

**Fishery Management Report No. 12-09**

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**Kodiak Management Area Harvest Strategy for the  
2012 Commercial Salmon Fishery**

by

**James Jackson**

and

**Joe Dinnocenzo**

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April 2012

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Divisions of Sport Fish and Commercial Fisheries



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<b>Weights and measures (metric)</b>		<b>General</b>		<b>Mathematics, statistics</b>	
centimeter	cm	Alaska Administrative Code	AAC	<i>all standard mathematical signs, symbols and abbreviations</i>	
deciliter	dL	all commonly accepted abbreviations	e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.	alternate hypothesis	$H_A$
gram	g	all commonly accepted professional titles	e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.	base of natural logarithm	$e$
hectare	ha	at	@	catch per unit effort	CPUE
kilogram	kg	compass directions:		coefficient of variation	CV
kilometer	km	east	E	common test statistics	(F, t, $\chi^2$ , etc.)
liter	L	north	N	confidence interval	CI
meter	m	south	S	correlation coefficient (multiple)	R
milliliter	mL	west	W	correlation coefficient (simple)	r
millimeter	mm	copyright	©	covariance	cov
		corporate suffixes:		degree (angular)	°
<b>Weights and measures (English)</b>		Company	Co.	degrees of freedom	df
cubic feet per second	ft <sup>3</sup> /s	Corporation	Corp.	expected value	$E$
foot	ft	Incorporated	Inc.	greater than	>
gallon	gal	Limited	Ltd.	greater than or equal to	≥
inch	in	District of Columbia	D.C.	harvest per unit effort	HPUE
mile	mi	et alii (and others)	et al.	less than	<
nautical mile	nmi	et cetera (and so forth)	etc.	less than or equal to	≤
ounce	oz	exempli gratia	e.g.	logarithm (natural)	ln
pound	lb	(for example)		logarithm (base 10)	log
quart	qt	Federal Information Code	FIC	logarithm (specify base)	log <sub>2</sub> , etc.
yard	yd	id est (that is)	i.e.	minute (angular)	'
		latitude or longitude	lat. or long.	not significant	NS
<b>Time and temperature</b>		monetary symbols (U.S.)	\$, ¢	null hypothesis	$H_0$
day	d	months (tables and figures): first three letters	Jan, ..., Dec	percent	%
degrees Celsius	°C	registered trademark	®	probability	P
degrees Fahrenheit	°F	trademark	™	probability of a type I error (rejection of the null hypothesis when true)	$\alpha$
degrees kelvin	K	United States (adjective)	U.S.	probability of a type II error (acceptance of the null hypothesis when false)	$\beta$
hour	h	United States of America (noun)	USA	second (angular)	"
minute	min	U.S.C.	United States Code	standard deviation	SD
second	s	U.S. state	use two-letter abbreviations (e.g., AK, WA)	standard error	SE
				variance	
<b>Physics and chemistry</b>				population sample	Var var
all atomic symbols					
alternating current	AC				
ampere	A				
calorie	cal				
direct current	DC				
hertz	Hz				
horsepower	hp				
hydrogen ion activity (negative log of)	pH				
parts per million	ppm				
parts per thousand	ppt, ‰				
volts	V				
watts	W				

***FISHERY MANAGEMENT REPORT NO. 12-09***

**KODIAK MANAGEMENT AREA HARVEST STRATEGY FOR THE 2012  
COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHERY**

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## ABSTRACT

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) will manage the commercial salmon fisheries in the Kodiak Management Area (KMA) to promote maximum sustained yield (MSY) for future KMA salmon returns by attempting to achieve salmon escapement goals and providing opportunity to harvest salmon in excess of those goals. In addition, the department will attempt to provide for orderly fisheries while maximizing harvest opportunities on the highest quality salmon. ADF&G will adhere to the biological and allocative requirements of the management plans adopted by the Alaska Board of Fisheries for the KMA. Management of the fisheries follows a general chronology based on the run timing of four commercially targeted salmon species: sockeye *Oncorhynchus nerka*, coho *O. kisutch*, pink *O. gorbuscha*, and chum *O. keta* salmon.

The 2012 preseason forecasts project a harvest of approximately 2,721,637 sockeye, 323,995 coho, 13,157,436 pink, and 889,384 chum salmon. Additionally, about 20,000 Chinook salmon *O. tshawytscha* could be harvested incidentally in fisheries targeting other salmon species. All fishing periods are established by emergency order. It is anticipated that the initial sockeye salmon commercial test fishing period for the west side of Kodiak Island is tentatively scheduled for June 9. A June 9 fishery opening is also anticipated for the Duck Bay Section and the Foul Bay and Waterfall Bay Special Harvest Areas. The initial commercial test fishing period in the Alitak District may occur on June 9, which would be announced no later than June 5. The actual opening date for all areas will be determined based on inseason indicators of run strength and may begin as early as June 1. On July 6, the initial weekly fishing period targeting pink salmon will be 57 hours (2½ days) in length for Kodiak Archipelago sections and the Mainland District sections north of Cape Aklek.

Key words: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak, Afognak, Alaska Peninsula, Karluk, Ayakulik, Frazer, Upper Station, Alitak, Cape Igvak, North Shelikof, commercial fishery, salmon, management plan, purse seine, set gillnet, KMA, Chinook salmon, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, sockeye salmon, *O. nerka*, coho salmon, *O. kisutch*, pink salmon, *O. gorbuscha*, chum salmon, *O. keta*.

## INTRODUCTION

The Kodiak Management Area (KMA; Figure 1) 2012 commercial salmon fishery harvest strategy emphasizes the following three criteria:

- (1) Promote maximum sustained yield (MSY) for future KMA salmon returns by ensuring salmon escapements of sufficient magnitude and distribution.
- (2) Provide for orderly fisheries while maximizing harvest opportunities on the highest quality salmon.
- (3) Adhere to the biological and allocative requirements of all management plans adopted by the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) for the KMA salmon fishery.

There are 10 salmon management plans that direct Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) management activities for specific portions and time periods of the KMA (Table 1; Appendices B1-B6). Within the KMA there are 7 districts which are further broken down into sections and statistical areas (Figures 2–8). All salmon fishing districts within the KMA are managed by regulatory plans for the entire season. Proper implementation of these plans requires a major effort in communication between ADF&G and fishing industry personnel.

Salmon run timing within the KMA follows a general chronology by species (Figure 9). Commercial fisheries management is based on the run timing of four targeted salmon species: sockeye *Oncorhynchus nerka*, coho *O. kisutch*, pink *O. gorbuscha*, and chum salmon *O. keta*. Commercial salmon fisheries are structured around the seasonal abundance of salmon. Inseason adjustment in most areas open to fishing and fishing time are an attempt to achieve the salmon escapements goals summarized by Nemeth et al. (2010).

The KMA salmon fisheries are managed with data that are compiled and evaluated daily. These data include escapement information from weir counts and/or aerial, boat, and foot surveys, and total catch and fishery performance trends over time.

Management of major sockeye salmon runs is based on escapement, and utilizes daily escapement information from salmon counting weirs on seven of the larger streams (Appendices A2, A3 and A5–A12) and aerial survey counts on smaller streams. For many of these small systems, aerial survey counts are not available until sockeye salmon begin to move into their spawning streams. This means that escapement data is obtained much later in the season. Due to this lag in timing, ADF&G employs a more conservative management approach that includes increased closed water areas and reduced fishing time. These management actions will likely occur for systems that have the potential to be overharvested or have shown signs of overharvest in previous years.

The length of the initial fishing periods for pink salmon are determined pre-season based on the magnitude of the pink salmon forecast. Adjustments in weekly fishing time and areas open to fishing will occur as the actual run strength becomes apparent through assessment of harvest and escapement estimates.

Initially, chum and coho salmon are incidentally harvested in fisheries directed at sockeye or pink salmon. Terminal or near-terminal fisheries targeting chum or coho salmon will be managed based on an assessment of actual run strength and current harvest information.

Commercial fisheries are not currently directed toward surplus Chinook salmon *O. tshawytscha*. Incidental harvests of Chinook salmon occur during directed sockeye and pink salmon fisheries.

## **HARVEST PROJECTIONS**

Based on pre-season projections, a total of approximately 20,000 Chinook, 2,721,637 sockeye, 323,995 coho, 13,157,436 pink, and 889,384 chum salmon could be available for harvest throughout the KMA in 2012 (Table 2).

Of this total, the Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association (KRAA) has forecasted the harvest of salmon returning to the Kitoi Bay Hatchery to be approximately 80,767 sockeye, 3,695,603 pink, 241,000 chum, and 160,000 coho salmon (Table 2). Additional enhanced salmon production, from projects conducted by KRAA and ADF&G, are expected to produce about 233,705 sockeye salmon for harvest (e.g., Spiridon Lake, Hidden Lake, etc.; Table 2). Although the majority of these fish are available in the common property fishery, a portion is normally harvested in cost recovery programs conducted by KRAA at Kitoi Bay and Telrod Cove. KRAA has not yet finalized the details of their cost recovery programs for 2012.

## **FISHING PERIODS**

All fishing periods will be established by emergency order (EO).

### **ADVANCE NOTICE**

For the initial sockeye salmon fisheries from June 1 through June 14, there will be at least 42 hours advance notice. All subsequent fishing periods will have at least 18 hours advance notice. For the opening of the Cape Igvak Section (Figure 2) fishery, there will be at least 24 hours advance notice. For the openings in the Inner or Outer Akalura, Inner or Outer Upper Station, or

Dog Salmon Flats sections (Figure 3), there will be at least 24 hours advance notice. For adjustments to closed waters, there will be at least 18 hours advance notice.

For an extension of a previously announced fishing period, or for an in-period closure of an announced fishing period, there will be at least three hours advance notice.

## **FISHERY OPENING TIMES**

Most fishing periods from June 1 through August 15 open at noon and close at 9:00 PM. Beginning on August 16, most fishing periods will close at 6:00 PM.

There are several exceptions to this opening/closure schedule:

- Cape Igvak fisheries open at 12:01 AM and close at 12:01 AM from June 1 through July 25. The 12:01 AM opening and closure time allows for more orderly fisheries due to the possibility of relatively short notice given for extensions of fishing periods.
- Except for the initial commercial test fishing period (June 1 through June 13), Cape Alitak, Alitak Bay, Moser Bay, and Olga Bay sections (Figure 3) fisheries will begin and end at different times through September 15, as follows:
  - In the Olga Bay Section, fishing periods open at 6:00 AM and close at 9:00 AM on a subsequent day<sup>1</sup>. In the Moser Bay Section, fishing periods open at noon and close at 3:00 PM on a subsequent day<sup>1</sup>. In the Alitak Bay Section, fishing periods open at 6:00 PM and close at 9:00 PM on a subsequent day<sup>1</sup>. In the Cape Alitak Section, fishing periods open at 6:00 AM the day following the openings of the Olga Bay, Moser Bay, and Alitak Bay sections, and close at 9:00 AM on a subsequent day<sup>1</sup> (5 AAC 18.361).
- The Humpy-Deadman Section opens and closes at the same time as the Cape Alitak Section through July 15. From July 16 through August 15, fishing periods open at noon and close at 9:00 PM.
- Inner Ayakulik Section (Figure 4) fisheries usually begin at noon and may be of short duration. When such openings occur, the opening time for the Outer Ayakulik Section may be adjusted to coincide with the Inner Ayakulik Section.
- The Inner Kitoi Bay Section (Figure 5) common property fisheries will usually begin between noon and 12:30 PM, when a flare is launched by hatchery staff within inner Kitoi Bay.

## **TIMING AND LENGTH OF INITIAL FISHING PERIODS**

### **Sockeye Salmon**

The first commercial salmon fishing period could begin as early as Friday June 1, 2012 but most fisheries are likely to open on Saturday June 9.

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<sup>1</sup> Extensions are possible; any extension to fishing time will be in 24-hour increments.

### ***Initial Commercial Fisheries***

Cape Igvak Section of the Mainland District (Figure 2).

Chignik sockeye salmon are considered, by regulation, the principal stock harvested in the Cape Igvak Section from June 1 to July 25. The timing of initial commercial fisheries in the Cape Igvak Section depends on the evaluation of the Chignik sockeye salmon run strength (Appendix B6). The first Cape Igvak fishery may occur beginning June 1. Fishing periods in the Cape Igvak Section will be in 24-hour increments, beginning at 12:01 AM (5 AAC 18.360).

The Foul Bay and Waterfall Bay Special Harvest Areas of the Afognak District (Figure 5).

These fisheries could open as early as noon Friday June 1, and remain open indefinitely (5 AAC 18.368 (c) and (e)).

Inner and Outer Ayakulik sections of the Southwest Kodiak District (Figure 4) and the Southeast Afognak Section of the Afognak District (Figure 5).

The initial fishing period in the Inner and Outer Ayakulik sections and the Southeast Afognak Section is solely dependent on sockeye salmon escapement to the Ayakulik (Red Lake; Appendix B1) or Afognak River (Litnik; Appendix B4) systems, respectively (5 AAC 18.362(g) and 5 AAC 18.365 (b)). Since both of these systems have early runs that are expected to be moderately strong, fishing periods could occur as early as Friday June 1.

### ***June 9 Commercial Fisheries***

Commercial salmon fishing is expected to begin at noon Saturday June 9, 2012, in the following management areas:

The Central and North Cape sections of the Northwest Kodiak District (Figures 6).

For these sections, a 33-hour commercial test fishing period may be conducted from noon Saturday June 9 through 9:00 PM Sunday June 10. An extension of this period will depend on escapement and buildups in Karluk Lagoon (Appendix B1). The commercial catch from this period will be used to assess the strength of the sockeye salmon run to the Karluk system, with consideration of the Ayakulik, Frazer (Dog Salmon), and Upper Station sockeye salmon runs (5 AAC 18.362 (b); Appendix B1).

Anton Larsen, Sharatin Bay, Kizhuyak, Terror Bay, Inner Uganik Bay, Spiridon Bay, Zachar Bay, and Uyak Bay sections of the Northwest Kodiak District (Figure 6).

These sections are likely to open at noon Saturday June 9, for a 33-hour commercial test fishing period. Management of these sections is based on local chum or sockeye salmon runs (Appendix B1). Openings in these sections must open concurrently with fishing periods in the Central and North Cape sections (5 AAC 18.362 (c)).

Cape Alitak, Humpy-Deadman, Alitak Bay, Moser Bay, and Olga Bay sections of the Alitak District (Figure 3).

It is anticipated these fisheries will open at noon Saturday June 9 as a commercial test fishing period, depending on early indications of sockeye salmon run strength to Frazer and Upper Station (Appendix B2). If a commercial test fishing period is allowed on June 9, it will be announced no later than June 5, and shall be no more than 33 hours in length, with no extension to fishing time. All sections would open and close concurrently, from noon Saturday June 9 through 9:00 PM Sunday June 10 (5 AAC 18.361(b and c)).

Duck Bay, Izhut Bay, Inner Kitoi Bay, and Outer Kitoi Bay sections (Figure 5).

These fisheries are likely to open at noon Saturday June 9 although there is a possibility they could open sooner. Once open, the fishing period is likely to be indefinite. The fishery for the Kitoi Bay Hatchery early chum salmon runs may extend through late June (5 AAC 18.365 (c through e)).

### ***June 14 to June 21 Commercial Fisheries***

Commercial fisheries in the following management units may also occur on or after June 14, if escapement objectives are met or exceeded.

The Central and North Cape sections of the Northwest Kodiak District and the Southwest Afognak Section of the Afognak District (Figure 4, 5, and 6).

For these sections, a 33-hour commercial test fishing period will occur from noon Thursday June 14 through 9:00 PM Friday June 15. An extension of this period will depend on escapement and buildups in Karluk Lagoon (Appendix B1). The commercial catch from this period will be used to assess the strength of the sockeye salmon run to the Karluk system, with consideration of the Ayakulik, Frazer (Dog Salmon), and Upper Station sockeye salmon runs (5 AAC 18.362 (b and d); Appendix B1).

Anton Larsen, Sharatin Bay, Kizhuyak, Terror Bay, Inner Uganik Bay, Spiridon Bay, Zachar Bay, and Uyak Bay sections of the Northwest Kodiak District (Figure 6).

These sections may open at noon Thursday June 14 as a 33-hour commercial test fishing period (5 AAC 18.362(c)).

Perenosa Bay, Pauls Bay, and Northwest Afognak sections of the Afognak District (Figure 5) Eastside Kodiak District (Figure 7) Big River and Outer Kukak Bay sections of the Mainland District (Figure 2).

Commercial salmon fishing will open at noon Thursday, June 14 for a 33-hour fishing period. This initial fishing period targets early-run sockeye salmon bound for Pauls, Portage, Thorsheim, Long Lagoon, Sallery, Pasagshak, Ocean Beach, Swikshak, and/or Kafliia systems (Appendices B3, B5 and B6). A second fishing period for minor sockeye salmon systems should occur on Thursday, June 21 (5 AAC 18.367; 5 AAC 18.368; 5 AAC 18.369).

Spiridon Bay Special Harvest Area (Telrod Cove; Figure 6).

The initial commercial salmon fishing period targeting enhanced sockeye salmon returning to Telrod Cove is not expected to occur until after a cost recovery fishery has been completed. The actual starting date will depend on the salmon buildups in Telrod Cove, ADF&G's ability to monitor the commercial fisheries (5 AAC 18.366), and the progress of the cost recovery harvest.

Additional fishing time from mid-June to early July will be based on sockeye salmon run strength as determined by salmon escapement counts, salmon buildups, and fishery performance (Appendix B1-B6). To maintain sockeye salmon escapements within established goal ranges, commercial fishing may be extended or curtailed.

Directed commercial fisheries within the Inner Karluk Section are solely dependent on Karluk River sockeye salmon escapement (Appendix B1), and are only expected to occur if it appears that either the early-run or late-run Karluk sockeye salmon escapement goal will be exceeded.

For most late-run sockeye salmon stocks, a portion of the harvestable surplus is taken during fishing periods targeting pink salmon. Consequently, a blended management strategy is needed to ensure that escapements for each species are achieved. Commercial fisheries targeting Upper Station late-run sockeye salmon may begin August 10 (Appendix B2) and fisheries targeting Karluk late-run sockeye salmon may begin August 16 (5 AAC 18.362; Appendix B1).

### **Pink Salmon**

In addition to the three management criteria identified in the introduction of this document, the KMA harvest strategy for pink salmon also utilizes:

- a fixed opening date (July 6),
- pink salmon forecasts to set the length of the initial fishing periods, and
- coordination of multiple fisheries, whenever possible, to disperse the purse seine fleet.

The initial pink salmon fishing period in the Kodiak Archipelago will be 57 hours in length. From July 6 to July 25, fishing time for that portion of the Mainland District north of Cape Aklek will not exceed 57 hours per week (this does not include the Cape Igvak or Wide Bay sections, which are managed in accordance with the Cape Igvak Salmon Management Plan; 5 AAC 18.360; Appendix B6). During the peak harvest period, from late July to mid-August, fishing periods may be adjusted to match the actual strength of the pink salmon run.

The following schedule of pink salmon fishing periods for the 2012 season is provided for industry planning purposes. Changes to the following schedule should be expected if the perceived pink salmon run strength is weaker or stronger than forecasted. No extensions will occur during the first two periods. Extensions to later fishing periods may occur.

***First Period:*** 57 hours – from noon Friday, July 6 through 9:00 PM Sunday, July 8. Harvests during this initial period provide important data to assess early run strength of KMA pink and chum salmon stocks. There will be no extension in fishing time following this period. In the Mainland District north of Cape Aklek this period will also be 57 hours, from noon Friday July 6 through 9:00 PM Sunday July 8.

***Second Period:*** 81 hours – from noon Friday, July 13 through 9:00 PM Monday, July 16. During the second period, run strength for both pink and chum salmon will again be assessed from harvest data. There will be no extension in fishing time following this period. In the Mainland District north of Cape Aklek this period will be 57 hours, from noon Friday, July 13 through 9:00 PM Sunday, July 15.

***Third Period:*** 81 hours – from noon Friday, July 20 through 9:00 PM Monday, July 23. The previous closures will likely allow an influx of pink and chum salmon into terminal closed areas, resulting in the buildup of potential escapement. At this time, a combination of harvest and early escapement and/or buildup information should provide an indication of the actual run strength for major pink salmon stocks. If the pink salmon run is strong, extensions in fishing time may occur if escapements are sufficient within the systems. In the Mainland District north of Cape Aklek, this period will be 57 hours, from noon Friday, July 20 through 9:00 PM Sunday, July 22.

***Fourth Period:*** 81 hours – from noon Friday, July 27 through 9:00 PM Monday, July 30. During this period the total run strength should be evident by the end of the period. The pink salmon harvest has traditionally increased during this period. If the pink salmon run is strong, extensions in fishing time will occur.

Subsequent fishing periods will likely follow the same weekly pattern through August, unless escapement information indicates that an extension or reduction of fishing time is necessary. Fishing time will be based on pink salmon returns to individual systems. Differential fishing time, by management unit, may occur as stronger production areas are targeted, while moderate or lower production areas are provided additional protection. There may be changes in closed waters to increase escapement levels or to harvest surplus salmon.

From approximately August 1 through August 16, there will be cost recovery fisheries for the Kitoi Bay Hatchery. These cost recovery fisheries will primarily occur within the Inner Kitoi Bay Section, but may also expand into the Outer Kitoi Bay Section. There may be restricted fishing time in the Izhut Bay and Duck Bay sections during this time period, to allow fish to move into the Kitoi Bay sections for cost recovery and broodstock needs (Appendix B4).

## **Chum Salmon**

The supplemental Kitoi Bay Hatchery chum salmon run is projected to be moderately strong in 2012 (Table 2). Liberal amounts of fishing time in the vicinity of the hatchery should begin in early June and could extend into early July.

With the exception of chum salmon returning to the Kitoi Bay Hatchery, a major portion of the 2012 chum salmon harvest will occur in non-terminal locations during directed sockeye and pink salmon fisheries. The initial fishing periods targeting chum salmon will begin on July 6, and will follow the same opening dates and times as those for pink salmon. System-specific chum salmon fisheries that occur during the pink salmon fishery may result in some management units (such as the Kizhuyak Bay, Terror Bay, Uganik River, Uyak River, Sturgeon, Spiridon Bay, Zachar Bay, Inner or Outer Kukak Bay, or Outer Ugak Bay sections) having more or less fishing time than those targeting primarily pink salmon stocks (Appendices B1, B3, and B6). Additional fishing time after July 25 for the Mainland District will depend on assessment of local pink, chum, and coho salmon runs. Chum salmon run strength will be assessed primarily from aerial surveys and harvest data.

## **Coho Salmon**

Initially, coho salmon harvests will occur in non-terminal locations during directed pink salmon fisheries. System-specific coho salmon fisheries may occur during the pink salmon fishery, and may result in some management units having more or less fishing time than those primarily targeting pink salmon stocks (such as the Pauls Bay, Perenosa Bay, or Inner Ayakulik sections; Appendices B1 and B5). Coho salmon run strength will be assessed from weir escapements, aerial surveys, foot surveys, and harvest data.

Directed coho salmon fisheries may begin on August 1 in both the Pauls Bay and Shuyak Island sections (Appendix B5). The supplemental Kitoi Bay Hatchery coho salmon run is projected to be of moderate strength this season (Table 2). Additional fishing time in the vicinity of the hatchery may occur in early September after pink salmon broodstock requirements are ensured (Appendix B4). After September 10, coho salmon fishing may be allowed in the Settler Cove Special Harvest Area, if at least 500 coho salmon are available for harvest (statistical area 259-35; Figure 6).

## **INPERIOD CLOSURES**

From July 6 through July 25, there are limits on the number of sockeye salmon that may be harvested in areas bordering the North Shelikof Strait (5 AAC 18.363). Purse seine permit holders operating in the North Shelikof Strait from July 6 to July 25 are advised that inperiod closures of designated Seaward Zones will occur in the likely event the harvest of sockeye salmon approach these limits (Figure 5; 5 AAC 18.360). Since the plan went into effect in 1990, Seaward Zone closures have occurred every year except 1991, 2000, and 2008.

Seaward Zone closures, if required, will be announced on single side band radio (SSB) frequency 3.230 MHz, from the ADF&G office in Kodiak, and on VHF 6 from the R/V *K-Hi-C* on the fishing grounds. In-period Seaward Zone closure announcement times will be 8:30 AM, 10:00 AM, 2:00 PM, 5:00 PM, or 8:00 PM. There will be at least 3 hours advance notice given for Seaward Zone closures.

## INSEASON FISHERY ANNOUNCEMENTS

After enough information has been collected to determine an appropriate amount of fishing time to harvest surplus fish, a fishery announcement or News Release (NR) will be issued as follows:

- (1) The NR will include:
  - (a) the date, time, and number of the EO announcement,
  - (b) the length of the fishing period,
  - (c) the opening and closing times and dates of the fishing period,
  - (d) the areas opening to fishing,
  - (e) the areas closing to fishing,
  - (f) the location of closed water adjustments (if any), and
  - (g) a list of any previous NR information that is still pertinent.
- (2) The NR will be posted at the main entrance of the Kodiak ADF&G office at 211 Mission Road. Copies of the NR will be available outside the main entrance, in the Kodiak ADF&G office during regular office hours (Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM), and posted at the Region IV commercial salmon fishery web site at <http://www.cf.adfg.state.ak.us/region4/finfish/salmon/salmhom4.php>.
- (3) The NR will be recorded on a 24-hour recorded message phone (486-4559).
- (4) The NR will be made available to local radio stations (KVOK 560 AM, KRXX 101.1 FM and KMXT 100.1 FM).
- (5) The Kodiak ADF&G management staff will monitor SSB radio channel 3.230 MHz (call sign WON 32), and Matrix satellite phone dispatch number 7410, during regular office hours, and will reply to public and industry inquiries when available.
- (6) The NR will be distributed to everyone who requests (by registering on the news release web site at: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=cfnews.main>) a copy by fax or email. Appendix C1 includes instructions for registering at the news release web site to get news releases distributed to an email account or fax machine.
- (7) Copies of EOs, which detail specific regulation changes and justifications, will be available upon request.

NRs are generally very detailed and complicated. It is advised that tender operators and permit holders obtain a written copy, or use a tape recorder to document the exact wording of each announcement as it is broadcast.

## **ADF&G STAFF CONTACT NUMBERS**

ADF&G Kodiak management staff is available to answer questions regarding commercial salmon fishery regulations, openings, closures, and harvests. Contact phone numbers and e-mail address are as follows:

General Information - 486-1830

James Jackson - 486-1808  
Area Management Biologist

After hours 942-2097

Matrix Dispatch - 7410

Record-a-Phone - 486-4559

Geoff Spalinger - 486-1804  
Assistant Area Management Biologist

After Hours 952-567-1420

Email -  
dfg.dcf.kodiaksalmon@alaska.gov

Brad Fuerst - 486-1810  
Fisheries Biologist  
After hours 254-1891

## **NOTABLE REGULATIONS AND CHANGES TO REGULATIONS MADE DURING THE 2011 BOARD OF FISHERIES MEETING**

The BOF met in Kodiak during January 2011 to discuss Kodiak salmon fishery regulations. Changes were made that will be in effect for the 2012 commercial salmon fishery. A synopsis of several important regulations and regulation changes follows, but all participants in the Kodiak commercial salmon fishery are urged to make themselves aware of all applicable regulations. Copies of the KMA commercial salmon fishery regulations and the most recent Kodiak Area Salmon Statistical Chart are available at the Kodiak ADF&G office.

### **MULTIPLE SET NET PERMITS**

During the 2008 BOF meeting for the KMA, a regulation (5 AAC 18.331 (j)) was adopted to allow a CFEC permit holder with two Kodiak set gillnet permits to fish with both permits. This regulation had a sunset clause and is only in effect until December 31, 2010. During the 2011 meeting, the BOF decided to allow this regulation to sunset as written and this provision is no longer in effect.

### **CLOSED WATER AREAS**

All freshwaters of the KMA are closed to commercial salmon fishing. Additionally, commercial fishing is allowed seaward of the exposed tidal bank adjacent to all streams and rivers in the KMA unless:

- (1) Alternatives are specifically listed in the regulation book (see 5 AAC 18.350. CLOSED WATERS); or
- (2) The stream number is un-circled on the most recent version of the KMA salmon statistical chart issued annually by ADF&G. For streams with un-circled numbers, all saltwater within 500 yards of the seaward extremities of the exposed tidal banks are closed to commercial salmon fishing.
- (3) Closed water areas are specifically reduced or increased inseason by EO at a particular stream or bay (announced by NR); or
- (4) Closed waters markers are in place. The intent is to maintain a 500-yard closed water area from the stream terminus, at all stages of the tide, unless the area is made larger or smaller by regulation or EO. If closed waters markers are in place, the closure line may be a straight line or may be an arc, as follows:
  - (a) The closure line is a straight line between two regulatory markers if specifically stated in regulation or EO, or if at all stages of the tide, the markers are farther than 500 yards from the seaward extremities of the exposed tideland banks of the salmon streams located inside the markers.
  - (b) The closed water line will be an arc if necessary to maintain the 500-yard distance from the seaward extremities of the exposed tideland banks of the salmon stream at any stage of the tide. Then, waters closed to salmon fishing will be a line arcing from the markers to a point 500 yards directly off the seaward extremities of the exposed tideland banks that designates the stream mouth. The actual shape of the closed water area will change as the tide ebbs and floods.

### **Closed Water Sanctuary for the 2012 Season**

In addition to the closed water areas listed in the regulations (5 AAC 18.350), the following closed water sanctuary will be in effect for the 2012 season:

#### ***Ayakulik River Closed Water Sanctuary***

Should commercial fishing be allowed in the Inner Ayakulik Section, ADF&G regulatory markers will be placed in such a manner as to better define the stream terminus of the Ayakulik River. One marker shall be placed on each side of the river mouth. Waters closed to salmon fishing will be a line arcing from the markers to a point 500 yards directly off the seaward extremities of the exposed tideland banks that designates the stream mouth. The intent of this closed water sanctuary is to prevent fishing gear from being set to completely block access to the river for migrating fish.

### **NEW STATISTICAL AREAS**

There are several recent statistical area number changes to the KMA statistical chart. It is important that permit holders have the most recent statistical chart (March 2011) and take note of the new numerical designations for many of the inner bay statistical numbers.

### **RELEASE OF CHINOOK (KING) SALMON BY PURSE SEINE FISHERMEN**

ADF&G may require commercial fishermen to release Chinook salmon (greater than 28 inches in length) from their catch. If ADF&G does require the release of Chinook salmon, any Chinook

salmon greater than 28 inches will have to be released unharmed, immediately. This would apply in the Inner Karluk, Outer Karluk, Inner Ayakulik, and Outer Ayakulik sections and that portion of the Northwest Kodiak District south of the latitude of Cape Kuliuk, and only if ADF&G determines that the Karluk or Ayakulik Chinook salmon runs will not likely meet seasonal escapement goals (5 AAC 18.395).

## **USE OF NET PENS**

Floating net pens may be used in the KMA to hold live, commercially caught salmon prior to processing. However, fishermen that choose to use a net pen to hold live salmon must obtain a permit at the Kodiak ADF&G office (5 AAC 18.392). The permit will outline restrictions, conditions, and reporting requirements. It is the responsibility of the permit holder to obtain any additional licenses or permits that may be required. Any fishermen that wish to use a net pen should contact salmon management staff at the Kodiak ADF&G office.

## **WASTE OF SALMON**

Waste of salmon will not be tolerated and may result in fishing period closures (AS 16.05.831 and 5 AAC 93.310). Unless prohibited by law, salmon taken commercially may be used or sold as bait (5 AAC 93.350).

## **PERSONAL USE OF COMMERCIALY TAKEN SALMON (HOME PACK)**

Commercial fishermen may keep salmon legally taken in their commercial gear during open commercial fishing periods for their own use (home pack). However, the number of fish harvested and kept for home pack must be reported on a fish ticket. These fish may not be sold or bartered (5 AAC 39.010).

At the time of delivery, record the number of each species of salmon caught but not sold in the lower right hand corner of the fish ticket, in the space designated for that purpose.

## **DIRECT MARKETING**

There has been an increase in interest by Kodiak commercial salmon fishermen to market their own lawfully taken commercial catch (direct marketing). If fish are to be sold later, the commercial fishermen must be properly registered and licensed. There are several ways to legally market your own fish, but some require special registration and licensing. Registration and licensing ensures accurate reporting of harvests, which is essential for sound management of commercial fisheries.

Direct marketers are responsible for filing their own fish tickets with ADF&G and may be required to complete a Commercial Operators Annual Report. Direct marketers must also register with the ADF&G salmon management office in Kodiak.

## **FISH TRANSPORTERS**

A fish transporter differs from a tender. A tender acts as the agent of a registered processor or buyer, and is the first point of sale of fish from the CFEC permit holder to a processor or buyer. A fish transporter is an agent of the CFEC permit holder(s), and is authorized to take legally harvested fish from one or more commercial salmon fisherman to a buyer or buyers. A fisherman or group of fishermen may hire a fish transporter, who may then legally take their fish to the first point of sale.

A Fish Transporter Permit is required, and must be in possession of the operator during the transport and sale of fish. The ADF&G Division of Commercial Fisheries in Juneau issues Fish

Transporter Permits. All fish transporters who plan to transport salmon within the KMA must also be registered with the ADF&G Kodiak commercial salmon fishery management staff. The transporting vessel used must be licensed as a commercial fishing vessel and all people working aboard the vessel must have crewmember licenses.

Fish transporters are required to report their activities to ADF&G and to fill out a fish ticket for all fish taken aboard their vessel. The commercial fisherman who caught the salmon is required to provide the fish transporter with fish ticket information such as the CFEC permit number, the area of harvest, catch dates, and catcher vessel ADF&G number, and must sign the fish ticket. The number of fish by species and the weight of the fish by species must be estimated and recorded on the fish ticket. Final weights and fish counts will be verified upon delivery of the fish to the buyer or processor. The buyer or processor submits the finalized fish ticket to ADF&G. Additional information and Fish Transporter Permit applications are available from the ADF&G Kodiak staff.

## **FISH TICKETS / HARVEST REPORTS**

It is the legal responsibility of commercial fishermen, tenders or transporters, and processors and buyers to ensure that all information on a fish ticket is complete and correct. Prior to completing and signing fish tickets, permit holders, tender operators, and/or processing personnel should make sure that the proper statistical area with the correct harvest information has been entered and the fish ticket is complete, legible, and accurate. Fishermen are reminded that 5AAC 39.130 (c)(9) requires completed fish tickets to include the CFEC permit number of the operator of the unit of gear with which the fish were taken, imprinted on the fish ticket from the valid permit card.

### **PROCESSORS / TENDERS**

Management of the KMA commercial salmon fisheries requires timely and accurate harvest reporting. Without accurate information, a more conservative harvest strategy will be adopted and less fishing time will be allowed. Processors and buyers are required to accurately report catches daily to ADF&G (5 AAC 39.130). In order to process the harvest information and use it for management decisions, catch reports must include the estimated number of salmon harvested by species, for each gear type, from each major catch area (by statistical area, or by geographic area such as a bay, cape, or headland). ADF&G management staff will contact processors to arrange the daily reporting times and format. Daily reports can be made verbally, by fax, or by email. Email is the preferred method. Processors should obtain correct, up to date, information from tender operators prior to providing daily reports to ADF&G.

Each day, tender operators must provide their processing companies with an accurate count of deliveries and number of salmon delivered, by species and by catch area. Alternately, tender operators may report, the total number of pounds and the average weight by species, by catch area.

Statistical area numbers are used to record harvest location(s) on fish tickets. Tender operators should ensure that the location of the catch, rather than the location of the tender pick-up, is recorded on the fish ticket.

The correct harvest location and number of fish harvested by species must be recorded on each fish ticket. This information is extremely important in evaluating inseason harvests, stock contribution, and effort distribution. To provide maximum allowable fishing time, especially in areas such as the

Cape Igvak Section and north Shelikof Strait, it is imperative that the correct statistical areas and numbers of fish by species are reported on the fish ticket at the time of delivery.

### **PURSE SEINE FISHERMEN**

Purse seine fishermen should be certain that their fish tickets show the number of fish of each species, or the total weight and average by species for each delivery. Purse seine permit holders must, at a minimum, provide estimates of harvest by statistical area to tender operators. For example: "1/3 of my sockeye were from Cape Alitak (257-20) and 2/3 were from Outer Ayakulik (256-20). The rest of my fish were 1/2 and 1/2 from each of those two areas." The location of the tender where the fish were delivered should not be used as the harvest location.

### **SET GILLNET FISHERMEN**

Set gillnet fishermen should make sure their fish tickets show the number of fish of each species, or the total and average weight by species for each delivery. Because of the fixed nature of set gillnet gear, each permit holder's reporting area (statistical area) is usually consistent between landings. In the event that a gillnet is moved into a new statistical area, fishermen should make sure that the tender operator is provided with that information.

## **REFERENCE CITED**

Nemeth, M. J., M. J. Witteveen, M. B. Foster, H. Finkle, J. W. Erickson, J. S. Schmidt, S. J. Fleischman, and D. Tracy. 2010. Review of escapement goals in 2010 for salmon stocks in the Kodiak Management area, Alaska. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Manuscript Series No.10-09, Anchorage.

## **TABLES**

Table 1.—Alaska Board of Fisheries approved fishery management plans for the Kodiak Management Area, 2012.

Management Plan	Year Initiated	Management Units Affected	Dates in Effect
Cape Igvak Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 18.360)	1978	Cape Igvak Section Wide Bay Section	6/1 – 7/25
Alitak Bay District Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 18.361)	1987	Alitak Bay District	6/1 – 10/31
Westside Kodiak Management Plan (5 AAC 18.362)	1990	NW Kodiak District SW Kodiak District SW Afognak Section	6/1 – 10/31
North Shelikof Strait Sockeye Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 18.363)	1990	SW Afognak Section NW Afognak Section Shuyak Island Section Big River Section Hallo Bay Section Inner and Outer Kukak Bay sections Dakavak Bay Section	7/6 – 7/25
Crescent Lake Coho Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 18.364)	1990	Special Harvest Area in the Central Section near Port Lions	7/15 – 10/31
Eastside Afognak Management Plan (5 AAC 18.365)	1993	Southeast Afognak Section Raspberry Strait Section Inner and Outer Kitoi Bay sections Duck Bay Section Izhut Bay Section	6/1 – 10/31
Spiridon Lake Sockeye Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 18.366)	1993	Special Harvest Area in Spiridon Bay Section	6/1 – 10/31
Eastside Kodiak Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 18.367)	1995	Eastside Kodiak District NE Kodiak District	6/14 – 10/31
North Afognak / Shuyak Island Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 18.368)	1995	NE Afognak Section Perenosa Bay Section Pauls Bay Section Shuyak Island Section NW Afognak Section	6/1 – 10/31
Mainland District Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 18.369)	1999	Mainland District	6/14 – 10/31

Table 2.—Actual versus projected 2011 commercial salmon harvest by species and fishery, and 2012 harvest projections for the Kodiak Management Area.

	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Projected Harvest 2011 <sup>a</sup>	20,000	2,052,958	361,581	29,300,000	1,139,577	32,874,116
Actual Harvest 2011 <sup>a</sup>	14,550	2,266,651	188,474	16,642,402	823,202	19,935,279
Projected Harvest 2012	20,000	2,721,637	323,995	13,157,436	889,384	17,112,452

FISHERY	2011 Harvest		2012 Harvest
	Projection <sup>b</sup>	Actual <sup>c</sup>	Projection <sup>b</sup>
Early Sockeye Salmon Fisheries (6/1-7/15)			
Kitoi Bay Hatchery <sup>d</sup>	46,900	204,980	56,537
Cape Igvak <sup>e</sup>	142,343	549,487	110,087
Karluk <sup>f</sup>	99,926	243,563	85,682
Ayakulik <sup>g</sup>	288,863	102,582	312,725
Alitak District <sup>h</sup>	140,424	168,203	236,503
Minor Enhancement <sup>i</sup>	43,000	85,083	63,000
Spiridon <sup>j</sup>	93,244	125,034	128,029
Other <sup>k</sup>	399,970	184,275	583,339
Subtotal	1,254,670	1,663,207	1,575,902
Late Sockeye Salmon Fisheries (7/16-10/31)			
Kitoi Bay Hatchery <sup>d</sup>	20,100	33,552	24,230
Cape Igvak <sup>e</sup>	87,036	0	106,979
Karluk <sup>f</sup>	139,845	111,170	366,535
Ayakulik <sup>g</sup>	123,799	144,962	208,484
Alitak District <sup>h</sup>	216,400	150,005	146,828
Spiridon <sup>j</sup>	39,962	42,214	42,676
Other <sup>k</sup>	171,146	121,541	250,003
Subtotal	798,288	603,444	1,145,735
Total sockeye	2,052,958	2,266,651	2,721,637
Pink Salmon Fisheries			
Kitoi Bay Hatchery <sup>d</sup>	7,400,000	2,171,253	3,695,603
Afognak (Wild) <sup>l</sup>	3,066,000	130,578	1,661,084
Westside Kodiak <sup>m</sup>	5,037,000	784,253	5,566,853
Alitak <sup>n</sup>	4,818,000	4,896,501	747,751
Eastside/Northend Kodiak <sup>o</sup>	8,103,000	8,410,572	995,657
Mainland <sup>p</sup>	876,000	249,245	490,488
Subtotal	29,300,000	16,642,402	13,157,436
Chum Salmon Fisheries			
Kitoi Bay Hatchery <sup>d</sup>	411,000	320,532	241,000
Afognak (Wild) <sup>l</sup>	36,446	31,899	35,670
Westside Kodiak <sup>m</sup>	221,945	107,977	178,493
Alitak <sup>n</sup>	52,972	44,699	52,531
Eastside/Northend Kodiak <sup>o</sup>	267,112	205,927	246,582
Mainland <sup>p</sup>	150,102	112,168	135,108
Subtotal	1,139,577	823,202	889,384

-continued-

Table 2.–Page 2 of 2.

FISHERY	2011 Harvest		2012 Harvest
	Projection <sup>b</sup>	Actual <sup>c</sup>	Projection <sup>b</sup>
Coho Salmon Fisheries			
Kitoi Bay Hatchery <sup>d</sup>	144,534	68,575	160,000
Afognak <sup>l</sup>	28,002	6,378	21,426
Westside Kodiak <sup>m</sup>	107,218	49,749	71,733
Alitak <sup>n</sup>	8,945	6,094	9,274
Eastside/Northend Kodiak <sup>o</sup>	52,072	50,748	45,904
Mainland <sup>p</sup>	20,810	6,930	15,658
Subtotal	361,581	188,474	323,995
Grand Total <sup>q</sup>	32,874,116	19,935,279	17,112,452

Note: Harvest projections presented in this table represent formal forecasts as well as projections based on past fishery performance.

<sup>a</sup> In number of salmon. Does not include subsistence, sport, personal use, or ADF&G test fish harvests.

<sup>b</sup> Projected harvests for enhanced and major sockeye systems are based on the formal forecasts for those individual stocks (total run minus escapement) and the projected harvest from minor sockeye systems and other salmon species are based on less formal escapement to return relationships, environmental factors, and interspecies competition. For the 2012 Kodiak natural chum - estimated using 10-year median. For the 2012 KMA wild stock pink salmon forecast, a generalized Ricker model (Quinn and Deriso 1999<sup>b</sup>) was fit to the even-year KMA returns from 1980 to 2008 utilizing Karluk and Ayakulik rivers pink salmon escapement counts for the spawner index. Four additional terms were included in this generalized Ricker model: 1) KMA pink salmon indexed escapement (total escapement minus Karluk and Ayakulik escapement), 2) November-February average air temperature anomalies, 3) November-February total precipitation divided by the variance (analogous to the Sharpe ratio) anomalies, 4) June-July average air temperature anomalies. For the 2012 Kodiak natural coho - estimated using 10-year average.

<sup>c</sup> Actual harvest is the number taken in a particular geographic area, not the catch assigned to an individual salmon stock.

<sup>d</sup> From the Duck Bay, Izhut Bay, and Inner and Outer Kitoi Bay sections only.

<sup>e</sup> From the Cape Igvak Section. Early run is from the beginning of season through June 26. Late run is from July 8 through 25.

<sup>f</sup> From the Southwest Afognak Section, Northwest Kodiak District (except for Spiridon and Settler Cove Special Harvest Areas), Inner and Outer Karluk sections, plus 50% of Halibut Bay Section from June 21 through July 15 and 100% after July 31 minus the estimated contribution from the Spiridon SHA. Includes the majority of the Karluk sockeye salmon harvest.

<sup>g</sup> From the Outer and Inner Ayakulik sections, plus 50% of Halibut Bay Section from June 21 through July 15 and 100% from July 16 through 31.

<sup>h</sup> From the Alitak Bay District. Frazer and Upper Station harvest estimates are based on initial run and fishery timing and stock separation.

<sup>i</sup> From the Foul Bay, Waterfall Bay, and Settler Cove Special Harvest areas.

<sup>j</sup> From the Spiridon Lake Special Harvest Area (Telrod Cove), plus an estimate of Spiridon-bound sockeye taken in adjacent areas.

<sup>k</sup> From minor systems at Inner and Outer Ugak Bay (Saltery), Buskin River, Perenos Bay (Portage), Northwest Afognak (Thorsheim & Long Lagoon), Big River (Swikshak), and Outer Kukak Bay (Kafliya & Kuliuk) sections.

<sup>l</sup> From the Afognak District except for the Duck, Izhut, and Inner and Outer Kitoi Bay sections.

<sup>m</sup> From the Southwest Kodiak District (256- and 255-) and the Northwest Kodiak District (254- and 253-) except for the North Cape, Anton Larson, Sharatin, and Kizhuyak sections, and part of the Central Section (259-35 to 259-39).

<sup>n</sup> From the Alitak District.

<sup>o</sup> From the Eastside Kodiak District (258-, and 259-40 to 259-42), Northeast Kodiak District (259-21 to 259-25), and the North Cape, Anton Larson, Sharatin, and Kizhuyak sections, plus part of the Central Section (259-35 to 259-39).

<sup>p</sup> From the Mainland District.

<sup>q</sup> Includes the projected 2011 harvest of 20,000 Chinook salmon, the actual 2011 harvest of 14,550 Chinook salmon and a projected 2012 harvest of 20,000 Chinook salmon.

## **FIGURES**

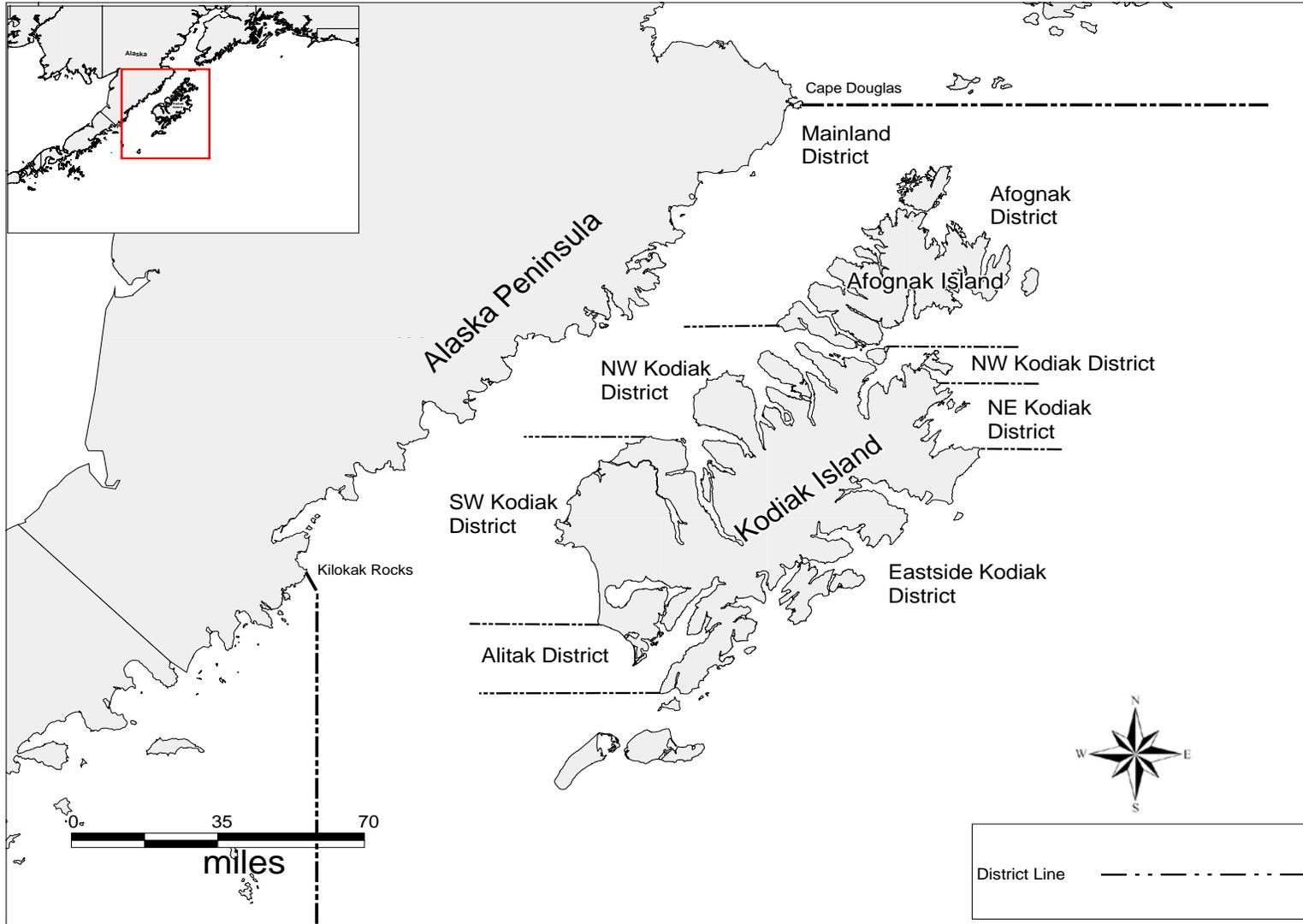


Figure 1.—Map of the commercial salmon fishing districts in the Kodiak Management Area identifying commercial salmon fishing districts.

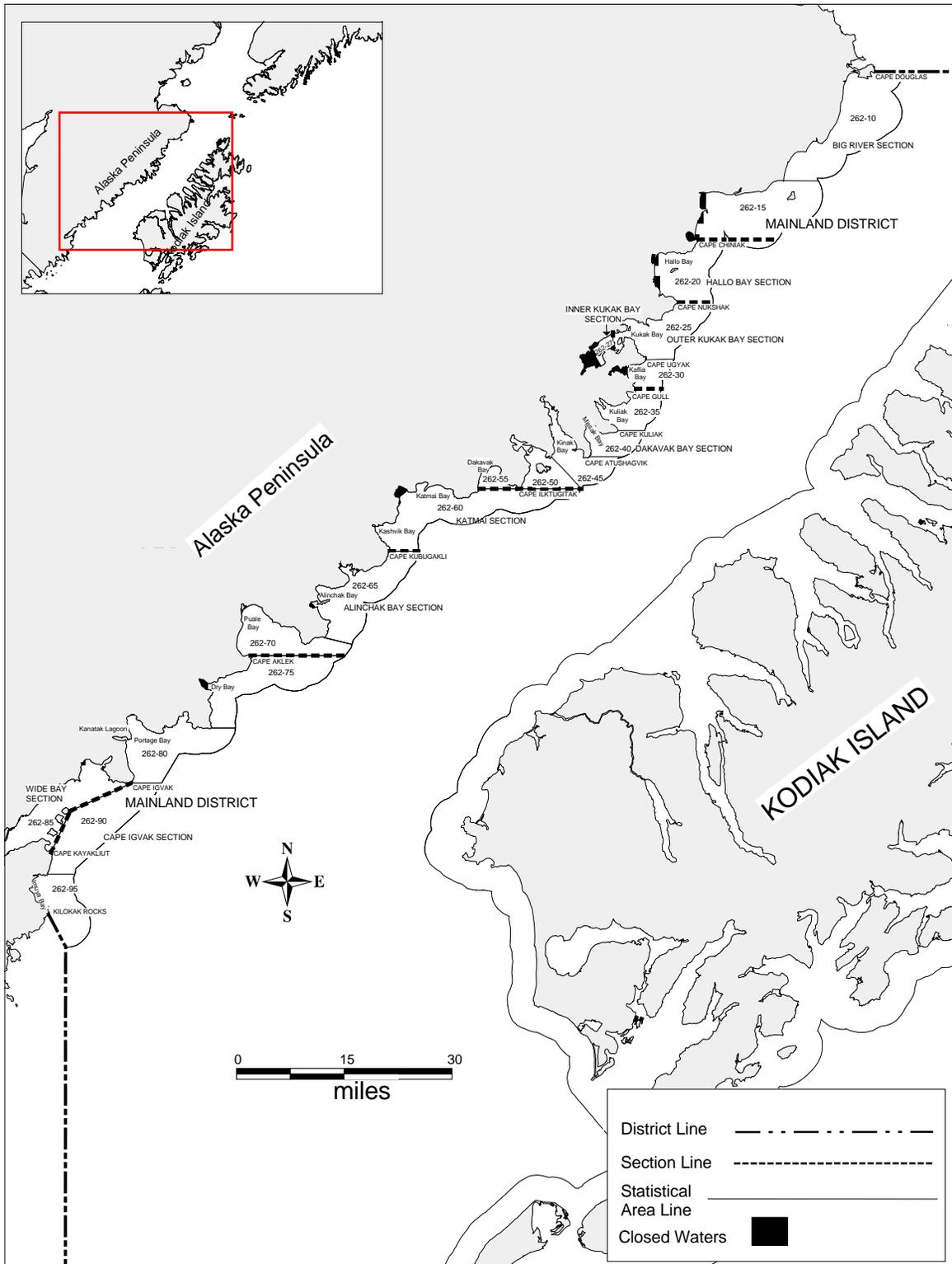


Figure 2.—Map of the Mainland District identifying commercial salmon fishing sections and statistical areas.

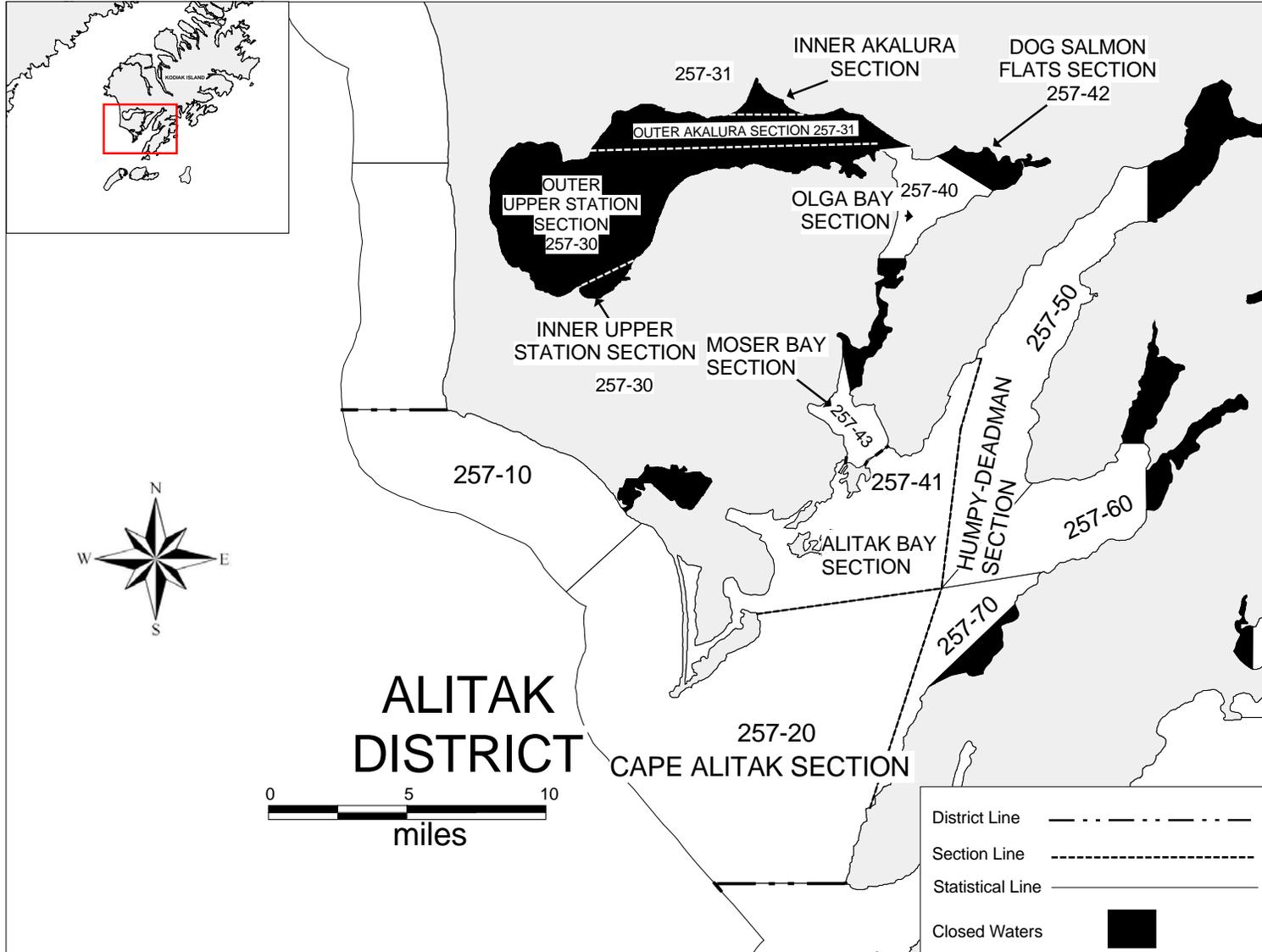


Figure 3.—Map of the Alitak District identifying commercial salmon fishing sections and statistical areas.

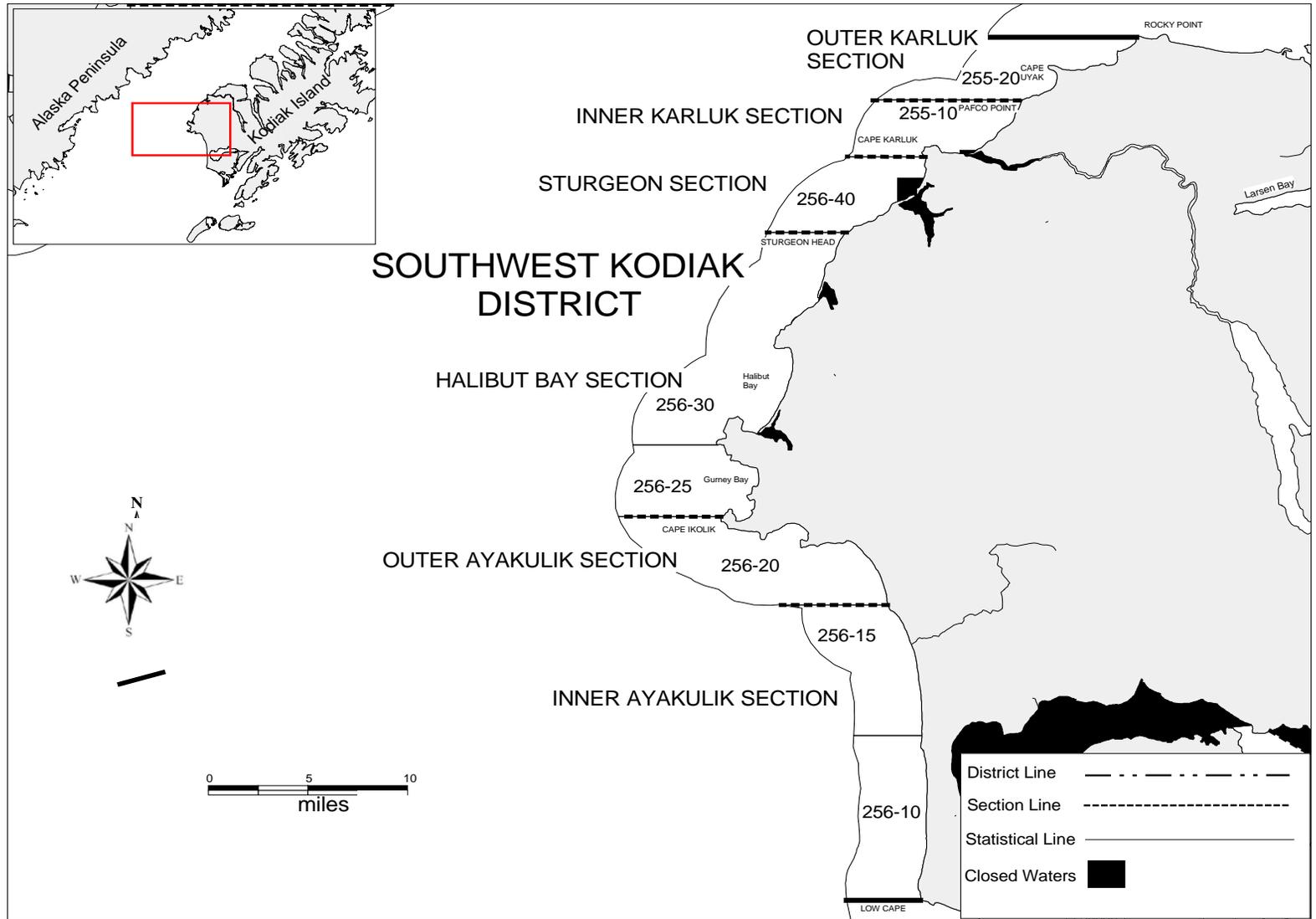


Figure 4.-Map of the Southwest Kodiak District identifying commercial salmon fishing sections and statistical areas.

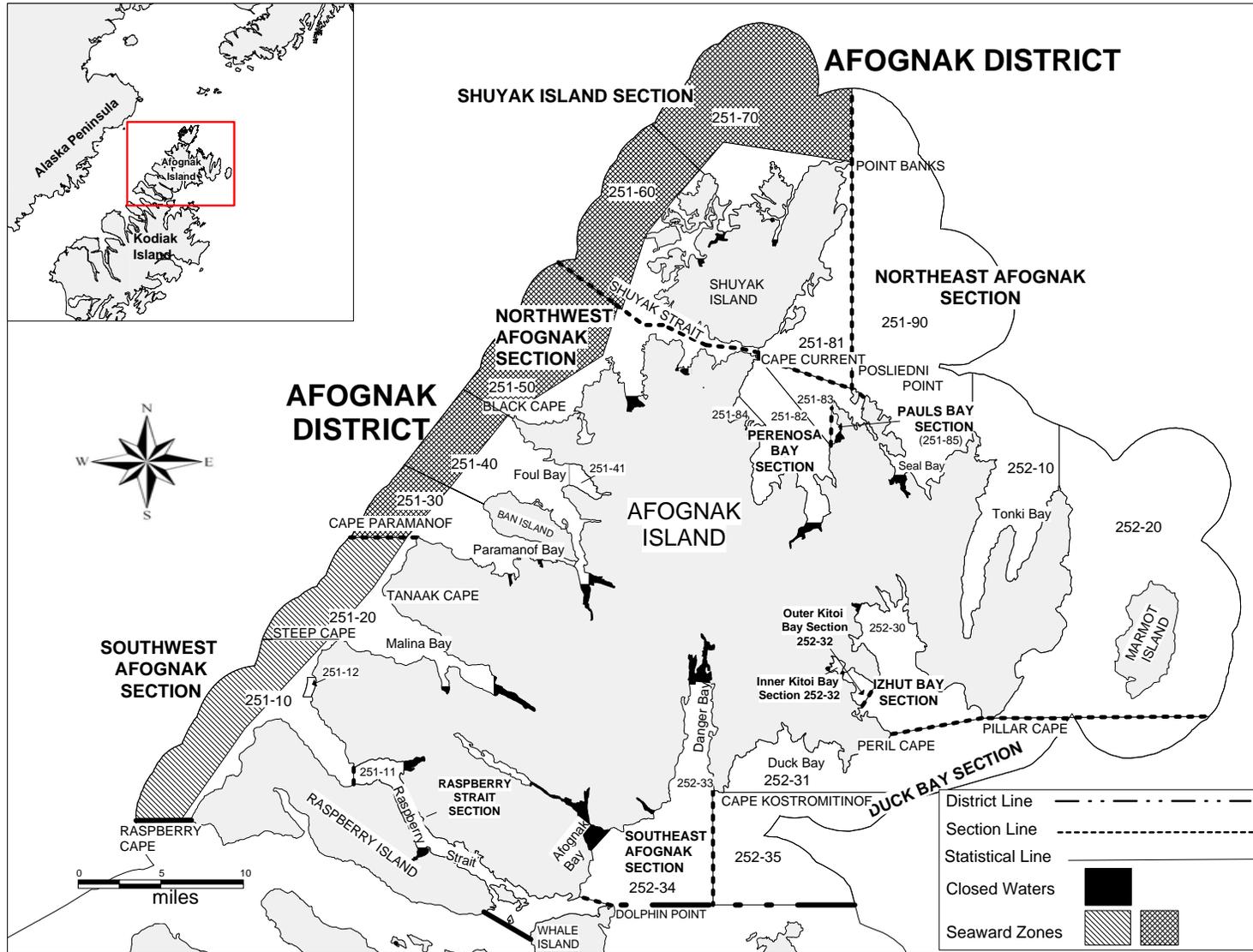


Figure 5.—Map of the Afognak District identifying commercial salmon fishing sections and statistical areas.

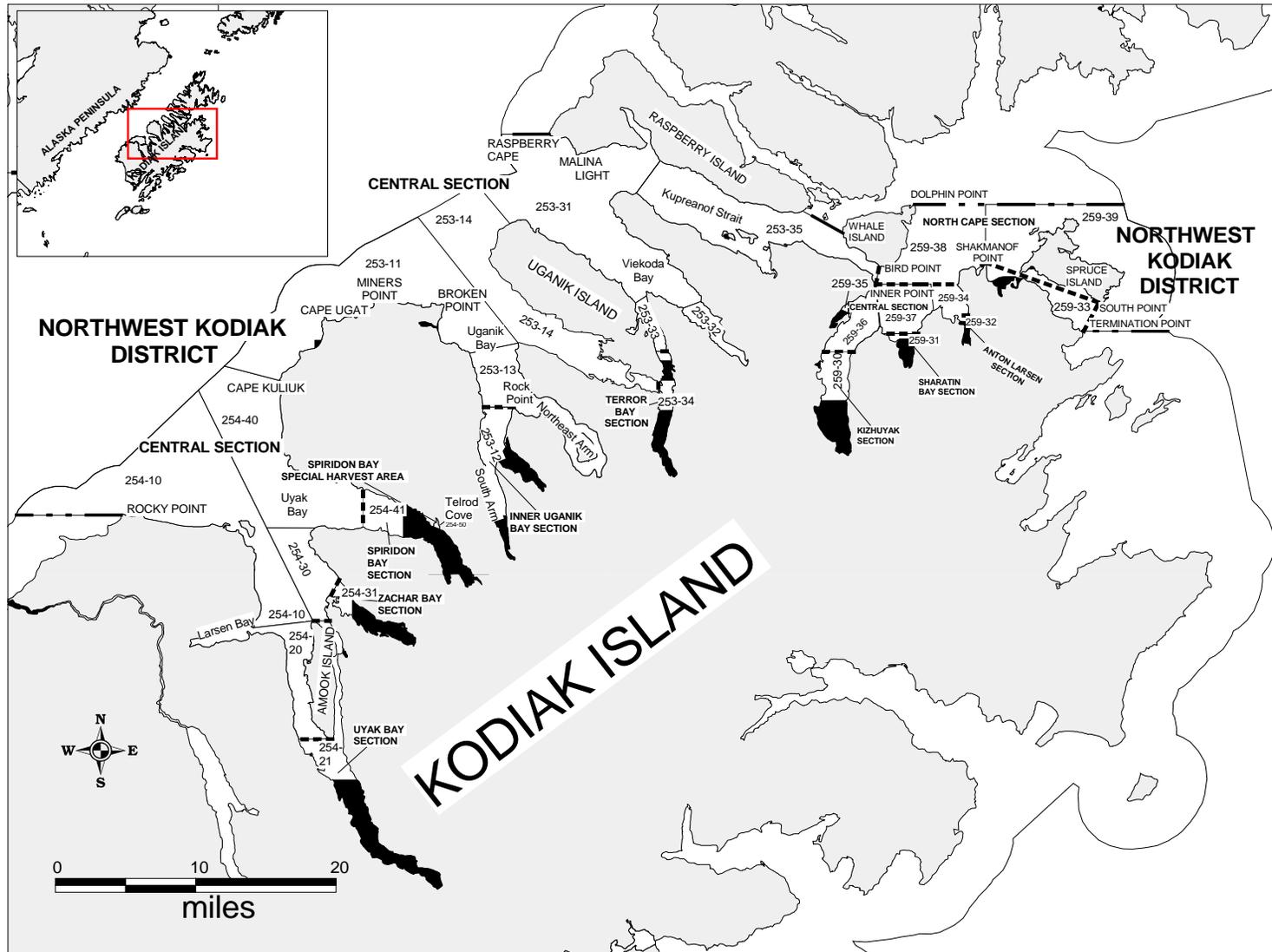


Figure 6.—Map of the Northwest Kodiak District identifying commercial salmon fishing sections and statistical areas

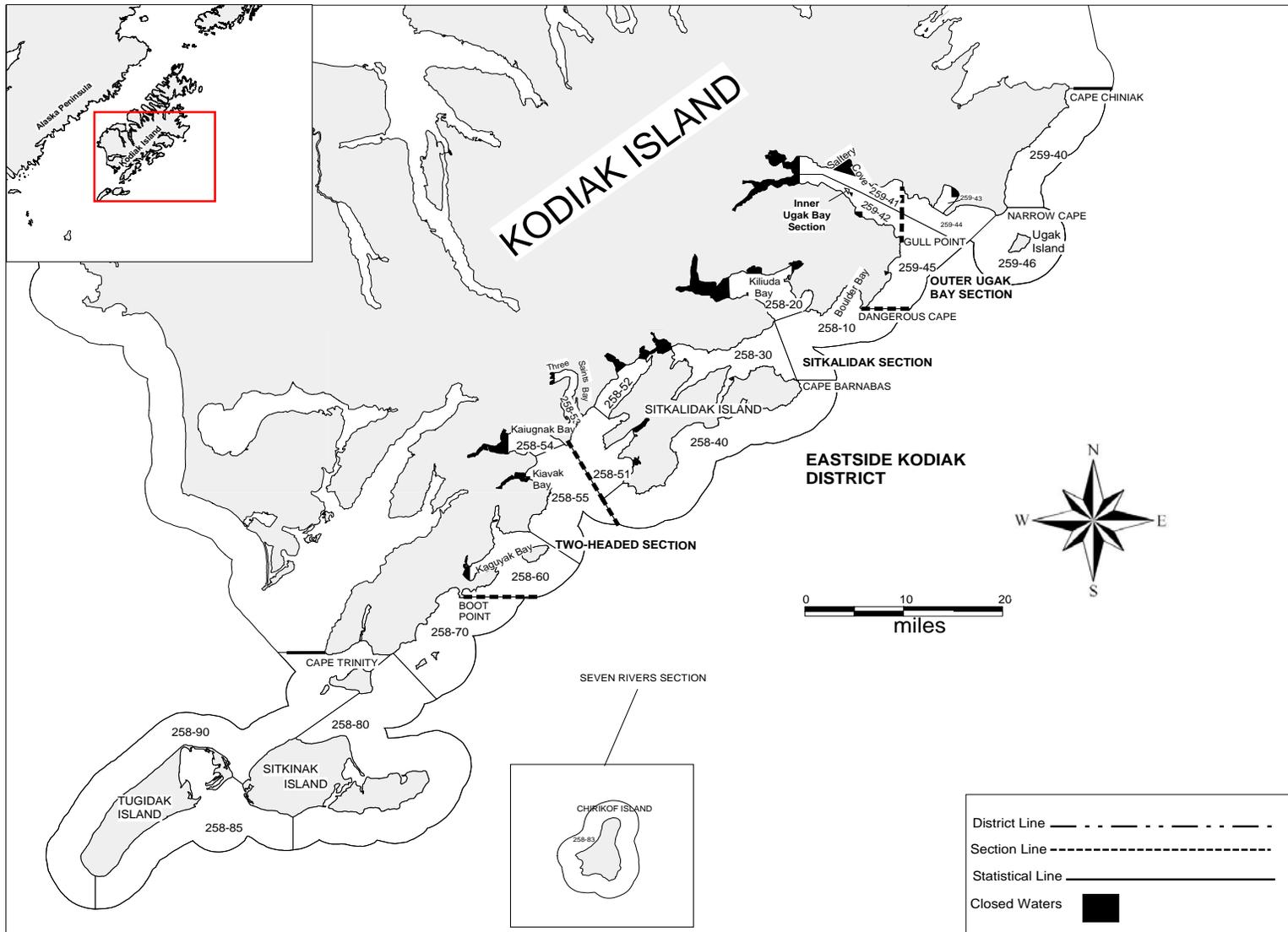


Figure 7.—Map of the Eastside Kodiak District identifying commercial salmon fishing sections and statistical areas.

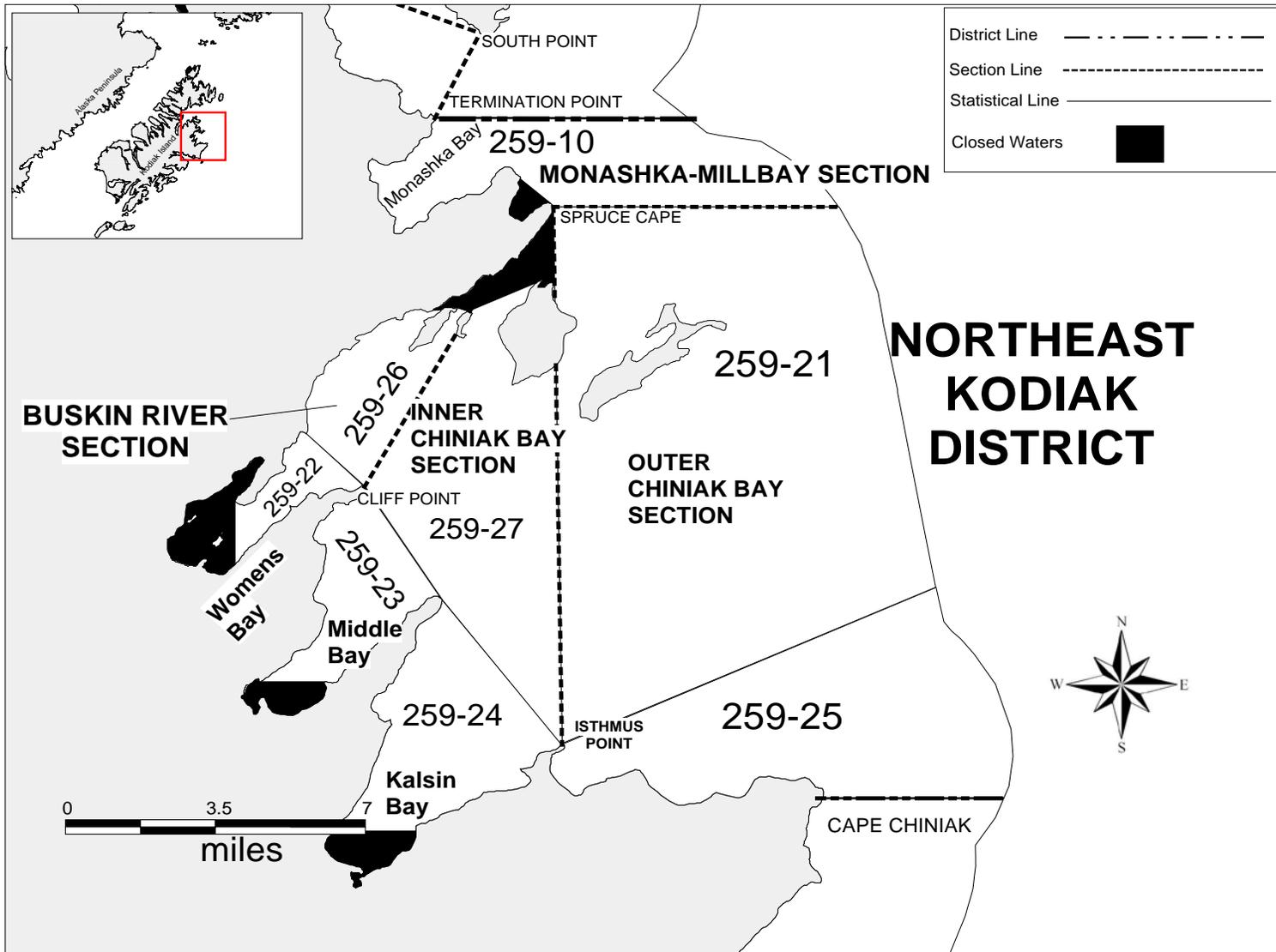


Figure 8.—Map of the Northeast Kodiak District identifying commercial salmon fishing sections and statistical areas.

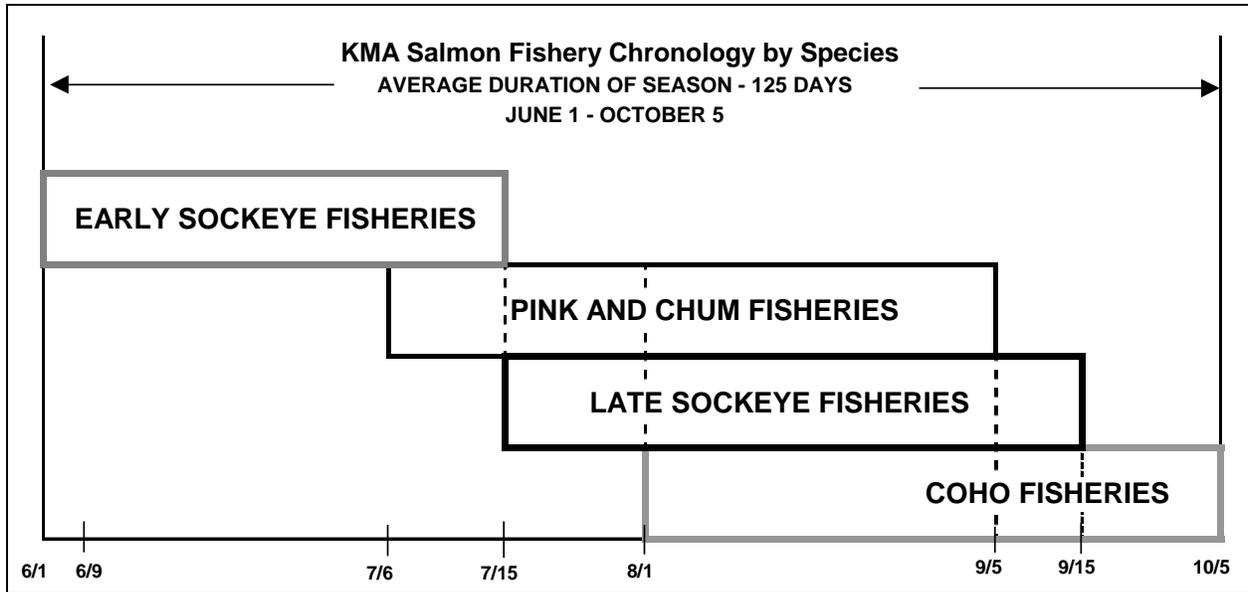
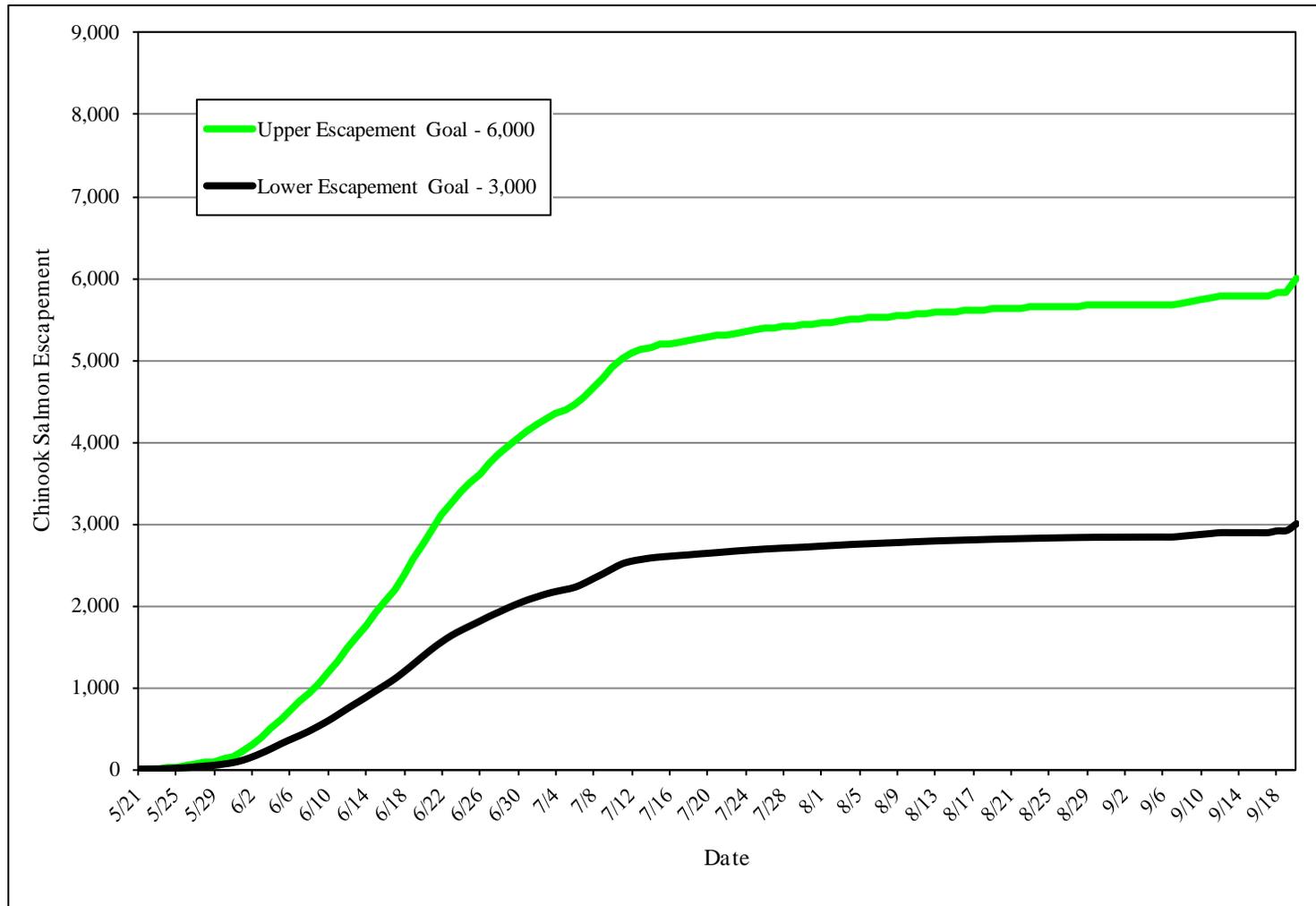


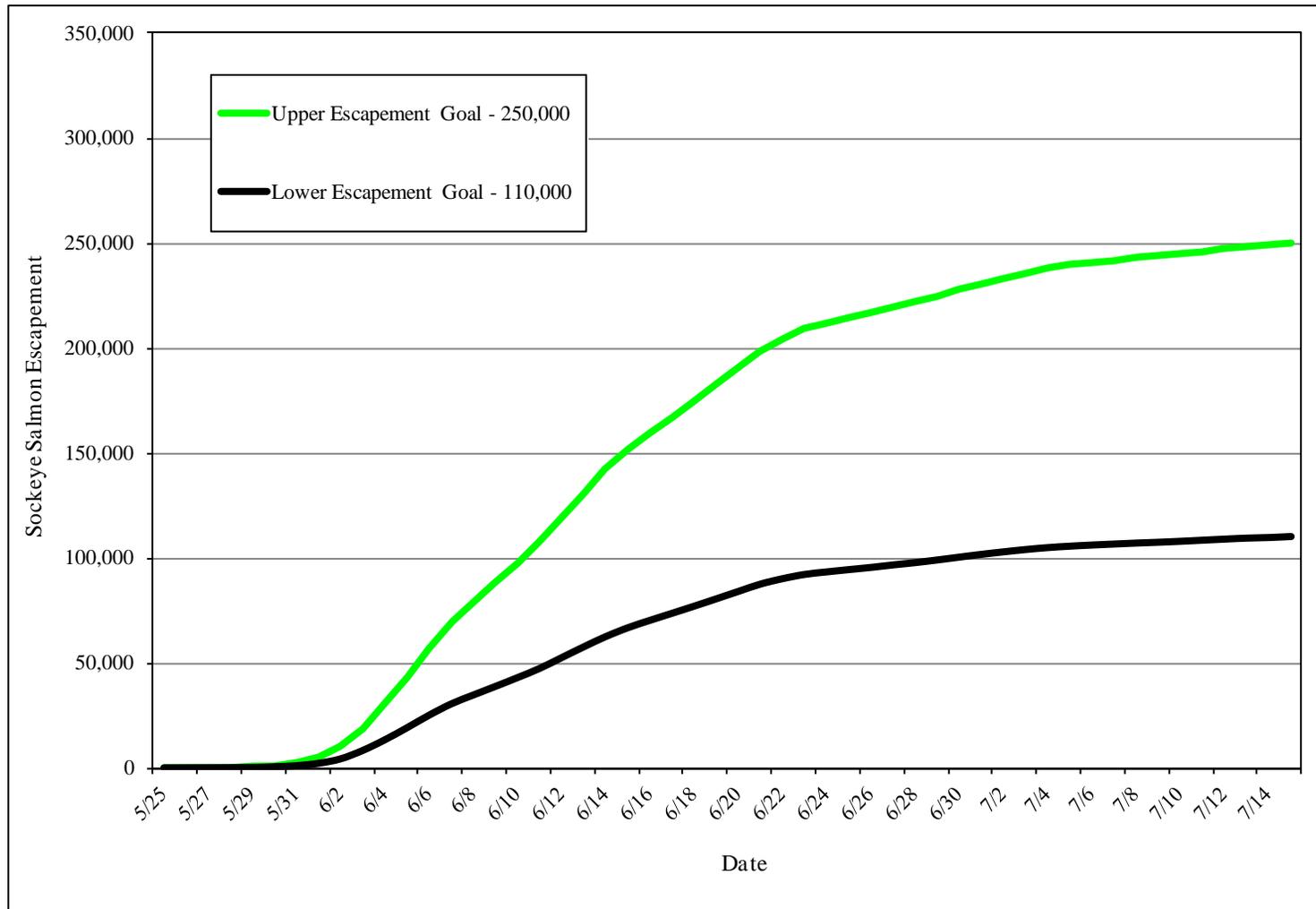
Figure 9.—Commercial salmon fishery chronology by species for the Kodiak Management Area.

**APPENDIX A. CHARTS OF AVERAGE RUN TIMING  
RELATIVE TO CURRENT ESCAPEMENT GOALS FOR  
SELECT STREAMS AND SPECIES**



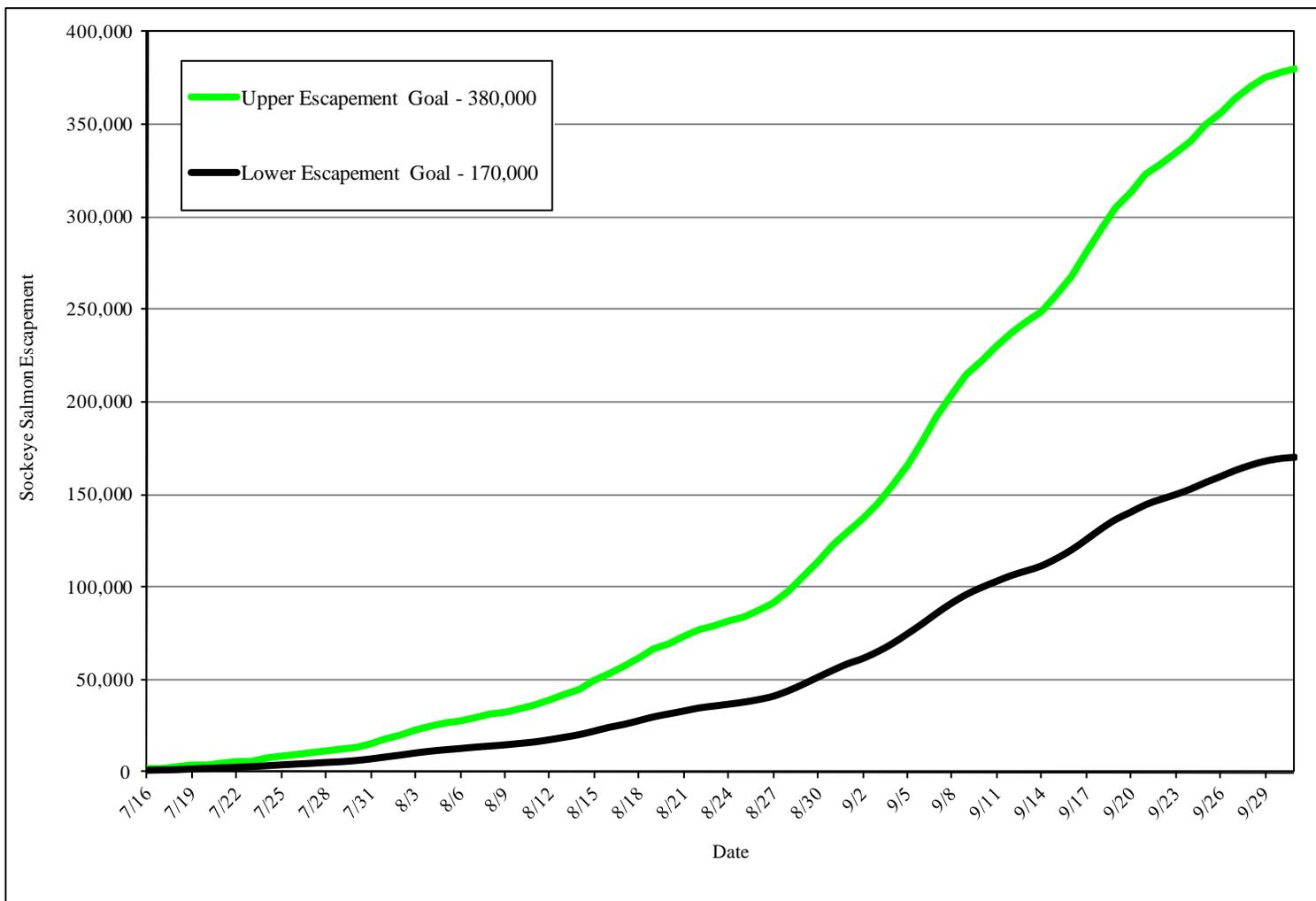
*Note:* This chart does not represent interim escapement goals.

Appendix A1.—Average run timing relative to lower and upper escapement goals for Chinook salmon into the Karluk system.



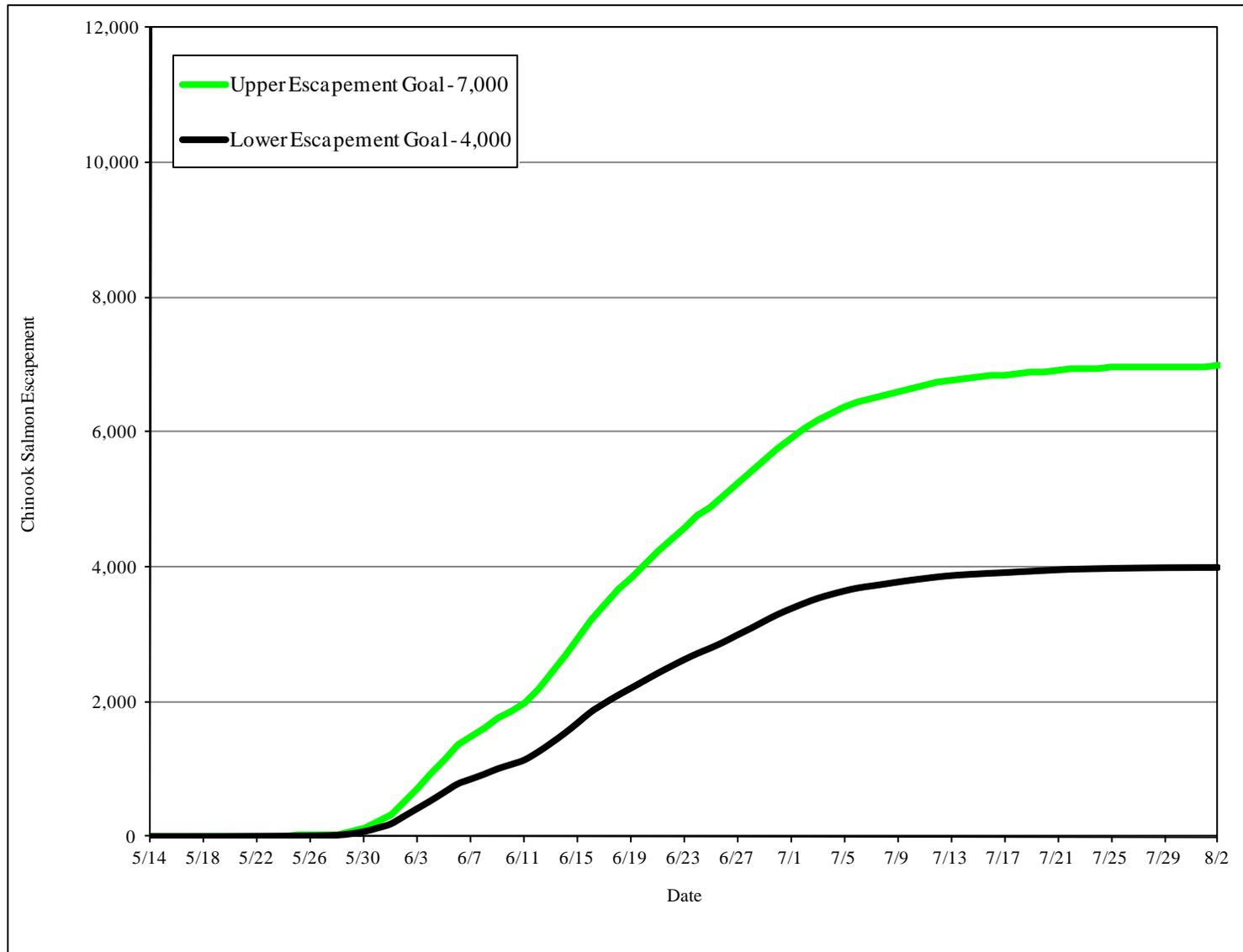
*Note:* This chart does not represent interim escapement goals.

Appendix A2.—Average run timing relative to lower and upper escapement goals for early-run sockeye salmon into the Karluk system.



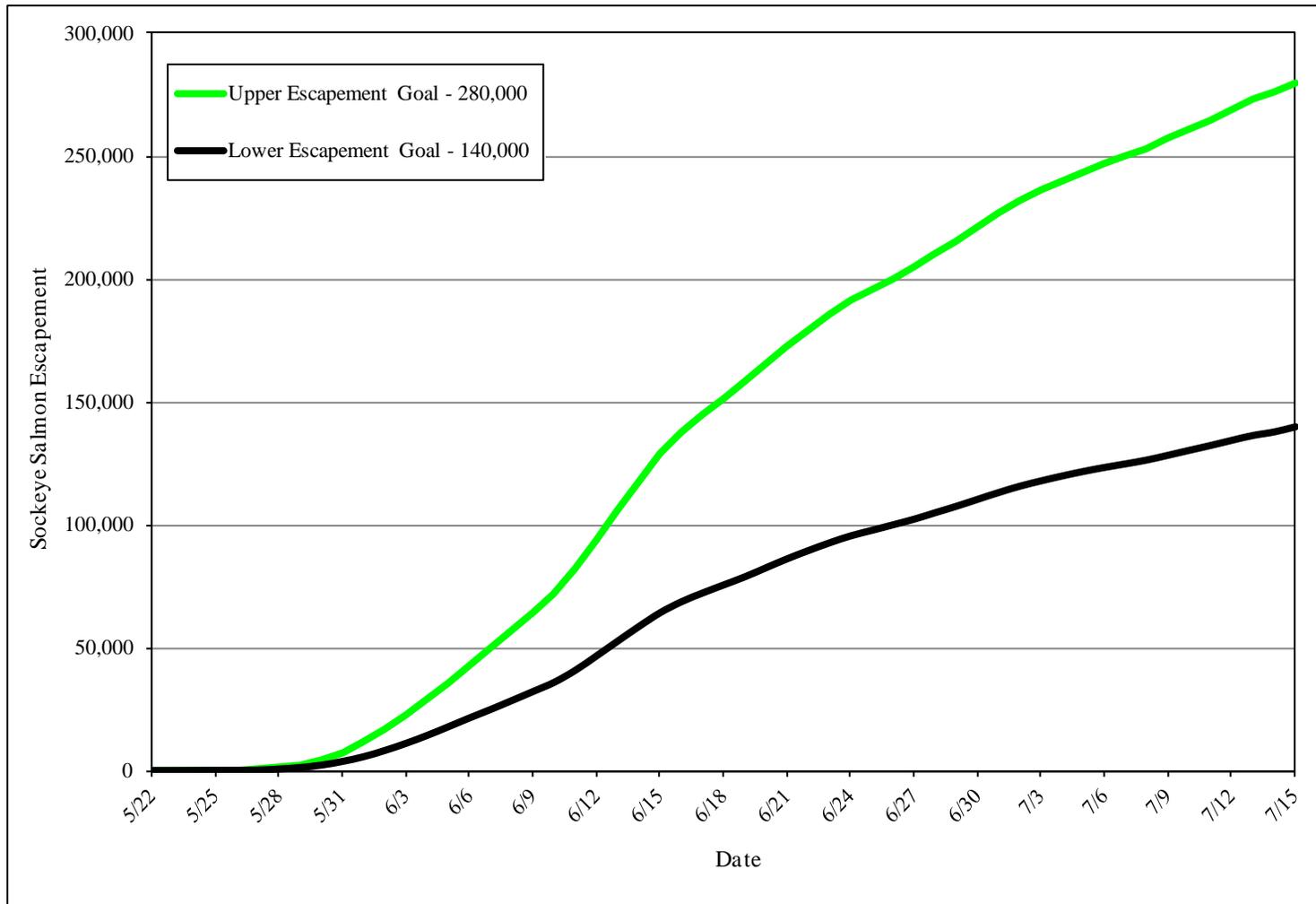
*Note:* This chart does not represent interim escapement goals.

Appendix A3.—Average run timing relative to lower and upper escapement goals for late-run sockeye salmon into the Karluk system.



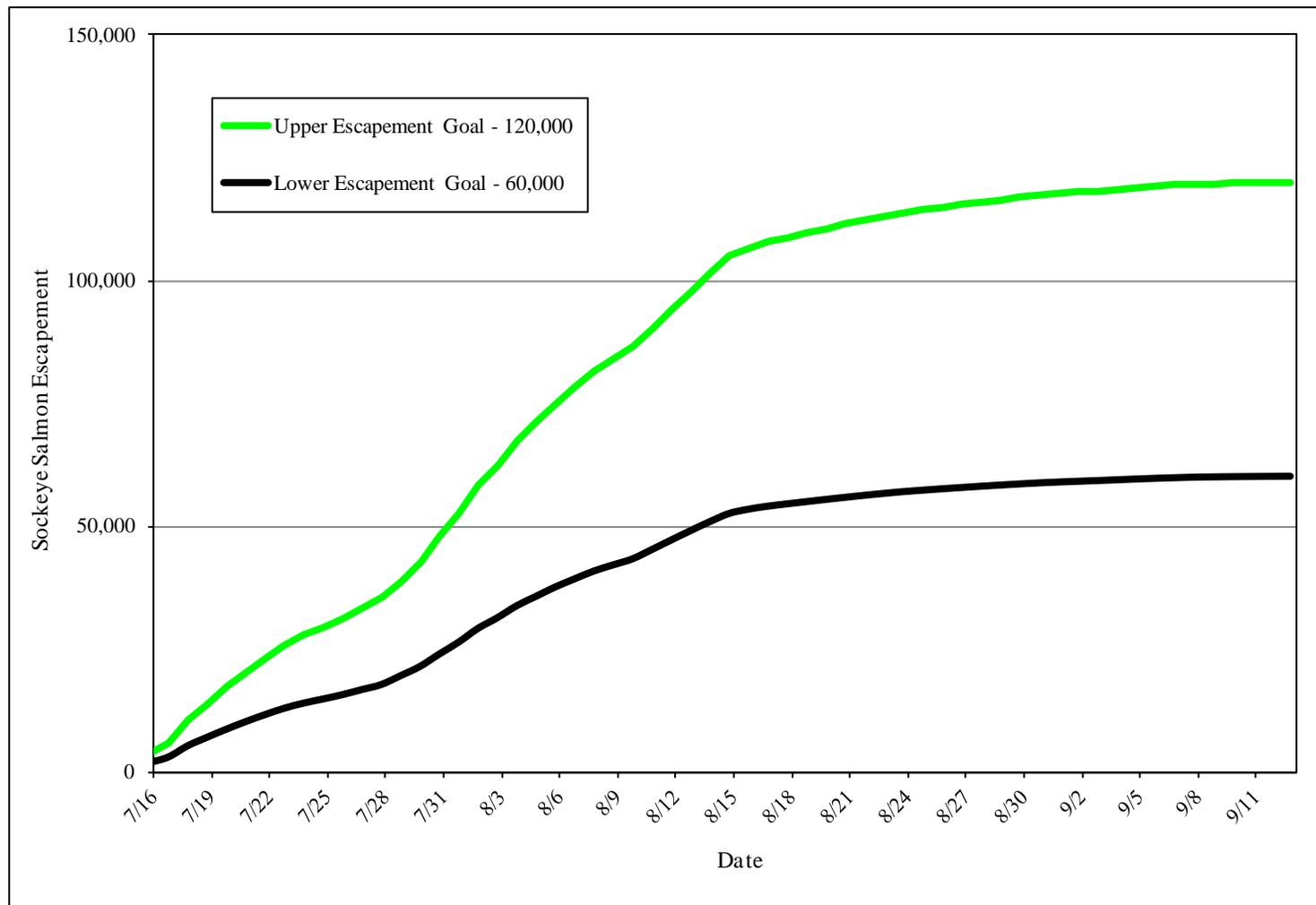
*Note:* This chart does not represent interim escapement goals.

Appendix A4.—Average run timing relative to lower and upper escapement goals for Chinook salmon into the Ayakulik system.



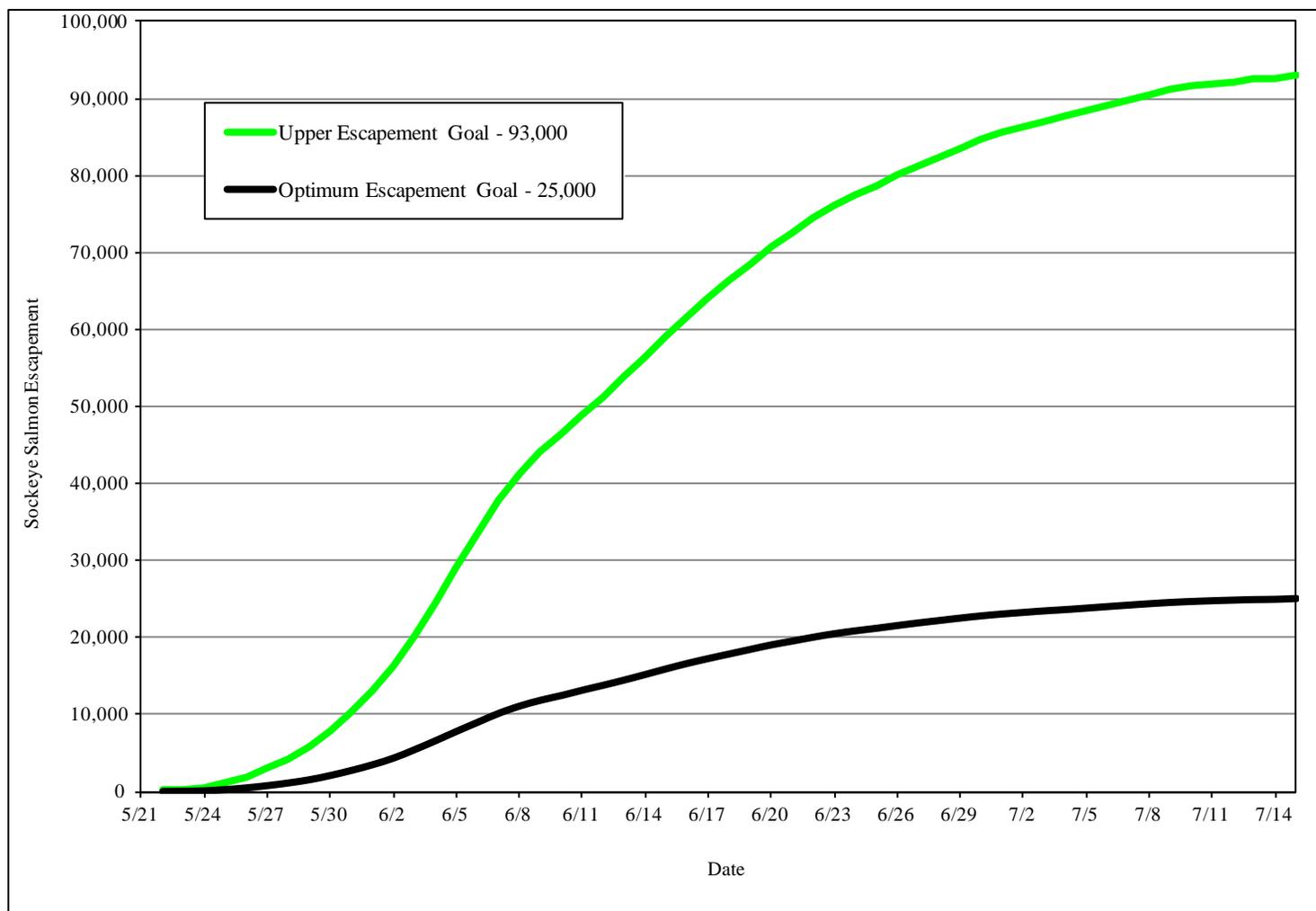
*Note:* This chart does not represent interim escapement goals.

Appendix A5.—Average run timing relative to lower and upper escapement goals for early-run sockeye salmon into the Ayakulik system.



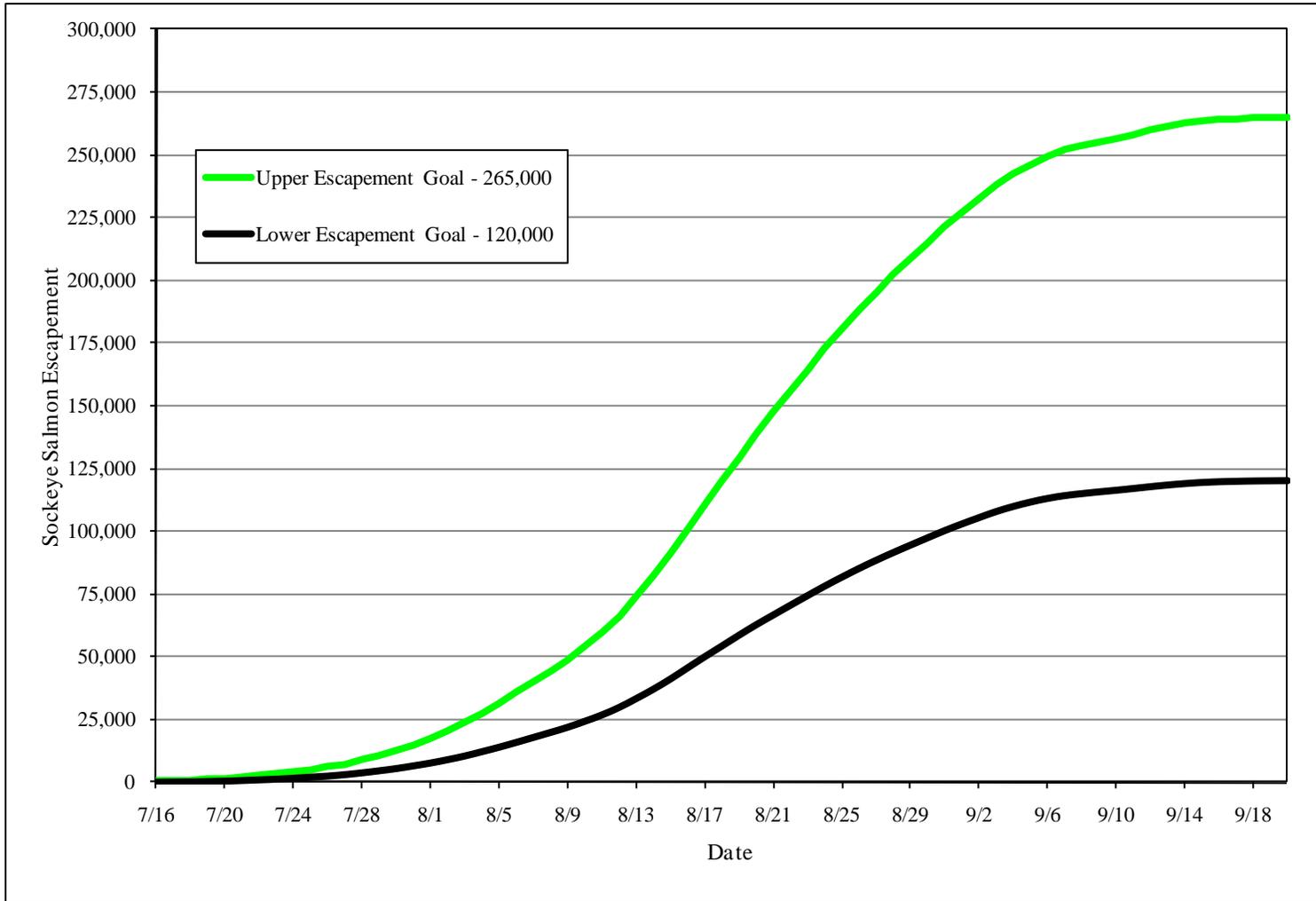
Note: This chart does not represent interim escapement goals.

Appendix A6.—Average run timing relative to lower and upper escapement goals for late-run sockeye salmon into the Ayakulik system.



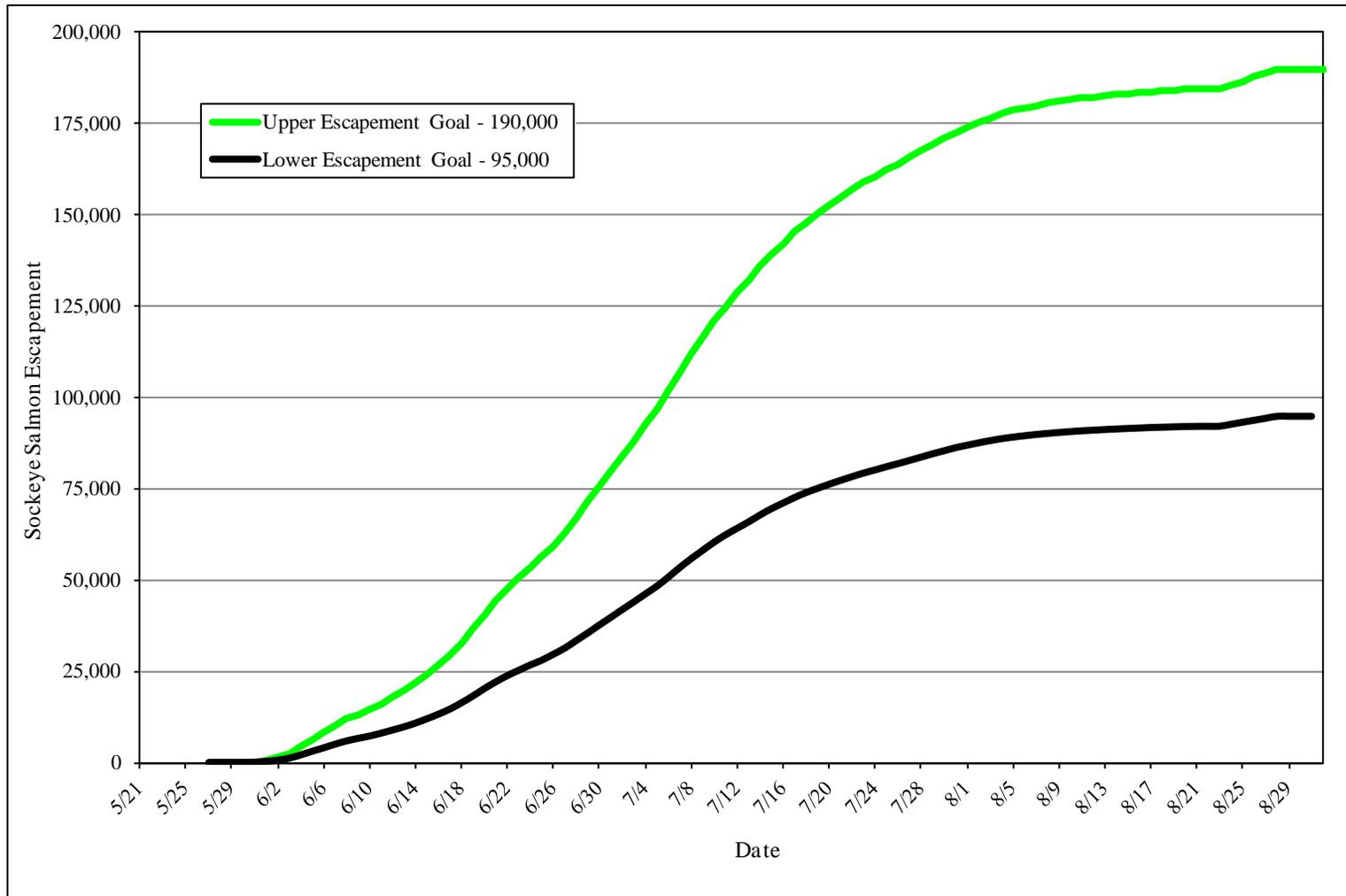
Note: This chart does not represent interim escapement goals.

Appendix A7.—Average run timing relative to optimum and upper escapement goals for early-run sockeye salmon into the Upper Station system.



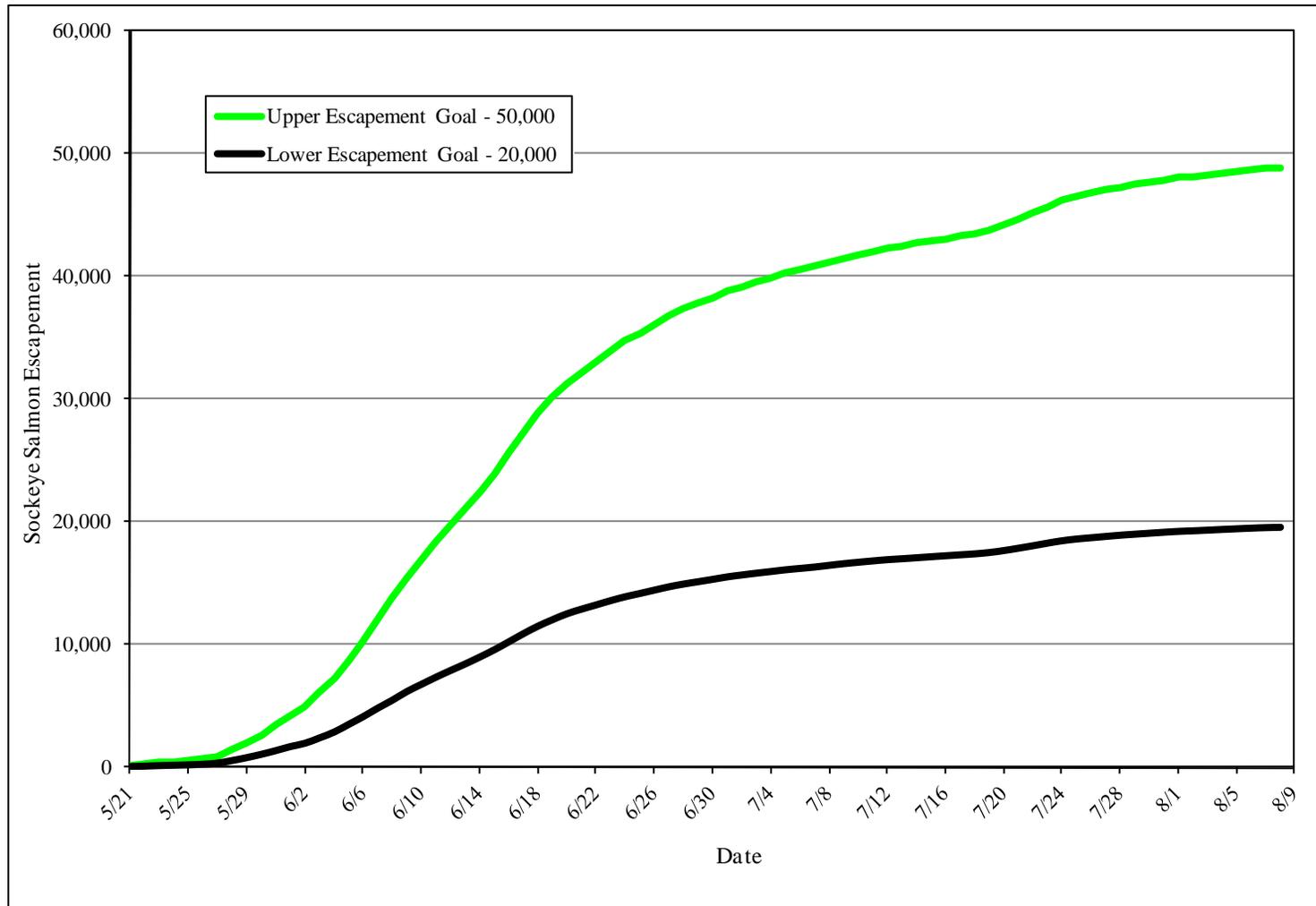
*Note:* This chart does not represent interim escapement goals.

Appendix A8.—Average run timing relative to lower and upper escapement goals for late-run sockeye salmon into the Upper Station system.



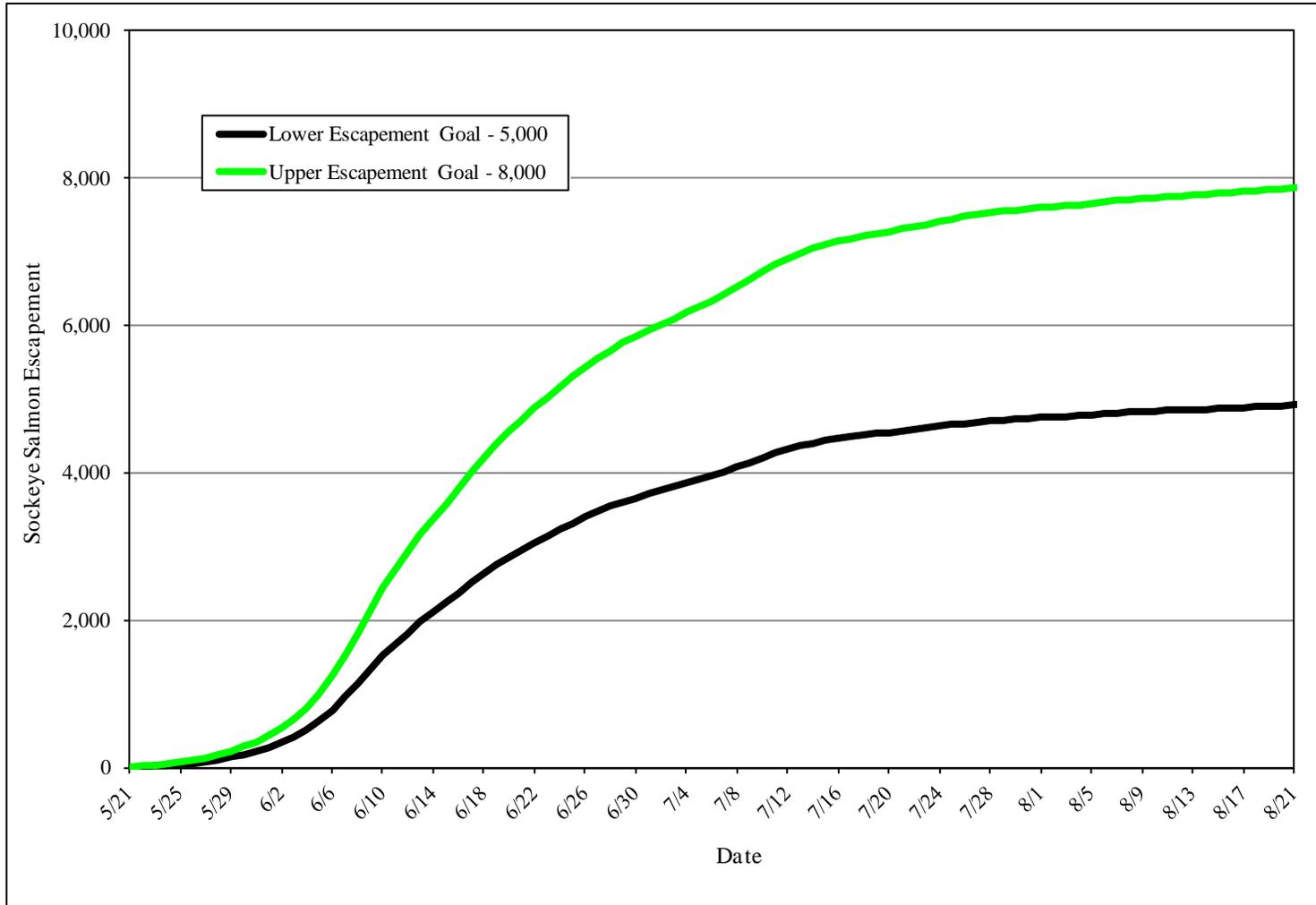
*Note:* This chart does not represent interim escapement goals.

Appendix A9.—Average run timing relative to lower and upper escapement goals for sockeye salmon into the Frazer system through the Dog Salmon River weir.



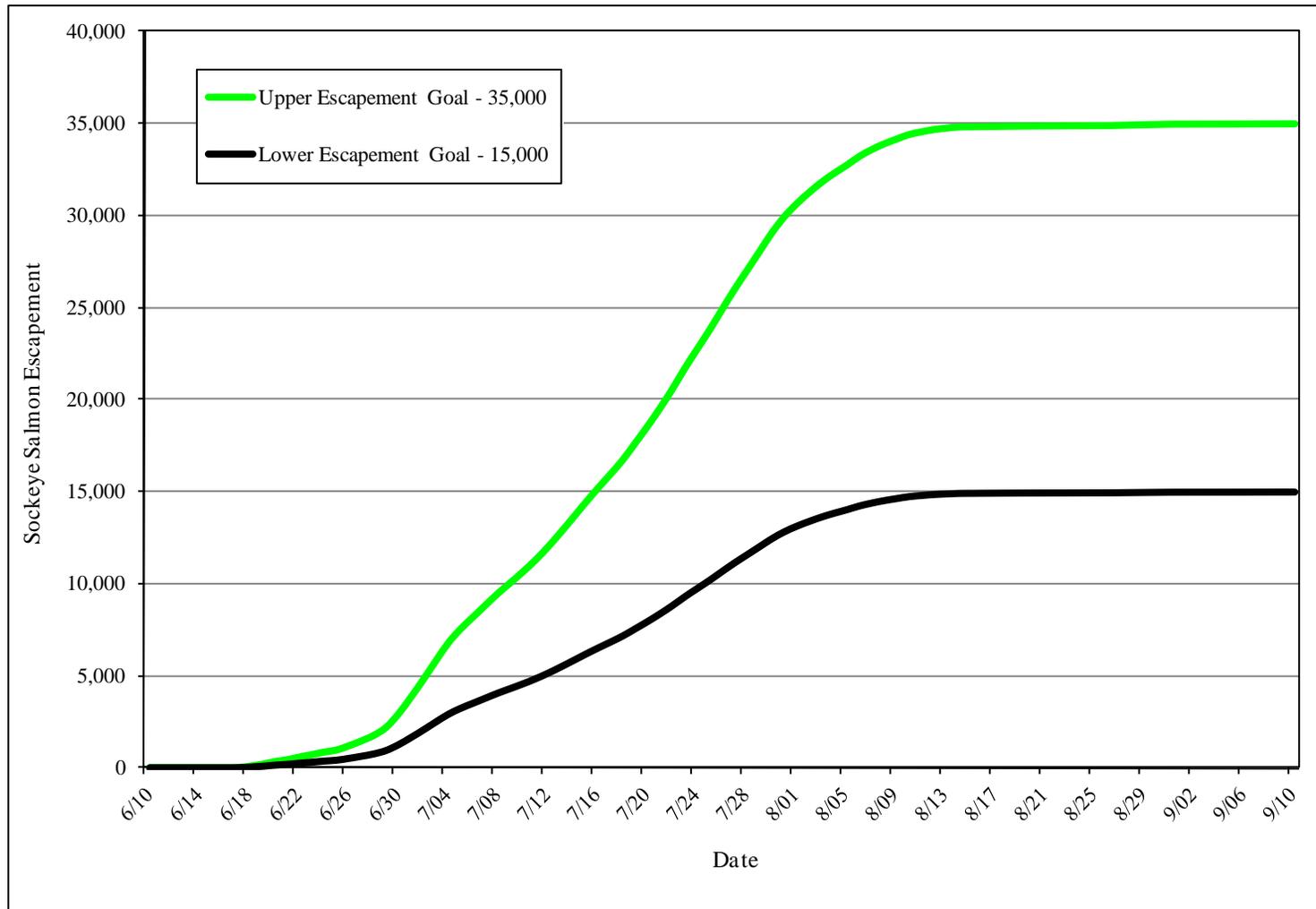
*Note:* This chart does not represent interim escapement goals.

Appendix A10.—Average run timing relative to lower and upper escapement goals for sockeye salmon into the Litnik system.



Note: This chart does not represent interim escapement goals.

Appendix A11.—Average run timing relative to lower and upper escapement goals for sockeye salmon into the Buskin system.



*Note:* This chart does not represent interim escapement goals.

Appendix A12.—Average run timing relative to lower and upper escapement goals for sockeye salmon into the Saltery system.



## **APPENDIX B. SALMON MANAGEMENT BASIS**

		June		July		August		September	
Afgnag District	Southwest Afgnag Section	June 1 through June 15, based on sockeye salmon returning to Karuk, Ayakulik, and Olga Bay systems. There will be at least one 33-hour commercial test fishing period.	June 16 through July 5, based on early-run sockeye salmon returning to the Karluk system.	July 6 through August 15, based on pink salmon returning to the major systems in the Southwest Afgnag Section and the Northwest Kodiak District.		August 16 through August 24, based on pink salmon returning to both the SW Afgnag Section and NW Kodiak District and late-run sockeye salmon returning to the Karluk system.	August 25 through September 5, based on late-run sockeye salmon returning to the Karluk system.	September 5 through the end of the season, based on coho salmon returning to the Southwest Afgnag Section.	
		June 1 through June 15, based on sockeye salmon returning to Karuk, Ayakulik, and Olga Bay systems. There will be at least two 33-hour commercial test fishing periods.	June 16 through July 5, based on early-run sockeye salmon returning to the Karluk system.	July 6 through August 15, based on pink salmon returning to the major systems in the Northwest Kodiak District.		August 16 through August 24, based on pink salmon returning to the Northwest Kodiak District and late-run sockeye salmon returning to the Karluk system.	August 25 through September 5, based on late-run sockeye salmon returning to the Karluk system.	After September 5, based on late run sockeye salmon returning to the Karluk system and coho salmon returning to the Northwest Kodiak District.	
The Northwest Kodiak District	Anton Larsen, Sheratin, Kizhuyak, Terror, Inner Uganik, Spiridon, Zachar, Inner Uyak sections	June 1 through June 15, based on local sockeye and early-run chum salmon returning to the major systems in each section. There will be at least two 33-hour commercial salmon fishing periods at the same time as those in the Central and North Cape sections.	June 16 through July 5, based on local sockeye and early-run chum salmon returning to the major systems in each section.	July 6 through July 31, based on local sockeye, pink, and early-run chum salmon returning to the major systems in each section.	August 1 through August 24, based on local pink and late-run chum salmon returning to the major systems in each section.		August 25 through September 5, based on local pink, late-run chum, and coho salmon returning to the major salmon systems in each section.	After September 5, based on coho salmon returning to the major systems in each section.	
	Inner and Outer Karluk sections	June 1 through July 15, based on Karluk early run sockeye, however fishing periods in the Inner Karluk Section may open only if the department determines that the desired early-run escapement goal will be exceeded. From June 16 through July 15, the Outer Karluk Section shall open at the same time as fishing periods in the Central Section.		July 16 through August 24 in even years, based on late-run sockeye and pink salmon returning to the Karluk system.				August 25 through September 5, based on late-run sockeye salmon returning to the Karluk system.	After September 5, based on late-run sockeye and coho salmon returning to the Karluk system.
The Southwest Kodiak District	Sturgeon Bay Section	June 1 through June 22, closed.	June 23 through July 15, based on early-run sockeye salmon returning to Ayakulik and Karluk systems, and early-run chum salmon returning to the Sturgeon Section.	July 16 through August 24 in even years, based on late-run sockeye and pink salmon returning to the Karluk System.				August 25 through September 5, based on late-run sockeye salmon returning to the Karluk system.	After September 5, based on coho salmon returning to local systems.
	Hallibut Bay Section	June 1 through June 22, closed.	June 23 through July 15, based on early-run sockeye salmon returning to Ayakulik and Karluk systems, and early-run chum salmon returning to the Sturgeon Section.	July 16 through July 31 in odd years, based on late-run sockeye and pink salmon returning to the Ayakulik system.	August 1 through August 24 in even years, based on late-run sockeye returning to the Karluk system and pink salmon returning to the Ayakulik system.		August 25 through September 5, based on late-run sockeye salmon returning to the Karluk system.	After September 5, based on coho salmon returning to local systems.	
	Inner and Outer Ayakulik sections	June 1 through July 15, based on early-run sockeye salmon returning to the Ayakulik system.		July 16 through August 24 in even years, based on late-run sockeye and pink salmon returning to the Ayakulik system.				After August 25, based on coho salmon returning to the Ayakulik system.	

Appendix B1.—The Westside Kodiak fishery salmon management basis.

		June	July	August	September
The Alitak District	<b>Cape Alitak Section</b>	June 1 through July 15, based on Frazer and early Upper Station systems sockeye salmon returns.	July 16 through August 9, in even years, based on sockeye salmon returning to either the Frazer or early Upper Station systems.	August 10 through August 25, in even years, based on either pink salmon returning to Frazer or sockeye salmon returning to Upper Station.	From August 26 through the end of the season, based on the coho and sockeye salmon returns to all Olga Bay systems.
	<b>The Alitak Bay, Moser Bay, and Olga Bay sections</b>	June 1 through July 15, based on Frazer and early Upper Station systems sockeye salmon returns.	July 16 through August 9, in even years, based on sockeye salmon returning to either the Frazer or Upper station systems.	August 10 through August 25, in even years, based on either pink salmon returning to Frazer or sockeye salmon returning to Upper Station.	From August 26 through the end of the season, based on the coho and sockeye salmon returns to all Olga Bay systems.
	<b>Humpy-Deadman Section</b>	June 1 through July 15, at the same time and with equal fishing time with the Cape Alitak Section.	After July 15, based on the strength of salmon returns to systems located within the Humpy-Deadman Section.		
	<b>Dog Salmon Flats Section</b>	June 1 through August 20, based on sockeye and pink salmon returns to the Frazer system.	From August 21 through the end of the season, based on coho salmon returns to Dog Salmon and Horse Marine systems.		
		The Dog Salmon Flats Section may be opened to fishing only when the department determines that escapement goals will be exceeded. These openings may not jeopardize achievement of minimum escapement goals for the other salmon species.			
	<b>Inner and Outer Akalura sections</b>	June 1 through August 20, based on sockeye salmon returns to the Akalura system.	August 21 through August 26, based on coho and sockeye salmon returns to Akalura.		After August 26, based on coho salmon returns to the Akalura system.
		The Inner and Outer Akalura sections may be opened to fishing only when the department determines that escapement goals will be exceeded. These openings may not jeopardize achievement of minimum escapement goals for the other salmon species.			
	<b>Inner and Outer Upper Station sections</b>	June 1 through August 25, based on early and late run sockeye salmon returning to Upper Station.	After August 26, based on coho and late sockeye salmon returns to the Upper Station system.		
The Inner and Outer Upper Station sections may be opened to fishing only when the department determines that escapement goals will be exceeded. These openings may not jeopardize achievement of minimum escapement goals for the other salmon species.					

Appendix B2.—The Alitak fishery salmon management basis.

		June		July		August		September				
Northeast Kodiak District	<b>Outer Chiniak, Inner Chiniak, and the Monaska Mill Bay Sections</b>	June 1 through July 5, closed.		July 6 through August 24, based on the abundance of local and mixed pink (and in the Inner Chiniak Section chum) salmon.		August 25 through Sept 5, based on the abundance of local pink and coho salmon.		After Sept 5, based on the abundance of local coho salmon.				
	<b>Buskin River Section</b>	June 1 through July 5, closed.		July 6 through July 15, based on the abundance of local pink salmon and Buskin Lake sockeye salmon.	July 16 through August 24, based on the abundance of local pink and chum salmon		August 25 through Sept 5, based on the abundance of local pink and coho salmon.		After Sept 5, based on the abundance of local coho salmon.			
Eastside Kodiak District	<b>Inner Ugak Section</b>	June 1 through June 13, closed.	June 14- June 21, based on the abundance of local and mixed sockeye salmon. There may not be more than two 33-hr fishing periods.	June 22 through July 5, based on sockeye salmon bound to Saltery Lake.	July 6 through July 31, based on the abundance of local pink, chum, and Saltery Lake sockeye salmon.		August 1 through August 24, based on the abundance of local pin and chum salmon.		August 25 through Sept 5, based on the abundance of local pink and coho salmon.		After Sept 5, based on the abundance of local coho salmon.	
	<b>Outer Ugak Section</b>	June 1 through June 13, closed.	June 14- June 21, based on the abundance of local and mixed sockeye salmon.	June 22 through July 5, based on sockeye salmon bound to Pasagshak River.	July 6 through August 24, based on the abundance of local and mixed pink and chum salmon.		August 25 through Sept 5, based on the abundance of local pink, chum and coho salmon.		After Sept 5, based on the abundance of late-run chum and coho salmon.			
	<b>Seven Rivers, Two Headed, and Sitkalidak Sections</b>	June 1 through June 13, closed.	June 14 through July 5, based on the abundance of local and mixed Kodiak sockeyesalmon. There may not be more that two 33-hr fishing periods.		July 6 through August 24, based on the abundance of local and mixed pink and chum salmon.		August 25 through Sept 5, based on the abundance of local pink, chum and coho salmon.		After Sept 5, based on the abundance of local coho salmon.			

Appendix B3.–Eastside Kodiak fishery salmon management basis.

		June	July	August	September
<b>Afognak District</b>	<b>Raspberry Strait Section</b>	June 1 through July 5, closed.	July 6 through August 24, based on local and mixed pink salmon runs.		August 25 through the end of the season, based on coho salmon returning to the local systems of Raspberry Strait.
	<b>Southeast Afognak Section</b>	June 1 through July 5, based on sockeye salmon returning to Afognak Lake (Litnik).	From July 6 through August 24, based on pink salmon returning to the major systems of Afognak, Danger, and Marka bays.		After August 24, based on coho salmon returning to the Southeast Afognak Section.
	<b>Duck Bay Section</b>	June 1 through July 18, based on early chum or sockeye salmon returns to Kitoi Bay hatchery		July 19 through August 24, based on returning mixed wild and hatchery pink salmon.	After August 24, based on local coho salmon runs.
	<b>Izhut Bay Section</b>	June 1 through July 26, based on early chum or sockeye salmon returning to Kitoi Bay hatchery.		July 27 through August 24, based on mixed wild and hatchery pink salmon.	After August 24, based on local coho salmon and hatchery-bound sockeye or coho salmon runs.
	Throughout the season, fishing time may be restricted in order to meet cost recovery goals for hatchery-bound chum, sockeye, pink, or coho salmon.				
	<b>Inner and Outer Kitoi Bay sections</b>	June 1 through July 26, based on early chum or sockeye salmon returning to Kitoi Bay hatchery. From June 18 through July 26, fishing opportunities will not occur in the Inner Kitoi Bay Section until chum or sockeye salmon broodstock requirements for the hatchery are assured.	July 27 through August 24, based on pink salmon brood stock requirements. Fishing time may only occur if the broodstock requirements are not jeopardized.		After August 24, fishing time may be provided to harvest returning late sockeye and coho salmon that exceed broodstock needs.
Throughout the season, fishing time may be restricted in order to meet cost recovery goals for hatchery-bound chum, sockeye, pink, or coho salmon.					

Appendix B4.—Eastside Afognak fishery management basis.

		June	July	August	September	
Afognak District	<b>Northeast Afognak Section</b>	June 1 through July 5, closed.	July 6 through August 24, based the abundance of local and mixed pink salmon.		August 25 through September 5, based on local pink and coho salmon.	After September 5, based on the abundance of local coho salmon.
	<b>Perenosa Bay Section</b>	June 1 through July 5, based on sockeye salmon returning to Pauls Bay and Portage Lake. Additional fishing time to harvest sockeye salmon bound to Waterfall Lake will occur in the Waterfall Bay Special Harvest Area only	July 6 through August 20, based on the abundance of local and mixed pink and sockeye salmon bound to Portage Lake and Pauls Bay.	July 21 through August 20, based on the abundance of local and mixed pink salmon.	August 21 through September 5, based on the abundance of local pink and coho salmon.	After September 5, based on the abundance of local coho salmon.
	<b>Pauls Bay Section</b>	June 1 through July 5, based on sockeye salmon returning to Pauls Bay.	July 6 through August 1, based on the abundance of local and mixed pink salmon and sockeye salmon bound for Pauls Bay.	After August 1, based on the abundance of Pauls Bay coho salmon.		
	<b>Northwest Afognak Section</b>	June 1 through July 5, base on sockeye salmon bound to Thorsheim and Long Lagoon. There may not be more than two 33-hour fishing periods. Additional fishing time to harvest sockeye salmon bound for Hidden Lake will occur in Foul Bay Special Harvest Area.	July 6 through August 24, based the abundance of local and mixed pink salmon.			After August 24, based on the abundance of local coho salmon.
	<b>Shuyak Island Section</b>	June 1 through July 6, closed.	July 6 through August 1, based on the abundance of local and mixed pink salmon.	After August 1, based on the abundance of local coho salmon.		

Appendix B5.–North Afognak/Shuyak fishery management basis.

		June	July	August	September
Mainland District	<b>Big River Section</b>	June 1 through July 5, based on sockeye salmon returning to Swikshak River. There may not be more than two 33-hr fishing periods.	July 6 through August 20, based on local and mixed pink and chum salmon.		After August 20, based on the return of coho salmon to streams located within the Big River Section.
			July 6 through July 25, weekly fishing periods may not exceed 57 hours.		
	<b>Hallo Bay Section</b>	June 1 through July 5, closed.	July 6 through August 20, based on local and mixed pink and chum salmon.		After August 20, based on the return of coho salmon to streams located within the Hallo Bay Section.
			July 6 through July 25, weekly fishing periods may not exceed 57 hours.		
	<b>Outer Kukak Section</b>	June 1 through July 5, based on sockeye salmon returning to Kallia Lakes. There may not be more than two 33-hr fishing periods.	July 6 through August 15, based on the return of local and mixed sockeye, pink, and chum salmon.		After August 15, based on late-run chum and coho salmon to streams located in Outer Kukak Section.
			July 6 through July 25, weekly fishing periods may not exceed 57 hours.		
	<b>Inner Kukak Section</b>	June 1 through July 5, closed.	July 6 through August 15, based on the return of local and mixed sockeye, pink, and chum salmon.		After August 15, based on late-run chum and coho salmon to streams located in Inner Kukak Section.
			July 6 through July 25, weekly fishing periods may not exceed 57 hours.		
<b>Dakavak Bay Section</b>	June 1 through July 5, closed.	July 6 through August 25, based on local and mixed pink and chum salmon.		After August 25, based on late-run pink and coho salmon returning to streams in the Dakavak Bay Section.	
		July 6 through July 25, weekly fishing periods may not exceed 57 hours.			
<b>The Katmai and Alinchak Bay Sections</b>	June 1 through July 5, closed.	July 6 through August 25, based on local and mixed pink and chum salmon.		After August 25, based on local late-run pink and coho salmon returning to streams in the Katmai and Alinchak Bay sections.	
		July 6 through July 25, weekly fishing periods may not exceed 57 hours.			
<b>The Wide Bay Section</b>	June 1 through July 25, closed.		July 26 through August 25, based on local and mixed pink and chum salmon.	After August 25, based on late-run pink and coho salmon returning to the Cape Igvak and Wide Bay sections.	
<b>The Cape Igvak Section</b>	June 1 through July 25, based on sockeye salmon returning to Chignik River. In years when a harvestable surplus beyond the escapement goals for the first and second runs of Chignik river systems sockeye salmon is expected to be more than 600,000 and the department determines the runs are as strong as expected, the department will manage the fishery in such a manner whereby the number of sockeye salmon taken in the Cape Igvak Section will approach as near as possible 15 percent of the total Chignik sockeye salmon catch.		July 26 through August 25, based on local and mixed pink and chum salmon.	After August 25, based on late-run pink and coho salmon returning to the Cape Igvak and Wide Bay sections.	

Appendix B6.—Mainland District fishery management basis.



## **APPENDIX C. NEWS RELEASE INSTRUCTIONS**

**USER INSTRUCTIONS FOR NEW DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES  
FISHERY ANNOUNCEMENTS NEWS RELEASE SYSTEM**

May 23, 2011



Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. [http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/news/pdfs/cf\\_news\\_instructions.pdf](http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/news/pdfs/cf_news_instructions.pdf)

On May 23, 2011, a new system for publishing news releases announcing commercial fishery openings, closings, fishing areas, times, etc. became available on the Alaska Department of Fish and Game website. This system also publishes non-regulatory fishery updates that convey information about specific fisheries, and allows users to find announcements about subsistence fishing and those personal use fisheries managed by the Division of Commercial Fisheries.

The new system replaces several older systems used by the division to publish fishing announcements and fishery updates to the web and allows a single entry portal for state-wide searching and the creation of email subscriptions.

As of May 31<sup>st</sup>, 2011, all news releases are now issued through this single system. The public may now subscribe to electronic notification via email for specific fisheries that may be of interest. All fishery news releases and announcements from that date forward will appear in the system as they are issued. If the public has subscribed to any news those news releases are delivered to the user's email inbox as they are issued.

This system can be located on the Alaska Department of Fish and Game website; a visitor to the site should look for the "News and Events" icon which can be found by clicking on the "Home" or "Fishing" menus at the top of any webpage on the site. A "News and Events" icon is located on these pages and clicking on this icon takes the user to the "News and Events" page. By clicking "Regulation Announcements, News Releases, Emergency Orders" and then the "Commercial Fishing" icon, the user will bring up the application for finding news releases, emergency orders, and fishery updates. The user can also go directly to this application by copying the following link into their browser. It might be a good idea to bookmark this link for ease of returning to the site for subsequent visits.

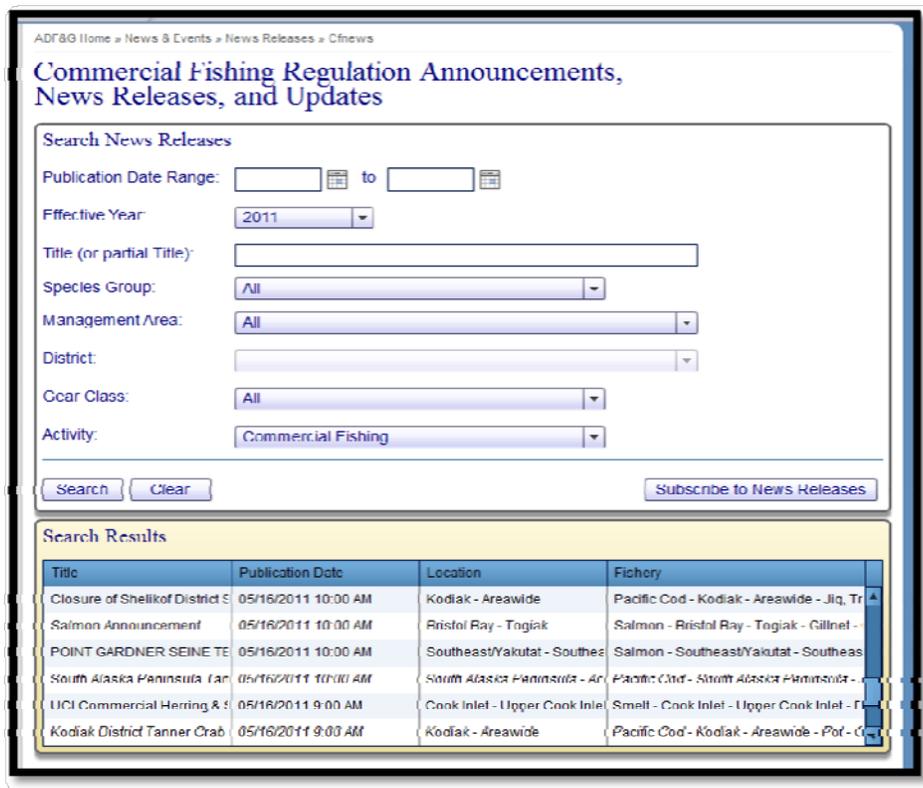
<http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=cfnews.main>



**USING THE NEW SYSTEM - Searching for News Releases:**

The new Commercial Fishing Regulation Announcements, News Release, and Updates web page allows you to select the news releases of interest by using the search screen. Drop down menus are available for all selection categories, to assist in filtering the search of News Releases. Using the drop down menus, you can narrow your search and the results of that search.

It is possible to view a list of all releases issued by the commercial fisheries division in an entire year or, as is usually the case, search for a specific fishery, like the Bristol Bay salmon fishery or Kodiak black rockfish fishery. To select the entire set of releases, every drop down menu should have “all” selected, except for year, which should be set for the current year, 2011. Press the “Search” button and the results will be displayed within the “Search Results” box. The following screen shot shows the selection criteria and search results for all news releases and updates.



To search for news releases specific to the Bristol Bay salmon fishery, the user selects 2011 as the year, salmon as the species, Bristol Bay as the management area, all for district, and activity as commercial fishing. Then push the “Search” button and the results are displayed in the “Search Results.”

A screen print of this selection is provided below. It would also be possible to search for a specific district in Bristol Bay by also selecting one of the “District” options within a specific management area.

To view a particular news release that is displayed in the Search Results section, the user will double click on that item in the list and it will open as a PDF document. The user will need to have Acrobat Reader installed on your computer to display and print the document.

ADF&G Home » News & Events » News Releases » CNews

## Commercial Fishing Regulation Announcements, News Releases, and Updates

**Search News Releases**

Publication Date Range:  to

Effective Year:

Title (or partial Title):

Species Group:

Management Area:

District:

Gear Class:

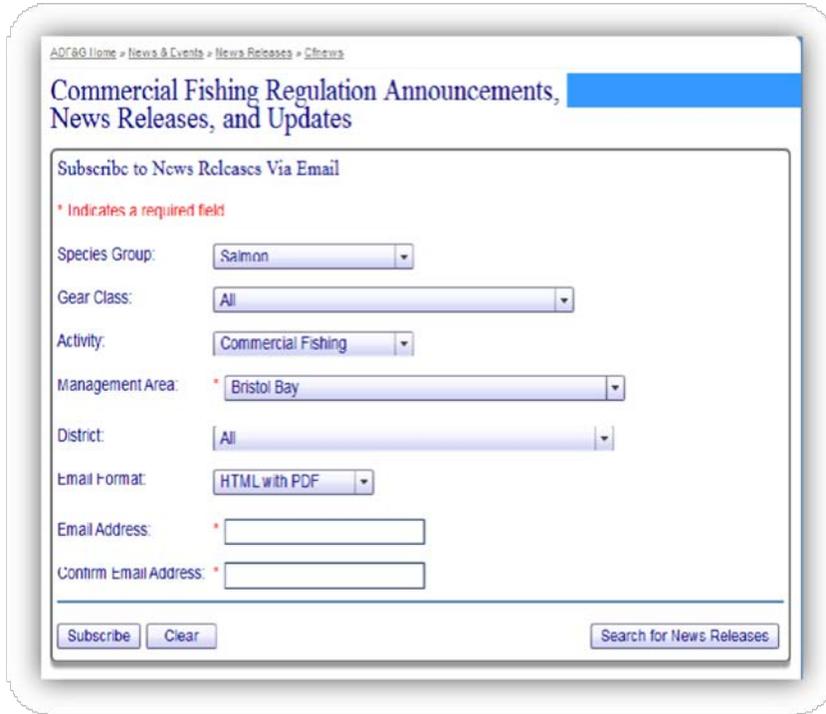
Activity:

**Search Results**

Title	Publication Date	Location	Fishery
Bristol Bay Eastside # 1	05/17/2011 9:30 AM	Bristol Bay - Egegik	Salmon - Bristol Bay - Egegik - Gillnet - (
BB TEST 8	05/17/2011 8:40 AM	Bristol Bay - Egegik	Salmon - Bristol Bay - Egegik - Gillnet - (
BB eastside	05/17/2011 7:35 AM	Bristol Bay - Egegik	Salmon - Bristol Bay - Egegik - Gillnet - (
BB east side test	05/17/2011 7:32 AM	Bristol Bay - Egegik	Salmon - Bristol Bay - Egegik - Gillnet - (
BB east side # 2	05/17/2011 7:24 AM	Bristol Bay - Egegik	Salmon - Bristol Bay - Egegik - Gillnet - (
BB eastside # Xx	05/17/2011 7:12 AM	Bristol Bay - Egegik	Salmon - Bristol Bay - Egegik - Gillnet - (

### Subscribing to News Releases:

After making a news release selection, it is possible to subscribe and receive, via email, future news releases for the specific fishery selected, by pushing the “Subscribe to News Releases” button at the right lower corner of the search screen. The subscription web page will display, as shown below.



The screenshot shows a web form titled "Subscribe to News Releases Via Email" under the heading "Commercial Fishing Regulation Announcements, News Releases, and Updates". The form includes several dropdown menus and text input fields. The "Species Group" is set to "Salmon", "Gear Class" to "All", "Activity" to "Commercial Fishing", "Management Area" to "Bristol Bay", and "District" to "All". The "Email Format" is set to "HTML with PDF". There are two empty text input fields for "Email Address" and "Confirm Email Address". At the bottom, there are "Subscribe" and "Clear" buttons on the left, and a "Search for News Releases" button on the right. A red asterisk indicates required fields.

Simply type in an email address in the box provided and then confirm this email address in the box provided for confirming email addresses, push the “Subscribe” button, and the subscription process is finished. News releases for the fisheries selected by the user will begin to appear in the user’s mailbox as they are published by ADF&G staff.

The user may return to the search screen by pushing the “Search for News Releases” button in the lower right hand corner of the subscription screen. When you subscribe to all News Releases for a specific category, as defined by the drop down menu, this subscription is limited to the selection you created. If you wish to subscribe to news releases for other fisheries you will need to repeat the process described above for each subscription desired.

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