

CHAPTER I

COASTWIDE OCEAN FISHING SUMMARY

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

COUNCIL-AREA REGULATIONS AND LANDINGS

Summaries of the 2005 non-Indian commercial troll, treaty Indian commercial troll, and recreational ocean salmon fishing regulations for 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 2005 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 2005 coho and Chinook quotas for each fishery compared with actual harvests.

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

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

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

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

REGULATORY OBJECTIVES BY MANAGEMENT AREA

The sections below provide a brief outline of the regulatory objectives that shaped the 2005 ocean salmon fisheries by management area and species. Further details of the conservation and allocation objectives by salmon stock and an assessment of performance are provided in Chapters II and III for Chinook and coho, respectively.

Horse Mountain to U.S./Mexico Border

Chinook Fisheries

Chinook fisheries management in this area is guided by conservation objectives for Klamath River and Sacramento River fall Chinook, Oregon Coastal Natural (OCN) coho, and by ESA consultation standards for California Coastal Chinook, Sacramento River winter Chinook, and Southern Oregon/Northern California Coastal (SONCC) coho. The Council structured Chinook salmon fisheries south of Horse Mountain (near Shelter Cove, California) to meet the following objectives (in order of most to least constraining):

1. The Klamath River fall Chinook conservation objective of a minimum adult natural spawner escapement rate of 33%, subject to a minimum escapement (spawner floor) of 35,000 adults in natural areas, along with the allocation objective of 50% of allowable adult harvest for federally-recognized tribal subsistence and commercial fisheries.
2. The Sacramento River winter Chinook ESA consultation standard requiring the recreational season between Point Arena and Pigeon Point shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the second Sunday in November; the recreational season between Pigeon Point and the U.S./Mexico Border shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the first Sunday in October. The minimum size limit shall be at least 20 inches total length. Commercial seasons between Point Arena and the U.S./Mexico border shall open no earlier than May 1 and close no later than September 30, with the exception of an October season conducted Monday through Friday between Point Reyes and Point San Pedro, which shall end no later than October 15. The minimum size limit shall be at least 26 inches total length.
3. The California Coastal Chinook ESA consultation standard requirement for an age-4 ocean harvest rate on Klamath River fall Chinook of no greater than 16.0%.
4. The OCN coho maximum allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) of 15.0% recommended in the 2005 NMFS ESA guidance letter, which was based the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the OCN coho work group and was adopted by the Council as expert biological advice in November 2000.
5. The SONCC coho ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 13.0% marine exploitation rate on Rogue/Klamath (RK) hatchery coho.
6. The Sacramento River fall Chinook escapement goal of 122,000 to 180,000 hatchery and natural adults.

Objectives 1 and 2 listed above were the constraining factors for 2005 Chinook fisheries management in this area. Under the adopted regulations, total harvest south of Horse Mountain was projected to be 608,400 Chinook, the coastwide ocean harvest rate on age-4 Klamath River fall Chinook was projected to be 7.7% (for fisheries from September 1, 2004 through August 31, 2005), and 35,000 Klamath River fall Chinook adults were projected to spawn in natural areas.

Coho Fisheries

Coho fisheries management in this area is 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 is available; projected non-retention exploitation rates on OCN and RK coho in this area were 1.7% and 2.9%, respectively. Retention of coho has been prohibited south of Horse Mountain since 1996. Coho are managed as a unit south of Cape Falcon, and details of the Council's management objectives shaping the 2005 fisheries are presented more fully in the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain section.

Humbug Mountain to Horse Mountain

The area between Humbug Mountain (near Port Orford, Oregon) and Horse Mountain (near Shelter Cove, California) is referred to as the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ). Fishery management in this area is guided by conservation and allocation objectives for Klamath River fall Chinook, and by NMFS ESA consultation standards for California Coastal Chinook, OCN coho, SONCC coho, and CCC coho.

Chinook Fisheries

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

1. The Klamath River fall Chinook conservation objective of a minimum adult natural spawner escapement rate of 33%, subject to a minimum escapement (spawner floor) of 35,000 adults in natural areas, along with the allocation objective of 50% of the allowable adult harvest for subsistence and commercial fisheries by federally-recognized tribes.
2. The California Coastal Chinook ESA consultation standard requirement for an age-4 ocean harvest rate on Klamath River fall Chinook of no greater than 16.0%.
3. The OCN coho maximum allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) of 15.0% recommended in the 2005 NMFS ESA guidance letter, which was based the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the OCN coho work group and was adopted by the Council as expert biological advice in November 2000.
4. The SONCC coho ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 13.0% marine exploitation rate on Rogue/Klamath (RK) hatchery coho.

Objective 1 listed above was the constraining factor on 2005 Chinook fisheries management in the KMZ. Under the adopted regulations, total harvest in the KMZ was projected to be 30,700 Chinook, the coastwide ocean harvest rate on age-4 Klamath River fall Chinook was projected to be 7.7% (for fisheries from September 1, 2004 through August 31, 2005), and 35,000 Klamath River fall Chinook adults were projected to spawn in natural areas.

Coho Fisheries

Coho fisheries management in this area is guided by the ESA consultation standards for OCN, SONCC, and CCC coho, which prohibit retention of coho south of the Oregon/California border. No projection of

non-retention fishery impacts on CCC coho was available; projected non-retention exploitation rates on OCN and RK coho in this area were 0.8% and 1.9%, respectively. The 2005 Oregon recreational coho selective fishery was conducted from Cape Falcon to the Oregon/California border with an overall quota of 40,000 fish. Coho are managed as a unit south of Cape Falcon, and details of the Council's management objectives shaping the 2005 fisheries are presented more fully in the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain section.

Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain

Chinook Fisheries

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

1. The Klamath River fall Chinook conservation objective of a minimum adult natural spawner escapement rate of 33%, subject to a minimum escapement (spawner floor) of 35,000 adults in natural areas, along with the allocation objective of 50% of the allowable adult harvest for subsistence and commercial fisheries by federally-recognized tribes.
2. The California Coastal Chinook ESA consultation standard requirement for an age-4 ocean harvest rate on Klamath River fall Chinook of no greater than 16.0%.
3. The Oregon coastal Chinook index escapement goal of 150,000 to 200,000 adult Chinook.
4. The OCN coho maximum allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) of 15.0% recommended in the 2005 NMFS ESA guidance letter, which was based on the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the OCN coho work group and was adopted by the Council as expert biological advice in November 2000.

Objective 1 listed above was the constraining factor for Chinook fisheries management in this area. Under the adopted regulations, the STT projected a total harvest of 161,600 Chinook in this area, a Klamath River fall Chinook spawning escapement of 35,000 natural adults, sufficient escapement to meet the escapement goal for Oregon coastal Chinook, and a coastwide ocean fishery harvest rate of 7.7% on age-4 Klamath River fall Chinook.

Coho Fisheries

The Council structured 2005 coho salmon fisheries between Cape Falcon and Oregon/California border to conform to the recommendations of the OCN Coho Work Group and the 2005 NMFS ESA guidance letter. Based on parent escapement levels and observed OPI smolt-to-jack survival for 2002 brood OPI smolts, the total allowable OCN coho exploitation rate for 2005 fisheries is no greater than 20.0% under Amendment 13 of the Council's Salmon FMP, but no greater than 15.0% under the matrix developed by the OCN work group. The NMFS ESA guidance required (1) no more than a 15.0% combined coastwide marine and freshwater exploitation rate for OCN coho; and (2) no more than a 13.0% coastwide marine exploitation rate for RK hatchery coho. To meet the OCN Coho Work Group recommendations and the NMFS ESA guidance, the Council adopted seasons for which the STT projected:

1. A coastwide marine and freshwater exploitation rate for OCN coho of 11.1%.

2. A coastwide marine exploitation rate for RK coho of 5.5%.

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

Under the adopted regulations, the STT projected harvest impacts and nonretention mortality resulting from recreational fisheries in this area to be equivalent to exploitation rates of 3.2% for OCN coho stocks and 0.1% for RK hatchery coho. Retention of coho in commercial troll fisheries in this area was prohibited. Nonretention mortality on coho resulting from commercial Chinook fisheries in this area was projected to be equivalent to exploitation rates of 0.4% for OCN coho and 0.0% for RK coho.

U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon

Chinook Fisheries

Management objectives for Chinook fisheries in this area are to comply with NMFS ESA consultation standards established for ESA-listed stocks, meet treaty Indian sharing obligations, and to the extent possible, provide for viable ocean and inriver fisheries while meeting natural stock escapement objectives and hatchery fall Chinook brood stock needs. Lower Columbia River hatchery and Spring Creek Hatchery fall Chinook have historically been the major contributors to ocean fishery catches in the Council area north of Cape Falcon. Management constraints for ESA-listed stocks, especially Snake River Fall Chinook and Columbia Lower River natural tules, constrained ocean fisheries in this area.

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

1. At least a 30.0% reduction in the total ocean age-3 and age-4 adult equivalent (AEQ) exploitation rate from the 1988-1993 average on threatened Snake River fall Chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
2. A 49.0% total (ocean and inriver) exploitation rate on the naturally spawning tule portion of the threatened lower Columbia River Chinook ESU (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
3. For select Chinook stocks of concern to the Pacific Salmon Commission, keep the Individual Stock Based Management (ISBM) index at or below 60.0% of the 1979-1982 average.

The Council adopted harvest quotas of 43,250 Chinook for commercial non-Indian troll, 48,000 Chinook for treaty Indian troll, and 43,250 Chinook for the recreational fishery.

Coho Fisheries

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

1. Constrain the total exploitation rate on Interior Fraser coho to no more than 10.0% in accordance with the provisions of the southern coho management plan adopted by the PSC in February, 2002.

2. The OCN coho maximum allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) of 15.0% recommended in the 2005 NMFS ESA guidance letter, which was based the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the OCN coho work group and was adopted by the Council as expert biological advice in November 2000.
3. Meet inside/outside and treaty Indian/non-Indian allocation objectives.
4. Meet FMP objectives for allocation of impacts between commercial and recreational ocean fisheries, and among port areas for the recreational fishery.

The Council adopted a mark-selective recreational fishery quota of 121,800 coho, with the requirement that all retained coho must be marked with healed adipose fin clip (Table I-3). The Council adopted commercial harvest quotas of 23,200 marked coho for the non-Indian commercial troll mark-selective fishery (Table I-1) and 50,000 coho for the non-mark-selective treaty Indian troll fishery (Table I-2). To maintain impacts on Interior Fraser coho within allowable limits, the treaty Indian quota was structured with a management trigger of 47,286 in Areas 4/4B. Total allowable harvest set preseason for the non-Indian commercial and recreational fisheries for coho in 2005 was 145,000, compared to 270,000 in 2004. For the treaty Indian fishery the overall quota of 50,000 coho was down from 75,000 coho in 2004.

SELECTIVE FISHERIES AND SALMON BYCATCH

Estimated incidental Chinook and coho mortalities are reported in Table I-7. Unless otherwise noted, Chinook mortality estimates from north of Cape Falcon and coho mortality estimates coastwide are based on preseason projections scaled by the ratio of observed to projected catch; Chinook mortality estimates south of Cape Falcon are based on expansion of dockside sampling data. Under the Sustainable Fisheries Act, incidental mortality in commercial fisheries constitutes bycatch mortality, but incidental mortality resulting from the non-retention recreational fisheries does not.

Selective Coho Fisheries

Recreational fisheries selective for marked coho were planned for the area between Cape Falcon and Oregon/California border, the four ocean subareas north of Cape Falcon, and the inside fisheries at Buoy 10 and the Strait of Juan de Fuca (Areas 5 and 6). Non-Indian commercial fisheries selective for marked coho were planned for the area between the U.S./Canada border and Cape Falcon. Preseason and inseason assessments of mark rates, catches, numbers of coho released, and incidental (bycatch) mortality are summarized in Table I-8. Fisheries were sampled by on-water observers and dockside interviews. The mark rate in all the ocean fisheries was lower than predicted.

Selective Chinook Fisheries

In 2005, recreational fisheries in the Strait of Juan de Fuca operated under mark-selective retention restrictions for both Chinook and coho in Area 5 and the portion of Area 6 west of Port Angeles from July 1 through August 10, and for coho only (no Chinook retention) through September 30. Catch and release estimates, derived from creel census programs conducted in Area 5 from July 1 through September 30 and in Area 6 from July 1 through August 8, are presented in Table I-9.

PACIFIC SALMON COMMISSION

The Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC) was established to implement the 1985 Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) between the United States and Canada. Because many of the stocks under the jurisdiction of the Council are significantly affected by management actions taken in Canadian and Alaskan waters, considerable interaction between the Council and the PSC can be expected at both the policy and technical levels. Actual catches for PSC fisheries of the most relevance to the Council are summarized in Tables I-10 and I-11. Note that these catch statistics do not correspond to provisions of the PST for compliance with aggregate abundance-based management (see below); nor do they reflect incidental mortality losses associated with the regulation of these fisheries, except as noted.

Chinook Fisheries

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

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

In June 1999, the United States and Canada reached agreement on a framework for Chinook fishing regimes for 1999 through 2008. Under this agreement, SEAK (all gear), northern British Columbia (troll and recreational), and WCVI (troll and outside recreational) fisheries shall be regulated under aggregate abundance-based management (AABM) regimes. These fishery regimes have catch ceilings that are derived from indices for total aggregate abundance of stocks contributing to specific components of the fisheries and target fishery harvest rates. For example, the allowable catch for WCVI troll and outside sport fisheries are determined by the abundance index estimated for the WCVI troll fishery. The allowable catch for the WCVI AABM fisheries was designed to reduce harvest rates for the combined troll and outside sport fisheries by approximately 35% from levels observed during 1985 through 1996. The United States and Canada are developing management regimes for AABM fisheries that are based on total mortality rather than landed catch.

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

In 2005, AABM fisheries were conducted in accordance with the obligations set forth in the June 1999 PST agreement. SEAK fisheries were constrained by an all-gear catch ceiling of 416,400 "treaty" Chinook in 2005. "Treaty" Chinook are those fish that are counted against the AABM catch ceiling; they represent total catch minus terminal exclusions (fish taken in terminal net fisheries where escapement goals are achieved) and hatchery add-ons (fish attributed to production from Alaskan hatchery facilities in excess of levels observed prior to the 1985 PST). The 2005 total catch of Chinook by SEAK fisheries was 497,900, while the catch of "treaty" Chinook was 386,700.

The allowable 2005 catch for the North Coast British Columbia AABM fisheries (northern British Columbia troll plus Queen Charlotte Islands sport) was 246,600 Chinook. The actual catch was estimated at 243,606 (174,806 troll plus 68,800 sport).

Canada's principal management objective for the 2005 WCVI Chinook troll fishery was to address concerns for Strait of Georgia Chinook, spring run timing upper Fraser River Chinook, WCVI Chinook stocks (maximum exploitation rate of 15%), and Interior Fraser (Upper Fraser and Thompson) coho. The total allowable catch by WCVI AABM fisheries under the 1999 PST Agreement was 188,200 while the reported catch was 204,407; 143,614 troll, First Nations 5,000 and 55,793 recreational (Table I-11).

A total of eleven openings were conducted for the WCVI troll fishery (Table I-12). The majority of the catch (73,310) occurred in March and April. The WCVI outside sport fishery (the area where non-local stocks predominate) operated under a 45 cm (17.7 inches) total length minimum size limit, and harvested 55,793 Chinook, approximately 22% above the level observed in 2004. The accounting period for the 2005 WCVI fishery was October 1, 2004 through September 30, 2005.

Limitations on incidental coho mortalities and concerns for WCVI Chinook constrained the timing and location of the WCVI troll Chinook fishery. To protect the early spring runs of upper Fraser Chinook, the WCVI troll fishery was closed in areas where these stocks are known to be present between mid-March to mid-April. The SWVI troll fishery was closed from March 1 to April 27 to protect Strait of Georgia Chinook; in addition, the May harvest was reduced from 51,486 in 2004 to 26,655 in 2005. To protect Interior Fraser coho, the WCVI troll fishery was closed after mid-May. No Chinook troll fisheries were conducted from June through mid-September.

Catch estimates for all Canadian ISBM fisheries in Northern BC are incomplete; the reported Chinook catch in 2005 was 5,700 by commercial gillnets, 8,600 from lodges in Rivers Inlet, Hakai Pass, and Bella Bella. Surveys of private anglers was not conducted, but are believed to be less than the lodge catch. Tidal sport catches near the mainland coast of Northern BC were not estimated for 2005, but are assumed by Canada to be close to the 8,000 fish catch reported for 2002. No freshwater creek surveys were conducted on the North Coast in 2005 (2003 catch estimate was 6,280). Catches by First Nations exceeded 17,500 Chinook for the North Coast and 4,100 for the Central Coast (233 tidal).

Canadian ISBM commercial fisheries in Southern BC harvested a total of 228,152 Chinook in 2005; (108,572 sport, 95,542 First Nations, and 24,038 commercial).

No direct management measures for Chinook salmon within the Council management area are specified under the 1999 PST agreement, except for the ISBM commitment. The Council's ocean fisheries and inside fisheries conducted by the state and tribal managers were designed to minimize impacts on spawning escapements of depressed stocks and pre-season estimates of impacts were in compliance with terms of the PST agreement. Information necessary to evaluate the post-season impacts of Council area fisheries is not yet available.

Coho Fisheries

On February 14, 2002, the PSC adopted a management plan for coho salmon originating in Washington and southern British Columbia river systems. The plan is directed at the conservation of key management units, four from southern British Columbia (Interior Fraser, Lower Fraser, Strait of Georgia Mainland, Strait of Georgia Vancouver Island) and nine from Washington (Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish, Hood Canal, Strait of Juan de Fuca, Quillayute, Hoh, Queets, and Grays Harbor). Under the plan, the United States and Canada are required to constrain total fishery exploitation rates to levels associated with the

categorical status (low, moderate, and abundant) and target exploitation rates of the key management units as determined by domestic managers. Ceilings on exploitation rates by intercepting fisheries are established through formulas specified in the plan. The plan has been transmitted to the governments of the United States and Canada with the expectation it will be conveyed to domestic managers for implementation.

In 2005, Canada's coho management objective was to constrain the exploitation rate by its fisheries on Thompson coho (a component of the Interior Fraser management unit) to a ceiling of 3%. Unmarked coho were released in all Southern B.C. commercial and sport fisheries where Thompson coho were known to be prevalent. Release mortality rates for legal size coho by gear type were: Seine 25%; Northern Gillnet 70%; Southern Gillnet 60%; Troll 26%; and Sport 10% (Canadian Stock Assessment Secretariat, Research Document 99/128). Only terminal areas along WCVI and a small portion of upper Johnstone Strait and the Queen Charlotte Islands were permitted to retain coho with intact adipose fins. Selective fishing techniques, such as barbless hooks for trollers, seine bunt restrictions, and mandatory use of revival tanks, were required. In areas where coho abundance was anticipated to be high, test fishing was conducted prior to openings. The WCVI troll fishery was allowed to retain adipose fin clipped coho in September. A total of 5,989 coho were retained by commercial fisheries in 2005 (2001 troll, 3,988 net). Coho kept and released by marine commercial fisheries in Southern British Columbia 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 British Columbia (Johnstone Strait, Strait of Georgia, Juan de Fuca Strait, and WCVI). The estimated total retained catch of coho in Southern British Columbia marine recreational fisheries in 2005 was 59,987. Coho kept and released by marine recreational fisheries in Southern British Columbia are summarized in Table I-14.

First Nations fisheries in Southern British Columbia were estimated to have harvested 4,913 coho (approximately 49% off WCVI).

In 2005, the "low" status of Interior Fraser coho required the total exploitation rate on this stock by southern U.S. fisheries not to exceed 10.0%. This requirement constrained both Council and inside fisheries. The pre-season expectation was that the total southern U.S. fishery exploitation rate on Interior Fraser coho would be 9.8%. In January 2006, the Pacific Salmon Commission's Coho Technical Committee provided a preliminary post-season estimate of the 2005 exploitation rate on Interior Fraser coho by southern U.S. fisheries of 5.5%, based on the Coho FRAM model (using actual reported catches and mortalities instead of pre-season expectations).

TABLE I-1. Summary of actual ocean non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing regulations for 2005. (Page 1 of 3)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota (Guideline*)		Special Restrictions ^{av}
		Chinook	Coho	
U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, OR				
May 1-3; 6-9; 13-16; 20-26; June 3-6; 26-30 (27 days)	All except coho	29,000	-	Per vessel landing and possession limit of: 75 Chinook May 1-3; 100 Chinook May 6-9; 125 Chinook May 13-16, 125 Chinook May 20-26; 60 Chinook June 3-6; 30 Chinook June 26-30. Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed. Vessels must land their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land their fish within the area north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land their fish within the area south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing.
July 7-11;14-18; 21-25; July 28-Aug 1; Aug 3-7; 10-14; 17-22 (36 days)	All salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, WA in August	16,144 (14,250 preseason plus 1,894 roll-over from the May-June fishery)	23,200	Open Thursday through Monday prior to August 3, and Wednesday through Sunday thereafter. Landing and possession limit of 75 Chinook per vessel for the July 7-11 and July 14-18 open periods, and 100 Chinook landing and possession limit for subsequent five-day open periods. Landing and possession limit of 75 coho per five-day open period beginning August 10 in the area between Cape Falcon and Leadbetter Point. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches (15.2 cm) or longer, except no special gear restrictions beginning August 10 in the area between Cape Falcon and Leadbetter Point. Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed. Vessels must land their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land their fish within the area north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land their fish within the area south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon, must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing.

TABLE I-1. Summary of actual ocean non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing regulations for 2005. (Page 2 of 3)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota (Guideline*)		Special Restrictions ^{av}
		Chinook	Coho	
Cape Falcon to Florence south jetty, OR				
March 15-25; April 1-15; May 1-3, 8-10, 15-17, 22-24, 29-30; June 1-30; September 1-23; October 1-31 (124 days)	All except coho	None	-	Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit through April 15, and 28 inches total length thereafter. All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon.
Twin Rocks to Pyramid Rock (off Tillamook Bay) November 1-15 (15 days)	Chinook only	None	-	Open 0-3 nautical miles. Chinook 26 inch minimum size limit.
Florence south jetty to Humbug Mt., OR				
March 15-25; April 1-15; May 1-30; September 1-23; October 1-31 (84 days)	All except coho	None	-	Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit through April 15, and 28 inches total length thereafter. All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon.
Cape Blanco to Humbug Mt., OR (off Elk R.) November 1-December 15 (45 days)	Chinook only	None	-	Open 0-3 nautical miles. Chinook 26 inch minimum size limit. Landings restricted to Port Orford.
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border				
March 15-25; April 1-15 (26 days)	All except coho	None	-	Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit through April 15, and 28 inches total length thereafter. Possession and landing limit of 45 fish per day per vessel in September. All fish must be landed and delivered to Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings within 24 hours of closure. State regulations require fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch to other locations after first landing in one of these ports notify ODFW prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271, with vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.
September 3-30 (28 days)	All except coho	3,000	-	
Twin Rocks to OR/CA border (off Chetco R.) Oct. 13-Nov. 3 (22 days)	Chinook only	1,000	-	Open 0-3 nautical miles. Chinook 26 inch minimum size limit. Landings restricted to the Port of Brookings. Daily possession and landing limit of 25 Chinook.

TABLE I-1. Summary of actual ocean non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing regulations for 2005. (Page 3 of 3)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota (Guideline*)		Special Restrictions ^{a/}
		Chinook	Coho	
OR/CA border to Humboldt south jetty, CA September 3-16 (14 days)	All except coho	6,000	-	Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day per vessel. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. Klamath Control Zone closed. When the fishery is closed between the OR/CA border and Humbug Mt. and open to the south, vessels with fish on board caught in the open area off California may seek temporary mooring in Brookings, Oregon prior to landing in California only if such vessels first notify the Chetco River Coast Guard Station via VHF channel 22A between the hours of 0500 and 2200 and provide the vessel name, number of fish on board, and estimated time of arrival.
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena September 1-30 (30 days)	All except coho	None	-	Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length.
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. July 4 through August 29; September 1-30 (87 days)	All except coho	None	-	Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length in September; 28 inches in July and August.
Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro October 3-7, 10-14 (10 days)	All except coho	None	-	Chinook minimum size limit of 26 inches total length.
Pigeon Pt. to Pt. Sur May 1-31; July 4 through August 29; September 1-30 (118 days)	All except coho	None	-	Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length in May and September; 28 inches in July and August.
Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border May 1 through September 30 (153 days)	All except coho	None	-	Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length in May, June, and September; 28 inches in July and August.

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

TABLE I-2. Summary of actual treaty Indian commercial ocean and Area 4B troll salmon seasons for 2005. (Page 1 of 1)

Tribe and Area	Salmon Species	Seasons		Minimum Size Limit (Inches)	
		Dates	Days	Chinook	Coho
Quinault					
Areas 2 and 3	Chinook Only	May 1-June 23	54	24	-
	All	July 1- Sept. 15	77	24	16
Hoh					
Area 2-3	Chinook Only	May 1-June 23	54	24	-
	All	July 1- Sept. 15	77	24	16
Quileute					
Area 3	Chinook Only	May 1-June 23	54	24	-
	All	July 1- Sept. 15	77	24	16
	All	Sept. 16-Oct. 15 (Ceremonial and Subsistence Only)	30	24	16
Makah					
Areas 3N, 4, and 4A	Chinook Only	May 1-June 23	54	24	-
	All	July 1- Sept. 15	77	24	16
Area 4B	Chinook Only	May 1-June 23	54	24	-
	All	July 1-3; 19-23; 26-30; Aug. 2-6; 9-13; Aug 15-Sept. 15; Nov. 1-Dec. 31	116	24 ^{b/}	16
S'Klallam					
Area 4B	Chinook Only	May 1-June 23	54	24	-
	All ^{c/}	Jan. 1-Apr. 15; July 1-Dec. 31	289	24 ^{b/}	16

a/ The overall quotas for these fisheries during the May 1-Sept. 15 ocean salmon management period were 48,000 Chinook and 50,000 coho. These quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1-Sept. 15. The overall Chinook quota was divided pre-season to provide 25,000 Chinook for the May 1-June 30 Chinook-directed season and 23,000 Chinook for the July 1-Sept. 15 all-salmon season. Transfer of any unused Chinook quota from the May-June season to the July-Sept. season was not allowed; however, the actual July-Sept. quota was 22,768 because an overage in the May-June fishery was deducted from the July-Sept. quota. If the treaty Indian troll catch taken from areas 4/4B is projected in-season to exceed 47,286 coho, the total treaty Indian troll quota will be adjusted to ensure that the exploitation rate impact of the treaty Indian troll fishery on Interior Fraser coho does not exceed the level anticipated under the assumptions employed for impact assessment. Barbless hooks were required in all ocean fisheries.

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

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

TABLE I-3. Summary of actual ocean recreational salmon fishing regulations for 2005. (Page 1 of 3)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota (*Guideline)		Daily Limit and Special Restrictions ^{b/}
		Chinook	Coho ^{a/}	
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava, WA (Neah Bay subarea)				
Tues.-Sat. July 1 through August 29; Seven days per week Aug. 30 through September 18 (60 days)	All Salmon	The Chinook quota for all subareas between the U.S./Canada border and Cape Falcon, Oregon combined	12,667	2 salmon daily; only one Chinook July 1-Aug. 15; no chum retention Aug. 1 - Sept. 19.
Cape Alava to Queets River, WA (LaPush subarea)	All Salmon	all subareas between the U.S./Canada border and Cape Falcon, Oregon combined	3,067	2 salmon daily; only one Chinook July 1-28.
Tues.-Sat. July 1-28; Seven days per week July 29 through Sept. 18 (72 days)	All Salmon		100	2 salmon daily.
North of 47°50'00" N lat. and south of 48°00'00" N lat. 7 days per week Sept. 24-Oct.9 (16 days)	All Salmon			
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt., WA (Westport subarea)	All Salmon		45,066	2 salmon daily; only one Chinook July 1-28.
Sun.-Thurs. June 26-July 28; 7 days per week July 29-Sept. 18 (77 days)	All salmon	was	60,900	2 salmon daily; only one Chinook July 1-28; no Chinook Sept. 9-16. Closed south of Tillamook Head beginning Aug. 1
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon, OR (Columbia River subarea)	All salmon	43,250		
Sun.-Thurs. July 3-July 28; 7 days per week July 29-Sept. 30 (84 days)	All except coho	None	-	2 salmon daily. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open. ^{c/}
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt., Oregon	All except coho	None	-	2 salmon daily. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open. ^{c/}
Mar. 15-June 17; Aug. 1-Oct. 31 (188 days)	All except coho	None	-	2 salmon daily. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open. ^{c/}
Twin Rocks to Pyramid Rock (off Tillamook Bay inside 3 nm)	Chinook only	None	-	Barbed hooks allowed. 2 adult and 5 jack salmon daily. Inside area from Twin Rocks to Green Buoy to Pyramid Rock, all retained Chinook must have a healed adipose fin clip.
Mar. 15-June 17 (95 days)	Chinook only	None	-	Barbed hooks allowed. 2 adult and 5 jack salmon daily. Inside area from Twin Rocks to Green Buoy to Pyramid Rock, all retained Chinook must have a healed adipose fin clip.
Aug. 1-Nov. 15 (107 days)	Chinook only	None	-	Barbed hooks allowed. 2 adult and 5 jack salmon daily; no more than 4 adults in 7 consecutive days. 10 Chinook annual limit.
June 18-Jul. 31 (44 days)	All salmon	None	-	Barbless hooks required. 2 salmon daily. Area inside Twin Rocks to Green Buoy to Pyramid Rock: all retained Chinook must have a healed adipose fin clip.

TABLE I-3. Summary of actual ocean recreational salmon fishing regulations for 2005. (Page 2 of 3)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota (*Guideline)		Daily Limit and Special Restrictions ^{a/}
		Chinook	Coho	
Cape Blanco to Humbug Mt., Oregon (off Elk River inside 3 nm) Nov. 1-Dec. 15 (45 days)	Chinook only	None	-	2 salmon daily.
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. June 18-Jul. 31 (44 days)	All salmon	None	40,000 combined area quota	2 salmon daily. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open. ^{c/}
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border June 18-July 4 (17 days)	All salmon	None		
Humbug Mt., OR to Horse Mt., CA Except as provided above in the Cape Falcon to OR/CA border selective coho fishery May 21-July 4; Aug. 14-Sept 11 (74 days)	All except coho	None	-	2 salmon daily. Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length. Klamath Control Zone closed.
Twin Rocks, Oregon to OR/CA border (off Chetco River inside 3 nm) Oct. 1-12 (12 days)	Chinook only	None	-	1 salmon daily; no more than 4 fish per season. Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length.
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena, California Feb. 12-July 10; July 16-17; July 23-Nov. 13 (265 days)	All except coho	None	-	2 salmon daily.
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. Apr. 2-Nov. 13 (226 days)	All except coho	None	-	2 salmon daily.
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border Apr. 2-Sept. 25 (177 days)	All except coho	None	-	2 salmon daily.

TABLE I-3. Summary of actual ocean recreational salmon fishing regulations for 2005. (Page 3 of 3)

a/ All coho fisheries and quotas are mark selective are for fish with a healed adipose fin clip.

b/ No more than one rod and single-point, single-shank barbless hooks required north of Pt. Conception, CA. No more than 2 single-point, single-shank barbless hooks when fishing for salmon or fishing from a boat with salmon on board between Pt. Conception and Cape Falcon, OR. If angling by any other means than trolling between Pt. Conception and Horse Mt., CA, no more than 2 single-point, single-shank, barbless circle hooks shall be used. The distance between the 2 hooks must not exceed 5 inches when measured from the top of the eye of the top hook to the inner base of the curve of the lower hook, and both hooks must be permanently tied in place (hard tied). Unless otherwise noted: minimum size limits are (1) 24 inches for Chinook and 16 inches for coho north of Cape Falcon, and (2) 20 inches for Chinook and 16 inches for coho south of Cape Falcon.

c/ Stonewall Bank Groundfish Conservation Area: The area defined by the following coordinates in the order listed:

44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°24.92' W. long.;

44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°23.63' W. long.;

44°28.71' N. lat.; 124°21.80' W. long.;

44°28.71' N. lat.; 124°24.10' W. long.;

44°31.42' N. lat.; 124°25.47' W. long.;

and connecting back to 44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°24.92' W. long.

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

Year or Average	COMMERCIAL TROLL							RECREATIONAL					Salmon Per Angler Trip
	Effort (boat days fished)	Catch						Effort (salmon angler trips)	Catch (numbers of fish)				
		Numbers of Fish			Thousands of Pounds (Dressed Weight)				Chinook	Coho	Pink	Total	
		Chinook	Coho	Pink	Chinook	Coho	Pink						
WASHINGTON^{al}													
1966-70	--	172,500	717,200	96,200	1,810	4,557	432	401,900	152,600	427,700	14,600	594,900	1.5
1971-75	56,200	275,400	870,300	31,600	2,926	4,801	147	482,900	210,400	567,400	6,100	783,900	1.6
1976-80	43,787	188,610	717,302	412,880	2,364	3,675	789	429,809	114,092	511,827	23,544	649,463	1.5
1981-85 ^{bl}	12,782	71,326	217,754	140,486	776	1,059	358	163,344	54,662	172,399	5,915	232,976	1.4
1986-90	6,078	71,534	137,942	20,552	719	610	49	119,412	26,075	165,058	1,919	193,051	1.6
1991	6,020	50,676	131,124	45,762	483	634	161	127,180	12,669	207,693	2,214	222,576	1.8
1992	5,492	66,704	93,268	0	678	335	0	108,900	18,427	123,555	0	141,982	1.3
1993	4,899	55,038	72,663	4,195	563	336	20	128,770	13,018	125,955	2,416	141,389	1.1
1994	101	4,570	-	0	53	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995	324	9,768	56,816	31,118	85	255	137	54,944	509	68,252	2,821	71,582	1.3
1996	693	12,310	36,066	0	0	216	0	43,250	177	51,433	0	51,610	1.2
1997	751	20,579	15,824	2,322	81	94	2	29,699	3,969	26,762	1,410	32,141	1.1
1998	277	20,615	8,154	0	228	43	0	19,653	2,187	20,706	0	22,893	1.2
1999	1,011	44,908	37,214	759	418	138	5	50,774	9,887	40,125	2,188	52,200	1.0
2000	563	17,907	27,442	0	191	141	0	48,919	8,478	68,199	0	76,677	1.6
2001	1,280	50,072	66,707	511	518	376	10	126,402	22,974	168,062	3,918	194,954	1.5
2002	1,564	93,665	17,602	0	1,135	101	0	95,167	57,821	74,134	0	131,955	1.4
2003	1,914	91,374	19,899	1,279	1,258	116	2	124,867	34,183	139,096	13,407	186,686	1.5
2004 ^{cl}	1,812	85,107	75,390	0	1,156	469	0	112,704	24,907	112,936	0	137,843	1.2
2005 ^{cl}	2,034	77,041	25,439	9	994	161	1	90,595	36,369	51,770	3,257	91,395	1.0

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

Year or Average	COMMERCIAL TROLL							RECREATIONAL					
	Effort (boat days fished)	Catch			Thousands of Pounds (Dressed Weight)			Effort (salmon angler trips)	Catch (numbers of fish)				Salmon Per Angler Trip
		Numbers of Fish							Chinook	Coho	Pink	Total	
OREGON^{d/}													
1966-70	--	122,000	804,500	--	1,159	5,358	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1971-75	47,400	208,500	979,000	--	2,128	6,015	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1976-80	55,885	232,632	741,694	--	2,406	4,251	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	14,848	74,447	306,795	1,800	695	1,411	8	190,058	14,416	259,119	300	273,835	1.4
1992	9,153	109,740	49,638	0	1,013	207	0	165,317	12,573	185,845	0	198,418	1.2
1993	9,467	81,517	1,667	0	761	9	0	79,612	6,420	58,108	0	64,528	0.8
1994	3,761	25,230	-	0	287	-	0	26,897	6,037	17	0	6,054	0.2
1995	7,852	213,789	-	100	1,941	-	0	35,850	6,726	11,917	0	18,643	0.5
1996	8,391	175,209	8	0	1,925	-	0	43,962	11,210	7,200	0	18,410	0.4
1997	7,810	149,759	-	0	1,540	-	0	30,148	7,678	5,972	0	13,650	0.5
1998	7,171	124,211	-	0	1,398	-	0	25,954	4,086	2,301	0	6,387	0.2
1999	5,083	62,533	-	100	721	-	0	49,419	7,721	13,636	0	21,357	0.4
2000	7,480	135,903	12,258	0	1,481	71	0	78,563	25,460	33,188	0	58,648	0.7
2001	11,148	274,963	9,333	300	2,899	52	1	120,461	27,200	94,346	0	121,546	1.0
2002	11,701	304,189	1,515	0	3,489	11	0	107,641	47,480	36,537	0	84,017	0.8
2003	12,418	329,678	6,441	0	3,639	43	0	144,423	40,654	113,659	0	154,313	1.1
2004	13,204	252,709	8,839	0	2,839	70	0	145,702	56,433	71,835	0	128,268	0.9
2005 ^{e/}	11,596	250,730	2,622	0				76,013	27,952	13,709	0	41,661	0.5

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

Year or Average	Effort (boat days fished)	COMMERCIAL TROLL						RECREATIONAL					Salmon Per Angler Trip
		Catch			Thousands of Pounds (Dressed Weight)			Effort (salmon angler trips)	Catch (numbers of fish)				
		Numbers of Fish							Chinook	Coho	Pink	Total	
CALIFORNIA^{cl}													
1966-70	- -	486,300	319,700	7,400	4,925	2,352	37	189,800	120,800	33,200	0	154,000	0.8
1971-75	45,200	562,700	361,800	4,700	5,743	2,211	22	247,400	169,600	48,300	0	217,900	0.9
1976-80	81,300	618,637	210,303	500	5,867	1,184	3	163,469	92,422	31,158	0	123,580	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	35,300	294,900	82,500	0	3,238	459	0	196,630	80,833	69,263	0	150,096	0.8
1992	20,300	160,300	2,450	0	1,632	11	0	127,867	73,577	11,521	0	85,098	0.7
1993	25,900	279,553	-	0	2,537	-	0	174,887	110,024	29,753	0	139,777	0.8
1994	21,200	295,574	-	0	3,103	-	0	202,091	189,815	516	0	190,331	0.9
1995	25,800	679,312	-	0	6,634	-	0	378,504	397,231	940	0	398,171	1.1
1996	21,161	380,851	-	0	4,113	-	0	225,305	164,032	644	0	164,676	0.7
1997	18,956	487,415	-	0	5,248	-	0	234,369	228,968	486	0	229,454	1.0
1998	14,564	226,936	-	0	1,847	-	0	151,824	122,013	103	0	122,116	0.8
1999	16,361	264,452	-	0	3,846	-	0	147,055	87,845	608	0	88,453	0.6
2000	20,453	480,352	-	0	5,131	-	0	214,375	185,851	419	0	186,270	0.9
2001	13,841	193,086	-	0	2,409	-	0	165,135	98,783	1,329	0	100,112	0.6
2002	17,403	391,655	-	0	5,008	-	0	210,052	182,044	828	0	182,872	0.9
2003	15,941	491,894	-	0	6,392	-	0	134,627	94,674	613	0	95,287	0.7
2004	21,733	502,110	-	0	6,230	-	0	218,743	221,114	1,424	0	222,538	1.0
2005 ^{cl}	16,716	340,473	-	0	4,300	-	0	171,901	143,249	725	0	143,974	0.8

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

Year or Average	Effort (boat days fished)	COMMERCIAL TROLL						RECREATIONAL					Salmon Per Angler Trip
		Catch			Thousands of Pounds (Dressed Weight)			Effort (salmon angler trips)	Catch (numbers of fish)				
		Numbers of Fish							Chinook	Coho	Pink	Total	
COUNCIL AREA^{a/b/d/}													
1966-70	--	780,800	1,841,400	103,600	7,893	12,267	468	591,700	273,400	460,900	14,600	748,900	1.3
1971-75	148,800	1,046,600	2,211,100	36,300	10,796	13,028	170	730,300	380,000	615,700	6,100	1,001,800	1.4
1976-80	180,972	1,039,879	1,669,299	413,380	10,637	9,110	930	981,020	246,488	832,173	23,544	1,102,206	1.1
1981-85	98,043	679,481	577,980	144,986	6,662	2,941	489	543,838	196,845	357,658	8,615	563,117	1.0
1986-90	102,743	1,261,163	581,965	25,152	12,547	2,830	71	601,240	228,183	424,082	2,419	654,684	1.1
1991	56,168	420,023	520,419	47,562	4,416	2,505	168	513,868	107,918	536,075	2,514	646,507	1.3
1992	34,945	336,744	145,356	0	3,323	553	0	402,084	104,577	320,921	0	425,498	1.1
1993	40,266	416,108	74,330	4,195	3,861	345	20	383,269	129,462	213,816	2,416	345,694	0.9
1994	25,062	325,374	0	0	3,443	0	0	228,988	195,852	533	0	196,385	0.9
1995	33,976	902,869	56,816	31,218	8,659	255	137	469,298	404,466	81,109	2,821	488,396	1.0
1996	30,245	568,370	36,074	0	6,039	216	0	312,517	175,419	59,277	0	234,696	0.8
1997	27,517	657,753	15,824	2,322	6,869	94	2	294,216	240,615	33,220	1,410	275,245	0.9
1998	22,012	371,762	8,154	0	3,473	43	0	197,431	128,286	23,110	0	151,396	0.8
1999	22,455	371,893	37,214	859	4,984	138	5	247,248	105,453	54,369	2,188	162,010	0.7
2000	28,496	634,162	39,700	0	6,803	212	0	341,857	219,789	101,806	0	321,595	0.9
2001	26,269	518,121	76,040	811	5,826	428	11	411,998	148,957	263,737	3,918	416,612	1.0
2002	30,668	789,509	19,117	0	9,631	112	0	412,860	287,345	111,499	0	398,844	1.0
2003	30,273	912,946	26,340	1,279	11,289	159	2	403,917	169,511	253,368	13,407	436,286	1.1
2004 ^{c/}	36,749	839,926	84,229	0	10,225	539	0	477,149	302,454	186,195	0	488,649	1.0
2005 ^{c/}	30,346	668,244	28,061	9	5,294	161	1	338,509	207,570	66,204	3,257	277,030	0.8

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

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

c/ Preliminary.

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

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

TABLE I-5. Council area commercial and recreational ocean salmon fishing effort and landings by management area. (Page 1 of 1)

Year	COMMERCIAL TROLL				RECREATIONAL					Salmon Per Angler Trip
	Effort ^{a/} (boat days fished)	Catch (numbers of fish)			Effort angler trips)	Catch (numbers of fish)			Total	
		Chinook	Coho	Pink		Chinook	Coho	Pink		
----- U.S./CANADA BORDER TO CAPE FALCON -----										
Treaty Indian (U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Point)^{b/}:										
1998	138	14,686	8,154	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	282	27,452	33,364	1,567	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	142	7,638	22,175	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	516	28,843	58,595	2,626	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	226	39,796	17,222	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	216	35,097	10,742	237	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	431	49,685	61,997	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005 ^{c/}	596	41,975	23,997	386	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Indian:										
1998	139	5,929	-	0	21,767	2,292	22,877	13	25,182	1.2
1999	730	17,471	3,850	53	58,191	10,821	47,669	2,194	60,684	1.0
2000	692	12,514	17,525	0	57,362	9,242	81,925	18	91,185	1.6
2001	1,006	25,320	17,445	42	149,643	25,592	207,251	3,921	236,764	1.6
2002	1,768	66,616	1,695	0	107,218	60,575	88,537	0	149,112	1.4
2003	2,111	66,586	15,398	217	144,093	36,513	168,867	13,400	218,780	1.5
2004	1,728	38,490	22,132	24	131,297	27,090	135,434	32	162,556	1.2
2005 ^{c/}	1,954	45,151	4,064	0	103,871	40,011	61,739	0	101,749	1.0
----- CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MOUNTAIN -----										
1998	6,963	123,468	-	1	9,743	2,019	93	0	2,112	0.2
1999	4,834	61,156	-	55	26,217	3,340	6,046	0	9,386	0.4
2000	6,935	130,192	-	3	48,113	12,878	19,401	0	32,279	0.7
2001	10,435	267,273	-	344	71,119	17,374	55,088	0	72,462	1.0
2002	10,843	284,589	-	0	75,868	34,792	22,026	0	56,818	0.7
2003	11,477	314,222	-	25	110,450	32,876	83,837	0	116,713	1.1
2004	12,339	241,107	-	0	108,800	47,413	48,062	0	95,475	0.9
2005 ^{c/}	10,831	238,379	-	0	50,159	18,603	3,630	0	22,233	0.4
----- HUMBUG MOUNTAIN TO HORSE MOUNTAIN TO (KMZ) -----										
1998	372	3,244	-	0	24,129	4,875	161	0	5,036	0.2
1999	484	3,862	-	0	33,612	9,638	152	0	9,790	0.3
2000	416	5,493	-	0	42,329	25,292	229	0	25,521	0.6
2001	786	9,122	-	0	50,794	20,032	229	0	20,261	0.4
2002	1,033	20,270	-	0	41,265	26,065	465	0	26,530	0.6
2003	659	9,116	-	0	30,524	14,200	205	0	14,405	0.5
2004	1,042	40,399	-	0	43,906	29,681	1,772	0	31,453	0.7
2005 ^{c/}	578	9,465	-	0	29,705	22,953	320	0	23,273	0.8
----- HORSE MOUNTAIN TO U.S./MEXICO BORDER -----										
1998	14,400	224,435	-	0	141,792	119,100	40	0	119,140	0.8
1999	16,125	261,952	-	0	129,228	81,654	477	0	82,131	0.6
2000	20,311	478,325	-	0	194,053	172,377	223	0	172,600	0.9
2001	13,526	187,563	-	7	140,442	85,959	1,143	0	87,102	0.6
2002	16,798	378,188	-	0	188,509	165,913	533	0	166,446	0.9
2003	15,810	487,850	-	0	118,850	85,922	476	0	86,398	0.7
2004	21,209	470,195	-	0	193,146	198,270	864	0	199,134	1.0
2005 ^{c/}	16,387	333,274	-	0	154,774	126,003	573	0	126,576	0.8

a/ Treaty Indian troll effort in number of deliveries.

b/ May through September only.

c/ Preliminary.

TABLE I-6. Coho and Chinook harvest quotas and guidelines (*) for 2005 compared with actual harvest by management area and fishery. (Page 1 of 1)

Fishery Governed by Quota or Guideline	Chinook			Coho		
	Quota or Guideline ^{a/}	Catch	Catch/Quota	Quota	Catch	Catch/Quota
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON						
TREATY INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (May-June)	25,000	25,230	1.01	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (July-Sept.)	22,768 ^{b/}	16,743	0.74	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (July-Sept.)	-	-	-	47,286 ^{c/}	23,280	0.49
Cape Alava to Cape Falcon (July-Sept.)	-	-	-	2,714	717	0.26
Subtotal Treaty Indian Commercial Troll	48,000	41,973	0.87	50,000 ^{c/}	23,997	0.48
NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (May-June)	29,000 *	27,106	0.93	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (July-Sept.)	16,144 ^{*d/}	18,045	1.12	23,200	4,064	0.18
Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll	43,250	45,151	1.04	23,200	4,064	0.18
RECREATIONAL (selective coho fisheries)						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (July-Sept.)	4,300 *	2,784	0.65	12,667	10,218	0.81
Cape Alava to Queets River (July-Oct.)	2,000 *	1,651	0.83	3,167	2,320	0.73
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (June-Sept.)	28,750 *	22,373	0.78	45,066	10,508	0.23
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (July-Sept.)	8,200 *	13,203	1.61	60,900	38,693	0.64
Subtotal Recreational	43,250	40,011	0.93	121,800	61,739	0.51
TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON	134,500	127,135	0.95	195,000	89,800	0.46
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON						
COMMERCIAL TROLL (all except coho)						
Humbog Mt. to Oregon/California Border (Sept.)	3,000	2,226	0.74	-	-	-
Oregon/California Border to Humboldt S. Jetty (Sept.)	6,000	7,199	1.20	-	-	-
Subtotal Troll	9,000	9,425	1.05	-	-	-
RECREATIONAL						
Cape Falcon to Oregon/California Border	-	-	-	40,000	3,740	0.09
TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON	9,000	9,425	1.05	40,000	3,740	0.09
GRAND TOTAL COUNCIL AREA	143,500	136,560	0.95	235,000	93,540	0.40

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

b/ 23,000 preseason quota minus 232 overage from the May-June fishery.

c/ The overall quota included a subarea management trigger of 47,286 coho for the Area 4/4B fisheries to ensure that the exploitation rate impact of the treaty Indian troll fishery on Interior Fraser coho not exceed the level anticipated preseason under the assumptions employed for impact assessment.

d/ 16,144 quota includes 14,250 preseason quota plus 1,894 rollover from May-June fishery.

TABLE I-7. Estimated incidental mortality of Chinook and coho in 2005 ocean salmon fisheries. Observed incidental mortality was calculated by scaling preseason projections of incidental mortality by the ratio of observed to projected catch. (Page 1 of 1)

Area and Fishery	2005 Catch Projection	2005 Bycatch Mortality ^{a/} Projection	2005 Bycatch Projection ^{b/}	Observed in 2005	
				Catch	Bycatch Mortality
OCEAN FISHERIES^{c/}:					
CHINOOK (thousands of fish)					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Commercial Troll	48.0	7.6	17.0	41.9	6.2 ^{d/}
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	43.3	13.1	35.9	46.6	9.5 ^{d/}
Recreational	43.3	5.6	18.2	40.0	5.2
CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MT.					
Commercial Troll	144.5	15.9	36.6	238.4	26.2
Recreational	17.1	1.5	4.6	18.6	1.6
HUMBUG MT. TO HORSE MT.					
Commercial Troll	9.7	1.5	3.8	7.2	0.9 ^{d/}
Recreational	21.0	2.9	11.5	17.2	2.7 ^{d/}
SOUTH OF HORSE MT.					
Commercial	366.4	55.0	142.4	333.3	43.0 ^{d/}
Recreational	242.0	33.9	100.2	126.0	19.7 ^{d/}
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	611.9	93.1	235.7	667.4	85.9
Recreational	323.4	43.9	134.5	201.8	29.2
INSIDE FISHERIES:					
Buoy 10	NA	NA	NA	9.3	NA
COHO (thousands of fish)					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Commercial Troll	50.0	4.1	13.1	23.9	2.0
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	23.2	14.2	45.9	4.1	2.5
Recreational	121.8	29.3	154.3	61.7	14.8
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Commercial Troll	-	4.3	13.7	-	-
Recreational	40.0	17.3	91.0	3.6	1.6
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	73.2	22.6	72.7	28.0	4.5
Recreational	161.8	46.6	245.3	65.3	16.4
INSIDE FISHERIES:					
Area 4B	-	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10	12.0	2.8	14.6	6.9	1.6

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

Commercial: 26%.

Recreational, north of Pt. Arena: 14%.

Recreational, south of Pt. Arena: 20% (based on the expected proportion of fish that will be caught using mooching versus trolling gear; the HRMs for these gear types are 42.2% and 14%, respectively).

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

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

d/ Based on observed sublegal encounter rates.

TABLE I-8. Summary of 2005 recreational and commercial fisheries selective for marked hatchery coho (preliminary data). (Page 1 of 1)

Area	Anticipated Mark Rate	Observed Mark Rate	Preseason Quota	Anticipated Nonretention Mortality ^{a/}	Landed Coho Catch			Unmarked Coho Released ^{b/}	Estimated Nonretention Mortality ^{a/}	Effort ^{c/}
					Total	Marked	Unmarked			
Recreational										
Ocean Fisheries										
Neah Bay	38%	30%	12,667	4,611	10,218	9,977	241	23,842	4,922	18,410
La Push	40%	31%	3,167	1,253	2,320	2,289	31	5,164	1,082	4,961
Westport	52%	46%	45,066	11,956	10,508	10,375	133	12,335	2,833	35,170
Columbia River	66%	62%	60,900	11,493	38,693	38,387	306	23,715	6,390	45,329
North of Cape Falcon Total	NA	NA	121,800	29,313	61,739	61,029	710	65,056	15,227	103,870
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	50%	50%	40,000	12,961	3,575	3,567	8	3,575	856	28,450
Ocean Fisheries Total	NA	NA	161,800	42,274	65,314	64,596	718	68,631	16,083	132,320
Inside Fisheries										
Strait of Juan de Fuca ^{d/}	33%	45%	33,715 ^{d/}	16,705	26,284	25,696	588	32,125	7,252	71,781
Buoy 10	67%	68%	12,000 ^{d/}	2,767	6,878	6,665	213	3,237	929	55,182
Inside Fisheries Total	NA	NA	45,715	19,472	33,162	32,361	801	35,362	8,181	126,963
Commercial										
Neah Bay	38%	NA	-	2199	337	337	0	550	187	483
La Push	42%	55%	-	3214	94	94	0	77	29	282
Westport	47%	42%	-	4492	373	373	0	515	178	570
Columbia River	55%	NA	-	4327	3,260	10,607	0	2,667	3,221	619
Commercial Total	NA	NA	23,200	14,232	4,064	11,411	0	3,809	3,615	1,954
Grand Total	NA	NA	230,715	75,978	102,540	108,367	1,520	107,802	27,879	NA

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

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

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

d/ Expected catch, not a quota.

TABLE I-9. Washington Area 5 and 6 preliminary recreational salmon catch estimates during the Chinook mark selective fishery July 1 - August 10, 2005.

Fishery	Boats	Anglers	Catch				Total	Release		
			Chinook	Coho	Pink	Chinook		Coho	Pink	
Area 5: 7/1 - 8/10	11,967	30,115	1,669	3,710	14,609	19,988	5,772	10,381	3,894	
Area 6: 7/1 - 8/10	2,116	3,971	408	13	241	662	636	50	10	
Total	14,083	34,086	2,078	3,723	14,850	20,650	6,408	10,431	3,904	

Area 5 Preliminary Recreational Salmon Catch Estimate, 2005

Area 5: 7/1 - 9/30	28,244	71,781	1,999	26,284	30,226	58,509	9,405	52,340	6,385
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TABLE I-10. Chinook catch by Southeast Alaska marine fisheries in thousands of fish.

Year	Total Catches			Treaty Chinook			Additional Catch	
	Troll	Net	Sport	Troll	Net	Sport	Terminal Exclusion ^{a/}	Hatchery Add-On ^{b/}
1985	215.8	33.9	24.9	211.9	33.3	23.0	0.0	6.2
1986	237.7	22.1	22.6	231.6	20.6	19.0	0.0	11.1
1987	242.6	15.5	24.3	231.1	14.0	20.3	0.0	17.1
1988	231.4	21.8	26.2	217.1	17.4	22.3	0.0	22.5
1989	235.7	24.2	31.1	224.2	18.5	26.8	0.0	21.5
1990	287.9	27.7	51.2	263.5	16.1	41.4	0.0	45.9
1991	264.1	34.9	60.5	231.8	21.0	45.1	0.0	61.5
1992	183.8	32.1	42.9	162.6	24.0	35.3	0.0	36.8
1993	226.9	28.0	49.2	212.4	16.2	42.7	0.0	32.9
1994	186.3	35.7	42.4	177.1	22.6	35.5	0.0	29.2
1995	138.1	48.0	49.7	115.1	26.4	35.5	0.0	58.8
1996	141.5	37.3	57.5	107.6	8.4	39.0	8.7	71.6
1997	246.4	25.1	71.5	221.9	11.4	53.3	9.8	46.5
1998	192.1	23.5	55.0	183.5	13.4	46.3	2.4	25.0
1999	146.2	32.7	72.1	132.7	12.9	53.2	4.5	47.7
2000	158.7	41.4	63.2	134.0	11.1	41.4	2.5	74.3
2001	153.3	40.2	72.3	128.7	13.5	44.7	1.5	77.3
2002	325.3	31.7	69.5	298.1	13.5	45.5	1.2	68.2
2003	330.7	39.4	69.4	307.4	23.5	49.2	2.1	57.2
2004	354.7	64.0	87.5	321.9	40.4	66.4	5.4	72.0
2005 ^{c/}	338.4	74.9	84.3	302.9	21.6	91.9	46.9	64.2

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

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

c/ Preliminary.

TABLE I-11. Chinook and coho catches by Canadian marine fisheries in thousands of fish. (Page 1 of 1)

Year or Avg.	Northern B.C.		Central B.C.		Central B.C.	WCVI				Strait of Georgia				Juan de Fuca		
	Troll	Net	Troll	Net	Sport	NW Troll	SW Troll	Net	Outside Sport	Troll	Net	Sport		Troll	Net	Sport
												North	South			
CHINOOK																
1986-1990	168.9	42.4	38.8	27.3	22.7	110.3	215.9	18.7	28.6	33.0	23.9	68.1	34.7	0.1	25.6	30.6
1991	194.0	56.6	27.9	18.9	32.5	74.8	128.1	61.3	42.5	32.2	19.7	75.3	21.2	0.0	11.8	19.0
1992	142.3	43.8	42.3	20.8	37.9	216.5	130.2	9.8	44.1	37.3	13.9	75.1	20.4	0.0	15.6	21.1
1993	161.8	45.0	24.8	11.2	38.2	167.8	106.9	29.4	63.1	33.4	22.9	79.0	25.9	0.0	2.8	14.0
1994	164.5	26.5	20.1	15.4	38.9	71.0	75.0	3.7	50.6	13.0	11.7	45.1	11.4	0.0	13.8	14.4
1995	56.4	28.2	4.7	9.1	30.0	28.8	52.2	0.5	28.2	0.0	1.7	38.0	9.7	0.0	1.5	14.4
1996	0.0	30.9	0.0	4.1	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.6	55.2	15.3	0.0	0.6	19.0
1997	82.1	18.9	10.5	1.8	47.0	25.9	26.6	0.2	11.0	2.3	0.9	35.3	7.5	0.0	0.4	17.2
1998	116.4	7.6	3.8	5.7	49.0	7.2	3.1	1.6	4.2	1.1	0.1	10.1	4.3	0.0	0.2	9.7
1999	56.5	12.7	2.1	4.3	36.4	21.3	34.7	1.0	31.1	0.1	5.0	26.4	12.1	0.0	0.2	14.8
2000	9.8	27.6	0.0	4.5	22.1	28.7	34.7	0.0	38.0	0.3	5.9	17.3	4.6	1.0	0.0	11.0
2001	13.1	23.1	0.0	4.4	30.4	23.9	53.6	0.0	40.2	0.0	4.5	21.5	9.6	0.0	0.1	23.5
2002	96.5	12.3	0.5	4.8	41.3	43.0	90.8	0.2	32.1	0.5	9.6	43.7	9.1	0.0	0.0	24.1
2003	137.4	15.1	0.7	2.7	54.3	58.0	93.8	19.3	24.0	0.4	0.0	14.0	6.4	0.0	0.3	27.6
2004 ^{b/}	157.3	16.3	0.4	5.3	74.0	85.4	88.7	32.4	42.5	0.5	0.2	10.2	3.8	0.0	0.2	38.1
2005 ^{b/}																
COHO																
1986-1990	716.3	139.9	275.2	132.2	28.0	600.0	1,277.9	14.2	19.1	178.4	109.2	512.9	106.0	0.7	194.4	66.2
1991	982.3	196.2	105.7	47.6	43.1	664.6	1,225.3	5.2	49.8	11.6	77.5	35.0	11.5	0.0	180.4	110.6
1992	516.3	122.1	237.8	67.6	40.5	935.5	736.3	9.7	37.5	137.3	81.7	358.5	117.3	0.0	106.0	119.7
1993	337.2	134.5	72.6	37.8	31.2	422.0	531.8	3.5	13.7	276.0	65.6	552.1	177.7	0.0	6.2	108.9
1994	740.0	174.5	57.6	94.1	58.9	207.7	1,044.1	4.7	16.4	50.8	38.3	148.0	28.2	0.0	131.0	118.6
1995	295.4	111.1	18.7	28.1	37.3	276.9	1,068.5	1.4	41.2	0.0	17.9	11.2	3.5	0.0	36.7	71.5
1996	424.9	122.2	12.2	29.5	59.1	235.9	552.7	1.0	25.1	0.0	5.5	26.7	7.1	0.7	4.2	94.0
1997	158.6	28.6	8.2	12.0	37.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.1	0.0	5.9	2.6	2.8	0.0	0.4	99.5
1998	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
1999	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
2000	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
2001	1.1	9.9	0.0	2.7	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	9.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.2
2002	118.9	1.2	8.5	0.0	49.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.8
2003	195.0	6.9	18.9	3.5	NA	0.0	0.1	5.4	13.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	7.5	0.0	0.0	11.8
2004 ^{b/}	225.5	24.2	31.7	47.3	27.0	0.1	0.0	2.9	20.3	0.0	0.2	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	11.1
2005 ^{b/}	260.3	48.5	49.5	52.5	NA	0.6	1.4	4.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	8.8

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

b/ Preliminary.

TABLE I-12. Summary of 2005 West Coast Vancouver Island salmon fisheries.

Areas Open	Majority of Catch	Fishing Period	Chinook Catch
123-127	123, 126	Oct. 1-2, 2004	11,256
23-27, 123-127	123	Nov. 1-4, 2004	8,057
23-27, 123-127	123	Dec. 6, 13, 19, 2004	134
23-27, 123-127	23	Jan. 10-31, 2005	1,862
23-27, 123-127	126	Feb. 7-12, 22, 2005	5,650
23-27, 123-127	125, 126	Mar. 1-14, 21-30, 2005	16,247
23-27, 123-127	126	Apr. 1-27, 2005	39,269
23-27, 123-127	123, 125	Apr. 28-30, 2005	17,794
23-27, 123-127	126	May 1-2, 2005	12,197
23-27, 123-127	123	May 12-13, 2005	14,458
26-27, 124-127	126	Sept. 17-21, 24-30, 2005	16,690
Total			143,614

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

Gear/Area	Coho Kept	Coho Released
Northern Troll	260,281	50,423
Northern Net	48,452	7,846
North Central Troll	48,356	57
South Central Troll	1,100	177
Central Net	52456	1682
Johnstone Strait Net	1664	10362
Strait of Georgia Net	1	78
Strait of Georgia Troll	4	1052
Fraser Gill Net	3	878
Northwest Vancouver Island Troll	576	2,573
Southwest Vancouver Island Troll	1,414	3,475
Northwest Vancouver Island Net	1,189	69
Southwest Vancouver Island Net	2,849	1,954

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

Area	Kept	Released
Juan de Fuca Strait	7,590	17,634
Northern Strait of Georgia	702	8,142
Southern Strait of Georgia	711	418
Johnstone Strait	8,787	22,558
WCVI a/	42,821	41,068

a/ Includes impacts of Mark Selective fishery in which the retained catch was 29,362 and the number of coho released was 36,9

