	4,670	-	0	26,487	26,490
2011-2015	0	4,187	12,763	8,565	5,780	1,548	-	0	32,843	32,843	0	0	8	2,954	12,962	5,367	-	0	21,291	21,291
2016	0	372	12,687	4,342	1,036	0	-	1	18,437	18,438	0	0	0	15	0	0	-	1	15	16
2017	0	1,099	1,297	15,296	4,316	589	-	0	22,597	22,597	0	0	0	833	6,811	4,363	-	0	12,007	12,007
2018	0	521	9,216	7,952	1,604	397	-	0	19,690	19,690	0	0	12	1,559	4,781	3,972	-	0	10,324	10,324
2019	0	186	1,492	11,589	2,709	224	-	0	16,200	16,200	0	0	0	13,981	31,842	5,979	-	0	51,802	51,802
2020	0	0	0	290	1,500	44	-	0	1,834	1,834	0	0	0	348	10,377	2,723	-	0	13,448	13,448
2021	0	29	386	534	1,083	167	-	0	2,199	2,199	0	0	0	517	12,700	8,566	-	0	21,783	21,783
2022	0	119	1,044	18,529	7,187	575	-	0	27,454	27,454	0	0	0	1,989	9,964	19,374	-	0	31,327	31,327
2023	0	2,030	2,631	8,079	8,050	1,834	-	0	22,624	22,624	0	0	0	4,286	4,398	15,592	-	0	24,276	24,276
2024	64	555	4,743	3,382	3,264	8	-	0	11,952	12,016	0	0	0	2,579	22,473	70	-	0	25,122	25,122
2025[a/]	0	2,195	2,359	13,409	3,539	332	-	0	21,834	21,834	0	0	0	3,541	7,112	6,297	-	0	16,950	16,950

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.									Total										Total	
	Jan.-Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[b/]	Nov.-Dec.	May-Sept.	Year	Jan.-Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[b/]	Nov.-Dec.	May-Sept.	Year
	CHINOOK										**COHO**									
La Push																				
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	-	-	5,054	5,054	0	0	2,694	8,430	7,021	2,250	-	-	20,395	20,395
1991-1995	0	61	278	465	601	22	-	-	1,428	1,428	0	0	0	2,863	6,123	201	-	-	9,187	9,187
1996-2000	0	0	16	0	40	7	-	-	63	63	0	0	0	0	103	95	-	-	198	198
2001-2005	0	52	10	70	40	15	23	-	186	204	0	0	0	12	84	12	66	-	109	162
2006-2010	0	46	1,008	408	570	103	10	-	2,134	2,145	0	0	0	244	1,191	124	7	-	1,560	1,567
2011-2015	0	1,547	2,554	6,251	1,767	736	2	-	12,856	12,858	0	0	2	1,774	6,359	1,223	0	-	9,358	9,358
2016	0	641	555	256	4	0	0	-	1,456	1,456	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-	0	1
2017	0	0	10	5	4	30	0	-	49	49	0	0	0	8	14	167	0	-	189	189
2018	0	0	25	0	0	3	0	-	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	-	17	17
2019	0	0	0	0	14	23	0	-	37	37	0	0	0	0	123	219	0	-	342	342
2020	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	-	27	27	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	-	5	5
2021	0	0	0	81	256	0	0	-	337	337	0	0	0	45	1,578	0	0	-	1,623	1,623
2022	0	7	215	183	63	10	0	-	478	478	0	0	0	159	1,861	992	0	-	3,012	3,012
2023	0	16	473	286	344	18	0	-	1,137	1,137	0	0	0	1,163	348	988	0	-	2,499	2,499
2024	0	18	231	335	602	25	0	-	1,211	1,211	0	0	0	264	8,331	1,078	0	-	9,673	9,673
2025[a/]	0	21	632	1,819	1,313	109	0	-	3,894	3,894	0	0	0	2,161	4,947	3,378	0	-	10,486	10,486
Westport																				
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	-	-	3,926	3,926	0	0	1,391	4,901	4,221	747	-	-	11,260	11,260
1991-1995	0	15	231	188	656	74	-	-	1,165	1,165	0	0	0	1,138	2,019	228	-	-	3,385	3,385
1996-2000	0	18	91	67	286	46	-	-	508	508	0	0	0	0	712	367	-	-	1,079	1,079
2001-2005	0	355	92	49	222	125	-	-	843	843	0	0	0	0	114	80	-	-	194	194
2006-2010	0	41	198	240	223	147	-	-	849	849	0	0	10	208	999	342	-	-	1,559	1,559
2011-2015	0	119	371	580	702	19	-	-	1,792	1,792	0	0	18	136	542	70	-	-	766	766
2016	0	134	271	396	186	0	-	-	987	987	0	0	0	6	5	0	-	-	11	11
2017	0	86	20	19	229	34	-	-	388	388	0	0	0	114	274	379	-	-	767	767
2018	0	71	152	23	185	5	-	-	436	436	0	0	0	0	509	296	-	-	805	805
2019	0	120	15	25	58	47	-	-	265	265	0	0	0	260	1,794	1,068	-	-	3,122	3,122
2020	0	8	23	239	117	14	-	-	401	401	0	0	0	0	86	205	-	-	291	291
2021	0	210	128	1	10	58	-	-	407	407	0	0	0	2	210	1,325	-	-	1,537	1,537
2022	0	406	233	86	100	42	-	-	867	867	0	0	0	46	344	1,299	-	-	1,689	1,689
2023	0	4	38	583	731	30	-	-	1,386	1,386	0	0	0	473	335	192	-	-	1,000	1,000
2024	0	15	53	232	413	0	-	-	713	713	0	55	0	927	2,872	0	-	-	3,854	3,854
2025[a/]	0	106	206	555	569	225	-	-	1,661	1,661	0	0	0	2,021	2,764	3,257	-	-	8,042	8,042

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.									Total									Total	
	Jan.-Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[b/]	Nov.-Dec.	May-Sept.	Year	Jan.-Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[b/]	Nov.-Dec.	May-Sept.	Year
	CHINOOK										COHO									
Statewide Total																				
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
1996-2000	695	2,580	6,524	446	3,806	1,893	-	49	15,249	15,994	0	0	0	15	11,063	8,533	-	0	19,611	19,611
2001-2005	905	5,461	14,660	9,462	6,271	3,260	23	3,765	39,114	43,802	20	2	3	7,259	17,964	9,381	66	30	34,611	34,714
2006-2010	1,021	1,382	9,962	4,491	5,907	2,056	10	495	23,799	25,325	4	4	39	12,304	14,163	5,163	7	3	31,673	31,687
2011-2015	2,465	7,487	17,863	15,594	8,420	2,331	2	286	51,695	54,448	2	0	28	4,990	20,056	6,806	0	4	31,881	31,887
2016	244	2,905	13,752	5,129	1,310	5	0	183	23,101	23,528	0	0	0	29	15	0	1	1	44	46
2017	1,343	1,253	2,039	15,772	4,605	745	0	11	24,414	25,768	0	0	0	1,003	7,150	5,197	0	0	13,350	13,350
2018	798	1,319	11,756	8,486	1,883	459	0	129	23,903	24,830	0	0	15	1,751	5,512	4,524	0	0	11,802	11,802
2019	1,001	809	2,110	12,314	2,789	299	0	70	18,321	19,392	0	0	0	14,414	33,818	7,273	0	0	55,505	55,505
2020	661	8	23	622	1,718	66	0	0	2,437	3,098	0	0	0	587	10,864	2,940	0	0	14,391	14,391
2021	88	421	2,129	3,763	1,689	233	0	0	8,235	8,323	0	0	0	1,039	14,995	10,327	0	0	26,361	26,361
2022	1,873	3,283	2,234	20,567	7,850	743	0	6	34,677	36,556	0	0	0	2,257	12,214	21,681	0	0	36,152	36,152
2023	2,950	2,570	4,034	9,094	10,565	2,197	0	35	28,460	31,445	0	0	0	5,926	6,038	18,074	0	0	30,038	30,038
2024	2,764	1,853	5,475	5,380	5,921	62	0	5	18,691	21,460	0	55	0	3,794	37,483	1,291	0	0	42,623	42,623
2025[a/]	6,696	3,828	5,780	16,502	5,711	770	0	6	32,591	39,293	0	0	0	7,882	16,164	13,233	0	0	37,279	37,279

a/ Preliminary.

b/ October landings beginning in 2002 occurred during Quileute 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.	Total Year
Area 4B										
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
1997-1999	0	0	0	0	550	7	-	0	557	557
2001-2005	0	0	0	219	141	5	-	0	365	365
2007	0	0	0	82	141	0	-	0	223	223
2009	0	0	0	189	219	0	-	0	408	408
2011	0	0	3	55	15	0	-	0	73	73
2013	0	0	0	39	0	0	-	0	39	39
2015	0	0	2	0	2	0	-	0	4	4
2017	0	0	0	1	1	0	-	0	2	2
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0	9	10	0	-	0	19	19
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	5	0	0	-	0	5	5
Neah Bay										
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
1997-1999	0	0	0	0	1,023	74	-	0	1,096	1,096
2001-2005	0	4	0	132	449	73	-	0	657	657
2007	0	0	7	244	96	0	-	0	347	347
2009	0	0	0	237	145	0	-	0	382	382
2011	0	0	3	659	310	16	-	0	988	988
2013	0	0	0	49	115	0	-	0	164	164
2015	0	0	4	0	16	0	-	0	20	20
2017	0	0	0	60	133	0	-	0	193	193
2019	0	0	0	243	270	0	-	0	513	513
2021	0	0	0	8	31	0	-	0	39	39
2023	0	0	0	126	1	0	-	0	127	127
2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
La Push										
1981-1985	0	7	100	654	418	12	0	0	1,191	1,191
1987-1989	0	3	6	625	667	65	-	-	1,365	1,365
1991-1995	0	0	0	65	277	10	-	-	353	353
1997-1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0
2001-2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
2007	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	-	14	14
2009	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	-	5	5
2011	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	-	4	4
2013	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	-	6	6
2015	0	0	0	98	0	0	0	-	98	98
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
2025	0	0	0	78	15	0	0	-	93	93

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.	Total Year
Westport										
1981-1985	0	1	18	106	6	0	0	0	132	132
1987-1989	0	0	0	419	44	8	-	-	471	471
1991-1995	0	0	0	7	6	0	-	-	13	13
1997-1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0
2001-2005	0	0	0	0	2	0	-	-	2	2
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0
2009	0	0	0	4	1	0	-	-	5	5
2011	0	0	0	4	5	0	-	-	9	9
2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0
2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0
Total Statewide										
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
1997-1999	0	0	0	0	1,573	81	-	0	1,653	1,653
2001-2005	0	4	0	351	592	78	0	0	1,025	1,025
2007	0	0	7	326	251	0	0	0	584	584
2009	0	0	0	431	369	0	0	0	800	800
2011	0	0	6	718	334	16	0	0	1,074	1,074
2013	0	0	0	89	120	0	0	0	209	209
2015	0	0	6	98	18	0	0	0	122	122
2017	0	0	0	61	134	0	0	0	195	195
2019	0	0	0	243	270	0	0	0	513	513
2021	0	0	0	17	41	0	0	0	58	58
2023	0	0	0	126	1	0	0	0	127	127
2025	0	0	0	83	15	0	0	0	98	98

a/ Odd year averages only.

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
Neah Bay								
1981-1985	80	557	979	9,338	13,391	3,382	126	27,495
1986-1990[a/]	-	431	491	13,953	7,341	2,193	-	23,175
1991-1995[a/]	-	1,258	4	12,553	9,455	994	-	20,494
1996-2000	-	-	-	3,462	5,345	1,098	-	8,301
2001-2005	-	576	1,447	10,063	7,081	1,199	-	19,326
2006-2010	-	-	869	5,631	5,132	775	-	12,233
2011-2015	-	671	1,652	7,417	3,768	991	-	14,231
2016	-	-	-	7,504	751	-	-	8,255
2017	-	-	386	7,874	2,037	494	-	10,791
2018	-	-	1,169	5,989	1,499	0	-	8,657
2019	-	-	2,527	5,150	1,987	400	-	10,064
2020[d/]	-	-	1,322	4,700	768	-	-	6,790
2021[d/]	-	-	1,939	6,668	1,775	516	-	10,899
2022	-	-	3,693	2,398	2,255	1,091	-	9,437
2023	-	-	2,783	7,027	2,857	1,618	-	14,286
2024	-	-	4,585	8,725	4,493	65	-	17,868
2025[b/]	-	-	5,302	9,814	5,943	862	-	21,920
La Push								
1981-1985	-	0	77	1,119	2,075	231	239	3,332
1986-1990	-	66	60	1,768	749	154	113	2,478
1991-1995	-	-	-	2,236	548	480	8	2,587
1996-2000	-	-	-	1,060	666	588	-	1,537
2001-2005	-	59	199	1,711	1,486	678	132	4,138
2006-2010	-	-	236	971	1,786	600	132	3,679
2011-2015	-	87	254	1,275	1,731	633	254	4,199
2016	-	-	-	702	387	-	-	1,089
2017	-	-	82	465	1,005	348	-	1,901
2018	-	-	80	400	1,408	20	-	1,908
2019	-	-	124	530	1,114	294	240	2,301
2020[d/]	-	-	0	17	146	63	-	225
2021[d/]	-	-	0	539	797	265	-	1,601
2022	-	-	92	967	844	575	285	2,763
2023	-	-	179	812	904	628	212	2,735
2024	-	-	125	990	1,000	-	-	2,115
2025[b/]	-	-	292	1,201	1,396	68	-	2,956

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
Westport								
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
1991-1995	-	-	4,955	20,127	15,146	8,072	706	44,760
1996-2000	-	-	-	7,529	8,354	1,951	-	15,938
2001-2005	-	1,861	4,425	18,150	15,487	6,189	-	42,500
2006-2010	-	-	3,753	9,769	13,773	3,296	-	29,090
2011-2015	-	880	6,782	12,920	15,352	5,790	-	41,197
2016	-	-	-	9,587	8,253	-	-	17,840
2017	-	-	-	13,216	12,780	-	-	25,997
2018	-	-	-	8,019	14,110	390	-	22,519
2019	-	-	1,604	9,823	10,178	1,788	-	23,393
2020[d/]	-	-	676	7,937	6,205	3,278	-	18,097
2021[d/]	-	-	1,752	9,577	9,599	3,987	-	24,915
2022	-	-	-	12,497	11,593	4,980	-	29,071
2023	-	-	898	14,882	8,338	4,750	-	28,868
2024	-	-	722	14,948	9,297	255	-	25,223
2025[b/]	-	-	1,638	17,289	9,054	2,982	-	30,963
Ilwaco[c/]								
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
1991-1995	-	-	1,660	17,100	11,766	7,412	-	37,108
1996-2000	-	-	-	4,775	7,041	3,037	-	12,683
2001-2005	-	215	781	12,573	23,125	7,773	-	43,983
2006-2010	-	-	509	7,034	17,717	1,946	-	26,612
2011-2015	-	121	2,080	7,129	15,355	5,360	-	29,973
2016	-	-	-	7,666	16,587	-	-	24,254
2017	-	-	388	8,532	13,844	-	-	22,765
2018	-	-	1,195	5,098	7,979	613	-	14,884
2019	-	-	2,396	10,576	15,602	1,335	-	29,909
2020[d/]	-	-	610	8,163	-	-	-	8,773
2021[d/]	-	-	1,299	9,247	17,910	-	-	28,456
2022	-	-	573	8,280	11,264	3,650	-	23,768
2023	-	-	634	7,991	13,425	8,150	-	30,200
2024	-	-	1,732	10,364	5,996	456	-	18,549
2025[b/]	-	-	1,096	12,771	10,500	-	-	24,367

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[c/]								
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
1991-1995	-	1,258	4,140	48,319	36,915	16,837	714	104,949
1996-2000	-	-	-	15,695	21,407	4,496	-	38,459
2001-2005	-	2,711	6,245	42,497	47,179	14,601	132	109,947
2006-2010	-	-	4,302	23,405	38,408	6,228	132	71,614
2011-2015	-	1,426	10,769	28,742	36,206	12,774	254	89,600
2016	-	-	-	25,458	25,978	-	-	51,437
2017	-	-	857	30,088	29,666	842	-	61,453
2018	-	-	2,444	19,506	24,995	1,023	-	47,968
2019	-	-	6,651	26,079	28,881	3,816	240	65,667
2020[d/]	-	-	2,609	20,816	7,119	3,341	-	33,885
2021[d/]	-	-	4,990	26,031	30,080	4,768	-	65,870
2022	-	-	4,358	24,143	25,957	10,296	285	65,038
2023	-	-	4,494	30,712	25,525	15,146	212	76,089
2024	-	-	7,165	35,028	20,785	777	-	63,754
2025[b/]	-	-	8,327	41,075	26,893	3,911	-	80,206

a/ Includes effort from the Washington State waters Area 4B fishery (none in 1994 or 1999).
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).
d/ The ports of Neah Bay and La Push were closed to public access in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021, Neah Bay remained closed to public access and La Push opened to public access July 12. Effort shown in this table includes effort that occurred in the adjacent catch areas and originated from Sekiu during periods Neah Bay and La Push remained closed to public access.

Table A-18. Washington ocean recreational Chinook and coho salmon landings in numbers of 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**				
Neah Bay																
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	2,587	358	35	-	2,478	-	-	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
1996-2000[b/]	-	-	-	396	68	5	-	267	-	-	-	1,686	5,023	1,782	-	7,103
2001-2005	-	234	683	2,710	705	77	-	3,949	-	-	573	8,391	7,468	1,039	-	17,128
2006-2010	-	-	168	1,098	706	60	-	1,998	-	-	167	3,231	3,427	405	-	7,163
2011-2015	-	127	846	3,669	1,195	57	-	5,842	-	-	148	2,503	2,098	1,355	-	6,103
2016	-	-	-	3,011	255	-	-	3,266	-	-	-	30	23	-	-	53
2017	-	-	244	6,134	856	54	-	7,287	-	-	45	1,767	1,214	507	-	3,533
2018	-	-	352	2,269	420	-	-	3,041	-	-	548	3,170	1,221	-	-	4,939
2019	-	-	1,474	2,385	-	-	-	3,859	-	-	754	3,344	1,764	318	-	6,179
2020[c/]	-	-	551	1,400	49	-	-	2,000	-	-	50	2,381	624	-	-	3,055
2021[c/]	-	-	633	3,542	215	28	-	4,417	-	-	4	1,144	1,027	442	-	2,618
2022	-	-	2,773	1,297	733	74	-	4,877	-	-	239	432	1,373	588	-	2,633
2023	-	-	832	3,841	819	56	-	5,549	-	-	172	1,348	1,950	2,180	-	5,650
2024	-	-	1,600	3,851	684	2	-	6,137	-	-	700	1,915	4,690	78	-	7,383
2025[d/]	-	-	2,770	6,094	701	62	-	9,627	-	-	-	2,308	6,806	1,012	-	10,127
La Push																
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
1996-2000	-	-	-	188	125	54	-	259	-	-	-	894	732	704	-	1,550
2001-2005	-	7	96	740	541	195	51	1,586	-	-	-	1,110	1,306	309	10	2,770
2006-2010	-	-	40	222	529	141	48	972	-	-	100	752	1,642	194	27	2,654
2011-2015	-	-	121	760	716	125	106	1,830	-	-	61	520	1,303	533	51	2,456
2016	-	-	-	221	34	-	-	255	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	5
2017	-	-	7	209	229	37	-	482	-	-	13	159	1,155	423	-	1,750
2018	-	-	26	102	297	2	-	427	-	-	25	94	814	21	-	954
2019	-	-	10	216	190	33	164	613	-	-	2	336	1,095	318	16	1,767
2020[c/]	-	-	0	13	4	0	-	17	-	-	0	5	166	23	-	194
2021[c/]	-	-	0	225	92	12	-	329	-	-	0	271	867	209	-	1,347
2022	-	-	21	423	242	83	127	897	-	-	44	701	828	588	2	2,163
2023	-	-	29	523	386	71	60	1,069	-	-	14	264	507	795	3	1,582
2024	-	-	43	442	171	-	-	656	-	-	25	672	1,328	-	-	2,024
2025[d/]	-	-	80	832	327	12	-	1,251	-	-	-	724	1,818	106	-	2,648

TABLE A-18. Washington ocean recreational Chinook and coho salmon landings in numbers of 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**				
Westport																
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
1996-2000	-	-	-	1,908	1,667	585	-	3,544	-	-	-	8,644	9,155	1,241	-	17,062
2001-2005	-	2,313	4,117	9,698	7,559	2,200	-	11,515	-	5	1,074	12,899	14,113	7,057	-	33,518
2006-2010	-	-	2,327	4,255	4,317	576	-	10,544	-	-	205	5,254	12,050	3,727	-	21,155
2011-2015	-	429	3,853	5,851	7,824	1,270	-	18,970	-	-	1,817	8,232	9,512	6,699	-	26,260
2016	-	-	-	4,198	4,232	-	-	8,430	-	-	-	30	13	-	-	43
2017	-	-	-	4,247	2,358	-	-	6,605	-	-	-	6,664	9,086	-	-	15,750
2018	-	-	-	2,537	2,307	32	-	4,877	-	-	-	1,638	13,496	236	-	15,370
2019	-	-	126	1,163	959	121	-	2,368	-	-	341	7,878	10,930	1,077	-	20,227
2020[c/]	-	-	51	2,750	1,538	479	-	4,818	-	-	-	2,484	3,105	2,304	-	7,893
2021[c/]	-	-	920	3,929	1,792	413	-	7,054	-	-	17	2,448	11,412	6,787	-	20,665
2022	-	-	-	6,491	4,746	21	-	11,257	-	-	-	9,378	14,404	8,734	-	32,516
2023	-	-	567	9,697	3,136	527	-	13,926	-	-	208	8,086	6,344	6,273	-	20,911
2024	-	-	257	7,715	2,961	51	-	10,984	-	-	537	16,100	11,985	159	-	28,780
2025[d/]	-	-	1,044	9,083	3,269	643	-	14,040	-	-	98	17,727	11,729	4,165	-	33,718
Ilwaco[e/]																
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
1996-2000	-	-	-	356	561	129	-	923	-	-	-	7,157	8,380	2,707	-	15,730
2001-2005	-	53	664	1,814	3,895	826	-	6,944	-	-	522	18,205	29,244	8,022	-	55,784
2006-2010	-	-	197	869	2,091	128	-	3,181	-	-	222	9,143	21,337	1,397	-	31,731
2011-2015	-	53	1,064	1,671	3,987	876	-	7,619	-	-	1,520	7,865	14,297	4,489	-	28,171
2016	-	-	-	2,088	2,868	-	-	4,957	-	-	-	4,692	11,266	-	-	15,958
2017	-	-	319	2,191	3,153	-	-	5,663	-	-	30	5,724	9,301	-	-	15,055
2018	-	-	455	507	586	21	-	1,569	-	-	258	4,679	8,422	88	-	13,447
2019	-	-	237	1,533	888	84	-	2,743	-	-	3,507	14,386	16,997	1,361	-	36,251
2020[c/]	-	-	208	465	-	-	-	673	-	-	-	9,108	-	-	-	9,108
2021[c/]	-	-	434	1,157	2,586	-	-	4,177	-	-	147	7,451	17,542	-	-	25,140
2022	-	-	311	1,843	2,259	15	-	4,429	-	-	233	10,731	10,276	2,263	-	23,503
2023	-	-	120	1,187	3,398	329	-	5,033	-	-	431	6,675	5,110	6,979	-	19,195
2024	-	-	806	2,134	1,247	34	-	4,221	-	-	1,955	13,868	5,569	358	-	21,749
2025[d/]	-	-	218	2,578	1,877	-	-	4,673	-	-	908	17,881	9,509	-	-	28,299

TABLE A-18. Washington ocean recreational Chinook and coho salmon landings in numbers of 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**				
Total Statewide[e/]																
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[a/]	-	901	1,886	14,500	8,674	1,212	-	25,590	-	19	5,077	91,015	62,794	7,165	45	165,058
1991-1995[b/]	-	148	1,041	5,009	3,756	1,743	215	11,156	-	40	6,124	63,585	47,920	16,697	324	131,364
1996-2000[b/]	-	-	-	2,603	2,407	564	-	4,940	-	-	-	17,736	23,289	3,967	-	41,445
2001-2005	-	2,607	5,200	14,961	12,700	2,859	51	35,251	-	5	1,795	40,606	52,131	15,016	10	109,200
2006-2010	-	-	2,101	6,443	7,643	879	48	16,694	-	-	495	18,381	38,456	5,444	27	62,703
2011-2015	-	452	5,883	11,950	13,722	2,328	106	34,261	-	-	3,534	19,120	27,210	13,075	51	62,990
2016	-	-	-	9,519	7,388	-	-	16,907	-	-	-	4,755	11,304	-	-	16,059
2017	-	-	569	12,781	6,596	91	-	20,037	-	-	88	14,314	20,755	930	-	36,087
2018	-	-	833	5,414	3,611	56	-	9,913	-	-	832	9,581	23,952	345	-	34,710
2019	-	-	1,847	5,297	2,037	238	164	9,583	-	-	4,603	25,944	30,786	3,075	16	64,425
2020[c/]	-	-	810	4,627	1,592	479	-	7,508	-	-	50	13,978	3,895	2,327	-	20,250
2021[c/]	-	-	1,987	8,853	4,684	453	-	15,976	-	-	168	11,315	30,848	7,439	-	49,769
2022	-	-	3,105	10,054	7,980	193	127	21,460	-	-	515	21,242	26,882	12,174	2	60,816
2023	-	-	1,548	15,247	7,739	983	60	25,576	-	-	825	16,372	13,910	16,227	3	47,337
2024	-	-	2,706	14,143	5,063	87	-	21,999	-	-	3,216	32,554	23,571	595	-	59,935
2025[d/]	-	-	4,112	18,588	6,175	717	-	29,592	-	-	1,005	38,641	29,862	5,283	-	74,791

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, 1998, 2000, and 2008.

c/ The ports of Neah Bay and La Push were closed to public access in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021, Neah Bay remained closed to public access and La Push opened to public access July 12. Catch shown in this table includes catch that occurred in the adjacent catch areas and was landed into Sekiu during periods Neah Bay and La Push remained closed to public access.

d/ Preliminary.

e/ 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.[a/]	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season
Neah Bay								
1977-1985	9	6	83	1,276	5,553	225	17	7,092
1987-1995[b/]	-	0	3	804	1,279	151	-	2,044
1997-2005[b/]	-	-	6	1,369	1,851	67	-	3,274
2007	-	-	-	1,268	2,766	0	-	4,033
2009	-	-	9	2,591	4,266	270	-	7,136
2011	-	-	33	3,320	3,960	159	-	7,473
2013	-	-	31	4,088	1,866	13	-	5,997
2015	-	-	803	4,984	593	5	-	6,385
2017	-	-	1	368	299	7	-	676
2019	-	-	15	260	593	0	-	869
2021[c/]	-	-	7	671	395	22	-	1,095
2023	-	-	16	183	646	23	-	868
2025[e/]	-	-	0	561	461	0	-	1,023
La Push								
1977-1985	0	0	14	175	896	2	0	1,084
1987-1995	-	0	0	26	50	8	-	54
1997-2005	-	-	4	174	141	8	0	321
2007	-	-	-	42	84	0	0	126
2009	-	-	6	148	77	0	0	231
2011	-	-	4	520	929	67	0	1,520
2013	-	-	3	232	406	1	0	643
2015	-	-	24	113	5	0	0	142
2017	-	-	0	4	8	0	0	12
2019	-	-	0	41	165	0	0	206
2021[c/]	-	-	0	22	52	4	-	78
2023	-	-	0	18	151	0	0	170
2025[e/]	-	-	0	62	80	0	-	143
Westport								
1977-1985	0	94	470	2,826	944	4	0	4,319
1987-1995	-	0	0	65	42	3	-	109
1997-2005	-	-	6	984	231	14	-	1,229
2007	-	-	-	261	240	2	-	503
2009	-	-	51	79	131	0	-	261
2011	-	-	4	544	1,270	13	-	1,832
2013	-	-	5	648	372	0	-	1,024
2015	-	-	209	1,829	60	3	-	2,101
2017	-	-	0	36	9	0	-	45
2019	-	-	0	127	565	8	-	700
2021[c/]	-	-	0	29	21	1	-	51
2023	-	-	2	61	500	0	-	563
2025[e/]	-	-	0	101	47	0	-	148

TABLE A-19. Washington ocean recreational pink salmon landings in numbers of fish by port of landing and statistical month. (Page 2 of 2)

Year or Avg.[a/]	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season
Ilwaco[d/]								
1977-1985	0	10	37	208	219	1	0	472
1987-1995	-	0	0	36	51	0	-	87
1997-2005	-	-	0	2	10	1	-	13
2007	-	-	-	5	3	0	-	8
2009	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0
2011	-	-	0	2	1	0	-	3
2013	-	-	0	0	4	0	-	4
2015	-	-	0	3	1	0	-	4
2017	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0
2019	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0
2021[c/]	-	-	0	3	0	-	-	3
2023	-	-	0	2	0	0	-	2
2025[e/]	-	-	0	8	5	-	-	13
Total Statewide[d/]								
1977-1985	2	27	151	1,121	1,903	58	4	3,242
1987-1995	-	0	1	233	355	40	-	573
1997-2005	-	-	4	632	558	22	0	1,209
2007	-	-	-	1,575	3,093	2	0	4,670
2009	-	-	65	2,818	4,474	270	0	7,627
2011	-	-	41	4,386	6,161	240	0	10,828
2013	-	-	39	4,967	2,648	14	0	7,668
2015	-	-	1,035	6,929	659	8	0	8,631
2017	-	-	1	407	316	7	0	732
2019	-	-	15	428	1,324	8	0	1,775
2021[c/]	-	-	7	725	468	27	-	1,228
2023	-	-	18	264	1,297	23	0	1,602
2025[e/]	-	-	0	733	594	0	-	1,326

a/ Odd year averages only, includes five years of data.

b/ Includes catch from the Washington State waters Area 4B fishery.

c/ In 2021, the port of Neah Bay was closed to public access and the port of La Push opened to public access July 12 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Catch shown in this table includes catch that occurred in the adjacent catch areas and was landed into Sekiu during periods Neah Bay and La Push remained closed to public access.

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).

e/ Preliminary.

Table A-20. Cape Falcon to U.S./Mexico border commercial troll salmon fishing effort in days fished by region and month. (Page 1 of 2)

Year or Avg.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.[a/]											
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
1996-2000	-	-	1,282	1,573	960	1,532	973	636	114	-	6,815
2001-2005	687	1,208	2,310	1,994	942	1,631	1,673	1,213	161	25	11,190
2006-2010	-	342	1,098	926	439	685	326	239	163	26	2,406
2011-2015	-	915	1,424	1,151	640	1,186	693	465	153	-	6,626
2016	-	888	833	635	542	634	330	137	41	-	4,040
2017	-	106	183	391	655	-	88	137	41	-	1,601
2018	-	-	348	433	287	667	80	102	83	-	2,000
2019	-	49	134	342	915	389	104	187	-	-	2,120
2020	-	136	92	367	549	251	175	212	-	-	1,782
2021	32	395	338	169	313	246	70	181	-	-	1,744
2022	185	294	410	650	316	218	48	124	-	-	2,245
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	206	55	-	432
2024	-	149	580	258	74	265	140	187	-	-	1,653
2025[b/]	-	229	483	442	277	239	290	117	-	-	2,077
Humbug Mt. to 40°10′ Line (KMZ)[a/c/]											
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	-	-	56	522	157	-	-	396
1996-2000	-	-	55	-	-	107	208	150	-	-	533
2001-2005	-	17	41	82	110	166	388	110	13	-	819
2006-2010	-	6	26	138	63	68	212	80	20	-	310
2011-2015	-	9	178	125	164	123	147	78	-	-	793
2016	-	7	13	47	8	-	59	52	-	-	186
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	-	-	109
2018	-	-	167	351	286	255	-	115	-	-	1,174
2019	-	2	7	108	140	283	-	-	-	-	540
2020	-	1	3	47	72	-	-	-	-	-	123
2021	1	2	4	55	57	-	-	-	-	-	119
2022	-	4	-	72	15	67	-	-	-	-	158
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
2024	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
2025[b/]	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

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
40°10′ Line to U.S./Mexico Border											
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
1996-2000	-	-	4,642	4,173	4,570	2,318	2,235	-	-	-	18,082
2001-2005	-	-	4,248	2,367	4,540	2,963	2,396	293	-	-	16,807
2006-2010	-	106	2,597	66	1,681	2,041	1,705	271	-	-	6,849
2011-2015	-	-	3,466	2,215	3,069	2,434	1,415	380	-	-	12,979
2016	-	-	1,662	1,290	-	2,450	1,563	174	-	-	7,139
2017	-	-	874	1,210	-	2,610	1,811	220	-	-	6,725
2018	-	-	473	839	823	2,751	1,551	441	-	-	6,878
2019	-	-	3,872	4,370	3,091	2,794	1,108	251	-	-	15,486
2020	-	-	2,665	3,359	2,895	1,713	1,086	568	-	-	12,286
2021	-	-	2,527	2,592	767	2,395	1,324	317	-	-	9,922
2022	-	-	3,049	1,398	2,855	1,853	1,498	385	-	-	11,038
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025[b/]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total South of Cape Falcon[a/]											
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
1996-2000	-	-	5,979	5,752	4,953	3,957	3,416	786	116	-	25,430
2001-2005	689	1,222	6,590	4,426	5,359	4,401	4,457	1,616	168	25	28,816
2006-2010	-	454	2,480	1,016	2,161	2,771	1,093	412	176	26	6,763
2011-2015	-	922	5,068	3,491	3,873	3,744	2,225	923	153	-	20,399
2016	-	895	2,508	1,972	550	3,084	1,952	363	41	-	11,365
2017	-	106	1,057	1,601	655	2,610	1,899	466	41	-	8,435
2018	-	-	988	1,623	1,396	3,673	1,631	658	83	-	10,052
2019	-	51	4,013	4,820	4,146	3,466	1,212	438	-	-	18,146
2020	-	137	2,760	3,773	3,516	1,964	1,261	780	-	-	14,191
2021	33	397	2,869	2,816	1,137	2,641	1,394	498	-	-	11,785
2022	185	298	3,459	2,120	3,186	2,138	1,546	509	-	-	13,441
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	206	55	-	432
2024	-	152	580	258	74	265	140	187	-	-	1,656
2025[b/]	-	229	483	442	277	239	290	117	-	-	2,077

a/ Monthly totals for Oregon data are the sum of statistical weeks with closest fit to the calendar month.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ In 2021, the southern boundary of the KMZ was officially moved five nautical miles north from Horse Mountain to latitude 40°10′ N.

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 1 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**						
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.[a/]																						
1981-1985	-	-	13,353	6,839	43,988	23,644	6,660	2,804	36	-	97,325	-	-	-	-	260,127	85,249	5,803	-	-	-	351,179
1986-1990	-	-	41,012	45,376	139,455	85,332	29,901	21,111	1,095	-	363,282	-	-	-	40	294,074	95,999	20,776	-	-	-	410,889
1991-1995	-	-	12,499	18,016	19,956	36,499	16,827	14,191	453	-	118,442	-	-	-	91,249	105,911	8,382	-	19	-	-	205,560
1996-2000	-	-	21,687	28,657	13,880	38,164	17,769	7,339	1,002	-	128,498	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
2001-2005	14,799	25,358	50,107	41,488	20,877	50,745	49,102	32,580	1,307	148	269,227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006-2010	-	1,856	8,174	7,660	3,217	5,706	1,061	1,184	811	67	16,348	-	-	-	-	-	5,036	4,899	-	-	-	7,417
2011-2015	-	9,474	16,027	14,325	10,693	24,757	10,626	4,452	1,066	-	91,420	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,295	-	-	-	3,295
2016	-	6,585	5,989	4,736	11,243	8,627	1,812	717	182	-	39,891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	553	1,229	3,174	13,019	-	137	681	96	-	18,889	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	971	2,878	2,930	12,304	225	490	431	-	20,229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	150	665	3,302	16,337	4,648	632	870	-	-	26,604	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	799	773	2,414	4,385	1,863	560	1,003	-	-	11,797	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	229	2,382	2,103	842	4,658	5,109	370	1,243	-	-	16,936	-	-	-	-	934	1,154	-	-	-	-	2,088
2022	1,563	2,779	3,643	9,110	6,499	5,148	52	930	-	-	29,724	-	-	-	-	1,410	745	-	-	-	-	2,155
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	1,028	221	-	1,461	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,223	-	-	-	3,223
2024	-	3,097	5,524	1,559	2,081	2,522	167	930	-	-	15,880	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,356	11	-	-	1,367
2025[b/]	-	2,273	2,575	4,939	9,988	2,454	1,160	711	-	-	24,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,324	2	-	-	3,326
Humbug Mt. to 40°10′ Line (KMZ)[a/c/]																						
1981-1985	-	-	31,261	13,370	26,577	44,460	10,089	3,495	1,113	-	130,365	-	-	3,527	7,183	25,915	17,370	803	0	-	-	51,270
1986-1990	-	-	5,509	55,976	9,956	17,966	8,453	770	1,460	-	100,090	-	-	-	11,960	2,350	51	565	0	-	-	14,926
1991-1995	-	-	265	-	1,682	234	4,510	927	-	-	7,618	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	-	-	3
1996-2000	-	-	1,064	-	-	1,589	3,232	696	-	-	6,580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001-2005	25	656	446	1,182	3,363	6,874	7,582	661	66	-	17,645	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006-2010	-	15	95	727	601	825	4,587	391	92	-	3,676	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011-2015	-	36	3,633	1,758	1,977	1,365	1,789	292	-	-	10,484	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	-	12	34	179	21	-	196	152	-	-	594	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	329	-	-	329	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	1,209	4,006	2,988	4,391	-	316	-	-	12,910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	12	16	799	1,945	4,957	-	-	-	-	7,729	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	1	5	168	651	-	-	-	-	-	825	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	2	2	13	275	132	-	-	-	-	-	424	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	-	7	0	371	39	366	-	-	-	-	783	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025[b/]	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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**						
40°10′ Line to U.S./Mexico Border																						
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
1996-2000	-	-	121,717	101,679	88,632	24,057	25,378	-	-	-	361,464	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001-2005	-	-	81,370	73,618	122,399	52,345	39,885	1,905	-	-	371,521	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006-2010	-	748	23,255	274	22,499	15,994	12,744	712	-	-	63,398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011-2015	-	-	46,785	32,854	57,262	21,312	8,465	2,035	-	-	168,713	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	-	-	13,367	13,428	-	18,334	9,271	589	-	-	54,989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	-	5,588	6,891	-	18,336	10,232	1,279	-	-	42,326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	4,566	14,859	13,096	23,927	10,926	2,031	-	-	69,405	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	-	71,001	97,146	37,363	53,222	6,099	801	-	-	265,632	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	-	32,516	49,257	65,505	19,615	8,472	2,435	-	-	177,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	46,881	76,723	12,632	57,622	7,557	1,040	-	-	202,455	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	-	-	52,946	34,217	81,074	33,884	8,054	1,030	-	-	211,205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025[b/]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total South of Cape Falcon [a/]																						
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
1996-2000	-	-	144,468	130,783	94,184	63,810	46,379	8,035	1,002	-	488,661	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
2001-2005	14,823	25,883	131,834	116,052	141,118	98,440	96,569	35,145	1,347	148	658,393	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006-2010	-	2,619	21,015	8,084	26,116	22,250	7,993	1,781	872	67	57,328	-	-	-	-	-	5,036	4,899	-	-	-	7,417
2011-2015	-	9,502	66,445	48,937	69,932	47,433	20,522	6,779	1,066	-	270,617	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,295	-	-	-	3,295
2016	-	6,597	19,390	18,343	11,264	26,961	11,279	1,458	182	-	95,474	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	553	6,817	10,065	13,019	18,336	10,369	2,289	96	-	61,544	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	6,746	21,743	19,014	40,622	11,151	2,837	431	-	102,544	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	162	71,682	101,247	55,645	62,827	6,731	1,671	-	-	299,965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	800	33,294	51,839	70,541	21,478	9,032	3,438	-	-	190,422	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	231	2,384	48,997	77,840	17,422	62,731	7,927	2,283	-	-	219,815	-	-	-	-	934	1,154	-	-	-	-	-
2022	1,563	2,786	56,589	43,698	87,612	39,398	8,106	1,960	-	-	241,712	-	-	-	-	1,410	745	-	-	-	-	-
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	1,028	221	-	1,461	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,223	-	-	-	-
2024	-	3,104	5,524	1,559	2,081	2,522	167	930	-	-	15,887	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,356	11	-	-	-
2025[b/]	-	2,273	2,575	4,939	9,988	2,454	1,160	711	-	-	24,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,324	2	-	-	-

a/ Monthly totals for Oregon data are the sum of statistical weeks with closest fit to the calendar month.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ In 2021, the southern boundary of the KMZ was officially moved five nautical miles north from Horse Mountain to latitude 40°10′ N.

Table A-22. Cape Falcon to U.S/Mexico border ocean recreational fishing effort in salmon angler trips by region and month. (Page 1 of 2)

Year or Avg.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Season
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.[a/]											
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	11,171	--	--	164,930
1991-1995	-	-	-	1,817	11,249	63,162	22,523	5,191	4,948	396	64,187
1996-2000	-	-	-	708	596	9,570	4,388	3,527	2,933	170	21,804
2001-2005	-	63	212	1,460	12,416	37,987	18,656	8,798	3,531	182	83,279
2006-2010	-	30	84	973	4,625	17,825	15,742	5,192	2,623	69	46,664
2011-2015	-	134	287	1,317	3,664	16,551	16,422	15,179	2,191	17	55,753
2016	-	82	18	1,037	2,799	6,382	4,835	14,579	612	--	30,344
2017	-	17	60	500	1,916	10,057	9,383	9,343	453	--	31,729
2018	-	54	19	657	1,122	9,566	22,219	14,596	899	--	49,132
2019	-	43	8	410	6,273	32,385	24,824	9,660	1,581	-	75,184
2020	-	11	112	292	649	21,207	11,969	11,346	1,714	-	47,300
2021	-	23	571	845	4,728	34,163	25,967	13,474	202	-	79,973
2022	-	93	343	747	7,083	27,961	17,842	21,396	859	-	76,324
2023	-	-	-	7	1,896	20,574	14,574	22,586	308	0	59,945
2024	-	56	290	1,113	3,495	11,817	24,101	19,350	796	-	61,018
2025[b/]	-	0	178	698	4,022	29,945	10,767	26,383	814	-	72,807
Humbug Mt. to 40°10′ Line (KMZ)[a/c/]											
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
1996-2000	-	-	-	3,271	9,150	5,570	12,832	3,266	2,766	-	36,854
2001-2005	-	-	-	4,566	8,748	6,208	12,157	4,617	2,983	-	39,279
2006-2010	-	-	-	2,633	3,319	3,328	4,160	4,363	2,420	-	16,981
2011-2015	-	-	-	3,580	6,269	10,463	9,492	1,843	3,730	-	35,377
2016	-	-	-	1,682	2,622	3,273	2,134	1,558	1,872	-	13,141
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,012	-	2,012
2018	-	-	-	508	3,715	4,138	3,855	51	2,102	-	14,369
2019	-	-	-	496	3,507	4,611	3,308	147	-	-	12,069
2020[d/]	-	-	-	-	1,624	7,786	1,820	-	-	-	11,230
2021	-	-	-	-	2,336	4,567	1,221	-	-	-	8,124
2022	-	-	-	3,672	1,376	1,215	1,532	636	-	-	8,431
2023	-	-	-	-	172	126	50	-	-	-	348
2024	-	-	-	159	1,079	1,480	912	-	-	-	3,630
2025[b/]	-	-	-	135	1,216	1,933	129	-	-	-	3,413

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
40°10′ Line to U.S./Mexico Border[c/]											
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	1,263	15,054	23,079	22,180	30,007	51,595	26,483	11,093	5,939	302	186,873
1996-2000	32	14,341	25,245	21,784	31,874	42,867	25,997	9,463	4,144	610	176,094
2001-2005	371	2,645	27,879	23,256	24,370	41,406	23,848	10,068	4,148	1,148	159,140
2006-2010	248	446	17,005	12,398	15,911	20,521	8,700	3,053	1,822	921	60,083
2011-2015	-	-	17,589	11,026	12,822	25,003	17,427	8,867	3,588	431	96,666
2016	-	-	8,006	8,281	4,284	16,521	13,188	8,500	2,366	0	61,146
2017	-	-	10,105	5,000	6,574	22,590	19,358	8,496	1,851	0	73,974
2018	-	-	8,140	2,021	12,296	34,271	18,472	8,984	5,072	-	89,256
2019	-	-	17,350	5,579	18,173	22,923	23,219	6,925	1,821	-	95,990
2020[d/]	-	-	-	--	--	25,967	16,753	7,739	4,264	147	54,870
2021	-	-	12,287	8,838	10,052	27,845	16,334	8,361	2,565	-	86,282
2022	-	-	13,665	11,527	11,601	30,546	18,443	6,584	1,294	-	93,660
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025[b/]	-	-	-	-	9,801	-	-	12,760	-	-	22,561
Total South of Cape Falcon [a/]											
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	1,263	15,054	23,079	29,374	54,157	106,679	41,813	20,897	10,221	425	302,876
1996-2000	32	14,341	25,258	25,763	41,620	58,007	43,217	16,256	9,843	723	234,753
2001-2005	371	2,683	28,091	29,281	45,533	85,601	54,662	23,483	10,662	1,330	281,698
2006-2010	248	466	17,061	16,004	17,491	33,466	24,290	10,514	5,287	990	111,711
2011-2015	-	134	17,876	15,923	22,755	52,017	43,342	25,889	9,509	351	187,796
2016	-	82	8,024	11,000	9,705	26,176	20,157	24,637	4,850	--	104,631
2017	-	17	10,165	5,500	8,490	32,647	28,741	17,839	4,316	--	107,715
2018	-	54	8,159	3,186	17,133	47,975	44,546	23,631	8,073	--	152,757
2019	-	43	17,358	6,485	27,953	59,919	51,351	16,732	3,402	-	183,243
2020[d/]	-	11	112	292	2,273	54,960	30,542	19,085	5,978	147	113,400
2021	-	23	12,858	9,683	17,116	66,575	43,522	21,835	2,767	-	174,379
2022	-	93	14,008	15,946	20,060	59,722	37,817	28,616	2,153	-	178,415
2023	-	-	-	7	2,068	20,700	14,624	22,586	308	0	60,293
2024	-	56	290	1,272	4,574	13,297	25,013	19,350	796	-	64,648
2025[b/]	-	0	178	833	15,039	31,878	10,896	39,143	814	-	98,781

a/ Monthly totals for Oregon data are the sum of statistical weeks with closest fit to the calendar month.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ In 2021, the southern boundary of the KMZ was officially moved five nautical miles north from Horse Mountain to latitude 40°10′ N.

d/ Recreational estimates for California do not include May and June due to restrictions on sampling caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table A-23. Cape Falcon to U.S./Mexico border ocean recreational salmon landings in numbers of fish by region and month. (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**					
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.[a/]																						
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
1996-2000	-	-	-	107	142	1,987	1,233	738	503	36	4,726	-	-	-	-	-	8,452	42	12	1	-	5,127
2001-2005	-	3	61	266	3,544	13,052	7,832	4,085	1,338	31	30,212	-	-	-	8	6,461	28,005	7,878	163	21	-	42,529
2006-2010	-	3	2	72	204	996	643	651	609	33	3,161	-	-	-	2	2,240	14,112	10,849	606	5	-	27,810
2011-2015	-	64	70	239	668	1,240	3,677	2,040	619	7	8,620	-	-	-	1	922	11,052	6,284	9,433	30	-	27,709
2016	-	32	9	128	237	238	692	1,140	76	--	2,552	-	-	-	-	245	1,180	79	4,178	22	-	5,704
2017	-	0	6	89	139	508	807	592	39	--	2,180	-	-	-	-	363	5,772	3,940	4,590	-	-	14,665
2018	-	0	4	48	139	655	1,167	621	74	--	2,708	-	-	-	-	31	2,978	8,581	6,936	-	-	18,526
2019	-	10	3	103	530	2,430	725	682	256	-	4,739	-	-	-	-	3,805	27,301	12,366	5,070	5	-	48,547
2020	-	0	4	38	89	2,842	863	1,345	219	-	5,400	-	-	-	-	0	7,714	5,126	4,239	-	-	17,079
2021	-	12	136	174	604	2,681	1,066	863	9	-	5,545	-	-	-	-	1,792	37,782	27,786	10,760	4	-	78,124
2022	-	31	95	226	1,241	1,468	706	797	62	-	4,626	-	-	-	-	3,323	27,167	9,245	17,670	5	-	57,410
2023	-	-	-	-	2	6	8	1,687	25	-	1,728	-	-	-	-	710	14,391	8,537	26,966	-	-	50,604
2024	-	8	102	199	133	220	1,259	1,026	110	-	3,057	-	-	-	-	1,804	8,054	18,278	23,541	5	-	51,682
2025[b/]	-	0	67	116	186	221	21	1,971	77	-	2,659	-	-	-	-	2,223	26,330	5,241	19,316	9	-	53,119
Humbug Mt. to 40°10′ Line (KMZ)[a/c/]																						
1981-1985	-	0	1	2,463	4,949	17,196	7,185	703	515	9	33,021	--	--	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	--	--	-	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
1996-2000	-	-	-	1,298	3,637	2,596	5,622	709	702	-	14,564	-	-	-	33	63	55	98	22	9	-	244
2001-2005	-	-	-	3,369	5,979	3,107	6,313	3,409	469	-	22,646	-	-	-	54	201	182	117	38	8	-	588
2006-2010	-	-	-	1,828	3,883	1,891	2,963	1,873	438	-	8,566	-	-	-	93	301	662	365	66	4	-	1,268
2011-2015	-	-	-	2,531	6,240	8,760	7,046	1,054	698	-	26,328	-	-	-	14	51	283	69	6	-	-	415
2016	-	-	-	1,454	1,025	1,506	649	582	287	-	5,503	-	-	-	-	29	45	3	2	-	-	79
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	506	-	506	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-	105	1,863	1,320	1,583	31	429	-	5,331	-	-	-	-	52	23	45	-	-	-	120
2019	-	-	-	325	2,423	1,530	1,177	74	-	-	5,529	-	-	-	-	186	408	103	-	-	-	697
2020[c/]	-	-	-	-	566	2,518	382	-	-	-	3,466	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	18
2021	-	-	-	-	276	1,088	178	-	-	-	1,542	-	-	-	-	450	130	195	-	-	-	775
2022	-	-	-	3,550	164	63	391	443	-	-	4,611	-	-	-	13	544	401	7	2	-	-	967
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	-	-	-	24
2024	-	-	-	2	39	62	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	317	449	74	-	-	-	840
2025[b/]	-	-	-	2	28	392	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	320	6	-	-	-	433

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**					
40°10′ Line to U.S./Mexico Border[c/]																						
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	484	11,136	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	--	10,159
1996-2000	6	14,184	23,734	17,596	29,070	40,667	17,615	5,878	2,977	982	149,280	-	-	3	11	112	91	59	16	6	-	283
2001-2005	196	1,767	22,222	17,031	24,567	41,719	15,500	6,749	2,248	395	132,355	-	-	3	118	179	340	66	22	-	-	713
2006-2010	34	105	5,942	7,682	11,114	12,435	2,667	589	349	196	30,698	-	-	8	56	271	251	31	11	-	-	618
2011-2015	-	-	10,982	6,041	8,209	17,869	9,206	5,589	1,872	93	59,843	-	-	8	6	29	79	9	3	5	-	120
2016	-	-	2,030	4,239	1,522	11,549	7,101	5,933	638	0	33,012	-	-	-	-	-	35	8	-	-	-	43
2017	-	-	4,298	2,305	5,433	26,241	18,809	4,260	851	0	62,197	-	-	-	3	-	418	44	-	-	-	465
2018	-	-	3,935	476	13,058	41,588	13,563	6,784	4,172	-	83,576	-	-	-	-	5	76	4	8	-	-	93
2019	-	-	16,780	3,163	18,565	20,891	19,965	3,671	468	-	83,503	-	-	-	2	115	52	353	14	5	-	541
2020[c/]	-	-	-	--	--	22,102	9,738	4,077	2,364	29	38,310	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	4	-	-	34
2021	-	-	7,626	4,184	7,217	20,047	10,164	4,079	1,583	-	54,900	-	-	-	210	84	215	18	-	4	-	531
2022	-	-	9,838	9,849	12,735	35,207	14,740	2,828	479	-	85,676	-	-	-	22	59	266	167	5	-	-	519
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025[b/]	-	-	-	-	9,279	-	-	12,436	-	-	21,715	-	-	-	-	199	-	-	20	-	-	-
Total South of Cape Falcon [a/]																						
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	484	11,136	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	--	106,474
1996-2000	2	11,347	23,735	19,001	32,850	45,250	24,470	7,326	4,181	678	168,570	-	-	3	22	175	5,218	199	42	9	-	5,655
2001-2005	157	1,769	22,283	20,665	34,090	57,878	29,645	14,243	4,055	427	185,213	-	-	3	176	6,841	28,528	8,062	202	25	-	43,830
2006-2010	34	107	5,943	9,582	9,202	9,970	4,021	2,502	1,099	229	36,286	-	-	8	88	2,643	14,925	11,160	663	6	-	29,449
2011-2015	-	64	11,053	8,811	15,116	27,869	19,928	8,684	3,189	77	94,790	-	-	8	13	1,002	11,414	6,358	9,438	22	-	28,245
2016	-	32	2,039	5,821	2,784	13,293	8,442	7,655	1,001	0	41,067	-	-	-	-	274	1,260	90	4,180	22	-	5,826
2017	-	0	4,304	2,394	5,572	26,749	19,616	4,852	1,396	0	64,883	-	-	-	3	363	6,190	3,984	4,590	-	-	15,130
2018	-	0	3,939	629	15,060	43,563	16,313	7,436	4,675	0	91,615	-	-	-	-	88	3,077	8,630	6,944	-	-	18,739
2019	-	10	16,783	3,591	21,518	24,851	21,867	4,427	724	-	93,771	-	-	-	2	4,106	27,761	12,822	5,084	10	-	49,785
2020[c/]	-	0	4	38	655	27,462	10,983	5,422	2,583	29	47,176	-	-	-	-	0	7,762	5,126	4,243	-	-	17,131
2021	-	12	7,762	4,358	8,097	23,816	11,408	4,942	1,592	-	61,987	-	-	-	210	2,326	38,127	27,999	10,760	8	-	79,430
2022	-	31	9,933	13,625	14,140	36,738	15,837	4,068	541	-	94,913	-	-	-	35	3,926	27,834	9,419	17,677	5	-	58,896
2023	-	-	-	-	2	6	8	1,687	25	-	1,728	-	-	-	-	718	14,399	8,545	26,966	-	-	50,628
2024	-	8	102	201	172	282	1,323	1,026	110	-	3,224	-	-	-	-	2,121	8,503	18,352	23,541	5	-	52,522
2025[b/]	-	0	67	118	9,493	613	21	14,407	77	-	24,796	-	-	-	-	2,529	26,650	5,247	19,336	9	-	53,771

a/ Monthly totals for Oregon data are the sum of statistical weeks with closest fit to the calendar month.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ In 2021, the southern boundary of the KMZ was officially moved five nautical miles north from Horse Mountain to latitude 40°10′ N.

d/ Recreational estimates for California do not include May and June due to restrictions on sampling caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

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							
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
1996-2000	221	124	158	129	5	-	419
2001-2005	402	141	357	294	80	-	1,242
2006-2010	406	479	322	274	83	-	1,564
2011-2015	620	492	452	341	116	-	2,020
2016	647	359	248	186	-	-	1,440
2017	762	606	380	411	121	-	2,280
2018	741	674	422	189	69	-	2,095
2019	361	335	661	191	113	-	1,661
2020	73	136	464	227	19	-	919
2021	250	458	495	240	119	-	1,562
2022	490	185	267	137	100	-	1,179
2023	544	735	518	65	115	-	1,977
2024	480	517	544	274	62	-	1,877
2025[b/]	932	545	521	442	23	-	2,463
U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Pt. - Treaty Indian[c/]							
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
1996-2000	31	38	11	96	53	-	229
2001-2005	47	66	100	116	69	-	397
2006-2010	77	238	169	191	57	3	732
2011-2015	207	268	318	326	109	1	1,228
2017	27	90	317	357	172	0	963
2018	99	254	272	145	110	0	880
2019	65	72	356	275	119	0	887
2020	1	2	29	122	31	0	185
2021	28	98	141	103	77	0	447
2022	109	78	171	105	60	0	523
2023	81	84	124	185	96	0	570
2024	106	99	125	200	9	0	539
2025[b/]	139	123	163	130	70	0	625
U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Pt. - Total[c/]							
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
1996-2000	208	137	74	173	55	-	648
2001-2005	449	207	457	411	117	-	1,639
2006-2010	483	717	491	466	140	3	2,296
2011-2015	827	760	770	668	224	1	3,248
2016	851	592	389	276	2	0	2,110
2017	789	696	697	768	293	0	3,243
2018	840	928	694	334	179	0	2,975
2019	426	407	1,017	466	232	0	2,548
2020	74	138	493	349	50	0	1,104
2021	278	556	636	343	196	0	2,009
2022	599	263	438	242	160	0	1,702
2023	625	819	642	250	211	0	2,547
2024	586	616	669	474	71	0	2,416
2025[b/]	1,071	668	684	572	93	0	3,088

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
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon - Non-Indian							
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
1996-2000	2	2	-	294	29	-	85
2001-2005	93	33	114	181	86	-	472
2006-2010	232	239	102	129	34	-	736
2011-2015	343	176	80	59	67	-	725
2016	149	130	51	83	-	-	413
2017	98	116	26	119	76	-	435
2018	29	67	18	36	2	-	152
2019	51	26	109	54	24	-	264
2020	34	37	20	23	8	-	122
2021	9	18	22	14	15	-	78
2022	12	63	111	15	32	-	233
2023	32	44	105	31	21	-	233
2024	129	73	63	62	7	-	334
2025[b/]	56	55	118	115	0	-	344
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon - Non-Indian Total							
1981-1985	3,669	305	5,497	3,294	149	1	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
1996-2000	223	126	158	227	19	-	487
2001-2005	495	173	470	475	166	-	1,713
2006-2010	638	718	424	403	118	-	2,301
2011-2015	962	667	532	401	182	-	2,745
2016	796	489	299	269	-	-	1,853
2017	860	722	406	530	197	-	2,715
2018	770	741	440	225	71	-	2,247
2019	412	361	770	245	137	-	1,925
2020	107	173	484	250	27	-	1,041
2021	259	476	517	254	134	-	1,640
2022	502	248	378	152	132	-	1,412
2023	576	779	623	96	136	-	2,210
2024	609	590	607	336	69	-	2,211
2025[b/]	988	600	639	557	23	-	2,807
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon - Treaty Indian Total[c/]							
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
1996-2000	31	38	11	96	53	-	229
2001-2005	47	66	100	116	69	-	397
2006-2010	77	238	169	191	57	3	732
2011-2015	207	268	318	326	109	1	1,228
2016	204	233	141	90	2	0	670
2017	27	90	317	357	172	0	963
2018	99	254	272	145	110	0	880
2019	65	72	356	275	119	0	887
2020	1	2	29	122	31	0	185
2021	28	98	141	103	77	0	447
2022	109	78	171	105	60	0	523
2023	81	84	124	185	96	0	570
2024	106	99	125	200	9	0	539
2025[b/]	139	123	163	130	70	0	625

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/]							
1981-1985	3,748	446	5,781	3,607	295	17	13,878
1986-1990	2,736	884	702	1,907	504	6	6,737
1991-1995	1,108	735	537	1,014	292	10	3,686
1996-2000	210	139	74	232	61	-	716
2001-2005	541	239	570	592	168	10	2,111
2006-2010	715	955	593	595	174	3	3,032
2011-2015	1,169	936	850	727	291	1	3,973
2016	1,000	722	440	359	2	0	2,523
2017	887	812	723	887	369	0	3,678
2018	869	995	712	370	181	0	3,127
2019	477	433	1,126	520	256	0	2,812
2020	108	175	513	372	58	0	1,226
2021	287	574	658	357	211	0	2,087
2022	611	326	549	257	192	0	1,935
2023	657	863	747	281	232	0	2,780
2024	715	689	732	536	78	0	2,750
2025[b/]	1,127	723	802	687	93	0	3,432

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 January-April, October, or November-December 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.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Pt. - Non-Indian														
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
1996-2000	5,247	2,897	4,030	1,456	3	-	9,880	-	-	3,905	5,207	193	-	7,939
2001-2005	15,314	6,072	9,697	7,328	1,057	-	39,045	-	-	1,864	2,234	2,906	-	5,468
2006-2010	5,129	7,439	2,687	2,657	504	-	18,415	-	-	1,672	2,560	887	-	5,119
2011-2015	10,849	9,700	7,970	6,620	1,065	-	36,204	-	-	1,572	2,564	1,355	-	5,492
2016	6,434	3,964	3,325	1,962	-	-	15,685	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	13,356	7,246	5,706	5,285	766	-	32,359	-	-	217	719	301	-	1,237
2018	6,653	8,942	5,438	1,683	709	-	23,425	-	-	415	456	388	-	1,259
2019	3,762	3,018	11,394	2,641	1,732	-	22,547	-	-	1,477	1,060	1,201	-	3,738
2020	478	1,175	7,269	2,861	149	-	11,932	-	-	222	314	86	-	622
2021	2,542	7,202	5,547	3,140	508	-	18,939	-	-	551	1,071	1,625	-	3,247
2022	13,691	2,577	4,825	1,997	212	-	23,302	-	-	1,034	2,307	5,944	-	9,285
2023	7,654	16,586	10,360	270	324	-	35,194	-	-	1,959	1,678	3,898	-	7,535
2024	10,027	11,265	9,922	2,337	474	-	34,025	-	-	4,062	4,613	667	-	9,342
2025[b/]	23,067	11,417	12,129	9,047	138	-	55,798	-	-	2,661	2,585	69	-	5,315
U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Pt. - Treaty Indian[c/]														
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
1996-2000	2,580	6,524	446	3,806	1,893	-	15,249	0	0	15	11,063	8,533	-	19,611
2001-2005	5,461	14,660	9,462	6,271	3,260	23	39,114	2	3	7,259	17,964	9,381	66	34,611
2006-2010	1,382	9,962	4,491	5,907	2,056	10	23,799	4	39	12,304	14,163	5,163	7	31,673
2011-2015	7,487	17,863	15,594	8,420	2,331	2	51,695	0	28	4,990	20,056	6,806	0	31,881
2016	2,905	13,752	5,129	1,310	5	0	23,101	0	0	29	15	0	1	44
2017	1,253	2,039	15,772	4,605	745	0	24,414	0	0	1,003	7,150	5,197	0	13,350
2018	1,319	11,756	8,486	1,883	459	0	23,903	0	15	1,751	5,512	4,524	0	11,802
2019	809	2,110	12,314	2,789	299	0	18,321	0	0	14,414	33,818	7,273	0	55,505
2020	8	23	622	1,718	66	0	2,437	0	0	587	10,864	2,940	0	14,391
2021	421	2,129	3,763	1,689	233	0	8,235	0	0	1,039	14,995	10,327	0	26,361
2022	3,283	2,234	20,567	7,850	743	0	34,677	0	0	2,257	12,214	21,681	0	36,152
2023	2,570	4,034	9,094	10,565	2,197	0	28,460	0	0	5,926	6,038	18,074	0	30,038
2024	1,853	5,475	5,239	5,481	62	0	18,110	55	0	3,786	32,853	1,291	0	37,985
2025[b/]	2,428	3,054	15,698	5,450	891	0	27,521	0	0	9,263	16,795	16,189	0	42,247

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/]														
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
1996-2000	6,778	8,842	1,252	4,389	1,893	-	23,153	0	0	1,577	14,187	8,610	-	24,375
2001-2005	20,775	20,732	19,159	13,599	3,895	23	78,159	2	3	8,751	20,198	11,125	66	40,079
2006-2010	6,511	17,401	7,178	8,564	2,560	10	42,214	4	39	13,976	16,724	6,050	7	36,792
2011-2015	18,336	27,563	23,564	15,040	3,396	2	87,899	0	28	6,563	22,620	8,161	0	37,373
2016	9,339	17,716	8,454	3,272	5	0	38,786	0	0	29	15	0	1	44
2017	14,609	9,285	21,478	9,890	1,511	0	56,773	0	0	1,220	7,869	5,498	0	14,587
2018	7,972	20,698	13,924	3,566	1,168	0	47,328	0	15	2,166	5,968	4,912	0	13,061
2019	4,571	5,128	23,708	5,430	2,031	0	40,868	0	0	15,891	34,878	8,474	0	59,243
2020	486	1,198	7,891	4,579	215	0	14,369	0	0	809	11,178	3,026	0	15,013
2021	2,963	9,331	9,310	4,829	741	0	27,174	0	0	1,590	16,066	11,952	0	29,608
2022	16,974	4,811	25,392	9,847	955	0	57,979	0	0	3,291	14,521	27,625	0	45,437
2023	10,224	20,620	19,454	10,835	2,521	0	63,654	0	0	7,885	7,716	21,972	0	37,573
2024	11,880	16,740	15,161	7,818	536	0	52,135	55	0	7,848	37,466	1,958	0	47,327
2025[b/]	25,495	14,471	27,827	14,497	1,029	0	83,319	0	0	11,924	19,380	16,258	0	47,562
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon - Non-Indian														
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
1996-2000	9	64	-	2,464	89	-	710	-	-	-	7,021	1,043	-	7,542
2001-2005	3,031	1,512	1,802	2,684	599	-	9,388	-	-	1,802	2,877	3,932	-	6,678
2006-2010	2,779	2,930	569	503	61	-	6,842	-	-	2,371	3,926	212	-	6,509
2011-2015	6,618	2,703	968	441	698	-	11,427	-	-	739	712	1,477	-	2,928
2016	1,175	1,089	428	1,025	-	-	3,717	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	1,228	874	124	632	343	-	3,201	-	-	30	355	216	-	601
2018	36	337	30	57	4	-	464	-	-	40	85	-	-	125
2019	156	62	370	121	28	-	737	-	-	1,190	400	81	-	1,671
2020	231	168	57	101	11	-	568	-	-	63	64	18	-	145
2021	39	85	128	57	15	-	324	-	-	75	68	122	-	265
2022	377	805	1,437	23	35	-	2,677	-	-	1,893	198	1,562	-	3,653
2023	389	837	1,131	128	43	-	2,528	-	-	674	656	554	-	1,884
2024	3,047	1,144	499	129	2	-	4,821	-	-	945	741	132	-	1,818
2025[b/]	921	786	1,807	1,107	0	-	4,621	-	-	1,557	1,342	0	-	2,899

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.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon - Non-Indian														
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
1996-2000	5,255	2,961	4,030	2,688	92	-	10,590	-	-	3,905	9,887	715	-	12,967
2001-2005	18,345	7,584	11,499	10,012	1,656	-	48,433	-	-	3,666	5,111	6,838	-	12,146
2006-2010	7,908	10,369	3,255	3,161	565	-	25,257	-	-	4,043	6,487	1,099	-	11,628
2011-2015	17,467	12,402	8,938	7,062	1,762	-	47,631	-	-	2,311	3,276	2,832	-	8,419
2016	7,609	5,053	3,753	2,987	-	-	19,402	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	14,584	8,120	5,830	5,917	1,109	-	35,560	-	-	247	1,074	517	-	1,838
2018	6,689	9,279	5,468	1,740	713	-	23,889	-	-	455	541	388	-	1,384
2019	3,918	3,080	11,764	2,762	1,760	-	23,284	-	-	2,667	1,460	1,282	-	5,409
2020	709	1,343	7,326	2,962	160	-	12,500	-	-	285	378	104	-	767
2021	2,581	7,287	5,675	3,197	523	-	19,263	-	-	626	1,139	1,747	-	3,512
2022	14,068	3,382	6,262	2,020	247	-	25,979	-	-	2,927	2,505	7,506	-	12,938
2023	8,043	17,423	11,491	398	367	-	37,722	-	-	2,633	2,334	4,452	-	9,419
2024	13,074	12,409	10,421	2,466	476	-	38,846	-	-	5,007	5,354	799	-	11,160
2025[b/]	23,988	12,203	13,936	10,154	138	-	60,419	-	-	4,218	3,927	69	-	8,214
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon - Treaty Indian[c/]														
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
1996-2000	2,580	6,524	446	3,806	1,893	-	15,249	0	0	15	11,063	8,533	-	19,611
2001-2005	5,461	14,660	9,462	6,271	3,260	-	39,114	2	3	7,259	17,964	9,381	-	34,611
2006-2010	1,382	9,962	4,491	5,907	2,056	10	23,799	4	39	12,304	14,163	5,163	7	31,673
2011-2015	7,487	17,863	15,594	8,420	2,331	2	51,695	0	28	4,990	20,056	6,806	0	31,881
2016	2,905	13,752	5,129	1,310	5	0	23,101	0	0	29	15	0	1	44
2017	1,253	2,039	15,772	4,605	745	0	24,414	0	0	1,003	7,150	5,197	0	13,350
2018	1,319	11,756	8,486	1,883	459	0	23,903	0	15	1,751	5,512	4,524	0	11,802
2019	809	2,110	12,314	2,789	299	0	18,321	0	0	14,414	33,818	7,273	0	55,505
2020	8	23	622	1,718	66	0	2,437	0	0	587	10,864	2,940	0	14,391
2021	421	2,129	3,763	1,689	233	0	8,235	0	0	1,039	14,995	10,327	0	26,361
2022	3,283	2,234	20,567	7,850	743	0	34,677	0	0	2,257	12,214	21,681	0	36,152
2023	2,570	4,034	9,094	10,565	2,197	0	28,460	0	0	5,926	6,038	18,074	0	30,038
2024	1,853	5,475	5,239	5,481	62	0	18,110	55	0	3,786	32,853	1,291	0	37,985
2025[b/]	2,428	3,054	15,698	5,450	891	0	27,521	0	0	9,263	16,795	16,189	0	42,247

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/]														
1981-1985	38,547	5,395	25,025	6,782	1,131	201	76,882	283	7,435	139,943	71,509	19,889	54	239,059
1986-1990	38,747	15,749	11,001	7,570	1,931	26	75,011	3	4,256	43,336	88,600	18,777	68	155,033
1991-1995	14,736	11,511	5,136	5,472	1,059	29	37,914	1	1	20,432	44,516	11,795	103	76,744
1996-2000	6,784	8,892	1,252	4,881	1,911	-	23,721	0	0	1,577	16,996	8,819	-	27,392
2001-2005	23,805	22,244	20,961	16,283	4,254	-	87,547	2	3	10,192	23,075	13,484	-	46,757
2006-2010	9,290	20,331	7,747	9,068	2,621	10	49,057	4	39	16,347	20,650	6,262	7	43,301
2011-2015	24,954	30,265	24,531	15,481	4,093	2	99,326	0	28	7,302	23,332	9,639	0	40,301
2016	10,514	18,805	8,882	4,297	5	0	42,503	0	0	29	15	0	1	44
2017	15,837	10,159	21,602	10,522	1,854	0	59,974	0	0	1,250	8,224	5,714	0	15,188
2018	8,008	21,035	13,954	3,623	1,172	0	47,792	0	15	2,206	6,053	4,912	0	13,186
2019	4,727	5,190	24,078	5,551	2,059	0	41,605	0	0	17,081	35,278	8,555	0	60,914
2020	717	1,366	7,948	4,680	226	0	14,937	0	0	872	11,242	3,044	0	15,158
2021	3,002	9,416	9,438	4,886	756	0	27,498	0	0	1,665	16,134	12,074	0	29,873
2022	17,351	5,616	26,829	9,870	990	0	60,656	0	0	5,184	14,719	29,187	0	49,090
2023	10,613	21,457	20,585	10,963	2,564	0	66,182	0	0	8,559	8,372	22,526	0	39,457
2024	14,927	17,884	15,660	7,947	538	0	56,956	55	0	8,793	38,207	2,090	0	49,145
2025[b/]	26,416	15,257	29,634	15,604	1,029	0	87,940	0	0	13,481	20,722	16,258	0	50,461

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 January-April, October, or November-December 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							
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
1996-2000	1	2	31	21	0	-	29
2001-2005	2	3	55	22	5	-	84
2006-2010	5	17	101	19	1	-	141
2011	0	0	3	118	93	1	215
2013	0	2	0	101	37	1	141
2015	0	1	20	47	0	0	68
2017	0	0	10	3	0	0	13
2019	0	0	483	0	0	0	483
2021	0	0	4	29	0	0	33
2023	0	0	41	5	0	2	46
2025	0	0	12	12	0	2	24
U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Pt - Treaty Indian[b/]							
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
1996-2000	0	0	0	1,573	81	-	1,653
2001-2005	4	0	351	592	78	0	1,025
2006-2010	0	4	379	310	0	0	692
2011	0	6	718	334	16	0	1,074
2013	0	0	89	120	0	0	209
2015	0	6	98	18	0	0	122
2017	0	0	61	134	0	0	195
2019	0	0	243	270	0	0	513
2021	0	0	17	41	0	0	58
2023	0	0	126	1	0	0	127
2025	0	0	27	4	0	0	31
U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Pt - Total[b/]							
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
1996-2000	1	2	16	1,583	81	-	1,682
2001-2005	5	3	406	614	81	0	1,109
2006-2010	5	20	479	329	1	0	833
2011	0	6	721	452	109	1	1,289
2013	0	2	89	221	37	1	350
2015	0	7	118	65	0	0	190
2017	0	0	71	137	0	0	208
2019	0	0	726	270	0	0	996
2021	0	0	21	70	0	0	91
2023[c/]	0	0	167	6	0	2	173
2025	0	0	39	16	0	2	55
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon - Non-Indian							
1981-1985	5	4	842	2,327	0	0	3,178
1986-1990	0	0	109	1	1	-	111
1991-1995	0	0	0	55	0	-	55
1996-2000	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
2001-2005	65	17	31	23	0	-	137
2006-2010	33	0	3	10	4	-	49
2011	0	36	5	8	0	-	49
2013	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
2015	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
2017	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
2019	0	0	0	2	0	-	2
2021	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
2025	0	0	0	0	0	-	0

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
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon - Non-Indian							
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
1996-2000	1	2	16	11	0	-	29
2001-2005	67	20	86	44	4	-	221
2006-2010	37	17	104	29	5	-	190
2011	0	36	8	126	93	1	264
2013	0	2	0	101	37	1	141
2015	0	1	20	47	0	0	68
2017	0	0	10	3	0	0	13
2019	0	0	483	2	0	0	485
2021	0	0	4	29	0	0	33
2023	0	0	41	5	0	2	46
2025	0	0	12	12	0	2	24
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon - Treaty Indian[b/]							
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
1996-2000	0	0	0	1,573	81	-	1,653
2001-2005	6	0	434	789	115	0	1,344
2006-2010	0	2	314	273	1	0	590
2011	0	6	718	334	16	0	1,074
2013	0	0	89	120	0	0	209
2015	0	6	98	18	0	0	122
2017	0	0	61	134	0	0	195
2019	0	0	243	270	0	0	513
2021	0	0	17	41	0	0	58
2023	0	0	126	1	0	0	127
2025	0	0	27	4	0	0	31
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon - Total[b/]							
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
1996-2000	1	2	16	1,583	81	-	1,682
2001-2005	70	20	437	636	81	0	1,246
2006-2010	37	20	482	339	5	0	882
2011	0	42	726	460	109	1	1,338
2013	0	2	89	221	37	1	350
2015	0	7	118	65	0	0	190
2017	0	0	71	137	0	0	208
2019	0	0	726	272	0	0	998
2021	0	0	21	70	0	0	91
2023	0	0	167	6	0	2	173
2025	0	0	39	16	0	2	55

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/ 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/]

Year or Avg.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season[b/]
U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Pt.[c/]								
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
1996-2000	-	-	-	10,921	14,366	2,674	-	25,776
2001-2005	-	2,496	5,660	29,924	24,054	6,828	132	65,964
2006-2010	-	-	3,920	16,371	20,691	4,671	132	45,002
2011-2015	-	1,345	8,688	21,613	20,850	7,414	254	59,627
2016	-	-	-	17,792	9,391	-	-	27,183
2017	-	-	468	21,556	15,822	842	-	38,688
2018	-	-	1,249	14,408	17,017	410	-	33,084
2019	-	-	4,254	15,503	13,279	2,482	240	35,758
2020	-	-	1,999	12,654	7,119	3,341	-	25,112
2021	-	-	3,692	16,784	12,171	4,768	-	37,414
2022	-	-	3,785	15,863	14,692	6,646	285	41,271
2023	-	-	3,860	22,721	12,100	6,996	212	45,889
2024	-	-	5,433	24,663	14,789	321	-	45,206
2025[d/]	-	-	7,232	28,304	16,393	3,911	-	55,839
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon								
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
1996-2000	-	-	-	7,231	9,950	3,983	-	18,125
2001-2005	-	370	1,040	17,361	33,383	9,814	6	61,257
2006-2010	-	66	805	9,842	23,475	2,670	-	35,950
2011-2015	-	-	2,908	9,293	19,134	6,418	-	37,824
2016	-	-	-	9,586	18,999	-	-	28,586
2017	-	-	975	11,229	19,128	-	-	31,333
2018	-	-	1,575	6,937	13,311	761	-	22,583
2019	-	-	3,730	15,642	23,532	1,700	-	44,604
2021	-	-	696	11,530	-	-	-	12,226
2022	-	-	1,330	12,658	20,692	5,994	-	40,675
2023	-	-	1,229	12,383	21,864	10,791	-	46,267
2024	-	-	2,661	15,065	12,965	572	-	31,264
2025[d/]	-	-	1,473	21,675	15,362	-	-	38,510
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon[c/]								
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	-	-	-	13,543	27,273	7,498	-	45,605
1996-2000	-	-	-	18,152	24,315	5,064	-	43,901
2001-2005	-	2,866	6,440	47,285	57,436	16,642	133	127,222
2006-2010	-	66	4,524	26,213	44,166	6,807	132	80,952
2011-2015	-	1,462	11,596	30,906	39,984	13,832	254	97,451
2016	-	-	-	27,378	28,390	-	-	55,769
2017	-	-	1,444	32,785	34,950	842	-	70,021
2018	-	-	2,824	21,345	30,327	1,171	-	55,667
2019	-	-	7,985	31,145	36,811	4,181	240	80,362
2020	-	-	2,695	24,183	7,119	3,341	-	37,338
2021	-	-	5,295	30,707	37,953	4,768	-	78,724
2022	-	-	5,115	28,521	35,385	12,640	285	81,945
2023	-	-	5,089	35,104	33,964	17,787	212	92,156
2024	-	-	8,094	39,729	27,754	893	-	76,469
2025[d/]	-	-	8,704	49,979	31,755	3,911	-	94,349

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/ Includes catch from the Washington State waters Area 4B fishery in 1991, 1992, 1993, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000, and 2008.

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[b/]	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season
				CHINOOK								**COHO**				
U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Pt.[c/]																
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	12,706	5,373	1,161	-	20,256	-	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
1996-2000	-	-	-	2,246	1,846	467	-	4,016	-	-	-	10,579	14,909	2,343	-	25,715
2001-2005	-	-	-	13,147	8,805	2,033	51	28,307	-	-	-	22,401	22,887	6,994	10	53,416
2006-2010	-	-	1,954	5,574	5,552	777	48	13,513	-	-	329	9,237	17,119	4,326	27	30,972
2011-2015	-	417	4,820	10,279	9,735	1,453	106	26,643	-	-	2,013	11,255	12,913	8,587	51	34,819
2016	-	-	-	7,431	4,520	-	-	11,951	-	-	-	63	38	-	-	101
2017	-	-	250	10,590	3,442	91	-	14,374	-	-	58	8,590	11,454	930	-	21,032
2018	-	-	378	4,908	3,025	34	-	8,344	-	-	574	4,902	15,530	257	-	21,262
2019	-	-	1,610	3,764	1,148	154	164	6,841	-	-	1,097	11,558	13,789	1,714	16	28,174
2020	-	-	602	4,163	1,592	479	-	6,835	-	-	50	4,870	3,895	2,327	-	11,142
2021	-	-	1,552	7,696	2,098	453	-	11,799	-	-	21	3,864	13,306	7,439	-	24,630
2022	-	-	2,794	8,211	5,721	178	127	17,031	-	-	282	10,511	16,606	9,911	2	37,312
2023	-	-	1,428	14,061	4,341	654	60	20,544	-	-	393	9,698	8,801	9,248	3	28,143
2024	-	-	1,900	12,009	3,816	53	-	17,778	-	-	1,261	18,687	18,002	237	-	38,186
2025[d/]	-	-	3,894	16,009	4,298	717	-	24,918	-	-	98	20,760	20,352	5,283	-	46,492
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon																
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
1996-2000	-	-	-	553	783	167	-	1,326	-	-	-	10,932	12,055	3,643	-	22,986
2001-2005	-	-	-	2,588	5,500	1,068	3	9,648	-	-	663	25,195	43,314	10,042	-	78,949
2006-2010	-	17	261	1,132	2,691	176	-	4,123	-	-	306	12,665	27,754	1,793	-	42,037
2011-2015	-	77	1,433	2,107	4,971	1,137	#DIV/0!	9,679	-	-	2,026	10,141	17,887	5,578	-	35,633
2016	-	-	-	2,741	3,255	-	-	5,997	-	-	-	5,607	13,005	-	-	18,612
2017	-	-	649	2,758	4,164	-	-	7,571	-	-	43	7,973	13,609	-	-	21,625
2018	-	-	575	657	1,003	23	-	2,258	-	-	294	6,072	14,116	93	-	20,575
2019	-	-	341	2,201	1,373	122	-	4,038	-	-	5,359	20,934	25,540	1,642	-	53,475
2020	-	-	219	607	-	-	-	826	-	-	0	12,829	-	-	-	12,829
2021	-	-	494	1,507	4,013	-	-	6,014	-	-	256	12,106	27,182	-	-	39,544
2022	-	-	407	2,543	4,832	15	-	7,798	-	-	1,239	17,106	20,676	5,027	-	44,048
2023	-	-	238	1,783	6,872	684	-	9,576	-	-	793	10,895	9,419	10,350	-	31,457
2024	-	-	1,275	2,938	2,443	38	-	6,694	-	-	3,122	21,154	14,317	526	-	39,118
2025[d/]	-	-	279	4,169	2,961	-	-	7,409	-	-	1,379	31,148	15,328	-	-	47,856

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[b/]	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Season
				CHINOOK								**COHO**				
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon[c/]																
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	15,453	9,841	1,241	-	27,836	-	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
1996-2000	-	-	-	2,799	2,629	592	-	5,342	-	-	-	21,511	26,964	4,529	-	48,702
2001-2005	-	2,640	5,295	15,735	14,305	3,100	51	37,955	-	5	1,900	47,596	66,201	17,036	10	132,365
2006-2010	-	17	2,149	6,706	8,243	917	48	17,637	-	-	558	21,902	44,873	5,760	27	73,008
2011-2015	-	468	6,253	12,387	14,706	2,590	106	36,322	-	-	4,040	21,396	30,801	14,165	51	70,452
2016	-	-	-	10,172	7,775	-	-	17,947	-	-	-	5,670	13,043	-	-	18,713
2017	-	-	899	13,348	7,607	91	-	21,945	-	-	101	16,563	25,063	930	-	42,657
2018	-	-	953	5,564	4,028	58	-	10,602	-	-	868	10,974	29,646	350	-	41,838
2019	-	-	1,951	5,965	2,522	276	164	10,878	-	-	6,455	32,492	39,329	3,356	16	81,649
2020	-	-	821	4,769	1,592	479	-	7,661	-	-	50	17,699	3,895	2,327	-	23,971
2021	-	-	2,047	9,203	6,111	453	-	17,813	-	-	277	15,970	40,488	7,439	-	64,173
2022	-	-	3,201	10,754	10,553	193	127	24,829	-	-	1,521	27,617	37,282	14,938	2	81,361
2023	-	-	1,666	15,843	11,213	1,338	60	30,119	-	-	1,187	20,592	18,219	19,598	3	59,599
2024	-	-	3,175	14,947	6,259	91	-	24,472	-	-	4,383	39,840	32,319	763	-	77,304
2025[d/]	-	-	4,173	20,179	7,259	717	-	32,328	-	-	1,476	51,908	35,681	5,283	-	94,348

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 in November in some years.

c/ Includes catch from the Washington State waters Area 4B fishery in 1991, 1992, 1993, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000, and 2008.

d/ Preliminary.

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Table B-1. Sacramento River fall Chinook salmon escapement in numbers of fish.[a/b/]

Year or Average	Upper Sacramento Natural Areas[c/d/e/]		Lower Sacramento Natural Areas[c/]						Natural Area Totals[c/]		Sacramento Hatcheries						Hatchery Totals		Sacramento Totals	
			Feather River		Yuba River		American River[f/]				Coleman		Feather River		Nimbus					
	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults[g/]	Jacks	Adults	Jacks
1981-1985	57,913	22,432	36,252	5,243	12,825	5,146	32,803	5,142	139,793	37,963	11,557	3,734	6,845	884	10,072	2,257	29,832	7,689	169,625	45,651
1986-1990	87,396	17,244	38,709	6,426	9,261	2,444	25,663	3,917	161,029	30,031	11,507	2,288	5,837	1,947	5,685	1,349	23,028	5,584	184,057	35,616
1991-1995	60,151	11,496	32,578	4,355	8,309	2,131	29,804	4,367	130,842	22,350	11,948	2,295	10,537	2,762	6,414	1,447	28,899	6,505	159,741	28,855
1996-2000	153,777	8,383	54,225 [h/]	6,806	20,233	4,600	62,613	10,061	290,848	29,851	29,965	3,001	13,342	1,497	7,795	1,407	51,102	5,905	341,949	35,756
2001-2005	197,215 [i/]	7,600	88,250	7,064	18,461	2,861	107,941	14,198	411,867	31,723	72,122	6,018	18,300	2,507	12,221	4,799	102,643	13,324	514,510	45,047
2006-2010	40,050	2,884	29,544	1,451	5,913	512	10,483	1,035	85,990	5,883	18,528	2,193	9,411	1,522	5,454	648	33,393	4,363	119,383	10,245
2011	20,466	15,096	35,656	11,633	6,917	2,204	14,815	10,422	77,854	39,355	19,312	23,068	15,925	16,691	6,251	6,429	41,488	46,188	119,342	85,543
2012	67,190	7,125	57,507	6,142	6,009	1,722	35,527	3,296	166,233	18,285	77,318	8,198	33,628	8,533	8,250	1,007	119,196	17,738	285,429	36,023
2013	90,119	6,253	145,650	5,559	13,830	1,050	56,036	2,192	305,635	15,054	67,758	2,103	25,152	2,470	8,301	775	101,211	5,348	406,846	20,402
2014	80,407	7,193	55,480	5,241	9,885	1,819	22,895	3,580	168,667	17,833	17,937	903	18,824	4,596	7,048	1,295	43,809	6,794	212,476	24,627
2015	40,696	3,342	18,069	2,497	3,844	2,789	11,895	3,844	74,504	12,472	13,861	1,863	17,700	3,116	7,403	2,419	38,964	7,398	113,468	19,870
2016	10,563	803	34,054	4,727	2,143	1,422	9,537	4,936	56,297	11,888	8,306	225	17,594	2,962	7,502	1,922	33,402	5,109	89,699	16,997
2017	1,526	4,015	8,120	2,414	1,207	441	6,998	2,665	17,851	9,535	1,316	5,080	16,598	8,448	8,564 [j/]	2,015 [j/]	26,478	15,543	44,329	25,078
2018	18,317	11,998	39,210	6,616	2,140	933	12,022	9,070	71,689	28,617	8,207	5,991	21,084	7,272	4,486	1,726	33,777	14,989	105,466	43,606
2019	53,706	5,203	43,352	8,611	2,677	671	21,894	5,136	121,629	19,621	13,065	1,204	19,731	7,372	9,342	1,954	42,138	10,530	163,767	30,151
2020	36,447	3,747	40,499	2,470	3,801	393	19,422	3,034	100,169	9,644	12,478	1,259	20,340	1,853	5,104	1,160	37,922	4,272	138,091	13,916
2021	51,822	5,484	9,203	485	3,957	712	7,787	3,445	72,769	10,126	14,556	1,882	10,927	1,458	7,332	3,745	32,815	7,085	105,584	17,211
2022	8,986	647	6,164	413	2,926	245	14,631	1,752	32,707	3,057	8,937	308	11,909	2,368	8,311	1,213	29,157	3,889	61,864	6,946
2023	6,284	437	60,389	3,500	4,709	137	34,375	2,946	105,757	7,020	4,413	274	16,989	1,810	6,503	2,796	27,905	4,880	133,662	11,900
2024	4,130	5,474	23,549	2,604	4,417	530	42,251	3,290	74,347	11,898	1,701	4,501	14,441	1,578	9,663	2,550	25,805	8,629	100,152	20,527
2025[k/]	62,084	14,478	21,596	8,336	5,629	905	41,123	22,185	130,432	45,904	17,689	6,377	10,925	4,680	5,717	8,408	34,331	19,465	164,763	65,369
GOALS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122,000[l/]	-

a/ In 2004, CDFW reviewed and updated 1971-2003 escapement estimates to reflect final project reports.

b/ Chinook spawning during the fall; may include spring run fish in some survey areas.

c/ Most natural area estimates based on carcass surveys with a jack length cut-off.

d/ Upper Sacramento mainstem estimates generally based on carcass surveys with a jack length cut-off, however, jack estimates from Red Bluff Diversion Dam (RBDD) reports have occasionally been used. Early (pre-2001) mainstem Sacramento River adult and jack estimates based on RBDD passage.

e/ Upper Sacramento River escapement includes Sacramento River mainstem; Battle, Clear, Mill, Deer, Butte, Cottonwood, and Cow creeks; and other small tributaries when surveys were conducted. Specific escapement estimates by tributary can be found at www.calfish.org.

f/ American River adult and jack ecapement estimates include fish taken at Nimbus Weir, 1979-current. In previous versions of this table, fish taken at Nimbus Weir were included in the Nimbus Fish Hatchery counts.

g/ Total adults in Sacramento hatcheries include Tehama-Colusa Fish Facility escapements, 1971-1985.

h/ Survey methodology was variable for 1998-99; may not be comparable to other surveys.

i/ Change in 2002 estimation methodology due to extremely high Battle Creek escapement.

j/ Nimbus Fish Hatchery opened three weeks early to collect anticipated stray Chinook originating from Coleman National Fish Hatchery. During this time, 2,886 fish were collected.

k/ Preliminary.

l/ Sacramento River fall Chinook SMSY.

Table B-2. San Joaquin River fall Chinook salmon escapement in numbers of fish.[a/]

Year or Average	San Joaquin Natural Areas[b/]												San Joaquin Hatcheries						San Joaquin Totals	
	Mokelumne River		Stanislaus River		Tuolumne River		Merced River		Other Tributaries[c/d/]		Totals		Mokelumne River		Merced River		Totals			
	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks
1981-1985	7,346	394	4,649	633	12,902	5,143	9,749	4,551	284	0	34,930	10,721	759	734	797	449	1,556	1,183	36,486	11,904
1986-1990	1,294	162	4,174	824	2,951	2,910	2,414	480	20	0	10,853	4,377	278	286	299	140	577	426	11,430	4,803
1991-1995	865	281	472	123	264	139	1,026	360	0	0	2,626	904	1,077	554	239	233	1,316	788	3,943	1,691
1996-2000	2,334	791	3,536	802	7,144	2,160	3,838	873	0	0	16,853	4,626	3,413	1,052	769	525	4,182	1,576	21,035	6,203
2001-2005	3,264	572	4,905	822	3,668	658	4,674	828	148	26	16,659	2,905	5,177	2,392	716	387	5,894	2,780	22,553	5,685
2006-2010	812	183	937	181	293	86	583	101	285	3	2,910	554	1,639	811	93	47	1,731	858	4,641	1,412
2011-2015	3,079	1,538	2,486	936	541	240	1,346	415	429	30	7,882	3,159	4,025	4,943	486	423	4,511	5,366	12,393	8,526
2016	1,279	705	5,231	3,961	661	696	1,232	2,099	986	262	9,389	7,723	3,314	3,573	1,995	970	5,309	4,543	14,698	12,266
2017	4,626	1,018	2,225	1,274	690	428	2,349	832	575	95	10,465	3,647	4,651	9,668	602	1,099	5,253	10,767	15,718	14,414
2018	6,456	3,599	2,018	359	734	343	349	529	843	158	10,400	4,988	4,937	2,483	264	639	5,201	3,122	15,601	8,110
2019	3,325	1,042	1,221	283	828	103	1,952	259	673	0	7,999	1,687	5,806	2,697	628	339	6,434	3,036	14,433	4,723
2020	179	422	461	80	240	31	394	32	43	0	1,317	565	2,141	1,302	141	44	2,282	1,346	3,599	1,911
2021	258	568	1,946	2,368	138	50	287	183	833	0	3,462	3,169	2,116	2,101	57	210	2,173	2,311	5,635	5,480
2022	934	987	3,185	454	357	86	60	15	24	0	4,560	1,542	3,533	1,481	33	34	3,566	1,515	8,126	3,057
2023	15,859	2,972	1,399	218	1,154	187	2,220	151	990	0	21,622	3,528	7,093	2,773	764	130	7,857	2,903	29,479	6,431
2024	17,879	5,888	2,061	485	539	245	90	49	1638	0	22,207	6,667	8,142	3,541	73	28	8,215	3,569	30,422	10,236
2025[e/]	4,254	299	4,593	1,205	1,746	326	1,339	301	147	0	12,079	2,131	3,658	2,331	523	550	4,181	2,881	16,260	5,012
GOALS[f/]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000[g/]	-	1,000	-	4,000	-	-	-

a/ In 2004, CDFW reviewed and updated 1971-2003 escapement estimates to reflect final project reports.

b/ Most natural area estimates based on carcass surveys with a jack length cut-off.

c/ Other San Joaquin tributary escapement includes Cosumnes and Calaveras Rivers when surveys were conducted. In some years no survey was conducted due to logistical or environmental limitations.

d/ Calculating jack proportions was not possible in some years due to sampling and/or environmental limitations. In those years jacks are included in the adult escapement values.

e/ Preliminary.

f/ Current hatchery-specific goals, not PFMC goals.

g/ Due to modernization of the hatchery facility and improved efficiencies, the Mokelumne Hatchery escapement goal was reduced from 5,000 to 3,000 adults in 2010.

Table B-3. Sacramento River late-fall, winter, and spring Chinook salmon spawning escapement in numbers of fish.

Year or Average	Upper Sacramento River										
	Late-Fall[a/b/c/]		Winter[c/d/]				Spring				
			RBDD[a/]		Carcass Survey		Tributary[e/]	Sacramento River[a/f/]		Feather River[j/n/]	
	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults and Jacks[g/]	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks
1981-1985	8,102	1,746	5,027	921	--	--	1,061	9,798	4,241	1,446	133
1986-1990	10,047	1,761	1,369	390	--	--	1,658	8,795	1,930	2,884	406
1991-1995	3,844 [h/]	383 [h/]	586	78	--	--	2,813	410	165	3,441	465
1996-2000	16,061 [h/]	2,478 [h/]	940	1,032	--	--	7,768	242	160	4,393	503
2001-2005	19,012	1,258	4,318	3,070	8,527	996	19,499 [i/]	439	78 [g/]	4,370	255
2006-2010	11,004	581	3,100	2,631	5,595	164	7,606 [i/]	75	7	1,660	30
2011-2015	8,349	860	k/, l/	k/, l/	2,971 [m/]	235	10,183 [i/]	k/, l/	k/, l/	3,104	128
2016	4,708	949	l/	l/	924	622	6,458 [i/]	l/	l/	1,595	55
2017	4,466	389	l/	l/	490	485	1,055 [i/]	l/	l/	266	314
2018	2,023	3,189	l/	l/	1,884	754	2,806 [i/]	l/	l/	1,870	240
2019	9,965	1,550	l/	l/	7,570	559	16,145 [i/]	l/	l/	3,554	313
2020	5,109	113	l/	l/	6,743	686	1,675 [i/]	l/	l/	1,444	110
2021	3,626	267	l/	l/	10,239	277	5,210 [i/]	l/	l/	1,685	37
2022	7,035	228	l/	l/	5,527	483	5,010 [i/]	l/	l/	1,378	13
2023	2,979	281	l/	l/	2,420	62	75 [i/]	l/	l/	1,030	42
2024	4,392	117	l/	l/	789	578	176 [i/]	l/	l/	9,419	766
2025[o/]	4,495	466	l/	l/	14,303	880	7,941 [i/]	l/	l/	15,601	318

a/ Jacks and adults based on sampling at Red Bluff Diversion Dam (RBDD) from unpublished CDFW data. Beginning in 1987 for late-fall and winter run, estimates based on historical run patterns and partial counts at RBDD due to raising of dam gates during the last part of the late-fall run and first part of the winter run.

b/ Since 1998, late-fall adult and jack estimates are based on carcass counts of natural spawners plus fish spawned at Coleman National Fish Hatchery.

c/ Estimates of late-fall and winter run include Chinook trapped at Keswick Dam for use as broodstock at Coleman or Livingston Stone National Fish hatcheries. Beginning in 2019, winter run estimates also include Chinook that returned to Battle Creek as part of the Coleman National Fish Hatchery captive broodstock "jumpstart" reintroduction effort.

d/ RBDD and carcass survey estimates represent alternative methods for determining winter run Chinook escapement.

e/ Natural spawning spring run which are isolated from fall run; primarily Mill Creek, Deer Creek, and Butte Creek escapement.

f/ Sacramento River spring run estimates are the total RBDD counts minus the spring run numbers in the upper Sacramento tributaries. If this number is less than or equal to zero, the upper Sacramento River spring run estimates are zero.

g/ Jack proportion could not be determined in 2001.

h/ Primarily number of spawners at Coleman National Fish Hatchery 1991-97. No data available for natural spawners, RBDD gates were raised during time coinciding with the late-fall run.

i/ Methodology change from using snorkel survey to carcass survey for Butte Creek spring run estimates.

j/ Methodology change for distinguishing spring run Chinook at Feather River Hatchery in 2005. Fish arriving prior to the spring Chinook spawning period were tagged and returned to the river. Spring Chinook escapement estimate is the number of these tagged fish that subsequently returned during the spring Chinook spawning period.

k/ RBDD did not go into operation until June 15 in 2011, a month later than normal; thus RBDD winter and spring run estimates are unavailable.

l/ RBDD gates were permanently removed on September 1, 2012; thus RBDD winter and spring run estimates are no longer available.

m/ 2013 includes 47 adults that were transferred from the Colusa Basin Drain to Livingston Stone National Fish Hatchery for use as broodstock.

n/ Prior to 2024, Feather River spring run estimates are primarily fish returning to the Feather River Hatchery. Installation of the Feather River video monitoring station in 2024 allowed for estimation of spring run returns to both hatchery and natural areas. Previously, spring run could not be distinguished from Fall run Chinook in natural area spawning and were included in the Fall run natural area spawning estimates.

o/ 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								
							Klamath River			Trinity River			Total		
			Indian	Sport	Total		Hatchery	Natural	Total	Hatchery	Natural	Total	Hatchery	Natural	Total
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
1996-2000	Adults	123,856	24,565	6,817	31,382	2,275	24,549	32,279	56,828	11,421	21,950	33,371	35,970	54,229	90,199
	Jacks	10,332	170	1,805	1,976	52	1,413	2,628	4,042	872	3,391	4,262	2,285	6,019	8,304
2001-2005[a/]	Adults	136,848	25,414	7,659	33,074	2,366	23,476	34,971	58,447	15,476	21,375	36,851	38,952	56,346	95,298
	Jacks	7,271	161	1,391	1,552	43	785	2,000	2,785	596	1,894	2,490	1,381	3,894	5,275
2006-2010	Adults	91,113	23,678	3,396	27,074	2,218	12,043	19,498	31,541	9,115	21,166	30,281	21,158	40,663	61,821
	Jacks	16,484	337	2,850	3,186	87	1,399	3,986	5,385	1,297	6,528	7,825	2,696	10,514	13,210
2011-2015[b/]	Adults	133,424	39,798	8,509	48,307	3,641	15,443	36,075	51,518	7,522	22,371	29,893	22,964	58,446	81,410
	Jacks	29,820	520	4,217	4,737	132	2,734	9,515	12,249	509	12,190	12,699	3,243	21,706	24,948
2016[b/]	Adults	24,582	5,160	1,310	6,470	486	2,436	10,376	12,812	1,142	3,561	4,703	3,578	13,937	17,515
	Jacks	2,787	160	162	322	17	151	554	705	401	1,340	1,741	552	1,894	2,446
2017	Adults	33,232	1,880	71	1,951	164	7,443	13,832	21,275	3,770	6,072	9,842	11,213	19,904	31,117
	Jacks	20,318	266	42	308	17	3,193	10,621	13,814	1,863	4,316	6,179	5,056	14,937	19,993
2018	Adults	91,060	14,769	4,110	18,879	1,262	11,425	37,505	48,930	7,142	14,847	21,989	18,567	52,352	70,919
	Jacks	10,872	308	2,237	2,545	58	435	3,491	3,926	171	4,172	4,343	606	7,663	8,269
2019[b/]	Adults	37,084	5,989	5,376	11,365	511	3,797	13,528	17,325	1,381	6,494	7,875	5,178	20,022	25,200
	Jacks	9,951	592	2,785	3,377	73	249	2,314	2,563	205	3,732	3,937	454	6,046	6,500
2020	Adults	45,409	5,212	5,123	10,335	558	4,042	11,818	15,860	4,289	14,367	18,656	8,331	26,185	34,516
	Jacks	9,077	328	533	861	40	413	929	1,342	2,815	4,019	6,834	3,228	4,948	8,176
2021[b/]	Adults	53,954	8,066	2,265	10,331	717	7,012	16,690	23,702	5,838	13,252	19,090	12,850	29,942	42,792
	Jacks	10,334	612	2,397	3,009	75	494	3,283	3,777	129	3,339	3,468	623	6,622	7,245
2022[b/]	Adults	46,595	8,035	2,461	10,496	744	9,269	14,769	24,038	3,965	7,187	11,152	13,234	21,956	35,190
	Jacks	7,547	334	1,870	2,204	48	206	989	1,195	973	3,128	4,101	1,179	4,117	5,296
2023[b/]	Adults	65,651	2,091	53	2,144	172	10,145	19,476	29,621	11,819	21,894	33,713	21,964	41,370	63,334
	Jacks	11,673	1,136	9	1,145	11	200	1,559	1,759	848	7,911	8,759	1,048	9,470	10,518
2024[/b]	Adults	36,568	7,249	136	7,385	570	299	10,749	11,048	4,190	13,283	17,473	4,489	24,032	28,521
	Jacks	7,085	471	3	474	12	18	568	586	622	5,391	6,013	640	5,959	6,599
2025[b/c/]	Adults	51,277	3,493	16	3,469	285	1,073	25,080	26,153	6,550	14,780	21,330	7,623	39,860	47,483
	Jacks	18,574	2,401	25	2,426	41	172	3,278	3,450	1,422	11,235	12,657	1,594	14,513	16,107
GOAL	Adults													≥40,700[d/e/]	

a/ Total inriver run includes an estimated 30,550 fish that died prior to spawning in September 2002.

b/ Total inriver run includes fish collected from the Klamath and Trinity rivers by the Yurok and Hoopa Valley tribes, respectively, to test for the presence of the parasite Ichthyophthirius multifiliis during the following years: 2014 - 282 fish; 2015 - 124 fish; 2016 - 113 fish; 2019 - 9 fish; 2021 - 113 adults and 6 jacks; 2022 - 164 adults, 2023 - 15 fish; 2024 - 92 adults; 2025 - 40 adults.

c/ Preliminary.

d/ In December 2011, Amendment 16 to the Salmon Fishery Management Plan was approved, which replaced the 35,000 spawning escapement floor with an S_{MSY} management objective of 40,700 natural area adult spawners. The 35,000 spawner floor was in effect from 1989-2007 and in 2011. In 2008-2010, fisheries were managed for a natural area spawning escapement of 40,700 adults under requirements of a rebuilding plan.

e/ Annual escapement goals may be more or less than SMSY in some years due to meeting SACL requirements and *de minimis* fishing provisions.

Table B-5. Estimates of Yurok and Hoopa Valley reservation Indian Chinook harvest in numbers of fish.

Year	Area[a/]	Spring Run			Fall Run		
		Jack	Adult	Total	Jack	Adult	Total
2018	Commercial:Estuary	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Middle Klamath	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subsistence:Estuary	3	1,109	1,112	86	8,665	8,751
	Middle Klamath	0	62	62	17	1,518	1,535
	Upper Klamath	2	135	137	25	2,261	2,286
	Trinity River	49	481	530	180	2,325	2,505
	Total	54	1,787	1,841	308	14,769	15,077
2019	Commercial:Estuary	0	0	0	23	1,878	1,901
	Middle Klamath	0	0	0	1	9	10
	Subsistence:Estuary	1	36	37	17	1,438	1,455
	Middle Klamath[b/]	10	96	106	14	166	180
	Upper Klamath[b/]	6	52	58	39	441	480
	Trinity River	316	838	1,154	499	2,065	2,564
	Total	333	1,022	1,355	593	5,997	6,590
2020	Commercial:Estuary	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Middle Klamath	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subsistence:Estuary	5	142	147	85	1,730	1,815
	Middle Klamath	2	35	37	45	727	772
	Upper Klamath	3	78	81	111	1,776	1,887
	Trinity River	5	147	152	87	979	1,066
	Total	15	402	417	328	5,212	5,540
2021	Commercial:Estuary	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Middle Klamath	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subsistence:Estuary	6	895	901	17	2,598	2,615
	Middle Klamath	3	50	53	37	706	743
	Upper Klamath	8	146	154	111	2,132	2,243
	Trinity River	135	982	1,117	451	2,626	3,077
	Total	152	2,073	2,225	616	8,062	8,678
2022	Commercial:Estuary	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Middle Klamath	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subsistence:Estuary	0	549	549	0	4,393	4,393
	Middle Klamath	4	159	163	12	520	532
	Upper Klamath	8	345	353	29	1,508	1,537
	Trinity River	32	1,538	1,570	293	1,778	2,071
	Total	44	2,591	2,635	334	8,199	8,533
2023	Commercial:Estuary	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Middle Klamath	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subsistence:Estuary	20	609	629	5	12	17
	Middle Klamath	14	447	461	0	0	0
	Upper Klamath	24	731	755	14	410	424
	Trinity River	64	854	918	1,118	1,668	2,786
	Total	122	2,641	2,763	1,137	2,090	3,227
2024	Commercial:Estuary	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Middle Klamath	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subsistence:Estuary	2	129	131	43	2,417	2,460
	Middle Klamath	1	104	105	3	309	312
	Upper Klamath	2	199	201	18	2,237	2,255
	Trinity River	28	686	714	407	2,286	2,693
	Total	33	1,118	1,151	471	7,249	7,720
2025[d/]	Commercial:Estuary	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Middle Klamath	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subsistence:Estuary	/e	/e	/e	0	1,004	1,004
	Middle Klamath/b/f	/e	/e	/e	82	318	400
	Upper Klamath	/e	/e	/e	-	-	-
	Trinity River/c	154	1,179	1,333	2,319	2,171	4,490
	Total	154	1,179	1,333	2,401	3,493	5,894

a/ Klamath River tribal fishing areas are defined as follows: Estuary: mouth to Highway 101 bridge; Middle Klamath: Highway 101 bridge to Surpur Creek; Upper Klamath: Surpur Creek to Weitchpec.

b/ Harvest includes fish collected by the Yurok Tribe to test for the presence of the parasite Ichthyophthirius multifiliis during the following years: 2019 - 9 fall run; 2022 - 164 fall run; 2023 - 15 fall run; 2024 - 92 fall run; 2025 - 40 fall run.

c/ Harvest includes 20 fall run collected from the Trinity River by the Hoopa Valley Tribe to test for the presence of the parasite *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis* .

d/ Preliminary.

e/ Data unavailable at time of print.

f/ Data reported as aggregate of middle and upper Klamath harvest.

Table B-6. Shasta, Scott, and Salmon rivers fall Chinook salmon spawning escapement estimates in numbers of fish.[a/]

	Shasta River		Scott River		Salmon River	
Year	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks
1931-1940[b/]	31,820	10,457	-	-	-	-
1941-1950	6,191	1,817	-	-	-	-
1951-1960	3,608	683	-	-	-	-
1961-1970	12,819	2,899	-	-	-	-
1971-1975	6,297	2,866	-	-	-	-
1976-1980[c/]	6,506	3,194	2,950	1,527	1,467	583
1981-1985[d/]	4,560	1,942	3,373	1,929	1,287	389
1986-1990[e/]	2,403	318	4,010	1,512	3,361	537
1991-1995	3,751	539	4,497	1,032	2,510	552
1996-2000	3,572	726	6,409	355	2,905	189
2001-2005	4,374	670	4,558	187	1,852	210
2006-2010	2,589	1,056	3,045	726	1,817	474
2011	213	11,175	3,019	2,502	3,674	1,819
2012	27,600	1,944	7,569	1,783	3,561	829
2013	6,925	1,096	4,036	588	2,240	240
2014	14,412	3,945	10,419	2,051	2,706	527
2015	6,612	133	2,092	21	1,978	92
2016	2,754	135	1,376	139	1,032	26
2017	3,287	6,618	2,269	307	1,338	327
2018	18,675	2,017	1,208	71	1,228	285
2019	5,926	78	1,681	409	957	686
2020	3,775	393	812	43	972	122
2021	5,972	927	1,307	655	1,890	263
2022	4,403	106	927	67	1,274	291
2023	4,747	156	1,663	243	1,355	264
2024	4,951	31	846	29	1,520	245
2025[f/]	5,562	303	2,326	1,560	1,304	849

a/ Estimates are made from a combination of weir counts, carcass surveys, and redd counts. The methodology can change annually based on environmental conditions, logistical constraints, and/or the expert opinion of regional biologists.

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/ Shasta adults include 276 females taken to Iron Gate Hatchery in 1981.

e/ Low water conditions appeared to hinder entry into the Shasta River in 1988.

f/ Preliminary.

Table B-7. Summary of California North Coast salmon spawning stock surveys in numbers of fish (adults and jacks combined) or redd counts. (Page 1 of 2)

CHINOOK Run Year or Ave.	Redwood Creek[a/]	Mad River[a/b/]	Eel River (Mainstem)[a/b/]	South Fork Eel River[a/b/]	Eel River Tributaries[o/]	Mattole River[c/] (Redds)	Russian River[d/]
2000-2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,839
2005-2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,607
2006-2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,407
2007-2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,021
2008-2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,129
2009-2010	2,438	-	-	-	-	-	1,800
2010-2011	e/	-	-	-	-	-	2,502
2011-2012	1,455	-	-	-	-	-	3,173
2012-2013	3,401	-	-	-	-	418	6,730
2013-2014	3,487	2,169 f/	-	-	-	988	3,152
2014-2015	e/	7,489	-	-	-	535	1,420 g/
2015-2016	1,839 h/	5,786	-	-	-	331	3,020 g/
2016-2017	e/	7,186	-	-	-	929	1,062 i/
2017-2018	4,541	12,667	-	-	-	2,202	2,093
2018-2019	2,820	3,825	3,844	3,738	-	633	1,219
2019-2020	290	k/	4,231	135	-	k/	922
2020-2021	e/	k/	4,632	k/	-	k/	625
2021-2022	e/	k/	4,710	155	-	k/	e/
2022-2023	e/	1,137	8,199	3,878	1,473	932	1,180
2023-2024	e/	4,284	8,161	7,947	1,867	305	2,012
2024-2025	e/	2,697	9,594	8,550	2,100	467	1,558
2025-2026[j/]	3,306	4,471	5,175	3,564	1,599	445	4,175

COHO Run Year or Ave.	Redwood Creek[c/] (Redds)	Humboldt Bay[c/l/] (Redds)	Freshwater Creek[m/]	South Fork Eel River[b/c/] (Redds)	Ten Mile River[n/]	Pudding Creek[m/]	Noyo River[n/]	Big River[n/]	Little River[n/]	Lagunitas Watershed (Redds)
1995-2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	229
2000-2005	-	-	1,171	-	-	816	-	-	79	387
2005-2006	-	-	789	-	-	709	1,394	-	14	199
2006-2007	-	-	396	-	-	401	330	-	14	433
2007-2008	-	-	262	-	-	228	259	-	5	182
2008-2009	-	-	399	-	-	50	294	80	4	26
2009-2010	246	194	89	-	190	9	286	134	2	65
2010-2011	574	1,099	455	1,284	395	199	411	160	8	101
2011-2012	540	1,738	624	1,873	1,127	415	228	269	2	137
2012-2013	405	763	318	1,340	440	283	784	519	2	246
2013-2014	705	630	155	939	3	0	723	155	3	220
2014-2015	297	1,632	718	2,069	1,654	539	3,468	1,344	65	146
2015-2016	206	617	449	416	241	135	5,112	744	15	292
2016-2017	e/	522	466	465	336	573	2,196	250	34	170
2017-2018	523	443	535	1,633	1,011	497	2,043	963	30	110
2018-2019	554	922	560	990	1,045	755	1,015	e/	13	369
2019-2020	153	448	298	138	303	551	358	1,198	5	63
2020-2021	e/	1,132	335	617	2,479	399	1,541	866	21	175
2021-2022	e/	e/	870	941	663	256	1,332	513	20	339
2022-2023	e/	e/	643	109	1,075	107	1,299	490	51	106
2023-2024	e/	e/	537	718	5,574	255	5,280	1,572	15	343
2024-2025	e/	e/	1,689	1,733	7,541	2,970	7,449	2,418	66	710
2025-2026[j/]	e/	e/	k/	k/	k/	k/	k/	k/	k/	k/

TABLE B-7. Summary of California North Coast salmon spawning stock surveys in numbers of fish (adults and jacks combined) or redd counts. (Page 2 of 2)

a/ Escapement estimates from expanded sonar fish counts.

b/ Previous versions of this table reported Chinook and coho counts for Cañon, Tomki (Chinook only), and Sprowl creeks, tributaries to the Mad, mainstem Eel, and South Fork Eel rivers, respectively. See the Review of 2018 Ocean Salmon Fisheries for these estimates.

c/ Expanded redd counts from design-based sample of reaches.

d/ Video counts of combined adults and jacks made at Mirabel Dam. These are minimum counts and are not comparable between years. Accuracy of counts may be affected by environmental conditions.

e/ No data available.

f/ Minimum count; sonar installed mid-season.

g/ Mirabel Dam video counts were unavailable due to construction of a new counting facility. The number recorded is the sum of minimum counts made at two facilities upstream of Mirabel Dam.

h/ Minimum abundance due to unexpanded, missing data.

i/ Monitoring at Mirabel Dam was complicated by operational challenges associated with the implementation of a new counting facility.

j/ Available estimates are incomplete and preliminary; surveys are still in progress at time of publication.

k/ Estimates not yet available; data analysis in progress.

l/ Redd surveys conducted in the four largest tributaries to Humboldt Bay: Jacoby Creek, Freshwater Creek, Elk River, and Salmon Creek.

m/ Escapement estimates from mark-recapture experiments.

n/ Escapement estimates derived by multiplying expanded redd counts from design-based sample of reaches by annual fish/redd ratios.

o/ Includes spawning ground surveys in the Van Duzen beginning in 2023.

Table B-8. Peak spawning counts in index areas for selected south/local migrating Oregon coastal fall Chinook stocks.

	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)	
Year or Avg.	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	11 [a/]	2	58	12	10	2	35	7
1991-1995	12	9	74	10	16	2	46	10
1996-2000	51	6	51	4	18	2	54	6
2001-2005	44	7	38	3	10	3	42	6
2006-2010	22	1	44	10	15	4	37	7
2011	12	2	49	6	17	3	35	5
2012	8	2	72	11	5	2	39	7
2013	10	5	38	11	3	1	23	8
2014	11	2	52	9	12	3	34	6
2015	34	1	77	7	22	2	60	5
2016	5	1	42	5	27	2	34	4
2017	9	3	34	7	15	2	26	5
2018	4	3	16	10	11	7	14	9
2019	7	3	15	2	1	0	10	2
2020	28	8	20	11	1	5	22	11
2021	18	2	20	5	6	1	20	4
2022	24	16	65	7	5	1	43	11
2023	13	1	43	3	3	1	27	2
2024	12	1	43	8	7	0	28	4
2025[b/]	2	0	33	6	4	0	18	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.

	Gold Ray Dam, Rogue River[a/]				Winchester Dam, Umpqua River[a/]			
Year or Avg.	Natural[b/]	Hatchery	Total	Jacks[c/]	Natural	Hatchery	Total	Jacks[c/]
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
1996-2000	6.6	22.5	29.1	2.8	3.6	4.3	7.8	5.2
2001-2005	10.9	25.1	36.1	2.7	5.9	12.0	17.9	3.1
2006-2010	5.4	8.6	14.0	2.4	3.8	5.9	9.7	2.9
2011	9.9	NA	NA	NA	8.9	7.7	16.6	5.4
2012	14.4	NA	NA	NA	8.2	8.4	16.7	3.6
2013	12.1	NA	NA	NA	7.2	7.9	15.2	2.6
2014	5.6	NA	NA	NA	6.4	8.2	14.6	4.5
2015	15.3	NA	NA	NA	4.8	4.8	9.6	1.9
2016	9.6	NA	NA	NA	4.3	4.4	8.7	2.6
2017	10.2	NA	NA	NA	4.0	2.7	6.8	1.1
2018	10.4	NA	NA	NA	3.3	2.0	5.3	2.7
2019	5.4	NA	NA	NA	3.7	2.2	5.8	1.9
2020	3.6	NA	NA	NA	4.9	2.6	7.5	1.5
2021	4.6	NA	NA	NA	2.8	2.6	5.4	1.1
2022	8.7	NA	NA	NA	3.4	2.6	6.0	1.4
2023	8.9	NA	NA	NA	2.8	2.4	5.2	2.6
2024	8.0	NA	NA	NA	3.1	5.8	8.9	1.5
2025[d/]	8.4	NA	NA	NA	4.5	5.7	10.2	2.6

a/ Jacks included in natural, hatchery, and total counts.

b/ Gold Ray Dam removed October, 2010. Natural estimate derived using relationship of 2004-2010 spawning ground surveys to Gold Ray Dam passage. Estimate includes an unknown number of jacks.

c/ Jacks include all Chinook less than 20 inches prior to 1978 and all Chinook less than 24 inches beginning in 1978.

d/ Preliminary.

Table B-10. Rogue River fall Chinook carcass counts and Huntley Park passage of naturally produced fish.

	Carcass Counts[a/]			Huntley Park Passage		
Year or Avg.	Adults	Jacks	Total	Adults	Jacks	Total
1977-1980	5,256	1,004	6,259	99,881	30,425	130,307
1981-1985	3,906	1,009	4,915	55,907	25,683	81,590
1986-1990	16,797	1,527	18,324	84,435	29,553	113,988
1990-1995	4,387	316	4,703	45,489	15,499	60,988
1996-2000	2,710	122	2,833	51,229	14,389	65,618
2001-2025[c/]	9,541 [b/]	728	10,268	124,816	22,687	147,504
2006-2010	-	-	-	42,498	10,672	53,170
2011	-	-	-	67,750	30,125	97,875
2012	-	-	-	69,060	10,400	79,460
2013	-	-	-	81,655	23,027	104,682
2014	-	-	-	53,546	11,901	65,447
2015	-	-	-	30,462	7,841	38,303
2016	-	-	-	27,278	16,762	44,040
2017	-	-	-	91,977	24,068	116,045
2018	-	-	-	39,507	23,927	63,434
2019	-	-	-	18,436	15,622	34,058
2020	-	-	-	29,387	16,020	45,407
2021	-	-	-	48,979	13,679	62,658
2022	-	-	-	17,609	13,786	31,395
2023	-	-	-	29,555	11,626	41,181
2024	-	-	-	53,342	11,627	64,969
2025[d/]	-	-	-	76,687	25,626	102,313

a/ Surveys were discontinued in 2005.

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

c/ Carcass counts did not take place in 2005.

d/ Preliminary.

Table B-11. Peak counts for north migrating Oregon coastal Chinook stocks on selected fall Chinook spawning index stream surveys.

Year or Average	River Tributaries																			
	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)		Index Fish Per Mile	
	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks
1981-1985	163	18	95	9	78	6	55	2	178	24	47	6	149	31	6	2	45	7	89	11
1986-1990	136	4	154	8	118	3	54	2	240	24	100	6	427	44	15	5	49	6	141	11
1991-1995	65	2	92	6	103	3	60	2	153	10	44	4	395	18	49	7	86	5	116	6
1996-2000	126	2	45	1	40	1	73	1	a/	a/	56	3	360	14	31	3	110	6	112	4
2001-2005[b/]	213	3	101	4	71	2	122	2	290	9	98	4	813	26	69	11	136	8	213	8
2006-2010	69	3	31	1	26	0	37	1	a/	a/	35	2	182	10	24	6	53	5	61	4
2011	164	5	96	4	15	1	29	0	a/	a/	46	2	329	21	53	1	a/	a/	109	5
2012	144	3	38	2	34	0	57	3	a/	a/	56	4	611	17	38	1	a/	a/	146	4
2013	384	10	89	2	78	3	47	2	166	9	41	3	625	6	156	20	a/	a/	189	7
2014	176	2	55	0	54	2	109	1	216	40	60	7	556	21	92	6	a/	a/	157	9
2015	237	1	a/	a/	31	1	122	1	391	3	130	2	625	2	93	3	a/	a/	247	3
2016	154	2	a/	a/	24	0	162	3	159	9	39	1	224	1	19	0	a/	a/	118	2
2017	132	1	a/	a/	39	1	109	1	126	5	47	4	282	3	20	1	a/	a/	114	2
2018	107	6	a/	a/	11	0	86	2	220	11	31	3	94	5	57	5	a/	a/	92	5
2019	201	2	a/	a/	8	0	48	0	79	2	27	0	46	2	19	1	a/	a/	65	1
2020	348	4	a/	a/	17	0	115	1	233	5	71	3	74	1	47	3	a/	a/	137	3
2021	120	2	a/	a/	20	0	74	1	133	9	a/	a/	124	1	5	2	a/	a/	85	3
2022	72	0	a/	a/	21	0	57	1	127	5	a/	a/	265	4	48	5	a/	a/	105	3
2023	81	0	a/	a/	36	0	95	0	125	8	a/	a/	280	0	42	2	a/	a/	118	2
2024	69	1	a/	a/	24	0	43	0	196	8	a/	a/	313	6	43	5	a/	a/	123	4
2025[b/]	92	0	a/	a/	11	0	55	1	a/	a/	a/	a/	341	8	54	2	a/	a/	142	3

a/ Surveys were not conducted.

b/ Grant (Yaquina) survey conducted in 2003 and 2004 only.

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.

				Tributary Runs							
		Lower River Catch[a/]		Willamette							
Year or Average	Minimum Columbia R. Return[b/]	Non-Indian Commercial	Sport	Run Size	L. Willamette Sport Catch	Will. Falls Escapement[b/]	Sandy	Cowlitz[c/]	Lewis[c/]	Kalama	Hatchery Escapement[d/]
1981-1985	93,220	6,680	1,840	67,700	15,620	35,580	1,940	19,960	4,220	3,740	28,840
1986-1990	123,834	11,980	4,330	103,100	21,140	58,760	2,425	10,691	11,340	1,877	32,460
1991-1995	85,837	3,680	2,300	66,039	18,180	32,580	4,920	6,801	5,870	1,976	23,700
1996-2000	54,552	409	60	43,953	5,060	31,239	3,803	1,797	1,961	787	21,380
2001-2005	137,416	5,080	6,040	104,933	9,940	70,811	7,439	9,721	4,664	3,383	48,866
2006-2010	80,247	1,720	2,880	53,795	8,940	32,982	4,654	5,769	4,190	3,298	29,986
2011	98,605	2,300	2,500	76,549	22,800	43,748	5,721	5,860	1,310	776	31,030
2012	92,142	2,300	3,700	63,037	15,800	35,899	5,038	12,645	1,895	889	32,106
2013	66,729	1,800	1,798	44,880	7,400	27,897	5,700	8,656	1,574	1,014	26,892
2014	69,006	1,300	2,700	49,765	7,900	30,071	5,971	8,957	1,482	1,013	27,783
2015	131,394	2,649	4,266	84,532	13,552	53,088	4,000	23,933	1,006	3,149	52,237
2016	87,976	1,200	2,600	47,225	6,000	30,317	4,179	22,478	473	3,980	31,303
2017	96,060	1,300	1,800	50,774	7,400	34,186	7,803	14,639	2,338	3,515	25,445
2018	62,743	500	1,621	37,441	6,200	24,543	4,838	4,076	3,454	2,371	18,540
2019	37,007	300	239	27,292	4,700	18,882	3,424	1,563	1,047	997	11,271
2020	61,716	312	220	45,965	6,078	33,888	7,782	908	1,900	1,158	21,207
2021	62,228	262	1,411	41,308	6,473	28,646	5,676	3,700	2,938	1,857	19,974
2022	102,035	849	2,052	55,391	9,028	37,057	10,289	7,146	6,875	3,148	34,058
2023	78,086	596	1,122	38,373	6,425	23,422	6,312	6,217	3,191	2,525	21,563
2024	73,227	449	1,290	37,737	5,144	21,989	5,358	8,983	2,722	2,474	24,209
2025[e/]	97,799	649	1,443	49,971	7,762	32,716	7,123	11,377	4,719	4,235	26,979

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 Dama/ (Includes Snake River summer Chinook.)

Year or Avg.	Minimum Columbia R. Return[b/]	Lower River Catch[c/]		Bonneville Dam Count[d/]	Catch Above Bonneville Dam			Snake River Escapement[h/]		Rock Island Dam Count	
		Non-Indian Commercial	Sport		Sport[e/]	Treaty Indian[f/]	Non-Treaty Tribal[g/]	Hatchery	Wild	Hatchery	Wild
1981-1985	70,440	1,706	393	68,342	0	3,569	0	7,508	10,791	7,473	4,798
1986-1990	108,167	2,378	1,356	104,433	0	6,957	0	19,701	10,192	9,669	4,891
1991-1995	63,404	511	710	62,183	0	3,745	0	7,260	6,880	7,005	1,702
1996-2000	90,792	81	36	90,675	0	5,359	0	16,816	5,390	5,284	510
2001-2005	269,274	4,941	14,594	249,740	2,331	26,037	30	69,242	27,861	18,319	2,369
2006-2010	176,420	4,769	13,301	156,752	2,615	18,295	3	49,749	15,143	12,893	1,113
2011	221,158	3,930	9,506	205,431	4,516	15,533	0	72,531	24,526	11,084	2,005
2012	203,090	4,821	10,422	186,448	3,597	17,701	1	55,117	25,634	15,289	3,838
2013	123,136	1,853	5,343	112,934	1,413	9,282	8	29,835	14,576	11,524	1,821
2014	242,635	4,098	13,572	224,946	5,627	24,703	37	62,759	32,065	20,203	3,044
2015	288,994	6,818	15,689	265,558	3,101	31,181	58	98,819	22,577	27,830	3,918
2016	187,816	3,508	10,167	172,614	2,480	17,066	35	58,620	16,161	15,929	2,717
2017	115,821	1,083	7,198	107,524	84	8,109	35	32,229	4,425	6,785	1,295
2018	115,081	692	5,868	108,045	1,345	10,892	0	32,338	6,632	6,731	1,163
2019	73,104	304	1,478	71,235	613	4,702	11	19,476	4,140	8,084	704
2020	81,300	86	1,381	79,714	878	4,307	8	21,564	8,565	6,473	1,122
2021	91,756	382	4,088	87,233	1,251	4,446	11	28,906	6,408	10,074	2,255
2022	185,379	992	10,371	173,737	2,695	16,307	9	61,286	17,103	18,489	3,998
2023	141,179	581	3,352	136,786	1,528	12,240	20	46,521	7,051	14,350	1,843
2024	116,332	412	4,307	111,210	2,389	6,765	13	48,188	8,584	13,379	1,296
2025[i/]	154,703	711	7,411	146,061	1,720	10,169	14	45,513	8,529	13,454	2,959

a/ 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. This table includes all harvest accounted for in U.S. v. OR Spring Management Period mainstem fisheries. Tributary harvest is not included.

b/ Includes adult upriver spring chinook and Snake River summer Chinook.

c/ 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. Commercial catch is from estimated miscellaneous fishery-related impacts from commercial shad and test fisheries, Select Area fisheries beginning in 1979, and catch and release mortalities from selective fisheries beginning in 2001. Sport catch, including any release mortalities, is from mainstem and Select Area fisheries downstream of Bonneville Dam.

d/ Spring counting period is January 1-June 15.

e/ Includes mainstem Columbia R. fisheries in Zone 6 (BON-MCN), McNary to Hwy I-395, Ringold sport (2001-2011), plus the Washington lower Snake River sport fishery.

f/ Includes ticketed commercial, over-the-bank sales, and ceremonial and subsistence catch. Spring season commercial fishery closed in 1975, 1976, and from 1978 to 2000. Spring Chinook landed during those years were from the winter season fishery and limited spring Ceremonial & Subsistence harvest. Includes below Bonneville Dam C&S starting in 2008 along with fish taken for tribal use from lower river test fishing.

g/ Mainstem catch. Wanapum tribal fishery.

h/ Escapement estimated at Lower Granite Dam.

i/ Preliminary.

Table B-14. Estimates of inriver run size, catch, and escapement in numbers of Columbia River adult upper Columbia summer Chinook destined for areas above Bonneville Dama/ (Excludes Snake River summer Chinook.)

	Minimum	Lower River Catch			Catch above Bonneville Dam			Escapement
	Columbia R.	Non-Indian		Bonneville			Non-Treaty	Rock Island
Year or Avg.	Return	Commercial[b/]	Sport[c/]	Dam Count[d/]	Sport[e/]	Treaty Indian[f/]	Tribal[g/]	Dam Count[h/]
1981-1985	16,709	55	0	16,654	-	973	0	10,010
1986-1990	21,036	71	8	20,957	-	902	0	14,563
1991-1995	12,984	30	15	12,939	-	227	0	10,748
1996-2000	17,957	5	29	17,924	-	317	96	13,902
2001-2005	70,287	611	1,264	68,412	265	4,624	2,202	66,711
2006-2010	59,227	2,933	2,872	53,423	518	11,634	1,983	43,946
2011	80,574	5,004	5,576	69,994	389	20,645	1,263	44,432
2012	58,300	1,715	3,281	53,304	296	7,824	3,423	52,184
2013	67,603	1,987	2,058	63,508	324	13,397	3,692	68,380
2014	78,254	2,788	2,385	72,871	453	19,389	3,724	77,982
2015	126,882	4,043	6,152	116,657	786	37,763	10,694	88,691
2016	91,048	3,050	3,706	84,192	565	20,515	4,199	79,253
2017	68,204	47	3,853	64,144	262	16,328	1,736	56,265
2018	42,120	24	1,140	40,906	134	9,498	1,336	38,816
2019	34,556	23	74	34,472	6	5,637	1,431	41,090
2020	65,466	13	1,389	64,064	172	8,410	1,764	70,654
2021	56,800	7	2,284	54,489	102	11,225	1,645	52,076
2022	78,494	65	3,549	74,810	302	16,086	1,221	64,497
2023	54,722	51	2,162	52,439	136	11,002	1,832	49,410
2024	42,511	0	899	41,562	122	6,999	1,363	41,142
2025[i/]	43,623	0	571	43,012	28	7,650	1,764	38,288
GOAL	29,000[j/]							12,143[k/]

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, Snake River summer Chinook have been moved from this table to Table B-13.

b/ Mainstem and Select Area Fisheries. Includes estimated miscellaneous fishery-related impacts from mainstem recreational fisheries, test fisheries, commercial shad fisheries, and terminal area commercial gillnet fisheries beginning in 1979. Includes release mortality in selective fisheries beginning in 2002.

c/ Includes estimated catch and release mortalities from mainstem and Select Area recreational fisheries.

d/ Counting period June 16-July 31.

e/ Mainstem catch from Bonneville Dam upstream to Priest Rapids Dam.

f/ Mainstem catch. Includes ticketed commercial, over-the-bank sales, and ceremonial and subsistence catch. No directed commercial summer Chinook fishery from 1965 to 2003. Landings during those years are bycatch from commercial sockeye fishery. Includes commercial and C&S catch. Includes catch downstream of Bonneville since 2010.

g/ Mainstem catch. Wanapum and Colville tribal fisheries.

h/ Summer counting period June 18 to August 17.

i/ Preliminary.

j/ Comanager goal established in 2004 associated with regrouping Snake River summer Chinook with Snake River spring Chinook.

k/ MSY spawning escapement objective adopted in 2011 under Amendment 16 based on Chinook Technical Committee Report 99-3.

Table B-15. Estimates of inriver run size, catch, and escapement in numbers of Columbia River adult lower river hatchery (LRH) stock fall Chinook.[a/]

		Catch			Escapement	
Year or Ave.	Minimum Columbia R. Return	Non-Indian Commercial[b/]	Sport[c/]	Treaty Indian[d/]	Natural[e/]	Hatchery[f/]
1981-1985	107,163	25,604	4,486	851	37,755	36,846
1986-1990	199,938	93,794	17,420	655	38,774	48,821
1991-1995	55,519	2,871	4,998	238	19,915	27,419
1996-2000	49,017	2,041	5,239	72	17,310	24,319
2001-2005	118,621	9,183	11,804	188	60,838	36,549
2006-2010	66,452	7,634	9,291	148	23,215	26,134
2011	108,961	15,417	17,248	223	28,334	47,735
2012	84,978	16,340	16,362	457	21,556	30,259
2013	104,777	10,578	19,420	574	40,411	33,662
2014	101,906	12,810	16,347	135	33,264	39,333
2015	128,705	15,146	15,142	42	34,588	63,784
2016	81,860	11,050	11,418	78	21,974	37,340
2017	64,627	7,917	8,831	198	19,737	27,929
2018	52,963	5,348	7,417	68	19,093	21,037
2019	48,913	3,046	6,400	0	16,795	22,536
2020	77,863	6,057	8,968	196	25,058	37,336
2021	74,671	5,334	12,175	117	24,495	32,533
2022	87,542	7,184	10,254	329	22,593	47,134
2023	87,119	6,971	11,120	232	31,548	37,182
2024	114,430	11,242	12,052	44	41,068	49,810
2025[g/]	114,483	15,491	13,376	283	34,470	27,979
GOAL						Hatchery Production

a/ Based on Columbia River fall Chinook database (Preliminary Big Sheets), WDFW, unpublished. Adult Aged fish.

b/ Includes Select Area fisheries.

c/ Includes tributary catches.

d/ Commercial, ceremonial, and subsistence.

e/ Includes Cowlitz, Kalama, Toutle, Lewis, and Washougal rivers.

f/ Does not include strays to hatcheries above Bonneville Dam or fish trapped at Bonneville Dam.

g/ Preliminary estimates.

Table B-16. Estimates of inriver run size, catch, and escapement in numbers of Columbia River adult lower river wild (LRW) stock fall Chinook.[a/]

Year or Ave.	Minimum Columbia R. Return	Catch			Escapement	
		Non-Indian Commercial[b/]	Sport[c/]	Treaty Indian[d/]	Natural[e/]	Hatchery
1981-1985	16,287	1,940	1,320	0	12,480	480
1986-1990	32,600	10,689	3,251	60	18,383	181
1991-1995	14,761	2,159	2,433	0	10,101	68
1996-2000	9,545	189	397	0	8,865	94
2001-2005	21,201	2,231	3,041	32	15,801	44
2006-2010	9,586	619	892	0	8,070	5
2011	15,180	674	3,636	0	10,601	269
2012	12,112	1,880	766	0	9,407	59
2013	25,841	2,095	5,071	0	18,675	0
2014	25,774	767	2,107	0	22,900	0
2015	32,403	3,126	2,106	0	27,169	2
2016	13,034	906	2,713	0	9,414	1
2017	7,838	0	1,255	0	6,583	0
2018	8,270	0	1,052	0	7,218	0
2019	16,661	0	1,081	0	15,580	0
2020	35,375	1,221	5,925	0	28,226	3
2021	17,013	0	2,860	0	14,153	0
2022	9,347	232	1,074	0	8,041	0
2023	11,415	0	2,569	0	8,845	1
2024	15,105	0	1,081	0	14,024	0
2025[f/]	19,704	0	1,971	0	17,733	1
GOAL					5,700[g/]	

a/ Based on Columbia River fall Chinook database (Preliminary Big Sheets), WDFW, unpublished. Adult Aged fish.

b/ Includes Mainstem Select Area fisheries.

c/ Includes tributary catches.

d/ Includes mainstem commercial, ceremonial and subsistence.

e/ Natural escapement includes Sandy and Lewis rivers.

f/ Preliminary estimates.

g/ 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, 2007, 2008, and 2009.

Table B-17. Estimates of inriver run size, catch, and escapement in numbers of Columbia River adult Spring Creek Hatchery (SCH) stock fall Chinook.[a/]

		Lower River Catch			Catch Above Bonneville Dam		Escapement	
Year or Ave.	Minimum Columbia R. Return	Non-Indian Commercial[b/]	Sport[c/]	Bonneville Dam Count[d/]	Sport[e/]	Treaty Indian[f/]	Natural[g/]	Hatchery[h/]
1981-1985	63,342	9,747	580	49,780	c/	24,637	2,711	15,955
1986-1990	16,673	2,920	769	10,200	133	6,080	1,500	4,600
1991-1995	30,192	2,067	1,133	25,564	126	11,360	1,460	9,700
1996-2000	30,278	659	1,682	27,180	306	14,824	3,213	8,071
2001-2005	148,523	6,540	4,626	137,108	629	51,618	11,955	52,389
2006-2010	63,213	5,169	1,454	54,307	408	28,563	3,302	21,694
2011	70,096	12,196	802	53,655	440	28,801	10,283	17,092
2012	56,947	7,983	3,067	44,076	319	14,223	5,063	26,255
2013	86,707	15,823	3,087	62,525	113	29,746	10,074	16,307
2014	127,000	22,813	4,753	81,030	783	54,740	16,655	24,112
2015	166,370	22,767	8,309	111,900	360	67,922	22,319	43,246
2016	44,554	8,745	1,834	31,663	543	19,256	5,064	9,037
2017	48,227	4,949	5,266	38,012	707	21,332	1,547	12,443
2018	28,861	2,786	2,603	23,472	33	10,581	336	12,512
2019	28,953	1,537	1,888	25,424	624	10,790	1,606	11,763
2020	52,688	8,033	1,624	42,858	101	18,389	1,018	15,429
2021	73,674	11,461	6,634	55,222	357	21,859	1,458	27,441
2022	258,271	16,500	10,458	230,768	1,761	121,003	4,141	86,716
2023	198,861	18,166	7,566	173,129	538	76,197	1,267	63,173
2024	129,007	17,336	5,275	106,396	713	29,015	2,349	49,602
2025[i/]	123,218	17,090	7,823	98,305	703	30,599	5,638	33,780
GOAL								7,000[j/]

a/ Based on Columbia River fall Chinook database (Preliminary Big Sheets), WDFW, unpublished. Adult Aged fish. This stock may also be referred to as Bonneville Pool Hatchery (BPH).

b/ Includes Select Area fisheries.

c/ Includes Bouy 10, Mainstem, and tributary catch downstream of Bonneville Dam. Includes estimates for release mortalities. 1970-1988 catch includes upriver catch.

d/ Fall counting period begins August 1.

e/ Includes mainstem and Zone 6 tributary catch. 1970-1988 catch included in lower river sport fisheries.

f/ Includes mainstem commercial, ands ceremonial and subsistance catch.

g/ Includes White Salmon, Klickitat, and Little White Salmon rivers.

h/ Does not include strays to hatcheries below Bonneville Dam. Includes fall Chinook tules trapped at Bonneville Dam, 1986-1994 and 1998.

i/ Preliminary estimates.

j/ Escapement goal was changed from 8,200 fish to 7,000 fish, or 4,000 females, in 1994.

Table B-18. 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/]

		Lower River Catch			Above Bonneville Catch			
							Escapement	
Year or Ave.	Minimum Columbia R. Return	Non-Indian Commercial[b/]	Sport[c/]	Bonneville Dam Count	Sport[d/]	Treaty Indian[e/]	Natural[f/]	Hatchery[g/]
1982-1985	10,275	1,675	100	4,925	c/	1,875	0	3,450
1986-1990	60,894	26,547	2,041	24,780	581	16,288	4,253	9,194
1991-1995	32,352	4,151	958	19,360	664	6,014	7,327	10,631
1996-2000	48,787	2,994	3,110	34,120	1,897	9,475	14,052	11,059
2001-2005	111,515	10,532	8,612	68,642	2,791	23,112	24,372	23,405
2006-2010	71,266	6,764	2,641	39,363	2,386	20,511	8,419	21,920
2011	87,262	7,596	7,232	58,775	963	27,569	12,399	24,923
2012	63,363	5,841	3,850	44,306	7,490	14,804	12,860	17,052
2013	243,508	16,947	10,875	187,748	16,508	52,261	65,999	58,045
2014	203,734	20,902	9,527	154,971	16,874	74,477	34,996	34,075
2015	170,620	14,536	11,910	123,722	14,037	56,405	31,305	30,744
2016	88,299	9,460	4,526	59,300	9,476	28,184	19,290	15,806
2017	47,367	1,087	5,914	33,820	5,347	18,598	6,261	7,750
2018	36,009	440	951	27,972	7,623	14,858	5,646	6,354
2019	58,140	1,457	2,275	54,380	5,109	14,978	15,924	16,636
2020	101,928	7,026	7,184	87,621	8,325	31,937	12,357	17,216
2021	66,077	3,694	3,832	58,551	8,140	21,019	11,999	12,645
2022	67,661	2,944	4,766	59,951	6,814	18,078	15,033	15,790
2023	73,664	2,312	6,298	65,054	13,004	12,482	14,896	13,342
2024	87,572	7,653	6,239	73,680	10,024	13,801	17,729	16,131
2025[h/]	122,469	4,830	5,744	111,895	1,124	14,751	30,924	20,619

a/ Based on Columbia River fall Chinook database (Preliminary Big Sheets), WDFW, unpublished. Adult Aged fish. The MCB stock includes Bonneville upriver brights (BUBs) and Pool upriver brights (PUBs). A portion of the BUB stock includes lower river brights (LRBs) that spawn naturally downstream of Bonneville Dam. In 2013, hatchery production of BUBs was discontinued and production shifted to PUB. Since 2018, the MCB stock has consisted of PUB stock and the minor LRB component.

b/ Mainstem and Select Areas downstream of Bonneville Dam.

c/ Mainstem and tributary downstream of Bonneville Dam. 1982-88 includes catch from upriver sport.

d/ Mainstem and tributary between Bonneville and McNary dam (Zone 6). 1982-88 catch from upriver sport included in lowe river sport catch.

e/ Mainstem and tributary between Bonneville and McNary dam (Zone 6). Includes commercial, ceremonial, and subsistence catch.

f/ Includes Little White Salmon, Klickitat, and Umatilla rivers.

g/ Includes Little White Salmon, Bonneville, Umatilla, and Klickitat hatcheries.

h/ Preliminary estimates.

Table B-19. 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/]

		Lower River Catch			Above Bonneville Catch		Escapement				
Year or Ave.	Minimum Columbia R. Return	Non-Indian Commercial[b/]	Sport[c/]	Bonneville Dam Count	Sport[d/]	Treaty Indian[e/]	Deschutes River above/below Sheares Falls[f/]	McNary Dam Count[g/]	Upper Columbia[h/]	Total L. Granite Dam Count	SRW L. Granite Dam Count[i/]
1981-1985	111,873	13,880	3,020	94,120	c/	26,700	5,551	51,042	NA	585	450
1986-1990	291,407	61,499	11,169	222,337	5,454	100,379	7,081	107,252	NA	690	289
1991-1995	105,302	5,000	1,151	99,028	3,945	20,813	7,342	61,362	NA	903	473
1996-2000	153,790	2,720	6,052	145,362	4,803	36,318	11,745	69,929	58,513	2,349	759
2001-2005	305,482	11,837	11,611	282,285	10,484	46,846	13,274	146,873	108,019	11,830	4,008
2006-2010	215,741	8,860	8,322	182,503	8,005	44,232	7,985	99,937	65,037	18,371	5,063
2011	322,233	22,215	19,641	280,377	14,531	80,288	17,117	161,191	93,510	25,248	8,778
2012	294,947	16,895	23,033	255,420	16,778	61,422	17,624	173,472	94,925	34,688	12,797
2013	784,116	47,636	34,181	702,503	33,224	162,964	18,068	454,991	305,445	56,565	21,124
2014	684,228	53,296	30,262	599,580	32,504	153,685	17,933	410,786	233,934	60,687	14,172
2015	795,915	38,375	48,015	706,440	40,516	159,717	17,074	396,580	323,276	59,300	16,212
2016	406,572	32,608	24,904	348,990	21,812	89,840	11,628	239,791	151,373	34,714	9,772
2017	297,123	12,671	32,654	266,283	14,770	77,280	4,943	156,927	96,096	26,430	6,966
2018	149,044	3,344	10,515	134,076	9,207	30,491	4,553	100,801	58,540	16,904	6,133
2019	212,238	3,824	9,760	198,636	14,544	40,795	20,815	128,862	77,880	15,777	6,558
2020	299,336	11,506	14,834	272,996	16,185	57,591	8,792	186,097	98,401	24,558	8,069
2021	239,855	7,412	15,383	217,060	14,276	27,121	7,471	172,259	86,644	31,358	7,162
2022	254,880	8,547	18,181	228,152	17,444	41,821	13,716	156,134	53,961	46,173	13,308
2023	337,824	12,582	23,277	301,965	12,132	63,690	21,267	192,296	64,450	47,001	7,491
2024	318,086	14,731	28,546	274,809	18,282	60,484	15,759	163,303	57,580	35,113	6,755
2025[j/]	303,021	15,242	26,032	261,747	15,719	95,426	29,862	117,032	38,381	27,617	5,405
GOAL								60,000[k/]	39,625[l/]		

a/ Based on Columbia River fall Chinook database (Preliminary Big Sheets), WDFW, unpublished. Does not include hatchery URB Chinook reared and released below McNary Dam. Adult Aged fish except for McNary, Ice Harbor and Total Lower Granite Dam Counts which are based on adult-sized passage.

b/ Includes, Mainstem,Select Areas, and test fishing.

c/ Includes Bouy 10, Mainstem, and Select Areas. 1971-1988 includes above Bonneville sport catch.

d/ Includes tributary and mainstem catch between Bonneville and Priest Rapids dams and Hanford Reach. Does not include Snake Basin sport harvest. 1971-1988 above Bonneville sport catch included in Lower River sport catch.

e/ Includes Mainstem Commercial and C&S, plus Deschutes Subsistence.

f/ Deschutes esc. time series revised in 2010 to match Deschutes R. Chinook Spawner Esc. Goal using U.S. v. OR Tech. Advisory Comm. Data (Sharma et al. 2009).

g/ Conting period August 9-December 31. Data from Fish Passage Center. Does not separate out any MCB fish that stray above McNary.

h/ Upper Columbia escapement only: Yakima River, Hanford Reach, and Priest Rapids Dam count.

i/ Snake River wild; adjusted for stray hatchery fish. Includes wild fish hauled to Lyons Ferry Hatchery.

j/ Preliminary estimates.

k/ The U.S. v. Oregon parties managed for a McNary Dam esc. of 60,000 beginning in 2008. Starting in 1994, inriver fisheries were managed for ESA consultation standards.

l/ MSY spawning escapement objective adoped in FMP Amendment 16 in 2011.

Table B-20. Estimates of minimum inriver run size and catch in numbers of adult spring, summer, and fall Chinook from the Columbia River. [a/]. (Page 1 of 3)

		Lower River Catch			Above Bonneville Catch			
Year or Ave.	Minimum Columbia R. Return	Non-Indian Commercial	Sport	Bonneville Dam Count	Sport	Treaty Indian	Non-Treaty Tribal	Minimum escapement (natural and hatchery)
				Spring Chinook[b/]				
1981-1985	163,660	8,386	2,233	68,342	-	3,569	-	59,410
1986-1990	232,001	14,358	5,685	104,433	-	6,957	-	76,913
1991-1995	149,241	4,191	3,010	62,183	-	3,745	-	46,547
1996-2000	145,344	490	96	90,675	-	5,359	-	49,380
2001-2005	406,690	10,021	20,634	249,740	2,331	26,037	30	166,658
2006-2010	256,667	6,489	16,181	156,752	2,615	18,295	3	108,884
2011	319,763	6,230	12,006	205,431	4,516	15,533	0	141,176
2012	295,232	7,121	14,122	186,448	3,597	17,701	1	131,984
2013	189,865	3,653	7,141	112,934	1,413	9,282	8	84,648
2014	311,641	5,398	16,272	224,946	5,627	24,703	37	145,854
2015	420,388	9,467	19,955	265,558	3,101	31,181	58	205,381
2016	275,792	4,708	12,767	172,614	2,480	17,066	35	124,730
2017	211,881	2,383	8,998	107,524	84	8,109	35	70,179
2018	177,824	1,192	7,489	108,045	1,345	10,892	0	65,404
2019	110,111	604	1,717	71,235	613	4,702	11	43,675
2020	143,016	398	1,601	79,714	878	4,307	8	58,931
2021	153,984	644	5,499	87,233	1,251	4,446	11	67,617
2022	287,414	1,841	12,423	173,737	2,695	16,307	9	134,934
2023	219,265	1,177	4,474	136,786	1,528	12,240	20	91,328
2024	189,559	861	5,597	111,210	2,389	6,765	13	95,656
2025[e/]	252,502	1,360	8,854	146,061	1,720	10,169	14	97,434
				Summer Chinook[c/]				
1981-1985	16,709	55	0	16,654	-	973	-	10,010
1986-1990	21,036	71	8	20,957	-	902	-	14,563
1991-1995	12,984	30	15	12,939	-	227	-	10,748
1996-2000	17,957	5	29	17,924	-	317	96	13,902
2001-2005	70,287	611	1,264	68,412	265	4,624	2,202	66,711
2006-2010	59,227	2,933	2,872	53,423	518	11,634	1,983	43,946
2011	80,574	5,004	5,576	69,994	389	20,645	1,263	44,432
2012	58,300	1,715	3,281	53,304	296	7,824	3,423	52,184
2013	67,603	1,987	2,058	63,508	324	13,397	3,692	68,380
2014	78,254	2,788	2,385	72,871	453	19,389	3,724	77,982
2015	126,882	4,043	6,152	116,657	786	37,763	10,694	88,691
2016	91,048	3,050	3,706	84,192	565	20,515	4,199	79,253
2017	68,204	47	3,853	64,144	262	16,328	1,736	56,265
2018	42,120	24	1,140	40,906	134	9,498	1,336	38,816
2019	34,556	23	74	34,472	6	5,637	1,431	41,090
2020	65,466	13	1,389	64,064	172	8,410	1,764	70,654
2021	56,800	7	2,284	54,489	102	11,225	1,645	52,076
2022	78,494	65	3,549	74,810	302	16,086	1,221	64,497
2023	54,722	51	2,162	52,439	136	11,002	1,832	49,410
2024	42,511	0	899	41,562	122	6,999	1,363	41,142
2025[e/]	43,623	0	571	43,012	28	7,650	1,764	38,288

TABLE B-20. Estimates of minimum inriver run size and catch in numbers of adult spring, summer, and fall Chinook from the Columbia River[a/] (Page 2 of 3)

Year or Ave.	Minimum Columbia R. Return	Lower River Catch		Bonneville Dam Count	Above Bonneville Catch			Minimum escapement (natural and hatchery)
		Non-Indian Commercial	Sport		Sport	Treaty Indian	Non-Treaty Tribal	
				Fall Chinook[d/]				
1981-1985	306,886	52,511	9,486	147,840	NA	53,688	NA	115,123
1986-1990	601,513	195,448	34,650	257,317	2,467	123,462	NA	133,477
1991-1995	238,127	15,421	10,673	143,952	4,735	38,424	NA	94,866
1996-2000	291,417	8,604	16,480	206,662	7,006	60,689	NA	112,780
2001-2005	705,342	40,323	39,694	488,034	13,904	121,796	NA	358,476
2006-2010	426,258	29,046	22,599	276,173	10,799	93,454	NA	204,154
2011	603,732	58,098	48,559	392,807	15,934	136,882	NA	287,511
2012	512,347	48,939	47,078	343,802	24,587	90,907	NA	269,748
2013	1,244,949	93,079	72,635	952,776	49,845	245,544	NA	623,251
2014	1,142,641	110,588	62,997	835,581	50,161	283,037	NA	517,889
2015	1,294,013	93,950	85,482	942,062	54,913	284,087	NA	652,807
2016	634,319	62,769	45,395	439,953	31,831	137,358	NA	315,641
2017	465,182	26,624	53,920	338,115	20,824	117,408	NA	209,719
2018	275,147	11,918	22,538	185,520	16,863	55,998	NA	152,193
2019	364,905	9,864	21,404	278,440	20,277	66,563	NA	215,312
2020	567,190	33,843	38,535	403,475	24,611	108,113	NA	268,394
2021	471,290	27,901	40,884	330,833	22,773	70,116	NA	250,197
2022	677,701	35,407	44,733	518,871	26,019	181,231	NA	313,298
2023	708,883	40,031	50,830	540,148	25,674	152,601	NA	302,972
2024	664,200	50,962	53,193	454,885	29,019	103,344	NA	299,165
2025[e/]	735,309	59,043	66,146	497,511	17,758	178,255	NA	NA
				Total Chinook				
1981-1985	487,255	60,952	11,719	232,836	NA	58,231	NA	184,543
1986-1990	854,550	209,878	40,343	382,707	2,467	131,321	NA	224,953
1991-1995	400,352	19,641	13,698	219,074	4,735	42,396	NA	152,161
1996-2000	454,718	9,099	16,604	315,261	7,006	66,365	96	176,062
2001-2005	1,182,320	50,955	61,593	806,186	16,499	152,456	2,232	591,844
2006-2010	742,152	38,468	41,653	486,347	13,932	123,383	1,986	356,984
2011	1,004,069	69,332	66,141	668,232	20,839	173,060	1,263	473,119
2012	865,879	57,775	64,480	583,554	28,480	116,432	3,424	453,916
2013	1,502,417	98,719	81,833	1,129,218	51,582	268,223	3,700	776,279
2014	1,532,537	118,774	81,654	1,133,398	56,241	327,129	3,761	741,725
2015	1,841,283	107,460	111,589	1,324,277	58,800	353,031	10,752	946,879
2016	1,001,159	70,527	61,867	696,759	34,877	174,939	4,234	519,624
2017	745,267	29,054	66,771	509,783	21,170	141,845	1,771	336,163
2018	495,091	13,134	31,167	334,471	18,342	76,388	1,336	256,413
2019	509,572	10,491	23,195	384,147	20,896	76,902	1,442	300,077
2020	775,672	34,254	41,525	547,253	25,661	120,830	1,772	397,979
2021	682,074	28,552	48,667	472,555	24,126	85,787	1,656	369,890
2022	1,043,609	37,313	60,705	767,418	29,016	213,624	1,230	512,729
2023	982,870	41,259	57,466	729,373	27,338	175,843	1,852	443,710
2024	896,270	51,823	59,689	607,657	31,530	117,108	1,376	435,963
2025[e/]	1,031,434	60,403	75,571	686,584	19,506	196,074	1,778	NA

TABLE B-20. Estimates of minimum inriver run size and catch in numbers of adult spring, summer, and fall Chinook from the Columbia River[a/] (Page 3 of 3)

a/ As reported in Appendix B tables. Spring Chinook data in tables B-12 and B-13, Summer Chinook data in B-14, Fall Chinook data in Tables B-15-19.

b/ Includes lower river, Willamette, and upriver spring Chinook, which also includes Snake River summer Chinook. Excludes Select Area spring Chinook.

c/ Upper Columbia Summer Chinook destined for areas upstream of the Snake River.

d/ Includes LRH,LRW,SCH,MCB and URB stocks. Excludes Select Area Brights (SAB).

e/ Preliminary.

Table B-21. Estimates of minimum inriver run size, catch, and escapement in thousands of adult coho entering the Columbia River. [a/]

		Below Bonneville Dam					Above Bonneville Dam		
		Lower River Catch			Lower River Escapement			Mainstem	
			Recreational						
Year or Average	Minimum Inriver Run Size	Commercial	Buoy 10	Mainstem[a/]	Hatchery[b/]	Tributary Dam Counts[c/]	Bonneville Dam Counts[d/]	Commercial Treaty Catch	Zone 6 Escapement[e/]
1981-1985	305.3	132.1	30.6	11.4	101.0	4.6	31.9	2.6	29.2
1986-1990	705.0	392.2	82.3	13.9	147.6	5.8	46.3	5.5	40.7
1991-1995	315.1	115.8	55.9	10.7	96.0	3.7	23.6	2.0	21.6
1996-2000	259.4	63.4	11.7	16.0	126.6	2.4	42.5	2.3	40.3
2001-2005	639.1	177.6	42.9	30.6	221.9	6.4	134.5	5.6	128.9
2006-2010	502.7	72.9	15.4	29.7	208.5	16.1	135.5	10.7	124.8
2011	382.4	62.3	7.6	18.0	108.3	8.7	146.5	33.3	113.2
2012	159.1	17.1	7.4	4.7	41.9	9.1	55.0	6.4	48.6
2013	260.4	48.4	7.6	10.7	81.9	21.6	59.6	8.8	50.8
2014	1,045.3	237.3	57.7	52.2	292.2	32.2	279.7	39.2	240.5
2015	173.7	31.1	36.9	7.9	43.4	4.6	37.4	2.3	35.1
2016	210.8	31.4	9.2	10.8	84.3	4.7	42.0	5.3	36.7
2017	245.5	37.8	18.8	11.1	60.0	12.3	75.9	7.0	68.9
2018	132.6	11.4	6.8	3.9	43.9	6.0	40.9	3.6	37.3
2019	223.0	21.3	22.8	7.8	50.9	12.3	74.0	3.9	70.0
2020	344.7	45.1	7.1	10.8	86.5	23.7	121.5	11.9	109.6
2021	668.4	112.1	37.0	23.6	160.8	35.1	243.6	23.2	220.4
2022	539.7	83.9	8.8	17.4	182.2	31.5	168.1	9.5	158.6
2023	419.5	56.5	9.8	20.2	102.8	53.2	132.2	17.8	114.4
2024	599.5	70.6	35.2	19.9	167.2	71.3	185.2	12.0	173.2
2025[f/]	473.1	64.6	42.5	13.3	111.2	38.7	161.3	9.8	151.4
GOAL					Hatchery Production				

a/ 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.

b/ Includes hatcheries operated by all agencies.

c/ Willamette Falls, Clackamas River (North Fork Dam) and Sandy River (Marmot Dam).

d/ Includes additional small adults counted as jacks for 1983-1984 and 1986-1989.

e/ Bonneville Dam count minus Zone 6 mainstem commercial treaty Indian harvest.

f/ Preliminary.

Table B-22. Estimated catch and effort in the Buoy 10 fishery.[a/]

Year	Angler Trips	Catch[b/]		Catch Per Trip
		Chinook	Coho	
1982-1985	30,996	4,040	30,547	0.97
1986-1990[c/d/]	130,633	22,107	82,910	0.78
1991-1995[e/]	79,475	5,689	55,895	0.50
1996-2000	45,171	7,256	11,682	0.40
2001-2005	84,634	14,754	42,952	0.60
2006-2010	46,864	5,316	15,345	0.40
2011	49,409	10,919	7,614	0.38
2012	65,070	18,550	7,385	0.40
2013	65,767	22,594	7,620	0.46
2014	107,522	26,788	57,744	0.79
2015	108,319	36,535	36,920	0.68
2016	94,950	17,780	9,182	0.28
2017	93,547	28,398	18,834	0.50
2018	67,318	11,620	6,761	0.27
2019	76,977	11,274	22,775	0.44
2020	72,443	14,633	7,064	0.30
2021	105,865	20,789	37,031	0.55
2022	85,187	28,355	8,847	0.44
2023	78,179	18,136	9,832	0.36
2024	99,190	18,102	35,201	0.54
2025[f/]	104,110	30,309	42,499	0.70

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. Beginning in 2000, includes catch and effort from the Astoria-Megler Bridge upstream to the new boundary from Tongue Point, Oregon to Rocky Point, Washington.

b/ Includes adults and jacks as determined by CWT analysis.

c/ 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.

d/ 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.

e/ 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.

f/ Preliminary.

Table B-23. Willapa Bay fall Chinook terminal run size, catch, and spawning escapement in numbers of fish.

Year or Average	Non-local Stocks Gillnet Catch[a/]	Terminal Catch		Spawning Escapement		
		Gillnet	Sport[b/d]	Natural[c/]	Hatchery	Terminal Run Size[d/]
1981-1985	672	7,675	589	1,588	5,398	14,906
1986-1990	2,167	18,483	1,578	5,576	22,458	47,805
1991-1995	1,121	28,252	2,823	2,819	17,086	50,981
1996-2000	-	12,449	2,182	2,564	9,168	26,363
2001-2005	76	6,604	3,323	2,288	15,588	27,803
2006-2010[e/]	81	6,996	3,810	2,807	18,779	32,392
2011[e/]	778	18,129	8,348	3,811	21,838	52,126
2012[e/]	932	8,762	5,933	2,677	14,134	31,506
2013[e/]	1,080	12,886	5,815	1,904	14,483	35,088
2014[e]	1,178	12,838	7,368	2,075	18,367	40,648
2015[e/]	1,159	3,681	12,146	2,824	26,584	45,235
2016[e/]	713	2,429	7,870	1,888	12,897	25,084
2017[e/]	405	2,537	6,950	3,339	20,603	33,429
2018[e/]	347	1,187	4,648	2,847	18,265	26,947
2019[e/]	247	1,299	3,878	2,894	13,349	21,421
2020[e/]	100	646	3,803	3,585	29,798	37,832
2021[e/]	506	3,552	5,852	2,966	24,411	36,781
2022[e/]	356	2,049	1,962	2,351	14,280	20,642
2023[e/]	208	1,394	2,776	2,095	16,564	22,829
2024[e/ f/ i/]	464	2,856	3,642	3,393	22,237	32,128
2025[e/ f/]	623	3,875	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL				3,393[g/]	9,800[h/]	

a/ Non-local gillnet is catch prior to Aug. 16. In 2010-13, 42% were considered non-local. In 2014, 28% were non-local based on genetic data samples. Since 2015, non-local stock contribution based on genetic sampling throughout the duration of the commercial fishery.

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/ To calculate total gillnet catch, combine Non-local Stocks Gillnet Catch (column 1) and Terminal Catch Gillnet (column 2).

f/ Preliminary.

g/ MSY spawning escapement objective established in FMP Amendment 16; WDFW goal is 4,353.

h/ WDFW goal; not an FMP goal.

i/ 2024 sport catch data are not yet available. Reported 2024 sport catch is based on the recent 5-year average.

Table B-24. Willapa Bay coho terminal run size, catch, and spawning escapement in numbers of fish.

	Terminal Catch		Spawning Escapement		
Year or Average	Gillnet	Sport[a/]	Natural[b/]	Hatchery[c/]	Terminal Run Size[d/]
1976-1980	15,031	2,842	5,800	14,328	38,001
1981-1985	39,007	2,181	3,567	26,640	69,968
1986-1990	68,969	2,591	NA	35,811	107,371
1991-1995	34,255	2,802	4,582	27,205	65,178
1996-2000	13,756	2,065	21,167	22,531	59,519
2001-2005	44,656	4,695	51,114	49,171	149,635
2005-2010	29,765	2,901	37,277	16,952	86,896
2011	47,985	5,717	31,737	22,022	107,461
2012	25,783	5,052	20,412	14,609	65,856
2013	11,560	4,225	26,303	13,490	55,578
2014	77,475	21,221	59,569	83,059	241,324
2015	1,926	11,106	17,086	21,296	51,414
2016	19,324	5,238	30,667	21,866	77,095
2017	4,615	3,200	11,379	6,743	25,937
2018	7,253	2,191	17,228	13,971	40,643
2019	8,200	3,947	15,115	23,992	51,254
2020	15,260	3,687	16,476	38,587	74,010
2021	24,386	4,005	31,369	49,163	108,923
2022	47,232	6,696	24,197	67,557	145,682
2023	16,638	4,327	18,693	29,569	69,227
2024[e/g/]	26,171	4,727	19,651	61,414	111,963
2025[e/]	43,026	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL			17,200[f/]	6,100[f/]	

a/ Adults. Sport catch since 1991 includes marine areas within Williapa Bay (e.g., Washaway Beach).

b/ Natural spawning escapement estimates were not made in 1984-1994; estimates in 1996, 1997, and 1998 do not include adult fish released upstream of hatchery racks. Estimates from 1996 to present include both wild and naturally spawing hatchery fish.

c/ Hatchery rack number includes fish released upstream until 2009.

d/ Does not include natural spawning escapement between 1984 and 1994.

e/ Preliminary.

f/ Willapa Bay coho were added to the FMP in 2011; the STT finalized the new FMP goal for use beginning in 2016.

g/ 2024 sport catch data are not yet available. Reported 2024 sport catch is based on the recent 5-year average.

Table B-25. Grays Harbor Chinook terminal catch, spawning escapement, and run size in numbers of fish. (Page 1 of 2)

	Terminal Catch					Spawning Escapement		
Year or Average	Early Non-local Catch	Non-Indian Gillnet	Treaty Indian Gillnet	Chehalis Tribal Gillnet	Sport[a/]	Natural[b/]	Hatchery[c/]	Terminal Run Size[d/]
SPRING Chinook								
1981-1985	-	-	-	57	5	924	-	963
1986-1990	-	-	e/	143	6	1,875	-	2,024
1991-1995	-	-	0	94	15	1,566	-	1,675
1996-2000	-	-	36	165	100	3,146	-	3,447
2001-2005	-	-	46	249	132	2,905	-	3,332
2006-2010	-	-	6	91	36	1,751	-	1,884
2011	-	-	10	0	0	2,563	-	2,573
2012	-	-	6	201	66	878	-	1,151
2013	-	-	31	NA	148	2,459	-	2,638
2014	-	-	14	NA	62	1,583	-	1,659
2015	-	-	32	156	36	1,841	-	2,065
2016	-	-	7	104	19	926	-	1,056
2017	-	-	1	6	0	1,384	-	1,391
2018	-	-	0	26	7	493	-	526
2019	-	-	0	1	0	983	-	984
2020	-	-	0	1	0	2,828	-	2,829
2021	-	-	0	1	0	2,573	-	2,574
2022	-	-	0	0	0	1,348	-	1,348
2023	-	-	0	0	0	2,175	-	2,175
2024[g/]	-	-	0	13	0	1,775	-	1,788
2025[g/]	-	-	0	7	0	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: Early Non-local Catch	Non-Indian Gillnet[i/]	Treaty Indian Gillnet	Chehalis Tribal Gillnet	Sport[a/]	Spawning Escapement: Natural[b/f/]	Hatchery[c/]	Terminal Run Size[d/]
FALL Chinook								
1981-1985	602	964	3,524	465	268	10	742	5,973
1986-1990	694	4,122	10,414	597	1,340	20,730	1,319	38,522 [h/]
1991-1995	206	5,000	7,750	901	3,794	14,276	3,006	34,728 [h/]
1996-2000	170	1,048	4,010	74	2,977	14,134	2,184	24,426 [h/]
2001-2005	8	684	2,291	10	2,687	18,534	761	24,968
2006-2010	0	887	2,795	4	1,238	14,677	868	20,469
2011	0	2,298	6,402	0	3,086	22,870	1,363	36,019
2012	0	1,731	3,988	3	4,490	14,032	862	25,106
2013	0	103	2,875	0	3,618	12,503	701	19,800
2014	0	73	5,094	2	1,124	11,893	1,676	19,862
2015	0	166	10,496	0	3,644	17,305	2,182	33,793
2016	0	36	2,060	2	2,837	11,248	990	17,173
2017	0	107	3,578	0	2,781	17,145	2,404	26,015
2018	0	78	2,608	0	3,685	20,741	1,225	28,337
2019	0	98	2,374	0	1,734	14,880	1,295	20,381
2020	0	58	3,688	0	1,454	20,879	1,049	27,128
2021	0	104	2,408	0	1,557	13,207	1,792	19,068
2022	0	54	1,448	0	893	14,259	776	17,430
2023	0	17	348	2	1,178	10,943	1,325	13,813
2024[g/]	0	20	956	2	2,275	11,517	2,099	16,869
2025[g/]	0	7	692	6	NA	NA	2,266	NA
GOAL						13,326[i/]		

a/ Age-3 and older.

b/ Age-3 and older, including hatchery fish spawning naturally.

c/ Includes fish taken from the spawning grounds 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/ In 1996 and 1997 WDFW not able to differentiate spawning time and believes this includes fall Chinook.

g/ Preliminary.

h/ Rec. catch estimates by WDFW reflect a catch record card bias correction factor of 0.833. Quinault Indian Nation does not believe this factor is appropriate. 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 100 for 1999; terminal run sizes would be adjusted accordingly.

i/ November 2014: Council adopted new spawning escapement objective. The SMSY estimate of 13,326 was accepted as an escapement goal by the Pacific Salmon Commission, PFMC and the co-managers. Previous objectives used for preseason planning were 1,400 (spring) and 14,600

j/ Includes non-harvest mortalities.

Table B-26. Grays Harbor coho terminal catch, spawning escapement, and run size estimates in numbers of fish.

Year or Average	Terminal Catch: Non-Indian Gillnet	Terminal Catch: Treaty Indian Gillnet	Terminal Catch: Chehalis Tribal Gillnet	Terminal Catch: Sport[a/]	Spawning Escapement[b/]: Natural	Spawning Escapement[b/]: Hatchery	Terminal Run Size[c/]: Natural	Terminal Run Size[c/]: Hatchery	Terminal Run Size[c/]: Total[d/]
1981-1985	5,299	15,614	2,865	5,012	36,847	17,253	49,162	32,882	82,044
1986-1990	7,715	30,109	1,817	5,355	44,116	29,963	58,835	60,298	119,133
1991-1995	12,502	29,166	2,609	10,503	35,826	31,304	46,949	76,403	123,352
1996-2000	3,535	18,701	635	6,829	38,467	27,673	42,897	53,683	96,580
2001-2005	5,006	16,527	1,155	13,349	74,821	60,708	82,110	90,248	172,358
2006-2010	2,952	16,298	1,233	7,722	49,680	36,486	56,882	58,202	115,083
2011	3,517	28,267	742	14,569	64,403	23,757	80,488	55,886	136,374
2012	10,279	30,670	2,470	18,069	66,836	22,301	94,191	58,048	152,239
2013	5,935	21,957	2,515	21,246	56,785	26,732	73,263	62,936	136,198
2014	5,504	67,252	7,322	28,595	105,039	59,840	140,428	134,341	274,769
2015	1,540	12,544	610	8,172	21,278	9,646	28,953	24,825	53,778
2016	232	2,063	891	3,868	38,595	24,464	33,284	36,248	69,532
2017	1,170	10,554	886	10,721	26,907	22,617	36,260	36,646	72,906
2018	802	8,950	177	4,087	49,622	16,199	57,980	22,043	80,023
2019	2,000	8,207	0	13,666	30,468	14,089	36,012	17,479	53,491
2020	1,014	6,541	180	6,538	23,814	14,392	30,099	21,923	52,022
2021	1,504	13,861	0	5,805	62,789	31,475	71,566	43,852	115,418
2022	3,518	22,083	252	16,141	61,057	71,327	68,727	105,502	174,229
2023	1,474	4,330	1,348	16,941	48,217	44,138	55,349	61,099	116,448
2024[e/]	1,638	13,537	174	26,535	47,008	46,560	64,350	71,101	135,451
2025[e/]	639	12,539	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL					35,400[f/]				

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 brood stock.

c/ Terminal run size numbers from 1981 to present are under co-manager review.

d/ 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.

e/ Preliminary.

f/ The Pacific Fisheries Management Council adopted a new SMSY of 24,426 under FMP Amendment 16 as a biological reference point used to develop status determination critieria consistent with the Magnusun-Stevens Act. Previously, the conservation objective of 35,400 listed in the Pacific Coast Salmon FMP was used to assess overfished status. The natural spawning escapement goal remains 35,400.

Table B-27. Treaty Indian gillnet catch of Chinook, chum, and sockeye salmon in the Quinault River in numbers of fish.

Year or Average	Spring/Summer Chinook[a/]	Fall Chinook[a/]	Chum	Sockeye
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
1996-2000	29	4,446	1,536	1,458
2001-2005	60	6,848	2,220	12,235
2006-2010	19	4,566	1,280	661
2011	26	5,998	7,421	9,177
2012	15	5,090	3,426	1,193
2013	20	7,148	3,834	969
2014	11	12,349	1,250	4,313
2015	6	11,574	4,879	16,639
2016	41	5,137	7,294	4,312
2017	59	6,813	2,986	3,524
2018	1	4,420	3,852	3
2019	0	5,232	1,677	0
2020	0	10,778	778	1
2021	5	6,818	2,928	1,374
2022	23	6,620	6,968	24,139
2023	12	7,481	11,556	6,490
2024	7	2,428	2,581	2,200
2025[b/]	22	8,069	3,394	4,211

a/ Stock separation under review.

b/ Preliminary.

Table B-28. Estimated inriver run size, catch and escapement for Quinault River coho in numbers of fish.

Year or Average	Terminal Catch[a/]			Escapement		Terminal Run Size		
	Gillnet	Ceremonial & Subsistence	River Sport[b/]	Natural	Hatchery	Natural	Hatchery	Total
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
1996-2000	9,617	--	--	8,067	7,566	12,608	12,353	24,961
2001-2005	21,600	--	--	9,262	16,945	15,147	32,368	47,515
2006-2010	28,624	1,039	1,043	12,723	13,223	23,776	32,166	55,942
2011	38,431	1,481	1,570	5,814	2,738	23,538	24,474	48,012
2012	19,166	656	798	10,018	5,176	21,299	14,171	35,470
2013	20,477	942	1,047	2,973	1,834	12,240	14,209	26,449
2014	50,299	2,061	2,268	29,720	16,024	52,606	46,326	98,932
2015	9,556	541	802	11,631	7,346	16,760	13,083	29,843
2016	37,258	1,360	1,522	10,523	14,778	25,347	38,904	64,251
2017	33,842	1,333	1,544	29,566	18,252	46,430	37,555	83,985
2018	12,084	508	549	17,276	8,151	24,132	14,113	38,245
2019	4,348	259	355	13,969	6,919	16,662	9,022	25,684
2020	17,567	736	971	12,037	8,944	26,265	22,431	48,696
2021	14,619	1,010	1,281	22,022	32,556	28,039	43,185	71,224
2022	23,546	1,421	1,700	34,399	37,395	34,990	63,471	98,461
2023	7,979	640	814	30,761	20,619	33,134	27,405	60,539
2024[c/]	3,663	792	1,197	16,955	21,235	17,280	26,451	43,731
2025[c/]	19,147	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL				Hatchery Production				

a/ Includes dip-in fish destined for other river systems.

b/ Includes Treaty and Non-treaty regulated fisheries.

c/ Preliminary.

Table B-29. Estimated inriver run size, catch, and escapement of Queets River spring/summer Chinook in numbers of fish.

Year or Average	Terminal Catch			Escapement		Terminal Run Size		
	Gillnet	Ceremonial & Subsistence	River Sport[a/]	Natural[b/]	Hatchery	Natural	Hatchery	Total
1981-1985	243	20	27	890	52	1,164	74	1,209
1986-1990	646	46	67	1,527	-	2,287	-	2,287
1991-1995	64	5	10	610	-	689	-	690
1996-2000	36	17	70	486	-	559	-	559
2001-2005	-	13	-	475	-	488	-	488
2006-2010	-	3	-	348	-	352	-	352
2011	-	0	-	373	-	378	-	378
2012	-	0	-	760	-	769	-	769
2013	-	<10	-	520	-	526	-	526
2014[c/]	20	<10	-	377	-	402	-	402
2015[c/]	23	<10	-	532	-	561	-	561
2016[c/]	21	<10	-	704	-	733	-	733
2017[c/]	25	<10	-	825	-	860	-	860
2018	3	<10	-	484	-	497	-	497
2019	1	<5	-	322	-	328	-	328
2020	24	<5	-	342	-	371	-	371
2021	-	<5	-	280	-	285	-	285
2022	-	<5	-	434	-	439	-	439
2023	-	<5	-	540	-	NA	-	545
2024	-	<5	-	756	-	781	-	781
2025[e/]	-	<5	-	NA	-	NA	-	NA
GOAL				700[d/]				

a/ River catch of adults.

b/ Natural escapement includes hatchery strays.

c/ A fishery targeting early fall coho at the tail end of August in weeks 33 and 34 caught a number of early Chinook.

d/ Minimum. Terminal run managed at 30 percent exploitation rate of inriver run size.

e/ Preliminary.

Table B-30. Estimated inriver run size, catch, and escapement of Queets River fall Chinook in numbers of fish.

	Terminal Catch			Escapement	Terminal Run Size		
Average	Gillnet	Ceremonial & Subsistence	River Sport[a/]	Natural[b/]	Natural [c/]	Indicator [d/]	Total
1981-1985	2,104	20	135	3,930	5,691	591	6,282
1986-1990	2,430	20	214	8,768	10,677	861	11,538
1991-1995	1,860	20	109	4,106	5,511	708	6,219
1996-2000	1,006	20	188	3,324	4,092	567	4,659
2001-2005	1,690	82	279	4,077	4,505	1,610	6,115
2006-2010	1,195	59	103	3,037	3,489	911	4,400
2011	2,327	85	417	3,857	4,724	1,782	6,506
2012	2,722	84	302	3,706	5,551	927	6,478
2013	1,943	60	369	2,582	3,790	899	4,689
2014	1,142	70	117	3,806	3,023	2,097	5,120
2015	1,335	102	583	5,483	5,089	2,395	7,483
2016	859	55	9	3,035	3,166	778	3,944
2017	1,551	58	20	2,822	3,522	897	4,419
2018	860	42	10	2,207	2,391	724	3,115
2019	1,387	56	218	2,663	3,709	611	4,320
2020	2,784	226	497	3,622	6,377	744	7,121
2021	1,540	50	133	3,364	4,567	513	5,080
2022	3,242	193	275	1,784	4,835	652	5,487
2023	1,212	147	199	2,246	3,119	669	3,788
2024[e/]	274	46	51	4,273	4,192	487	4,679
2025[e/]	853	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL				2,500[f/]			

a/ River sport catch of age-3 and older fish. 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. The 2008 sport fishery was closed to the retention of Chinook. The 2009 sport fishery was closed to retention of unmarked Chinook in Queets and Salmon Rivers within Olympic National Park.

b/ Includes fish of natural origin and hatchery origin (indicator stock) on the spawning grounds. Estimates for years prior to 2001 assume a broodstock take of 150 as a placeholder until individual run reconstructions are complete.

c/ Includes from 100 to 200 wild Chinook captured each season near spawning grounds to be used as Indicator broodstock.

d/ This is an integrated wild/hatchery program. Brood stock are unmarked wild fish collected from river.

e/ Preliminary.

f/ Minimum. Terminal run managed at 40 percent exploitation rate of terminal run size.

Table B-31. Estimated terminal run size, catch, and escapement for Queets River coho in numbers of fish.

Year or Average	Terminal Catch[a/]			Escapement[c/]			Terminal Run Size[c/]			
	Gillnet	Ceremonial & Subsistence	River Sport[b/]	Natural	Supplemental	Hatchery	Natural	Supplemental	Hatchery	Total[d/]
1981-1985	2,385	20	104	5,460	-	2,654	6,411	-	3,794	10,205
1986-1990	8,455	18	241	4,826	996	3,700	6,343	1,825	9,685	17,123
1991-1995[e/]	4,420	211	273	4,945	1,025	3,455	5,981	1,169	6,928	13,843
1996-2000[e/]	7,114	509	173	5,502	1,275	3,643	6,243	1,813	8,496	16,189
2001-2005[f/]	15,903	1,044	942	12,345	977	5,512	15,723	1,368	17,995	35,086
2006-2010[f/]	11,875	790	517	7,061	-	6,568	10,679	-	13,623	24,303
2011	16,641	1,229	1,491	8,588	-	12,887	13,477	-	20,190	33,668
2012	6,118	370	527	4,285	-	1,090	7,712	-	3,289	11,001
2013	4,519	522	1,285	5,684	-	9,680	8,019	-	11,801	19,820
2014	15,481	1,148	1,625	7,558	-	12,271	10,501	-	23,210	33,711
2015	2,268	215	300	2,028	-	3,315	2,201	-	5,296	7,496
2016	6,822	564	440	5,156	-	6,985	5,653	-	12,956	18,608
2017	7,583	669	111	5,232	-	9,947	6,469	-	15,381	21,851
2018	3,308	241	184	2,631	-	2,261	2,968	-	3,504	6,472
2019	2,567	365	639	1,700	-	8,597	3,083	-	10,438	13,521
2020	9,171	797	1,140	4,181	-	8,841	4,618	-	17,480	22,098
2021	5,467	446	849	5,752	-	8,064	5,972	-	12,604	18,576
2022	10,748	850	663	12,083	-	10,400	14,305	-	14,259	28,564
2023	4,573	578	926	4,375	-	8,095	6,462	-	12,111	18,573
2024[g/]	3,005	680	1,293	7,865	-	8,832	8,748	-	12,911	21,659
2025[g/]	1,821	NA	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	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 size estimates include fish taken for hatchery brood stock.

d/ Queets stock only; does not include non-local, dip-in fish.

e/ 1991 and 1997 supplemental was included in natural escapement and run size.

f/ In 2004, 2005 and 2006 escapement estimates are from non-standard methods due to poor survey conditions during the coho spawning season.

g/ Preliminary.

Table B-32. Estimated inriver run size, catch, and escapement for Hoh River spring/summer Chinook in numbers of fish.

Year or Average	Terminal Catch[a/]							Escapement		Terminal Run Size		
	Gillnet			Ceremonial & Subsistence								
	Natural	Hatchery	Total	Natural	Hatchery	Total	River Sport[b/]	Natural	Hatchery	Natural	Hatchery	Total
1981-1985	NA	NA	448	--	--	30	124	1,431	50	1,944	128	2,073
1986-1990	NA	NA	1,072	--	--	33	315	2,829	34	4,043	257	4,300
1991-1995	NA	NA	432	--	--	22	273	1,268	0	1,852	156	2,008
1996-2000	NA	NA	285	--	--	33	192	1,181	23	1,631	96	1,727
2001-2005	NA	NA	348	--	--	30	159	1,566	0	1,976	115	2,091
2006-2010	25	139	366	4	14	32	54	819	0	910	330	1,240
2011	51	25	76	7	3	10	22	827	0	885	50	935
2012	135	263	398	9	11	20	36	915	1	1,059	311	1,370
2013	117	415	532	6	17	23	65	750	0	873	497	1,370
2014	67	264	331	8	20	28	0	744	0	819	284	1,103
2015	17	55	72	9	5	14	0	1,070	0	1,096	60	1,156
2016	4	2	6	10	16	26	0	1,144	0	1,158	18	1,176
2017	7	39	46	8	12	20	0	1,364	0	1,379	51	1,430
2018	15	43	58	--	--	34	18	793	0	808	61	869
2019	9	12	21	2	0	2	0	766	0	777	12	789
2020	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	1,248	0	1,248	4	1,252
2021	64	88	152	6	5	11	13	817	0	900	93	993
2022	4	6	10	7	14	21	0	1,055	0	1,066	20	1,086
2023	79	83	162	11	8	19	0	980	0	1,070	91	1,161
2024	78	116	194	12	1	13	0	1,835	0	1,925	117	2,042
2025[c/]	33	147	180	4	8	12	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
GOAL								900[d/]				

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); begining in 2008, all Chinook must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. Sport fishery closed to retention of wild adult spring/summer Chinook through August 31in 2001, 2002, and every year since 2008.

c/ Preliminary.

d/ Minimum. Terminal run managed at 31 percent 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.

Year or Average	Terminal Catch			Escapement		Terminal Run Size		
	Gillnet	Ceremonial & Subsistence	River Sport[a/]	Natural[b/]	Hatchery	Natural[b/]	Hatchery	Total
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
1996-2000	759	29	303	2,545	0	3,611	25	3,636
2001-2005	942	30	316	3,217	31	4,350	155	4,505
2006-2010	560	12	221	2,154	0	2,925	22	2,947
2011	528	0	400	1,293	0	2,163	58	2,221
2012	929	10	237	1,937	0	3,014	99	3,113
2013	1,683	10	477	1,269	0	3,297	142	3,439
2014	658	10	144	1,933	0	2,664	81	2,745
2015	493	11	198	1,795	0	2,439	58	2,497
2016	137	3	47	2,831	0	3,012	6	3,018
2017	518	20	223	1,808	0	2,547	22	2,569
2018	139	0	94	2,478	0	2,708	3	2,711
2019	768	0	297	1,552	0	2,586	31	2,617
2020	1,128	0	325	2,273	0	3,704	22	3,726
2021	1,167	0	211	2,622	0	3,952	48	4,000
2022	440	0	147	1,866	0	2,450	4	2,454
2023	700	1	325	2,323	0	3,302	47	3,349
2024	590	0	120	2,158	0	2,863	5	2,868
2025[c/]	614	1	338	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
GOAL				1,200[d/]				

a/ Recreational catch of age-3 and older fish.

b/ Includes fish taken for hatchery brood stock.

c/ Preliminary.

d/ Minimum. Terminal run managed for a maximum 40 percent harvest rate of inriver run size.

Table B-34. Estimated inriver run size, catch, and escapement for Hoh River coho in numbers of fish.

Year or Average	Terminal Catch[a/]			Escapement		Terminal Run Size		
	Gillnet	Ceremonial & Subsistence	River Sport[b/]	Natural[c/]	Hatchery	Natural[c/]	Hatchery	Total
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
1996-2000[d/]	1,069	28	171	4,406	0	5,518	159	5,678
2001-2005[e/]	2,796	28	451	7,094	831	8,931	1,437	10,368
2006-2010	2,358	15	327	4,328	13	6,650	379	7,028
2011	3,418	0	1,210	8,043	0	12,463	208	12,671
2012	2,706	10	444	4,072	0	7,106	126	7,232
2013	4,830	20	1,093	2,899	0	8,609	233	8,842
2014	3,879	20	432	4,565	0	8,656	240	8,896
2015	579	10	253	1,794	0	2,609	27	2,636
2016	297	2	40	5,009	0	5,324	24	5,348
2017	1,766	20	885	4,478	0	6,981	168	7,149
2018	560	0	408	2,463	0	3,395	36	3,431
2019	1,485	1	1,403	2,445	0	5,164	170	5,334
2020	2,324	0	863	2,840	0	5,924	103	6,027
2021	1,595	0	53	6,396	0	7,959	85	8,044
2022	2,431	0	326	8,224	0	10,563	418	10,981
2023	815	1	1,233	3,879	0	5,776	152	5,928
2024	747	0	241	6,085	0	7,033	40	7,073
2025[f/]	1,433	1	1,260	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
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 estimate include fish taken for hatchery brood stock.

d/ In 1997: Recreational fishermen were limited to Chinook only. Release of adult coho required. Tribal net fishery used large mesh to minimize coho impacts.

e/ In 2002: 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.

Year or Average	Terminal Catch			Escapement		Terminal Run Size		
	Gillnet	Ceremonial & Subsistence[a/]	River Sport[b/]	Natural[c/]	Hatchery[d/]	Natural[c/]	Hatchery[d/]	Total
1981-1985	700	20	48	731	260	-	-	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
1996-2000	213	50	239	1,072	299	1,272	585	1,857
2001-2005	296	41	377	1,083	925	1,220	1,498	2,717
2006-2010	706	14	229	693	887	793	1,737	2,530
2011	599	41	659	587	696	823	1,759	2,582
2012	880	20	640	785	437	881	1,881	2,762
2013	1,204	0	803	968	528	1,123	2,380	3,503
2014	714	0	481	625	342	832	1,330	2,162
2015	1,075	0	556	783	505	995	1,924	2,919
2016	1,374	15	480	871	745	1,142	2,343	3,485
2017	1,239	60	929	1,097	521	1,362	2,484	3,846
2018	1,426	10	820	990	602	1,203	2,645	3,848
2019	1,671	35	405	1,442	823	1,590	2,786	4,376
2020	801	0	491	942	742	1,082	1,894	2,976
2021	695	10	367	1,082	813	1,156	1,811	2,967
2022	1,236	10	762	1,574	776	1,791	2,567	4,358
2023	829	13	180	2,087	749	2,266	1,592	3,858
2024	903	10	244	1,129	1,624	1,313	2,597	3,910
2025[e/]	1,224	7	395	1,984	1,551	2,122	3,039	5,161
GOAL				1,200[f/]				

a/ Beginning in 2005, ceremonial and subsistence catch taken during scheduled gillnet fishery is reported as gillnet catch. Catch during designated ceremonial and subsistence fisheries is listed separately.

b/ Recreational catch of adults; mark selective for adipose fin clipped coho beginning in 2003.

c/ Natural escapement includes hatchery strays and broodstock fish.

d/ Hatchery escapement and terminal run size exclude hatchery strays.

e/ Preliminary.

f/ 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.

Year or Average	Terminal Catch			Escapement		Terminal Run Size		
	Gillnet	Ceremonial & Subsistence[a/]	River Sport[b/]	Natural[c/]	Hatchery[d/]	Natural[c/]	Hatchery[d/]	Total
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
1996-2000	831	90	338	5,307	0	6,566	0	6,566
2001-2005	1,602	80	547	5,768	0	8,196	13	8,209
2006-2010	1,710	0	265	4,017	0	5,980	16	5,996
2011	1,972	3	868	3,963	0	6,765	41	6,806
2012	2,842	0	358	3,518	0	6,682	36	6,718
2013	2,001	0	1,024	3,901	0	6,877	49	6,926
2014	4,213	0	423	2,782	0	7,322	96	7,418
2015	2,387	0	868	3,440	0	6,676	19	6,695
2016	1,328	0	29	3,654	0	5,005	6	5,011
2017	3,999	0	396	3,604	0	7,957	42	7,999
2018	2,042	8	735	3,937	0	6,707	15	6,722
2019	1,532	0	859	7,765	0	10,151	5	10,156
2020	1,627	0	757	8,672	0	11,054	2	11,056
2021	719	2	611	5,568	0	6,897	3	6,900
2022	1,361	0	136	8,369	0	9,858	8	9,866
2023	2,291	0	179	6,682	0	9,149	3	9,152
2024	1,918	0	540	5,724	0	8,169	13	8,182
2025[e/]	932	0	427	6,668	0	8,014	13	8,027
GOAL				3,000[f/]				

a/ Beginning in 2005, ceremonial and subsistence catch taken during scheduled gillnet fishery is reported as gillnet catch.

b/ River recreational catch of age-3 and older fish.

c/ Includes fish taken for hatchery brood stock and hatchery strays.

d/ Hatchery escapement and terminal run size exclude hatchery strays.

e/ Preliminary.

f/ Minimum. Terminal run managed at 40 percent 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[b/]	River Sport[c/]	Natural[d/]	Hatchery[e/]	Natural[d/]	Hatchery[e/]	Total
				SUMMER COHO				
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
1996-2000	1,213	50	173	638	3,574	830	4,817	5,648
2001-2005	4,040	40	379	993	7,436	1,897	10,992	12,888
2006-2010	1,644	0	166	748	4,552	1,265	5,846	7,111
2011	757	0	220	1,654	3,800	2,069	4,362	6,431
2012	430	0	251	672	1,588	789	2,152	2,941
2013	1,028	0	331	451	2,504	990	3,324	4,314
2014	4,299	0	934	688	5,085	2,320	8,686	11,006
2015	444	0	274	668	4,570	876	5,080	5,956
2016	2,462	0	144	772	2,116	1,669	3,825	5,494
2017	4,443	0	845	688	7,245	1,640	11,581	13,221
2018	1,711	0	669	233	624	1,060	2,177	3,237
2019	619	18	87	499	815	855	1,183	2,038
2020	610	0	507	932	3,719	1,025	4,743	5,768
2021	51	0	14	380	3,728	385	3,778	4,173
2022	861	0	254	530	4,786	901	5,530	6,431
2023	1	0	81	324	420	340	486	826
2024	433	0	27	1,015	1,183	1,229	1,429	2,658
2025[g/]	184	0	54	2,206	800	2,350	894	3,244
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		
	Gillnet	Ceremonial & Subsistence[b/]	River Sport[c/]	Natural[d/]	Hatchery[e/]	Natural[d/]	Hatchery[e/]	Total
				FALL COHO				
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
1996-2000[f/]	8,407	100	1,336	11,009	11,515	14,596	17,783	32,379
2001-2005	21,801	50	38[f/]	4,623	2,645	5,021	2,791	7,812
2006-2010	19,978	4	1,957	7,222	13,734	16,948	25,947	42,895
2011	21,983	11	3,955	8,070	22,487	20,887	35,634	56,521
2012	11,051	1	1,317	5,846	2,276	15,421	5,070	20,490
2013	12,611	0	4,370	7,072	5,111	18,125	11,039	29,164
2014	27,427	0	5,736	7,425	12,389	23,528	29,449	52,977
2015	5,291	0	2,706	2,571	3,595	6,978	7,185	14,163
2016	5,678	0	326	9,630	16,332	11,676	20,290	31,966
2017	15,629	0	2,599	7,474	18,299	13,034	30,967	44,001
2018	3,840	7	1,129	6,091	9,762	8,202	12,627	20,829
2019	3,151	0	2,444	6,852	4,712	9,713	7,446	17,159
2020	1,815	0	1,421	7,695	12,832	8,776	14,987	23,763
2021	1,624	7	1,833	9,938	9,856	11,062	12,196	23,258
2022	3,565	10	1,951	16,643	14,462	19,451	17,180	36,631
2023	2,876	0	496	7,958	2,416	10,386	3,357	13,743
2024	1,961	0	655	6,804	4,449	8,409	5,450	13,869
2025[g/]	3,664	0	2,548	NA	7,752	NA	9,980	NA
GOAL				6,300-15,800				

a/ Includes dip-in fish from other systems.

b/ Beginning in 2005, ceremonial and subsistence catch taken during scheduled gillnet fishery is reported as gillnet catch. Catch during designated ceremonial and subsistence fisheries is listed separately.

c/ Recreational catch of adults (coho over 20 inches).

d/ Natural escapement and run size estimates include fish taken for hatchery brood stock.

e/ Hatchery escapement and terminal run size exclude hatchery strays.

f/ In 1997 river sport: Regulations required nonretention of coho.

g/ Preliminary.

Table B-38. Estimated inriver run size, catch, and escapement for Hoko River summer/fall Chinook in numbers of fish.

Year or Average	Terminal Catch			Escapement[b/]		Terminal Run Size[c/]		
	Gillnet	Ceremonial & Subsistence	River Sport[a/]	Natural	Supplemental	Natural[b/]	Supplemental	Total
1991-1995	-	-	5	353	425	353	425	778
1996-2000	-	-	6	505	726	505	726	1,231
2001-2005	-	-	-	282	522	282	522	804
2006-2010	-	-	-	155	452	155	452	607
2011	-	-	-	449	1,050	449	1,050	1,499
2012	-	-	-	213	407	213	407	620
2013	-	-	-	487	489	487	489	976
2014	-	-	-	978	630	978	630	1,609
2015	-	-	-	1,050	1,658	1,050	1,658	2,708
2016	-	-	-	265	995	265	995	1,261
2017	-	-	-	128	584	128	584	712
2018	-	-	-	196	1,907	196	1,907	2,103
2019	-	-	-	233	1,604	233	1,604	1,838
2020	-	-	-	268	1,047	268	1,047	1,316
2021	-	-	-	364	800	364	800	1,165
2022	-	-	-	578	808	578	808	1,386
2023	-	-	-	2,026	2,367	2,026	2,367	4,393
2024	-	-	-	901	2,233	901	2,233	3,134
2025	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL				850[d/]	200[e/]			

a/ River recreational catch of age-3 and older fish.

b/ Natural represents all natural-origin fish returning to the Hoko River, Supplemental represents all hatchery-origin fish returning to the Hoko River.

c/ Terminal run size estimates incomplete since inriver sport catch estimates are unavailable.

d/ Goal in terms of naturally spawning fish and includes supplementation production.

e/ Comanagers goal. Not an FMP goal.

Table B-39 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
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
1996-2000	Non-Indian	12,870	15,204	174,163	307,799	240,088
	Treaty Indian	64,442	184,866	211,946	210,140	321,849
	Total	77,311	200,071	386,109	517,939	561,937
2001-2005	Non-Indian	11,100	26,008	258,211	852,710	92,830
	Treaty Indian	94,113	340,391	214,297	725,349	194,046
	Total	107,667	369,373	475,002	1,620,081	288,484
2006-2010[c/]	Non-Indian	7,340	13,622	598,177	543,600	199,563
	Treaty Indian	100,537	221,880	450,665	610,022	365,078
	Total	107,877	235,502	1,048,842	1,153,623	564,641
2011-2015[c/]	Non-Indian	7,248	22,121	1,171,886	609,401	77,208
	Treaty Indian	88,839	223,285	1,110,073	648,363	174,622
	Total	96,087	245,407	2,281,959	1,257,764	251,830
2016[c/]	Non-Indian	6,604	14,328	-	444,586	-
	Treaty Indian	73,152	259,957	88	552,012	21,224
	Total	79,756	274,285	88	996,598	21,224
2017[c/]	Non-Indian	12,065	11,763	17,852	713,535	-
	Treaty Indian	136,424	191,249	124,347	702,227	18,957
	Total	148,489	203,012	142,199	1,415,762	18,957
2018[c/]	Non-Indian	13,700	9,647	3	388,943	397,671
	Treaty Indian	105,929	241,830	108	463,317	618,943
	Total	119,629	251,477	111	852,260	1,016,614

TABLE B-39. 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
2019[c/]	Non-Indian	9,509	2,980	92,790	135,230	-
	Treaty Indian	106,254	90,243	240,628	149,344	9,468
	Total	115,763	93,223	333,418	284,574	9,468
2020[c/]	Non-Indian	9,286	6,652	-	103,069	-
	Treaty Indian	46,015	196,788	5	172,171	3,369
	Total	55,301	203,440	5	275,240	3,369
2021[c/]	Non-Indian	7,316	11,964	155,754	85,109	-
	Treaty Indian	79,645	304,077	275,029	248,665	6,242
	Total	86,961	316,041	430,783	333,774	6,242
2022[c/]	Non-Indian	17,757	17,192	0	476,477	75,537
	Treaty Indian	89,810	221,562	692	635,156	295,677
	Total	107,567	238,754	692	1,111,633	371,214
2023[c/]	Non-Indian	16,123	10,247	229,744	65,498	3
	Treaty Indian	88,398	180,406	470,996	155,143	19,551
	Total	104,521	190,653	700,740	220,641	19,554
2024[c/]	Non-Indian	13,262	16,085	0	884,163	3
	Treaty Indian	67,815	412,483	592	815,156	18,326
	Total	81,077	428,568	592	1,699,319	18,329
2025[c/]	Non-Indian	15,390	11,843	729,476	595,419	79,426
	Treaty Indian	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

a/ Data do not reflect treaty Indian allocations. Includes U.S. and Canadian-origin salmon and fish caught in test fisheries. Includes tribal commercial, cermonial, subsistence and taken home catch. Data derived from TOCAS.

b/ Odd-year averages for pink salmon.

c/ Preliminary.

Table B-40. Summary of Puget Sound marine recreational salmon catch estimates in numbers of fish from catch record cards.[a/]

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	156,183	196,632	14,910
1986-1990	127,860	251,087	40,884
1991-1995	77,310	137,637	71,030
1996-2000	42,205	81,844	11,849
2001-2005	31,024	98,832	65,866
2006-2010	33,868	41,881	50,040
2011	27,507	56,775	142,781
2012	41,632	169,884	5
2013	41,036	115,934	134,539
2014	32,358	124,185	52
2015	29,168	142,669	198,931
2016	30,195	4,983	10
2017	44,040	36,240	11,555
2018	51,518	73,069	14
2019	38,854	20,689	53,540
2020	21,229	97,301	25
2021	35,597	63,534	79,565
2022	39,864	96,328	43
2023	38,552	106,770	166,134
2024[c/]	34,646	243,788	57
2025	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. 1981-1987: Adjusted all Puget Sound and freshwater estimates by 0.833, due to previous estimates being 20% too high. 1988: Area 5, no adjustment. Areas 6-13 adjusted by 0.633, due to estimates being 58% too high. 1989-Present: Area 5, no adjustment. Areas 6-13 adjusted by 0.685, due to estimates being 46% too high. 1991, 1992, and 1993 catch record card estimates adjusted for results of 1987-1990 WDFW/tribal sports emphasis study.

b/ Odd-year averages for pink salmon.

c/ Preliminary.

Table B-41. Puget Sound commercial net fishery catches and spawning escapements in numbers of fish for hatchery and natural Puget Sound Chinook stocks.[a/] (Page 1 of 4)

Year or Average	Commercial Net Catches			Spawning Escapement			Puget Sound Run Size[c/]		
	Hatchery	Natural[b/]	Total	Hatchery	Natural[b/]	Total	Hatchery	Natural[b/]	Total
Strait of Juan de Fuca									
1981-1985	58	129	187	811	1,450	2,261	869	1,579	2,448
1986-1990	258	323	581	2,463	3,308	5,772	2,721	3,632	6,353
1991-1995	97	72	169	1,542	1,168	2,710	1,639	1,240	2,879
1996-2000	13	12	24	1,982	1,491	3,473	1,995	1,503	3,497
2001-2005	8	9	17	2,004	2,131	4,135	2,012	2,140	4,152
2006-2010	12	10	22	1,679	1,442	3,121	1,690	1,452	3,143
2011-2015	22	24	46	2,759	3,004	5,763	2,781	3,028	5,809
2016	1	3	5	1,768	2,697	4,465	1,770	2,700	4,470
2017	3	5	8	2,175	2,798	4,972	2,178	2,802	4,980
2018	25	41	65	3,932	6,279	10,211	3,956	6,320	10,276
2019	6	11	17	2,996	7,385	10,382	3,002	7,396	10,398
2020	1	3	4	2,413	3,788	6,201	2,414	3,791	6,205
2021	6	12	18	2,453	3,085	5,538	2,459	3,097	5,556
2022[f/]	5	11	16	2,201	4,440	6,641	2,206	4,451	6,657
2023[f/]	18	27	45	3,751	5,612	9,363	3,769	5,639	9,408
2024[f/]	1	3	4	3,351	5,725	9,076	3,352	5,728	9,080
2025	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL						5,300			
Nooksack-Samish									
1981-1985	54,087	33,729	87,816	16,083	6,575	22,658	70,170	40,304	110,474
1986-1990	38,071	26,271	64,342	10,729	4,113	14,841	48,800	30,383	79,183
1991-1995	17,788	2,738	20,526	8,646	1,041	9,686	26,434	3,779	30,213
1996-2000	19,692	5,275	24,967	8,263	2,957	11,219	27,955	8,232	36,186
2001-2005	10,197	15,798	25,995	3,909	7,429	11,338	14,106	23,227	37,333
2006-2010	10,997	7,544	18,541	6,793	3,628	10,421	17,790	11,172	28,962
2011-2015	15,837	3,879	19,716	8,490	719	9,209	24,327	4,598	28,925
2016	8,381	2,529	10,909	4,666	336	5,002	13,047	2,865	15,911
2017	12,735	7,014	19,750	5,389	520	5,909	18,124	7,534	25,659
2018	8,253	2,202	10,455	8,306	713	9,019	16,559	2,915	19,474
2019	4,772	1,732	6,504	7,470	293	7,763	12,242	2,025	14,267
2020	5,141	1,877	7,018	6,115	1,560	7,675	11,256	3,437	14,693
2021	6,553	2,056	8,609	18,531	765	19,296	25,084	2,821	27,905
2022[f/]	16,183	3,485	19,667	20,834	2,573	23,407	37,017	6,058	43,074
2023[f/]	19,351	7,798	27,150	19,261	7,236	26,497	38,612	15,034	53,647
2024[f/]	33,114	3,761	36,874	0	1,523	1,523	33,114	5,284	38,397
2025	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL				1,800					

TABLE B-41. Puget Sound 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	Natural[b/]	Total	Hatchery	Natural[b/]	Total	Hatchery	Natural[b/]	Total
					Skagit				
1981-1985	599	9,200	9,798	787	11,109	11,896	1,385	20,309	21,694
1986-1990	251	4,044	4,295	815	12,398	13,213	1,067	16,442	17,508
1991-1995	464	1,587	2,051	2,402	6,280	8,682	2,866	7,867	10,733
1996-2000	10	462	472	316	10,390	10,705	326	10,852	11,178
2001-2005	12	806	818	221	17,503	17,725	233	18,309	18,542
2006-2010	40	2,697	2,737	210	11,742	11,952	250	14,438	14,689
2011-2015	19	2,143	2,162	81	10,802	10,883	100	12,945	13,045
2016	7	1,727	1,734	81	19,290	19,371	88	21,017	21,105
2017	8	1,091	1,099	91	12,579	12,670	99	13,670	13,769
2018	10	1,248	1,258	86	10,903	10,989	96	12,151	12,247
2019	9	1,181	1,190	90	11,810	11,900	99	12,991	13,090
2020	10	1,546	1,556	73	10,944	11,017	83	12,490	12,573
2021	28	1,707	1,735	118	7,307	7,425	146	9,014	9,160
2022[f/]	9	1,806	1,814	83	17,323	17,406	92	19,129	19,220
2023[f/]	9	1,053	1,062	95	11,743	11,838	104	12,796	12,900
2024[f/]	8	904	912	84	9,990	10,074	92	10,894	10,986
2025	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL					14,900				
					Hood Canal[d/]				
1981-1985	7,870	731	8,601	4,786	1,037	5,823	12,656	1,769	14,424
1986-1990	14,701	686	15,387	7,699	390	8,089	22,400	1,076	23,476
1991-1995	2,667	140	2,807	4,915	440	5,355	7,582	579	8,162
1996-2000	3,688	19	3,707	11,915	649	12,564	15,604	667	16,271
2001-2005	17,908	106	18,014	16,678	976	17,653	34,586	1,082	35,668
2006-2010	19,639	99	19,738	16,231	347	16,578	35,870	446	36,316
2011-2015	35,225	112	35,337	19,831	523	20,353	55,055	635	55,690
2016	38,911	109	39,020	26,650	547	27,197	65,561	656	66,217
2017	57,701	328	58,029	41,953	997	42,950	99,654	1,325	100,979
2018	44,134	33	44,166	28,183	162	28,345	72,317	195	72,511
2019	47,396	251	47,648	14,439	371	14,810	61,835	622	62,458
2020	18,142	12	18,154	5,422	37	5,459	23,564	49	23,613
2021	32,617	106	32,723	21,587	290	21,877	54,204	396	54,600
2022[f/]	37,848	158	38,006	37,022	1,124	38,146	74,870	1,282	76,152
2023[f/]	33,444	382	33,826	27,457	1,029	28,486	60,901	1,411	62,312
2024[f/]	44,271	625	44,896	0	0	0	44,271	625	44,896
2025	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL				3,400					

TABLE B-41. Puget Sound 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	Natural[b/]	Total	Hatchery	Natural[b/]	Total	Hatchery	Natural[b/]	Total
Stillaguamish-Snohomish[e/]									
1981-1985	3,289	7,476	10,765	1,990	4,830	6,821	5,279	12,307	17,585
1986-1990	3,817	3,733	7,549	1,187	5,469	6,656	5,004	9,202	14,205
1991-1995	4,313	1,331	5,644	2,581	4,375	6,957	6,894	5,707	12,601
1996-2000	6,062	4,142	10,203	8,246	4,585	12,831	14,308	8,727	23,035
2001-2005	2,998	3,923	6,921	4,756	7,981	12,737	7,754	11,904	19,658
2006-2010	3,804	181	3,985	6,432	4,945	11,377	10,235	5,126	15,362
2011-2015	1,813	357	2,171	6,450	3,063	9,513	8,264	3,420	11,684
2016	2,248	4,093	6,341	10,166	4,154	14,320	12,414	8,247	20,661
2017	11,636	207	11,843	9,344	4,826	14,170	20,980	5,033	26,013
2018	9,742	212	9,954	6,475	3,336	9,811	16,217	3,548	19,765
2019	9,147	75	9,222	6,703	1,236	7,939	15,850	1,311	17,161
2020	3,520	66	3,586	6,275	3,387	9,662	9,795	3,453	13,248
2021	1,559	31	1,590	7,485	2,511	9,996	9,044	2,542	11,586
2022[f/]	3,312	116	3,428	9,111	4,419	13,530	12,423	4,535	16,958
2023[f/]	1,366	2,158	3,524	6,729	2,032	8,761	8,095	4,190	12,285
2024[f/]	7,018	132	7,150	10,165	5,596	15,761	17,183	5,728	22,911
2025	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL					7,300				
South Puget Sound[g/]									
1981-1985	22,448	9,251	31,699	22,693	5,596	28,289	45,141	14,846	59,987
1986-1990	29,277	21,234	50,511	37,152	18,298	55,450	66,429	39,532	105,961
1991-1995	22,147	11,804	33,951	31,383	13,797	45,180	53,530	25,600	79,131
1996-2000	15,934	9,488	25,422	37,008	24,827	61,835	52,942	34,314	87,256
2001-2005	25,887	11,212	37,099	50,473	21,070	71,543	76,360	32,281	108,642
2006-2010	45,936	7,642	53,578	60,552	9,795	70,347	106,488	17,437	123,925
2011-2015	18,639	5,005	23,645	41,143	7,495	48,638	59,782	12,501	72,283
2016	10,166	6,138	16,305	66,510	9,724	76,234	76,676	15,862	92,538
2017	38,648	7,476	46,124	95,596	13,103	108,699	134,244	20,579	154,823
2018	34,689	9,881	44,570	63,525	10,339	73,864	98,214	20,220	118,434
2019	28,050	13,248	41,298	51,917	7,002	58,919	79,967	20,250	100,217
2020	15,414	6,961	22,375	37,321	6,374	43,695	52,735	13,335	66,070
2021	25,500	11,316	36,816	55,868	7,909	63,777	81,368	19,225	100,593
2022[f/]	18,119	10,467	28,586	57,870	10,047	67,917	75,989	20,514	96,503
2023[f/]	16,948	6,671	23,619	54,048	6,632	60,680	70,996	13,303	84,299
2024[f/]	14,399	6,981	21,379	55,016	8,995	64,011	69,415	15,976	85,390
2025	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL									

TABLE B-41. Puget Sound 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/ Natural escapement includes NORs and supplementation origin fish in the Mid Hood Canal management unit streams. Escapement management objectives in the Skokomish River are for total river spawners (HOR & NOR) and are not comparable to the natural escapement column in this table. NOR/HOR breakout of Skokomish R spawners from prior to mass adipose clipping (pre-2010) are based on the average pHOS from after mass adipose clipping (2010-2017) .

e/ Since 1999, numbers include Tulalip hatchery returns, which are not added into escapement since no broodstock is taken at the hatchery.

f/ Preliminary.

g/ Includes the following stock groups: miscellaneous Area 10 - Seattle, Lake Washington, Green-Duwamish, miscellaneous Area 10E - Port Orchard, Puyallup, miscellaneous Area 13 - south Puget Sound, Chambers Creek, Nisqually, miscellaneous Area 13A - Minter Creek, Deschutes, miscellaneous Area 13B streams.

Table B-42. 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 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
				Strait of Juan de Fuca					
1981-1985	19,362	527	19,889	9,440	4,660	14,100	28,802	5,187	33,989
1986-1990	9,012	125	9,138	3,013	5,940	8,953	12,025	6,065	18,091
1991-1995	2,635	23	2,658	4,230	4,396	8,626	6,865	4,419	11,284
1996-2000	4,262	797	5,058	10,174	13,053	23,227	15,398	14,087	29,484
2001-2005	6,112	994	7,106	13,141	20,929	34,071	21,417	22,352	43,770
2006-2010	2,948	15	2,954	4,343	9,740	13,919	7,752	9,757	17,509
2011-2015	3,288	22	3,309	6,094	9,111	15,205	10,430	9,133	19,563
2016	3,931	16	3,947	4,103	8,435	12,538	8,672	8,451	17,123
2017	4,842	9	4,851	5,763	5,530	11,293	11,635	5,539	17,174
2018	3,313	1	3,314	2,042	5,470	7,512	5,567	5,471	11,038
2019[d/]	1,200	11	1,211	3,344	4,625	7,969	5,183	4,636	9,819
2020[d/]	3,473	3	3,476	8,704	8,548	17,252	12,466	8,551	21,017
2021[d/]	572	109	681	13,115	20,837	33,952	15,650	21,035	36,685
2022[d/]	7,181	99	7,280	15,190	16,977	32,167	24,190	17,105	41,295
2023[d/]	1,778	11	1,789	8,022	13,887	21,909	10,716	13,898	24,614
2024[d/]	2,105	152	2,257	9,995	13,095	23,090	12,996	13,466	26,462
2025	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL					7,000-11,000				
				Nooksack-Samish					
1981-1985	121,448	17,429	138,877	24,420	7,200	31,620	145,868	24,629	170,497
1986-1990	140,733	21,761	162,494	21,087	7,420	28,507	161,821	29,181	191,002
1991-1995	48,056	13,872	61,928	17,793	10,320	28,113	65,849	24,192	90,042
1996-2000	36,169	5,272	41,441	36,920	7,611	44,530	75,056	13,577	88,633
2001-2005	43,483	15,589	59,072	35,805	15,712	51,517	80,456	32,263	112,720
2006-2010	29,808	12,896	42,708	9,469	7,896	17,365	39,657	20,943	60,600
2011-2015	30,887	21,522	52,409	17,974	7,827	25,801	50,798	29,719	80,517
2016	37,734	5,301	43,035	11,818	7,212	19,030	50,295	12,513	62,808
2017	25,772	1,814	27,586	13,309	3,257	16,566	39,894	5,071	44,965
2018	35,030	19,267	54,297	11,826	7,622	19,448	50,809	27,880	78,689
2019[d/]	17,417	10,174	27,591	16,570	16,162	32,732	35,475	27,453	62,928
2020[d/]	22,982	12,153	35,135	7,064	6,490	13,554	31,028	19,114	50,142
2021[d/]	40,958	11,689	52,647	12,527	11,672	24,199	54,708	23,853	78,561
2022[d/]	40,618	5,511	46,129	26,945	7,277	34,222	70,810	13,485	84,295
2023[d/]	18,335	1,107	19,442	18,466	2,631	21,097	40,291	4,119	44,410
2024[d/]	53,423	8,872	62,295	43,771	10,308	54,079	103,153	20,259	123,412
2025	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL				17,900					

TABLE B-42. 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
1996-2000	738	5,909	6,647	10,166	42,139	52,306	11,251	50,571	61,822
2001-2005	3,860	18,569	22,429	13,512	77,441	90,953	18,326	101,705	120,031
2006-2010	1,584	11,579	13,163	7,606	38,858	46,464	9,684	53,152	62,836
2011-2015	2,885	14,117	17,003	9,133	50,594	59,727	13,392	72,296	85,688
2016	908	4,660	5,568	11,394	35,822	47,216	13,134	43,097	56,231
2017	263	780	1,043	6,831	20,184	27,015	7,094	20,964	28,058
2018	3,002	10,258	13,260	9,960	19,047	29,007	14,489	32,866	47,355
2019[d/]	1,898	2,646	4,544	10,228	14,246	24,474	15,862	22,103	37,965
2020[d/]	3,048	11,417	14,465	24,135	23,808	47,943	31,912	39,890	71,802
2021[d/]	6,597	18,577	25,174	27,095	75,532	102,627	36,902	103,056	139,958
2022[d/]	4,895	12,764	17,659	24,938	92,306	117,244	31,863	112,582	144,445
2023[d/]	1,392	6,108	7,500	28,563	54,443	83,006	32,718	65,820	98,538
2024[d/]	5,693	14,977	20,670	36,728	89,463	126,191	47,249	116,200	163,449
2025	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL					14,875-25,000				
				Hood Canal[e/]					
1981-1985	39,340	18,310	57,650	20,329	22,280	42,609	59,669	40,590	100,259
1986-1990	45,708	18,991	64,699	15,099	17,940	33,039	60,807	36,931	97,738
1991-1995	13,553	454	14,007	15,032	29,808	44,840	28,585	30,262	58,847
1996-2000	5,973	6,837	12,810	23,077	55,401	78,478	30,124	62,953	93,077
2001-2005	21,042	22,249	43,291	35,237	103,851	139,089	66,893	130,781	197,674
2006-2010	37,548	11,478	49,026	10,634	20,458	31,092	51,465	33,757	85,222
2011-2015	34,108	14,089	48,197	14,480	28,017	42,497	53,814	43,993	97,807
2016	45,692	6,079	51,771	17,301	24,313	41,614	68,537	31,729	100,266
2017	35,070	5,276	40,346	15,396	23,871	39,267	54,251	30,280	84,531
2018	30,208	4,428	34,636	8,596	7,512	16,108	41,851	12,086	53,937
2019[d/]	6,029	2,100	8,129	12,939	7,884	20,823	21,387	10,428	31,815
2020[d/]	19,206	1,702	20,908	20,488	16,832	37,320	45,079	19,651	64,730
2021[d/]	15,600	3,230	18,830	34,524	34,388	68,912	59,132	39,266	98,398
2022[d/]	30,294	4,590	34,884	19,898	9,192	29,090	55,731	14,866	70,597
2023[d/]	25,004	2,431	27,435	18,615	32,934	51,549	49,373	37,721	87,094
2024[d/]	30,567	8,828	39,395	23,351	59,048	82,399	59,158	69,154	128,312
2025	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL					10,750-14,350				

TABLE B-42. 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				
1981-1985	1,923	11,014	12,937	1,080	13,200	14,280	3,003	24,214	27,217
1986-1990	0	18,931	18,931	0	15,600	15,600	0	34,531	34,531
1991-1995	28	3,012	3,040	108	13,720	13,828	136	16,732	16,868
1996-2000	4	1,210	1,214	34	16,537	16,571	45	18,790	18,835
2001-2005	10	3,996	4,006	71	47,628	47,699	85	53,446	53,531
2006-2010	8	2,358	2,365	61	19,514	19,575	74	23,086	23,160
2011-2015	39	4,655	4,695	87	38,855	38,943	159	46,766	46,925
2016	0	2,152	2,152	0	13,048	13,048	0	15,206	15,206
2017	1	795	796	11	6,099	6,110	12	6,894	6,906
2018	0	2,906	2,906	0	23,937	23,937	0	28,970	28,970
2019[d/]	0	514	514	0	12,887	12,887	0	14,333	14,333
2020[d/]	0	1,204	1,204	0	21,555	21,555	0	23,232	23,232
2021[d/]	0	2,651	2,651	0	38,176	38,176	0	40,855	40,855
2022[d/]	0	2,358	2,358	0	53,828	53,828	0	56,612	56,612
2023[d/]	0	4,933	4,933	0	37,962	37,962	0	44,042	44,042
2024[d/]	0	3,399	3,399	0	38,342	38,342	0	45,617	45,617
2025	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL					6,100-10,000				
					Snohomish				
1981-1985	18,050	36,538	54,587	11,860	74,800	86,660	29,910	111,338	141,247
1986-1990	58,543	67,956	126,499	26,134	94,800	120,934	84,677	162,756	247,433
1991-1995	40,677	18,363	59,040	23,462	84,000	107,462	64,139	102,363	166,502
1996-2000	31,614	4,869	36,483	21,260	82,711	103,971	55,016	95,218	150,234
2001-2005	34,568	16,999	51,568	18,279	193,476	211,755	55,068	221,664	276,732
2006-2010	14,037	10,461	24,498	6,473	75,521	81,994	21,030	90,670	111,700
2011-2015	24,034	8,456	32,490	9,918	85,386	95,304	35,242	105,791	141,033
2016	66,452	7,478	73,930	9,201	44,141	53,342	75,658	52,834	128,492
2017	42,154	2,597	44,751	6,371	18,195	24,566	49,163	22,922	72,085
2018	16,225	6,859	23,084	5,528	58,135	63,663	23,388	71,121	94,509
2019[d/]	3,452	1,252	4,704	5,524	40,314	45,838	9,558	43,036	52,594
2020[d/]	14,060	1,946	16,006	9,929	42,675	52,604	24,461	44,621	69,082
2021[d/]	75,039	6,325	81,364	10,691	97,523	108,214	91,685	103,848	195,533
2022[d/]	809	2,590	3,399	14,150	85,692	99,842	17,389	88,282	105,671
2023[d/]	40,182	7,947	48,129	13,972	63,042	77,014	56,089	75,773	131,862
2024[d/]	68,487	5,846	74,333	16,947	76,630	93,577	87,069	90,981	178,050
2025	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL					31,000-50,000				

TABLE B-42. 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)

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
				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
1996-2000	57,648	29,324	86,972	73,685	28,337	102,022	140,763	62,893	203,656
2001-2005	119,234	40,241	159,475	114,492	33,690	148,182	250,219	81,366	331,585
2006-2010	74,330	20,150	94,479	47,422	20,893	68,315	130,776	47,441	178,217
2011-2015	49,580	15,822	65,403	50,675	32,913	83,588	112,905	62,880	175,785
2016	57,799	19,690	77,489	94,259	37,387	131,646	154,355	57,838	212,193
2017	52,466	21,477	73,943	48,710	26,555	75,265	124,170	53,280	177,450
2018	78,228	30,628	108,856	72,264	21,421	93,685	165,081	62,689	227,770
2019[d/]	31,714	11,088	42,802	66,484	23,064	89,548	111,900	45,127	157,027
2020[d/]	73,573	24,770	98,343	67,685	18,215	85,900	152,380	53,225	205,605
2021[d/]	80,331	27,161	107,492	77,720	32,070	109,790	186,762	70,000	256,762
2022[d/]	82,953	17,131	100,084	38,794	20,540	59,334	149,268	52,761	202,029
2023[d/]	76,051	15,790	91,841	72,641	37,261	109,902	171,606	63,905	235,511
2024[d/]	181,826	36,919	218,745	73,693	31,421	105,114	308,457	90,008	398,465
2025	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL				52,000					

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 and secondary wild stocks.

c/ Terminal run size is defined as the run to terminal marine areas; spawning escapement plus commercial net and sport catch (inriver and terminal fishery catch). Prior to 1997, 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.

e/ Hood Canal terminal run size is defined as the run to terminal marine areas; spawning escapement plus commercial net and sport catch (inriver and terminal fishery catch). Prior to 1997, 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), including fish caught in Puget Sound troll and recreational fisheries.

Table B-43. Puget Sound commercial net fishery catches and spawning escapements in numbers of fish for hatchery and natural Puget Sound pink stocks.[a/] (Page 1 of 4)

Year or Average (odd year)	Commercial Net Catches			Spawning Escapement			Puget Sound Run Size[c/]		
	Hatchery[b/]	Natural	Total	Hatchery[b/]	Natural	Total	Hatchery[b/]	Natural	Total
Strait of Juan de Fuca									
1981-1989	1	507	507	9	5,175	5,185	10	5,681	5,692
1991-1999	2	426	428	34	6,421	6,455	36	6,847	6,883
2001	4	718	722	470	80,950	81,420	474	81,668	82,142
2003	0	346	346	0	15,149	15,149	0	15,495	15,495
2005	0	103	103	0	8,669	8,669	0	8,772	8,772
2007	0	131	131	0	6,252	6,252	0	6,383	6,383
2009	0	2,684	2,684	0	41,534	41,534	0	44,218	44,218
2011	0	2,013	2,013	0	27,616	27,616	0	29,629	29,629
2013	8	19,886	19,894	157	394,517	394,674	165	414,403	414,568
2015	0	18,111	18,212	0	337,724	337,724	0	355,936	355,936
2017	1	565	566	44	17,753	17,797	45	18,237	18,282
2019	1	679	680	59	48,329	48,388	60	49,008	49,068
2021	0	2,025	2,025	0	160,427	160,427	0	162,452	162,452
2023	0	1,559	1,559	0	152,910	152,910	0	154,469	154,469
2025[g/]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL[d/]					Not Agreed Upon				
Nooksack-Samish									
1981-1989	40	14,458	14,458	0	54,201	54,441	40	68,659	39,499
1991-1999	3	9,779	9,782	89	84,206	84,295	92	93,985	174,077
2001	215	14,584	14,799	3,714	226,001	229,715	3,929	240,585	244,514
2003	304	3,177	3,481	7,264	51,012	58,276	7,568	54,189	61,757
2005	589	2,095	2,684	1,791	3,719	5,510	2,380	5,814	8,194
2007	15	1,006	1,021	276	9,302	9,578	291	10,308	10,599
2009	248	6,229	6,477	2,097	45,120	47,217	2,345	51,349	53,694
2011	49	12,483	12,532	285	53,852	54,137	334	66,335	66,669
2013	35	103,923	103,958	1	224,002	224,003	110	327,851	327,961
2015	30	88,359	88,389	90	247,358	247,448	115	335,722	335,837
2017	0	11,373	11,373	0	24,012	24,012	0	35,385	35,385
2019	0	18,656	18,656	0	50,024	50,024	0	68,680	68,680
2021	0	24,211	24,211	0	109,427	109,427	0	133,638	133,638
2023	3	3,897	3,900	40	44,212	44,252	43	48,109	48,152
2025[g/]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL[d/]					50,000				

TABLE B-43. 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 (odd-year)	Commercial Net Catches			Spawning Escapement			Puget Sound Run Size[c/]		
	Hatchery[b/]	Natural	Total	Hatchery[b/]	Natural	Total	Hatchery[b/]	Natural	Total
Skagit									
1981-1989	319	316,772	317,093	393	455,052	455,445	711	771,825	772,538
1991-1999	0	247,256	247,256	0	423,600	423,600	0	670,856	670,856
2001	0	305,081	305,081	0	894,061	894,061	0	1,199,142	1,199,142
2003	0	309,851	309,851	0	567,080	567,080	0	876,931	876,931
2005	0	25,191	25,191	0	60,000	60,000	0	85,191	85,191
2007	0	14,723	14,723	0	300,000	300,000	0	314,723	314,723
2009	0	478,121	478,121	0	1,160,000	1,160,000	0	1,638,121	1,638,121
2011	0	470,769	470,769	0	560,000	560,000	0	1,030,769	1,030,769
2013	0	720,872	720,872	0	900,000	900,000	0	1,620,872	1,620,872
2015	0	121,155	121,155	0	290,000	290,000	0	411,155	411,155
2017	0	6,551	6,551	0	110,000	110,000	0	116,551	116,551
2019	0	7,424	7,424	0	300,000	300,000	0	307,424	307,424
2021	0	159,366	159,366	0	460,000	460,000	0	619,366	619,366
2023	0	41,243	41,243	0	470,000	470,000	0	511,243	511,243
2025[g/]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL[d/]					330,000				
Hood Canal									
1981-1989	2,252	9,729	11,981	2,814	43,809	46,623	5,066	53,538	58,604
1991-1999	1,243	4,075	5,318	13,719	41,287	55,005	14,962	45,362	60,324
2001	4,401	5,956	10,357	71,539	98,338	169,877	75,940	104,294	180,234
2003	2,060	3,272	5,332	25,217	37,531	62,748	27,277	40,803	68,080
2005	401	691	1,092	14,107	17,481	31,588	14,508	18,172	32,680
2007	261	1,722	1,983	4,406	29,001	33,407	4,667	30,723	35,390
2009	3,552	893	4,445	22,455	11,093	33,548	26,007	11,986	37,993
2011	5,441	1,375	6,816	17,792	15,122	32,914	23,233	16,497	39,730
2013	2,160	12,398	14,558	4,904	195,601	200,505	7,064	207,999	215,063
2015	643	43,196	43,839	5,948	595,679	601,627	6,591	638,875	645,466
2017	1,002	2,308	3,310	2,544	32,988	35,532	3,546	35,296	38,842
2019	3,090	2,374	5,464	9,608	59,249	68,857	12,698	61,623	74,321
2021	648	12,922	13,570	6,672	475,286	481,958	7,320	488,208	495,528
2023	348	19,428	19,776	9,558	983,450	993,008	9,906	1,002,878	1,012,784
2025[g/]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL[d/]					Not Agreed Upon				

TABLE B-43. 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 (odd-year)	Commercial Net Catches			Spawning Escapement			Puget Sound Run Size[c/]		
	Hatchery[b/]	Natural	Total	Hatchery[b/]	Natural	Total	Hatchery[b/]	Natural	Total
				Stillaguamish-Snohomish					
1981-1989	76	154,539	154,615	201	271,328	271,529	276	425,867	426,144
1991-1999	39	71,055	71,094	122	286,650	286,772	160	357,706	357,866
2001	0	199,908	199,908	0	1,847,648	1,847,648	0	2,047,556	2,047,556
2003	0	288,985	288,985	0	1,577,001	1,577,001	0	1,865,986	1,865,986
2005	0	66,615	66,615	0	600,124	600,124	0	666,739	666,739
2007	0	132,876	132,876	0	1,383,591	1,383,591	0	1,516,467	1,516,467
2009	0	849,860	849,860	0	2,882,373	2,882,373	0	3,732,233	3,732,233
2011	0	627,735	627,735	0	612,903	612,903	0	1,240,638	1,240,638
2013	0	179,818	179,818	0	3,255,886	3,255,886	0	3,435,704	3,435,704
2015	0	211,504	211,504	0	480,674	480,674	0	692,178	692,178
2017	0	14,875	14,875	0	78,953	78,953	0	93,828	93,828
2019	3	30,442	30,445	92	651,275	651,367	95	681,717	681,813
2021	0	111,459	111,459	0	987,941	987,941	0	1,099,400	1,099,400
2023	0	128,374	128,374	0	1,102,108	1,102,108	0	1,230,482	1,230,482
2025[g/]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL[d/] - Stillaguamish					155,000				
GOAL[d/] - Snohomish					120,000				
				South Puget Sound[f/]					
1981-1989	651	17,149	17,800	282	32,803	33,085	933	49,952	50,885
1991-1999[e]	88	3,847	3,935	90	10,483	10,573	178	14,330	14,508
2001[e/]	0	3,128	3,128	0	26,692	26,692	0	29,820	29,820
2003[e/]	0	30,795	30,795	0	391,702	391,702	0	422,497	422,497
2005[e/]	0	55,263	55,263	0	1,087,906	1,087,906	0	1,143,169	1,143,169
2007[e/]	0	84,180	84,180	0	1,218,896	1,218,896	0	1,303,076	1,303,076
2009[e/]	0	695,324	695,324	0	4,091,283	4,091,283	0	4,786,607	4,786,607
2011	0	508,165	508,165	1	2,653,808	2,653,809	1	3,161,973	3,161,974
2013	40	546,067	546,107	6	2,164,300	2,164,306	46	2,710,367	2,710,413
2015	65	288,194	288,259	115	1,001,183	1,001,298	180	1,289,377	1,289,557
2017	0	31,968	31,968	2	215,468	215,470	2	247,436	247,438
2019	0	101,175	101,175	18	1,703,440	1,703,458	18	1,804,615	1,804,633
2021[g/]	48	143,046	143,094	1	1,010,121	1,010,122	49	1,153,167	1,153,216
2023	4	321,526	321,530	80	3,941,872	3,941,952	84	4,263,398	4,263,482
2025[g/]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOAL[d/]					25,000				

TABLE B-43. 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 fisheries; spawning escapement plus Puget Sound fishery catch. Includes fish caught by treaty net fisheries and non-Indian commercial and recreational fisheries inside Puget Sound.

d/ State-Tribal comanager goal; the only Council goal is for a total Puget Sound pink salmon spawning escapement of 900,000 natural spawners.

e/ Nisqually escapement estimate incomplete.

f/ Green river returns included in run reconstruction beginning in 2001.

g/ Preliminary.

Table B-44. Puget Sound spring Chinook spawning escapement estimates in numbers of adult fish.

	Stock							
	Skagit		NF Nooksack		SF Nooksack[a/]			
Year or Average	Hatchery[b/]	Natural	Hatchery[b/]	Natural[c/d/]	Hatchery	Natural[c/d/e/]	White River Hatchery[f/]	Quilcene Hatchery[g/]
1981-1985	49	1,408	0	152	317		70	149
1986-1990	161	1,826	0	235	280		408	125
1991-1995	815	907	770	266	222		1,065	19
1996-2000	1,448	934	2,011	717	240		2,008	7
2001-2005	2,028	1,317	4,226	2,510	403		2,763	0
2006-2010	1,430	1,264	936	1,568	456		3,971	0
2011-2015	1,416	1,725	1,982	1,217	313		3,707	0
2016	2,441	2,445	1,806	1,141	654		6,585	0
2017	3,325	2,850	2,301	2,016	981		9,986	0
2018	2,333	2,376	2,171	1,791	1,341		6,530	0
2019[h/]	1,825	1,131	1,516	878	1,504	579	5,108	0
2020[h/]	1,888	1,449	1,573	352	3,026	1,470	4,974	0
2021[h/]	3,201	1,602	5,085	1,151	1,637	3,514	6,931	0
2022[h/]	3,886	3,487	4,140	1,012	2,826	4,290	5,804	0
2023[h/]	2,993	2,174	4,005	1,361	2,154	3,436	5,699	0
2024[h/]	4,026	2,276	4,184	NA	1,582	NA	4,105	0
2025[h/]	NA	NA	3,506	NA	1,391	NA	4,414	0
GOAL		2,000						

a/ Beginning in 2019, data were available to independently account for hatchery and natural spawning escapement. Prior to 2019, natural and hatchery spawning escapement are combined.

b/ Hatchery escapement estimates include all rack returns (retained and released).

c/ 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.

d/ Nooksack basin co-managers updated spawning ground escapements to report "Total Basin Escapement" for each Spring Chinook stock starting with Run Year 2016.

e/ The 2021 SF Nooksack "natural" spawning ground escapement includes an estimated 2,333 pre-spawn mortalities from a mass mortality event in the SF Nooksack River.

f/ Estimate includes adult returns to Hupp Springs, White R. Hatchery, and Buckley Trap. Data from 1999 - 2017 were updated using new "agreed-to" methodology for estimating unsampled portions of Spring Chinook back to Buckley Trap with Fall/Unknown origin fish removed from the estimate.

g/ Program discontinued.

h/ Preliminary.

APPENDIX C: HISTORICAL RECORD OF OCEAN SALMON FISHERY REGULATIONS AND 2025 INSEASON ACTIONS

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Table C-1. Summary of actual California commercial salmon seasons in state and federal (EEZ) waters.[a/] (Page 1 of 3)

Year	Area	Seasons: All-Salmon-Except-Coho	Seasons: All Salmon	Number of Days	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Chinook	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Coho	Other Restrictions
2018	OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty						Open 5 days per week (Fri.-Tue.). Chinook quotas: 3,600 in May, 6,650 in June, 6,612 in July, and 9,423 in Aug. Chinook landing and possession limits per vessel per day: 20 during May 1- July 19, 40 July 20-31, and 50 in Aug.
		May 1-29	-	21	26	-	
		June 1-July 31	-	45	26	-	
		Aug. 3-31	-	21	26	-	
	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	July 26-31	-	6	26	-	All fish caught in the area must be landed north of Pt. Arena during Sept. When the KMZ fishery is open, all fish must be landed south of Horse Mt.
		Aug. 3-29	-	27	26	-	
		Sept. 1-30	-	30	26	-	
	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	July 26-31	-	6	26	-	All fish caught in the area must be landed south of Pt. Arena during Sept. When the KMZ fishery is open, all fish must be landed south of Horse Mt.
		Aug. 3-29	-	27	26	-	
		Sept. 1-30	-	30	26	-	
	Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro		-	10	26	-	Open 5 days per week (Mon.-Fri.). All salmon caught in this area must be landed between Point Arena and Pigeon Point.
		Oct. 1-5, 8-12					
	Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border	May 1-7	-	7	26	-	When the KMZ fishery is open, all fish must be landed south of Horse Mt.
		June 19-30	-	12	26	-	
2019	OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty	June 1-30	-	22	27	-	Open 5 days per week (Fri.-Tue.). Chinook quotas: 2,500 in June, 3,997 in July, and 4,293 in Aug. Chinook landing and possession limits per vessel per day: 20 through July 16, 50 July 19-Aug. 5, and 15 Aug. 12-31.
		July 1-30	-	22	27	-	
		Aug. 2-5, 12-31	-	18	27	-	
	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	June 4-30	-	27	27	-	When the KMZ fishery is open, all fish must be landed south of Horse Mt.
		July 11-31	-	21	27	-	
		Aug. 1-28	-	28	27	-	
	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	May 16-31	-	16	27	-	When the KMZ fishery is open, all fish must be landed south of Horse Mt.
		June 4-30	-	27	27	-	
		July 11-31	-	21	27	-	
		Aug. 1-28	-	28	27	-	
		Sept. 1-30	-	30	27	-	
	Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro	Oct. 1-4, 7-11, 14-15	-	11	27	-	Open 5 days per week (Mon.-Fri.). All salmon caught in this area must be landed between Point Arena and Pigeon
	Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border	May 1-31,	-	31	27	-	When the KMZ fishery is open, all fish must be landed south of Horse Mt.
		June 4-30,	-	27	27	-	
		July 11-31	-	21	27	-	

TABLE C-1. Summary of actual California commercial salmon seasons in state and Federal (EEZ) waters. (Page 2 of 3)

Year	Area	Seasons: All-Salmon-Except-Coho	Seasons: All Salmon	Number of Days	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Chinook	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Coho	Other Restrictions
2020	OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty	Closed	-	-	-	-	
	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	Aug. 1-10	-	10	27	-	All salmon must be landed in CA and north of Point Arena.
		Sept. 1-30	-	30	27	-	
	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	May 6-12, 18-31	-	21	27	-	During September, all salmon must be landed south of
		June 1-6, 14-30	-	23	27	-	Point Arena.
		July 13-31	-	19	27	-	
		Aug. 1-28	-	28	27	-	
		Sept. 1-30	-	30	26	-	
	Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro	Oct. 1-2, 5-9, 12-15	-	11	26	-	Open 5 days per week (Mon.-Fri.). All salmon caught in this area must be landed between Point Arena and Pigeon Point.
	Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border	May 1-12, 18-31	-	26	27	-	
		June 1-6, 14-30	-	23	27	-	
		July 13-31	-	19	27	-	
		Aug. 1-28	-	28	27	-	
2021[a/b/]	OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty	Closed	-	-	-	-	
	40°10′ line to Pt. Arena	Aug. 1-17	-	17	27	-	All salmon must be landed in CA and north of Point Arena.
		Sept. 1-30	-	30	27	-	
	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	June 16-30	-	15	27	-	During September, all salmon must be landed south of
		July 17-22	-	6	27	-	Point Arena.
		Aug. 1-17	-	17	27	-	
		Sept. 1-30	-	30	26	-	
	Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro	Oct. 1, 4-8, 11-15	-	11	26	-	Open 5 days per week (Mon.-Fri.). All salmon caught in this area must be landed between Point Arena and Pigeon Point.
	Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border	May 1-12, 20-27	-	20	27	-	
		June 16-30	-	15	27	-	
		July 17-22	-	6	27	-	
		Aug. 1-17	-	17	27	-	

TABLE C-1. Summary of actual California commercial salmon seasons in state and Federal (EEZ) waters. (Page 3 of 3)

Year	Area	Seasons: All-Salmon-Except-Coho	Seasons: All Salmon	Number of Days	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Chinook	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Coho	Other Restrictions
2022[a/]	OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty	Closed	-	-	-	-	
	40°10′ line to Pt. Arena	July 8-12, 21-25	-	10	27	-	All salmon must be landed in CA and north of Point Arena.
		Aug 3-12	-	10	27	-	
	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	July 8-12, 21-25	-	10	27	-	All salmon must be landed in CA, and during September, all
		Aug 3-12	-	10	27	-	salmon must be landed south of Point Arena.
		Sept. 1-30	-	30	26	-	
	Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro	Oct. 3-7, 10-14	-	10	26	-	All salmon caught in this area must be landed between Point Arena and Pigeon Point.
	Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border	May 1-5, 10-15, 20-24	-	15	27	-	All salmon must be landed in CA. During May all salmon
		June 1-12	-	12	27	-	must be landed within 24 hours of any closure of the
		July 8-12, 21-25	-	10	27	-	fishery.
		Aug 3-12	-	10	27	-	
2023[a/]	OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty	Closed	-	-	-	-	
	40°10′ line to Pt. Arena	Closed	-	-	-	-	
	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	Closed	-	-	-	-	
	Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro	Closed	-	-	-	-	
	Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border	Closed	-	-	-	-	
2024[a/]	OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty	Closed	-	-	-	-	
	40°10′ line to Pt. Arena	Closed	-	-	-	-	
	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	Closed	-	-	-	-	
	Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro	Closed	-	-	-	-	
	Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border	Closed	-	-	-	-	
2025[a/]	OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty	Closed	-	-	-	-	
	40°10′ line to Pt. Arena	Closed	-	-	-	-	
	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	Closed	-	-	-	-	
	Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro	Closed	-	-	-	-	
	Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border	Closed	-	-	-	-	

a/ For recent year detailed regulations and inseason adjustments, see Tables I-1 and C-9.

b/ In 2021, the southern boundary of the KMZ was officially moved five nautical miles north from Horse Mountain to latitude 40°10' N.

Table C-2. Summary of actual California recreational ocean salmon regulations.[a/] (Page 1 of 2)

Year	Area	Season	Days	Bag Limit	Minimum Size Limit (in.) Chinook	Coho	Other Restrictions
2014	OR/CA Border to Horse Mt.	May 10-Sept. 7	121	2	24	-	
	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	Apr. 5-Nov. 9	219	2	20	-	
	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	Apr. 5-June 30	87	2	24	-	
		July 1-Nov. 9	132	2	20	-	
	Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border	Apr. 5-Oct. 5	184	2	24	-	
2015	OR/CA Border to Horse Mt.	May 1-Sept. 7	130	2	20	-	
	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	Apr. 4-Nov. 8	219	2	20	-	
	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	Apr. 4-30	27	2	24	-	
		May 1-Oct. 31	184	2	20	-	
	Pigeon Pt. to Pt. Sur	Apr. 4-May 31	58	2	24	-	
		June 1-Sept. 7	99	2	20	-	
	Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border	Apr. 4-May 31	58	2	24	-	
		June 1-July 19	49	2	20	-	
2016	OR/CA Border to Horse Mt.	May 16-31	16	2	20	-	
		June 16-30	15	2	20	-	
		July 16-Aug. 16	32	2	20	-	
		Sept. 1-5	5	2	20	-	
	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	Apr. 2-Nov. 13	226	2	20	-	
	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	Apr. 2-30	29	2	24	-	
		May 1-Oct. 31	184	2	20	-	
	Pigeon Pt. to Pt. Sur	Apr. 2-July 15	105	2	24	-	
	Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border	Apr. 2-May 31	60	2	24	-	
2017	OR/CA Border to Horse Mt.	Closed	-	-	-	-	
	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	Apr. 1-May 31	61	2	20	-	
		Aug. 15-Nov. 12	90	2	20	-	
	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	Apr. 1-30	30	2	24	-	
		May 15-Oct. 31	170	2	20	-	
	Pigeon Pt. to Pt. Sur	Apr. 1-July 15	106	2	24	-	
	Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border	Apr. 1-May 31	61	2	24	-	
2018	OR/CA Border to Horse Mt.	June 1-Sept. 3	95	2	20	-	
	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	June 17-Oct. 31	137	2	20	-	
	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	June 17-Oct. 31	137	2	20	-	
	Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border	Apr. 7-July 2	87	2	24	-	

TABLE C-2. Summary of actual California recreational ocean salmon regulations.[a/] (Page 2 of 2)

Year	Area	Season	Days	Bag Limit	Minimum Size Limit (in.) Chinook	Coho	Other Restrictions
2019	OR/CA Border to Horse Mt.	May 25-Sept. 2	101	2	20	-	
	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	Apr. 13-30, May 18-Oct. 31	185	2	20	-	
	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	Apr. 13-30	18	2	24	-	
		May 18-Oct. 31	167	2	20	-	
	Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border	Apr. 6-Aug. 28	145	2	24	-	
2020	OR/CA Border to Horse Mt.	June 6-Aug. 9	65	2	20	-	
	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	May 1-Nov. 8	192	2	20	-	
	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	May 1-Nov. 8	192	2	20	-	
	Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border	May 1-Oct. 4	157	2	24	-	
2021[a/b/]	OR/CA Border to 40°10′ line	June 29-Aug. 1	34	2	20	-	
	40°10′ line to Pt. Arena	June 29-Oct. 31	125	2	20	-	
	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	June 26-Oct. 31	128	2	20	-	
	Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border	Apr. 3-May 15	43	2	24	-	
		May 16-Sept. 30	138	2	20	-	
2022[a/]	OR/CA Border to 40°10′ line	May 1-31, Aug. 1-Sept. 5	67	2	20	-	
	40°10′ line to Pt. Arena	May 1-July 4, July 22- Sept. 5	111	2	20	-	
	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	Apr. 2-May 15	44	2	24	-	
		May 16-31	16	2	20	-	
		June 23-Oct. 31	131	2	20	-	
	Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border	Apr. 2-May 15	44	2	24	-	
		May 16-Oct. 2	140	2	20	-	
2023[a/]	OR/CA Border to 40°10′ line	Closed	-	-	-	-	
	40°10′ line to Pt. Arena	Closed	-	-	-	-	
	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	Closed	-	-	-	-	
	Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border	Closed	-	-	-	-	
2024[a/]	OR/CA Border to 40°10′ line	Closed	-	-	-	-	
	40°10′ line to Pt. Arena	Closed	-	-	-	-	
	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	Closed	-	-	-	-	
	Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border	Closed	-	-	-	-	
2025[a/]	OR/CA Border to 40°10′ line	June 7-8	2	2	20	-	
	40°10′ line to Pt. Arena	June 7-8	2	2	20	-	
	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.	June 7-8	2	2	20	-	
	Point Reyes to Pigeon Pt.	Sept. 4-7	4	2	20	-	
	Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border	June 7-8	2	2	20	-	
	Pigeon Pt. to Point Sur	Sept. 4-7	4	2	20	-	

a/ For recent year detailed regulations and inseason adjustments, see Tables I-1 and C-9.
b/ In 2021, the southern boundary of the KMZ was officially moved five nautical miles north from Horse Mountain to latitude 40°10′ N.

Table C-3. Summary of actual Oregon commercial salmon seasons in state and federal (EEZ) waters.[a/] (Page 1 of 5)

Year	Area	Seasons: All-Salmon-Except-Coho	Seasons: All Salmon	Number of Days	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Chinook	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Coho	Other Restrictions
2020	WA/OR Border to Cape Falcon	May 6-June 28	-	54	28	-	Quota: 13,820 Chinook (capped at 3,770 south of Leadbetter Point). Landing and possession limit: 75 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Weds.).
		-	July 1-Sept. 30	92	28	16	Quota: 13,820 Chinook (increased to 25,499 after remaining spring quota rolled forward) and 2,000 marked coho. Landing and possession limit: 10 coho per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Weds.).
	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	Apr. 20-30	-	11	28	-	Beginning September 1 no more than 75 Chinook allowed per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.).
		May 1-5, 26-31	-	11	28	-	
		June 4-Aug. 25	-	83	28	-	
		Sept. 1-Oct. 31	-	61	28	-	
	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	Apr. 20-30	-	11	28	-	Chinook Quotas: 700 in June and 630 in July. Landing and possession limit per vessel per week (Thurs.-Wed.): 40 Chinook. All vessels fishing in this area during June and July, must land and deliver all salmon within this area or into Port Orford within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery and prior to fishing outside of this area. Prior to June 4, all salmon caught in this area must be landed and delivered in the State of Oregon.
	(Oregon Klamath Mangement Zone, OR KMZ)	May 1-5, 26-31	-	11	28	-	
		June 4-July 31	-	58	28	-	
2021[a/]	WA/OR Border to Cape Falcon	May 1-June 29	-	60	27	-	Quota: 15,375 Chinook (capped at 4,195 south of Leadbetter Point). Landing and possession limit: 75 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Weds.) through June 2, 100 Chinook thereafter.
		-	July 1-Sept. 30	92	27	16	Quota: 16,931 Chinook (includes 5,557 transfer from spring) and 5,000 marked coho. Landing and possession limits per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.): 20 marked coho through Sept. 2 and increased to 50 thereafter.
	Cape Falcon to Heceta Bank line	Mar. 20-Apr. 30	-	42	28	-	
	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	May 1-5, 10-21, 26-31	-	23	28	-	Beginning September 1 no more than 75 Chinook allowed per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.).
		June 5-7, 12-14, 19-21, 26-28	-	12	28	-	
		Sept. 1-Oct. 31	-	61	28	-	

TABLE C-3. Summary of actual Oregon commercial salmon seasons in state and Federal (EEZ) waters. (Page 2 of 5)

Year	Area	Seasons: All-Salmon-Except-Coho	Seasons: All Salmon	Number of Days	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Chinook	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Coho	Other Restrictions
2021[a/] **cont.**	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	-	July 5-7, 12-14, 19-21, 26-28;	12	28	16	Quota: 10,000 marked coho. Landing and possession limit of 20 coho per vessel per week (Thurs.-Wed). Coho retained must not exceed a 1:1 ratio with retained Chinook and must be landed at the same time.
		-	Aug. 1-4, 8-10, 15-17	10	28	16	
	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	Mar. 20-Apr. 30	-	42	28	-	Chinook Quotas: 300 in June and 216 in July (includes 16 Chinook transferred from June quota to July). Landing and possession limit per vessel per week (Thurs.-Wed.): 20 Chinook during June and July 22-31, and 10 Chinook during July 1-21. All vessels fishing in this area during June and July, must land and deliver all salmon within this area or into Port Orford within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery and prior to fishing outside of this area. Prior to June 1, all salmon caught in this area must be landed and delivered in the State of Oregon.
	(Oregon Klamath Mangement Zone, OR KMZ)	May 1-5, 10-21, 26-31	-	23	28	-	
		June 1-16	-	16	28	-	
		July 1-31	-	31	28	-	
2022[a/]	WA/OR Border to Cape Falcon	May 1-June 15, June 23-29	-	53	27	-	Quota: 18,000 Chinook (capped at 4,840 south of Leadbetter Point). Landing and possession limit per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Weds.): 80 Chinook through May 25, 40 Chinook May 26- June Landing and possession limit per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Weds.): 80 Chinook through May 25, 40 Chinook May 26-June 8, 25 Chinook June 9-15, 13 Chinook June 23-29.
		-	July 1-Sept. 30	92	27	16	Quota: 9,000 Chinook and 32,000 marked coho which was adjusted inseason (Aug. 26) to a non-mark selective quota of 9,700 coho. Landing and possession limits per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.): 50 Chinook and 150 marked coho July 1-6, 40 Chinook and 150 marked coho July 7-20, 30 Chinook and 150 marked coho July 21-Aug 4, 40 Chinook and 150 marked coho Aug 4-10, 30 Chinook and 150 marked coho Aug 11-17, 10 Chinook and 150 marked coho Aug 18-25, 10 Chinook and 150 coho Aug 26-Sept.14, 15 Chinook and 225 coho Sept. 15-30.

TABLE C-3. Summary of actual Oregon commercial salmon seasons in state and Federal (EEZ) waters. (Page 3 of 5)

Year	Area	Seasons: All-Salmon-Except-Coho	Seasons: All Salmon	Number of Days	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Chinook	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Coho	Other Restrictions
2022[a/] **cont.**	Cape Falcon to Heceta Bank line	Mar. 15-May 15, May 21-31	-	68	28	-	For the entire season, vessels fishing in the area must land their salmon in the State of Oregon.
		June 1-12,18-30,	-				
		-	July 5-9,17-21, 25-31, Aug. 4-11	25	28	16	Mark-selective coho fishery open (Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. quota of 10,000 marked coho). Salmon trollers may take and retain or possess on board a fishing vessel no more than 30 coho per vessel per open period. All coho retained, possessed on a vessel, and landed must not exceed a 1:1 ratio with Chinook salmon that are retained and landed at the same time.
		Sept. 1-4, 11-14,	-	8	28	-	Beginning September 1, no more than 100 Chinook allowed per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.).
		Oct. 1-31	-	31	28	-	
	Heceta Bank line to Humbug Mt.	May 1-15, 21-31	-	26	28	-	For the entire season, vessels fishing in the area must land their salmon in the State of Oregon.
		-	Aug. 4-11	8	28	16	Mark-selective coho fishery open (Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. quota of 10,000 marked coho). Salmon trollers may take and retain or possess on board a fishing vessel no more than 30 coho per vessel per open period. All coho retained, possessed on a vessel, and landed must not exceed a 1:1 ratio with Chinook salmon that are retained and landed at the same time.
		Sept. 1-4, 11-14,	-	8	28	-	Beginning September 1, no more than 100 Chinook allowed per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.).
		Oct. 1-31	-	31	28	-	
	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	Mar. 15-Apr. 30	-	47	28	-	All salmon must be landed and delivered in OR.
	(Oregon Klamath Mangement Zone, OR KMZ)		-	30	28	-	Chinook quota: June = 800, July =687, Aug.= 658. Landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel per week. All vessels must land and deliver all salmon within this area or into Port Orford within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery and prior to fishing outside of this area. Oregon state regulations require fishers to notify ODFW within one hour of landing and prior to transport away from the port of landing with vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.
		June 1-30					
		July 1-31	-	31	28	-	
		Aug. 1-28	-	28	28	-	

TABLE C-3. Summary of actual Oregon commercial salmon seasons in state and Federal (EEZ) waters. (Page 4 of 5)

Year	Area	Seasons: All-Salmon-Except-Coho	Seasons: All Salmon	Number of Days	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Chinook	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Coho	Other Restrictions
2023[a/]	WA/OR Border to Cape Falcon	May 1-June 21, June 24-29	-	58	27	-	Quota: 26,000 Chinook (capped at 6,040 south of Leadbetter Point). Landing and possession limit per vessel for the open period May 1-10: 90 Chinook. Landing and possession limit per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Weds.): 60 Chinook May 11-24, 80 Chinook May 25-June 7, 100 Chinook June 8-21, 11 Chinook June 24-29.
		-	July 1-Aug. 2, Aug. 17-Sept. 30	78	27	16	Quota: 13,000 Chinook and 30,400 marked coho which was adjusted inseason (Aug. 26) to a non-mark selective quota of 9,070 coho. Landing and possession limits per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.): 50 Chinook and 150 marked coho July 1-12, 35 Chinook and 150 marked coho July 13-19, 30 Chinook and 150 marked coho July 20-26, 20 Chinook and 150 marked coho July 27-Aug. 2, 7 Chinook and 100 marked coho Aug 17-25, 7 Chinook and 100 coho Aug 26-Sept. 6, 15 Chinook and 100 coho Sept. 7-30.
	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	-	Sep. 1-30	30	28	16	Non-mark selective coho quota of 10,000. No more than 75 coho and 75 Chinook per landing week. All fish much be landed into Oregon.
		October 1-31	-	31	28	-	No more than 75 Chinook per week. Open only shoreward of the 40 fathom management line. All fish must be landed in Oregon.
	Cape Blanco to Humbug Mt. (Elk River Area) [b/]	Nov. 1-30	-	30	26	-	Daily landing and possession limit of 10 Chinook per vessel. Landings restricted to Port Orford. Redfish Rocks Marine Reserve closed to all fishing.

TABLE C-3. Summary of actual Oregon commercial salmon seasons in state and Federal (EEZ) waters. (Page 5 of 5)

Year	Area	Seasons: All-Salmon-Except-Coho	Seasons: All Salmon	Number of Days	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Chinook	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Coho	Other Restrictions
2024[a/]	WA/OR Border to Cape Falcon	May 1-June 19	-	50	27	-	Quota: 24,600 Chinook (capped at 5,710 south of Leadbetter Point). Landing and possession limit per vessel for the open period May 1-15: 60 Chinook. Landing and possession limit per vessel beginning May 16: 80 Chinook.
		-	July 1-Sept. 30	92	27	16	Landing and possession limits per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.): 40 Chinook and 100 marked coho July 1-10, 40 Chinook and 100 marked coho July 11-31, 20 Chinook and 100 marked coho Aug. 1-14, 25 Chinook and 100 marked coho Aug. 15-Sept. 30. 7 Chinook and 100 marked coho Aug 17-25, 7 Chinook and 100 coho Aug 26-Sept. 6, 15 Chinook and 100 coho Sept.7-30.
	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	April 16 - May 29; June 1-5, 12-16, 26-30; July 26-30; Aug. 4-8; October 1-31	-	99	28	16	No more than 75 Chinook per landing week in October. All fish must be landed in Oregon.
		-	Sep. 1-30	30	28	16	Non-mark selective coho quota of 2,500. No more than 75 coho and 75 Chinook per landing week in September. All fish must be landed in Oregon.
	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	April 16-30	-	15	28	-	All fish must be landed in Oregon.
2025[a/]	WA/OR Border to Cape Falcon	May 1-June 18; June 23-29	-	56	27	-	Quota: 36,800 Chinook (capped at 6,000 south of Leadbetter Point). Landing and possession limit per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.): May 1-21: 60 Chinook; May 22-June 4: 70 Chinook; June 5-11: 100 Chinook; June 12-18: 70 Chinook; June 23-29: 10 Chinook.
		-	July 1-Aug. 27, Aug. 29-Sep. 2, Sep. 5-10	69	27	16	Quota: 24,450 Chinook, 8,280 fin-clipped coho. Landing and possession limits per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.): July 1-9: 60 Chinook and 60 marked coho; July 10-30: 50 Chinook and 60 marked coho; July 31-Aug. 6: 80 Chinook and 45 marked coho,; Aug. 7-20 100 Chinook and 45 marked coho; Aug. 21-27: 45 Chinook and 15 marked coho; Aug 29-Sept. 2: 15 Chinook and 7 marked coho; Sept. 5-10: 10 Chinook and 4 marked coho.
	Cape Falcon to Heceta Bank Line	June 9-30; July 16-31	-	38	28	-	All fish must be landed in Oregon.
	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	April 10 - May 31; October 1-31	-	83	28	-	No more than 75 Chinook per landing week in October. All fish must be landed in Oregon.
		-	Sep. 1-30	30	28	16	Non-mark selective coho quota of 7,500. No more than 75 coho and 75 Chinook per landing week in September. All fish must be landed in Oregon.
	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	April 15-30	-	16	28	-	All fish must be landed in Oregon.

a/ For detailed regulations and inseason adjustments, see Tables I-1 and C-9.

b/ Elk River area is inside a line from Cape Blanco to Black Rock to Best Rock to 42.40'30" N. Lat. 124.29'00" W. Long. to Humbug Mt.

Table C-4. Summary of actual Oregon recreational ocean salmon regulations.[a/] (Page 1 of 5)

Year	Area[a/]	Season	Days	Bag Limit	Minimum Size Limit (in.) Chinook	Coho[b/]	Other Restrictions[c/]
2017	WA/OR Border to Cape Falcon	June 24-Aug. 22	60	2	24	16	All salmon. 13,200 Chinook guideline and 22,527 marked coho quota from Leadbetter Point, WA to Cape Falcon. No more than 1 Chinook.
	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	Mar. 15-June 23, Aug. 1-Sept. 1, Sept. 8-Oct. 31	187	2	24	-	All salmon except coho. In Oct., only open shoreward of the 40 fathom line.
		June 24-July 31	38	2	24	16	All salmon; 18,000 marked coho quota.
		Sept. 2-7	6	2	24	16	All salmon; 7,900 non-mark-selective coho quota.
	Cape Blanco to Humbug Mt.: (Elk R. Area, see footnote a/)	Nov. 1-30	30	2	24	-	Two Chinook daily, one of which can be unmarked; no more than 10 unmarked per season in aggregate with Elk R., Sixes R., Floras Ck. and New R.
	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	Closed	-	-	-	-	
	Twin Rocks to OR/CA Border Inside 3 nm (Chetco River Area)	Oct. 7-8, 14-15	4	1	28	-	One Chinook daily.
2018	WA/OR Border to Cape Falcon	June 23-Aug.12, Sept. 2-3	53	2	24	16	8,000 Chinook guideline and 21,000 marked coho quota. Two salmon daily, no more than one Chinook through Aug. 12, then any two salmon daily thereafter.
	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	Mar. 15-June 29, Sept. 4-6, 9-13, 16-20, Sept. 22-Oct. 31,	160	2	24	-	In Oct., only open shoreward of the 40 fathom line.
		June 30-Sept. 3,	66	2	24	16	35,000 marked coho quota.
		Sept. 7-8,14-15, 21	5	2	24	16	7,600 non-mark-selective coho quota.
	Cape Blanco to Humbug Mt.: (Elk R. Area, see footnote a/)	Nov. 1-30	30	2	24	-	Two Chinook daily, one of which can be unmarked; no more than 10 unmarked per season in aggregate with Elk R., Sixes R., Floras Ck. and New R.
	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)	May 19-Aug. 26	100	2	24	-	
	Chetco River Terminal Area: Twin Rocks to OR/CA Border Inside 3 nm	Oct. 6-7, 13-14	4	1	28	-	One Chinook daily.

TABLE C-4. Summary of actual Oregon recreational ocean salmon regulations. (Page 2 of 5)

Year	Area[a/]	Season	Days	Bag Limit	Minimum Size Limit (in.) Chinook	Minimum Size Limit (in.) Coho[b/]	Other Restrictions[c/]
2019	WA/OR Border to Cape Falcon	June 22-Sept. 30	101	2	24	16	Subarea guideline of 7,150 Chinook and 79,800 marked coho quota. Daily limit includes only one Chinook.
	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	Mar. 15-June 21, Aug. 26-30, Sept. 2-5, 9-12, Sept. 30-Oct. 31	148	2	24	-	
	Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	June 22-Aug. 25	65	2	24	16	90,000 marked coho quota.
	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	Aug. 31-Sept. 1, Sept. 6-8, 13-15, 20-29	18	2	24	16	15,640 non-mark-selective coho quota. (increased from 9,000 after remaining marked coho quota rolled forward on impact neutral basis).
	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)	May 25-June 21, Aug. 26-Sept. 2	36	2	24	-	
2020	WA/OR Border to Cape Falcon	June 20-28	9	1	22	-	Subarea guideline of 7,000 Chinook and 13,250 marked coho quota. Daily limit beginning June 29 includes two salmon per day and only one Chinook.
		June 29-July 26	28	2	22	16	
	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	Mar. 15-June 26, Aug. 17-31,	119	2	24	-	
		Sept. 1-3, 6-30	28	2	24	-	
		Oct. 1-31	31	2	24	-	
	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	June 27-Aug. 16	51	2	24	16	22,000 marked coho quota.
	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	Sept.4-5	2	2	24	16	4,650 non-mark-selective coho quota.
	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)	June 20-Aug. 7	49	2	24	-	

TABLE C-4. Summary of actual Oregon recreational ocean salmon regulations. (Page 3 of 5)

Year	Area[a/]	Season	Days	Bag Limit	Minimum Size Limit (in.) Chinook	Minimum Size Limit (in.) Coho[b/]	Other Restrictions[c/]
2021[d/]	WA/OR Border to Cape Falcon	June 19-Aug. 29	72	2	22	16	7,200 Chinook guideline, 42,400 coho quota. Daily limit through June 26 includes only one salmon and no coho. Daily limit beginning June 27 includes two salmon per day and only one Chinook.
	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	Mar. 15-June 11, Aug. 29-31,	92	2	24	-	
		Sept. 1-9, 13-16	13	2	24	-	
		Oct. 1-31	31	2	24	-	
	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	June 12-Aug. 28	78	2	24	16	120,000 marked coho quota shared with the Humbug Mt to OR/CA border fishery.
	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	Sept.10-12, 17-30	17	2	24	16	20,230 non-mark-selective coho quota.
	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	June 12-18	7	2	-	16	120,000 marked coho quota shared with the
	(Oregon KMZ)	June 19- Aug. 15	58	2	24	16	Humbug Mt to OR/CA border fishery.
		Aug. 16-28	13	2	-	16	
2022[d/]	WA/OR Border to Cape Falcon	June 25-Sept. 30	98	2	22	16	8,090 Chinook guideline (adjusted inseason from 7,700), 84,000 coho quota. Daily limit includes two salmon; only one Chinook. No Chinook retention beginning Aug. 23. The subarea North of 46° 15' N and East of 124° 08' 40" W , which is north of the Columbia River mouth and falls within the Columbia River Ocean Salmon Management Area (Leadbetter Point, Washington to Cape Falcon, Oregon)closed begining July 16. Chinook transferred from the Neah Bay area guideline to add 390 Chinook to the Columbia River area guideline on Sept. 12.
	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	Mar. 15-June 17	95	2	24	-	
		Aug. 22-Sept. 2	12	2	24	-	
		Oct. 1-31	31	2	24	-	
	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	June 18-Aug. 21	65	2	24	16	100,000 marked coho quota shared with the Humbug Mt to OR/CA border fishery.

TABLE C-4. Summary of actual Oregon recreational ocean salmon regulations. (Page 4 of 5)

Year	Area[a/]	Season	Days	Bag Limit	Minimum Size Limit (in.) Chinook	Minimum Size Limit (in.) Coho[b/]	Other Restrictions[c/]
2022[d/] cont.	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	Sept. 3-30	28	2	24	16	26,800 non-mark-selective coho quota. Quota was adjusted inseason (Aug. 30) from 17,000 based on an impact neutral rollover of coho remaining on the marked coho fishery.
	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)	June 18-24	7	2	-	16	100,000 marked coho quota shared with the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. fishery.
		June 25- Aug. 21	58	2	24	-	
2023[d/]	WA/OR Border to Cape Falcon	June 24-Sept. 30	99	2	22	16	11,490 Chinook guideline 79,800 marked coho quota. Quota was adjusted inseason (Aug. 26) on an impact-neutral basis to allow for non-selective retention. Daily limit includes two salmon; only one Chinook.
	Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border.	June 17-Aug. 31	76	2	-	16	All salmon except Chinook. All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. 110,000 marked coho.
	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	Sept. 1-17, 21-30	27	2	24	16	Inseason non-mark-selective coho quota was 42,500. Quota was adjusted inseason twice based on an impact neutral rollover of coho remaining on the marked coho fishery. Preseason non-mark-selective coho quota was 25,000.
		Oct. 1-31	31	1	24	-	Open for all salmon except coho and only open shoreward of the 40 fathom management line.
	Cape Blanco to Humbug Mt. (Elk River Area) [a/]	Nov. 1-30	30	1	24	-	Redfish Rocks Marine Reserve closed to all fishing.

TABLE C-4. Summary of actual Oregon recreational ocean salmon regulations. (Page 5 of 5)

Year	Area	Season	Days	Bag Limit	Minimum Size Limit (in.) Chinook	Minimum Size Limit (in.) Coho[b/]	Other Restrictions[c/]
2024[d/]	WA/OR Border to Cape Falcon	June 24-Sept. 30	99	2	22	16	11,490 Chinook guideline 79,800 marked coho quota. Quota w as adjusted inseason (Aug. 26) on an impact-neutral basis to allow for non-selective retention. Daily limit includes tw o salmon; only one Chinook.
	Cape Falcon to Humbug. Mt	March 15-Oct. 31	231	2	24	16	All salmon except coho, except during mark- and non-mark-select fisheries. Beginning Oct. 1, the fishery is only open shoreard of the 40-fathom management line.
	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	June 15-Aug. 18	65	2	24	16	All salmon. All retained coho must be marked w ith a healed adipose fin clip. 45,000 marked coho quota.
	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	June 15-Aug. 4	51				
	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	Sept. 1-15	15	2	24	16	All salmon. Inseason non-mark-selective coho quota w as 30,700.
	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	May 16-Aug.31	108	2	24	16	All salmon except coho, except during the mark-selective fishery.
2025[d/]	WA/OR Border to Cape Falcon	June 25-Aug. 18, Aug. 30	56	2	22	16	16,600 Chinook guideline, 49,860 marked coho quota. Daily limit includes tw o salmon; only one Chinook. All retained coho must have a healed adapose fin clip.
	Cape Falcon to Humbug. Mt	March 15-June 6	84	2	24	-	All salmon except coho.
	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	June 7-July 15	39	2	24	16	All salmon. Daily limit of tw o salmon but only one may be a Chinook. All retained coho must be marked w ith a healed adipose fin clip. 44,000 marked coho quota from Cape Falcon to OR/CA border.
	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	June 30-July 15	16				
	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	July 16-Aug. 24	40	2	-	16	All salmon except Chinook. All retained coho must be marked w ith a healed adipose fin clip. 44,000 marked coho quota from Cape Falcon to OR/CA border.
	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	June 7-29; July 16-Aug. 24	63				
	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	Sept. 1-30	30	2	24	16	All salmon. Daily limit of tw o salmon but only one may be a Chinook. 33,930 non-mark-selective coho
	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	Oct. 1-31	31	1	24	-	All salmon except coho. Fisherey is only open shorew ard of the 40-fathom management line.
	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border	May 16-June 6	22	2	24	-	All salmon except coho.

a/ Elk River area is inside a line from Cape Blanco to Black Rock to Best Rock to 42.40'30" N. Lat. 124.29'00" W. Long. to Humbug Mt.

b/ Mark-selective coho fishery unless otherw ise noted; all retained coho must be marked w ith a healed adipose fin clip.

c/ All seasons are seven days per w eek unless otherw ise indicated.

d/ For detailed regulations and inseason adjustments, see Tables I-3 and C-9.

Table C-5. Summary of actual Washington commercial salmon seasons in state and federal (EEZ) waters.[a/] (Page 1 of 5)

Year	Area	Seasons: All-Salmon-Except-Coho	Seasons: All Salmon	Number of Days	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Chinook	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Coho	Other Restrictions
2019	U.S./Canada Border to WA/OR Border.	**Area 1** *(Col. R. subarea)*					
		May 6-June 28	-	54	28	-	Landing and possession limit: 100 Chinook per vessel May 6-15, 50
	AREA QUOTAS:	-	July 1-Sept. 30	92	28	16	Landing and possession limits per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.): 150 marked coho through July 18, 125 Chinook and 150 marked coho July 19-Aug. 15, 160 Chinook and 150 marked coho thereafter.
	Spring (May-June) Chinook quota:13,200, capped at 1,800 in Area 1 (Col.R.) and 5,000 in Areas 3 & 4 (La Push and Neah Bay).	**Area 2** *(Westport subarea)*					
		May 6-June 28	-	54	28	-	
	Summer (July-Sept.) Quota: 19,527 Chinook and 30,400 marked coho.	-	July 1- Sept. 30	92	28	16	Landing and possession limits per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.): 150 marked coho through July 18, 125 Chinook and 150 marked coho July 19-Aug. 15, 160 Chinook and 150 marked coho thereafter.
		Area 3 *(La Push)* **&** **Area 4** *(Neah Bay)*					
		May 6-15,	-	10	28	-	100 Chinook per vessel for the open period.
		May 16-June 19,	-	35	28	-	50 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Weds.).
		June 24-28	-	5	28	-	20 Chinook per vessel for the open period.
			July 1-Sept. 30	92	28	16	Landing and possession limits per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.): 150 marked coho through July 18, 125 Chinook and 150 marked coho thereafter.
2020	U.S./Canada Border to WA/OR Border.	**Area 1** *(Col. R. subarea)*					
		May 6-June 28	-	54	28	-	Landing and possession limit per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Weds.): 75 Chinook.
	AREA QUOTAS:	-	July 1-Sept. 30	92	28	16	Landing and possession limits per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.): 10 marked coho.
	Spring (May-June) Chinook quota:13,820, capped at 3,770 in Area 1 and 5,100 in Areas 3 & 4	**Area 2** *(Westport subarea)*					
		May 6-June 28	-	54	28	-	
	Summer (July-Sept.) Quota: 25,499 Chinook and 2,000 marked coho.	-	July 1- Sept. 30	92	28	16	Landing and possession limits per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.): 10 marked coho.
		Area 3 *(La Push)* **&** **Area 4** *(Neah Bay)*					
		May 6-June 28	-	54	28	-	Landing and possession limit per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Weds.): 75 Chinook.
			July 1-Sept. 30	92	28	16	Landing and possession limits per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.): 10 marked coho.

TABLE C-5. Summary of actual Washington commercial salmon seasons in state and federal (EEZ) waters. (Page 2 of 5)

Year	Area	Seasons: All-Salmon-Except-Coho	Seasons: All Salmon	Number of Days	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Chinook	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Coho	Other Restrictions
2021[a/]	U.S./Canada Border to WA/OR Border.	**Area 1** *(Col. R. subarea)*					
		May 1-June 29	-	60	27	-	Landing and possession limit per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Weds.): 75 Chinook through June 2, 100 Chinook thereafter.
	AREA QUOTAS: Spring (May-June) Chinook quota:15,375, capped at 4,195 in Area 1 and 5,680 in Areas 3 & 4 Summer (July-Sept.) Quota: 16,931 Chinook (includes 5,557 transfer from spring) and 5,000 marked coho.	-	July 1-Sept. 30	92	27	16	Landing and possession limits per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.): 20 marked coho through Sept. 2 and increased to 50 thereafter.
		Area 2 *(Westport subarea)*					
		May 1-June 29	-	60	27	-	
		-	July 1- Sept. 30	92	27	16	Landing and possession limits per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.): 20 marked coho through Sept. 2 and increased to 50 thereafter.
		Area 3 *(La Push)* **&** **Area 4** *(Neah Bay)*					
		May 1-June 29	-	60	27	-	Landing and possession limit per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Weds.): 75 Chinook through June 2, 100 Chinook thereafter.
			July 1-Sept. 30	92	27	16	Landing and possession limits per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.): 20 marked coho through Sept. 2 and increased to 50 thereafter.
2022[a/]	U.S./Canada Border to WA/OR Border.	**Area 1** *(Col. R. subarea)*					
		May 1-June 15, June 23-29	-	53	27	-	Landing and possession limit per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Weds.): 80 Chinook through May 25, 40 Chinook May 26- June 8, 25 Chinook June 9-15, 13 Chinook June 23-29.
	2022 AREA QUOTAS: Spring (May-June) Chinook quota:18,000 capped at 4,840 in Area 1 and 6,040 in Areas 3 & 4 Summer (July-Sept.) Quota: 9,000 Chinook and 32,000 marked coho which was adjusted inseason (Aug. 26) to a non-mark selective quota of 9,700 coho.	-	July 1-Sept. 30	92	27	16	Landing and possession limits per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.): 50 Chinook and 150 marked coho July 1-6, 40 Chinook and 150 marked coho July 7-20, 30 Chinook and 150 marked coho July 21-Aug. 4, 40 Chinook and 150 marked coho Aug. 4-10, 30 Chinook and 150 marked coho Aug. 11-17, 10 Chinook and 150 marked coho Aug. 18-25, 10 Chinook and 150 coho Aug. 26-Sept.14, 15 Chinook and 225 coho Sept. 15-30.
		Area 2 *(Westport subarea)*					
		May 1-June 15, June 23-29	-	53	27	-	Landing and possession limit per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Weds.): 150 Chinook May 19-25, 40 Chinook May 26- June 8, 25 Chinook June 9-15, 13 Chinook June 23-29.
		-	July 1- Sept. 30	92	27	16	Landing and possession limits per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.): Same for all areas; see **Area 1** (Col. R. subarea) for description.
		Area 3 *(La Push)* **&** **Area 4** *(Neah Bay)*					
		May 1-June 15, June 23-29	-	53	27	-	Landing and possession limits per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.): Same as **Area 1** (Col. R. subarea).
			July 1-Sept. 30	92	27	16	Landing and possession limits per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.): Same for all areas; see **Area 1** (Col. R. subarea) for description.

TABLE C-5. Summary of actual Washington commercial salmon seasons in state and federal (EEZ) waters. (Page 3 of 5)

Year	Area	Seasons: All-Salmon-Except-Coho	Seasons: All Salmon	Number of Days	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Chinook	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Coho	Other Restrictions
2023[a/]	U.S./Canada Border to WA/OR Border.	**Area 1** *(Col. R. subarea)* May 1-June 21, June 24-29	-	58	27	-	Landing and possession limit per vessel for the open period May 1-10: 90 Chinook. Landing and possession limit per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Weds.): 60 Chinook May 11-24, 80 Chinook May 25-June 7, 100 Chinook June 8-21, 11 Chinook June 24-29.
	2023 AREA QUOTAS: Spring (May-June) Chinook quota: 26,000 capped at 6,040 in Area 1 and 6,890 in Areas 3 & 4 Summer (July-Sept.) Quota: 13,000 Chinook and 30,400 marked coho which was adjusted inseason (Aug. 26) on an impact-neutral basis to a non-mark selective quota of 9,070 coho.	-	July 1-Aug. 2, Aug. 17-Sept. 30	78	27	16	Landing and possession limits per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.): 50 Chinook and 150 marked coho July 1-12, 35 Chinook and 150 marked coho July 13-19, 30 Chinook and 150 marked coho July 20-26, 20 Chinook and 150 marked coho July 27-Aug. 2, 7 Chinook and 100 marked coho Aug 17-25, 7 Chinook and 100 coho Aug 26-Sept. 6, 15 Chinook and 100 coho Sept. 7-30.
		Area 2 *(Westport subarea)* May 1-June 21, June 24-29	-	58	27	-	Landing and possession limit per vessel for the open period May 1-10: 200 Chinook. Landing and possession limit per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Weds.): 150 Chinook May 11-24, 200 Chinook May 25-June 7, 250 Chinook June 8-21, 11 Chinook June 24-29.
		-	July 1-Aug. 2, Aug. 17-Sept. 30	78	27	16	Landing and possession limits per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.): Same for all areas; see **Area 1** (Col. R. subarea) for description.
		Area 3 *(La Push)* **& Area 4** *(Neah Bay)* May 1-10; May 17-June 21, June 24-29	-	52	27	-	Landing and possession limit per vessel for the open period May 1-10: 105 Chinook. Landing and possession limit per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Weds.): 35 Chinook May 18-June 7, 40 Chinook June 8-21, 11 Chinook June 24-29.
			July 1-Aug. 2, Aug. 17-Sept. 30	78	27	16	Landing and possession limits per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.): Same for all areas; see **Area 1** (Col. R. subarea) for description.

TABLE C-5. Summary of actual Washington commercial salmon seasons in state and federal (EEZ) waters. (Page 4 of 5)

Year	Area	Seasons: All-Salmon-Except-Coho	Seasons: All Salmon	Number of Days	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Chinook	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Coho	Other Restrictions
2024[a/]	U.S./Canada Border to WA/OR Border.	**Area 1** *(Col. R. subarea)*					
		May 1-June 19	-	50	27	-	Landing and possession limit per vessel for the open period May 1-8: 60 Chinook. Landing and possession limit per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Weds.): 60 Chinook May 9-15, 80 Chinook May 16-June 19. Inseason action for early closure.
	2024 AREA QUOTAS: Spring (May-June) Chinook quota: 25,434 (adjusted inseason from 24,600) capped at 5,710 in Area 1 and 5,600 in Areas 3 & 4	-	July 1-Sept. 30	92	27	16	Landing and possession limits per vessel for the open period July 1-10: 40 Chinook and 100 marked coho. Landing and possession limits per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.): 40 Chinook and 100 marked coho July 11-31, 20 Chinook and 100 marked coho Aug. 1-14, 25 Chinook and 100 marked coho Aug. 15-Sept. 30.
		Area 2 *(Westport subarea)*					
	Summer (July-Sept.) Quota: 13,800 (adjusted inseason from 16,400) Chinook and 15,200 marked coho.	May 1-June 19	-	50	27	-	Landing and possession limit per vessel for the open period May 1-8: 150 Chinook. Landing and possession limit per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Weds.): 150 Chinook May 9-15, 225 Chinook May 16-June 19. Inseason action for early closure.
		-	July 1-Sept. 15	76	27	16	Landing and possession limits per vessel for the open period July 1-10: 40 Chinook and 100 marked coho. Landing and possession limits per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.): 40 Chinook and 100 marked coho July 11-31, 20 Chinook and 100 marked coho Aug. 1-14, 25 Chinook and 100 marked coho Aug. 15-Sept. 15.
		Area 3 *(La Push)* **& Area 4** *(Neah Bay)*					
		May 1-June 19	-	50	27	-	Landing and possession limit per vessel for the open period May 1-8: 60 Chinook. Landing and possession limit per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Weds.): 60 Chinook May 9-15, 70 Chinook May 16-June 19. Inseason action for early closure.
			July 1-Sept. 15	76	27	16	Landing and possession limits: See **Area 2** (Westport subarea) for description.

TABLE C-5. Summary of actual Washington commercial salmon seasons in state and federal (EEZ) waters. (Page 5 of 5)

Year	Area	Seasons: All-Salmon-Except-Coho	Seasons: All Salmon	Number of Days	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Chinook	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Coho	Other Restrictions
2025[a/]	U.S./Canada Border to WA/OR Border.	**Area 1** *(Col. R. subarea)*					
		May 1-June 18, June 23-29	-	56	27	-	Landing and possession limit per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.): 60 Chinook May 1-22, 70 Chinook May 22-June 5, 100 Chinook June 5-11, 70 Chinook June 12-18. Landing and possession limit per vessel per open period: 10 Chinook June 23-29.
	2025 AREA QUOTAS: Spring (May-June) Chinook quota: 36,800 capped at 6,000 in Area 1 and 8,000 in Areas 3 & 4 Summer (July-Sept.) Quota: 24,450 Chinook and 8,280 marked coho.	-	July 1-Aug. 27, Aug. 29-Sept. 2, Sept. 5-10	69	27	16	Landing and possession limits per vessel for the open period July 1-9: 60 Chinook and 60 marked coho. Landing and possession limits per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.): 50 Chinook and 60 marked coho July 10-30, 80 Chinook and 45 marked coho July 31-Aug. 7, 100 Chinook and 45 marked coho Aug. 7-20, 45 Chinook and 15 marked coho Aug. 21-27. Landing and possession limits per vessel per open period: 15 Chinook and 7 marked coho Aug. 29-Sept. 2, 10 Chinook and 4 marked coho Sept. 5-
		Area 2 *(Westport subarea)*					
		May 1-June 18, June 23-29	-	56	27	-	Landing and possession limit per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.): 250 Chinook May 1-7, 125 Chinook May 8-14, 50 Chinook May 15-22, 70 Chinook May 22-June 5, 125 Chinook June 5-11, 70 Chinook June 12-18. Landing and possession limit per vessel per open period: 10 Chinook June 23-29
		-	July 1-Aug. 27, Aug. 29-Sept. 2, Sept. 5-10	69	27	16	Landing and possession limits: See **Area 1** (Columbia R subarea) for description.
		Area 3 *(La Push)* **& Area 4** *(Neah Bay)*					
		May 1-June 18, June 23-29	-	56	27	-	Landing and possession limit per vessel per landing week (Thurs.-Wed.): 70 Chinook May 1-7, 60 Chinook May 8-14, 50 Chinook May 15-22, 70 Chinook May 22-June 5, 100 Chinook June 5-11, 70 Chinook June 12-18. Landing and possession limit per vessel per open period: 10 Chinook June 23-29.
			July 1-Aug. 27, Aug. 29-Sept. 2, Sept. 5-10	69	27	16	Landing and possession limits: See **Area 1** (Columbia R subarea) for description.

a/ For detailed regulations and inseason adjustments, see Tables I-1 and C-9.

Table C- 6. Summary of actual Washington recreational ocean salmon regulations.[a/] (Page 1 of 4)

Year	Area	Season	Days	Bag Limit	Minimum Size Limit (in.) Chinook	Coho[a/]	Other Restrictions
2018[c/]	U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava WA (Neah Bay subarea)	June 23-Aug 12	51	2	24	16	3,024 Chinook guideline, 5,370 coho quota. Daily limit includes only one Chinook through July 13.
	Cape Alava to Queets R. (La Push subarea)	June 23-Sept. 3	73	2	24	16	1,500 Chinook guideline, 1,090 coho quota.
	Queets R. to Leadbetter Pt. WA (Westport subarea)	July 1-Sept. 3	51	2	24	16	13,100 Chinook guideline, 15,540 coho quota. Open five days per week (Sun.-Thurs.), through Aug.23, then seven days per week thereafter. Daily limit includes only one Chinook through Aug. 23.
	Leadbetter Pt. WA to Cape Falcon OR (Columbia River subarea)	June 23-Aug.12, Sept. 2-3	53	2	24	16	8,000 Chinook guideline, 21,000 coho quota. Daily limit includes only one Chinook through Aug. 12.
2019	U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava	June 22-Sept. 30	101	2	24	16	5,200 Chinook guideline, 16,600 coho quota. Daily limit includes only
	Cape Alava to Queets R.	June 22-Sept. 30	101	2	24	16	1,100 Chinook guideline, 4,050 coho quota. Daily limit includes only one
	48°00' N. Lat. to 47°50' N. Lat.	Oct. 1-13	13	2	24	16	100 Chinook guideline, 100 coho quota.
	Queets R. to Leadbetter Pt. WA (Westport subarea)	June 22-Sept. 30	101	2	24	16	12,700 Chinook guideline, 59,050 coho quota. Daily limit includes only one Chinook through Aug. 9.
	Leadbetter Pt. WA to Cape Falcon OR (Columbia River subarea)	June 22-Sept. 30	101	2	24	16	7,150 Chinook guideline, 79,800 coho quota. Daily limit includes only one Chinook.
2020	U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava WA (Neah Bay subarea)	June 20-Aug. 7	49	2	24	16	5,600 Chinook guideline, 2,988 coho quota. Daily limit through June 28 includes only one salmon and no coho.
	Cape Alava to Queets R. (La Push subarea)	June 20-Sept. 30	103	2	24	16	1,300 Chinook guideline, 462 coho quota. Daily limit through June 28 includes only one salmon and no coho.
	Queets R. to Leadbetter Pt. WA (Westport subarea)	June 20-Sept. 30	103	2	22	16	12,460 Chinook guideline, 9,800 coho quota. Daily limit through June 28 includes only one salmon and no coho. Daily limit beginning June 29 includes two salmon; only one Chinook through Sept. 3. Closed Fridays and Saturdays through Sept. 3.
	Leadbetter Pt. WA to Cape Falcon OR (Columbia River subarea)	June 20-July 26	37	2	22	16	7,000 Chinook guideline, 13,250 coho quota. Daily limit through June 28 includes only one salmon and no coho. Daily limit beginning June 29 includes two salmon and only one Chinook.

TABLE C-6. Summary of actual Washington recreational ocean salmon regulations. (Page 2 of 4)

Year	Area	Season	Days	Bag Limit	Minimum Size Limit (in.) Chinook	Minimum Size Limit (in.) Coho[a/]	Other Restrictions
2021[b/]	U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava WA (Neah Bay subarea)	June 19-Sept. 15	89	2	24	16	5,825 Chinook guideline, 5,730 coho quota. Daily limit through July 3 includes only one salmon and no coho. Daily limit beginning July 24 includes two salmon and only one Chinook.
	Cape Alava to Queets R. (La Push subarea)	June 19-Sept. 3	77	2	24	16	1,300 Chinook guideline, 1,430 coho quota. Daily limit through July 3 includes two salmon and no coho.
	Queets R. to Leadbetter Pt. WA (Westport subarea)	June 19-Sept. 7	71	2	22	16	12,925 Chinook guideline, 20,440 coho quota. Daily limit through June 26 includes only one salmon and no coho. Daily limit beginning June 27 includes two salmon ; only one Chinook through Aug. 20. Closed Fridays and Saturdays through Aug. 5.
	Leadbetter Pt. WA to Cape Falcon OR	June 19-Aug. 29	72	2	22	16	7,200 Chinook guideline, 42,400 coho quota. Daily limit through June 26 includes only one salmon and no coho. Daily limit beginning June 27 includes two salmon and only one Chinook.
2022[b/]	U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava WA (Neah Bay subarea)	June 18-July 5, July 25-Sept. 30	86	2	24	16	5,510 Chinook guideline, 17,470 coho quota. Chinook guideline adjusted inseason (Sept. 14) Daily limit includes two salmon; only one Chinook beginning June 24. Area east of Bonilla-Tatoosh line closed beginning July 2. Entire area closed July 5-24. Area west of Bonilla-Tatoosh line opened begining July 25. Area east of Bonilla-Tatoosh line opened begining Aug. 1. Balance of Chinook guideline (600 Chinook) transferred to the Columbia River area guideline on an impact neutral basis on Sept. 14.
	Cape Alava to Queets R. (La Push subarea)	June 18-Sept. 30	105	2	24	16	995 Chinook guideline, 4,370 coho quota. Daily limit includes two salmon; only one Chinook July 4-15 and July 25-Sept. 30. No Chinook retention allowed July 16-24.
	48°00' N. Lat. to 47°50' N. Lat.	Oct. 5-8	4	2	24	-	125 Chinook quota. Chinook only.
	Queets R. to Leadbetter Pt. WA (Westport subarea)	July 2-Sept. 30	91	2	22	16	12,070 Chinook guideline, 62,160 coho quota. Coho quota adjusted inseason (Aug. 27) to 14,000 non-mark selective coho. Daily limit includes two salmon; only one Chinook except no Chinook retention on Fridays and Saturdays July 22- August 22. No Chinook retention begining Aug. 23. Non-marked coho retention allowed begining Aug. 27.
	Leadbetter Pt. WA to Cape Falcon OR (Columbia River subarea)	June 25-Sept. 30	98	2	22	16	8,090 Chinook guideline (adjusted inseason from 7,700), 84,000 coho quota. Daily limit includes two salmon; only one Chinook. No Chinook retention beginning Aug. 23. The subarea North of 46° 15' N and East of 124° 08' 40" W within the Columbia River area closed begining July 16. Chinook transferred from the Neah Bay area guideline to add 390 Chinook to the Columbia River area guideline on Sept. 14.

TABLE C-6. Summary of actual Washington recreational ocean salmon regulations. (Page 3 of 4)

Year	Area	Season	Days	Bag Limit	Minimum Size Limit (in.) Chinook	Minimum Size Limit (in.) Coho[a/]	Other Restrictions
2023[b/]	U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava WA (Neah Bay subarea)	June 17-Sept. 30	106	2	24	16	8,710 Chinook guideline, 16,600 coho quota. Quota adjusted inseason (Aug. 26) on an impact-neutral basis to 4,800 non-mark selective coho. Daily limit includes tw o salmon beginning July 8. Non-marked coho retention allow ed begining Aug. 26.
	Cape Alava to Queets R. (La Push subarea)	June 17-Sept. 30	106	2	24	16	1,440 Chinook guideline, 4,150 coho quota. Quota adjusted inseason (Aug. 26) on an impact-neutral basis to 1,210 non-mark selective coho. Daily limit includes tw o salmon beginning July 8. Non-marked coho retention allow ed begining Aug. 26.
	48º00' N. Lat. to 47º50' N. Lat.	Oct. 3-7	5	1	24	-	150 Chinook quota. Chinook only.
	Queets R. to Leadbetter Pt. WA (Westport subarea)	June 24-Sept. 30	99	2	22	16	17,210 Chinook guideline, 59,050 coho quota. Quota adjusted inseason (Aug. 26) on an impact-neutral basis to 16,010 non-mark selective coho. Daily limit includes tw o salmon; only one Chinook except no Chinook retention on Fridays and
	Leadbetter Pt. WA to Cape Falcon OR (Columbia River subarea)	June 24-Sept. 30	99	2	22	16	11,490 Chinook guideline, 79,600 coho quota. Quota adjusted inseason (Aug. 26) on an impact-neutral basis to 21,740 non-mark selective coho. Daily limit includes tw o salmon; only one Chinook. Non-marked coho retention allow ed begining Aug. 26.
2024[b/]	U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava WA (Neah Bay subarea)	June 22-Sept. 2	73	2	24	16	9,430 Chinook guideline, 8,300 coho quota. Daily limit includes tw o salmon beginning July 13.
	Cape Alava to Queets R. (La Push subarea)	June 22-Aug. 20	60	2	24	16	1,630 Chinook guideline, 2,070 coho quota. Daily limit includes tw o salmon beginning July 13.
	Queets R. to Leadbetter Pt. WA (Westport subarea)	June 30-Aug. 24. Sept. 4	53	2	22	16	17,430 Chinook guideline, 29,530 coho quota. Daily limit includes tw o salmon; only one Chinook. Closed Fridays and Saturdays July 5-July 13.
	Leadbetter Pt. WA to Cape Falcon OR (Columbia River subarea)	June 22-Aug. 11, Aug. 19-22, Sept. 4	56	2	22	16	12,500 Chinook guideline, 39,900 coho quota. Daily limit includes tw o salmon; only one Chinook.

TABLE C-6. Summary of actual Washington recreational ocean salmon regulations. (Page 4 of 4)

Year	Area	Season	Days	Bag Limit	Minimum Size Limit (in.) Chinook	Minimum Size Limit (in.) Coho[a/]	Other Restrictions
2025[b/]	U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava WA (Neah Bay subarea)	June 21-July 3	13	1	24	-	12,600 Chinook guideline, 10,370 coho quota. All salmon except coho, daily limit includes one salmon, June 21-July 3. All salmon, daily limit includes two salmon, beginning July 4.
		July 4-Sept. 6	65	2	24	16	
	Cape Alava to Queets R. (La Push subarea)	June 21-July 3	13	1	24	-	2,280 Chinook guideline, 2,590 coho quota. All salmon except coho, daily limit includes one salmon, June 21-July 3. All salmon, daily limit includes two salmon, beginning July 4.
		July 4-Sept. 1	60	2	24	16	
	Queets R. to Leadbetter Pt. WA (Westport subarea)	June 21-28	8	1	22	-	22,270 Chinook guideline, 36,900 coho quota. All salmon except coho, daily limit includes one salmon, June 21-28. All salmon, daily limit includes two salmon; only one Chinook, beginning June 29.
		June 29-Sept. 15	79	2	22	16	
	Leadbetter Pt. WA to Cape Falcon OR (Columbia River subarea)	June 25-Aug. 18, Aug. 30	56	2	22	16	16,600 Chinook guideline, 49,860 coho quota. Daily limit includes two salmon; only one Chinook.

a/ Mark-selective coho fishery unless otherwise noted; all retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip.
b/ For detailed regulations and inseason adjustments, see Tables I-3 and C-9.

Table C-7. Summary of actual Washington treaty Indian ocean and Area 4B troll salmon seasons.[a/] (Page 1 of 6)

Year	Tribe/Area	Seasons: All-Salmon-Except-Coho	Seasons: All Salmon	Number of Days	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Chinook	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Coho	Other Restrictions
2019	**Quinault, Quileute, and Hoh**						
	Cape Alava to Point Chehalis	May 1-June 30	-	61	24	-	
		-	July 1-Aug. 28	59	24	16	
			Aug 31-Sept 13	14	24	16	
	Makah						
	North of 48°02'15" N. Lat.	May 1-June 30	-	61	24	-	
	(Norwegian Memorial) and east of	-	July 1- Aug. 27	58	24	16	
	125°44'00" W. Long.	-	Aug. 31 - Sept. 6	7	24	16	125 coho per vessel per week
		-	Sept. 7-11	5	24	16	140 coho per vessel per week
		-	Sept. 12-13	2	24	16	50 coho per vessel per week
	Area 4B (inside waters)	-	Jan. 1-Apr. 15	105	22	16	
	(Tatoosh line east to Sieku R.)	May 1-June 30	-	61	24	-	
		-	July 1- Aug. 27	58	24	16	
		-	Aug. 31 - Sept. 6	7	24	16	125 coho per vessel per week
		-	Sept. 7-11	5	24	16	140 coho per vessel per week
		-	Sept. 12-13	2	24	16	50 coho per vessel per week
	S'Klallam/Area 4B	-	Jan. 1-Apr. 15	105	22	16	
	(Tatoosh line east to Sieku R.)	May 1-June 30	-	61	24	-	
		-	July 1-Sept. 15	77	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. (Page 2 of 6)

Year	Tribe/Area	Seasons: All-Salmon-Except-Coho	Seasons: All Salmon	Number of Days	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Chinook	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Coho	Other Restrictions
2020	**Quinault, Quileute, and Hoh**						
	Cape Alava to Point Chehalis	May 1-June 30	-	61	24	-	
		-	July 1 - Sept. 15	77	24	16	
	Makah						
	North of 48º02'15" N. Lat.	May 1-June 30	-	61	24	-	Fishery closed due to Makah's COVID-19 safety regulations
	(Norwegian Memorial) and east of	-	July 1- July 23	23	24	16	Fishery closed due to Makah's COVID-19 safety regulations
	125º44'00" W. Long.	-	July 24 - 28	5	24	16	Fishery opened on July 24; no landing limits
		-	July 29 - Aug. 4	7	24	16	150 coho per vessel per week
		-	Aug. 6 - 12	7	24	16	150 coho per vessel per week
			Aug. 14 - 19	6	24	16	200 coho per vessel per week
			Aug. 20 -25	6	24	16	200 coho per vessel per week
			Aug. 26 - Sept. 1	7	24	16	250 coho per vessel per week
			Sept. 3 - 15	13	24	16	125 coho per vessel per week
	Area 4B (inside waters)	-	Jan. 1-Apr. 15	105	22	16	
	(Tatoosh line east to Sieku R.)	May 1-June 30	-	61	24	-	Fishery closed due to Makah's COVID-19 safety regulations
		-	July 1- July 23	23	24	16	Fishery closed due to Makah's COVID-19 safety regulations
		-	July 24 - 28	5	24	16	Fishery opened on July 24; no landing limits
		-	July 29 - Aug 4	7	24	16	150 coho per vessel per week
		-	Aug 6 - 12	7	24	16	150 coho per vessel per week
		-	Aug 14 - 19	6	24	16	200 coho per vessel per week
		-	Aug 20 -25	6	24	16	200 coho per vessel per week
		-	Aug 26 - Sept 1	7	24	16	250 coho per vessel per week
		-	Sept 3 - 15	13	24	16	125 coho per vessel per week
	S'Klallam/Area 4B	-	Jan. 1-Apr. 15	105	22	16	
	(Tatoosh line east to Sieku R.)	May 1-June 30	-	61	24	-	
		-	July 1-Sept. 15	77	24	16	

TABLE C-7. Summary of actual Washington treaty Indian ocean and Area 4B troll salmon seasons. (Page 3 of 6)

Year	Tribe/Area	Seasons: All-Salmon-Except-Coho	Seasons: All Salmon	Number of Days	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Chinook	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Coho	Other Restrictions
2021[a/]	**Quinault, Quileute, and Hoh**						
	Cape Alava to Point Chehalis	May 1-June 30	-	61	24	-	
		-	July 1 - Sept. 15	77	24	16	Quinault closed their treaty troll fishery on September 13
	Makah						
	North of 48°02'15" N. Lat.	May 1-June 30	-	61	24	-	
	(Norwegian Memorial) and east of	-	July 1- August 13	44	24	16	
	125°44'00" W. Long.	-	August 16 - 19	4	24	16	250 coho per vessel per open period
		-	August 21 - 26	6	24	16	300 coho per vessel per open period
		-	August 28 - Sept 3	6	24	16	350 coho per vessel per open period
			September 4 - 9	6	24	16	50 coho per vessel per open period
			September 11 - 15	5	24	16	30 coho per vessel per open period
	Area 4B (inside waters)	-	Jan. 1-Apr. 15	105	22	16	
	(Tatoosh line east to Sieku R.)	May 1-June 30	-	61	24	-	
		-	July 1- August 13	44	24	16	
		-	August 16 - 19	4	24	16	250 coho per vessel per open period
		-	August 21 - 26	6	24	16	300 coho per vessel per open period
		-	August 28 - Sept 3	6	24	16	350 coho per vessel per open period
		-	September 4 - 9	6	24	16	50 coho per vessel per open period
		-	September 11 - 15	5	24	16	30 coho per vessel per open period
	S'Klallam/Area 4B	-	Jan. 1-Apr. 15	105	22	16	
	(Tatoosh line east to Sieku R.)	May 1-June 30	-	61	24	-	
		-	July 1-Sept. 15	77	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. (Page 4 of 6)

Year	Tribe/Area	Seasons: All-Salmon-Except-Coho	Seasons: All Salmon	Number of Days	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Chinook	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Coho	Other Restrictions
2022	**Quinault, Quileute, and Hoh**						
	Cape Alava to Point Chehalis	May 1-June 30	-	61	24	-	
		-	July 1 - Sept. 15	77	24	16	
	Makah						
	North of 48°02'15" N. Lat.	May 1-June 30	-	61	24	-	
	(Norwegian Memorial) and east of	-	July 1- July 24	24	24	16	
	125°44'00" W. Long.	-	July 25 - July 26	2	24	16	Emergency Closure
		-	July 27 - Aug 26	31	24	16	300 chinook per vessel per week
		-	Aug 27 - Sep 15	20	24	16	Removed landing limit
	Area 4B (inside waters)	-	Jan. 1-Apr. 15	105	22	16	
	(Tatoosh line east to Sieku R.)	May 1-June 30	-	61	24	-	
		-	July 1- July 24	24	24	16	
		-	July 25 - July 26	2	24	16	Emergency Closure
		-	July 27 - Aug 26	31	24	16	300 chinook per vessel per week
		-	Aug 27 - Sep 15	20	24	16	Removed landing limit
	S'Klallam/Area 4B	-	Jan. 1-Apr. 15	105	22	16	
	(Tatoosh line east to Sieku R.)	May 1-June 30	-	61	24	-	
		-	July 1-Sept. 15	77	24	16	
		-	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	61	22	16	
2023	**Quinault, Quileute, and Hoh**						
	Cape Alava to Point Chehalis	May 1-June 30	-	61	24	-	
		-	July 1 - Sept. 15	77	24	16	
	Makah						
	North of 48°02'15" N. Lat.	May 1-June 30	-	48	24	-	
	(Norwegian Memorial) and east of	-	July 1 - Sept. 15	77	24	16	
	125°44'00" W. Long.						
	Area 4B (inside waters)	-	Jan. 1-Apr. 15	105	22	16	
	(Tatoosh line east to Sieku R.)	May 1-June 30	-	61	24	-	
		-	July 1 - Sept. 15	77	24	16	
	S'Klallam/Area 4B						
	(Tatoosh line east to Sieku R.)	-	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	

TABLE C-7. Summary of actual Washington treaty Indian ocean and Area 4B troll salmon seasons. (Page 5 of 6)

Year	Tribe/Area	Seasons: All-Salmon-Except-Coho	Seasons: All Salmon	Number of Days	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Chinook	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Coho	Other Restrictions
2024	**Quinault, Quileute, and Hoh**						
	Cape Alava to Point Chehalis	May 1-June 30	-	61	24	-	
			July 1 - Sept. 15	77	24	16	Quinault closed their treaty troll fishery on August 31 Quileute closed their treaty troll fishery on September 5
	Makah						
	North of 48º02'15" N. Lat. (Norwegian Memorial) and east of 125º44'00" W. Long.	May 1-June 30	-	48	24	-	
		-	July 1 - Aug. 17	77	24	16	
			Aug. 18 - Aug. 19	2	24	16	Emergency Closure
			Aug. 20 - Sept. 4	15	24	16	300 coho per vessel per week
	Area 4B (inside waters)	-	Jan. 1-Apr. 15	105	22	16	
	(Tatoosh line east to Seiku R.)	May 1-June 30	-	61	24	-	
		-	July 1 - Aug. 17	77	24	16	
			Aug. 18 - Aug. 19	2	24	16	Emergency Closure
			Aug. 20 - Sept. 4	15	24	16	300 coho per vessel per week
	S'Klallam/Area 4B (Tatoosh line east to Seiku R.)	-	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	

TABLE C-7. Summary of actual Washington treaty Indian ocean and Area 4B troll salmon seasons. (Page 6 of 6)

Year	Tribe/Area	Seasons: All-Salmon-Except-Coho	Seasons: All Salmon	Number of Days	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Chinook	Minimum Size Limit (in.): Coho	Other Restrictions
2025	**Quinault, Quileute, and Hoh**						
	Cape Alava to Point Chehalis	May 1-June 30	-	61	24	-	Quileute: Chum Salmon Retention is prohibited from 8/1-8/31
			July 1 - Sept. 15	77	24	16	Quileute, Hoh, and Quinault closed their treaty troll fishery on September 15
	Makah		-	61	24	-	
	North of 48°02'15" N. Lat.	May 1-June 30					
	(Norwegian Memorial) and east of 125°44'00" W. Long.		July 1 - July 26	26	24	16	
		-	July 27 - Aug. 9	14	24	16	200 coho per vessel per weekly open period.
			Aug. 10 - Aug. 16	7	24	16	300 coho per vessel per weekly open period.
			Aug. 17 - Aug. 23	7	24	16	400 coho per vessel per weekly open period.
	Area 4B (inside waters)	-	Aug. 24 - Aug. 30	7	24	16	500 coho per vessel per weekly open period.
	(Tatoosh line east to Seiku R.)	May 1-June 30	Aug. 26 - Sept. 6	12	24	16	500 coho per vessel per trip.
		-	Sept. 7 - Sept. 30	24	24	16	150 coho per vessel per weekly open period.
			Jan. 1-Apr. 15	105	22	16	
			-	61	24	-	
			July 1 - July 26	26	24	16	
			July 27 - Aug. 9	7	24	16	200 coho per vessel per weekly open period.
			Aug. 10 - Aug. 16	7	24	16	300 coho per vessel per weekly open period.
			Aug. 17 - Aug. 23	7	24	16	400 coho per vessel per weekly open period.
			Aug. 24 - Aug. 30	7	24	16	500 coho per vessel per weekly open period.
			Aug. 26 - Sept. 6	12	24	16	500 coho per vessel per trip.
			Sept. 7 - Sept. 30	24	24	16	150 coho per vessel per weekly open period.
	S'Klallam/Area 4B (Tatoosh line east to Seiku R.)	-	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	

a/ For detailed regulatations 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 3)

	Chinook				Coho			
		Catch Quota				Catch Quota		
Year	Critical Stocks	Treaty Indian	Non-Indian Commercial	Sport	Critical Stocks	Treaty Indian	Non-Indian Commercial	Sport
1979	None	-	-	-	None	-	-	-
1980	None	-	-	-	Washington coastal coho	-	-	-
1981	None	-	-	-	Hoh and Skagit[a/]	-	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[b/]	-	164.0	318.0
1984	Lower Columbia 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[c/]	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[d/]	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[e/]	100.0
1989	Columbia River upriver stocks	32.0	47.5	47.5	Queets and Skagit	77.0	75.0	225.0
1990	Lower Columbia River Hatchery tules	31.2	37.5	37.5	Queets and Skagit	90.0	105.0	245.0
1991	Lower Columbia 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[f/]
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/]

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 3)

	Chinook				Coho			
		Catch Quota				Catch Quota		
Year	Critical Stocks	Treaty Indian	Non-Indian Commercial	Sport	Critical Stocks	Treaty Indian	Non-Indian Commercial	Sport
2000	Columbia River Lower River Wild (Lewis River)	25.5	12.5	12.5	Queets, Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish, Strait of Juan de Fuca, and OCN	20.0	25.0[g/]	75.0[g/]
2001	Columbia River Lower River natural tules	37.0	30.0	30.0	Oregon Coast Natural	90.0	75.0[g/]	225.0[g/]
2002	Columbia River Lower River natural tules	60.0	82.5	67.5	Oregon Coast Natural	60.0	5.0[g/i/]	115.0[g/i/]
2003	Columbia River Lower River natural tules and Snake River Fall	60.0	64.4	59.6	Oregon Coast Natural	90.0	75.0[g/]	225.0[g/]
2004	Columbia River Lower River natural tules and Snake River Fall	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 Fall	48.0	43.3	43.3	Interior Fraser (B.C.) and Skagit River	50.0	23.2[g/]	121.8[g/]
2006	Columbia River Lower River natural tules[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 Lower River natural tules[h/]	35.0	16.3	16.3	Lower Columbia River natural and Interior Fraser (B.C.)	38.0	22.4[g/]	117.6[g/]
2008	Lower River wild (Lewis River)[h/] and Columbia River natural tules	37.5	20.0	20.0	Lower Columbia River natural and Hood Canal Natural	20.0	4.0[g/]	20.35[g/]
2009	Columbia River Lower River natural tules	39.0	20.5	20.5	Lower Columbia River, Skagit, Stillaguamish, and Interior Fraser Natural	60.0	33.6[g/]	176.4[g/]
2010	Columbia River Lower River natural tules	55.0	56.0	61.0[j/]	Lower Columbia River, Strait of Juan de Fuca, and Interior Fraser Natural	41.5	12.8[g/]	67.2[g/]
2011	Columbia River Lower River natural tules	41.0	30.9	33.7[j/]	Lower Columbia River and Interior Fraser Natural	42.0	12.8[g/]	67.2[g/]
2012	Columbia River Lower River natural tules	55.0	47.4	51.5[j/]	Lower Columbia River and Interior Fraser Natural	47.5	11.8[g/]	71.2[g/]
2013	Columbia River Lower River natural tules	52.5	44.0	48.0[j/]	Lower Columbia River and Interior Fraser Natural	47.5	14.2[g/]	74.8[g/]
2014	Columbia River natural tules and Puget Sound	62.5	56.9	59.1[j/]	Lower Columbia River and Interior Fraser Natural	57.5	35.2[g/]	184.8[g/]

TABLE C-8. Council preseason adopted catch quotas (thousands of fish) for ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon and critical stocks driving management. (Page 3 of 3)

	Chinook				Coho			
		Catch Quota				Catch Quota		
		Treaty	Non-Indian			Treaty	Non-Indian	
Year	Critical Stocks			Sport	Critical Stocks			Sport
2015	Columbia River natural tules and Puget Sound	60.0	67.0	64.0[j/]	Lower Columbia River, Queets River and Interior Fraser Natural coho	42.5	19.2[g/]	150.8[g/]
2016	Columbia River natural tules and Puget Sound	40.0	35.0	35.0	Lower Columbia River, Queets River and Interior Fraser Natural coho	0.0	0.0	18.9[g/]
2017	Columbia River natural tules and Puget Sound	40.0	45.0	45.0	Lower Columbia River, Queets River and Interior Fraser Natural coho	12.5	5.6[g/]	42.0[g/]
2018	Columbia River natural tules and Puget Sound	40.0	27.5	27.5	Lower Columbia River, Grays Harbor, Queets River and Interior Fraser Natural coho	12.5	5.6[g/]	42.0[g/]
2019	Columbia River natural tules and Puget Sound	35.0	26.3	26.3	Lower Columbia River, Grays Harbor, Queets River and Interior Fraser Natural coho	55.0	30.4[g/]	159.6[g/]
2020	Columbia River natural tules and Puget Sound	35.0	27.6	26.4	Lower Columbia River, Grays Harbor, Queets River and Interior Fraser Natural coho	16.5	2.0[g/]	26.5[g/]
2021	Columbia River natural tules and Puget Sound	40.0	30.8	27.3	Lower Columbia River, Grays Harbor, Queets River and Interior Fraser Natural coho	26.5	5.0[g/]	70.0[g/]
2022	Columbia River natural tules and Puget Sound	40.0	27.0	27.0	Lower Columbia River, Grays Harbor, Queets River and Interior Fraser Natural coho	52.0	32.0[g/]	168.0[g/]
2023	Columbia River natural tules and Puget Sound	45.0	39.0	39.0	Lower Columbia River, Washington coastal natural, and Interior Fraser Natural coho	57.0	30.4[g/]	159.6[g/]
2024	Columbia River natural tules and Puget Sound	42.5	41.0	41.0	Lower Columbia River, Washington coastal natural, and Interior Fraser Natural coho	42.5	15.2[g/]	79.8[g/]
2025	Columbia River natural tules and Puget Sound	45.0	61.3	53.8	Lower Columbia River, Washington coastal natural, and Interior Fraser Natural coho	37.5	8.3[g/]	99.7[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).

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 percent 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 percent.

j/ Includes mark-selective fishery quotas of: 12,000 (5,000 non-mark selective quota) in 2010, 4,800 (2,000 non-mark selective quota) in 2011, 8,000 in 2012 and 2013 (4,000 non-mark selective quota), 9,000 (4,500 non-mark selective) in 2014, and 10,000 in 2015 (4,000 non-mark selective).

Table C-9. 2025 General Management and Inseason Actions[a/b/c/] (Page 1 of 5)

GENERAL MANAGEMENT ACTIONS FOR TRIBAL COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

January 1:	The all-salmon treaty troll fisheries open in Area 4B for the Makah and S'Klallam Tribes through April 15.
May 1:	Quinault, Hoh, Makah & Quileute Chinook all-salmon-except-coho treaty troll fisheries open through either June 30 or attainment of the seasonal sub-quota of 22,500 Chinook. Tribal fisheries for the Quinault, Quileute, Hoh, Makah, and S'Klallam Tribes operate within their respective usual and accustomed areas within Marine Areas 2, 3, 4 and 4B.
July 1:	The all-salmon treaty troll fisheries open through either September 15 or attainment of the seasonal 37,500 coho quota or the seasonal sub-quota of 35,392 Chinook (includes 12,409 Chinook remaining from the spring quota). Tribal fisheries for the Quinault, Quileute, Hoh, Makah, and S'Klallam Tribes operate within their respective usual and accustomed areas within Marine Areas 2, 3, 4 and 4B.
September 15	Quileute, Hoh, and Quinault treaty troll salmon fisheries close.
September 30:	Makah treaty troll salmon fisheries close.
November 2:	The Chinook winter troll fisheries open in Area 4B, 5, and 6 for the Makah Tribe through April 15.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT ACTIONS FOR NON-TRIBAL FISHERIES

February 25:	National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) provides the Council with a letter outlining the 2025 management guidance for stocks listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and stocks of concern. Supplemental guidance was also provided to the Council.
March 6-11:	Pacific Fishery Management Council meeting in Vancouver, WA
March 19:	North of Falcon hybrid meeting Number 1. Discussion of management objectives and proposed fishery plans for sport and commercial fisheries in Puget Sound.
March 24-25:	Council holds public hearings on proposed management alternatives; one for each of the three coastal states (WA, OR, and CA).
March 25:	North of Falcon hybrid meeting Number 2. Statewide fishery proposals, including Puget Sound.
April 11-15:	Pacific Fishery Management Council meeting in San Jose, CA.
May 16:	Final Rule for the 2025 annual salmon management measure is published on the Federal Register (90 FR 208010)

INSEASON ACTIONS FOR NON-TRIBAL FISHERIES

17. Decision date: March 10, 2025. Inseason Action #17 modifies the non-tribal commercial troll and recreational salmon fisheries South of Cape Falcon, OR to the U.S./Mexico border.
    - Effective May 1, 2025, at 12:01 a.m., the non-tribal ocean salmon troll commercial fishery from the Oregon/California border to Humboldt South Jetty (California Klamath Management Zone) is closed.
    - Effective April 16, 2025, at 12:01 a.m., the non-tribal ocean salmon troll commercial fishery from lat. 40° 10′ N to Point Arena, CA (Fort Bragg management area) is closed.
    - Effective May 1, 2025, at 12:01 a.m., the non-tribal ocean salmon troll commercial fishery from Point Arena, CA, to Pigeon Point, CA (San Francisco management area) is closed.
    - Effective May 1, 2025, at 12:01 a.m., the non-tribal ocean salmon troll commercial fishery from Pigeon Point, CA, to the U.S./Mexico border (Monterey management area) is closed.
    - Effective April 5, 2025, at 12:01 a.m., the ocean salmon recreational fishery from the Oregon/California border to latitude 40°10' N (California Klamath Management Zone) is closed.
    - Effective April 5, 2025, at 12:01 a.m., the ocean salmon recreational fishery from latitude 40°10' N and Point Arena, CA (Fort Bragg management area) is closed.
    - Effective April 5, 2025, at 12:01 a.m., the ocean salmon recreational fishery from Point Arena, CA, to Pigeon Point, CA (San Francisco Management Area) is closed.
    - Effective April 5, 2025, at 12:01 a.m., the ocean salmon recreational fishery from Pigeon Point, CA, to the U.S./Mexico border (Monterey Management Area) is closed.
18. Decision date: March 10, 2025. Inseason Action #18 modifies the commercial troll and South of Cape Falcon, OR to the Oregon/California border.
    - Effective March 15, 2025, at 12:01 a.m., the non-tribal commercial salmon troll fishery in the area between Cape Falcon, OR, and Humbug Mountain, OR, is closed through April 9, 2025, at 11:59 p.m.
    - Effective March 15, 2025, at 12:01 a.m., the commercial salmon troll fishery in the area between Humbug Mountain and the Oregon/California border is closed through April 14, 2025, at 11:59 p.m.
19. Decision date: April 17, 2025. Inseason Action #19 modifies the non-tribal commercial salmon troll fisheries in the area from Humbug Mountain, Oregon to the Oregon/California border.
    - Effective May 1, 2025, at 12:01 a.m., the non-tribal ocean salmon troll commercial fishery from Humbug Mountain, OR, to the Oregon/California border is closed through May 15, 2025, at 11:59 p.m.
20. Decision date: April 22, 2025. Inseason Action #20 modifies the non-tribal commercial salmon troll fisheries north of Cape Falcon, OR.
    - Effective May 1, 2025, at 12:01 a.m., the quota for the May-June North of Falcon commercial ocean salmon troll fishery that opens May 1, 2025 will be modified to 36,800 Chinook, no more than 8,000 of which may be caught in the area between the U.S./Canada border the Queets River and no more than 6,000 of which may be caught in the area between Leadbetter Point and Cape Falcon.
    - Effective May 1, 2025, at 12:01 a.m., vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver all species of fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land all species of fish in Garibaldi, Oregon, and Washington permitted vessels may also land all species of fish north of Leadbetter Point. For delivery to Washington ports north of Leadbetter Point, vessels must notify WDFW at 360-249-1215 prior to crossing the Leadbetter Point line with area fished, total Chinook, coho, and halibut catch aboard, and destination with approximate time of delivery.
    - Effective May 1, 2025 through May 14, 2025, at 12:01 a.m., the landing and possession limit for the area between Cape Falcon and the U.S./Canada border will be modified to 250 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thursday through Wednesday) from May 1 to May 14.
    - Effective May 1, 2025 through May 14, 2025, at 12:01 a.m., the landing and possession limit in the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River will be modified to 70 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thursday through Wednesday) from May 1 to May 14.
    - Effective May 1, 2025 through May 14, 2025, at 12:01 a.m., the landing and possession limit in the area between the Queets River and Leadbetter Point will be modified to 250 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thursday through Wednesday) from May 1 to May 14.
    - Effective May 1, 2025 through May 14, 2025, at 12:01 a.m., the landing and possession limit in the area between Leadbetter Point and Cape Falcon will be modified to 60 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thursday through Wednesday) from May 1 to May 14.
    - Effective May 15, 2025, at 12:01 a.m., no landing and possession limit in effect for the entire area between Cape Falcon and the U.S./Canada border, or for the area between the Queets River and Leadbetter Point.

- Effective May 15, 2025, at 12:01 a.m., the landing and possession limit for the subarea between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River will be modified to 100 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thursday through Wednesday).
- Effective May 15, 2025, at 12:01 a.m., the landing and possession limit in the subarea between Leadbetter Point and Cape Falcon will be modified to 80 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thursday through Wednesday).

21. Decision date: May 7, 2025. Inseason Action #21 modifies the non-tribal commercial salmon troll fisheries north of Cape Falcon, OR.
    - Effective May 8, 2025, the landing and possession limit for the entire area between Cape Falcon and the U.S./Canada border will be modified to 125 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thursday through Wednesday).
    - Effective May 8, 2025, the landing and possession limit in the combined subareas between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River will be modified to 60 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thursday through Wednesday).
    - Effective May 8, 2025, the landing and possession limit in the subarea between the Queets River and Leadbetter Point will be modified to 125 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thursday through Wednesday).
    - Effective May 8, 2025, the landing and possession limit in the subarea between Leadbetter Point and Cape Falcon will be modified to 60 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thursday through Wednesday).
    - The above limits are in effect until superseded.
22. Decision date: May 14, 2025. Inseason Action #22 modifies the non-tribal commercial salmon troll fisheries north of Cape Falcon, OR.
    - Effective May 15, the landing and possession limit for the entire area between Cape Falcon and the U.S./Canada border will be modified to 60 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thursday through Wednesday).
    - Effective May 15, the landing and possession limit in the combined subareas between the U.S./Canada border and the Leadbetter Point will be modified to 50 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thursday through Wednesday).

1. Decision date: May 16, 2025. Inseason Action #1 modifies the non-tribal commercial salmon troll fisheries north of Cape Falcon, OR.
    - Effective 2:00 PM May 16 through 11:59 PM June 29, the landing and possession limit for the entire area between Cape Falcon and the U.S./Canada border will be modified to 60 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thursday through Wednesday).
    - Effective 2:00 PM May 16 through 11:59 PM June 29, the landing and possession limit in the combined subareas between the U.S./Canada border and Leadbetter Point will be modified to 50 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thursday through Wednesday).
    - Effective 2:00 PM May 16 through 11:59 PM June 29, the landing and possession limit in the subarea between Leadbetter Point and Cape Falcon will be modified to 60 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thursday through Wednesday).
2. Decision date: May 22, 2025. Inseason Action #2 modifies the non-tribal commercial salmon troll fisheries north of Cape Falcon, OR.
    - Effective at 5:00 p.m. on May 22, 2025, through 11:59 p.m. on June 29, 2025, the Chinook salmon landing and possession limit for the commercial salmon troll fishery across the entire north of Cape Falcon area, regardless of subarea, will be modified to: 70 Chinook per vessel per week (Thursday-Wednesday).
3. Decision date: June 05, 2025. Inseason Action #3 modifies the non-tribal commercial salmon troll fisheries north of Cape Falcon, OR.
    - Effective 3:00 PM, June 5, 2025, through 11:59 PM, June 29, 2025, for the ocean salmon troll fishery, the landing and possession limit for the entire area between Cape Falcon and the U.S./Canada border is modified to 125 Chinook salmon per vessel per landing week (Thursday through Wednesday).
    - Effective 3:00 PM, June 5, 2025, through 11:59 PM, June 29, 2025, for the ocean salmon troll fishery, the landing and possession limit in the combined subareas between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River is modified to 100 Chinook salmon per vessel per landing week (Thursday through Wednesday).
    - Effective 3:00 PM, June 5, 2025, through 11:59 PM, June 29, 2025, for the ocean salmon troll fishery, the landing and possession limit for the subarea between the Queets River and Leadbetter Point is 125 Chinook salmon per vessel per landing week (Thursday through Wednesday).
    - Effective 3:00 PM, June 5, 2025, through 11:59 PM, June 29, 2025, for the ocean salmon troll fishery, the landing and possession limit in the area between Leadbetter Point and Cape Falcon is 100 Chinook salmon per vessel per landing week (Thursday through Wednesday).

4. Decision date: June 11, 2025. Inseason Action #4 modifies the non-tribal commercial salmon troll fisheries north of Cape Falcon, OR.
    - Effective at 12:01 a.m. on June 12, 2025, through 11:59 p.m. on June 29, 2025, the Chinook salmon landing and possession limit for the commercial salmon troll fishery across the entire north of Cape Falcon area, regardless of subarea, will be modified to 70 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thursday-Wednesday).
5. Decision date: June 18, 2025. Inseason Action #5 modifies the non-tribal commercial salmon troll fisheries north of Cape Falcon, OR.
    - Effective at 11:59 p.m. on June 18, 2025, through 11:59 p.m. on June 29, 2025, the commercial salmon troll fishery in the area north of Cape Falcon is closed.
6. Decision date: June 23, 2025. Inseason Action #6 modifies the recreational salmon fisheries south of Cape Falcon, OR.
    - Effective July 5, 2025, at 12:01 AM, the recreational ocean salmon fishery between the OR/CA border to the U.S./Mexico Border previously scheduled for July 5-6, July 31 – August 3, and August 25-31 is closed.
7. Decision date: June 23, 2025. Inseason Action #7 modifies the non-tribal commercial salmon troll fisheries north of Cape Falcon, OR.
    - Effective 4:00 PM June 23, 2025, through 11:59 PM June 29, 2025, the commercial salmon troll fishery in the area north of Cape Falcon is open. The Chinook salmon landing and possession limit for the entire area is 10 Chinook per vessel for the entire open period.
    - All other pre-season regulations remain in place.
8. Decision date: June 23, 2025. Inseason Action #8 modifies the non-tribal commercial salmon troll fisheries north of Cape Falcon, OR.
    - Effective 12:01 AM July 1, 2025, for the commercial salmon troll fishery in the area north of Cape Falcon, the landing and possession limit for the period July 1-9 will be modified to 60 Chinook for the open period.
    - Effective 12:01 AM July 10, 2025, for the commercial salmon troll fishery in the area north of Cape Falcon, the landing and possession limit will be modified to 50 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Thursday-Wednesday).
    - All other pre-season regulations for the July-September fishery remain in place.
9. Decision date: July 30, 2025. Inseason Action #9 modifies the non-tribal commercial salmon troll fisheries north of Cape Falcon, OR.
    - Effective 12:01 AM July 31, 2025, for the commercial salmon troll fishery in the area between the U.S./Canada border and Cape Falcon, the landing and possession limit is modified to 80 Chinook salmon and 45 marked coho salmon per vessel per landing week (Thursday-Wednesday).
10. Decision date: August 7, 2025. Inseason Action #10 modifies the non-tribal commercial salmon troll fisheries north of Cape Falcon, OR.
    - Effective 4:00 PM August 7, 2025, for the commercial salmon troll fishery in the area between the U.S./Canada border and Cape Falcon, the landing and possession limit is modified to 100 Chinook salmon per vessel per landing week (Thursday-Wednesday). The landing and possession limit for marked coho salmon remains the same.
11. Decision date: August 14, 2025. Inseason Action #11 modifies the non-tribal recreational salmon fisheries north of Cape Falcon, OR.
    - Effective 12:01 AM Tuesday, August 19, 2025, the recreational fishery in the area between Cape Falcon and Leadbetter Point (Columbia River Subarea) is closed to fishing for salmon. Possession of salmon on board a vessel is prohibited in the Columbia River Subarea.
12. Decision date: August 20, 2025. Inseason Action #12 modifies the non-tribal commercial salmon troll fisheries north of Cape Falcon, OR.
    - Effective 12:01 AM Thursday, August 21, 2025 for the commercial salmon troll fishery in the area between the U.S./Canada border and Cape Falcon, the landing and possession limit is modified to 45 Chinook and 15 marked coho salmon per vessel per landing week (Thursday-Wednesday).
13. Decision date: August 20, 2025. Inseason Action #13 modifies the non-tribal commercial salmon troll fisheries north of Cape Falcon, OR.
    - Effective 12:01 AM Thursday, August 28, 2025, the commercial salmon troll fishery in the area between the U.S./Canada border and Cape Falcon is closed.
14. Decision date: August 26, 2025. Inseason Action #14 modifies the non-tribal recreational salmon fisheries north of Cape Falcon, OR.
    - Effective 12:01 AM Saturday, August 30, 2025, the recreational fishery in the area between Cape Falcon and Leadbetter Point (Columbia River Subarea) is open to fishing for salmon. Two salmon per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook. All coho must be marked. Columbia River Control Zone is closed.

TABLE C-9. 2025 General Management and Inseason Actions [a/b/c/] (Page 5 of 5)

15. Decision date: August 26, 2025. Inseason Action #15 modifies the non-tribal recreational salmon fisheries north of Cape Falcon, OR.
    - Effective 12:01 AM Sunday, August 31, 2025, the recreational fishery in the area between Cape Falcon and Leadbetter Point (Columbia River Subarea) is closed to fishing for salmon. Possession of salmon on board a vessel is prohibited in the Columbia River Subarea.
16. Decision date: August 29, 2025. Inseason Action #16 modifies the non-tribal recreational salmon fisheries south of Cape Falcon, OR.
    - Effective 12:01 AM on Monday, September 1, 2025, transfer, on an impact neutral basis, 3,930 mark-selective coho salmon remaining from the quota for the recreational fishery in the area from Cape Falcon to the OR/CA border to the September recreational non-mark-selective fishery in the area from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain. This transfer increases the non-mark-selective coho salmon quota in the September 1, 2025 through September 30, 2025, recreational fishery from 30,000 non-mark-selective coho salmon to a revised quota of 33,930 non-mark-selective coho salmon.
17. Decision date: August 29, 2025. Inseason Action #17 modifies the non-tribal recreational salmon fisheries north of Cape Falcon, OR.
    - Effective 12:01 AM Tuesday, September 2, 2025, the recreational fishery in the area between Queets River and Cape Alava (La Push Subarea) is closed to fishing for salmon. Possession of salmon on board a vessel is prohibited in the La Push Subarea.
18. Decision date: August 29, 2025. Inseason Action #18 modifies the non-tribal commercial troll salmon fisheries north of Cape Falcon, OR.
    - Effective 1:00 PM Friday, August 29, 2025 through Monday, September 15, 2025 the commercial troll fishery in the subareas between the U.S./Canada border and Leadbetter Point (Neah Bay, La Push and Westport subareas) is open Fridays through Tuesdays, closed Wednesdays and Thursdays. The landing and possession limit is 15 Chinook and 7 marked coho salmon per vessel per open period (Friday-Tuesday).
    - Effective 1:00 PM Friday, August 29, 2025 through Tuesday, September 30, 2025 the commercial troll fishery in the subarea between Leadbetter Point and Cape Falcon (Columbia River subarea) is open Fridays through Tuesdays, closed Wednesdays and Thursdays. The landing and possession limit is 15 Chinook and 7 marked coho salmon per vessel per open period (Friday-Tuesday).
19. Decision date: September 4, 2025. Inseason Action #19 modifies the non-tribal commercial troll salmon fisheries north of Cape Falcon, OR.
    - Effective 12:01 AM Friday, September 5, 2025 through 11:59 PM Wednesday, September 10, 2025 the commercial troll fishery in the area between the U.S./Canada border and Cape Falcon, OR (the North of Falcon Area) is open. The landing and possession limit is 10 Chinook and 4 marked coho salmon per vessel for the entire open period.
20. Decision date: September 4, 2025. Inseason Action #20 modifies the non-tribal commercial troll salmon fisheries north of Cape Falcon, OR.
    - Effective 12:01 AM Thursday, September 11, 2025 the commercial troll fishery in the area between the U.S./Canada border and Cape Falcon, OR (the North of Falcon Area) is closed.
21. Decision date: September 4, 2025. Inseason Action #21 modifies the non-tribal recreational salmon fisheries north of Cape Falcon, OR.
    - Effective 12:01 AM Sunday, September 7, 2025, the recreational fishery in the area between Cape Alava and the U.S./Canada border (Neah Bay Subarea) is closed to fishing for salmon.
22. Decision date: September 14, 2025. Inseason Action #22 modifies the non-tribal recreational salmon fisheries south of Cape Falcon, OR.
    - Effective September 29, 2025, at 12:01 a.m., the recreational ocean salmon fishery between Point Reyes and Pigeon Point, previously scheduled for September 29-30, October 1-5, and October 27-31 is closed.
    - Effective September 29, 2025, at 12:01 a.m., the recreational ocean salmon fishery between Pigeon Point and Point Sur, previously scheduled for September 29-30 is closed.

a/ Unless stated otherwise, season openings or modifications of restrictions are effective at 00:01 hours of the listed date. Closures are effective at 23:59 hours of the listed date. NMFS inseason actions are results of conference calls between state, federal and tribal fishery managers.

b/ Preseason fishing structure are in Preseason report III, Tables 1-3 found on the Council's website (pcouncil.org). Updated regulations reflecting inseason actions are also published on the NOAA fisheries.noaa.gov Westcoast webpage.

c/ A summary of actual fishing seasons are provided in Chapter I, Tables 1-3 and a more detailed summary is provided in Appendix C, Table C1-C7.

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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					
Crescent City														
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996-2000	-	-	-	-	8.3	10.2	-	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001-2005	11.1	12.0	10.9	11.6	12.7	12.2	10.1	12.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006-2010	-	-	-	-	-	13.7	-	13.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011-2015	-	11.7	11.2	15.1	13.9	12.5	-	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	-	-	-	-	-	14.3	-	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	8.6	9.7	9.5	9.8	-	-	9.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	-	8.3	9.1	9.2	-	-	9.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eureka														
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
1996-2000	-	-	-	-	11.9	10.1	-	10.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001-2005	-	-	-	-	11.4	11.3	-	11.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006-2010	-	-	-	-	-	12.3	-	12.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011-2015	-	9.1	11.2	12.3	11.8	11.5	-	11.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	-	-	-	-	-	11.9	-	11.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	7.1	8.3	10.6	10.1	-	-	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	-	7.9	9.2	8.9	-	-	8.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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					
Fort Bragg														
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
1996-2000	-	-	-	-	11.0	11.4	-	11.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001-2005	-	13.6	-	12.1	12.5	13.0	-	12.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006-2010	12.5	-	-	15.8	15.2	14.4	-	15.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011-2015	-	11.2	12.9	12.7	13.3	12.8	-	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	-	-	10.5	-	11.2	12.1	-	10.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-	-	-	10.5	-	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-	12.6	10.3	10.0	-	11.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	-	8.2	8.7	10.7	-	-	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	-	-	-	13.6	10.3	-	13.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	11.4	10.7	-	11.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	-	-	-	10.4	11.1	-	-	10.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Francisco														
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
1996-2000	9.9	9.4	9.8	11.0	12.5	12.9	-	10.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001-2005	-	11.9	13.2	12.5	14.0	14.4	14.2	12.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006-2010	-	11.4	-	14.4	14.3	17.2	18.5	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011-2015	-	11.1	12.1	12.7	14.0	12.7	13.4	12.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	-	9.6	10.0	-	12.9	11.5	12.5	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-	-	11.8	11.9	12.5	11.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-	12.4	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	8.4	8.7	10.3	10.5	12.5	12.8	9.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	10.5	10.3	10.0	11.9	11.3	13.4	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	11.1	11.2	12.8	13.3	14.5	11.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	-	-	-	10.5	11.6	13.8	14.2	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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														
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
1996-2000	11.1	10.3	11.0	12.4	11.8	10.1	-	10.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001-2005	-	12.1	13.1	13.7	14.0	13.8	-	12.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006-2010	-	13.2	12.9	14.7	13.7	16.7	-	13.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011-2015	-	11.8	13.1	14.0	13.3	12.2	-	12.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	-	9.6	10.8	-	-	-	-	9.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	10.5	12.8	-	-	-	-	11.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	11.1	13.2	-	-	-	-	12.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	9.1	9.9	10.9	-	-	-	9.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	12.2	12.3	13.3	12.6	-	-	12.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	10.8	13.3	14.6	13.4	-	-	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	-	10.3	10.7	12.5	12.9	-	-	10.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Statewide [a/]														
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
1996-2000	10.3	10.0	10.4	11.5	12.3	12.1	-	10.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001-2005	11.1	12.1	13.1	12.7	13.4	13.0	13.8	12.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006-2010	12.5	12.3	12.9	14.6	14.7	15.0	18.5	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011-2015	-	11.4	12.6	12.9	13.6	12.5	13.4	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	-	9.6	10.6	-	12.5	11.6	12.5	11.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	10.5	12.8	-	11.8	11.6	12.5	11.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	10.5	12.6	12.2	11.4	12.0	12.1	11.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	9.0	9.1	10.3	10.4	12.5	12.8	9.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	11.6	10.6	10.1	12.1	11.2	13.4	10.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	10.8	11.2	11.7	11.8	12.7	14.5	11.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	-	10.3	10.7	10.6	11.5	13.8	14.2	10.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a/ Total statewide and season averages includes minor landings from Oregon prior to 2005.

b/ Preliminary.

Table D-2. Oregon monthly troll Chinook and coho average dressed weights (pounds).

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
1996-2000	-	-	11.1	11.7	12.0	10.5	10.1	12.5	14.6	-	10.9
2001-2005	10.2	10.3	10.8	10.3	10.5	10.7	9.8	10.3	13.8	13.2	10.5
2006-2010	-	13.4	11.9	12.7	13.2	13.1	13.6	16.9	14.9	14.0	12.8
2011-2015	-	10.8	11.3	11.7	12.6	12.2	11.3	12.4	12.0	-	11.6
2016	-	11.7	11.5	11.4	12.6	13.1	13.1	14.4	12.6	-	12.3
2017	-	13.8	11.4	11.8	12.1	13.3	12.6	13.0	11.1	-	12.1
2018	-	-	11.0	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.6	13.1	12.3	-	11.8
2019	-	9.7	10.1	11.0	10.8	10.6	11.0	11.3	-	-	10.8
2020	-	13.0	13.3	13.4	14.8	15.1	14.3	12.6	-	-	14.1
2021	11.8	11.7	11.4	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.5	11.6	-	-	11.8
2022	11.5	11.2	10.1	9.9	11.2	12.0	12.4	12.6	-	-	10.9
2023	-	-	11.6	9.9	11.7	11.7	11.0	12.0	11.6	-	11.4
2024	-	15.2	12.3	12.5	13.5	14.0	11.5	12.0	-	-	13.2
2025[a/]	-	12.8	11.3	12.9	13.3	13.4	12.6	12.3	12.0	-	12.9
						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
1996-2000	-	-	-	-	-	5.9	6.6	-	-	-	5.9
2001-2005	-	-	-	-	5.3	6.9	7.2	-	-	-	5.6
2006-2010	-	-	-	-	5.6	7.4	8.9	-	-	-	7.2
2011-2015	-	-	-	-	5.2	6.8	8.4	-	-	-	6.5
2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-	-	5.4	5.8	6.3	-	-	-	6.0
2018	-	-	-	-	5.7	6.8	6.9	-	-	-	6.6
2019	-	-	-	-	4.6	5.1	5.1	-	-	-	4.7
2020	-	-	-	-	4.9	6.4	7.3	-	-	-	5.8
2021	-	-	-	-	5.6	5.9	5.7	-	-	-	5.8
2022	-	-	-	-	4.4	5.7	5.5	-	-	-	4.8
2023	-	-	-	-	3.9	5.6	7.0	-	-	-	6.5
2024	-	-	-	-	4.2	5.4	5.8	-	-	-	6.5
2025[a/]	-	-	-	-	4.8	6.4	6.7	-	-	-	6.2

a/ Preliminary.

Table D-3. Washington monthly troll Chinook and coho salmon average dressed weights (pounds).[a/]

	May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Season	
Year	Treaty Indian	Non-Indian	Treaty Indian	Non-Indian	Treaty Indian	Non-Indian	Treaty Indian	Non-Indian	Treaty Indian	Non-Indian	Treaty Indian	Non-Indian	Treaty Indian[b/]	Non-Indian
							CHINOOK							
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
1996-2000	8.4	11.2	8.5	12.0	7.1	12.3	8.4	11.0	7.5	10.7	-	-	8.5	11.5
2001-2005	9.5	11.3	10.7	12.6	13.5	15.0	14.2	15.4	11.9	13.6	-	-	11.4	13.2
2006-2010	8.0	11.3	8.1	12.0	9.8	14.4	10.4	14.6	7.4	13.3	-	-	8.7	12.4
2011-2015	8.0	10.2	8.6	11.2	12.0	13.1	12.5	13.7	11.1	13.4	-	-	10.0	11.7
2016	7.7	10.2	9.7	11.6	9.7	13.2	8.6	13.3	9.8	-	-	-	9.3	11.6
2017	5.8	9.3	6.3	10.0	8.5	10.8	9.3	12.0	7.8	12.3	-	-	8.1	10.2
2018	6.1	9.4	6.5	10.7	9.1	11.2	8.6	13.0	7.1	13.5	-	-	7.5	10.8
2019	7.3	10.7	11.2	12.1	9.4	13.8	10.8	14.5	10.3	14.4	-	-	9.7	13.2
2020	10.8	10.4	10.4	11.8	13.2	13.5	13.1	14.2	10.0	13.4	-	-	11.5	13.3
2021	7.9	9.5	6.6	11.5	7.3	12.7	10.2	13.8	8.7	12.3	-	-	8.1	12.0
2022	5.8	8.4	9.0	10.0	7.6	10.4	8.3	12.1	7.0	10.6	-	-	7.6	9.4
2023	7.3	8.7	8.1	9.8	9.3	12.3	9.0	12.5	6.6	10.9	-	-	8.7	10.4
2024	7.0	9.3	7.7	10.3	9.0	12.7	10.2	13.2	7.9	12.9	-	-	8.4	10.8
2025	7.1	8.4	7.6	9.5	8.2	11.1	9.9	12.4	8.5	12.9	-	-	8.3	9.9
							COHO							
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
1996-2000	-	-	4.0	-	5.0	4.2	4.4	5.2	5.0	6.3	-	-	4.8	5.1
2001-2005	7.0	-	4.8	-	5.1	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.1	7.1	-	-	5.9	6.3
2006-2010	5.5	-	4.0	-	5.6	5.8	6.6	7.3	7.5	8.6	-	-	6.6	7.1
2011-2015	5.0	-	8.0	-	5.1	4.8	5.3	5.5	5.7	6.2	-	-	5.3	5.4
2016	-	-	-	-	7.3	-	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	7.6	-
2017	-	-	-	-	5.2	5.0	6.1	6.8	6.0	7.3	-	-	6.0	6.5
2018	-	-	-	-	5.3	5.3	5.9	6.9	6.1	7.5	-	-	5.9	6.7
2019	-	-	-	-	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.6	5.8	6.2	-	-	5.1	5.6
2020	-	-	-	-	5.8	5.2	5.9	6.5	6.8	9.0	-	-	6.2	6.5
2021	-	-	-	-	4.4	5.3	5.2	6.1	5.7	6.6	-	-	5.1	6.2
2022	-	-	-	-	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.1	5.3	6.6	-	-	4.7	5.9
2023	-	-	-	-	4.4	4.3	4.9	6.2	5.2	6.3	-	-	4.8	5.8
2024	-	-	-	-	5.4	4.8	5.9	6.0	5.5	6.1	-	-	5.6	5.5
2025	-	-	-	-	5.1	5.6	5.9	6.8	5.9	7.5	-	-	5.6	6.3

a/ All values in this table are based on preliminary information available at the start of each year's review. Treaty Indian statistics dervied from salmon treaty troll catch

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/]

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 (2025 dollars)
1960	6,221	3,339	1,365	-	2,446	20,338
1961-1965	8,463	4,536	1,713	-	2,652	21,270
1966-1970	7,316	4,350	2,101	-	2,084	14,610
1971-1975	7,977	6,713	2,759	-	2,409	13,037
1976-1980	7,052	13,318	4,315	-	3,102	11,897
1981-1985	4,799	11,499	3,243	4,658	3,542	9,666
1986-1990	8,360	21,641	2,449	3,523	8,735	20,512
1991-1995	3,523	7,478	1,244	2,754	6,149	12,251
1996-2000	4,037	6,813	783	1,940	8,820	16,071
2001-2005	4,877	11,108	680	1,549	16,381	26,996
2006-2010	932	4,833	431	1,325	10,053	15,045
2011-2015	2,151	12,631	598	1,158	20,325	27,651
2016	615	5,312	438	1,105	12,129	15,906
2017	497	4,925	400	1,083	12,312	15,863
2018	930	7,932	456	1,072	17,396	21,910
2019	2,604	17,209	571	1,053	30,138	37,343
2020	1,928	14,408	473	1,032	30,461	37,242
2021	2,294	18,486	486	1,026	38,038	44,477
2022	2,287	17,168	464	1,006	37,000	40,390
2023	-	-	-	973	-	-
2024	-	-	-	920	-	-
2025	-	-	-	848	-	-

a/ Derived from vessel permit database and fish landing tickets.

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/]

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 (2025 dollars)
1974	-	7,937	2,253	-	3,523	17,840
1975	-	5,808	2,304	-	2,521	11,683
1976-1980[b/]	6,679	11,679	3,205	4,314	3,759	14,709
1981-1985[c/d/]	2,969	5,830	2,531	3,441	2,272	6,231
1986-1990	5,688	12,584	1,991	2,612	6,261	14,660
1991-1995[e/]	1,265	2,297	665	1,801	3,651	7,285
1996-2000	1,428	2,447	398	1,209	6,084	11,148
2001-2005[f/]	3,148	7,151	514	1,175	13,675	22,653
2006[f/]-2010	359	1,830	305	1,062	5,338	7,912
2011-2015	1,256	7,275	411	985	16,703	22,592
2016	518	4,261	313	972	13,613	17,853
2017	267	2,129	176	956	12,099	15,589
2018	289	2,442	230	945	10,618	13,374
2019	320	2,103	218	925	9,645	11,951
2020	183	1,524	174	907	8,756	10,705
2021	232	2,249	187	883	12,026	14,062
2022	375	3,206	180	853	17,810	19,442
2023	63	414	91	870	4,554	4,794
2024	63	414	162	831	2,558	2,693
2025[g/]	400	3,530	167	794	21,135	21,135

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

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

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/ In 2001-2006, permits were reissued in a lottery, because the total number of permits had fallen below 1,200.

g/ Preliminary.

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/]

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 (2025 dollars)
1978	4,746	10,025	3,041	3,291	3,297	12,738
1979	5,262	15,091	2,778	3,068	5,432	19,383
1980	3,398	7,114	2,626	2,797	2,709	8,865
1981-1985[b/c/]	1,433	3,225	1,675	2,233	1,696	4,729
1986-1990	752	1,670	913	1,349	1,997	4,653
1991-1995[d/e/f/g/]	345	834	397	586	1,607	3,260
1996-2000[h/i/j/]	126	197	54	270	4,188	7,611
2001-2005	584	921	78	163	11,371	18,786
2006-2010	278	1,398	92	158	14,331	21,053
2011	339	1,687	112	158	15,066	21,218
2012	452	2,358	105	158	22,457	31,049
2013	481	2,838	108	157	26,275	35,720
2014	551	2,709	116	156	23,351	31,201
2015	640	3,448	122	153	28,266	37,422
2016	201	1,606	107	151	15,009	19,683
2017	343	2,919	108	155	27,031	34,826
2018	263	2,350	108	155	21,759	27,406
2019	322	1,925	88	155	21,878	27,108
2020	168	1,173	60	153	19,555	24,229
2021	233	2,043	76	153	26,882	31,432
2022	291	1,849	79	152	23,402	25,546
2023	415	3,358	93	151	36,108	39,417
2024	451	3,563	109	152	32,688	34,410
2025	563	5,287	115	152	45,972	45,972

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 in 1984.

c/ 118 licenses and delivery permits purchased by buyback program in 1985.

d/ The 1994 season was closed north of Cape Falcon, but Chinook were caught off Oregon and landed in Puget

e/ Value information in 1994 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 in 1995.

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 5)

	Vessels			Catch[c/]		
Year	Length Category (feet)	Number[b/]	Percent of Total	Average Pounds Per Vessel	Total (pounds)	Percent of Total
2025	<20	-	-	-	-	-
	21-25	-	-	-	-	-
	26-30	-	-	-	-	-
	31-35	-	-	-	-	-
	36-40	-	-	-	-	-
	41-45	-	-	-	-	-
	46-50	-	-	-	-	-
	51-55	-	-	-	-	-
	>56	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	-		-	-	
2024	<20	-	-	-	-	-
	21-25	-	-	-	-	-
	26-30	-	-	-	-	-
	31-35	-	-	-	-	-
	36-40	-	-	-	-	-
	41-45	-	-	-	-	-
	46-50	-	-	-	-	-
	51-55	-	-	-	-	-
	>56	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	-		-	-	
2023	<20	-	-	-	-	-
	21-25	-	-	-	-	-
	26-30	-	-	-	-	-
	31-35	-	-	-	-	-
	36-40	-	-	-	-	-
	41-45	-	-	-	-	-
	46-50	-	-	-	-	-
	51-55	-	-	-	-	-
	>56	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	-		-	-	
2022	<20	28	6%	1,151	32,234	1%
	21-25	106	23%	1,810	191,865	8%
	26-30	78	17%	2,391	186,465	8%
	31-35	79	17%	5,018	396,457	17%
	36-40	65	14%	7,437	483,389	21%
	41-45	63	14%	8,036	506,243	22%
	46-50	29	6%	12,041	349,177	15%
	51-55	8	2%	10,123	80,980	4%
	>56	8	2%	7,502	60,017	3%
	TOTAL	464		4,929	2,286,827	
2021	<20	27	6%	862	23,280	1%
	21-25	98	20%	1,355	132,811	6%
	26-30	81	17%	2,062	166,983	7%
	31-35	93	19%	4,447	413,583	18%
	36-40	69	14%	6,123	422,475	18%
	41-45	67	14%	9,088	608,896	26%
	46-50	34	7%	11,064	376,163	16%
	51-55	11	2%	9,190	101,085	4%
	>56	6	1%	10,053	60,316	3%
	TOTAL	486		4,744	2,305,592	

TABLE D-7. California salmon troll boat-size catch statistics in pounds of dressed salmon.[a/] (Page 2 of 5)

	Vessels			Catch[c/]		
Year	Length	Number[b/]	Percent of	Average	Total	Percent of
2020	<20	28	6%	806	22,576	1%
	21-25	101	21%	1,400	141,397	7%
	26-30	78	16%	2,084	162,544	8%
	31-35	92	19%	3,934	361,968	19%
	36-40	72	15%	5,288	380,705	20%
	41-45	60	13%	8,586	515,168	27%
	46-50	26	5%	8,877	230,810	12%
	51-55	10	2%	8,270	82,697	4%
	>56	6	1%	4,943	29,658	2%
	TOTAL	473		4,075	1,927,523	
2019	<20	33	6%	1,328	43,810	2%
	21-25	117	20%	2,335	273,231	10%
	26-30	90	16%	2,388	214,925	8%
	31-35	108	19%	5,125	553,545	21%
	36-40	91	16%	5,996	545,629	21%
	41-45	77	13%	7,606	585,693	22%
	46-50	38	7%	7,319	278,136	11%
	51-55	10	2%	7,425	74,247	3%
	>56	7	1%	5,015	35,102	1%
	TOTAL	571		4,561	2,604,318	
2018	<20	25	5%	543	13,572	1%
	21-25	100	22%	913	91,294	10%
	26-30	74	16%	1,538	113,826	12%
	31-35	99	22%	1,804	178,642	19%
	36-40	70	15%	3,210	224,704	24%
	41-45	56	12%	4,464	249,986	27%
	46-50	24	5%	1,817	43,610	5%
	51-55	8	2%	1,832	14,652	2%
	>56	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/
	TOTAL	456		2,040	930,286	
2017	<20	31	8%	442	13,693	3%
	21-25	95	24%	764	72,575	15%
	26-30	68	17%	919	62,491	13%
	31-35	90	23%	1,292	116,305	23%
	36-40	58	15%	1,900	110,225	22%
	41-45	35	9%	2,408	84,275	17%
	46-50	18	5%	1,991	35,836	7%
	51-55	5	1%	395	1,976	0%
	>56	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/
	TOTAL	400		1,243	497,376	
2016	<20	20	5%	924	18,480	3%
	21-25	96	22%	821	78,851	13%
	26-30	78	18%	1,108	86,397	14%
	31-35	102	23%	1,426	145,463	24%
	36-40	74	17%	1,963	145,229	24%
	41-45	37	8%	2,557	94,623	15%
	46-50	23	5%	1,663	38,239	6%
	51-55	5	1%	1,313	6,565	1%
	>56	3	1%	493	1,479	0%
	TOTAL	438		1,405	615,326	

TABLE D-7. California salmon troll boat-size catch statistics in pounds of dressed salmon.[a/] (Page 3 of 5)

	Vessels			Catch[c/]		
Year	Length Category (feet)	Number[b/]	Percent of Total	Average Pounds Per	Total (pounds)	Percent of Total
2015	<20	35	6%	484	16,928	1%
	21-25	119	20%	1,146	136,353	11%
	26-30	93	16%	1,592	148,075	12%
	31-35	128	22%	1,908	244,190	21%
	36-40	99	17%	2,878	284,969	24%
	41-45	62	11%	3,706	229,802	19%
	46-50	34	6%	2,560	87,029	7%
	51-55	11	2%	1,812	19,933	2%
	>56	6	1%	3,460	20,761	2%
	TOTAL	587		2,024	1,188,040	
2014	<20	39	6%	554	21,622	1%
	21-25	117	18%	1,669	195,278	9%
	26-30	106	16%	1,999	211,870	9%
	31-35	139	21%	3,792	527,109	23%
	36-40	109	17%	5,152	561,516	25%
	41-45	81	12%	5,836	472,719	21%
	46-50	41	6%	4,298	176,231	8%
	51-55	13	2%	4,256	55,324	2%
	>56	8	1%	3,958	31,660	1%
	TOTAL	653		3,451	2,253,329	
2013	<20	41	6%	1,429	58,595	2%
	21-25	121	18%	2,082	251,950	7%
	26-30	113	17%	2,792	315,498	8%
	31-35	128	19%	5,147	658,858	17%
	36-40	111	17%	7,490	831,408	22%
	41-45	89	13%	10,578	941,458	25%
	46-50	51	8%	10,696	545,502	14%
	51-55	11	2%	10,361	113,969	3%
	>56	6	1%	12,697	76,183	2%
	TOTAL	671		5,653	3,793,421	
2012	<20	42	7%	890	37,386	1%
	21-25	112	18%	1,877	210,275	8%
	26-30	99	16%	2,556	253,024	10%
	31-35	122	20%	4,249	518,329	20%
	36-40	104	17%	5,638	586,352	23%
	41-45	82	13%	7,292	597,924	24%
	46-50	41	7%	6,171	252,996	10%
	51-55	8	1%	5,634	45,072	2%
	>56	6	1%	4,838	29,026	1%
	TOTAL	616		4,108	2,530,384	
2011	<20	27	6%	252	6,795	1%
	21-25	86	19%	733	63,062	6%
	26-30	79	17%	889	70,270	7%
	31-35	91	20%	1,748	159,080	16%
	36-40	86	19%	3,175	273,088	28%
	41-45	64	14%	4,348	278,295	28%
	46-50	23	5%	4,782	109,992	11%
	51-55	5	1%	3,416	17,078	2%
	>56	3	1%	4,679	14,037	1%
	TOTAL	464		2,137	991,697	

TABLE D-7. California salmon troll boat-size catch statistics in pounds of dressed salmon.[a/] (Page 4 of 5)

Year	Length	Vessels Number[b/]	Vessels Percent of	Catch[c/] Average	Catch[c/] Total	Catch[c/] Percent of
2010	<20	9	4%	419	3,772	2%
	21-25	46	21%	524	24,124	11%
	26-30	31	14%	1,161	35,990	16%
	31-35	46	21%	637	29,289	13%
	36-40	40	19%	1,360	54,414	24%
	41-45	30	14%	1,533	45,985	20%
	46-50	10	5%	2,066	20,656	9%
	51-55	3	1%	4,451	13,352	6%
	>56	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/
	TOTAL	215		1,059	227,582	
2009	<20	-	-	-	-	-
	21-25	-	-	-	-	-
	26-30	-	-	-	-	-
	31-35	-	-	-	-	-
	36-40	-	-	-	-	-
	41-45	-	-	-	-	-
	46-50	-	-	-	-	-
	51-55	-	-	-	-	-
	>56	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	-		-	-	
2008	<20	-	-	-	-	-
	21-25	-	-	-	-	-
	26-30	-	-	-	-	-
	31-35	-	-	-	-	-
	36-40	-	-	-	-	-
	41-45	-	-	-	-	-
	46-50	-	-	-	-	-
	51-55	-	-	-	-	-
	>56	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	-		-	-	
2007	<20	20	3%	275	5,506	0%
	21-25	95	16%	718	68,173	4%
	26-30	87	14%	1,417	123,280	8%
	31-35	119	20%	2,622	312,075	20%
	36-40	124	21%	3,312	410,698	27%
	41-45	79	13%	4,273	337,558	22%
	46-50	55	9%	3,633	199,821	13%
	51-55	12	2%	3,676	44,108	3%
	>56	10	2%	2,403	24,026	2%
	TOTAL	601		2,538	1,525,245	
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	

TABLE D-7. California salmon troll boat-size catch statistics in pounds of dressed salmon.[a/] (Page 5 of 5)

	Vessels			Catch[c/]		
Year	Length Category (feet)	Number[b/]	Percent of Total	Average Pounds Per Vessel	Total (pounds)	Percent of Total
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	

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/ Few er than three vessels. Values combined w ith nearest category to preserve confidentiality.

Table D-8. Oregon salmon troll boat-size catch statistics in pounds of dressed salmon. (Page 1 of 5)

	Vessels			Catch		
Year	Length Category (feet)	Number[a/]	Percent of Total	Average Per Boat (pounds)	Total (pounds)	Percent of Total
2025[b/]	<20	c/	c/	c/	c/	c/
	20-29	41	25%	896	36,743	9%
	30-39	45	27%	2,469	111,121	28%
	40-49	57	34%	3,195	182,137	45%
	>50	24	14%	2,940	70,562	18%
	TOTAL	167		2,399	400,563	
2024	<20	c/	c/	c/	c/	c/
	20-29	45	28%	534	24,031	9%
	30-39	28	17%	1,734	48,565	19%
	40-49	66	40%	1,778	117,370	46%
	>50	24	15%	2,629	63,098	25%
	TOTAL	163		1,553	253,064	
2023	<20	c/	c/	c/	c/	c/
	20-29	45	49%	527	23,716	38%
	30-39	18	20%	1,007	18,127	29%
	40-49	22	24%	660	14,521	23%
	>50	6	7%	1,059	6,352	10%
	TOTAL	91		689	62,716	
2022	<20	-	-	-	-	-
	20-29	50	28%	910	45,496	12%
	30-39	47	26%	2,316	108,845	29%
	40-49	65	36%	2,774	180,297	48%
	>50	18	10%	2,242	40,356	11%
	TOTAL	180		2,083	374,994	
2021	<20	-	-	-	-	-
	20-29	56	30%	653	36,545	16%
	30-39	49	26%	1,501	73,537	32%
	40-49	67	36%	1,478	99,020	43%
	>50	14	8%	1,516	21,229	9%
	TOTAL	186		1,238	230,331	

TABLE D-8. Oregon salmon troll boat-size catch statistics in pounds of dressed salmon. (Page 2 of 5)

	Vessels			Catch		
Year	Length Category (feet)	Number[a/]	Percent of Total	Average Per Boat (pounds)	Total (pounds)	Percent of Total
2020	<20	-	-	-	-	-
	20-29	45	26%	683	30,718	17%
	30-39	52	30%	1,148	59,690	33%
	40-49	61	35%	1,321	80,607	44%
	>50	16	9%	679	10,856	6%
	TOTAL	174		1,045	181,871	
2019	<20	4	2%	399	1,595	0%
	20-29	50	23%	744	37,223	12%
	30-39	62	28%	1,753	108,706	34%
	40-49	82	38%	1,803	147,805	46%
	>50	20	9%	1,229	24,575	8%
	TOTAL	218		1,467	319,904	
2018	<20	6	3%	-	1,559	1%
	20-29	54	24%	488	26,370	9%
	30-39	71	31%	1,521	108,017	37%
	40-49	81	35%	1,637	134,258	47%
	>50	17	7%	1,059	17,999	6%
	TOTAL	229		1,259	288,203	
2017	<20	-	-	-	-	-
	20-29	40	23%	615	24,605	9%
	30-39	55	31%	1,736	95,463	36%
	40-49	69	39%	1,997	137,825	52%
	>50	12	7%	748	8,981	3%
	TOTAL	176		1,516	266,874	
2016	<20	-	-	-	-	-
	20-29	75	24%	670	50,243	10%
	30-39	93	30%	1,603	149,106	29%
	40-49	120	38%	2,348	281,718	54%
	>50	25	8%	1,471	36,768	7%
	TOTAL	313		1,654	517,835	

TABLE D-8. Oregon salmon troll boat-size catch statistics in pounds of dressed salmon. (Page 3 of 5)

	Vessels			Catch		
Year	Length Category (feet)	Number[a/]	Percent of Total	Average Per Boat (pounds)	Total (pounds)	Percent of Total
2015	<20	4	1%	1,066	4,265	3%
	20-29	103	21%	1,076	110,839	9%
	30-39	153	31%	2,148	328,697	27%
	40-49	181	37%	3,348	606,043	50%
	>50	51	10%	2,955	150,723	13%
	TOTAL	492		2,440	1,200,567	
2014	<20	3	1%	1,201	3,603	1%
	20-29	115	23%	2,486	285,928	11%
	30-39	153	31%	5,228	799,826	30%
	40-49	177	36%	7,225	1,278,861	48%
	>50	46	9%	5,858	269,446	10%
	TOTAL	494		5,339	2,637,664	
2013	<20	4	1%	1,215	4,858	0%
	20-29	102	26%	1,825	186,110	14%
	30-39	127	32%	4,015	509,844	39%
	40-49	138	35%	3,794	523,542	40%
	>50	28	7%	2,524	70,679	5%
	TOTAL	399		3,246	1,295,033	
2012	<20	c/	c/	c/	c/	c/
	20-29	93	25%	919	85,423	11%
	30-39	124	34%	2,290	283,943	38%
	40-49	122	33%	2,697	329,070	44%
	>50	30	8%	1,558	46,727	6%
	TOTAL	369		2,019	745,163	
2011	<20	3	1%	1,157	3,472	1%
	20-29	80	26%	602	48,146	12%
	30-39	102	34%	1,308	133,379	33%
	40-49	97	32%	1,927	186,892	46%
	>50	22	7%	1,491	32,792	8%
	TOTAL	304		1,331	404,681	

TABLE D-8. Oregon salmon troll boat-size catch statistics in pounds of dressed salmon. (Page 4 of 5)

	Vessels			Catch		
Year	Length	Number[a/]	Percent of	Average Per	Total	Percent of
2010	<20	4	1%	498	1,990	0%
	20-29	86	23%	620	53,298	10%
	30-39	124	34%	1,339	166,008	32%
	40-49	126	34%	1,991	250,837	49%
	>50	30	8%	1,351	40,527	8%
	TOTAL	370		1,386	512,660	
2009	<20	3	1%	269	808	1%
	20-29	94	42%	674	63,374	43%
	30-39	65	29%	693	45,040	31%
	40-49	53	24%	656	34,771	24%
	>50	9	4%	241	2,167	1%
	TOTAL	224		653	146,160	
2008	<20	3	2%	87	260	0%
	20-29	47	34%	250	11,738	17%
	30-39	43	31%	509	21,882	32%
	40-49	38	28%	828	31,473	46%
	>50	7	5%	500	3,498	5%
	TOTAL	138		499	68,851	
2007	<20	3	1%	246	739	0%
	20-29	90	21%	851	76,558	14%
	30-39	153	35%	1,426	218,197	39%
	40-49	146	33%	1,562	227,980	40%
	>50	44	10%	942	41,429	7%
	TOTAL	436		1,296	564,903	
2006	<20	3	1%	1,094	3,281	1%
	20-29	78	22%	662	51,607	10%
	30-39	124	35%	1,484	184,030	37%
	40-49	127	36%	1,672	212,290	43%
	>50	25	7%	1,898	47,462	10%
	TOTAL	357		1,397	498,670	

TABLE D-8. Oregon salmon troll boat-size catch statistics in pounds of dressed salmon. (Page 5 of 5)

	Vessels			Catch		
Year	Length	Number[a/]	Percent of	Average Per	Total	Percent of
2005	<20	7	1%	335	2,343	0%
	20-29	122	22%	1,716	209,336	8%
	30-39	186	33%	4,878	907,312	34%
	40-49	188	33%	6,436	1,209,982	45%
	>50	62	11%	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	

a/ Number of boats includes only those with at least one landing containing troll-caught salmon.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Fewer than three vessels. Values combined with next category below to preserve confidentiality.

Table D-9. Washington non-Indian salmon troll boat-size catch statistics in pounds of dressed salmon.[a/b/] (Page 1 of 3)

	Vessels			Catch		
Year	Length Category (feet)[e/]	Number[c/]	Percent of Total	Average Pounds Per	Total (pounds)	Percent of Total
2025	<25	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/
	25-36	27	23%	4,784	129,164	22%
	>36	82	71%	5,311	435,468	73%
	Unknown	6	5%	4,878	29,270	5%
	TOTAL	115		5,164	593,902	
2024	<25	6	6%	1,156	6,937	2%
	25-36	30	28%	3,325	99,761	22%
	>36	69	63%	4,678	322,767	72%
	Unknown	4	4%	5,289	21,155	5%
	TOTAL	109		4,134	450,619	
2023	<25	4	4%	988	3,951	1%
	25-36	28	30%	3,438	96,257	23%
	>36	57	61%	5,063	288,605	70%
	Unknown	4	4%	6,605	26,420	6%
	TOTAL	93		4,465	415,233	
2022	<25	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/
	25-36	21	27%	2,668	56,029	19%
	>36	58	73%	4,049	234,835	81%
	Unknown	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/
	TOTAL	79		3,682	290,864	
2021	<25	3	4%	52	155	0%
	25-36	19	25%	2,807	53,340	21%
	>36	54	71%	3,634	196,253	79%
	Unknown	0	0%	0	0	0%
	TOTAL	76		3,286	249,748	
2020	<25	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/
	25-36	15	25%	1,954	29,311	17%
	>36	42	70%	3,274	137,525	82%
	Unknown	3	5%	485	1,454	1%
	TOTAL	60		2,805	168,290	
2019	<25	4	5%	253	1,012	0%
	25-36	22	25%	2,906	63,935	20%
	>36	62	70%	4,165	258,243	80%
	Unknown	0	0%	-	-	0%
	TOTAL	88		3,673	323,190	
2018	<25	5	5%	615	3,077	1%
	25-36	25	25%	2,284	57,104	22%
	>36	72	71%	2,812	202,448	77%
	Unknown	0	0%	-	-	0%
	TOTAL	102		2,575	262,629	

TABLE D-9. Washington non-Indian salmon troll boat-size catch statistics in pounds of dressed salmon.[a/b/] (Page 2 of 3)

	Vessels			Catch		
Year	Length Category (feet)	Number[c/]	Percent of Total	Average Pounds Per Vessel	Total (pounds)	Percent of Total
2017	<25	6	6%	1,666	9,995	3%
	25-36	24	22%	3,114	74,729	22%
	>36	78	72%	3,315	258,577	75%
	Unknown	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/
	TOTAL	108		3,179	343,301	
2016	<25	10	9%	982	9,822	5%
	25-36	26	24%	2,314	60,169	30%
	>36	71	66%	1,840	130,671	65%
	Unknown	0	0%	-	-	0%
	TOTAL	107		1,875	200,662	
2015	<25	11	9%	4,496	49,459	8%
	25-36	30	25%	5,471	164,138	26%
	>36	81	66%	5,273	427,116	67%
	Unknown	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/
	TOTAL	122		5,252	640,713	
2014	<25	11	9%	3,456	38,021	7%
	25-36	34	29%	4,772	162,253	29%
	>36	71	61%	4,936	350,480	64%
	Unknown	0	0%	-	-	0%
	TOTAL	116		4,748	550,754	
2013	<25	9	8%	1,993	17,937	4%
	25-36	34	31%	3,616	122,956	26%
	>36	60	56%	5,623	337,374	70%
	Unknown	5	5%	599	2,993	1%
	TOTAL	108		4,456	481,260	
2012	<25	8	8%	2,389	19,110	4%
	25-36	32	30%	3,687	117,999	26%
	>36	65	62%	4,849	315,197	70%
	Unknown	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/
	TOTAL	105		4,308	452,306	
2011	<25	12	11%	1,329	15,946	5%
	25-36	33	29%	3,002	99,059	29%
	>36	67	60%	3,363	225,317	66%
	Unknown	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/
	TOTAL	112		3,039	340,322	
2010	<25	10	9%	1,490	14,902	3%
	25-36	31	27%	3,990	123,695	23%
	>36	72	62%	5,693	409,871	75%
	Unknown	3	3%	427	1,281	0%
	TOTAL	116		4,739	549,749	

TABLE D-9. Washington non-Indian salmon troll boat-size catch statistics in pounds of dressed salmon.[a/b/] (Page 3 of 3)

	Vessels			Catch		
Year	Length Category (feet)	Number[c/]	Percent of Total	Average Pounds Per Vessel	Total (pounds)	Percent of Total
2009	<25	5	5%	2,160	10,800	4%
	25-36	28	29%	3,553	99,475	34%
	>36	64	66%	2,842	181,911	62%
	Unknown	0	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	97		3,012	292,186	
2008	<25	4	5%	1,341	5,364	5%
	25-36	27	31%	1,486	42,835	37%
	>36	55	64%	1,203	66,167	58%
	Unknown	0	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	86		1,330	114,366	
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		2,759	217,934	
2006	<25	3	4%	2,398	7,194	3%
	25-36	24	29%	1,983	47,593	21%
	>36	57	68%	3,103	176,873	76%
	Unknown	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/
	TOTAL	84		2,758	231,660	
2005	<25	6	7%	4,309	25,854	5%
	25-36	24	26%	4,801	115,228	24%
	>36	61	67%	5,565	339,488	71%
	Unknown	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/
	TOTAL	91		5,281	480,570	
2004	<25	8	9%	4,463	35,700	6%
	25-36	20	23%	5,797	115,933	20%
	>36	58	67%	7,636	442,879	74%
	Unknown	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/
	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	

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

b/ Includes pink salmon landings.

c/ Number of boats includes only those recording pounds greater than 0.

d/ Fewer than three vessels. Values combined with nearest category to preserve confidentiality.

e/ Prior to 2022, actual vessel lengths may be within one foot of the size categories in this table.

Table D-10. Preliminary 2025 California salmon landings (in pounds of dressed salmon) and exvessel values by vessel size categories and port from Crescent City to Morro Bay south.

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	-	-	-	-
	>36	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	-	-	-	
Eureka	<26	-	-	-	-
	26-36	-	-	-	-
	>36	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	-	-	-	
Shelter Cove	<26	-	-	-	-
	26-36	-	-	-	-
	>36	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	-	-	-	
Fort Bragg[a/]	<26	-	-	-	-
	26-36	-	-	-	-
	>36	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	-	-	-	
Bodega Bay	<26	-	-	-	-
	26-36	-	-	-	-
	>36	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	-	-	-	
San Francisco	<26	-	-	-	-
	26-36	-	-	-	-
	>36	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	-	-	-	
Half Moon Bay	<26	-	-	-	-
	26-36	-	-	-	-
	>36	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	-	-	-	
Santa Cruz	<26	-	-	-	-
	26-36	-	-	-	-
	>36	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	-	-	-	
Moss Landing	<26	-	-	-	-
	26-36	-	-	-	-
	>36	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	-	-	-	
Monterey	<26	-	-	-	-
	26-36	-	-	-	-
	>36	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	-	-	-	
Morro Bay south	<26	-	-	-	-
	26-36	-	-	-	-
	>36	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	-	-	-	

a/ Fort Bragg includes minor landings made in Mendocino County areas.

Table D-11. Preliminary 2025 Washington non-Indian troll salmon landings (in pounds of dressed salmon) and exvessel value by vessel size category and port area.[a/b/]

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	<25	-	-	-	-	-
	25-36	-	-	-	-	-
	>36	15	222	50,572	381,368	100%
	Unknown	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/
	TOTAL	15	222	50,572	381,368	
La Push	<25	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/
	25-36	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/
	>36	12	288	60,476	439,543	100%
	Unknown	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	12	288	60,476	439,543	
Westport	<25	1	7	1,404	8,766	0%
	25-36	23	513	109,142	961,501	23%
	>36	65	1,258	308,719	2,958,007	72%
	Unknown	5	83	24,872	203,603	5%
	TOTAL	94	1,861	444,137	4,131,877	
Ilwaco	<25	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/
	25-36	3	20	5,025	33,684	10%
	>36	15	100	32,284	291,701	90%
	Unknown	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/
	TOTAL	18	120	37,309	325,385	
Puget Sound	<25	-	-	-	-	-
	25-36	-	-	-	-	-
	>36	-	-	-	-	-
	Unknown	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-

a/ Total pounds and exvessel values reported in this table may be less than are reported in other tables of the Review. The differences are generally one percent or less and likely related to vessel information missing for certain landings.

b/ Fewer than three vessels. Values combined with next category to preserve confidentiality.

Table D-12. California number of vessels landing 50 percent and 90 percent of total pounds of salmon troll catch by year.

Year or Ave.	Total Vessels	50 Percent of Pounds Landed		90 Percent of Pounds Landed	
		Number of Vessels	Percent of Fleet	Number of Vessels	Percent of Fleet
1978-1980	4,750	449	9.4%	1,799	37.9%
1981-1985	3,243	328	10.1%	1,257	38.8%
1986-1990	2,449	338	13.8%	1,147	46.8%
1991-1995	1,259	170	13.5%	574	45.6%
1996-2000	783	111	14.2%	364	46.5%
2001-2005	680	94	13.9%	313	46.0%
2006-2010	431	65	15.2%	204	47.4%
2011	464	58	12.5%	204	44.0%
2012	616	100	16.2%	312	50.6%
2013	671	103	15.4%	328	48.9%
2014	653	98	15.0%	306	46.9%
2015	587	86	14.7%	291	49.6%
2016	438	61	13.9%	215	49.1%
2017	400	52	13.0%	193	48.3%
2018	456	56	12.3%	219	48.0%
2019	571	89	15.6%	286	50.1%
2020	473	65	13.7%	212	44.8%
2021	486	62	12.8%	218	44.9%
2022	464	67	14.4%	224	48.3%
2023	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-
2025	-	-	-	-	-

Table D-13. Oregon number of vessels landing 50 percent and 90 percent of total pounds of salmon troll catch by year.[a/]

Year or Ave.	Total Vessels	50% of Pounds Landed		90% of Pounds Landed	
		Number of Vessels	Percent of Fleet	Number of Vessels	Percent of Fleet
1974-1975	1,947	328	16.8%	1,043	53.6%
1976-1980	3,211	434	13.5%	1,493	46.5%
1981-1985	2,493	252	10.1%	902	36.2%
1986-1990	1,957	272	13.9%	891	45.5%
1991-1995	662	90	13.6%	300	45.4%
1996-2000	399	58	14.5%	180	45.2%
2001-2005	515	88	17.1%	267	51.9%
2006-2010	306	48	15.8%	158	51.5%
2011	304	39	12.8%	136	44.7%
2012	369	54	14.6%	183	49.6%
2013	399	67	16.8%	205	51.4%
2014	494	88	17.8%	267	54.0%
2015	487	75	15.4%	250	51.3%
2016	312	36	11.5%	134	42.9%
2017	176	22	12.5%	81	46.0%
2018	230	27	11.7%	104	45.2%
2019	218	31	14.2%	105	48.2%
2020	174	20	11.5%	72	41.4%
2021	187	18	9.6%	71	38.0%
2022	180	26	14.4%	80	44.4%
2023	91	15	16.5%	47	51.6%
2024	162	24	14.8%	83	51.2%
2025[b/]	167	28	16.8%	83	49.7%

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 percent, 1975 - 19 percent, 1976 - 9.4 percent, 1977 - 8 percent, 1978 - 1.4 percent, 1979 - 0.2 percent, 1980 - 1.7 percent, 1981 - 0.11 percent, 1982-2002 - less than 0.05 percent, 2003 - 0.06 percent, 2004 - 0.15 percent, 2005 - 0.32 percent, 2006 - 0.08 percent,
b/ Preliminary.

Table D-14. Washington number of vessels landing 50 percent and 90 percent (by numbers of fish) of non-Indian troll salmon catch.[a/]

		50% of Fish Landed		90% of Fish Landed	
Year or Ave.	Total Vessels	Number of Vessels	Percent of Fleet	Number of Vessels	Percent of Fleet
1978-1980	2,815	227	8.1%	956	34.0%
1981-1985	1,676	126	7.5%	509	30.4%
1986-1990	913	86	9.4%	330	36.2%
1991-1995[b/]	496	51	10.2%	185	37.3%
1996-2000	54	9	17.4%	28	51.9%
2001-2005	78	18	22.5%	48	61.1%
2006-2010	92	20	21.4%	56	60.2%
2011	112	27	24.1%	70	62.5%
2012	105	24	22.9%	67	63.8%
2013	108	25	23.1%	67	62.0%
2014	116	31	26.7%	79	68.1%
2015	122	31	25.4%	80	65.6%
2016	107	29	27.1%	75	70.1%
2017	108	25	23.1%	70	64.8%
2018	102	24	23.5%	66	64.7%
2019	88	16	18.2%	47	53.4%
2020	60	11	18.3%	32	53.3%
2021	76	16	21.1%	46	60.5%
2022	79	17	21.5%	49	62.0%
2023	93	26	28.0%	65	69.9%
2024	109	29	26.6%	74	67.9%
2025	115	33	28.7%	80	69.6%

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 in 1994; however, Chinook were caught off Oregon and landed in Puget Sound. Values omitted to preserve confidentiality.

Table D-15. Preliminary 2025 California, Oregon, and Washington troll fleet by home state and salmon landings and exvessel value.[a/]

Home State	Number of Vessels	Percent	Landings (Pounds)	Percent	Total Value (Dollars)	Percent
			CALIFORNIA			
California	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknow n/Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-		-		-	
			OREGON			
Oregon	134	80%	295,869	74%	2,646,690	75%
California	9	5%	39,001	10%	328,279	9%
Washington	20	12%	57,827	14%	482,823	14%
Unknow n/Other	4	2%	7,843	2%	71,943	2%
TOTAL	167		400,540		3,529,735	
			WASHINGTON			
Washington	92	80%	443,852	75%	3,894,527	74%
Oregon	16	14%	94,366	16%	933,190	18%
California	5	4%	44,424	7%	374,107	7%
Unknow n/Other	2	2%	11,260	2%	85,046	2%
TOTAL	115		593,902		5,286,869	

a/ Pink salmon included in Oregon and Washington in years there are landings.

Table D-16. Vessels landing salmon in California by vessel length and skipper's state of residence.

Year or Ave.	Home State[a/] California (length) <26	26-36	>36	Subtotal	Oregon (length) <26	26-36	>36	Subtotal	Washington (length) <26	26-36	>36	Subtotal	Total (length)[b/] <26	26-36	>36	Grand Total[c/]
1981-1985[d/]	1,209	906	744	2,860	39	79	135	253	2	11	43	56	1,277	1,024	939	3,243
1986-1990	828	757	635	2,220	12	44	86	143	2	6	32	39	856	814	760	2,449
1991-1995	420	415	346	1,180	3	19	30	52	0	3	7	11	424	438	384	1,259
1996-2000	210	264	252	726	1	7	23	31	1	2	8	11	214	277	286	783
2001-2005	143	227	272	642	1	3	24	27	1	1	6	8	145	232	303	680
2006-2010	90	152	172	414	0	2	10	12	0	1	1	1	91	156	184	431
2011	110	166	169	445	0	2	9	11	1	0	2	3	113	170	181	464
2012	151	213	218	582	0	4	14	18	0	1	8	9	154	221	241	616
2013	158	233	243	634	1	3	16	20	1	1	9	11	162	241	268	671
2014	151	237	235	623	1	3	9	13	1	1	6	8	156	245	252	653
2015	149	209	188	546	2	4	13	19	1	1	8	10	154	221	212	587
2016	114	173	132	419	0	2	2	4	1	1	7	9	116	180	142	438
2017	124	152	106	382	1	1	3	5	1	1	5	7	126	158	116	400
2018	124	164	145	433	0	5	5	10	0	1	8	9	125	173	158	456
2019	147	188	199	534	1	5	12	18	0	3	9	12	150	198	223	571
2020	127	163	160	450	1	1	6	8	0	3	6	9	129	170	174	473
2021	124	166	168	459	1	1	8	10	0	4	7	11	125	174	186	486
2022	132	149	161	442	1	2	7	10	0	3	2	5	134	157	173	464
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.

Table D-17. Percentages of vessels landing troll salmon in Oregon by license holder's state of residence.

Year or Ave.	Oregon	California	Washington	Other/Unknown
1977-1980	82.6%	7.0%	9.7%	0.8%
1981-1985	84.1%	4.9%	9.8%	1.2%
1986-1990	81.2%	6.1%	11.3%	1.3%
1990-1995	85.0%	2.4%	11.7%	0.9%
1996-2000	84.5%	1.3%	13.6%	0.6%
2001-2005	77.1%	6.5%	15.2%	3.0%
2005-2010	82.6%	5.7%	11.0%	0.7%
2011	84.2%	5.6%	9.2%	1.0%
2012	82.4%	4.3%	11.9%	1.4%
2013	79.4%	8.5%	11.0%	1.0%
2014	73.2%	14.4%	11.0%	1.4%
2015	70.1%	12.9%	13.9%	3.1%
2016	76.4%	6.6%	14.1%	2.9%
2017	74.4%	8.0%	12.5%	5.1%
2018	77.4%	9.1%	10.0%	3.5%
2019	77.3%	7.3%	10.9%	4.5%
2020	80.5%	4.6%	10.9%	4.0%
2021	82.4%	4.3%	9.0%	4.3%
2022	81.9%	3.8%	11.5%	2.7%
2023	91.2%	1.1%	6.6%	1.1%
2024	79.4%	11.5%	7.3%	1.8%
2025[a/]	80.2%	5.4%	12.0%	2.4%

a/ Preliminary.

Table D-18. Percentages of vessels landing non-Indian troll salmon in Washington by license holder's state of residence.[a/]

Year or Ave.	Washington	Oregon	California	Alaska	Other/Unknown
1978-1980	91.8%	4.0%	0.3%	0.3%	3.6%
1981-1985	93.1%	3.0%	0.3%	0.1%	3.6%
1986-1990	91.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.6%	6.8%
1991-1995[b/]	93.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.1%	5.4%
1996-2000	94.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%
2001-2005	97.6%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%
2006-2010	94.8%	4.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%
2011	91.1%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
2012	85.7%	11.4%	1.9%	0.0%	1.0%
2013	86.1%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%
2014	94.0%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2015	86.1%	10.7%	0.8%	0.0%	2.5%
2016	89.7%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
2017	86.1%	10.2%	1.9%	0.0%	1.9%
2018	85.3%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%
2019	85.2%	11.4%	1.1%	0.0%	2.3%
2020	83.3%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%
2021	82.9%	10.5%	5.3%	0.0%	1.3%
2022	82.3%	11.4%	5.1%	0.0%	1.3%
2023	81.7%	11.8%	5.4%	0.0%	1.1%
2024	81.7%	11.0%	5.5%	0.0%	1.8%
2025	80.0%	13.9%	4.3%	0.0%	1.7%

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 in 1994; 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.

Year	Port Area					
	Monterey	San Francisco	Fort Bragg	Eureka	Crescent City	Total
1990-1995	60	64	7	6	3	140
1996-2000	39	62	10	5	0	116
2000-2005	27	58	13	6	1	105
2006	24	58	11	9	0	102
2007	23	49	12	11	0	95
2008	-	-	3	-	-	3
2009	-	-	-	14	0	14
2010	19	51	8	7	0	85
2011	17	58	9	10	0	94
2012	25	62	10	11	1	109
2013	16	69	12	13	1	111
2014	20	73	13	13	2	121
2015	17	75	12	13	2	119
2016	12	69	16	10	2	109
2017	11	69	13	-	-	93
2018	11	87	13	14	2	127
2019	15	74	10	14	2	115
2020	10	76	8	12	1	107
2021	21	75	8	11	2	117
2022	22	80	8	12	2	124
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	20	104	7	9	2	142

a/Starting with the 2025 Review of Ocean Salmon Fisheries report, the number reported reflects the total number of charter boats participating. In prior reports, vessels were categorized as either ‘active’ or ‘casual’, with active vessels designated as those landing more than 100 salmon, and casual vessels landed 100 salmon or less.

Table D-20. Number of charter boats licensed in Oregon.

Year or Ave.	Total Number of Licensed Charter Boats[a/]	Oregon Resident License Holders	Washington Resident License Holders	Other State Resident License Holders
1980-1985	232	201	30	2
1986-1990[b/]	261	228	29	5
1991-1995	151	148	5	3
1996-2000	132	127	4	0
2001-2005	197	182	15	1
2006-2010	236	198	35	3
2011	260	209	46	5
2012	252	204	42	6
2013	NA	NA	NA	NA
2014	64	60	4	0
2015	69	46	6	17
2016	69	41	8	20
2017	72	42	8	22
2018	66	37	9	20
2019	71	42	9	20
2020	68	37	9	22
2021	71	40	9	22
2022	73	42	9	22
2023	73	45	8	20
2024	71	43	5	23
2025	69	40	5	24

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 reinstituted by rule in 1988 and 1989 with a $10 fee.

b/ Beginning 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.

Table D-21. Number of salmon charter boats licensed in Washington (including Puget Sound).

Year	Number of Licenses Issued	Washington Resident License Holders	Other State Resident License Holders	Buyback
1975-1980[b/]	494	427	52	16
1981-1985	378	353	25	17
1986-1990	284	269	15	15
1991-1995	258	243	15	23
1996-2000	188	179	9	15
2001-2005	141	137	4	0
2006-2010	142	138	4	0
2011	142	136	6	0
2012	142	135	7	0
2013	142	137	5	0
2014	141	138	3	0
2015	142	139	3	0
2016	142	138	4	0
2017	142	139	3	0
2018	142	139	3	0
2019	142	139	3	0
2020	142	139	3	0
2021	142	139	3	0
2022	142	139	3	0
2023	142	139	3	0
2024	142	139	3	0
2025	142	139	3	0

a/ All values in this table are based on preliminary information available at the start of each year's review.
b/ 1977 - First year moratorium in effect.

Table D-22. Price index.[a/]

Year	Price Index
1981	33.4
1982	35.5
1983	36.9
1984	38.2
1985	39.4
1986	40.2
1987	41.2
1988	42.7
1989	44.4
1990	46.0
1991	47.6
1992	48.7
1993	49.8
1994	50.9
1995	52.0
1996	52.9
1997	53.8
1998	54.4
1999	55.2
2000	56.4
2001	57.7
2002	58.6
2003	59.8
2004	61.4
2005	63.3
2006	65.3
2007	67.0
2008	68.3
2009	68.7
2010	69.6
2011	71.0
2012	72.3
2013	73.6
2014	74.8
2015	75.5
2016	76.3
2017	77.6
2018	79.4
2019	80.7
2020	81.8
2021	85.5
2022	91.6
2023	95.0
2024	97.4
2025	100.0

a/ Based on gross domestic product implicit price deflator calculated from NIPA Tables 1.1.5 and 1.1.6. https://apps.bea.gov/iTable/iTable.cfm.