

# Wood River Special Harvest Area (WRSHA) Synopsis

- Origin
- First use and modification 1997
- **→** 2001 Changes
- **~** 2009 Changes
- **→** 2012 Changes
- Proposals for 2018





## In the beginning 1996

- WRSHA created to protect Nushagak River coho salmon
- Area defined
- Concurrent openings
- Set gillnets must be within 250 feet of terrestrial vegetation line
- Subsistence closed in WRSHA

### First used 1997

- Emergency regulation to protect Nushagak
  River sockeye salmon
- Wood River vs. Nushagak River
- → Allocation 74% drift gillnet; 26% set gillnet
- Concurrent openings
- Reduce foregone harvest



## 1997 Nushagak Sockeye

- Formalize regulation to protect Nushagak River sockeye salmon
- Allocation same as district but separate
- Nushagak River sockeye salmon projected below 340,000 escapement
- Increase economic opportunity
- Used while commercial district open in some cases

#### 2001 District or WRSHA

- Nushagak Section closed when WRSHA open
- Nushagak River sockeye salmon OEG
- → 3:1 Wood River to Nushagak River ratio
- Nushagak River sockeye salmon projected below 340,000 escapement
- Increase economic opportunity and reduce foregone harvest

## 2009 Surplus Escapement

- → WRSHA not used since 2002
- Reduce foregone harvest after 2006 record run
- → Subsection c(3) surplus Wood River escapement
- Concurrent openings
- Gear allocations same as district but accounting independent

#### 2012 Be Like Naknek

- Separate gear openings
- → 3 drift gillnet; 1 set gillnet allocation for WRSHA only openings (district closed)
- Naknek no surplus escapement provision
- For surplus escapement openings gear type that is behind all harvest combined
- Set gillnets can fish away from vegetated shoreline

## 2018 Proposals

- Repeal subsection c(3) surplus harvest option (Proposal 38)
- Concurrent openings for surplus harvest after July 17 (Proposal 39)
- → WRSHA lottery for first four (Proposal 40)



