

Fishery Management Report No. 15-30

**Fishery Management Report for Sport Fisheries in the
Yukon Management Area, 2013**

by

John Burr

June 2015

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Divisions of Sport Fish and Commercial Fisheries



Symbols and Abbreviations

The following symbols and abbreviations, and others approved for the *Système International d'Unités* (SI), are used without definition in the following reports by the Divisions of Sport Fish and of Commercial Fisheries: Fishery Manuscripts, Fishery Data Series Reports, Fishery Management Reports, and Special Publications. All others, including deviations from definitions listed below, are noted in the text at first mention, as well as in the titles or footnotes of tables, and in figure or figure captions.

Weights and measures (metric)		General		Mathematics, statistics	
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, χ^2 , etc.)
liter	L	north	N	confidence interval	CI
meter	m	south	S	correlation coefficient	
milliliter	mL	west	W	(multiple)	R
millimeter	mm	copyright	©	correlation coefficient (simple)	r
		corporate suffixes:		covariance	cov
Weights and measures (English)		Company	Co.	degree (angular)	$^\circ$
cubic feet per second	ft ³ /s	Corporation	Corp.	degrees of freedom	df
foot	ft	Incorporated	Inc.	expected value	E
gallon	gal	Limited	Ltd.	greater than	>
inch	in	District of Columbia	D.C.	greater than or equal to	\geq
mile	mi	et alii (and others)	et al.	harvest per unit effort	HPUE
nautical mile	nmi	et cetera (and so forth)	etc.	less than	<
ounce	oz	exempli gratia	e.g.	less than or equal to	\leq
pound	lb	(for example)		logarithm (natural)	ln
quart	qt	Federal Information Code	FIC	logarithm (base 10)	log
yard	yd	id est (that is)	i.e.	logarithm (specify base)	log ₂ , etc.
		latitude or longitude	lat or long	minute (angular)	'
Time and temperature		monetary symbols (U.S.)	\$, ¢	not significant	NS
day	d	months (tables and figures): first three letters	Jan, ..., Dec	null hypothesis	H_0
degrees Celsius	°C	registered trademark	®	percent	%
degrees Fahrenheit	°F	trademark	™	probability	P
degrees kelvin	K	United States (adjective)	U.S.	probability of a type I error (rejection of the null hypothesis when true)	α
hour	h	United States of America (noun)	USA	probability of a type II error (acceptance of the null hypothesis when false)	β
minute	min	U.S.C.	United States Code	second (angular)	"
second	s	U.S. state	use two-letter abbreviations (e.g., AK, WA)	standard deviation	SD
Physics and chemistry				standard error	SE
all atomic symbols				variance	
alternating current	AC			population sample	Var
ampere	A			sample	var
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				

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IN THE YUKON MANAGEMENT AREA, 2013**

By

John Burr

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Sport Fish, Fairbanks

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Sport Fish, Research and Technical Services
333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage, Alaska, 99518-1599

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The Fishery Management Reports series was established in 1989 by the Division of Sport Fish for the publication of an overview of management activities and goals in a specific geographic area, and became a joint divisional series in 2004 with the Division of Commercial Fisheries. Fishery Management Reports are intended for fishery and other technical professionals, as well as lay persons. Fishery Management Reports are available through the Alaska State Library and on the Internet: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/publications/>. This publication has undergone regional peer review.

*John Burr,
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Sport Fish,
1300 College Rd., Fairbanks, AK 99701-1599, USA*

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ABSTRACT

Information specific to recreational fisheries in the Yukon Management Area in 2013 and preliminary information for 2014 is presented. Estimates of fishing effort, total catch, and harvest is summarized through the 2013 season. This information is provided to the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF), as well as to the general public and other interested parties. Summaries of major fisheries within the area are detailed, including descriptions of the performance of these fisheries, regulatory actions by BOF, social and biological issues, and descriptions of ongoing research and management activities. The remote waters of the Yukon Management Area supported approximately 10,300 angler-days of sport fishing in 2013. Freshwater species dominated the total catch of 47,700 fish and a harvest of approximately 7,700. Arctic grayling, northern pike, Dolly Varden, Arctic char, and sheefish (inconnu) made up more than 90% of the total catch.

Key words: Yukon, sport fisheries, sport fishery management, fisheries management plan, Anvik River, Nowitna River, Dall River, Innoko River, Dalton Highway, northern pike, Dolly Varden, Chinook salmon, coho salmon, Arctic grayling

INTRODUCTION

This area management report provides information regarding the Yukon Management Area (YMA) and is one in a series of reports annually updating fisheries management information within Region III. The report is provided for the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF), Fish and Game Advisory Committees (ACs), the general public, and other interested parties. It presents fisheries assessment information and management strategies that are developed from that information. In addition, this report includes a description of the fisheries regulatory process; geographic, administrative, and regulatory boundaries; funding sources; and other information concerning Division of Sport Fish management programs within the area.

The goals of the Division of Sport Fish of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) are to protect and improve the state's recreational fisheries resources by managing for sustainable yield of wild stocks of sport fish, providing diverse recreational fishing opportunities, and providing information to assist the BOF in optimizing social and economic benefits from recreational fisheries. In order to implement these goals, the division has in place a fisheries management process.

A regional review is conducted annually, during which the status of important area fisheries is considered and research needs are identified. Fisheries stock assessment projects are developed, scheduled, and implemented to meet information needs identified by fisheries managers. Projects are planned within a formal operational planning process. Biological information gathered from these research projects is combined with effort information and input from user groups to assess the need for and development of fisheries management plans and to propose regulatory strategies.

Division of Sport Fish management and research activities are funded by ADF&G and Federal Aid in Fisheries Restoration funds. ADF&G funds are derived from the sale of state fishing licenses. Federal aid funds are derived from federal taxes on fishing tackle and equipment established by the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act (also referred to as the Dingell-Johnson Act or D-J Act). D-J funds are provided to states at a match of up to 3-to-1 with the ADF&G funds. Additional funding specified for providing, protecting, and managing access to fish and game is provided through a tax on boat gas and equipment established by the Wallop-Breaux (W-B) Act. Other peripheral funding sources may include contracts with various government agencies and the private sector.

This area management report provides information regarding the YMA and its fisheries for 2013, with preliminary information from the 2014 season. This report is organized into 2 primary sections: a management area overview, including a description of the management area and a summary of effort, harvest, and catch for the area; and a section on significant area fisheries, including specific harvest and catch by species and drainage.

The BOF divides the state into 18 regulatory areas to organize the sport fishing regulatory system by drainage and fishery. These areas (different from regional management areas) are described in Title 5 of the Alaska Administrative Code Chapters 47–74. The Division of Sport Fish of ADF&G divides the state into 3 administrative regions with boundaries roughly corresponding to groups of the BOF regulatory areas. Region I covers Southeast Alaska (the Southeast Alaska regulatory area). Region II covers portions of Southcentral and Southwest Alaska (including the Prince William Sound, Kenai Peninsula, Kenai River drainage, Cook Inlet–Resurrection Bay Saltwater, Anchorage Bowl Drainages, Knik Arm Drainages, Susitna River Drainage, West Cook Inlet, Kodiak, Bristol Bay, and the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands regulatory areas). Region III includes the Upper Copper River and Upper Susitna River area and the Arctic–Yukon–Kuskokwim (AYK) Region (including the North Slope, Northwestern, Yukon River, Tanana River, and Kuskokwim–Goodnews regulatory areas).

Region III is the largest geographic region, encompassing the majority of the landmass of the state of Alaska (Figure 1). The region contains over 442,500 mi² (1,146,000 km²) of land, some of the state’s largest river systems (Yukon, Kuskokwim, Colville, Noatak, and the Upper Copper and Upper Susitna River drainages), thousands of lakes and streams, and thousands of miles of coastline. Regional coastline boundaries extend from Cape Newenham in the southwest, around all of western, northwestern, and northern Alaska to the Canadian border on the Arctic Ocean. Region III as a whole is very sparsely populated, with the most densely populated center located in the Tanana River Valley. Fairbanks (population about 35,000; the Fairbanks North Star Borough has a population of about 99,000) is the largest community.

For administrative purposes, the Division of Sport Fish has divided Region III into 5 fisheries management areas (Figure 1):

- Northwestern/North Slope Management Area (Norton Sound, Seward Peninsula, Kotzebue Sound, and North Slope drainages);
- Yukon Management Area (the Yukon River drainage except for the Tanana River drainage);
- Upper Copper/Upper Susitna Management Area (the Copper River drainage upstream of Canyon Creek and Haley Creek, and the Susitna River drainage above the Oshetna River);
- Tanana River Management Area (the Tanana River drainage);
- Kuskokwim–Goodnews Management Area (the entire Kuskokwim River drainage and Kuskokwim Bay drainages).

Area management biologists for the 5 areas are located in Nome/Fairbanks, Fairbanks, Glennallen, Fairbanks/Delta Junction, and Bethel/Fairbanks, respectively.

ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES

The BOF is a 7-member board that sets fishery regulations and harvest levels, allocates fishery resources, and approves or mandates fishery conservation plans for the State of Alaska. BOF members are appointed by the governor for 3-year terms and must be confirmed by the legislature.

Under the current operating schedule, the BOF considers fishery issues for regulatory areas or groups of regulatory areas on a 3-year cycle. Proposals to create new or modify existing regulations and management plans are submitted by ADF&G and the public (any individual can submit a proposal to the BOF) for evaluation by the BOF. During its deliberations the BOF receives input and testimony through oral and written reports from ADF&G staff, members of the general public, representatives of local ACs, and special interest groups such as fishermen's associations and clubs. The public provides its input concerning regulation changes and allocation through submitting written proposals and testifying directly to the BOF, by participating in local AC meetings, or by becoming members of local ACs.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Local ACs have been established throughout the state to assist the boards of Fisheries and Game in assessing fisheries and wildlife issues and proposed regulation changes. AC meetings allow opportunity for direct public interaction with ADF&G staff attending the meetings, where they are available to answer questions and provide clarification about proposed regulatory changes that affect resource issues of local and statewide concern. The Boards Support Section, within the ADF&G Division of Administrative Services, provides administrative and logistical support for the BOF and ACs. During 2014, the department had direct support responsibilities for 84 ACs in the state.

Within the YMA there are 10 ACs: Eagle, Upper Tanana/40-Mile, Yukon Flats, Central, Tanana–Rampart–Manley (TRM), Middle Yukon, Koyukuk, Grayling–Anvik–Shageluk–Holy Cross (GASH), Ruby, and Lower Yukon. In addition, the Delta and Fairbanks ACs often comment on proposals concerning fisheries in the YMA.

ADF&G EMERGENCY ORDER AUTHORITY

ADF&G has emergency order (EO) authority (5 AAC 75.003) to modify time, area, and bag/possession limit regulations. EOs are implemented to address conservation issues for resident species. EOs are also implemented as a tool for inseason management of salmon fisheries. Inseason management is usually in accordance with a fisheries management plan approved by the BOF. EOs issued under this authority for the YMA during 2013 and 2014 are summarized in Appendix A.

FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) established a priority subsistence use of fish and game for federally qualified rural residents on lands and waters for which the federal government asserts jurisdiction. The State of Alaska has also established a priority for subsistence use of fish and game by Alaskan residents (AS 16.05.258) on all lands and waters, but it cannot discriminate between rural and urban residents (Alaska State Constitution Article VIII, sections 3 and 15). Because of this difference, the federal government asserted authority to ensure a priority subsistence use of fish and game for rural residents on

federal lands and certain adjacent waters. On October 1, 1999, the federal government asserted regulatory authority for assuring the rural priority for subsistence fisheries on federal public lands, which includes nonnavigable waters on public lands. Following the *State of Alaska v. Katie John* decision by the Ninth Circuit Court in 1995, the federal government expanded the definition of public land to include waters for which the federal agencies assert federal reserved water rights. Under current practice, the federal land management agencies adopt regulations to provide for priority subsistence use by qualified rural residents in nonnavigable waters within federal public lands (including Bureau of Land Management [BLM] lands) and in navigable waters adjacent to or within federal conservation system units (which generally does not include BLM lands). The state retains all other fish and wildlife management authorities, including management on federal land.

Development of regulations for subsistence fisheries under the federal subsistence program occurs within the established Federal Subsistence Board (FSB) process. The public provides input concerning regulation changes by testifying in Federal Subsistence Regional Advisory Council (RAC) meetings or by becoming council members. Ten RACs have been established throughout Alaska to assist the FSB in determining local subsistence issues and providing recommendations on proposed fishing and hunting regulations on the fish and game populations under consideration. Each RAC meets twice a year, and subsistence users and other members of the public can comment on subsistence issues at these meetings.

Within the YMA, the subsistence fisheries for which the federal government asserts management responsibility include those within and adjacent to the Gates of the Arctic National Park, Yukon–Charley Rivers National Preserve, Steese National Conservation Area, White Mountain National Recreation Area, Innoko National Wildlife Refuge (NWR), Kanuti NWR, Koyukuk NWR, Nowitna NWR, Yukon Flats NWR, Yukon Delta NWR, Beaver Creek National Wild and Scenic River (NW&SR), Birch Creek NW&SR, and Fortymile NW&SR. Subsistence fisheries within these areas fall under the purview of the Eastern, Western, and Yukon–Kuskokwim Delta RACs. The most recent meeting of the Yukon–Kuskokwim Delta RAC was in Bethel (October 2014); the Western Interior RAC met in McGrath (October 2014); and the last meeting of the Eastern Interior RAC took place in Fairbanks (October 2014). At these meetings, federal fishery proposals concerning additional subsistence fishing time, restricting drift gillnet use in lower river districts, and authorizing dip net use in Federal subsistence fisheries were discussed. The RAC recommendations were forwarded to the FSB.

REGION III SPORT FISH DIVISION RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT STAFFING

Region III Division of Sport Fish staff biologists are organized into a research group and a management group. The management group consists of a management supervisor, a regional management biologist, an area biologist for each of the 5 management areas, 1 or more assistant area management biologists, and 2 stocked water biologists. Area biologists evaluate fisheries and propose and implement management strategies through plans and regulation in order to meet divisional goals. A critical part of these positions is interaction with the BOF, ACs, and the general public. Stocked waters biologists plan and implement the regional stocking program for recreational fisheries. The regional management biologist assigned to the Region III headquarters office in Fairbanks also administers the regional fishing and boating access program.

The research group consists of a research supervisor, a salmon research supervisor, a resident species supervisor, research biologists, and various field technicians. Research biologists plan and implement fisheries research projects in order to provide information needed by the management group to meet divisional goals. The duties of the management and research biologists augment one another.

STATEWIDE HARVEST SURVEY

Sport fishing effort and harvest of sport fish species in Alaska have been estimated and reported annually since 1977 using a mail survey. The Statewide Harvest Survey (SWHS) is designed to provide estimates of effort, harvest, and catch on a site-by-site basis. It is not designed to provide estimates of effort directed toward a single species. Species-specific catch-per-unit effort (CPUE) information can seldom be derived from the report. Questionnaires are mailed to a stratified random sample of households containing at least 1 individual with a valid fishing license (resident or nonresident). Information gathered from the survey includes participation (number of anglers and days fished), number of fish caught, and number harvested by species and site. These surveys estimate the number of angler-days of fishing effort expended by sport anglers fishing Alaskan waters, as well as the sport harvest (Mills 1987–1993). Beginning in 1990, the survey was modified to include estimation of catch (release plus harvest) on a site-by-site basis. Survey results for each year are available the following year; hence, the results for 2013 were available fall 2014. Additionally, creel surveys have been selectively used to verify the mail survey for fisheries of interest, or for fisheries that require more detailed information or inseason management.

The utility of SWHS estimates depends on the number of responses received for a given site (Mills and Howe 1992; Clark 2009). In general, estimates from smaller fisheries with low participation are less precise than those of larger fisheries with high participation. Therefore, the following guidelines were implemented for evaluating survey data:

1. Estimates based on fewer than 12 responses should not be used other than to document that sport fishing occurred;
2. Estimates based on 12 to 29 responses can be useful in indicating relative orders of magnitude and for assessing long-term trends; and
3. Estimates based on 30 or more responses are generally representative of levels of fishing effort, catch, and harvest.

For purposes of reporting and organizing statistics in the SWHS, the YMA is designated as survey area Y.

SPORT FISH GUIDE LICENSING AND LOGBOOK PROGRAM

Since 1998, the Division of Sport Fish has operated a program to register and/or license both sport fishing guides and sport fishing guide businesses, and to collect information on sport fishing participation, effort, and harvest by saltwater and freshwater guided clients (Sigurdsson and Powers 2009). In 1998, the BOF adopted statewide sport fishing guide regulations (5 AAC 75.075) that required all sport fishing guides and businesses to register annually with ADF&G. At this time, the BOF also adopted statewide regulations that required logbooks for saltwater charter vessels. The logbooks collected information on charter activity (location, effort, and harvest) that was necessary for the BOF for allocation and management decisions specific to Chinook salmon *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, rockfish *Sebastes* spp., and lingcod

Ophiodon elongatus, and for the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC) for allocation of Pacific halibut *Hippoglossus stenolepis*.

In 2004, the Alaska Legislature adopted House Bill 452, which established licensing requirements for sport fishing guide business owners and sport fishing guides on a statewide basis (effective 2005). This legislation also required logbook reporting for all freshwater guiding businesses, in addition to the existing saltwater reporting requirements. The logbook data provides location of fishing effort, level of participation, and number of species kept and released by clients. This information is used for the regulation, development, and management of fisheries and has been published annually since 2009 (data since 2006) in a Fishery Data Series report (Sigurdsson and Powers 2009–2014).

SECTION I: MANAGEMENT AREA OVERVIEW

MANAGEMENT AREA DESCRIPTION

The YMA consists of approximately 157,475 miles² (407,858 km²) of extremely varied topography, climate, and zoogeography. The Yukon River is the largest river in Alaska, and its drainage is the 5th largest in North America. The YMA (Figure 2) includes all of the Yukon River drainage in the United States, except for the Tanana River drainage. The area, as a whole, is sparsely populated. The communities within the management area are invariably located near water, because of the importance of fish and/or marine mammals as a food source to local people historically and today.

Access to most of the area is limited to water or air travel. Major river systems provide transportation corridors during winter, as well as during open-water months. Road access to the Yukon River is provided by the Dalton Highway, by the Steese Highway at Circle, and by the Taylor Highway at Eagle. With the exception of the Dalton Highway, these gravel roads are not maintained during winter.

Land ownership and jurisdictions fragment this large area into a complex mosaic. The federal government is the major land manager through its jurisdiction over lands in 2 National Parks and Preserves (Yukon–Charley and Gates of the Arctic), 5 National Wildlife Refuges (Yukon Flats, Kanuti, Koyukuk, Nowitna, and Innoko), the White Mountains National Recreation Area, the Steese National Conservation Area, and numerous Wild and/or Scenic Rivers, as well as other classifications of federal lands. Lands held by the State of Alaska, Native corporations, and other private landowners compose the remaining landmass. Arvey et al. (1995) provides a detailed description of the geology of the YMA.

FISHERY RESOURCES

Virtually all freshwater and migratory fish species sought by anglers in Alaska are available in the YMA. All populations are wild; there is presently no enhancement of fish populations in the management area. Five species of Pacific salmon are available in tributaries of the Yukon River, including Chinook salmon, coho salmon *Oncorhynchus kisutch*, chum salmon *O. keta*, sockeye salmon *O. nerka*, and pink salmon *O. gorbuscha*.

Unique opportunities to fish for freshwater resident species in remote wilderness settings exist throughout this management area. Exceptionally large northern pike *Esox lucius* and sheefish (inconnu) *Stenodus leucichthys* are available in the Innoko, Kaiyuh, and Nowitna river drainages. Opportunities to fish for Arctic grayling *Thymallus arcticus*, Dolly Varden *Salvelinus malma*,

northern pike, burbot *Lota lota*, and lake trout *Salvelinus namaycush* are very widespread and sport fishing pressure on these wild stocks is very light. The Dalton Highway is a popular destination, providing road access to adjacent lakes and streams that support stocks of Arctic grayling, northern pike, and Dolly Varden. Wild stocks of rainbow trout *Oncorhynchus mykiss* do not occur naturally in drainages north of the Kuskokwim River and are currently not stocked in waters within the YMA. Additional species of whitefish that are of importance to fisheries in the YMA include broad whitefish *Coregonus nasus* and Bering cisco *C. laurettae*.

ESTABLISHED MANAGEMENT PLANS AND POLICIES

Regulations governing fisheries in the YMA are found in 5 AAC 73.005 through 5 AAC 73.065 (sport fishing), in 5 AAC 01.200 through 5 AAC 01.249 (subsistence fishing), and in 5 AAC 05.001 through 5 AAC 05.380 (commercial fishing).

Fisheries-specific management objectives for the management area have been identified in management plans for Arctic grayling and lake trout. In addition, a series of general divisional criteria have been prepared to guide establishment of fishery objectives, including the following:

1. **Management and protection of existing fish resources.** Divisional activities should strive to manage and protect Alaska's wild fish stock resources for future generations;
2. **Public use and benefits of existing fish resources.** Alaska's fishery resources should be made available for public use and benefit on a sustained yield basis;
3. **Rehabilitation of depressed stocks and damaged habitat.** Divisional activities should strive to restore and maintain fish stocks and habitat damaged by human activities; and
4. **Enhancement of natural production or creation of new opportunities.** The division should pursue creation of new sport fishing opportunities through rehabilitation of natural stocks or creation of new fisheries where these opportunities do not negatively impact other fisheries.

Two regionwide management plans that affect fisheries in the area have been completed. A regional management plan for Arctic grayling was adopted by the BOF in January 2004 (5 AAC 70.055, 2004). This plan supersedes a previous Yukon River drainage management plan for Arctic grayling. A management plan for lake trout in the AYK region was adopted by the BOF for the Upper Copper/Upper Susitna Management Area in December 2005. The *Wild Lake Trout Management Plan* (5 AAC 70.040, 2007) was adopted for the remainder of the AYK region by the BOF in February 2007 (Burr 2006). Revision of existing plans, as well as development of additional fisheries management plans, will occur as needed in response to changes in use patterns as new quantitative information becomes available.

A cooperative planning effort for the Dall River northern pike fishery provided a management plan for this fishery (Burr 2001). Cooperators include the department, the Stevens Village Natural Resources Office, the Yukon Flats NWR, and members of the Fairbanks AC.

MAJOR ISSUES

1. Dalton Highway recreational fisheries. The opening of the entire length of the Dalton Highway (North Slope Haul Road) to public travel in 1994 provided new access to lakes and streams along the route. Increases in recreational fishing effort and harvest have resulted in reductions in bag limits for northern pike and Arctic grayling. The State of Alaska is in the

process of paving the Dalton Highway north of the Yukon River. Sport fishing by road construction crews and by increasing numbers of visitors will probably bring greater fishing effort to fish stocks in the highway corridor. Due to the unproductive fisheries habitat in the region, the likelihood of overexploitation of these stocks is considered high and has resulted in adoption of restrictive bag limits or catch-and-release regulations for fisheries within the corridor.

2. Development of new sport fisheries in rural Alaska. Relatively rapid development of sport fisheries in remote areas has resulted in friction between local residents and nonlocal anglers. In many instances, local people have historically enjoyed nearly exclusive use of fishery resources. Sport fishing guides and other anglers seeking less crowded fishing opportunities in wilderness settings continue to “discover” less well known but potentially high-quality fisheries. As currently popular fishing destinations in other parts of Alaska become increasingly crowded, anglers and guides are likely to continue to travel farther to participate in Alaska’s fisheries. The department will be increasingly expected to provide information on the status of stocks for which there is currently only the most rudimentary information. This is likely to be the biggest challenge in management of sport fisheries in the YMA. Experiences at the Dall and Innoko rivers are examples of the type of challenges that should be anticipated (see pages 22-23).
3. Hook-and-line subsistence. In 2000, the BOF included hook and line attached to a rod or pole as a legal subsistence fishing method for harvest during the open-water season in the Association of Village Council Presidents’ area of the Lower Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers. Until this action was taken, hook and line fishing for subsistence in the YMA was permitted only through the ice under state regulations. The primary concern with this change is how to manage for sustainable fish populations with the legalization of hook and line gear for subsistence fishing. It is likely that rural resident use patterns have incorporated hook and line in past subsistence harvests, and legalization of this gear will not greatly affect local use patterns. Because all Alaskans qualify for subsistence, resident anglers could choose to fish with hook and line under subsistence regulations instead of sport fish regulations. The greatest management concerns relate to changes in urban resident behavior in regard to reduced license sales, the participation by these urban residents in rural fisheries and harvests of fish populations under subsistence regulations, and the inability to measure these harvests without harvest surveys or permits.
4. Rural resentment of sport fishing and sport anglers. At public meetings in this area, local residents sometimes express resentment toward “outsiders” who come into remote areas traditionally used by local people for subsistence hunting or fishing. They explain that there is a cultural proscription against the concept of “sport fishing” in that people do not have the right to “play” with food resources. This point of view can be particularly strong toward catch-and-release practices and has led to some resentment directed toward sport anglers who wish to fish in remote waters of YMA, and to proposals before the BOF that would have eliminated catch-and-release in some fisheries.
5. Federal fishery management for subsistence in Alaska’s navigable waters. In October 1999, federal fishery managers assumed responsibility for ensuring a rural subsistence priority on navigable waters adjacent to, or within, the boundaries of federal conservation units. There is continued concern that a result of this action will be reduced opportunity for sport fishing throughout the state. Because of the large amount of federal public land within the YMA and

because of the high proportion of subsistence users, this potential loss of opportunity is of concern for sport anglers in the area.

ACCESS PROGRAM

The Wallop–Breaux amendment to the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act (Dingell–Johnson or D–J) mandates that at least 15% of the federal funds collected from taxes on boat gas and sport fishing equipment be used by states for development and maintenance of motorized boating access facilities. A broad range of access facilities can be approved for funding if they are constructed to achieve a state fishery management objective. These facilities can include boat ramps and lifts, docking and marina facilities, breakwaters, fish cleaning stations, restrooms, and parking areas.

To date, relatively few access projects have been proposed for rural YMA. Access funds were used for construction of a concrete boat launch to the Yukon River in cooperation with the city of Galena. Another project currently under construction is a concrete boat launch at Birch Creek on the Steese Highway.

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

Information regarding regulations, publications, fishing reports, news releases, and EOs for the YMA can be found from the *Fishing* and *Sport* links at the ADF&G website (<http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=fishingSport.main>). Information on rivers and lakes is also available from the Alaska Department of Natural Resources website (<http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/aktrails/index.htm>). Federal agencies provide information on water bodies in National Parks and Preserves, National Wildlife Refuges, and Wild and Scenic Rivers.

There are 3 regional information and education (I&E) staff located in the Fairbanks office. An Information Officer II and a seasonal Fisheries Biologist I respond to questions from the public at the office and via phone and e-mail. In addition, I&E staff distribute and update fishery brochures and fishing regulations; manage the regional webpage; and coordinate the Fairbanks Outdoor Show booth, Kid’s Fish and Game Fun Day, and the Becoming an Outdoors-Woman program. An Education Associate II coordinates the sport fishing component of the Alaska Conservation Camp and works with schools in various communities throughout the region to provide a curriculum in sport fishing and aquatic education.

SPORT FISHING EFFORT, HARVEST, AND CATCH

Effort, harvest, and catch statistics for YMA sport fisheries have been estimated from response to the SWHS since 1977 and reported under the headings of the “Yukon River drainages” (Area Y)¹. Estimates of angling effort in the YMA averaged approximately 10,500 angler-days during the last 5- (2008–2012) and 10-year (2003–2012) periods. Angling effort in the region and statewide has also, on average, remained relatively stable during this period (Table 1).

The vast majority of the YMA and its fishable waters are located away from highways and roads of any kind. Small communities are scattered along major river systems of Interior Alaska and along the western coast. Communities are invariably located near water to facilitate

¹ Alaska Sport Fishing Survey database [Internet]. 1996–2013 . Anchorage, AK: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Sport Fish (cited February 16, 2015). Available from: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/>

transportation and because of the importance of fish as a food source to local people historically and today. Residents of these rural communities harvest a substantial amount of fish and game resources for subsistence use, and fishing is usually conducted with high catch-per-unit-effort gear types such as fish wheels and nylon gillnets. In 2000, hook and line fishing gear was added to the types of legal subsistence fishing gear in the lower portion of the Yukon River drainage. Sport fishing with hook and line is practiced to some extent by rural residents, but it is often done as an extension of subsistence activities and less for recreational purposes. Consequently, harvest estimates of sport-caught fish from rural Alaska are generally low because local residents usually fish under subsistence regulations and because the small amount of fishing done using hook and line is usually conducted as a subsistence activity. Since statewide harvest estimates are based upon surveys of licensed sport anglers, rural harvests are probably not fully documented in the SWHS.

Sport harvest of all species combined from the YMA averaged more than 12,000 fish until the early 1990s, with the peak harvest of 14,720 in 1989 (Burr 2004). Since that time, annual harvests have declined; harvests averaged just more than 5,000 fish in the most recent 5-year period (Table 2). The most recent estimate (2,500 fish in 2012) is about half of the other recent estimates and the second smallest estimated annual harvest on record. The harvest in the YMA has been dominated by freshwater resident species, primarily Arctic grayling, northern pike, and sheefish. Pacific salmon (all species combined) compose about 18 percent of the total sport harvest in the management area.

Sport catch of all species in the YMA has been estimated since 1990. Numbers reported as catch include fish that are caught and kept (harvested), and those that are caught and released. During the most recent 5-year period, approximately 87% of all fish caught in the YMA were released. The proportion of catch-and-release activity varies by species. For example, only 16% of burbot caught from 2008–2013 were released, compared with 89% of northern pike and Arctic grayling, 54% of lake trout, and 86% of Chinook salmon.

The Freshwater Sport Fish Guide Logbook has provided an additional measure of fishing effort, catch, and harvest by guided anglers since 2006. The number of fish reported as harvested and released by guides provides a check on results from the SWHS in areas where sport fishery guides are operating businesses. For species for which most fishing effort is by guided fishermen, results are similar (Appendix B). For example, Chinook salmon harvest and fish released from the guide logbook reports for the Yukon River area 2006–2012 have averaged about 95 and 372 (harvested and fish released = catch of 466 fish) fish per year, respectively, compared with 170 and 995, respectively, from the SWHS for 2006–2012 (Appendix B; Table 2). It should be noted that the SWHS reports catch (fish harvested and released), whereas the guide logbook reports fish released. Additionally, the SWHS reports estimates, while the guide logbook attempts to report actual number of fish kept and released.

OTHER USER GROUPS – COMMERCIAL AND SUBSISTENCE FISH HARVESTS

Important subsistence and commercial fisheries exist in the Yukon River drainage. Commercial fisheries provide an economic base for income and employment in many local communities. Commercial and subsistence harvests for all species of salmon are much larger than sport harvests (Appendix C; Burr 2012). In contrast to fisheries for salmon, the majority of the harvest of freshwater fish is by subsistence and sport users. Currently, there are very limited commercial fisheries for whitefish and lamprey *Lampetra camtschatica*.

In the Yukon River drainage, salmon harvests have historically been dominated by chum salmon (Estensen et al. 2012). Chinook salmon, although less abundant, is an important species for commercial sale and is a preferred subsistence food in many parts of the area. Between 1998 and 2004, the number of Chinook salmon harvested in the commercial fishery exceeded the combined number of chum salmon (summer and fall), primarily due to reduced opportunities for chum salmon roe sales and poor chum salmon runs between 1998–2002 (Bue et al. 2011). From 2008–2014, commercial fisheries directed at Chinook salmon had been eliminated by measures to conserve Chinook salmon, and most of the commercial catch has been incidental to the fishery directed at summer chum salmon. In 2014 no sale of Chinook salmon incidentally caught in commercial fisheries was permitted. The commercial harvest of coho salmon is primarily incidental to the fall chum salmon fishery. Pink salmon occur in streams near the coast of the YMA, although the species is not exploited to a great extent in commercial or subsistence fisheries.

Commercial harvests of all salmon species in the Yukon River combined averaged more than one million salmon annually from 1977–1996. Weak returns of Chinook and chum salmon since 1997, particularly through 2002, resulted in much lower than average commercial harvests (Appendix C; Estensen et al. 2013). Recently, commercial harvests of chum salmon have increased but have not reached historical levels (Estensen et al. 2012).

SECTION II: FISHERIES

Waters within the YMA offer some of the most remote and diverse sport fishing opportunities available in Alaska. Opportunities to catch trophy northern pike, sheefish, Dolly Varden, lake trout, and Arctic grayling within wilderness settings are well known. Sport fishing opportunities for salmon are currently not as well developed. However, angling for Chinook and coho salmon has increased during recent years in the Yukon River drainage as pressure on other popular sites outside the YMA continues to increase. Marine sport fisheries within the boundaries of the YMA are rare.

This section provides a summary of significant sport fisheries by species in the YMA in 2013 and 2014. Discussion of each fishery will include 1) historical perspective; 2) recent fishery performance (stock status); 3) fishery objectives and management; 4) current issues; 5) recent actions by the BOF; and 6) ongoing and recommended management and research activities. Recent fishery performance will focus on data from 2013. Information regarding the 2014 season will be included as available, but estimates of sport effort and harvest are not yet available for the 2014 season. A summary of recent sport fish harvests by species are provided for reference (Table 1). For a complete list of sport harvest and catch since 1977 for the Yukon drainage, see Burr 2012.

YUKON RIVER DRAINAGE SALMON

Chinook, chum, and coho salmon are important subsistence and commercial species in the Yukon River drainage. However, harvest by sport anglers has, to date, been minimal (Table 1; Appendix C1).

Background and Historical Perspective

Chinook salmon are found throughout the Yukon River drainage. Chum salmon, composed of a summer run and a fall run, are numerically the most abundant species and are distributed

throughout the drainage. Coho salmon are less abundant and spawn in large numbers in only a few identified streams. Pink salmon are locally abundant in some years but typically are less abundant upstream of the Anvik River (approximately 300 river miles from the Bering Sea). Sockeye salmon occur occasionally, but only a few fish are taken annually in commercial or subsistence harvests.

Annual sport harvests of salmon in the Yukon River drainage have historically been, and continue to be, primarily from streams of the Tanana River drainage. Sport fisheries in the Tanana River drainage are discussed within the *Fishery Management Report for Recreational Fisheries in the Tanana River Management Area* (Brase and Baker *In prep*). Sport harvests are reported from other streams and drainages in the Yukon River watershed, primarily from the Andreafsky, Anvik, and Koyukuk rivers and their tributaries (Table 2). Approximately 12,000 people live along the Yukon River and its tributaries (excluding the Tanana River). Most of these people depend to some extent on salmon for livelihood, subsistence, or both. Rural residents customarily use high-yield fishing methods, such as gillnet and fish wheel, where a larger volume harvest can be taken in the turbid mainstem of Yukon River. Hook and line fishing for salmon is practiced in clearwater tributaries of the Yukon River drainage by some rural residents and by nonlocal residents who visit for the purpose of sport fishing. Consequently, the reported sport harvest does not reflect the abundance of salmon in the drainage.

Recent Fisheries Performance

A period of increased variability in run strength of Yukon River Chinook and chum salmon began in 1999, with runs in 2000 the worst up to that time on record for both species. In September 2000, the BOF classified the Yukon River Chinook salmon stock as a yield concern, the Yukon River summer chum salmon stock as a management concern, and most of the Yukon River drainage fall chum salmon stock as a yield concern. Fall chum salmon stocks in the Toklat and Fishing Branch rivers were classified as management concerns. The *Policy for the Management of Sustainable Salmon Fisheries* (SSFP; 5 AAC 39.222) defines a yield concern as an inability to maintain expected yields or harvestable surpluses above the stock's escapement needs, despite the use of specific management measures. A management concern is defined as the chronic inability to meet existing escapement goals for the stock. Between 2001 and 2003, increases in escapements were due primarily to more conservative management. Through 2007, Chinook and chum salmon runs continued to improve over the very poor runs of 1999–2000. However, in 2008 and continuing through 2013, the number of Chinook salmon returning to the Yukon River drainage was less than expected.

Summary of Yukon Chinook Salmon Runs 2013 and 2014

In 2013, the drainagewide Chinook salmon run was projected preseason to be 98,000–144,000 fish, far below average in size, and it continued to show the poor productivity observed since 2007 runs (JTC 2014). In recent years total run sizes have fallen near the lower range of preseason projections. Hence, initial management of the 2013 Chinook salmon run anticipated a total run size of approximately 100,000 fish. Achieving escapement objectives was expected to be very challenging with a run of this size, and severe conservation steps would be needed.

The Chinook salmon run in 2013 was managed in a conservative manner. The subsistence fishery began scheduled closings and openings early (May 30), and the gillnet mesh size was restricted to 6 inches or less. The Chinook salmon run timing was later than normal. The first

major pulse began passing through the lowest river district (Y1) about May 20, at which time the subsistence fishery in the district was closed for two scheduled openings (one week). These closings were followed by a reduction in subsistence fishing time of ½ the scheduled openings. The primary goal of these subsistence fishery restrictions was to protect Chinook salmon of Canadian origin. Similar or more severe restrictions on subsistence fishing time were imposed chronologically on the upriver districts as the Chinook salmon migrated upriver. The most severe reductions in subsistence fishing opportunity were imposed in subdistrict 5D (furthest upstream of the Alaska fishing districts), where additional closures were needed to increase passage into Canada in an attempt to meet the escapement goal for Canadian stocks.

For the 6th consecutive year, no commercial fishery directed at Chinook salmon in the mainstem Yukon River or in the Tanana River was allowed in 2013. Commercial fishing opportunity targeting available surplus summer chum salmon was provided in lower river districts and in the Tanana River. These fisheries were managed to minimize the impact on the very weak Chinook salmon run that migrates concurrently. One strategy was the use of dip nets and beach seines, gear types authorized by the BOF in January 2013. Dip nets were quite effective and accounted for most (98%) of the summer chum salmon harvest taken with these new gear types. All Chinook salmon caught in this gear were released upon capture, presumably alive. The use of manned fish wheels, fitted with chutes for the mandatory live release of incidentally caught Chinook salmon, was continued in 2013 in Subdistrict 4-A (new regulations permitting this use were adopted by the BOF in 2012). The use of gillnet gear in the commercial fishery was delayed until after the midpoint of the Chinook salmon run, and gillnets were initially restricted to the newly authorized 5½-inch mesh size. Later in the season, 6-inch and smaller mesh gillnet gear was permitted. During the gillnet portion of the commercial season in Districts 1 and 2 (lower river), subsistence and commercial openings were regularly opened concurrently. The intent of these concurrent openings was to reduce the amount of time that Chinook salmon were subjected to fishing gear and harvest. The sale of Chinook salmon incidentally caught in gillnet gear was prohibited; the fish could be either released alive if unharmed or used for subsistence purposes. In 2013, a total of 1,125 Chinook salmon were captured and released during the chum salmon commercial fishery (JTC 2014). Most of the king salmon released (928) were caught in dipnet gear, and the remainder were released from fish wheels. A total of 484 Chinook salmon were harvested but not sold in the chum salmon commercial fishery. All but one of the harvested Chinook salmon were taken with gillnets in lower river districts 1 and 2. The summer chum salmon commercial fishery harvested 485,587 fish, the largest harvest on record since 1989.

A preseason emergency order closed the sport fishery for Chinook salmon in the mainstem Yukon River on May 15, and it remained closed for the 2013 season. The preseason emergency order also prohibited the retention of Chinook salmon in the tributaries of the Yukon River (excluding the Tanana River) through June 30 and reopened the tributaries on July 1 with a reduced sport limit of 1 Chinook salmon. The reopening of the tributaries was based on historic Chinook salmon run timing and assumed that the first pulses of Chinook salmon migrating to Canada would have passed through district Y4 where the sport fishery occurs. Because of late run timing and the additional reductions in subsistence fishing opportunities, the retention of Chinook salmon and the use of bait in the Yukon River tributaries was prohibited on July 9. Effective July 24, the use of bait was again permitted in the Yukon River tributaries (excluding the Tanana River) and the reduced sport limit of 1 Chinook salmon was restored.

As anticipated, the Chinook salmon run in 2013 was poor. The cumulative passage estimate from the Pilot Station sonar project was 114,500 Chinook salmon, less than the recent average of about 145,500 for years in which the sonar project operated without significant difficulties. Escapement goals were attained in less than half of the Alaska systems, even with the conservative management measures. The biological escapement goal (BEG) was met for the Salcha River but not for the adjacent Chena River. The SEG, based on aerial surveys, was attained for the Nulato River, but not for the Anvik River. The lower end of the SEG range was not met for the Andreadfsky River weir. Preliminary passage estimate at Eagle sonar was 30,700 fish, yielding a border passage of about 30,400 Chinook salmon. The IMEG for the Canadian portion of the Yukon River drainage is 42,500–55,000. 2013 was the 5th year since 2007 that the IMEG was not met.

The preseason outlook for Chinook salmon in 2014 was for a very poor run of 64,000 to 121,000 fish. The lower bound of this range would be below the run size seen in 2013 and the worst run on record. Management of the 2014 season was based on the expectation that the size of the run would be near the lower end of the range and would not provide any surplus available for subsistence harvest. Because of the very poor run outlook, drastic conservation measures were undertaken. The goal of management was to reduce mortality of Chinook salmon to the degree possible throughout the U.S. portion of the Yukon drainage in an attempt to get adequate numbers of fish to spawning grounds, particularly those in Canada.

To conserve Chinook salmon, subsistence fishing for Chinook salmon was closed before or as Chinook salmon arrived in each fishing district. The closures remained in place for most of the run through each section of the river and in the tributaries. During subsistence salmon closures, the use of 4-inch or smaller mesh gillnets 60 feet in length or less was permitted to provide harvest of non-salmon species. No targeting of Chinook salmon with this gear was allowed. All other fisheries for Chinook salmon were closed. The sport fishery for Chinook salmon in all of the U.S. portion of the Yukon River drainage was closed prior to the arrival of Chinook salmon (May 12) and remained closed for the season.

In contrast to the Chinook salmon run, the summer chum salmon run was expected to be very abundant with an outlook of 1.3 to 1.5 million fish. As summer chum salmon became abundant, subsistence and commercial fishing opportunities were provided for chum salmon using dip nets and manned fish wheels. All Chinook salmon were to be carefully released alive when captured with these gear types. Fishermen were strongly encouraged to avoid fishing when and where Chinook salmon were likely to be encountered. When it was assessed that the Chinook salmon run was more than 90% complete in a given district, subsistence fishing restrictions were incrementally relaxed. The use of gillnets with mesh 6 inches and smaller in the subsistence fishery and subsequent chum salmon commercial fishery was allowed once inseason assessment indicated that most Chinook salmon had passed.

In 2014 Chinook salmon arrived early with the first catch reported in mid-May, the earliest in a decade. The preliminary cumulative passage of Chinook salmon past the sonar site near Pilot Station was estimated to be 137,500 fish less than the recent (since 1995) average of 195,800 for years with early run timing.

Estimates of the 2014 harvest of Chinook salmon in the subsistence fishery will not be available until 2015. Given the efforts to minimize fishing mortality of Chinook salmon, the subsistence harvest is expected to be less than the 2013 subsistence take of 12,500 Chinook salmon. Sale of

Chinook salmon incidentally caught in commercial fisheries was not permitted in 2014. A total of 470 Chinook salmon were incidentally harvested but not sold in the commercial fishery (440 fish during summer season and 30 fish during fall season).

Preliminary reports indicate that escapement targets were generally met in Alaska. In the Tanana River drainage (Chena and Salcha rivers), continued high water prevented counting towers from operating during the salmon runs. In the Chena River, sonar was implemented and preliminary counts and species apportionment indicate that the Chinook salmon escapement goal was attained. Canadian border passage estimated from the sonar near Eagle, Alaska, was approximately 64,500 Chinook salmon.

Summary of Catch and Harvests in Yukon Chinook Salmon Sport Fisheries in 2013

Estimated sport harvest of Chinook salmon from the entire YMA (Tanana River excluded) was 155 (SE = 85) fish during 2013 (Tables 1 and 2). The 2013 estimated harvest is consistent with other estimates from the past decade. The result continues to indicate the low level of harvest by sport anglers. Total sport catch (including harvested and released fish) of Chinook salmon in the YMA was estimated to be 917 (SE = 699) fish in 2013 (Tables 1 and 2). As in previous years, most of the estimated catch and harvest of Chinook salmon during the 2013 season came from Lower Yukon River drainages. The Anvik and Andreafsky rivers have been the predominant sites in recent years. Weak Chinook salmon runs experienced since 2007 resulted in restrictions to the sport fishery in 6 of the past 7 years (2008, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014). However, relative to the size and the productivity of the Yukon River system, the estimated sport harvest continues to be extremely light and is unlikely to affect the runs to a measurable degree.

Fishery Objectives and Management

Yukon River drainage commercial, subsistence, and personal use fisheries are managed by the Division of Commercial Fisheries. As with other fish and wildlife populations, subsistence use has been designated as the highest consumptive priority. Management of these fisheries is complex due to a wide range of stock-specific abundances, overlap of inter- and intra-specific run timing, the immense size of the Yukon River drainage, allocation between numerous user groups, and international treaty with Canada. The department is generally unable to manage individual stocks in this mixed stock fishery because of inadequate stock-specific information.

Guideline harvest ranges have been established for commercial fisheries targeting Chinook salmon throughout the Alaska portion of the Yukon River drainage (5 AAC 05.360). The department attempts to manage Chinook salmon commercial fisheries such that the harvest in each district is proportionally similar to respective guideline harvest ranges.

During the winter of 2000/2001, the BOF developed a rebuilding plan for Alaskan Yukon River Chinook stocks in accordance with the *Policy for the management of sustainable salmon fisheries* (SSFP). This plan emphasizes improving salmon spawning escapements while providing opportunities to maintain subsistence uses when surpluses are available. The BOF developed a subsistence salmon fishing schedule. The purpose of the schedule was to provide more equitable allocation of fish among subsistence fishers throughout the drainage and to improve the quality of the escapement.

In January 2013, the BOF modified the Yukon River Chinook Salmon Management plan by requiring protection of (no fishing on) the first pulse of Chinook salmon as the fish migrate upstream through the fishing districts. After initiating the pulse closure, the department may

discontinue subsistence fishing closures based upon inseason run assessment. The plan was also modified to prohibit sale of Chinook salmon from the Yukon River drainage unless there is a directed Chinook salmon commercial fishery. Sale of Chinook salmon will be prohibited at the start of the commercial fishing season. The department may allow sale of Chinook salmon by emergency order based upon inseason run assessment. Also in January 2013, the BOF reviewed the status of Yukon River Chinook salmon and continued the *stock of yield concern* designation for Yukon River Chinook salmon.

The department has developed a preseason management strategy, in cooperation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) staff, annually since 2001. This strategy is described and distributed annually in an information sheet (Appendix C2).

Sport fisheries for salmon in the YMA have very limited effect on stocks of salmon due to low effort and harvest compared to commercial and subsistence fisheries. There is very little effect that management of the sport fishery can have on the annual status of the various salmon stocks. Therefore, the goal of sport fishery management is to maintain a reliable level of opportunity for anglers to participate in the fisheries throughout the season. To this end, emergency actions to restrict harvest and/or inseason regulations for the sport fishery are generally not contemplated unless it becomes apparent that the size of the run is so small that restrictions in the subsistence fishery will be necessary.

In both 2013 and 2014, the sport fishery for Chinook salmon in the Yukon River was closed in May prior to the arrival of the run (Appendix A1). In 2013, the sport fishery was reopened with a reduced bag limit in the tributaries once subsistence restrictions had been relaxed. In 2014, the Chinook salmon sport fishery remained closed for the entire season in all of the U.S. portion of the Yukon River drainage. This action was taken as part of a coordinated management effort to eliminate harvest of Chinook salmon, particularly those migrating to Canada.

Current Issues and Fishery Outlook

The primary issue concerning salmon fisheries is the uncertain run strength of salmon returning to the Yukon River drainage. Another issue affecting all users (including recreational anglers) of salmon in the YMA is dual management (state and federal). This continues to be an issue affecting all users because the state and federal governments define subsistence users differently, having real effects for various groups' access to fish. The State of Alaska provides for priority subsistence uses of these resources but does not distinguish between rural and urban users due to constitutional provisions. There continues to be concern that federal regulations will result in loss of opportunity for nonsubsistence uses of fish resources, particularly recreational uses. This concern was first realized in 2001 when federal personnel issued a special action prior to the beginning of the season. The action closed salmon fishing in all waters where federal regulations apply in the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers to all but qualified rural residents. This action precluded all uses for commercial, recreational, and state subsistence purposes of salmon in waters in which the federal agencies have asserted jurisdiction.

The unanticipated closure of sport fisheries for Chinook salmon in the Yukon River in 2000 and 2001 placed a severe economic burden on fledgling local businesses that directly or indirectly support sport anglers, without any real biological benefit. Maintaining a constant level of fishing opportunity throughout the season is critical for local economic benefits that can accrue from these cottage industries. Complete closure of the recreational fishery should be contemplated only when substantial subsistence restrictions are needed, as in the 2014 season.

The outlook for the 2015 Chinook salmon run is uncertain, but the run will probably be poor. Weak Chinook salmon runs realized in 2000 and 2001 produced near average returns through 2006. With improved run size between 2002 and 2006 (largely due to conservative management), a stronger run in 2008 was anticipated but did not materialize. Since 2008, runs have been too weak to support a commercial fishery. In 2009, Chinook salmon escapements were met throughout the drainage because of unprecedented conservative management of the run. The Chinook salmon run in 2010 was managed in a less conservative manner than in 2009; escapements were disappointing, and the Canadian IMEG was not attained. In 2011, the run was again managed very conservatively and escapements were attained, but the run size was smaller than in 2009. In 2012 and 2013, the Chinook salmon runs were very weak and were once again managed conservatively. Escapements were attained in some Alaska drainages, but the IMEG was not met for the 4th and 5th time in 7 years. In 2014, management endeavored to prevent harvest of Chinook salmon in US waters and escapement goals were generally attained including the Canadian IMEG. No commercial fishery directed at Chinook salmon in the mainstem Yukon River is anticipated in 2015. Very conservative management measures similar to those used in 2014 will probably be needed in 2015. The sport fishery will be managed in a manner consistent with run strength as directed by the *Yukon River King Salmon Management Plan*. Prior to the arrival of Chinook salmon in 2015, the sport fishery for Chinook salmon in the Yukon River will be closed in the mainstem Yukon River. In the tributaries of the Yukon drainage, the fishery will be closed to the retention of Chinook salmon. The intent of sport fishery management continues to focus on providing a predictable level of opportunity for anglers throughout the season while providing for conservative management of Yukon River drainage Chinook salmon, particularly for fish bound for Canada.

Recent Board of Fisheries Action

The BOF adopted the *Yukon River King Salmon Management Plan* in January 2001 and modified the plan in 2002, 2003, 2004, 2010, and 2013 (5 AAC 05.360). In this plan, the subsistence fishing schedule is described and guideline commercial fishing harvest ranges for Yukon River District are established. Two significant modifications to the plan were added in 2013. The first requires protection of (no fishing on) the first pulse of Chinook salmon. After initiating the pulse closure, the department may allow subsistence fishing based upon inseason run assessment. The second change prohibits the sale of Chinook salmon from the Yukon River drainage unless there is a directed Chinook salmon commercial fishery. Sale of Chinook salmon will be prohibited at the start of the commercial fishing season.

Current or Recommended Research and Management Activities

Currently, there is no active research program concerning the salmon sport fishery in the Yukon River drainage because of the minor nature of the fishery.

The Anvik River is one of very few locations in the Yukon River drainage, outside of the Tanana River drainage, where catch and harvest of salmon has regularly been reported (Table 2). Up to 3 sport fish guiding businesses presently operate within this drainage. These sport fisheries target Chinook and coho salmon, primarily for catch-and-release. Resident species, including northern pike, Arctic grayling, and Dolly Varden, are sought as secondary targets. Most anglers participating in the fishery are guided and are nonresidents, although local residents do participate in the fishery. Current levels of harvest are low and are reflected in results from the SWHS and, more recently, by reports from the guide logbook program. Overflights of the Anvik

River have been conducted periodically during early July to describe the distribution of angling effort during the peak of the Chinook salmon season.

YUKON RIVER NORTHERN PIKE

Background and Historical Perspective

Sloughs, interconnected lakes, and lower, slow-moving sections of large rivers throughout most of the management area are inhabited by northern pike. Many of the lowland area waters are particularly noted for large northern pike.

In the Yukon River drainage, most fishing for northern pike occurs during the open water season. Northern pike are targeted in early summer immediately following spawning and throughout the summer months. Northern pike are often fished in the fall in combination with hunting activities. Some sport and subsistence harvest is taken during winter months through the ice with hook and line gear. Spearing and bow and arrow techniques are also legal means that account for a small proportion of the total harvest, but most sport harvest of northern pike is taken with rod and reel.

Historically, fishing for northern pike in the YMA has been conducted by Alaska residents near towns or villages or where access is provided by road or boat. Within the past 10–20 years, new or reestablished sport fish guiding businesses are promoting opportunities to catch trophy northern pike in the Dall, Nowitna, Koyukuk, Kaiyuh/Khotol, Anvik, and Innoko rivers (Table 3). In these remote locations where sport fish guiding services have become available, most of the angling effort is by guided anglers and most of the guided fishermen are nonresidents.

Within the YMA, most catch of northern pike has come from 5 primary locations: the Porcupine, Dall, Nowitna, Koyukuk, Innoko, and Andreafsky rivers. The Porcupine and Koyukuk rivers are two of the largest tributaries of the Yukon River. Sport fishing within these drainages is dispersed and site-specific fishing effort is light. The level of effort directed at northern pike in the Dall, Nowitna, and Innoko rivers is relatively larger (Table 4).

Dall River. Northern pike populations situated near the Dalton Highway on the Yukon River have experienced more angling pressure than have populations in other parts of the drainage. Following construction of the highway in the mid-1970s, a summer season sport fishery targeting northern pike developed at the Dall River. Residents of Stevens Village, located near the mouth of the Dall River, expressed concern over encroachment by outside visitors and by what they perceived as a depletion of resources, particularly northern pike.

Because of these concerns and the increased use of this fish stock, a series of stock assessment projects and use survey studies were conducted on the population and the fishery between 1987 and 2001 (Arvey and DeCicco 1989; Arvey and Burkholder 1990; Burr and James 1996; Chythlook and Burr 2002). During this period, sport fishing regulations were changed from 10 per day without a size limit, to 5 per day with only 1 fish 30 inches or larger (Arvey and DeCicco 1989). During 1999 and 2000, ADF&G, Stevens Village Office of Natural Resources, and USFWS developed a management plan that describes an area for special management of northern pike (Burr 2004). In 2001, the BOF adopted a special regulation for the Dall River management area consistent with recommendations of the management plan. For a more complete description of the issues, study results, planning efforts and management actions taken, refer to Burr (2004).

Nowitna River. The Nowitna River enters the Yukon River approximately 81 miles downstream from the mouth of the Tanana River. The Nowitna River was designated a Wild River in 1980, and most of the mainstem of the river and its major tributaries are included within the boundaries of the Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge. The lower 50 miles of the river pass through a large wetland as a single-channel meander with numerous connected oxbow lakes and sloughs.

The Nowitna River offers one of the best opportunities in Alaska for sport anglers to catch large northern pike and sheefish in a wilderness setting. Most (>75%) of the sport fishing effort occurs within the lower 30 miles of the river and connected waters. The fishery occurs almost entirely during the open water season, with a substantial portion of the fishing effort and harvest of northern pike occurring during September concurrently with hunting activities. Both guided and unguided anglers participate in the fishery. Since 2006, only two sport fishing guides have registered with Nowitna NWR.

Innoko River. The Innoko River and its tributaries drain a large flat wetland area and the foothills of the Kuskokwim Mountains. The Innoko River enters the Yukon River near the village of Holy Cross. This river system, with its extensive wetlands, provides excellent habitat for whitefish and northern pike. The Lower Innoko River and this part of the Yukon River continue to produce some of the largest northern pike in the state. There is one locally owned and operated land-based lodge that offers guided sport fishing services in the area. In 1995, a sport fish guiding business catering to anglers seeking catch-and-release opportunities for trophy-sized northern pike began operating in the Lower Innoko River, using a large houseboat as a movable base of operations.

Recent Fisheries Performance

Little quantitative information is available concerning the status of northern pike stocks in much of the YMA, but because of limited access, fishing effort is light except on those stocks near towns and villages where angling and subsistence gillnetting effort may be more concentrated.

Harvest of northern pike in the YMA for 2013 was estimated to be 1,482 (SE = 603) fish compared with 5- and 10-year (2008–2012, 2003–2012) averages of 1,435 and 975, respectively (Table 4). Estimated catch of northern pike in 2013 was 10,450 (SE = 4,870) fish. These results suggest that overall the northern pike fishery in the YMA remains stable.

Dall River. Recent estimates of fishing effort and harvest in the Dall River sport fishery are based on small numbers of respondents to the harvest survey. The limited data suggest that participation in this fishery continues to be at a low level and may have declined in recent years. During the last 5- and 10-year periods, fishing effort (for all species) by guided and unguided anglers at the Dall River averaged approximately 300 angler-days (Table 4). No respondents to the SWHS reported fishing at the Dall River during 2013. Hence, no data are available on the level of participation in the Dall River fishery for 2013. This fishery has historically provided, on average, more than 15% of all northern pike harvested from the YMA. In 2013 most of the YMA harvest of northern pike came from numerous locations in the Koyuk River drainage.

Nowitna River. The Nowitna River continues to account for more than 10% of the harvest and more than 20% of the total catch of northern pike in the YMA. In 2013, estimates of fishing effort, harvest, and catch were greater than recent seasons. In 2013, estimates of use of northern pike from the Nowitna River were 366 fish harvested with a total catch of 6,123 fish, providing 29% of the harvest and 59% of the total catch of this species in the YMA. Estimated level of

sport fishing effort (for all species) by guided and unguided anglers in the Nowitna River was approximately 650 angler-days in 2012 (Table 4).

A study was conducted in 1997 to assess stock status of northern pike in the Lower Nowitna River. The objectives of the study were to estimate abundance and size composition of northern pike in 3 sloughs connected to the river during early, mid, and late summer (Burr 1998; Burr and Roach 2003). In addition to obtaining current information on this northern pike stock, the goal of the study was to formulate a sampling protocol that would facilitate future sampling of this and other similarly situated northern pike stocks. The study found large numbers of northern pike in mature age and size categories. Although estimates of abundance were obtained, the magnitude of movement of fish in and out of these sloughs and between sloughs was far greater than anticipated and confounded application of the study findings to future sampling efforts. The movements of individually marked fish indicate that northern pike using the lower 20 miles of the river are part of a single large stock. The study concluded that the population is currently lightly exploited and levels of fishing pressure were within sustainable limits. A recommendation of the study was to conduct a radiotelemetry experiment in the Lower Nowitna River in order to describe the timing and magnitude of seasonal movements of this stock (Burr and Roach 2003).

In 2005, a radiotelemetry study was initiated in the Lower Nowitna River. The research goal of the study was to obtain an understanding of the seasonal movements of northern pike over a 2-year period. Knowledge of seasonal movements would facilitate representative sampling of northern pike in the lower 25 miles of the drainage and assist in design of future mark–recapture experiments within an appropriately sized index area and within an appropriate time period.

Movements of radiotagged northern pike in this study showed that some fish captured in the study area (lower 25 miles of the river) traveled upstream of the Titna River (more than 100 river miles) during late summer and remained there throughout the winter. Other fish remained within the study area, and still others traveled 50 or more miles up- or downstream in the Yukon River. These preliminary results show that northern pike inhabiting the Nowitna River use a very large portion of the Nowitna River drainage during the annual cycle and should be considered as a single stock for management purposes.

Innoko River. Estimates of sport fishing effort (for all species) in the Innoko River generally increased through 2004 concurrently with establishment of fishing guides in the area. Recent estimates of fishing effort are lower, averaging about 500 angler-days in the most recent 5-year period (Table 4). In 2013, fishing effort was estimated at 1,122 angler-days, similar to earlier results. Estimates of harvest of northern pike from the Innoko River have continued to remain very low, averaging less than 50 northern pike per year. In contrast, estimates of total catch increased to an average figure of about 10,000 fish between 2001 and 2006 but have been substantially lower in recent years. In 2013, total catch of northern pike was estimated to be about 500 fish, a level that is similar to most recent estimates (Table 4).

In 2000–2001, a need was identified for better information on the status of northern pike stocks in the Innoko River drainage and on patterns and levels of use by sport and subsistence fishers. Absence of current stock status studies was contributing to differing perceptions on the status and trends of the northern pike population in the area. Local perception was that reduced catch rates, fewer large fish, and a growing number of sport anglers indicated reduced abundance.

Department biologists believed that the northern pike stock was healthy based on the presence of exceptionally large fish, fish in old age classes, and low harvest levels.

A stock assessment project of northern pike inhabiting the Innoko River was conducted in 2002–2004 (Scanlon 2009). The project used radiotelemetry to describe seasonal movements and geographic area used by this stock. The project also provided information on the age and size composition of northern pike in the area.

A separate but related project was also conducted in 2002–2004 (Brown et al. 2005). The purpose of this project was to describe current subsistence use patterns of freshwater fish, including geographic distribution of subsistence fishing for northern pike during winter and summer. The project also gathered information on size and sex composition of the winter subsistence catch and tag returns from fish tagged during the summertime sport fishery.

These studies found that northern pike spawning in the Innoko River drainage travel extensively (> 200 miles seasonally) but generally remain within the Innoko River drainage during the open water season rather than traveling into the Yukon River or neighboring drainages. In contrast, during winter these fish were regularly found in the Yukon River near Holy Cross and Paimiut Slough.

Sport fishing effort in the Innoko River drainage is confined to the open water season and occurs within the Innoko River and connected lakes and sloughs. The open water season subsistence fishery primarily occurs in the Yukon River or at the mouth of tributaries. The winter subsistence fishery for northern pike occurs in both the Innoko River and in the nearby Yukon River. Along with residents of the Yukon River communities, residents of Kuskokwim River communities were observed participating in this fishery during the study. Residents of communities situated on the Kuskokwim River travel across country during spring to harvest northern pike in the Lower Innoko/Paimiut Slough area. The 2 fisheries (sport and subsistence) are, therefore, generally segregated in time and in geographic location. Annual movements of northern pike tracked with radiotelemetry, together with tag recoveries from the subsistence fishery of northern pike marked in the sport fishery, demonstrate that the fish targeted by these 2 user groups are from a single stock migrating seasonally throughout a very large open system.

Several residents of the area expressed concern that activities of the emerging guided sport fishery was resulting in declining numbers of large northern pike. Both sport and subsistence fisheries selectively catch large northern pike. The sport fishery targets large fish because they are highly valued by sport anglers. Fishing mortality is believed to be low because nearly all sport fish guides in the area insist that their clients practice only catch-and-release fishing. The level of incidental mortality from catch-and-release fishing is not known, but based on other studies (e.g., Burkholder 1992), it is believed to be less than 10%. The subsistence fishery also targets large northern pike preferred for traditional foods. It is assumed that nearly all northern pike caught in the subsistence fishery are killed. Northern pike sampled from the winter subsistence fishery were large (24 to 41 inches), mostly females (62%), and nearly all fish (99%) were in prespawning condition. The proportion of northern pike in larger and older age classes may decrease if a substantial increase in fishing effort by one or both fisheries occurs.

Fishery Objectives and Management

The goal of management of northern pike in the YMA is to maintain naturally reproducing populations of northern pike with characteristics that will provide sport fisheries with qualities

that are desired by anglers. Management of northern pike in most of the YMA is structured to encourage participation in the fishery through liberal harvest limits. These regulations reflect the light level of use of northern pike within most of the YMA. Liberal regulations also provide harvest opportunity with hook-and-line gear for rural residents within the sport fish regulation framework. In areas where northern pike fisheries are more intensive, management seeks to provide consumptive use (harvest), while maintaining northern pike in large size (> 30 inches total length [TL]) groups. As fishing effort increases, management for continued harvests will be structured around a bag limit of more than 1 northern pike, with a size limit structured to limit harvest of northern pike in large size groups.

The department monitors sport fisheries with the SWHS to track levels of harvest and effort at various sites and to detect changes in the distribution of fishing among sites. Using these harvest data, selected fisheries are periodically monitored with research projects. Length composition is used as an indicator of stock status for northern pike populations; the presence of large size fish within samples collected is used as an indicator of lightly exploited riverine populations. The department uses this information to remain responsive to changes in these fisheries.

A special regulation was established for the Dall River fishery following a public management planning effort. The department, together with the Stevens Village Natural Resource Office and interested fish and game advisory committees, jointly developed a *Fisheries Management Plan for the Dall River Northern Pike Fishery*. The goal of this planning process is to maintain a high-quality northern pike stock for the benefit of local and nonlocal users. A summary of the current plan, including the shared policies, objectives, and issues/action items, is found in Burr 2004.

- The current objective for the Dall River northern pike fishery is to maintain the proportion of northern pike 30 inches and larger at 0.3 (30%) in the assessed population².

Current Issues and Fisheries Outlook

At the present time, all available information suggests that northern pike stocks in the Yukon River drainage are healthy. Levels of catch and harvest, although low, have remained stable or have increased modestly throughout the area. Where assessments of local stocks have been conducted, the presence of substantial portions of fish sampled in large size and old age categories further suggests light levels of exploitation.

Dall River. Current regulations for the Dall River fishery were adopted by the BOF during January 2001 and require release of all northern pike between 30 and 48 inches. As a result, opportunity to harvest large northern pike in this fishery was greatly restricted. These regulations provide for harvest of smaller northern pike and for catch-and-release fishing of large northern pike (bag limit is 4 fish less than 30 inches and 1 fish 48 inches or longer). Fishing effort and total harvest and catch have changed little. Growth of the fishery will be closely monitored. Management efforts will continue to be consistent with shared goals outlined in the *Fisheries Management Plan for the Dall River Northern Pike Fishery*. The intended effect of the current regulation is to increase survival of large northern pike, thereby increasing the size of fish

² The assessed population includes the portion of the population that is accessible to the sampling gear used in stock assessment. For the Dall River, this includes fish larger than 19 inches total length (TL) or 450 mm fork length (FL).

available for catch-and-release. The outlook for fishing at the Dall River is good in terms of the number and size of fish expected to be available.

Nowitna River. The population of northern pike inhabiting the Nowitna River is not believed to be in danger of overexploitation. However, the department recognized a need for new sport regulations consistent with other popular northern pike sport fisheries in the Yukon and Tanana River areas that would help control the loss of large adult northern pike. In January 2007, the BOF adopted a proposal to reduce harvest of large (≥ 30 inches) northern pike (bag limit of 5 fish, only 1 of which may be 30 inches or longer). As with other fisheries where a similar regulation has been established, the intent is to increase survival of large northern pike and thereby increase the size of fish available for catch-and-release and allow for a limited harvest. With this regulation, the outlook for northern pike fishing in the Nowitna River is good, with an increased proportion of larger fish available in the population over time.

Innoko River. Growth of the guided sport fishery for northern pike in the Innoko River has been a source of concern for many residents of local GASH communities. Many residents of this area hold traditional beliefs and live traditional subsistence lifestyles. There is limited acceptance of catch-and-release fishing as practiced by many visiting anglers. Local residents have reported reduced catch rates during winter and summer fishing with rod and reel. Residents have also voiced a concern over increased wintertime use of northern pike stocks by nonlocal rural residents. They report that groups travel from communities downstream in the Yukon River drainage and from the nearby Kuskokwim River area to conduct subsistence fishing for northern pike through the ice.

The stock of northern pike inhabiting the Lower Innoko River is not believed to be in danger of overharvest. Movements of radiotagged northern pike show that these fish travel extensively throughout a large area of connected rivers, lakes, and sloughs. The population size of northern pike in this area, although unknown, is likely to be very large. Approximately 3,000 northern pike were tagged with numbered Floy³ anchor tags between 2001 and 2004. Recapture rate in the sport fishery of these tagged fish has been less than 2% annually (Scanlon 2009). To date, only 6 of these tagged fish have been reported captured in the subsistence fishery. A substantial portion of fish in this stock are in old age and large size categories, as shown in samples collected during tagging (Scanlon 2009) and from the subsistence fishery (Brown et al. 2005). Because of the large amount of undisturbed habitat, the large population size, and the presence of many size and age groups, this stock is very resilient to moderate increase in fishing effort and harvest. Abundance of northern pike in the area is not likely to change due to overfishing. However, if either the subsistence use by local or nonlocal residents or the sport use grows substantially, a decrease in the proportion of very large and old fish is possible.

Recent Board of Fisheries Action

Current sport fishing regulations (10 fish, no size limit) for northern pike in the YMA were established in 1987. Prior to 1987, there were no bag, possession, or size limits for northern pike within most of the area.

Dall River. Current sport fishing regulations for the Dall River fishery were adopted by the BOF during January 2001. Regulations established special bag, possession, and size limits for

³ Product names used in this report are included for scientific completeness but do not constitute product endorsement.

northern pike in the Dall and Little Dall River drainages. The regulations are consistent with the recommendations of the *Fisheries Management Plan for the Dall River Northern Pike Fishery*. Current regulations are as follows:

- Open season is May 20–September 30;
- Bag and possession limit is 4 northern pike less than 30 inches and 1 fish 48 inches or larger;
- No harvest of northern pike 30–48 inches is allowed; and
- No bait is allowed.

Nowitna River. In 2007, the sport regulation for northern pike in the Nowitna River drainage was reduced from 10 per day without size limit to 5 fish with only one 30 inches or larger. The intent of this regulation is to reduce harvest of large fish (> 30 inches) as discussed above.

Innoko River. In 2001, the BOF adopted regulations governing the sport fishery for northern pike in the Innoko River. The bag limit is 3 northern pike per day, of which only 1 may be 30 inches or larger. The regulation adopted for the Innoko River fishery is consistent with the regulatory strategy outlined in the *Yukon River Northern Pike Fishery Management Plan* and recommendations of the GASH AC.

Current or Recommended Research and Management Activities

The northern pike sport fishery in the YMA has gained a higher profile as a result of better access provided by guiding services and facilities established in recent years. The department will continue to monitor levels of fishing effort, catch, and harvest throughout the YMA with the intent of identifying additional sites for stock assessment. To ensure the continuing quality of these stocks, monitoring of sport fishing effort, catch, and harvest is needed with anticipated growth in both sport and subsistence fisheries.

Dall River. To assess the effectiveness of the protected slot length limit established in 2001, it will be necessary to assess the Dall River northern pike stock periodically with the goal of estimating the proportion of northern pike larger than 30 inches (the lower end of the current slot limit). A need for better methodology for assessing length compositions of northern pike stocks in large open riverine systems has been identified.

Nowitna River. The popular Nowitna River fishery continues to provide a substantial portion of the total catch and harvest of northern pike in the YMA. Field work for the radiotelemetry study of northern pike inhabiting the Lower Nowitna River was completed in 2007. Complete analysis of these data and completion of the report should provide a clearer understanding of the geographic range, spawning areas, and annual movements of this stock. No additional investigation of this population is currently planned.

Innoko River. Given the potential impact of growth in the sport and subsistence fisheries on the proportion of large northern pike present in the Lower Innoko River, the department will closely monitor these fisheries for increases in fishing effort or changes in patterns of use. In addition to closely inspecting estimates of catch, effort, and harvest in the sport fishery, the department should establish a sampling protocol to monitor changes in proportion of large fish in the sport fish catch.

Seasonal movements and age and size composition of northern pike in the Innoko River upstream of Shageluk should be investigated. According to information recorded by Brown et al. (2005), this area (Holikachuk to several miles upstream of Iditarod) is especially important to residents of Shageluk and Grayling for harvesting freshwater fish. The guided sport fishery also targets northern pike in the area. The northern pike stock in this area is believed to be generally distinct from the Lower Innoko River stock studied by Scanlon (2009) and Brown et al. (2005). To date, no movement of northern pike between these areas has been detected by recapture of Floy-tagged fish or by movements of radiotagged fish.

YUKON RIVER ARCTIC GRAYLING

Background and Historical Perspective

Arctic grayling are distributed throughout the entire drainage, from extreme headwaters in Canada to streams that originate in the Yukon Delta. Sport fishing effort is likewise widespread. Historic documentation of harvests⁴ indicates that the heaviest sport utilization has occurred in the middle part of the Yukon River drainage, between the Porcupine River downstream to the Koyukuk River. Within this section, most of the catch and harvest comes from the Koyukuk River tributaries, including those that are crossed by the Dalton Highway. Improved road access has also been provided to Nome and Beaver creeks and other popular Middle Yukon River sites. In addition, an important component of the catch (but not harvest) of Arctic grayling comes from the Anvik River in the Lower Yukon River. Most of this fishing effort is believed to come from clients staying at a fishing lodge located on the Upper Anvik River. Virtually all other Arctic grayling harvests in the drainage are from streams that have no, or very limited, road access. Historic sport effort and harvests in these systems are estimated to be small relative to road-accessible streams (Table 5).

Dalton Highway. The sport fishery for Arctic grayling from Koyukuk River tributaries accessed from the Dalton Highway (Haul Road) accounts for about 60% of the harvest and 90% of the catch of Arctic grayling from the entire Koyukuk River drainage (Table 5). Given the relatively small portion of the Koyukuk River drainage that is accessible from the Dalton Highway, Arctic grayling stocks along this road are subjected to the highest level of use by anglers in the drainage.

The Jim River (Dalton Highway) supports the largest regional stock and, in many years, the largest harvest by sport anglers (Fish 1997; Table 5). The Jim River is one of the most accessible of the streams crossed by the Dalton Highway because the road parallels the stream for many miles. In contrast, most other streams generally flow perpendicular to the roadbed. Between 1995 and 1997, studies were conducted to obtain baseline abundance and composition data for stocks of Arctic grayling in rivers and streams crossed by the Dalton Highway. Studies concluded that catchability of fish in the Jim River is not affected by accessibility from the highway and that fishing pressure at easily accessible locations along the river is probably not great enough to cause changes in catchability throughout the summer (Fish 1997).

A study of the movement of Arctic grayling captured in the Jim River summer fishery was conducted in 1997 and 1998 using radiotelemetry. The goals of the study were to locate

⁴ Alaska Sport Fishing Survey database [Internet]. 1996–2013. Anchorage, AK: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Sport Fish (cited February 16, 2015). Available from: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/>

spawning and overwintering habitats of Arctic grayling and to determine the fidelity of Arctic grayling to summer feeding grounds in the Jim River. This study found that most fish tagged in the Jim River remain in the Jim River through the winter (Fish 1998). A smaller proportion (about 35%) wintered in other locations, including the South Fork Koyukuk River, the Middle Fork Koyukuk River, and Prospect Creek. During the spawning season, most Arctic grayling were located in the Jim River in either the fishery area or in the Lower Jim River. Some fish (< 20%) were located during the spawning season in Fish Creek, Prospect Creek, and the South Fork Koyukuk River. The migration characteristics and patterns of habitat use are very similar to those of other stocks of Arctic grayling inhabiting other clearwater rapid-runoff rivers in Interior Alaska (Tanana Valley). This study suggests that Arctic grayling in the Jim River are probably a distinct stock of fish that may share overwintering and feeding habitat with other related Koyukuk River stocks.

In 2000 and 2001, a study was conducted to estimate maturity schedules for Arctic grayling in the Jim River (Gryska 2003). This study found that Arctic grayling in this system mature at larger size and at an older age than do Arctic grayling in the Chena River; 50% maturity was estimated at 7 years and at about 300 mm fork length (FL) or 13 inches total length (TL), compared with 5 years and 270 mm (12 inches TL) for the Chena River stock. In January 2004, the BOF adopted new regulations for the Dalton Highway Arctic grayling fishery. The 12-inch minimum length limit was rescinded, but the bag limit remained at 5 fish.

Nome/Beaver Creek. Excellent access has been provided to Beaver Creek by way of the improved road to Nome Creek. Beginning in the early 1990s, BLM upgraded the roadbed and initiated construction of multiple campgrounds. In 1999, construction of the campgrounds and the expanded road system leading to Nome Creek and its confluence with Beaver Creek was completed. This road system is located near the Fairbanks population center and has resulted in increased visitor use and an increased catch of Arctic grayling in this area.

Baseline studies conducted by BLM during the late 1980s indicated a very small resident Arctic grayling population in Nome Creek. Concern over increased fishing effort and potentially high levels of exploitation of the Arctic grayling stock in this 3rd-order tributary prompted ADF&G to propose increasingly restrictive regulations for Nome Creek, culminating in the current catch-and-release-only regulation that was adopted by the BOF in the winter 1994–1995.

During 2000, a mark-recapture experiment was conducted in a 30-mile section of Beaver Creek (excluding Nome Creek) to assess the Arctic grayling population (Fleming and McSweeney 2001). The study found a very high population density (1,325 fish per river mile) of small Arctic grayling (> 150 mm FL, most 220–250 mm FL) with age classes age-3 and age-4 dominating. The density of Arctic grayling larger than 250 mm FL in the study area was substantially less (200–350 fish per river mile), with larger fish distributed farther upstream in general. As a result of this information, a new sport fishing regulation (bag limit of 5 fish, no size limit) was adopted for Beaver Creek during the 2001 BOF meeting.

Recent Fishery Performance

Estimated average harvest of Arctic grayling from the YMA in the recent 5-year period (2008–2012) was 1,884 fish, which reflects little change over historic levels (2,497 fish, 2002–2011; Table 5). In 2013, an estimated 4,062 (SE = 1,890) grayling were harvested. Catch estimates for the YMA have averaged 21,805 annually since 2003; estimated catch in 2013 was 21,677 (SE =

4,731) Arctic grayling (Table 5). These data reflect a continued low, but stable, level of use of the species in the YMA as a whole.

Dalton Highway. Sport fisheries for Arctic grayling along the Dalton Highway (Haul Road) have harvested an average of approximately 300 fish annually since 2003. In most years, more Arctic grayling are harvested from the Jim River than from the other streams along the roadway (Table 5). In 2013, 256 (41%) of the estimated 629 Arctic grayling harvested from the Dalton Highway were from the Jim River. Total estimated catch from waters along the Dalton Highway since 2003 has averaged about 4,000 fish, of which about 2,100 have come from the Jim River (Table 5). In 2013, the estimated catch for the Dalton Highway Arctic grayling fishery was 5,230 fish, well within the range of estimates from recent 5- and 10-year periods.

Nome/Beaver Creek. The SWHS combines Beaver Creek and Nome Creek data into a single estimate. The estimated annual catch of Arctic grayling from Nome and Beaver creeks averaged approximately 4,800 fish for the most recent 5-year period (Table 5). Estimated catch from 2013 was approximately 4,281 fish. The estimated harvest of Arctic grayling from Beaver Creek (Nome Creek is closed to harvest) was 496 fish in 2013, a figure similar to estimates from the last 10-year periods.

Fishery Objectives and Management

Management strategies for Arctic grayling stocks in the YMA are found in the *Yukon River Area Wild Arctic Grayling Management Plan* (5 AAC 73.055). The goal of management is to maintain naturally reproducing populations of Arctic grayling with characteristics that are desirable to the public and sustainable.

The “regional management approach” for sport fishery regulation is currently applied to all Arctic grayling fisheries in the YMA except for Nome Creek in the Beaver Creek drainage. Under the regional regulation, the bag limit is 5 fish, bait is permitted, and the season is open year round. The Nome Creek fishery is regulated under the “special management approach.” In Nome Creek, the fishery is open year round but is restricted to catch-and-release. In addition, from April 1 through May 31, only unbaited, single-hook, artificial lures may be used. To date, fishery objectives are in place for 2 fisheries in the YMA: the Dalton Highway (Jim River) and Nome/Beaver Creek.

Dalton Highway. The fishery objective for the Dalton Highway Arctic grayling fishery is to maintain total harvest of Arctic grayling from the Jim River below 10% of the estimated abundance of fish larger than 250 mm FL in the assessed area. The most recent applicable estimate of abundance is 12,000 fish (Fish 1998). Catch and harvest estimates from the SWHS provide the measure of fishing mortality. For the purpose of this management scheme, 10% of all fish released are added to the estimate of harvest to incorporate mortality of released fish. The performance of the Jim River Arctic grayling fishery will serve as a proxy for the Arctic grayling fishery in the Yukon drainage portion of the Dalton Highway.

Current regulations for the Dalton Highway Arctic grayling fishery were adopted in January 2004:

- Bag and possession limit is 5 fish, no size limit.

The length limit (12-inch minimum size, adopted in 1994) was rescinded for this fishery because all stock status studies and estimates of effort and harvest indicated that these stocks could

sustain greater levels of harvest. Also, the 12-inch–minimum length limit that had been in place was not large enough to attain the goal of delaying recruitment to the fishery until maturity was attained (Gryska 2003). In order to be effective at protecting prespawning fish, the length limit would need to be increased to at least 13 inches. If it becomes necessary to reduce fishing mortality on these stocks, a reduction in bag limit with no length limit is recommended.

Nome/Beaver Creek. The goal of management for Nome Creek is to minimize fishing mortality of Arctic grayling within this small, road-accessible tributary of Beaver Creek with a catch-and-release fishery.

The fishery objective for Beaver Creek is to maintain total harvest of Arctic grayling below 10% of the estimated abundance of fish larger than 250 mm FL in the assessed area. The most recent estimate of abundance of Arctic grayling larger than 250 mm FL in the assessed area is 9,900 fish (Fleming and McSweeney 2001). Catch and harvest estimates from the SWHS provide the measure of fishing mortality. For the purpose of this management scheme, 10% of all fish released are added to the estimate of harvest to incorporate mortality of released fish.

Current sport fishing regulations were adopted by the BOF for Beaver Creek Arctic grayling fishery in January 2004. The current regulations for Nome Creek and Beaver Creek are as follows:

- Only unbaited, single-hook, artificial lures may be used April 1–May 31;
- Nome Creek is restricted to catch-and-release only for the entire year; and
- At Beaver Creek (from its headwaters downstream to its confluence with the Yukon River, except for Nome Creek), bag and possession limit is 5 fish, no size limit.

Current Issues and Fishery Outlook

Dalton Highway. Local roadside depletion of fish stocks near crossings of the Koyukuk River tributaries by the Dalton Highway has been a concern because such depletions would reduce angling opportunity for sport fishers traveling this route. Fish (1997) concluded that catchability of fish in the Jim River was not affected by accessibility from the highway and that fishing pressure at easily accessible locations along the river is not great enough to cause changes in catchability throughout the summer.

Substantial increases in the levels of angler effort, catch, and harvest have been expected as a result of the large improvements in the road surface (most of the highway north of the Yukon River and south of Wiseman was paved beginning in 2001). However, although modest increases in visitor use have been recorded at the visitor center in Coldfoot (Appendix D), recent estimates of angler effort and Arctic grayling catch have not reflected significant increases in the sport fishery. With better road access and somewhat less restrictive sport fishing regulation, ADF&G anticipates that participation in the roadside fishery for Arctic grayling may increase.

Prior to the 2004 season, the minimum length limit was rescinded from the regulation for the Dalton Highway Arctic grayling sport fishery. A modest increase in the harvest of Arctic grayling from area waters was expected and realized. However, estimated harvests since 2004 have remained substantially below the established harvest threshold of 1,200 fish (or 10% of 12,000, the last abundance estimate for Arctic grayling in the Jim River). Continued modest increases in angler effort, catch, and harvest are expected in this fishery. Results from the

SWHS and the survey from the visitor center in Coldfoot will be reviewed annually to monitor changes in this fishery.

In addition to changes in the sport fishery, a new gillnet subsistence fishery in these streams was authorized by the BOF during winter 2004. To date, only 2 individuals have participated in this new permit fishery and harvests have been insignificant. If this permit fishery grows, the additional subsistence harvest will need to be factored into the estimated annual harvest. In this case, due to the state's subsistence priority, adjustments would be needed in the regulation of the sport fishery to ensure that total harvest levels remain sustainable.

Nome Creek/Beaver Creek. Improved access to Beaver and Nome creeks has resulted in a growing sport fishery for Arctic grayling, particularly in Nome Creek (catch-and-release fishery). Only modest increases in visitor use and in angling effort are anticipated as the recreational destination becomes more popular. No changes in the fishery regulations for Nome and Beaver creeks are anticipated. Current annual harvest levels from Beaver Creek have not yet approached the 1,000-fish threshold level established in the objective for this fishery.

Recent Board of Fisheries Action

The most recent Board of Fisheries action concerning Arctic grayling stocks in the YMA occurred in 2004.

Dalton Highway. In 1994, the BOF reduced the bag and possession limit for Arctic grayling within the Dalton Highway Corridor from 10 to 5 fish and added a minimum length limit of 12 inches. This action was taken in response to increases in recreational use and harvest (Burr et al. 1998). As described above (Fisheries Objectives and Management), the 12-inch minimum size limit was rescinded in 2004.

Nome Creek/Beaver Creek. In 1994, the BOF adopted a catch-and-release-only regulation for Arctic grayling in Nome Creek in anticipation of continued increasing recreational use of this small tributary of Beaver Creek. In January 2004, the sport fishery bag limit regulation for Beaver Creek from its headwaters downstream to its confluence with O'Brien Creek, except for Nome Creek, was reduced from 10 to 5 per day.

Current or Recommended Research and Management Activities

At present, there is little concern for overharvest of Arctic grayling in streams crossed by the Dalton Highway or in the Nome/Beaver Creek fishery. Conservative annual sustainable harvest target levels have been established.

Dalton Highway. A reassessment of the stocks will be needed when fishing effort and harvests increase and begin to approach threshold use levels. In addition, a concurrent on-site creel census is recommended to better describe the sport fishery.

Nome Creek/Beaver Creek. A reassessment of the Arctic grayling stock inhabiting Nome Creek (Beaver Creek drainage) is recommended to determine whether a sustainable harvest opportunity currently exists.

YUKON RIVER SHEEFISH

Background and Historical Perspective

Sheefish are large piscivorous members of the coregonid (whitefish) subfamily. In the Yukon River drainage, the species is highly migratory, primarily found in streams and the brackish water at the river mouth, but they also use lake habitats to forage.

Sheefish are subject to an intensive subsistence fishery during the winter on the Lower Yukon River (Crawford 1979), throughout the drainage during the open water season by subsistence fishermen, and incidentally in salmon fisheries all along the river (Estensen et al. 2012; Jallen et al. 2012). Sheefish are also harvested incidentally in a fall season commercial fishery targeting Bering cisco in the lower river (Estensen et al. 2012).

Distribution of sport fishing effort, as indicated by catch and harvest, is likewise widespread. Historic documentation of harvests indicates that most sport utilization has occurred during summer and during the fall spawning migration near the mouth of tributary streams, including the Andrefsky, Innoko, Nulato, Nowitna, and Melozitna rivers (Table 6).

Currently sheefish in the Yukon River are under a single regulation adopted by the BOF in 1969:

- Bag and possession limit is 10 fish, no size limit. Season is open entire year.

The trans-Alaska pipeline corridor was closed to all sport fishing in 1977. The highway corridor was reopened in 1980 to sport fishing for all species except for sheefish and salmon, for which the area has remained closed.

Although sheefish can be captured throughout much of the Yukon River drainage, many aspects of their life history remain unclear. Major migration routes, timing of migration, and important habitat areas for the species are only partly understood.

Recent multiyear studies using radiotelemetry have verified known or identified new locations of spawning areas in the Yukon River drainage. To date, 6 specific spawning locations have been described in the following locations: Upper Innoko River, Alatna River (Koyukuk drainage), Sulukna River (Nowitna drainage), Chatanika River (Tanana drainage), mainstem Tanana River near Fairbanks, and mainstem Yukon River upstream of the Porcupine River mouth (Alt 1969; Brown 2000; Esse 2011, Gerken 2009; Brown and Burr 2012). Additional spawning areas are thought to exist in the Porcupine and Black river drainages, as well as the upper reaches of the Yukon River itself (Alt 1987), but specific locations have not been identified. Movements of juveniles, rearing habitats, and the behavior of nonspawning adults are largely matters of speculation.

Sheefish are represented by both anadromous and resident forms. Some sheefish are thought to be members of resident populations that restrict their lifetime geographic range to the drainage in which they spawn (Alt 1985). Others are anadromous and are known to make rapid long-distance migrations to the mouth of the Yukon River and salt water immediately following spawning (Brown and Burr 2012). Analysis of strontium concentrations in otoliths from sheefish harvested from spawning migrations into the Upper Koyukuk, Yukon Flats, Tanana River, and Nowitna River were conducted to identify anadromy in sheefish (Brown et al. 2007 and Esse 2011). At least some anadromous individuals were present in the spawning populations within all of these drainages.

Recent Fishery Performance

Estimated average sport harvest of sheefish from the YMA in the recent 5-year period (2008–2012) was 227 fish. In the last 10-year period, harvests have ranged from 44 in 2012 to 1,352 in 2004 (Table 6). Similarly, catch estimates for the YMA have ranged widely, from more than 8,000 in 2006 to 318 in 2007 (Table 6). These data reflect a continued low but variable level of use of the species by sport anglers in the YMA as a whole.

Fishery Objectives and Management

Because the sport fishery for sheefish is currently widely distributed through the drainage, specific management objectives have not been identified. The goal of management is to maintain naturally reproducing populations of sheefish with characteristics that are sustainable and desirable to the public.

Current Issues and Fishery Outlook

At present, there is little concern for overharvest of sheefish in the Yukon River drainage. However, sheefish are currently being subjected to increased harvest in subsistence and commercial fisheries. Local subsistence fishers report increased harvest of sheefish to help offset limited access to Chinook salmon brought on by poor runs in recent years. A commercial fishery for Bering cisco during fall in the Lower Yukon River has documented an increased harvest of sheefish. Increased harvest of large adult sheefish in either or both of these fisheries is likely to impact this anadromous stock.

Construction of new industrial roads for development of mineral deposits near known and recently identified spawning areas is of potential concern. The alignment of the proposed mining road from the Dalton Highway to the Ambler area traverses the Alatna River a short distance upstream of the sheefish spawning area. Potential effects include increased human access to vulnerable spawning sheefish, habitat degradation from road construction, release of heavy metals, and fuel spills.

Recent Board of Fisheries Action

No regulatory actions have been taken by the BOF for Yukon River sheefish since 1980.

Current or Recommended Research and Management Activities

A radiotelemetry study of sheefish in the Tanana drainage is currently being conducted. The study seeks to identify spawning locations, spawning frequency, degree of anadromy, and migration timing of sheefish using the Tanana drainage (Gryska *in prep*). The project is scheduled to be completed by 2014.

Additional sheefish spawning areas are thought to exist in the Porcupine and Black river drainages, as well as in the upper reaches of the Yukon River itself (Alt 1987), but specific locations have not been identified. A study to identify any additional spawning areas in the Upper Yukon and the degree to which sheefish in the area are anadromous is recommended. Because of the large distance from the upriver areas to the rich marine feeding habitats, sheefish inhabiting the Upper Yukon are likely to be resident rather than anadromous populations. The resident populations are less resilient to increased harvest pressure than are the anadromous forms. It is important to identify these stocks so the effects of changes in harvest and use patterns can be managed effectively.

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TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1.—Angler effort (angler-days) for all species, number of fish harvested, and total catch by species by recreational anglers within the Yukon Management Area, 2003–2013.^a

Year	Angler Effort	All fish Total	Pacific salmon						
			Total	King	Coho	Sockeye	Pink	Chum	
Harvest									
2003	9,117	6,205	311	99	160	0	24	28	
2004	13,109	10,432	1,318	194	907	79	33	105	
2005	8,965	7,954	729	0	360	78	0	291	
2006	11,423	6,088	794	101	371	0	54	268	
2007	11,394	5,627	873	411	258	0	0	204	
2008	12,973	5,793	636	155	171	0	0	310	
2009	10,608	7,037	979	27	849	0	0	103	
2010	9,134	5,890	1,877	161	575	20	0	1,121	
2011	10,291	2,368	498	102	179	0	0	217	
2012	8,671	2,531	537	231	47	0	51	208	
2013	10,332	7,719	1,697	155	127	0	0	1,415	
Average									
2003–2012	10,569	5,993	855	148	388	18	16	286	
2008–2012	10,335	4,724	905	135	364	4	10	392	
Catch									
2003		56,760	9,240	850	3,386	21	53	4,930	
2004		91,804	10,492	1,088	4,329	678	1,041	3,356	
2005		47,429	4,188	455	504	151	848	2,230	
2006		64,380	5,486	438	1,640	183	514	2,711	
2007		49,572	6,725	2,681	1,887	0	0	2,157	
2008		39,378	6,836	685	1,277	113	2,072	2,689	
2009		46,976	6,337	970	4,076	34	0	1,257	
2010		39,473	9,258	745	1,983	85	1,768	4,677	
2011		22,924	3,530	899	558	43	92	1,938	
2012		29,604	3,107	544	174	11	802	1,576	
2013		47,649	13,364	917	1,597	47	78	10,725	
Average									
2003–2012		48,042	6,520	936	1,981	132	719	2,752	
2008–2012		35,671	5,914	769	1,614	57	947	2,427	

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Table 1.–Page 2 of 2.

Year	Non-salmon						
	Total	Lake Trout	Dolly Varden /Arctic Char	Arctic Grayling	Sheefish	Northern Pike	Burbot
Harvest							
2003	5,894	57	358	3,131	238	1,507	594
2004	9,114	98	167	3,271	1,352	3,656	111
2005	7,225	171	130	2,883	1,348	1,899	534
2006	5,294	6	174	2,041	540	1,134	741
2007	4,754	40	181	2,824	177	1,281	60
2008	5,157	33	36	2,531	462	1,577	279
2009	6,058	76	381	2,773	210	1,265	789
2010	4,013	23	346	1,778	299	1,104	173
2011	1,870	124	11	907	118	430	168
2012	1,994	0	16	1,433	44	501	0
2013	6,022	22	319	4,062	94	1,482	36
Average							
1998–2012	5,765	97	233	2,663	439	1,638	339
2003–2012	5,138	63	180	2,357	479	1,435	345
2008–2012	3,818	51	158	1,884	227	975	282
Catch							
2003	47,520	296	2,837	24,465	769	18,392	648
2004	81,312	553	2,420	32,455	5,329	39,762	178
2005	43,241	540	407	20,940	1,999	18,332	534
2006	58,894	26	984	23,718	8,298	24,335	766
2007	41,257	79	1,590	25,458	318	15,021	75
2008	32,542	58	1,332	20,687	834	8,655	286
2009	40,639	281	1,681	22,767	1,717	10,931	898
2010	30,215	23	2,700	15,521	1,100	10,143	252
2011	19,394	201	272	12,842	378	5,300	245
2012	26,497	0	673	13,976	361	11,463	17
2013	34,285	339	1,474	21,677	247	10,450	48
Average							
2003–2012	42,312	206	1,490	21,283	2,110	16,233	390
2008–2012	29,857	113	1,332	17,159	878	9,298	340

^a Alaska Sport Fishing Survey database [Internet]. 2003–2013. Anchorage, AK: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Sport Fish (cited February 16, 2015). Available from: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/>

Table 2.--Sport harvest and catch of Chinook salmon in the Yukon Management Area, 2003–2013. ^a

Harvest	Year											Averages	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2003–2012	2008–2012
Yukon R. drainages (Ft. Yukon to Canadian Border)													
Subtotal ^b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yukon R. drainages (Koyukuk R. to Ft. Yukon)													
Subtotal ^b	0	35	0	0	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	5	3
Porcupine River drainage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Koyukuk River	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other streams	0	35	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	5	3
Yukon R. drainages (downstream from Koyukuk R.)													
Subtotal ^b	99	159	0	101	411	140	27	161	102	231	155	143	132
Anvik River	60	147	0	48	250	140	10	161	66	231	155	115	129
Andreafsky River	39	12	0	53	161	0	17	0	0	0	0	28	3
Other streams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ^c	99	194	0	101	411	155	27	161	102	231	155	148	135

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Table 2.–Page 2 of 2.

Catch	Year											Averages	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2003–2012	2008–2012
Yukon R. drainages (Ft. Yukon to Canadian Border)													
Subtotal ^b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yukon R. drainages (Koyukuk R. to Ft. Yukon)													
Subtotal ^b	0	35	89	0	0	54	609	0	0	0	0	79	133
Porcupine River drainage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Koyukuk River	0	0	77	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	12	8
Other streams	0	35	12	0	0	15	609	0	0	0	0	67	125
Yukon R. drainages (downstream from Koyukuk R.)													
Subtotal ^b	595	1,053	366	438	2,082	631	361	745	899	544	927	797	636
Anvik River	595	1,028	354	385	1,905	631	344	726	899	475	734	734	615
Andreafsky River	255	12	12	53	161	0	17	0	0	69	58	58	17
Other streams	0	13	0	0	16	0	0	19	0	0	0	5	4
Total ^b	850	1,088	455	438	2,681	685	970	745	899	544	927	867	769

^a Alaska Sport Fishing Survey database [Internet]. 2003–2013. Anchorage, AK: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Sport Fish (cited February 16, 2015). Available from: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/>

^b Water bodies listed below are the key systems included in the subtotal; these may represent only a portion of the subtotal harvest.

^c Total may exceed the sum of subtotals because fishing site(s) not specified.

Table 3.—Sport harvest of northern pike in the Yukon Management Area, 2003–2013.^a

Harvest	Year											Averages	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2003–2012	2008–2012
Yukon R. drainages (Ft. Yukon to Canadian Border)													
Subtotal ^b	12	60	0	160	68	74	24	10	0	11	0	42	24
Fortymile River	0	0	0	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Other Streams	12	60	0	74	68	74	24	10	0	11	0	33	24
Yukon R. drainages (Koyukuk R. to Ft. Yukon)													
Subtotal ^b	992	2,428	724	834	831	1,351	652	856	423	290	1,385	938	714
Porcupine River	206	45	0	77	23	39	18	0	41	10	46	46	22
Chandalar River	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Birch Creek	0	15	19	0	0	264	0	87	14	0	301	40	73
Beaver & Nome Creeks	28	0	47	0	25	60	10	186	0	92	43	45	70
Dall River	246	1,252	268	146	306	13	203	73	110	31	31	265	86
Haul Road Streams	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	59	0	0	35	11	12
Nowitna River	12	181	0	197	172	130	70	185	74	13	366	103	94
Melozitna River	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	54	19	0	0	8	15
Koyukuk River	111	629	265	241	92	622	0	123	17	121	546	222	177
Other Streams	389	306	125	118	213	216	351	89	135	13	42	196	161
Yukon R. drainages (downstream from Koyukuk R.)													
Subtotal ^b	549	1,002	1,127	140	133	152	589	238	7	200	97	414	237
Nulato River	36	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Kaiyuh/Khotol River	0	60	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Anvik River	22	13	48	0	38	43	0	0	7	0	19	17	10
Innoko River	120	249	59	0	0	60	173	29	0	17	78	71	56
Andreafsky River	11	302	884	44	80	0	130	18	0	104	0	157	50
Other Streams	629	11	302	884	44	80	0	130	0	79	0	157	121

^a Alaska Sport Fishing Survey database [Internet]. 2003–2013. Anchorage, AK: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Sport Fish (cited February 16, 2015). Available from: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/>

^b Water bodies listed below are the key systems included in the subtotal; these may represent only a portion of the subtotal harvest.

Table 4.—Total fishing effort (angler-days), and northern pike catch and harvest from principal sport fisheries in the Yukon Management Area, 2003–2013.^a

Year	Yukon total ^b	Dall River			Nowitna River			Innoko River		
		Effort	Number	Percent ^c	Effort	Number	Percent	Effort	Number	Percent
Harvest										
2003	1,507	360	246	16%	180	12	0%	310	120	8%
2004	3,656	686	1,252	34%	664	181	5%	1,522	249	7%
2005	1,899	423	268	14%	414	0	0%	355	59	3%
2006	1,134	347	146	13%	1,078	197	17%	581	0	0%
2007	1,281	600	306	24%	1,006	172	13%	600	0	0%
2008	1,577	102	13	1%	723	130	8%	515	60	4%
2009	1,265	349	203	16%	294	70	6%	606	173	14%
2010	1,104	179	73	7%	830	185	17%	237	29	3%
2011	430	165	110	26%	536	74	17%	263	0	0%
2012	501	533	31	6%	92	13	3%	760	17	3%
2013	1,482	0	0	0%	646	366	25%	1,122	78	5%
Average										
2003–2012	1,435	374	265	16%	582	103	9%	575	71	4%
2008–2012	975	266	86	11%	495	94	10%	476	56	5%
Catch										
2003	18,392	360	3,599	20%	180	1,309	7%	310	1,763	10%
2004	39,762	686	11,900	30%	664	2,429	6%	1,522	10,572	27%
2005	18,332	423	2,944	16%	414	348	2%	355	9,271	51%
2006	24,335	347	908	4%	1,078	4,040	18%	581	5,833	24%
2007	15,021	600	2,440	16%	1,006	5,216	35%	600	2,464	16%
2008	8,655	102	243	3%	723	917	11%	515	1,104	13%
2009	10,931	349	765	7%	294	2,721	25%	606	3,375	31%
2010	10,143	179	225	2%	830	2,491	25%	237	659	6%
2011	5,300	165	300	6%	536	2,853	54%	263	216	4%
2012	11,463	533	1,283	11%	92	371	3%	760	7,552	66%
2013	10,450	0	0	0%	646	6,123	59%	1,122	468	4%
Average										
2003–2012	16,233	374	2,461	11%	582	2,275	18%	575	4,281	25%
2008–2012	9,298	266	563	6%	495	1,871	23%	476	2,581	24%

^a Alaska Sport Fishing Survey database [Internet]. 2003–2013. Anchorage, AK: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Sport Fish (cited February 16, 2015). Available from: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/>

^b Harvest or total catch of northern pike in the Yukon area.

^c Percent of harvest or total catch of northern pike in the Yukon area.

Table 5.–Sport harvest and catch of Arctic grayling in the Yukon River drainage, 2003–2013.^a

Harvest	Year											Averages	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2003–2012	2008–2012
Yukon R. drainages (Canadian Border to Ft. Yukon)													
Subtotal ^b	916	371	129	235	474	86	169	38	234	106	277	276	127
Fortymile River	690	0	0	86	386	0	106	23	28	0	229	132	31
Charley River	70	272	0	121	11	70	0	0	49	0	36	59	24
Kandik River	128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	19	0	25	23
Other	28	99	129	28	77	16	63	15	59	87	12	60	48
Yukon R. drainages (Ft. Yukon to Koyukuk R.)													
Subtotal ^b	1,420	2,571	1,777	1,296	2,184	1,669	1,414	1,244	591	1,194	3,417	1,536	1,222
Porcupine River	141	227	226	91	128	865	188	347	0	119	2,053	233	304
Birch Creek	47	178	109	110	223	231	80	100	42	0	0	112	91
Beaver and Nome Cr.	324	568	432	699	330	0	180	285	274	42	496	313	156
Haul Road Streams ^c	70	188	328	91	1,213	285	339	68	236	290	629	311	244
Jim River	70	104	0	0	501	173	57	30	76	50	256	106	77
Koyukuk River ^d	490	1,035	415	54	12	129	475	162	0	0	128	277	153
Other	418	563	595	342	1,491	444	491	350	275	1,033	740	600	519
Yukon R. drainages (downstream from Koyukuk R.)													
Subtotal ^b	739	253	881	510	166	776	1,190	496	82	133	278	523	535
Nulato River	0	0	78	0	0	100	668	0	0	0	0	94	154
Anvik River	310	146	0	10	151	174	98	360	73	52	90	137	151
Innoko River	141	16	0	72	15	0	0	0	0	0	111	24	0
Andreafsky River	141	0	803	414	0	0	264	136	0	47	133	181	89
Total Yukon Harvest ^e	3,131	3,271	2,883	2,041	2,824	2,531	2,773	1,778	907	1,433	4,062	2,357	1,884

-continued-

Table 5.–Page 2 of 2.

Catch	Year											Averages	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2003–2012	2008–2012
Yukon R. drainages (Canadian Border to Ft. Yukon)													
Subtotal ^b	3,815	981	452	745	1,030	1,773	691	776	1,556	784	788	1,260	1,116
Fortymile River	2,461	65	0	313	533	27	225	69	56	0	393	375	75
Charley River	256	692	0	259	238	0	211	0	196	0	0	185	81
Kandik River	618	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	491	0	0	104	98
Other	480	224	452	138	259	1,746	255	707	813	784	395	586	861
Yukon R. drainages (Ft. Yukon to Koyukuk R.)													
Subtotal ^b	11,163	20,256	18,730	16,804	22,400	11,677	12,010	7,725	8,862	9,696	15,055	13,832	9,994
Porcupine River	197	707	705	472	198	1,742	1,622	1,008	74	1,146	2,802	787	1,118
Birch Creek	967	246	508	1,126	499	558	858	847	240	71	388	585	500
Beaver and Nome Cr	3,379	7,424	6,661	2,417	13,529	134	3,883	2,039	5,795	2,565	4,281	4,783	2,883
Haul Road Streams ^c	1,786	3,258	2,184	9,703	5,520	7,503	3,253	1,917	1,153	3,509	5,230	3,979	3,467
Jim River	1,139	2,687	437	4,265	3,229	4,765	1,440	1,278	785	1,477	3,841	2,150	1,949
Koyukuk River ^d	3,438	6,242	4,505	671	70	268	825	687	39	52	824	1,680	374
Other	3,182	5,637	6,351	12,118	7,104	8,975	4,822	3,217	2,714	5,862	6,760	5,998	5,118
Yukon R. drainages (downstream from Koyukuk R.)													
Subtotal ^b	8,783	10,723	1,340	6,169	3,028	7,237	10,066	7,020	2,424	3,496	5,585	5,152	6,049
Nulato River	493	0	78	20	0	1,505	668	0	0	19	0	278	438
Anvik River	6,925	7,197	368	3,513	3,013	5,197	8,164	6,685	2,415	2,449	3,014	4,593	4,982
Innoko River	423	3,352	11	1,104	15	0	0	15	0	86	111	501	20
Andreafsky River	457	0	803	1,518	0	0	968	297	0	704	1,508	475	394
Other	908	174	80	1,118	0	535	266	23	9	238	952	561	214
Total Catch ^e	24,465	32,455	20,940	23,718	25,458	20,687	22,767	15,521	12,842	13,976	21,677	21,283	17,159

^a Alaska Sport Fishing Survey database [Internet]. 2003–2013. Anchorage, AK: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Sport Fish (cited February 16, 2015). Available from: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/>

^b Water bodies listed below are the key systems included in the subtotal; these may represent only a portion of the subtotal harvest.

^c Jim River is also included in the Haul Road Streams row.

^d Koyukuk drainage waters not accessed by the Haul Road (Dalton Highway).

^e Total may exceed the sum of subtotals because fishing site(s) not specified.

Table 6.—Sport harvest and catch of sheefish (inconnu) in the Yukon Management Area, 2003–2013.^a

Harvest	Year											Averages	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2003–2012	2008–2012
Yukon R. drainages (Ft. Yukon to Canadian Border)													
Subtotal ^b	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	14	0	0	0	4	8
Charlie River	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
Other streams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	1	3
Yukon R. drainages (Koyukuk R. to Ft. Yukon)													
Subtotal ^b	208	809	991	316	129	254	80	197	118	10	94	311	132
Porcupine River	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	184	32	0	0	24	47
Birch Creek	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	3	0
Dall River	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	10	0	3	6
Ray River	30	0	54	0	48	0	80	0	0	0	0	21	16
Nowitna River	0	117	0	113	81	143	0	0	26	0	67	48	34
Melozitna River	0	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
Koyukuk River	30	468	0	0	0	61	0	13	12	0	0	59	17
Other streams	148	78	910	203	0	0	0	0	48	0	7	139	10
Yukon R. drainages (downstream from Koyukuk R.)													
Subtotal ^b	30	543	357	224	48	182	130	88	0	34	0	164	87
Nulato River	0	58	340	0	0	0	23	76	0	0	0	62	25
Innoko River	30	47	17	20	0	182	0	12	0	34	0	38	57
Andreafsky River	0	0	0	41	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
Other streams	0	438	0	163	24	0	107	0	0	0	0	72	21
Total ^c	238	1,352	1,348	540	177	462	210	299	118	44	94	479	227

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Table 6.–Page 2 of 2.

Catch	Year											Averages	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2003–2012	2008–2012
Yukon R. drainages (Ft. Yukon to Canadian Border)													
Subtotal ^b	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	290	0	0	0	32	63
Charlie River	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
Other Streams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	290	0	0	0	29	58
Yukon R. drainages (Koyukuk R. to Ft. Yukon)													
Subtotal ^b	532	3,403	1,145	651	210	612	80	722	371	142	247	787	385
Porcupine River	0	0	0	0	12	20	0	522	32	0	0	62	121
Birch Creek	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	3	0
Dall River	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	86	0	12	23
Ray River	325	0	54	0	48	0	80	0	0	0	0	51	16
Nowitna River	0	2,046	0	448	81	259	0	12	198	0	190	304	94
Meložitna River	0	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0
Koyukuk River	30	1,052	137	0	0	303	0	13	93	0	0	163	82
Other Streams	177	130	927	23	69	0	0	145	48	56	7	176	50
Yukon R. drainages (downstream from Koyukuk R.)													
Subtotal ^b	237	1,926	854	7,647	108	196	1,637	88	7	219	0	1,292	429
Nulato River	59	58	580	36	0	0	23	76	0	13	0	85	22
Innoko River	118	1,137	257	903	35	196	199	12	0	206	0	306	123
Andreafsky River	0	0	0	610	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0
Other Streams	60	731	17	6,098	49	0	1,415	0	7	0	0	838	284
Total ^c	769	5,329	1,999	8,298	318	834	1,717	1,100	378	361	247	2,110	878

^a Alaska Sport Fishing Survey database [Internet]. 2003–2013. Anchorage, AK: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Sport Fish (cited February 16, 2015). Available from: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/>

^b Water bodies listed below are the key systems included in the subtotal; these may represent only a portion of the subtotal harvest.

^c Total may exceed the sum of subtotals because fishing site(s) not specified.

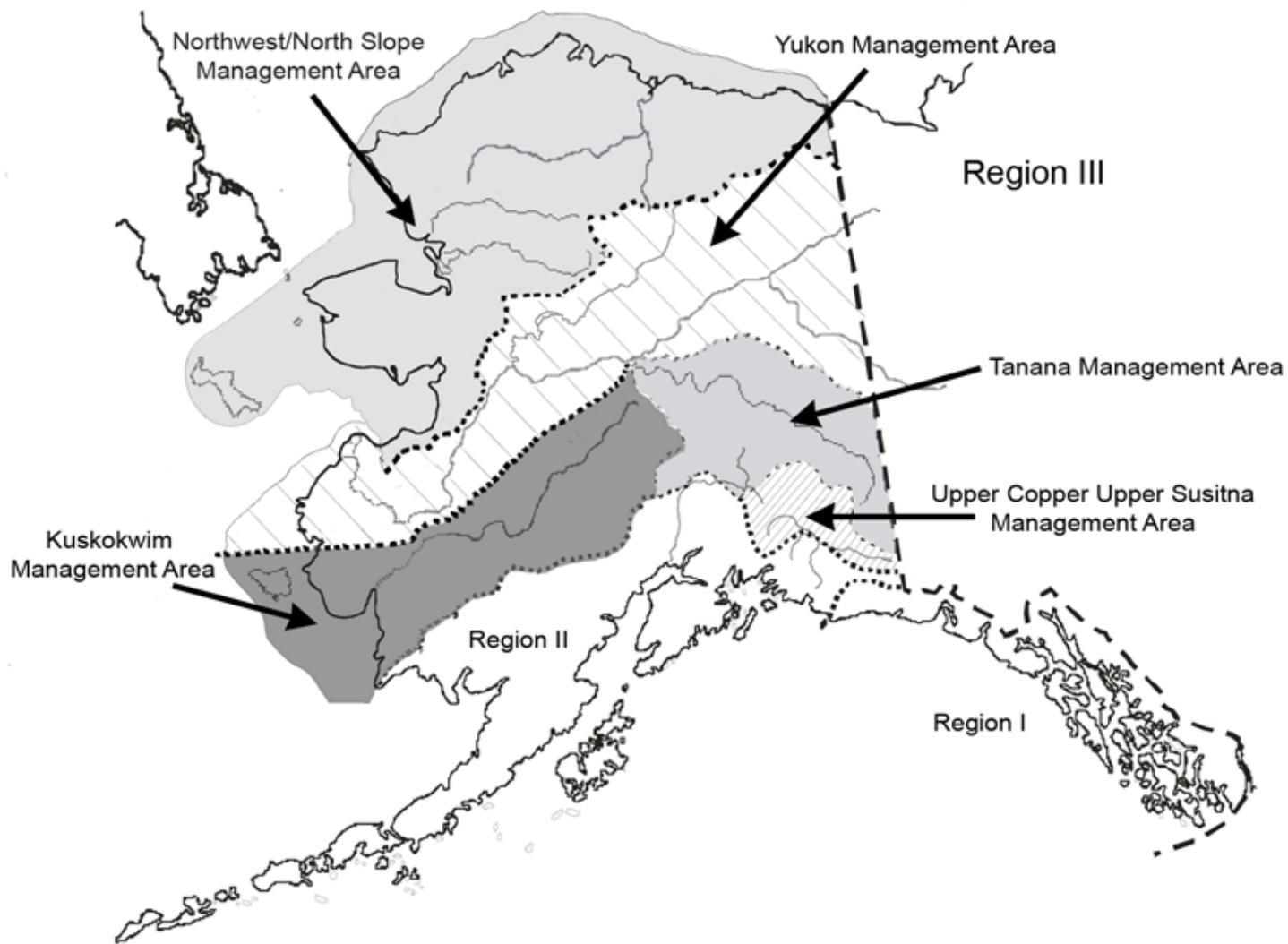


Figure 1.—Map of the sport fish regions in Alaska and the 5 management areas in Region III.

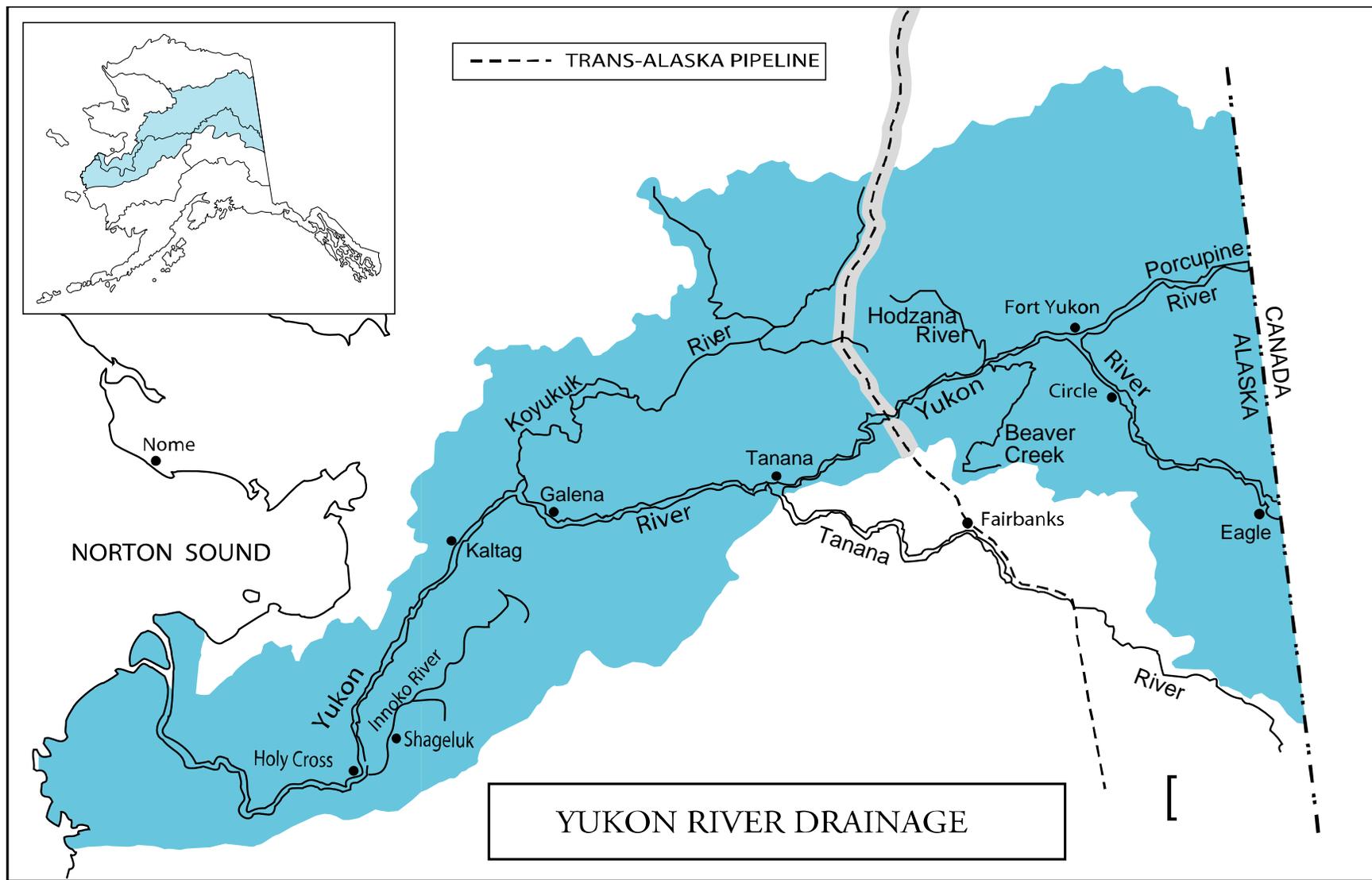


Figure 2.—Yukon Management Area; Tanana River drainage is excluded from the YMA.

APPENDIX A

Appendix A1.–Emergency orders issued for Yukon Management Area sport fisheries during 2013 and 2014.

Year	EO Number	Explanation
2013	3-KS-01-13	Prohibited the retention of Chinook salmon in the sport fishery in all tributaries of the Yukon River (excluding the Tanana River drainage), effective 12:01 a.m. Wednesday, May 22, 2013, through Sunday, June 30, 2013. This EO reopened all tributaries of the Yukon River with a sport bag limit of 1 Chinook salmon, effective 12:01 a.m. Monday, July 1, 2013. This EO also closed all waters of the mainstem Yukon River to sport fishing for Chinook salmon, effective 12:01 a.m. Wednesday, May 22, 2013.
2013	3-KS-09-13	Prohibited the retention of Chinook salmon in the sport fishery in all tributaries of the Yukon River (excluding the Tanana River drainage) and prohibited the use of bait while sport fishing in these rivers, effective 12:01 a.m. Friday, July 12, 2013. All waters of the mainstem Yukon River remained closed to sport fishing for Chinook salmon.
2013	3-KS-11-13	Permitted the use of bait in the sport fishery in all tributaries of the Yukon River (excluding the Tanana River drainage) and reopened the sport fishery in these waters with a bag limit of one Chinook salmon, effective 12:01 a.m. Wednesday, July 24, 2013. All waters of the mainstem Yukon River remained closed to sport fishing for Chinook salmon.
2014	3-KS-02-14	Closed all waters of the Yukon River drainage (excluding the Tanana River drainage) to sport fishing for Chinook salmon, effective 12:01 a.m. Monday, May 12, 2014.

APPENDIX B

Appendix B1.–Guided angler effort (angler-days) and fish species kept and released in the Yukon River Area, as reported in the freshwater guide logbooks, 2006–2013.^a

Year	Angler-days	Salmon			Lake trout	Dolly Varden	Arctic grayling	Northern pike	Sheefish
		King	Coho	Sockeye					
Fish kept (harvested)									
2006	946	79	330	0	ND	ND	5	ND	ND
2007	1,273	143	164	2	0	28	215	223	6
2008	992	72	244	1	0	5	15	12	8
2009	566	31	120	0	0	5	35	21	0
2010	1,119	74	238	0	0	20	133	24	7
2011	965	163	153	0	0	11	191	41	2
2012	913	101	205	0	0	18	67	29	1
2013	1,118	64	198	4	0	22	150	37	8
Fish released									
2006		318	2,305	47	0	238	3,782	ND	ND
2007		566	2,218	18	0	660	8,826	9,267	84
2008		366	1,559	25	0	548	5,292	6,257	64
2009		94	918	0	0	177	4,540	4,074	114
2010		287	1,888	121	0	961	7,579	4,513	145
2011		703	646	49	5	647	6,236	3,274	43
2012		267	609	69	1	542	5,517	4,033	46
2013		386	385	48	0	1,144	9,447	4,674	141

^a Sigurdsson and Powers, 2009–2014.

APPENDIX C

Appendix C1.–Commercial^a, subsistence^a, and sport harvest^b of Chinook salmon in the Yukon River drainage, 1993–2013.

Year	Tanana River			Yukon River without Tanana			All Yukon River		
	Commercial	Subsistence	Sport	Commercial	Subsistence	Sport	Commercial	Subsistence	Sport
1993	1,445	1,672	1,573	94,237	60,814	122	95,682	62,486	1,695
1994	2,606	2,370	1,871	112,865	50,471	410	115,471	53,077	2,281
1995	2,747	1,779	2,488	123,457	46,756	37	126,204	48,535	2,525
1996	447	1,177	3,745	91,443	42,129	128	91,890	43,306	3,230
1997	2,728	2,712	1,953	113,693	53,266	221	116,421	55,978	2,174
1998	963	1,919	447	43,662	51,814	207	44,625	53,733	654
1999	690	1,624	1,001	70,078	50,570	22	70,767	52,194	1,023
2000	0	983	177	9,115	34,858	99	9,115	35,841	277
2001	0	2,327	667	0	50,610	12	0	52,937	679
2002	836	1,067	478	23,820	41,553	8	24,656	42,620	486
2003	1,813	2,349	2,153	39,305	52,964	99	41,118	55,313	2,719
2004	2,057	1,589	1,319	54,886	52,287	194	56,943	53,876	1,513
2005	453	1,966	485	31,886	50,733	0	32,339	52,669	485
2006	84	1,318	638	46,562	46,481	101	46,646	47,799	739
2007	281	1,853	549	34,202	52,241	411	34,384	54,094	960
2008	0	731	254	4,641	43,089	155	4,641	43,820	409
2009	0	1,412	836	319	31,615	27	316	33,027	863
2010	0	1,305	313	9,897	42,116	161	9,897	43,421	474
2011	0	1,456	372	82	38,844	102	82	40,300	472
2012	0	698	114	0	27,684	231	0	28,382	345
2013	0	409	11	0	10,624	155	0	11,033	166
Average									
1993–2002	1,246	1,763	1,404	68,237	48,284	127	69,483	50,071	1,502
2003–2012	469	1,468	703	22,178	43,805	148	22,647	45,273	898
2008–2012	0	1,120	378	2,987	36,670	135	2,987	37,790	513

Sources:

^a Estensen et al. 2012, 2013. Commercial harvest includes test fish sales and estimated harvest of female Chinook salmon to produce roe sold.

^b Alaska Sport Fishing Survey database [Internet]. 2003–2013. Anchorage, AK: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Sport Fish (cited February 16, 2015). Available from: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/>



2014 Yukon River Salmon Fisheries Outlook

The 2014 Chinook salmon run is expected to be extremely poor and could be the worst on record. Drastic conservation measures are necessary in an attempt to meet escapement objectives. This information sheet describes the anticipated management strategies for the 2014 salmon fishing season.

Run and Harvest Outlook

	Chinook	Summer Chum	Fall Chum	Coho
Projection:	Extremely poor	Average to above average	Average to above average	Average to below average
Escapement:	Insufficient to meet all goals	Expect to meet goals	Expect to meet goals	Expect to meet goals
Subsistence:	No fishery anticipated	Expect to provide for normal harvest	Expect to provide for normal harvest	Expect to provide for normal harvest
Commercial:	No fishery anticipated	300,000 to 500,000 potentially available for harvest	300,000 to 540,000 potentially available for harvest	40,000 to 80,000 potentially available for harvest

Management Strategies

- Before Chinook salmon enter the river, subsistence fishing opportunity for non-salmon species will be provided and gillnets may be restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size.
- As Chinook salmon arrive in each district, subsistence fishing for Chinook salmon will be closed. The closure is expected to be in place for most of the run through each section of river. Fishermen in the Coastal District, Koyukuk, Innoko, and Tanana Rivers should expect some closed fishing time to protect Chinook salmon in those areas. Closures will be initiated in the Coastal District and District 1 when assessment information indicates that the first Chinook salmon have begun their migration along the coast and into the river. This closure will be similarly implemented in upriver fishing districts and subdistricts based on migratory timing.
- During subsistence salmon fishing closures, non-salmon species may be harvested using 4-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets not exceeding 60-feet in length. However, no targeting of Chinook salmon with this gear type will be allowed. This opportunity to harvest non-salmon will be discontinued if this gear is used to target Chinook salmon.
- When summer chum salmon become abundant, subsistence and commercial fishing opportunities will be provided with selective gear such as dip nets, beach seines, and manned fish wheels. Fishermen must carefully and immediately release Chinook salmon alive when encountered in these gear types.
- Fishermen are strongly encouraged to avoid fishing when and where Chinook salmon may be encountered.
- Subsistence restrictions will be relaxed after the Chinook salmon run has passed through each section of river. If confidence is high that the Chinook salmon run is much better than anticipated, the use of 6-inch gillnets may be considered to allow for summer chum salmon harvest.
- The sport fishery for Chinook salmon will be closed in the U.S. portion of the Yukon River drainage (including the Tanana River drainage). Sport fishing for Chinook salmon, including catch-and-release fishing will be prohibited. Chinook salmon may not be retained or possessed.
- The fall chum salmon run is anticipated to be of sufficient size to provide for full subsistence opportunity and a surplus for commercial harvest.
- The fall chum commercial salmon fishery is expected to begin in the Lower Yukon in the middle of July.

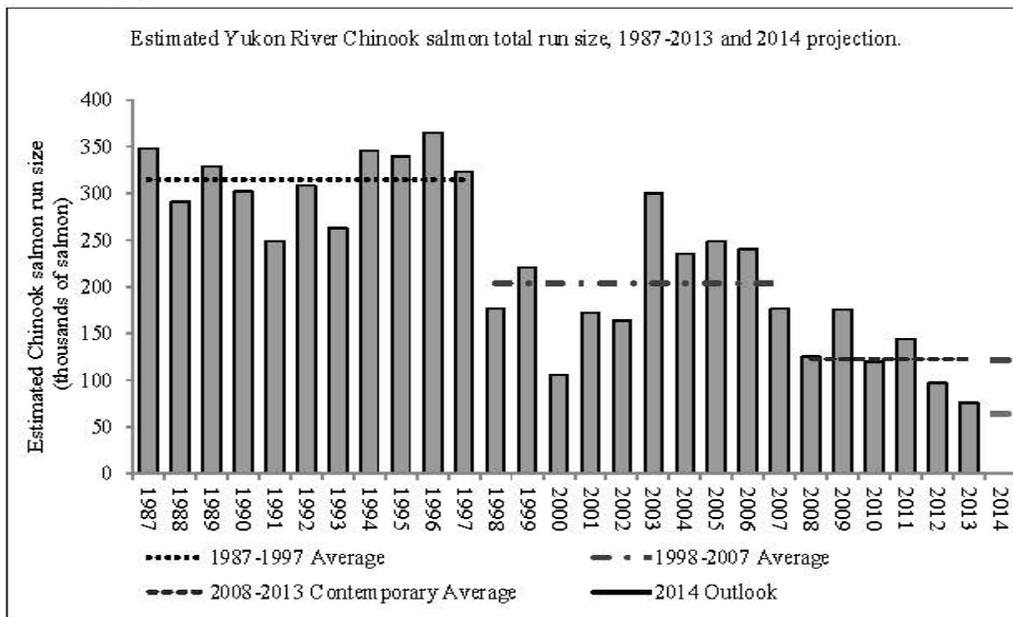
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2014 Yukon River Salmon Fisheries Outlook

The 2014 Chinook salmon outlook is for a run size range of 64,000 to 121,000. The lower end of this range is slightly below the run size observed in 2013 and would not provide any available surplus for subsistence harvest. As in recent years, initial management will be based on the expectation that the 2014 Chinook salmon run size will likely be near the lower end of this range. However, management strategies may change based on inseason run assessment information.

The following chart shows the historical estimated Yukon River Chinook salmon total run size, illustrating the drastic decline in production beginning in 1998. The cause of this drop in production remains largely unknown.



For 2014, the US/Canada Yukon River Panel agreed to continue Interim Management Escapement Goals (IMEG) in Canada of 42,500-55,000 Chinook salmon and 70,000-104,000 fall chum salmon based upon the Eagle sonar program. If escapement objectives are expected to be met and there is a surplus of Chinook salmon and fall chum salmon, additional Chinook salmon and fall chum salmon will need to cross the border to fulfill harvest sharing commitments specified in the US/Canada Yukon River Agreement. The Fishing Branch River IMEG of 22,000-49,000 fall chum salmon is based upon the historical weir data and the Porcupine River chum salmon fishery will likely be unrestricted unless the run comes in lower than expected.

For additional information:

Subsistence fishing schedule: 1-866-479-7387 (toll free outside of Fairbanks); in Fairbanks, call 907-459-7387.

ADF&G: Eric Newland, Anchorage 907-267-2217; Jeff Estensen, Fairbanks 907-459-7217; or contact the Emmonak office 907-949-1320. The Emmonak ADF&G office is expected to be open by May 30.

USFWS: Fred Bue, Fairbanks 907-455-1849 or 1-800-267-3997; or contact the Emmonak office 907-949-1798.

APPENDIX D

Appendix D1.—Number of visitors contacted at the Coldfoot Visitor Center^a, estimated fishing effort (angler-days, all species)^b, and total catch^b of Arctic grayling for the Dalton Highway corridor (Yukon River to Atigun Pass), 1996–2012.

Year	Visitors	Fishing Effort	Grayling Catch
1996	4,742	423	936
1997	5,399	843	3,025
1998	5,124	617	1,656
1999	5,248	577	5,293
2000	5,002	363	759
2001	4,629	445	919
2002	4,714	152	705
2003	7,067	396	1,786
2004	8,597	503	3,258
2005	8,051	270	2,184
2006	8,378	2,590	9,703
2007	9,439	1,975	5,779
2008	9,657	987	7,503
2009	8,574	1,177	3,253
2010	8,311	1,260	1,917
2011	9,634	731	1,153
2012	8,187	791	3,509
2013	7,787	791	5,230
2014	6,710	ND	ND

^a A multiagency visitor center operated by the US Department of Interior: Bureau of Land Management, US Fish and Wildlife Service and National Park Service.

^b Alaska Sport Fishing Survey database [Internet]. 1996–2013. Anchorage, AK: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Sport Fish (cited February 16, 2015). Available from: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/>