ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES
NEWS RELEASE

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2014 UPPER COOK INLET COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHERY SEASON SUMMARY

The 2014 Upper Cook Inlet (UCI) commercial harvest of nearly 3.2 million salmon was approximately 20% less than the recent 10-year average annual harvest of 3.9 million fish (Table 3). However, due to an increase in the price paid per pound for sockeye salmon, the overall exvessel value of the 2014 fishery was substantially raised. The estimated exvessel value of the 2014 harvest was approximately $35.0 million, the 9th highest value in the UCI commercial fishery since 1960, and the 3rd highest exvessel value in the past 10 years. While all five species of Pacific salmon are present in UCI, sockeye salmon are the most valuable, accounting for approximately 78% of the exvessel value in the commercial fishery since 1960, and nearly 93% of the total value during the past 20 years.

Table 1.–Upper Cook Inlet sockeye salmon goals and passage (or counts), 2014.

System	2014 Estimate	Goal Type[a]	Lower Goal	Upper Goal
Kenai River	1,524,707[b]	Inriver	1,000,000	1,200,000
		SEG	700,000	1,200,000
		OEG	700,000	1,400,000
Kasilof River	439,977[b]	BEG	160,000	340,000[c]
		OEG	160,000	390,000
Larson Lake	12,040	SEG	15,000	50,000
Chelatna Lake	26,212	SEG	20,000	65,000
Judd Lake	22,416	SEG	25,000	55,000
Fish Creek	43,915	SEG	20,000	70,000
Packers Creek	20,000[d]	SEG	15,000	30,000

[a] BEG=Biological Escapement Goal, SEG=Sustainable Escapement Goal, OEG=Optimum Escapement Goal, and Inriver=Inriver Goal.

[b] Sonar estimate at river mile 19 on Kenai River and river mile 8 on Kasilof River; not escapement. Harvest upstream of sonar must be subtracted to estimate escapement. Sport harvest estimated from Statewide Harvest Survey; results for 2014 available spring of 2015 at the earliest.

[c] The Kasilof River goal in 2014 was a biological escapement goal (BEG) of 160,000 to 340,000.

[d] 2014 escapement is an estimate; final escapement won't be known until video data from the weir are processed.

Currently, there are seven sockeye salmon systems with escapement/inriver goals that are monitored in UCI (Table 1). The Yentna River sonar goal was replaced in 2009 with sustainable escapement goals (SEGs) monitored by weirs on three lake systems within the Susitna River (Judd and Chelatna Lakes in the Yentna River drainage and Larson Lake in the mainstem Susitna River drainage). Remote video technology was utilized to evaluate the SEG at Packers Lake. The Crescent River sockeye salmon sonar project is no longer operational. For the 2014 season, three of seven sockeye salmon enumeration estimates fell within the established goal ranges, while two goals were above and two were below their goal objectives (Tables 1 and 4).

SOCKEYE SALMON

2014 Run Summary

The total sockeye salmon run to UCI in 2014 was estimated to be 5.3 million fish, which was 13% less than forecast (Table 2). Based upon the Anchor Point offshore test fishery, the 2014 sockeye salmon run was estimated to be 1-day early. The sockeye salmon run to the Kasilof River was slightly higher than forecast, while runs to all other systems were less than forecast. The UCI commercial harvest of 2.3 million sockeye salmon was approximately 33% less than the 2004–2013 average annual harvest of 3.3 million fish and ranks as the 3rd lowest harvest in the past 10 years.

Sockeye salmon prices varied during the season, but based on an estimated average price of $2.25 per pound, the total exvessel value from the 2014 UCI sockeye salmon harvest was approximately $33.2 million, which was 95% of the total UCI exvessel value.

Table 2.–Upper Cook Inlet sockeye salmon forecast versus actual run by river system, 2014.

System	Forecast	Actual	Difference
Kenai River	3,792,000	3,300,000	-13%
Kasilof River	1,062,000	1,100,000	4%
Susitna River	264,000	200,000	-24%
Fish Creek	79,000	58,000	-27%
Minor Systems	793,000	629,000	-21%
Overall Total	6,082,000	5,287,000	-13%

Upper Subdistrict Set Gillnet and Central District Drift Gillnet

The 2014 UCI preseason forecast projected a total run of approximately 6.1 million sockeye salmon (Table 2), with a harvest estimate (sport, personal use and commercial) of 4.3 million fish. Approximately 3.4 million sockeye salmon were predicted to be harvested commercially. The total run to the Kenai River, generally the largest producer in UCI, was forecasted to be 3.8 million sockeye salmon. For Kenai River runs of 2.3 million–4.6 million fish, the inriver sonar goal range is 1.0 million–1.2 million sockeye salmon. In the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery, two regularly scheduled 12-hour fishing periods per week, plus up to 51 hours of additional fishing time, are allowed for this run size to the Kenai River. At the 2014 Alaska Board of Fisheries (board) meeting, there were numerous changes made to management plans that significantly impacted how the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet and the Central District drift gillnet fisheries were to be managed. In the set gillnet fishery, restrictive actions were to be paired and commensurate with restrictions in the Kenai River late-run king salmon sport fishery. Restrictions in both fisheries were to be based upon inriver abundance levels of king salmon.

The Kasilof Section set gillnet fishery opens on or after June 25; however, the section may open anytime from June 20–24 if the department estimates that 50,000 sockeye salmon have entered the Kasilof River by that date. The 2014 Kasilof River sockeye salmon run started out very strong, with nearly 50,000 fish estimated to have passed the sonar site by midnight of June 19. This represented the 2nd highest passage ever measured through this date. However, because of concerns over Kenai River early-run king salmon escapement levels, the Kasilof Section set gillnet fishery was not opened until Monday, June 23 to allow for additional king salmon escapement into the Kenai River. The Kenai River early-run king salmon sport fishery was closed for the entire season. The final escapement of Kenai River early-run king salmon (June 30 is the final day of enumeration for the early run) was estimated at 5,311 fish, which meant the minimum optimum escapement goal (OEG) of 5,300–9,000 fish was achieved.

During the management week of June 22–28, the Kasilof Section set gillnet fishery was opened on three different days: June 23, 26, and 28. Sockeye salmon escapement in the Kasilof River continued to be very strong, exceeding 136,000 fish by June 28, which was the largest passage measured through that date. The following week, June 29–July 5, saw a similar fishing schedule, with the Kasilof Section set gillnet fishery opened on three different days. Sockeye salmon passage continued to be strong in the Kasilof River, reaching 173,000 fish through July 5, which was the second highest level of passage ever measured through that date.

At the 2014 board meeting, the *Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan* was modified to include what is commonly referred to as "paired restrictions" in the Kenai River sport fishery, Kenai River personal use fishery, and Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery. The paired restrictions were intended to slow down the harvest of king salmon in these fisheries during times of low abundance in the Kenai River. According to the modified management plan, if from July 1 through July 31, the projected inriver run of Kenai River late-run king salmon is less than 22,500 fish, the Kenai River king salmon sport fishery may be restricted to no bait, retention of king salmon may be restricted in the Kenai River personal use fishery and the set gillnet fishery may be restricted to no more than 36 hours of fishing time per week with regular Monday/Thursday 12-hour fishing periods no longer in effect. If retention of king salmon is prohibited in the sport fishery, the set gillnet fishery is restricted to no more than 12 hours of fishing time per week.

The 2014 Kenai River late-run king salmon forecast was for a total run of approximately 19,000 fish, which if realized, meant that according to the modified management plan both the inriver and set gillnet fisheries would require some level of harvest restrictions in order to meet the lower end of the SEG of 15,000–30,000 fish. Therefore, the late-run king salmon sport fishery in the Kenai River began the season on July 1 under a no-bait restriction and the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery was restricted to fishing no more than 36 hours per week without regular Monday/Thursday fishing periods.

During the management week of July 6–12, the entire Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery (Kenai, Kasilof, and East Foreland sections) was open only one day for a 12-hour fishing period on July 9. Set gillnetting in the Kasilof Section was allowed on July 7 and July 12 for 9 hours each day, with the July 12 fishing period restricted to within one-half mile of shore in an attempt to harvest Kasilof River sockeye salmon, while reducing the harvest of Kenai River king salmon. King salmon passage in the Kenai River through July 12 was below average, having reached approximately 2,600 fish, while the Kasilof River sockeye salmon passage estimate of 237,000 fish was the highest passage ever measured through that date.

King salmon passage into the Kenai River did not increase substantially during the management week of July 13–19; therefore, the set gillnet fishery was fished a limited number of hours. The Kasilof Section fished 9 hours on July 15 again restricted within one-half mile of shore. The entire Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery was again opened only one day, on July 17 for 12 hours. For this fishing period a gear restriction was enacted which required each permit holder to choose to fish either three set gillnets, each not more than 35 fathoms in length and 29 meshes in depth, or two set gillnets, each not more than 35 fathoms in length and 45 meshes in depth. Late in the management week, final escapement projections of Kenai River late-run king salmon revealed the minimum SEG may not be achieved without further harvest restrictions by all users. Thus, beginning on Saturday, July 19, the Kenai River king salmon sport fishery was further restricted to catch and release. As a result of this announcement, the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery was restricted to fishing no more than 12 hours per week, beginning July 19. Because of the imbalance of below average king salmon passage into the Kenai River and strong sockeye salmon passage into the Kasilof River, the Kasilof River Special Harvest Area (KRSHA) was opened beginning July 16. This area is not subject to the hourly fishing restrictions in either the king or sockeye salmon management plans if sockeye salmon escapement is projected to exceed 365,000 fish, which was the case with the Kasilof River. By the end of the week, Kasilof River sockeye salmon passage had reached more than 320,000 fish, while Kenai River sockeye salmon passage was approximately 400,000 fish. The KRSHA was opened to both set and drift gillnetting for a total of 46 hours from July 16–19, with approximately 66,000 sockeye salmon harvested during these four days.

The following week, July 20–26, resulted in only one opening for the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery on July 23. Continued low king salmon passage into the Kenai River resulted in a closure of the Kenai River sport fishery and the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery beginning on Saturday, July 26. To harvest the strong sockeye salmon run returning to the Kasilof River, the KRSHA was opened for 136 hours during the week, resulting in a total weekly harvest of 86,000 sockeye salmon and 211 king salmon. Sockeye salmon passage had reached 676,000 fish in the Kenai River and 387,000 fish in the Kasilof River. King salmon passage into the Kenai River began to improve moderately by the end of the week, but the cumulative estimate of approximately 10,400 fish through July 26 was not enough to keep open the sport and commercial fisheries that harvest this stock.

With the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery closed, the KRSHA continued to be used extensively to reduce sockeye salmon passage in the Kasilof River. During the management week of July 27–August 2, the KRSHA was opened for 122 hours, where approximately 37,000 sockeye and 190 king salmon were harvested. The total harvest in the KRSHA for the season was estimated at 189,000 sockeye and 560 king salmon. King salmon passage into the Kenai River improved enough that by the end of the week a projection of the final escapement exceeded the minimum of 16,500 fish that was needed in order to reopen the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery. On August 2, a 12-hour commercial fishing period was allowed in the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery. Sockeye salmon passage in the Kenai River had reached 974,000 fish, while the cumulative passage in the Kasilof River was approximately 428,000 fish. King salmon passage in the Kenai River for the week was about 4,500 fish, bringing the season total to nearly 15,000 fish.

The final week of the 2014 season for set gillnetting in the Upper Subdistrict started with a 12-hour fishing period on Monday, August 4. Based on changes the board made as to how the

one-percent rule in the Upper Subdistrict was to be calculated, the Kasilof Section closed for the season after the August 4 fishing period, as the sockeye salmon harvest from both the August 2 and August 4 fishing periods was less than one-percent of the season total harvest in the section. The Kenai and East Foreland sections were open for one additional 12-hour fishing period on Wednesday, August 6, ending the season for the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery. The season was closed due to the fact that all 36-hours available to the fishery in August, based on the newly modified *Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan* had been used.

The final Kenai River king salmon passage estimate for the 2014 season was approximately 16,670 fish, and after inriver mortality was subtracted, the final estimate of escapement was approximately 16,000 fish. The cumulative sockeye salmon passage estimate in the Kasilof River, which was enumerated through August 7, was nearly 440,000 fish[1]. In the Kenai River, a substantial pink salmon run provided numerous challenges to sockeye salmon sonar apportionment, but the final estimate of sockeye salmon passage, based on enumeration through August 12, was more than 1.52 million fish[1].

For the 2014 season approximately 392,000 sockeye salmon were harvested in the Kasilof Section (14 days fished), while 133,000 sockeye salmon were harvested in the Kenai/East Foreland Sections (6 days fished). When the KRSHA harvest was added to these sums, the total Upper Subdistrict sockeye salmon harvest was approximately 705,000 fish, which was the 2nd lowest harvest since 2001.

With the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery restricted during the 2014 season, the Central District drift gillnet fleet was used extensively to harvest Kenai and Kasilof River sockeye salmon. The board made substantive changes to the *Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan* which confined the drift fleet primarily to the east-side of the Central District during the latter half of July. In this region, the board created a new drift gillnet fishing area, the Anchor Point Section, that included those waters from the Ninilchik River south to the Anchor River (Figure 1). During the month of July, the drift fleet fished a total of 23 days as follows: one day in the regular Kasilof Section; four days in the Expanded Kenai/Kasilof sections; 11 days in the Expanded Kenai/Kasilof and Anchor Point sections; five days in Drift Area 1; and two days in all of the Central District (July 3rd and 7th). For the 2014 season, approximately 1.47 million sockeye salmon were harvested by the drift fleet, which represented 64% of the total UCI sockeye salmon harvest.

Western Subdistrict

The Western Subdistrict set gillnet fishery opened for regular periods by regulation on Monday, June 17. This fishery primarily targets sockeye salmon returning to the Crescent River. Since 1999, strong sockeye salmon escapements into Crescent Lake have resulted in that portion of the Western Subdistrict south of Redoubt Point being fished extensively in an attempt to keep escapements within the biological escapement goal (BEG) range. Even with an expanded fishery, from 1999–2012, the Crescent River sockeye salmon escapement goal was exceeded 11 times. In 2014 the Crescent River sonar program was discontinued. However, early in the season, sockeye

[1] Sonar estimate at river mile 19 on Kenai River and river mile 8 on Kasilof River; not escapement. Harvest upstream of sonar must be subtracted to estimate escapement. Sport harvest estimated from Statewide Harvest Survey; results for 2014 available spring of 2015 at the earliest.

salmon harvest data indicated the run to Crescent River was above average. Because of this information, the set gillnet fishery south of Redoubt Point was expanded to allow fishing from 6:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m. on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays each week from July 5 through August 5. Approximately 29,500 sockeye salmon were harvested in the Western Subdistrict in 2014.

Kustatan Subdistrict

The Kustatan Subdistrict includes those waters from the Drift River terminal to the Northern District boundary near the West Forelands. From 1993–2013, approximately 9 permit holders per year have reported harvest from this area. The majority of participation and harvest (more than 92% of the harvest) typically comes from the Big River sockeye salmon fishery, which is an early season fishery limited to one net per permit holder and occurs from June 1 through June 24. Approximately 2,200 sockeye salmon were harvested in the Kustatan Subdistrict in 2014, with nearly 1,800 of these caught during the Big River fishery.

Kalgin Island Subdistrict

The Kalgin Island Subdistrict opened for regular periods beginning June 26; however, the west side of Kalgin Island was open for commercial fishing on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from June 2 through June 23 as part of the Big River sockeye salmon fishery. Approximately 39,000 sockeye salmon were harvested from the Kalgin Island Subdistrict in 2014, with 8,600 of those fish taken during the Big River sockeye salmon fishery. The average annual sockeye salmon harvest on Kalgin Island during the previous 10 years was approximately 64,000 fish, with approximately 14,500 of those fish harvested during the early season Big River fishery. Based upon a video weir assessment of sockeye salmon escapement into Packers Lake, which projected a final escapement within the SEG range of 15,000–30,000 fish, an additional 12-hour fishing period was provided in the Kalgin Island Subdistrict on Wednesday, August 13. According to *5 AAC 21.370 Packers Creek Sockeye Salmon Management Plan*, for the purpose of harvesting Packers Creek sockeye salmon, extra fishing time in the Kalgin Island Subdistrict shall be limited to no more than one additional fishing period per week.

Northern District

Commercial fishing in the Northern District opened on June 2 for the directed king salmon fishery (see king salmon section below) and for regular periods beginning on June 26. Approximately 35,700 sockeye salmon were harvested in the Northern District in 2014, with about 1,400 of these fish harvested during the four king salmon fishery periods. The sockeye salmon harvest was 31% greater than the 2004–2013 average of 27,233 sockeye salmon, yet approximately 59% less than the 1966–2013 average of more than 86,000 fish.

COHO SALMON

The 2014 commercial harvest estimate of nearly 134,000 coho salmon was approximately 29% less than the recent 10-year (2004–2013) average annual harvest of approximately 189,000 fish (Table 3). However, coho salmon harvests were undoubtedly reduced by significant restrictions in the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery and modifications made to the *Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan*. At the 2014 board meeting changes to the drift management plan included restricting the drift fishery from July 16–31 on Kenai River sockeye salmon runs of 2.3–4.6 million fish to one day per week in Drift Area 1. All other fishing time was to occur in one or all of the Expanded Kenai, Expanded Kasilof, and Anchor Point sections (Figure 1). The

objective of the new drift gillnet restrictions was to pass coho salmon through the Central District to northern Cook Inlet drainages. In 2014, from July 16–31, the drift gillnet fleet did not fish a district-wide period and was only allowed to fish in Drift Area 1 twice during this time frame. The 2014 drift gillnet harvest of 75,000 coho salmon was 34% less than the recent 10-year average of approximately 113,000 fish.

In UCI, there are two coho salmon systems with escapement goals that are monitored inseason with weirs: Fish Creek and the Little Susitna River. The goal at Fish Creek is a SEG of 1,200-4,400 fish. Coho salmon escapement was enumerated at the weir from July 11 through September 1 and produced a final count of 10,283 fish. In the Little Susitna River, the goal is an SEG of 10,100–17,700 fish. The final escapement estimate in the Little Susitna River was approximately 24,200 fish. Finally, there is a coho salmon foot survey SEG of 450–700 fish at McRobert's Creek, which drains into Jim Creek, both located in the Knik River drainage. A foot survey conducted late in September found 122 coho salmon in the stream, which was below the SEG.

Based on an average price per pound of $0.90, the estimated exvessel value of the 2014 commercial coho salmon fishery was approximately $695,000, or 2.0% of the total exvessel value in Upper Cook Inlet. This was approximately 6% higher than the recent 10-year (2004-2013) exvessel value of $656,000 for coho salmon in UCI.

PINK SALMON

Pink salmon runs in UCI are even-year dominant, with odd-year average annual harvests typically less than one-sixth of even-year harvests. The 2014 UCI commercial harvest of pink salmon was estimated to be approximately 632,000 fish, which was 75% greater than the average annual harvest of nearly 361,000 fish from the previous 10-years of even-year harvests (Table 3). The pink salmon harvest would have been larger had the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery fished a more regular schedule. While pink salmon escapements are not specifically monitored in UCI, based on commercial harvest data, the 2014 run appears to have been very strong and very early in run timing. Using an average weight of 3.7 lbs per fish and an average price of $0.25/lb, the estimated exvessel value for the 2014 pink salmon harvest was $581,000, or 1.7% of the total exvessel value.

CHUM SALMON

The 2014 harvest of approximately 115,000 chum salmon was about 8% below the previous 10-year average annual harvest of nearly 126,000 fish (Table 3). There is only one chum salmon escapement goal in UCI, which is an SEG of 3,800–8,400 fish in Clearwater Creek, the major tributary that drains into Chinitna Bay. Escapement is monitored via aerial survey. Due to inclement weather, a survey was not flown in 2014 until August 25. An estimate of 3,510 chum salmon were observed during the survey, but the observer noted that conditions were poor for viewing fish and numerous carcasses (spawned out) were documented, indicating that the peak of the run had likely occurred prior to the survey. Because these data showed the chum salmon run to be nearly complete in the Clearwater Creek drainage, Chinitna Bay was opened to drift gillnetting beginning Friday, August 29. Two 12-hour fishing periods per week were allowed, one on Tuesdays and one on Fridays. The total exvessel value of the 2014 chum salmon commercial fishery was approximately $434,000 or 1.2% of the total exvessel value.

KING SALMON

In UCI, there are two commercial fisheries where the majority of king salmon are harvested: the set gillnet fisheries in the Northern District and in the Upper Subdistrict of the Central District. King salmon runs were again expected to be below average in watersheds throughout Southcentral Alaska during the 2014 season. Therefore, it was anticipated that restrictions to both sport and commercial fisheries would be required to ensure that escapement objectives were achieved. In the Northern District, many king salmon stocks were classified as stocks of management concern by the board in 2011. An action plan was developed which aimed to reduce king salmon harvest in both sport and commercial fisheries. In the commercial fishery, beginning in 2011, that portion of the General Subdistrict of the Northern District, from approximately one and one-half miles south of Tyonek north to the Susitna River was closed to fishing during the directed king salmon fishery. In both the 2012 and 2013 commercial fishing seasons, the department determined that additional restrictions were necessary to further reduce king salmon commercial harvest. These additional restrictions included closing the first Monday fishing period of the season and reducing time in the remaining fishing periods from 12-hours to 6-hours. This same strategy was followed in 2014. The first fishing period of the year, which was scheduled for Monday, May 26, was closed and the remaining four fishing periods were reduced to 6-hours by emergency order. However, the department determined during the season that the Deshka River king salmon escapement goal would be achieved, and as a result, the use of bait and multiple hooks was allowed back into the sport fishery beginning Saturday, June 14. In response to this, the last two setnet fishing periods, those on June 16 and June 23, were returned to 12-hours in duration. The estimated king salmon harvest in the Northern District directed fishery was approximately 1,412 fish, or about 39% less than the previous 10-year average annual harvest of 2,313 fish.

The Deshka River is the primary system in northern Cook Inlet where king salmon escapement has been monitored inseason with a weir. The 2014 Deshka River king salmon escapement estimate of 16,335 fish was within the escapement goal range of 13,000–28,000 fish.

As a result of below average runs of king salmon to the Kenai River the past few years, the *Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan* was substantially modified at the 2014 UCI finfish board meeting (please see the sockeye salmon section of this document for a description of restrictive actions taken in the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery to conserve Kenai River king salmon).

The 2014 Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery total king salmon harvest was estimated to be 1,506 fish. This does not include king salmon harvested in the KRSHA, which was open for part or all of 17 different days from July 16 to August 2. Approximately 549 king salmon were harvested by the set gillnet fishery in the KRSHA, with 11 additional kings harvested by drifters in this area. Thus, the 2014 total king salmon harvest by setnetters in the Upper Subdistrict was 2,055 fish. The stock composition of the 2014 harvest will not be known until genetic samples collected during the fishery are processed by the Department's Gene Conservation Laboratory. As noted in the sockeye salmon section of this document, the 2014 Kenai River late-run king salmon escapement estimate was approximately 16,000 fish; the SEG for this stock is 15,000–30,000.

In all of UCI, approximately 4,331 king salmon were harvested in 2014, which was about 69% less than the previous 10-year (2004–2013) average annual harvest of 14,140 fish (Table 3). Using a

price of $2.80 per pound for king salmon, the estimated exvessel value of the 2014 harvest was $139,000. This value is approximately 0.4% of the total UCI commercial fishery.

Table 3.–Upper Cook Inlet commercial salmon harvest by species, 1966–2014.

Year	King	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1966	8,544	1,852,114	289,837	2,005,745	532,756	4,688,996
1967	7,859	1,380,062	177,729	32,229	296,837	1,894,716
1968	4,536	1,104,896	468,160	2,276,993	1,107,903	4,962,488
1969	12,386	691,815	100,684	32,499	267,686	1,105,070
1970	8,336	732,572	275,205	814,760	750,774	2,581,647
1971	19,765	636,289	100,362	35,590	323,945	1,115,951
1972	16,086	879,811	80,896	628,566	626,414	2,231,773
1973	5,194	670,098	104,420	326,184	667,573	1,773,469
1974	6,596	497,185	200,125	483,730	396,840	1,584,476
1975	4,787	684,751	227,376	336,330	951,588	2,204,832
1976	10,865	1,664,149	208,663	1,256,728	469,180	3,609,585
1977	14,790	2,052,291	192,593	553,855	1,233,436	4,046,965
1978	17,299	2,621,421	219,193	1,688,442	571,779	5,118,134
1979	13,738	924,406	265,164	72,980	649,758	1,926,046
1980	13,798	1,573,588	271,416	1,786,421	387,815	4,033,038
1981	12,240	1,439,262	484,405	127,143	831,977	2,895,027
1982	20,870	3,259,864	792,224	790,644	1,432,940	6,296,542
1983	20,634	5,049,733	516,322	70,327	1,114,858	6,771,874
1984	10,062	2,106,714	449,993	617,452	680,726	3,864,947
1985	24,088	4,060,429	667,213	87,828	772,849	5,612,407
1986	39,254	4,791,562	757,319	1,300,939	1,134,817	8,023,891
1987	39,440	9,469,248	449,479	109,389	348,937	10,416,493
1988	29,080	6,843,833	560,948	471,076	710,615	8,615,552
1989	26,737	5,011,124	339,818	67,441	122,051	5,567,171
1990	16,105	3,604,259	501,643	603,434	351,123	5,076,564
1991	13,542	2,178,331	426,487	14,663	280,223	2,913,246
1992	17,171	9,108,353	468,930	695,861	274,303	10,564,618
1993	18,871	4,755,329	306,882	100,934	122,770	5,304,786
1994	19,962	3,565,586	583,793	523,434	303,177	4,995,952

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Table 3.–Page 2 of 2.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1995	17,893	2,952,096	447,130	133,578	529,428	4,080,125
1996	14,306	3,888,922	321,668	242,911	156,520	4,624,327
1997	13,292	4,176,995	152,408	70,945	103,036	4,516,403
1998	8,124	1,219,517	160,688	551,737	95,704	2,034,940
1999	14,383	2,680,518	126,105	16,176	174,554	3,011,516
2000	7,350	1,322,482	236,871	146,482	127,069	1,840,254
2001	9,295	1,826,851	113,311	72,560	84,494	2,106,492
2002	12,714	2,773,118	246,281	446,960	237,949	3,717,022
2003	18,503	3,476,161	101,756	48,789	120,767	3,765,976
2004	26,922	4,927,084	311,058	357,939	146,165	5,769,168
2005	27,667	5,238,699	224,657	48,419	69,740	5,609,182
2006	18,029	2,192,730	177,853	404,111	64,033	2,856,756
2007	17,625	3,316,779	177,339	147,020	77,240	3,736,003
2008	13,333	2,380,135	171,869	169,368	50,315	2,785,020
2009	8,750	2,045,794	153,210	214,321	82,811	2,504,886
2010	9,900	2,828,342	207,350	292,706	228,863	3,567,161
2011	11,248	5,277,995	95,291	34,123	129,407	5,548,064
2012	2,526	3,133,803	106,775	469,598	269,733	3,982,435
2013	5,398	2,683,224	260,963	48,275	139,365	3,137,225
2014[a]	4,331	2,291,725	134,232	632,289	115,094	3,177,671
1966-2013 Avg	15,206	2,948,987	297,510	454,747	429,232	4,145,663
2004-2013 Avg	14,140	3,402,416	188,637	218,588	125,767	3,949,590

[a] 2014 data are preliminary.

Table 4.–Upper Cook Inlet sockeye salmon enumeration by watershed and date, 2014.

	Kenai River		Kasilof River		Fish Creek		Chelatna Lake		Judd Lake		Larson Lake	
Date	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum
15-Jun			7,587	7,587								
16-Jun			6,352	13,939								
17-Jun			7211	21,150								
18-Jun			13296	34,446								
19-Jun			17,850	52,296								
20-Jun			16,206	68,502								
21-Jun			9,720	78,222								
22-Jun			7,830	86,052								
23-Jun			7,554	93,606								
24-Jun			3,887	97,493								
25-Jun			10,620	108,113								
26-Jun			19,794	127,907								
27-Jun			4,050	131,957								
28-Jun			4,194	136,151								
29-Jun			2,652	138,803								
30-Jun			7,256	146,059								
1-Jul	10,392	10,392	3,096	149,155								
2-Jul	9,240	19,632	6,810	155,965								
3-Jul	10,794	30,426	6,606	162,571								
4-Jul	9,288	39,714	3,174	165,745								
5-Jul	11,574	51,288	7,440	173,185								
6-Jul	29,490	80,778	10,140	183,325								
7-Jul	29,052	109,830	11,334	194,659	0	0						
8-Jul	16,872	126,702	6,810	201,469	158	158						
9-Jul	24,201	150,903	11,052	212,521	0	158						
10-Jul	20,312	171,215	4,560	217,081	0	158					0	0

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Table 4.–Page 2 of 4.

	Kenai River		Kasilof River		Fish Creek		Chelatna Lake		Judd Lake		Larson Lake	
Date	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum
11-Jul	12,606	183,821	10,386	227,467	949	1,107					0	0
12-Jul	23,779	207,600	9,540	237,007	25	1,132					0	0
13-Jul	31,889	239,489	4,318	241,325	611	1,743					0	0
14-Jul	23,118	262,607	8,310	249,635	798	2,541					0	0
15-Jul	23,863	286,470	17,310	266,945	1,129	3,670					0	0
16-Jul	20,934	307,404	12,282	279,227	532	4,202	0	0	0	0	0	0
17-Jul	33,144	340,548	10,566	289,793	658	4,860	10	10	0	0	0	0
18-Jul	39,024	379,572	21,720	311,513	1,599	6,459	88	98	0	0	89	89
19-Jul	16,608	396,180	10,410	321,923	1,663	8,122	145	243	6	6	91	180
20-Jul	34,104	430,284	9,762	331,685	3,287	11,409	147	390	14	20	433	613
21-Jul	63,954	494,238	16,926	348,611	3,797	15,206	488	878	13	33	111	724
22-Jul	44,241	538,479	8,310	356,921	5,011	20,217	754	1,632	19	52	6	730
23-Jul	37,492	575,971	9,246	366,167	3,733	23,950	957	2,589	62	114	799	1,529
24-Jul	37,812	613,783	9,649	375,816	2,898	26,848	1,286	3,875	293	407	48	1,577
25-Jul	29,844	643,627	5,712	381,528	943	27,791	1,686	5,561	662	1069	1,106	2,683
26-Jul	32,013	675,640	5,194	386,722	235	28,026	2,506	8,067	913	1,982	543	3,226
27-Jul	22,073	697,713	4,218	390,940	1,029	29,055	1,982	10,049	713	2,695	539	3,765
28-Jul	31,590	729,302	4,411	395,351	220	29,275	2,206	12,255	1,281	3,976	1,000	4,765
29-Jul	38,565	767,868	6,462	401,813	349	29,624	1,586	13,841	1,838	5,814	120	4,885
30-Jul	58,024	825,892	5,340	407,153	1,574	31,198	1,644	15,485	1,744	7,558	268	5,153
31-Jul	66,786	892,678	10,110	417,263	550	31,748	1,365	16,850	1,459	9,017	1,353	6,506
1-Aug	35,535	928,213	7,037	424,300	1,322	33,070	905	17,755	1,812	10,829	244	6,750
2-Aug	33,971	962,184	4,022	428,322	1,177	34,247	963	18,718	1,221	12,050	748	7,498

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Table 4.–Page 3 of 4.

	Kenai River		Kasilof River		Fish Creek		Chelatna Lake		Judd Lake		Larson Lake	
Date	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum
3-Aug	50,791	1,012,975	1,422	429,744	605	34,852	986	19,704	1,309	13,359	53	7,551
4-Aug	54,803	1,067,778	3,199	432,943	1185	36,037	758	20,462	884	14,243	51	7,602
5-Aug	112,175	1,179,953	1,954	434,897	1,818	37,855	795	21,257	1044	15,287	1,277	8,879
6-Aug	63,682	1,243,635	2,990	437,887	1803	39,658	826	22,083	1638	16,925	123	9,002
7-Aug	58,124	1,301,759	2,090	439,977	622	40,280	575	22,658	637	17,562	479	9,481
8-Aug	55,101	1,356,860			219	40,499	801	23,459	571	18,133	261	9,742
9-Aug	53,381	1,410,241			603	41,102	570	24,029	726	18,859	176	9,918
10-Aug	58,086	1,468,327			471	41,573	481	24,510	658	19,517	198	10,116
11-Aug	30,430	1,498,757			314	41,887	328	24,838	767	20,284	668	10,784
12-Aug	15,417	1,514,174			224	42,111	258	25,096	303	20,587	227	11,011
13-Aug	4,484	1,518,658			353	42,464	214	25,310	791	21,378	78	11,089
14-Aug	6,048	1,524,706			293	42,757	274	25,584	268	21,646	166	11,255
15-Aug					189	42,946	187	25,771	219	21,865	201	11,456
16-Aug					164	43,110	222	25,993	126	21,991	158	11,614
17-Aug					45	43,155	219	26,212	200	22,191	110	11,724
18-Aug					251	43,406	75	26,287	38	22,229	71	11,795
19-Aug					94	43,500					156	11,951
20-Aug					94	43,594					89	12,040
21-Aug					58	43,652					132	12,172
22-Aug					36	43,688					120	12,292
23-Aug					24	43,712					76	12,368
24-Aug					9	43,721					62	12,430
25-Aug					50	43,771						
26-Aug					24	43,795						
27-Aug					48	43,843						
28-Aug					8	43,851						

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Table 4.–Page 4 of 4.

	Kenai River		Kasilof River		Fish Creek		Chelatna Lake		Judd Lake		Larson Lake	
Date	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum
29-Aug					33	43,884						
30-Aug					1	43,885						
31-Aug					6	43,891						
1-Sep					1	43,892						
2-Sep					0	43,892						
3-Sep					3	43,895						
4-Sep					0	43,895						
5-Sep					9	43,904						
6-Sep					7	43,911						
7-Sep					3	43,914						
8-Sep					0	43,914						
9-Sep					0	43,914						
10-Sep					0	43,914						
11-Sep					1	43,915						
12-Sep												
13-Sep												

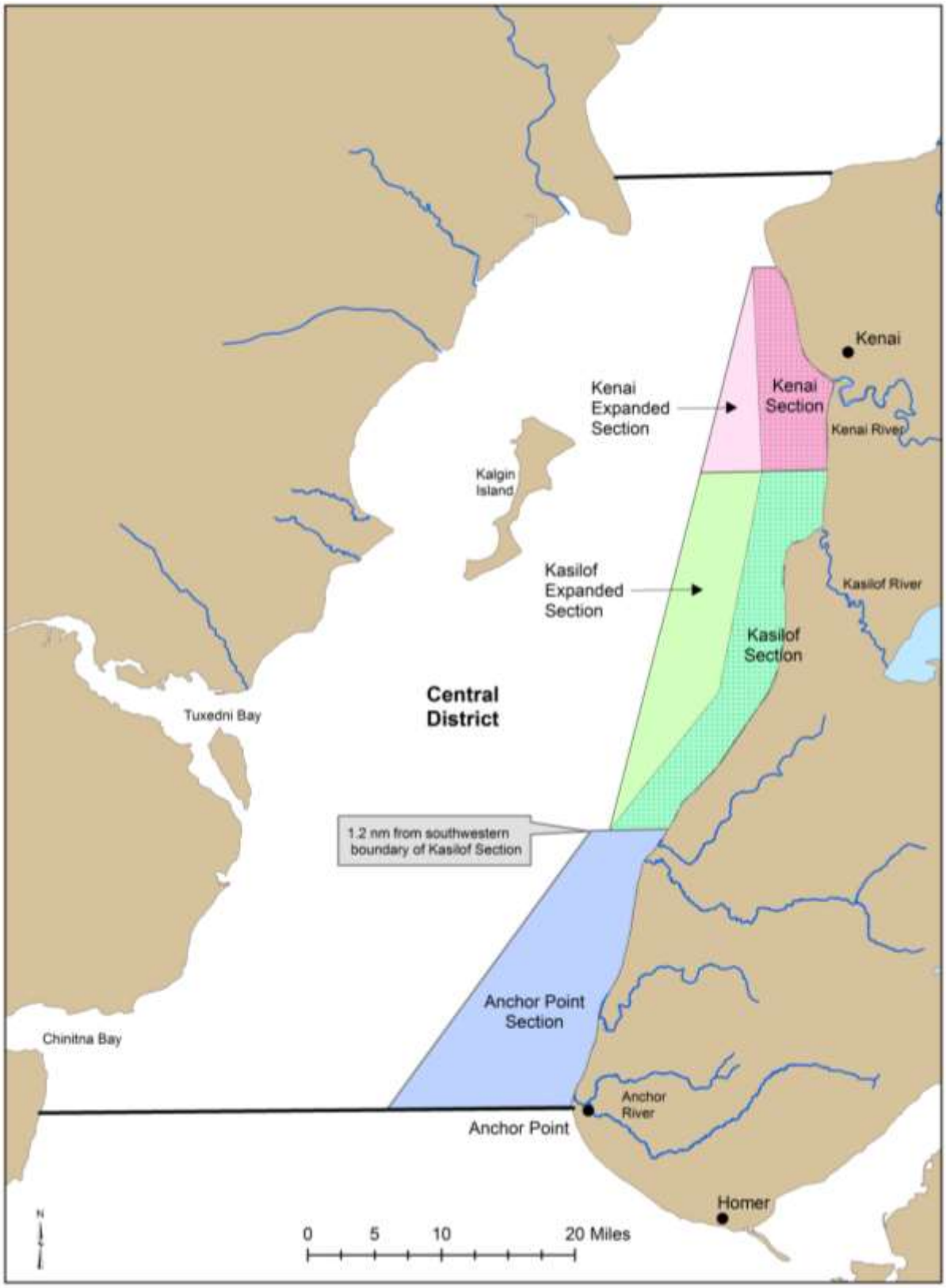

Figure 1.–Map of drift gillnet "corridor" boundaries, including the Kenai and Kasilof sections, Expanded Kenai and Expanded Kasilof sections, and the Anchor Point Section.