

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS AND ATKA-AMLIA ISLANDS MANAGEMENT AREAS
SALMON MANAGEMENT REPORT, 2003



By

Arnold R. Shaul
and
Joseph J. Dinnocenzo

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AUTHORS

Arnold Shaul is the Commercial Salmon Area Management Biologist for the Aleutian Islands and Atka-Amlia Islands Areas and part of the Alaska Peninsula Area, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, 211 Mission Road, Kodiak, Alaska 99615.

Joseph Dinnocenzo is the Assistant Commercial Salmon Area Management Biologist for the Aleutian Islands and Atka-Amlia Islands Areas and part of the Alaska Peninsula Area, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, 211 Mission Road, Kodiak, Alaska 99615.

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ABSTRACT

The Aleutian Islands and Atka-Amlia Islands Management Areas include all of the Aleutian Islands west of Unimak Island. In 2003, commercial salmon harvests did not occur in either the Aleutian Islands Area or the Atka-Amlia Islands Area.

Sockeye salmon *Oncorhynchus nerka* dominate the subsistence salmon harvest in the Adak and Unalaska Districts. In 2003, the estimated Unalaska District subsistence salmon harvest was 27 chinook *O. tshawytscha*, 4,844 sockeye, 558 coho salmon *O. kisutch*, 408 pink *O. gorbuscha*, and 41 chum salmon *O. keta*. The estimated Adak District subsistence harvest was 363 sockeye salmon.

There is very little salmon escapement information for the Aleutian Islands and Atka–Amlia Islands Management Areas. An aerial survey on September 1, 2003 indicated that the Unalaska Bay pink salmon escapements were above average. A record high sockeye salmon escapement of 101,793 fish, based on weir counts, was recorded at McLees Lakes. This was the largest escapement since the weir was first operated in 2001.

INTRODUCTION

This report presents salmon harvest and escapement information for the Aleutian Islands and Atka-Amlia Islands Management Areas (Figure 1). The Aleutian Islands Management Area includes the waters of Alaska west of Unimak Island, including the Pribilof Islands, but excluding the Atka-Amlia Islands Management Area, which encompasses all Aleutian Islands waters between Seguam Pass (172°50.00' W. long.) and Atka Pass (175°23.00' W. long.; 5 AAC 11.101; 5 AAC 12.100)

Commercial salmon harvest records for these areas date back to 1911 (Table 1). Pink salmon *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha* are the dominant species in the Aleutian Islands, and runs tend to be stronger during even numbered years (Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2003). Nearly all of the commercial harvest in the Aleutian Islands Area occurs around Unalaska Island. The Atka-Amlia Islands Management Area was created by the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) in 1992 and small commercial harvests occurred from 1992 through 1994. There has been only one year (2000) with a commercial harvest since 1995 in either area (Table 1).

The Aleutian Islands and Atka-Amlia Management Areas are part of a larger area, which includes the Alaska Peninsula Management Area, where an Area M purse seine salmon permit is valid (Figure 1; ADF&G 2001). Seining is the only legal method to commercially harvest salmon in the Aleutian Islands Area (5 AAC 12.330). Legal harvest methods for the Atka-Amlia Islands Management Area, Area F, include both set gillnetting and purse seining (5 AAC 11.333). To date, only set gillnet fishermen have reported commercial salmon harvests from the Atka-Amlia Islands Area (Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2003).

COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHING

Runs of sockeye *O. nerka*, coho *O. kisutch*, pink, and chum *O. keta* salmon occur in Aleutian Island streams. However, only pink salmon have been of commercial importance during most years (Table 1). Harvest data from the early years of the fisheries may not always be accurate because some records were only documented in number of cases of salmon canned.

Streams on Unalaska, Umnak, Unimak, Atka, Amlia, Adak, and Attu Islands produce large pink salmon runs during some years. Tanaga, Kanaga, and Kiska Islands each have at least one important pink salmon stream. There are no known chinook salmon *O. tshawytscha* producing streams in the Aleutian Islands and Atka-Amlia Islands Management Areas.

Nearly all commercial fishing effort has been confined to waters near Unalaska Island (Figure 2), except for occasional fishing near Umnak Island during the 1950s and early 1960s, and a fishing expedition to Attu Island in 1963 (Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2003). The Atka-Amlia Islands fishery has yet to be a commercial success. Only a few salmon, primarily pink salmon, were landed in the Atka Island fishery in 1992, 1993, and 1994 (Table 2; Holmes 1995).

Markets often limit commercial salmon harvests in both the Unalaska Island and the Atka-Amlia Island fisheries. Some fish (usually sockeye salmon) were salted by fishermen prior to 1979. Processors located at Unalaska-Dutch Harbor or Akutan purchased most of the commercially harvested salmon from 1979 through 1988. Due to the decline in demand for pink salmon during recent years, most of the harvest has been transported to the Alaska Peninsula for canning. In recent years, Unalaska markets only develop if pink salmon abundance and prices warrant tenders traveling from King Cove, or if a floating processor moves into the area.

Aleutian Islands pink salmon runs tend to be much larger during even-numbered years (Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2003). The average Aleutian Islands Area even-year harvest for 1984-2002 was 424,276 fish; the odd-year average pink salmon harvest for 1983-2001 was 880 fish (Table 1). Often there is no commercial harvest during odd-numbered years. The largest Aleutian Islands Area pink salmon harvest, 2,597,502 million fish, was taken in Unalaska Island waters in 1980. Of these, approximately 2.0 million pink salmon were caught in Makushin Bay (Figure 2). The Nateekin River, in Unalaska Bay, can produce large runs during both odd and even years. Aleutian pink salmon runs are highly variable between years (Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2003). Since 1995, there have been no commercial salmon harvests in the Atka-Amlia Islands Area and only one year (2000) of commercial harvests in the Aleutian Islands Area (Tables 1 and 2).

SUBSISTENCE SALMON FISHING

Subsistence salmon fishing is very important to Aleutian Islands communities (Tables 3 through 5; Veltre and Veltre 1981, 1983; L. Scarborough, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Anchorage, personal communication). However, due to the remoteness of most villages, subsistence salmon fishing permits are only required in the Unalaska and Adak Districts (5 AAC 01.380; Shaul and Dinnocenzo *in press*). Unalaska and Adak are the only communities from which subsistence information (from returned permits) is compiled on an annual basis.

Subsistence fishing effort at Unalaska has increased considerably in recent years. Additional subsistence restrictions (increased closed waters) have been implemented in some areas to protect salmon stocks. The number of permits increased from 65 in 1985 to 231 in 2002 (Table 3).

Sockeye salmon are the preferred species in the Unalaska subsistence fishery (Table 3). The average sockeye salmon harvest has generally increased over recent years and ranged from 897 fish in 1985 to 5,267 fish in 2002 to 3,644 fish from 1998 through 2002 (Table 4). Most of the sockeye salmon catch in recent years came from Reese Bay (McLees Lake; Figure 3)

The BOF eliminated subsistence salmon fishing in the Adak District from 1988 through 1997 and created a personal use salmon fishery for Adak and Kagalaska Islands (Table 4). The fishing effort declined during 1993 to 1996, when the U.S. Navy phased out operations, but rebounded in 1997 with an increase in the civilian population. In 1998, the BOF reinstated subsistence

salmon fishing in the Adak District. From 1998 through 2002 the number of Adak District subsistence permits has ranged from 5 in 1999 to 17 in 2001 for an average of 10 (Table 4

In the past, Atka subsistence data were collected by interviews conducted by the ADF&G Subsistence Division. Due to budget reductions, the last survey was conducted in 1994. In 1994, 28 of 29 households were surveyed. The 1994 Atka subsistence harvest was 2,504 salmon, comprising 12 chinook, 431 sockeye, 567 coho, 1,387 pink, and 107 chum salmon (Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2003).

SALMON ESCAPEMENT

Unalaska Island salmon escapement data are incomplete. Poor weather, remoteness, unavailability of suitable aircraft, and the high cost of aircraft charters limit surveys. There is very little escapement information for the balance of the Aleutian Islands and Atka-Amlia Islands Areas. The United States Energy Research and Development Administration conducted limited studies on Amchitka Island in 1977 (Seimenstad et al. 1977; Valdez et al. 1977). A comprehensive salmon escapement and distribution study of the entire Aleutian chain was conducted by ADF&G in 1982 (Holmes 1997). ADF&G did repetitive surveys on some Atka and Amlia Islands streams in 1992, 1993, and 1994 (Holmes 1995). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) did salmon abundance and distribution research at Adak Island in 1993 and 1994 (Palmer 1995).

In response to an oil spill, a weir was operated by ADF&G at Summer Bay Lake, on Unalaska Island, from 1998 through 2001 (Honnold et al. 1999; McCullough 2000; and McCullough and Bouwens *in press*). FWS also operated a weir at Mclees Lake on Unalaska Island from 2001 through 2003 and plans to continue to operate it in the near future (Palmer 2003; Palmer personal communication). These projects documented larger runs of sockeye salmon than had been previously observed in these streams. These results also raised concern for the small numbers of coho salmon escaping into Summer Bay Lake.

The migration timing of Aleutian Island pink salmon into freshwater varies considerably between years and streams (McCullough 2002). Pink salmon often begin to enter streams in late July and may continue to arrive throughout September at both Atka and Unalaska Islands during large runs (usually even years). During some years pink salmon are not observed in streams until mid August. Observations by FWS indicate a similar run timing at Adak Island (Palmer 1995). Aleutian Islands pink salmon are usually of smaller size than those of Alaska Peninsula stocks (Shaul and Berceci 1995), however Unalaska Island pink salmon were larger than Alaska Peninsula pink salmon in 2000 (Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2001).

2003 SEASON

The commercial salmon fishery in the Aleutian Islands and Atka-Amlia Areas was managed by the ADF&G staff in Cold Bay. Unalaska District salmon subsistence permits were issued by the ADF&G staff in Dutch Harbor while Adak salmon subsistence permits were issued by ADF&G in Cold Bay.

Commercial Harvest

For the ninth consecutive year there were no commercial salmon landings in the Atka-Amlia Islands Area. No commercial salmon landings occurred in the Aleutian Islands Area during from 2001-2003 (Table 1). The average harvest in the years 1993-2002 was 111,558 salmon, composed of 5 chinook, 1 sockeye, 6 coho, 111,484 pink, and 62 chum salmon (Table 1).

Subsistence and Personal Use Harvest

A total of 227 subsistence permits were issued for the Unalaska District in 2003 (Table 3). That was 4 permits less than last year but 14 permits more than the 1998-2002 average number of 213 permits. A total estimated harvest of 5,878 salmon occurred in 2003. That was less than the 6,252 salmon harvested in 2002 but higher than the 1998-2002 average estimated harvest of 5,081 salmon.

The total 2003 Unalaska Island sockeye salmon harvest was an estimated 4,844 fish of which 4,303 (89%) were caught at Reese Bay (McLees Lake stock; Table 5; Figure 3). This was the second highest sockeye salmon subsistence harvest on record (2002 was higher) for the Unalaska District and Reese Bay (Shaul and Dinnocenzo *in press*). Unalaska Lake subsistence salmon are very important to local residents who cannot travel to other places to catch sockeye salmon. In 2003, the Unalaska Lake sockeye salmon harvest was an estimated 35 fish (1% of the Unalaska Island total sockeye salmon harvest; Table 5).

In 2003, an estimated 558 coho salmon were harvested by subsistence fishermen on Unalaska Island, of which 442 (79%) were harvested in Broad Bay (Figure 3; Tables 3 and 5). The pink salmon subsistence harvest around Unalaska Island in 2003 was an estimated 408 fish (Table 3). Chinook and chum salmon are not abundant in Unalaska Island waters and account for only a small portion of the subsistence harvest (Table 3). In 2003, an estimated 27 chinook and 41 chum salmon were caught in the Unalaska District subsistence fishery.

Only six Adak District subsistence salmon permits were issued in 2003. However this was higher than the 3 permits issued in 2002. The total reported Adak subsistence salmon harvest was 363 sockeye salmon (Table 4). The 2003 harvest was 25 percent above the 1998-2002 average.

Additional subsistence information may be found in the Annual Summary of the Commercial and Subsistence Salmon Fisheries for the Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Islands, and Atka-Amlia Areas, 2003 (Shaul and Dinnocenzo *in press*).

Escapements

Salmon escapement index estimates made during an aerial survey in Unalaska Bay on September 1 indicated that pink salmon escapements were above average. The estimate in Nateekin River, one of two important pink salmon streams in the Aleutian Islands, was 89,000 live pink salmon in the stream with numerous additional carcasses (Table 6).

A September 1 survey of the Summer Bay Lake system indicated the sockeye salmon escapement was at least 8,900 fish, which was the highest escapement on record for this system, including when a weir was operated on the system from 1999 to 2002. The peak coho salmon count (by foot survey) was only 16 fish on October 27 (Table 6).

During 2003, the FWS again installed and operated a weir at the outlet of McLees Lake, (which empties into Reese Bay) from May 30 through July 28 (Table 7; Figure 3). A total of 101,793 sockeye salmon were counted through the weir. This was the largest escapement ever documented at McLees Lake (Duesterloh *in press*). The 2002 sockeye salmon escapement of 97,780 fish was the previous record. Aerial surveys confirmed that the sockeye salmon escapements into McLees Lake during 2001 and 2002 were unusually large, however, in 2003 it was not possible to survey McLees Lake until September 1 when most of the fish had died off.

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Table 1. Aleutian Islands Area (excluding Atka-Amliia Islands Area) commercial salmon harvests in numbers of fish by year, 1911 to 2003.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1911	0	9,300	0	0	0	9,300
1912-1915	0	0	0	0	0	0
1916	0	76,500	1,200	180,300	100	258,100
1917	0	70,400	3,800	600	23,100	97,900
1918	0	55,200	4,400	75,600	135,200	270,400
1919	0	3,900	800	4,000	0	8,700
1920	0	10,100	2,800	0	0	12,900
1921	0	0	0	0	0	0
1922	0	14,000	0	0	0	14,000
1923	0	0	0	0	0	0
1924	0	24,900	0	673,800	100	698,800
1925	0	18,600	0	3,800	9,100	31,500
1926	0	1,300	0	521,700	7,800	530,800
1927	0	17,300	0	334,600	0	351,900
1928-1950 ^a						
1951	0	11,700	400	500	94,500	107,100
1952	200	42,800	0	31,800	25,700	100,500
1953	0	4,200	500	69,200	800	74,700
1954	0	6,300	800	566,500	200	573,800
1955	0	12,600	100	31,100	400	44,200
1956	0	400	0	33,900	0	34,300
1957	2,300	27,300	100	500	13,900	44,100
1958	0	300	0	613,200	3,700	617,200
1959	0	6,100	0	12,000	100	18,200
1960	0	7,600	0	444,900	300	452,800
1961	0	2,700	0	94,000	200	96,900
1962	0	5,500	100	2,001,700	1,200	2,008,500
1963	0	4,500	0	93,900	300	98,700
1964	0	200	0	194,100	2,300	196,600
1965	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	0	1,000	0	63,500	700	65,200
1967	0	200	0	7,900	0	8,100
1968	0	2,000	100	902,800	800	905,700
1969	0	1,900	0	242,200	1,500	245,600
1970	6	208	135	644,121	3,029	647,499
1971	0	333	2	45,141	58	45,507
1972	0	69	1	2,784	6	2,860
1973	0	0	0	2,042	0	2,042
1974	0	0	0	0	0	0
1975	0	19,402	0	659	1,881	21,942
1976-1977	0	0	0	0	0	0
1978	0	1,829	0	38,109	6	39,944
1979	0	12,206	0	539,393	242	551,841

-Continued-

Table 1. (page 2 of 2)

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1980	2	9,226	0	2,597,502	4,874	2,611,565
1981	16	5,430	188	302,786	6,553	314,973
1982	0	2,672	28	1,447,818	6,148	1,456,666
1983	0	4,405	0	2,005	11,361	17,771
1984	26	67,163	1,923	2,309,665	33,025	2,410,802
1985	40	2,750	0	90	14,175	17,055
1986	11	7,702	60	42,621	38,819	89,213
1987	0	75	0	0	0	75
1988	0	4,315	7	183,109	450	187,881
1989	0	8,248	0	6,700	0	14,948
1990	0	12,435	74	282,823	1,038	296,372
1991	0	796	0	0	0	796
1992	0	3,082	0	312,072	1,230	316,348
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	47	6	0	858,787	617	859,457
1995-1999	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	1	0	59	256,050	0	256,110
2001-2003	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average						
1993-2002	5	1	6	111,484	62	111,558
Odd-Year Average Pink Harvest, 1983-2001				880		
Even-Year Average Pink Harvest, 1984-2002				424,276		

^a The Aleutian Islands catches cannot be separated from those of the Alaska Peninsula Area during 1928-1950.

Table 2. Atka-Amlia Islands Area commercial salmon harvests in numbers of fish by year, 1992 to 2003.

Year	Permits	Landings	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1992	13	41	0	231	42	7,972	308	8,553
1993	9	10	0	24	4	145	563	736
1994	6	7	0	16	0	896	0	912
1995	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998-2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3. Estimated subsistence salmon harvest for Unalaska Island, 1985 to 2003

Year	Permits Issued	Permits Returned	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
UNALASKA LOCAL COMMUNITY RESIDENTS^a								
1985	65	28	0	897	208	1,293	20	2,418
1986	121	22	0	3,449	847	2,468	375	7,139
1987	81	49	0	1,097	378	1,780	151	3,406
1988	74	43	1	962	390	2,626	83	4,062
1989	70	41	2	1,064	470	1,292	36	2,864
1990	94	36	4	2,357	681	1,428	100	4,570
1991	89	48	0	1,294	666	1,075	45	3,080
1992	144	102	7	2,739	587	1,723	11	5,067
1993	137	102	17	2,831	697	587	136	4,268
1994	150	120	1	2,759	774	1,053	48	4,635
1995	159	129	23	4,446	480	784	23	5,756
1996	189	123	5	1,107	1,033	492	49	2,686
1997	218	161	8	4,192	864	440	110	5,614
1998	206	161	4	3,317	731	729	26	4,807
1999	208	140	0	2,707	1,327	1,018	13	5,065
2000	205	142	7	3,073	569	315	24	3,988
2001	201	140	4	3,850	563	763	100	5,280
2002	226	156	2	5,267	643	277	63	6,252
Average 1998-2002	209	148	3	3,643	767	620	45	5,078
2003	220	149	27	4,814	558	408	41	5,848
UNALASKA-RESIDENTS RESIDING OUTSIDE OF UNALASKA DISTRICT^a								
1985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988	3	2	2	4	0	1	0	7
1989	4	1	0	48	0	0	0	48
1990	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	1	0	0	38	4	7	0	49
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	3	2	0	0	0	114	0	114
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	7	6	0	4	1	10	0	15
2001	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average 1998-2002	3	2	0	1	0	2	0	3
2003	7	7	0	30	0	0	0	30
TOTAL UNALASKA^a								
1985	65	28	0	897	208	1,293	20	2,418
1986	121	22	0	3,449	847	2,468	375	7,139
1987	81	49	0	1,097	378	1,780	151	3,406
1988	77	45	3	966	390	2,627	83	4,069
1989	74	42	2	1,112	470	1,292	36	2,912
1990	96	37	4	2,357	681	1,428	100	4,570
1991	89	48	0	1,294	666	1,075	45	3,080

-Continued-

Table 3. (page 2 of 2)

Year	Permits Issued	Permits Returned	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
TOTAL UNALASKA^a (Continued)								
1992	144	102	7	2,739	587	1,723	11	5,067
1993	139	102	17	2,831	697	587	136	4,268
1994	150	120	1	2,759	774	1,053	48	4,635
1995	160	129	23	4,484	484	791	23	5,805
1996	189	123	5	1,107	1,033	492	49	2,686
1997	221	163	8	4,192	864	554	110	5,728
1998	206	161	4	3,317	731	729	26	4,807
1999	211	142	0	2,707	1,327	1,018	13	5,065
2000	212	148	7	3,077	570	325	24	4,003
2001	203	141	4	3,850	563	763	100	5,280
2002	231	159	2	5,267	643	277	63	6,252
Average								
1998-2002	213	150	3	3,644	767	622	45	5,081
2003	227	156	27	4,844	558	408	41	5,878

^a Harvest estimated by extrapolating the catches from returned permits to the total number of permits issued.

Table 4. Adak-Kagalaska Islands estimated personal use salmon catches, 1988 to 1997 and Adak District subsistence harvest, 1998 to 2003 .

Year	Permits Issued	Permits Returned	Percent Returned	Estimated Catch					Total
				Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	
Personal Use									
1988	43	29	67	0	503	23	150	0	676
1989	64	47	73	0	382	0	117	0	499
1990	61	29	48	0	800	47	41	0	888
1991	37	31	87	0	281	6	34	0	321
1992	52	41	79	0	572	30	4	0	606
1993	4	3	75	0	156	0	0	0	156
1994 ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	4	3	75	0	156	0	0	0	156
1996	6	6	100	0	91	0	0	0	91
1997 ^b	18	12	67	0	229	0	0	4	233
1988-1997 ^c									
Average	29	20	67	0	317	11	35	0	363
Subsistence									
1998	13	10	77	0	399	0	25	0	424
1999	5	5	100	0	164	4	0	0	168
2000	13	12	92	0	265	4	78	0	347
2001	17	14	82	0	474	19	17	0	510
2002	3	3	100	0	150	0	0	0	150
1998-2002									
Average	10	9	90	0	290	5	24	0	320
2003	6	5	83	0	363	0	0	0	363

^a U.S. Navy personnel reduced at Adak, personal use permits not requested.

^b In 1997, a substantial number of civilians were hired by the Navy to work in a cleanup effort at Adak.

^c Average includes 1994.

Table 5. Estimated Unalaska Island subsistence sockeye and coho salmon harvests by major location, 2003.

Location	Estimated Permits ^a	Species	Fish
Reese Bay (Wislow)	101	Sockeye	4,303
Broad Bay	34	Coho	442
Nateeken Bay	6	Coho	42
Captains Bay	0	Sockeye	0
	2	Coho	8
Unalaska Lake vicinity	4	Sockeye	35
	4	Coho	49

^a The number of successful permit holders and salmon harvested are extrapolated from returned permits.

Table 6. Salmon escapement survey counts in the Aleutian Islands Area, 2003.

Stream	Date	Observer	Location	Visi- bility	Species					Observer Remarks	
					Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum		
Mclees Lake, 302-1507	09/01/2003	Arnie Shaul	Stream Mouth Bay	G		14,500					APPARENTLY MOST FISH HAVE SPAWNED AND DIED AS WEIR COUNT THRU 7/28 WAS 101,793.
Makushin Valley, 302-4003	09/01/2003	Arnie Shaul	Stream Mouth Bay	F	0	0	0	10,000	0		
Nateekin River, 302-4005	09/01/2003	Arnie Shaul	Stream Mouth Bay	G G	0 0	0 0	0 0	89,000 0	0 0		NUMEROUS ADDITIONAL CARCASSES.
	09/03/2003	Coleman/Schwenzfeier	Stream Mouth Bay	F P F				23,802 480 0			NUMBER ARE LIVE FISH ONLY. SCHWENZFEIER SURVEYED EAST BANK, COLEMAN SURVEYED WEST BANK.
	09/03/2003	Salmon/Milani	Stream Mouth Bay	F F F				15,173 750 15			NUMBERS ARE DEAD FISH ONLY. MILANI SURVEYED EAST BANK, SALMON SURVEYED WEST BANK.
	10/25/2003	Ryan Burt	Stream Mouth Bay	G F	0 0	0 0	60 0	0 0	0 0		HIKED UP TO THE TWO MILE MARKER.
	11/03/2003	Burt/Gilson/Lillo/Prennace	Stream Mouth Bay	E F	0 0	0 0	451 0	0 0	0 0		LILLO AND PRENNACE STARTED SURVEYING ABOUT 1 MILE UPSTREAM FROM MOUTH AND HEADED UPSTREAM. GILSON AND BURT STARTED SURVEYING ABOUT 2.75 MILES UPSTREAM FROM MOUTH AND HEADED DOWNSTREAM. WE ALL STOPPED SURVEYING ONCE WE MET UP. A TOTAL OF APPROXIMATELY 1.75 MILES OF STREAM WAS SURVEYED. ALL BUT 60 FISH WERE SEEN UPSTREAM OF THE NO FISHING MARKER.
Captain's Bay Stream, 302-4006	09/01/2003	Arnie Shaul	Stream Mouth Bay	G	0	0	0	1,800	0		TWICE AS MANY CARCASSES AS LIVE FISH, ADDITIONAL.

-Continued-

Table 6. (page 2 of 2)

Stream	Date	Observer	Location	Visi- bility	Species					Observer Remarks
					Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	
Unalaska Village, 302-4008										
	09/01/2003	Arnie Shaul	Stream Mouth Bay	F	0	750	0	25,000	0	2,000 PINKS ABOVE LAKE, MOST SCHOOLED IN LOWER END. SOCKEYE ESTIMATE VERY ROUGH DUE TO HIGH ALTITUDE NECESSARY DUE TO HOUSES.
	09/05/2003	Shari Coleman	Stream Mouth Bay	G P P		22 0 0				NUMBERS REFLECT LIVE FISH ONLY. THE LAKE WAS NOT SURVEYED.
	10/15/2003	Prennace/Soong	Stream Mouth Bay	F P	0 0	3 1	68 0	2 0	0 0	THE ENTIRE STREAM WAS SURVEYD FROM THE FISH PASS TO THE MOUTH. THE LAKE WAS NOT SURVEYED HOWEVER.
Summer Bay, 302-4009										
	09/01/2003	Arnie Shaul	Stream Mouth Bay	G G	0 0	8,900 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	3,900 IN INLET CREEK, 4,000 AT INLET CREEK MOUTH, AND 1,000 ALONG LAKE SHORE.
	09/02/2003	Coleman/Manthey	Stream Mouth Bay	E F G		83 0 0				NO SOCKEYE SEEN IN THE STREAM, NUMBERS ARE FOR THE LAKE.
	10/16/2003	Prennace/Soong	Stream Mouth Bay	G G	0 0	65 0	14 0	3 0	0 0	NO SALMON WERE OBSERVED IN THE CREEK SECTION FROM BAY TO THE LAKE. THE MAJORITY OF THE SOCKEYE, APPROX. 43 WERE FOUND IN A SLOUGH ON THE UPPER CREEK SECTION. NO SALMON WERE OBSERVED IN THE LAKE FROM THE ROADWAY.
	10/27/2003	Ryan Burt	Stream Mouth Bay	G G	0 0	66 0	16 0	0 0	0 0	NO FISH OBSERVED IN CREEK FROM BAY TO LAKE. 40 OF THE 66 SOCKEYE WERE OBSERVED FROM THE ROADWAY IN THE LAKE. ALL COHO WERE IN THE STREAM ABOVE THE LAKE.
Humpty Cove(Summer Bay), 302-4010										
	09/01/2003	Arnie Shaul	Stream Mouth Bay	G G	0 0	0 0	0 0	20,000 0	0 0	AN ADDITIONAL 2,000 CARCASSES.
	09/02/2003	Coleman/Manthey	Stream Mouth Bay	E G G				18,500 1,500 800		DEAD INCLUDED IN NUMBERS OF FISH.

Table 7. Sockeye salmon daily and cumulative escapement counts through McLees Lake weir, 2003.

Date	Daily Count	Cumulative Count	Date	Daily Count	Cumulative Count
30-May	0	0	7-Jul	2,555	85,223
31-May	254	254	8-Jul	1,887	87,110
1-Jun	365	619	9-Jul	1,602	88,712
2-Jun	879	1,498	10-Jul	2,078	90,790
3-Jun	837	2,335	11-Jul	1,902	92,692
4-Jun	116	2,451	12-Jul	1,516	94,208
5-Jun	1,465	3,916	13-Jul	944	95,152
6-Jun	1,574	5,490	14-Jul	1,196	96,348
7-Jun	2,338	7,828	15-Jul	578	96,926
8-Jun	1,338	9,166	16-Jul	752	97,678
9-Jun	1,070	10,236	17-Jul	390	98,068
10-Jun	491	10,727	18-Jul	830	98,898
11-Jun	2,328	13,055	19-Jul	407	99,305
12-Jun	1,040	14,095	20-Jul	627	99,932
13-Jun	1,053	15,148	21-Jul	132	100,064
14-Jun	2,229	17,377	22-Jul	464	100,528
15-Jun	2,007	19,384	23-Jul	124	100,652
16-Jun	1,025	20,409	24-Jul	281	100,933
17-Jun	770	21,179	25-Jul	135	101,068
18-Jun	963	22,142	26-Jul	133	101,201
19-Jun	2,237	24,379	27-Jul	181	101,382
20-Jun	2,452	26,831	28-Jul	411	101,793
21-Jun	3,920	30,751			
22-Jun	4,105	34,856			
23-Jun	2,931	37,787			
24-Jun	5,100	42,887			
25-Jun	5,839	48,726			
26-Jun	5,303	54,029			
27-Jun	2,576	56,605			
28-Jun	4,830	61,435			
29-Jun	2,727	64,162			
30-Jun	4,251	68,413			
1-Jul	2,074	70,487			
2-Jul	2,549	73,036			
3-Jul	2,531	75,567			
4-Jul	2,140	77,707			
5-Jul	2,097	79,804			
6-Jul	2,864	82,668			

Note: This weir was funded and operated by U. S. Fish and Wildlife. Service. Nineteen pink salmon were also counted through the weir in 2003.

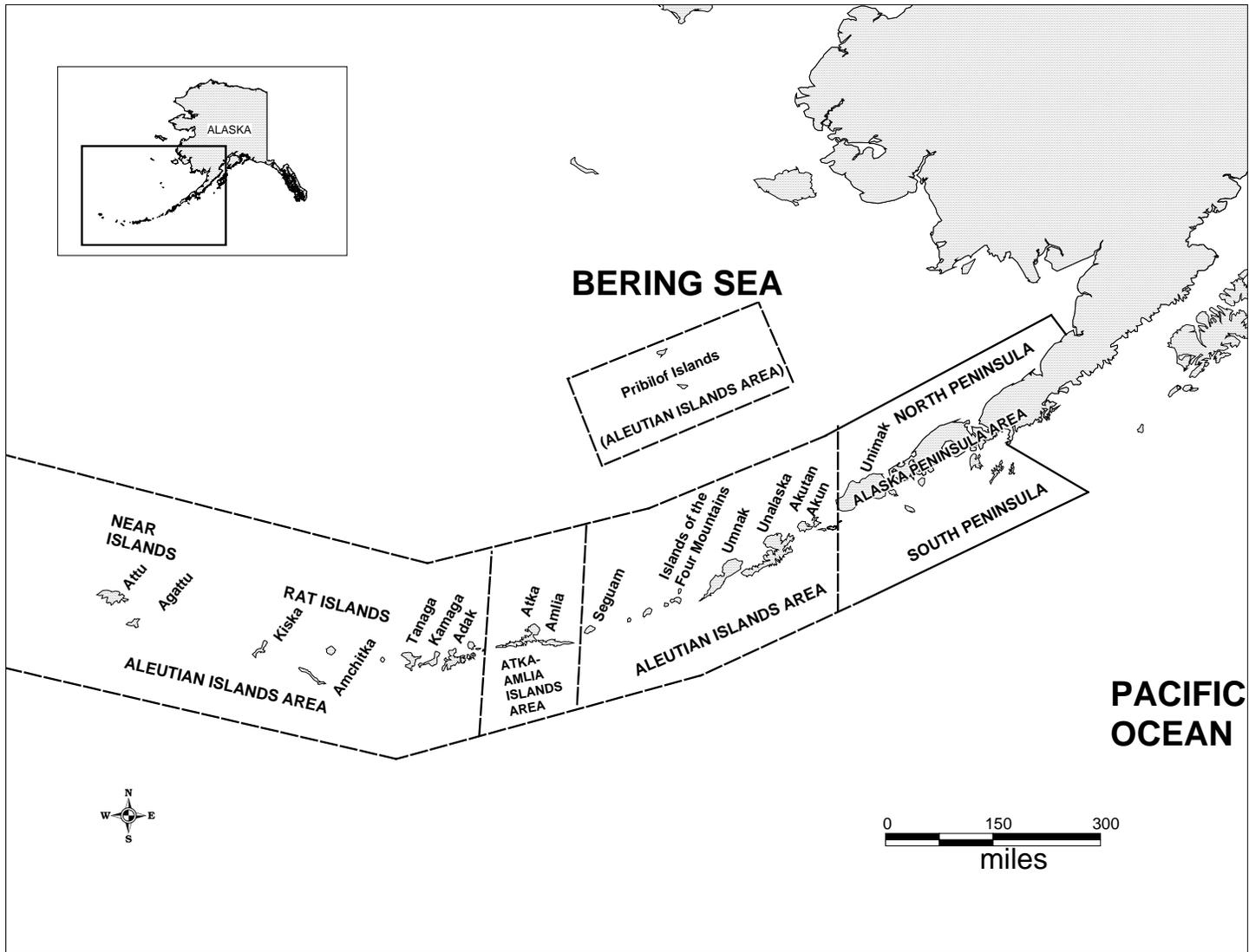


Figure 1. Map of the Aleutian Islands, Atka-Amlia Islands, and Alaska Peninsula Areas.

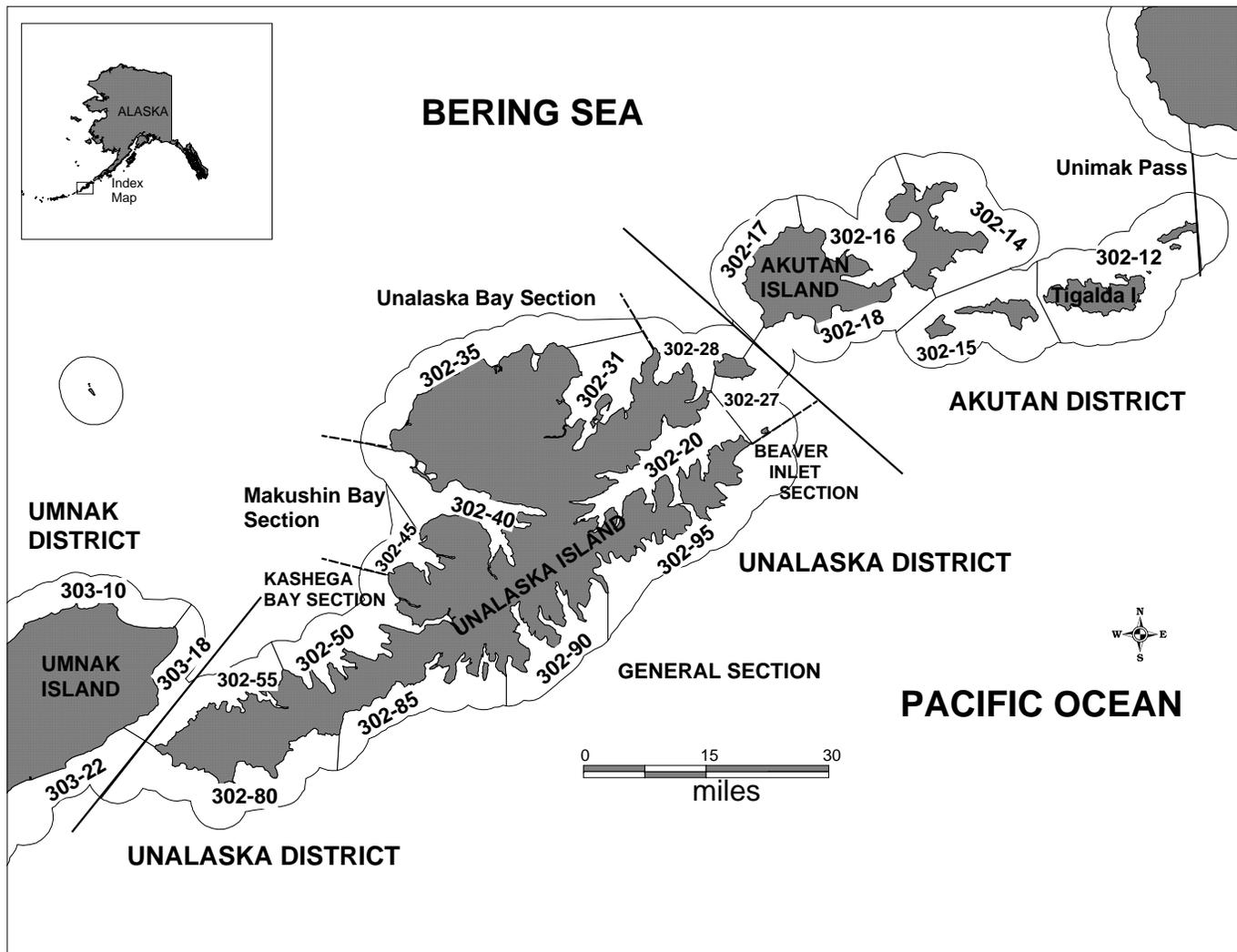


Figure 2. Map of the Aleutian Islands Management Area from Unimak Island to Umnak Island with the statistical salmon fishing areas shown.

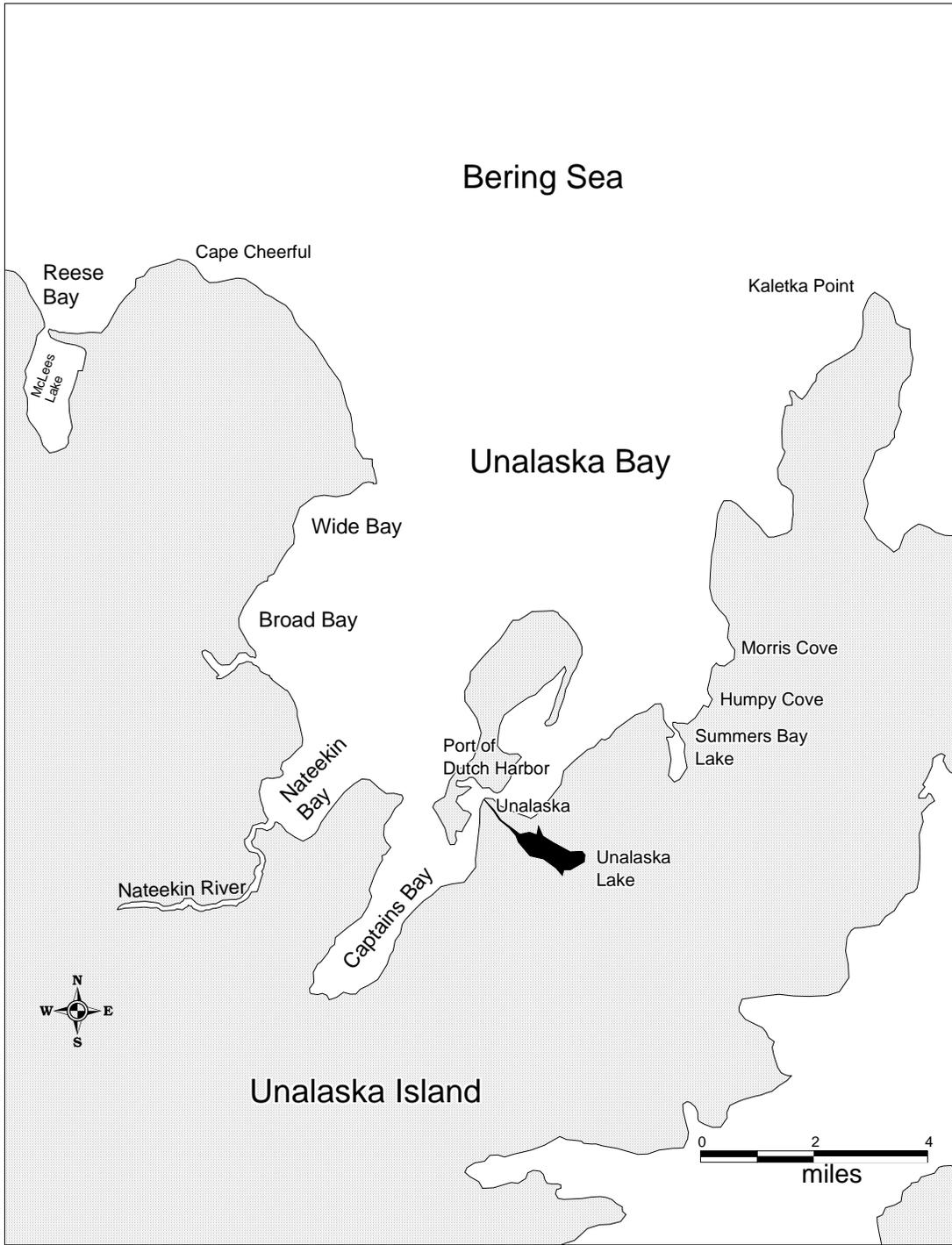


Figure 3. Map of Unalaska Bay vicinity.

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