

Fishery Management Report No. 06-04

**Aleutian Islands and Atka-Amlia Islands Management
Areas Salmon Management Report, 2005**

by

Philip Tschersich

February 2006

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Divisions of Sport Fish and Commercial Fisheries



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ABSTRACT

This report presents salmon harvest and escapement information for the Aleutian Islands and Atka-Amlia Islands Management Areas. The Aleutian Islands and Atka-Amlia Islands Management Areas include all state waters surrounding the Aleutian Islands west of Unimak Island. In 2005, commercial salmon harvests did not occur in either the Aleutian Islands Area or the Atka-Amlia Islands Area.

Sockeye salmon *Oncorhynchus nerka* dominated the subsistence salmon harvest in the Adak and Unalaska Districts. In 2005, the estimated Unalaska District subsistence salmon harvest was 7 Chinook *O. tshawytscha*, 4,233 sockeye, 356 coho *O. kisutch*, 587 pink *O. gorbuscha*, and 15 chum *O. keta* salmon. The estimated Adak District subsistence harvest was 188 sockeye salmon.

There was almost no salmon escapement information in the Aleutian Islands and Atka-Amlia Islands Areas during 2005. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service operated a weir at McLees Lake on Unalaska Island and recorded a sockeye salmon escapement of 12,066 fish.

Key words: Aleutian Islands, Atka-Amlia Islands, commercial salmon harvest, subsistence salmon harvest

INTRODUCTION

The Aleutian Islands Management Area includes state waters of Alaska west of Unimak Island, including the Pribilof Islands, but excluding the Atka-Amlia Islands Management Area, which encompasses all Aleutian Islands waters between Segum Pass (172°50.00' W. long.) and Atka Pass (Figure 1; 175°23.00' W. long., 5 AAC 11.101; 5 AAC 12.100)

The Aleutian Islands and Atka-Amlia Management Areas are part of a larger area, which includes the Alaska Peninsula Management Area, where an Area M purse seine salmon permit is valid (Figure 1; 5 AAC 11.333). Purse seines, hand purse seines, and beach seines are the only legal methods to commercially harvest salmon in the Aleutian Islands Area (5 AAC 12.330). Legal harvest methods for the Atka-Amlia Islands Management Area, Area F, include both set gillnetting and purse seining (5 AAC 11.333). To date, only set gillnet fishermen have reported commercial salmon harvests from the Atka-Amlia Islands Area (Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2004).

COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHING

Runs of sockeye *Oncorhynchus nerka*, coho *O. kisutch*, pink *O. gorbuscha*, and chum *O. keta* salmon occur in Aleutian Island streams. However, pink salmon have been the most commercially important species during most years. Commercial salmon harvest records for these areas date back to 1911 (Table 1). Harvest data from the early years (1928-1950) of the fishery may not be accurate because the number of fish harvested was estimated from the number of cases of salmon canned. Pink salmon are the dominant species in the Aleutian Islands, and runs tend to be stronger during even-numbered years (Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2004). There was occasional fishing near Umnak Island during the 1950s and early 1960s, and also a fishing expedition to Attu Island in 1963 (Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2004). Nearly all of the commercial harvest in the Aleutian Islands Area occurred around Unalaska Island in recent years. The Atka-Amlia Islands Management Area was created by the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) in 1992 and small commercial harvests occurred from 1992 through 1994. There has been only one year (2000) with a commercial harvest since 1995 in either area (Table 1).

Markets often limit commercial salmon harvests in both the Unalaska Island and Atka-Amlia Island fisheries. Prior to 1979 some fish (usually sockeye salmon) were salted by fishermen. Processors located at Unalaska-Dutch Harbor or Akutan purchased most of the commercially harvested salmon from 1979 through 1988. Due to the decline in demand for pink salmon during

recent years, most of the harvest since 1994 has been transported to the Alaska Peninsula for canning. In recent years, Unalaska markets only developed if pink salmon abundance and prices warranted the cost of tenders traveling from King Cove, or if a floating processor moved into the area. The average harvest in the years 1995-2004 was 6 coho and 25,605 pink salmon (Table 1). No commercial fishery has occurred in the Atka-Amlia Islands Area since 1997 (Table 2).

Aleutian Islands pink salmon runs tend to be much larger during even-numbered years (Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2004). The average Aleutian Islands Area even-year harvest for 1986-2004 was 193,546 fish; the odd-year average pink salmon harvest for 1985-2003 was 679 fish (Table 1). Often there is little commercial harvest during odd-numbered years. The largest Aleutian Islands Area pink salmon harvest, 2,597,502 fish, was taken in Unalaska Island waters in 1980. Of these, approximately 2.0 million pink salmon were harvested in Makushin Bay (Figure 2). The Nateekin River, in Unalaska Bay, can produce relatively large runs during both even and odd years (Figure 3).

SUBSISTENCE SALMON FISHING

Subsistence salmon fishing is very important to Aleutian Islands communities (Tables 3 through 5; Veltre and Veltre 1981, 1983). However, due to the remoteness of most villages, subsistence salmon fishing permits are only required in the Unalaska and Adak Districts (5 AAC 01.380; Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2005). Unalaska and Adak are the only communities from which subsistence information (from returned permits) is compiled on an annual basis.

Subsistence fishing effort at Unalaska has increased considerably in recent years. The number of permits increased from 65 in 1985 to a high of 226 in 2002 (Table 3). Since then the number of permits issued has declined slightly but remains fairly high, necessitating additional subsistence restrictions (increased closed waters; 5 AAC 01.375) in some areas to protect salmon stocks.

Sockeye salmon are the preferred species in the Unalaska subsistence fishery (Table 3). The average sockeye salmon harvest has generally increased and ranged from 897 fish in 1985 to 5,267 fish in 2002 (Table 3). In 2005, the Unalaska District sockeye salmon harvest was an estimated 4,210 fish. Most of the sockeye salmon harvested in recent years came from Reese Bay (presumably bound for McLees Lake; Table 5; Figure 3).

The BOF eliminated subsistence salmon fishing in the Adak District in 1988 and created a personal use salmon fishery for Adak and Kagalaska Islands (Table 4). The fishing effort declined during 1993 to 1996, when the U.S. Navy phased out operations, but rebounded in 1997 with an increase in the civilian population. In 1998, the BOF reinstated subsistence salmon fishing in the Adak District. From 1998 through 2004, the number of Adak District subsistence permits issued has averaged 9 and ranged from 17 in 2001 to 3 in 2002. In 2005, two subsistence salmon permits were issued in the Adak District (Table 4) with 188 sockeye salmon harvested.

In the past, Atka subsistence data were collected by interviews conducted by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) Subsistence Division. Due to budget reductions, the last survey was conducted in 1994. In 1994, 28 of 29 households were surveyed. The 1994 Atka subsistence harvest was an estimated 2,504 salmon, comprising 12 Chinook, 431 sockeye, 567 coho, 1,387 pink, and 107 chum salmon (Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2004).

SALMON ESCAPEMENT

Streams on Unalaska, Umnak, Atka, Amlia, Adak, and Attu Islands produce large pink salmon runs during some years. Tanaga, Kanaga, and Kiska Islands each have at least one important pink salmon stream. There are no known Chinook salmon producing streams in the Aleutian Islands and Atka-Amlia Islands Management Areas.

There is very little salmon escapement information collected for the Aleutian Islands and Atka-Amlia Islands Areas. Poor weather, remoteness, unavailability of suitable aircraft, and the high cost of aircraft charters limit surveys. The United States Energy Research and Development Administration conducted limited studies on Amchitka Island in 1977 (Seimenstad et al. 1977; Valdez et al. 1977). A comprehensive salmon escapement and distribution study of the entire Aleutian chain was conducted by the ADF&G in 1982 (Holmes 1997). The ADF&G conducted repetitive surveys on some Atka and Amlia Islands streams in 1992, 1993, and 1994 (Holmes 1995). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) conducted salmon abundance and distribution research on Adak Island in 1993 and 1994 (Palmer 1995).

In response to an oil spill from the grounding of the *M/V Kuroshima*, a weir was operated by the ADF&G at Summer Bay Lake, on Unalaska Island, from 1998 through 2001 (Honnold et al. 1999; McCullough 2000; and McCullough and Bouwens *in prep*). The FWS also operated a weir at McLees Lake on Unalaska Island from 2001 through 2005 and plans to continue to operate it in the near future (Palmer 2003). These weir projects documented larger runs of sockeye salmon during 2001-2004 than had been previously observed in these streams through aerial surveys, though the escapement in 2005 of sockeye salmon in McLees Lake was much smaller than in the previous four years.

The migration timing of Aleutian Island pink salmon into freshwater varies considerably between years and streams (McCullough 2002). Pink salmon often begin entering streams in late July and may continue to arrive throughout September at both Atka and Unalaska Islands during large runs (usually even years). During some years, pink salmon are not observed in streams until mid August. Observations by FWS indicate a similar run timing at Adak Island (Palmer 1995). Aleutian Islands pink salmon are usually of smaller size than those of Alaska Peninsula stocks (Shaul and Berceci 1995). However, Unalaska Island pink salmon were larger than Alaska Peninsula pink salmon in 2000 (Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2001).

2005 SEASON

The commercial salmon fishery in the Aleutian Islands and Atka-Amlia Areas was managed by the ADF&G staff in Cold Bay and Sand Point. Unalaska District salmon subsistence permits were issued by the ADF&G staff in Dutch Harbor while Adak salmon subsistence permits were issued by ADF&G in Cold Bay.

COMMERCIAL HARVEST

There were no commercial salmon landings in the Atka-Amlia Islands and Aleutian Island Areas in 2005 (Table 1).

SUBSISTENCE AND PERSONAL USE HARVEST

A total of 217 subsistence permits were issued for the Unalaska District in 2005 (Table 3), which was 8 permits more than in 2004 and 1 permit more than the 2000-2004 average number of 216 permits. A total estimated harvest of 5,198 salmon occurred in 2005, which was fewer than the 5,538 salmon estimated in 2004 and lower than the 2000-2004 average estimated harvest of 5,390 salmon.

The total 2005 Unalaska Island sockeye salmon harvest was an estimated 4,233 fish, of which 3,363 (79%) were caught at Reese Bay (McLees Lake stock; Tables 3 and 5; Figure 3). This was the fifth highest sockeye salmon subsistence harvest on record (1995, 2002, 2003, and 2004 were higher) for the Unalaska District (Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2005). Unalaska Lake sockeye salmon are a very important subsistence resource to local residents who cannot travel to other places to harvest fish. In 2005, the sockeye salmon harvested near the stream terminus of Unalaska Lake was an estimated 202 fish (5% of the Unalaska Island total sockeye salmon harvest; Table 5).

In 2005, an estimated 356 coho salmon were harvested by subsistence fishermen on Unalaska Island, of which 177 (50%) were harvested in Broad Bay (Figure 3; Tables 3 and 5). The pink salmon subsistence harvest around Unalaska Island in 2005 was an estimated 587 fish (Table 3). Chinook and chum salmon are not abundant in Unalaska Island waters and account for only a small portion of the subsistence harvest (Table 3). In 2005, an estimated 7 Chinook and 15 chum salmon were caught in the Unalaska District subsistence fishery (Table 3).

Only two Adak District subsistence salmon permits were issued in 2005, four permits fewer than the number issued in 2004 (Table 4). The Adak subsistence salmon harvest was 188 sockeye salmon, which was well below the 1998-2004 average harvest of 328 fish.

ESCAPEMENTS

Very little escapement data were collected in 2005. No aerial stream surveys were conducted due to adverse weather and the long distance from Cold Bay. An attempt was made to survey with the ADF&G Cessna 185 from Cold Bay on August 19. Despite a good weather forecast and good weather reports, conditions deteriorated by the time the surveyors arrived in the area, forcing them to return to Cold Bay. Foot surveys of 3 Unalaska Bay streams in the Dutch Harbor vicinity indicated good escapements of pink salmon, though the late dates of the surveys resulted in mostly carcasses being counted (Table 6). Few sockeye salmon were documented in either Summer Bay or Unalaska Village lakes.

During 2005, the FWS installed and operated a weir at the outlet of McLees Lake (which empties into Reese Bay) from May 29 through July 26 (Table 7; Figure 3). A total of 12,066 sockeye salmon were counted through the weir (Table 7). This was the smallest escapement documented at the McLees Lake weir (2001 to 2004; Duesterloh 2005). The 2003 sockeye salmon escapement of 101,793 fish is the highest on record (Duesterloh 2005). Aerial surveys confirmed that the sockeye salmon escapements into McLees Lake during 2001 and 2002 were unusually large; however, in 2003 it was not possible to survey McLees Lake until September 1, when most of the fish had died off. In 2004 and 2005, surveys of McLees Lake did not occur. The sustainable escapement goal adopted in 1993 of 4,000 to 6,000 sockeye salmon for McLees Lake was eliminated in 2004 (Nelson et al. *in prep*).

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TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1.-Aleutian Islands Area (excluding Atka-Amlia Islands Area) commercial salmon harvests in numbers of fish by year, 1911 to 2005.

Year	Chinook ^a	Sockeye ^a	Coho ^a	Pink ^a	Chum ^a	Total ^a
1911	0	9,300	0	0	0	9,300
1912-1915	0	0	0	0	0	0
1916	0	76,500	1,200	180,300	100	258,100
1917	0	70,400	3,800	600	23,100	97,900
1918	0	55,200	4,400	75,600	135,200	270,400
1919	0	3,900	800	4,000	0	8,700
1920	0	10,100	2,800	0	0	12,900
1921	0	0	0	0	0	0
1922	0	14,000	0	0	0	14,000
1923	0	0	0	0	0	0
1924	0	24,900	0	673,800	100	698,800
1925	0	18,600	0	3,800	9,100	31,500
1926	0	1,300	0	521,700	7,800	530,800
1927	0	17,300	0	334,600	0	351,900
1928-1950 ^b						
1951	0	11,700	400	500	94,500	107,100
1952	200	42,800	0	31,800	25,700	100,500
1953	0	4,200	500	69,200	800	74,700
1954	0	6,300	800	566,500	200	573,800
1955	0	12,600	100	31,100	400	44,200
1956	0	400	0	33,900	0	34,300
1957	2,300	27,300	100	500	13,900	44,100
1958	0	300	0	613,200	3,700	617,200
1959	0	6,100	0	12,000	100	18,200
1960	0	7,600	0	444,900	300	452,800
1961	0	2,700	0	94,000	200	96,900
1962	0	5,500	100	2,001,700	1,200	2,008,500
1963	0	4,500	0	93,900	300	98,700
1964	0	200	0	194,100	2,300	196,600
1965	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	0	1,000	0	63,500	700	65,200
1967	0	200	0	7,900	0	8,100
1968	0	2,000	100	902,800	800	905,700
1969	0	1,900	0	242,200	1,500	245,600
1970	6	208	135	644,121	3,029	647,499
1971	0	333	2	45,141	58	45,507
1972	0	69	1	2,784	6	2,860
1973	0	0	0	2,042	0	2,042
1974	0	0	0	0	0	0
1975	0	19,402	0	659	1,881	21,942
1976-1977	0	0	0	0	0	0
1978	0	1,829	0	38,109	6	39,944
1979	0	12,206	0	539,393	242	551,841

-continued-

Table 1.-Page 2 of 2.

Year	Chinook ^a	Sockeye ^a	Coho ^a	Pink ^a	Chum ^a	Total ^a
1980	2	9,226	0	2,597,502	4,874	2,611,565
1981	16	5,430	188	302,786	6,553	314,973
1982	0	2,672	28	1,447,818	6,148	1,456,666
1983	0	4,405	0	2,005	11,361	17,771
1984	26	67,163	1,923	2,309,665	33,025	2,410,802
1985	40	2,750	0	90	14,175	17,055
1986	11	7,702	60	42,621	38,819	89,213
1987	0	75	0	0	0	75
1988	0	4,315	7	183,109	450	187,881
1989	0	8,248	0	6,700	0	14,948
1990	0	12,435	74	282,823	1,038	296,372
1991	0	796	0	0	0	796
1992	0	3,082	0	312,072	1,230	316,348
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	47	6	0	858,787	617	859,457
1995-1999	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	1	0	59	256,050	0	256,110
2001-2005	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average						
1995-2004	0	0	6	25,605	0	25,611
Odd-Year Average Pink Harvest, 1985-2003				679		
Even-Year Average Pink Harvest, 1986-2004				193,546		

^a Numbers of fish harvested prior 1940 were probably estimated from case pack records.

^b The Aleutian Islands harvests cannot be separated from those of the Alaska Peninsula Area during 1928-1950.

Table 2.-Atka-Amlia Islands Area commercial salmon harvests in numbers of fish, by year, 1992 to 2005.

Year	Permits	Landings	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1992	13	41	0	231	42	7,972	308	8,553
1993	9	10	0	24	4	145	563	736
1994	6	7	0	16	0	896	0	912
1995	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998-2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average								
1995-2004	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.-Estimated subsistence harvest for Unalaska Island, 1985 to 2005.

Year	Permits Issued	Permits Returned	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
UNALASKA LOCAL COMMUNITY RESIDENTS^a								
1985	65	28	0	897	208	1,293	20	2,418
1986	121	22	0	3,449	847	2,468	375	7,139
1987	81	49	0	1,097	378	1,780	151	3,406
1988	74	43	1	962	390	2,626	83	4,062
1989	70	41	2	1,064	470	1,292	36	2,864
1990	94	36	4	2,357	681	1,428	100	4,570
1991	89	48	0	1,294	666	1,075	45	3,080
1992	144	102	7	2,739	587	1,723	11	5,067
1993	137	102	17	2,831	697	587	136	4,268
1994	150	120	1	2,759	774	1,053	48	4,635
1995	159	129	23	4,446	480	784	23	5,756
1996	189	123	5	1,107	1,033	492	49	2,686
1997	218	161	8	4,192	864	440	110	5,614
1998	206	161	4	3,317	731	729	26	4,807
1999	208	140	0	2,707	1,327	1,018	13	5,065
2000	205	142	7	3,073	569	315	24	3,988
2001	201	140	4	3,850	563	763	100	5,280
2002	226	156	2	5,267	643	277	63	6,252
2003	220	149	27	4,814	558	408	41	5,848
2004	207	141	4	4,343	792	343	26	5,508
2005	207	123	6	4,210	356	587	15	5,174
Average 2000-2004	212	146	9	4,269	625	421	51	5,375
UNALASKA-RESIDENTS RESIDING OUTSIDE OF UNALASKA DISTRICT^a								
1985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988	3	2	2	4	0	1	0	7
1989	4	1	0	48	0	0	0	48
1990	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	1	0	0	38	4	7	0	49
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	3	2	0	0	0	114	0	114
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	7	6	0	4	1	10	0	15
2001	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	7	7	0	30	0	0	0	30
2004	2	1	0	30	0	0	0	30
2005	10	6	1	23	0	0	0	24
Average 2000-2004	5	4	0	13	0	2	0	17

-continued-

Table 3.-Page 2 of 2.

Year	Permits Issued	Permits Returned	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
TOTAL UNALASKA^a								
1985	65	28	0	897	208	1,293	20	2,418
1986	121	22	0	3,449	847	2,468	375	7,139
1987	81	49	0	1,097	378	1,780	151	3,406
1988	77	45	3	966	390	2,627	83	4,069
1989	74	42	2	1,112	470	1,292	36	2,912
1990	96	37	4	2,357	681	1,428	100	4,570
1991	89	48	0	1,294	666	1,075	45	3,080
1992	144	102	7	2,739	587	1,723	11	5,067
1993	139	102	17	2,831	697	587	136	4,268
1994	150	120	1	2,759	774	1,053	48	4,635
1995	160	129	23	4,484	484	791	23	5,805
1996	189	123	5	1,107	1,033	492	49	2,686
1997	221	163	8	4,192	864	554	110	5,728
1998	206	161	4	3,317	731	729	26	4,807
1999	211	142	0	2,707	1,327	1,018	13	5,065
2000	212	148	7	3,077	570	325	24	4,003
2001	203	141	4	3,850	563	763	100	5,280
2002	231	159	2	5,267	643	277	63	6,252
2003	227	156	27	4,844	558	408	41	5,878
2004	209	142	4	4,373	792	343	26	5,538
2005	217	129	7	4,233	356	587	15	5,198
Average 2000-2004	216	149	9	4,282	625	423	51	5,390

^a Harvest estimated by extrapolating the catches from returned permits to the total number of permits issued.

Table 4.-Adak-Kagalaska Islands estimated personal use harvest, 1988 to 1997 and Adak District estimated subsistence harvest 1998 to 2005.

Year	Permits Issued	Permits Returned	Percent Returned	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Personal Use^a									
1988	43	29	67.4	0	503	23	150	0	676
1989	64	47	73.4	0	382	0	117	0	499
1990	61	29	47.5	0	800	47	41	0	888
1991	37	31	83.8	0	281	6	34	0	321
1992	52	41	78.8	0	572	30	4	0	606
1993	4	3	75.0	0	156	0	0	0	156
1994 ^b	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	4	3	75.0	0	156	0	0	0	156
1996	6	6	100.0	0	91	0	0	0	91
1997 ^c	18	12	66.7	0	229	0	0	4	233
1988-1997 ^d									
Average	29	20	66.8	0	317	11	35	0	363
Subsistence^a									
1998	13	10	76.9	0	399	0	25	0	424
1999	5	5	100.0	0	164	4	0	0	168
2000	13	12	92.3	0	265	4	78	0	347
2001	17	14	82.4	0	474	19	17	0	510
2002	3	3	100.0	0	150	0	0	0	150
2003	6	5	83.3	0	363	0	0	0	363
2004	6	4	66.7	0	336	0	0	0	336
2005	2	2	100.0	0	188	0	0	0	188
1998-2004									
Average	9	8	86	0	307	4	17	0	328

^a Harvest estimated by extrapolating the reported catches on returned permits to the total number of permits issued.

^b U.S. Navy personnel reduced at Adak, personal use permits not requested.

^c In 1997, a substantial number of civilians were hired by the Navy to work in a cleanup effort at Adak.

^d Average includes 1994.

Table 5.-Estimated Unalaska Island subsistence sockeye and coho salmon harvests by major location, 2005.

Location	Estimated Permits ^a	Species	Estimated Harvest ^a	Percent of Total Harvest
Reese Bay (Wislow)	91	Sockeye	3,363	79
Broad Bay	12	Sockeye	46	1
		Coho	177	50
Wide Bay	5	Sockeye	94	2
		Coho	13	4
Nateeken Bay	7	Coho	24	7
Captains Bay	15	Sockeye	220	5
		Coho	90	25
Unalaska Lake vicinity	17	Sockeye	202	5
		Coho	10	3
Other locations	12	Sockeye	308	7
		Coho	42	12
Totals	159	Sockeye	4,233	100
		Coho	356	100

^aThe number of successful permit holders and salmon harvested are extrapolated from returned permits.

Table 6.-Salmon escapement survey counts in the Aleutian Islands Area, 2005.

Stream	Date	Observer	Location	Vis	Species					Observer Remarks
					Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	
Unalaska Village, 302-4008										
	09/16/2005	Alinsunurin/Chisum	Stream	G	0	9	0	613	0	MOUTH TO LAKE, STREAM- SOUTH END OF LAKE TO THE FISH PASS. DEAD FISH COUNTED 2,814 PINK.
			Mouth Bay	G	0	0	0	785	0	
	11/02/2005	Lazer/Ford	Stream	F	0	0	3	0	0	SURVEYED MOUTH TO LAKE AND SOUTH END OF LAKE TO 3/4 MILES UPSTREAM. CREEK CHOPPY, VISIBILITY POOR DUE TO WIND. WEATHER AND TIME OUT NOT RECORDED.
			Mouth Bay	P	0	0	32	0	0	
Summer Bay, 302-4009										
	09/14/2005	Ryan Burt	Stream	G	0	597	0	186	0	OF THE 597 SOCKEYE, 250 WERE IN THE LAKE ON THE SOUTHEAST END. DID NOT WALK THE WEST SIDE OF THE LAKE. DEAD FISH COUNTED 67 SOCKEYE AND 255 PINK.
			Mouth Bay							
	11/01/2005	Jim Lazar	Stream	F	0	0	10	0	0	SURVEYED MOUTH TO LAKE AND SOUTH END OF LAKE TO 500 YARDS UPSTREAM. 5 DEAD COHO COUNTED IN THE STREAM. WEATHER, VISIBILITY AND TIME OUT NOT RECORDED.
			Mouth Bay	F	0	0	0	0	0	
Humpy Cove(sum. Bay), 302-4010										
	09/15/2005	Coleman/Salmon	Stream	E	0	0	0	240	0	SURVEYED FROM MOUTH TO BRIDGE. DEAD FISH COUNTED 5,284 PINKS.
			Mouth Bay							
	11/02/2005	Lazer/Ford	Stream	F	0	0	19	0	0	SURVEYED FROM THE SALTWATER TO 600 YARDS UPSTREAM. ALL COHO WERE IN THE FIRST 300 YARDS. WEATHER, VISIBILITY AND TIME OUT NOT RECORDED.
			Mouth Bay							

Table 7.-Sockeye salmon daily and cumulative escapement counts through McLees Lake weir, 2005.

Date	Daily Count	Cumulative Count	Date	Daily Count	Cumulative Count
29-May	0	0	9-Jul	48	11,309
30-May	0	0	10-Jul	61	11,370
31-May	0	0	11-Jul	21	11,391
1-Jun	1	1	12-Jul	28	11,419
2-Jun	0	1	13-Jul	16	11,435
3-Jun	0	1	14-Jul	30	11,465
4-Jun	24	25	15-Jul	120	11,585
5-Jun	0	25	16-Jul	31	11,616
6-Jun	0	25	17-Jul	11	11,627
7-Jun	31	56	18-Jul	2	11,629
8-Jun	48	104	19-Jul	0	11,629
9-Jun	79	183	20-Jul	64	11,693
10-Jun	35	218	21-Jul	5	11,698
11-Jun	29	247	22-Jul	103	11,801
12-Jun	0	247	23-Jul	0	11,801
13-Jun	190	437	24-Jul	96	11,897
14-Jun	919	1,356	25-Jul	98	11,995
15-Jun	87	1,443	26-Jul	71	12,066
16-Jun	776	2,219			
17-Jun	500	2,719			
18-Jun	435	3,154			
19-Jun	398	3,552			
20-Jun	740	4,292			
21-Jun	806	5,098			
22-Jun	692	5,790			
23-Jun	273	6,063			
24-Jun	518	6,581			
25-Jun	256	6,837			
26-Jun	442	7,279			
27-Jun	345	7,624			
28-Jun	699	8,323			
29-Jun	594	8,917			
30-Jun	536	9,453			
1-Jul	125	9,578			
2-Jul	476	10,054			
3-Jul	445	10,499			
4-Jul	373	10,872			
5-Jul	171	11,043			
6-Jul	145	11,188			
7-Jul	35	11,223			
8-Jul	38	11,261			

Note: This weir was funded and operated by U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

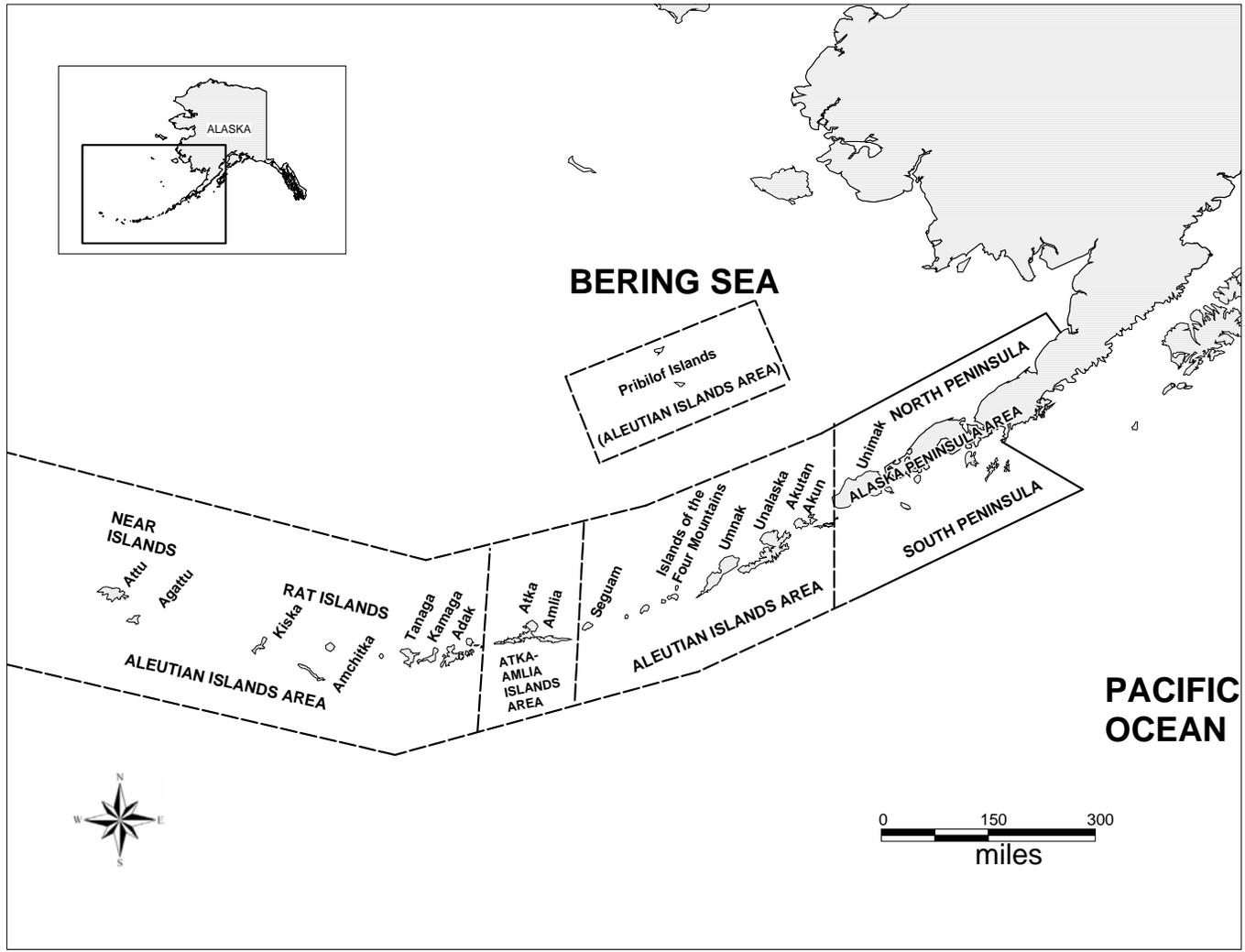


Figure 1.-Map of the Aleutians Islands, Atka-Amlia Islands, and Alaska Peninsula Areas.

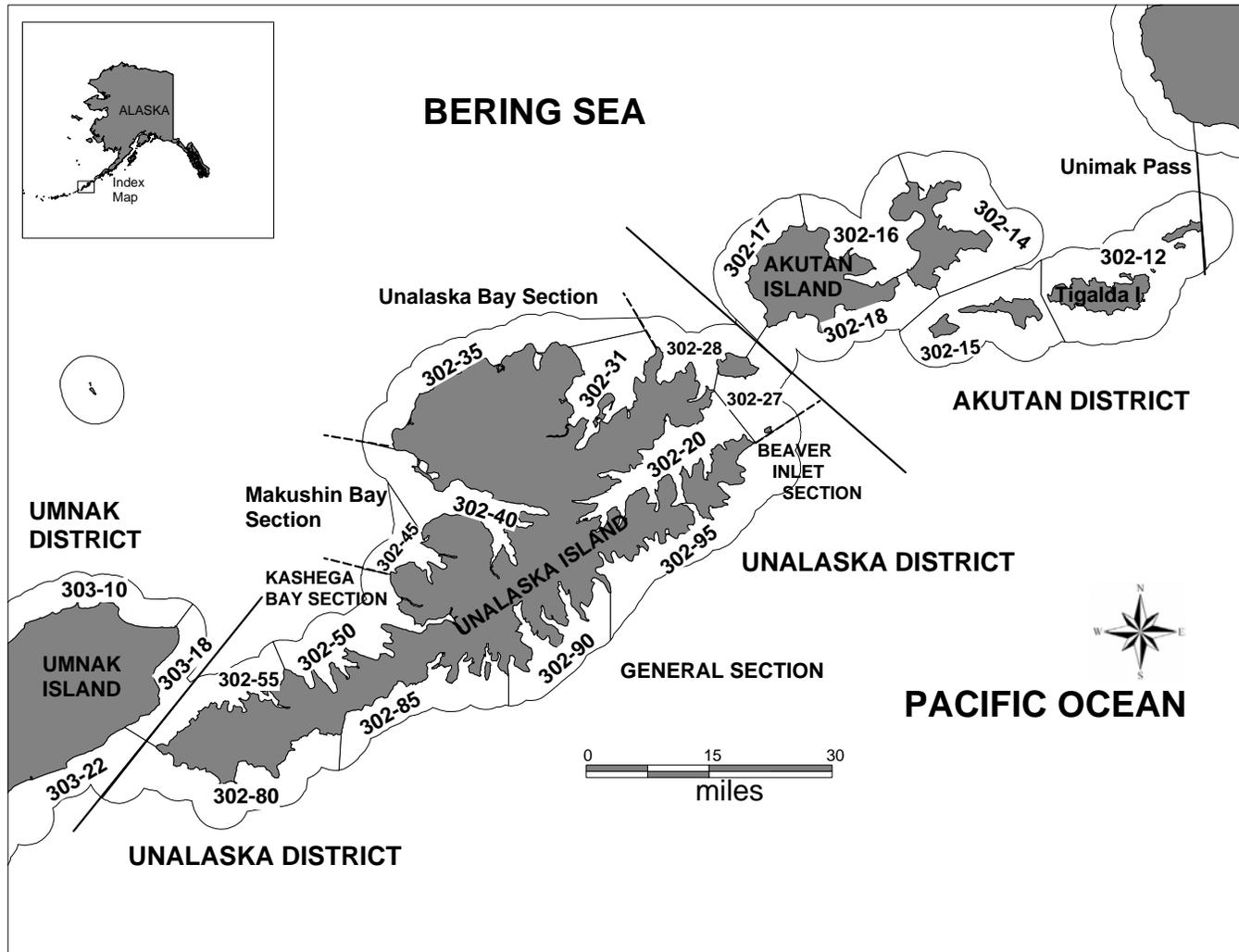


Figure 2.-Map of the Aleutian Islands Management Area from Unimak Pass to Umnak Island, with statistical salmon fishing areas shown.

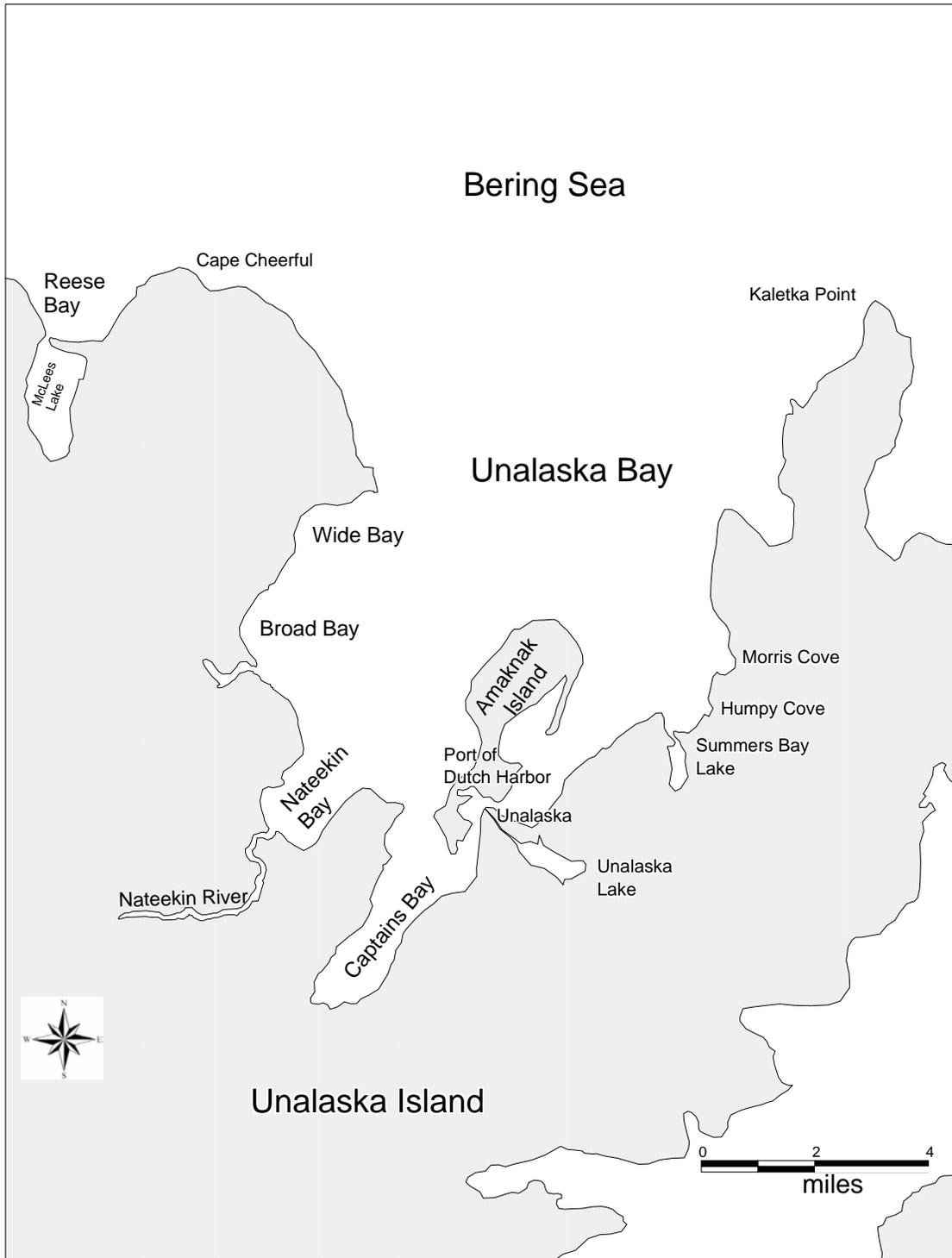


Figure 3.-Map of Unalaska Bay vicinity.