

A Snap Shot of the Kenai and Kuskokwim Rivers

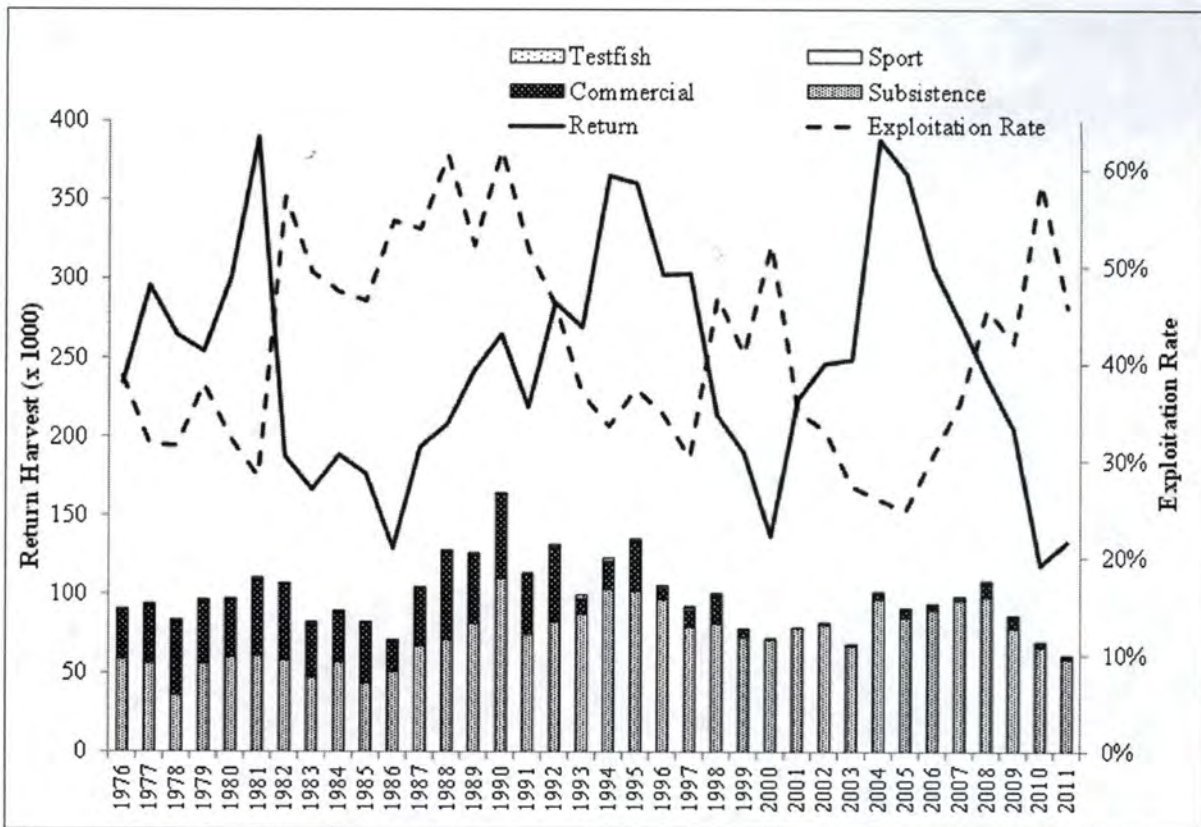
RC 89

RIVER	Kuskokwim	Kenai
LENGTH	1,498 km	132 km
FISHERY	90-99% subsistence harvest 8+” mesh	Primarily in river sport, commercial set and gill net, Less than 6” - mesh
SPECIES	Subsistence need assessed at 80-100,000 Chinook	Mixed stock fishery
HARVEST EXPLOTATION	Harvest stable regardless of run size Exploitation rate varies inversely vs run size	Harvest varies according to run size Exploitation remains constant. Not related to run size
HISTORIC DATA	Lack of historical data	Prominent historical data
RUN DATA	Uncertain total run data	Several indexes of abundance
SMSY	Began with S_{msy}	Ability to enumerate data in season.
SMAX	Chose S_{max} because of specific fishery needs and harvest execution	S_{msy} more appropriate for fishery needs and harvest execution

WHY	S_{max}	S_{msy}
APPLICATION	S_{max} is appropriate when a fixed amount of fish is desired, regardless of run size	S_{msy} is appropriate when fishery participants have sufficient fishing powers to harvest excess yields
FISHERY	Primarily subsistence fishery	Primarily sport and commercial harvest
YEILDS	Do not need high yields	Need higher yields to reduce unnecessary reduction in opportunity
LARGE RUNS	Do not have ability to absorb larger runs. Do not desire, nor can exploit larger runs	Can liberalize fisheries to exploit larger runs
MAX YIELDS	Don't want max yields; want 80-100,000 fish to feed families.	Want max yields to keep all participants fishing

Source: ADF&G Data

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Source: Bue et al. 2012.

Figure 2.—Estimated historical total annual run, harvest, and exploitation rate of Kuskokwim River Chinook salmon.

Kenai Late Run Chinook

Historical Total Run vs Average Exploitation Rate

