

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 2011 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 2011 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 2011 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-44: 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 2011 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 Coast Natural (OCN) coho, and Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (SONCC) coho. The Council structured 2011 Chinook salmon fisheries south of Horse Mountain (near Shelter Cove, California) to meet the following objectives (in order of most to least constraining):

1. The California Coastal Chinook ESA consultation standard requiring a forecast KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate of no greater than 16.0 percent.
2. 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.
3. Additional NMFS guidance for Sacramento River winter Chinook specified that recreational fisheries south of Point Arena must have either a minimum size limit of at least 24 inches total length for months April through August, be closed for 61 consecutive days between the dates of May 1 and August 31, or a combination of the above guidance which would specify a 61 consecutive day closure in either the San Francisco or Monterey management area between May 1 and August 31, while also implementing a 24 inch size limit in the other management area not subject to the closure.
4. A Klamath basin natural area spawning escapement of no less than 35,000 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.
5. 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 2011 should result in a forecast spawner escapement around the upper end of the FMP conservation objective because of the recent depressed status of SRFC.
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 Rogue/Klamath (RK) hatchery coho.

Objectives 1, 2, and 3 above were the constraining factors for 2011 Chinook fisheries management in this area. The adopted regulations (Table I-1 and I-3) resulted in the following projections: a coastwide ocean fishery harvest rate of 16.0 percent on age-4 KRFC, a KRFC spawning escapement of 35,000 natural area adults, and a SRFC spawner escapement of 377,000 natural and hatchery adults.

Coho Fisheries

Coho fishery management for 2011 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 LCN, OCN and RK coho were 0.0, 1.5, and 3.1 percent, respectively, in this area. Retention of coho has been prohibited south of the Oregon/California border since 1996. Coho are managed as a unit south of Cape Falcon, and details of the Council's management objectives shaping the 2011 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 2011 Chinook salmon fisheries in the KMZ to meet the following objectives (in order of most to least constraining):

1. The California Coastal Chinook ESA consultation standard requiring a forecast KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate of no greater than 16.0 percent.
2. A Klamath basin natural area spawning escapement of no less than 35,000 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.
3. 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 2011 should result in a forecast spawner escapement around the upper end of the FMP conservation objective because of the recent depressed status of SRFC.
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.

Objective 1 above was the constraining factor for 2011 Chinook fisheries management in the KMZ. The adopted regulations (Table I-1 and I-3) resulted in the following projections: a coastwide ocean fishery harvest rate of 16.0 percent on age-4 KRFC, a KRFC spawning escapement of 35,000 natural area adults, and a SRFC spawner escapement of 377,000 natural and hatchery adults.

Coho Fisheries

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

LCN, OCN and RK coho in this area were 0.2 percent, 1.2 percent and 4.8 percent, respectively. Coho are managed as a unit south of Cape Falcon, and details of the Council's management objectives shaping the 2011 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, Lower Columbia River (LCR) natural tule Chinook, SRW Chinook, LCN coho, OCN coho, and SONCC coho. The Council structured 2011 Chinook salmon fisheries in this area to meet the following objectives:

1. The California Coastal Chinook ESA consultation standard requiring a forecast KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate of no greater than 16.0 percent.
2. A Klamath basin natural area spawning escapement of no less than 35,000 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.
3. NMFS consultation standards and annual guidance for ESA listed LCR natural tule Chinook, which required a total exploitation rate not to exceed 37.0 percent in marine and freshwater fisheries combined.
4. 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 2011 should result in a forecast spawner escapement around the upper end of the FMP conservation objective because of the recent depressed status of SRFC.
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, and 3 above were the constraining factors on 2011 Chinook fisheries management in this area. The adopted regulations (Table I-1 and I-3) resulted in the following projections: a coastwide ocean fishery harvest rate of 16.0 percent on age-4 KRFC, a KRFC spawning escapement of 35,000 natural area adults, a 37.0 percent total exploitation rate on LCR tule natural tules, and a SRFC spawner escapement of 377,000 natural and hatchery adults.

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 2011 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 most constraining factor on 2011 coho fisheries management in this area. The Council adopted seasons in this area with projected impacts of 2.0 percent, 3.5 percent, and 0.3 percent on LCN natural coho OCN coho and RK coho, respectively. In all relevant fisheries, projected impact rates were 15.0 percent, 13.2 percent, and 8.4 percent, respectively.

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, the allocation provisions in the Salmon FMP, and provisions of the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST); and to the extent possible, provide for viable ocean and 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 37.0 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 age-equivalent (AEQ) exploitation rate from the 1988-1993 average.
3. For select Chinook stocks of concern to the PSC, keep the Individual Stock-Based Management (ISBM) index at or below 60.0 percent of the 1979-1982 base period average.

Objective 1 above was the primary constraint for 2011 ocean fisheries in this area. Under the adopted regulations (Tables I-1, I-2, and I-3), fisheries were projected to have a 37.0 percent total AEQ exploitation rate on LCR natural tules (12.1 percent in Council area fisheries), and a 49.5 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 freshwater 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.

Objectives 1 and 2 above were the primary constraints for 2011 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 (10.3 percent in Council area fisheries), an exploitation rate in southern U.S. fisheries of 10.0 percent on Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho (4.1 percent in Council area fisheries), and a total exploitation rate of 13.2 percent on OCN coho (7.9 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 were based on expansion of dockside sampling data. Under the Magnuson-Stevens 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 19 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 18 through June 25, 2011. Preseason and inseason assessments of mark rates, catches, number 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. Observed non-retention mortality was less than expected but the quota was not reached. Two Oregon state waters terminal area recreational fisheries also had mark-selective requirements (Table I-3).

In 2011, 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 (Figure I-1). As in 2010, the Areas 5 and 6 mark-selective fisheries were managed on a 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 18; Area 5 operated under non-mark-selective fishing regulations for coho from September 19 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 18 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. The observed mark rates were much lower than predicted pre-season. Observed non-retention mortality was greater than expected, and the quota was nearly reached (Table I-8).

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 (Figure I-1). Winter mark-selective fisheries were held in Area 7 from December 1, 2011 through April 30, 2012. Winter mark-selective Chinook fisheries were held in Areas 8-1 and 8-2 November 1, 2011 through April 30, 2012. Area 9 had mark-selective Chinook opportunity November 1-30, 2011 and January 16 through April 15, 2012. Area 10 had mark-selective Chinook fisheries from October 1, 2011 through January 31, 2012. Areas 11 and 12 had mark-selective Chinook opportunity from February 1 through April 30, 2012.

Selective Coho Fisheries

Recreational fisheries selective for marked coho were planned for the area between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mt., Oregon, the four ocean subareas north of Cape Falcon, and the inside fisheries at Buoy 10 and in Areas 5 and 6 in the Strait of Juan de Fuca (Figure I-1). 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. Pre-season and in-season assessments of mark rates, catch, number of coho released, and incidental (bycatch) mortality for Council-area and some mixed stock inside fisheries are summarized in Table I-9. 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 pre-season. Observed non-retention mortality was less than expected in all fisheries, although quotas were not reached in any of the fisheries.

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 recreational 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 recreational fisheries by approximately 35 percent from levels observed during 1985 through 1996. Provisions of a new ten-year agreement, ratified in 2008, took effect January 1, 2009. The 2008 agreement reduced 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 2011, 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 294,800 "treaty" Chinook in 2011, a 32.9 percent increase from the ceiling of 221,800 in 2010, 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 2011 total catch of Chinook by SEAK fisheries was 358,352, while the catch of "treaty" Chinook was 290,301 (Table I-10). The catch ceiling for the Northern B.C. AABM fisheries (Northern B.C. troll plus Queen Charlotte Islands recreational) in 2011 was 182,400, compared to a ceiling in 2010 of 152,100 Chinook. The actual catch was estimated at 122,660 (74,660 troll plus 48,000 recreational). The Northern B.C. troll fishery in 2011 was conducted under a system of individual transferable quotas for the second time.

In addition to the overall catch ceiling determined by the PST, Canada's principal management objectives for the 2011 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 2011 by WCVI AABM fisheries under the 2008 PST Agreement was 196,800 Chinook compared to the allowable catch of 143,700 in 2010. The reported catch was 206,569 (123,930 troll, 4,289 First Nations, and 78,350 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, Lower Strait of Georgia, and early-run Fraser River Chinook stocks. In accounting year 2011 (October 2010 through September 2011) troll fisheries were open for retention of Chinook in February through June and late July through August (Table I-12). The July-August fishery 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 recreational 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 78,350 fish, a significant increase of about 49 percent from the 2010 catch.

Catch estimates for all Canadian ISBM fisheries in Northern B.C. were incomplete; the reported Chinook catch in 2011 was approximately 3,600 by commercial gillnets. Approximately 5,200 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 recreational catch estimates near the mainland coast of Northern B.C. in 2011 were not available. Catches by First Nations were 10,900 Chinook for the North Coast and approximately 100 for the Central Coast.

Southern B.C. ISBM fisheries in 2011 harvested 229,109 Chinook (116,295 recreational, 85,371 First Nations, and 27,443 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 2011 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 2011, 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 recreational 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 gill net 70 percent; southern gill net 60 percent; troll 26 percent; and recreational 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 2011 a total of 307,800 coho (296,600 troll, 11,200 net) were retained by commercial fisheries in Northern B.C. and 15,900 coho in Southern B.C net 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 2011 was 78,900. 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 30,500 coho.

TABLE I-1. Summary of actual ocean non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing regulations for 2011. (Page 1 of 3)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota (Guideline*)		Special Restrictions ^{a/}
		Chinook	Coho	
U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, OR May 1-June 21; June 23-30 (60 days)	All except coho	20,600*	-	Open seven days per week May 1-June 21, no landing and possession limit; open June 23-30 with landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook per vessel per open period. Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed. 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 either calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271 or sending notification via e-mail to nfalcon.trollreport@state.or.us . Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts.
July 1-5, 8-12, 15-19, 22-26, July 29-Aug. 2, Aug. 5-9, 19, 27-29, Sept. 3-6, 10-13 (42 days)	All salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, WA in August and September	10,300*	12,800	Per vessel per open period landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook and 50 marked coho through July 12; 30 Chinook and 50 marked coho July 15 through August 11; 12 Chinook and 50 marked coho August 19; 12 Chinook and 75 marked coho August 27-29; 20 Chinook and 100 marked coho thereafter. Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones, and beginning August 1. Grays Harbor Control Zone Closed. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. 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. Vessels may not catch or land salmon both north and south of Leadbetter Point during the same open period. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. 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 either calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271 or sending notification via e-mail to nfalcon.trollreport@state.or.us . Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts.

TABLE I-1. Summary of actual ocean non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing regulations for 2011. (Page 2 of 3)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota (Guideline*)		Special Restrictions ^{af}
		Chinook	Coho	
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt., OR				
Apr. 15-July 9; July 17-Aug. 31; Oct. 1-31 (163 days)	All except coho	None	-	Chinook 28 inch minimum size limit. Landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel per calendar week in October. All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon.
Tillamook Ocean Terminal Area				
Twin Rocks to Pyramid Rock inside 3 nm Sept. 1-30 (30 days)	Chinook only	None	-	Chinook 28 inch minimum size limit. Landing and possession limit of 25 Chinook per vessel per day. Landings restricted to Garibaldi.
Coos/Coquille Ocean Terminal Area				
Inside 30 fathom contour from 43°31'00" N Lat. South to 43°16'00" N Lat., and inside 3 nm from 43°16'00" N Lat. South to Crooked Cr. (43°04'50" N Lat.) Sept. 1-30 (30 days)	Chinook only	None	-	Chinook 28 inch minimum size limit. Landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel per day. Landings restricted to Coos Bay, Charleston, and Bandon.
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. Nov. 1-30 (30 days)	Chinook only	None	-	Chinook 24 inch minimum size limit. Landing and possession limit of 20 Chinook per vessel per calendar week. Landings restricted to Port Orford.
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border				
May 1-31 (31 days)	All except coho	None	-	Chinook 28 inch minimum size limit. Landings restricted to Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, and within 24 hours of any closure.
June 1-30 (30 days)	All except coho	1,500	-	June 1-August 31: Landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook per vessel per day;
July 1-31 (31 days)	All except coho	1,200	-	Mandatory phone or email trip reports; Any remaining portion of the June and/or July
Aug. 1-31 (31 days)	All except coho	1,000	-	Chinook quotas may be transferred inseason on an impact neutral basis to the next open quota period.
Chetco River Ocean Terminal Area				
Twin Rocks (42°05'36" N Lat.) and the Oregon/California border (42°00'00" N Lat.) inside 3 nm Oct. 13-31 (19 days)	Chinook only	750	-	20 Chinook per day per vessel landing limit; Mandatory phone or email trip reports; Landings restricted to Brookings.

TABLE I-1. Summary of actual ocean non-Indian commercial troll salmon fishing regulations for 2011. (Page 3 of 3)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota (Guideline*)		Special Restrictions ^{a/}
		Chinook	Coho	
OR/CA border to Humboldt South Jetty				
July 2-6, 9-13, 16-18 (13 days)	All except coho	1,400	-	Chinook 27 inch minimum size limit. Landing and possession limit of 15 Chinook per vessel per day in July and 30 Chinook per vessel per day in August. Any remaining portion of the July Chinook quota may be transferred inseason on an impact neutral basis to the August quota. All vessels fishing in this area must land and deliver all fish within this area, within 24 hours of any closure in this fishery, and prior to fishing outside of this area. Klamath Control Zone closed.
Aug. 1-2 (2 days)	All except coho	880 ^{b/}		
Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt. Closed	-	-	-	-
Horse Mt to Pt. Arena				
July 23-27, July 29-Aug. 29, Sept 1-30 (67 days)	All except coho	None	-	Chinook 27 inch minimum size limit. All fish caught in the area when the KMZ quota fisheries are open must be landed south of Horse Mt.; all fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure.
Pt. Arena to Pt. Sur				
May 1-31, June 25-July 5, July 9-13, 16-20, 23-27, July 29-Aug. 29, Sept 1-30 (119 days)	All except coho	None	-	Chinook 27 inch minimum size limit. All fish caught in the area when the KMZ quota fisheries are open must be landed south of Horse Mt.; all fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure.
Fall Area Target Zone Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro Oct. 3-7, 10-14		None	-	Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches. All vessels fishing in this area must land and deliver all fish between Point Arena and Pigeon Point.
Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border				
May 1-31, June 1-24, June 25-July 5, July 9-13, 16-20, 23-27, July 29-Aug. 29 (113 days)	All except coho	None	-	Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches. All fish must be landed in California and offloaded within 24 hours of the August 29 closure; all fish caught in the area June 1-24 must be landed south of Pt. San Pedro; all fish caught in the area when the KMZ quota fisheries are open must be landed south of Horse Mt.

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. Pacific halibut retention allowed May 1-28 (One Pacific halibut per each 3 Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 35 halibut may be landed per trip) and July 29-November 18 (one Pacific halibut per seven day period, Friday through Thursday) during open salmon troll fisheries; minimum size limit of 32 inches in total length (with head on).

b/ 1,000 preseason Chinook quota minus impact neutral transfer of 120 Chinook from an overage of 176 in the July quota fishery.

TABLE I-2. Summary of actual treaty Indian commercial ocean and Area 4B troll salmon seasons for 2011.

Tribe and Area	Salmon Species	Seasons ^{a/}			Minimum Size Limit (Inches)		Special Restrictions
		Dates	Days	Chinook	Coho		
Quinault							
Areas 2-3	All except coho	May 1-June 30	61	24	-		
	All	July 1- Aug. 19	50	24	16		
	All	Aug. 24- Sept. 7	15	24	16	23 Chinook per vessel per week landing limit	
Hoh							
Areas 2-3	All except coho	May 1-June 30	61	24	-		
	All	July 1- Aug. 19	50	24	16		
	All	Aug. 24- Sept. 7	15	24	16	23 Chinook per vessel per week landing limit	
Quileute							
Area 3	All except coho	May 1-June 30	61	24	-		
	All	July 1- Aug. 19	50	24	16		
	All	Aug. 24- Sept. 7	15	24	16	23 Chinook per vessel per week landing limit	
	All	Sept. 16-Oct. 15	30	24	16	Ceremonial and subsistence only	
Makah							
Areas 3N, 4, and 4A	All except coho	May 1-June 30	61	24	-		
	All	July 7-July 23	17	24	16		
	All	July 25-August 8	15	24	16	100 Chinook per vessel per week landing limit	
	All	Aug. 9-Aug. 16	8	24	16	75 Chinook per vessel per week landing limit	
	All	Aug. 17-Aug. 19	3	24	16	100 Chinook per vessel per week landing limit	
	All	Aug. 24-Sept. 6	14	24	16	23 Chinook per vessel per week landing limit	
Area 4B	All except coho	May 1-June 30	61	24	-		
	All	Jan. 1-April 15	105	22 ^{b/}	16		
	All	July 25-August 8	15	24	16	100 Chinook per vessel per week landing limit	
	All	Aug. 9-Aug. 16	8	24	16	75 Chinook per vessel per week landing limit	
	All	Aug. 17-Aug. 19	3	24	16	100 Chinook per vessel per week landing limit	
	All	Aug. 24-Sept. 6	14	24	16	23 Chinook per vessel per week landing limit	
	All	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	61	22	16		
S'Klallam							
Area 4B	All except coho	May 1-June 30	61	24	-		
	All ^{c/}	Jan. 1-Apr. 15; July 1-Dec. 31	290	22 ^{b/}	16		

a/ The overall quotas for these fisheries during the May 1-Sept. 15 ocean salmon management period were 41,000 Chinook and 42,000 coho. These quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1-Sept. 15. The overall Chinook quota was divided pre-season to provide 19,750 Chinook for the May 1-June 30 Chinook-directed season and 21,250 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 2011. (Page 1 of 3)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota		Daily Limit and Special Restrictions ^{b/}
		Chinook	Coho ^{a/}	
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon, OR				
June 18-25 (8 days)	All except coho	4,800	-	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)				
June 26-Sept. 18 (75 days)	All salmon	The Chinook quota for all subareas between the U.S./Canada border and Cape Falcon, OR combined was 30,100. ^{c/}	5,990 ^{d/}	Seven Days per week. Two salmon daily plus one additional pink: no more than one Chinook June 26-July 31; no more than two Chinook Aug. 1-28; no Chinook retention Aug. 29-Sept. 4; and no more than one Chinook Sept. 5-18. No chum retention beginning August 1.
Cape Alava to Queets River, WA (La Push subarea)	All salmon		2,550 ^{d/}	Seven Days per week. Two salmon daily plus one additional pink: no more than one Chinook June 26-July 31; no more than two Chinook Aug. 1-28; no Chinook retention Aug. 29-Sept. 4; and no more than one Chinook Sept. 5-18. No chum retention beginning August 1.
North of 47°50'00" N. Lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. Lat. Sept. 24-Oct. 9 (16 days)	All salmon		50	Seven Days per week. Two salmon daily plus one additional pink; no more than one Chinook.
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt., WA (Westport subarea)	All salmon		24,860	Sun.-Thurs. June 26-July 31 and Aug. 19-28; seven days per week otherwise. Two salmon daily: no more than one Chinook June 26-Aug. 6; no more than two Chinook Aug. 7-13; no more than one Chinook Aug. 14-28; no Chinook retention Aug. 29-Sept. 4; and no more than one Chinook Sept. 5-18. Grays Harbor Control Zone closed beginning Aug. 1.
Leadbetter Pt., WA to Cape Falcon, OR (Columbia River subarea)	All salmon		33,600	Seven Days per week. Two salmon daily: no more than one Chinook June 26-Aug. 6; no more than two Chinook Aug. 7-13; no more than one Chinook Aug. 14-28; no Chinook retention Aug. 29-Sept. 4; and no more than one Chinook Sept. 5-30.
June 26-Sept. 30 (97 days)				
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.				
Mar. 15-July 1, Aug. 14-31, Sept. 8-30 (150 days)	All except coho	None	-	Two salmon daily. Twin Rocks to Pyramid Rock inside 15 fm through July 31: Chinook must be marked. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open. ^{e/}

TABLE I-3. Summary of actual ocean recreational salmon fishing regulations for 2011. (Page 2 of 3)

Area and Season	Salmon Species	Actual Quota		Daily Limit and Special Restrictions ^{b/}
		Chinook	Coho ^{a/}	
Cape Falcon OR to Humbug Mt. (con't.) July 2-Aug. 13 (43 days)	All salmon	None	15,000	Two salmon daily. All coho must be marked. Any remainder of the mark-selective coho quota will be transferred on an impact neutral basis to the September non-selective recreational coho quota. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all-depth recreational halibut fishery is open. ^{e/}
Sept. 1-7 (7 days)	All salmon	None	5,900 ^{f/}	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. ^{e/}
Tillamook Ocean Terminal Area Twin Rocks to Pyramid Rock inside 3 nm Sept. 8-Oct. 31 (54 days)	Chinook only	None	-	Barbless hooks allowed. Two salmon daily, one of which can be an unmarked Chinook; no more than 10 unmarked Chinook per season.
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. Nov. 1-30 (30 days)	Chinook only	None	-	Barbless hooks required. Two salmon daily, one of which can be an unmarked Chinook; no more than 10 unmarked Chinook per season.
Humbug Mt., OR to Horse Mt., CA May 14-Sept. 5 (115 days)	All except coho	None	-	Two salmon daily. 24 inch minimum size limit.
Chetco River Terminal Area Twin Rocks to OR/CA border inside 3 nm Oct. 1-12 (12 days)	Chinook only	None	-	Barbless hooks required. One Chinook daily, no more than five per season.
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena Apr. 2-Oct. 30 (212 days)	All except coho	None	-	Two salmon daily. 24 inch minimum size limit.
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. Apr. 2-Oct. 30 (212 days)	All except coho	None	-	Two salmon daily. 24 inch minimum size limit.
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border Apr. 2-Sept. 18 (170 days)	All except coho	None	-	Two salmon daily. 24 inch minimum size limit.

TABLE I-3. Summary of actual ocean recreational salmon fishing regulations for 2011. (Page 3 of 3)

a/ All coho fisheries and quotas are mark-selective for fish with a healed adipose fin clip except the September 1-7 Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. non-mark-selective recreational coho fishery.

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 24 inches for Chinook and 16 inches for coho.

c/ 28,900 preseason quota plus impact neutral transfers of 1,200 unmarked Chinook from the 2,400 marked Chinook remainder of June mark-selective recreational Chinook fishery quota.

d/ Neah Bay 6,990 preseason quota minus 1,000 impact neutral transfer of 850 coho to the La Push preseason quota of 1,700 marked coho.

e/ The all-depth halibut season was open on May 12-14, 26-28, June 2-4, 9-11, 23-25, and August 5-6.

f/ 3,000 preseason quota plus impact neutral transfers of 2,900 unmarked coho from the 8,000 remainder of July-August mark-selective recreational coho fishery quota.

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	
WASHINGTON^{a/}													
1966-70	--	172,500	717,200	96,200	1,810	4,557	432	401,900	152,600	427,700	14,600	594,900	1.5
1971-75	56,200	275,400	870,300	31,600	2,926	4,801	147	482,900	210,400	567,400	6,100	783,900	1.6
1976-80	43,787	188,610	717,302	412,880	2,364	3,675	789	429,809	114,092	511,827	23,544	649,463	1.5
1981-85 ^{b/}	12,782	71,326	217,754	140,486	776	1,059	358	163,344	54,662	172,399	5,915	232,976	1.4
1986-90	6,078	71,534	137,942	20,552	719	610	49	119,412	26,075	165,058	1,919	193,051	1.6
1991-95	5,158	42,477	76,334	27,971	372	390	63	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	1,803	29,543	15,970	0	287	92	0	37,610	14,635	18,870	0	33,505	0.9
2009	2,820	24,570	80,718	543	192	535	3	101,560	12,351	138,493	7,627	158,471	1.6
2010 ^{c/}	3,295	77,445	13,527	0	803	95	0	80,955	36,874	36,278	0	73,152	0.9
2011 ^{c/}	2,641	58,587	16,666	288	671	95	4	73,596	29,203	39,582	10,828	79,613	1.1

TABLE I-4. Council area commercial and recreational ocean salmon fishing effort and landings by state. Data are provisional, pending further review of data compilation methods. A double dash ("-") indicates no records are available. Fewer than 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			Thousands of Pounds (Dressed Weight)			Effort (salmon angler trips)	Catch (numbers of fish)			Total	
		Chinook	Coho	Pink	Chinook	Coho	Pink		Chinook	Coho	Pink		
OREGON^{d/}													
1966-70	--	122,000	804,500	--	1,159	5,358	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1971-75	47,400	208,500	979,000	--	2,128	6,015	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1976-80	55,885	232,632	741,694	--	2,427	4,252	139	387,743	39,974	289,189	--	329,163	0.8
1981-85	25,496	145,503	301,499	2,100	1,432	1,537	117	233,544	33,085	165,393	2,700	201,178	0.9
1986-90	38,154	394,927	397,243	4,300	3,731	1,957	21	241,161	35,713	218,637	500	254,849	1.1
1991-95	9,016	100,945	119,367	380	940	325	2	99,547	9,234	103,001	60	112,296	1.1
1996-2000	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	49	15	131	0	84,518	1,585	89,606	0	91,191	1.1
2010	4,291	39,433	1,038	0	506	7	0	53,319	4,967	18,295	0	23,262	0.4
2011 ^{c/}	3,715	31,934	464	49	400	3	0	48,756	5,157	18,839	0	23,996	0.5

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

Year or Average	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	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	1,975	15,088	-	-	228	-	-	48,667	14,809	175	0	14,984	0.3
2011 ^{c/}	6,875	69,783	-	-	988	-	-	91,098	49,020	316	0	49,336	0.5

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

Year or Average	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							
COUNCIL AREA^{a/d/e/}													
1966-70	--	780,800	1,841,400	103,600	7,893	12,267	468	591,700	273,400	460,900	14,600	748,900	1.3
1971-75	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 ^{b/}	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	2,612	35,497	16,405	0	353	96	0	68,419	16,219	30,955	2	47,176	0.7
2009	4,039	25,719	102,686	592	208	666	3	191,437	14,608	228,107	7,627	250,342	1.3
2010 ^{c/}	9,561	131,966	14,565	0	1,537	102	0	182,941	56,650	54,748	0	111,398	0.6
2011 ^{c/}	13,231	160,304	17,130	337	2,059	97	4	213,450	83,380	58,737	10,828	152,945	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.

Year	COMMERCIAL TROLL				RECREATIONAL					Salmon Per Angler Trip
	Effort ^{a/} (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 -----										
Treaty Indian (U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Point)^{b/}:										
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	580	20,907	14,264	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009	829	12,254	60,663	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010 ^{c/}	859	32,346	11,423	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011 ^{c/}	577	31,685	13,613	1,071	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Indian:										
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	18	113,810	13,331	157,912	7,627	178,870	1.6
2010	3,070	56,219	3,142	0	91,209	38,686	42,386	0	81,072	0.9
2011 ^{c/}	2,352	29,738	3,517	184	80,979	30,826	45,624	10,828	87,278	1.1
----- CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MOUNTAIN -----										
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	3,476	27,444	-	0	37,115	2,331	12,127	0	14,458	0.4
2011 ^{c/}	3,141	27,781	-	0	35,113	2,598	12,769	0	15,367	0.4
----- HUMBUG MOUNTAIN TO HORSE MOUNTAIN (KMZ) -----										
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	181	869	-	-	10,179	1,544	110	0	1,654	0.2
2011 ^{c/}	490	3,712	-	-	21,139	10,750	126	0	10,876	0.5
----- HORSE MOUNTAIN TO U.S./MEXICO BORDER -----										
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	1,975	15,088	-	-	44,438	14,089	125	-	14,214	0.3
2011 ^{c/}	6,671	67,388	-	-	76,219	39,206	218	-	39,424	0.5

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 2011 Council managed fisheries compared with actual harvest by management area and fishery.

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)	19,750	9,928	0.50	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (July-Sept.)	21,250	21,757	1.02	42,000	13,613	0.32
Subtotal Treaty Indian Commercial Troll	41,000	31,685	0.77	42,000	13,613	0.32
NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (May-June)	20,600 *	20,469	0.99	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (July-Sept.)	10,300 *	9,269	0.90	12,800 ^{b/}	3,517	0.27
Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll	30,900 ^{b/}	29,738	0.96	12,800 ^{b/}	3,517	0.27
RECREATIONAL (selective coho and Chinook fisheries)						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (June-Chinook)	2,400 *	2,393	1.00	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (July-Sept.)	3,330 *	2,787	0.84	5,990 ^{b/}	3,054	0.51
Cape Alava to Queets River (July-Oct.)	1,460 *	1,514	1.04	2,600 ^{b/}	2,050	0.79
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (July-Sept.)	17,600 *	17,237	0.98	24,860	13,843	0.56
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (July-Sept.)	7,710 *	6,895	0.89	33,600	26,676	0.79
Subtotal Recreational	32,500 ^{b/}	30,826	0.95	67,050 ^{b/}	45,624	0.68
TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON	104,400	92,249	0.88	121,850 ^{b/}	62,754	0.52
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON						
COMMERCIAL TROLL (all except coho)						
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (June)	1,500	254	0.17	-	-	-
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (July)	1,200	27	0.02	-	-	-
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (August)	1,000	331	0.33	-	-	-
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (July)	1,400	1,585	1.13	-	-	-
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (Aug.)	880 ^{b/}	810	0.92	-	-	-
Subtotal Troll	5,980 ^{b/}	3,007	0.50	-	-	-
RECREATIONAL						
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. (July-Aug.)	-	-	-	15,000	6,123	0.41
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. (Sept.)	-	-	-	5,900 ^{b/}	6,623	1.12
TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON	5,980	3,007	0.50	20,900 ^{b/}	12,746	0.61
GRAND TOTAL COUNCIL AREA	110,380	95,256	0.86	142,750 ^{b/}	75,500	0.53

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. See Tables I-1, I-2, I-3, or Appendix Table C-9 for specifics of inseason adjustments.

TABLE I-7. Estimated incidental mortality of Chinook and coho in 2011 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	2011	2011	2011	Observed in 2011	
	Catch Projection	Bycatch Mortality ^{a/} Projection	Bycatch Projection ^{b/}	Catch	Bycatch Mortality
CHINOOK (thousands of fish)					
<u>OCEAN FISHERIES:</u>					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	41.0	5.2	14.0	34.6	4.4
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	30.9	7.2	23.3	29.7	6.9
Recreational	33.7	4.0	18.2	30.8	3.7
CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MT. ^{c/}					
Commercial Troll	100.9	13.4	33.4	27.8	3.7
Recreational	9.6	0.9	1.8	2.6	0.2
HUMBUG MT. TO HORSE MT. ^{c/}					
Commercial Troll	7.2	1.0	2.4	3.7	1.8 ^{d/}
Recreational	30.6	3.0	9.5	10.8	3.7 ^{d/}
SOUTH OF HORSE MT.					
Commercial	148.5	19.8	49.2	67.4	20.9 ^{d/}
Recreational	102.8	10.0	27.9	39.2	10.2 ^{d/}
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	328.5	46.6	122.3	163.2	37.8
Recreational	176.7	17.9	57.4	83.4	17.8
<u>INSIDE FISHERIES:</u>					
Area 4B	-	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10	10.7	NA	NA	10.9	1.1 ^{d/}
COHO (thousands of fish)					
<u>OCEAN FISHERIES:</u>					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	42.0	3.0	5.6	13.6	1.0
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	12.8	8.8	30.1	3.5	2.4
Recreational	67.2	15.9	73.7	45.6	13.6
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON ^{c/}					
Commercial Troll	0.0	9.9	38.0	0.0	9.9
Recreational	18.0	14.2	87.9	13.1	10.3
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	54.8	21.7	73.7	17.1	13.3
Recreational	85.2	30.1	161.6	58.7	24.0
<u>INSIDE FISHERIES:</u>					
Area 4B	-	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10	7.0	1.3	5.2	7.6	2.3 ^{e/}

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: 19% (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.

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

d/ Based on reported released Chinook.

e/ Based on reported released coho.

TABLE I-8. Summary of 2011 recreational fisheries selective for marked hatchery Chinook (preliminary data).

Area	Anticipated Mark Rate	Observed Mark Rate	Preseason Quota	Anticipated Nonretention Mortality ^{a/}	Landed Chinook Catch			Legal sized Chinook Released ^{b/}	Sub-legal Sized Chinook Released ^{b/}	Estimated Nonretention Mortality ^{a/}	Effort ^{c/}
					Total	Marked	Unmarked				
Recreational											
Ocean Fisheries											
Neah Bay/La Push	85%	57%	-	158	217	216	1	135	160	59	1,629
Westport	71%	70%	-	1,407	1,852	1,821	31	755	1,459	440	7,822
Columbia River	87%	70%	-	159	324	322	2	102	1,932	306	900
North of Cape Falcon Total	-	-	4,800	1,724	2,393	2,359	34	992	3,551	805	10,351
Inside Fisheries											
Strait of Juan de Fuca ^{d/}	58%	25%	4,779 ^{e/}	2,274	4,623	4,534	89	13,613	5,018	3,520	17,283
Grand Total	-	-	9,579	3,998	7,016	6,893	123	14,605	8,569	4,325	27,634

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

b/ Calculated from dockside sampling.

c/ Recreational effort measured in angler trips.

d/ Includes Area 5 (July 1 - August 15, 2011) selective fishery only. Data are preliminary.

e/ Expected catch; not a quota.

TABLE I-9. Summary of 2011 recreational and commercial fisheries selective for marked hatchery coho (preliminary data).

Area	Anticipated Mark Rate	Observed Mark Rate	Preseason Quota	Anticipated Nonretention Mortality ^{a/}	Landed Coho Catch			Unmarked Coho Released ^{b/}	Estimated Nonretention Mortality ^{a/}	Effort ^{c/}
					Total	Marked	Unmarked			
Recreational										
Ocean Fisheries										
Neah Bay	42%	37%	6,990	2,395	3,054	2,969	85	5,537	1,205	10,552
La Push	46%	32%	1,750	494	2,050	2,026	24	4,685	993	4,110
Westport	54%	40%	24,860	6,643	13,843	13,676	167	22,565	4,980	29,676
Columbia River	63%	54%	33,600	6,406	26,669	26,589	80	25,604	6,198	31,561
North of Cape Falcon Total	-	-	67,200	15,938	45,616	45,260	356	58,392	13,375	75,899
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	41%	35%	15,000	7,244	6,123	6,120	3	11,430	2,478	20,132
Ocean Fisheries Total	-	-	82,200	23,182	51,739	51,380	359	69,822	15,853	96,031
Inside Fisheries										
4B Add-on	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strait of Juan de Fuca ^{d/}	38%	32%	24,770 ^{e/}	7,404	2,699	2,625	74	5,087	745	24,807
Buoy 10	68%	69%	7,000 ^{e/}	1,325	7,614	7,449	165	9,195	1,498	49,409
Inside Fisheries Total	-	-	31,770	8,729	10,313	10,074	239	14,282	2,243	74,216
Commercial										
Neah Bay	41%	-	-	433	140	139	1	220	75	29
La Push	45%	-	-	1,694	1,167	1,163	4	1,577	547	234
Westport	49%	-	-	2,891	1,708	1,672	36	1,945	688	447
Columbia River	56%	-	-	3,817	502	502	0	448	164	91
Commercial Total	-	-	12,800	8,835	3,517	3,476	41	4,190	1,475	801
Grand Total	-	-	126,770	40,746	65,569	64,930	639	88,294	19,571	-

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

b/ Calculated from 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, 2011) 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 ^{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	212.3	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	195.5	33.5	58.5	177.8	9.5	44.3	0.1	55.8
2011 ^{c/}	242.1	55.7	60.5	220.7	19.7	49.9	0.8	74.7

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. Sport	WCVI			Strait of Georgia				Juan de Fuca			
	Troll	Net	Troll	Net		NW Troll	SW Troll	Net	Outside Sport	Troll	Net ^{a/}	Sport		Troll	Net	Sport
												North	South			
CHINOOK																
1986-1990	168.9	28.1	41.6	14.1	17.8	110.3	215.9	17.8	28.6	39.1	35.8	68.1	34.7	0.1	11.5	30.6
1991-1995	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
1996-2000	51.5	17.8	3.3	4.7	35.6	16.6	19.8	0.6	18.9	0.8	11.2	28.9	8.8	0.2	0.2	14.3
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	90.2	3.1	-	1.5	58.0	34.7	44.5	1.7	54.9	0.0	9.6	11.5	4.0	-	0.2	15.6
2011 ^{b/}	74.7	4.6	-	4.8	70.1	70.0	54.0	21.8	78.4	0.0	0.5	15.5	6.1	-	0.0	13.6
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
1991-1995	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
1996-2000	116.7	30.5	4.1	8.5	24.1	47.2	110.5	0.2	11.1	0.0	2.3	6.2	2.9	0.1	0.9	38.9
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	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	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	138.3	0.1	-	0.4	78.7 ^{c/}	0.1	0.4	0.8	15.1	0.2	0.6	1.2	1.1	-	0.0	0.7
2011 ^{b/}	280.7	11.2	15.9	0.0	97.5 ^{d/}	0.0	0.0	1.0	54.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	15.6	10.2

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.

d/ Does not include catch from Area 6.

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. ^{b/}	Sept.	Total
2005-2006	12,198	2,156	1,689	1,468	5,154	7,883	20,561	7,078	20,807	-	886	24,098	103,978
2006-2007	16,000	1,200	800	5,500	2,600	2,300	5,200	23,500	25,000	-	-	6,000	88,100
2007-2008	3,137	-	-	1,634	1,911	-	1,717	11,105	15,944	-	9,099	45,157	89,704
2008-2009	1,882	1,209	1,107	3,394	1,540	586	3,616	18,062	12,165	-	9,630	-	53,191
2009-2010 ^{a/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,553	31,296	23,652	-	11,642	3,980	79,123
2010-2011 ^{a/}	-	-	-	-	1,849	875	8,670	41,239	34,394	15,619	21,284	-	123,930

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Fishery restricted to plugs only.

TABLE I-13. Summary of 2011 coho catch and release in British Columbia commercial fisheries.

Gear/Area	Coho Kept	Coho Released
Northern Troll	280,715	13,107
Northern Net	11,163	4,887
North Central Troll	15,932	8
South Central Troll	0	787
Central Net	15,628	10,321
Johnstone Strait Net	505	17,526
Strait of Georgia Net	292	1,712
Strait of Georgia Troll	0	5
Fraser Gill Net	3	365
Northwest Vancouver Island Troll	0	6,520
Southwest Vancouver Island Troll	0	5,719
Northwest Vancouver Island Net	689	6
Southwest Vancouver Island Net	296	669

TABLE I-14. Summary of 2011 coho catch and release in British Columbia recreational fisheries.

Area	Kept	Released
Juan de Fuca Strait	10,182	12,666
Strait of Georgia	1,233	13,484
Johnstone Strait	3,192	6,468
WCVI ^{a/}	53,974	96,668
Total	68,581	129,286

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

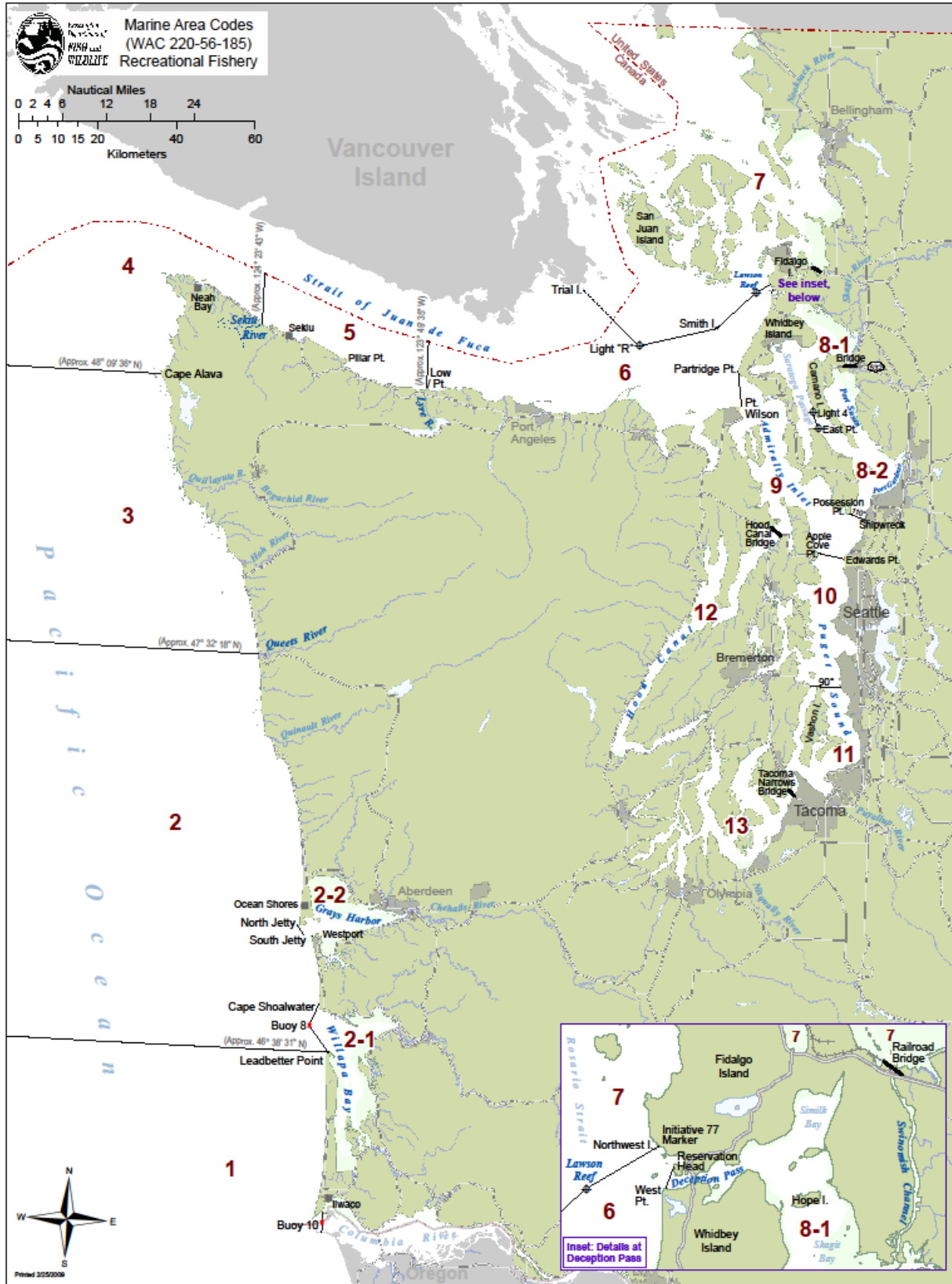


Figure I-1. Washington marine area code numbers and locations.