

# 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 Chinook and coho, and bycatch mortality of Chinook and coho 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 2010 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 2010 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 2010 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 2010 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 Sacramento River fall Chinook (SRFC), Klamath River fall Chinook (KRFC), and by NMFS ESA consultation standards for

Sacramento River winter Chinook, California Coastal Chinook, Oregon Coastal Natural (OCN) coho, and Southern Oregon/Northern California Coastal (SONCC) coho. The Council structured 2010 Chinook salmon fisheries south of Horse Mountain (near Shelter Cove, California) to meet the following objectives:

1. The SRFC spawner escapement goal of 122,000 to 180,000 hatchery and natural area adults (FMP conservation objective). NMFS also provided guidance that management measures for 2010 should target a spawner escapement around the upper end of the FMP conservation objective in response to the stock falling below the lower end of the conservation objective for three consecutive years and to account for scientific uncertainty in the abundance forecast. The Council specified that for 2010, the spawning escapement objective was 180,000 hatchery and natural area adults.
2. A Klamath basin natural area spawning escapement of no less than 40,700 fall Chinook adults and a spawner reduction rate of no more than 67 percent, along with the allocation objective of 50 percent of the allowable adult harvest for federally-recognized tribal subsistence and commercial fisheries. The Council again implemented the 40,700 natural area adult escapement objective for 2010 as a rebuilding strategy after KRFC triggered an Overfishing Concern by failing to meet the FMP conservation objective of 35,000 natural area adult spawners in 2004, 2005, and 2006.
3. The Sacramento River winter Chinook ESA consultation standard requiring:
  - a. 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 a permissible October season conducted Monday through Friday between Point Reyes and Point San Pedro, which shall end no later than October 15; the minimum size limit shall be at least 26 inches total length.
  - b. 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.

Additional NMFS guidance for 2010 specified that recreational fisheries south of Point Arena must have either a minimum size limit of at least 24 inches total length, or be closed for 61 consecutive days, between the dates of May 1 and August 31.
4. The California Coastal Chinook ESA consultation standard requiring a forecast KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate of no greater than 16.0 percent.
5. The OCN coho allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) of no greater than 15.0 percent as required by the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the OCN coho work group that was adopted by the Council as expert biological advice in November 2000.
6. The SONCC coho ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 13.0 percent marine exploitation rate on Rogue/Klamath (RK) hatchery coho.

Objectives 1, 2, and 3 above were the constraining factors on 2010 Chinook fisheries management in this area. The adopted regulations (Table I-1 and I-3) resulted in the following projections: a SRFC spawner escapement of 180,000 adults, a KRFC spawning escapement of 40,700 natural area adults, and a coastwide ocean fishery harvest rate of 12.3 percent on age-4 KRFC.

### *Coho Fisheries*

Coho fishery management for 2010 in this area was guided by the ESA consultation standard for central California coastal (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 LCN, OCN and RK coho were 0.1, 1.7, and 4.1 percent, respectively, in this area. 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 2010 fisheries are presented more fully in the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain section.

## **Humbug Mountain to Horse Mountain**

### *Chinook Fisheries*

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). Chinook fisheries management in this area is guided by conservation objectives for SRFC, KRFC, and by NMFS ESA consultation standards for California Coastal Chinook, LCN coho, OCN coho, and SONCC coho. The Council structured 2010 Chinook salmon fisheries in the KMZ to meet the following objectives:

1. The SRFC spawner escapement goal of 122,000 to 180,000 hatchery and natural area adults (FMP conservation objective). NMFS also provided guidance that management measures for 2010 should target a spawner escapement around the upper end of the FMP conservation objective in response to the stock falling below the lower end of the conservation objective for three consecutive years and to account for scientific uncertainty in the abundance forecast. The Council specified that for 2010, the spawning escapement objective was 180,000 hatchery and natural area adults.
2. A Klamath basin natural area spawning escapement of no less than 40,700 fall Chinook adults and a spawner reduction rate of no more than 67 percent, along with the allocation objective of 50 percent of the allowable adult harvest for federally-recognized tribal subsistence and commercial fisheries. The Council again implemented the 40,700 natural area adult escapement objective for 2010 as a rebuilding strategy after KRFC triggered an Overfishing Concern by failing to meet the FMP conservation objective of 35,000 natural area adult spawners in 2004, 2005, and 2006.
3. The California Coastal Chinook ESA consultation standard requiring a forecast KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate of no greater than 16.0 percent.
4. The LCN coho ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 15.0 percent exploitation rate (marine and mainstem Columbia River combined).
5. The OCN coho allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) of no greater than 15.0 percent as required by the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the OCN coho work group that was adopted by the Council as expert biological advice in November 2000.
6. The SONCC coho ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 13.0 percent marine exploitation rate on RK hatchery coho.

Objectives 1 and 2 above were the constraining factors for 2010 Chinook fisheries management in the KMZ. The adopted regulations (Table I-1 and I-3) resulted in the following projections: a SRFC spawner escapement of 180,000 hatchery and natural area adults, a KRFC spawning escapement of 40,700 natural area adults, and a coastwide ocean fishery harvest rate of 12.3 percent on age-4 KRFC.

### *Coho Fisheries*

Coho fisheries management in this area is guided by the ESA consultation standards for LCN, OCN, SONCC and CCC coho, which prohibits retention of coho south of the Oregon/California border. No projection of non-retention fishery impacts on CCC coho was available; projected exploitation rates on LCN, OCN and RK coho in this area were 0.2 percent, 1.3 percent and 5.2 percent, respectively. Coho are managed as a unit south of Cape Falcon, and details of the Council's management objectives shaping the 2010 fisheries are presented more fully in the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain section.

## **Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain**

### *Chinook Fisheries*

Chinook fisheries management in this area is guided by conservation objectives for SRFC, KRFC, and by NMFS ESA consultation standards for California Coastal Chinook, LCR natural tule Chinook, SRW Chinook, LCN coho, OCN coho, and SONCC coho. The Council structured 2010 Chinook salmon fisheries in this area to meet the following objectives:

1. The SRFC spawner escapement goal of 122,000 to 180,000 hatchery and natural area adults (FMP conservation objective). NMFS also provided guidance that management measures for 2010 should target a spawner escapement around the upper end of the FMP conservation objective in response to the stock falling below the lower end of the conservation objective for three consecutive years and to account for scientific uncertainty in the abundance forecast. The Council specified that for 2010, the spawning escapement objective was 180,000 hatchery and natural area adults.
2. A Klamath basin natural area spawning escapement of no less than 40,700 fall Chinook adults and a spawner reduction rate of no more than 67 percent, along with the allocation objective of 50 percent of the allowable adult harvest for federally-recognized tribal subsistence and commercial fisheries. The Council again implemented the 40,700 natural area adult escapement objective for 2010 as a rebuilding strategy after KRFC triggered an Overfishing Concern by failing to meet the FMP conservation objective of 35,000 natural area adult spawners in 2004, 2005, and 2006.
3. The California Coastal Chinook ESA consultation standard requiring a forecast KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate of no greater than 16.0 percent.
4. NMFS consultation standards and annual guidance for ESA listed LCR natural tule Chinook, which required a total exploitation rate not to exceed 38 percent in marine and freshwater fisheries combined.
5. The LCN coho ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 15.0 percent exploitation rate (marine and mainstem Columbia River combined).
6. The OCN coho allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) of no greater than 15.0 percent as required by the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the OCN Coho Work Group that was adopted by the Council as expert biological advice in November 2000.
7. The SONCC coho ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 13.0 percent marine exploitation rate on RK hatchery coho.

Objectives 1, 2, 3, and 4 above were the constraining factors on 2010 Chinook fisheries management in this area. The adopted regulations (Table I-1 and I-3) resulted in the following projections: a SRFC spawner escapement of 180,000 hatchery and natural area adults, a KRFC spawning escapement of

40,700 natural area adults, a coastwide ocean fishery harvest rate of 12.3 percent on age-4 KRFC, and a 37.5 percent total exploitation rate on LCR natural tules.

### *Coho Fisheries*

Coho fisheries management in this area is guided by NMFS ESA consultation standards for LCN coho, OCN coho, and SONCC coho. The Council structured 2010 coho salmon fisheries in this area to meet the following objectives:

1. The LCN coho ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 15.0 percent exploitation rate (marine and mainstem Columbia River combined).
2. The OCN coho allowable exploitation rate (marine and freshwater combined) of no greater than 15.0 percent as required by the exploitation rate matrix recommended by the OCN Coho Work Group which was accepted by the Council as expert biological advice in November 2000.
3. The SONCC coho ESA consultation standard requirement of no greater than a 13.0 percent marine exploitation rate on Rogue/Klamath (RK) hatchery coho.

Objective 1 above was the constraining factor on 2010 coho fisheries management in this area. The Council adopted seasons in this area with projected impacts of 2.5 percent, 3.4 percent, and 0.4 percent on LCN natural coho OCN coho and RK coho, respectively. In all relevant fisheries, projected impact rates were 15.0 percent, 11.2 percent, and 10.0 percent, respectively.

The 2010 Oregon recreational coho selective fishery consisted of a June 26 through September 6 fishery from Cape Falcon to the Oregon/California border with a preseason quota of 26,000 marked coho (Table I-3). Under the adopted regulations, the projected harvest impacts and non-retention mortality resulting from these fisheries to be equivalent to exploitation rates of 2.4 percent for OCN coho stocks, 1.6 percent for LCN coho, and 0.3 percent for RK 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 for LCR natural tule, Lower Columbia River Wild (LRW), and Snake River wild (SRW) fall Chinook, meet treaty Indian sharing obligations and the allocation provisions in the Salmon FMP, provisions of the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) and, to the extent possible, provide for viable ocean and inriver fisheries while meeting natural stock escapement objectives and hatchery fall Chinook broodstock needs. Columbia lower river hatchery (LRH) and Spring Creek Hatchery (SCH) fall Chinook have historically been the major contributors to ocean fishery catches in the Council area north of Cape Falcon. The Council structured Chinook salmon fisheries between Cape Falcon, Oregon and the U.S./Canada Border to meet the following objectives:

1. The LCR natural tule Chinook ESA consultation standard requirement for a combined marine and freshwater exploitation rate of no greater than 38.0 percent.
2. The Snake River fall Chinook ESA consultation standard of at least a 30.0 percent reduction in the total ocean age-3 and age-4 AEQ exploitation rate from the 1988-1993 average.
3. For select Chinook stocks of concern to the Pacific Salmon Commission, keep the Individual Stock Based Management (ISBM) index at or below 60.0 percent of the 1979-1982 average.

Objective 1 above was the primary constraint for 2010 ocean fisheries in this area. Under the adopted regulations (Tables I-1, I-2, and I-3), fisheries were projected to have a 37.5 percent total AEQ exploitation rate on LCR natural tules (15.2 percent in Council area fisheries), and a 44.0 percent reduction from the base period AEQ exploitation rate for SRW.

### *Coho Fisheries*

Management objectives for coho fisheries in this area were to comply with NMFS ESA consultation standards for LCN and OCN coho, meet treaty Indian sharing obligations and the allocation provisions in the Salmon FMP, provisions of the PST and, to the extent possible, provide for viable ocean and inriver fisheries while meeting natural stock escapement objectives and hatchery coho brood stock needs. Columbia River early and late hatchery coho have historically been the major contributors to ocean fishery catches in the Council area north of Cape Falcon.

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

1. The LCN coho ESA consultation standard requirement for a combined marine and mainstem Columbia River exploitation rate of no greater than 15.0 percent.
2. An exploitation rate on Interior Fraser coho of no more than 10.0 percent in southern U.S. fisheries in accordance with the provisions of the southern coho management plan adopted by the PSC in February, 2002.
3. The OCN coho ESA consultation standard requirement for a combined marine and mainstem Columbia River exploitation rate of no greater than 15.0 percent.
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.

Objective 1 above was the primary constraint for 2010 ocean fisheries in this area. The adopted regulations (Tables I-1, I-2, and I-3) were projected to have a 15.0 percent total exploitation rate on LCN coho (10.8 percent in Council area fisheries), an exploitation rate in southern U.S. fisheries of 9.8 percent on Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho (5.3 percent in Council area fisheries), and a total exploitation rate of 11.2 percent on OCN coho (8.3 percent in Council area fisheries).

### ***SELECTIVE FISHERIES AND SALMON BYCATCH***

Estimated incidental Chinook and coho mortalities are reported in Tables I-7, I-8, and I-9. Unless otherwise noted, Chinook mortality estimates from north of Cape Falcon and coho mortality estimates coastwide were based on preliminary postseason model runs incorporating final ocean catch numbers and updated Columbia River run-sizes; Chinook mortality estimates south of Humbug Mountain, Oregon are based on expansion of dockside sampling data. Under the Sustainable Fisheries Act, incidental mortality in commercial fisheries constitutes bycatch mortality, but incidental mortality resulting from the non-retention recreational fisheries does not.

The Council assumed a hook-and-release mortality rate of 26 percent in commercial troll fisheries coastwide and 14 percent in recreational fisheries north of Point Arena. In recreational fisheries south of Point Arena, the Council assumed 18 percent based on the proportion of fish caught using mooching versus trolling gear, and the estimated rates of 42.2 and 14 percent for these gear types, respectively. In

addition, the Council assumes drop-off mortality for both Chinook and coho equal to 5 percent of total encounters.

### **Selective Chinook Fisheries**

Recreational fisheries selective for marked Chinook were planned for the four ocean subareas between Cape Falcon, Oregon, and the U.S.-Canada border from June 12 through June 30, 2010. Preseason and inseason assessments of mark rates, catches, numbers of Chinook released, and incidental (bycatch) mortality for Council-area and some mixed-stock inside fisheries are summarized in Table I-8. Fisheries were sampled by a combination of on-water observers and dockside interviews. The observed mark rates were generally slightly lower than predicted preseason. Two Oregon state waters terminal area recreational fisheries also had mark-selective requirements (Table I-3).

In 2010, 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 15. As in 2009, the Areas 5 and 6 mark-selective fisheries were managed on season rather than quota-based criteria. After August 15, the fisheries in Areas 5 and 6 remained open for marked coho only (no Chinook retention) through September 15; Area 5 operated under non-mark-selective fishing regulations for coho from September 16 through September 30 while Area 6 remained mark-selective for coho through September 30. Catch and release estimates, derived from creel census programs conducted during the mark-selective fishery in Area 5 from July 1 through September 15 are presented in Table I-8. No inseason estimate was made for Area 6, which was open from July 1 through August 15 for mark-selective Chinook fishing.

Mark-selective Chinook fisheries were also held in Puget Sound Area 9 from July 16 through August 31, in Area 10 from July 16 through August 31, in Area 11 June 1 through September 30, and in Area 13 May 1 through September 30. Winter mark-selective fisheries were held in Area 7 from December 1, 2010 through April 30, 2011. Winter mark-selective Chinook fisheries were held in Areas 8-1 and 8-2 November 1, 2010 through April 30, 2011. Area 9 had mark-selective Chinook opportunity from all of November 2010 and January 16 through April 15, 2011. Area 10 had mark-selective Chinook fisheries from October 1, 2010 through January 31, 2011. Areas 11 and 12 had mark selective Chinook opportunity from February 1 through April 30, 2011.

### **Selective Coho Fisheries**

Recreational fisheries selective for marked coho were planned for the area between Cape Falcon and the Oregon/California border, the four ocean subareas north of Cape Falcon, and the inside fisheries at Buoy 10 and the Strait of Juan de Fuca (Areas 5 and 6). Numerous other Puget Sound, inside, and freshwater recreational fisheries in Washington and Oregon had mark-selective restrictions for coho. Non-Indian commercial mark-selective fisheries for 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 for Council-area and some mixed stock inside fisheries are summarized in Table I-9. Fisheries were sampled by a combination of on-water observers and dockside interviews. The observed mark rates both north and south of Cape Falcon were lower than predicted preseason.

### ***PACIFIC SALMON COMMISSION***

The 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 occurs 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

(AABM; 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 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 (including LRW) 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 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 percent from levels observed during 1985 through 1996. Provisions of a new agreement, ratified in 2008, took effect January 1, 2009. The 2008 agreement reduces catch ceilings in SEAK and WCVI AABM fisheries by 15 percent and 30 percent respectively, from those in the 1999 agreement. The United States and Canada are developing management regimes for AABM fisheries 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 percent for Canadian fisheries and 40 percent 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 2010, AABM fisheries were conducted in accordance with the obligations set forth in the 2008 PST agreement. SEAK fisheries were constrained by an all-gear catch ceiling of 221,800 "treaty" Chinook in 2010, a small increase from the ceiling of 218,700 in 2009, but 15 percent less than it would have been under the 1999 agreement. "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 preliminary estimate of 2010 total catch of Chinook by SEAK fisheries was 280,600, while the catch of "treaty" Chinook was 227,720 (Table I-10).

The catch ceiling for the Northern B.C. AABM fisheries (Northern B.C. troll plus Queen Charlotte Islands sport) in 2010 was 152,100, compared to a ceiling in 2009 of 143,000 Chinook. The actual catch was estimated at 136,613 (90,213 troll plus 46,400 sport). The entire Northern B.C. troll fishery in 2010 was conducted under a system of individual transferable quotas.

In addition to the overall catch ceiling determined by the PST, Canada's principal management objectives for the 2010 WCVI Chinook fisheries were to meet domestic allocation objectives as well as address



concerns for Lower Strait of Georgia Chinook, WCVI Chinook stocks, spring run upper Fraser River Chinook, and Interior Fraser (Upper Fraser and Thompson) coho. The total allowable catch in 2010 by WCVI AABM fisheries under the 2008 PST Agreement was 143,700 Chinook, while the reported catch was 137,660; 79,123 troll, 5,839 First Nations, and 52,698 recreational (Table I-11).

Since 1999, the WCVI troll fishery has been managed to distribute the catch throughout the year with fisheries in the summer shaped to reduce impacts on coho and WCVI origin Chinook stocks. In accounting year 2010 (October 2009 through September 2010) troll fisheries were open for retention of Chinook in April, May, June, August, and September (Table I-12). During August, gear was restricted to large plugs to reduce coho contacts and the nearshore waters were closed to protect local WCVI Chinook stocks. To protect Interior Fraser coho, coho retention was mark-selective and revival tanks were required for released coho.

The WCVI outside sport fishery (the area where non-local stocks predominate) operated under a 45 cm (17.7 inches) total length minimum size limit, but with the additional restriction that Chinook over 77 cm (30.3 inches) could not be retained in the surf zone corridor (within 1 mile of shore) to protect local-origin stocks. The fishery harvested 52,698 fish, a decrease of about 23 percent from the 2009 catch.

Catch estimates for all Canadian ISBM fisheries in Northern B.C. were incomplete; the reported Chinook catch in 2010 was approximately 2,200 by commercial gillnets. Approximately 4,000 Chinook were caught by anglers from lodges in Rivers Inlet, Hakai Pass, and Bella Bella. Surveys of private angler catch were not conducted, but were believed to be less than the lodge catch. Tidal area sport catch estimates near the mainland coast of Northern B.C. in 2010 were not available. Catches by First Nations were 13,700 Chinook for the North Coast and approximately 100 for the Central Coast.

Southern B.C. ISBM fisheries in 2010 harvested a total of 94,867 Chinook (72,260 sport, 20,872 First Nations, and 1,735 commercial).

No direct management measures for Chinook salmon within the Council management area were specified under the 2008 PST agreement, except for the ISBM commitment. The Council's ocean fisheries and inside fisheries conducted by the state and tribal managers were designed to minimize impacts on spawning escapements of depressed stocks and preseason estimates of impacts were in compliance with terms of the PST agreement. Information necessary to evaluate the postseason impacts of Council area fisheries was not available.

## **Coho Fisheries**

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

The forecast of 2010 abundance indicated that the status of interior Fraser River coho remained critically low. The lower Fraser, Georgia Basin, and the Johnstone Strait coho management units were all forecast to be at low or moderate status. The PSC coho status categories of low, moderate, and abundant are analogous to the FMP categories of critical, low, and normal.

In 2010, 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 percent. Unmarked coho were released in many Southern B.C. commercial and sport fisheries where Thompson coho were known to be prevalent. Estimated release mortality rates for legal size coho by gear type were: Seine 25 percent; Northern Gillnet 70 percent; Southern Gillnet 60 percent; Troll 26 percent; and Sport 10 percent (Canadian Stock Assessment Secretariat, Research Document 99/128). Only terminal area fisheries along the WCVI and small portions of upper Johnstone Strait and the Queen Charlotte Islands were permitted for a short period to retain unmarked coho. Selective fishing techniques, such as barbless hooks for trollers, seine bunt restrictions, and use of revival tanks, were required. In 2010 a total of 138,757 coho (138,295 troll, 462 net) were retained by commercial fisheries in Northern B.C. and 1,806 coho (1,220 troll, and 586 net) in Southern B.C fisheries. Coho kept and released by marine commercial fisheries are summarized in Table I-13.

For recreational fisheries, mark-selective coho retention was permitted in mixed stock areas, and barbless hooks were required. Mark-selective fisheries were implemented in most of Southern B.C. (Johnstone Strait, Strait of Georgia, Juan de Fuca Strait, and WCVI). The estimated total retained catch of coho in Southern B.C. marine recreational fisheries in 2010 was 21,531. 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 43,400 coho.

TABLE I-1. Summary of actual ocean non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing regulations for 2010. (Page 1 of 4)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota (Guideline*)		Special Restrictions <sup>a/</sup>
		Chinook	Coho	
U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, OR May 1-June 12; June 18-22; June 25-29 (53 days)	All except coho	42,000*	-	Open seven days per week May 1-June 12, no landing and possession limit; open Friday through Tuesday June 18-22 with per vessel per open period landing and possession limit of 75 Chinook; open Friday through Tuesday June 25-29 with per vessel per open period landing and possession limit of 25 Chinook. Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed. Oregon State regulations require that fishers south of Cape Falcon, OR intending to fish within this area notify Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) before transiting the Cape Falcon, OR line (45°46'00" N. lat.) at the following number: 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.

TABLE I-1. Summary of actual ocean non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing regulations for 2010. (Page 2 of 4)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota (Guideline*)		Special Restrictions <sup>a/</sup>
		Chinook	Coho	
U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, OR July 1-6, 9-13, 16-20, 23-27, July 30-Aug. 3, Aug. 6-10, 13-17, 20-24, 27-31, Sept. 3-7 (51 days)	All salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, WA in August and September	18,350 <sup>b/</sup>	6,100 <sup>c/</sup>	Open July 1-6 then Friday through Tuesday through September 7. Per vessel per open period landing and possession limit of 40 Chinook and 30 marked coho north of Leadbetter Point or 40 Chinook and 30 marked coho south of Leadbetter Point through July 13; 60 Chinook and 50 marked coho north of Leadbetter Point or 60 Chinook and 50 marked coho south of Leadbetter Point July 16-27; 75 Chinook and 50 marked coho north of Leadbetter Point or 75 Chinook and 50 marked coho south of Leadbetter Point July 30 through August 3; 30 Chinook and 50 marked coho north of Leadbetter Point or 30 Chinook and 50 marked coho south of Leadbetter Point thereafter. Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed. Oregon State regulations require that fishers south of Cape Falcon, OR intending to fish within this area notify Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) before transiting the Cape Falcon, OR line (45°46'00" N. lat.) at the following number: 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.

TABLE I-1. Summary of actual ocean non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing regulations for 2010. (Page 3 of 4)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota (Guideline*)		Special Restrictions <sup>a/</sup>
		Chinook	Coho	
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt., OR				
May 1-July 6; July 9-13, 16-20, 23-27; Aug. 1-25 (107 days)	All except coho	None	-	All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon.
Sept. 1-30 (30 days)	Non-Retention	-	-	All salmon must be released after collection of biological samples.
Tillamook Ocean Terminal Area Twin Rocks to Pyramid Rock inside 3 nm				
Sept. 1-Oct. 31 (61 days)	Chinook only	600	-	25 Chinook per calendar week per vessel landing limit. Mandatory phone or email trip reports.
Elk River Ocean Terminal Area Inside of a line from Cape Blanco to Black Rock to Best Rock to 42°40'30" N. Lat. 124°29'00" W. Long to Humbug Mt.				
Oct. 15-29 (15 days)	Chinook only	1,250	-	20 Chinook per day per vessel landing limit. Mandatory phone or email trip reports.
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border				
May 1-31 (31 days)	All except coho	None	-	100 fish per calendar week vessel limit. Landings restricted to Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings.
July 1-31 (31 days)	All except coho	1,500	-	July 1-August 31: 30 Chinook per day and 90 per calendar week vessel limit;
Aug. 1-31 (31 days)	All except coho	1,500	-	Mandatory phone or email trip reports. Landings restricted to Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, and within 24 hours of any closure.
June 1-30; Sept. 1-30 (60 days)	Non-Retention	-	-	All salmon must be released after collection of biological samples.
Chetco River Terminal Area Twin Rocks to OR/CA border Inside 3 nm				
Oct. 13-15, 20 (4 days)	Chinook only	500	-	Oct. 13-15: 20 Chinook per day per vessel landing limit; Oct. 20: 10 Chinook per day. Mandatory phone or email trip reports. Landings restricted to Brookings.
OR/CA border to Humboldt South Jetty				
May 1 - Sept. 30 (153 days)	Non-Retention	-	-	All salmon must be released after collection of biological samples.
Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt. Closed				
	-	-	-	

TABLE I-1. Summary of actual ocean non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing regulations for 2010. (Page 4 of 4)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota (Guideline*)		Special Restrictions <sup>a/</sup>
		Chinook	Coho	
Horse Mt to Pt. Arena				
July 1-4, 8-11 (8 days)	All except coho	None	-	27 inch minimum size limit.
July 15-29 (15 days)	All except coho	18,000	-	July 15-29 and Aug. 1-31: all vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the area, all fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of closure. 27 inch minimum size limit.
Aug. 1-31 (31 days)	All except coho	9,375	-	
May 1 - June 30, Sept. 1-30 (91 days)	Non-Retention	-	-	All salmon must be released after collection of biological samples.
Pt. Arena to U.S./Mexico Border				
July 1-4, 8-11 (8 days)	All except coho	None	-	27 inch minimum size limit.
May 1 - June 30, July 13- Sept. 30 (141 days)	Non-Retention	-	-	All salmon must be released after collection of biological samples.

a/ Single-point, single-shank barbless hooks required in all open areas coastwide. Unless otherwise noted, minimum size limits (total length): Chinook 28 inches, coho 16 inches.

b/ 14,000 preseason Chinook guideline plus impact neutral transfer of 2,700 Chinook remaining from the May-June U.S./Canada border Cape Falcon non-Indian commercial troll fishery quota plus transfers of 1,650 in August and 1,000 in September from the recreational fishery in exchange for 7,000 coho in August.

c/ 11,800 preseason quota minus 5,700 impact neutral transfer to the recreational fishery quota in exchange for 1,650 Chinook in August.

TABLE I-2. Summary of actual treaty Indian commercial ocean and Area 4B troll salmon seasons for 2010.

Tribe and Area	Salmon Species	Seasons <sup>a/</sup>		Minimum Size Limit (Inches)		Special Restrictions
		Dates	Days	Chinook	Coho	
<b>Quinalt</b>						
Areas 2-3	All except coho	May 1-June 30	61	24	-	
	All	July 1- Sept. 15	77	24	16	
<b>Hoh</b>						
Areas 2-3	All except coho	May 1-June 30	61	24	-	
	All	July 1- Sept. 15	77	24	16	
<b>Quileute</b>						
Area 3	All except coho	May 1-June 30	61	24	-	
	All	July 1-Sept. 15; Sept. 16-Oct. 15	107	24	16	
<b>Makah</b>						
Areas 3N, 4, and 4A	All except coho	May 1-June 30	61	24	-	
	All	July 1- Sept. 15	77	24	16	
Area 4B	All except coho	May 1-June 30	61	24	-	
	All	Jan. 1-April 15; July 1-Sept. 15	182	22 <sup>b/</sup>	16	
	All	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	61	22	16	
<b>S'Klallam</b>						
Area 4B	All except coho	May 1-June 30	61	24	-	
	All <sup>c/</sup>	Jan. 1-Apr. 15; July 1-Dec. 31	290	22 <sup>b/</sup>	16	

the S'Klallam and Makah tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1-Sept. 15. The overall Chinook quota was divided preseason to provide 27,500 Chinook for the May 1-June 30 Chinook-directed season and 27,500 Chinook for the July 1-Sept. 15 all-salmon season. Single point, single shank barbless hooks were required in all ocean fisheries.

b/ Minimum size limit 24 inches after May 1.

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 2010. (Page 1 of 2)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota		Daily Limit and Special Restrictions <sup>b/</sup>
		Chinook	Coho <sup>a/</sup>	
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon, OR June 12-30 (19 days)	All except coho	12,000	-	Two fish per day. All Chinook must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip.
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava, WA (Neah Bay subarea) Tues.-Sat. July 1-22; seven days per week July 23-Sept. 19 (75 days)	All Salmon		6,990	Two salmon daily; no more than one Chinook prior to July 8. No chum retention beginning August 1.
Cape Alava to Queets River, WA (La Push subarea) Tues.-Sat. July 1-22; seven days per week July 23-Sept. 19 (75 days)	All Salmon	The Chinook quota for all subareas between the U.S./ Canada border and Cape Falcon, OR combined was 45,000 <sup>c/</sup> .	1,700	Two salmon daily; no more than one Chinook prior to July 8.
North of 47°50'00" N. lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. Lat. seven days per week Sept. 25-Oct.10 (16 days)	All Salmon		50	Two salmon daily.
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt., WA (Westport subarea) Sun.-Thurs. July 4-22; seven days per week July 23-Sept. 19 (74 days)	All Salmon		24,860	Two salmon daily; no more than one Chinook prior to July 8. Grays Harbor Control Zone closed beginning August 1.
Leadbetter Point, WA to Cape Falcon, OR (Columbia River subarea) Seven days per week July 1-Sept. 30 (92 days)	All salmon		40,600 <sup>d/</sup>	Two salmon daily; no more than one Chinook prior to July 8.
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border May 29-June 25 (28 days)	All except coho	None	-	Two salmon daily. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open. <sup>e/</sup>
June 26-Sept. 6 (73 days)	All salmon	None	26,000	Two salmon daily. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open. <sup>e/</sup>



TABLE I-3. Summary of actual ocean recreational salmon fishing regulations for 2010. (Page 2 of 2)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota		Daily Limit and Special Restrictions <sup>b/</sup>
		Chinook	Coho <sup>a/</sup>	
Cape Falcon OR to OR/CA Border (con't.)				
Tillamook Ocean Terminal Area				
Twin Rocks to Pyramid Rock inside 15 fm				
May 29-June 25 (28 days)	Chinook Only	None	-	Chinook must be marked.
June 26-July 31 (36 days)	All Salmon	None	f/	Chinook must be marked.
Twin Rocks to Pyramid Rock inside 3 nm				
Sept. 1-6 (6 days)	All Salmon	None	f/	Barbless hooks required through Sept. 6. Two salmon daily, one of which can be an unmarked Chinook; no more than 10 unmarked Chinook per season.
Sept. 7-Oct. 31 (55 days)	Chinook Only	None	-	
Elk River Ocean Terminal Area				
Inside of a line from Cape Blanco to Black Rock to Best Rock to 42°40'30" N. Lat. 124°29'00" W. Long. to Humberg Mt.				
Oct. 15 - Nov. 30 (47 days)	Chinook only	None	-	Two Chinook daily.
Chetco River Terminal Area				
Twin Rocks to OR/CA border Inside 3 nm				
Oct. 1-12 (12 days)	Chinook only	None	-	One Chinook daily, no more than five per season.
OR/CA Border to Horse Mt., CA				
May 29-Sept. 6 (101 days)	All except coho	None	-	Two salmon daily. 24 inch minimum size limit.
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena				
Apr. 3-Sept. 6 (157 days)	All except coho	None	-	Two salmon daily. 20 inch minimum size limit prior to May 1; 24 inches thereafter.
Pt. Arena to U.S./Mexico Border				
Apr. 3-Sept. 6 (121 days)	All except coho	None	-	Two salmon daily. Seven days per week and 20 inch minimum size limit prior to May 1; Thurs.-Mon. and 24 inches thereafter.

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

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

c/ 49,000 preseason quota minus impact neutral transfers of 2,500 in August and 1,500 in September to the non-Indian commercial troll fishery in exchange for 7,000 coho in August.

d/ 33,600 preseason quota plus impact neutral transfer of 7,000 from the non-Indian commercial troll fishery in exchange for 2,500 Chinook in August.

e/ The all depth halibut season was open on May 13-15, 20-22, June 17-19, July 1-2, and August 6-7.

f/ Included in the Cape Falcon to OR/CA border recreational mark selective coho quota of 26,000 open June 26 - September 6.

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

Year or Average	COMMERCIAL TROLL							RECREATIONAL					
	Effort (boat days fished)	Catch			Thousands of Pounds (Dressed Weight)			Effort (salmon angler trips)	Catch (numbers of fish)				Salmon Per Angler Trip
		Numbers of Fish							Chinook	Coho	Pink	Total	
<b>WASHINGTON<sup>a/</sup></b>													
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 <sup>b/</sup>	12,782	71,326	217,754	140,486	776	1,059	358	163,344	54,662	172,399	5,915	232,976	1.4
1986-90	6,078	71,534	137,942	20,552	719	610	49	119,412	26,075	165,058	1,919	193,051	1.6
1991-95	5,158	42,477	76,334	27,971	372	390	63	104,949	11,156	131,364	2,484	145,003	1.4
1996-2000	660	25,267	28,492	1,307	372	390	63	38,459	4,940	41,445	2,216	48,600	1.3
2001	1,280	50,072	66,707	885	515	377	9	126,402	22,974	168,062	3,918	194,954	1.5
2002	1,564	93,665	17,602	0	1,128	102	0	95,167	57,821	74,134	0	131,955	1.4
2003	1,914	91,374	19,899	251	1,261	117	2	124,867	34,183	139,096	13,407	186,686	1.5
2004	1,812	85,107	75,390	0	1,090	476	0	112,704	24,907	112,936	0	137,843	1.2
2005	2,035	77,041	25,439	250	969	160	1	90,595	36,369	51,770	3,260	91,398	1.0
2006	2,243	47,314	33,203	0	534	203	0	65,263	10,667	36,087	8	46,762	0.7
2007	1,864	37,211	45,924	370	389	252	2	72,683	8,944	83,788	4,670	97,402	1.3
2008 <sup>c/</sup>	1,802	29,538	15,972	0	287	92	0	37,610	14,635	18,870	0	33,505	0.9
2009 <sup>c/</sup>	2,794	24,570	80,718	358	192	535	2	101,560	12,351	138,493	7,627	158,471	1.6
2010 <sup>c/</sup>	3,388	78,480	13,589	0	812	95	0	80,955	36,874	36,278	0	73,152	0.9

TABLE I-4. Council area commercial and recreational ocean salmon fishing effort and landings by state. Data are provisional, pending further review of data compilation methods. A double dash ("-") indicates no records are available. Fewer than 50 pounds may be shown as zero. (Page 2 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						
<b>OREGON<sup>d/</sup></b>													
1966-70	--	122,000	804,500	--	1,159	5,358	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1971-75	47,400	208,500	979,000	--	2,128	6,015	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1976-80	55,885	232,632	741,694	--	2,427	4,252	139	387,743	39,974	289,189	--	329,163	0.8
1981-85	25,496	145,503	301,499	2,100	1,432	1,537	117	233,544	33,085	165,393	2,700	201,178	0.9
1986-90	38,154	394,927	397,243	4,300	3,731	1,957	21	241,161	35,713	218,637	500	254,849	1.1
1991-95	9,016	100,945	119,367	380	940	325	2	99,547	9,234	103,001	60	112,296	1.1
1996-2000	7,187	129,523	6,133	380	1,414	14	2	45,609	11,231	12,459	60	23,750	0.5
2001	11,148	274,963	9,333	344	2,897	52	1	120,461	27,200	94,346	0	121,546	1.0
2002	11,701	304,189	1,515	0	3,488	11	0	107,641	47,480	36,537	0	84,017	0.8
2003	12,418	329,678	6,441	25	3,639	43	0	144,423	40,654	113,659	0	154,313	1.1
2004	13,204	252,709	8,839	0	2,850	70	0	145,702	56,433	71,835	0	128,268	0.9
2005	11,623	251,295	2,618	3	2,671	20	0	75,999	27,945	13,706	0	41,651	0.5
2006	4,528	34,965	1,414	0	486	13	0	62,319	11,588	15,577	0	27,165	0.4
2007	5,233	35,487	17,095	80	464	101	0	88,264	6,941	60,653	0	67,594	0.8
2008	809	5,954	435	0	66	4	0	30,418	1,578	12,085	2	13,665	0.4
2009	1,219	1,149	21,968	18	15	131	0	84,518	1,585	89,606	0	91,191	1.1
2010 <sup>c/</sup>	4,289	39,430	1,038	0	506	7	0	53,319	4,964	18,298	0	23,262	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						
<b>CALIFORNIA<sup>e/</sup></b>													
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	58,950	462,652	58,726	2,400	4,454	345	14	146,950	109,097	19,866	0	128,963	0.9
1986-90	58,549	794,703	46,780	300	8,097	262	2	240,667	166,395	40,388	0	206,783	0.9
1991-95	25,780	341,928	42,475	0	3,429	94	0	215,996	170,296	22,399	0	192,695	0.9
1996-2000	18,154	368,001	-	0	4,037	0	0	194,586	157,742	452	0	158,194	0.8
2001	13,841	193,086	-	0	2,409	-	0	165,135	98,783	1,329	0	100,112	0.6
2002	17,403	391,655	-	0	5,008	-	0	210,052	182,044	828	0	182,872	0.9
2003	15,941	491,894	-	0	6,392	-	0	134,627	94,674	613	0	95,287	0.7
2004	21,733	502,110	-	0	6,230	-	0	218,743	221,114	1,424	0	222,538	1.0
2005	17,018	340,862	-	0	4,347	-	0	172,080	143,257	699	0	143,956	0.8
2006	8,259	69,728	-	0	1,043	-	0	126,506	96,292	1,626	0	97,918	0.8
2007	10,671	114,141	-	0	1,525	-	0	105,889	47,704	746	0	48,450	0.5
2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	391	6	-	0	6	0.0
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,359	672	8	0	680	0.1
2010 <sup>c/</sup>	1,979	15,098	-	-	228	-	-	48,757	14,697	171	0	14,868	0.3

TABLE I-4. Council area commercial and recreational ocean salmon fishing effort and landings by state. Data are provisional, pending further review of data compilation methods. A double dash ("-") indicates no records are available. Fewer than 50 pounds may be shown as zero. (Page 4 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		Chinook	Coho	Pink	Total		
<b>COUNCIL AREA<sup>a/d/e/</sup></b>													
1966-70	--	780,800	1,841,400	103,600	7,893	12,267	468	591,700	273,400	460,900	14,600	748,900	1.3
1971-75	148,800	1,046,600	2,211,100	36,300	10,796	13,028	170	730,300	380,000	615,700	6,100	1,001,800	1.4
1976-80	180,972	1,039,879	1,669,299	413,380	10,658	9,111	930	981,020	246,488	832,173	23,544	1,102,206	1.1
1981-85 <sup>b/</sup>	97,228	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	40,874	514,406	299,783	20,932	5,087	1,029	50	434,955	205,605	290,457	1,979	498,041	1.1
1991-95	26,001	522,792	34,625	1,687	5,823	404	65	278,654	173,912	54,356	2,276	230,544	0.8
1996-2000	26,269	518,121	76,040	1,229	5,821	429	10	411,998	148,957	263,737	3,918	416,612	1.0
2001	26,269	518,121	76,040	1,229	5,821	429	10	411,998	148,957	263,737	3,918	416,612	1.0
2002	30,668	789,509	19,117	0	9,624	113	0	412,860	287,345	111,499	0	398,844	1.0
2003	30,273	912,946	26,340	276	11,291	159	2	403,917	169,511	253,368	13,407	436,286	1.1
2004	36,749	839,926	84,229	0	10,170	546	0	477,149	302,454	186,195	0	488,649	1.0
2005	30,676	669,198	28,057	253	7,987	180	1	338,674	207,571	66,175	3,260	277,005	0.8
2006	15,030	152,007	34,617	0	2,064	216	0	254,088	118,547	53,290	8	171,845	0.7
2007	17,768	186,839	63,019	450	2,379	353	2	266,836	63,589	145,187	4,670	213,446	0.8
2008 <sup>c/</sup>	2,611	35,492	16,407	0	353	96	0	68,419	16,219	30,955	2	47,176	0.7
2009 <sup>c/</sup>	4,013	25,719	102,686	376	208	666	2	191,437	14,608	228,107	7,627	250,342	1.3
2010 <sup>c/</sup>	9,656	133,008	14,627	0	1,546	102	0	183,031	56,535	54,747	0	111,282	0.6

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.

Year	COMMERCIAL TROLL				RECREATIONAL					Salmon Per Angler Trip
	Effort <sup>a/</sup> (days fished)	Catch (numbers of fish)			Effort (salmon angler trips)	Catch (numbers of fish)			Total	
		Chinook	Coho	Pink		Chinook	Coho	Pink		
----- U.S./CANADA BORDER TO CAPE FALCON -----										
<b>Treaty Indian (U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Point)<sup>b/</sup>:</b>										
2001	516	28,843	58,595	2,451	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	226	39,846	17,422	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	216	35,172	10,942	236	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	431	49,735	62,097	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	597	41,975	23,997	387	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	805	30,545	31,938	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	590	22,943	40,038	584	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008 <sup>c/</sup>	579	20,902	14,266	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009 <sup>c/</sup>	803	12,254	60,663	795	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010 <sup>c/</sup>	952	33,381	11,485	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Non-Indian:</b>										
2003	2,111	66,586	15,398	276	144,093	36,513	168,867	13,407	218,787	1.5
2004	1,728	38,490	22,132	24	131,297	27,090	135,434	32	162,556	1.2
2005	1,954	45,151	4,060	11	103,857	40,004	61,736	3,260	104,999	1.0
2006	2,419	27,258	2,679	0	73,505	11,176	41,498	8	52,682	0.7
2007	1,599	15,711	17,439	227	85,069	9,538	102,185	4,670	116,393	1.4
2008	1,884	14,070	2,141	0	41,264	15,452	21,061	0	36,513	0.9
2009	2,519	13,028	32,743	153	113,810	13,331	157,912	7,627	178,870	1.6
2010 <sup>c/</sup>	3,071	56,220	3,142	0	91,209	38,686	42,386	0	81,072	0.9
----- CAPE FALCON TO HUMBURG MOUNTAIN -----										
2003	11,477	314,222	-	23	110,450	32,876	83,837	0	116,713	1.1
2004	12,339	241,107	-	0	108,800	47,413	48,062	0	95,475	0.9
2005	10,858	238,944	-	1	50,159	18,603	3,630	0	22,233	0.4
2006	3,364	23,738	-	0	43,447	9,287	9,485	0	18,772	0.4
2007	4,444	29,947	5,542	73	64,766	3,297	40,687	0	43,984	0.7
2008	97	284	-	0	21,969	481	7,760	2	8,243	0.4
2009	691	437	9,280	0	66,337	410	68,990	0	69,400	1.0
2010 <sup>c/</sup>	3,473	27,440	-	0	37,115	2,328	12,130	0	14,458	0.4
----- HUMBURG MOUNTAIN TO HORSE MOUNTAIN (KMZ) -----										
2003	659	9,116	-	0	30,524	14,200	188	0	14,388	0.5
2004	1,042	40,399	-	0	43,906	29,681	1,835	0	31,516	0.7
2005	573	9,320	-	0	29,907	23,251	261	0	23,512	0.8
2006	183	738	-	0	27,081	18,195	922	0	19,117	0.7
2007	821	12,859	-	0	31,555	21,946	1,970	0	23,916	0.8
2008	51	236	-	-	4,795	280	2,134	0	2,414	0.5
2009	-	-	-	-	11,290	867	1,205	0	2,072	0.2
2010 <sup>c/</sup>	181	869	-	-	10,188	1,544	114	0	1,658	0.2
----- HORSE MOUNTAIN TO U.S./MEXICO BORDER -----										
2003	15,810	487,850	-	0	118,850	85,922	476	0	86,398	0.7
2004	21,209	470,195	-	0	193,146	198,270	864	0	199,134	1.0
2005	16,694	333,808	-	0	154,751	125,713	548	0	126,261	0.8
2006	8,259	69,728	-	0	110,055	79,889	1,385	0	81,274	0.7
2007	10,314	105,379	-	0	85,446	28,808	345	0	29,153	0.3
2008	-	-	-	-	391	6	-	0	6	0.0
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010 <sup>c/</sup>	1,979	15,098	-	-	44,519	13,977	117	-	14,094	0.3

a/ Treaty Indian troll effort in number of deliveries.

b/ May through September only.

c/ Preliminary.

TABLE I-6. Coho and Chinook harvest quotas and guidelines (\*) for 2010 Council managed fisheries compared with actual harvest by management area and fishery.

Fishery Governed by Quota or Guideline	Chinook			Coho		
	Quota or Guideline <sup>a/</sup>	Catch	Catch/Quota	Quota	Catch	Catch/Quota
<b>NORTH OF CAPE FALCON</b>						
TREATY INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (May-June)	27,500	15,227	0.55	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (July-Sept.)	27,500	18,154	0.66	41,500	11,420	0.28
Subtotal Treaty Indian Commercial Troll	55,000	33,381	0.61	41,500	11,420	0.28
NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (May-June)	38,000 *	38,223	1.01	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (July-Sept.)	19,350 *	17,997	0.93	6,100 <sup>b/</sup>	3,142	0.52
Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll	57,350 <sup>b/</sup>	56,220	0.98	6,100 <sup>b/</sup>	3,142	0.52
RECREATIONAL (selective coho and Chinook fisheries)						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (June-Chinook)	12,000 *	5,037	0.42	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (July-Sept.)	5,400 *	3,299	0.61	6,990	3,687	0.53
Cape Alava to Queets River (July-Oct.)	2,500 *	1,177	0.47	1,750	1,180	0.67
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (July-Sept.)	28,000 *	26,989	0.96	24,860	12,607	0.51
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (July-Sept.)	9,100 *	7,221	0.79	40,600 <sup>b/</sup>	24,913	0.61
Subtotal Recreational	45,000 <sup>b/</sup>	38,686	0.86	74,200 <sup>b/</sup>	42,386	0.57
TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON	157,350	128,287	0.82	121,800	56,948	0.47
<b>SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON</b>						
COMMERCIAL TROLL (all except coho)						
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (July)	1,500	51	0.03	-	-	-
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (August)	1,500	125	0.08	-	-	-
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (July)	18,000	4,516	0.25	-	-	-
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (August)	9,375	6,180	0.66	-	-	-
Subtotal Troll	30,375	10,872	0.36	-	-	-
RECREATIONAL						
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border (June-Aug.)	-	-	-	26,000	10,932	0.42
TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON	30,375	10,872	0.36	26,000	10,932	0.42
GRAND TOTAL COUNCIL AREA	187,725	139,159	0.74	147,800	67,880	0.46

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

b/ Quotas do not match preseason quota/guidelines because inseason actions (i.e., trades and transferring quotas on an impact neutral basis) resulted in increases or decreases to the overall quota.

TABLE I-7. Estimated incidental mortality of Chinook and coho in 2010 ocean salmon fisheries. Observed incidental mortality was calculated by scaling preseason projections of incidental mortality by the ratio of observed to projected catch.

Area and Fishery	2010	2010	2010	Observed in 2010	
	Catch Projection	Bycatch Mortality <sup>a/</sup> Projection	Bycatch Projection <sup>b/</sup>	Catch	Bycatch Mortality
<b>CHINOOK (thousands of fish)</b>					
<u>OCEAN FISHERIES:</u>					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	55.0	7.1	19.4	35.3	4.5
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	56.0	10.3	31.6	46.9	8.6
Recreational	61.0	7.2	32.5	38.7	4.6
CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MT. <sup>c/</sup>					
Commercial Troll	55.8	10.8	29.8	27.4	5.3
Recreational	6.4	0.7	1.4	2.3	0.3
HUMBUG MT. TO HORSE MT. <sup>c/</sup>					
Commercial Troll (OR only)	3.8	2.1	6.5	0.9	0.5 <sup>d/</sup>
Recreational	18.9	2.0	6.7	1.5	0.1 <sup>e/</sup>
SOUTH OF HORSE MT.					
Commercial	33.5	9.9	28.9	15.1	2.7 <sup>e/</sup>
Recreational	29.1	3.1	9.6	14.0	1.4 <sup>e/</sup>
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	204.1	40.1	116.1	125.6	21.6
Recreational	115.4	13.0	50.2	56.5	6.3
<u>INSIDE FISHERIES:</u>					
Area 4B	-	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10	10.7	NA	NA	6.8	NA
<b>COHO (thousands of fish)</b>					
<u>OCEAN FISHERIES:</u>					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll <sup>f/</sup>	41.5	3.1	6.1	11.5	0.9
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	11.8	11.0	38.9	8.2	7.7
Recreational	67.2	13.5	58.9	42.4	10.6 <sup>g/</sup>
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON <sup>c/</sup>					
Commercial Troll	0.0	8.2	31.6	0.0	8.2
Recreational	26.0	13.4	61.2	12.2	6.3
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	53.3	22.4	76.6	19.7	16.7
Recreational	93.2	26.9	120.0	54.6	16.9
<u>INSIDE FISHERIES:</u>					
Area 4B	-	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10	12.0	2.1	7.6	8.0	1.4

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: 18% (based on the proportion of fish caught using mooching versus trolling gear, and the HRM rates of 42.2% and 14% for these gear types, respectively).

b/ Bycatch calculated as dropoff mortality plus fish released; commercial troll includes GSI non-retention bycatch and mortality.

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

d/ Based on reported released Chinook and estimated mortality from non-retention fisheries.

e/ Based on reported released Chinook.

f/ Includes fisheries that allow retention of all legal sized coho.

g/ Calculated from observed mark rates where available; where unavailable, anticipated mark rates were used.



TABLE I-8. Summary of 2010 recreational fisheries selective for marked hatchery Chinook (preliminary data).

Area	Anticipated Mark Rate	Observed Mark Rate	Preseason Quota	Anticipated Nonretention Mortality <sup>a/</sup>	Landed Chinook Catch			Legal sized Chinook	Sub-legal Sized Chinook	Estimated Nonretention Mortality <sup>a/</sup>	Effort <sup>c/</sup>
					Total	Marked	Unmarked	Released <sup>b/</sup>	Released <sup>b/</sup>		
<b>Recreational</b>											
Ocean Fisheries											
Neah Bay/La Push	85%	89%	-	158	182	182	0	140	274	13	1,629
Westport	71%	69%	-	1,407	4,711	4,694	17	2,511	1,645	635	7,822
Columbia River	87%	58%	-	159	143	141	2	56	118	26	900
North of Cape Falcon Total	-	-	12,000	1,724	5,036	5,017	19	2,707	2,037	675	10,351
Inside Fisheries											
Strait of Juan de Fuca <sup>d/</sup>	58%	55%	3,900 <sup>e/</sup>	915	5,824	5,811	13	6,362	8,314	2,617	17,283
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	-	15,900	2,639	10,860	10,828	32	9,069	10,351	3,292	27,634

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

b/ Calculated from dockside sampling.

c/ Recreational effort measured in angler trips.

d/ Includes Area 5 (July 1 - August 15, 2010) selective fishery only. Data are preliminary.

e/ Expected catch, not a quota.

TABLE I-9. Summary of 2010 recreational and commercial fisheries selective for marked hatchery coho (preliminary data).

Area	Anticipated Mark Rate	Observed Mark Rate	Preseason Quota	Anticipated Nonretention Mortality <sup>a/</sup>	Landed Coho Catch			Unmarked Coho Released <sup>b/</sup>	Estimated Nonretention Mortality <sup>a/</sup>	Effort <sup>c/</sup>
					Total	Marked	Unmarked			
<b>Recreational</b>										
Ocean Fisheries										
Neah Bay	51%	36%	6,990	1,886	3,687	3,582	105	6,965	1,389	10,310
La Push	54%	42%	1,750	419	1,180	1,169	11	1,781	365	3,445
Westport	59%	51%	24,860	5,583	12,607	12,511	96	13,492	2,909	30,607
Columbia River	67%	50%	33,600	5,651	24,913	24,806	107	27,783	5,953	36,490
North of Cape Falcon Total	-	-	67,200	13,539	42,387	42,068	319	50,021	10,617	80,852
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	46%	46%	26,000	8,043	12,166	12,077	89	14,206	3,298	34,100
Ocean Fisheries Total	-	-	93,200	21,582	54,553	54,145	408	64,227	13,915	114,952
Inside Fisheries										
4B Add-on	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strait of Juan de Fuca <sup>d/</sup>	47%	39%	18,702 <sup>e/</sup>	16,658	2,536	2,492	44	4,944	598	26,726
Buoy 10	66%	69%	12,000 <sup>e/</sup>	2,076	7,980	7,957	23	2,810	1,135	52,300
Inside Fisheries Total	-	-	30,702	18,734	10,516	10,449	67	7,754	1,733	79,026
<b>Commercial</b>										
Neah Bay	49%	-	-	316	87	87	0	101	32	62
La Push	52%	-	-	2,581	209	209	0	217	70	179
Westport	56%	-	-	3,352	1,657	1,638	19	1,462	481	854
Columbia River	62%	-	-	4,795	1,189	1,136	53	806	273	682
Commercial Total	-	-	11,800	11,044	3,142	3,070	72	2,587	856	1,777
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	-	135,702	51,360	68,211	67,664	547	74,568	16,504	-

a/ Hook-and-release plus drop-off mortality of marked plus 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; includes effort from coho mark-selective fisheries only.

d/ Includes Area 5 (July 1 - September 15, 2010) selective fishery only. Data are preliminary.

e/ Expected catch, not a quota.

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 <sup>a/</sup>	Hatchery Add-On <sup>b/</sup>
1985	215.8	33.9	24.9	211.9	33.3	23.0	0.0	6.2
1986	237.7	22.1	22.6	231.6	20.6	19.0	0.0	11.1
1987	242.6	15.5	24.3	231.1	14.0	20.3	0.0	17.1
1988	231.4	21.8	26.2	217.1	17.4	22.3	0.0	22.5
1989	235.7	24.2	31.1	224.2	18.5	26.8	0.0	21.5
1990	287.9	27.7	51.2	263.5	16.1	41.4	0.0	45.9
1991	264.1	34.9	60.5	231.8	21.0	45.1	0.0	61.5
1992	183.8	32.1	42.9	162.6	24.0	35.3	0.0	36.8
1993	226.9	28.0	49.2	212.3	16.2	42.7	0.0	32.9
1994	186.3	35.7	42.4	177.1	22.6	35.5	0.0	29.2
1995	138.1	48.0	49.7	115.1	26.4	35.5	0.0	58.8
1996	141.5	37.3	57.5	107.6	8.4	39.0	8.7	72.6
1997	246.4	25.1	71.5	221.9	11.4	53.3	9.8	46.5
1998	192.1	23.5	55.0	183.5	13.4	46.3	2.4	25.0
1999	146.2	32.7	72.1	132.7	12.9	53.2	4.5	47.7
2000	158.7	41.4	63.2	134.0	11.1	41.4	2.5	74.3
2001	153.3	40.2	72.3	128.7	13.5	44.7	1.5	77.3
2002	325.3	31.7	69.5	298.1	13.5	45.5	1.2	68.2
2003	330.7	39.4	69.4	307.4	23.5	49.2	2.1	57.2
2004	354.7	64.0	80.6	321.9	39.7	55.4	6.3	76.0
2005	338.4	71.6	86.6	305.0	19.4	63.4	43.6	65.3
2006	282.3	70.4	85.8	264.0	24.7	69.8	30.8	49.1
2007	268.1	55.9	82.8	241.0	25.6	61.9	8.8	69.6
2008	151.9	46.1	49.3	126.5	13.2	32.7	6.9	68.2
2009	175.6	54.1	69.6	159.0	22.4	48.1	4.7	65.2
2010 <sup>c/</sup>	195.5	33.8	51.3	177.7	9.1	40.9	0.6	52.3

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.

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 <sup>a/</sup>	Sport		Troll	Net	Sport
												North	South			
<b>CHINOOK</b>																
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
1991-1995	143.9	30.1	25.2	14.0	30.9	111.8	98.5	20.4	45.7	25.3	22.2	62.5	17.7	0.0	6.2	16.6
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	107.8	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	70.6	58.0	93.8	9.1	24.0	0.7	12.6	14.0	6.4	0.0	0.3	26.6
2004	167.5	16.2	0.0	6.3	92.7	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	8.2	0.0	6.3	85.8	110.0	38.8	23.6	53.9	0.0	5.6	10.4	1.9	0.0	0.2	30.5
2006	151.5	13.7	0.0	5.2	81.9	53.9	55.3	20.3	37.9	0.0	3.6	9.8	2.4	0.0	0.2	26.4
2007	83.2	11.4	0.0	5.5	75.1	28.4	58.8	26.9	46.2	0.0	2.7	12.4	2.1	0.0	0.1	26.5
2008	52.1	7.4	0.0	1.1	58.4	15.3	74.4	8.3	50.6	0.0	4.2	6.5	2.5	0.0	0.2	22.3
2009	75.5	4.3	0.0	3.1	46.4	17.2	31.8	9.8	68.9	0.0	4.8	12.4	5.5	0.0	0.4	25.6
2010 <sup>b/</sup>	90.2	3.1	-	1.5	55.0	34.7	44.5	1.7	52.7	0.0	8.6	11.5	4.0	-	0.2	13.6
<b>COHO</b>																
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
1991-1995	574.2	147.7	98.5	55.0	42.2	501.3	921.2	4.9	31.7	95.1	56.2	221.0	67.6	0.0	92.1	105.9
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	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	125.7	1.1	12.7	5.0	62.0	1.2	1.2	2.2	33.7	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.9
2007	153.1	61.7	28.9	18.9	53.2	1.4	0.0	4.8	25.3	0.0	0.0	6.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	6.7
2008 <sup>b/</sup>	62.8	0.0	13.9	0.0	NA	0.0	0.3	5.0	27.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2
2009 <sup>b/</sup>	61.0	0.1	0.0	15.9	48.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	50.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	9.5
2010 <sup>b/</sup>	138.3	0.1	-	0.4	78.7 <sup>c/</sup>	0.1	0.4	0.8	15.1	0.2	0.6	1.2	1.1	-	0.0	0.7

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

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Does not include catch from Areas 5, 6, and 10.

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

Season	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. <sup>b/</sup>	Sept.	Total
2005-2006	12,198	2,156	1,689	1,468	5,154	7,883	20,561	7,078	20,807	-	886	24,098	103,978
2006-2007	16,000	1,200	800	5,500	2,600	2,300	5,200	23,500	25,000	-	-	6,000	88,100
2007-2008	3,137	-	-	1,634	1,911	-	1,717	11,105	15,944	-	9,099	45,157	89,704
2008-2009	1,882	1,209	1,107	3,394	1,540	586	3,616	18,062	12,165	-	9,630	-	53,191
2009-2010 <sup>a/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,553	31,296	23,652	-	11,642	3,980	79,123

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Fishery restricted to plugs only.

TABLE I-13. Summary of 2010 coho catch and release in British Columbia commercial fisheries.

Gear/Area	Coho Kept	Coho Released
Northern Troll	138,295	21,995
Northern Net	100	4,979
North Central Troll	-	-
South Central Troll	-	-
Central Net	362	1,198
Johnstone Strait Net	535	17,910
Strait of Georgia Net	0	0
Strait of Georgia Troll	0	3
Fraser Gill Net	51	793
Northwest Vancouver Island Troll	79	941
Southwest Vancouver Island Troll	379	1,906
Northwest Vancouver Island Net	568	0
Southwest Vancouver Island Net	194	40

TABLE I-14. Summary of 2010 coho catch and release in British Columbia recreational fisheries.

Area	Kept	Released
Juan de Fuca Strait	1,157	2,014
Strait of Georgia	1,465	3,900
Johnstone Strait	4,047	8,925
WCVI <sup>a/</sup>	14,862	16,397
Total	21,531	31,236

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

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