

Cook Inlet King Salmon harvest by gear type

Year	Total	Trap %	No. of traps	Setnet %	Drift %	drift boats	Season opening
1917	65,000		80				May 20-25
1946	64,280						May 20-25
1947	106,804	28	61	72	0	4 targeting sockeye	May 20-25
1948	105,994	32		67	0	73 targeting kings	May 20-25
1949	111,381	26		46	28	134 targeting kings	May 20-25
1950	87,290	35		63	2	148 targeting kings	May 20-25
1951	174,212	no record		no record	no record	297 targeting kings	May 20-25
1952	75,106	16		no record	no record	159 targeting kings	May 20-25
1953	86,076	15		48	37		May 20-25
1954	86,868	16		63	20		May 20-25
1955	46,495	21		61	18		May 20-25
1956	61,110	18		no record	no record		May 20-25
1957	48,533	no record		no record	no record		May 20-25
1958	22,847	11	50	72	17		May 20-25
1959	32,729	closed		81	19		May 20-25
1960	27,517	closed		88	12		May 20-25
1961	19,737	closed		94	6		June 8
1962	20,201	closed		95	5		June 8
1963	17,534	closed		97	3		June 8
1964	4,531	closed		95	5		June 25
1965	8,595	closed					June 25

Narrative: Traps north of Cape Kasilof never opened before June 25 as far back as records exist. Lack of traps fishing beside setnets north of Cape Kasilof makes interpretations difficult. But this much is apparent—kings move through the east side fishery and are caught by whatever gear type is being fished. Empirical evidence suggests that fewer kings swim near shore. There is no question that it is easier to release kings alive in slower current near shore.

Submitted by Brent Johnson [REDACTED]