

Frazer Lake; A Run of Concern? WHY DOES IT NOT APPLY?

(35) "stock of concern" means a stock of salmon for which there is a yield, management, or conservation concern;

5 AAC 39.222. POLICY FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SUSTAINABLE SALMON FISHERIES. (a) The Board of Fisheries (board) and Department of Fish and Game (de- partment) recognize that

(c) Management of salmon fisheries by the state should be based on the following principles and criteria:
 (1) wild salmon stocks and the salmon's habitats should be maintained at levels of **resource productivity** that assure sustained yields as follows:

RC 025

- (A) salmon spawning, rearing, and **migratory habitats** should be protected as follows:
 - (iv) all essential salmon habitat in **marine**, estuarine, and freshwater ecosystems and access of salmon to these habitats should be protected; essential habitats include spawning and incubation areas, freshwater rearing areas, estuarine and nearshore rearing areas, offshore rearing areas, and **migratory pathways**;
- (B) salmon stocks should be protected within spawning, incubating, rearing, and **migratory habitats**;
- (C) **degraded salmon productivity** resulting from habitat loss should be assessed, considered, and controlled by affected user groups, regulatory agencies, and boards when making conservation and allocation decisions;
- (D) effects and interactions of introduced or **enhanced salmon stocks on wild salmon stocks** should be assessed; wild salmon stocks and fisheries on those stocks should be protected from adverse impacts from artificial propagation and enhancement efforts;

What are the effects on the migratory pathways of enhanced Spiridon stocks and potential fertilization of karluk on natraul king salmon runs to Karluk and Ayakulik river and Olga Bay systems?

(2) salmon fisheries shall be managed to allow escapements within ranges necessary to conserve and **sustain potential salmon production and maintain normal ecosystem functioning** as follows:

(D) salmon escapement should be managed in a manner to maintain **genetic and phenotypic characteristics** of the stock by assuring appropriate geographic and temporal distribution of spawners as well as consideration of **size range, sex ratio,** and other population attributes;

18 Years of abnormal jack percentages!

Frazer Lake Sockeye Salmon Escapement

Year	Jacks	Adults	Total run	% Jacks	Females
1986	293	26,236	26,529	1.1%	13,118
1987	8,322	32,222	40,544	20.5%	16,111
1988	22,052	224,652	246,704	8.9%	112,326
1989	9,960	350,413	360,373	2.7%	175,206
1990	10,612	216,348	226,960	4.6%	108,174
1991	16,562	173,796	190,331	8.7%	86,898
1992	24,243	161,582	185,825	13.0%	80,791
1993	16,967	161,424	178,391	9.5%	80,712
1994	16,601	189,470	206,071	8.0%	94,735
1995	41,321	155,041	196,362	21.0%	77,520
1996	76,246	122,449	198,695	38.3%	61,224
1997	26,768	178,496	205,264	13.0%	89,248
1998	38,366	195,389	233,755	16.4%	97,664
1999	68,320	148,245	216,565	31.5%	74,122
2000	24,529	133,515	158,044	15.5%	66,757
2001	1,969	152,380	154,349	1.2%	76,190
2002	21,907	63,410	85,317	25.6%	31,705
2003	141,449	60,230	201,679	70.1%	30,114
2004	8,366	112,298	120,664	6.9%	56,149
2005	624	136,324	136,948	0.4%	68,162
2006	33,690	55,866	89,516	37.5%	27,933
2007	70,482	49,704	120,186	58.6%	24,852
2008	11,376	93,987	105,363	10.7%	46,993
2009	4,636	97,209	101,845	4.5%	48,604
2010	49,546	45,134	94,680	52.3%	22,567
2011	57,177	77,465	134,642	42.4%	38,732
2012	2,789	146,095	148,884	1.8%	73,047
2013	4,045	132,014	136,059	2.9%	66,007

Jack Sockeye Salmon are not economically viable fish!

ALF Pryor

676,732

total jack salmon counted as escapement from 1995 - 2011

26.49%

percent of the total escapement from 1995-2011 has been jack salmon





High Impact Emerging Commercial Fisheries or Expanding Fisheries

5 AAC 39.210. MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR HIGH IMPACT EMERGING FISHERIES. (a) To guide management of high impact emerging commercial fisheries, a plan is needed that ensures resource conservation, minimizes impacts on existing users, and provides orderly development of new fishery resources.

(b) The department may regulate a commercial fishery as a high impact emerging commercial fishery if the commissioner determines that **any** of the following conditions apply to a species or species group in an area or region:

- (1) harvesting effort has recently increased beyond a low sporadic level;
- (3) the level of harvest might be approaching a level that might not be sustainable on a local or regional level;

(e) The department shall develop an interim management plan for each high impact emerging commercial fishery. An interim management plan shall contain at least the following information:

- (4) an **evaluation of potential impacts on existing users**;
- (6) an evaluation of the conservation impacts of the preferred management approach on nontarget species and on non-target individuals of the same species; Wild King Salmon from Karluk or A

Or?

(11) "**expanding fishery**" means a salmon fishery in which effective harvesting effort has recently increased significantly beyond historical levels and where the increase has not resulted from natural fluctuations in salmon abundance;

5 AAC 39.222. POLICY FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SUSTAINABLE SALMON FISHERIES. (a) The Board of Fisheries (board) and Department of Fish and Game recognize that

(2) in formulating fishery management plans designed to achieve maximum or optimum salmon production, the board and department must consider factors including environmental change, habitat loss or degradation, **data uncertainty**, limited funding for research and management programs, **existing harvest patterns**, and **new fisheries or expanding fisheries**;

Table 5. Catches of salmon by purse seines grouped by vessel length 1970 season

Number of Vessels	Keel Length	Pink Salmon	Total All Species	Average Catch for all vessels	
				Pink Salmon	All Species
3	11-15	4,142	10,889	1,380	3,629
21	16-20	103,792	135,254	4,942	6,440
18	21-25	337,145	360,036	18,730	20,002
96	26-30	2,603,455	2,826,429	27,119	29,441
132	31-35	4,425,255	5,097,377	33,524	38,616
48	36-40	1,625,395	1,892,952	33,862	39,436
18	41-45	638,288	759,460	35,460	42,192
13	46-50	591,449	775,922	45,496	59,686
349		10,389,921	11,858,319		

(copy paste from ADF&G annual report 1970)

Does fish and game keep track of the advancements in fishing technology and changes in policy and those impacts on **existing harvest patterns or potential impacts on existing users?**

examples: longer seines 250 fathoms
size of fleet increase over time

~~_____~~