

# ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

## DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

### NEWS RELEASE



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#### **2012 UPPER COOK INLET COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHERY SEASON SUMMARY**

The 2012 Upper Cook Inlet (UCI) commercial harvest of 4.0 million salmon ranks as the 9<sup>th</sup> largest overall harvest in the past 20 years (Table 3). The estimated exvessel value of the 2012 harvest was approximately \$34.2 million, ranking it as the 11<sup>th</sup> highest value in the UCI commercial fishery since 1960, and the 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 77% of the exvessel value in the commercial fishery since 1960, and nearly 92% of the total value during the past 20 years. Currently, there are eight sockeye salmon escapement goals established 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, those being Judd and Chelatna Lakes in the Yentna River drainage and Larson Lake in the mainstem Susitna River drainage. Sockeye salmon escapement into Packers Lake was enumerated in 2012 using remote video technology. Unfortunately, a lack of solar radiation caused the video hardware to be under-powered, resulting in an incomplete escapement estimate. For the 2012 season, three of seven sockeye salmon goals fell within their established escapement goal range, while two exceeded and two fell below their goal objectives (Tables 1 and 4).

Table 1.—Upper Cook Inlet sockeye salmon goals and escapement, 2012.

System	2012 Inriver Estimate	Lower Goal	Upper Goal
Crescent River	58,838	30,000	70,000
Fish Creek	18,813	20,000	70,000
Kasilof River	374,523	160,000	340,000 <sup>a</sup>
Kenai River	1,581,555	1,100,000	1,350,000
Larson Lake	16,708	15,000	50,000
Chelatna Lake	36,577	20,000	65,000
Judd Lake	18,303	25,000	55,000
Packers Creek	Na	15,000	30,000

<sup>a</sup> The Kasilof River Biological Escapement Goal (BEG) is 160,000 to 340,000; the Optimum Escapement Goal (OEG) was modified in 2011 to 160,000 to 390,000 fish; the Kasilof River OEG was established to aid in achieving the lower end of the Kenai River goal.

## SOCKEYE SALMON

The 2012 UCI preseason forecast projected a total run of 6.2 million sockeye salmon, with a harvest estimate (sport, personal use and commercial) of 4.4 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 forecast to be 4.0 million sockeye salmon.

For most of UCI, the general season for set gillnetting begins on the first Monday or Thursday on or after June 25, while drift gillnetting begins on or after June 19. In 2012, there was a significant departure from the traditional fishing schedule in the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery due to very weak Chinook salmon runs throughout UCI (see Chinook salmon section below).

From the onset of the season, a strategy was implemented in the set gillnet fishery with intent to avoid possible closure of the fishery later in July due to inadequate Chinook salmon escapement. This strategy included closing the first three scheduled fishing periods (June 25, 28 and July 2) in the Kasilof Section, which was done primarily to reduce harvest rates on Kenai and Kasilof river late-run Chinook salmon. Two fishing periods with set gillnets were provided in the Kasilof Section on July 3 and July 5, resulting in small catches of both Chinook and sockeye salmon. The Kenai and East Forelands Sections set gillnet fisheries were scheduled to open on Monday, July 9, but weak Chinook salmon passage estimates in the Kenai River resulted in closures of the regular fishing periods on July 9 and 12 in all of the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery. The regularly scheduled fishing period on Monday, July 16, was allowed, with approximately 67,000 sockeye and 265 Chinook salmon harvested in the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery. Three days later, on July 19, the Kenai River late-run Chinook salmon sport fishery was closed due to low escapement, and per the *Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan*, the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery was also closed.

By regulation, the Chinook salmon sport fishery in the Kenai River is complete on July 31. Thus, on August 1, the river reopened to sport fishing, albeit bait was not allowed, in order to reduce incidental catch and release mortality of Chinook salmon. Estimates of Chinook salmon passage into the Kenai River eventually reached levels where reopening the Upper Subdistrict to regular commercial fishing periods was allowed. Three regularly scheduled fishing periods were opened on August 6, 9, and 13, as well as one fishing period on Sunday, August 12, which was provided as part of the new *Cook Inlet Pink Salmon Management Plan*. For the 2012 season, a total of 7 fishing periods were provided to the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery, with a total harvest of approximately 95,000 sockeye salmon. This was the lowest harvest in this fishery since 1966.

With the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery restricted or closed for most of the 2012 season, the Central District drift gillnet fleet became the primary harvester of Kenai and Kasilof river sockeye salmon. During the month of July, the drift fleet was fished a total of 21 days, as follows: one day in the Kasilof Section; 10 days in the expanded corridor; four days in Drift Area 1 and the regular or expanded corridor; two days in Drift Area 1 and 2; and four days in all of the Central District. Approximately 2.9 million sockeye salmon were harvested by the drift fleet in 2012. This accounted for more than 93% of the total UCI sockeye salmon harvest of 3.1 million fish.

The total sockeye salmon run to UCI in 2012 was estimated to be 6.4 million fish, which was 3% more than forecast (Table 2). Based on Offshore Test Fish data, the run was one day early. Runs to the Crescent, Kasilof, and Kenai rivers were better than forecast, while sockeye salmon runs to Fish Creek, the Susitna River and minor systems all returned at less than forecast. The UCI commercial harvest of 3.1 million sockeye salmon was approximately 9% less than the

preseason forecast harvest estimate of 3.4 million fish, but nearly identical to the average annual harvest during the previous 10 years.

Table 2.—UCI sockeye salmon forecast versus actual run by river system in 2012.

System	Forecast	Actual	Difference
Crescent River	81,000	91,000	12%
Fish Creek	84,000	32,000	-62%
Kasilof River	754,000	777,000	3%
Kenai River	4,026,000	4,472,000	11%
Susitna River	443,000	308,000	-30%
Minor Systems	808,000	682,000	-16%
Overall Total	6,196,000	6,362,000	3%

Sockeye salmon prices varied during the season, but based on an estimated average price of \$1.50 per pound, the total exvessel value from the 2012 UCI sockeye salmon harvest was approximately \$31.8 million, which was 92.9% of the total UCI exvessel value.

## COHO SALMON

The 2012 commercial harvest estimate of 103,000 coho salmon was the 43<sup>rd</sup> smallest harvest since 1966 (n=47 years) and was approximately 45% lower than the recent 10-year average annual harvest of approximately 187,000 fish (Table 3). Reduced commercial harvest of coho salmon in 2012 can partly be attributed to restrictions in fishing areas put in regulation by the Alaska Board of Fisheries (board) to reduce the drift fleet coho salmon harvest, but were more likely the result of a below average coho salmon run to many parts of UCI.

Beginning on Friday, August 10, the Division of Sport Fish prohibited fishing for coho salmon in all waters of the Little Susitna River from its confluence with Cook Inlet upstream to the Parks Highway. Subsequently, on August 17, sport fishing for coho salmon was prohibited in all waters of the Knik Arm Management Area, excluding the Eklutna Tailrace. Restrictive actions were also taken in the commercial fishery in order to reduce harvest of northern bound coho salmon. The set gillnet fishery in the General Subdistrict of the Northern District was closed by Emergency Order (EO) on August 9 and 13. When coho salmon escapement did not improve in the Little Susitna River, all of the Northern District commercial set gillnet fishery was closed for the remainder of the 2012 season, beginning on August 16. In the drift gillnet fishery, 4 of the 6 district-wide drift gillnet fishing periods from July 16 through August 2 were restricted to either Drift Area 1 (2 periods) or Drift Areas 1 and 2 (2 periods) to reduce harvest of northern bound coho salmon.

Coho salmon escapement goals in UCI currently exist only at the Little Susitna River and at Fish Creek. In 2012, the estimated escapement in the Little Susitna River of 6,770 fish was more than 3,300 fish below the lower end of the SEG range of 10,100–17,700 fish. At the 2011 board meeting, the Fish Creek coho salmon SEG of 1,200–4,400 was reinstated. The 2012 Fish Creek coho salmon escapement estimate was 1,237 fish, or just slightly above the minimum objective.

The estimated exvessel value of coho salmon in the 2012 commercial fishery was approximately \$478,000, or 1.4 % of the total exvessel value in Upper Cook Inlet.

## **PINK SALMON**

The UCI commercial harvest of pink salmon in 2012 was estimated to be approximately 472,000 fish, which is 41% higher than the average annual harvest of 334,000 fish from the previous 10-years of even-year harvests (Table 3). Pink salmon escapements are not specifically monitored in UCI; however, it appears that escapements in many river systems in 2012 were very good. The estimated average price per pound paid for pink salmon was approximately \$0.35, resulting in an exvessel value for this species of \$600,000, or 1.8 % of the total exvessel value.

## **CHUM SALMON**

The 2012 harvest of nearly 279,000 chum salmon was more than 130% above the previous 10-year average annual harvest of 121,000 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 multiple aerial surveys. Approximately 5,300 chum salmon were observed during an August 25 survey flight. The exvessel value of chum salmon in the 2012 commercial fishery was approximately \$1.24 million, or 3.6% of the total exvessel value, which represents the highest proportion by chum salmon to the UCI commercial exvessel value since 1995.

## **CHINOOK SALMON**

In UCI, the two fisheries where Chinook salmon are commercially harvested in appreciable numbers occur via set gillnets in the Northern District and the Upper Subdistrict of the Central District. In 2012, Chinook salmon early runs were very weak throughout all of southcentral Alaska, resulting in restrictions and closures to many sport fisheries. These conservation actions presented some unique challenges to management of the commercial fisheries that harvest both early and late-run Chinook salmon stocks. At the 2011 board meeting, many Chinook salmon runs in the Northern District were found to be stocks of management concern. An action plan was developed which aimed to reduce Chinook salmon harvest in both sport and commercial fisheries. In the commercial fishery, that portion of the General Subdistrict of the Northern District, from approximately three miles south of Tyonek north to the Susitna River was closed to fishing for the entire 2011 directed Chinook salmon fishery. Prior to the 2012 fishing season, the department determined that additional restrictions were necessary to further reduce Chinook salmon commercial harvest. By EO, all fishing periods during the 2012 Northern District Chinook salmon fishery were reduced in duration from 12 hours to 6 hours per period. The estimated Chinook salmon harvest in the Northern District directed fishery was approximately 1,037 fish, or about 57% less than the previous 10-year average annual harvest of 2,389 fish.

The Deshka River is the only system in northern Cook Inlet where Chinook salmon escapement is monitored inseason with a weir. The 2012 Deshka River Chinook salmon escapement estimate of 14,088 fish was approximately 48% less than the previous 10-year average annual escapement of more than 27,000 fish. The escapement goal at the Deshka River is an SEG of 13,000 to 28,000 fish, and although this goal was met in 2012, closures and restrictions to both sport and commercial fisheries were needed to ensure the goal was achieved.

Both early and late-run Kenai River Chinook salmon runs for the past few years have been characterized as below average. At the 2011 board meeting, the Division of Sport Fish notified the board and all user groups that the standard target-strength sonar estimate of passage would no longer be used as the primary method of enumerating Chinook salmon escapement in the Kenai

River. Instead, the department would rely on a number of “indices” of Chinook salmon abundance, as they transitioned to the new DIDSON-based system.

As stated in the sockeye salmon section of this summary, many of the 2012 early returning Chinook salmon runs in UCI were weak, resulting in restrictions and closures to most of the sport fisheries harvesting these stocks. In response to the poor performance of early-run Chinook salmon stocks, the late-run Chinook salmon sport fishery in the Kenai River, which begins on July 1, was prosecuted beginning with a no-bait restriction. In the commercial set gillnet fishery, unprecedented restrictions were implemented in the Upper Subdistrict in order to reduce harvest of Chinook salmon in late June and early July. The intent of these actions was to increase Chinook salmon escapement in the Kenai River in early July so that later in the month, when sockeye salmon are typically present in large numbers, the set gillnet fishery could be opened.

Restrictive actions included closing the set gillnet fishery for the first three periods of the year. Unfortunately, both the indices of abundance and the DIDSON-based Chinook salmon passage estimates in the Kenai River continued to lag during the early to mid part of July, eventually forcing a closure of the Kenai River sport fishery on July 19. This in turn triggered a closure of the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery. Chinook salmon cumulative passage estimates did improve enough in August to allow the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery to reopen for three regular fishing periods beginning on August 6. One additional fishing period was provided on August 12, as part of the new pink salmon management plan. The estimated Chinook salmon harvest in the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery of 584 fish was the smallest harvest in this fishery since 1966, and was approximately 95% less than the previous 10-year average annual harvest of nearly 12,000 fish. In the Kenai River, the final DIDSON-based estimate of Chinook salmon passage was 21,817 fish. It is unknown how this number relates specifically to the minimum escapement goal of 17,800 Chinook salmon, previously measured with target strength sonar.

In all of UCI, approximately 2,358 Chinook salmon were harvested in 2012, which was about 85% less than the 1966–2011 average annual harvest of 15,700 fish (Table 3). In 2012, the estimated exvessel value of \$98,000 for Chinook salmon was approximately 0.3% of the total UCI commercial fishery.

Table 3.—Upper Cook Inlet commercial salmon harvest by species, 1966–2012.

Year	Chinook	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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Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1995	17,893	2,951,827	446,954	133,575	529,422	4,079,671
1996	14,306	3,888,922	321,668	242,911	156,501	4,624,308
1997	13,292	4,176,738	152,404	70,933	103,036	4,516,403
1998	8,124	1,219,242	160,660	551,260	95,654	2,034,940
1999	14,383	2,680,510	125,908	16,174	174,541	3,011,516
2000	7,350	1,322,482	236,871	146,482	127,069	1,840,254
2001	9,295	1,826,833	113,311	72,559	84,494	2,106,492
2002	12,714	2,773,118	246,281	446,960	237,949	3,717,022
2003	18,490	3,476,159	101,756	48,789	120,767	3,765,961
2004	26,922	4,926,220	311,056	357,939	146,164	5,768,301
2005	28,171	5,238,168	224,657	48,419	69,740	5,609,155
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	9,901	2,828,367	207,256	292,672	228,670	3,566,866
2011	11,248	5,277,440	95,276	34,030	129,202	5,547,196
2012 <sup>a</sup>	2,358	3,093,825	103,452	471,468	278,938	3,950,041
1966-2011 Avg	15,706	2,950,675	302,426	463,242	438,984	4,171,033
2002-2011 Avg	16,518	3,445,491	186,655	216,363	120,689	3,985,717

<sup>a</sup> 2012 data preliminary.

Table 4.--Upper Cook Inlet sockeye salmon enumeration by watershed and date, 2012.

Date	Kenai River		Kasilof River		Crescent River		Fish Creek		Chelatna Lake		Judd Lake		Larson Lake	
	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum
15-Jun			2,658	2,658										
16-Jun			672	3,330										
17-Jun			672	4,002										
18-Jun			1,434	5,436										
19-Jun			1,974	7,410										
20-Jun			2,598	10,008										
21-Jun			3,552	13,560										
22-Jun			2,382	15,942										
23-Jun			2,310	18,252										
24-Jun			3,414	21,666	191	191								
25-Jun			2,898	24,564	189	380								
26-Jun			3,714	28,278	424	804								
27-Jun			6,492	34,770	153	957								
28-Jun			8,700	43,470	1,642	2,599								
29-Jun			5,190	48,660	4,709	7,308								
30-Jun			6,840	55,500	2,001	9,309								
1-Jul	3,970	3,970	5,610	61,110	7,407	16,716								
2-Jul	8,970	12,940	5,904	67,014	3,463	20,179								
3-Jul	7,067	20,007	5,100	72,114	2,112	22,291								
4-Jul	5,514	25,521	1,302	73,416	625	22,916								
5-Jul	4,913	30,434	1,776	75,192	1,283	24,199								
6-Jul	3,426	33,860	630	75,822	3,003	27,202								
7-Jul	3,648	37,508	2,154	77,976	4,132	31,334								
8-Jul	5,466	42,974	2,772	80,748	2,351	33,685								
9-Jul	6,470	49,444	2,952	83,700	851	34,536								
10-Jul	6,774	56,218	4,026	87,726	644	35,180								

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Date	Kenai River		Kasilof River		Crescent River		Fish Creek		Chelatna Lake		Judd Lake		Larson Lake	
	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum
11-Jul	12,054	68,272	3,228	90,954	649	35,829								
12-Jul	9,726	77,998	2,736	93,690	680	36,509								
13-Jul	10,548	88,546	4,224	97,914	841	37,350								
14-Jul	20,214	108,760	6,612	104,526	1,844	39,194								
15-Jul	119,274	228,034	25,146	129,672	1,073	40,267								
16-Jul	196,356	424,390	29,100	158,772	1,630	41,897								
17-Jul	72,726	497,116	3,030	161,802	963	42,860	262	262						
18-Jul	31,606	528,722	7,824	169,626	643	43,503	35	297						
19-Jul	28,722	557,444	7,416	177,042	1,240	44,743	548	845						
20-Jul	40,230	597,674	12,756	189,798	2,450	47,193	638	1,483					128	138
21-Jul	97,914	695,588	29,262	219,060	4,024	51,217	1,106	2,589					775	913
22-Jul	110,898	806,486	19,278	238,338	972	52,189	1,842	4,431					939	1,852
23-Jul	88,255	894,741	6,264	244,602	1,875	54,064	1,260	5,691	5,087	5,087			189	2,041
24-Jul	51,222	945,963	7,098	251,700	1,814	55,878	1,401	7,092	2,940	8,027			231	2,272
25-Jul	61,420	1,007,383	26,598	278,298	817	56,695	249	7,341	10	8,037	1	1	273	2,545
26-Jul	61,812	1,069,195	20,890	299,188	487	57,182	2,987	10,328	2,036	10,073	18	19	834	3,379
27-Jul	65,250	1,134,445	18,312	317,500	544	57,726	1,120	11,448	3,307	13,380	966	985	582	3,961
28-Jul	63,438	1,197,883	9,655	327,155	574	58,300	1,584	13,032	2,182	15,562	840	1,825	701	4,662
29-Jul	69,870	1,267,753	7,152	334,307	538	58,838	820	13,852	2,980	18,542	516	2,341	1,481	6,143
30-Jul	43,494	1,311,247	5,844	340,151			349	14,201	2,069	20,611	1,926	4,267	1,380	7,523
31-Jul	40,920	1,352,167	5,316	345,467			127	14,328	2,173	22,784	927	5,194	810	8,333
1-Aug	24,876	1,377,043	4,332	349,799			114	14,442	2,054	24,838	499	5,693	2,198	10,531
2-Aug	25,284	1,402,327	3,420	353,219			2,575	17,017	2,645	27,483	1,873	7,566	1,389	11,920

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Date	Kenai River		Kasilof River		Crescent River		Fish Creek		Chelatna Lake		Judd Lake		Larson Lake	
	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum
3-Aug	18,102	1,420,429	3,024	356,243			78	17,095	1,104	28,587	1,070	8,636	830	12,750
4-Aug	16,908	1,437,337	3,450	359,693			456	17,551	606	29,193	993	9,629	758	13,508
5-Aug	22,080	1,459,417	2,922	362,615			1,017	18,568	1,071	30,264	721	10,350	638	14,146
6-Aug	14,604	1,474,021	2,149	364,764			16	18,584	591	30,855	968	11,318	426	14,572
7-Aug	10,278	1,484,299	2,172	366,936			9	18,593	743	31,598	1,089	12,407	307	14,879
8-Aug	10,764	1,495,063	1,602	368,538			5	18,598	963	32,561	821	13,228	361	15,240
9-Aug	11,118	1,506,181	1,335	369,873			36	18,634	975	33,536	943	14,171	454	15,694
10-Aug	13,968	1,520,149	1,320	371,193			11	18,645	511	34,047	1,026	15,197	105	15,799
11-Aug	9,560	1,529,709	1,188	372,381			0	18,645	839	34,886	879	16,076	94	15,893
12-Aug	10,309	1,540,018	1,044	373,425			9	18,654	393	35,279	678	16,754	265	16,158
13-Aug	8,273	1,548,291	1,098	374,523			7	18,661	537	35,816	343	17,097	102	16,260
14-Aug	13,338	1,561,629					10	18,671	203	36,019	286	17,383	115	16,375
15-Aug	13,709	1,575,338					18	18,689	103	36,122	48	17,431	29	16,404
16-Aug	6,217	1,581,555					6	18,695	212	36,334	0	17,431	62	16,466
17-Aug							14	18,709	243	36,577	33	17,464	66	16,532
18-Aug							2	18,711			19	17,483	23	16,555
19-Aug							4	18,715			56	17,539	26	16,581
20-Aug							28	18,743			409	17,948	84	16,665
21-Aug							31	18,774			125	18,073	43	16,708
22-Aug							0	18,774			40	18,113		
23-Aug							13	18,787			72	18,185		
24-Aug							2	18,789			47	18,232		
25-Aug							2	18,791			45	18,277		
26-Aug							0	18,791			26	18,303		
27-Aug							19	18,810						
28-Aug							3	18,813						

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