

CHAPTER I

COASTWIDE OCEAN FISHING SUMMARY

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

COUNCIL-AREA REGULATIONS AND LANDINGS

Summaries of the 2006 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 2006 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 2006 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 2006 ocean salmon fisheries by management area and species. Further details of the conservation and allocation objectives by salmon stock and an assessment of performance are provided in Chapters II and III for Chinook and coho, respectively.

Horse Mountain to U.S./Mexico Border

Chinook Fisheries

Chinook fisheries management in this area is guided by conservation objectives for Klamath River fall Chinook (KRFC) 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. A Klamath basin natural area spawning escapement of no less than 21,000 fall Chinook adults, along with the allocation objective of 50% of the allowable adult harvest for Federally-recognized tribal subsistence and commercial fisheries. This objective resulted from NMFS advice to the Council in response to the projected shortfall in the spawning escapement floor requirement for KRFC (KRFC), even with complete closure of all salmon fisheries impacting KRFC.
2. The Sacramento River winter Chinook ESA consultation standard requiring that the recreational season between Point Arena and Pigeon Point shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the second Sunday in November; the recreational season between Pigeon Point and the U.S./Mexico Border shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the first Sunday in October. The minimum size limit shall be at least 20 inches total length. Commercial seasons between Point Arena and the U.S./Mexico border shall open no earlier than May 1 and close no later than September 30, with the exception of an October season conducted Monday through Friday between Point Reyes and Point San Pedro, which shall end no later than October 15. The minimum size limit shall be at least 26 inches total length.
3. The California Coastal Chinook ESA consultation standard requirement for an age-4 ocean harvest rate on KRFC of no greater than 16.0%.
4. The OCN coho maximum allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) of 15.0% recommended in the 2006 NMFS ESA guidance letter, which was based on the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the OCN coho work group that was adopted by the Council as expert biological advice in November 2000.
5. The SONCC coho ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 13.0% marine exploitation rate on Rogue/Klamath (RK) hatchery coho.
6. The Sacramento River fall Chinook escapement goal of 122,000 to 180,000 hatchery and natural adults.

Objectives 1 and 2 listed above were the constraining factors for 2006 Chinook fisheries management in this area. Under the adopted regulations, total harvest south of Horse Mountain was projected to be 227,900 Chinook, the coastwide ocean harvest rate on age-4 KRFC was projected to be 11.5% (for fisheries from September 1, 2005 through August 31, 2006), and 21,100 KRFC adults were projected to spawn in natural areas.

Coho Fisheries

Coho fisheries management in this area was guided by the ESA consultation standard for Central California Coast (CCC) coho, which prohibits retention of coho in this area. No projection of non-retention fishery impacts on CCC coho was available; projected non-retention exploitation rates on OCN and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho in this area were 2.0% and 3.3%, 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 2006 fisheries are presented more fully in the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain section.

Humbug Mountain to Horse Mountain

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

Chinook Fisheries

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

1. A Klamath basin natural area spawning escapement of no less than 21,000 fall Chinook adults, along with the allocation objective of 50% of the allowable adult harvest for federally-recognized tribal subsistence and commercial fisheries. This objective resulted from NMFS advice to the Council in response to the projected shortfall in the spawning escapement floor requirement for KRFC, even with complete closure of all salmon fisheries impacting KRFC.
2. The California Coastal Chinook ESA consultation standard requirement for an age-4 ocean harvest rate on KRFC of no greater than 16.0%.
3. The OCN coho maximum allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) of 15.0% recommended in the 2006 NMFS ESA guidance letter, which was based on the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the OCN coho work group that was adopted by the Council as expert biological advice in November 2000.
4. The SONCC coho ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 13.0% marine exploitation rate on Rogue/Klamath (RK) hatchery coho.

Objective 1 listed above was the constraining factor on 2006 Chinook fisheries management in the KMZ. Under the adopted regulations, total harvest in the KMZ was projected to be 7,300 Chinook, the coastwide ocean harvest rate on age-4 KRFC was projected to be 11.5% (for fisheries from September 1, 2005 through August 31, 2006), and 21,100 KRFC adults were projected to spawn in natural areas.

Coho Fisheries

Coho fisheries management in this area was guided by the ESA consultation standards for 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 0.5% and 1.1%, respectively. The 2006 Oregon recreational coho selective fishery was conducted from Cape Falcon to the Oregon/California border with an overall quota of 20,000 fish. Coho are managed as a unit south of Cape Falcon, and details of the Council's management objectives shaping the 2006 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):

4. A Klamath basin natural area spawning escapement of no less than 21,000 fall Chinook adults, along with the allocation objective of 50% of the allowable adult harvest for federally-recognized tribal subsistence and commercial fisheries. This objective resulted from NMFS advice to the Council in response to the projected shortfall in the spawning escapement floor requirement for KRFC, even with complete closure of all salmon fisheries impacting KRFC.
5. The California Coastal Chinook ESA consultation standard requirement for an age-4 ocean harvest rate on KRFC of no greater than 16.0%.
6. Impact limits on ESA-listed LCR natural tule (Coweeman) fall Chinook of no greater than 49.0%.

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 59,300 Chinook in this area, a KRFC spawning escapement of 21,000 natural adults, a coastwide ocean fishery harvest rate of 11.5% on age-4 KRFC, and a 47.2% total exploitation rate on LCR natural tules.

Due primarily to low KRFC abundance, very restrictive ocean troll salmon seasons for Federally regulated waters were adopted by the Council, including for the first time a complete commercial closure for all areas between Florence, Oregon and the Oregon/California border. To provide some opportunity for the Oregon troll fleet, ODFW established several new fall ocean terminal fishery areas for State regulated waters, inside 3 nm (Table I-1). The overall strategy was to focus fisheries on healthy Oregon coastal fall Chinook, minimize impacts of mixed stock fisheries to KRFC, Oregon coastal coho, and other stocks of concern, while insuring minimum escapement and in-river fisheries goals were satisfied.

Coho Fisheries

The Council structured 2006 coho salmon fisheries between Cape Falcon and Oregon/California border to conform to the recommendations of the OCN Coho Work Group and the 2006 NMFS ESA guidance letter. Based on parent escapement levels and observed OPI smolt-to-jack survival for 2003 brood OPI smolts, the total allowable OCN coho exploitation rate for 2006 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. In addition, the LCR natural coho maximum allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) was 15.0% as recommended in the 2006 NMFS ESA guidance letter. Ocean fisheries were managed for a maximum marine exploitation rate of 10.0%, with the remaining 5% allotted to freshwater fisheries. 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 exploitation rate for LCR natural coho of 9.9%.
2. A coastwide marine and freshwater exploitation rate for OCN coho of 9.6%.

The Council's marine exploitation rate for OCN and LCR natural 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 non-retention mortality resulting from recreational fisheries south of Cape Falcon to be equivalent to exploitation rates of 5.1% for OCN coho stocks and 2.2% for LCR natural coho. Retention of coho in commercial troll fisheries in this area was prohibited. Nonretention mortality on coho resulting from commercial Chinook fisheries south of Cape Falcon was projected to be equivalent to exploitation rates of 0.9% for OCN coho and 0.5% for LCR natural coho.

U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon

Chinook Fisheries

Management objectives for Chinook fisheries in this area were to comply with NMFS ESA consultation standards established for ESA-listed stocks, meet treaty Indian sharing obligations, and to the extent possible, provide for viable ocean and inriver fisheries while meeting natural stock escapement objectives and hatchery fall Chinook brood stock needs. 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. Consultation Standards 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. 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).
2. 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).
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 2006 harvest quotas of 34,000 Chinook for commercial non-Indian troll, 42,200 Chinook for treaty Indian troll, and 31,000 Chinook for the recreational fisheries.

Coho Fisheries

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

1. A coastwide marine exploitation rate of no more than 10% and a total exploitation rate of no more than 15% on lower Columbia River natural coho as recommended in the 2006 NMFS ESA guidance letter.
2. A total exploitation rate on Interior Fraser coho of no more than 10.0% in accordance with the provisions of the southern coho management plan adopted by the PSC in February, 2002.
3. A combined marine and freshwater exploitation rate of no more than 15.0%, based on the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the OCN coho work group and adopted by the Council as expert biological advice in November 2000.
4. Meet inside/outside and treaty Indian/non-Indian allocation objectives.
5. Meet FMP objectives for allocation of impacts between commercial and recreational ocean fisheries, and among port areas for the recreational fishery.

The Council adopted a mark-selective recreational fishery quota of 73,200 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 6,800 marked coho for the non-Indian commercial troll mark-selective fishery (Table I-1) and 37,500 coho for the treaty Indian troll fishery (Table I-2), which was not mark-selective. Total allowable harvest set preseason for the non-Indian commercial and recreational fisheries for coho in 2006 was 80,000, compared to 145,000 in 2005. For the treaty Indian fishery the overall quota of 37,500 coho was down from 50,000 coho in 2005.

SELECTIVE FISHERIES AND SALMON BYCATCH

Estimated incidental Chinook and coho mortalities are reported in Table I-7. Unless otherwise noted, Chinook mortality estimates from north of Cape Falcon and coho mortality estimates coastwide were based on 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 Chinook Fisheries

In 2006, 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 21, 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 21, are presented in Table I-9.

Selective Coho Fisheries

Recreational fisheries selective for marked coho were planned for the area between Cape Falcon and the Oregon/California border, the four ocean subareas north of Cape Falcon, and the inside fisheries at Buoy 10, Area 4b, and the Strait of Juan de Fuca (Areas 5 and 6). The Area 4B fishery did not occur because the Neah Bay recreational ocean coho quota was not met. 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.

PACIFIC SALMON COMMISSION

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

Chinook Fisheries

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

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

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

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

In 2006, 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 346,800 "treaty" Chinook in 2006. "Treaty" Chinook are those fish that are counted against the AABM catch ceiling; they represent total catch minus terminal exclusions (fish taken in terminal net fisheries where escapement goals are achieved) and hatchery add-ons (fish attributed to production from Alaskan hatchery facilities in excess of levels observed prior to the 1985 PST). The 2006 total catch of Chinook by SEAK fisheries was 431,667, while the catch of "treaty" Chinook was 350,578.

The allowable 2006 catch for the North Coast B.C. AABM fisheries (northern B.C. troll plus Queen Charlotte Islands sport) was 223,200 Chinook. The actual catch was estimated at 222,900 (158,400 troll plus 64,500 sport).

Canada's principal management objective for the 2006 WCVI Chinook troll fishery was to address concerns for Strait of Georgia Chinook, spring run upper Fraser River Chinook, WCVI Chinook stocks, and Interior Fraser (Upper Fraser and Thompson) coho. The total allowable catch by WCVI AABM fisheries under the 1999 PST Agreement was 160,400 while the reported catch was 146,883; 103,978 troll, 5,000 First Nations, and 37,905 recreational (Table I-11).

A total of 18 openings were conducted for the WCVI troll fishery (Table I-12). Areas 123 and 124 were closed from mid-March to Mid-April to protect Fraser spring stocks and lower Georgia Strait Chinook. The May fishery was operated as a quota fishery of 10,000 Chinook to protect lower Georgia Strait Chinook. However, only 7,078 were landed in May compared to 26,700 caught during May, 2005. To protect Interior Fraser coho, coho non-retention was in effect during the entire spring/summer period. In addition, troll fisheries were closed from late June until late August. In September, troll fisheries were restricted to outside areas (5 nautical miles from surfline). All coho fishing was mark selective, including the use of single barbless hooks. Revival tanks were also used for coho prior to release.

The WCVI outside sport fishery (the area where non-local stocks predominate) operated under a 45 cm (17.7 inches) total length minimum size limit, and harvested 37,509 fish, a significant decrease from the 2005 estimated catch of 53,928 Chinook. The accounting period for the 2005 WCVI fishery was October 1, 2005 through September 30, 2006.

Catch estimates for all Canadian ISBM fisheries in Northern B.C. were incomplete; the reported Chinook catch in 2006 was 16,900 by commercial gillnets. Approximately 9,400 Chinook were caught by anglers from lodges in Rivers Inlet, Hakai Pass, and Bella Bella. Surveys of private angler catch were not conducted, but were believed to be less than the lodge catch. Tidal sport catches near the mainland coast of Northern BC were estimated only between August 1 and September 15, 2006. The total tidal sport catch was unknown but was believed by Canada to be above the 8,000 fish catch reported for 2002. No freshwater creel surveys were conducted on the North B.C. coast in 2004-2006 (2003 catch estimate was 6,280). Catches by First Nations exceeded 16,500 Chinook for the North Coast and 4,000 for the Central Coast (200 tidal).

Canadian ISBM commercial fisheries in Southern B.C. in 2006 harvested a total of 195,009 Chinook; (120,284 sport, 50,961 First Nations, and 24,164 commercial).

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

Coho Fisheries

On February 14, 2002, the PSC adopted a management plan for coho salmon originating in Washington and southern B.C. river systems. The plan is directed at the conservation of key management units, four from southern B.C. (Interior Fraser, Lower Fraser, Strait of Georgia Mainland, Strait of Georgia Vancouver Island) and nine from Washington (Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish, Hood Canal, Strait of Juan de Fuca, Quillayute, Hoh, Queets, and Grays Harbor). Under the plan, the United States and Canada were required to constrain total fishery exploitation rates to levels associated with the categorical status (low, moderate, and abundant) and target exploitation rates of the key management units as determined by domestic managers. Ceilings on exploitation rates by intercepting fisheries were established through formulas specified in the plan. The plan was transmitted to the governments of the United States and Canada with the expectation it would be conveyed to domestic managers for implementation.

In 2006, 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. Estimated release mortality rates for legal size coho by gear type were: Seine 25%; Northern Gillnet 70%; Southern Gillnet 60%; Troll 26%; and Sport 10% (Canadian Stock Assessment Secretariat, Research Document 99/128). Only terminal area fisheries along the WCVI and small portions of upper Johnstone Strait and the Queen Charlotte Islands were permitted 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 allowed retention of adipose fin clipped coho in September. A total of 4,809 coho were retained by commercial fisheries in 2006 (2,423 troll, 2,386 net). Coho kept and released by marine commercial fisheries in Southern B.C. are summarized in Table I-13.

For recreational fisheries, mark-selective coho retention was permitted in mixed stock areas, and barbless hooks were required. Mark-selective fisheries were implemented in most of Southern B.C. (Johnstone Strait, Strait of Georgia, Juan de Fuca Strait, and WCVI). The estimated total retained catch of coho in Southern B.C. marine recreational fisheries in 2006 was 23,309. Coho kept and released by marine recreational fisheries in Southern B.C. are summarized in Table I-14.

First Nations fisheries in Southern B.C. were estimated to have harvested 2,330 coho.

In 2006, 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 9.2%.

TABLE I-1. Summary of actual ocean non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing regulations for 2006. (Page 1 of 4)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota (Guideline*)		Special Restrictions ^{a/}
		Chinook	Coho	
U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, OR				
May 1-2, 6-9, 13-16, 20-23, 27-30, June 3-6, 10-13, 27-30 (30 days)	All except coho	22,450	-	Per vessel per open period landing and possession limit of: 75 Chinook May 1-2; 80 Chinook May 6-9, 13-16, 20-23, 27-30, June 3-6, and 10-13; 20 Chinook June 27-30. 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 and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing.
July 15-18, 22-25; July 29-Aug 1; Aug 5-7, 12-14, 19-22, 26-29; Sept. 2-5, 8-15 (38 days)	All salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, WA in August	11,550	6,800	Open Saturday through Tuesday through to August 1, and Saturday through Monday thereafter. Landing and possession limit of 35 Chinook and 35 coho per vessel for the July 15-18 and 22-25 open periods; 60 Chinook and 35 coho landing and possession limit for the July 29-August 1 open period; 60 Chinook and 40 coho landing and possession limit for the August 5-7 and 12-14 open periods; 80 Chinook and 40 coho landing and possession limit for the August 19-22, 26-29, and September 2-5 open periods; 160 Chinook and 40 coho landing and possession limit for the September 8-15 open period. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. 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 and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels 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 2006. (Page 2 of 4)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota (Guideline*)		Special Restrictions ^{ai}
		Chinook	Coho	
Cape Falcon to Florence south jetty, OR June 4-7, 11-14, 18-21, 25-28; July 9-11, 16-18, 23-25; Aug. 1-3 September 17-30; October 17-31 (57 days)	All except coho	None	-	Landing and possession limit of 75 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in June, July and August open periods; landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in September and October open periods. Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size limit. All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon.
Cape Falcon to Pyramid Rock (off Tillamook and Nehalem Bays) Sept. 1-16, Oct. 1-16 (32 days)	Chinook only	2,000	-	Open 0-3 nautical miles. Chinook 28 inch minimum size limit. 50 Chinook per vessel per calendar week. Landings restricted to Nehalem or Garibaldi.
Twin Rocks to Pyramid Rock (off Tillamook Bay) November 1-15 (15 days)	Chinook only	None	-	Open 0-3 nautical miles. Chinook 28 inch minimum size limit.
Cape Kiwanda to Neskowin Creek (off Nestucca R.) Sept. 1-16, Oct. 1-16 (32 days)	Chinook only	1,000	-	Open 0-3 nautical miles. Chinook 28 inch minimum size limit. 50 Chinook per vessel per calendar week. Landings restricted to Pacific City or Garibaldi.
Yaquina Head to 44°33'00" (off Yaquina R.) Sept. 1-16, Oct. 1-16 (32 days)	Chinook only	1,000	-	Open 0-3 nautical miles. Chinook 28 inch minimum size limit. 50 Chinook per vessel per calendar week. Landings restricted to Newport or Depoe Bay.
44°29'00" to 44°23'00" (off Alsea R.) Sept. 1-16, Oct. 1-16 (32 days)	Chinook only	2,000	-	Open 0-3 nautical miles. Chinook 28 inch minimum size limit. 50 Chinook per vessel per calendar week. Landings restricted to Newport or Depoe Bay.

TABLE I-1. Summary of actual ocean non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing regulations for 2006. (Page 3 of 4)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota (Guideline*)		Special Restrictions ^{ai}
		Chinook	Coho	
Florence south jetty to Humbug Mt., OR Closed	-	-	-	-
Heceta Head to 44°00'00" (off Siuslaw R.) Sept. 1-16, Oct. 1-16 (32 days)	Chinook only	2,000	-	Open 0-3 nautical miles. Chinook 28 inch minimum size limit. 50 Chinook per vessel per calendar week. Landings restricted to Newport, Florence, Coos Bay, or Winchester Bay.
Tahkenitch Creek to 43°37'00" (off Umpqua R.) Sept. 1-30 (30 days)	Chinook only	1,000	-	Open inside 30 fathom curve. Chinook 28 inch minimum size limit. 50 Chinook per vessel per calendar week. Landings restricted to Coos Bay or Winchester Bay.
43°31'00" to Cape Arago (off Coos R.) Sept. 1-Oct. 16 (46 days)	Chinook only	1,500	-	Open inside 30 fathom curve. Chinook 28 inch minimum size limit. 50 Chinook per vessel per calendar week. Landings restricted to Coos Bay.
Nesika Reef to Cape Sebastian (off Rogue R.) Sept. 1-15 (15 days)	Chinook only	750	-	Open 0-3 nautical miles. Chinook 28 inch minimum size limit. 50 Chinook per vessel per calendar week. Landings restricted to Port Orford, Gold Beach, or Brookings.
Cape Blanco to Humbug Mt., OR (off Elk R.) September 15-December 15 (92 days)	Chinook only	None	-	Open 0-3 nautical miles. Chinook 28 inch minimum size limit. Landings restricted to Port Orford.
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border Closed	-	-	-	-
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 28 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 2006. (Page 4 of 4)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota (Guideline*)		Special Restrictions ^{a/}
		Chinook	Coho	
OR/CA border to Humboldt south jetty, CA Closed	-	-	-	-
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena September 1-5 (5 days)	All except coho	4,000	-	Landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook per vessel per day; fish must be landed in the area. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length.
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. July 26 through August 31; September 1-30 (67 days)	All except coho	None 20,000	- -	July and August landing and possession limit of 75 Chinook per vessel per week; fish must be landed south of Horse Mtn.; Chinook minimum size limit 28 inches total length. In September no landing limit, but fish must be landed within the area or in adjacent area that was closed for at least 96 hrs; Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length.
Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro October 2-6, 9-13 (10 days)	All except coho	None	-	Fish must be landed between Pt. Arena and Pigeon Pt.; Chinook minimum size limit of 26 inches total length.
Pigeon Pt. to Pt. Sur May 1-31; July 26 through September 30 (98 days)	All except coho	None	-	May, July, and August landing and possession limit of 75 Chinook per vessel per week; fish must be landed south of Pt. Arena. In September no landing limit, but fish must be landed south of Pigeon Pt. or in adjacent area that was closed for at least 96 hrs. 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	-	Fish must be landed south of Pigeon Pt. 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 2006. (Page 1 of 1)

Tribe and Area	Salmon Species	Seasons ^{a/}		Minimum Size Limit (Inches)	
		Dates	Days	Chinook	Coho
Quinault					
Areas 2-3	Chinook Only	May 1-June 30	61	24	-
	All	July 1- Sept. 15	77	24	16
Hoh					
Areas 2-3	Chinook Only	May 1-June 30	61	24	-
	All	July 1- Sept. 15	77	24	16
Quileute					
Area 3	Chinook Only	May 1-June 30	61	24	-
	All	July 1-Sept. 15; Sept. 16-Oct. 15	107	24	16
Makah					
Areas 3N, 4, and 4A	Chinook Only	May 1-June 30	61	24	-
	All	July 1- Sept. 15	77	24	16
Area 4B	Chinook Only	May 1-June 30	61	24	-
	All	Jan. 1-April 15; July 1-Sept. 15; Nov. 1-Dec. 31	243	24 ^{b/}	16
S'Klallam					
Area 4B	Chinook Only	May 1-June 30	61	24	-
	All ^{c/}	Jan. 1-Apr. 15; July 1-Dec. 31	289	24 ^{b/}	16

a/ The overall quotas for these fisheries during the May 1-Sept. 15 ocean salmon management period were 42,200 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 pre-season to provide 22,700 Chinook for the May 1-June 30 Chinook-directed season and 19,500 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. 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 2006. (Page 1 of 3)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota (*Guideline)		Daily Limit and Special Restrictions ^{d/}
		Chinook	Coho ^{d/}	
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava, WA (Neah Bay subarea)				
Tues.-Sat. June 30 through August 10; Seven days per week Aug. 11 through September 17 (68 days)	All Salmon	The Chinook quota for	7,058	2 salmon daily; only one Chinook June 30-Aug. 10; no chum retention Aug. 1 - Sept. 17. No Chinook retention east of Bonilla-Tatoosh line Aug. 1 - Sept. 17.
Cape Alava to Queets River, WA (LaPush subarea)				
Tues.-Sat. June 30 through August 10; Seven days per week Aug. 11 through September 17 (68 days)	All Salmon	all subareas between	3,029 ^{d/}	2 salmon daily; only one Chinook June 30-August 10.
North of 47°50'00" N lat. and south of 48°00'00" N lat. 7 days per week Sept. 23-Oct.8 (16 days)	All Salmon	the U.S./Canada border and	50	2 salmon daily.
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt., WA (Westport subarea)				
Sun.-Thurs. July 3-Aug. 10; 7 days per week Aug. 11-Sept. 17 (68 days)	All Salmon	Cape Falcon, Oregon	25,603 ^{d/}	2 salmon daily; only one Chinook June 30-August 10.
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon, OR (Columbia River subarea)				
Sun.-Thurs. July 3-Aug. 10; 7 days per week Aug. 11-Sept. 30 (80 days)	All salmon	was combined	36,600 31,000	2 salmon daily; only one Chinook June 30-August 10. Closed south of Tillamook Head August 1-25
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt., Oregon				
Mar. 15-June 16; Aug. 1-31; Sept. 7-Oct. 31 (180 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. ^{d/}
Twin Rocks to Pyramid Rock (off Tillamook Bay inside 3 nm)				
Mar. 15-June 16 (94 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. 1-31; Sept. 7-Nov. 15 (101 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 17-Jul. 31; Sept. 1-6 (51 days)	All salmon	None	See coho quota below	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 2006. (Page 2 of 3)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota (*Guideline)		Daily Limit and Special Restrictions ^{b/}
		Chinook	Coho ^{a/}	
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 17-Jul. 31; Sept. 1-6 (51 days)	All salmon	None	20,000	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. ^{d/}
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border June 17-July 4; Sept. 1-6 (24 days)	All salmon	None	combined area quota	
Humbug Mt., OR to Horse Mt., CA Except as provided above in the Cape Falcon to OR/CA border selective coho fishery May 15-July 4; Sept 1-6 (57 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. 18-May 31; June 1-4, 7-11, 14-18, 21-25, 28-30; July 1-9, 15-16, 22-23, 26-31; Aug. 1-Nov. 12 (247 days)	All except coho	None	-	2 salmon daily.
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. Apr. 1-June 11; June 14-July 9; July 12-Nov. 12 (222 days)	All except coho	None	-	2 salmon daily. April 1-30 open only inside 3 nm.
Pigeon Pt. to Pt. Sur Apr. 1-Sept. 24 (177 days)	All except coho	None	-	2 salmon daily. April 1-30 open only inside 3 nm.
Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border Apr. 1-Sept. 24 (177 days)	All except coho	None	-	2 salmon daily.

TABLE I-3. Summary of actual ocean recreational salmon fishing regulations for 2006. (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/ The coho quota from the Queets River to Leadbetter point recreational fishery was changed inseason from 27,603 to 25,603 and the coho quota in the Cape Alava to Queets River recreational fishery was increased from 1,889 to 3,029 in order to extend the latter fishery into September and maintain impacts on Interior Fraser coho at or below preseason expectations.

d/ 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			Thousands of Pounds (Dressed Weight)			Effort (salmon angler trips)	Catch (numbers of fish)			Total	
		Chinook	Coho	Pink	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	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	1,036	994	161	1	90,595	36,369	51,770	3,257	91,395	1.0
2006 ^{cl}	2,239	46,799	32,955	0	222	10	0	65,263	10,667	36,087	8	46,762	0.7

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

Year or Average	COMMERCIAL TROLL							RECREATIONAL					
	Effort (boat days fished)	Catch						Effort (salmon angler trips)	Catch (numbers of fish)				Salmon Per Angler Trip
		Numbers of Fish			Thousands of Pounds (Dressed Weight)				Chinook	Coho	Pink	Total	
		Chinook	Coho	Pink	Chinook	Coho	Pink						
OREGON^{d/}													
1966-70	--	122,000	804,500	--	1,159	5,358	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1971-75	47,400	208,500	979,000	--	2,128	6,015	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1976-80	55,885	232,632	741,694	--	2,406	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	2,850	70	0	145,702	56,433	71,835	0	128,268	0.9
2005	11,623	251,295	2,618	3	2,671	20	0	75,999	27,945	13,706	0	41,651	0.5
2006 ^{e/}	4,527	34,964	1,414	0	486	13	0	62,295	11,588	15,577	0	27,165	0.4

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

Year or Average	COMMERCIAL TROLL							RECREATIONAL					
	Effort (boat days fished)	Catch						Effort (salmon angler trips)	Catch (numbers of fish)				Salmon Per Angler Trip
		Numbers of Fish			Thousands of Pounds (Dressed Weight)				Chinook	Coho	Pink	Total	
		Chinook	Coho	Pink	Chinook	Coho	Pink						
CALIFORNIA^{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	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	17,018	340,862	-	0	4,347	-	0	172,080	143,257	699	0	143,956	0.8
2006 ^{c/}	8,156	68,808	-	0	1,030	-	0	120,361	89,479	1,438	0	90,917	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	COMMERCIAL TROLL							RECREATIONAL					Salmon Per Angler Trip
	Effort (boat days fished)	Catch			Thousands of Pounds (Dressed Weight)			Effort (salmon angler trips)	Catch (numbers of fish)				
		Numbers of Fish							Chinook	Coho	Pink	Total	
		Chinook	Coho	Pink	Chinook	Coho	Pink		Chinook	Coho	Pink	Total	
		COUNCIL AREA^{a/d/}											
1966-70	--	780,800	1,841,400	103,600	7,893	12,267	468	591,700	273,400	460,900	14,600	748,900	1.3
1971-75	148,800	1,046,600	2,211,100	36,300	10,796	13,028	170	730,300	380,000	615,700	6,100	1,001,800	1.4
1976-80	180,972	1,039,879	1,669,299	413,380	10,637	9,110	930	981,020	246,488	832,173	23,544	1,102,206	1.1
1981-85 ^{b/}	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	36,749	839,926	84,229	0	10,236	539	0	477,149	302,454	186,195	0	488,649	1.0
2005 ^{c/}	30,675	669,198	28,057	1,039	8,012	181	1	338,674	207,571	66,175	3,257	277,002	0.8
2006 ^{c/}	14,922	150,571	34,369	0	1,737	23	0	247,919	111,734	53,102	8	164,844	0.7

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

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

c/ Preliminary.

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

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

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

Year	COMMERCIAL TROLL				RECREATIONAL					
	Effort ^{a/} (boat days)	Catch (numbers of fish)			Effort (salmon angler)	Catch (numbers of fish)				Salmon Per Total Angler Trip
		Chinook	Coho	Pink		Chinook	Coho	Pink	Total	
----- 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	39,846	17,422	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	216	35,172	10,942	237	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	431	49,735	62,097	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005 ^{c/}	596	41,975	23,997	237	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006 ^{c/}	801	30,030	31,690	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	56	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	255	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	4,060	11	103,857	40,004	61,736	3,257	104,996	1.0
2006 ^{c/}	2,419	27,258	2,679	NA	73,505	11,176	41,498	8	52,682	0.7
----- 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	10,858	238,944	-	0	50,159	18,603	3,630	0	22,233	0.4
2006 ^{c/}	3,363	23,737	-	0	43,429	9,287	9,485	0	18,772	0.4
----- HUMBUG MOUNTAIN TO HORSE MOUNTAIN TO (KMZ) -----										
1998	372	3,244	-	0	24,129	4,875	100	0	4,975	0.2
1999	484	3,862	-	0	33,612	9,638	177	0	9,815	0.3
2000	416	5,493	-	0	42,329	25,292	257	0	25,549	0.6
2001	786	9,122	-	0	50,794	20,032	255	0	20,287	0.4
2002	1,033	20,270	-	0	41,265	26,065	403	0	26,468	0.6
2003	659	9,116	-	0	30,524	14,200	188	0	14,388	0.5
2004	1,042	40,399	-	0	43,906	29,681	1,835	0	31,516	0.7
2005	573	9,320	-	0	29,907	23,251	261	0	23,512	0.8
2006 ^{c/}	183	738	-	0	26,805	18,012	924	0	18,936	0.7
----- 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	16,694	333,808	-	0	154,751	125,713	548	0	126,261	0.8
2006 ^{c/}	8,156	68,808	-	0	104,180	73,259	1,195	0	74,454	0.7

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 2006 Council managed fisheries compared with actual harvest by management area and fishery. (Page 1 of 1)

Fishery Governed by Quota or Guideline	Chinook			Coho		
	Quota or Guideline ^{a/}	Catch	Catch/Quota	Quota	Catch	Catch/Quota
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON						
TREATY INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (May-June)	22,700	11,357	0.50	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (July-Sept.)	19,500	18,673	0.96	37,500	31,690	0.85
Subtotal Treaty Indian Commercial Troll	42,200	30,030	0.71	37,500	31,690	0.85
NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (May-June)	22,450 *	20,728	0.92	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (July-Sept.)	11,550 *	6,530	0.57	6,800	2,679	0.39
Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll	34,000	27,258	0.80	6,800	2,679	0.39
RECREATIONAL (selective coho fisheries)						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (July-Sept.)	3,200 *	1,417	0.44	7,058	6,023	0.85
Cape Alava to Queets River (July-Oct.)	1,400 *	1,670	1.19	3,079	1,884	0.61
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (June-Sept.)	18,100 *	5,815	0.32	25,603	8,779	0.34
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (July-Sept.)	8,300 *	2,274	0.27	36,600	24,812	0.68
Subtotal Recreational	31,000	11,176	0.36	72,340	41,498	0.57
TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON	107,200	68,464	0.64	116,640	75,867	0.65
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON						
COMMERCIAL TROLL (all except coho)						
Horse Mt. To Point Arena (Sept.)	4,000	10,761	2.69	-	-	-
Pt. Arenat to Pigeon Pt. (Sept.)	20,000	11,664	0.58	-	-	-
Subtotal Troll	24,000	22,425	0.93	-	-	-
RECREATIONAL						
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border (June, July, Sept.)	-	-	-	20,000	10,102	0.51
TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON	24,000	22,425	0.93	20,000	10,102	0.51
GRAND TOTAL COUNCIL AREA	131,200	90,889	0.69	136,640	85,969	0.63

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

TABLE I-7. Estimated incidental mortality of Chinook and coho in 2006 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	2006 Catch Projection	2006		Observed in 2006	
		Bycatch Mortality ^{a/} Projection	2006 Bycatch Projection ^{b/}	Catch	Bycatch Mortality
OCEAN FISHERIES^{c/}:					
CHINOOK (thousands of fish)					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Commercial Troll	42.2	6.2	13.3	30.0	4.0 ^{d/}
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	34.0	9.9	26.8	27.3	11.9 ^{d/}
Recreational	31.0	4.2	14.1	11.2	1.5
CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MT.					
Commercial Troll	45.1	5.8	14.3	23.7	3.0
Recreational	14.2	2.2	9.0	9.3	1.4
HUMBUG MT. TO HORSE MT.					
Commercial Troll	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1 ^{d/}
Recreational	7.3	1.1	4.7	18.0	2.3 ^{d/}
SOUTH OF HORSE MT.					
Commercial	140.7	18.2	44.7	68.8	12.3 ^{d/}
Recreational	87.2	13.6	45.2	73.3	9.2 ^{d/}
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	262.0	40.0	99.1	150.5	31.4
Recreational	139.7	21.1	73.0	111.8	14.4
INSIDE FISHERIES:					
Buoy 10	NA	NA	NA	1.7	NA
COHO (thousands of fish)					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Commercial Troll	37.5	2.6	8.5	31.7	2.2
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	6.8	6.2	20.0	2.7	2.4
Recreational	73.2	14.7	77.1	41.5	8.3
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Commercial Troll	-	3.4	10.9	-	NA
Recreational	20.0	11.2	59.1	11.6	6.5
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	44.3	12.2	39.4	34.4	4.6
Recreational	93.2	25.9	136.2	53.1	14.8
INSIDE FISHERIES:					
Area 4B	3.0	1.1	5.6	-	-
Buoy 10	8.3	1.6	8.3	3.7	0.7

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

Commercial: 26%.
Recreational, north of Pt. Arena: 14%.

Recreational, south of Pt. Arena: 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 2006 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	45%	40%	10,058 ^{d/}	3,223	6,023	5,862	161	8,980	1,954	13,409
La Push	49%	43%	1,939	612	1,884	1,852	32	2,535	566	4,143
Westport	57%	55%	27,603	6,056	8,779	8,675	104	7,325	1,809	24,541
Columbia River	69%	65%	36,600	5,819	24,812	24,679	133	13,194	3,727	31,270
North of Cape Falcon Total	NA	NA	76,200	15,710	41,498	41,069	429	32,034	8,056	73,363
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	58%	52%	20,000	7,420	10,102	10,007	95	9,325	2,255	31,345
Ocean Fisheries Total	NA	NA	96,200	23,130	51,600	51,076	524	41,359	10,312	104,708
Inside Fisheries										
Strait of Juan de Fuca ^{e/}	38%	39%	30,192 ^{f/}	12	9,492	9,444	48	14,846	3,279	50,229
Buoy 10	69%	70%	8,300 ^{f/}	1,579	3,687	3,624	63	1,614	483	
Inside Fisheries Total	NA	NA	38,492	1,591	13,179	13,068	111	16,460	3,761	50,229
Commercial										
Neah Bay	43%	37%	-	547	241	240	1	405	137	107
La Push	44%	30%	-	1152	766	766	0	1,827	605	379
Westport	53%	NA	-	2749	184	184	0	163	60	78
Columbia River	60%	NA	-	1760	1,488	1,488	0	992	382	181
Commercial Total	NA	NA	6,800	6,208	2,679	2,678	1	3,386	1,183	745
Grand Total	NA	NA	141,492	30,929	67,458	66,822	636	61,205	15,256	NA

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

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

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

d/ Includes 7,058 ocean quota and 3,000 Area 4B quota.

e/ Includes Area 5 (July 1 - September 30, 2006) selective fishery only.

f/ 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 21, 2006.

Fishery	Boats	Anglers	Catch			Total	Release		
			Chinook	Coho	Pink		Chinook	Coho	Pink
Area 5: 7/1 - 8/21	9,982	23,754	3,331	1,041	0	4,372	8,987	2,367	0
Area 6: 7/1 - 8/21	1,707	3,076	349	0	0	349	334	0	0
Total	11,689	26,830	3,680	1,041	0	4,721	9,321	2,367	0

Area 5 Preliminary Recreational Salmon Catch Estimate, 2006									
Area 5: 7/1 - 9/30	20,796	50,229	3,461	9,444	0	12,905	15,919	35,351	0

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

Year	Total Catches			Treaty Chinook			Additional Catch	
	Troll	Net	Sport	Troll	Net	Sport	Terminal Exclusion ^{a/}	Hatchery Add-On ^{b/}
1985	215.8	33.9	24.9	211.9	33.3	23.0	0.0	6.2
1986	237.7	22.1	22.6	231.6	20.6	19.0	0.0	11.1
1987	242.6	15.5	24.3	231.1	14.0	20.3	0.0	17.1
1988	231.4	21.8	26.2	217.1	17.4	22.3	0.0	22.5
1989	235.7	24.2	31.1	224.2	18.5	26.8	0.0	21.5
1990	287.9	27.7	51.2	263.5	16.1	41.4	0.0	45.9
1991	264.1	34.9	60.5	231.8	21.0	45.1	0.0	61.5
1992	183.8	32.1	42.9	162.6	24.0	35.3	0.0	36.8
1993	226.9	28.0	49.2	212.4	16.2	42.7	0.0	32.9
1994	186.3	35.7	42.4	177.1	22.6	35.5	0.0	29.2
1995	138.1	48.0	49.7	115.1	26.4	35.5	0.0	58.8
1996	141.5	37.3	57.5	107.6	8.4	39.0	8.7	71.6
1997	246.4	25.1	71.5	221.9	11.4	53.3	9.8	46.5
1998	192.1	23.5	55.0	183.5	13.4	46.3	2.4	25.0
1999	146.2	32.7	72.1	132.7	12.9	53.2	4.5	47.7
2000	158.7	41.4	63.2	134.0	11.1	41.4	2.5	74.3
2001	153.3	40.2	72.3	128.7	13.5	44.7	1.5	77.3
2002	325.3	31.7	69.5	298.1	13.5	45.5	1.2	68.2
2003	330.7	39.4	69.4	307.4	23.5	49.2	2.1	57.2
2004	354.7	64.0	87.5	321.9	40.4	66.4	5.4	72.0
2005	338.4	73.1	84.3	303.1	21.5	62.1	45.0	64.1
2006 ^{c/}	282.3	72.6	76.8	263.3	23.8	63.5	33.8	47.3

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

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

c/ Preliminary.

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

Year or Avg.	Northern B.C.		Central B.C.		North- Central B.C.	WCVI				Strait of Georgia				Juan de Fuca		
	Troll	Net	Troll	Net	Sport	NW Troll	SW Troll	Net	Outside Sport	Troll	Net ^{a/}	Sport		Troll	Net	Sport
												North	South			
CHINOOK																
1986-1990	168.9	28.1	41.6	14.1	17.8	110.3	215.9	17.8	28.6	39.1	35.8	68.1	34.7	0.1	11.5	30.6
1991	194.0	40.9	29.8	15.9	23.7	74.8	128.1	60.8	42.5	33.6	30.5	75.3	21.2	0.0	8.9	19.0
1992	142.3	35.7	47.8	18.3	32.5	216.5	130.2	9.5	44.1	40.0	18.7	75.1	20.4	0.0	10.0	21.1
1993	161.7	33.9	23.4	10.6	34.7	167.8	106.9	28.7	63.1	37.5	31.7	79.0	25.9	0.0	2.3	14.0
1994	164.6	22.0	19.0	14.4	36.4	71.0	75.0	2.4	50.6	15.1	23.1	45.1	11.4	0.0	8.9	14.4
1995	56.9	18.1	5.8	11.0	27.2	28.8	52.2	0.5	28.2	0.1	7.2	38.0	9.7	0.0	0.6	14.4
1996	0.0	28.9	0.0	6.8	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	55.2	15.3	0.0	0.4	19.0
1997	83.5	20.4	12.4	3.6	36.3	25.9	26.6	0.5	11.0	2.3	29.2	35.3	7.5	0.0	0.3	17.1
1998	116.4	7.1	2.2	5.4	44.4	7.2	3.1	1.6	4.2	1.1	6.8	10.1	4.3	0.0	0.1	9.7
1999	56.5	10.1	2.1	4.3	52.2	21.3	34.7	1.0	31.1	0.2	4.1	26.4	12.1	0.0	0.1	14.8
2000	9.8	22.3	0.0	3.2	38.1	28.7	34.7	0.1	38.0	0.5	5.8	17.3	4.6	1.0	0.1	11.0
2001	13.1	25.4	0.0	6.5	49.1	23.9	53.6	0.0	40.2	0.5	4.5	21.5	9.6	0.0	0.0	23.5
2002	103.0	14.9	0.5	4.7	62.4	43.0	90.8	0.5	32.1	0.6	9.6	43.7	9.1	0.0	0.0	24.1
2003	137.4	14.7	0.0	2.8	62.7	58.0	93.8	9.1	24.0	0.7	12.6	14.0	6.4	0.0	0.3	26.6
2004	137.4	16.2	0.0	6.3	84.7	85.4	88.7	12.5	42.5	0.6	12.5	10.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	40.9
2005	174.8	6.9	0.0	6.3	77.8	110.0	38.8	23.6	53.9	0.0	5.6	10.4	1.9	0.0	0.2	30.5
2006 ^{b/}	158.4	11.7	0.0	5.2	81.9	53.9	55.3	24.0	37.9	0.0	5.9	12.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	39.4
COHO																
1986-1990	716.3	139.9	275.2	132.2	28.0	600.0	1,277.9	14.2	19.1	178.4	109.2	512.9	106.0	0.7	194.4	66.2
1991	982.3	196.2	105.7	47.6	43.1	664.6	1,225.3	5.2	49.8	11.6	77.5	35.0	11.5	0.0	180.4	110.6
1992	516.3	122.1	237.8	67.6	40.5	935.5	736.3	9.7	37.5	137.3	81.7	358.5	117.3	0.0	106.0	119.7
1993	337.2	134.5	72.6	37.8	31.2	422.0	531.8	3.5	13.7	276.0	65.6	552.1	177.7	0.0	6.2	108.9
1994	740.0	174.5	57.6	94.1	58.9	207.7	1,044.1	4.7	16.4	50.8	38.3	148.0	28.2	0.0	131.0	118.6
1995	295.4	111.1	18.7	28.1	37.3	276.9	1,068.5	1.4	41.2	0.0	17.9	11.2	3.5	0.0	36.7	71.5
1996	424.9	122.2	12.2	29.5	59.1	235.9	552.7	1.0	25.1	0.0	5.5	26.7	7.1	0.7	4.2	94.0
1997	158.6	28.6	8.2	12.0	37.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.1	0.0	5.9	2.6	2.8	0.0	0.4	99.5
1998	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
1999	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
2000	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
2001	1.1	9.9	0.0	2.7	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	9.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.2
2002	118.9	1.2	8.5	0.0	49.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.8
2003	195.0	6.9	18.9	3.5	NA	0.0	0.1	5.4	13.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	7.5	0.0	0.0	11.8
2004	225.5	24.2	31.7	47.3	27.0	0.1	0.0	2.9	20.3	0.0	0.2	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	11.1
2005 ^{b/}	260.3	48.5	49.5	52.5	NA	0.6	1.4	4.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	8.8
2006 ^{b/}	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2	1.2	2.2	33.7	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.9

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

b/ Preliminary.

TABLE I-12. Summary of 2006 West Coast Vancouver Island salmon fisheries.

Areas Open	Majority of Catch	Fishing Period	Chinook Catch
123-127	123	10/3-11/05	12,198
123-127	123	11/7-8/05	2,156
23/123-27/127	123	12/5-8/05	1,689
23/123-27/127	126	1/9-21/06	1,468
23/123-27/127	126	2/8-11/06	5,154
23-27,125-127	126	3/10-13,16-31/06	7,883
25-26,125-127	126	4/1-15/06	7,725
25-26,124-127	126	4/16-19/06	166
23/123-27/127	123	4/20-30/06	12,670
23/123-27/127	123	5/105/06	7,078
123-127	123	6/9-11/06	411
123-127	123	6/15-18/06	16,955
125-127	127	6/19-22/06	3,441
125-127	125	8/25-31/06	886
125-127	126	9/3/2006	2,590
125-127	125	9/7-13/06	9,996
123-127	123	9/14-16/06	8,765
125-127	126	9/17-30/06	2,747
Total			103,978

TABLE I-13. Summary of 2006 coho catch and release in B.C. commercial fisheries.

Gear/Area	Coho Kept	Coho Released
Northern Troll	NA	NA
Northern Net	NA	NA
North Central Troll	NA	NA
South Central Troll	NA	NA
Central Net	NA	NA
Johnstone Strait Net	187	6727
Strait of Georgia Net	0	67
Strait of Georgia Troll	24	1674
Fraser Gill Net	13	341
Northw est Vancouver Island Troll	1,183	5,209
Southw est Vancouver Island Troll	1,215	5,350
Northw est Vancouver Island Net	1,260	6
Southw est Vancouver Island Net	924	2,026

TABLE I-14. Summary of 2006 coho catch and release in B.C. recreational fisheries.

Area	Kept	Released
Juan de Fuca Strait	2,945	5,446
Northern Strait of Georgia	312	2,490
Southern Strait of Georgia	935	948
Johnstone Strait	2,283	2,314
WCVI ^{a/}	33,728	58,080

a/ Includes impacts of mark-selective fisheries in which the retained catch was 23,309 and the number of coho released was 40,275.