

Fishery Management Report No. 07-61

**Alitak District Commercial Salmon Fishery Report to
the Alaska Board of Fisheries, 2008**

by

Joe Dinnocenzo

December 2007

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Divisions of Commercial Fisheries and Sport Fish



FISHERY MANAGEMENT REPORT NO. 07-61

**ALITAK DISTRICT COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHERY REPORT TO
THE ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES, 2008**

By

Joe Dinnocenzo

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Kodiak

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Sport Fish, Research and Technical Services
333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage, Alaska, 99518-1565

December 2007

The Division of Sport Fish Fishery Management Reports series was established in 1989 for the publication of an overview of Division of Sport Fish management activities and goals in a specific geographic area. Since 2004, the Division of Commercial Fisheries has also used the Fishery Management Report series. Fishery Management Reports are intended for fishery and other technical professionals, as well as lay persons. Fishery Management Reports are available through the Alaska State Library and on the Internet: <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/statewide/divreports/html/intersearch.cfm>. This publication has undergone regional peer review.

*Joe Dinnocenzo,
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries,
211 Mission Road, Kodiak AK, USA*

This document should be cited as:

Dinnocenzo, J. 2007. Alitak District commercial salmon fishery report to the Alaska Board of Fisheries, 2008. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Management Report No. 07-61, Anchorage.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) administers all programs and activities free from discrimination based on race, color, national origin, age, sex, religion, marital status, pregnancy, parenthood, or disability. The department administers all programs and activities in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility please write:

ADF&G ADA Coordinator, P.O. Box 115526, Juneau AK 99811-5526

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4040 N. Fairfax Drive, Suite 300 Webb, Arlington VA 22203

Office of Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington DC 20240

The department's ADA Coordinator can be reached via phone at the following numbers:

(VOICE) 907-465-6077, (Statewide Telecommunication Device for the Deaf) 1-800-478-3648, (Juneau TDD) 907-465-3646, or (FAX) 907-465-6078

For information on alternative formats and questions on this publication, please contact:

ADF&G, Sport Fish Division, Research and Technical Services, 333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage AK 99518 (907)267-2375.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF TABLES.....	ii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	ii
LIST OF APPENDICES.....	ii
ABSTRACT.....	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
Location.....	2
Alitak District Management Units.....	2
History.....	2
SALMON RESOURCES.....	3
Chinook Salmon.....	3
Sockeye Salmon.....	4
Escapement Goal History.....	4
Stock Status.....	7
Coho Salmon.....	7
Pink Salmon.....	8
Chum Salmon.....	8
MANAGEMENT.....	9
Management Plan History.....	9
Gear Restrictions.....	13
Seine.....	13
Set Gillnet.....	13
2005 ALITAK DISTRICT FISHERIES.....	14
Early Run.....	14
Late Run.....	15
Season Totals.....	15
2006 ALITAK DISTRICT FISHERIES.....	16
Early run.....	16
Late run.....	16
Season Totals.....	17
2007 ALITAK DISTRICT FISHERIES.....	17
Early Run.....	17
Late Run.....	18
Season Totals.....	19
REFERENCES CITED.....	19
TABLES AND FIGURES.....	21
APPENDIX A. ALITAK DISTRICT SALMON HARVEST STATISTICS.....	49

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. Chronology of events affecting the management of commercial salmon fisheries in the Alitak District, Kodiak Management Area, 1960 to 2007.....	22
2. Historical salmon escapements by species in the Alitak District, 1970 to 2007.	25
3. Commercial Chinook salmon harvest by gear in the Alitak District, 1970 to 2007.....	26
4. Annual sockeye salmon escapements and current escapement goals for streams with established goals in the Alitak District, 1970 to 2007.....	27
5. Commercial sockeye salmon harvest by gear in the Alitak District, 1970 to 2007.....	28
6. Commercial coho salmon harvest by gear in the Alitak District, 1970 to 2007.....	29
7. Commercial pink salmon harvest by gear in the Alitak District, 1970 to 2007.....	30
8. Commercial chum salmon harvest by gear in the Alitak District, 1970 to 2007.....	31
9. Chronology of commercial fishery openings in the normally closed waters sections of Olga Bay, in the Alitak District, 1983 to 2007.....	32
10. Changes in gear regulations affecting the commercial salmon fisheries in the Alitak District, 1983 to 2007.....	33
11. Annual sockeye salmon harvest in the Cape Alitak, Alitak Bay, Moser Bay, and Olga Bay sections, by section and run, separately and combined, in numbers of fish and percentage of total, 2002-2007.....	34
12. Commercial salmon harvest, by species, with percent harvest by gear type, in the Alitak District, 1954 to 2007.....	35

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1. Map of the Alitak commercial salmon fishing district and sockeye salmon producing systems.....	37
2. Map of the Alitak District with exclusive seine and gillnet fishing areas identified.	38
3. Annual Chinook salmon commercial harvest and escapement in the Alitak District, 1970 to 2007.....	39
4. Annual commercial sockeye salmon harvest, all gear combined, for the Alitak District, 1958 to 2007.....	40
5. Frazer Lake, Upper Station early-run and Upper Station late-run annual sockeye salmon escapements compared to current escapement goals, 1970 to 2007.....	41
6. Annual Alitak District pink salmon harvest and escapement, 1970 to 2007.....	42
7. Average daily pink salmon cumulative escapement in Dog Salmon Creek depicting the run timing difference and magnitude between even and odd years, 1983 to 2007.	43
8. Chum salmon escapement, district-wide and in index streams, compared to current indexed escapement goal for the Alitak District, 1970 to 2007.	44
9. Primary management species and management chronology of the Alitak District Salmon Management Plan.....	45
10. Upper Station early-run sockeye salmon cumulative daily escapement and escapement objectives, 2005 to 2007.....	46
11. Frazer Lake sockeye salmon cumulative daily escapement and escapement objectives, as counted through Dog Salmon weir, 2005 to 2007.	47
12. Upper Station late-run sockeye salmon cumulative daily escapement and escapement objectives, 2005-2007.....	48

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix	Page
A1. Set gillnet daily salmon harvest, by species and section, in the Alitak District, 2005.....	50
A2. Purse seine daily salmon harvest, by species and section, in the Alitak District, 2005.....	58
A3. Set gillnet daily salmon harvest, by species and section, in the Alitak District, 2006.....	62
A4. Purse seine daily salmon harvest, by species and section, in the Alitak District, 2006.....	65
A5. Set gillnet daily salmon harvest, by species and section, in the Alitak District, 2007.....	67
A6. Purse seine daily salmon harvest, by species and section, in the Alitak District, 2007.....	70

ABSTRACT

The salmon fisheries of the Alitak District area are some of the oldest in the Kodiak Management Area (KMA). The first cannery was built in this area in 1889 and sockeye salmon *Oncorhynchus nerka* bound for Upper Station (South Olga Lakes) were targeted. As exploitation increased, sockeye salmon stocks declined, and pink salmon *O. gorbuscha* made up a substantial portion of the harvest from this district after 1924. With statehood (1959) came greater control over the fishery, and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) was given the duty to conserve and rebuild salmon stocks. Sockeye salmon were introduced into the previously barren Frazer Lake beginning in 1951. This introduction was successful and, since the early 1970s the Frazer system has had a self-sustaining sockeye salmon run.

The Alitak District (AD) fishery has been unique in the KMA. Both set gillnet and seine gear can fish in this district, segregated within sections. Set gillnets are allowed only in the inside waters of the Alitak District including Alitak Bay, Moser Bay, and Olga Bay sections, while seine gear is limited to the outer waters of the Cape Alitak and Humpy-Deadman sections. In 1987, the existing harvest strategy was formalized into a regulatory management plan (5 AAC 18.361) and was adopted by the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF). The current AD management plan has been the result of many revisions and additions since its inception. Most recently (2005) the plan was modified to eliminate the previous allocation guidelines adopted in 2002 but to retain staggered commercial fishing openings by section. This plan details the key species and targeted stocks that are managed for in each section of the district throughout the fishing season. The stated intent of this plan is that salmon be harvested in the traditional fisheries located in the Cape Alitak, Alitak Bay, Moser Bay, Olga Bay, and Humpy-Deadman sections.

In 2005 KMA managers scheduled a commercial salmon test fishery for the AD on June 5 if certain criteria were met. The criteria were met and the opening was allowed. In total, 602 Chinook *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, 777,905 sockeye, 6,977 coho, *O. kisutch*, 4,193,022 pink, and 22,839 chum salmon *O. keta* were harvested in the AD in 2005.

In 2006 KMA managers tentatively scheduled a commercial salmon fishing period for the AD on June 5 if certain criteria were met. The criteria were not met and the test fishery was delayed until June 9. Due to a small harvestable surplus of sockeye salmon, relatively small amounts of fishing time were allowed in all sections except for the Humpy-Deadman Section, where pink and chum salmon runs were strong and liberal fishing time was allowed. In total, 55 Chinook, 86,286 sockeye, 4,449 coho, 2,872,970 pink and 46,904 chum salmon were harvested in the AD in 2006.

In 2007 KMA managers tentatively scheduled a commercial salmon fishing period for the AD on June 9 unless certain criteria were met earlier. The criteria were not met and the test fishery was held on June 9. In total, 23 Chinook, 85,469 sockeye, 2,456 coho, 474,016 pink, and 47,931 chum salmon were harvested.

Keywords: Kodiak Management Area, Alitak District, Alaska Board of Fisheries, allocative guidelines, Alitak District Salmon Management Plan, salmon management units, Chinook salmon, sockeye salmon, *O. nerka*, coho salmon, *O. kisutch*, pink salmon, *O. gorbuscha* chum salmon, *O. keta*, Fisheries Management Report, biological escapement goal, optimum escapement goal

INTRODUCTION

The Alitak District (AD) is one of seven commercial salmon fishing districts in the Kodiak Management Area (KMA). This district contains 32 known salmon streams. Five species of Pacific salmon are commercially harvested in the district, including Chinook salmon *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, sockeye *O. nerka*, coho *O. kisutch*, pink *O. gorbuscha*, and chum salmon *O. keta*. The AD is currently managed under Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) approved regulatory guidelines by the AD Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 18.361; 2005).

LOCATION

The AD is located at the southern end of Kodiak Island, extending from the latitude of Cape Trinity (56° 44.80'N lat.), on the Aliulik Peninsula, to the latitude of Low Cape (56° 59.50'N lat.), on the southwest side of Kodiak Island (Figure 1). Within these boundaries are Humpy Cove, Portage and Sulua Bays, Deadman Bay, Alitak Bay, Moser Bay, Olga Bay, and the outside beach from Cape Alitak to Low Cape, which includes Sukhoi Lagoon.

ALITAK DISTRICT MANAGEMENT UNITS

The AD is currently subdivided into 10 sections (Figure 2). Exclusive areas for both seine and gillnet gear have been in effect in the AD since prior to Alaska statehood (1959). This was modified slightly in 1970 when fishing by seine gear was allowed in the entire AD after September 4; this modification is still in effect. The Humpy-Deadman, Cape Alitak, Alitak Bay, Moser Bay, and Olga Bay sections are considered the traditional harvest areas. The seine-gear-only areas include the Humpy-Deadman and Cape Alitak sections, while the Alitak, Moser, and Olga Bay sections are designated set gillnet only areas prior to September 5. The remaining five sections consisting of Dog Salmon Flats, Inner Akalura, Outer Akalura, Outer Upper Station, and Inner Upper Station sections are considered nontraditional harvest areas and are also designated set gillnet only through September 4. These sections are normally closed to fishing and open only if salmon, well in excess of escapement requirements, move past the traditional fishing areas.

HISTORY

Commercial fishing for salmon has a long history in this area, beginning with the Russians in the early 1800s (Roppel 1986). The first canneries were built in 1889, one in Moser Bay and one in inner Olga Bay. A cannery built in Alitak Bay near the village of Akhiok in 1918 is still in operation. Sockeye salmon drew commercial interest to Alitak Bay, with South Olga Lakes (Upper Station system) and Akalura Lake being the main producers. After 1924 pink salmon began to compose a considerable portion of the catch. Fish traps were the primary gear used to harvest salmon, although a few large beach seines and gillnets were also used. Since the 1930s commercial salmon fishing in Olga Bay and in portions of Moser Bay has been limited to set gillnets only. Purse seines were first allowed into this district in 1933 when, by regulation, they were allowed to operate outside of Moser Bay from Cape Trinity to Cape Alitak. Fish traps, previously allowed at specific sites in Alitak Bay, were prohibited in 1959 after Alaska statehood.

Stocks declined in the early 1900s as competition for salmon resources increased. Harvest control was virtually nonexistent prior to 1924, leading to the congressional enactment of the White Act. The White Act mandated that escapement should equal 50% of the total run, as determined by harvest reports and escapement counts, with sockeye salmon the principal species considered. In Alitak Bay these escapement counts came from fish counting weirs first installed in 1923 at Upper Station (at the outlet of the lower lake) and at Akalura Creek. Closed water sanctuaries were established and fixed weekly fishing periods and season lengths were adjusted to perceived run strengths. With little enforcement, this was largely ineffective. Also large escapements did not necessarily lead to increased productivity. Sockeye salmon runs continued to decline or remained depressed. With Alaska statehood came the application and adjustment of escapement objectives, increased research of optimum spawning capacity, stocking of previously barren or depressed lake systems, increased monitoring and enforcement, emergency order

openings and closures based on actual run strength, modifications in gear size and operation, and changes in harvest strategies and management plans (Table 1). These tools continue to be refined and used by the department to achieve optimum escapement and maximize the sustainable harvest.

SALMON RESOURCES

The AD currently has two major sockeye salmon producing systems and several major pink, chum, and coho salmon producing systems. Escapement into district streams is estimated by aerial survey for most systems, with foot surveys on some minor systems, and fish counting weirs on major sockeye salmon producing systems. Historical district-wide escapements are depicted in Table 2.

Escapement objectives for individual salmon systems have been developed over time. Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) has attempted to achieve fixed objectives, based on historical escapement counts and research of the individual systems' production potential. With increased knowledge of each system's response to various escapement levels and their production potentials, escapement objectives have been modified over time.

Prior to the late 1980s escapement objectives for pink, chum, and coho salmon were set by wide geographical areas, and only for areas where significant production occurred. Escapement objective ranges (with lower and upper bounds) were first listed for major or representative sockeye, coho, pink, and chum salmon systems in 1988 (Wadle 2004). These objectives were meant to be guidelines for management, such that accomplishment of escapements within these ranges should ensure stable salmon production and allow for continued commercial harvests. Pink salmon returns throughout the KMA may exhibit an odd or even-year dominance.

Current escapement goals are the result of the most recent systematic departmental review from which recommendations were approved by the Director of Commercial Fisheries Division in 2005 (Nelson et al. 2005). The most recent analysis resulted in the elimination of many previously established goals in the AD, most notably the sockeye salmon goal for Akalura, the coho salmon goals for Akalura, Upper Station and Dog Salmon, and the district goal for pink salmon. A new pink salmon goal was established for the entire Kodiak Archipelago and the previous district chum salmon escapement goal was modified from a range to a minimum goal. The results and discussion of ongoing escapement goal reviews are covered in a separate report (Honnold et al. *In prep*).

CHINOOK SALMON

Chinook salmon fry were stocked in the Frazer Lake/Dog Salmon Creek system from 1966 through 1969 (Blackett 1979). The introduction was successful and Chinook salmon still return to the Frazer system; however, the size of the population remains small (Tables 2 and 3; Figure 3). This system accounts for most of the Chinook salmon escapement in the AD (there are occasionally stray individual Chinook salmon counted in other systems in this district). The highest recorded escapement was 724 Chinook salmon in 2003. The 2007 Chinook salmon escapement for the AD was 141, which was below the previous 10-year (1997-2006) average escapement of 423 fish (Table 2).

Small numbers of Chinook salmon have been harvested in the AD, even in years prior to the Frazer Lake introductions. There was a record harvest of 1,946 Chinook salmon in 1994 (Table 3). The 2007 harvest (23 fish) was below the previous 10-year (1997-2006) average harvest of 681 Chinook salmon (Table 3).

SOCKEYE SALMON

Sockeye salmon are found in at least seven streams in the AD, with two relatively large producers (Upper Station and Frazer Lake systems) and three smaller systems (Akalura, Silver Salmon, and Horse Marine systems; ADF&G 1993) emptying in to Olga Bay (Figure 1). These five systems account for most of the sockeye salmon escapement in the AD. Two other minor sockeye salmon systems occur in this district, one in Kempff Bay and one on the Aliulik Peninsula. Historically, the AD systems produced large numbers of sockeye salmon, and commercial catches were second only to those from the Karluk Lake system. Prior to the establishment of a Frazer Lake sockeye salmon run, Upper Station and Akalura systems were the main producers in the AD. Annual sockeye salmon harvest was relatively low from the mid-1950s to mid-1970s (Figure 4). Through the mid 1970s, the only major contributor to the AD sockeye salmon catch was Upper Station (Manthey et al. 1977).

Sockeye salmon were introduced into the previously barren Frazer Lake from 1951 through 1971. A fish pass was constructed in 1962 to allow sockeye salmon to migrate around the barrier falls and into the lake. Counts of upstream migrant salmon have been made at the Frazer Lake fish pass since 1962. In addition, Frazer Lake was fertilized to enhance salmon productivity during the years 1988 through 1992. This introduction has been considered very successful, and since the early 1970s has been self-sustaining (Blackett 1979). In an attempt to rebuild early sockeye salmon runs to Karluk Lake and minor sockeye salmon systems and to allow the new Frazer Lake run to build, most of the KMA (including Alitak Bay) was closed to fishing during June and early July from 1971 through 1977.

Fish counting weirs have been operated annually at Upper Station (since 1923) and Dog Salmon (since 1983) rivers (Caldentey 2007; Roppel 1986; Figure 1). A weir was first established at Akalura Creek in 1923 and operated sporadically through 2003 when the project was discontinued due to lack of funding. Sockeye salmon escapements to Horse Marine and Silver Salmon (and to Akalura in years when the weir was not in operation) have been estimated by aerial survey. It is important to point out that aerial surveys provide a snapshot of the escapement at the point in time when the survey is performed and may not reflect the total escapement.

Escapement Goal History

Initial attempts at stabilizing production included setting escapement goals for sockeye salmon systems in the AD (Manthey et al. 1981). In the early 1970s the Frazer Lake escapement goal for sockeye salmon was set at 175,000 while the Upper Station sockeye salmon escapement goal was set at 180,000. Research on the Frazer Lake escapement goal, conducted from the mid 1960s to late 1970s, indicated a potential optimum escapement of 365,000 to 400,000 spawning sockeye salmon. This optimum escapement was based on estimates of rearing capacity and the available spawning habitat of Frazer Lake and its tributaries (Blackett 1979). However, the Frazer run was newly established and it was uncertain whether all spawning habitats would be utilized. This uncertainty resulted in setting a lower goal of 175,000 to 250,000 (Manthey et al. 1981). The extensive June and early July closures of commercial fisheries from 1971 through 1977 greatly increased the sockeye salmon escapements into Frazer Lake. As an added benefit of

the closures, the early portion of the Upper Station sockeye salmon run began to increase. To take advantage of the newly improved production levels, very limited commercial fisheries (two 24-hour openings) were allowed in June beginning in 1978. These fisheries were limited to gillnet sections (the equivalent of the current Alitak Bay, Moser Bay, and Olga Bay sections).

Sockeye salmon escapement goals were first presented in preseason management plans in 1978 (Manthey et al. 1978). In developing the Upper Station sockeye salmon escapement goal, it was noted that extensive research into the optimum escapement level for this and other systems was lacking. As a result, many of the initial escapement goals were based on assessment and interpretation of historic production levels. The Upper Station sockeye salmon escapement goal ranged from 100,000 to 180,000 fish. This goal was apportioned by month, as follows: July-30,000, August-130,000, and September-20,000 fish. The August portion of the goal was further broken down into weekly goals. No portion of the year-end escapement requirement was expected to occur in June. The Frazer Lake sockeye salmon run was intended to be primarily an early-run system. The Frazer Lake escapement goal remained at 175,000 to 250,000 sockeye salmon.

After a large sockeye salmon escapement at Frazer Lake in 1980 (405,535 fish; Table 4 and Figure 5) there were indications that the previous assessment of spawning potential was correct. In 1981, the Frazer Lake goal was raised to 350,000 to 400,000 sockeye salmon. In order to meet the new escapement objective for Frazer Lake, the department continued with a very restrictive management strategy that resulted in some large escapements into Frazer Lake that met, and at times exceeded, the new goal. Due to the restrictive management, sockeye salmon were not intercepted before migrating into Olga Bay. This tended to produce large daily catches in Olga Bay. These new levels of sockeye salmon available for harvesting attracted the attention of both gillnetters and seiners.

In 1983 a weir was established on the lower portion of the Frazer Lake system, on Dog Salmon Creek approximately one-half mile from saltwater. The new weir provided managers timely counts of sockeye salmon escapement into the river (the fish pass is five miles and roughly four days migration time above the commercial fishery), and allowed timely assessment of salmon buildups on Dog Salmon Flats near the river mouth.

Also in 1983 the sockeye salmon escapement goal for Upper Station was increased to a range of 150,000 to 250,000 fish. The primary justification for this increase was based on an improved return from only one year (1974) of high escapement. It was also evident that the restricted commercial fishing in June allowed the early segment of the Upper Station sockeye salmon run to build. As this early portion of the run developed and interest in harvesting the fish increased, it became prudent to establish an escapement goal (there was no Upper Station escapement goal for June). The first June escapement goal was assigned in 1983 when the early portion of the goal was changed from 30,000 sockeye salmon in July to 50,000 sockeye salmon in June and July (Manthey et al. 1983). The goal was apportioned so that the June goal was 20,000 sockeye salmon, while the July goal remained at 30,000. In addition, the August portion of the goal was increased from 130,000 sockeye salmon to 175,000 sockeye salmon. The new August goal was again broken down into weekly goals. The September portion of the goal was also increased from 20,000 to 25,000. These escapement goals for Upper Station sockeye salmon remained in effect through 1987.

In the mid-1980s there were signs that problems were developing with the Frazer Lake sockeye salmon stock. The stock did not respond as expected to the higher escapements, with much lower than expected returns from the large escapements. The first poor run was in 1984, and the effects of previous over escapements were suspected to be the cause. Poor sockeye salmon runs to Frazer Lake occurred again in 1986 and 1987. Severe fishery restrictions during June were again employed to ensure sufficient escapement to the Frazer system. The Frazer Lake sockeye salmon escapement goal was lowered to 200,000 to 275,000 sockeye salmon in 1986.

In 1985 ADF&G Kodiak salmon research staff began constructing brood tables for Kodiak's major sockeye salmon systems and initiated a formal forecasting program. With the development of formal forecasts for each major sockeye salmon system, the expected timing of the harvests could be projected. This led to breaking Kodiak's long fishing season into early and late segments. For sockeye salmon systems that have a bimodal time of entry, July 15 was utilized as a break between the early and late-run escapement goals. Instead of using interim escapement goals by month or week, interim goals were changed to reflect an average escapement time of entry (percent by day). In 1986, ADF&G initiated a gillnet test fishery to be used to estimate the abundance of Frazer Lake bound sockeye salmon entering Olga Bay during closures, and to maximize the harvest in traditional fishing areas. The test fishery site was located in Chip Cove, near the mouth of Olga Narrows leading into Olga Bay, from 1988 until the project was discontinued prior to the 2007 fishing season.

In 1988 the sockeye salmon escapement objectives for Upper Station and Frazer Lake were again changed. Upon department review of escapements and subsequent returns for Frazer Lake, the objective was reduced to 140,000 to 200,000 sockeye salmon, with a target escapement of 140,000 sockeye salmon (as counted through the Dog Salmon weir). The Frazer Lake stock is essentially an early run (occurs prior to July 15).

In 1988 the Upper Station target escapement goal was raised to 275,000 sockeye salmon, with a minimum goal of 200,000 sockeye salmon. The sockeye salmon escapement goal for the early Upper Station run was changed to a range of 50,000 to 75,000 fish through July 15. This was an increase from the previous early-run goal (50,000 in June and July, with 20,000 in June). This early-run goal suggested that there might be a sustainable early run, even though historically only the July-August-September run was recognized. This early goal would also be used as an "action point" to trigger directed fisheries in the normally closed waters of upper Olga Bay. This meant that directed fisheries in the closed waters would not occur unless it appeared that the upper range of the goal would be exceeded. The sockeye salmon escapement goal for the late run to Upper Station was changed to a range of 150,000 to 200,000 fish from July 15 through mid-September, recognizing that this was still the most productive portion of Upper Station's annual sockeye salmon run (Nelson and Lloyd 2001).

Recognizing the difficulties in simultaneously achieving the early-run escapement goal for Upper Station and Frazer, given the harvest was primarily occurring in the mixed stock fishery in Alitak Bay and Moser/Olga Bay sections, the BOF established an optimal escapement goal (OEG) for the early Upper Station run of 25,000 fish in 1999. This OEG was to remain in effect until the department completed a sustained yield analysis.

Sockeye escapement goals were again reevaluated and in 2005, the current goals were recommended and ultimately adopted (Nelson et al. 2005). The early-run escapement goal range for Upper Station was reduced to 30,000 to 65,000 fish and the late-run goal range for Upper Station was broadened to 120,000 to 265,000 fish. The escapement goal for Akalura Lake was eliminated.

The Frazer Lake escapement goal was reduced from a range of 140,000 to 200,000 fish to 70,000 to 150,000 fish. This was based on analysis of returns from escapements during years when fertilization was not affecting production in the lake.

Stock Status

The Frazer Lake sockeye salmon escapement has been within or above the current escapement goal range every year since 1987 (Figure 5). The highest recorded sockeye salmon escapement was 485,835 fish in 1985 and the recent 10-year (1998 to 2007) average escapement was 151,702 fish (Table 4).

The early Upper Station sockeye salmon escapement has been within or above the currently adopted escapement goal range every year since 1992 with the exception of 2006 (Figure 5). The highest recorded sockeye salmon escapement was 164,450 fish in 1982 and the recent 10-year (1998 to 2007) average escapement was 49,849 fish (Table 4).

The late Upper Station sockeye salmon escapement has been within or above the current escapement goal range every year since 1980 with the exception of 2001 (Figure 5). The highest recorded sockeye salmon escapement was 413,456 fish in 1985 and the recent 10-year (1998 to 2007) average escapement was 162,003 fish (Table 4).

Although most escapement goals have been attained in recent years, the harvestable surplus of sockeye salmon in the AD has been relatively small since 2006 resulting in less fishing time and low harvests (Figure 4). For example, the 2007 sockeye salmon harvest in the AD was 85,469 fish, which was below the previous 10-year (1997 to 2006) average of 571,675 fish (Table 5).

COHO SALMON

Coho salmon are known to spawn in at least 15 streams within the AD (ADF&G 1993). Sukhoi Lagoon, Silver Salmon, Akalura, Upper Station, Dog Salmon, Horse Marine, Deadman, Sulua, and Humpy creeks all have relatively minor populations. Coho salmon may continue to migrate into streams late into the fall (as late as November); however, budgets and inclement weather preclude late season escapement surveys. The current information on coho salmon escapements is insufficient to support the continued existence of escapement goals (Nelson et al. 2005).

Indexed coho salmon escapements in the entire district seldom exceed 30,000 fish. Due to limited escapement monitoring late in the season, coho salmon escapement estimates generally represent minimum numbers. The highest recorded coho salmon escapement was 52,941 in 1998 (Table 2). The 2007 district wide coho salmon escapement (4,519 fish) was below the previous 10-year average (20,459 fish). The below average estimate was primarily due to: 1) the Dog Salmon weir being removed earlier than past years, 2) not operating the Akalura River weir, and 3) conducting fewer fall aerial surveys.

There were 2,456 coho salmon harvested in the 2007 season which was below the previous 10-year (1997 to 2006) average harvest of 13,044 fish (Table 6). The largest harvest on record was 43,914 fish in 1985.

PINK SALMON

Pink salmon are generally the most numerous salmon species and certainly the most wide spread in the KMA, occurring in all known salmon streams (ADF&G 1993). The largest producing systems in the AD are the Humpy, Deadman, and Dog Salmon creeks. As with most pink salmon populations, survival and subsequent return of pink salmon to this district is highly variable. In the past, these systems have generally exhibited an odd-year dominance. However, this has become less clear in recent years (Figure 6).

The timing of the pink salmon return to Dog Salmon Creek varies considerably between odd and even years. During odd-numbered years, the highest daily pink salmon escapement counts occur during late July, while during even-numbered years, the peak escapement occurs in mid August (Figure 7).

Current pink salmon escapement goals have been established for the entire Kodiak Archipelago, rather than for individual districts or streams, (Nelson et al. 2005). The Kodiak Archipelago escapement goal range is 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 pink salmon in both odd- and even-numbered years. The 2007 AD pink salmon escapement was 243,305 fish, well below the previous 10-year average (934,478 fish; Table 2). During the previous 10 years (1997 to 2006) the average odd-year escapement was 750,409 pink salmon, while the average even-year pink salmon escapement was 1,118,547 fish. The highest recorded pink salmon escapement was 3,796,345 fish in 1995 (Table 2).

The 2007 harvest of pink salmon in the AD was 474,016 fish and below the previous 10 year (1997 to 2005) odd-year average harvest of 1,687,977 fish (Table 7). The largest harvest pink salmon harvest on record in the AD was 7,065,924 fish in 1995.

CHUM SALMON

Chum salmon escapements have been documented in 14 streams within the AD (ADF&G 1993). Sukhoi Lagoon supports a large population (escapements in excess of 100,000 fish have been documented), and the chum salmon runs to Dog Salmon, Deadman, Portage, and Northeast Sulua systems can be significant (greater than 20,000 fish). Yearly indexed chum salmon escapements in the district vary widely. Difficulties identifying chum salmon in streams during large pink salmon returns may be a significant factor influencing escapement estimates.

The current KMA chum salmon escapement goals have been established district-wide rather than for individual streams. The Alitak district-wide escapement goal is a minimum goal of 28,000 chum salmon (Nelson et al. 2005). The 2007 chum salmon escapement (35,736 fish) was above the escapement goal, but below the previous 10-year average escapement of 60,728 fish (Table 2; Figure 8). The current minimum escapement goal has been exceeded in nine of the last 10 years. The highest recorded chum salmon escapement of 139,520 fish occurred in 1991.

There were 47,931 total chum salmon harvested in the 2007 season, which is below the previous 10-year (1997 to 2006) average harvest of 67,036 chum salmon (Table 8). The largest harvest of chum salmon in the AD on record was 191,437 fish and occurred in 1971.

MANAGEMENT

In the AD, ADF&G attempts to ensure that stock-specific escapement requirements are met while allowing the harvest of surplus fish throughout the runs in traditional harvest areas (5 AAC 18.361(a)). The Humpy-Deadman, Cape Alitak, Alitak Bay, Moser Bay, and Olga Bay sections are areas in the AD that are recognized as traditional harvest areas. The overlap in run timing of various stocks, combined with variations in run size, add to management difficulty. The complexity of managing for several salmon producing systems with various run timings, and the fisheries on these stocks, necessitated a detailed management plan.

Each year preseason sockeye salmon forecasts are prepared by ADF&G research staff. These forecasts are usually based on recent-year sibling relationships and/or smolt to adult survival data. Run projections for other species are formulated based on recent escapements and assumed production capabilities. To judge in-season run strength, various data are used, including salmon counts from weirs, escapement and buildup estimates from aerial and boat surveys, ADF&G test fishery indices of fish passage into Olga Bay (although that project lost funding and was discontinued in 2007), commercial catch and effort levels, and estimates of the commercial catch stock composition.

MANAGEMENT PLAN HISTORY

Just as escapement goals have been set and modified over time, the management of the AD commercial salmon fishery has also evolved. Various harvest strategies have been applied to the salmon resources. Most have been focused on the management of sockeye salmon stocks (Table 1).

As noted earlier, from 1970 through 1977 there was a complete closure of the AD during June, to allow Frazer Lake sockeye salmon stocks to build. In 1975 management moved from weekly fishing periods set preseason to commercial openings set in-season by emergency order. In the late 1970s, a Moser/Olga Bay Management Plan was formulated by ADF&G, BOF and stakeholders. In 1978 the preseason plan allowed for a minimum of two, single day, fisheries in the district during June (typically near June 14 and June 22). However, only the set gillnet sections were opened.

In the early 1980s, in order to meet the Frazer Lake sockeye salmon escapement goals (350,000 to 400,000 fish), the department continued with this restrictive management strategy. This resulted in more frequent fisheries and relatively large sockeye salmon harvests of Upper Station fish inside Olga Bay (Table 9), as well as escapements into Frazer Lake that met, and at times exceeded, the historic goals. These new increased levels of sockeye salmon available for harvest in the AD (Figure 4) attracted the attention of both gillnetters and seiners. In 1982 catch reporting statistical areas were changed so that gillnet harvests could be distinguished between Olga and Moser Bays.

In 1983, with the Frazer Lake sockeye salmon stock growing in size, the BOF directed the department to open the Cape Alitak Section (seine gear) concurrently with openings of the Moser/Olga Bay Section (set gillnet). The AD harvest strategy also allowed for the possibility of limited gillnet openings in the normally closed area in upper Olga Bay and near the mouth of Dog Salmon Creek (Dog Salmon Flats) in the event of escapements in excess of established escapement goals. Late in the 1983 season, “mop up” fisheries occurred in the normally closed Upper Olga Bay area (the equivalent of the Inner and Outer Upper Station and Outer Akalura

sections) and on Dog Salmon Flats, for coho and late-run Upper Station sockeye salmon. This was the first year that purse seine gear was allowed equal fishing time with gillnet gear and purse seine fishermen harvested 41% of the sockeye salmon harvested in the AD (Table 5). Although this share of the catch was not unprecedented, this represented an increased harvest opportunity for this gear type.

Beginning in 1984, a more aggressive harvest strategy was implemented by ADF&G and a June 9 one-day "commercial test fishery" was initiated. This allowed an early commercial fishing period for the purpose of assessing the strength of the early sockeye salmon run to Frazer Lake. This strategy also resulted in more of the Frazer Lake harvest being caught by Moser Bay gillnet and Cape Alitak seine fishers. The June 9 harvest has been used to trigger another commercial opening as early as June 12. The harvest during this June 9 fishery was used as an indicator of the actual strength of early-run sockeye salmon stocks.

The Frazer Lake sockeye salmon run was poor in 1984, and the effects of previous over escapements were suspected as the cause. Severe fishery restrictions were necessary during June to ensure sufficient escapement reached the Frazer system. Upper Station experienced a good sockeye salmon run, and an upper Olga Bay "mop up" fishery was necessary (Table 9). In 1985 the Frazer Lake sockeye salmon run was strong and the first Frazer Lake sockeye salmon mop up fishery was allowed in the normally closed water section at the stream mouth on Dog Salmon Flats. Poor sockeye salmon runs to Frazer Lake occurred again in 1986 and 1987, which resulted in a minimal amount of fishing time in the traditional harvest locations in the Moser/Olga Bay, Humpy-Deadman, and Cape Alitak sections.

Upper Station continued to have good returns, exceeding the current escapement goals, and upper Olga Bay mop up fisheries were necessary during June and July of 1986 and 1987 (for the Upper Station early run), and in August of 1986 (for the Upper Station late run; Table 9). These mop up fisheries were not popular with the majority of KMA commercial fishers. Seine fishers could not access these fisheries because upper Olga Bay areas are limited to gillnet gear only prior to September 5. Many gillnet fishers disliked these upper bay mop up fisheries because a great deal of effort and expense is required to move from their normal sites. Initially, three days advance notice was given to allow gillnet permit holders from Westside Kodiak areas more opportunity to participate.

In 1987 the department proposed to the BOF several regulation changes for the AD. Section boundaries were described, with specific "normal closed water" upper Olga Bay sections defined (the Inner and Outer Akalura, Inner and Outer Upper Station, and Dog Salmon Flats sections). The existing harvest strategy for the AD was formalized into a regulatory management plan, detailing which species affect fishing time for each section throughout the season. This plan was adopted by the BOF in 1987, and in 1988 the AD Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 18.361; 1988) went into regulation. It was the stated intent of the plan that salmon be harvested in the traditional fisheries located in the Humpy-Deadman, Cape Alitak and Moser/Olga Bay sections.

The AD regulatory management plan provided a basic management strategy, with minor differences for even- versus odd-numbered years. The fishery was to be managed from June 9 through July 15 based on sockeye salmon escapement to the Frazer system; from July 16 through August 9 in even years for sockeye salmon escapement to Upper Station, and in odd years for pink salmon escapements to the Dog Salmon Creek; from August 10 to August 25 in even years for sockeye salmon escapement to Upper Station, and in odd years on both Upper Station

sockeye salmon and Dog Salmon pink salmon escapements; and after August 25 management was based on sockeye and coho salmon escapements to the district streams (5 AAC 18.361; 1988). The department used aerial survey and weir escapement counts, qualitative analysis of inseason run timing, catch per unit effort of test and commercial fisheries, and species composition of the catches, to open and close the fishery by emergency order within the guidelines of the management plan.

This plan recognized that through July 15 sockeye salmon returning to Frazer Lake would largely determine fishing time in the traditional harvest locations, because the Frazer Lake sockeye salmon run is more productive than the early Upper Station sockeye salmon run. There were no directives in the management plan to provide opportunities (such as closures) to allow early Upper Station sockeye salmon past the traditional harvest locations if there was a harvestable surplus of Frazer Lake sockeye salmon. It was assumed that a sufficient number of early Upper Station sockeye salmon (necessary to sustain the run) would escape to spawn in the course of managing the traditional fishing areas to meet Frazer Lake sockeye salmon escapement objectives.

The reduced Frazer Lake escapement goal was fairly easy to achieve in recent years due to generally favorable production. In years of very large runs the sockeye salmon escapement into the Frazer Lake system occasionally exceeded daily interim escapement objectives despite nearly continuous fishing in the traditional harvest areas requiring short mop up fisheries in a portion of the Dog Salmon Flats Section. Dog Salmon Flats openings under these circumstances generally resulted in the harvest of lower quality fish. Since the adoption of lower Frazer Lake sockeye salmon escapement goals in 1988, openings on Dog Salmon Flats targeting Frazer Lake sockeye salmon have occurred in 1988, 1990, 1991, 1994, 1997, 2001, and 2004 (Table 9).

Similarly, in years of strong late Upper Station sockeye salmon runs and strong coho salmon runs to Olga Bay systems, or in years when low Frazer Lake pink salmon returns have necessitated closures in the traditional harvest areas, openings in normally closed waters of upper Olga Bay were required. Since the adoption of higher Upper Station sockeye salmon escapement goals in 1988, upper Olga Bay openings, in the Outer and/or Inner Upper Station sections, targeting late Upper Station sockeye and coho salmon have occurred in 1988, 1990, 1991, 1994, 1997, and 2003 (Table 9). An Upper Olga Bay opening was allowed in 1988, 2003, and 2004 targeting early-run Upper Station sockeye salmon. A short mop up fishery for Akalura sockeye salmon occurred in 1992. Specific statistical areas for the upper bay sections were not established prior to 1995, so a breakdown of catches by section from the normally closed water of the upper bay prior to that year is not possible.

In 1999, the AD Salmon Management Plan was again revised. The management plan was modified to protect the genetic diversity of the salmon systems and increase the sockeye salmon harvest for Olga Bay fishers through allocation guidelines. In an attempt to conserve minor stocks the BOF adopted the following revision to the AD Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 18.361; 1999):

- the Frazer Lake sockeye salmon run shall be managed for maximum sustained yield and the early Upper Station sockeye salmon run shall be managed for sustained yield (defined as an early-run OEG of 25,000 sockeye salmon to Upper Station);
- there may be one 33-hour commercial test fishery between June 5 and June 13 in the Cape Alitak, Moser/Olga Bay, and Humpy-Deadman sections;

- from June 13 through July 15 in the Cape Alitak, Humpy-Deadman, and Moser/Olga Bay sections there shall be a minimum closure of 63 consecutive hours (2.6 days) in every 10-day period, unless the sockeye salmon escapement goals have been achieved for the Frazer Lake and early Upper Station sockeye salmon runs;
- from July 16 through August 25 there shall be a minimum closure of 63 consecutive hours (2.6 days) in every 10-day period in the Cape Alitak and Moser/Olga Bay sections. The 2.6-day closure windows would allow for pulses of escapement to reach the salmon systems in Olga Bay and perhaps increase the Olga Bay setnetter's sockeye salmon harvest percentage without placing an allocative plan in regulation.

In 2002 the BOF expanded on the AD management plan. Changes allocated more of the sockeye salmon harvest to the Moser and Olga Bay fishermen. The revised management plan provided differential opening times for the AD sections, specifically the Cape Alitak, Alitak Bay, Moser Bay, and Olga Bay sections. Under this plan the Olga Bay Section would open first at 6:00 AM, the Moser Bay Section would open at 6:00 PM the same day, and the Alitak Bay Section would open the following day at 6:00 AM. The Cape Alitak Section was designated to open on a rotational basis with each of the other sections starting with the Alitak Bay Section.

The BOF revisited the AD management plan after the 2002 season and revised the staggered opening times so that the sections would open at six hour intervals. Under this revision, the Olga Bay Section would open first at 6:00 AM, the Moser Bay Section would open at NOON the same day, and the Alitak Bay and Cape Alitak sections would open the same day at 6:00 PM. The Cape Alitak Section would not open on a rotational basis (5 AAC 18.361; 2002).

Also, in order to implement this management plan, the BOF split the former Moser/Olga Bay Section into three distinct sections, the Alitak Bay, Moser Bay and Olga Bay sections and set allocative guidelines for each of these sections, and the Cape Alitak Section based on the historic percent of the harvest of the early-run and late-run sockeye salmon in the all these sections combined (5 AAC 18.361; 2002; Table 1) and were as follows:

- (1) in the Olga Bay Section, the harvest by set gillnet permit holders should range from 16 to 22 percent,
- (2) in the Moser Bay Section, the harvest by set gillnet permit holders should range from 16 to 22 percent,
- (3) in the Alitak Bay Section, the harvest by set gillnet permit holders should range from 18 to 24 percent; and
- (4) in the Cape Alitak Section, the harvest by purse seine permit holders should range from 38 to 44 percent.

The intent of the board was to use the percentages as guidelines in which to evaluate the allocative aspects of the revised management plan and were not intended to be used as a management tool.

In 2005 the BOF rescinded the allocative percentage guidelines and instead established equality of fishing time between these sections with staggered opening and closing times for periods between the initial test fishery and September 5 in what has become the current management plan (5 AAC 18.361; 2005; Table 1). Figure 9 summarizes the management chronology and stocks of concern used in the prosecution of the current plan.

GEAR RESTRICTIONS

An evolution of regulations has also occurred in regards to AD fishing gear (Table 10). The increased sockeye salmon production in this district attracted interest from additional set gillnet permit holders to establish new fishing sites or expand existing ones in the AD. This resulted in years of controversy over where and how it was legally permissible to fish a gillnet in the AD.

Seine

In 1985, a regulation was passed that specified that seines could only be anchored on the shoreward end (Table 10). In 1990 the maximum depth limit for purse seines was set at 325 meshes, with mesh size of seines not to exceed seven inches. Purse seines were to be between 100 and 200 fathoms in length, and must be between 100 and 325 meshes deep with at least 50 fathoms of the seine at 150 meshes in depth. Beach seines must be between 100 and 225 fathoms in length and must be at least 100 meshes in depth. A lead of no more than 100 fathoms may be used with a purse seine, but the aggregate length of purse seine and lead may not exceed 250 fathoms.

Set Gillnet

Compared to the seine fishery gear changes, the set gillnet fishery has seen more changes in regulations and some regulations, specific to gear operating in the AD have been adopted (Table 10). Prior to 1983, the aggregate length of set gillnets used by an individual could not exceed 150 fathoms, and no more than two set gillnets could be operated by the permit holder. Set gillnets were required to be operated in a straight line, with no more than 25 fathoms of each net used as a single hook. Seine webbing could be used on the inshore end of the set net as a lead, but only between high and low water marks. The inshore end of the set gillnet was required to be attached to the shore above the mean low water mark (5 AAC 18.331; 1982). Further, no part of a set gillnet could be placed or operated within 900 feet of any part of another set gillnet (5 AAC 18.335; 1982). In 1983, a modification allowed the 25 fathom hook to be in any configuration (5 AAC 18.331(c); 1983).

In 1985, many modifications to gillnet operations were passed into regulation. "Joint venture" set net operations allowed two permit holders to combine their gear, whereby three gillnets, none of which can be more than 150 fathoms in length, could be operated (5 AAC 18.331(e); 1985). Also in 1985 it was specified that set net attachment points must be 900 feet apart (5 AAC 18.335; 1985).

Starting in 1986, leads could not be attached inside closed waters (5 AAC 18.331 (d); 1986). Also in 1986, it was specified that the shoreward end of the set gillnet must be attached to the beach above the lowest tide of the day and that seine webbing on the shoreward end of a set gillnet could not extend more than 50 fathoms seaward of the beach at the lowest tide of the day, except in the Moser/Olga Bay Section where seine webbing could be used only from the high tide mark seaward, and no portion of the seine web could be in water deeper than five feet during the lowest tide of the day (5 AAC 18.331(b); 1986).

In 1988 the BOF again passed a number of set gillnet regulations. In order to increase the efficiency of terminal gillnet fisheries in the normally closed sections of Olga Bay, minimum distance requirement between units of gear were eliminated (5 AAC 18.335; 1988). In addition, no set gillnet gear, including running lines, leads, anchors, or buoys, could be in place in the water prior to the opening time of a fishing period (5 AAC 18.331(f); 1988).

It was also provided that the shoreward end of a set gillnet must be attached to a point of land that was exposed at the lowest tide of the day or to a rock that was within five feet of the surface at the lowest tide of the day (5 AAC 18.331(d); 1988). A rock was defined as any naturally located or created geological formation that shows no evidence of having been created through man-made means.

Further it was passed that in the Moser/Olga Bay Section south of a line from Bun Point to a point on the opposite shore at 56° 57' 59" N lat., 154° 07' 35" W long. (now in the Moser Bay Section) seine webbing could be used only from high tide seaward, and no portion of the seine webbing could be used in water deeper than five feet at lowest tide of the day, and the seine web lead could not exceed 20 fathoms in length (5 AAC 18.331(b)(2);1988).

In 1990 the BOF passed into regulation that in the AD the distance from an attachment point to the shore end of the net is limited to the legal lead distance for that gear location (5 AAC 18.331 (h); 1990). Also in 1990 a maximum depth limit was placed on set gillnets of 125 meshes (5 AAC 18.331 (g); 1990).

In 1994, in response to claims that there had been a proliferation of new set gillnet gear into the Moser Bay portion of the Moser/Olga Bay Section, the BOF passed new regulations on attachment points, to take effect for the 1995 season (5 AAC 18.331 (i); 2005). Beginning January 1, 1995, the shoreward end attachment point could be no more than 2.1 feet below the surface of the water at mean low water at Alitak Bay. If the shoreward attachment was under water at any time, it must be certified and marked with a permanent survey monument by registered land surveyors. Also, gillnet attachments could be no more than two horizontal feet from the survey monument, and never deeper than the 2.1 foot limit.

2005 ALITAK DISTRICT FISHERIES

EARLY RUN

As scheduled in the 2005 Kodiak Area Commercial Salmon Fishery Harvest Strategy (Brennan et al. 2005), the first AD commercial salmon fishing period began on June 5 for 33 hours. Catches from this period along with test fishery program data and weir counts indicated a strong early run of sockeye salmon. By June 6 the early-run escapement goal for Upper Station was achieved and Frazer Lake sockeye salmon escapement of 35,530 fish was well ahead of interim escapement objectives (Figures 10 and 11). Throughout the early run, several fishing periods were allowed interspersed with brief closures. Both the Frazer Lake and early-run Upper Station stocks achieved adequate escapement. No terminal harvest fisheries were necessary to control excessive escapement past traditional fishing areas during the early run. The 2005 early-run Upper Station sockeye salmon escapement was 60,349 fish (Table 4), within the escapement goal range of 30,000 to 65,000 fish (Nelson et al. 2005; Figure 5).

The 2005 total early-run sockeye salmon harvest in the Cape Alitak, Alitak Bay, Moser Bay and Olga Bay sections combined was 402,305 fish (Table 11). The catch by individual section and percentage of the total, respectively, was: Cape Alitak Section, 146,635 fish (36%), Alitak Bay Section, 139,018 fish (35%), Moser Bay Section, 75,619 fish, (19%), and Olga Bay Section, 41,033 fish, (10%; Table 11).

LATE RUN

The late-run Upper Station sockeye salmon run was forecast to be an estimated 592,000 fish with a harvestable surplus of approximately 417,000 fish (Eggers 2005). Because of the large return of late-run sockeye salmon expected at Upper Station, and continuing strong late escapements into Frazer Lake, extensive fishing time was allowed in the AD after July 16. Due to the commercial openings, the Upper Station sockeye salmon escapement counts were not initially large but accelerated in late August and cumulative escapements ended up within escapement goal ranges (Figure 12). Frazer Lake cumulative escapement was within or above escapement objectives throughout late July and August (Figure 11). The traditional harvest sections of the AD were allowed continuous fishing time from September 9 until the end of the season.

The 2005 sockeye salmon escapement through Frazer Lake fish pass was 136,948 fish (Spalinger 2006; Table 4), which is within the escapement goal range (70,000 to 150,000 fish; Nelson et al. 2005; Figure 5). The late-run Upper Station sockeye salmon escapement was 156,401 fish, within the escapement goal range of 120,000 to 265,000 fish.

The 2005 total late-run sockeye salmon harvest in the Cape Alitak, Alitak Bay, Moser Bay and Olga Bay sections combined was 275,353 fish (Table 11). The catch by individual section and percentage of the total, respectively, was: Cape Alitak Section, 60,594 fish (22%), Alitak Bay Section, 109,945 fish (40%), Moser Bay Section, 85,718 fish, (31%), and Olga Bay Section, 19,096 fish, (7%).

The 2005 forecasted pink salmon harvest for the AD was approximately 1.5 to 2.5 million pink salmon (Brennan et al. 2005). The pink salmon return to streams in the Humpy-Deadman Section proved to be even stronger than forecast and almost continuous fishing time was allowed during late July and August in this section.

SEASON TOTALS

Forty purse seine permit holders fished in the 2005 AD fisheries, and harvested 551 Chinook (92% of the total Chinook salmon harvest; Tables 3 and 12), 308,394 sockeye (40%; Tables 5 and 12), 3,070 coho (44%; Tables 6 and 12), 4,017,680 pink (96%; Tables 7 and 12), and 13,601 chum salmon (60%; Tables 8 and 12). Seventy-two gillnet permit holders fished in the AD, and harvested 51 Chinook (8% of the total Chinook harvest; Tables 3 and 12), 469,511 sockeye (60%; Tables 5 and 12), 3,907 coho 56% Tables 6, 12), 175,342 pink (4%; Tables 7 and 12), and 9,238 chum salmon (40%; Tables 8 and 12).

Mop up fisheries were not necessary to control escapements in 2005.

The 2005 total sockeye salmon harvest in the Cape Alitak, Alitak Bay, Moser Bay and Olga Bay sections combined was 677,658 fish (Table 11). The catch by individual section and percentage of the total, respectively, was: Cape Alitak Section, 207,229 fish (31%), Alitak Bay Section, 248,963 fish (37%), Moser Bay Section, 161,337 fish, (24%), and Olga Bay Section, 60,129 fish, (9%; Table 11).

Appendices A1 and A2 depict daily catches by gear type and section for the 2005 season.

2006 ALITAK DISTRICT FISHERIES

EARLY RUN

The 2006 forecast for the Frazer Lake system was 204,000 sockeye salmon (Eggers 2006), with an estimated harvestable surplus of approximately 99,000 sockeye salmon. The forecast for Upper Station early run was 120,000 sockeye salmon, with an estimated harvestable surplus of approximately 90,000 sockeye salmon.

A 33-hour commercial salmon test fishing period was tentatively scheduled for June 5 in the AD if management criteria were met prior to June 3 (Wadle 2006). The intent of the early opening was to allow commercial fishermen the opportunity to harvest Upper Station early-run sockeye salmon prior to the Frazer Lake system sockeye salmon peak run timing. Sockeye salmon escapement to the Upper Station system began later than normal with lower than average daily escapement counts by June 3.

By early June, it was evident that the early-run Upper Station return was either weak or late. Department test fish catches were the lowest on record. Because of this, the commercial test fishery was delayed until June 9. The harvest from this opening confirmed the run was weak. Cumulative escapements into the Upper Station System continued to be below interim objectives throughout the early run (Figure 10) and no additional fishing periods were allowed through July 15.

The 2006 total early-run sockeye salmon harvest in the Cape Alitak, Alitak Bay, Moser Bay and Olga Bay sections combined was 8,149 fish (Table 11). The catch by individual section and percentage of the total, respectively, was: Cape Alitak Section, 418 fish (5%), Alitak Bay Section, 2,773 fish (34%), Moser Bay Section, 2,491 fish, (31%), and Olga Bay Section, 2,467 fish, (30%; Table 11).

The cumulative sockeye salmon escapement of Frazer Lake sockeye salmon through the Dog Salmon weir by July 1 was 26,015 fish: (Caldentey 2007; Figure 11), below interim escapement objectives for that date. During the first two weeks of July, with no commercial fishing allowed in the AD, escapement rates through the Dog Salmon weir increased and by July 5 the cumulative escapement rose slowly to be within the escapement objectives (Figure 11). On July 15, the cumulative escapement of 56,553 sockeye salmon was still below seasonal escapement goals (70,000 to 150,000; Nelson et al. 2005) but within the interim escapement objectives for that date. The 2006 early-run sockeye salmon Upper Station escapement was 24,497 fish (Caldentey 2007; Table 4) below the escapement goal (30,000 to 65,000; Nelson et al. 2005; Figure 5).

LATE RUN

The late-run Upper Station sockeye salmon run was forecasted to be an estimated 283,000 fish (range 112,000 to 454,000 fish) with a harvestable surplus of approximately 97,000 (Eggers 2006). Because of the small return of late-run sockeye salmon expected at Upper Station, and continuing mediocre late escapements past Dog Salmon weir, no fishing time was allowed in the AD until July 27. Despite the imposition of long closures between subsequent commercial openings, the Upper Station and Frazer sockeye salmon escapement counts were not large, although they fell within interim objectives throughout the late season (Figures 11 and 12).

The 2006 total late-run sockeye salmon harvest in the Cape Alitak, Alitak Bay, Moser Bay and Olga Bay sections combined was 63,756 fish (Table 11). The catch by individual section and percentage of the total, respectively, was: Cape Alitak Section, 6,165 fish (10%), Alitak Bay Section, 25,874 fish (41%), Moser Bay Section, 21,257 fish, (33%), and Olga Bay Section, 10,460 fish, (16%).

Strong pink and chum salmon runs returning to streams in the Humpy-Deadman Section resulted in the establishment of 57-hour openings starting July 18 and July 24 followed by continuous fishing starting July 29. Escapements of pink and chum salmon in streams of this section were generally within management objectives.

The 2006 late-run Upper Station cumulative escapement was 153,153 sockeye salmon (Caldentey 2007; Table 4), within the escapement goal range of 120,000 to 265,000 fish (Nelson et al. 2005; Figure 5). The season cumulative escapement through Frazer fish pass was 89,516 sockeye salmon (Caldentey 2007; Table 4), which was within the escapement goal range of 70,000 to 150,000 fish (Nelson et al. 2005; Figure 5).

SEASON TOTALS

Twenty four purse seine permit holders fished in the AD fisheries, and harvested 51 Chinook (93% of the total Chinook salmon harvest; Tables 3 and 12), 20,964 sockeye (24%; Tables 5, and 12), 1,652 coho (37%; Tables 6, and 12), 2,743,633 pink (95%; Tables 7, and 12), and 44,768 chum salmon (95%; Tables 8, and 12). Sixty gillnet permit holders fished in the AD, and harvested 4 Chinook (7% of the total Chinook salmon harvest; Tables 3, and 12), 65,322 sockeye (76%; Tables 5, and 12), 2,797 coho (63%; Tables 6, and 12), 129,337 pink (5%; Tables 7, and 12), and 2,136 chum salmon (5%; Tables 8, and 12).

Mop up fisheries were not necessary to control escapements in 2006.

The 2006 total sockeye salmon harvest in the Cape Alitak, Alitak Bay, Moser Bay and Olga Bay sections combined was 71,905 fish (Table 11). The catch by individual section and percentage of the total, respectively, was: Cape Alitak Section, 6,583 fish (9%), Alitak Bay Section, 28,647 fish (40%), Moser Bay Section, 23,748 fish, (33%), and Olga Bay Section, 12,927 fish, (18%).

Appendices A3 and A4 depict daily catches by gear type and section for the 2006 season.

2007 ALITAK DISTRICT FISHERIES

EARLY RUN

The 2007 forecast for the Frazer Lake system was 258,000 sockeye salmon with an estimated harvestable surplus of approximately 153,000 fish (Eggers 2007). The forecast for Upper Station early run was 63,000 sockeye salmon, with an estimated harvestable surplus of approximately 33,000 fish. Upper Station early-run sockeye salmon are taken incidentally during fisheries primarily targeting Frazer system sockeye salmon or in directed fisheries in upper Olga Bay.

A 33-hour commercial salmon test fishing period was tentatively scheduled for June 9 in the AD if management criteria were met prior to June 5 (Wadle 2007). Normally, the Upper Station early-run sockeye salmon has earlier run timing than the Frazer system. The intent of the early opening was to allow commercial fishermen the opportunity to harvest Upper Station early-run sockeye salmon prior to the Frazer Lake system sockeye salmon peak run timing. However the sockeye salmon escapement to the Upper Station system began later than normal and cumulative

escapement was below interim objectives on June 5 (Figure 10). Also at that time, the cumulative Dog Salmon system escapement was below interim objectives indicating a weak or late run (Figure 11). The 33-hour test fishery occurred on June 9 and the subsequent harvest confirmed a low abundance of sockeye salmon in the AD.

Escapements into the Upper Station System continued to be weak following the closure although Dog Salmon weir counts were slightly better. Escapement rates slowly increased and by July 5, the cumulative escapement past Dog Salmon weir was within interim escapement objectives and the cumulative escapement at Upper Station was approaching the minimum interim objective for that date (Figures 10 and 11). A 27-hour staggered fishing period was allowed starting July 9.

The 2007 early-run sockeye salmon harvest in the Cape Alitak, Alitak Bay, Moser Bay and Olga Bay sections combined was 19,055 fish (Table 11). The catch by individual section and percentage of the total, respectively, was: Cape Alitak Section, 2,050 fish (11%), Alitak Bay Section, 4,614 fish (24%), Moser Bay Section, 6,029 fish, (32%), and Olga Bay Section, 6,362 fish, (33%).

Escapement through the Dog Salmon weir by July 15 was 102,019 sockeye salmon, which was within interim escapement objectives (Figure 11). The 2007 early-run sockeye salmon escapement through the Upper Station weir was 31,895 fish (Table 4), within the early-run escapement goal range (30,000 to 65,000 fish; Figure 5).

LATE RUN

The AD Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 18.361; 2002) dictates that during odd-numbered years (as in 2007) from July 16 through August 9 commercial salmon fishing must be managed in the Cape Alitak, Alitak Bay, Moser, and Olga Bay sections based on the sockeye and pink salmon runs to the Frazer system. The Humpy-Deadman Section was managed based on the strength of local salmon runs to its systems through season's end.

The late-run Upper Station sockeye salmon run was forecast to produce 259,000 fish (forecast range 90,000 to 428,000 fish; Eggers 2007) of which approximately only 73,000 of these fish were in excess of escapement needs. With the Frazer sockeye salmon run expected to be mediocre at best and only moderate pink escapement passing Dog Salmon weir, only three short staggered fishing periods were allowed in the AD between July 15 and August 9, with the exception of the Humpy-Deadman Section where the last opening was extended indefinitely in response to generally strong pink and chum salmon runs to local streams.

After August 12, sockeye salmon escapement rates past Upper Station weir increased, cumulative escapements fell within interim objectives and a staggered fishing period was allowed starting August 16 (Figure 13). As effort started to decline at the end of the season another staggered opening was allowed on September 4 which was extended until the season end.

The 2007 late sockeye salmon harvest in the Cape Alitak, Alitak Bay, Moser Bay and Olga Bay sections combined was 59,453 fish (Table 11). The catch by individual section and percentage of the total, respectively, was: Cape Alitak Section, 7,818 fish (13%), Alitak Bay Section, 14,057 fish (24%), Moser Bay Section, 25,078 fish, (42%), and Olga Bay Section, 12,500 fish, (21%; Table 11).

The late-run Upper Station escapement was 149,709 sockeye salmon, within the current escapement goal range of 120,000 to 265,000 fish (Table 4; Figure 5).

SEASON TOTALS

Sixteen purse seine permit holders fished in the AD fisheries, and harvested 17 Chinook (74% of the total Chinook salmon harvest; Tables 3 and 12), 16,829 sockeye (20%; Tables 5 and 12), 930 coho (38%; Tables 6 and 12), 404,360 pink (85%; Tables 7 and 12), and 43,811 chum salmon (91%; Tables 8 and 12). Fifty-eight gillnet permit holders fished in the AD, and harvested 6 Chinook (26% of the total Chinook salmon harvest: Tables 3 and 12), 68,640 sockeye (80%; Tables 5 and 12), 1,526 coho (62% Tables 6 and 12), 69,656 pink (15%; Tables 7 and 12), and 4,120 chum salmon (9%; Tables 8 and 12).

The 2007 total sockeye salmon harvest in the Cape Alitak, Alitak Bay, Moser Bay and Olga Bay sections combined was 78,508 fish (Table 11). The catch by individual section and percentage of the total, respectively, was: Cape Alitak Section, 9,868 fish (13%), Alitak Bay Section, 18,671 fish (24%), Moser Bay Section, 31,107 fish, (40%), and Olga Bay Section, 18,862 fish, (24%).

Mop up fisheries were not prosecuted in the AD in 2007 as they were not necessary to control escapements past traditional fishing areas.

The Frazer Lake escapement (counted through the Dog Salmon weir) equaled 139,808 sockeye salmon. However, the sockeye salmon escapement through the Frazer Lake fish pass equaled 120,186 fish (Table 4), which was within the current escapement goal range of 70,000 to 150,000 fish (Figure 5) although 45% of those were jacks. The total sockeye salmon escapement into the Upper Station system was 181,604 fish (Table 4) which was within the combined early- and late-run escapement goal range of 150,000 to 330,000 fish (Figure 6).

Appendices A5 and A6 depict daily catches by gear type and section for the 2007 season.

REFERENCES CITED

- ADF&G (Alaska Department of Fish and Game). 1993. An atlas to the catalog of waters important for spawning, rearing, or migration of anadromous fishes; Southwestern Region, Resource Management Region III. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Habitat, Anchorage. Revised Feb. 11, 1993.
- Blackett, R.F. 1979. Establishment of sockeye (*Oncorhynchus nerka*) and Chinook (*O. tshawytscha*) salmon runs at Frazer Lake, Kodiak Island, Alaska. *Journal of Fisheries Research Board Canada*. 36:1265-1277.
- Brennan, K., J. Wadle, and D. Gretsche. 2005. Kodiak management area harvest strategy for the 2005 commercial salmon fishery. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Regional Information Report 4K05-32, Anchorage.
- Caldentey, I. O. 2007. Kodiak management area salmon daily and cumulative escapement counts for river systems with fish weirs, 1997-2006, and peak indexed escapement counts, 2006. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Management Report No. 07-16, Anchorage. <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidPDFs/fmr07-16.pdf>
- Eggers D. M. 2005. Run forecasts and harvest projections for 2005 Alaska salmon fisheries and review of the 2004 season. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Special Publication 05-01, Anchorage. <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidPDFs/sp05-01.pdf>
- Eggers D. M. 2006. Run forecasts and harvest projections for 2006 Alaska salmon fisheries and review of the 2005 season. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Special Publication 06-07, Anchorage. <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidPDFs/sp06-07.pdf>
- Eggers D. M. 2007. Run forecasts and harvest projections for 2007 Alaska salmon fisheries and review of the 2006 season. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Special Publication No. 07-01, Anchorage. <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidPDFs/sp07-01.pdf>

REFERENCES CITED (Continued)

- Honnold, S. G., M. J. Witteveen, M. B. Foster, I. Vining, and J. J. Hasbrouck. *In prep.* Review of escapement goals for salmon stocks in the Kodiak management area, Alaska. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fisheries Manuscript, Anchorage.
- Manthey, K., L. Malloy, and L. Wright. 1977. *Unpublished.* Kodiak management area finfish annual report, 1977. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Region IV Report, Kodiak, Alaska.
- Manthey, K., L. Malloy, and L. Wright. 1978. *Unpublished.* Kodiak management area finfish annual report, 1978. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Region IV Report, Kodiak, Alaska.
- Manthey, K., D. Prokopowich, and L. Wright. 1981. *Unpublished.* Kodiak management area finfish annual report, 1981. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Region IV Report, Kodiak, Alaska.
- Manthey, K., D. Prokopowich, and L. Wright. 1983. *Unpublished.* Kodiak management area finfish annual report, 1983. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Region IV Report, Kodiak, Alaska.
- Nelson, P. A., and D. Lloyd. 2001. Escapement goals for Pacific salmon in the Kodiak, Chignik and Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands areas of Alaska. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Regional Information Report 4K01-66, Kodiak.
- Nelson, P. A., M. J. Witteveen, S. G. Honnold, I. Vining, and J. J. Hasbrouck. 2005. Review of salmon escapement goals for the Kodiak Management Area. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Manuscript No. 05-05, Anchorage. <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidPDFs/fms05-05.pdf>
- Roppel, P. 1986. Salmon from Kodiak: a history of the salmon fishery of Kodiak Island, Alaska. Alaska Historic Commission, Studies in History No. 216, Anchorage.
- Spalinger G. 2006. Kodiak management area salmon daily and cumulative escapement counts for river systems with fish weirs, 1996-2005. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Management Report No. 06-06, Anchorage. <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidPDFs/fmr06-06.pdf>
- Wadle, J. A. 2004. The Alitak Bay district commercial salmon fishery report to the Alaska Board of Fisheries, 2005. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fisheries Management Report No. 04-12, Anchorage. <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidPDFs/fmr04-12.pdf>
- Wadle J. A. 2006. Kodiak management area harvest strategy for the 2006 commercial salmon fishery. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Management Report No. 06-26, Anchorage. <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidPDFs/fmr06-26.pdf>
- Wadle J. A. 2007. Kodiak management area harvest strategy for the 2007 commercial salmon fishery. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Management Report No. 07-34, Anchorage. <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidPDFs/fmr07-34.pdf>

TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1.—Chronology of events affecting the management of commercial salmon fisheries in the Alitak District, Kodiak Management Area, 1960 to 2007.

Year	Event
1960	The Alaska Department of Fish and Game assumes management control of salmon fisheries. Weekly fishing periods set pre-season, with Emergency Order closures announced when needed.
1962	Fish pass constructed on barrier falls near Frazer Lake outlet.
1970	Continued poor returns of Alitak Bay sockeye salmon stocks leads to complete closure of the Alitak Bay District during June.
1971	Last year of sockeye salmon plants into the Frazer system. Adult returns are sufficient to ensure population buildup. Optimum Frazer Lake escapement estimated to be near 120,000 sockeye salmon. Management minimum escapement goal set at 175,000.
1975	Frazer Lake optimum sockeye salmon escapement estimated at 365,000 - 400,000. Management minimum escapement goal still 175,000. Upper Station sockeye salmon escapement goal set at 180,000. Fishing periods set in-season by Emergency Order. Limited Entry comes to Kodiak salmon fisheries.
1978	Frazer escapement goal first published at 175,000 - 250,000. Upper Station sockeye salmon escapement goal listed at 100,000 - 180,000, with interim goals for July (30,000), August (130,000), and September (20,000). Minimum of two single day fisheries in June allowed (June 14 and 22). However, only gillnet areas opened (Moser/Olga Bay).
1980	Frazer Lake sockeye salmon escapement (405,525) meets optimum level developed in 1975 (365,000 - 400,000).
1981	Frazer Lake sockeye salmon escapement goal raised to 350,000 – 400,000. Frazer sockeye escapement was high (377,716).
1982	Moser/Olga Bay Section split into two statistical areas to separate gillnet catch from Moser Bay vs. Olga Bay. Frazer sockeye escapement again high (430,423).
1983	Equal fishing time mandated for gillnet area (Moser/Olga Bay) and seine areas (Cape Alitak and Humpy-Deadman) during June. Harvest strategy recognizes possible upper Olga Bay closed water gillnet only openings in the event of sockeye salmon escapements higher than established interim goals. Upper Station sockeye salmon escapement goal raised to 150,000 - 250,000, with interim goals for June and July (50,000), August (175,000), and September (25,000). Weir installed near saltwater on Dog Salmon Creek (which drains Frazer Lake), in order to assess salmon buildups on Dog Salmon Flats and provide more timely counts of Frazer sockeye salmon escapement.
1984	More aggressive harvest strategy by ADF&G. First June 9 “commercial test fishery” for the Alitak Bay District. Poor sockeye salmon return to Frazer Lake; the effects of previous over escapements suspected. First gillnet mop up fishery in upper Olga Bay for late-run Upper Station sockeye salmon.

-continued-

Table 1.—Page 2 of 3.

Year	Event
1985	First gillnet “mop up” fishery on Dog Salmon Flats for Frazer Lake sockeye salmon. ADF&G salmon research staff begins development of formal sockeye salmon forecasts. Sockeye salmon runs broken down into early (pre-July 15) and late (post-July 15) runs.
1986	ADF&G early-run sockeye salmon test fishery begins in Alitak Bay. Second year of weak sockeye salmon return to Frazer system. Record late sockeye salmon run to Upper Station. Gillnet mop up fisheries in upper Olga Bay for early and late-run Upper Station sockeye salmon. Frazer Lake sockeye salmon escapement goal lowered to 200,000 - 275,000. Escapement goals for other Alitak Bay District salmon species first listed.
1987	Gillnet mop up fishery in upper Olga Bay for early and late-run Upper Station sockeye salmon.
1988	Alitak Bay District Salmon Management Plan placed in Regulations (5 AAC 18.361) Frazer Lake sockeye salmon escapement goal lowered to 140,000 - 200,000. Upper Station sockeye salmon escapement goal raised to 200,000 - 275,000 with early run (pre-July 15) at 50,000 - 75,000, and late run (post-July 15) at 150,000 - 200,000.
1990	New record sockeye salmon harvest in the Alitak Bay District. Gillnet mop up fishery on Dog Salmon Flats for Frazer Lake sockeye salmon, and in upper Olga Bay for late-run Upper Station sockeye salmon.
1991	New record sockeye salmon harvest in the Alitak Bay District. Gillnet mop up fishery on Dog Salmon Flats for Frazer sockeye salmon.
1992	Gillnet mop up fishery at Inner Akalura Section for late-run Akalura sockeye salmon.
1994	Gillnet mop up fishery on Dog Salmon Flats for Frazer sockeye salmon, and in Upper Olga Bay for late-run Upper Station sockeye salmon.
1995	Normally closed sections in Olga Bay (Dog Salmon Flats, Inner and Outer Upper Station, and Inner and Outer Akalura) given separate statistical numbers to allow discrimination of catches from those areas.
1997	Gillnet mop up fishery on Dog Salmon Flats for Frazer Lake sockeye salmon, and in Upper Olga Bay for late-run Upper Station sockeye salmon.
1999	Alitak Bay District Salmon Management Plan revised to include a pulse fishery; for every 10 days of fishing there must be 2.6 days of closure. Early-run sockeye salmon into the Upper Station managed with an Optimal Escapement Goal of 25,000, and the Frazer system sockeye salmon managed for MSY. The initial 33-hour commercial test fishery may occur between June 5 and June 13.

-continued-

Table 1.–Page 3 of 3.

Year	Event
2001	Earliest return of sockeye salmon to the Frazer system. Gillnet mop up fishery on Dog Salmon Flats for Frazer Lake sockeye salmon.
2002	<p>In January 2002, the Alitak Bay District (ABD) Salmon Management Plan was revised to include staggered opening times for the Cape Alitak, Alitak Bay, Moser Bay, and Olga Bay sections. The Moser Bay Section was created. The BOF created allocative objectives as a guideline for determining the effectiveness of the revised Management Plan. Weak sockeye salmon returns, no commercial harvest in the ABD except Humpy-Deadman Section</p> <p>In November of 2002, the Alitak Bay District Salmon Management Plan again revised, the current staggered opening times were changed so that all sections opened on the same day except the Cape Alitak Section which would open the morning following the day an opening occurred in the Alitak Bay, Moser Bay, and Olga Bay sections.</p>
2003	June 5 opening date, first staggered fishing periods, Upper Station mop up fishery
2004	June 5 opening date, staggered fishing periods suspended in July due to over escapement concerns to Upper Station. Gillnet mop up fishery on Dog Salmon Flats and the Inner and Outer Upper Station sections for early-run sockeye salmon.
2005	<p>In January of 2005, the allocative percentage objectives (used to determine the effectiveness of the plan) were rescinded and the staggered schedule of opening times in the Cape Alitak, Alitak Bay, Moser Bay and Olga Bay sections were retained but with equal fishing time between these sections and a staggered schedule of closure times.</p> <p>The sockeye salmon escapement goal for Frazer was lowered to 70,000 to 150,000 fish. The early-run sockeye Upper Station escapement goal was lowered to 30,000 to 65,000 fish. The late run Upper Station sockeye salmon escapement goal range was broadened to 120,000 to 265,000 fish. The Akalura sockeye and the Akalura and Upper Station coho escapement goals were eliminated. The Alitak District pink salmon goal was incorporated into an Archipelago-wide goal. The chum salmon district goal was changed from a range to a minimal goal of 28,000 fish.</p> <p>There was a June 5 opening date, a moderately strong sockeye run, but no mop up fisheries prosecuted.</p>
2006	Test opening delayed until June 9 with weak run and only sporadic fishing allowed, mostly during the late run, no mop up fisheries prosecuted.
2007	Department test fish program discontinued. Test opening delayed until June 9. Early sockeye runs weak and late especially at Upper Station. Upper Station late run was moderately weak. Only sporadic fishing periods allowed. No mop up fisheries prosecuted.

Table 2.—Historical salmon escapements by species in the Alitak District, 1970 to 2007.

Year	Escapement of Salmon				
	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum
1970	2	80,695	2,902	256,898	13,200
1971	24	163,793	4,031	333,800	6,602
1972	117	188,569	7,512	145,000	21,783
1973	35	150,157	6,308	128,566	10,821
1974	12	403,048	9,042	235,788	6,700
1975	6	163,124	13,513	235,744	27,220
1976	21	223,463	11,779	634,115	33,755
1977	205	218,355	9,762	411,508	46,520
1978	143	274,210	6,547	657,337	35,683
1979	53	332,325	11,605	569,185	9,815
1980	69	528,154	3,050	517,905	99,575
1981	22	579,494	8,733	625,206	68,110
1982	47	920,706	10,439	466,829	122,900
1983	169	467,305	14,754	440,358	117,917
1984	138	396,100	7,855	313,518	110,522
1985	341	933,852	10,798	798,638	53,168
1986	222	621,758	11,463	380,321	26,634
1987	104	295,667	18,563	512,694	123,248
1988	305	612,395	15,734	211,868	47,033
1989 ^a	160	771,359	20,588	2,710,821	53,199
1990	275	563,388	26,066	89,013	16,441
1991	283	636,591	32,235	468,244	139,520
1992	265	491,445	21,838	183,124	49,372
1993	337	458,485	21,205	949,662	23,742
1994	391	518,814	18,257	545,907	69,096
1995	470	470,931	20,188	3,796,345	66,438
1996	685	524,085	21,946	490,459	44,387
1997	662	572,170	23,192	505,001	68,857
1998	294	490,220	52,941	1,353,251	67,029
1999	282	509,382	14,018	965,492	124,549
2000	359	423,311	18,426	394,698	73,076
2001	367	321,782	15,469	767,986	45,286
2002	387	303,619	25,298	1,961,562	44,745
2003	724	562,020	34,872	899,658	69,588
2004	577	489,061	9,397	1,008,986	34,406
2005	335	385,274	4,987	613,906	60,388
2006	245	270,466	5,990	874,236	19,359
2007	141	321,412	4,519	243,305	35,736
Averages:					
1970-06	244	437,815	15,153	702,551	54,906
1997-06 all years	423	432,731	20,459	934,478	60,728
1997-06 even years				1,118,547	
1997-06 odd years				750,409	

Note: Includes systems without published escapement goals that contribute to the escapement.

^a Commercial fisheries severely restricted due to the M/V *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.

Table 3.—Commercial Chinook salmon harvest by gear in the Alitak District, 1970 to 2007.

Year	Seine			Gillnet			Total Harvest
	# Permits	Harvest	% of harvest	# Permits	Harvest	% of harvest	
1970	79	4	50	49	4	50	8
1971	119	23	70	47	10	30	33
1972	69	9	60	46	6	40	15
1973	45	2	50	38	2	50	4
1974	73	16	84	45	3	16	19
1975	46	0	0	45	0	0	0
1976	121	13	72	56	5	28	18
1977	75	12	60	55	8	40	20
1978	172	294	42	61	400	58	694
1979	149	82	76	63	26	24	108
1980	96	27	82	64	6	18	33
1981	94	39	87	64	6	13	45
1982	109	30	70	66	13	30	43
1983	158	140	88	68	19	12	159
1984	75	258	89	70	32	11	290
1985	125	158	79	75	41	21	199
1986	146	111	83	79	23	17	134
1987	153	93	89	73	12	11	105
1988	123	558	89	81	66	11	624
1989	^a	^a	^a	87	106	^a	^a
1990	158	667	83	91	140	17	807
1991	187	740	90	86	81	10	821
1992	141	964	91	79	92	9	1,056
1993	116	1,646	90	76	182	10	1,828
1994	111	1,794	92	74	152	8	1,946
1995	149	718	85	75	130	15	848
1996	138	467	82	80	102	18	569
1997	92	202	69	78	89	31	291
1998	71	1,394	94	77	93	6	1,487
1999	50	239	88	76	32	12	271
2000	58	390	90	77	43	10	433
2001	34	581	89	77	70	11	651
2002	13	13	100	0	0	0	13
2003	22	288	97	65	10	3	298
2004	32	1,263	96	71	53	4	1,316
2005	40	551	92	72	51	8	602
2006	24	51	93	60	4	7	55
2007	16	17	74	58	6	26	23
Averages ^b							
1970-06	96	384	79	66	56	18	440
1978-87	128	123	68	68	58	32	181
1997-06	44	497	91	65	45	9	681

Note: Harvest in numbers of fish. Data from ADF&G Annual Management Reports and fish ticket summaries.

^a Confidential data.

^b 1989 is not included in averages because of fishery restrictions and unusual fishing patterns due to the M/V *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.

Table 4.—Annual sockeye salmon escapements and current escapement goals for streams with established goals in the Alitak District, 1970 to 2007.

Year	Frazer Lake	Upper Station		
		Early run	Late run	Combined
1970	24,081	12,074	42,927	55,001
1971	55,366	5,873	98,936	104,809
1972	65,844	26,665	70,071	96,736
1973	56,255	19,534	68,099	87,633
1974	82,709	32,088	253,227	285,315
1975	64,199	7,122	75,851	82,973
1976	119,321	10,249	52,656	62,905
1977	139,475	18,294	53,163	71,457
1978	142,281	52,423	62,539	114,962
1979	126,742	39,656	135,401	175,057
1980	405,535	22,584	87,435	110,019
1981	377,716	57,442	124,136	181,578
1982	437,772	164,450	306,282	470,732
1983	158,340	105,981	183,269	289,250
1984	53,524	67,575	251,651	319,226
1985	485,835	22,361	413,456	435,817
1986	126,529	99,895	368,190	468,085
1987	40,544	73,634	158,561	232,195
1988	246,704	56,716	249,844	306,560
1989	360,373	62,770	223,518	286,288
1990	226,960	54,153	200,293	254,446
1991	190,358	49,725	243,161	292,886
1992	185,825	17,818	200,325	218,143
1993	178,391	30,490	191,891	222,381
1994	206,071	37,645	221,675	259,320
1995	196,362	41,492	203,659	245,151
1996	198,695	58,662	244,385	303,047
1997	205,264	47,655	230,793	278,448
1998	233,755	30,713	171,214	201,927
1999	216,565	36,521	210,016	246,537
2000	158,044	55,760	176,783	232,543
2001	154,349	66,794	74,407	141,201
2002	85,317	36,802	150,349	187,151
2003	201,679	76,175	200,894	277,069
2004	120,664	78,487	177,108	255,595
2005	136,948	60,349	156,401	216,750
2006	89,516	24,997	153,153	178,150
2007	120,186	31,895	149,709	181,604
1998-2007				
Average	151,702	49,849	162,003	211,853
Lower goal	70,000	30,000	120,000	150,000
Upper goal	150,000	65,000	265,000	330,000

Table 5.—Commercial sockeye salmon harvest by gear in the Alitak District, 1970 to 2007.

Year	Seine			Gillnet			Total Harvest
	# Permits	Harvest	% of harvest	# Permits	Harvest	% of harvest	
1970	79	19,528	24	49	62,016	76	81,544
1971	119	55,514	45	47	68,966	55	124,480
1972	69	6,681	30	46	15,446	70	22,127
1973	45	3,889	38	38	6,449	62	10,338
1974	73	33,323	49	45	34,420	51	67,743
1975	46	4,746	29	45	11,752	71	16,498
1976	121	28,304	29	56	68,711	71	97,015
1977	75	24,474	31	55	54,338	69	78,812
1978	172	88,921	41	61	129,380	59	218,301
1979	149	158,400	50	63	158,860	50	317,260
1980	96	36,252	18	64	161,514	82	197,766
1981	94	91,525	26	64	254,548	74	346,073
1982	109	67,168	14	66	409,694	86	476,862
1983	158	190,776	41	68	269,311	59	460,087
1984	75	126,515	33	70	256,214	67	382,729
1985	125	262,924	37	75	440,311	63	703,235
1986	146	522,383	42	79	724,983	58	1,247,366
1987	153	193,206	37	73	322,204	63	515,410
1988	123	470,529	42	81	653,318	58	1,123,847
1989	^a	^a	^a	87	1,284,067	^a	^a
1990	158	690,818	48	91	744,643	52	1,435,461
1991	187	864,944	42	86	1,197,774	58	2,062,718
1992	141	248,699	47	79	276,459	53	525,158
1993	116	474,096	47	76	524,655	53	998,751
1994	111	430,462	46	74	500,866	54	931,328
1995	149	890,194	53	75	782,998	47	1,673,192
1996	138	676,011	46	80	782,204	54	1,458,215
1997	92	282,047	41	78	403,588	59	685,635
1998	71	435,018	43	77	567,572	57	1,002,590
1999	50	193,096	31	76	438,260	69	631,356
2000	58	237,614	43	77	321,060	57	558,674
2001	34	166,550	36	77	295,235	64	461,785
2002	13	14,575	100	0	0	0	14,575
2003	22	111,455	33	65	229,947	67	341,402
2004	32	448,128	39	71	708,411	61	1,156,539
2005	40	308,394	40	72	469,511	60	777,905
2006	24	20,964	24	60	65,322	76	86,286
2007	16	16,829	20	58	68,640	80	85,469
Averages ^b :							
1970-06	96	246,615	39	66	344,748	61	591,363
1978-87	128	173,807	36	68	312,702	64	486,509
1997-06	44	221,784	43	65	349,891	57	571,675

Note: Harvest in numbers of fish. Data from ADF&G Annual Management Reports and fish ticket summaries.

^a Confidential data.

^b 1989 is not included in averages because of fishery restrictions and unusual fishing patterns due to the M/V Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Table 6.—Commercial coho salmon harvest by gear in the Alitak District, 1970 to 2007.

Year	Seine			Gillnet			Total Harvest
	# Permits	Harvest	% of harvest	# Permits	Harvest	% of harvest	
1970	79	1,227	27	49	3,313	73	4,540
1971	119	777	34	47	1,484	66	2,261
1972	69	647	50	46	642	50	1,289
1973	45	38	30	38	87	70	125
1974	73	661	51	45	623	49	1,284
1975	46	1,586	97	45	41	3	1,627
1976	121	1,676	47	56	1,859	53	3,535
1977	75	572	43	55	771	57	1,343
1978	172	1,327	48	61	1,461	52	2,788
1979	149	6,840	46	63	8,167	54	15,007
1980	96	8,665	66	64	4,455	34	13,120
1981	94	7,611	45	64	9,400	55	17,011
1982	109	17,504	60	66	11,874	40	29,378
1983	158	15,825	55	68	13,122	45	28,947
1984	75	12,409	49	70	12,890	51	25,299
1985	125	22,707	52	75	21,207	48	43,914
1986	146	17,041	56	79	13,507	44	30,548
1987	153	8,481	47	73	9,478	53	17,959
1988	123	18,670	62	81	11,331	38	30,001
1989	^a	^a	^a	87	14,139	^a	^a
1990	158	6,300	35	91	11,876	65	18,176
1991	187	11,783	48	86	12,818	52	24,601
1992	141	11,107	45	79	13,441	55	24,548
1993	116	11,641	60	76	7,630	40	19,271
1994	111	18,186	56	74	14,126	44	32,312
1995	149	10,055	53	75	8,945	47	19,000
1996	138	18,967	53	80	16,562	47	35,529
1997	92	19,860	59	78	13,689	41	33,549
1998	71	17,004	53	77	15,181	47	32,185
1999	50	3,439	26	76	9,687	74	13,126
2000	58	4,919	49	77	5,212	51	10,131
2001	34	1,881	76	77	590	24	2,471
2002	13	1,060	100	0	0	0	1,060
2003	22	5,836	55	65	4,756	45	10,592
2004	32	7,366	46	71	8,531	54	15,897
2005	40	3,070	44	72	3,907	56	6,977
2006	24	1,652	37	60	2,797	63	4,449
2007	16	930	38	58	1,526	62	2,456
Averages ^b :							
1970-06	96	8,289	52	66	7,652	48	15,940
1978-87	128	11,841	53	68	10,556	47	22,397
1997-06	44	6,609	55	65	6,435	45	13,044

Note: Harvest in numbers of fish. Data from ADF&G Annual Management Reports and fish ticket summaries.

^a Confidential data.

^b 1989 is not included in averages because of fishery restrictions and unusual fishing patterns due to the M/V Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Table 7.—Commercial pink salmon harvest by gear in the Alitak District, 1970 to 2007.

Year	Seine			Gillnet			Total Harvest
	# Permits	Harvest	% of harvest	# Permits	Harvest	% of harvest	
1970	79	691,013	73	49	258,858	27	949,871
1971	119	955,531	90	47	110,649	10	1,066,180
1972	69	156,773	83	46	31,704	17	188,477
1973	45	32,486	65	38	17,446	35	49,932
1974	73	321,568	91	45	33,586	9	355,154
1975	46	210,456	89	45	25,255	11	235,711
1976	121	1,361,475	75	56	465,007	25	1,826,482
1977	75	738,853	77	55	222,820	23	961,673
1978	172	3,691,218	88	61	500,538	12	4,191,756
1979	149	1,550,402	93	63	114,008	7	1,664,410
1980	96	1,812,336	88	64	239,937	12	2,052,273
1981	94	1,807,562	87	64	266,067	13	2,073,629
1982	109	380,224	73	66	139,656	27	519,880
1983	158	1,338,208	94	68	90,318	6	1,428,526
1984	75	323,767	75	70	110,039	25	433,806
1985	125	907,028	86	75	150,912	14	1,057,940
1986	146	603,812	83	79	124,393	17	728,205
1987	153	831,927	91	73	84,948	9	916,875
1988	123	251,888	65	81	133,847	35	385,735
1989	^a	^a	^a	87	182,217	^a	^a
1990	158	125,678	87	91	19,249	13	144,927
1991	187	2,261,769	95	86	111,747	5	2,373,516
1992	141	42,942	72	79	16,326	28	59,268
1993	116	3,259,000	94	76	206,473	6	3,465,473
1994	111	1,024,739	91	74	96,093	9	1,120,832
1995	149	6,638,137	94	75	427,787	6	7,065,924
1996	138	339,155	61	80	214,269	39	553,424
1997	92	816,687	85	78	138,566	15	955,253
1998	71	1,266,107	74	77	438,474	26	1,704,581
1999	50	1,187,407	88	76	166,451	12	1,353,858
2000	58	169,953	70	77	73,208	30	243,161
2001	34	1,342,867	93	77	97,063	7	1,439,930
2002	13	1,078,120	100	0	0	0	1,078,120
2003	22	407,335	82	65	90,487	18	497,822
2004	32	1,075,327	76	71	344,861	24	1,420,188
2005	40	4,017,680	96	72	175,342	4	4,193,022
2006	24	2,743,633	95	60	129,337	5	2,872,970
2007	16	404,360	85	58	69,656	15	474,016
Averages ^b :							
1970-06	96	1,271,196	84	66	162,937	16	1,434,133
Odd Years	97	1,664,902	88	67	146,843	12	1,811,746
Even Years	92	963,003	80	63	186,119	20	1,149,121
1978-87	128	1,324,648	88	68	182,082	12	1,506,730
Odd Years	136	1,287,025	90	69	141,251	10	1,428,276
Even Years	120	1,362,271	86	68	222,913	14	1,585,184
1997-06	44	1,410,512	86	65	165,379	14	1,575,891
Odd Years	48	1,554,395	89	74	133,582	11	1,687,977
Even Years	40	1,266,628	83	57	197,176	17	1,463,804

Note: Harvest in numbers of fish. Data from ADF&G Annual Management Reports and fish ticket summaries.

^a Confidential data

^b 1989 is not included in averages because of fishery restrictions and unusual fishing patterns due to the M/V Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Table 8.—Commercial chum salmon harvest by gear in the Alitak District, 1970 to 2007.

Year	Seine			Gillnet			Total Harvest
	# Permits	Harvest	% of harvest	# Permits	Harvest	% of harvest	
1970	79	79,433	85	49	13,887	15	93,320
1971	119	178,454	93	47	12,983	7	191,437
1972	69	89,117	94	46	6,018	6	95,135
1973	45	19,880	81	38	4,528	19	24,408
1974	73	21,870	91	45	2,069	9	23,939
1975	46	1,731	61	45	1,122	39	2,853
1976	121	58,926	86	56	9,206	14	68,132
1977	75	62,652	88	55	8,317	12	70,969
1978	172	60,625	84	61	11,541	16	72,166
1979	149	15,245	68	63	7,217	32	22,462
1980	96	59,808	88	64	7,833	12	67,641
1981	94	38,722	63	64	22,791	37	61,513
1982	109	79,398	78	66	22,145	22	101,543
1983	158	85,491	79	68	22,295	21	107,786
1984	75	64,145	76	70	20,779	24	84,924
1985	125	57,077	67	75	27,683	33	84,760
1986	146	63,185	84	79	12,458	16	75,643
1987	153	37,865	63	73	21,858	37	59,723
1988	123	60,693	65	81	32,698	35	93,391
1989	^a	^a	^a	87	19,908	^a	^a
1990	158	32,083	64	91	18,221	36	50,304
1991	187	63,483	76	86	19,520	24	83,003
1992	141	19,642	57	79	14,938	43	34,580
1993	116	39,415	73	76	14,221	27	53,636
1994	111	91,468	82	74	20,723	18	112,191
1995	149	87,163	83	75	18,037	17	105,200
1996	138	45,536	71	80	18,714	29	64,250
1997	92	56,437	66	78	29,273	34	85,710
1998	71	24,492	60	77	16,054	40	40,546
1999	50	66,040	84	76	12,910	16	78,950
2000	58	55,467	83	77	11,722	17	67,189
2001	34	41,371	79	77	11,150	21	52,521
2002	13	10,164	100	0	0	0	10,164
2003	22	24,733	78	65	7,133	22	31,866
2004	32	23,104	60	71	15,244	40	38,348
2005	40	13,601	60	72	9,238	40	22,839
2006	24	44,768	95	60	2,136	5	46,904
2007	16	43,811	91	58	4,120	9	47,931
Averages ^b :							
1970-06	96	52,036	77	66	14,074	23	66,110
1978-87	128	56,156	76	68	17,660	24	73,816
1997-06	44	36,018	76	65	11,486	24	67,036

Note: Harvest in numbers of fish. Data from ADF&G Annual Management Reports and fish ticket summaries.

^a Confidential data.

^b 1989 is not included in averages because of fishery restrictions and unusual fishing patterns due to the M/V Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Table 9.—Chronology of commercial fishery openings in the normally closed waters sections of Olga Bay, in the Alitak District, 1983 to 2007.

Year ^a	Dates	Location	Targeted Salmon Stocks
1983	9/6-10/31	Inner and Outer Upper Station, and Outer Akalura	Late Upper Station Sockeye and Upper Olga Bay Coho
	9/26-10/31	Dog Salmon Flats	Dog Salmon and Horse Marine Coho
1984	9/1-6	Inner and Outer Upper Station, and Outer Akalura	Late Upper Station Sockeye and Upper Olga Bay Coho
	9/5-6, 9/10-12, 9/17-19, 9/24-10/31	Dog Salmon Flats	Dog Salmon and Horse Marine Coho
1985	7/3-6	Dog Salmon Flats	Frazer Sockeye
	8/22-25	Inner and Outer Upper Station	Late Upper Station Sockeye
	9/12-10/31	Outer Upper Station and Outer Akalura	Upper Olga Bay Coho
1986	6/22–30	Inner Upper Station	Early Upper Station Sockeye
	6/22–7/10, 7/12-17	Outer Upper Station	Early Upper Station Sockeye
	8/17-27	Inner and Outer Upper Station	Late Upper Station Sockeye
	9/5-10/31	Dog Salmon Flats	Dog Salmon and Horse Marine Coho
1987	6/17-19, 6/24-7/7	Outer Upper Station	Early Upper Station Sockeye
	6/25-28	Inner Upper Station	Early Upper Station Sockeye
1988	6/26-28	Outer Upper Station	Early Upper Station Sockeye
	7/11-12	Dog Salmon Flats	Frazer Sockeye
	8/14-20	Inner Upper Station	Late Upper Station Sockeye
	8/11-20, 8/23-25, 8/30-9/16, 9/19-10/31	Outer Upper Station	Late Upper Station Sockeye and Coho
	9/6-16, 9/19-10/31	Outer Akalura	Late Sockeye and Coho
1990	6/27-7/11, 7/28-30	Dog Salmon Flats	Frazer Sockeye
	8/16-18	Outer Upper Station	Late Upper Station Sockeye
1991	6/30-7/17	Dog Salmon Flats	Frazer Sockeye
	9/11-10/31	Outer Upper Station and Outer Akalura	Late Upper Bay Sockeye and Coho
1992	8/20	Inner Akalura	Akalura Sockeye
1994	7/20	Dog Salmon Flats	Frazer Sockeye
	8/24-27	Inner and Outer Upper Station	Late Upper Station Sockeye
1997	6/21-22	Dog Salmon Flats	Frazer Sockeye
	8/29	Inner and Outer Upper Station	Late Upper Station Sockeye
	9/7-10/31	Outer Upper Station	Late Upper Station Sockeye and Coho
2001	6/17-6/21	Dog Salmon Flats	Frazer Sockeye
2003	7/11-7/15	Inner and Outer Upper Station	Early Upper Station
	8/23-10/31	Outer Upper Station	Late Upper Station
	8/24-10/31	Inner Upper Station	Late Upper Station
2004	6/18-7/13	Inner and Outer Upper Station	Early Upper Station
	7/7-7/8, 7/17-7/18	Dog Salmon Flats	Frazer Sockeye

^a Prior to 1988 there were no defined sections in upper Olga Bay, but the equivalent areas are listed.

Table 10.—Changes in gear regulations affecting the commercial salmon fisheries in the Alitak District, 1983 to 2007.

YEAR	GEAR REGULATIONS
Prior to 1983	<p>The aggregate length of set gillnets used by an individual may not exceed 150 fathoms. No more than two set gillnets may be operated by the individual holding the gear license. Set gillnet shall be operated in substantially a straight line. No more than 25 fathoms of each net may be used as a single hook. Seine webbing may be used as a lead on the shore end between high and low water marks. The inshore end of a set gillnet must be attached to the shore above the mean low water mark.</p> <p>No part of a set gillnet may be placed or operated within 900 feet of any part of another set gillnet.</p>
1983	25 fathom of setnet may be used as a single hook, in any configuration.
1985	<p>Joint venture set gillnet sites allowed.</p> <p>Set gillnet attachment points must be 900 feet apart.</p> <p>When an anchor is used during operation of a seine only the shoreward end of the seine or the lead may be anchored; the seine shall be attached to the licensed vessel, and the vessel may not be anchored.</p>
1986	<p>Shoreward end of a set gillnet must be attached to the beach above the lowest tide of the day and cannot be attached inside closed waters.</p> <p>Seine webbing used as a lead may extend on the shoreward end of a set gillnet and may not extend more than 50 fathoms seaward of beach at low tide of day except for Moser/Olga Bay Section where seine webbing used from high tide mark seaward and no portion of the seine web may be in water deeper than five feet during the lowest tide of the day.</p>
1988	<p>For Moser Bay set gillnets outside Bun Point, minimum lead length of 20 fathoms or seine webbing from high tide seaward no deeper than five feet at lowest tide of the day.</p> <p>No minimum distance between set gillnet gear in Olga Bay closed water openings. No running lines or buoys in water prior to openings in normally closed waters,</p> <p>Shoreward end of set gillnet attached to point of land or rock within five feet of the lowest tide of the day (also defined rock - naturally located).</p>
1990	<p>In the Alitak District distance from attachment point to set gillnet limited to legal lead distance for that gear location.</p> <p>Purse seine maximum depth limit of 325 meshes with mesh not over 7".</p> <p>Set gillnets maximum depth limit of 125 meshes.</p>
1995	<p>Shoreward attachment point for Alitak set gillnet no more than 2.1' below water surface at mean low water (Alitak Bay tide). If attachment point under water at any time it must be marked by permanent survey monument and certified as no more than 2.1' below water surface by registered surveyor. Set gillnet may be attached no more than 2' from monument and never deeper.</p>

Table 11.—Annual sockeye salmon harvest in the Cape Alitak, Alitak Bay, Moser Bay, and Olga Bay sections, by section and run, separately and combined, in numbers of fish and percentage of total, 2002-2007.

Year & run	Section								All sections combined # of fish
	Cape Alitak		Alitak Bay		Moser Bay		Olga Bay		
	# of fish	% of total	# of fish	% of total	# of fish	% of total	# of fish	% of total	
2002									
Early run ^a	0		0		0		0		0
Late run	0		0		0		0		0
Total	0		0		0		0		0
2003									
Early run ^a	11,599	27%	10,109	24%	8,857	21%	12,139	28%	42,704
Late run	64,067	24%	72,306	28%	96,884	37%	28,480	11%	261,737
Total	75,666	25%	82,415	27%	105,741	35%	40,619	13%	304,441
2004									
Early run ^a	250,337	41%	163,481	27%	118,686	20%	73,761	12%	606,265
Late run	155,272	31%	123,366	25%	156,831	32%	60,424	12%	495,893
Total	405,609	37%	286,847	26%	275,517	25%	134,185	12%	1,102,158
2005									
Early run ^a	146,635	36%	139,018	35%	75,619	19%	41,033	10%	402,305
Late run	60,594	22%	109,945	40%	85,718	31%	19,096	7%	275,353
Total	207,229	31%	248,963	37%	161,337	24%	60,129	9%	677,658
2006									
Early run ^a	418	5%	2,773	34%	2,491	31%	2,467	30%	8,149
Late run	6,165	10%	25,874	41%	21,257	33%	10,460	16%	63,756
Total	6,583	9%	28,647	40%	23,748	33%	12,927	18%	71,905
2007									
Early run ^a	2,050	11%	4,614	24%	6,029	32%	6,362	33%	19,055
Late run	7,818	13%	14,057	24%	25,078	42%	12,500	21%	59,453
Total	9,868	13%	18,671	24%	31,107	40%	18,862	24%	78,508
2003-2007									
Average									
Early run ^a	82,208	24%	63,999	29%	42,336	24%	27,152	23%	215,696
Late run	58,783	20%	69,110	31%	77,154	35%	26,192	13%	231,238
Total	140,991	23%	133,109	31%	119,490	31%	53,344	15%	446,934

^a early-run sockeye salmon are assumed to have been caught prior to July 16.

Table 12.—Commercial salmon harvest, by species, with percent harvest by gear type, in the Alitak District, 1954 to 2007.

Year	Chinook ^b			Sockeye ^b			Coho ^b			Pink ^b			Chum ^b			Total ^b		
	Number	GN ^c %	PS ^d %	Number	GN%	PS%	Number	GN%	PS%	Number	GN%	PS%	Number	GN%	PS%	Number	GN%	PS%
1954	3	0.33	0.67	44,448	0.94	0.06	1,118	0.93	0.07	490,038	0.47	0.53	55,788	0.19	0.81	591,395	0.48	0.52
1955	38	0.74	0.26	56,058	0.89	0.11	410	0.68	0.32	1,656,363	0.15	0.85	100,031	0.17	0.83	1,812,900	0.18	0.82
1956	10	0.10	0.90	62,673	0.77	0.23	904	0.25	0.75	335,669	0.30	0.70	55,967	0.11	0.89	455,223	0.34	0.66
1957	7	0.14	0.86	15,365	0.88	0.12	378	0.31	0.69	410,620	0.12	0.88	49,661	0.27	0.73	476,031	0.16	0.84
1958	11	0.00	1.00	30,542	0.79	0.21	488	0.33	0.67	770,851	0.29	0.71	81,255	0.08	0.92	883,147	0.29	0.71
1959	11	0.18	0.82	24,888	0.59	0.41	378	0.30	0.70	544,592	0.23	0.77	70,589	0.08	0.92	640,458	0.23	0.77
1960	29	0.17	0.83	68,472	0.77	0.23	2,129	0.77	0.23	1,561,476	0.25	0.75	102,432	0.13	0.87	1,734,538	0.26	0.74
1961	23	0.04	0.96	145,781	0.67	0.33	1,470	0.49	0.51	1,589,027	0.14	0.86	60,600	0.18	0.82	1,796,901	0.19	0.81
1962	5	0.20	0.80	124,496	0.75	0.25	1,792	0.79	0.21	1,886,769	0.23	0.77	54,115	0.26	0.74	2,067,177	0.26	0.74
1963	30	0.07	0.93	54,992	0.60	0.40	1,202	0.31	0.69	1,522,856	0.14	0.86	42,836	0.10	0.90	1,621,916	0.15	0.85
1964	29	0.10	0.90	50,167	0.72	0.28	2,324	0.76	0.24	1,408,731	0.46	0.54	34,460	0.13	0.87	1,495,711	0.46	0.54
1965	16	0.06	0.94	68,876	0.68	0.32	688	0.16	0.84	1,129,185	0.11	0.89	20,604	0.17	0.83	1,219,369	0.14	0.86
1966	2	0.50	0.50	70,526	0.91	0.09	585	0.78	0.22	429,204	0.40	0.60	33,153	0.18	0.82	533,470	0.46	0.54
1967	6	0.00	1.00	14,227	0.82	0.18	50	0.00	1.00	84,918	0.66	0.34	17,377	0.55	0.45	116,578	0.66	0.34
1968	16	0.44	0.56	40,662	0.86	0.14	3,701	0.79	0.21	1,046,221	0.21	0.79	29,450	0.35	0.65	1,120,050	0.24	0.76
1969	27	0.37	0.63	98,722	0.54	0.46	7,240	0.07	0.93	3,768,917	0.08	0.92	45,134	0.15	0.85	3,920,040	0.10	0.90
1970	8	0.50	0.50	81,528	0.76	0.24	4,540	0.73	0.27	949,488	0.27	0.73	93,306	0.15	0.85	1,128,870	0.30	0.70
1971	33	0.30	0.70	124,480	0.55	0.45	2,261	0.66	0.34	1,066,180	0.10	0.90	191,437	0.07	0.93	1,384,391	0.14	0.86
1972	15	0.40	0.60	22,127	0.70	0.30	1,270	0.51	0.49	187,154	0.17	0.83	93,236	0.06	0.94	303,802	0.18	0.82
1973	4	0.50	0.50	10,338	0.62	0.38	125	0.70	0.30	49,932	0.35	0.65	24,408	0.19	0.81	84,807	0.34	0.66
1974	19	0.16	0.84	66,605	0.52	0.48	1,284	0.49	0.51	363,389	0.09	0.91	22,220	0.09	0.91	453,517	0.16	0.84
1975	0	0.00	0.00	16,515	0.72	0.28	1,627	0.03	0.97	235,720	0.11	0.89	2,855	0.40	0.60	256,717	0.15	0.85
1976	18	0.28	0.72	96,668	0.71	0.29	3,518	0.53	0.47	1,804,003	0.26	0.74	66,183	0.14	0.86	1,970,390	0.28	0.72
1977	20	0.40	0.60	78,805	0.69	0.31	1,343	0.57	0.43	961,673	0.23	0.77	70,978	0.12	0.88	1,112,819	0.26	0.74
1978	694	0.58	0.42	218,165	0.59	0.41	2,788	0.52	0.48	4,191,756	0.12	0.88	72,166	0.16	0.84	4,485,569	0.14	0.86
1979	108	0.24	0.76	317,906	0.50	0.50	15,007	0.54	0.46	1,664,249	0.07	0.93	22,454	0.32	0.68	2,019,724	0.14	0.86
1980	34	0.21	0.79	208,200	0.83	0.17	12,972	0.34	0.66	2,033,236	0.12	0.88	67,471	0.12	0.88	2,321,913	0.18	0.82
1981	45	0.13	0.87	346,073	0.74	0.26	17,011	0.55	0.45	2,073,629	0.13	0.87	61,513	0.37	0.63	2,498,271	0.22	0.78
1982	43	0.30	0.70	476,862	0.86	0.14	29,378	0.40	0.60	519,880	0.27	0.73	101,543	0.22	0.78	1,127,706	0.52	0.48
1983	159	0.12	0.88	460,087	0.59	0.41	28,953	0.45	0.55	1,318,526	0.07	0.93	107,786	0.21	0.79	1,915,511	0.21	0.79
1984	290	0.11	0.89	382,729	0.67	0.33	25,299	0.51	0.49	433,806	0.25	0.75	84,924	0.24	0.76	927,048	0.43	0.57
1985	199	0.21	0.79	703,186	0.63	0.37	43,914	0.48	0.52	1,057,912	0.14	0.86	84,760	0.33	0.67	1,889,971	0.34	0.66
1986	134	0.17	0.83	1,247,976	0.58	0.42	30,548	0.44	0.56	728,205	0.17	0.83	75,643	0.16	0.84	2,082,506	0.42	0.58
1987	105	0.11	0.89	515,410	0.63	0.37	17,959	0.53	0.47	916,875	0.09	0.91	59,723	0.37	0.63	1,510,072	0.29	0.71
1988	624	0.11	0.89	1,123,474	0.58	0.42	30,001	0.38	0.62	385,735	0.35	0.65	93,391	0.35	0.65	1,633,225	0.51	0.49

-continued-

Table 12.—Page 2 of 2.

Year	Chinook ^b			Sockeye ^b			Coho ^b			Pink ^b			Chum ^b			Total ^b		
	Number	GN ^c %	PS ^d %	Number	GN%	PS%	Number	GN%	PS%	Number	GN%	PS%	Number	GN%	PS%	Number	GN%	PS%
1989	106	1.00	0.00	1,284,174	1.00	0.00	1,613	1.00	0.00	182,217	1.00	0.00	19,911	1.00	0.00	1,488,021	1.00	0.00
1990	807	0.17	0.83	1,435,461	0.52	0.48	18,176	0.65	0.35	144,927	0.13	0.87	50,304	0.36	0.64	1,649,675	0.48	0.52
1991	821	0.10	0.90	2,062,718	0.58	0.42	24,601	0.52	0.48	2,373,516	0.05	0.95	83,003	0.24	0.76	4,544,659	0.30	0.70
1992	1,056	0.09	0.91	525,158	0.53	0.47	24,548	0.55	0.45	59,268	0.28	0.72	34,580	0.43	0.57	644,610	0.50	0.50
1993	1,828	0.10	0.90	998,751	0.53	0.47	19,271	0.40	0.60	3,465,473	0.06	0.94	53,636	0.27	0.73	4,538,959	0.17	0.83
1994	1,946	0.08	0.92	931,328	0.54	0.46	32,312	0.44	0.56	1,120,832	0.09	0.91	112,191	0.18	0.82	2,198,609	0.29	0.71
1995	848	0.15	0.85	1,674,169	0.47	0.53	19,000	0.47	0.53	7,065,939	0.06	0.94	105,224	0.17	0.83	8,865,180	0.14	0.86
1996	569	0.18	0.82	1,458,215	0.54	0.46	35,529	0.47	0.53	553,424	0.39	0.61	65,250	0.29	0.71	2,112,987	0.49	0.51
1997	291	0.31	0.69	685,635	0.59	0.41	33,549	0.41	0.59	955,253	0.15	0.85	85,710	0.34	0.66	1,760,438	0.33	0.67
1998	1,487	0.06	0.94	1,003,245	0.57	0.43	32,185	0.47	0.53	1,704,581	0.26	0.74	40,554	0.40	0.60	2,782,052	0.37	0.63
1999	271	0.12	0.88	633,579	0.70	0.30	13,126	0.74	0.26	1,353,933	0.12	0.88	79,000	0.16	0.84	2,079,909	0.30	0.70
2000	433	0.10	0.90	558,674	0.57	0.43	10,131	0.51	0.49	243,161	0.30	0.70	67,189	0.17	0.83	879,588	0.47	0.53
2001	651	0.11	0.89	461,785	0.64	0.36	2,471	0.24	0.76	1,439,930	0.07	0.93	52,521	0.21	0.79	1,957,358	0.26	0.74
2002	13	0.00	1.00	14,575	0.00	1.00	1,060	0.00	1.00	1,078,120	0.00	1.00	10,164	0.00	1.00	1,103,932	0.00	1.00
2003	298	0.03	0.97	341,402	0.67	0.33	10,592	0.45	0.55	497,822	0.18	0.82	31,866	0.22	0.78	881,980	0.38	0.62
2004	1,316	0.04	0.96	1,156,539	0.61	0.39	15,897	0.54	0.46	1,420,188	0.24	0.76	38,348	0.40	0.60	2,632,288	0.41	0.59
2005	602	0.08	0.92	777,905	0.60	0.40	6,977	0.66	0.44	4,193,022	0.04	0.96	22,839	0.40	0.60	5,001,345	0.13	0.87
2006	55	0.07	0.93	86,286	0.76	0.24	4,449	0.63	0.37	2,872,970	0.05	0.95	46,904	0.05	0.95	3,010,664	0.07	0.93
2007	23	0.26	0.74	85,469	0.80	0.20	2,456	0.62	0.38	474,016	0.15	0.85	47,931	0.09	0.91	609,895	0.24	0.76
Averages:																		
1954-2006 ^a	310	0.19	0.79	428,336	0.66	0.34	11,510	0.49	0.52	1,348,445	0.19	0.81	62,091	0.22	0.78	1,850,692	0.29	0.71
1997-2006	542	0.09	0.91	571,963	0.57	0.43	13,044	0.46	0.55	1,575,898	0.14	0.86	47,510	0.24	0.77	2,208,955	0.27	0.73

^a 1989 is not included in averages because of fishery restrictions and unusual fishing patterns due to the M/V *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.

^b ADF&G test fish harvest not included.

^c Gillnet.

^d Seine.

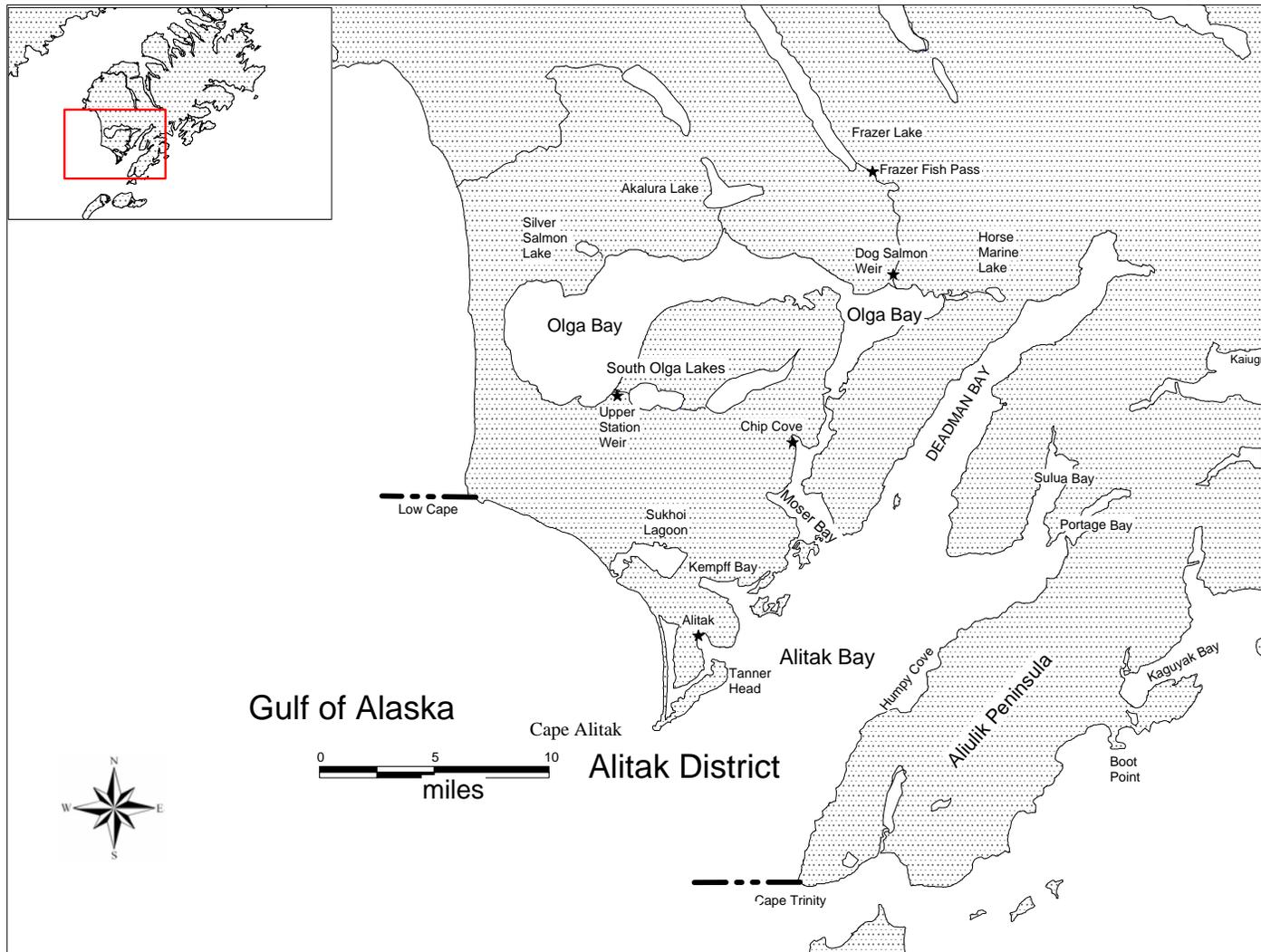


Figure 1.—Map of the Alitak commercial salmon fishing district and sockeye salmon producing systems.

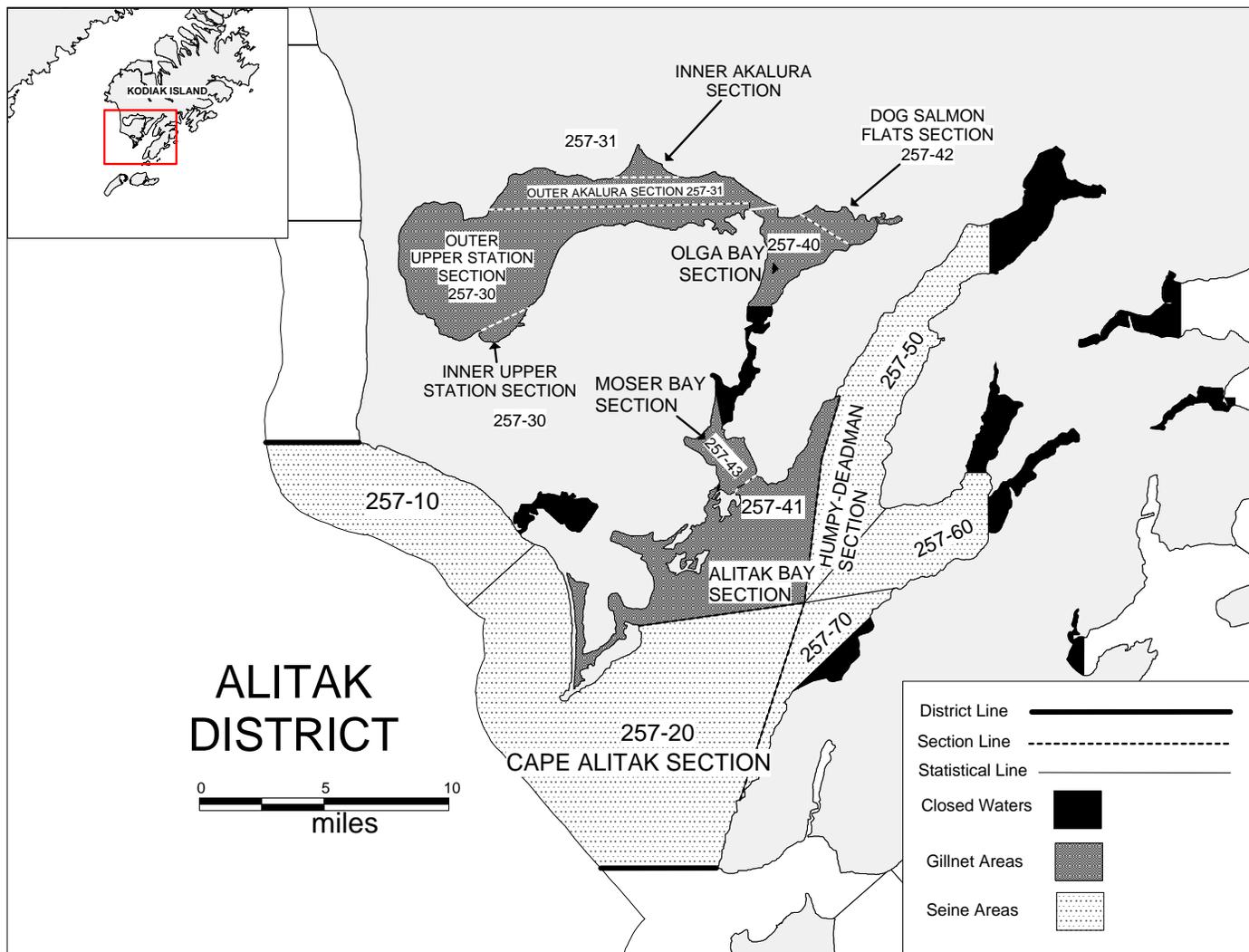


Figure 2.—Map of the Alitak District with exclusive seine and gillnet fishing areas identified.

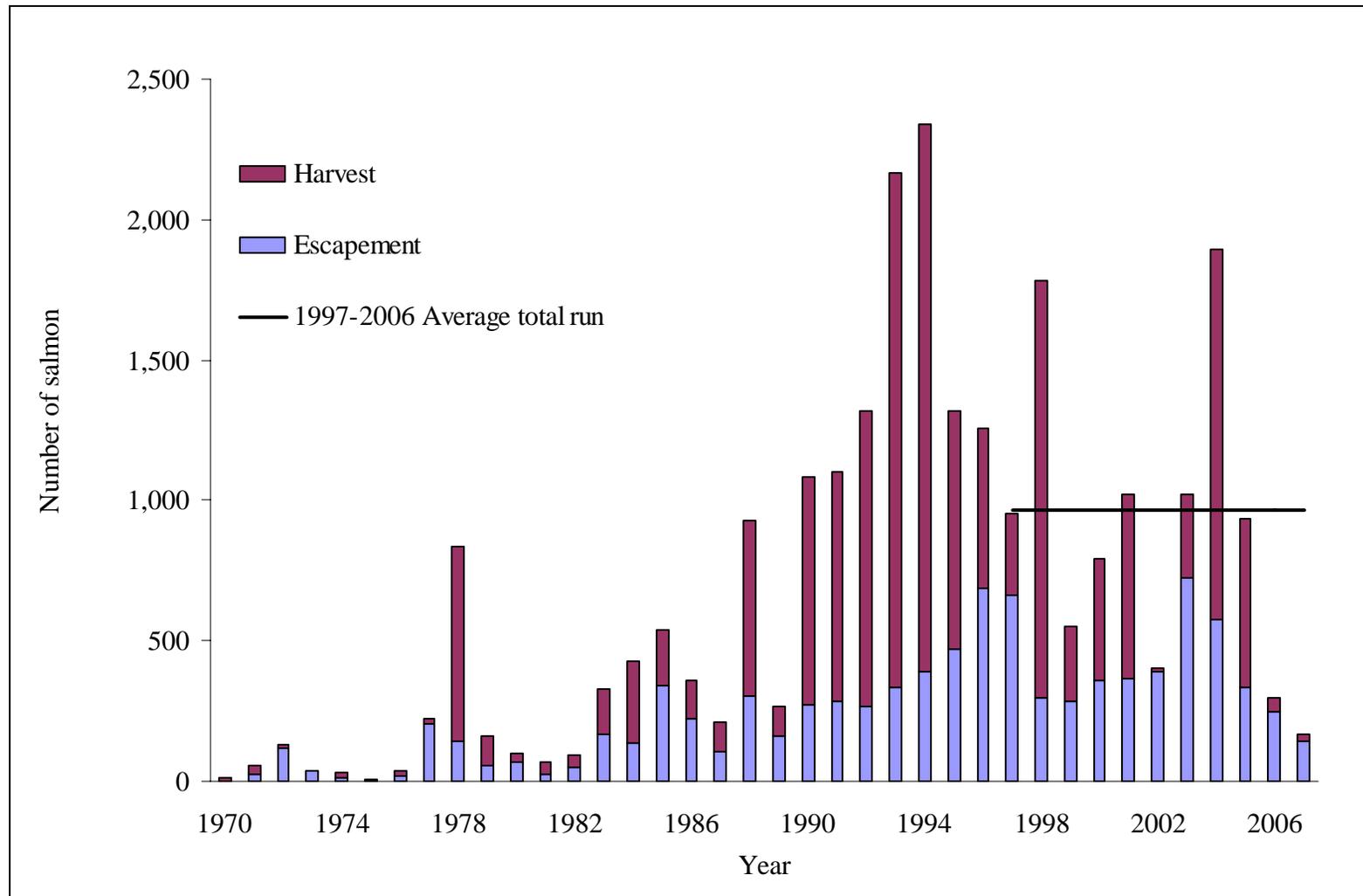


Figure 3.—Annual Chinook salmon commercial harvest and escapement in the Alitak District, 1970 to 2007.

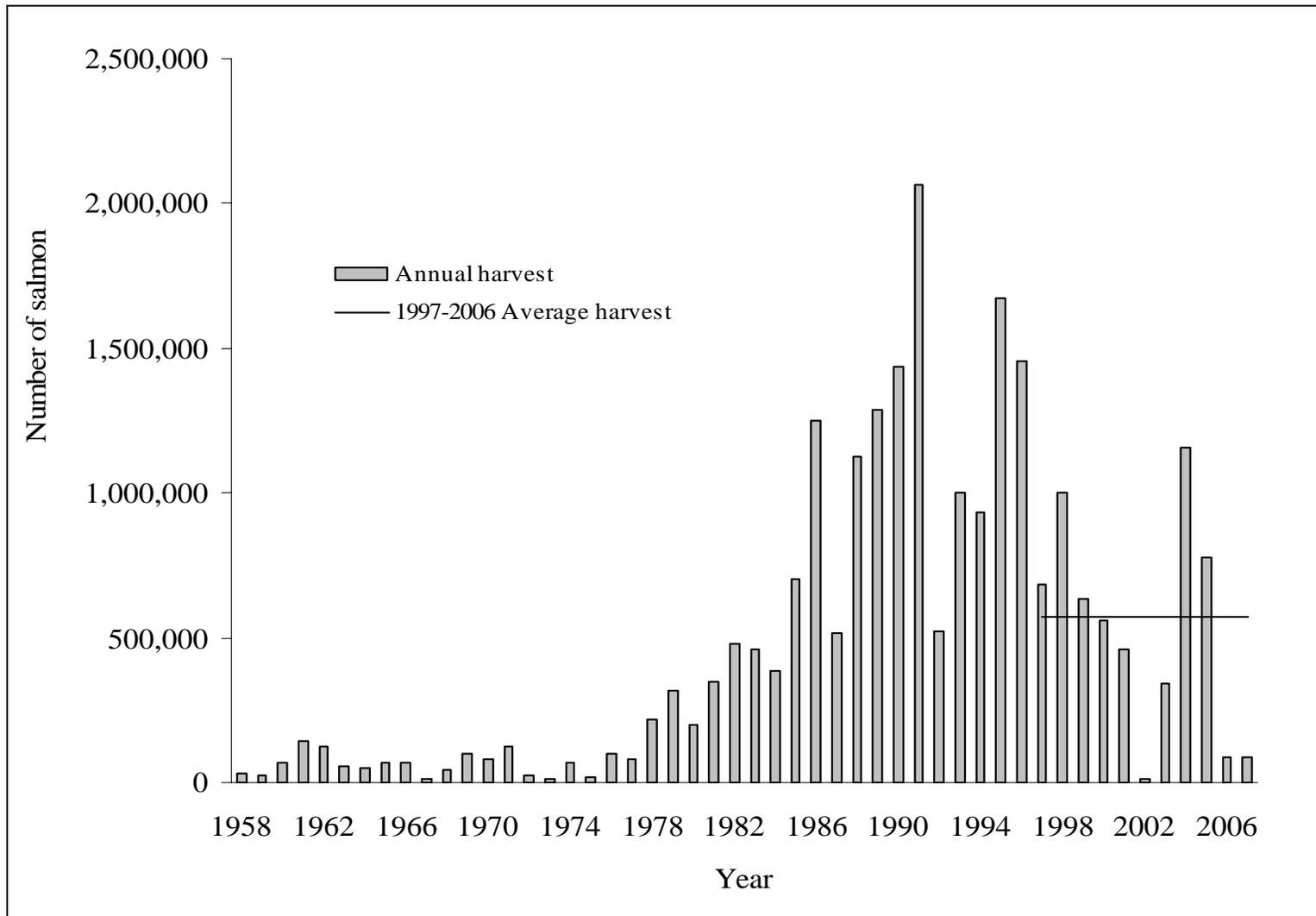


Figure 4.—Annual commercial sockeye salmon harvest, all gear combined, for the Alitak District, 1958 to 2007.

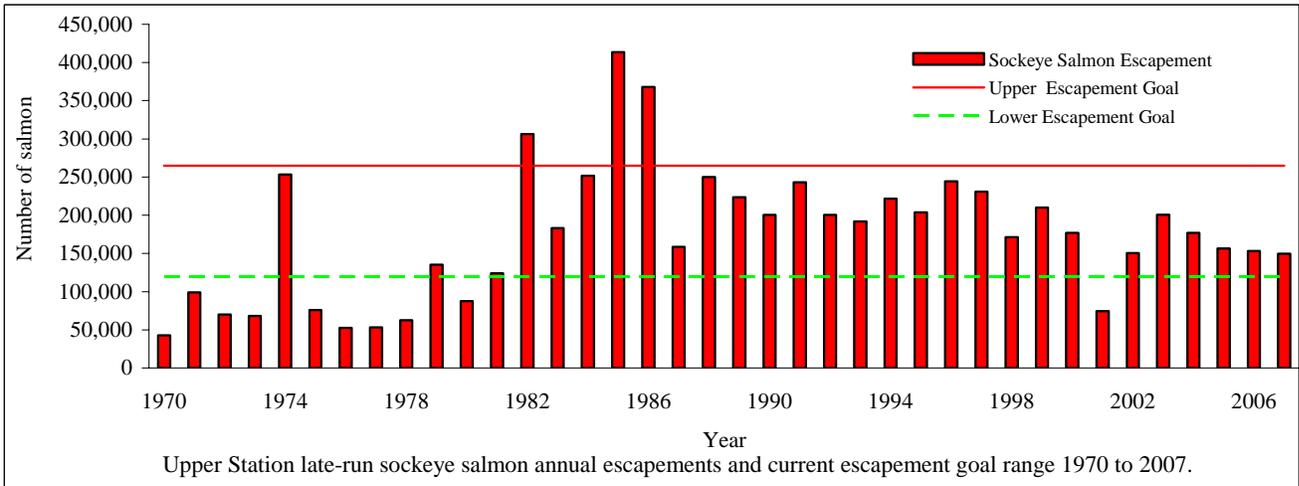
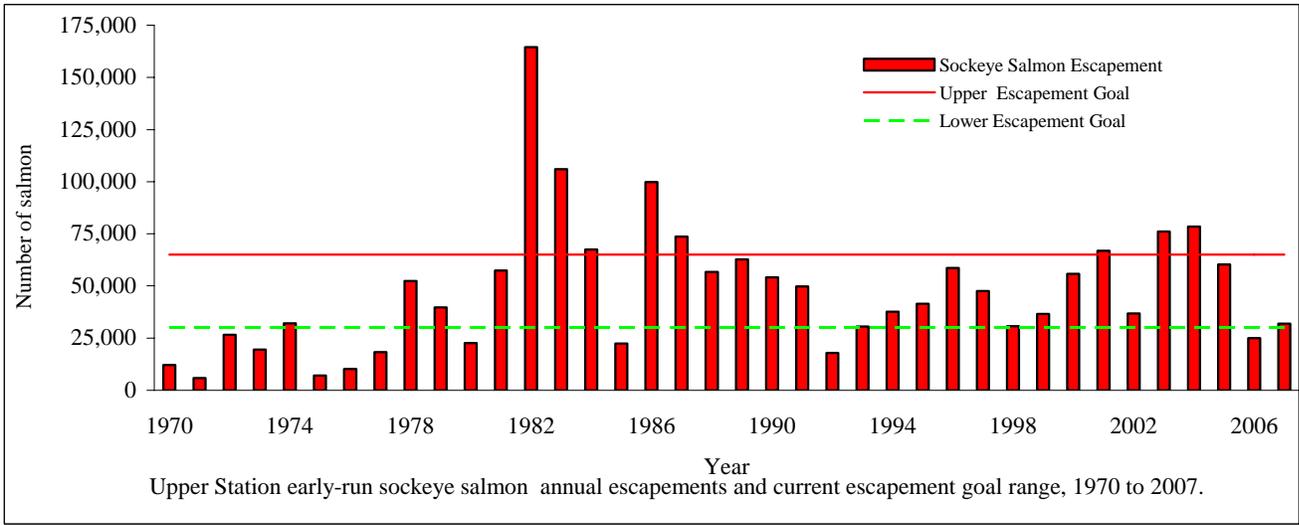
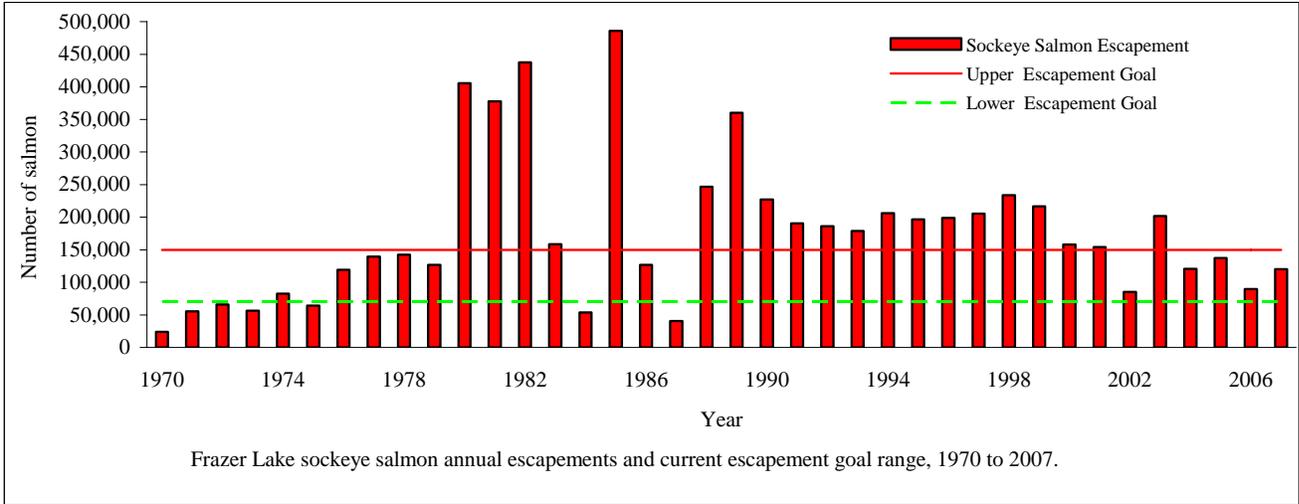


Figure 5.—Frazer Lake, Upper Station early-run and Upper Station late-run annual sockeye salmon escapements compared to current escapement goals, 1970 to 2007.

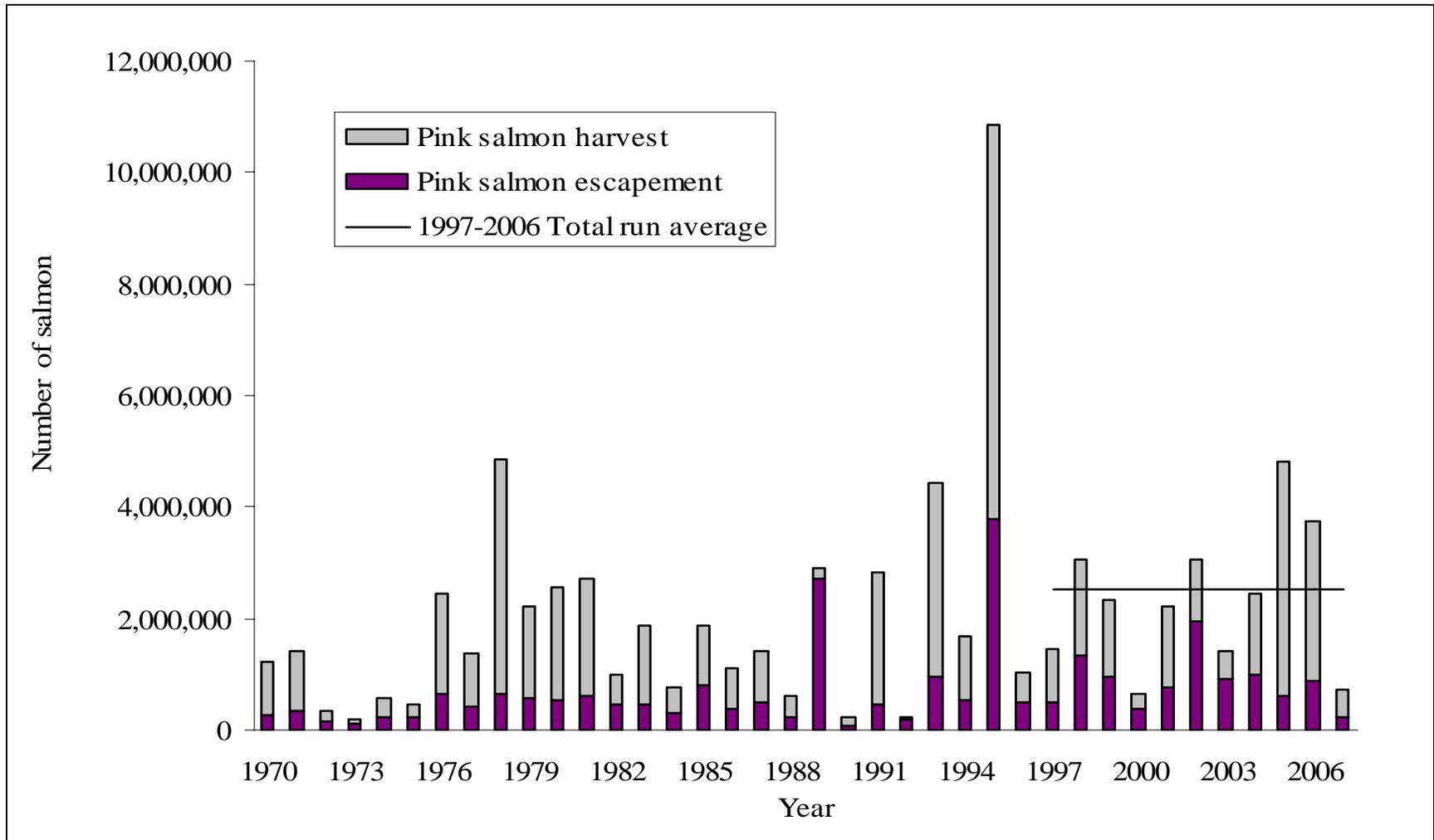


Figure 6 .—Annual Alitak District pink salmon harvest and escapement, 1970 to 2007.

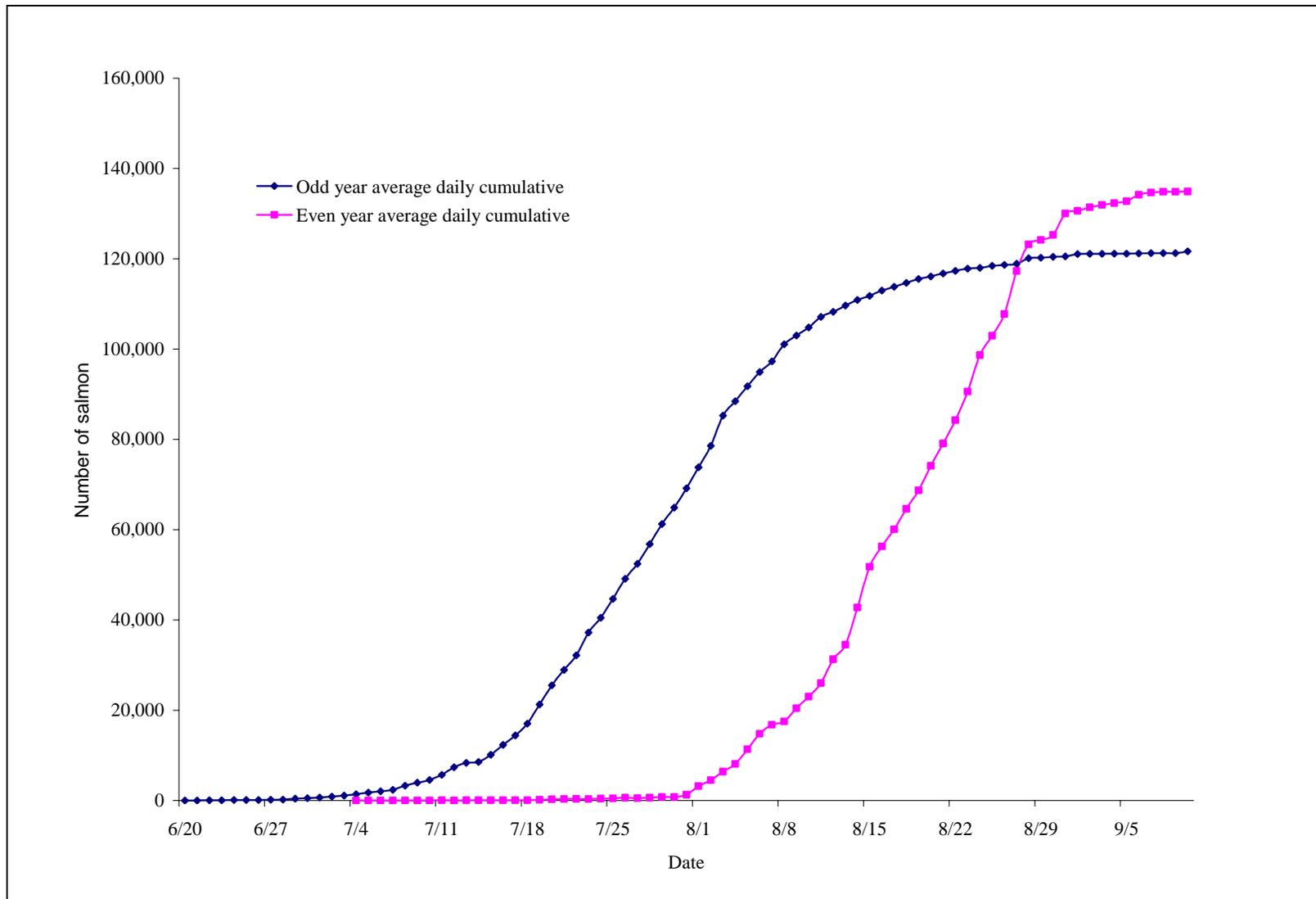


Figure 7.—Average daily pink salmon cumulative escapement in Dog Salmon Creek depicting the run timing difference and magnitude between even and odd years, 1983 to 2007.

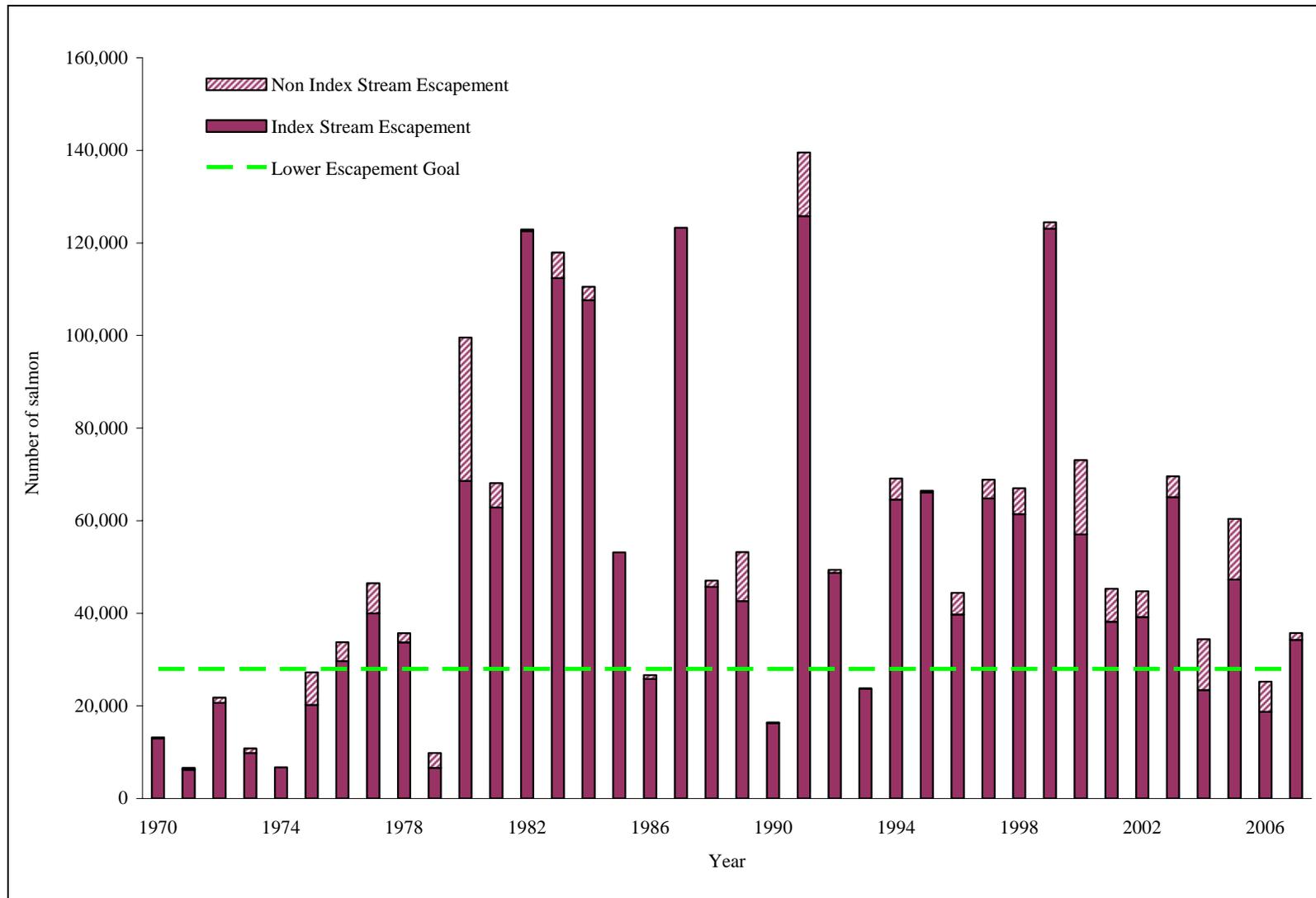


Figure 8.—Chum salmon escapement, district-wide and in index streams, compared to current indexed escapement goal for the Alitak District, 1970 to 2007.

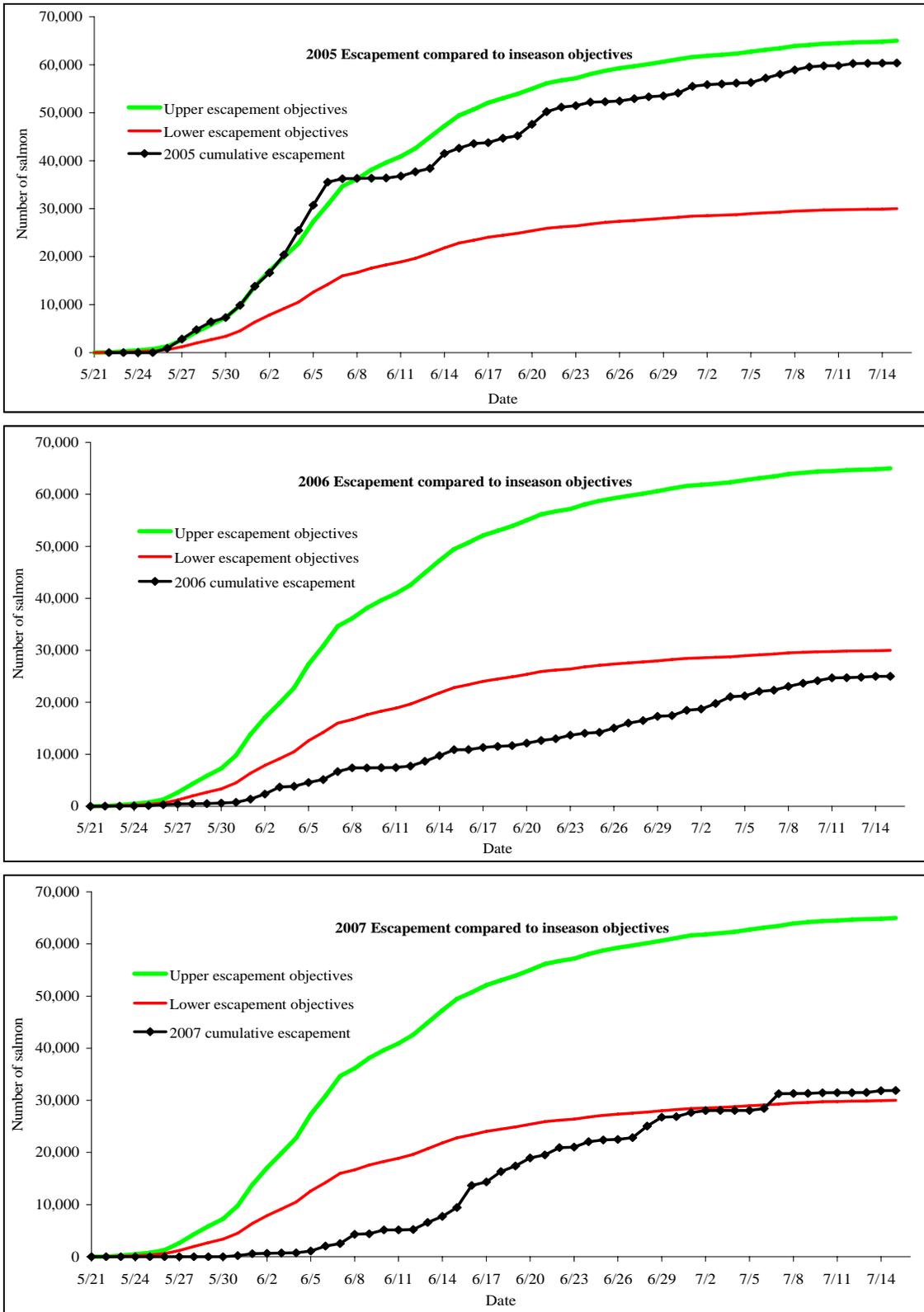


Figure 10.—Upper Station early-run sockeye salmon cumulative daily escapement and escapement objectives, 2005 to 2007.

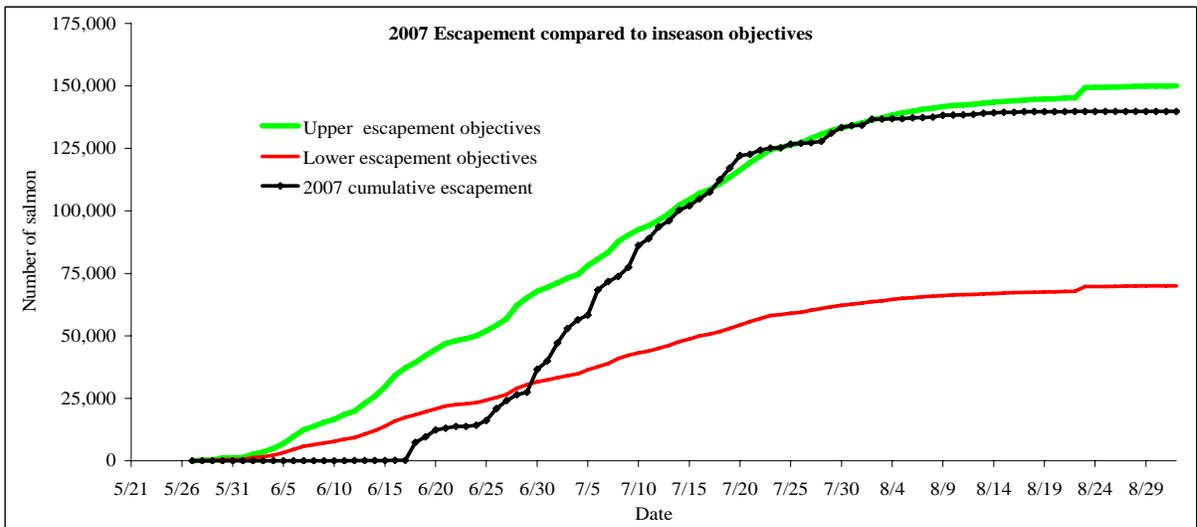
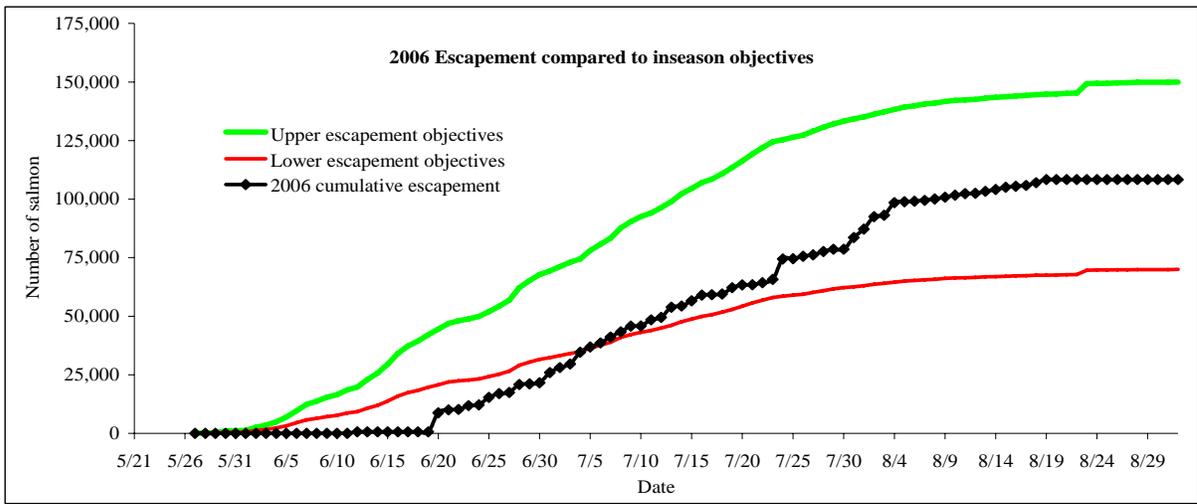
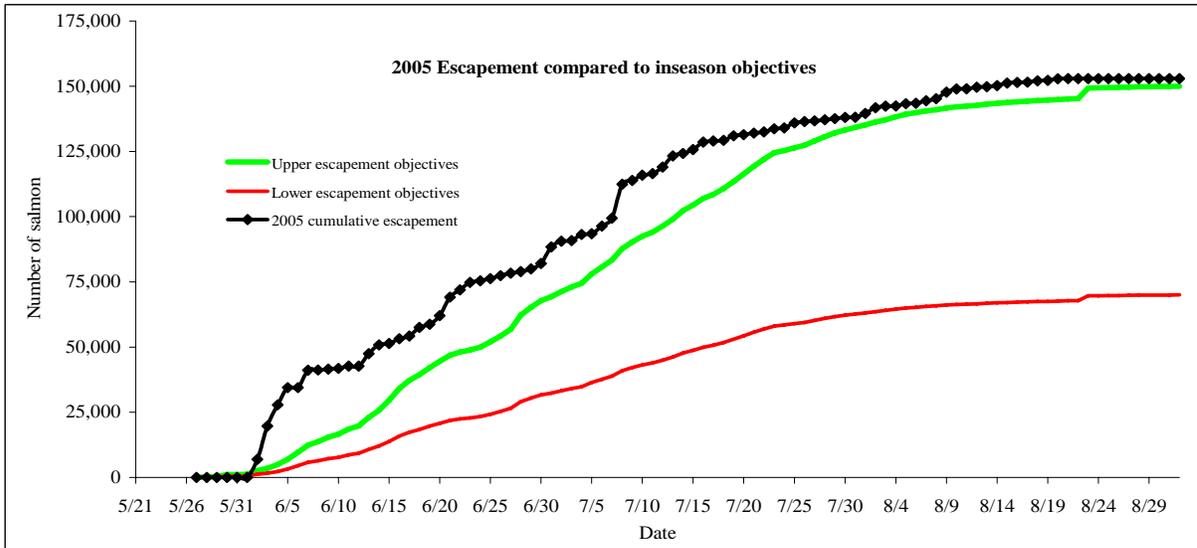


Figure 11.—Fraser Lake sockeye salmon cumulative daily escapement and escapement objectives, as counted through Dog Salmon weir, 2005 to 2007.

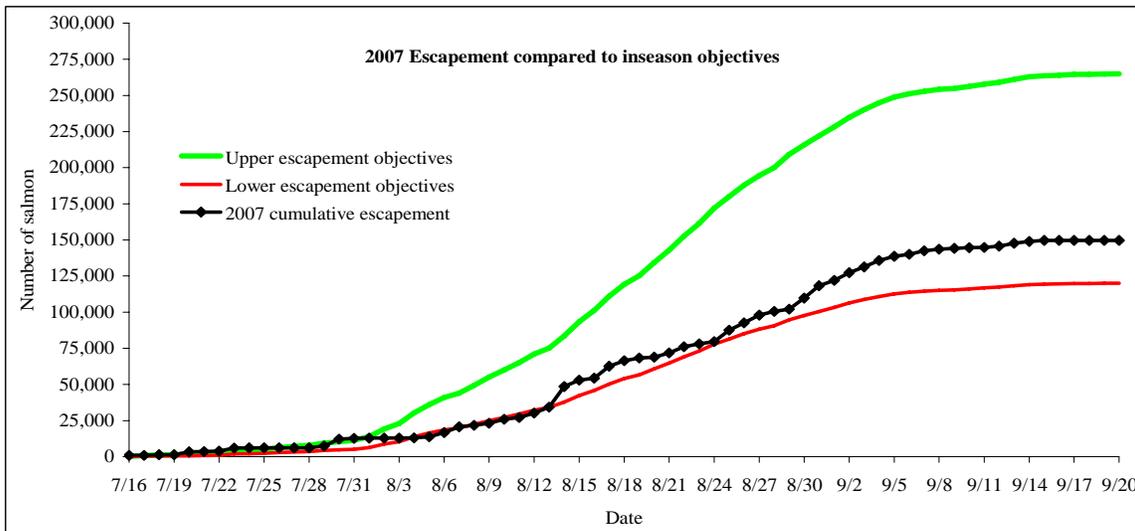
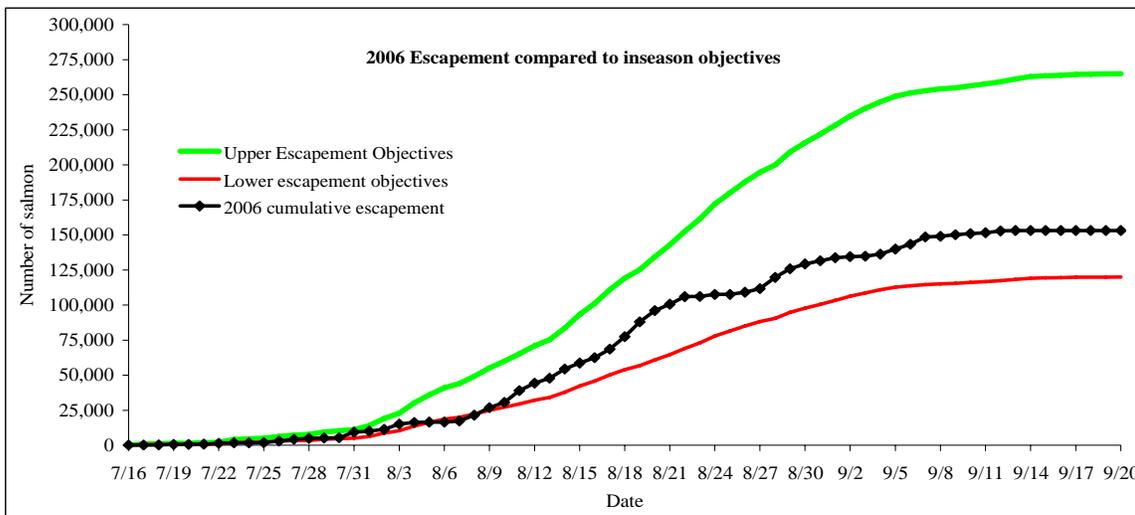
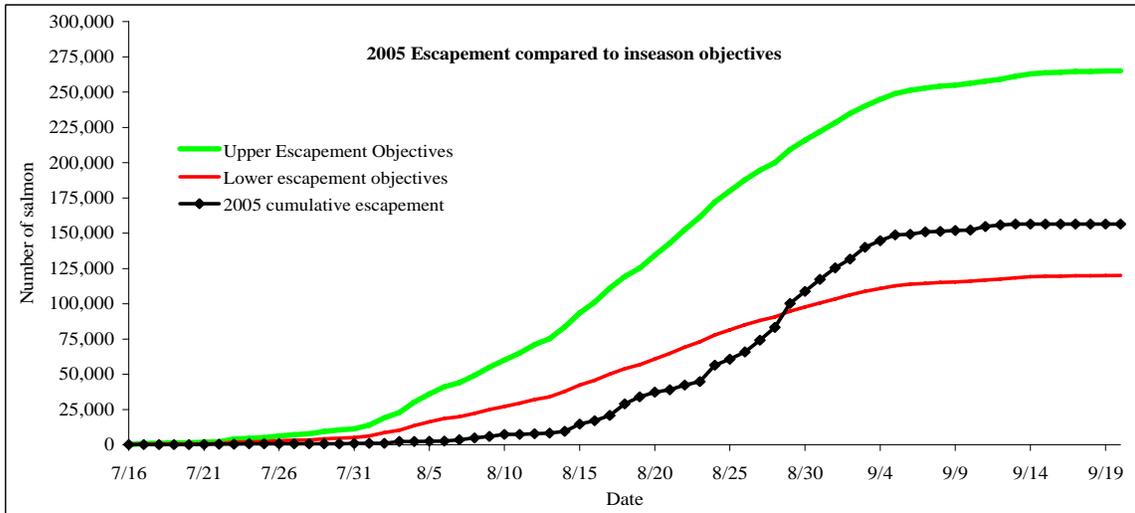


Figure 12.—Upper Station late-run sockeye salmon cumulative daily escapement and escapement objectives, 2005-2007.

**APPENDIX A. ALITAK DISTRICT SALMON HARVEST
STATISTICS**

Appendix A1.—Set gillnet daily salmon harvest, by species and section, in the Alitak District, 2005.

Statistical Area	Date	Permits	Landings	Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum	
				Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
Olga Bay	5-Jun	11	14	0	0	2,697	13,595	0	0	0	0	1	8
Section	6-Jun	10	13	1	21	1,912	9,862	0	0	0	0	0	0
257-40	7-Jun	11	13	0	0	937	4,802	0	0	0	0	0	0
	8-Jun	9	10	0	0	812	4,200	0	0	0	0	1	8
	9-Jun	9	10	1	19	865	4,695	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10-Jun	8	8	1	13	252	1,322	0	0	0	0	1	10
	11-Jun	7	7	1	19	175	847	0	0	0	0	0	0
	14-Jun	11	16	0	0	1,539	8,393	0	0	0	0	11	104
	15-Jun	12	15	3	36	758	4,035	0	0	0	0	10	70
	16-Jun	9	9	0	0	332	1,698	0	0	0	0	9	67
	17-Jun	11	12	1	16	215	1,128	0	0	0	0	6	46
	18-Jun	6	6	0	0	70	367	0	0	0	0	5	91
	21-Jun	12	30	4	51	7,577	38,882	1	6	6	26	286	1,858
	22-Jun	9	13	0	0	2,622	12,766	0	0	6	22	65	569
	23-Jun	11	15	3	46	791	4,133	0	0	5	21	34	323
	24-Jun	11	12	1	22	653	3,462	0	0	7	23	100	905
	25-Jun	10	10	0	0	365	1,898	0	0	5	20	33	274
	26-Jun	11	14	3	31	306	1,607	0	0	9	41	63	592
	27-Jun	9	9	0	0	268	1,530	0	0	12	52	47	502
	28-Jun	4	4	0	0	66	351	0	0	1	4	5	50
	1-Jul	12	22	0	0	3,348	17,541	0	0	77	318	86	723
	2-Jul	10	17	0	0	923	4,725	0	0	51	215	44	412
	3-Jul	9	10	0	0	229	1,232	0	0	19	80	76	715
	4-Jul	5	5	0	0	50	265	0	0	8	31	3	20
	7-Jul	14	26	0	0	5,887	30,738	0	0	177	676	100	812
	8-Jul	10	16	0	0	1,662	8,987	0	0	151	600	69	655
	9-Jul	10	11	0	0	493	2,691	0	0	125	436	113	1,080
	10-Jul	6	6	0	0	116	703	0	0	43	190	6	51

-continued-

Appendix A1.-Page 2 of 8.

Statistical Area	Date	Permits	Landings	Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum	
				Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
257-40	12-Jul	12	24	0	0	3,357	18,010	0	0	538	2,201	328	2,857
(continued)	13-Jul	12	16	0	0	865	4,569	0	0	309	1,240	149	1,300
	14-Jul	10	13	1	15	559	3,105	0	0	481	1,981	88	779
	15-Jul	11	15	0	0	332	1,773	0	0	428	1,681	182	1,530
	16-Jul	9	9	0	0	145	804	0	0	116	497	30	301
	17-Jul	8	8	0	0	54	297	0	0	39	158	21	186
	18-Jul	6	6	0	0	143	763	0	0	66	276	36	242
	19-Jul	5	7	0	0	379	2,007	0	0	125	489	8	82
	20-Jul	5	5	0	0	347	1,862	0	0	123	463	13	115
	21-Jul	6	8	0	0	422	2,233	0	0	176	673	9	59
	22-Jul	6	7	0	0	307	1,607	0	0	178	653	10	94
	23-Jul	4	4	0	0	108	546	0	0	94	380	20	193
	24-Jul	8	9	0	0	415	2,191	0	0	239	957	22	171
	25-Jul	7	8	0	0	264	1,433	0	0	440	1,768	14	98
	26-Jul	5	5	0	0	166	903	0	0	277	1,015	8	73
	27-Jul	6	6	0	0	265	1,451	0	0	240	894	15	152
	28-Jul	7	7	0	0	217	1,158	0	0	265	1,014	10	84
	29-Jul	6	6	0	0	218	1,157	0	0	169	660	3	28
	30-Jul	3	3	0	0	123	658	0	0	81	311	1	7
	2-Aug	9	20	0	0	2,224	12,258	5	33	849	3,399	63	574
	3-Aug	7	10	0	0	1,020	5,856	6	46	1,019	4,015	83	765
	4-Aug	7	7	0	0	249	1,297	3	18	376	1,415	33	279
	5-Aug	6	6	0	0	163	878	0	0	246	1,008	8	75
	9-Aug	10	22	0	0	2,763	15,201	11	71	1,274	4,989	95	874
	10-Aug	9	9	0	0	241	1,254	5	32	286	1,185	23	208
	11-Aug	8	8	1	5	174	938	11	81	336	1,285	34	320
	12-Aug	6	6	0	0	180	976	5	40	293	1,236	7	68
	19-Aug	9	16	0	0	2,300	12,454	44	369	1,104	4,216	73	716
	20-Aug	8	9	0	0	587	3,286	57	384	428	1,671	23	211
	4-Sep	7	13	0	0	1,902	10,746	201	1,836	26	104	45	330
	5-Sep	10	13	0	0	1,399	8,080	212	1,900	16	58	41	290

Appendix A1.--Page 3 of 8.

Statistical Area	Date	Permits	Landings	Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum	
				Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
257-40	6-Sep	5	6	0	0	498	2,785	62	547	3	12	12	96
(continued)	7-Sep	5	5	0	0	507	3,016	97	851	15	63	22	207
	8-Sep	4	4	0	0	314	1,791	25	203	0	0	10	87
	9-Sep	4	4	0	0	422	2,326	44	384	0	0	19	138
	10-Sep	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	11-Sep	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	12-Sep	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	13-Sep	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Total	29	684	21	294	60,129	319,530	894	7,818	11,357	44,722	2,776	23,860
	Avg. wt.				14.0		5.3		8.7		3.9		8.6
Moser Bay	5-Jun	14	16	2	45	2,996	15,344	0	0	0	0	0	0
Section	6-Jun	13	23	3	64	2,901	14,821	0	0	0	0	0	0
257-43	7-Jun	11	13	0	0	1,970	10,348	0	0	1	4	0	0
	8-Jun	12	23	0	0	3,141	16,195	0	0	1	4	0	0
	9-Jun	11	19	1	16	2,125	10,860	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10-Jun	12	16	1	18	1,410	7,346	0	0	0	0	4	30
	11-Jun	10	10	0	0	616	3,196	0	0	0	0	0	0
	14-Jun	12	14	0	0	2,397	12,537	0	0	0	0	2	27
	15-Jun	13	17	1	17	1,901	10,458	0	0	2	7	6	51
	16-Jun	14	21	1	14	2,387	12,403	0	0	0	0	2	20
	17-Jun	14	19	1	17	2,272	11,748	0	0	4	14	19	137
	18-Jun	12	13	1	21	643	3,529	0	0	0	0	5	41
	21-Jun	12	14	1	12	4,046	20,344	0	0	6	23	22	151
	22-Jun	13	17	1	16	2,672	13,306	0	0	5	19	20	177
	23-Jun	15	21	1	4	2,030	11,094	0	0	11	44	48	446
	24-Jun	14	18	0	0	2,249	12,041	0	0	13	52	36	308
	25-Jun	12	15	0	0	1,614	8,556	1	7	21	91	47	363
	26-Jun	11	20	1	16	1,830	9,422	0	0	53	197	44	390

-continued-

Appendix A1.--Page 4 of 8.

Statistical Area	Date	Permits	Landings	Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum	
				Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
257-43	27-Jun	12	18	0	0	1,430	7,815	0	0	57	218	39	335
(continued)	28-Jun	12	15	1	16	868	4,616	0	0	34	140	38	314
	1-Jul	10	15	1	14	5,199	27,060	1	5	153	584	132	1,017
	2-Jul	12	20	3	38	3,404	17,636	0	0	176	671	127	994
	3-Jul	12	21	0	0	2,204	11,628	2	16	164	614	106	835
	4-Jul	10	13	0	0	1,240	6,721	2	17	88	319	96	795
	7-Jul	12	19	0	0	5,795	30,515	0	0	450	1,657	117	921
	8-Jul	12	18	0	0	3,921	20,644	4	26	513	1,901	82	583
	9-Jul	9	12	0	0	1,885	10,022	0	0	573	2,199	81	624
	10-Jul	8	13	0	0	1,210	6,656	1	8	493	1,898	58	484
	11-Jul	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	12-Jul	8	11	0	0	1,949	10,464	2	14	511	1,977	51	399
	13-Jul	13	19	0	0	3,416	18,195	0	0	1,367	5,996	130	990
	14-Jul	12	22	0	0	2,209	11,829	0	0	1,389	5,643	109	775
	15-Jul	11	16	0	0	1,598	8,557	4	32	1,291	4,868	67	547
	16-Jul	13	16	0	0	857	4,459	2	10	1,069	3,992	39	292
	17-Jul	10	14	0	0	1,130	5,886	2	10	1,125	4,444	44	459
	18-Jul	9	16	0	0	2,320	12,277	3	18	1,222	4,700	46	380
	19-Jul	12	22	0	0	4,040	21,997	4	30	1,711	6,538	54	483
	20-Jul	12	16	0	0	3,302	17,426	0	0	1,218	4,539	43	367
	21-Jul	12	21	1	19	3,156	16,221	1	11	1,948	7,936	46	403
	22-Jul	10	19	0	0	2,873	15,593	2	12	1,678	6,724	59	480
	23-Jul	12	17	0	0	2,861	15,683	2	12	1,944	7,717	34	305
	24-Jul	11	21	0	0	4,417	23,671	2	12	2,442	9,598	238	1,472
	25-Jul	14	19	0	0	2,118	11,539	5	35	2,130	8,543	262	1,122
	26-Jul	11	18	0	0	2,119	11,577	9	72	2,188	8,563	25	213
	27-Jul	11	19	1	21	1,648	8,852	7	60	1,987	7,692	21	190
	28-Jul	11	21	1	14	1,955	10,333	5	37	2,162	8,333	20	164
	29-Jul	11	18	0	0	2,862	15,298	0	0	2,211	8,329	18	158
	30-Jul	11	14	0	0	2,106	11,086	1	5	2,006	7,541	8	73

-continued-

Appendix A1.--Page 5 of 8.

Statistical Area	Date	Permits	Landings	Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum	
				Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
257-43	2-Aug	11	16	0	0	2,689	14,982	4	31	3,194	12,251	22	207
(continued)	3-Aug	14	22	0	0	1,800	10,123	7	47	3,401	13,092	29	262
	4-Aug	12	17	0	0	2,114	10,800	8	52	3,832	14,261	28	246
	5-Aug	11	15	0	0	1,306	6,706	6	44	2,971	10,664	22	187
	9-Aug	14	16	0	0	2,239	12,267	5	34	2,909	11,220	39	306
	10-Aug	14	24	0	0	2,317	12,377	26	197	3,799	14,557	55	441
	11-Aug	14	23	0	0	2,915	15,558	30	219	4,331	15,989	49	427
	12-Aug	12	17	1	14	2,269	12,255	22	169	2,771	10,298	22	185
	19-Aug	13	14	0	0	1,954	10,523	38	310	2,458	9,305	26	213
	20-Aug	13	16	1	7	1,778	10,011	107	782	2,769	10,893	24	191
	4-Sep	11	11	0	0	1,749	9,995	125	1,106	19	63	5	35
	5-Sep	9	14	0	0	3,117	17,555	139	1,250	13	50	16	135
	6-Sep	10	15	0	0	1,776	9,881	153	1,383	7	28	13	124
	7-Sep	10	17	0	0	3,213	17,877	110	1,080	3	12	6	45
	8-Sep	9	15	0	0	2,517	13,860	71	654	0	0	4	36
	9-Sep	7	10	0	0	1,869	10,222	67	694	0	0	17	156
	10-Sep	7	10	0	0	1,788	9,773	92	922	0	0	11	84
	11-Sep	6	6	0	0	2,665	15,669	149	1,511	0	0	39	300
	12-Sep	6	6	0	0	1,728	10,302	101	918	0	0	18	160
	13-Sep	6	10	0	0	2,220	11,981	83	682	0	0	17	129
	14-Sep	6	11	0	0	1,929	10,666	73	761	0	0	9	60
	16-Sep	5	5	0	0	2,002	10,494	71	609	0	0	5	36
	Total	34	1,123	25	403	161,337	862,178	1,549	13,904	66,908	257,060	2,921	22,280
	Avg. wt.				16.1		5.3		9.0		3.8		7.6
Alitak Bay	5-Jun	10	10	0	0	1,255	6,850	0	0	0	0	0	0
Section	6-Jun	12	19	0	0	5,533	28,153	0	0	0	0	1	5
257-41	7-Jun	5	5	0	0	440	2,424	0	0	0	0	0	0
	8-Jun	16	24	0	0	5,347	29,512	0	0	6	19	4	28
	9-Jun	14	20	0	0	2,570	13,895	0	0	2	9	0	0

-continued-

Appendix A1.--Page 6 of 8.

Statistical Area	Date	Permits	Landings	Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum	
				Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
257-41	10-Jun	15	21	0	0	3,067	16,535	0	0	0	0	4	31
(continued)	11-Jun	14	19	1	31	2,821	14,964	0	0	3	10	3	25
	14-Jun	3	3	0	0	462	2,607	0	0	1	4	1	5
	15-Jun	14	23	0	0	4,601	25,650	0	0	4	18	14	111
	16-Jun	15	20	0	0	4,146	22,624	0	0	3	15	5	35
	17-Jun	12	19	0	0	3,084	17,190	0	0	7	39	10	78
	18-Jun	17	25	0	0	5,472	30,960	0	0	17	61	23	219
	21-Jun	8	8	0	0	2,128	11,271	0	0	7	26	30	231
	22-Jun	17	27	0	0	6,804	35,528	0	0	49	202	57	468
	23-Jun	13	19	0	0	3,628	19,989	1	5	43	200	39	390
	24-Jun	15	24	0	0	4,270	23,397	2	14	48	233	54	480
	25-Jun	15	19	0	0	6,052	32,266	0	0	109	578	75	714
	26-Jun	14	23	0	0	2,393	12,315	1	5	34	131	42	363
	27-Jun	10	18	1	19	5,052	27,307	2	14	114	496	89	745
	28-Jun	13	20	0	0	2,963	16,538	3	18	117	438	86	678
	1-Jul	5	5	0	0	2,218	11,735	0	0	56	221	39	338
	2-Jul	14	24	1	10	8,177	43,863	17	122	560	2,165	184	1,469
	3-Jul	14	21	1	6	3,322	18,624	16	113	152	572	87	782
	4-Jul	14	25	0	0	7,501	41,447	52	375	487	1,770	177	1,443
	7-Jul	5	5	0	0	1,264	6,659	2	11	97	377	13	104
	8-Jul	17	26	0	0	8,886	47,029	21	132	1,189	4,577	113	899
	9-Jul	16	24	0	0	6,006	33,129	28	194	1,737	6,747	131	1,063
	10-Jul	14	24	0	0	4,789	26,167	20	152	511	1,974	78	638
	12-Jul	5	5	0	0	1,694	9,242	2	18	579	2,135	27	203
	13-Jul	14	21	1	15	10,108	53,410	29	172	3,347	12,719	194	1,533
	14-Jul	16	24	0	0	8,842	48,728	20	131	2,493	9,932	96	785
	15-Jul	13	22	0	0	4,123	22,866	7	52	1,399	5,253	67	560
	16-Jul	13	20	0	0	3,436	18,475	17	76	1,617	6,599	117	929
	17-Jul	13	17	0	0	3,812	19,987	6	35	1,475	5,816	70	607
	18-Jul	15	25	0	0	6,102	35,107	27	180	2,730	10,419	113	997
	19-Jul	15	19	0	0	5,075	27,580	31	211	2,565	9,903	99	855

55

-continued-

Appendix A1.--Page 7 of 8.

Statistical Area	Date	Permits	Landings	Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum	
				Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
257-41	20-Jul	12	21	0	0	6,067	31,782	25	166	3,065	12,121	93	785
(continued)	21-Jul	12	22	0	0	5,644	29,095	15	92	3,110	11,775	71	577
	22-Jul	12	18	0	0	4,059	22,465	13	91	2,828	10,393	73	623
	23-Jul	11	15	0	0	3,205	17,564	4	30	2,968	11,124	50	414
	24-Jul	13	19	0	0	5,378	28,268	17	120	5,010	18,288	80	668
	25-Jul	11	17	0	0	4,189	21,001	33	204	4,941	17,505	93	721
	26-Jul	11	17	0	0	3,976	21,916	22	161	5,486	19,288	81	638
	27-Jul	9	15	0	0	2,076	10,833	5	38	1,926	6,911	37	270
	28-Jul	13	17	0	0	4,942	26,053	14	91	2,426	9,315	55	485
	29-Jul	10	18	0	0	2,990	15,550	13	81	2,642	9,610	51	421
	30-Jul	12	19	0	0	2,312	11,989	27	152	2,660	10,224	68	559
	2-Aug	3	3	0	0	227	948	0	0	1,011	3,755	3	26
	3-Aug	14	23	0	0	3,788	19,876	13	97	8,681	29,703	59	469
	4-Aug	15	21	0	0	2,892	14,828	14	84	6,313	23,081	59	470
	5-Aug	14	20	0	0	2,360	12,320	9	53	3,784	13,566	41	331
	9-Aug	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	10-Aug	12	32	0	0	4,127	21,686	21	149	4,743	17,643	86	667
	11-Aug	15	29	0	0	4,150	21,628	37	259	4,744	16,646	69	559
	12-Aug	15	29	0	0	3,977	21,060	28	203	4,434	16,016	84	708
	19-Aug	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	20-Aug	13	29	0	0	3,641	19,678	98	695	4,062	15,004	98	765
	4-Sep	3	3	0	0	103	518	3	30	4	16	4	34
	5-Sep	7	19	0	0	3,476	18,164	137	1,008	3	9	19	139
	6-Sep	7	18	0	0	2,681	13,599	142	1,189	7	24	20	173
	7-Sep	8	19	0	0	2,738	14,213	85	664	5	15	18	153
	8-Sep	8	18	0	0	2,338	12,173	53	464	3	6	19	158
	9-Sep	5	9	0	0	2,044	10,736	73	650	0	0	11	83
	10-Sep	7	13	0	0	1,891	10,405	75	655	0	0	18	129
	11-Sep	6	7	0	0	1,201	6,918	47	444	0	0	3	25
	12-Sep	7	11	0	0	2,194	13,152	97	970	2	8	19	113
	13-Sep	5	11	0	0	1,109	5,880	24	184	1	4	5	34

56

Appendix A1.–Page 8 of 8.

Statistical Area	Date	Permits	Landings	Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum	
				Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
257-41 (continued)	14-Sep	3	3	0	0	570	3,215	12	104	0	0	2	16
	Total	37	1,190	5	81	248,045	1,332,893	1,464	11,189	97,077	358,164	3,541	29,099
	Avg. wt.				16.2		5.4		7.6		3.7		8.2
	Grand Total	72	2,997	51	778	469,511	2,514,601	3,907	32,911	175,342	659,946	9,238	75,239
	Avg. wt.				15.3		5.4		8.4		3.8		8.1

* Confidential data.

Appendix A2.—Purse seine daily salmon harvest, by species and section, in the Alitak District, 2005.

Management Unit	Date	Permits	Landings	Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum	
				Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
Cape Alitak	5-Jun	11	11	16	317	3,372	16,632	0	0	7	25	2	20
Section	6-Jun	5	5	0	0	943	4,695	0	0	0	0	0	0
(257-10 & 20)	8-Jun	13	13	6	109	1,233	6,339	0	0	0	0	1	10
	9-Jun	10	10	13	238	4,157	20,373	0	0	43	130	9	88
	10-Jun	7	7	11	230	3,381	16,958	0	0	35	110	15	150
	11-Jun	12	13	51	839	10,020	50,104	0	0	143	427	55	539
	12-Jun	3	3	1	17	257	1,289	0	0	0	0	1	8
	14-Jun	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	15-Jun	11	11	14	224	2,954	15,160	0	0	212	666	55	481
	16-Jun	8	8	24	396	3,194	16,496	0	0	140	447	93	751
	17-Jun	7	7	8	180	3,321	16,424	0	0	139	431	49	478
	18-Jun	11	11	23	389	12,300	58,933	0	0	1,674	5,033	253	2,049
	21-Jun	3	3	9	75	521	2,462	0	5	331	996	135	1,029
	22-Jun	8	8	12	206	2,739	13,093	0	0	684	2,117	189	1,548
	23-Jun	13	13	21	458	10,842	50,720	0	0	2,011	5,570	376	3,072
	24-Jun	10	10	14	313	8,087	37,874	0	0	1,430	3,977	331	2,682
	25-Jun	16	17	39	640	12,105	58,891	0	0	2,835	8,530	402	3,249
	26-Jun	9	9	14	209	6,597	31,914	0	0	1,735	5,238	321	2,588
	27-Jun	12	12	14	240	7,655	36,307	1	13	1,737	5,269	288	2,345
	28-Jun	8	8	4	85	3,786	17,854	1	5	827	2,495	160	1,314
	29-Jun	3	3	3	80	720	3,390	0	0	293	880	47	414
	2-Jul	8	8	15	259	3,033	14,379	43	331	2,382	7,175	168	1,364
	3-Jul	3	3	1	14	2,752	13,708	25	128	3,874	11,622	109	878
	4-Jul	6	6	17	256	6,160	30,691	60	366	6,394	19,421	263	2,164
	5-Jul	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	8-Jul	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	9-Jul	3	3	11	214	3,158	20,229	0	0	9,602	29,124	186	1,495
	10-Jul	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

-continued-

Appendix A2.--Page 2 of 4.

Management Unit	Date	Permits	Landings	Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum		
				Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	
257-10 & 20 (continued)	11-Jul	3	3	1	33	1,234	7,625	189	1,694	3,544	11,597	182	1,707	
	13-Jul	7	9	15	395	13,704	69,002	55	384	40,928	130,856	180	1,330	
	14-Jul	9	10	2	37	9,788	48,360	44	305	61,388	188,386	196	1,504	
	15-Jul	10	10	2	101	6,957	33,334	66	446	51,999	156,003	227	1,851	
	16-Jul	11	16	3	39	10,765	56,886	29	191	108,178	366,910	449	2,480	
	17-Jul	9	10	4	87	7,574	49,932	9	66	69,443	202,121	104	801	
	19-Jul	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	21-Jul	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	22-Jul	5	6	0	0	3,757	18,021	7	61	44,248	132,765	605	4,841	
	23-Jul	8	8	5	113	5,638	28,039	8	55	48,325	161,786	197	1,629	
	24-Jul	10	10	3	25	2,793	15,398	10	82	47,451	151,688	98	788	
	25-Jul	14	16	7	134	6,170	35,786	18	128	116,168	361,537	239	1,923	
	26-Jul	10	11	7	162	3,971	22,320	13	83	54,352	193,393	114	826	
	27-Jul	13	17	5	124	4,875	27,222	7	37	66,994	247,705	188	1,401	
	28-Jul	7	8	2	39	2,249	13,857	6	39	35,042	129,684	160	1,210	
	29-Jul	5	6	5	135	2,170	14,023	2	12	31,980	111,965	135	1,011	
	30-Jul	6	6	7	193	2,253	12,910	7	49	68,451	221,503	80	641	
	31-Jul	3	3	1	35	197	1,276	0	0	10,315	36,108	8	59	
	3-Aug	4	5	3	58	1,062	5,969	9	61	36,814	131,385	62	496	
	4-Aug	4	5	3	48	1,287	6,907	23	185	26,042	94,680	104	832	
	10-Aug	8	12	2	49	1,261	6,808	63	531	41,567	140,680	94	799	
	11-Aug	11	14	4	96	1,492	8,225	153	1,270	60,611	199,482	163	1,492	
	12-Aug	7	11	4	125	986	5,036	102	857	33,644	113,255	91	825	
	13-Aug	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	5-Sep	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Total		38	398	426	8,016	203,470	1,041,851	950	7,384	1,094,012	3,593,172	7,184	57,162
Avg. Wt.					18.8		5.1		7.8		3.3		8.0	
Alitak Bay Section														
(257-41)	5-Sep	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Total		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Avg. Wt.														

-continued-

Appendix A2.–Page 3 of 4.

Management Unit	Date	Permits	Landings	Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum	
				Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
Humpy/Deadman	5-Jun	6	6	10	173	1,301	6,725	0	0	0	0	2	25
Section	17-Jun	6	6	8	195	7,927	38,727	0	0	157	513	193	1,538
257-50, 60 & 70	18-Jun	3	3	0	0	505	2,526	0	0	51	151	16	148
	23-Jun	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	25-Jun	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	26-Jun	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	27-Jun	3	3	3	75	408	2,032	1	5	149	448	38	299
	28-Jun	3	3	5	72	2,541	12,148	0	0	1,033	3,102	76	605
	29-Jun	3	3	0	0	752	3,307	1	8	245	735	11	92
	2-Jul	11	11	19	350	7,240	34,386	60	405	6,585	19,758	229	1,824
	3-Jul	4	4	4	65	2,140	10,060	15	102	2,369	7,105	54	445
	4-Jul	4	4	3	127	5,699	28,552	33	210	5,772	17,308	104	836
	5-Jul	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	8-Jul	9	9	8	160	4,359	23,534	51	401	18,727	76,097	72	526
	9-Jul	8	11	10	233	4,985	28,426	50	414	33,677	112,145	80	607
	10-Jul	5	5	10	132	1,946	10,099	33	205	24,037	75,432	72	549
	11-Jul	7	7	4	80	2,606	14,942	31	238	23,947	81,463	139	1,184
	13-Jul	10	11	2	58	7,989	40,368	41	255	41,777	134,519	101	926
	14-Jul	5	5	0	0	3,429	16,876	4	26	26,564	79,695	47	380
	16-Jul	4	4	0	0	1,954	9,383	16	135	17,127	51,366	46	378
	17-Jul	7	7	1	17	2,047	12,011	0	0	31,737	95,189	43	341
	18-Jul	15	16	1	22	4,807	24,999	0	0	110,721	369,125	105	865
	19-Jul	13	16	3	66	6,388	30,581	18	110	134,722	470,834	200	1,665
	20-Jul	14	17	0	0	2,839	15,392	28	173	108,819	358,447	106	919
	21-Jul	15	15	0	0	3,010	15,843	28	242	108,016	360,598	126	1,001
	22-Jul	10	10	0	0	1,091	5,392	6	41	77,572	264,336	90	744
	23-Jul	10	12	0	0	1,556	8,686	0	0	83,048	252,774	87	719
	24-Jul	4	6	0	0	845	4,879	1	7	60,346	199,601	40	334
	25-Jul	5	7	5	61	1,706	9,523	7	41	62,386	225,189	164	1,312
	26-Jul	5	6	2	33	652	3,638	4	26	50,335	173,482	52	431
	27-Jul	3	4	0	0	166	947	0	0	33,132	112,282	10	81
	28-Jul	4	5	0	0	159	1,001	0	0	38,590	136,768	29	221

-continued-

Appendix A2.–Page 4 of 4.

Management Unit	Date	Permits	Landings	Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum	
				Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
257-50, 60 & 70	29-Jul	5	7	2	51	367	1,959	8	50	62,317	226,238	31	242
(continued)	30-Jul	8	10	0	0	314	1,614	0	0	89,632	275,655	50	401
	31-Jul	11	13	1	10	411	2,441	1	6	95,362	313,919	412	2,593
	1-Aug	13	13	0	0	309	1,725	0	0	121,849	403,443	81	662
	2-Aug	3	3	0	0	37	197	0	0	17,159	63,067	5	34
	3-Aug	13	14	1	18	365	1,946	11	73	108,109	366,581	219	1,382
	4-Aug	10	10	0	0	382	1,985	5	32	84,012	266,676	134	1,024
	5-Aug	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	6-Aug	12	19	2	47	681	3,530	3	25	133,098	443,271	90	739
	7-Aug	12	19	1	25	1,133	6,311	12	94	129,439	442,389	124	1,067
	8-Aug	10	16	0	0	814	4,437	10	113	84,676	303,335	74	648
	9-Aug	12	16	0	0	1,090	5,390	10	95	117,144	394,939	110	966
	10-Aug	6	8	0	0	1,252	6,260	26	189	35,706	107,143	122	965
	11-Aug	3	3	0	0	302	1,680	0	0	18,631	55,895	50	402
	12-Aug	9	11	0	0	535	2,741	26	188	48,618	151,970	106	913
	13-Aug	14	18	0	0	615	3,303	28	236	144,623	438,945	308	2,525
	14-Aug	6	6	0	0	181	931	10	100	50,538	160,100	99	849
	15-Aug	12	15	0	0	493	2,693	33	286	80,100	240,312	201	1,594
	17-Aug	11	11	0	0	259	1,288	35	264	37,966	113,906	158	1,270
	18-Aug	10	10	1	12	433	2,174	45	380	64,243	192,735	161	1,334
	19-Aug	10	10	0	0	903	4,518	57	480	71,302	213,912	271	2,170
	20-Aug	6	6	0	0	329	1,649	26	247	28,964	86,893	86	699
	21-Aug	6	6	0	0	239	1,199	36	328	48,156	144,474	184	1,462
	22-Aug	6	6	0	0	208	1,039	66	584	37,650	112,957	379	3,023
	23-Aug	3	3	0	0	176	881	46	367	19,028	57,077	25	225
	24-Aug	4	4	0	0	1,287	6,100	142	1,093	27,535	82,604	109	905
	25-Aug	5	5	0	0	2,196	10,325	156	1,437	13,815	41,449	75	593
	Total	31	485	114	2,206	100,247	512,642	1,231	9,793	2,892,646	9,456,578	6,083	48,472
	Avg. wt.				19.35		5.11		7.96		3.27		7.97
	Grand Total	40	895	551	10,461	308,394	1,580,922	3,070	24,867	4,017,680	13,152,951	13,601	108,251
	Avg. Wt.				19.0		5.1		8.1		3.3		8.0

* Confidential data.

Appendix A3.—Set gillnet daily salmon harvest, by species and section, in the Alitak District, 2006.

Statistical Area	Date	Permits	Landings	Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum	
				Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
Olga Bay	9-Jun	10	12	1	12	1,373	6,856	0	0	0	0	13	135
Section	10-Jun	11	12	1	21	1,094	5,266	0	0	0	0	6	49
257-40	27-Jul	9	9	0	0	809	4,236	1	7	197	820	76	654
	28-Jul	9	11	0	0	631	3,204	2	14	284	932	38	355
	29-Jul	7	7	0	0	101	560	0	0	84	283	13	102
	3-Aug	10	12	0	0	1,041	5,495	1	9	2,058	7,939	47	417
	4-Aug	9	10	0	0	555	2,740	3	26	1,474	5,285	42	335
	5-Aug	9	10	0	0	357	1,904	8	49	760	2,871	28	216
	21-Aug	9	11	0	0	761	4,028	21	195	2,749	9,721	42	330
	22-Aug	7	11	0	0	1,638	8,588	37	322	2,281	7,773	38	332
	23-Aug	7	9	0	0	511	2,837	57	509	1,294	4,821	51	447
	24-Aug	7	7	0	0	296	1,677	37	352	654	2,648	11	107
	25-Aug	3	3	0	0	161	848	10	123	194	785	3	31
	30-Aug	6	10	0	0	987	5,248	74	684	451	1,640	25	223
	31-Aug	6	10	0	0	686	3,614	85	813	655	2,370	32	264
	1-Sep	6	7	0	0	340	1,724	48	569	268	1,098	27	243
	2-Sep	4	4	0	0	135	746	19	199	151	585	10	96
	7-Sep	7	10	0	0	870	4,671	115	1,083	91	268	22	178
	8-Sep	8	9	0	0	411	2,156	121	1,227	131	498	26	184
	9-Sep	4	4	0	0	85	500	46	411	49	186	10	86
	10-Sep	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	11-Sep	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Total	21	181	2	33	12,927	67,380	703	6,763	13,851	50,635	567	4,839
	Avg. wt.				16.5		5.2		9.6		3.7		8.5
Moser Bay													
Section	9-Jun	4	4	0	0	1,181	6,175	0	0	0	0	0	0
257-43	10-Jun	5	9	0	0	1,310	7,000	0	0	0	0	7	75

-continued-

Appendix A3.–Page 2 of 3.

Statistical Area	Date	Permits	Landings	Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum	
				Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
257-43	27-Jul	11	12	0	0	1,109	5,927	11	77	1,319	5,083	24	195
(continued)	28-Jul	12	14	0	0	1,304	6,947	3	22	1,411	5,333	25	222
	29-Jul	12	14	0	0	1,000	5,318	0	0	1,246	4,614	16	125
	3-Aug	12	12	0	0	1,550	8,195	13	109	6,808	24,194	37	360
	4-Aug	13	22	0	0	1,711	9,193	16	123	7,522	28,265	34	264
	5-Aug	12	15	0	0	1,683	8,822	9	62	4,156	15,914	13	101
	21-Aug	9	9	0	0	1,640	8,356	58	468	3,865	15,165	34	264
	22-Aug	13	20	0	0	2,292	12,306	134	1,203	5,940	22,096	42	338
	23-Aug	11	17	0	0	1,921	10,182	128	1,090	3,435	13,263	25	206
	24-Aug	12	15	0	0	1,158	6,317	90	1,005	2,894	11,720	18	163
	25-Aug	9	10	0	0	1,363	7,614	57	613	1,352	5,474	7	56
	30-Aug	7	7	0	0	685	3,725	79	637	556	2,080	33	279
	31-Aug	9	11	0	0	1,097	5,933	137	1,252	1,072	3,948	27	217
	1-Sep	8	14	0	0	1,212	6,577	155	1,491	721	2,814	24	206
	2-Sep	7	7	0	0	438	2,493	14	132	153	579	1	7
	7-Sep	5	5	0	0	427	2,388	38	354	166	578	14	95
	8-Sep	4	4	0	0	174	957	9	79	102	359	4	37
	9-Sep	4	4	0	0	97	530	13	126	25	102	1	11
	10-Sep	3	3	0	0	226	1,158	19	184	0	0	3	19
	11-Sep	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Total	25	230	0	0	23,748	127,068	985	9,046	42,743	161,581	391	3,258
	Avg. wt.						5.4		9.2		3.8		8.3
Alitak Bay	9-Jun	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Section	10-Jun	8	11	0	0	2,473	11,951	0	0	0	0	13	128
257-41	27-Jul	4	4	0	0	267	1,351	0	0	589	2,317	3	25
	28-Jul	18	28	0	0	2,773	14,652	11	88	7,248	25,990	190	1,510
	29-Jul	13	19	0	0	2,226	11,759	4	24	6,053	22,392	95	823
	3-Aug	3	3	0	0	58	297	0	0	1,089	4,336	5	40
	4-Aug	14	27	0	0	2,668	14,301	11	81	16,518	59,254	115	938

-continued-

Appendix A3.–Page 3 of 3.

Statistical Area	Date	Permits	Landings	Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum	
				Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
257-41	5-Aug	13	19	0	0	2,665	14,137	9	55	17,376	62,354	135	1,118
(continued)	21-Aug	6	6	0	0	589	3,156	9	58	1,240	4,493	9	91
	22-Aug	13	22	0	0	2,247	12,179	75	575	8,642	32,386	98	827
	23-Aug	12	17	0	0	1,936	10,527	154	973	4,751	17,938	57	496
	24-Aug	8	11	1	5	2,052	10,529	147	1,197	2,730	10,303	80	719
	25-Aug	12	15	0	0	1,759	9,444	118	994	2,642	10,146	55	463
	30-Aug	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	31-Aug	11	18	0	0	1,770	9,119	126	974	1,499	5,734	60	437
	1-Sep	13	18	0	0	1,971	10,566	194	1,668	1,648	6,595	113	976
	2-Sep	11	15	0	0	1,416	7,292	92	754	361	1,368	46	387
	8-Sep	9	9	1	19	212	1,185	30	272	99	387	37	293
	9-Sep	8	9	0	0	461	2,698	47	402	55	220	32	277
	10-Sep	7	10	0	0	479	2,695	71	663	82	301	27	213
	11-Sep	5	5	0	0	301	1,776	9	82	26	100	6	58
	Total	27	269	2	24	28,647	151,210	1,109	8,884	72,743	267,014	1,178	9,840
	Avg. wt.				12.0		5.3		8.0		3.7		8.4
	Grand Total	60	680	4	57	65,322	345,658	2,797	24,693	129,337	479,230	2,136	17,937
	Avg. wt.				14.3		5.3		8.8		3.7		8.4

* Confidential data.

Appendix A4.—Purse seine daily salmon harvest, by species and section, in the Alitak District, 2006.

Management Unit	Date	Permits	Landings	Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum	
				Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
Cape Alitak	10-Jun	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Section	28-Jul	11	11	16	327	1,363	5,648	37	259	32,890	105,832	7,565	57,953
(257-10 & 20)	6-Aug	5	8	5	25	227	1,168	1	7	63,129	220,799	1,649	11,627
	22-Aug	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	23-Aug	4	5	3	48	2,807	14,043	412	3,037	16,506	65,102	158	1,352
	24-Aug	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	25-Aug	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	26-Aug	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	31-Aug	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Total	15	33	26	444	6,583	32,066	582	4,370	127,798	453,809	9,928	75,473
	Avg. Wt.				17.1		4.9		7.5		3.6		7.6
Humpty/Deadman	24-Jul	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Section	25-Jul	4	4	1	26	786	3,733	0	0	54,155	171,779	1,144	9,489
(257-50, 60, & 70)	29-Jul	11	11	3	65	639	3,099	14	114	107,054	360,222	275	2,133
	30-Jul	12	13	0	0	530	2,814	11	80	115,133	365,051	453	3,442
	31-Jul	4	6	1	22	280	1,609	1	8	48,223	177,576	142	1,189
	1-Aug	5	9	1	13	453	2,353	7	49	89,442	328,838	204	1,793
	2-Aug	8	12	0	0	371	1,806	18	141	119,152	419,916	837	6,425
	3-Aug	11	11	2	35	425	2,064	7	61	93,680	331,293	591	4,699
	4-Aug	11	13	4	89	531	2,412	4	33	124,541	411,194	3,353	25,364
	5-Aug	8	10	2	65	437	1,918	8	59	126,883	403,822	2,214	16,739
	6-Aug	7	7	5	25	393	1,891	3	21	73,253	249,919	1,939	16,158
	7-Aug	6	8	0	0	131	718	0	0	82,228	285,037	1,015	8,191
	8-Aug	10	17	1	22	182	1,071	2	10	142,481	494,345	382	3,158
	9-Aug	9	13	3	39	424	2,408	7	59	104,599	375,343	450	3,499

-continued-

Appendix A4.–Page 2 of 2.

Management Unit	Date	Permits	Landings	Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum		
				Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	
257-50, 60, & 70 (continued)	10-Aug	9	14	0	0	946	5,857	3	36	139,633	510,062	1,657	11,099	
	11-Aug	8	11	0	0	1,005	5,777	2	14	142,984	425,595	846	6,567	
	12-Aug	8	16	1	30	1,043	6,265	2	26	181,432	558,057	764	6,140	
	13-Aug	8	12	1	29	387	2,205	12	99	139,492	459,183	365	2,945	
	14-Aug	8	15	0	0	265	1,258	8	64	133,093	442,398	344	2,613	
	15-Aug	9	14	0	0	1,566	7,713	24	203	141,476	463,508	545	4,112	
	16-Aug	7	8	0	0	1,096	4,282	24	280	82,887	296,893	572	4,549	
	17-Aug	7	11	0	0	403	1,840	22	168	76,670	250,625	271	2,010	
	18-Aug	6	9	0	0	86	364	19	155	98,363	352,005	157	1,404	
	19-Aug	5	6	0	0	961	4,150	71	627	39,884	139,791	2,127	17,018	
	20-Aug	6	7	0	0	196	917	688	5,577	60,328	205,820	321	2,756	
	21-Aug	4	4	0	0	50	273	12	102	35,620	121,452	319	2,490	
	22-Aug	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	23-Aug	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	24-Aug	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	25-Aug	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	26-Aug	3	4	0	0	12	65	8	55	4,763	16,674	5,939	47,514	
	27-Aug	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	29-Aug	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	2-Sep	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Total		23	278	25	460	14,381	72,638	1,070	8,832	2,615,835	8,836,056	34,840	274,259
	Avg. Wt.					18.4		5.1		8.3		3.4		7.9
	Grand Total		24	311	51	904	20,964	104,704	1,652	13,202	2,743,633	9,289,865	44,768	349,732
Avg. Wt.					18.4		5.1		8.3		3.4		7.9	

* Confidential data.

Appendix A5.—Set gillnet daily salmon harvest, by species and section, in the Alitak District, 2007.

Statistical Area	Date	Permits	Landings	Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum	
				Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
Olga Bay	9-Jun	12	14	1	20	1,738	9,664	0	0	0	0	0	0
Section	10-Jun	9	11	0	0	726	4,023	0	0	0	0	0	0
257-40	9-Jul	14	19	0	0	1,793	10,277	0	0	867	3,286	245	2,003
	10-Jul	11	11	0	0	827	4,229	0	0	402	1,603	337	3,193
	13-Jul	11	12	1	20	924	5,159	1	7	602	2,640	78	718
	14-Jul	8	8	0	0	265	1,460	0	0	262	1,031	73	767
	15-Jul	6	6	0	0	89	489	0	0	109	445	19	165
	21-Jul	10	10	0	0	1,572	8,647	0	0	1,837	7,415	78	639
	22-Jul	9	9	0	0	628	3,097	0	0	905	3,649	84	716
	23-Jul	9	9	0	0	207	1,305	0	0	510	2,199	38	331
	29-Jul	8	8	0	0	932	5,493	2	15	1,319	5,514	31	282
	30-Jul	8	8	0	0	863	4,638	1	4	922	3,673	17	140
	31-Jul	9	9	0	0	492	2,994	0	0	1,156	4,722	18	168
	1-Aug	7	7	0	0	333	1,615	1	9	834	3,515	8	77
	2-Aug	7	7	0	0	104	543	0	0	422	1,791	10	87
	6-Aug	8	9	0	0	1,301	7,455	8	73	1,338	5,371	27	233
	7-Aug	7	8	0	0	464	2,795	9	76	664	2,767	17	142
	8-Aug	7	7	0	0	196	1,029	5	39	317	1,311	11	96
	16-Aug	7	9	0	0	2,797	15,973	21	188	2,213	9,529	38	273
	17-Aug	7	11	0	0	1,197	6,427	29	245	1,473	6,491	25	204
	18-Aug	3	3	0	0	287	1,559	14	98	271	1,124	8	49
	4-Sep	5	8	0	0	657	3,917	122	1,107	298	1,235	26	245
	5-Sep	4	8	0	0	307	2,133	293	1,907	116	513	15	133
	6-Sep	3	3	0	0	107	606	52	501	22	91	3	26
	7-Sep	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	8-Sep	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Total	25	217	2	40	18,862	105,842	574	4,410	16,905	70,105	1,211	10,725
	Avg. wt.				20.0		5.6		7.7		4.1		8.9

-continued-

Appendix A5.--Page 2 of 3.

Statistical Area	Date	Permits	Landings	Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum	
				Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
Moser Bay	9-Jun	5	5	0	0	202	1,129	0	0	0	0	0	0
Section	10-Jun	10	13	0	0	947	5,219	0	0	0	0	0	0
257-43	9-Jul	11	15	0	0	1,288	6,438	0	0	357	1,371	71	603
	10-Jul	7	8	0	0	657	3,251	0	0	155	729	56	443
	13-Jul	5	6	0	0	293	1,515	0	0	193	674	37	294
	14-Jul	12	18	0	0	1,364	6,944	0	0	874	3,606	227	1,979
	15-Jul	9	9	1	10	1,278	6,243	0	0	642	2,496	51	464
	21-Jul	10	10	0	0	795	4,358	3	24	659	2,719	27	216
	22-Jul	10	13	0	0	1,049	5,607	0	0	1,089	4,478	33	255
	23-Jul	10	10	0	0	732	3,895	0	0	856	3,388	27	252
	29-Jul	9	9	0	0	916	4,986	5	26	1,047	4,180	28	241
	30-Jul	10	17	0	0	2,172	11,521	1	9	2,224	9,084	31	259
	31-Jul	10	12	0	0	1,688	9,436	2	10	1,995	8,094	18	141
	1-Aug	8	10	0	0	623	3,406	2	11	1,100	4,412	19	163
	2-Aug	8	8	0	0	268	1,541	2	16	555	2,292	5	48
	6-Aug	8	9	0	0	1,866	10,301	12	102	2,568	10,346	41	326
	7-Aug	9	17	0	0	2,002	11,483	20	163	2,048	8,199	47	380
	8-Aug	9	9	0	0	1,240	6,815	11	83	1,140	4,635	21	160
	16-Aug	11	13	0	0	2,093	12,539	25	226	2,815	13,244	15	115
	17-Aug	12	15	1	13	2,220	12,219	30	209	2,573	10,595	66	464
	18-Aug	7	8	0	0	1,182	6,012	47	336	1,346	5,667	26	187
	4-Sep	7	7	0	0	789	4,918	131	780	271	1,078	7	56
	5-Sep	9	13	0	0	1,930	11,366	217	2,028	168	600	46	429
	6-Sep	8	11	0	0	808	4,663	93	812	79	299	23	174
	7-Sep	7	9	0	0	1,121	6,588	91	878	85	342	48	410
	8-Sep	7	8	0	0	637	3,699	29	271	42	161	14	112
	9-Sep	7	9	0	0	620	3,548	37	380	12	52	11	87
	10-Sep	6	7	0	0	327	1,920	10	100	6	24	4	36
	Total	26	298	2	23	31,107	171,560	768	6,464	24,899	102,765	999	8,294
	Avg. wt.				11.5		5.5		8.4		4.1		8.3

89

-continued-

Appendix A5.—Page 3 of 3.

Statistical Area	Date	Permits	Landings	Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum	
				Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
Alitak Bay	9-Jun	9	9	1	39	296	1,681	0	0	0	0	0	0
Section	10-Jun	9	10	0	0	599	3,187	0	0	0	0	1	6
257-41	9-Jul	4	4	0	0	481	2,372	1	8	284	1,094	35	300
	10-Jul	10	13	0	0	1,348	8,406	4	28	321	1,280	138	1,252
	13-Jul	3	3	0	0	136	713	0	0	88	337	5	42
	14-Jul	9	11	0	0	799	4,317	3	26	317	1,213	35	283
	15-Jul	10	12	0	0	955	5,084	4	28	425	1,622	48	381
	21-Jul	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	22-Jul	9	12	0	0	716	4,013	0	0	1,320	5,095	79	638
	23-Jul	8	8	0	0	345	2,267	1	7	385	1,363	43	363
	29-Jul	4	4	0	0	148	881	1	8	469	1,698	5	43
	30-Jul	11	18	0	0	2,275	12,889	5	39	3,627	13,388	164	1,407
	31-Jul	8	12	0	0	626	3,908	0	0	1,842	7,336	98	849
	1-Aug	9	10	0	0	466	2,744	2	18	1,334	4,859	126	1,108
	2-Aug	9	13	0	0	876	5,616	3	17	2,188	8,084	156	1,457
	6-Aug	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	7-Aug	11	15	0	0	1,626	9,386	17	140	2,274	8,850	68	610
	8-Aug	10	14	0	0	1,610	9,299	14	117	3,312	12,949	153	1,353
	16-Aug	5	5	0	0	113	679	1	5	1,162	4,560	20	168
	17-Aug	12	16	1	10	1,499	8,405	28	228	4,814	18,132	407	3,061
	18-Aug	12	14	0	0	1,527	8,223	25	207	2,068	8,335	235	1,969
	4-Sep	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	5-Sep	6	7	0	0	463	2,666	20	149	43	176	11	96
	6-Sep	3	4	0	0	403	2,353	22	167	41	163	11	99
	7-Sep	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	8-Sep	3	4	0	0	217	1,228	8	60	21	84	14	123
	9-Sep	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	10-Sep	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Total	26	228	2	49	18,671	106,808	184	1,462	27,852	106,697	1,910	16,122
	Avg.wt.				24.5		5.7		7.9		3.8		8.4
	Grand Total	58	743	6	112	68,640	384,210	1,526	12,336	69,656	279,567	4,120	35,141
	Avg. wt.				18.7		5.6		8.1		4.0		8.5

* Confidential data.

Appendix A6.—Purse seine daily salmon harvest, by species and section, in the Alitak District, 2007.

Management Unit	Date	Permits	Landings	Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum	
				Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
Cape Alitak Section (257-10 & 20)	9-Jun	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	10-Jun	3	3	1	17	373	1,928	0	0	0	0	1	5
	9-Jul	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	10-Jul	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	16-Jul	3	3	5	123	3,893	25,311	11	77	13,656	40,971	469	3,765
	23-Jul	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	24-Jul	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	29-Jul	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	31-Jul	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1-Aug	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	2-Aug	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	17-Aug	3	3	0	0	884	4,774	74	523	5,540	22,158	70	622
	18-Aug	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Total	9	24	11	224	9,868	58,157	203	1,541	44,453	155,450	5,782	51,167
	Avg. wt.				20.4		5.9		7.6		3.5		8.8
Humpy/Deadman Section (257-50, 60, & 70)	10-Jul	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	16-Jul	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	22-Jul	8	8	0	0	323	1,930	0	0	25,335	88,386	408	3,276
	23-Jul	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	29-Jul	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1-Aug	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	2-Aug	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	6-Aug	6	6	0	0	873	4,528	14	114	28,968	81,290	555	3,979
	7-Aug	8	8	1	16	1,166	6,070	23	173	48,718	146,158	776	5,558
	8-Aug	6	6	0	0	220	1,366	2	19	23,838	77,776	557	4,183
	9-Aug	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	10-Aug	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

-continued-

Appendix A6.—Page 2 of 2.

Management Unit	Date	Permits	Landings	Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum	
				Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
257-50, 60, & 70 (continued)	11-Aug	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	14-Aug	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	15-Aug	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	16-Aug	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	18-Aug	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	19-Aug	4	4	1	23	344	1,862	39	319	21,104	84,417	5,346	48,135
	20-Aug	4	6	1	29	476	2,496	48	373	40,272	143,660	5,608	47,912
	21-Aug	3	3	0	0	119	661	14	109	9,272	35,138	1,979	16,764
	22-Aug	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	23-Aug	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	25-Aug	3	5	1	32	250	1,343	191	1,586	24,952	99,815	6,841	61,588
	26-Aug	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	27-Aug	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	28-Aug	3	3	0	0	29	149	39	341	11,261	45,049	6,551	58,975
	29-Aug	3	3	0	0	101	735	44	350	16,789	54,240	2,568	20,546
	30-Aug	3	3	0	0	209	1,216	44	369	5,225	18,362	924	7,497
	Total	14	82	6	150	6,961	39,061	727	5,861	359,907	1,259,468	38,029	329,984
	Avg. wt.				25.0	46.4	5.6	0.0	8.1	61.4	3.5	0.0	8.7
	Grand Total	16	106	17	374	16,829	97,218	930	7,402	404,360	1,414,918	43,811	381,151
	Avg. Wt.				22.0		5.8		8.0		3.5		8.7

* Confidential data.