**Fishery Management Report No. 17-12**

# Annual Management Report Yukon Area, 2015

**by**

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**Alaska Department of Fish and Game** **Divisions of Sport Fish and Commercial Fisheries**

## Symbols and Abbreviations

The following symbols and abbreviations, and others approved for the Système International d'Unités (SI), are used without definition in the following reports by the Divisions of Sport Fish and of Commercial Fisheries: Fishery Manuscripts, Fishery Data Series Reports, Fishery Management Reports, and Special Publications. All others, including deviations from definitions listed below, are noted in the text at first mention, as well as in the titles or footnotes of tables, and in figure or figure captions.

**Weights and measures (metric)**

| | |
|---|---|
| centimeter | cm |
| deciliter | dL |
| gram | g |
| hectare | ha |
| kilogram | kg |
| kilometer | km |
| liter | L |
| meter | m |
| milliliter | mL |
| millimeter | mm |

**Weights and measures (English)**

| | |
|---|---|
| cubic feet per second | $ft^3/s$ |
| foot | ft |
| gallon | gal |
| inch | in |
| mile | mi |
| nautical mile | nmi |
| ounce | oz |
| pound | lb |
| quart | qt |
| yard | yd |

**Time and temperature**

| | |
|---|---|
| day | d |
| degrees Celsius | °C |
| degrees Fahrenheit | °F |
| degrees kelvin | K |
| hour | h |
| minute | min |
| second | s |

**Physics and chemistry**

| | |
|---|---|
| all atomic symbols | |
| alternating current | AC |
| ampere | A |
| calorie | cal |
| direct current | DC |
| hertz | Hz |
| horsepower | hp |
| hydrogen ion activity (negative log of) | pH |
| parts per million | ppm |
| parts per thousand | ppt, ‰ |
| volts | V |
| watts | W |

**General**

| | |
|---|---|
| Alaska Administrative Code | AAC |
| all commonly accepted abbreviations | e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc. |
| all commonly accepted professional titles | e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc. |
| at | @ |
| compass directions: | |
| east | E |
| north | N |
| south | S |
| west | W |
| copyright | © |
| corporate suffixes: | |
| Company | Co. |
| Corporation | Corp. |
| Incorporated | Inc. |
| Limited | Ltd. |
| District of Columbia | D.C. |
| et alii (and others) | et al. |
| et cetera (and so forth) | etc. |
| exempli gratia (for example) | e.g. |
| Federal Information Code | FIC |
| id est (that is) | i.e. |
| latitude or longitude | lat or long |
| monetary symbols (U.S.) | $, ¢ |
| months (tables and figures): first three letters | Jan,...,Dec |
| registered trademark | ® |
| trademark | ™ |
| United States (adjective) | U.S. |
| United States of America (noun) | USA |
| U.S.C. | United States Code |
| U.S. state | use two-letter abbreviations (e.g., AK, WA) |

**Mathematics, statistics**

| | |
|---|---|
| *all standard mathematical signs, symbols and abbreviations* | |
| alternate hypothesis | $H_A$ |
| base of natural logarithm | *e* |
| catch per unit effort | CPUE |
| coefficient of variation | CV |
| common test statistics | (F, t, $\chi^2$, etc.) |
| confidence interval | CI |
| correlation coefficient (multiple) | R |
| correlation coefficient (simple) | r |
| covariance | cov |
| degree (angular ) | ° |
| degrees of freedom | df |
| expected value | *E* |
| greater than | > |
| greater than or equal to | ≥ |
| harvest per unit effort | HPUE |
| less than | < |
| less than or equal to | ≤ |
| logarithm (natural) | ln |
| logarithm (base 10) | log |
| logarithm (specify base) | $\log_2$, etc. |
| minute (angular) | ' |
| not significant | NS |
| null hypothesis | $H_O$ |
| percent | % |
| probability | P |
| probability of a type I error (rejection of the null hypothesis when true) | α |
| probability of a type II error (acceptance of the null hypothesis when false) | β |
| second (angular) | " |
| standard deviation | SD |
| standard error | SE |
| variance | |
| population | Var |
| sample | var |

# *FISHERY MANAGEMENT REPORT NO. 17-12*

# ANNUAL MANAGEMENT REPORT YUKON AREA, 2015

by
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The Fishery Management Reports series was established in 1989 by the Division of Sport Fish for the publication of an overview of management activities and goals in a specific geographic area, and became a joint divisional series in 2004 with the Division of Commercial Fisheries. Fishery Management Reports are intended for fishery and other technical professionals, as well as lay persons. Fishery Management Reports are available through the Alaska State Library and on the Internet: http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/publications/. This publication has undergone regional peer review.

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# PREFACE

This report summarizes the 2015 season and provides historical information concerning the management of the subsistence, commercial, and personal use fisheries of the Yukon Area within the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim (AYK) Region. Data from selected management and research projects are included in this report. More complete documentation of project results are presented in separate reports.

Data presented in this report supersedes information found in previous management reports. An attempt has been made to update information and correct errors from earlier reports.

This report is organized into 3 major sections:

1. Salmon Fishery
2. Other Marine and Freshwater Finfish Fisheries
3. Cape Romanzof Herring

Yukon Area salmon information is provided in Appendices A, B, C, D, and E; Yukon Area freshwater finfish information is provided in Appendix F; and Cape Romanzof herring information is provided in Appendix G.

# ABSTRACT

The 2015 Yukon Area management report summarizes management activities of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries in the Yukon Area of Alaska. The report provides the Yukon Area status of salmon stocks in 2015 with reference to historical data, presents an outlook for the 2016 fishing season, and provides data on the use of salmon species by commercial, subsistence (Aboriginal), personal use (domestic), and sport (recreational) fisheries. Alaska and Canada fisheries are summarized as the Yukon River is a transboundary river. The report further compiles summaries of selected Yukon River projects (complete documentation of these projects and results may appear in separate reports). Fisheries data in this report supersedes information in previous annual management reports. Some of the data presented are preliminary and may be presented with minor differences in future reports. The Yukon Area report is organized into the following sections: 1) Salmon Fishery: this section presents a description of the area, fishery resources, and fisheries management practices, along with a comprehensive report of the 2015 salmon fisheries, by summer and fall season, and compares the 2015 runs with previous years, 2) Other Marine and Freshwater Finfish Fisheries: this section presents a description of the fishery resources and freshwater finfish fisheries other than salmon (i.e., whitefish and lamprey), and 3) the Cape Romanzof District Herring Fishery.

Key words Chinook salmon *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, chum salmon *Oncorhynchus keta*, coho salmon *Oncorhynchus kisutch*, Pacific herring *Clupea pallasii*, whitefish *Coregonus*, Arctic lamprey *Lethenteron camtschaticum*, escapement, commercial harvest, subsistence harvest, season outlook, Yukon River Salmon Agreement, Yukon River, Yukon Area, Annual Management Report, AMR

# INTRODUCTION

The Division of Commercial Fisheries of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) is responsible for the management of state subsistence, personal use, and commercial fisheries in the Yukon Area. This annual management report details the activities of ADF&G in the Yukon Area during 2015.

The Yukon Area includes all waters of the Yukon River drainage in Alaska and all coastal waters of Alaska from Point Romanof southward to the Naskonat Peninsula (Figure 1).

# SALMON FISHERIES

## DESCRIPTION OF AREA AND DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

The Yukon River is the largest river in Alaska and the fifth largest drainage in North America. The river originates in British Columbia, Canada, within 30 miles of the Gulf of Alaska, and flows over 3,190 km (1,980 mi) through Yukon Territory, Canada and Alaska, United States before emptying into the Bering Sea at the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. It drains an area of approximately 832,700 $km^2$ (321,500 $mi^2$) of which 195,200 $mi^2$ lies within Alaska. Except for a few fish taken in the adjacent coastal waters near the mouth, only salmon of Yukon River origin are harvested in the Yukon Area.

Excluding the greater Fairbanks area (approximately 97,580 residents), there are approximately 22,230 rural residents in the Alaska portion of the drainage (Hunsinger 2012), the majority of whom reside in 43 small communities scattered along the coast and major river systems. Most of these people are dependent, to varying degrees, on fish and game resources for their livelihood.

Commercial salmon fishing is allowed along the entire 1,200 mile length of the mainstem Yukon River in Alaska, the lower 225 miles of the Tanana River, and the lower 12 miles of the Anvik River. The Yukon Area is divided into 7 districts and 10 subdistricts for management and regulatory purposes (Figure 2). The Lower Yukon Area (Districts 1, 2, and 3) includes the Yukon River drainage from the mouth upriver to a point near Old Paradise Village at river mile

301 (Figures 3, 4, and 5). The Upper Yukon Area (Districts 4, 5, and 6) is that portion of the Yukon River drainage upstream of a point near Old Paradise Village at river mile 301 to the Canadian Border (Figures 6, 7, and 8). Subdistrict 5-D is divided into 3 areas (Lower, Middle, Upper) for management purposes (Figure 9). The Coastal District was established in 1994, redefined in 1996, and is open only to subsistence fishing. Within the Set Gillnet Only Area (Figure 10), located along the coastal area of District 1, only set gillnets are allowed during fall season commercial fishing periods. Additional fishing areas include the Fairbanks Nonsubsistence Area (Figure 11) and the Anvik River (Figure 12). The districts and subdistricts are further divided into 28 statistical areas for management and reporting purposes. Yukon River mileages at specific locations are listed in Appendix A2.

In addition to the U.S. fisheries, Aboriginal, commercial, sport, and domestic salmon fisheries occur in the Canadian portion of the Yukon River drainage. The Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) conducts the corresponding fishery management activities. Details about fisheries management in the Canadian portion of the Yukon River drainage can be found in the annual Yukon River Panel Joint Technical Committee (JTC) reports.

## FISHERY RESOURCES

Five species of Pacific salmon are found in the Yukon River drainage: Chinook salmon *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, chum salmon *O. keta*, coho salmon *O. kisutch*, pink salmon *O. gorbuscha*, and sockeye salmon *O. nerka*.

Chinook salmon are the largest salmon found in the Yukon River, ranging from 2 to 90 pounds. Spawning populations of Chinook salmon have been documented throughout the Yukon River drainage from the Archuelinguk River, located approximately 80 miles from the mouth, to nearly 2,000 miles upstream at the headwaters of the drainage in Canada. Chinook salmon begin entering the mouth of the Yukon River after ice breakup in late May or early June and continue to migrate upriver through mid-July.

Chum salmon returns are made up of 2 genetically distinct runs: an early summer chum salmon run and a later fall chum salmon run. Summer chum salmon are characterized by earlier run timing (entering Yukon River from early June to mid-July), rapid maturation in freshwater, and smaller body size (average weight is approximately 6 to 7 pounds). Summer chum salmon spawn primarily in run-off streams in the lower 700 miles of the drainage and in the Tanana River drainage. Fall chum salmon are distinguished by later run timing (entering Yukon River from mid-July to early September), robust body shape, and larger body size (average weight is approximately 7 to 8 pounds). Fall chum salmon primarily spawn in the upper portion of the drainage in streams that are spring fed. Major fall chum salmon spawning areas include the Tanana, Porcupine, and Chandalar river drainages, as well as various streams in Yukon Territory, Canada, including the mainstem Yukon River. Fall chum salmon run sizes are typically much smaller than that of summer chum salmon.

Coho salmon enter the Yukon River from late July through September. Coho salmon weigh on average about 7 pounds. Coho salmon spawn discontinuously throughout the Alaska portion of the drainage, primarily in tributaries in the lower 700 miles of the drainage and in the Tanana River drainage. Major spawning populations of coho salmon have been documented in tributaries of the Tanana River and in the Andreafsky River.

Pink salmon enter the lower river from late June to late July. Pink salmon weigh on average about 2 to 3 pounds. They primarily spawn in the lower portion of the drainage, downstream of the community of Grayling (river mile 336). However, pink salmon have been caught in the mainstem Yukon River upstream as far upriver as Fort Yukon which is located at river mile 1,002 (Jallen et al., 2015). In the past decade, pink salmon have exhibited an abundance cycle alternating between high and low every 2 years, and high abundance is typically observed during even numbered years.

Sockeye salmon are uncommon in the Yukon River drainage and only a few fish are caught each year. Sockeye salmon have been reported in the mainstem Yukon River upstream of Rampart (river mile 763). Observations of sockeye salmon have occurred in the Innoko (ADF&G 1986), Kantishna (Louis Barton, Commercial Fisheries Biologist, ADF&G, Fairbanks; personal communication), Tanana River upstream of confluence with Kantishna River (Bonnie Borba, Commercial Fisheries Biologist, ADF&G, Fairbanks; personal communications), Anvik (Mike Parker, Commercial Fisheries Biologist, ADF&G, Fairbanks; personal communication), and Gisasa (Carlson 2013) river drainages. Sockeye salmon are annually counted at the Andreafsky River weir (Mears 2015).

## FISHERIES OVERVIEW

A list of indigenous fishes found in the Yukon Area is provided in Appendix A1. Of the 5 species of Pacific salmon found in the Yukon Area, Chinook, chum, and coho salmon are predominantly harvested in the subsistence, commercial, personal use, and sport fisheries. Lamprey and whitefish are also commercially harvested. Other marine and freshwater finfish are harvested primarily for subsistence use.

Chinook salmon is the most targeted subsistence species by number of fishermen and an average total (Alaska and Canada) harvests since 2005 of about 39,500 fish (Appendix A13). Restrictions to subsistence fishing opportunity, because of poor run sizes of Chinook salmon since 2007, have limited their harvest in recent years. Chum salmon (summer and fall) provide the largest subsistence harvest in terms of numbers, and an average Alaska harvest of summer chum salmon since 2005 of 79,000 fish (Appendix A14), and an average total (Alaska and Canada) harvest since 2005 of 92,300 fall chum salmon (Appendix A15). Total (Alaska and Canada) subsistence coho salmon harvests since 2005 have averaged about 18,000 fish (Appendix A16). Pink salmon are harvested for subsistence primarily in the lower river districts. Even year subsistence harvests for the entire drainage since 2004 have averaged 6,100 fish (Appendix D5).

Historically, Chinook, summer chum, and fall chum salmon were targeted in the commercial fisheries, whereas coho salmon were harvested incidentally during fall chum-directed fisheries. Since 2009, ADF&G has had the flexibility to conduct late season coho salmon-directed commercial fishing if certain stipulations are met (such fisheries occurred in 2009–2011 and 2014). Since 2005, commercial harvests of Chinook salmon have averaged 13,300 fish (Appendix A13). Chinook salmon harvest has been limited by poor runs during that time. A Chinook salmon-directed commercial fishery has not been prosecuted since 2007 and commercial harvest through 2011 was incidental during the summer and fall chum-directed fisheries. The commercial sale of Chinook salmon has been prohibited since 2012. Summer chum and fall chum salmon harvests were limited by poor runs in the early 2000s and by poor market conditions in the mid-2000s. Since 2007, salmon markets have been improving. Summer chum salmon commercial harvests since 2005 have averaged 249,700 fish (Appendix A14). As a

result of summer chum salmon run timing overlapping with Chinook salmon runs, commercial harvests have been limited by recent measures to conserve Chinook salmon. Fall chum salmon commercial harvests (Alaska and Canada) since 2005 have averaged 152,000 fish (Appendix A15), whereas coho salmon harvests since 2004 have averaged 53,700 fish (Appendix A16).

## MANAGEMENT

The policy of ADF&G is to manage salmon runs to the extent possible for maximum sustainable yield, unless otherwise directed by state regulation (*Policy for the Management of Sustainable Salmon Fisheries* (SSFP; 5 AAC 39.222.)). Over the past few decades, ADF&G has managed salmon fisheries in the Yukon Area with the dual goal of achieving desired escapements consistent with the SSFP and maintaining important fisheries at the same time. The Alaska State Legislature and the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) have designated subsistence use as the highest priority among beneficial uses of the resource. In order to maintain the subsistence priority and provide for spawning escapements to ensure sustainable yields, Yukon River salmon fisheries must be managed conservatively.

For management purposes, the summer season refers to the fishing associated with the Chinook and summer chum salmon migrations and fall season refers to the fishing associated with the fall chum and coho salmon migrations. Salmon fisheries within the Yukon River drainage may harvest stocks that are up to several weeks and over a thousand miles from their spawning grounds. Because the Yukon River subsistence and commercial fisheries are mixed stock fisheries, some tributary populations may be under or over exploited in relation to their actual abundance. Based on current knowledge, it is not possible to manage for individual stocks in most areas where fishing occurs. Fisheries within the Tanana and Anvik river drainages are managed as terminal areas.

Management of the Yukon River salmon fishery is complex due to overlapping multispecies salmon runs, increasing efficiency of the fishing fleet, allocation issues, and the immense geographic expanse of the Yukon River drainage. ADF&G uses an adaptive management strategy that evaluates run strength inseason to determine a harvestable surplus above escapement requirements and subsistence uses. The primary tools used by ADF&G to manage the salmon fisheries are management plans, guideline harvest ranges (GHR) established by the BOF, and emergency order (EO) authority, which is used to implement time and area openings, closures, and mesh size restrictions. Guideline harvest ranges have been established for Chinook, summer chum, and fall chum salmon commercial fisheries throughout the Alaska portion of the drainage (Table 1). ADF&G attempts to manage the commercial salmon fisheries so the harvest in each district or subdistrict is proportional to the respective guideline harvest ranges. Typically, the majority of the coho salmon harvest is incidental to the fall chum salmon fishery and their management is conditional to the abundance of fall chum salmon. ADF&G does have the option to conduct late season coho salmon directed commercial fishing if certain stipulations are met.

During the fishing season, management is based on preseason projections and inseason run assessment. Inseason run assessment includes abundance indices from test fisheries, passage estimates from various sonar projects, and spawning escapement and harvest data. Since 1995, the mainstem sonar project at Pilot Station has provided inseason estimates of salmon passage for fisheries management. The level of subsistence, commercial, sport, and personal use harvests can be adjusted through the use of EOs to control time and area of openings and closures. News releases announcing EOs are broadcast on local radio stations, posted on the state web site

(http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=cfnews.main), VHF radio where available, transmitted by fax, and emailed to select communities, processors, buyers, and fishermen. Additionally, most processors and buyers are notified of EOs by telephone.

In 2015, various government and non-government agencies operated projects in the Alaska and Canadian portions of the Yukon Area to obtain the biological information necessary for management of salmon runs (Appendices A20 and A21). The types of monitoring projects operating in the Alaska portion of the drainage include:

1. *Catch and Effort Assessment*: The harvest and effort of commercial, subsistence, personal use, and sport salmon fisheries were assessed for the Alaska portion of the Yukon River drainage. Commercial salmon fishing was monitored from June through October using fish tickets of commercial sales of salmon. In the majority of the Yukon Area, there is no regulatory requirement for fishermen to report their subsistence salmon harvest. The subsistence salmon harvest from communities is estimated through a voluntary household survey program. In areas of the drainage with road access, fishermen must obtain subsistence or personal use household permits on which their daily harvest is recorded. Similarly, sport fishing harvest and effort was estimated by Division of Sport Fish using mail-out questionnaires to sport fishing permit holders. Weekly teleconferences were held from June through August by the Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association (YRDFA) as a forum for fishermen along the Yukon River to interact with state and federal managers and for the dissemination of fisheries information.
2. *Test Fishing*: A test fishing project was operated in the lower Yukon River at the South and Middle (Middle and North combined) Mouths. The project utilized set gillnets from late May through July 15 to index the Chinook salmon run relative abundance. Additionally, test fishing utilized drift gillnets from June through July 15 to provide an index of Chinook and summer chum salmon run abundance, and from July 16 through mid-September for fall chum and coho salmon runs. The test fisheries also provided run timing and age composition information. A test fishery in Mountain Village has been operated by the Asa'carsarmiut Traditional Council to index fall chum and coho salmon run timing and relative abundance using drift gillnets. A test fish wheel equipped with video monitoring system was used to index passage of salmon and species other than salmon based on catch per unit effort (CPUE) at the area known as “Rapids” between the communities of Tanana and Rampart on the mainstem Yukon River. A locally operated test fish wheel was also used to generate CPUE data in Fort Yukon for a portion of the Chinook salmon season.
3. *Mainstem Sonar Projects*: Hydroacoustic equipment was operated in the mainstem Yukon River at 2 locations; near Pilot Station to obtain inseason salmon passage estimates by species and near Eagle to estimate passage of Chinook and chum salmon into Canada. These projects include associated test gillnet fisheries for the purpose of species apportionment applied to the sonar counts.
4. *Tributary Sonar Projects*: Hydroacoustic equipment was operated in the Anvik River to estimate summer chum salmon escapement, and in the Chandalar and Porcupine rivers to estimate fall chum salmon spawning escapements.
5. *Age, Sex, and Size Composition*: Data were collected from salmon harvested in commercial and subsistence fisheries, as well as test fisheries and escapement projects located throughout the Yukon River drainage. Samples were collected using

gillnets, fish wheels, beach seines, weir traps, and carcass surveys. Scales were collected from salmon harvested to determine age composition of the runs. Chum salmon escapement sampling uses vertebra from carcasses instead of scales for aging because of resorption problems. Sex was determined by examining internal reproductive organs or external characteristics. Length was measured from mid eye to tail fork. Otolith samples paired with scales were collected from coho salmon in the Lower Yukon test fishery as part of an aging verification project.

6. *Genetic Stock Identification:* Genetic samples were collected from Chinook and chum salmon caught in the select test fisheries throughout the drainage. Analyses of Chinook and chum salmon were conducted to identify various stocks for inseason management purposes. Samples were also collected from subsistence-caught Chinook salmon in District 4 and Subdistrict 5-D. In addition, genetic samples were collected during fall season from chum salmon harvested in the District 1 commercial fishery and the subsistence fishery in a portion of District 5 located between Tanana and Rapids. Finally, this was the first year that coho salmon were also sampled in the mainstem sonar test fishery near Pilot Station.
7. *Aerial and Ground Surveys of Salmon Spawning Streams*: Aerial surveys were flown to monitor spawning escapements in major spawning tributaries throughout the Yukon River drainage. Surveys for Chinook and summer chum salmon were flown in July and August. Fall chum salmon foot surveys were conducted at selected areas in the Tanana River drainage in October and November. Additionally, aerial surveys were conducted in the Upper Tanana River and Nenana River drainage to estimate fall chum and coho salmon escapement in October and November.
8. *Tower Projects*: Tower counting projects were used on the Chena and Salcha rivers to estimate escapement of Chinook and summer chum salmon from July through August. The Chena River project was also supplemented with sonar operations to determine passage estimates during high water events. A tower project was operated on the Goodpaster River in the Tanana River drainage to estimate Chinook salmon escapement during July.
9. *Weir Projects*: Weirs were operated on the East Fork Andreafsky River, Gisasa River, and Henshaw Creek from June to August to estimate Chinook and summer chum salmon escapement. Fishing Branch River weir was reinstalled and operated by DFO to enumerate fall chum salmon and assess meeting treaty obligations.
10. *Juvenile Studies*: Yukon Delta Smolt Project: 2-boat tow nets were used to assess juvenile salmon as they migrate out of the Yukon River Delta and into the marine environment. This was the second year of a short term study attempting to improve our understanding of outmigration timing, size, condition, diet and other factors that may affect salmon survival at this critical transition. Northern Bering Sea Juvenile Salmon Survey: A surface trawl survey is conducted in the northeastern Bering Sea (Nunivak Island north to Bering Strait and east of St. Lawrence Island) to assess abundance, size, diet and condition of juvenile salmon after they've spent their first summer in the ocean. Although this project assesses all salmon species, Chinook salmon are the primary focus. An adult run-size forecast has been developed for Canadian Yukon River Chinook salmon based on the abundance of juveniles observed in this survey.

11. *Radiotelemetry*: The second year of a large-scale radiotelemetry project (ADF&G) was conducted to estimate abundance and distribution of summer chum salmon above Russian Mission in 2015. The goal of this multi-year study was to determine the migratory characteristics, abundance, and spawning distribution of summer chum salmon. The project has provided population estimates that closely track with the mainstem Yukon River sonar near Pilot Station and the sonar on the Anvik River. Additionally several nominations to the anadromous waters catalog have come from this project thus expanding the range of documented spawning areas within the drainage. A separate (USFWS and TCC) radiotelemetry project was conducted on summer chum salmon within the Koyukuk River drainage proper and agency aerial survey flights were coordinated between the 2 projects to maximize the coverage. High water hindered tagging and recovery efforts throughout the first year of the 3 year study on the Koyukuk River. Distribution was estimated throughout the drainage; however abundance estimates were not made.

The Yukon River Chinook salmon run is managed according to the guidelines described in the *Yukon River King Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 05.360). The management plan provides for escapement needs and subsistence uses while aiming to reestablish the historic range of harvest levels by other users. Additionally, in response to guidelines established in the SSFP (5 AAC 39.222(f)(42)), the BOF classified Yukon River Chinook salmon as a yield concern at its September 2000 work session. A stock of yield concern is defined as "a concern arising from a chronic inability, despite the use of specific management measures, to maintain expected yields, or harvestable surpluses, above a stock's escapement needs; a yield concern is less severe than a management concern" (5 AAC 39.222(f)(42)). The SSFP defines chronic inability as "the continuing or anticipated inability to meet expected yields over a 4 to 5 year period". This determination as a yield concern was originally based on low harvest levels for the previous 3-year period (1998–2000) and anticipated low harvest in 2001. The classification as a yield concern was continued at the January 2004, January 2007, January 2010, and January 2013 BOF meetings (Schmidt and Newland 2012). Fishing restrictions necessary during poor runs have caused a dramatic decline in commercial harvests since 1998 and decreased subsistence harvests since 2007. Reduced fishing periods were implemented for the subsistence fishery throughout the drainage in 2008, marking the beginning of a trend of more active management for this fishery to conserve Chinook salmon to achieve escapement goals. Even greater restrictions were implemented in 2009, 2011, and 2012. Subsistence fishing time on the mainstem was reduced in all 3 years and gear restrictions were implemented in 2012, in addition to subsistence fishing closures. Closures and gear restrictions were even more extensive in 2013 and 2014.

The Yukon River summer chum salmon run is managed according to the guidelines described in the *Yukon River Summer Chum Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 05.362). The intent of this plan is to conservatively manage harvests in order to provide for escapement needs and subsistence use as a priority over other consumptive uses such as commercial, sport, and personal use fishing. Since 2001, this management plan has allowed for varying levels of harvest opportunity depending on the run size projection. If the projected run is size is 700,000 to 1,000,000 summer chum salmon and a district, subdistrict, or tributary is projected to meet its escapement goals, then a directed commercial fishery may be opened in the immediate area. When the run size is projected to be greater than 1,000,000 fish based on the Pilot Station sonar project, a directed summer chum salmon commercial fishing may be opened to harvest the

available surplus. When the projected commercial harvest range is 0–400,000 summer chum salmon, a specific percentage of harvest determined by the BOF should be allocated by district or subdistrict based on the low end of the established guideline harvest ranges. In 2010, the BOF modified the management plan to allow a commercial harvest of up to 50,000 fish if the run size was between 900,000 and 1,000,000 fish, distributed by district or subdistrict in proportion to the guideline harvest levels.

Directed summer chum salmon commercial opportunity has been provided in 2007 through 2014. Unfortunately, despite harvestable surpluses available in these years, redevelopment of this fishery has been hindered by conservative management strategies taken in response to poor Chinook salmon runs which co-migrate with summer chum salmon.

The *Anvik River Chum Salmon Fishery Management Plan* (5 AAC 05.368.) allows a harvest of the available Anvik River summer chum salmon above spawning escapement goals and to decrease the harvest pressure on non-Anvik River summer chum salmon stocks located in the mainstem Yukon River. Under this plan, the Anvik River may be opened to summer chum salmon commercial fishing if a surplus beyond the escapement goal of 500,000 fish is available. All Chinook salmon taken in the Anvik River during commercial fishing periods must be returned to the water alive. Summer chum salmon were harvested in this terminal area only during the years 1994–1997.

Fall chum salmon runs have been mostly average to above average since 2005 and sufficient for meeting escapement and subsistence needs and providing for a limited commercial harvest (with the exceptions of 2009 and 2010). Management of the Yukon Area fall season commercial salmon fisheries is in accordance with the *Yukon River Drainage Fall Chum Salmon Management Plan* (5 ACC 01.249). The plan sets the threshold number of fall chum salmon needed to prosecute a commercial fishery at 500,000 fish and commercial fishing is allowed on the surplus above that level. The fall chum salmon plan incorporates the amount of fall chum salmon needed to meet U.S./Canada treaty objectives for border passage and provides guidelines necessary for escapement and prioritized uses. The intent of the plan is to align management objectives with the established escapement goals, provide flexibility in managing subsistence harvests when stocks are low, and bolster salmon escapement as run abundance increases. The sustainable escapement goal (SEG) range for the Yukon River drainage is 300,000 to 600,000 fall chum salmon. There are provisions in the plan to allow incremental levels of subsistence salmon fishing balanced with requirements to attain escapement objectives during low runs.

Coho salmon runs have been below average to average in recent years with escapement and subsistence needs being met. Coho salmon are primarily harvested incidentally during the fall chum directed commercial fishery. The *Yukon River Coho Salmon Management Plan* 5 ACC 05.369 allows a coho salmon directed commercial fishery in the absence of achieving the threshold number of fall chum salmon if a harvestable surplus of coho salmon exists and if a commercial fishery will not have a significant impact on fall chum salmon escapement and allocation.

Finally, under the *Tanana River Salmon Management Plan* 5 AAC 05.367 commercial fishing in Subdistrict 5-A and District 6 is based on the assessment and timing of salmon stocks bound for the Tanana River drainage.

Since 2001, the subsistence fishery has been based on a schedule implemented chronologically by ADF&G and consistent with migratory timing as the run progresses upstream. Subsistence

fishing is open 7 days per week until the schedule is established. The subsistence salmon fishing schedule is based on current or past fishing and provides reasonable opportunity for subsistence during years of average to below average runs. The objectives of the schedule are to 1) reduce harvest early in the run when there is a higher level of uncertainty in run assessment, 2) spread the harvest throughout the run to reduce harvest impacts on any particular component of the run, and 3) provide subsistence fishing opportunity among all user groups during years of low salmon runs.

The schedule for subsistence salmon fishing is as follows:

(1) Coastal District, Innoko, Koyukuk, and Kantishna rivers, and Subdistrict 5-D: 7 days per week;
(2) Districts 1, 2, 3: 36 hour periods twice a week;
(3) District 4 and Subdistricts 5-A, 5-B and 5-C: 48hour periods twice a week;
(4) District 6: 42 hour periods twice a week; and
(5) Old Minto Area: 5 days per week.

## ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES ACTIONS

The BOF took up 2 Yukon Area proposals out of the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim meeting cycle at the statewide Dungeness crab, shrimp, miscellaneous shellfish and supplemental issues meeting that was held in Anchorage March 17–20, 2015.

Proposal 273 sought to allow subsistence fishermen in the upper portion of Yukon Area Subdistrict 4-A to use driftnets to catch summer chum salmon from July 15 to August 2. This proposal was amended to allow ADF&G, by EO, to open a summer chum salmon drift gillnet fishery from June 10 through August 2 in the upper portion of Yukon Area Subdistrict 4-A during times of Chinook salmon conservation. Under the new regulation, fishermen in the upper portion of Yukon Area Subdistrict 4-A, upstream from the mouth of Stink Creek, may use drift gillnets to harvest summer chum salmon, by EO, from June 10 through August 2. All other existing drift gillnet specifications remain unaltered.

Proposal 274 sought to provide the flexibility to allow subsistence fish wheel fishermen in the Yukon Area to retain Chinook salmon when some harvest is justified based on inseason run assessment information. When a small incidental Chinook salmon subsistence harvest is justified based on inseason run assessment, ADF&G can allow Chinook salmon retention in fish wheels when gillnets are being restricted to 6.0 inch or smaller mesh. Previous regulations required that when 6.0 inch or smaller mesh size gillnets were implemented during times of Chinook salmon conservation, then fish wheel fishermen had to man the fish wheels and release all Chinook salmon. Adoption of this proposal allows ADF&G, by EO, to implement 1 or more of the following gear specifications during times of Chinook salmon conservation: gillnets restricted to 6.0 inch or smaller mesh size, fish wheels equipped with a live chute or manned fish wheels, or dip nets. By providing ADF&G flexibility to implement 1 or more of those gear specifications, ADF&G now has the ability to allow subsistence fish wheel fishermen to retain some Chinook salmon caught in fish wheels when an incidental harvest is justified based on inseason Chinook salmon run assessment.

## FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE MANAGEMENT

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) of 1980 mandates that rural subsistence users have a priority over other users to take wildlife on federal public lands where recognized customary and traditional use patterns exist and required the creation of Regional Advisory Councils (RAC) to enable rural residents to have a meaningful role in Federal subsistence management. On October 1, 1999, the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture published regulations to expand federal management of subsistence fisheries to Alaska rivers, lakes, and limited marine waters within, and adjacent to, federal public lands. The Secretary of Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture delegated their authority in Alaska to the Federal Subsistence Board (FSB) to manage fish and wildlife resources for subsistence uses on federal public land, including waters running through or next to these lands. Federal subsistence fishing regulations are adopted by the FSB. The RACs provide recommendations and information to the FSB, review policies and management plans, provide a public forum, and deal with other matters relating to subsistence uses. The FSB or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) may close fishing for other uses in these waters and implement a priority for federally qualified rural subsistence users if it is determined that state-managed fishery management is causing subsistence or conservation concerns (Ward and Horn 2003).

Federal subsistence fishing schedules, openings, closures, and fishing methods are established in regulations (Department of Interior 2011). In general, the regulations are the same as those issued for the subsistence taking of fish under Alaska Statutes (AS 16.05.060); however, differences in regulations do exist. In some cases, state regulations can be superseded by a Federal Special Action.

### Federal Subsistence Management Actions

Two Yukon River federal subsistence special action requests were submitted to the FSB in late June 2014. On June 24 the Native Village of Marshall submitted special action request FSA14-07 for a limited Chinook salmon harvest for Marshall and on June 25 the Iqurmiut Traditional Council submitted special action request FSA14-08 for a limited Chinook salmon harvest for Russian Mission. Due to the timing of these requests and the number of communities involved, the Office of Subsistence Management did not have the time required to appropriately conduct the ANILCA Section 804 analysis required to process these requests prior to the end of the 2014 Yukon River Chinook salmon fishing season. Therefore, the FSB took no action on either of these special action requests during the 2014 season. In addition, following the submittal of these special action requests, inseason mangers were able to provide a gillnet subsistence salmon fishing period for Marshall on 28 June and Russian Mission on 3 July, 2014. The FSB later met April 15–18, 2015, to review federal subsistence hunting and trapping proposals regarding regulation changes to the Code of Federal Regulation under the Federal Subsistence Management Program on federal public lands within the State of Alaska. During the meeting, the FSB took no action on these deferred special actions requests for implementing a priority for federally qualified rural subsistence users for Yukon River Chinook salmon as the federal inseason manager already has authority to open and close subsistence fisheries based on a subsistence priority over other uses.

Additionally, on June 3, 2015, the FSB received a request for a cultural and educational Chinook salmon harvest permit from the Ruby Tribal Council. The Office of Subsistence Management conducted a staff analysis which they presented to the BOF. The BOF deliberated the request,

awarding the Ruby Tribal Council a permit to harvest up to 6 Chinook Salmon by set gillnet between June 14 and June 15, 2015 in the federal public waters adjacent to the Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge. Furthermore, the BOF gave the federal inseason subsistence fishery manager delegated authority to approve similar requests by the Ruby Tribal Council in future years.

The Yukon Area federal management staff work closely with ADF&G Commercial Fisheries Division Yukon Area managers, sharing information and coordinating management actions. Many public fisheries related meetings are attended throughout the year by both agencies jointly and individually that are preceded with considerable effort to provide consistent stock information, management strategy expectations, and rational for enacted management actions. The State of Alaska area managers are the lead agency staff with authority throughout the entire Yukon Area and the federal management authority is primarily limited to overlapping waters adjacent to Federal Conservation Units. During the 2015 fishing season, federal managers issued 63 Streamlining Actions (60 summer; 3 fall) which aligned federal regulations with state regulations that were established through state emergency order (EO) authority. Management of the Yukon Area commercial fishery by the state prompted issuance of 6 Federal Memorandums of Concurrence (4 summer; 2 fall). These memorandums documented federal consideration which resulted in concluding state actions taken in regulating the commercial fishery provided adequate assurances for escapement and federal subsistence needs. No Federal Special Actions were issued during the 2015 season which would be used to implement changes in federal rules that differ from state regulations.

## CANADIAN YUKON RIVER SALMON FISHERY

The Canadian portion of the Yukon River drainage maintains Aboriginal, domestic, commercial, and recreational fisheries for salmon. The Aboriginal and domestic fisheries are comparable to subsistence and personal use fisheries in Alaska, although the Aboriginal fishery is only open to native people. All of the commercial salmon harvests in Canada occur on the mainstem Yukon River. Canadian salmon harvests in the Porcupine River drainage consist only of an Aboriginal fishery.

Records indicate a Canadian commercial fishery occurred sporadically from 1903 to 1917 and continuously from 1918 to 1947. No harvest records are available from 1948 to 1957. Harvest records document the annual salmon harvest by species since 1958 and by user group since 1961. DFO has provided annual harvest data from the Canadian portion of the Yukon River drainage since 1962.

### U.S./Canada Yukon River Salmon Panel and Treaty Negotiations

The U.S. and Canada initiated negotiations in 1985 regarding a Yukon River salmon treaty that would enhance the management coordination of salmon stocks spawning in the Canadian portion of the Yukon River drainage. Reaching a comprehensive long-term agreement posed a formidable challenge through the mid-1990s. In February 1995, an agreement was formalized resulting in an interim Yukon River Salmon Agreement (YRSA). A Yukon River Panel (Panel), comprised of delegates from the U.S. and Canada, was formed to implement the YRSA. The focus of the Panel was the salmon stocks that spawn in the Canadian portion of the Yukon River drainage.

In December 2002, the United States and Canada signed a formal YRSA that set harvest share target ranges based on a postseason run assessment for Chinook and fall chum salmon into the

Canadian mainstem of the Yukon River. Under the YRSA, the Alaska and Canadian fisheries are managed consistent with conservation objectives that were jointly developed. The Panel meets semiannually and advises the United States and Canadian governments on the conservation and management of salmon originating in the Canadian portion of the Yukon River. In recognition of the changing dynamics of the fishery and the spirit of the agreement, interim management objectives are jointly reviewed and agreed upon each spring prior to the salmon returns.

For the 2015 season the Panel agreed to 1 year Canadian interim management escapement goal (IMEG) ranges of 42,500 to 55,000 Chinook salmon and 70,000 to 104,000 fall chum salmon based on the Eagle sonar project (JTC 2016). The 2015 interim goal for Fishing Branch River fall chum salmon was 22,000 to 49,000 fish based on weir counts. In addition to escapement needs, Alaska is obligated to share harvestable surpluses of the Canadian run component, with Canada receiving 20% to 26% of the available total allowable catch (TAC) for Canadian bound Chinook salmon and 29% to 35% of the available TAC for Canadian bound fall chum salmon.

## Canadian Chinook Salmon

Prior to 2005, cooperative U.S/Canada management of Canadian-origin Yukon River Chinook salmon was based on an agreed-upon escapement goal range of 33,000–43,000 fish. This goal was developed from, and subsequently monitored by, a mark–recapture program located just upstream of the international border on the Yukon River. Since 2005, the parties have developed a new and improved technique, the Eagle sonar project, to assess the abundance of salmon migrating into Canada. Estimates derived from the mark–recapture program were consistently lower than those produced from the sonar project. Based on the disparity between the mark–recapture and sonar project estimates of Canadian border passage, it was inappropriate to continue to apply the longstanding escapement goal based on mark–recapture to escapement estimates derived from the sonar project.

The JTC recommended using the Eagle sonar project in 2008 as the primary assessment tool for the border passage estimate and reviewed the best approach to transition from the mark–recapture-based escapement goal to a new sonar-based escapement goal. Considerable analyses were conducted to construct a new database of stock and recruitment information that was not solely based on mark–recapture estimates. These analyses included examining the relationships between aerial survey indices (3 scenarios: 3-area index; 4-area index; and a single index) and independent border passage estimates (2 scenarios: Eagle sonar project passage estimates and passage estimates derived from a radiotelemetry program). A JTC working group reviewed extensive analyses undertaken by Gene Sandone with ADF&G and, after thorough discussion at the March 2008 JTC meeting, made proposals to the JTC as a whole.

The JTC discussed recommendations provided by the Chinook Salmon Escapement Goal working group for a minimum IMEG in 2008. Although working group members could justify IMEG targets ranging from 45,000 to 50,000 fish, consensus was eventually achieved. The JTC recommended that the Panel adopt an IMEG of >45,000 Canadian-origin Yukon River Chinook salmon for 2008 to be assessed using information from the Eagle sonar project. This recommendation was established for 1 year, recognizing that further analysis of a biologically based escapement goal was required and additional factors such as habitat capacity had yet to be incorporated. In 2009, the JTC recommended that the minimum IMEG (>45,000 Chinook salmon) be used for a second year.

In 2010, the JTC recommended that the IMEG be established as a range to incorporate uncertainty in numbers reported from assessment projects. The JTC reached consensus for an upper bound of 55,000 and the Panel agreed to adopt a lower bound of 42,500. The IMEG range of 42,500 to 55,000 Chinook salmon has been retained since 2010. In the absence of a biological escapement goal (BEG), the JTC recommends retaining this IMEG range for 2015, given the intention of the Panel to retain this objective until 2016. The success of achieving this escapement goal is to be assessed using the Eagle sonar passage estimate minus catches from fisheries occurring upstream of the sonar, namely U.S. subsistence catch near the community of Eagle, Alaska and the harvest from Canadian fisheries. The JTC is continuing to examine other data and approaches that may be used in recommending a revised, biologically-based escapement goal for future years.

## Canadian Fall Chum Salmon

The upper Yukon River escapement goal specified within the YRSA is greater than 80,000 fall chum salmon. This goal was achieved 20 times during the period from 1982–2014. The DFO fall chum salmon mark–recapture program was conducted from 1982 to 2008 and the joint U.S./Canada sonar program at Eagle was conducted for fall chum salmon from 2006 to 2014. The mark–recapture estimates generally agreed with Eagle sonar estimates for fall chum salmon when the 2 programs were conducted concurrently (2006–2008). Therefore, the Eagle sonar project became the primary assessment tool for the Canadian border passage and has been applied from 2006 to present.

The upper Yukon River escapement goal was reviewed in 2001 and after considerable analysis of the available data a recommendation was made for a BEG of 60,000 to 129,000 fall chum salmon (Eggers 2001). However, due to concerns over the quality of the data and analytical issues, the BEG recommendation was not accepted during a Pacific Scientific Advice Review Committee (PSARC) review (Tanasichuk 2002).

For 2015, the JTC recommends that the upper Yukon IMEG remain as established in 2010 as a range from 70,000 to 104,000 fall chum salmon. This range was developed as 0.8 to 1.2 times the estimated spawners at maximum sustained yield (86,600 fish) which was derived prior to the returns from the exceptional 2005 spawning escapement of 437,498 fall chum salmon. A range was established to offer more flexibility with respect to uncertainties associated with management. Returns from the high 2005 escapement have greatly increased the contrast in the spawner-recruit data, but the spawner-recruit analysis cannot be completed until estimates of the proportions of Canadian-origin fall chum salmon in Alaska harvests can be obtained. The JTC escapement goal subcommittee will continue to examine other data that may be used in recommending a revised escapement goal for future years, including genetic stock composition and age composition estimates for this stock.

## Fishing Branch River Fall Chum Salmon

The escapement goal specified within the YRSA is a range of 50,000 to 120,000 fall chum salmon to the Fishing Branch River. This goal has been achieved only 10 times from 1974 to 2012 including 2015 operations and only 5 times since 1985 when the full season weir operation was the primary assessment project. The Fishing Branch River escapement goal was reviewed in 2001 and after a thorough analysis of the available data a recommendation was made for a BEG of 27,000 to 56,000 fall chum salmon (Eggers 2001). However, because of concerns over the

quality of the data and analytical issues, the BEG recommendation was also not accepted during a PSARC review (Tanasichuk 2002).

The YRSA goal of 50,000–120,000 fish was achieved only once over the 2 fall chum salmon 4-year cycles preceding 2008 when escapements to the upper Yukon River in Canada were rebuilding. This led the JTC to question whether the lack of success was related to an unrealistically high goal. A JTC escapement goal subcommittee reviewed the goal and attempted to address some of the issues raised during the PSARC review. However as with the mainstem goal, no harvest proportions are available to separately estimate the spawner-recruit relationship in the Canadian-origin stock.

In April 2008, the Panel accepted the JTC recommendation to adopt an IMEG range of 22,000 to 49,000 fall chum salmon for the Fishing Branch River for the 2008 to 2010 period. The percentile method (Clark et al. 2014) was used to determine the IMEG. The analysis used escapement contrast (i.e. ratio of maximum to minimum escapement) and harvest rate information to determine what percentile range of observed escapements is appropriate for the escapement goal range determination. In the Fishing Branch River fall chum salmon analysis, escapements from 1985 to 2007 (excluding 1990) were incorporated along with the high contrast ratio of 24:1. The escapement goal range reflects the approximate 25 and 75 percentiles of 22 years of Fishing Branch River weir counts.

The use of this IMEG range has continued to be endorsed because no new data for analysis has become available (Appendix A19). The 2012 and 2015 Fishing Branch weir counts and run size estimates did not provide any indication that the 2008 IMEG required revision. The JTC recommended extending the Fishing Branch IMEG range (22,000 to 49,000 fall chum salmon) for another 3 years, 2014–2016. The Panel directed the JTC, at their fall 2014 meeting, to provide them with Fishing Branch River fall chum salmon rebuilding options. The options were presented to the Panel at the spring 2015 meeting. However, the Panel could not reach a consensus on adopting a rebuilding plan. The current IMEG will remain in effect through the 2016 season.

Some attempts were made in 2013–2014 to assess the Fishing Branch River escapement based on a combination of projects operated near the community of Old Crow including sonar estimates of fall chum salmon and the proportion of Porcupine River chum salmon radio tag recoveries upstream of the weir site. However, because there are concerns about the tagging portion of this study, comparing it to the weir goal is not substantiated. In 2015, the Fishing Branch River weir was reinstated and provided an estimated escapement of 8,400 fish. Concurrently the Porcupine River sonar and radiotelemetry were operated and suggested 15,000 fish migrated to the Fishing Branch River (JTC 2016). Both estimates confirm the fall chum salmon escapement goal for the Fishing Branch River IMEG (22,000–49,000 fish) was not met.

In 2015, all projects within the Porcupine River drainage had issues with record high water most of the fall season. In 2016, DFO is attempting to integrate sonar into the weir project which should help with assessing passage during periods of high.

## 2015 SALMON MANAGEMENT AND HARVESTS

### Total Yukon Drainage Salmon Harvest

The total 2015 harvest for the Yukon River drainage, including Canada, was 7,812 Chinook, 424,669 summer chum, 282,455 fall chum, and 147,786 coho salmon (Table 2). The 2015

estimated total Yukon River drainage harvests compared to the recent 5 year (2010–2014) averages were as follows: Chinook salmon was 73% below average (Appendix A13); summer chum salmon 6% below average (Appendix A14); fall chum salmon 3% above average (Appendix A15); and coho salmon 81% above average (Appendix A16). The subsistence harvest in the Alaska Coastal District (Scammon Bay and Hooper Bay) of 966 Chinook; 20,468 summer chum; 198 fall chum; and 174 coho salmon brought the total Yukon Area harvest, excluding Canadian harvest, to 7,754 Chinook salmon, 445,137 summer chum, 278,200 fall chum, and 147,960 coho salmon (Appendices A13–A16).

## Alaska Commercial Fishery

A total of 8 salmon processors and/or catcher-sellers registered in the Alaska portion of the Yukon Area in 2014 (Table 3). The total 2015 commercial harvest for the Yukon Area in Alaska was 0 Chinook; 358,856 summer chum; 191,470 fall chum; 129,700 coho and 7,387 pink salmon (Tables 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7). The 2015 commercial harvest totals compared to the respective most recent 5-year averages (2010–2014) were as follows: summer chum salmon 2% below average (Appendix A14); fall chum salmon 8% above average (Appendix A15); and coho salmon 50% above average (Appendix A16). The commercial sale of Chinook salmon was not allowed in 2015 (or in 2012–2014) because of conservation concerns (Appendix 13). A total of 486 permit holders participated in the 2015 commercial fishery compared to the 2010–2014 average of 470 permit holders (Appendix A8). Yukon River fishermen in Alaska received an estimated $2.6 million for their salmon harvest in 2015 compared to the 2010–2014 average of $2.9 million (Appendix A11).

## Chinook and Summer Chum Salmon Assessment

ADF&G monitors a suite of assessment projects that provide critical salmon run timing, relative abundance, and stock composition information. Inseason run assessments included test fisheries, sonar passage estimates, commercial harvest data, and age, sex, and length (ASL) data. In addition, genetic samples were collected and analyzed inseason from multiple assessment projects to determine stock contribution for both Chinook and summer chum salmon. Information from multiple assessment projects and subsistence and commercial fishing reports was corroborated when possible to provide the best information possible.

Initial assessment in the lower river is critical to implementing an inseason management plan throughout the drainage. Three projects on the lower river provided run timing information and inseason abundance: the Lower Yukon test fishery (LYTF), an 8.5 inch setnet project primarily designed to assess Chinook salmon run timing operated in the Middle and South mouths of the Yukon River; a summer chum salmon-directed drift gillnet test fishery using 5.5 inch mesh operated in the Middle and South mouths of the Yukon River; and a mainstem sonar project located near Pilot Station which provides abundance estimates for Chinook and summer chum salmon. Additional drift gillnet test fishing with 8.25 inch mesh was conducted throughout the season in the South Mouth only for Chinook salmon to provide supplemental run timing and relative abundance information. Given the anticipated low run size, efforts were made by ADF&G to reduce Chinook salmon mortality in test fisheries. Chinook salmon caught in drift and setnets that were deemed healthy were released alive immediately. Any Chinook salmon mortalities were delivered to Tribal Councils in various villages for distribution to village elders. Additionally, setnet test fishing in the South Mouth for Chinook salmon was discontinued once the first pulse of Chinook salmon was identified.

Ice break up at the mouth of the Yukon River occurred from May 18–19, which was about 4 days earlier than the average break up date of May 22 (Appendix 22). The first summer chum salmon of the year was caught in the 5.5 inch drift gillnet test fishery on May 24, about a week earlier than the average date of June 3. The first subsistence-caught Chinook salmon was reportedly harvested on May 27, 3 days earlier than the average date of May 30 (Appendix A22). ADF&G relied on subsistence harvest reports to guide initial management actions during the early portion of the salmon runs.

The LYTF was operational at the South Mouth site on May 28 and at the Middle Mouth site on June 6. The first Chinook salmon caught in the test fishery was on May 28. In an effort to reduce Chinook salmon mortality, the setnet site located in the Big Eddy area of the South Mouth was discontinued after June 13. Additionally, only 1 setnet site operated in Middle Mouth in a further effort to reduce Chinook mortality. The LYTF concluded operations on July 13 with a cumulative CPUE of 39.99, which was above the historical average CPUE of 21.86 (Appendix B6). The first quarter point, midpoint, and third quarter point were June 15, June 25, and June 30, respectively. The 8.25 inch drift gillnet project for Chinook salmon operated in Big Eddy until July 15 and provided valuable supplemental run timing information for Chinook salmon entering the South Mouth of the Yukon River. In accordance with the goal of reducing Chinook salmon mortality, 506 Chinook salmon were released from the LYTF and the 8.25 inch drift gillnet test fishery.

The preliminary cumulative passage estimate at the sonar project located near Pilot Station was approximately 116,100 Chinook salmon (Appendix E3), which was below the recent historical average[1] of 144,000. Chinook salmon entered the river in 4 pulses consisting of 15,500 fish, 27,500 fish, 9,800 fish, and 31,300 fish each. Inseason run assessment analysis was focused on making comparisons to years with similar run timing in order to make informed management decisions. However, assessment of the 2015 run timing was complicated by the early entry of Chinook salmon into the river after an early ice out followed by a delayed buildup of fish in the river. The first quarter point, midpoint, and third quarter point for the sonar project near Pilot Station were on June 18, June 24, and June 29, respectively, which were similar to historical averages. Although the 2015 Chinook salmon run entered the river early, the run timing was close to historical average run timing.

An estimated 1.4 million summer chum salmon passed the sonar project located near Pilot Station (Appendix E3), which was below the historical median of 1.7 million for the project. The first quarter point, midpoint, and third quarter point were June 21, June 28, and July 2, respectively. Four large pulses of summer chum salmon were detected with the largest group, approximately 363,300 fish, passing the sonar project from June 27–June 29.

## Summer Season Subsistence Fishery Summary

As in recent years, management of the 2015 summer salmon season was based on the disparity in run strength between the overlapping Chinook and summer chum salmon runs.

In response to what was initially expected to be an early and weak Chinook salmon run, a precautionary management approach was taken following break up by restricting gillnets to 6.0

[1] Average includes years 1995, 1997, 2000, 2002–2008, and 2010–2014. The sonar did not operate in 1996 and project difficulties occurred in 2001, and 2009.

inch or smaller mesh beginning May 20 in the Coastal District and Districts 1 and 2. The intent was to have a gear restriction already in place as Chinook salmon began their migration and still providing fishing opportunity for non-salmon species (e.g., sheefish) traditionally harvested in the Lower Yukon Area immediately following break up. This gear restriction was also implemented in upriver districts chronologically prior to the arrival of Chinook salmon in each district.

Consistent with the preseason management plan, conservative actions were broadly implemented early in the Chinook salmon run. Subsistence salmon fishing was closed in the Northern portion of the Coastal District and Districts 1 and 2 on May 30. Subsistence salmon fishing closures were similarly implemented in upriver districts chronologically as Chinook salmon migrated through these areas. Based on the expectation that the 2015 Chinook salmon run would be weak, these closures were expected to be in place for nearly the entire duration of the Chinook salmon run unless inseason assessment projects indicated that escapement goals would probably be met.

Subsistence fishing opportunity was provided during subsistence salmon closures for the harvest of non-salmon species, such as sheefish, whitefish species, and Northern pike, with 4.0 inch or smaller mesh gillnets not exceeding 60 feet in length. This opportunity to harvest non-salmon species was allowed at all times during subsistence salmon fishing closures. ADF&G encouraged subsistence fishermen to avoid fishing in areas where Chinook salmon were known to migrate.

When assessment information indicated that summer chum salmon were beginning to enter the river, subsistence opportunity was provided 24 hours a day, 7 days per week with dip net gear in Districts 1 through 3, and with dip nets and live-release fish wheels in District 4. Chinook salmon were required to be immediately released alive from these selective gear types. Assessment information from the sonar project operated near Pilot Station and genetic analysis indicated a weaker-than-expected Canadian-origin Chinook salmon run, but that the run size was probably large enough to meet the border objective and could support a small incidental harvest of Chinook salmon. Subsistence fishing opportunities with gillnets restricted to 6.0 inch or smaller mesh was provided in Districts 1 through 4 between Chinook salmon pulses to more efficiently harvest summer chum salmon, and minimizing the incidental harvest of Chinook salmon. These gillnet openings were intended to target large groups of summer chum salmon passing through the area and any incidentally caught Chinook salmon could be kept for subsistence purposes. Efforts were made to protect Canadian-origin Chinook salmon in areas where the Alaska and Canadian stocks segregate and bank-orient. For example, subsistence salmon fishing in Subdistrict 4-B (north bank) remained restricted to selective gear types and gillnet opportunity was not provided until late in the season because Canadian-origin stocks primarily migrate along the north bank of the mainstem Yukon River in that area.

Once the majority of the Canadian-origin Chinook salmon run was through each district, subsistence salmon fishing restrictions were relaxed. Starting July 9, subsistence salmon fishing in Districts 1 and 2 was open with 6.0 inch or smaller mesh gillnets 24 hours a day, 7 days per week except for 6 hours before, during, and 6 hours after a commercial fishing period. On July 12, District 3 was put on their regulatory subsistence salmon fishing schedule of two 36-hour periods per week with gillnets restricted to 6.0 inch or smaller mesh and dip net fishing was discontinued. However, starting July 14, subsistence salmon fishing time in District 3 was relaxed to 24 hours a day, 7 days per week with 6.0 inch or smaller mesh gillnets to target summer chum salmon after most of the Chinook salmon had passed. Selective gear types were discontinued and subsistence salmon fishing with gillnets restricted to 6.0 inch or smaller mesh

was allowed on their regulatory schedules in Subdistrict 4-A Lower on July 15, and in Subdistrict 4-A Upper and 4-B and 4-C on July 19. Shortly after, subsistence salmon fishing with the restricted gillnets was allowed 5 days a week starting July 22 in all of Subdistrict 4-A and starting July 26 in Subdistricts 4-B and 4-C.

Although the subsistence salmon fishing closures were similarly implemented in District 5, harvest opportunity with selective gear types was not provided as very few summer chum salmon migrate through the upper river. The most severe reductions in subsistence fishing opportunity occurred in Subdistricts 5-A, 5-B, and 5-C due to uncertainty with run assessment through this area, and to avoid offering opportunity that would primarily target Canadian-origin Chinook salmon. Subsistence salmon fishing closed June 14 in Subdistricts 5-A, 5-B, and 5-C and remained closed for the majority of the season. During the subsistence fishing closures, a 48-hour 6.0 inch gillnet and fish wheel subsistence fishing opportunity was provided in Subdistrict 5-A along the south bank to harvest summer chum salmon and, as indicated by genetic MSA, the stronger Chinook salmon stock component bound for the Tanana River. Another 24-hour subsistence salmon fishing opportunity was provided on July 16 in Subdistricts 5-A, 5-B, and 5-C given the cumulative passage of Chinook salmon at the sonar projects operated near Pilot Station and Eagle indicated that the lower end of the border objective would be met. Subsistence salmon fishing in Subdistricts 5-A, 5-B, and 5-C opened on their regulatory schedule of two 48-hour periods per week on July 21 but were then liberalized to 5 days per week on July 28 once it was highly likely that the upper end of the border objective would be exceeded. Gear restrictions were relaxed on July 29 and fishermen could use 7.5 inch or smaller mesh gillnets and fish wheels to harvest salmon.

As in previous years, Subdistrict 5-D was further divided into 3 areas to allow for more management precision and flexibility when implementing management actions. Following actions taken in the lower river, Subdistrict 5-D Lower, Middle, and Upper were restricted to 6.0 inch or smaller mesh gillnets prior to the arrival of Chinook salmon. As discussed at preseason meetings, fishermen in Subdistrict 5-D Lower, Middle, and Upper were provided a few days to fish on the early trickle of Chinook salmon prior to the first pulse closures on June 29, July 3, and July 5, respectively. Similar to Subdistricts 5-A, 5-B, and 5-C, a 24-hour subsistence salmon fishing opportunity with 6.0 inch or smaller mesh size gillnets was provided on July 19 in Subdistrict 5-D Lower and Middle. Another 36-hour subsistence fishing opportunity was provided on July 23 in Subdistricts 5-D Lower and Middle and on July 24 in Subdistrict 5-D Upper. Subsistence salmon fishing opened 24 hours a day, 7 days per week on July 27 in Subdistricts 5-D Lower and Middle and on July 28 in Subdistrict 5-D Upper once confidence was gained that the upper end of the border objective would be exceeded. Gear restrictions were also relaxed on July 29 and fishermen could use 7.5 inch or smaller mesh gillnets and fish wheels to harvest salmon.

Conservative management actions were also taken in Yukon River tributaries in an effort to provide protection for Alaska Chinook salmon stocks. In the Tanana River (Subdistricts 6-A and 6-B), subsistence salmon fishing remained on its regulatory schedule of two 42-hour periods per week for the entirety of the Chinook salmon season. However, gear was restricted to 6 inch or smaller mesh gillnets and manned fish wheels. On July 17, fishermen were no longer required to attend their fish wheels and could retain Chinook salmon for subsistence use. Both escapement projects on the Tanana River met their escapement goals; therefore, starting July 31, gillnet restrictions were relaxed and fishermen could use 7.5 inch or smaller mesh gillnets. In

Subdistrict 6-C, personal use salmon fishing was closed from June 19–July 16, spanning nearly the entire duration of the Chinook salmon run. The Koyukuk and Innoko rivers were closed to subsistence salmon fishing from June 25–July 3 and June 26–July 3, respectively. Subsistence salmon fishing reopened 24 hours a day, 7 days per week with gillnets restricted to 6.0 inch or smaller mesh to target summer chum salmon beginning July 4. This gear restriction was in place for the remainder of the Chinook salmon run in both tributaries.

The 2015 Chinook salmon run was conservatively managed throughout the season. The final cumulative passage at the sonar project operated near Eagle indicated that the run was better than expected. Maintaining a management course that was focused on meeting escapement objectives would not have been possible without the full cooperation and understanding of the fishermen of the Yukon River. Over the course of the last several years, Yukon River fishermen have exhibited incredible flexibility in complying with schedule changes and gear restrictions. ADF&G acknowledges the continued commitment made by Yukon River fishermen to conserve the valuable Chinook salmon resource for future generations. Hopefully, subsistence fishermen can reap the benefits of their conservation efforts with improved runs in the years to come.

## Summer Season Commercial Fishery Summary

For the eighth consecutive year, no commercial periods targeting Chinook salmon were allowed in the mainstem Yukon River or in the Tanana River in 2015. Sale of Chinook salmon was prohibited for the fifth consecutive year. However, liberal commercial fishing opportunity with selective gear was provided to target the available surplus of summer chum salmon in Districts 1, 2, and 6. No buyer operated in Subdistrict 4-A in 2015, therefore, no commercial openings were provided in that subdistrict. Because Chinook salmon are encountered incidentally in the commercial summer chum salmon fishery, a suite of strategies were used to conservatively manage these fisheries to minimize the impact to the weak Chinook salmon run.

### *Lower Yukon Districts*

An early break up and the use of selective gear types allowed ADF&G to open commercial harvest of summer chum salmon using dip nets and beach seines beginning June 11 in District 1 and June 15 in District 2 (Table 4). The impact to Chinook salmon was expected to be minimal as fishermen were required to immediately release all incidentally-caught Chinook salmon back to the water alive from dip net and beach seine gear. ADF&G allowed two 10-hour and seventeen 12-hour periods in District 1 and twenty 10-hour periods in District 2 using dip nets and beach seines only. The combined harvest in Districts 1 and 2 with selective gear types was approximately 227,200 summer chum salmon with 9,500 Chinook salmon reported released alive. Dip nets accounted for the majority of the summer chum salmon harvest taken with selective gear types as only a few fishermen used beach seines to commercially harvest summer chum salmon in 2015.

The use of gillnet gear was delayed until inseason assessment indicated the majority of the Chinook salmon run had migrated upriver in an effort to reduce the incidental harvest of Chinook salmon. In District 1 only, commercial opportunity with 5.5 inch or smaller mesh gillnets not exceeding 30 meshes in depth was provided for 3 periods in a further attempt to reduce the incidental harvest of Chinook salmon. Once managers were confident that the majority of the run had migrated out of each district, gillnet opportunity with 6.0 inch gillnet gear was provided for the remainder of the summer season beginning on July 7 in District 1 and July 6 in District 2 (Table 4).

Concurrent subsistence and commercial fishing periods were regularly instituted throughout the commercial fishing season. Concurrent openings streamlined commercial and subsistence fishing into a single event, thereby reducing the amount of time that Chinook salmon were susceptible to harvest. However, subsistence-only fishing periods were regularly provided in the mornings prior to commercial fishing periods to provide subsistence users a less competitive opportunity to harvest summer chum salmon.

The sale of incidentally-caught Chinook salmon was prohibited during the entire commercial fishing season (both summer and fall seasons). This action helped ensure fishermen would not target Chinook salmon during gillnet commercial fishing periods; and fishermen could either release incidentally caught Chinook salmon alive or use them for subsistence purposes. It was required to report any Chinook salmon caught but not sold on fish tickets. An estimated 3,400 Chinook salmon were reported incidentally harvested in Districts 1 and 2 during the summer season commercial gillnet fishery. A total of 99 Chinook salmon were caught but not sold in the fall season (Table 4).

The cumulative summer chum salmon commercial harvest for Districts 1 and 2 for all gear types combined was 354,086 fish (Table 4). Lower Yukon Area fishermen also harvested 3,347 pink salmon and 113 coho salmon during the summer season. In the lower river, the summer chum salmon harvest was 21% above the 2010–2014 average harvest of 292,813 fish (Appendix A14). Dip net and beach seine harvest was a significant contributor (approximately 64% of the total harvest) in making the 2015 summer chum salmon harvest in the Lower Yukon the third largest since 2004.

### *Upper Yukon Districts*

No commercial fishery operated in District 4 in 2015 due to a lack of a buyer.

District 6 was managed using inseason assessment information provided by multiple projects that operated in the Tanana River drainage. A harvestable surplus of summer chum salmon was expected based upon sonar abundance estimates and genetic stock composition information. Given the available surplus and favorable market interest, ADF&G scheduled the first summer chum salmon-directed commercial fishing period in District 6 on July 13 (Table 4). In line with conservative actions taken in the lower river commercial fishery, commercial fishing gear was initially restricted to fish-friendly (as defined in regulation) manned fish wheels and all Chinook salmon caught had to be immediately released alive. Gear restrictions were relaxed on July 24 after Chinook salmon escapement goals on the Chena and Salcha rivers were met. Starting with the fourth commercial fishing period on July 24, fishermen were allowed to use 6.0 inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and were no longer required to attend their fish wheels or release Chinook salmon alive from fish wheels. ADF&G scheduled 8 commercial fishing periods. The 2015 cumulative harvest was 4,770 summer chum salmon, 347 Chinook salmon released alive from fish wheels, and 84 Chinook salmon kept for personal use.

### *Summer Season Harvest, Effort, and Exvessel Value*

There were a total of 62 commercial periods (Table 4) in 2015 with the majority of commercial harvest occurring in the lower river districts (Tables 4, 6 and 7). The total commercial harvest for Districts 1, 2, and 6 combined was 358,856 summer chum salmon, which 3% below the 2010–2014 average harvest of 368,771 fish (Appendix A4).

A total of 437 permit holders participated in the summer chum salmon fishery, above the 2010–2014 average of 419 permit holders (Appendix A8). The Lower Yukon Area (Districts 1–3) and Upper Yukon Area (Districts 4–6) are separate Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permit areas. A total of 435 permit holders fished in the Lower Yukon Area in 2015, which is above the 2010–2014 average of 409 permits fished. In the Upper Yukon Area, 2 permit holders fished, which was below the 2010–2014 average of 10 permits fished. (Appendix A8).

Yukon River fishermen in Alaska received an estimated $1.3 million for their summer chum salmon harvest in 2015, which was below the 2010–2014 average of approximately $1.4 million (Appendix A11). The Lower Yukon Area exvessel value (including pink salmon) was estimated to be $1.3 million. In 2015 fishermen received $0.60 per pound for summer chum salmon and $0.12 per pound for pink salmon (Appendix A10). The estimated average income for Lower Yukon Area fishermen in 2015 was $3,080.

In 2015, Upper Yukon Area fishermen received an average of $0.23 per pound for summer chum salmon sold in the round which was below the 2010–2014 average of $0.29 per pound (Appendix A10). The Upper Yukon Area exvessel value for summer chum salmon was estimated to be $7,166. The estimated average income for Upper Yukon Area fishermen in 2015 was $3,583.

## Fall Season Summary

By regulation the fall season began in District 1 on July 16. Chum salmon caught in the Lower Yukon River drift gillnet test fishery after July 16 were considered fall chum salmon. The subsequent transition of upriver districts and subdistricts to the fall season management was based on the migration timing of fall chum salmon.

Fall chum salmon run strength was assessed to be above the historical median for the majority of run, and at median for the rest of it. Six pulses of fall chum salmon entered Yukon River in 2015. The first, and largest pulse, entered from July 16 through July 17 and contained approximately 119,000 fall chum salmon. The Lower Districts (1–3) were placed on their full regulatory subsistence schedules, and the first fall chum salmon directed commercial openings occurred on July 20 in District 1, and July 22 in District 2. From then through the first week in August, 2 relatively small pulses of fall chum salmon (approximately 18,000 and 31,000 fish in size) entered Yukon River. As the fall chum migration advanced upriver, districts and subdistricts were placed on their full regulatory schedules.

The fall chum salmon run strength remained above historical median levels and commercial fishing in Districts 1 and 2 remained on a 2 period per week schedule through the middle of August. The duration and timing of the commercial periods were altered to some extent as managers attempted to get groups of fall chum salmon upriver for subsistence use. In addition, there was a commercial opening in Subdistrict 5-B and 5-C from August 11 through August 16, although the harvest of fall chum salmon was small.

As a result of the severe Chinook salmon restrictions put in place in the Yukon area this season, opportunity to harvest fall chum salmon for subsistence was increased. By August 5 subsistence salmon fishing in all mainstem Yukon Districts was open 7 day per week, 24 hour per day.

From August 17 through August 22, low numbers of fall chum salmon entered Yukon River and during that time the commercial fishing schedules in Districts 1 and 2 were reduced to 1 period per week. Also, fall chum run strength dropped to historical median levels after having been

above average for the season. However, between August 19 and the end of month, the final 2 pulses of fall chum salmon entered Yukon River, both numbering approximately 60,000 fish. Fall chum salmon run strength returned to above median levels, and fall chum salmon commercial fishing returned to a 2 period per week schedule for the remainder of the season.

In late August, it was determined that fall chum escapement to the Fishing Branch River (a tributary of the Canadian portion of the Porcupine River) would not meet the established IMEG. As a result, in an attempt to improve the number of fall chum salmon reaching the Fishing Branch River, subsistence salmon fishing in the Alaska portion of the mainstem Porcupine River, as well as areas on the Yukon River surrounding the confluence with Porcupine River, were closed for the remainder of the season.

Finally, commercial fishing for salmon in District 6 opened on August 21 and remained on a schedule through October 14. Because of a poor market conditions for roe, 1 buyer operated briefly in the district, but the majority of harvest was by catcher-sellers operating in the district. Subsistence fishing opened to 7 days per week, 24 hours a day on October 2.

Coho salmon daily and cumulative passages past the mainstem sonar were mostly below the historical median for the entire season. However the commercial harvest of coho in Districts 1 and 2 combined was the highest on record. Therefore the coho salmon run in 2015 was assessed as above average. ADF&G determined that a commercial surplus in addition to what was harvested during the fall chum salmon directed fisheries existed, and 2 coho salmon directed commercial openings each were allowed in both Districts 1 and 2.

## Harvest, Effort and Exvessel Value

A total of 44 commercial periods were announced in 2015; the majority of the commercial fishing periods and harvest occurred in Districts 1 and 2 (Table 5). A regular schedule of commercial fishing periods was established in Districts 5 and 6 but as a result of limited markets, fishing effort was low and harvests were relatively small. The 2015 total commercial harvest for the Yukon River fall season in the Alaska portion of the drainage was 191,470 fall chum (Tables 6 and 7, Appendix A5), 129,700 coho salmon (Tables 6 and 7, Appendices A6), and 4,031 pink salmon. Fall chum salmon commercial harvest was above 10-year (2005–2014) average of 176,974 fish (Appendix A5) The coho salmon harvest was the highest on record, eclipsing the previous high of 106,696 fish in 1991. The 10-year (2005–2014) average coho salmon commercial harvest is 65,151 fish. All salmon were sold in the round and no salmon roe was sold separately. The average weight of both fall chum salmon and coho salmon caught commercially in Districts 1 and 2 was 7.3 lb (Appendix A12). The average price paid per pound in Districts 1 and 2 (Lower Yukon Area) was $0.60 for fall chum and $0.70 for coho salmon (Appendix A10). Both prices were below their respective most recent 5-year (2009–2013) averages. In Subdistricts 5B and 5C and in District 6 (Upper Yukon Area), the average price paid per pound was $0.14 for fall chum and $0.12 for coho salmon (Appendix A10). Both prices were above their respective most recent 5-year (2009–2013) averages. The exvessel value of the total fall season harvest was $1,402,884: $777,825 for fall chum and $623,042 for coho salmon (Appendix A11). A total of 446 individual permit holders participated in the 2015 fall chum and coho salmon fishery; 440 in Districts 1 and 2 combined and 6 in Districts 5 and 6 combined (Appendix A8).

## Yukon Area Subsistence Salmon Harvest

Fishing closures and gear restrictions were enacted throughout the drainage during the Chinook and summer chum salmon migrations to conserve Chinook salmon. Subsistence and personal use fishing during the fall chum and coho salmon runs was largely unrestricted and open according to regulatory schedules. A total of 7,574 Chinook; 83,787 summer chum; 86,680 fall chum; 18,252 coho salmon (Table 8); and 2,645 pink salmon (Appendix D5) were estimated to have been harvested for subsistence and personal use in the Yukon Area. The Yukon Area includes the Alaska portion of the Yukon River drainage and the communities within the Coastal District. Harvest estimates included salmon received from test fishing projects, retained from commercial fisheries for subsistence, and salmon harvested by households with subsistence and personal use permits. An estimated 1,342 households participated in the Yukon Area subsistence and personal use fisheries in 2015 with 41%, 39% and 5% of households using drift gillnets, set gillnets and fish wheels respectively as their primary gear types (Table 8). The remaining 15% of households used other gear types such as beach seines and dip nets.

Subsistence salmon harvest survey and permit programs collected quantitative information on salmon harvest by species, gear types used to harvest salmon, harvest distribution, miscellaneous species harvest, number of dogs and salmon fed to dogs. Qualitative information was also collected from households about salmon health and quality, subsistence fishing success, and fishery concerns. Subsistence permits are required in portions of the Yukon River Area that are road accessible, including all of the Tanana River drainage and segments of District 5. Personal Use permits are required in the non-subsistence area near Fairbanks (Figure 11).

Stratified random sampling techniques were used to select Yukon Area households to be interviewed during the 2015 postseason survey (Cochran 1977). The harvest surveys include salmon retained for subsistence from commercial fishing which are reported by households as part of their subsistence harvest. In 2015 a large number of households were estimated to use selective gear types such as dip nets and beach seines, or other gear types as their primary gear (194 households). More surveyed households were estimated to use drift gillnets (547) than set gillnets (421) as their primary gear types. A total of 44 households were estimated to use fish wheels as their primary gear type (Table 8).

A total of 354 subsistence permits were issued in 2015 for the harvest of salmon and nonsalmon species. The number of subsistence fishing permits includes those issued for both salmon and non-salmon species and residents of Stevens Village where fishermen may participate in both a permit and/or non-permit required area. Harvest from the community of Stevens Village is primarily estimated using the subsistence survey program to avoid double counting salmon (Jallen et al. 2015). As of March 4, 2016, 99% percent of the permits issued were returned and 174 permits reported fishing information (Appendices D6 and D7). Information collected annually on the number of dogs owned by permit households and salmon harvested for dogs is included in the annual subsistence salmon harvest report (Jallen et al. 2015, Jallen et al. in prep/personal communication).

Households that returned subsistence permits reported harvesting 1,140 Chinook; 817 summer chum; 30,979 fall chum; and 7,817 coho salmon (Appendices D6 and D7). Salmon harvested commercially and reported as retained for subsistence on fish tickets are added to permit harvests in permit areas. In 2015, 84 Chinook, 18 summer chum, 72 fall chum, and 185 coho salmon were added to the community harvest totals of Fairbanks, Manley, and Nenana (Table 8).

The number of permits issued in the Yukon Area permit-required areas in 2015 was 33% below the recent 5-year average (2010–2014) and 37% below the recent 10-year average (2005–2014). Harvest of Chinook salmon reported on permits was 65% below the recent 5-year average and 80% below the recent 10-year average. The harvest of summer chum salmon in 2015 was 41% and 45% below the recent 5-year average and recent 10-year averages respectively. Fall chum salmon harvest was 8% above the 5-year and 10-year averages, and coho salmon harvests were 97% and 98% below the recent 5-year and 10-year averages respectively (Appendix D6).

The number of permits issued in the Tanana River subsistence permit required areas in 2014 was 4% below the recent 5-year average (2010–2014) and 1% below the recent 10-year average (2005–2014). Harvest of Chinook salmon in Tanana River subsistence fisheries was 46% below the recent 5-year average and 63% below the recent 10-year average. The harvest of summer chum salmon was 67% below the recent 5-year average, and 78% below the recent 10-year average. Harvests of fall chum salmon were 22% and 32% below the recent 5-year and 10-year averages. Coho salmon harvests were 22% above recent 5-year average, and 6% above recent 10-year average (Appendix D7). These numbers do not include harvests from personal use permits or salmon retained from commercial fisheries for personal use.

In order to monitor and manage the Yukon Area salmon fisheries, ADF&G operates or oversees, several test fishing projects within the drainage. Fish harvested during operation of these projects are provided to the local community to supplement their subsistence harvests. In 2015, test fishery projects throughout the drainage provided a total of 1,046 Chinook; 3,819 summer chum; 2,477 fall chum; and 894 coho salmon to households for subsistence use (Deena Jallen, Commercial Fisheries Biologist, ADF&G, Fairbanks; personal communication). Residents of the communities of Alakanuk, Emmonak, Eagle, Fort Yukon, Kotlik, Mountain Village, Nunam Iqua, Pilot Station, and St. Mary's were the primary recipients of these fish. Salmon caught in the test fisheries were assumed to replace fish that would have been obtained through normal fishing activities; therefore, salmon given away from the test fisheries were added into the subsistence harvest for that community. These totals include 19 Chinook salmon given to residents of the permit community of Eagle from the Eagle sonar project (Deena Jallen, Commercial Fisheries Biologist, ADF&G, Fairbanks; personal communication).

### *Historic Trends and Amounts Necessary for Subsistence*

A method for assessing the relative success of Yukon Area fishermen is to compare the annual drainagewide estimated subsistence harvest to historic averages and to the "amounts (reasonably) necessary for subsistence" (ANS) harvest ranges established by the BOF (ADF&G 2001). The ANS levels outlined in 5 AAC 01.236 are 45,500–66,704 Chinook; 83,500–142,192 summer chum; 89,500–167,900 fall chum; 20,500–51,980 coho; and 2,100–9,700 pink salmon. The pink salmon ANS was established in 2013 (Estensen et al. 2015). Except for the harvests of summer chum and pink salmon, which were within their ANS ranges, subsistence harvests of each of the other salmon species in 2015 were below the lower level of their ANS ranges.

Salmon harvest estimates based on survey results indicated the 2015 Chinook salmon subsistence harvest was 71% below the recent 5-year average (2010–2014) and 84% below the previous 5-year average (2005–2009) (Appendix D1). The summer chum salmon subsistence harvest was 24% below the recent 5-year average and 11% below the previous 5-year average (Appendix D2). The harvest of fall chum salmon was 5% below the recent 5-year average and less than 1% above previous 5-year averages (Appendix D3). Coho salmon harvest was 16% above the recent

5-year average and 9% below the previous 5-year average (Appendix D4). Overall, the 2015 Yukon Area subsistence salmon harvest of 195,843 Chinook, summer chum, fall chum and coho salmon combined (Appendices D1–D4) was approximately 17% below the recent 5-year average (2010–2014) of 235,443 fish and 21% below the previous 5-year average (2005–2009) of 247,231 fish. This 10-year period includes years with very low harvests and fishing restrictions, such as closures during the summer season to protect Chinook salmon from 2009 through 2014. The 2015 harvest of Chinook salmon was the second lowest ever recorded during the ADF&G subsistence estimates from 1975 to present.

During the survey interviews, households had the opportunity to comment on any topic related to fishing they felt was important. The most numerous comments were personal in nature and regarded circumstances that affected an individual household's fishing effort such as health problems, work schedules, and time conflicts with other activities (215 responses). The next largest group of comments was that management actions were negative about management (206). A large number of households (115) said that they met their needs for salmon or that they didn't fish for salmon (71). Dip nets were mentioned by 58 households, with the majority having a negative opinion (47) of dip nets due to their inefficiency, difficulty of use, etc. The remaining 11 households liked using dip nets. More households said that run dynamics were poor (48) than good (37), however, run dynamics comments were about any salmon species. Some households (34) thought that management actions were good, and an additional 18 households approved of conservation measures or wanted more protections for Chinook salmon to help rebuild the run. An equal number of households (18 each) mentioned poor river conditions and firefighting activities as impacting fishing in 2015.

Several households in District 1 commented that they harvested a combined total of 65 Chinook and 335 summer chum salmon from the Norton Sound management area. Similar to other reports of salmon harvested from Bristol Bay or the Cooper River, these fish were not included in surveyed households harvest totals and were not used to generate Yukon Area harvest estimates (Deena Jallen, Commercial Fisheries Biologist, ADF&G, Fairbanks; personal communication). Households are not asked about specific harvest locations during the survey interviews, and salmon harvested 'up north' or 'near Stebbins' from the Norton Sound Area may have been included in current and previous Yukon Area subsistence estimates.

## Alaska Personal Use Fishery

A household permit is required for personal use fishing in the portion of the Tanana River drainage within the Fairbanks Nonsubsistence Area (Figure 11). Fishermen are required to document their personal use harvest on household permits and return them to ADF&G at the end of the season.

In 2015, 64 personal use salmon permits were issued. As of March 4, 2016, all personal use salmon permits were returned and 28 reported fishing. The reported personal use harvest was 5 Chinook, 220 summer chum, 80 fall chum, and 145 coho salmon (Appendix D8). The number of personal use permits issued areas in 2015 was 11% below the recent 5-year average (2010–2014) and 8% below the recent 10-year average (2005–2014). Harvest of Chinook salmon reported on permits was 93% and 95% below the recent 5-year and recent 10-year averages. The harvest of summer chum was 24% and 12% below the recent 5-year and recent 10-year averages, and fall chum salmon in 2015 was 91% and 83% below the recent 5-year and recent 10-year averages.

Harvest of coho salmon was 57% below the recent 5-year average and 38% below the recent 10-year average (Appendix D8).

### Sport Fishery

In 2015, the sport fishery for Chinook salmon was closed in the Yukon River (excluding the Tanana River) on May 11. The Tanana Drainage was closed on June 19, well before Chinook salmon arrival to the clear water sport fisheries such as the Chena River. Alaska sport fishing effort and harvests are monitored annually through a statewide sport fishery postal survey. Harvest estimates are typically not available until approximately 1 calendar year after the fishing season. The recent 5-year (2010–2014) average Yukon River drainage (including Tanana Drainage) sport salmon harvest was estimated at 292 Chinook, 709 summer chum and 732 coho salmon.

## ENFORCEMENT

The primary enforcement authority for ADF&G subsistence, personal use, and commercial fishing regulations within the Yukon Area is the Division of Alaska Wildlife Troopers (AWT) with the Department of Public Safety. This area of responsibility is supervised by Northern Detachment, Deputy Commander Lt. Justin Rodgers stationed in Fairbanks, and a YK area Sergeant Marc Cloward stationed in Bethel.

In the lower and middle Yukon River, between June 10 and July 15, 2015, AWT used a team of 3 patrol troopers and 1 patrol sergeant to patrol Yukon River Districts 1–4 utilizing 2 PA-18 Super Cubs on floats and 1 Cessna 185 on floats. AWT also had a patrol skiff located in Saint Mary's. The Yukon River experienced an inadequate return of Chinook salmon and ADF&G placed restrictions that mirrored previous years. ADF&G did again, however, open periods for the commercial harvest of chum salmon using dip net and beach seining in an effort to allow the harvest of chum salmon while allowing the release of Chinook salmon alive. Troopers reported a high desire on behalf of the public to comply regarding the relatively new dip netting regulations. AWT responded to reports of commercial fishermen fishing out of bounds in both Emmonak and Kotlik areas. Overt and covert AWT patrols in both those areas revealed wide spread compliance. AWT discovered an illegal subsistence gillnet near Mountain Village where numerous King salmon had been wasted along with large numbers of miscellaneous other finfish. The investigation led to identifying the suspect and resulted in a successful prosecution of a Waste of Salmon case. Boating safety patrols were conducted in conjunction with commercial and subsistence patrols and overall compliance was very high regarding boater safety and commercial fishing vessel requirements. Patrols were spread thin and had limited assets in the middle river communities as Chinook salmon migrated up river. The commercial and subsistence enforcement efforts on the Yukon River resulted in roughly 500 AWT man hours, 450 contacts, 22 warnings, and 18 citations. The numbers of resource users contacted, warned, and cited were reduced from the previous year. The projected enforcement effort for 2016 has significant challenges in terms of available personnel (man power) and funding therefore it is anticipated that enforcement coverage may likely be reduced during the 2016 season.

In the upper Yukon River, in coordination with ADF&G, and in response to concern on behalf of ADF&G and members of the public regarding both gear restriction violations and suspected closure violations, AWT from the Fairbanks area conducted a 2-day boat patrol covering the portion of Yukon River from the bridge downriver to the village of Tanana. During the patrol

they made fairly low volume of contacts and issued no citations. A second patrol was planned but was not completed due to staffing, fiscal limitations, and needed repairs on the patrol boat. Patrols farther upriver were not conducted in conjunction with run timing in 2015 due to weather considerations, staffing, and fiscal limitations.

AWT conducted intermittent patrols of the Tanana River between Fairbanks and Old Minto. Patrols were also conducted beyond Nenana to the Tolovana River area. Again, contacts and participation were fairly low but AWT felt the patrols were worthwhile and will continue them in 2016.

Looking forward to 2016, AWT will remain committed to patrols in all these areas and will aspire to continue to maintain or increase their patrol presence in the upriver areas as staffing and equipment allow. AWT staffing in the Northern area of our Detachment is currently short 2 positions. Aniak is currently vacant but expected to be filled tentatively by July of 2016 and the Galena Post has been closed due to budgetary constraints. These vacancies affect our overall enforcement presence as both Post Troopers, especially Galena, have traditionally participated in Yukon R. fisheries patrols. The remainder of 2016 will in all likelihood also bring fiscal challenges that will affect man hours our Troopers are available to work and our ability to assign non-area Troopers to participate on a temporary basis during peak resource user times. We expect to reduce by at least 50% our premium pay budget that would normally be utilized to provide increased levels of man hours for coverage during peak resource use. Also, the issue of potential salmon fishing closures in combination with concurrent smaller mesh gear methods and means will continue to be an enforcement challenge.

In 2015 Federal Wildlife Officers (FWOs) conducted numerous patrols on the Yukon River between Alakanuk and Fort Yukon in attempt to help preserve migrating stocks of Chinook salmon. Specifically, 2 FWOs were assigned to the lower Yukon based out of Emmonak and at various points between Alakanuk and Russian Mission. These 2 officers patrolled over 400 river miles checking numerous gillnets, dip netters and groups of fishermen. Two additional FWOs were assigned to patrol the middle River between Kaltag and Ruby. The upper Yukon received regular and recurring patrols by 3 FWO's. FWO's found only a few violations on the Yukon River in 2015. Overall, compliance was very good.

## CANADIAN FISHERIES

A total of 1,204 Chinook salmon; 4,453 fall chum salmon; and 0 coho salmon were harvested in the 2015 Canadian commercial, Aboriginal, recreational, and domestic fisheries combined (Table 5; Appendices A13, A15, and A16).

### Canadian Commercial Fishery

A total of 2,862 fall chum salmon were harvested in the Canadian Yukon River commercial fishery in 2015 (Appendix 15). No other salmon species were harvested for commercial purposes (Table 5). The 2015 fall chum salmon commercial harvest was slightly below the 5 year (2010–2014) average of 3,311 fall chum salmon (Appendix A15).

### Chinook Salmon Harvest

The lower Canadian commercial fishery area is located downstream of the Stewart River. The most intensive fishing activity and catch monitoring is conducted in this area.

The inseason Chinook salmon run status indicated that there would not be a sufficient run to support a commercial fishery. The commercial Chinook salmon fishery remained closed throughout the 2015 Chinook salmon season and there was no harvest (JTC 2016). Since 1997, there has been a marked decrease in commercial catch of Chinook salmon in the upper Yukon River as a result of closures to protect weak runs and/or very limited fishing opportunities.

## Fall Chum Salmon Harvest

A strong return of fall chum salmon resulted in opportunities for commercial fishery openings throughout the fall season. A total of 2,862 fall chum salmon were harvested during commercial fishery openings (JTC 2016). Since 1997, there has been a marked decrease in commercial catches of Upper Yukon River fall chum salmon as a result of a limited market as well as reduced fishing opportunities in some years due to below average run sizes. The total 2015 commercial fall chum salmon catch of 2,862 fish was 36% below the 2005–2014 average of 4,405 fish and 15% below the 2010–2014 average of 3,311 fish (JTC 2016). Between 2005 and 2014, the commercial fall chum salmon catch ranged from a low of 293 fish in 2009, when the run was late and the fishery was closed most of season due to conservation concerns, to a high of 11,931 fish in 2005.

Commercial harvest of coho salmon in the mainstem Yukon River in Canada is usually very small. This is thought to be related to a combination of low abundance and limited availability of this species to fisheries due to late migration timing. There were no coho salmon harvested in the commercial fishery in 2015.

## Aboriginal Fishery

### *Mainstem Yukon River Chinook Salmon*

Catch estimates of salmon in the aboriginal fishery on the Yukon and Porcupine rivers are determined from locally-conducted inseason and postseason interviews using a catch calendar and a voluntary recording system.

Based on a preseason outlook for a below average run of 59,000–70,000 Canadian-origin Yukon Chinook salmon, the YSSC recommended that the TAC be varied to zero early in the 2015 fishing season. Although a TAC was available later in the season, Yukon First Nation Governments continued to follow very conservative management plans resulting in severely reduced or, in many communities, zero harvest for 2015. The Upper Yukon River aboriginal Chinook salmon catch was estimated to be 1,000 fish (JTC 2016)

### *Mainstem Yukon River Fall Chum Salmon*

The preseason outlook for Canadian-origin fall chum salmon in 2015 indicated an average to above average run of 236,000–294,000 fish. The border passage estimate at this run projection would place Canadian management in the green zone and therefore no restrictions were expected in the First Nation fisheries. As inseason information became available, the First Nation fisheries proceeded without restrictions. The preliminary 2015 fall chum salmon harvest in the aboriginal fishery from the upper Yukon River was estimated to be 1,000 fish based on recent harvest information (JTC 2016).

### *Porcupine River Chinook Fall Chum and Coho Salmon*

Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation (VGFN) reported a season total harvest of 204 Chinook salmon for 2015. The recent 10-year average (2005–2014) was 277 Chinook salmon.

A total of 556 fall chum salmon was harvested in the Old Crow-based VGFN fishery, which was 81% below the recent 10-year average harvest from 2005 to 2014 of 2,992 chum salmon. Approximately 75% of the retained catch was reported to be male.

There were no coho salmon harvested on the Porcupine River in 2015, compared to the 2005–2014 average of 150 fish. VGFN managers noted that citizens were unable to harvest coho salmon in 2015 due to unstable ice conditions on the Porcupine River during October and November (JTC 2016).

### Domestic Fishery

The domestic fishery was closed during the Chinook salmon season. For fall chum, there were 2 openings (concurrently to the commercial fishery openings) during the season. There was a total reported domestic catch of 35 fall chum salmon in 2015. This compares to a long term average of 464 fish, from 1974 to 2014; domestic fishery catches were not recorded prior to 1974.

### Recreational Fishery

In 1999, the Salmon Subcommittee introduced a mandatory Yukon Salmon Conservation Catch Card (YSCCC) to improve harvest estimates and to serve as a statistical base to ascertain the importance of salmon to the Yukon River recreational fishery. Anglers are required to report their catch and harvest by late fall. The information reported includes the number, species, fate (kept or released), sex, size, date, and location of all salmon caught.

From catch card information received as of this publication, no Chinook salmon were caught and no Chinook salmon were harvested in the Yukon River or its tributaries in the 2015 recreational fishery. The average number of Chinook salmon catch retained annually within the 2005–2014 period was 202 fish. For the 2015 season, the daily catch and possession limits of fall chum salmon in the recreational fishery remained at 2 and 4, respectively. There were no reports of fall chum salmon caught.

## SPAWNING ESCAPEMENT

An essential requirement for management of the Yukon River salmon fisheries is documentation of annual salmon spawning escapements. Such documentation provides for:

1. Determination of appropriate escapement levels or goals for selected spawning areas or management units;
2. Evaluation of escapement trends;
3. Evaluation of the effectiveness of the management program, which in turn forms the basis for proposing regulatory changes and management strategies; and
4. Evaluation of stock status for use in projecting subsequent returns.

### Escapement Goals

BEGs have been established for several Chinook, summer and fall chum, and coho salmon stocks or stock aggregates which spawn in Yukon River drainage streams or areas (Appendix E1). The EGs developed or modified through this process are primarily presented as ranges. The underlying principle in establishing an EG is that it should allow for escapements necessary to conserve and sustain potential salmon production, and be consistent with sustained yield (SSFP and *Policy for Statewide Salmon Escapement Goals* (5 AAC 39.223.)). The use of EG ranges should allow for uncertainty associated with observed variability in measurement, changes in

climate and oceanographic conditions, and varying abundance within related populations of the salmon stock being measured. ADF&G undertakes a triennial review of salmon escapement goals in conjunction with the BOF meeting cycle. Chinook, summer chum, fall chum, and coho salmon stocks were reviewed concurrently with the 2013 BOF cycle. Based on previous years' reviews and goals established during the previous BOF cycle, a BEG or SEG was recommended for each stock (ADF&G 2004; Brannian et al 2006, Volk et al. 2009, and Conitz et al. 2012). BEG is defined as an escapement range that provides the highest potential to produce maximum sustained yield. SEG is defined as a level of escapement, determined through an index or range of escapement estimates that has provided for sustained yield over a 5 to 10 year period.

Most Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim (AYK) Region escapement goals were originally set in the late 1970s or early 1980s, many of which have been revised subsequently in accordance with updated policies and newer information and analytical methods. Yukon area escapement goals were first documented by Buklis (1993) as required under ADF&G's original escapement goal policy signed in 1992. These early goals were generally established using a simple escapement averaging methodology based on aerial survey counts. Following adoption of the new policies (SSFP and *Policy for Statewide Salmon Escapement Goals*), several new or revised BEGs were established. These included BEGs for Chena and Salcha River Chinook salmon (Evenson 2002), Anvik River summer chum salmon (Clark and Sandone 2001), and Andreafsky River summer chum salmon (Clark 2001), and Yukon River fall chum salmon (Eggers 2001). The Chena and Salcha Chinook salmon BEGs have been reanalyzed in subsequent review cycles but not changed (Volk et al. 2009). The goal range for Anvik River summer chum salmon was subsequently revised (ADF&G 2004). The goal for East Fork Andreafsky River summer chum salmon was changed to a lower-bound SEG, based on a run reconstruction and spawner-recruitment analysis using a newer Bayesian statistical analysis (Fleischman and Evenson 2010). The drainagewide BEG for fall chum salmon was reanalyzed based upon similar Bayesian methods with a new run reconstruction, and was revised to an SEG with the same range (Fleischman and Borba 2009). These 2 revisions from BEG to SEG were not due to lack of information; in fact, the newer analyses were more rigorous and better statistically defined. However, practical management considerations in both cases limit options for maintaining escapements below an upper bound. A few goals have been discontinued since 2001 (Volk et al. 2009; ADF&G 2004). The remainders are Chinook salmon goals in the West Fork Andreafsky, Nulato, and Anvik rivers based on aerial surveys and a coho salmon goal for the Delta Clearwater River based upon a boat survey (Conitz et al. 2012). Transboundary escapement goals for passage at the Alaska-Canada border have been established by agreement, according to provisions of the Yukon River Salmon Agreement, for mainstem Chinook salmon and mainstem and Porcupine River (Fishing Branch) fall chum salmon (JTC 2010). These goals are termed interim management escapement goals (IMEG) because they were provisionally established until the 2 parties can agree upon formal BEG analyses.

In May 2014, ADF&G began the escapement goal review cycle to prepare for the January 2016 Alaska Board of Fisheries meeting. Analyses and preliminary escapement goal recommendations were presented at a meeting open to the public on February 2, 2015. Following discussion and public input, preliminary escapement goal recommendations were outlined in a letter to stakeholders dated April 1, 2015. The review team recommended the addition of a drainagewide summer chum salmon goal, and the discontinuation of 2 existing fall chum goals: the Sheenjek River and the Upper Yukon Tributary aggregate goal (Conitz et al. 2015).

## Genetics

Scale pattern analysis, age composition estimates, and geographic distribution have been used by ADF&G on an annual basis from 1981 through 2003 to estimate stock composition of Chinook and chum salmon in Yukon River harvests and estimating total run abundance. In 2004, the feasibility of using genetic analysis in replacement of scale pattern analysis to assess Chinook salmon stock composition was first tested (JTC 2012). Since that time, the development of genetic methods and techniques for Chinook and chum salmon stock identification in the Yukon River drainage has been ongoing (Flannery et al 2015). Salmon stock composition using genetic techniques has been a useful tool for inseason fisheries management on the Yukon River.

Three region-of-origin groupings (also referred to as stock groups) have been identified for Chinook salmon within the Yukon River drainage. The Lower and Middle Yukon River stock groups spawn in Alaska and the Upper Yukon River stock group spawns in Canada. In 2015, genetic tissue samples were analyzed inseason for mixed stock analysis (MSA) from 380 Chinook salmon collected from the test fishery associated with the mainstem Yukon River sonar project at Pilot Station. Genetic MSA on the first pulse of Chinook salmon (May 30–June 17) indicated that 50% were Canadian-origin Chinook salmon. Genetic MSA on the second pulse of Chinook salmon (June 18–25) indicated that only 39% were Canadian-origin Chinook salmon. Samples analyzed from June 26 to July 2) indicated that 31% were from Canadian-origin Chinook salmon (ADF&G 2016). These analyses were used to help project whether the Border escapement objectives would be achieved and were considered in management actions in regards to U.S. fisheries (in particular, when to relax subsistence restrictions). MSA analysis of the samples collected ($n$ = 1,026) at the mainstem sonar operated near Eagle, Alaska were analyzed by DFO for their management of Canadian conservation units (JTC 2016).

Scale pattern analysis, age composition estimates, and geographic distribution were used by ADF&G from 1981 through 2003 to estimate Chinook salmon stock composition in Yukon River harvests. From 2004 to 2014, genetic analysis has been the primary method for stock identification. In 2015 too few tissue samples were collected from fish in the mixed stock harvests to be of use, therefore samples from the test fisheries or historical harvest proportions may be used as a surrogate.

Chum salmon genetic tissue samples were collected (May 31–August 31) (2,806 summer and 2,133 fall season) from the test fishery at the mainstem Yukon River sonar project at Pilot Station. Results from the MSA were reported for each pulse or time stratum and distributed by email to fishery managers to be considered during resource assessment (JTC 2016). For summer chum salmon, the Lower River stock group comprised 73% of the run and the Middle River stock group comprised 27%. The Tanana component of the Middle River stock group comprised about 2% of the total summer chum salmon run, and peaked in passage past the mainstem Yukon River sonar at Pilot Station during the sampling periods of May 31 to June 21 with similarly high proportions from July 6 to July 18. For fall chum salmon, 67% of the run was of U.S. origin and 33% of Canadian origin. The composition of the U.S. contribution was 30% Tanana and 37% U.S. border (Chandalar, Sheenjek, and Black rivers). The composition of the Canadian contribution was 15% mainstem Yukon, 3% Porcupine, 14% White, and 1% Teslin rivers. Stock abundance estimates were derived by combining the Pilot Station sonar passage estimates with the stock composition estimates (subsample $n$ = 2,551). To evaluate the concordance of various data sources, an analysis was conducted to compare these stock specific abundance estimates against escapement and harvest estimates. The level of agreement between the genetic/sonar and escapement/harvest methods for fall chum salmon appears to be related, in part, to the late run

timing of some of the fall runs and the overlap between summer and fall runs observed at various escapement projects (Flannery and Wenburg 2015). Additionally, MSA analysis of samples collected ($n$ = 782) at the mainstem sonar operated near Eagle, Alaska were analyzed by DFO for management of Canadian conservation units (JTC 2016).

Genetic sampling of chum salmon harvest for MSA analysis is in its infancy within the majority of the Yukon River drainage fisheries. The summer chum salmon stock groups are similar to the western Alaska stocks (Eggers et al. 2011) however the fall chum salmon can be separated into distinct stock groups including a partition of Canadian-origin stocks which are of importance in regards to meeting treaty obligations. Two recent Restoration and Enhancement fund projects (JTC 2016) are collecting chum salmon MSA harvest samples: 1 project is focused on sampling the large commercial fishery in District 1 particularly during pulses of chum salmon that move quickly through the area; the second project is focused on the relatively large District 5 subsistence harvest between the communities of Tanana and Rampart. Results will be available after the projects have analyzed approximately 3 years' worth of data.

## Aerial Survey Escapement Assessment Methods

The Yukon River drainage is too extensive for complete escapement coverage of all salmon spawning streams. Consequently, low-level aerial surveys from single-engine, fixed-wing aircraft form an integral component of the escapement assessment program. The greatest advantage of aerial surveys is the cost-effectiveness of obtaining escapement information throughout an extremely vast and remote area. Another advantage to aerial surveillance is that current or potential habitat-related problems arising from natural or man-induced causes can be identified. Among the disadvantages are that results may be highly variable if non-standardized procedures are used. Recently helicopters have been used more often to increase accuracy of counts because of the aircrafts maneuverability, but they are still limited on range and are more costly.

Variability in aerial survey accuracy is dependent upon a number of factors such as weather, water turbidity, timing of surveys with respect to peak spawning, aircraft type, survey altitude, experience of both pilot and observer, and species of salmon being assessed. It is recognized that aerial estimates are lower than actual stream abundance due to these factors. Further, peak abundance measured by aerial survey methods is significantly lower than total spawning abundance due to the die-off of early spawners and arrival of fish after the survey. Aerial estimates in a given stream may demonstrate a wide range in the proportion of fish being estimated from year to year. To the extent that this variability can be controlled, peak aerial counts may serve as indices of relative abundance for examination of annual trends in escapement.

Aerial escapement estimates are obtained from as many spawning streams as possible within the confines of fiscal, personnel, and weather constraints. However, selected spawning streams or "index areas" which represent a larger geographic area have been identified and receive highest priority. Index areas have been designated due to their importance as spawning areas and/or by their geographic location with respect to other unsurveyable salmon spawning streams in the general area.

## 2015 Summer Season Escapement

### *Chinook Salmon Escapement*

Although below average, the 2015 Chinook salmon run came in above the upper end of the preseason outlook range and all escapement goals that could be assessed were either met or exceeded. These include the escapement goals for the East Fork Andreafsky River weir, West Fork Andreafsky aerial, Anvik and Nulato rivers aerial indexes, and Chena and Salcha river towers (Appendix E4 and E5) and Border Passage (Appendix E6).

In 2015, aerial surveys for Chinook salmon occurred in the West Fork Andreafsky, Anvik and Nulato rivers (1,356; 2,616; and 1,564 Chinook salmon counted respectively; Appendices E2 and E4). Aerial surveys on the both east and west forks of the Andreafsky River were conducted under fair and poor conditions due to glare. Surveys were also conducted in Atchuelinguk and Bonasila rivers also under fair to poor conditions with approximately 530 Chinook salmon counted in the 2 systems. Surveys conducted in the Rodo, Kaltag Nulato and Gisasa rivers were flown under good conditions. The 2015 Yukon River aerial surveys for Chinook salmon were conducted at or before peak spawning as very few carcasses were observed. 2015 was the second year in the last 5 years that the aerial Anvik River SEG of 1,100–1,700 Chinook salmon was met. But it was the fourth of 5 years that the SEG (640–1,600) for the West Fork Andreafsky has been met. The SEG of 940–1,900 on the Nulato River was met the last 4 out of 5 years it was surveyed, not including 2014 which could not be surveyed (Appendix E4).

A weir was operated on the East Fork Andreafsky River by USFWS. The estimated passage in 2015 was 6,705 Chinook salmon, which exceeds the upper end of the SEG (2,100–4,900) by over 1,000 fish. This goal has been met in 4 of the last 5 years (Appendix E5). Age, sex, and length data were collected from 547 Chinook salmon caught in the weir trap. The estimated age composition was 0% age-3, 38.4% age-4, 14.3% age-5, 47.3% age-6, and 0% age-7 fish. The sex composition of fish sampled was 39.7% female and 60.3% male (JTC 2016).

The Gisasa River weir was operated by USFWS, and the passage estimate was 1,319 Chinook salmon (Appendix E5). The 2015 cumulative count on the Gisasa River was below the 10-year (2005–2014) average of 1,951 Chinook salmon. Age, sex, and length data were collected from 243 Chinook salmon caught in the weir trap. The estimated age composition from scale samples was 0% age-3, 25.9% age-4, 39.5% age-5, 33.7% age-6, and 0% age-7. The sex composition of fish sampled was 29.6% female and 70.4% male (JTC 2016).

Escapement through the weir operated at Henshaw Creek by the Tanana Chiefs Conference and USFWS Office of Subsistence Management was estimated at 2,391 Chinook salmon (Appendix E5). Age, sex, and length data were collected from 459 Chinook salmon caught in the weir trap. The estimated age composition from scale samples was 0% age-3, 24.6% age-4, 40.7% age-5, 34.4% age-6, and 0.2% age-7 fish. The sex composition of fish sampled was 41.4% female and 58.6% male (JTC 2016).

BEGs have been established for the Chena and Salcha rivers located on the Tanana River, which are the 2 largest spawning tributaries for Chinook salmon in the Yukon River drainage. Escapement on the Chena River was monitored using tower counts with counts supplemented using DIDSON sonar during high water events. The Salcha River is also monitored using tower counts however the project was affected by water intermittently throughout the season.

The 2015 Chena tower escapement estimate was based on DIDSON sonar counts and preliminary species apportionment. Additionally, anecdotal information from the project leader during boat and carcass surveys indicated a healthy Chinook salmon population. An estimated 6,291 Chinook salmon were counted in the Chena River, which exceeds the escapement goal range of 2,800–5,700 (Appendix E5). This goal has been met 2 of the last 5 years that could be assessed (Appendix E5). Chinook salmon escapement was not solely estimated using the tower project because it was affected by high water conditions throughout the season. Final estimates used a binominal mixed-effects model to create passage estimates for the period of missed counts prior to the start of tower operations on July 12 (normal start date is late June to early July). This model produced an estimate of 6,879 Chinook salmon in the Salcha River which exceeded the escapement goal of 3,300–6,500 Chinook salmon. The BEG for the Salcha river has been met in 5 of the last 5 years that could be monitored (Appendix E5). The Goodpaster River tower counted an estimated 2,353 Chinook salmon which is considered a minimum escapement estimate as large numbers of salmon were passing on the first day of operation (operational July 9–30).

Age, sex, and length information for Chinook salmon were collected from the Chena and Salcha rivers using carcass surveys conducted by ADF&G and Bering Sea Fishermen's Association, respectively. The estimated age composition of 500 Chinook salmon sampled in the Chena River was 0.6% age-3, 19.8% age-4, 16.0% age-5, 63.0% age-6, and 0.6% age-7 fish. The sex composition was 55.4% female and 44.6% male (JTC 2016). The estimated age composition of 467 Chinook salmon sampled in the Salcha River was 0.6% age-3, 22.9% age-4, 35.5% age-5, 40.9% age-6, and 0% age-7 fish. The sex composition of fish sampled was 43.0% female and 57.0% male (JTC 2016).

The Canadian Upper Yukon River border passage estimate for 2015 is 83,674 Chinook salmon. This is calculated using the Eagle sonar project estimate of 84,015 minus an estimated 341 fish harvested by Alaskan subsistence fishermen upstream of the sonar project site (Appendix E6). After subtracting the Canadian Yukon River mainstem harvest of 1,000 fish, a total of 82,674 Chinook salmon are estimated to have reached Canadian spawning areas (Appendix E6). The spawning escapement surpassed the upper end of the IMEG range of 42,500 to 55,000 which is the third time that the goal has been achieved since it was adopted by the Yukon River Panel in 2010 (Appendix E1).

A drift gillnet test fishery is operated as a component of the Eagle sonar project to monitor species composition and to collect biological information, including ASL and genetic samples, from fish passing the sonar project site. Four different mesh size gillnets (5.25, 6.5, 7.5, and 8.5 inches) are fished daily to collect samples. The estimated age composition of 927 Chinook salmon caught in the test fishery was 0.3% age-3, 10.8% age-4, 34.4% age-5, 52.3% age-6, and 2.2% age-7 fish. The sex composition of fish sampled was 42.1% female and 57.9% male (JTC 2016).

In Canada, the Big Salmon River was enumerated using long-range dual frequency sonar between July 15 and August 20 located approximately 1.5 km upstream of the confluence with the Yukon River. The 2015 Big Salmon count of 10,071 Chinook salmon was 105% above the previous 10-year average passage of 4,911 Chinook salmon (Appendices E2 and E6). The escapement of Chinook salmon to the Big Salmon River based on sonar represented 12.0% of the mainstem Yukon River sonar passage estimate near Eagle, Alaska. Carcass samples were collected August 23–25, over approximately 145 km of the Big Salmon River, yielding 133

Chinook salmon samples. Of the total, 84 (63%) fish were female and 49 (37%) fish were male. The mean mid-eye to fork (MEF) length of females and males sampled was 828 mm and 763 mm, respectively. Of the 97 samples which were successfully aged, 4.1% (11.1% of the males and 0.0% of the females) were age-4, 27.8% (59.0% of the males and 14.8% of the females) were age-5, and 68.0% (38.9% of the males and 85.2% of the females) were age-6 (JTC 2016).

The Teslin River was assessed using multiple beam high resolution ARIS sonars, approximately 12 km upstream of the confluence with the Yukon River. Right and left bank sonars began operating on July 16 and July 20, and operated through August 30. A total of 20,410 targets identified as Chinook salmon were counted during the period of operation (Appendices E2 and E6) and was the highest in the 4 years of this project's operation. The escapement of Chinook salmon to the Teslin River based on sonar represented 24.3% of the mainstem Yukon River sonar passage estimate near Eagle, Alaska. Carcass samples were collected September 3–13, over approximately 120 km of the mainstem Teslin River, yielding 556 Chinook salmon samples. Of these, 377 (68%) fish were female and 179 (32%) were male. The MEF of females and males sampled was 839 mm and 734 mm, respectively. Of the 486 samples which were successfully aged, 0.2% (0.6% of males and 0.0% females) were age 3, 8.4% (26.0% of the males and 0.3% females) were age 4, 37.0% (55.8% of the males and 28.3% of the females) were age 5, 48.1% (16.9% of the males and 62.7% of the females) were age 6, and 6.2% (0.6% of the males and 8.7% of the females) were age 7 (JTC 2016).

The Blind Creek weir project in 2015 enumerated Chinook salmon escapement and obtained biological information from the stock. The weir was set up approximately 1 km upstream of the confluence with the Pelly River. A total of 964 Chinook salmon were counted between July 17 and August 19 (Appendices E2 and E6). The 2015 escapement was approximately 130% higher than the 10-year average escapement of 420 fish. Age, sex, and length samples were randomly collected from migrating Chinook salmon throughout the period of weir operation. A total of 597 Chinook salmon (62% of the run) were live-sampled, 210 (35%) were female and 387 (65%) were male. The mean MEF length of females and males sampled was 767 mm and 619 mm, respectively. Scale samples were analyzed by the Pacific Biological Station fish ageing lab in Nanaimo, British Columbia. The age composition of 444 samples that were successfully aged was 17.8% age-4, 39.9% age-5, 41.2% age-6, and 0.9% age-7 (JTC 2016).

The Whitehorse Rapids Fishway is a fish ladder that bypasses the Whitehorse dam. It has a viewing window and fish trap that allows for salmon counts without handling fish. Staff at Whitehorse Rapids Fishway counted 1,465 Chinook salmon between July 29 and September 2 (Appendices E2 and E6). Of the adult Chinook salmon counted, 874 were of hatchery origin (approximately 60% of the return). The hatchery component included 265 females (30%) and 609 males (70%). The wild component included 170 females (29%) and 421 males (71%). Female Chinook salmon made up 30% of the total run.

Hatchery personnel collected biological samples from 76 male (41 wild and 35 hatchery origin) and 40 female (12 wild and 28 hatchery origin) Chinook salmon taken from the Whitehorse Rapids Fishway for broodstock.

### *Summer Chum Salmon Escapement*

Summer chum salmon escapement counts for selected spawning areas in the Alaska portion of the Yukon River drainage can be found in Appendix E7. Summer chum salmon escapement was

below average in most tributaries that were monitored in 2015. The summer chum salmon goal for East Fork Andreafsky River weir and the Anvik River sonar goal were achieved.

The East Fork Andreafsky River weir escapement estimate for chum salmon was 50,338 which is above the SEG of > 40,000 fish (Appendix E7). The 2015 summer chum escapement at the weir was 34% lower than the 5-year average of (2010–2014) of 65,815 fish. Age, sex, and length data were collected from 946 fish caught in the weir trap. The estimated age composition was 0.4% age-3, 30.6% age-4, 68.8% age-5, and 0.2% age-6 fish. The sex composition of the fish sampled was 36.3% female and 63.7% male.

The Anvik River sonar escapement count of 374,968 summer chum salmon was within the BEG range of 350,000 to 700,000 fish (Appendix E7) and was 25% below the 5-year average of (2010–2014) of 500,093 fish. The BEG for the Anvik River has been met or exceeded each year since the goal was established in 2005 (Appendix E7). Age, sex, and length samples in 2015 were collected for 705 summer chum salmon. The estimated age composition was 1.8% age-3, 34.6% age-4, and 61.8% age-5, and 1.8% age-6 fish. The sex composition of the fish sampled was 54.0% female and 46.0% male.

The escapement estimate of summer chum salmon through the Gisasa River weir was 42,747 fish, approximately 37% lower than the 5-year average (2010–2014) of 67,893 fish (Appendix E7). Age, sex, and length data were collected from 1,361 fish caught in the weir trap. The age composition of samples was 2.3% age-3, 32.4% age-4, 64.6% age-5, and 0.7% age-6 fish. The sex composition of the fish sampled was 54.6% female and 45.4% male.

The escapement estimate of summer chum salmon through the Henshaw Creek weir was 238,529 fish, approximately 3% higher than the 5-year average (2010–2014) of 232,684 fish (Appendix E7). Age, sex, and length data were collected from the weir trap. The estimated age composition from scale samples was 2.3% age-3, 32.4% age-4, 64.6% age-5, and 0.7% age-6 fish. The sex composition of fish sampled ($n$ = 1,361) was 54.6% females and 45.4% males (JTC 2016).

The escapement estimate of summer chum salmon through the Chena River tower was 8,620 fish, approximately 35% lower than the 5-year average (2010–2014) of 13,223 fish (Appendix E7). The escapement estimate of summer chum salmon through the Salcha River tower was 12,812 fish, approximately 74% lower than the 5-year average (2010–2014) of 48,995 fish (Appendix E7). Age, sex, and length information was collected from 160 summer chum salmon in the Salcha River using carcass surveys conducted by Bering Sea Fishermen's Association. The estimated age composition of summer chum salmon from vertebra was 5.7 age-3, 44.7% age-4, 42.8% age-5, and 6.9% age-6. The sex composition of fish sampled was 50.6% female and 49.4% male (JTC 2016).

## 2015 Fall Season Escapement

### *Fall Chum Salmon Escapement*

Historical fall chum salmon escapement information in addition to 2015 escapement results are presented in Appendices E2, E8, E9, and E11. Fall chum salmon are discrete spawners choosing areas of upwelling and relatively warmer water to incubate their eggs in a shorter time when compared to other species. Major fall chum salmon spawning areas are located in the Tanana, Chandalar, and Porcupine River drainages and within the Canadian portion of the mainstem Yukon River drainage, monitoring projects concentrate on these areas. Drainagewide run size

was determined based on coverage of spawner distribution (escapement estimates), age composition, and estimates of harvest.

Current escapement goals for the Yukon River drainagewide and individual tributaries or stock groups were developed based on the analysis done by Eggers (2001) with a recent modification of the drainagewide goal from a BEG to a SEG based on Fleischman and Borba (2009). From 2000 through 2013, the postseason run reconstruction and resulting drainagewide escapement estimate were derived from Eggers' (2001) method. Since 2014, a Bayesian state-space model was used to determine the drainagewide escapement similar to that reported in Fleischman and Borba 2009. The drainagewide escapement estimate produced for 2015 was 562,000 fall chum salmon, which was within the SEG goal range of 300,000–600,000 fall chum salmon. The model utilized historical escapement data from the Toklat, Delta, Chandalar, Sheenjek, Fishing Branch and Canadian mainstem Yukon rivers, as well as mark–recapture estimates of abundance from the upper Tanana, Kantishna, and Rampart-Rapids projects, and estimates from the mainstem sonar near Pilot Station (Appendices E8 and E9). The model takes into account estimates from sub-drainages in the dataset. Individually the fall chum salmon escapements to Chandalar and Delta rivers both exceeded the upper end of the individual escapement goals (Appendix E8). Further, adding the U.S. and Canada harvests (281,000 fish) to the estimated escapement, results in a total run size estimate of slightly greater than 843,000 fall chum salmon.

The drainagewide escapement goal was not achieved from 1998–2000 even with restrictions to fisheries reducing exploitation to as low as 11%. Four even-numbered years between 1976 and 1984 also had extremely low escapements (based on current measures) but were mostly caused by high harvests of fall chum salmon, with exploitation as high as 60%. The current drainagewide goal for fall chum salmon has been achieved 90% of the last 42 years and all 12 years since the range was established in 2004.

The historical (1974–2014) average drainagewide run size is 977,000 fall chum salmon and ranges between 252,000 fish in 2000 to 2,600,000 fish in 1975. From 1974 to 1991, fall chum salmon run sizes alternated consistently between lower even-numbered years and higher odd-numbered years (averaging 852,000 and 1,400,000 respectively). Since 1992, there appears to be a decadal cycle occurring where the fall chum salmon run peaked in 1995 and 2005 and was at lows in the cycles in 1992, 2000, and 2010. The record low (2000) and the second highest (2005) abundances occurred in the last decade. The 2015 fall chum salmon run could be characterized overall as being below average for both the all year average and the odd-numbered year average from 1974–2014.

The Tanana River produces the largest component of the drainagewide fall chum salmon run. Based on abundance estimates from mark–recaptures studies conducted from 1995 to 2007 (Cleary and Hamazaki 2008), the Tanana River drainage contributes 21% to 41% of the overall run, averaging 32%. Estimated escapement in those years averaged 184,000 fall chum salmon with a range of 56,000 in 2000 fish to 373,000 fish in 2005. In 2015, there were no inseason assessment projects for fall chum salmon in the Tanana River drainage except for catch per unit effort in the subsistence and commercial fisheries. Additionally, Mixed Stock Analysis (MSA), based on genetics, suggested the estimate for the Tanana River was greater than 150,000 chum salmon and considering upriver harvests it was likely that the escapements were within the Tanana River BEG range of 61,000 to 136,000 fall chum salmon.

Evaluation of the fall chum salmon run to the Delta River, an index tributary of the Tanana River, was based on 9 replicate foot surveys conducted between October 6 and December 2, 2015. The Delta River escapement was estimated to be 33,401 fall chum salmon (Table 9) based on the peak survey count conducted November 4. This level of escapement exceeded the upper end of the BEG range of 6,000 to 13,000 fall chum salmon. Escapement into the Delta River in 2015 was the highest on record in 44 years, slightly higher than observed in 2014 (32,000 fish). The high population estimate is partly attributed to the relatively warm conditions allowing continued access particularly to the large middle channel. Timing for the middle channel was considered late relative to the east and west channels.

Chandalar River is the second largest component of overall Yukon River drainage fall chum salmon run. Since 1995, the Chandalar River contribution of fall chum salmon has ranged from 23% to 41%, averaging 30%. The project has used various sonar types (splitbeam 1995–2006 and DIDSON 2007 to present) to enumerate fall chum salmon passage (Melegari 2014). After applying the end of the season expansions to the historical data back to 1995, passage estimates of fall chum salmon have ranged from a low of 71,000 fish in 2000 to 529,000 fish in 2005. In 2015, the project operated from August 8 through September 27 and ended with a cumulative count of 155,466 fish. However, because the project was still passing more than 2,000 fish a day when the project ceased operation, an expansion of passage through October 9 was made. The resulting escapement estimate was 164,486 fall chum salmon (Table 9; Appendices E2 and E8) and was 27% below the 2010–2014 5-year average of 229,000 fish. The 2015 estimate was above the upper end of the BEG of 74,000 to 152,000 fish. Since 1995, fall chum salmon passage has met or exceeded the BEG in all years except 2000.

Estimates of the Canadian component included the operation of the Fishing Branch River weir that was reinstalled in 2015. Expansions were applied on both the beginning (high water delayed deployment) and the end of the run resulting in an estimate of escapement of 8,351 fall chum salmon, indicating the IMEG was not achieved in 2015. Additionally, the sonar project located on the Porcupine River near the U.S./Canada border (downstream of Old Crow) was operated resulting in a passage estimate of 21,397 targets attributed to fall chum salmon, subtracting the Old Crow harvest and assuming all the fish were not bound for the Fishing Branch River would also result in the IMEG not being achieved. The mainstem Yukon River border passage was assessed using sonars located downstream of Eagle Alaska in 2015. After removal of U.S. and Canada harvests the 2015 escapement was estimated to be approximately 109,000 fall chum salmon, which was above the upper end of the IMEG of 70,000–104,000. The low end of the goal has been achieved for the past 14 years (since 2002) and exceeded the upper end in all but 2 of those years (Appendices E2 and E9).

The upper Yukon River tributary escapement goal of 152,000 to 312,000 is a combination of Chandalar, Sheenjek and Fishing Branch rivers (Eggers 2001) and is generally met during years of high abundance. Preliminary assessment indicates escapement was within the upper tributary goal for 2015. The Porcupine River systems, including the Sheenjek and Fishing Branch rivers, have consistently been the weakest contributors to the overall drainagewide run. The upper tributary goal has been achieved primarily because the Chandalar River has been exceeding the upper end of its goal in 10 of the last 11 years.

### *Coho Salmon Escapement*

Assessment of coho salmon spawning escapement is constrained in the Yukon River drainage because of funding limitations and marginal survey conditions during periods of peak spawning. Historic coho salmon escapement information along with the most current 2015 escapement results are presented in Appendix E11. The mainstem Yukon River sonar operated near Pilot Station does not provide complete estimate of coho salmon passage because the project ceases operations before the end of the run. The passage estimate of coho salmon at mainstem Yukon River sonar was 97,587 fish through August 31, 2015 (Appendices E3 and E11). Tributary escapement estimate information was limited to portions of the Tanana River drainage. Unlike 2014, escapements were above average in most areas of the Tanana River and supported the above average run that was indicated by the run reconstruction that included the mainstem Yukon River sonar project operated near Pilot Station plus the large harvests that occurred downstream.

Presently, only 1 escapement goal has been established for coho salmon in the Yukon River drainage. The Delta Clearwater River, in the Tanana River drainage, has an SEG range of 5,200 to 17,000 fish (ADF&G 2004). The Delta Clearwater River spawning count was 19,533 coho salmon (Table 9) and was conducted by boat survey on November October 22, 2015. This escapement estimate was above the upper end of the escapement goal range. Coho salmon escapements in the Nenana River and the upper Tanana River evaluated by aerial surveys were nearly all above average when compared to the historical long term averages (1972–2014) and the recent 5-year average (2010–2014).

In recent years, a coho salmon run reconstruction index has been developed that expands the mainstem Yukon River sonar (operated near Pilot Station) passage estimates by comparing timing of the next closest monitoring project in the Lower Yukon (LYTF or Mountain Village) using the appropriate lag for travel time. Further, commercial and subsistence harvests below the sonar site are included to provide an index of coho salmon abundance for the Yukon River. Subsistence harvest in this area is fairly stable averaging 3,000 coho salmon annually. However, the commercial harvest can vary drastically (<1,000 to 95,000) depending on management of the fall chum salmon fishery. Currently the data used for run reconstruction of coho salmon is based on the years 1995 and 1997 to present (excluding 2009) when the mainstem sonar was operational. This model results in an average run size of 176,000 coho salmon in the Yukon River. An index of Yukon River drainagewide escapement is derived from the run reconstruction minus the total harvest of coho salmon providing an average escapement of 142,000 fish. In 2014 the index was unsubstantiated and was initially not used until 2015 bolstered confidence that coho salmon were experiencing high productivity.

## 2016 SALMON OUTLOOK

### Chinook Salmon

The total Yukon River Chinook salmon outlook was estimated by applying historical average proportions of Canadian-origin fish in the total run to the forecast for the Canadian component of the run. The average proportion of Canadian origin fish in the total run is approximately 50%. The drainagewide run outlook based on the Canadian-origin forecasted run, which attempts to account for low productivity since 2007, is 130,000–175,000 Chinook salmon. A run of this size would be below the long-term average (1989–1999) of approximately 300,000 Chinook salmon.

## Summer Chum Salmon

The strength of the summer chum salmon run in 2016 will be dependent on production from the 2012 (age-4 fish) and 2011 (age-5 fish) escapements, as these age classes generally dominate the run. The total runs during 2011 and 2012 were approximately 2.2 million and 2.4 million summer chum salmon, respectively. The escapement goal on the Anvik River (350,000–750,000 fish) was achieved in 2011 and 2012, and the escapement goal on the East Fork Andreafsky River (>40,000 fish) was exceeded in both years. Summer chum salmon generally exhibit strong run size correlations among adjacent years, and it is expected that the 2016 total run in the Yukon River will be slightly lower than the 2015 run of approximately 1.8 million fish.

The 2016 summer chum run is anticipated to provide for escapements, a normal subsistence harvest, and a surplus for commercial harvest. Summer chum salmon runs have provided for a harvestable surplus in each of the last 13 years (2003–2015). If inseason indicators of run strength suggest sufficient abundance exists to allow for a commercial fishery, the commercially harvestable surplus in Alaska could range from 450,000 to 950,000 summer chum salmon. Similar to the last 3 years however, commercial harvest of summer chum salmon in 2016 could be affected if the Chinook salmon run is below average, by measures taken to protect the Chinook salmon from incidental harvest in chum salmon-directed fisheries.

## Fall Chum Salmon

The 2016 run will be comprised of fish returning from the parent years 2010 through 2013. Estimates of returns per spawner (R/S), based on brood year return, and were used to estimate production for 2010 and 2011. An auto-regressive Ricker spawner-recruit model was used to predict returns from 2012 and 2013. The point projection in 2016 used the 1974 to 2009 complete brood year returns applied odd/even maturity schedule for the same time period. The result is a point estimate of 666,000 fall chum salmon. The 2016 run size forecast is expressed as a range from 550,000 to 780,000 fall chum salmon. This forecasted run size is below average for even-numbered year run.

The contributing dominate parent year escapements from 2011 and 2012 both exceeded the upper end of the drainagewide escapement goal range 300,000 to 600,000 fall chum salmon (Appendix E10). All parent years are estimated to be exceeding 1.0 return per spawner. The 2010 parent year R/S is estimated to be the highest since the 2005 record low. However the 2011 parent year R/S is estimated to be below replacement resulting in the reduced run size observed in 2015. The major contributor to the 2016 fall chum salmon run is anticipated to be age-0.3 fish returning from 2010 parent year (Appendix E10). Production for the next few years is estimated at just above replacement.

With this projected run size for fall chum salmon escapement goals would be anticipated to be met while supporting normal subsistence fishing activities. Commercial harvest could be limited ranging from 20,000 to 230,000 fall chum salmon depending on where the actual run comes in within the forecasted range.

## Coho Salmon

Although there is little comprehensive escapement information for Yukon River drainage coho salmon, it is known that coho salmon primarily return as age-2.1 fish (4-year-old, age in European notation) and overlap in run timing with fall chum salmon. The major contributor to the 2016 coho salmon run will be age-4 fish returning from the 2012 parent year. Based on the

run reconstruction index (1995–2014, excluding 1996 and 2009) the 2012 escapement was estimated to be 88,000 coho salmon which was below the median of 142,000 fish.

Escapements are mostly monitored in the Tanana River drainage. The Delta Clearwater River (DCR) is a major producer of coho salmon in the upper Tanana River drainage with comparative escapement monitoring data since 1972. The parent year escapement of 5,230 fish in 2012 was above the lower end of the SEG range of 5,200 to 17,000 coho salmon. Four additional locations in the Tanana River drainage were surveyed for coho salmon specifically; all were below average when compared to the recent 5-year average (2010–2014). The coho salmon run outlook is based on parent year escapements assuming average survival. Based on the last 2 years of coho salmon returns there is a possibility for the runs to be average to above average. Commercial harvest could be between 30,000 and 100,000 coho salmon caught incidentally in the fall chum salmon directed fishery.

# OTHER MARINE AND FRESHWATER FINFISH FISHERIES

## SUBSISTENCE AND PERSONAL USE FISHERY

The estimated subsistence and personal use harvest of nonsalmon species in 2015 was 83,551 whitefish (*Coregonus* spp. *and Prosopium cylindraceum*), 21,000 northern pike (*Esox lucius*), and 12,994 sheefish (*Stenodus leucichthys*) (Appendix D9). Other species are only reported by total harvest as they are harvested in small amounts or do not occur during salmon season and include a total of 3,387 burbot (*Lota lota*), 4,697 tomcod (*Eleginus gracilis*), 1,931 Arctic grayling (*Thymallus arcticus*), 358 longnose suckers (*Catostomus catostomus*), 97,586 Alaska blackfish (*Dallia pectoralis*), 24,591 Pacific herring (*Clupea pallasii*), and 456 gallons of Pacific herring roe (Appendix D9). Subsistence and personal use catches of freshwater finfish taken under authority of a permit in the Upper Yukon Area are presented in Appendices D6–D8.

The 2014 Arctic lamprey (*Lethenteron camtschaticum)* harvest total of 42,237 includes fish reported during survey interviews conducted with households in September 2015 and on postcards mailed to households during the winter of 2014. Postcards were returned by 123 households (15% of the total number mailed) and 53 households indicated they fished. Many fishermen reported that the Arctic lamprey were large and of good quality, and that the they got enough. Several households said the run timing was a month later than usual. Harvest dates were reported from October 5 to November 27, 2014 with most of the reported harvest occurred in November. Postcards were not mailed in 2015, and households will not be asked about their 2015 Arctic lamprey harvest until they are surveyed in September 2016.

Non-salmon species (e.g. pike, sheefish, whitefish, blackfish, etc.) are an important subsistence resource for people in most areas throughout the Yukon River drainage, largely because they are available for harvest all season (Brown et al. 2005, Andersen et al. 2004). Many subsistence users harvest marine and freshwater finfish other than salmon either as incidental bycatch while fishing for salmon or by directly targeting those species. Subsistence users particularly rely on non-salmon species during the winter and spring and when other sources of fish or wildlife are unavailable.

Estimates of non-salmon harvest is poorly understood at a species level throughout the Yukon River drainage, thus a comprehensive assessment of non-salmon harvest and use by species has been identified as a research priority for the Yukon Area (Brown et al. 2011). Information about

non-salmon species is collected during the annual ADF&G postseason subsistence salmon harvest surveys but is ancillary to salmon-specific surveys and usually does not include species distinctions. Survey projects have begun to identify whitefish harvest by species in the Koyukuk River drainage and lower-middle communities of Grayling, Anvik, Shageluk, and Holy Cross (Brown et al. 2005, Andersen et al. 2004). In previous years households have commented about harvest of herring; starting in 2012 (Deena Jallen, Commercial Fisheries Biologist, ADF&G, Fairbanks; personal communication), households in the Lower Yukon including the Coastal District were asked about their herring harvests.

A variety of fishing methods are used in the main rivers and coastal marine waters to harvest non-salmon finfish. Beach seines are occasionally used near spawning grounds to capture salmon and other species of schooling fish. In the fall and winter months, various designs of fyke nets and fish weirs are used to capture whitefish, blackfish, and burbot. In the winter and spring months, hand lines are used through the ice to take sheefish, northern pike, and "tomcod" (saffron cod). A limited number of sheefish are also harvested during the upriver migration of Chinook salmon. In the spring and early summer, smelt are harvested in the Yukon River Delta area using dip nets. During the fall months, dip nets and “eel sticks” are used to harvest Arctic lamprey in the mainstem Yukon River downstream of Grayling. Whitefish and sheefish are also harvested in fish wheels located in the Upper Yukon and Tanana rivers during salmon fishing.

## COMMERCIAL FISHERY

Regulations allow ADF&G to issue Commissioner’s permits for the commercial harvest of non-salmon freshwater fish (e.g., whitefish, burbot, northern pike, blackfish, and Arctic lamprey) throughout the Yukon and Tanana River drainages. Commissioner’s permits allow for the commercial harvest of species not managed under existing commercial fishing regulations during discrete time periods throughout the year. Following the decline in salmon runs, an interest in non-salmon commercial fisheries emerged on the Yukon River. Despite the strengthening chum salmon returns in recent years, the interest in freshwater fisheries has remained, particularly for Bering cisco *Coregonus laurettae* and Arctic lamprey.

### Whitefish Fishery Summary

From 2005 to 2015, ADF&G issued Commissioner’s permits for an experimental whitefish commercial fishery in the lower Yukon River. Commissioner’s permits allowed for the harvest of coregonid (‘whitefish’) species in Districts 1 and 2 starting with 10,000 pounds in 2005 and incrementally increasing to 25,000 cisco (Sabrina Garcia, Division of Commercial Fisheries, ADF&G; Anchorage; December 4, 2015, memorandum). In 2013, the quota allocation switched from pounds of fish to numbers of fish. The reasons for the change in quota units are twofold: it is easier to track numbers of fish instead of pounds of fish, and the assumption that a whitefish weighs 1 pound no longer holds true. Gear restrictions were implemented in 2007 to reduce the stretched-mesh size from a maximum of 6.0 inches (allowed in 2005 and 2006) to a maximum of 4.0 inches. The smaller mesh size would target cisco species while reducing the incidental harvest of sheefish and broad whitefish *Coregonus nasus*. In response to market preference, commercial permits were issued for the specific harvest of Bering cisco, and to a lesser extent least cisco *Coregonus sardinella*, beginning in 2009. The exact dates of the fishery have varied each year in response to the seasonal movements of whitefish and river conditions; however, the commercial harvest generally occurs in September and October.

In 2015, a Commissioner's permit was issued to Kwik'pak Fisheries, LLC for the commercial harvest of Bering and least cisco. The permit authorized a maximum harvest of 25,000 cisco (numbers of fish) in District 1 of the Lower Yukon Area from September 7 through October 15. The allowable harvest in 2015 did not change from the 25,000 cisco authorized in 2014. The decision not to increase the allowable harvest was based principally on the lack of population abundance information on Yukon River Bering cisco. Given the lack of information on Bering cisco, a continued cautionary management approach is warranted.

The fishery permit stipulated that fishing gear was restricted to 1 set or drift gillnet up to 150 feet in length with a maximum stretched-mesh size of 4.0 inches, or 1 hand line/hook and line. Additionally, commercial fishing was prohibited in designated areas around the village of Kotlik to prevent commercial fishing from potentially impacting subsistence fishing. Closures were implemented in the waters of Apoon pass from its confluence with Chaniliut Slough to the northern shoreline of Apoon Mouth, including the Pastolik and Pastoliak rivers.

The 2015 commercial fishery occurred from September 7 to September 21. Twenty-two fishermen made 142 deliveries totaling 23,670 Bering cisco and 15 least cisco (Appendix F1). The 2015 harvest was approximately 1,400 cisco below the allowable quota.

The Bering cisco harvest was above the 5-year (2010–2014) average of 15,840 fish and the least cisco harvest was below the 5-year (2010–2014) average of 213 fish. The price paid to fishermen was $1.50 per pound, resulting in an estimated total harvest value of $42,611. The average price paid to each fisherman was approximately $1,937. The majority of the Bering cisco commercial harvest occurred in Kotlik (83%) followed by Emmonak (12%).

In the Upper Yukon Area, commercial freshwater fisheries targeting whitefish occurred primarily through the 1970s. Since 1980 there have been sporadic small commercial harvests of whitefish in the upriver districts. No whitefish-directed commercial permits were requested in 2015 possibly due to high operational costs and limited market interest; however, whitefish were sold during the salmon-directed commercial fishery. Permit authorization is not required for the sale of whitefish species taken incidentally during commercial salmon fishing in any district. In upriver districts, whitefish have been taken incidentally to the salmon harvest and sold since the late 1980s. In 2015, a total of 356 whitefish (311 unidentified whitefish and 45 sheefish) were incidentally harvested and sold in Districts 5 and 6 during commercial salmon fishing (Appendix F3).

### *Harvest Sampling*

Whitefish were identified by species at the processing facility in Emmonak prior to shipment to Anchorage. A total of 244 Bering cisco were sampled for age, sex, and length. A small incision was made on the ventral side of each specimen to identify reproductive organs. Fork length (tip of snout to fork of tail) was measured to the nearest millimeter. The sample was approximately even between the sexes (53% female and 47% male). Similar to previous years, females were generally larger than males, 337 mm and 315 mm, respectively. Otoliths were collected from all fish sampled and will be processed in the future for age classification.

## Arctic Lamprey Fishery Summary

Since 2003, a Commissioner's permit has been issued annually allowing for total harvests between 5,000 and 49,080 pounds of Arctic lamprey (Sabrina Garcia, Division of Commercial Fisheries, ADF&G; Anchorage; February XX, 2015, memorandum). The exact dates of the

fishery have varied each year in response to run timing and ice conditions; however, the commercial harvest generally occurs in November and December.

### *Fishing Effort and Run Timing*

The 2015 lamprey fishery was monitored by department staff via phone and email communications for the entire lamprey commercial fishery. Community contacts were established with local subsistence fishermen in the villages of Alakanuk, Emmonak, St. Mary's, Mountain Village, Pilot Station, Marshall, Russian Mission, Holy Cross, Anvik, and Grayling. Information regarding subsistence fishing effort, harvest rates, local weather, river ice conditions, and run timing was gathered during these communication events. ADF&G representative also communicated with the processor for updates on harvest and quality.

Similar to previous years, local contracted fishermen with the Yukon Delta Fisheries Development Association set up test fishing sites in the lower river to assess lamprey presence and run timing. Test fishing in 2015 began earlier than previous years in an attempt to catch lamprey from the start of the run. Fyke nets operated from October 5 through October 29. Fyke nets were the only gear type used for test fishing in 2015 due to their high success rate and the lack of lamprey caught in hoop nets during test fishing operations in 2013. A total of 15 sites were fished in areas around Flat Island, Munson Island, Tin Can Point, and Middle Mouth. Six fyke net sites fished in 2013 and 2014 were again fished in 2015 in order to collect catch per unit effort (CPUE) data for the same site across multiple years. A total of 7,083 lamprey were caught during test fishing operations with most of the lamprey caught south of Alakanuk and Tin Can Point. In general, nets fishing south of Alakanuk and downstream of Emmonak were checked on alternate days; the distance between sites and often marginal weather conditions precluded all nets from being checked every 24 hours.

Subsistence users prospect fished around Mountain Village starting in mid-October in an attempt to locate lamprey. River ice conditions at the start of November were not favorable for fishing from Mountain Village up to Russian Mission. Fishermen in Marshall began test fishing for lamprey in the second week of November. However, as of mid-November none of the villages prospect-fishing for lamprey had located the run. The delayed formation of river ice prevented fishermen from traveling to traditional fishing sites along the Yukon this fall and probably impacted the ability to effectively prospect-fish for lamprey.

Lamprey were caught below Mountain Village on November 17. Fishermen noted that lamprey were small in size, passing closer to the beach and in small groups, and swam through quickly. Late November 17, the lamprey run was intercepted about 10 miles upstream of Mountain Village in Liberty Landing. Assuming an average run timing of 10–12 miles per day, lamprey were expected to arrive in Grayling between December 7 and December 11. Lamprey arrived in Marshall on November 22 and Pilot Station on November 26 which indicated that their migration speed had increased to about 13 miles per day. Fishermen from Anvik and Grayling intercepted the run approximately 9 miles downstream of Grayling on December 7 and were still fishing on lamprey on December 8 and December 9. On average, lamprey traveled about 12 miles per day while they were tracked to Grayling

### *Subsistence Fishing*

Based on anecdotal information, subsistence fishermen from most lower and middle Yukon River communities were successful at meeting their subsistence needs. Subsistence fishermen

primarily used dip nets and eel sticks from the beach or edge of shorefast ice to harvest lamprey. Fishermen commented that this year's lamprey looked small and did not look like "first run eels". Subsistence users from Pitka's Point caught around 100–150 pounds of lamprey per pair of fishermen working together. Staff from the Pilot Station tribal office reported approximately 25–30 subsistence fishermen harvesting lamprey. Additionally, reports indicated fishermen were able to meet their subsistence lamprey needs (approximately 1–3 buckets (5 gallon) or 1–2 gunny sacks per family). Subsistence fishermen in Russian Village reported the lamprey to be "thick and running hard;" most fishermen harvested about 3–4 buckets (5 gallon) and did not fish further as their subsistence needs were met. Subsistence fishing effort in Holy Cross was light and fishermen reported the run passed quickly. Only a few fishermen fished in Holy Cross and caught all they needed, about 2 gunny sacks full.

Subsistence lamprey harvest will be assessed postseason. Results from these surveys will be made available in an annual subsistence harvest report by ADF&G.

### *Commercial Fishery*

In 2015, a freshwater commercial fishery permit was issued to Kwik'pak Fisheries, LLC allowing a harvest of up to 44,080 lb (20 metric tons) of Arctic lamprey. The permit was valid October 10 through December 10, or until the harvest limit was reached. The processor established buying stations in Emmonak, Mountain Village, and Grayling. Due to an unexpected large test fish harvest that occurred on October 9 that subsistence users were unable to utilize entirely, the initial permit was amended to a start date of October 9 so the remaining lamprey could be purchased by Kwik'pak.

A total of 18 commercial freshwater permit holders, down from 30 in 2014, delivered a harvest of 36,015 lb to the commercial processor, equal to approximately 161,500 lamprey (Appendix F2). The buyer paid $1.50 per pound of lamprey. The estimated commercial value of the fishery was $54,022 and the average price paid to each fisherman was $3,301. The 2015 commercial fishery was the most profitable since the fishery started in 2003. The 2015 total commercial fishery harvest was third most lucrative since the fishery started in 2003; however, the average price paid to each fisherman was higher than any other year of the fishery.

### *Harvest Sampling*

A total of 345 Arctic lamprey, 120 from Emmonak, 120 from Mountain Village, and 105 from Grayling, were sampled for sex, length, and weight after shipment to Anchorage. This was the first time that lamprey from Emmonak were sampled. Reproductive organs were visually identified by making a small incision on the ventral side of each specimen. Total length was measured from the tip of the snout to the tip of the tail to the nearest millimeter; weight was measured to the nearest gram. The average length of lamprey was 412 mm, 390 mm, and 398 mm in Emmonak, Mountain Village, and Grayling, respectively. The average weight of lamprey decreased from Emmonak to Mountain Village and increased from Mountain Village to Grayling (118 g, 84 g, 101 g, respectively). The female proportion of the sample was 31% in Emmonak, 38% in Mountain Village, and 43% in Grayling.

For the second time since sampling occurred, reproductive organs from a subset of female lamprey were weighed to calculate the gonadosomatic index (GSI), the proportion of gonad weight to total weight, which assesses sexual maturity. Average gonad weight (and GSI) was 8.0 g (6.0%) in Emmonak, 6.7 g (7.5%) in Mountain Village, and 8.3 g (8.0%) in Grayling.

# CAPE ROMANZOF HERRING FISHERY

The Cape Romanzof Herring District consists of all state waters from Dall Point to 62 degrees north latitude (Appendix G1). Pacific herring are present in coastal waters of the Yukon Area during May and June. Spawning populations occur primarily in the Cape Romanzof area in Kokechik Bay and Scammon Bay where spawning habitat consists of rocky beaches and rockweed *Fucus* sp. The arrival of herring on the spawning grounds is influenced by ocean water temperature and ice conditions. Typically, herring appear immediately after ice breakup. Spawning usually occurs between mid-May and mid-June.

Local residents harvest herring in Hooper Bay, Kokechik Bay, and Scammon Bay for subsistence purposes. Additionally, a few fishermen in the Yukon River Delta report harvesting herring along the coast near Black River and Kwiguk Pass for subsistence use. It is speculated that these herring are migrating toward southern Norton Sound. Additionally, some Yukon River Delta residents harvest herring spawn-on-kelp (*Fucus* sp) north of Stebbins in southern Norton Sound. Information regarding the commercial herring fisheries in the Cape Romanzof District since 1980 can be found in (Estensen et al. 2015).

Because of turbid water in the Cape Romanzof area, it is typically not possible to estimate herring biomass using aerial survey techniques. Herring biomass has been estimated using a combination of information from aerial surveys, test and commercial catches, spawn deposition, and age composition. Qualitative spawn deposition surveys were conducted from 1992 through 2003 (Bue et al. 2011). Although these surveys were discontinued in 2004 because of budget limitations, ADF&G attempts to make periodic observations of herring biomass and spawn deposition. No observation flights were flown in 2015.

The 2015 projected biomass for the Cape Romanzof District was expected to be 4,813 tons and the minimum biomass threshold is 1,500 tons. Based on the *Bering Sea Herring Fishery Management Plan* (5AAC 27.060), the exploitation rate shall not exceed 20% of the estimated biomass. Therefore, the allowable harvest was 963 tons.

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# TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1.–Guideline harvest ranges and midpoints for commercial harvest of Chinook, summer chum, and fall chum salmon, Yukon Area, Alaska, 2015.

Chinook Salmon

| | Guideline Harvest Range [a] | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District or | Lower | | Midpoint | | Upper | |
| Subdistrict | Numbers | Percent | Numbers | Percent | Numbers | Percent |
| 1 and 2 | 0 to 60,000 | 89.1 | 90,000 | 91.6 | 120,000 | 92.9 |
| 3 | 0 to 1,800 | 2.7 | 2,000 | 2.0 | 2,200 | 1.7 |
| 4 | 0 to 2,250 | 3.3 | 2,550 | 2.6 | 2,850 | 2.2 |
| 5B, C | 0 to 2,400 | 3.6 | 2,600 | 2.6 | 2,800 | 2.2 |
| 5D | 0 to 300 | 0.4 | 400 | 0.4 | 500 | 0.4 |
| 6 | 0 to 600 | 0.9 | 700 | 0.7 | 800 | 0.6 |
| Total | 67,350 | 100.0 | 98,250 | 100.0 | 129,150 | 100.0 |

Summer Chum Salmon

| | Guideline Harvest Range [b] | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District or | Lower | | Midpoint | | Upper | |
| Subdistrict | Numbers | Percent | Numbers | Percent | Numbers | Percent |
| 1 and 2 | 0 to 251,000 | 62.9 | 503,000 | 62.9 | 755,000 | 62.9 |
| 3 | 0 to 6,000 | 1.6 | 12,500 | 1.6 | 19,000 | 1.6 |
| 4A [c] | 0 to 113,000 | 28.2 | 225,500 | 28.2 | 338,000 | 28.2 |
| 4B, C | 0 to 16,000 | 3.9 | 31,500 | 3.9 | 47,000 | 3.9 |
| 5B, C, D | 0 to 1,000 | 0.3 | 2,000 | 0.3 | 3,000 | 0.3 |
| 6 | 0 to 13,000 | 3.2 | 25,500 | 3.2 | 38,000 | 3.2 |
| Total | 400,000 | 100.0 | 800,000 | 100.0 | 1,200,000 | 100.0 |

Anvik River Management Area roe cap of 100,000 pounds. [d]

Fall Chum Salmon

| | Guideline Harvest Range [e] | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District or | Lower | | Midpoint | | Upper | |
| Subdistrict | Numbers | Percent | Numbers | Percent | Numbers | Percent |
| 1, 2, and 3 | 60,000 | 82.5 | 140,000 | 71.2 | 220,000 | 68.6 |
| 4 | 5,000 | 6.9 | 22,500 | 11.4 | 40,000 | 12.5 |
| 5B, C | 4,000 | 5.5 | 20,000 | 10.2 | 36,000 | 11.2 |
| 5D | 1,000 | 1.4 | 2,500 | 1.3 | 4,000 | 1.2 |
| 6 | 2,750 | 3.8 | 11,625 | 5.9 | 20,500 | 6.4 |
| Total | 72,750 | 100.0 | 196,625 | 100.0 | 320,500 | 100.0 |

Subdistrict 5-A range of 0 to 4,000 pounds of roe. [f]

[a] The Chinook salmon guideline harvest ranges have been in effect since 1981.

[b] Summer chum salmon guideline harvest ranges were established in February 1990 based on the average harvest shares from 1975–1989.

[c] Or the equivalent roe poundage of 61,000 to 183,000 pounds or some combination of fish and pounds of roe.

[d] The current Anvik River Management Area roe cap was established in March 1996.

[e] The current fall chum salmon guideline harvest ranges were established in 1990.

[f] Subdistrict 5-A was removed from the guideline harvest ranges for Chinook and summer chum salmon and a separate guideline harvest range of 0 to 4,000 pounds of fall chum salmon roe was established in November 1998.

Table 2.–Total utilization in numbers of salmon by district and country, Yukon River drainage, 2015.

| District | Fishery | Chinook [a] | Summer Chum [a] | Fall Chum [a] | Coho [a] | Pink [a] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Subsistence [b] | 1,919 | 21,641 | 5,877 | 2,100 | 388 |
| | Commercial | 0 | 172,639 | 100,562 | 66,029 | 7,326 |
| | Test Fish Sales | 0 | 2,494 | 50 | 8 | 0 |
| | Total | 1,919 | 196,774 | 106,489 | 68,137 | 7,714 |
| 2 | Subsistence [b] | 1,185 | 24,557 | 6,258 | 3,002 | 363 |
| | Commercial | 0 | 181,447 | 74,214 | 54,860 | 52 |
| | Test Fish Sales | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 1,185 | 206,004 | 80,472 | 57,862 | 415 |
| 3 | Subsistence [b] | 447 | 3,127 | 1,388 | 428 | 0 |
| | Commercial | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Total | 447 | 3,127 | 1,388 | 428 | 0 |
| Total | Subsistence [b] | 3,551 | 49,325 | 13,523 | 5,530 | 751 |
| Lower | Commercial | 0 | 354,086 | 174,776 | 120,889 | 7,378 |
| Yukon | Test Fish Sales | 0 | 2,494 | 50 | 8 | 0 |
| Area | Total | 3,551 | 405,905 | 188,349 | 126,427 | 8,129 |
| 4 | Subsistence [b] | 771 | 9,777 | 13,274 | 1,941 | 16 |
| | Commercial | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Total | 771 | 9,777 | 13,274 | 1,941 | 16 |
| 5 | Subsistence [b] | 1,849 | 3,745 | 50,260 | 2,462 | 13 |
| | Commercial | – | – | 1,048 | 0 | – |
| | Total | 1,849 | 3,745 | 51,308 | 2,462 | 13 |
| 6 | Subsistence [b] | 432 | 252 | 9,345 | 8,000 | 0 |
| | Commercial | 0 | 4,770 | 15,646 | 8,811 | – |
| | Personal use | 5 | 220 | 80 | 145 | 0 |
| | Total | 437 | 5,242 | 25,071 | 16,956 | 0 |
| Total | Subsistence [b] | 3,052 | 13,774 | 72,879 | 12,403 | 29 |
| Upper | Commercial | 0 | 4,770 | 16,694 | 8,811 | – |
| Yukon | Personal use | 5 | 220 | 80 | 145 | 0 |
| Area | Total | 3,057 | 18,764 | 89,653 | 21,359 | 29 |
| Total | Subsistence [b] | 6,603 | 63,099 | 86,402 | 17,933 | 780 |
| Yukon | Commercial | 0 | 358,856 | 191,470 | 129,700 | 7,378 |
| River | Personal use | 5 | 220 | 80 | 145 | 0 |
| (Alaska) | Test Fish sales | 0 | 2,494 | 50 | 8 | 0 |
| | Sport Fish [c] | [d] | [d] | [d] | [d] | [d] |
| | Total | 6,608 | 424,669 | 278,002 | 147,786 | 8,158 |
| | Domestic | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | Aboriginal (mainstem) | 1,000 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Canada | Sport Fish | – | 0 | – | 0 | 0 |
| | Test Fish harvest[e] | – | – | – | – | 0 |
| | Commercial | – | 0 | 2,862 | 0 | 0 |
| | Subtotal | 1,000 | 0 | 3,897 | 0 | 0 |
| | Porcupine Aboriginal | 204 | 0 | 556 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 1,204 | 0 | 4,453 | 0 | 0 |
| | Grand Total | 7,812 | 424,669 | 282,455 | 147,786 | 8,158 |

*Note*: En dash indicates fishery did not occur.

[a] Commercial harvest includes only fish sold in the round. Does not include subsistence harvest from coastal communities of Hooper Bay and Scammon Bay.

[b] Data are preliminary.

[c] Assume majority of chum salmon harvested during summer season.

[d] Data not available.

Table 3.–Salmon processors, buyers, catcher-sellers, and associated data, Yukon Area, 2015.

| Commercial operation (Processing location/buying station) | Product | District |
|---|---|---|
| Kwik'pak Fisheries<br>1016 West Sixth Avenue, Suite 301<br>Anchorage, AK 99501<br>(Emmonak/St. Mary's) | Fresh Salmon<br>Frozen Salmon<br>Salmon Roe | 1 and 2 |
| Interior Alaska Fish Processors<br>2400 Davis Rd.<br>Fairbanks, AK 99709<br>(Fairbanks, Yukon Bridge, Nenana) | Fresh/Frozen Salmon<br>Salmon Roe<br>Salted/Brined Salmon<br>Smoked Salmon | 5 and 6 |
| Stephen O'brien<br>P.O. Box 42<br>Manley, AK 99756<br>(Manley Hot Springs) | Fresh Salmon | 6 |
| David Dausel<br>P.O. Box 80291<br>Fairbanks, AK 99708<br>(Fairbanks) | Fresh Salmon | 6 |
| Robert Pierce<br>505 1st<br>Nenana, AK 99760<br>(Nenana) | Fresh Salmon | 6 |
| Great Ruby Fish<br>2055 Saratoak Ave<br>Anchorage, AK 99517<br>(Nenana) | Fresh Salmon | 6 |
| John Krieg<br>3641 Dubia Rd<br>North Pole, AK 99705<br>(Nenana) | Fresh Salmon | 6 |
| Edmund Lord<br>P.O. Box 183<br>Nenana, AK 99760<br>(Nenana) | Fresh Salmon | 6 |

Table 4.–Chinook and summer chum salmon commercial harvest by district, period, and gear type, for Districts 1, 2, and 6, Yukon Area, 2015.

District 1

| Period | Starting time | Start date | Ending time | End date | Hours fished | Gear type [a] | Mesh size | Number of fishermen | Chinook salmon Number caught and released | Chinook salmon Number caught but not sold | Summer chum salmon Number | Summer chum salmon Pounds | Summer chum salmon Avg wt | Pink Salmon Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2:00 PM | 11 Jun | 12:00 AM | 11 Jun | 10 | DN/BS | | 69 | 92 | | 2,411 | 15,493 | 6.4 | |
| 2 | 2:00 PM | 12 Jun | 12:00 AM | 12 Jun | 10 | DN/BS | | 63 | 73 | | 2,909 | 18,559 | 6.4 | |
| 3 | 12:00 PM | 14 Jun | 12:00 AM | 14 Jun | 12 | DN/BS | | 98 | 254 | | 6,338 | 41,550 | 6.6 | |
| 4 | 12:00 PM | 15 Jun | 12:00 AM | 15 Jun | 12 | DN/BS | | 85 | 107 | | 3,515 | 22,086 | 6.3 | |
| 5 | 12:00 PM | 16 Jun | 12:00 AM | 16 Jun | 12 | DN/BS | | 67 | 176 | | 4,009 | 25,788 | 6.4 | |
| 6 | 12:00 PM | 17 Jun | 12:00 AM | 17 Jun | 12 | DN/BS | | 81 | 346 | | 6,081 | 36,900 | 6.1 | |
| 7 | 12:00 PM | 18 Jun | 12:00 AM | 18 Jun | 12 | DN/BS | | 90 | 412 | | 5,464 | 32,728 | 6.0 | |
| 8 | 12:00 PM | 19 Jun | 12:00 AM | 19 Jun | 12 | DN/BS | | 82 | 335 | | 5,636 | 33,482 | 5.9 | |
| 9 | 12:00 PM | 21 Jun | 12:00 AM | 21 Jun | 12 | DN/BS | | 52 | 126 | | 727 | 4,122 | 5.7 | |
| 10 | 12:00 PM | 22 Jun | 12:00 AM | 22 Jun | 12 | DN/BS | | 30 | 82 | | 332 | 1,951 | 5.9 | |
| 11 | 12:00 PM | 23 Jun | 12:00 AM | 23 Jun | 12 | DN/BS | | 89 | 264 | | 5,280 | 31,153 | 5.9 | |
| 12 | 12:00 PM | 24 Jun | 7:00 PM | 24 Jun | 12 | DN/BS | | 41 | 162 | | 912 | 5,289 | 5.8 | |
| 13 | 12:00 PM | 25 Jun | 11:59 PM | 25 Jun | 12 | DN/BS | | 110 | 597 | | 13,724 | 80,310 | 5.9 | |
| 14 | 12:00 PM | 26 Jun | 11:59 PM | 26 Jun | 12 | DN/BS | | 108 | 516 | | 12,119 | 70,518 | 5.8 | |
| 15 | 12:00 PM | 27 Jun | 11:59 PM | 27 Jun | 12 | DN/BS | | 102 | 390 | | 7,836 | 45,208 | 5.8 | |
| 16 | 12:00 PM | 28 Jun | 11:59 PM | 28 Jun | 12 | DN/BS | | 90 | 219 | | 3,858 | 21,937 | 5.7 | |
| 17 | 12:00 PM | 29 Jun | 11:59 PM | 29 Jun | 12 | DN/BS | | 52 | 76 | | 1,264 | 7,025 | 5.6 | |
| 18 | 12:00 PM | 30 Jun | 11:59 PM | 30 Jun | 12 | DN/BS | | 69 | 132 | | 3,711 | 19,937 | 5.4 | |
| 19 | 12:00 PM | 1 Jul | 11:59 PM | 1 Jul | 12 | DN/BS | | 96 | 213 | | 5,517 | 29,959 | 5.4 | |
| 20 | 8:00 PM | 2 Jul | 11:59 PM | 2 Jul | 4 | R | 5.5 | 142 | | 553 | 18,620 | 111,114 | 6.0 | |
| 21 | 9:00 PM | 3 Jul | 11:59 PM | 3 Jul | 3 | R | 5.5 | 126 | | 161 | 9,441 | 56,991 | 6.0 | |
| 22 [b] | 6:00 PM | 5 Jul | 11:59 PM | 5 Jul | 6 | R | 5.5 | 102 | 2 | 160 | 6,092 | 35,672 | 5.9 | |
| 23 [b] | 3:00 PM | 7 Jul | 11:59 PM | 7 Jul | 9 | R | 6.0 | 122 | 4 | 336 | 13,966 | 85,939 | 6.2 | |
| 24 [b] | 3:00 PM | 9 Jul | 11:59 PM | 9 Jul | 9 | R | 6.0 | 158 | | 243 | 10,292 | 62,289 | 6.1 | 128 |
| 25 [b] | 6:00 PM | 11 Jul | 6:00 AM | 12 Jul | 12 | R | 6.0 | 156 | | 220 | 17,269 | 104,921 | 6.1 | 954 |
| 26 [b] | 6:00 PM | 13 Jul | 6:00 AM | 14 Jul | 12 | R | 6.0 | 130 | | 104 | 3,954 | 23,335 | 5.9 | 1,427 |
| 27 [b] | 12:00 PM | 15 Jul | 11:59 PM | 15 Jul | 12 | R | 6.0 | 79 | | 33 | 1,362 | 7,918 | 5.8 | 811 |
| | | | | | | | FALL SEASON | | | 58 | | | | |
| District 1 subtotal | | | | | 291 | | | 270 | 4,578 | 1,868 [c] | 172,639 | 1,032,174 | 6.0 | 3,320 |

-continued-

Table 4.–Page 2 of 3.

| Period | Starting time | Start date | Ending time | End date | Hours fished | Gear type [a] | Mesh size | Number fishermen | Chinook salmon Number caught and released | Chinook salmon Number caught but not sold | Summer chum salmon Number | Summer chum salmon Pounds | Summer chum salmon Avg wt | Pink Salmon Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 12:00 PM | 15 Jun | 10:00 PM | 15 Jun | 10 | DN/BS | | 57 | 208 | | 3,241 | 21,249 | 6.6 | |
| 2 | 12:00 PM | 16 Jun | 10:00 PM | 16 Jun | 10 | DN/BS | | 65 | 206 | | 4,495 | 28,354 | 6.3 | |
| 3 | 12:00 PM | 17 Jun | 10:00 PM | 17 Jun | 10 | DN/BS | | 84 | 165 | | 5,224 | 33,124 | 6.3 | |
| 4 | 12:00 PM | 18 Jun | 10:00 PM | 18 Jun | 10 | DN/BS | | 54 | 138 | | 3,608 | 22,599 | 6.3 | |
| 5 | 12:00 PM | 19 Jun | 10:00 PM | 19 Jun | 10 | DN/BS | | 58 | 247 | | 3,860 | 23,711 | 6.1 | |
| 6 | 12:00 PM | 21 Jun | 10:00 PM | 21 Jun | 10 | DN/BS | | 71 | 360 | | 4,350 | 26,089 | 6.0 | |
| 7 | 12:00 PM | 22 Jun | 10:00 PM | 22 Jun | 10 | DN/BS | | 57 | 214 | | 2,608 | 16,014 | 6.1 | |
| 8 | 12:00 PM | 23 Jun | 10:00 PM | 23 Jun | 10 | DN/BS | | 37 | 136 | | 1,305 | 7,459 | 5.7 | |
| 9 | 12:00 PM | 24 Jun | 10:00 PM | 24 Jun | 10 | DN/BS | | 50 | 258 | | 3,790 | 22,704 | 6.0 | |
| 10 | 12:00 PM | 25 Jun | 10:00 PM | 25 Jun | 10 | DN/BS | | 81 | 238 | | 5,679 | 33,666 | 5.9 | |
| 11 | 12:00 PM | 26 Jun | 10:00 PM | 26 Jun | 10 | DN/BS | | 101 | 437 | | 14,023 | 83,195 | 5.9 | |
| 12 | 12:00 PM | 27 Jun | 10:00 PM | 27 Jun | 10 | DN/BS | | 110 | 511 | | 18,943 | 111,466 | 5.9 | |
| 13 | 8:00 AM | 28 Jun | 6:00 PM | 28 Jun | 10 | DN/BS | | 106 | 413 | | 16,977 | 98,073 | 5.8 | |
| 14 | 12:00 PM | 29 Jun | 10:00 PM | 29 Jun | 10 | DN/BS | | 108 | 443 | | 15,394 | 88,378 | 5.7 | |
| 15 | 12:00 PM | 30 Jun | 10:00 PM | 30 Jun | 10 | DN/BS | | 89 | 309 | | 9,324 | 51,999 | 5.6 | |
| 16 | 12:00 PM | 1 Jul | 10:00 PM | 1 Jul | 10 | DN/BS | | 48 | 145 | | 4,333 | 24,246 | 5.6 | |
| 17 | 9:00 AM | 2 Jul | 7:00 PM | 2 Jul | 10 | DN/BS | | 44 | 129 | | 3,446 | 18,629 | 5.4 | |
| 18 | 12:00 PM | 3 Jul | 10:00 PM | 3 Jul | 10 | DN/BS | | 73 | 168 | | 6,480 | 35,026 | 5.4 | |
| 19 [b] | 12:00 PM | 4 Jul | 10:00 PM | 4 Jul | 10 | DN/BS | | 35 | 120 | | 3,432 | 18,051 | 5.3 | |
| 20 [b] | 12:00 PM | 5 Jul | 10:00 PM | 5 Jul | 10 | DN/BS | | 68 | 90 | | 5,059 | 26,719 | 5.3 | 1 |
| 21 [b] | 9:00 AM | 6 Jul | 11:59 PM | 6 Jul | 3 | R | 6.0 | 90 | | 229 | 7,632 | 46,782 | 6.1 | |
| 22 | 4:00 PM | 8 Jul | 10:00 PM | 8 Jul | 6 | R | 6.0 | 114 | | 413 | 7,089 | 42,372 | 6.0 | 1 |
| 23 [b] | 4:00 PM | 10 Jul | 10:00 PM | 10 Jul | 6 | R | 6.0 | 98 | | 258 | 9,402 | 57,760 | 6.1 | 5 |
| 24 | 2:00 PM | 12 Jul | 11:00 PM | 12 Jul | 9 | R | 6.0 | 118 | | 278 | 10,566 | 63,572 | 6.0 | 5 |
| 25 [b] | 2:00 PM | 14 Jul | 11:00 PM | 14 Jul | 9 | R | 6.0 | 118 | | 238 | 9,273 | 55,866 | 6.0 | 12 |
| 26 | 2:00 PM | 16 Jul | 11:00 PM | 16 Jul | 9 | R | 6.0 | 44 | | 63 | 1,914 | 10,570 | 5.5 | 3 |
| 27 | 2:00 PM | 18 Jul | 11:00 PM | 18 Jul | 9 | R | 6.0 | 0 | | – | – | – | – | |
| | | | | | | | FALL SEASON | | | 40 | | | | |
| District 2 subtotal | | | | | 251 | | | 177 | 4,935 | 1,519 [c] | 181,447 | 1,067,673 | 5.9 | 27 |
| Lower Yukon Area, summer season | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Districts 1, 2, and 3 subtotal [d] | | | | | 542 | | | 435 | 9,513 | 3,387 [c] | 354,086 | 2,099,847 | 5.9 | 3,347 |

-continued-

Table 4.–Page 3 of 3.

| Subdistricts 6-A, 6-B, and 6-C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Hours | | | | Chinook salmon | | Summer chum salmon | | | Pink Salmon | |
| Period | Starting time | Start date | Ending time | End date | fished 6-AB | Gear type | Mesh size | Number fishermen | Number caught and released | Number caught but not sold | Number | Pounds | Avg wt | Number | |
| 1 [e] | 6:00 PM | 13 Jul | 12:00 PM | 15 Jul | 42 | FW | | 1 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | | |
| 2 [e] | 6:00 PM | 17 Jul | 12:00 PM | 19 Jul | 42 | FW | | 1 | 85 | 0 | 503 | 3,345 | 6.7 | | |
| 3 [e] | 6:00 PM | 20 Jul | 12:00 PM | 22 Jul | 42 | FW | | 1 | 105 | 0 | 838 | 5,588 | 6.7 | | |
| 4 | 6:00 PM | 24 Jul | 12:00 PM | 26 Jul | 42 | FW/GN | 6 | 1 | 79 | 22 | 1,383 | 9,205 | 6.7 | | |
| 5 | 6:00 PM | 27 Jul | 12:00 PM | 29 Jul | 42 | FW/GN | 6.0 | 1 | 0 | 24 | 781 | 5,186 | 6.6 | | |
| 6 | 6:00 PM | 31 Jul | 12:00 PM | 2 Aug | 42 | FW/GN | 6.0 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 355 | 2,225 | 6.3 | | |
| 7 | 6:00 PM | 3 Aug | 12:00 PM | 5 Aug | 42 | FW/GN | 6.0 | 2 | 0 | 16 | 551 | 3,230 | 5.9 | | |
| 8 | 6:00 PM | 7 Aug | 12:00 PM | 9 Aug | 42 | FW/GN | 6.0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 359 | 2,037 | 5.7 | | |
| | | | | | | | FALL SEASON | | | 1 | | | | | |
| District 6 subtotal | | | | | 336 | | | 2 | 347 | 84 [c] | 4,770 | 30,816 | 6.5 | 0 | |
| Upper Yukon Area, summer season | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Districts 4, 5, and 6 subtotal [f] | | | | | 336 | | | 2 | 347 | 84 [c] | 4,770 | 30,816 | 6.5 | 0 | |
| Yukon Area, summer season | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Districts 1 through 6 total [c] | | | | | 878 | | | 437 | 9,860 | 3,471 | 358,856 | 2,130,663 | 5.9 | 3,347 | |

*Note*: Chinook salmon caught in gillnets were not allowed to be sold throughout the summer and fall season. Chinook salmon caught in dip nets, beach seines, and fish wheels were required to be immediately released alive. DN = dip net; BS = beach seine; GN = gillnet; R = restricted mesh size; FW = fish wheel.

[a] Under new commercial fishing regulations adopted by the Alaska Board of Fisheries in 2013, ADF&G may allow the use of dip nets and beach seines.

[b] Coho salmon were sold commercially during these periods.

[c] Includes Chinook salmon caught but not sold in the fall season.

[d] No commercial fishing occurred in District 3.

[e] Fish wheels were to be manned at all times. Chinook salmon caught in fish wheels were to be released immediately back to the water alive.

[f] No commercial fishing occurred in Districts 4 and 5.

Table 5.–Fall chum and coho salmon commercial harvest by district or subdistrict and by period, set and drift gillnets combined for Districts 1, 2, and 3, and set gillnets and fish wheels combined for Districts 4, 5, and 6, Yukon Area, 2015.

| Period | Starting time | Start date | Ending time | End date | Hours fished Drift | Hours fished Set | Mesh size | Number fishermen | Fall chum salmon Number | Fall chum salmon Pounds | Fall chum salmon Avg wt | Coho salmon Number | Coho salmon Pounds | Coho salmon Avg wt | Chinook salmon Number caught but not sold[a] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **District 1** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 [b] | 4:00 PM | 20 Jul | 10:00 PM | 20 Jul | 6 | 6 | 6 | 130 | 3,698 | 25,092 | 6.8 | 47 | 303 | 6.4 | 0 |
| 2 | 6:00 PM | 23 Jul | 12:00 AM | 23 Jul | 6 | 6 | 6 | 118 | 4,078 | 27,903 | 6.8 | 184 | 1,188 | 6.5 | 0 |
| 3 | 7:00 PM | 27 Jul | 1:00 AM | 28 Jul | 6 | 6 | 6 | 139 | 8,165 | 58,402 | 7.2 | 459 | 3,021 | 6.6 | 0 |
| 4 | 1:00 PM | 30 Jul | 8:00 PM | 30 Jul | 7 | 7 | 6 | 147 | 5,859 | 44,208 | 7.5 | 292 | 1,919 | 6.6 | 0 |
| 5 | 10:00 AM | 2 Aug | 7:00 PM | 2 Aug | 9 | 9 | 6 | 177 | 15,652 | 116,369 | 7.4 | 3,830 | 26,273 | 6.9 | 0 |
| 6 | 2:00 PM | 6 Aug | 11:00 PM | 6 Aug | 6 | 9 | 6 | 160 | 4,779 | 34,633 | 7.2 | 3,188 | 21,904 | 6.9 | 0 |
| 7 | 10:00 AM | 10 Aug | 4:00 PM | 10 Aug | 6 | 6 | 6 | 182 | 20,006 | 154,184 | 7.7 | 12,237 | 87,881 | 7.2 | 0 |
| 8 | 12:00 PM | 13 Aug | 9:00 PM | 13 Aug | 6 | 9 | 6 | 208 | 12,925 | 94,782 | 7.3 | 11,953 | 86,799 | 7.3 | 0 |
| 9 | 6:00 PM | 19 Aug | 10:00 PM | 19 Aug | 4 | 4 | 6 | 192 | 12,687 | 93,394 | 7.4 | 11,570 | 86,027 | 7.4 | 0 |
| 10 | 4:00 PM | 23 Aug | 10:00 PM | 23 Aug | 6 | 6 | 6 | 168 | 3,379 | 23,341 | 6.9 | 5,092 | 38,077 | 7.5 | 0 |
| 11 | 12:00 PM | 27 Aug | 9:00 PM | 27 Aug | 9 | 9 | 6 | 167 | 7,671 | 53,843 | 7.0 | 13,882 | 106,045 | 7.6 | 0 |
| 12 | 12:00 PM | 30 Aug | 6:00 PM | 30 Aug | 6 | 6 | 6 | 107 | 1,003 | 6,984 | 7.0 | 1,598 | 11,917 | 7.5 | 0 |
| 13 | 2:00 PM | 2 Sep | 8:00 PM | 2 Sep | 6 | 6 | 6 | 85 | 389 | 2,595 | 6.7 | 841 | 6,138 | 7.3 | 0 |
| 14 | 3:00 PM | 4 Sep | 9:00 PM | 4 Sep | 6 | 6 | 6 | 67 | 271 | 1,843 | 6.8 | 753 | 5,432 | 7.2 | 0 |
| Coho salmon sold in the summer season | | | | | | | | | | | | 103 | 597 | 5.8 | |
| District 1 subtotal | | | | | 89 | 95 | | 266 | 100,562 | 737,573 | 7.3 | 66,029 | 483,521 | 7.3 | 0 |
| **District 2** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 [b] | 9:00 AM | 22 Jul | 1:00 PM | 22 Jul | | 4 | 6 | 85 | 8,134 | 55,486 | 6.8 | 19 | 119 | 6.3 | 0 |
| 2 | 6:00 PM | 26 Jul | 10:00 PM | 26 Jul | | 4 | 6 | 76 | 2,245 | 15,384 | 6.9 | 50 | 322 | 6.4 | 0 |
| 3 | 2:00 PM | 1 Aug | 8:00 PM | 1 Aug | | 6 | 6 | 116 | 6,916 | 51,665 | 7.5 | 316 | 2,049 | 6.5 | 0 |
| 4 | 2:00 PM | 4 Aug | 6:00 PM | 4 Aug | | 4 | 6 | 120 | 7,218 | 54,113 | 7.5 | 853 | 5,721 | 6.7 | 0 |
| 5 | 2:00 PM | 9 Aug | 8:00 PM | 9 Aug | | 6 | 6 | 87 | 1,837 | 13,421 | 7.3 | 1,448 | 9,977 | 6.9 | 0 |
| 6 | 2:00 PM | 12 Aug | 8:00 PM | 12 Aug | | 6 | 6 | 136 | 11,170 | 84,743 | 7.6 | 4,239 | 30,228 | 7.1 | 0 |
| 7 | 3:00 PM | 16 Aug | 7:00 PM | 16 Aug | | 4 | 6 | 131 | 5,912 | 42,330 | 7.2 | 7,033 | 50,206 | 7.1 | 0 |
| 8 | 2:00 PM | 19 Aug | 8:00 PM | 19 Aug | | 6 | 6 | 104 | 1,024 | 7,308 | 7.1 | 4,874 | 35,180 | 7.2 | 0 |
| 9 | 2:00 PM | 23 Aug | 8:00 PM | 23 Aug | | 6 | 6 | 134 | 9,706 | 68,859 | 7.1 | 10,498 | 76,735 | 7.3 | 0 |
| 10 | 2:00 PM | 26 Aug | 8:00 PM | 26 Aug | | 6 | 6 | 98 | 4,374 | 30,923 | 7.1 | 5,776 | 42,107 | 7.3 | 0 |
| 11 | 2:00 PM | 28 Aug | 8:00 PM | 28 Aug | | 6 | 6 | 132 | 9,641 | 68,424 | 7.1 | 9,207 | 67,722 | 7.4 | 0 |
| 12 | 1:00 PM | 31 Aug | 7:00 PM | 31 Aug | | 6 | 6 | 112 | 4,055 | 27,218 | 6.7 | 7,119 | 52,141 | 7.3 | 0 |
| 13 | 2:00 PM | 2 Sep | 8:00 PM | 2 Sep | | 6 | 6 | 55 | 1,234 | 8,185 | 6.6 | 2,157 | 15,613 | 7.2 | 0 |
| 14 | 3:00 PM | 4 Sep | 9:00 PM | 4 Sep | | 6 | 6 | 47 | 748 | 4,959 | 6.6 | 1,261 | 9,212 | 7.3 | 0 |
| Coho salmon sold in the summer season | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 48 | 4.8 | |
| District 2 subtotal | | | | | 76 | | | 184 | 74,214 | 533,018 | 7.2 | 54,860 | 397,380 | 7.2 | 0 |

-continued-

Table 5.–Page 2 of 2.

| | Hours fished | | Number fishermen | Fall chum salmon Number | Fall chum salmon Pounds | Fall chum salmon Avg wt | Coho salmon Number | Coho salmon Pounds | Coho salmon Avg wt | Chinook salmon Number caught but not sold[a] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lower Yukon Area, fall season, | Drift | Set | | | | | | | | |
| Districts 1, 2, and 3 subtotal: | 165 | 95 | 440 | 174,776 | 1,270,591 | 7.3 | 120,889 | 880,901 | 7.3 | 0 |

Subdistricts 5-B and 5-C

| Period | Starting time | Start date | Ending time | End date | Hours fished | | Number fishermen | Fall chum salmon Number | Fall chum salmon Pounds | Fall chum salmon Avg wt | Coho salmon Number | Coho salmon Pounds | Coho salmon Avg wt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 6:00 PM | 11 Aug | 6:00 PM | 16 Aug | | 120 | 1 | 516 | 3,612 | 7.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 6:00 PM | 18 Aug | 6:00 PM | 23 Aug | | 120 | 1 | 532 | 3,963 | 7.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| District 5 subtotal: | | | | | | 240 | 1 | 1,048 | 7,575 | 7.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subdistricts 6-A, 6-B, and 6-C | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 6:00 PM | 21 Aug | 12:00 PM | 23 Aug | | 42 | 2 | 462 | 2,678 | 5.8 | 13 | 78 | 6.0 |
| 2 | 6:00 PM | 24 Aug | 12:00 PM | 26 Aug | | 42 | 1 | 32 | 192 | 6.0 | 3 | 18 | 6.0 |
| 3 | 6:00 PM | 28 Aug | 12:00 PM | 30 Aug | | 42 | 1 | 112 | 784 | 7 | 12 | 80 | 6.7 |
| 4 | 6:00 PM | 31 Aug | 12:00 PM | 2 Sep | | 42 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 5 | 6:00 PM | 11 Sep | 12:00 PM | 13 Sep | | 42 | 2 | 470 | 3,339 | 7.1 | 480 | 3,491 | 7.3 |
| 6 | 6:00 PM | 14 Sep | 12:00 PM | 16 Sep | | 42 | 1 | 220 | 1,540 | 7.0 | 180 | 1,170 | – |
| 7 | 6:00 PM | 18 Sep | 12:00 PM | 20 Sep | | 42 | 4 | 3,178 | 21,996 | 6.9 | 1,775 | 11,391 | 6.4 |
| 8 | 6:00 PM | 21 Sep | 12:00 PM | 23 Sep | | 42 | 4 | 3,143 | 20,701 | 6.6 | 2,079 | 12,915 | 6.2 |
| 9 | 6:00 PM | 25 Sep | 12:00 PM | 27 Sep | | 42 | 4 | 3,669 | 25,046 | 6.8 | 1,431 | 8,252 | 5.8 |
| 10 | 6:00 PM | 28 Sep | 12:00 PM | 30 Sep | | 42 | 3 | 3,205 | 21,285 | 6.6 | 1,375 | 8,557 | 6.2 |
| 11 | 6:00 PM | 2 Oct | 12:00 PM | 4 Oct | | 42 | 2 | 324 | 2,193 | 6.8 | 464 | 3,075 | 6.6 |
| 12 | 6:00 PM | 5 Oct | 12:00 PM | 7 Oct | | 42 | 1 | 370 | 2,405 | 6.5 | 530 | 3,180 | 6.0 |
| 13 | 6:00 PM | 9 Oct | 12:00 PM | 11 Oct | | 42 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 14 | 6:00 PM | 12 Oct | 12:00 PM | 14 Oct | | 42 | 1 | 461 | 2,766 | 6.0 | 469 | 2,814 | 6.0 |
| District 6 subtotal | | | | | | 588 | 5 | 15,646 | 104,925 | 6.7 | 8,811 | 55,020 | 6.2 |
| Upper Yukon Area, fall season Districts 4, 5, and 6 subtotals | | | | | | 828 | 6 | 16,694 | 112,500 | 6.7 | 8,811 | 55,020 | 6.2 |
| Yukon Area, fall season Districts 1 through 6 total | | | | | | 999 | 446 | 191,470 | 1,383,091 | 7.2 | 129,700 | 935,921 | 7.2 |

*Note*: No commercial fishing occurred in Districts 3 and 4 and Subdistricts 5-A and 5-D. En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred.

[a] Chinook salmon caught but not sold during fall season are added to summer season harvest.

[b] Pink salmon were sold commercially during these periods. A total of 4,031 pink salmon were sold during the fall season.

Table 6.–Commercial sales in number of salmon by statistical areas, Yukon Area, 2015.

| Statistical Area | Chinook [a] | Summer Chum [a] | Fall Chum [a] | Coho [a] | Pink [a] | Total Salmon |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 334-11 | 0 | 18,693 | 9,666 | 6,176 | 4,139 | 38,674 |
| 12 | 0 | 33,245 | 21,198 | 12,451 | 2,484 | 69,378 |
| 13 | 0 | 8,485 | 6,032 | 2,606 | 44 | 17,167 |
| 14 | 0 | 19,045 | 6,450 | 3,897 | 72 | 29,464 |
| 15 | 0 | 17,974 | 13,118 | 8,589 | 187 | 39,868 |
| 16 | 0 | 7,414 | 11,488 | 9,072 | 248 | 28,222 |
| 17 | 0 | 47,244 | 26,401 | 19,200 | 100 | 92,945 |
| 18 | 0 | 20,539 | 6,209 | 4,038 | 52 | 30,838 |
| Subtotal District 1 | 0 | 172,639 | 100,562 | 66,029 | 7,326 | 346,556 |
| 334-21 | 0 | 15,708 | 8,450 | 6,566 | 17 | 30,741 |
| 22 | 0 | 74,315 | 20,433 | 21,057 | 35 | 115,840 |
| 23 | 0 | 43,855 | 21,486 | 14,355 | 0 | 79,696 |
| 24 | 0 | 38,827 | 22,702 | 11,027 | 0 | 72,556 |
| 25 | 0 | 8,742 | 1,143 | 1,855 | 0 | 11,740 |
| Subtotal District 2 | 0 | 181,447 | 74,214 | 54,860 | 52 | 310,573 |
| 334-31 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 32 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Subtotal District 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total Lower Yukon | 0 | 354,086 | 174,776 | 120,889 | 7,378 | 657,129 |
| 334-42 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 43 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 44 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 45 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 46 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 47 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Subtotal District 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 334-51 | – | – | 0 | 0 | – | 0 |
| 52 | – | – | 1,048 | 0 | – | 1,048 |
| 53 | – | – | 0 | 0 | – | 0 |
| 54 | – | – | 0 | 0 | – | 0 |
| 55 | – | – | 0 | 0 | – | 0 |
| Subtotal District 5 | – | – | 1,048 | 0 | – | 1,048 |
| 334-61 | 0 | 0 | 808 | 447 | – | 1,255 |
| 62 | 0 | 4,589 | 14,771 | 8,361 | – | 27,721 |
| 63 | 0 | 181 | 67 | 3 | – | – |
| Subtotal District 6 | 0 | 4,770 | 15,646 | 8,811 | – | 28,976 |
| Total Upper Yukon | 0 | 4,770 | 16,694 | 8,811 | 0 | 30,024 |
| Grand Total Yukon Area | 0 | 358,856 | 191,470 | 129,700 | 7,378 | 687,153 |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred.

[a] Sales reported in numbers of fish sold in the round. Does not include ADF&G test fishery sales.

Table 7.–Commercial salmon sales and estimated harvest by district and country, Yukon River drainage, 2015.

| District/ Subdistrict | Number of Fishermen [a] | Chinook | Summer Chum | Fall Chum | Coho | Pink |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 299 | 0 | 172,639 | 100,562 | 66,029 | 7,326 |
| 2 | 207 | 0 | 181,447 | 74,214 | 54,860 | 52 |
| Subtotal | 480 | 0 | 354,086 | 174,776 | 120,889 | 7,378 |
| 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total Lower Yukon | 480 | 0 | 354,086 | 174,776 | 120,889 | 7,378 |
| Anvik River | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 4-A | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 4-BC | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Subtotal District 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 5-ABC | 1 | – | – | 1,048 | 0 | – |
| 5-D | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Subtotal District 5 | 1 | – | – | 1,048 | 0 | – |
| 6 | 5 | 0 | 4,770 | 15,646 | 8,811 | – |
| Total Upper Yukon | 6 | 0 | 4,770 | 16,694 | 8,811 | – |
| Total Alaska | 486 | 0 | 358,856 | 191,470 | 129,700 | 7,378 |
| Total Canada | 9 | 0 | 0 | 2,862 | 0 | 0 |
| Grand Total | 495 | 0 | 358,856 | 194,332 | 129,700 | 7,378 |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred.

[a] Number of unique permits fished by district, subdistrict, or area. Totals by area may not add up due to transfers between districts or subdistricts.

Table 8.–Subsistence and personal use salmon harvest estimates, including commercially related and test fishery harvest provided for subsistence use and related information, Yukon Area, 2015.

| Community | Number of fishing households [b] | Number of dogs [c] | Estimated harvest | | | | Primary gear used [a] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Chinook | Summer chum | Fall chum | Coho | Set gillnet | Drift gillnet | Fish wheel | Other |
| Hooper Bay | 112 | 291 | 534 | 11,870 | 79 | 95 | 111 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Scammon Bay | 84 | 120 | 432 | 8,598 | 119 | 79 | 75 | 1 | 0 | 8 |
| Coastal District total | 196 | 196 | 966 | 20,468 | 198 | 174 | 186 | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| Nunam Iqua [d] | 25 | 116 | 210 | 2,239 | 210 | 229 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 11 |
| Alakanuk [d] | 83 | 181 | 436 | 4,469 | 1,067 | 581 | 23 | 37 | 0 | 23 |
| Emmonak [d] | 102 | 236 | 612 | 9,973 | 3,244 | 852 | 10 | 66 | 0 | 26 |
| Kotlik [d] | 97 | 123 | 661 | 4,960 | 1,356 | 438 | 21 | 74 | 0 | 2 |
| District 1 subtotal | 307 | 656 | 1,919 | 21,641 | 5,877 | 2,100 | 66 | 179 | 0 | 62 |
| Mountain Village [d] | 104 | 249 | 370 | 6,063 | 1,398 | 723 | 12 | 60 | 0 | 32 |
| Pitkas Point | 18 | 54 | 44 | 1,225 | 172 | 72 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 10 |
| St. Marys [d] | 87 | 100 | 261 | 8,216 | 1,611 | 391 | 4 | 57 | 0 | 26 |
| Pilot Station [d] | 60 | 86 | 382 | 4,702 | 1,346 | 305 | 2 | 47 | 0 | 11 |
| Marshall | 50 | 263 | 128 | 4,351 | 1,731 | 1,511 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 18 |
| District 2 subtotal | 319 | 752 | 1,185 | 24,557 | 6,258 | 3,002 | 18 | 204 | 0 | 97 |
| Russian Mission | 53 | 177 | 365 | 2,626 | 449 | 154 | 8 | 29 | 0 | 16 |
| Holy Cross | 22 | 52 | 68 | 421 | 763 | 246 | 5 | 16 | 0 | 1 |
| Shageluk | 8 | 40 | 14 | 80 | 176 | 28 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| District 3 subtotal | 83 | 269 | 447 | 3,127 | 1,388 | 428 | 20 | 46 | 0 | 17 |
| Lower Yukon River total | 709 | 1,677 | 3,551 | 49,325 | 13,523 | 5,530 | 104 | 429 | 0 | 176 |
| Anvik [d] | 14 | 50 | 58 | 777 | 680 | 46 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 2 |
| Grayling [d] | 25 | 91 | 22 | 509 | 1,184 | 212 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 1 |
| Kaltag | 25 | 47 | 119 | 216 | 1,255 | 18 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Nulato | 32 | 101 | 33 | 6 | 2,248 | 48 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 3 |
| Koyukuk | 22 | 42 | 26 | 0 | 2,838 | 416 | 3 | 17 | 2 | 0 |
| Galena [d] | 41 | 159 | 372 | 1,059 | 2,542 | 654 | 10 | 26 | 5 | 0 |
| Ruby | 13 | 96 | 68 | 88 | 713 | 185 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| District 4 Yukon River subtotal | 172 | 586 | 698 | 2,655 | 11,460 | 1,579 | 41 | 117 | 8 | 6 |
| Huslia | 20 | 203 | 34 | 3,110 | 736 | 294 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Hughes | 2 | 70 | 4 | 1,499 | 490 | 16 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Allakaket | 20 | 189 | 35 | 2,455 | 524 | 40 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alatna | 2 | 21 | 0 | 58 | 64 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bettles | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Koyukuk River subtotal | 44 | 509 | 73 | 7,122 | 1,814 | 362 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| District 4 subtotal | 216 | 1,095 | 771 | 9,777 | 13,274 | 1,941 | 82 | 117 | 8 | 9 |

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Table 8.–Page 2 of 3.

| Community | Number of fishing households [b] | Number of dogs [c] | Estimated harvest | | | | Primary gear used [a] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Chinook | Summer chum | Fall chum | Coho | Set gillnet | Drift gillnet | Fish wheel | Other |
| Tanana | 28 | 372 | 141 | 3,162 | 19,627 | 2,434 | 7 | 0 | 21 | 0 |
| Rampart [e] | 3 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 186 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fairbanks NSB [d, e] | 18 | 177 | 263 | 575 | 2,454 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Stevens Village | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Birch Creek | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Beaver | 5 | 13 | 69 | 0 | 76 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Fort Yukon [d] | 38 | 296 | 480 | 0 | 6,257 | 2 | 25 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Circle [e] | 10 | 175 | 129 | 0 | 1,652 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Central [e] | 3 | 6 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Eagle [d, e, f] | 15 | 196 | 395 | 0 | 17,185 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Other District 5 [e, g] | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 229 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| District 5 Yukon River subtotal | 126 | 1,263 | 1,541 | 3,745 | 47,666 | 2,438 | 78 | 0 | 48 | 0 |
| Venetie | 12 | 182 | 308 | 0 | 2,423 | 24 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chalkyitsik | 2 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 171 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chandalar and Black Rivers subtotal | 14 | 215 | 308 | 0 | 2,594 | 24 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| District 5 subtotal | 140 | 1,478 | 1,849 | 3,745 | 50,260 | 2,462 | 92 | 0 | 48 | 0 |
| Manley [d, e] | 8 | 57 | 121 | 9 | 1,697 | 1,263 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Minto [e] | 5 | 60 | 15 | 0 | 140 | 270 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Nenana [e] | 15 | 120 | 263 | 60 | 3,151 | 2,712 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Healy [e] | 1 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 830 | 647 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fairbanks NSB [e] | 32 | 219 | 38 | 392 | 3,576 | 3,253 | 27 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Other District 6 [e, h] | 20 | 34 | 0 | 11 | 31 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| District 6 Tanana River subtotal | 81 | 514 | 437 | 472 | 9,425 | 8,145 | 61 | 0 | 13 | 7 |
| Upper Yukon River total | 1,146 | 4,979 | 6,608 | 63,319 | 86,482 | 18,078 | 339 | 546 | 69 | 192 |
| Alaska, Yukon Area total | 1,342 | 5,175 | 7,574 | 83,787 | 86,680 | 18,252 | 525 | 547 | 69 | 201 |
| AK, Yukon Area percentages of the total | | – | 4% | 43% | 44% | 9% | 39% | 41% | 5% | 15% |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Included in the Community totals above | | | | | | | | | | |
| Survey community subtotal | 1,206 | 4,093 | 5,299 | 78,913 | 53,072 | 9,211 | 421 | 547 | 44 | 194 |
| Subsistence permit subtotal | 108 | 1,082 | 1,140 | 817 | 30,979 | 7,817 | 82 | 0 | 25 | 1 |
| Subsistence test fishery subtotal | – | – | 1,046 | 3,819 | 2,477 | 894 | – | – | – | – |
| District 6 commercial retained | – | – | 84 | 18 | 72 | 185 | – | – | – | – |
| Subsistence harvests subtotal | 1,314 | 5,175 | 7,569 | 83,567 | 86,600 | 18,107 | 503 | 547 | 69 | 195 |
| Personal use permit subtotals | 28 | – | 5 | 220 | 80 | 145 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 6 |

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[a] Other gear types included dip nets and beach seines. An estimated total of 186 surveyed and permit households used dip nets and 9 households used beach seines as their primary gear.

[b] Does not include 66 households that fished with a Tolovana River pike permit. Includes 8 households that fished more than 1 permit in District 5 or District 6 permit areas.

[c] Total number of dogs in each community estimated by subsistence surveys or reported on permits. Does not include 10 duplicate dogs reported on more than one permit.

[d] Includes salmon distributed from test fishery projects. A total of 62 Chinook salmon were distributed to the upper river communities of Anvik, Grayling, Galena and Fairbanks from the Lower Yukon test fishery project.

[e] Permit data from permits returned by March 7, 2016.

[f] Permit holders harvested 341 Chinook and 12,540 fall chum salmon above the Eagle sonar project.

[g] Other District 5 includes residents of Anchorage, Manley, Nenana, and Wasilla, and the Upper Tanana River drainage community of Tok who obtained a household permit and fished in a Yukon River permit required area.

[h] Other District 6 includes residents of the Upper Tanana River drainage communities of Delta Junction, Dot Lake, Northway, Tanacross, and Tok, and the community of Anchorage who obtained a permit and fished in the Tanana River.

[i] Total excluding Coastal District is used to assess objectives under the Yukon River Salmon Agreement.

Table 9.–Summary of 2015 salmon escapement counts compared to existing goals.

| Location | Assessment method | Escapment goal (type) | 2015 escapement |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chinook salmon | | | |
| E. Fork Andreafsky | Weir | 2,100–4,900 (SEG) | 6,705 |
| W. Fork Andreafsky | Aerial survey | 640–1,600 (SEG) | 1,356 |
| Anvik | Aerial survey | 1,100–1,700 (SEG) | 2,616 |
| Nulato (Forks Combined) | Aerial survey | 940–1900 (SEG) | 1,564 |
| Gisasa | Weir | none | 1,319 |
| Henshaw | Weir | none | 2,391 |
| Chena [a] | Tower/Sonar | 2,800–5,700 (BEG) | 6,291 |
| Salcha [b] | Tower | 3,300–6,500 (BEG) | 6,879 |
| Goodpaster | Tower | none | 2,000 |
| Upper Yukon River mainstem | Sonar-harvest | 42,500–55,000 | 83,674 |
| Summer chum salmon | | | |
| E. Fork Andreafsky | Weir | >40,000 (BEG) | 50,338 |
| Anvik | Sonar | 350,000–700,000 (BEG) | 374,968 |
| Gisasa | Weir | none | 42,747 |
| Henshaw | Weir | none | 238,529 |
| Chena [a] | Tower/Sonar | none | 8,620 |
| Salcha [c] | Tower | none | 12,812 |
| Fall chum salmon | | | |
| Drainagewide | Bayesian | 300,000–600,000 (SEG) | 562,000 |
| Chandalar River | Sonar | 74,000–152,000 (BEG) | 164,486 |
| Sheenjek River [d] | none | 50,000–104,000 (BEG) | – |
| Upper tributary [e] | none | 152,000–312,000 (BEG) | – |
| Tanana River [d] | none | 61,000–136,000 (BEG) | – |
| Delta River | Ground Surveys | 6,000–13,000 (BEG) | 33,401 |
| Fishing Branch River | Weir Count (expanded) | 22,000–49,000 (IMEG) | 8,351 |
| Upper Yukon River mainstem | Sonar-Harvest | 70,000–104,000 (IMEG) | 108,658 |
| Coho Salmon | | | |
| Delta Clearwater River | Boat Survey | 5,200–17,000 | 19,533 |

*Note*: Biological escapement goal (BEG) and sustainable escapement goal (SEG). En dash indicates data are not available.

[a] Preliminary estimate. Final estimate will be reported by project operator in separate report. Estimate is based on DIDSON sonar counts and a mixture model to create estimates for days with missed counts.

[b] Preliminary estimate. Final estimate will be reported by project operator in separate report. Estimate uses a binomial mixed-effects model to create passage estimates for the periods of missed counts prior to the start of tower operations on July 12.

[c] Due to high water events this estimate should be considered incomplete.

[d] Project did not operate in 2015.

[e] Not measurable because Sheenjek River did not operate in 2015.

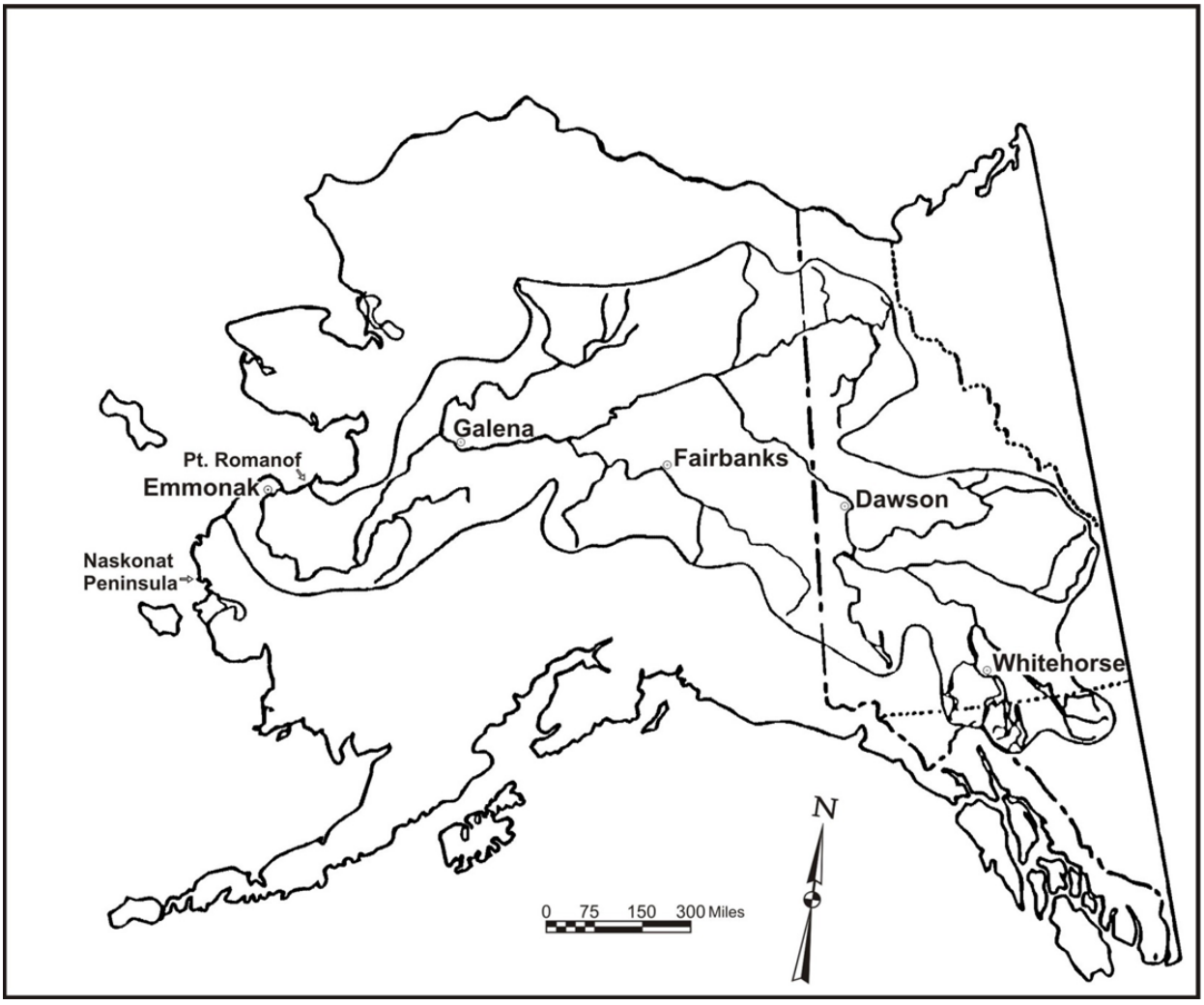


Figure 1.–Map of the Yukon River drainage.

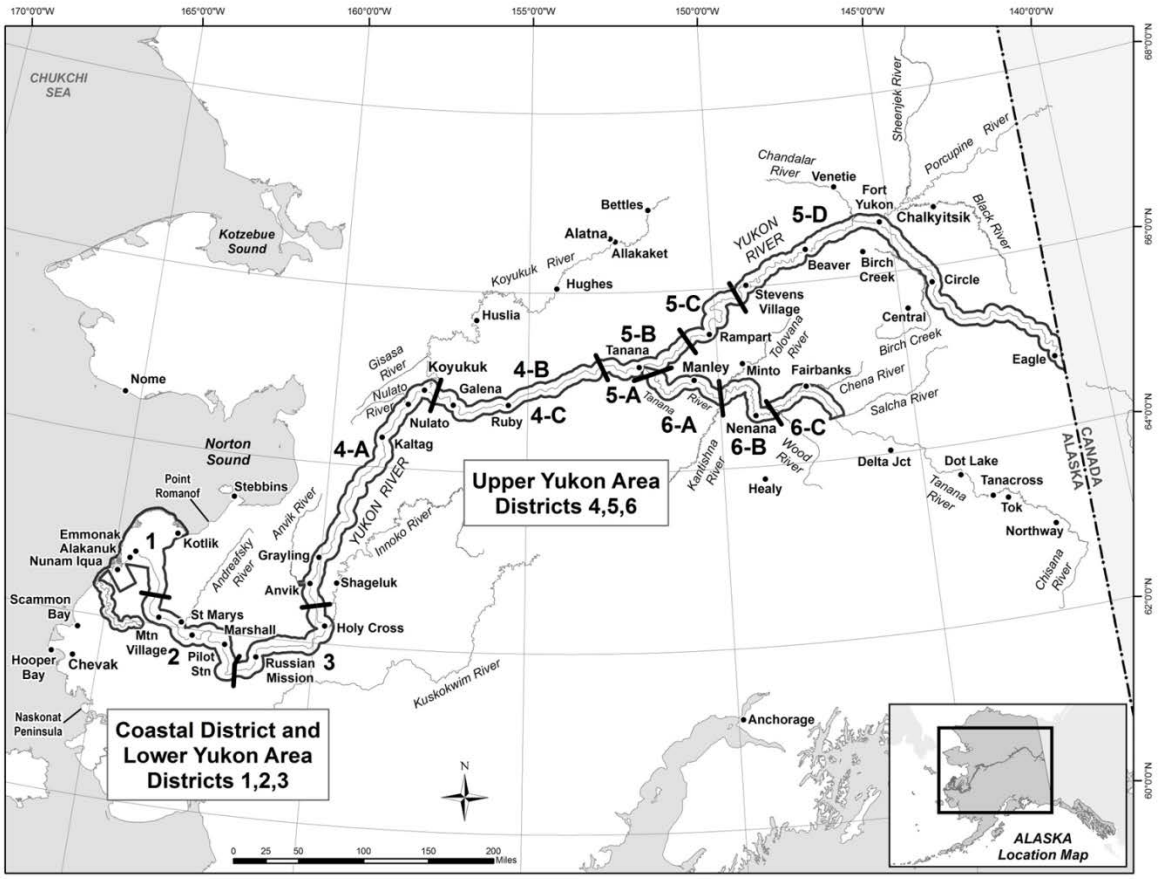


Figure 2.–Map of the Alaska portion of the Yukon River drainage showing communities and fishing districts.

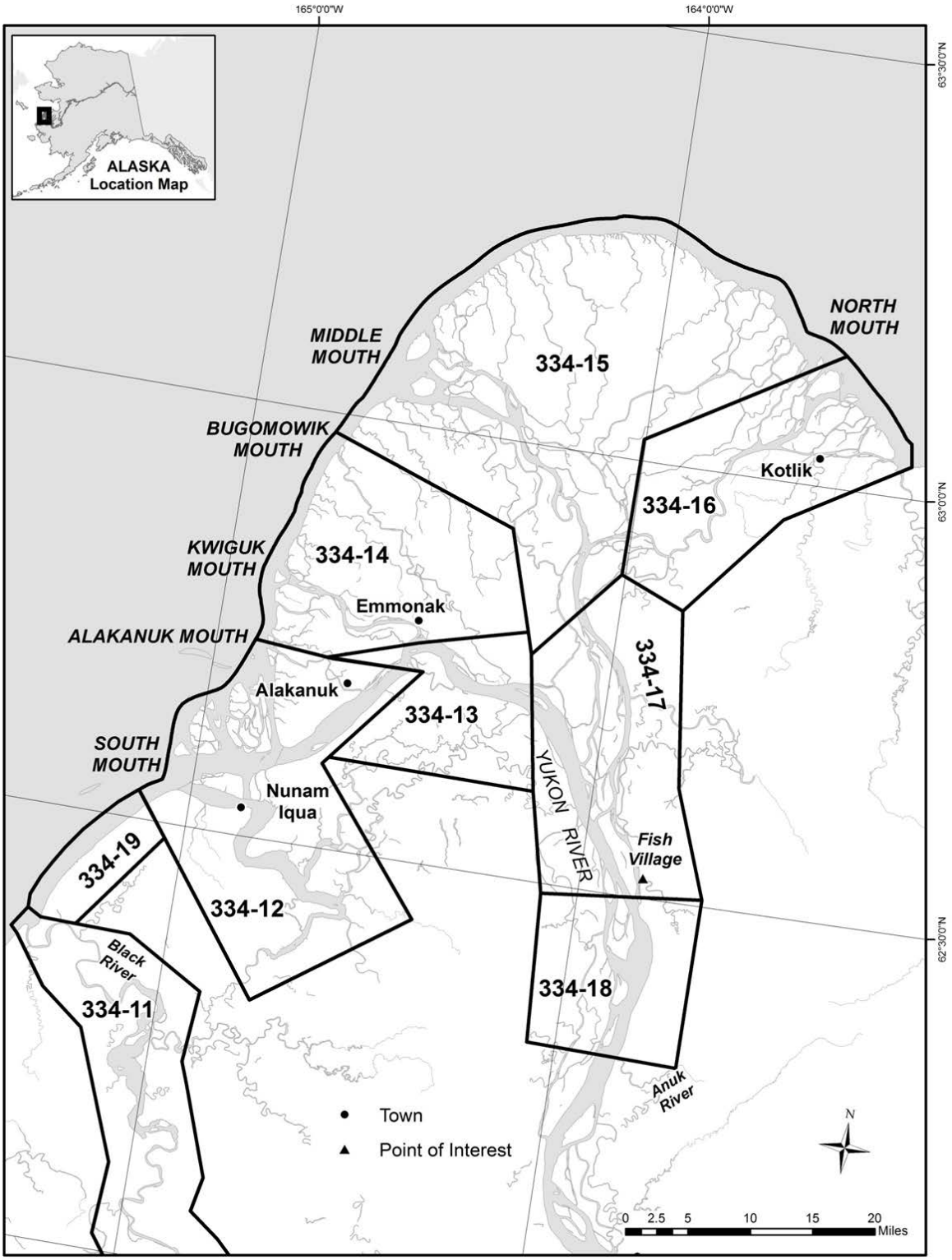


Figure 3.–District 1 showing statistical areas, Yukon Area.

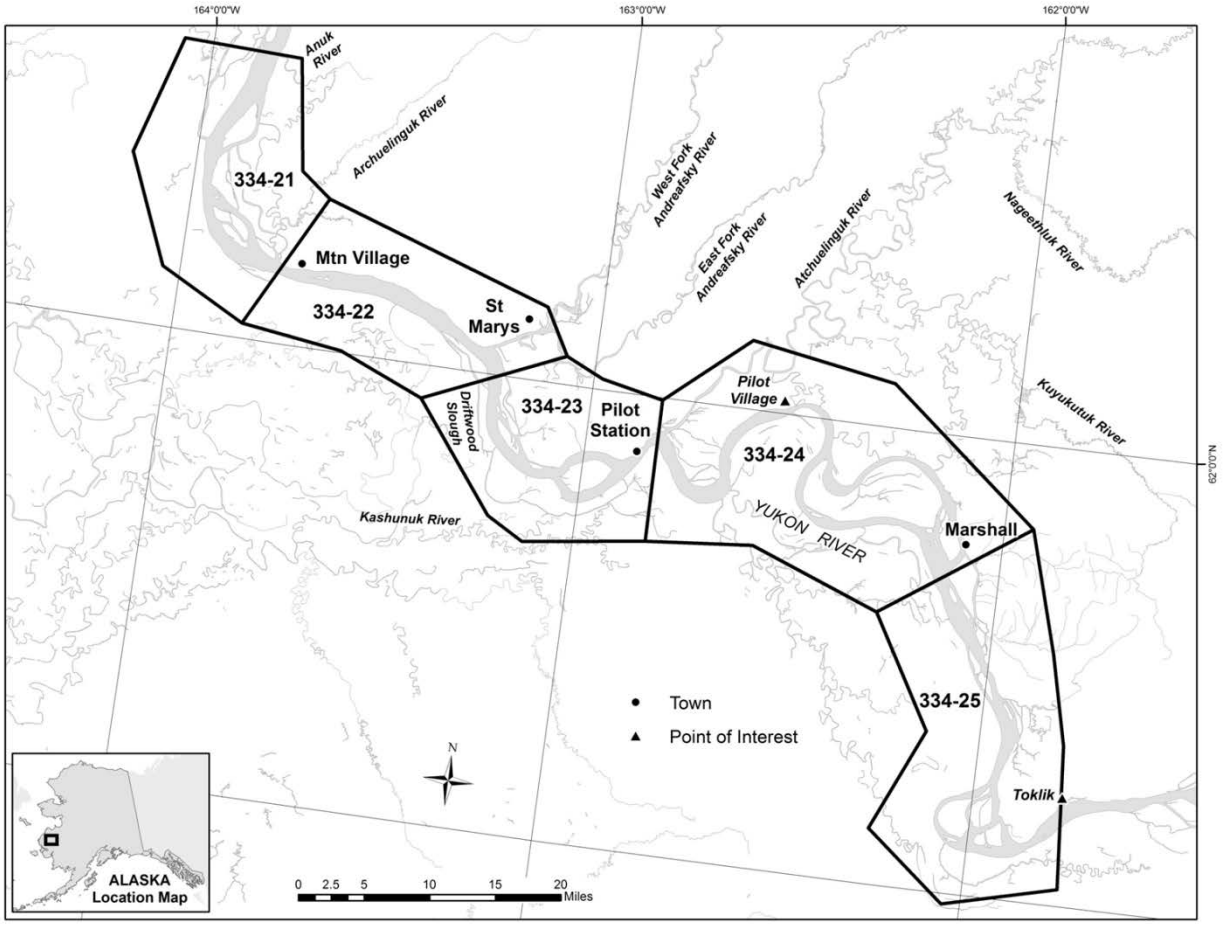


Figure 4.–District 2 showing statistical areas, Yukon Area.

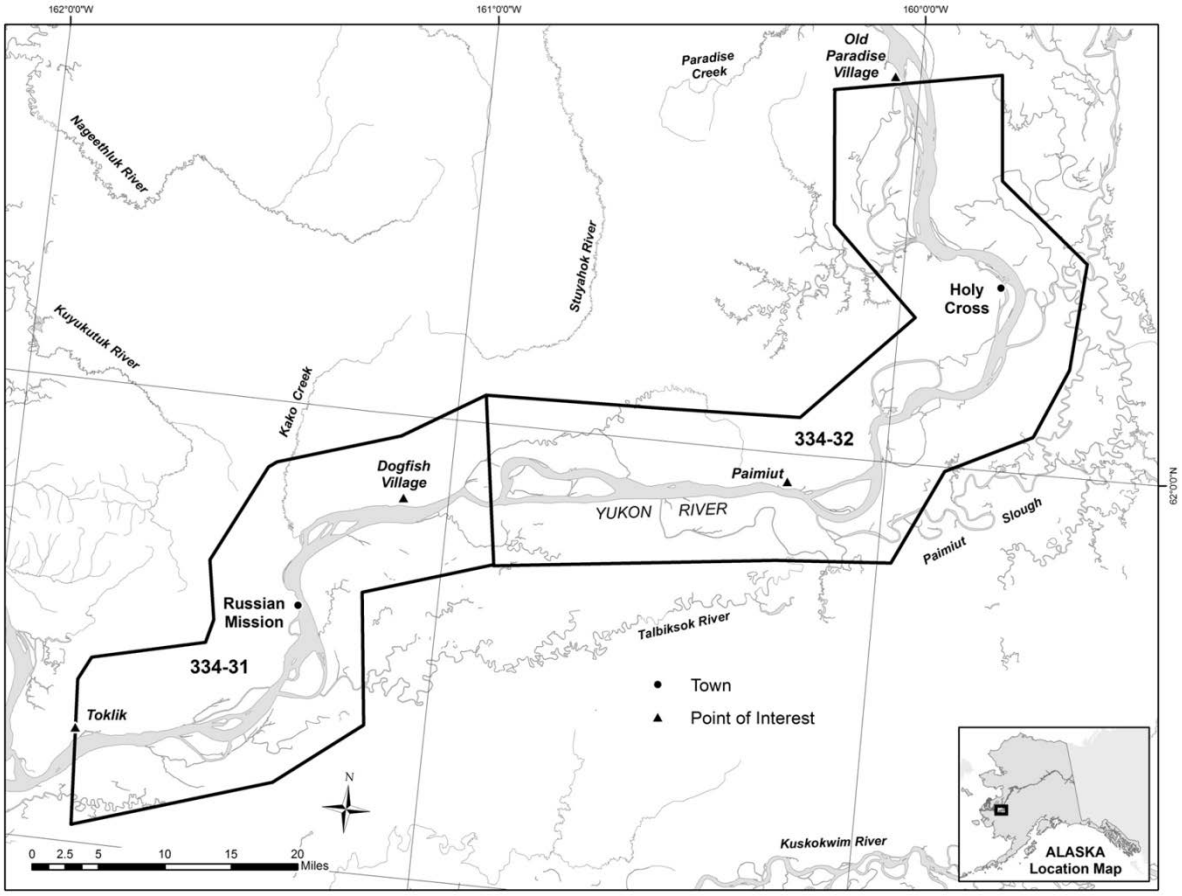


Figure 5.–District 3 showing statistical areas, Yukon Area.

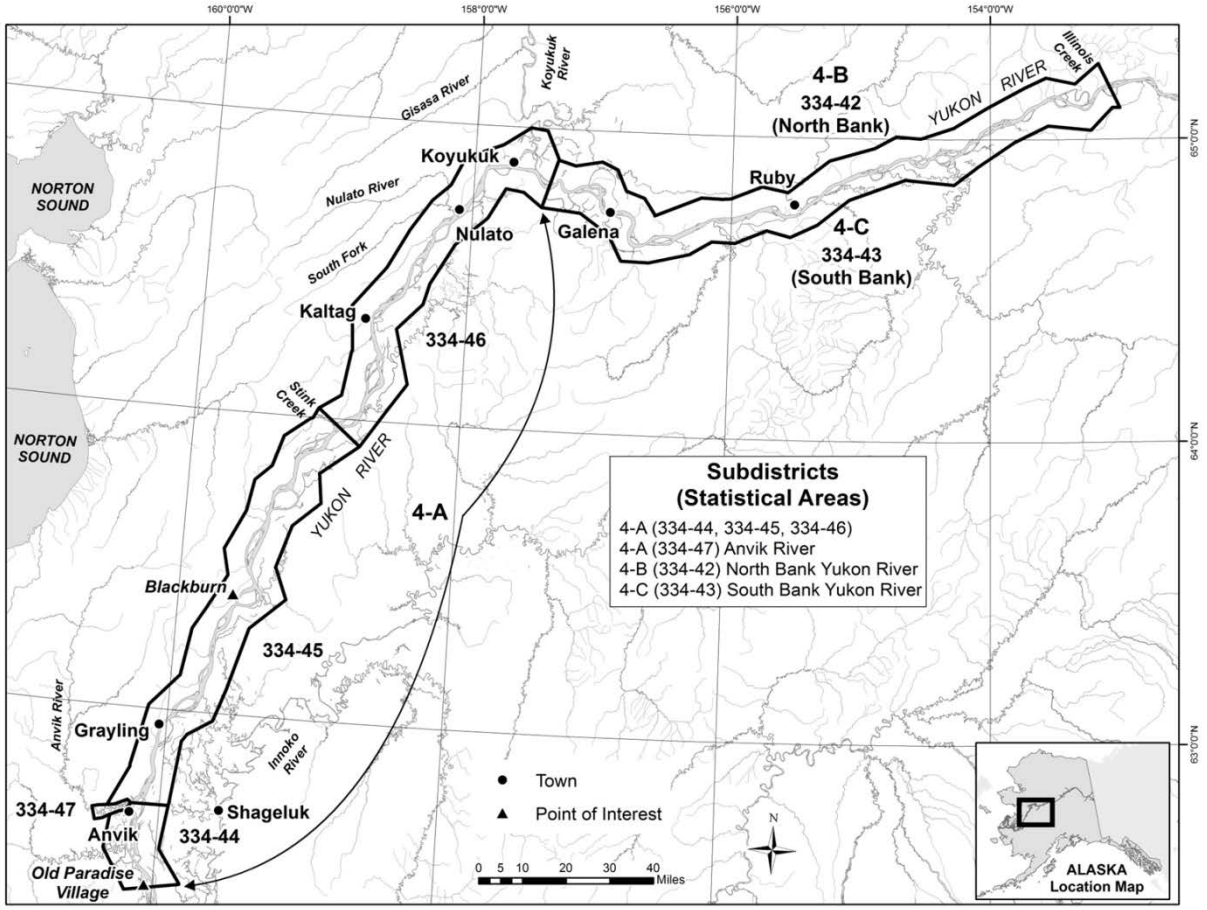


Figure 6.–District 4 showing statistical areas, Yukon Area.

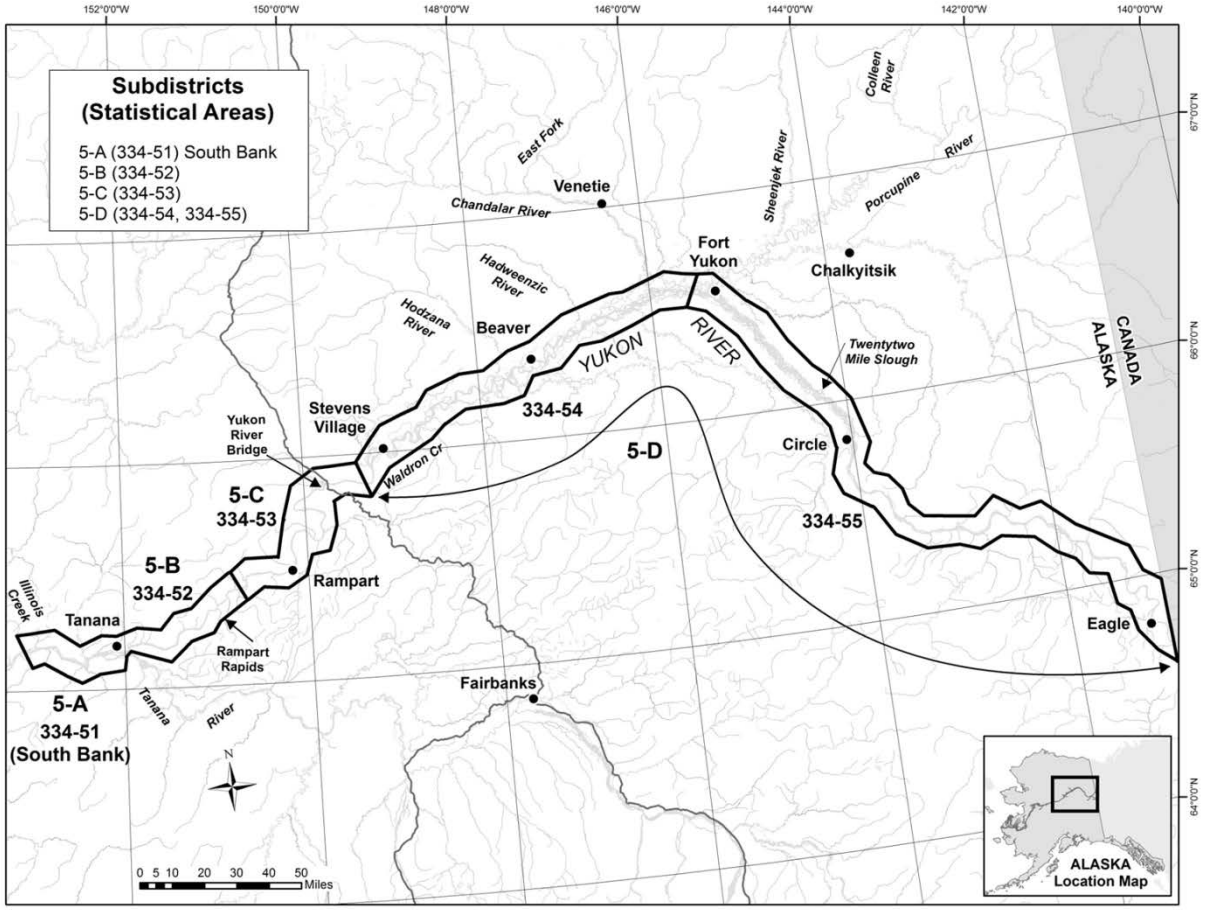


Figure 7.–District 5 showing statistical areas, Yukon Area.

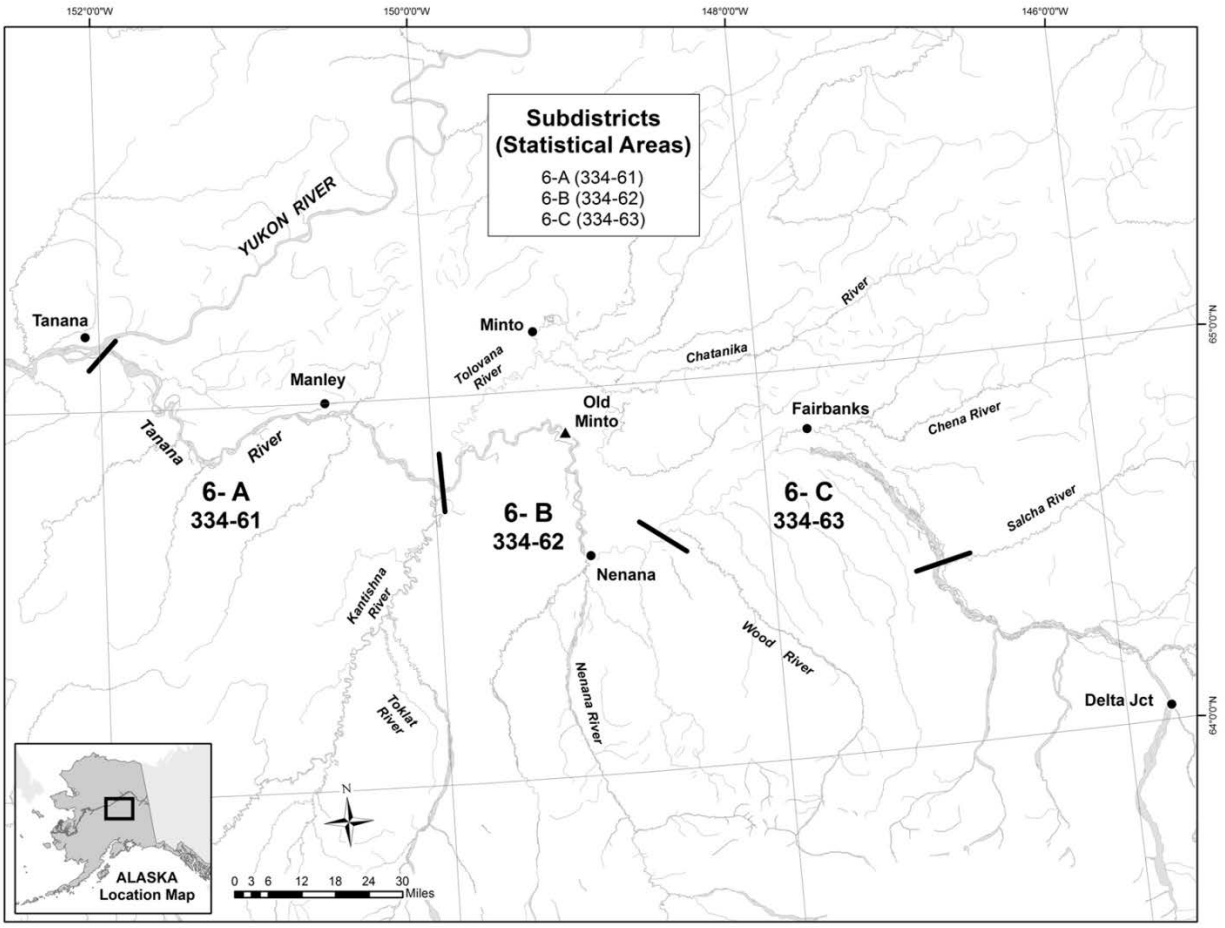


Figure 8.–District 8 showing statistical areas, Yukon Area.

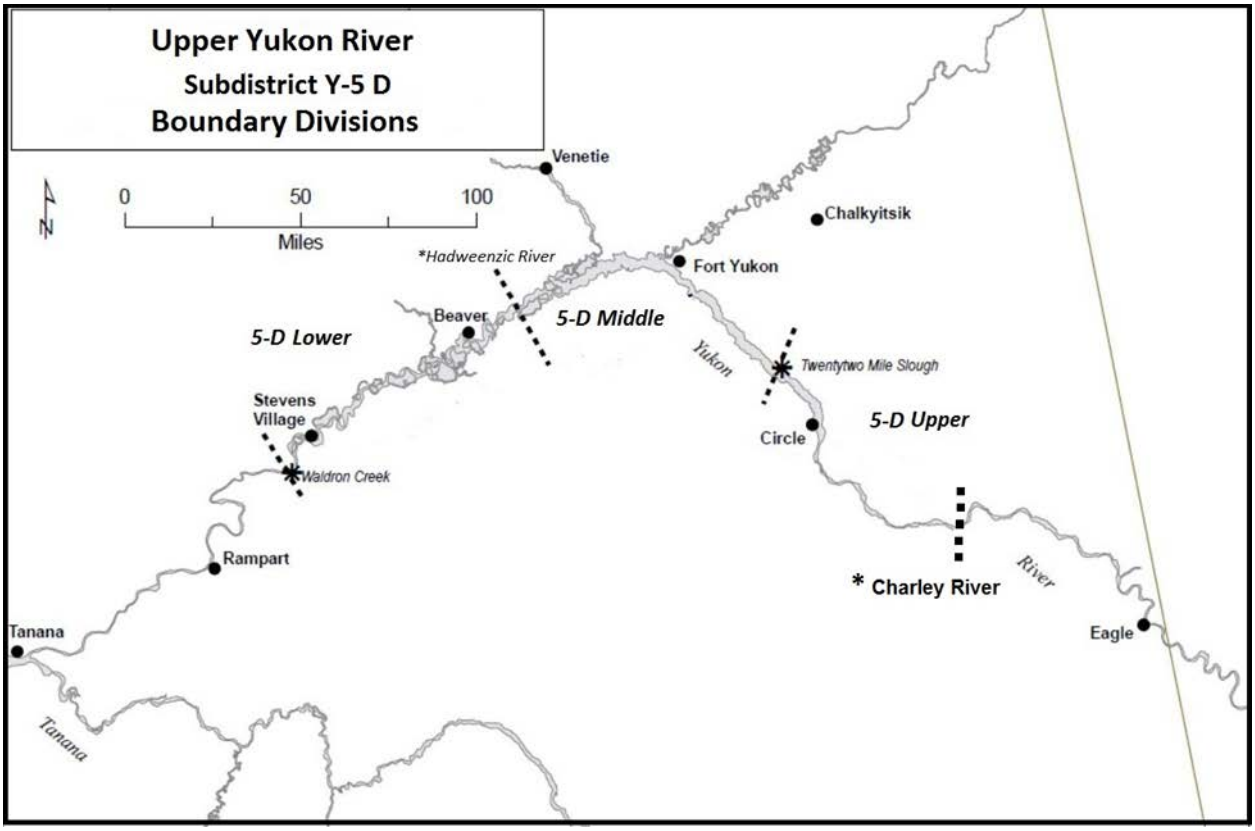


Figure 9.–Subdistrict 5-D boundary divisions, Yukon Area.

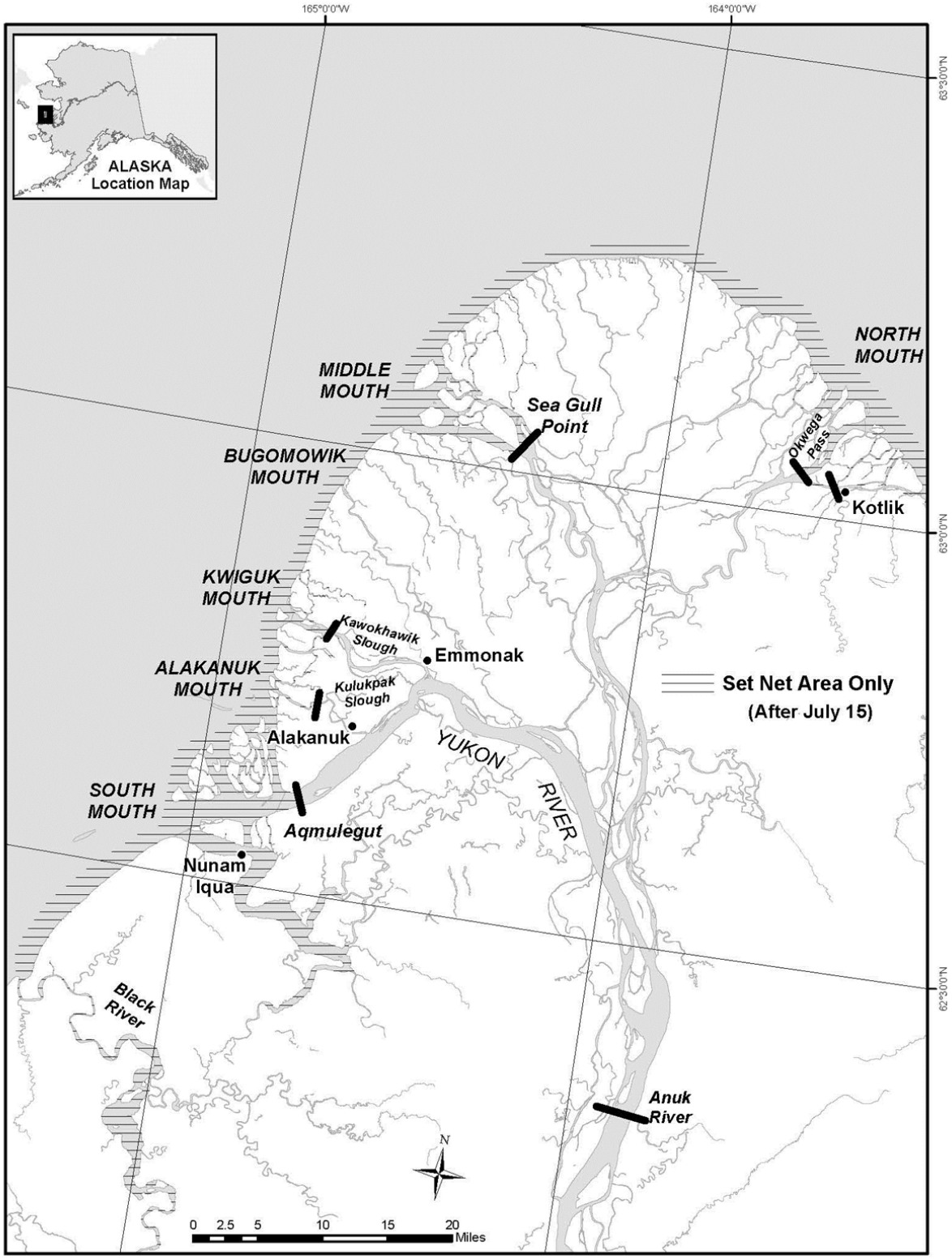


Figure 10.–Set gillnet only area of District 1, Yukon Area.

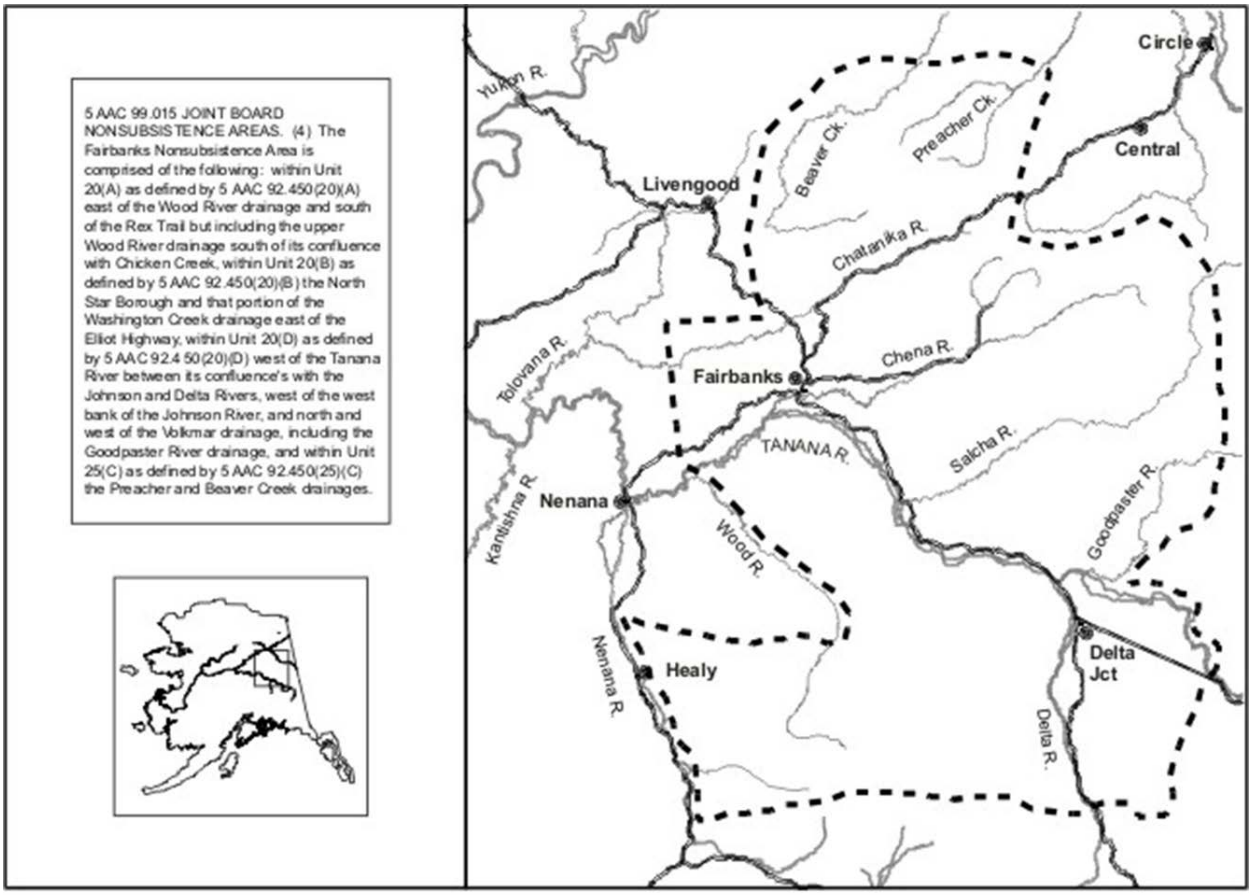


Figure 11.–The Fairbanks Nonsubsistence Area.

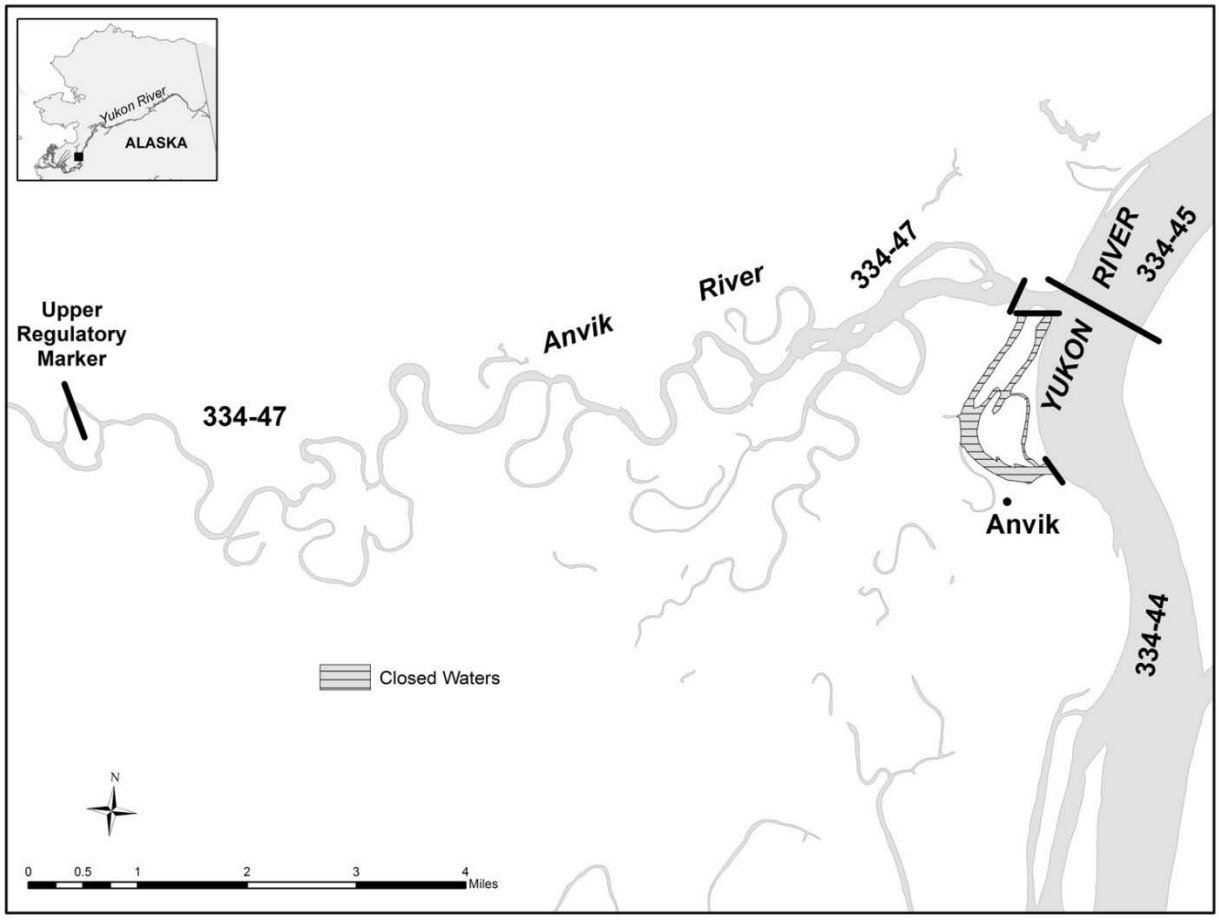


Figure 12.–Anvik River management area, Yukon Area.

# APPENDIX A

Appendix A1.–List of indigenous fishes found in the Yukon Area.

| Species Code [a] | Scientific Name | Common Name |
|---|---|---|
| 601 | *Lampetra camtschatica* | Arctic Lamprey |
| 570 | *Stenodus leucichthys* | Inconnu (Sheefish) |
| 588 | *Coregonus nasus* | Broad Whitefish |
| 589 | *Coregonus pidschian* | Humpback Whitefish |
| 583 | *Coregonus sardinella* | Least Cisco |
| 585 | *Coregonus laurettae* | Bering Cisco |
| 586 | *Prosopium cylindraceum* | Round Whitefish |
| 587 | *Prosopium coulteri* | Pygmy Whitefish |
| 610 | *Thymallus arcticus* | Arctic Grayling |
| 550 | *Salvelinus namaycush* | Lake Trout |
| 520 | *Salvelinus alpinus* | Arctic Char |
| 530 | *Salvelinus malma* | Dolly Varden |
| 410 | *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* | Chinook Salmon |
| 420 | *Oncorhynchus nerka* | Sockeye Salmon |
| 430 | *Oncorhynchus kisutch* | Coho Salmon |
| 440 | *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha* | Pink Salmon |
| 450 | *Oncorhynchus keta* | Chum Salmon |
| 513 | *Osmerus mordax* | Rainbow Smelt |
| 514 | *Hypomesus olidus* | Pond Smelt |
| 500 | *Esox lucius* | Northern Pike |
| 630 | *Dallia pectoralis* | Alaska Blackfish |
| 650 | *Couesius plumbeus* | Lake Chub |
| 640 | *Catostomus catostomus* | Longnose Sucker |
| 670 | *Percopsis omiscomaycus* | Trout Perch |
| 590 | *Lota lota* | Burbot (lush) |
| 661 | *Pungitius pungitius* | Ninespine Stickleback |
| 162 | *Cottus cognatus* | Slimy Sculpin |
| ESTUARINE | | |
| 113 | *Eleginus gracilis* | Saffron Cod |
| 250 | *Microgadus proximus* | Pacific tomcod |
| 122 | *Liopsetta glacialis* | Arctic Flounder |
| 127 | *Limanda aspera* | Yellowfin Sole |
| 129 | *Platichthys stellatus* | Starry Flounder |
| 192 | *Hexagrammos stelleri* | Whitespotted Greenling |
| 230 | *Clupea harengus pallas* | Pacific Herring |
| 516 | *Mallotus villosus* | Capelin |
| 160 | *Megalocottus platycephalus* | Sculpin |

*Note:* Includes fishes found in the Yukon River drainage in Canada.

[a] The species code is a three-digit number that identifies the type of fish caught on harvest fish tickets.

Appendix A2.–Yukon River drainage mileages.

| Location | Mileage from Mouth |
|---|---|
| NORTH MOUTH (APOON PASS) | |
| Kotlik | 6 |
| Hamilton | 26 |
| MIDDLE MOUTH (KWIKPAK, KAWANAK PASS) | |
| Choolunawick | 16 |
| Akers Camp | 26 |
| New Hamilton | 34 |
| SOUTH MOUTH (KWIKLUAK PASS) | |
| Mouth, Black River | -18 |
| Flat Island | 0 |
| Sheldon Point | 5 |
| Tin Can Point | 8 |
| Alakanuk | 17 |
| Emmonak-Kwiguk (Kwiguk Pass) | 24 |
| Sunshine Bay | 24 |
| Aproka Pass (upstream mouth) | 35 |
| Kwikpak Pass (upstream mouth) | 44 |
| Head of Passes | 48 |
| Fish Village | 52 |
| Mouth, Anuk River | 63 |
| (District 1/2 Boundary) | |
| Patsys Cabin | 71 |
| Mountain Village | 87 |
| Old Andreafsky | 97 |
| Pitkas Point | 103 |
| Mouth, Andreafsky River | 104 |
| St. Marys | 107 |
| Pilot Station | 122 |
| Mouth, Atcheulinguk (Chulinak) River | 126 |
| Pilot Village | 138 |
| Marshall (Fortuna Ledge) | 161 |
| Upstream Mouth Owl Slough | 163 |
| Ingrihak | 170 |
| Ohogamuit | 185 |
| Toklik | 191 |
| (District 2/3 Boundary) | |
| Kakamut | 193 |
| Russian Mission | 213 |
| Dogfish Village | 227 |
| Paimuit | 251 |
| Mouth, Innoko River (South Slough) | 274 |
| Shageluk | 328 |
| Holikachuk | 383 |
| Holy Cross | 279 |
| Mouth, Koserefski River | 286 |
| Old Paradise Village | 301 |
| (District 3/4 Boundary) | |
| Mouth, Bonasila River | 306 |
| Anvik | 317 |
| Mouth, Anvik River | 318 |
| Grayling | 336 |
| Mouth, Thompson Creek | 349 |
| Blackburn | 370 |
| Eagle Slide | 402 |
| Mouth, Rodo River | 447 |
| Kaltag | 450 |
| Mouth, Nulato River | 483 |
| Nulato | 484 |
| Koyukuk | 502 |
| Mouth, Koyukuk River | 508 |
| Mouth, Gisasa River | 564 |
| Huslia | 711 |
| Mouth, Dakli River | 755 |
| Mouth, Hogatza River | 780 |
| Hughes | 881 |
| Mouth, Kanuti River | 935 |
| Alatna (Mouth, Alatna R.) | 956 |
| Allakaket | 956 |
| Mouth, South Fork | 986 |
| Mouth, John River | 1,117 |
| Bettles | 1,121 |
| Middle Fork | 1,141 |
| Cold Foot | 1,174 |
| Wiseman | 1,186 |
| Bishop Rock | 514 |
| Prospect Point | 519 |
| Galena | 530 |
| Whiskey Creek | 555 |
| Mouth, Yuki River | 562 |
| Ruby | 581 |
| Mouth, Melozitna River | 583 |
| Horner Hot Springs | 605 |
| Kokrines | 608 |
| Mouth, Nowitna River | 612 |
| Birches | 647 |
| Kallands-Mouth of Illinois Creek | 664 |

-continued-

| Location | Mileage from Mouth |
|---|---|
| (District 4/5 Boundary) | |
| Mouth, Tozitna River | 681 |
| Tanana Village | 695 |
| Mouth, Tanana River | 695 |
| | |
| (District 5/6 Boundary) | |
| Manley Hot Springs | 765 |
| Mouth, Kantishna River | 793 |
| Mouth, Toklat River | 838 |
| Mouth, Sushana R. | 850 |
| Mouth, Bearpaw River | 887 |
| Outlet, L. Minchumina | 959 |
| Minto | 835 |
| Nenana | 860 |
| Mouth, Nenana River | 860 |
| Mouth, Wood River | 894 |
| Rosie Creek Bluffs | 912 |
| Mouth, Chena R. (Fairbanks) | 920 |
| | |
| Mouth, Salcha River | 965 |
| Benchmark #735 Slough | 991 |
| Mouth, Little Delta R. | 1,000 |
| Mouth, Delta Creek | 1,014 |
| Mouth, Clear Creek | 1,015 |
| (Richardson-Clearwater) | |
| Mouth, Shaw Creek | 1,021 |
| Mouth, Delta River | 1,031 |
| (Big Delta) | |
| Delta Junction | 1,041 |
| Mouth, Goodpaster River | 1,049 |
| Bluff Cabin Slough | 1,050 |
| Outlet, Clearwater Lake | 1,052 |
| Outlet, Clearwater Crk | 1,053 |
| (Delta Clearwater) | |
| Mouth, Gerstle River | 1,059 |
| Outlet, Healy Lake | 1,071 |
| Outlet, Lake George | 1,086 |
| Tanacross | 1,128 |
| Outlet, Tetlin Lake | 1,188 |
| Mouth, Nabesna River | 1,210 |
| Northway Junction | 1,214 |
| Mouth, Chisana River | 1,215 |
| Mouth, Sheep Creek | 1,297 |
| Rampart Rapids | 731 |
| Rampart | 763 |
| Mouth, Hess Creek | 789 |
| Mouth, Ray River | 817 |
| Highway Bridge - | 820 |
| Pipeline Crossing | |
| Mouth, Dall River | 841 |
| Stevens Village | 847 |
| Mouth, Hodzana River | 897 |
| Beaver | 932 |
| Mouth Hadweenzic River | 952 |
| Mouth, Chandalar River | |
| (Venetie Landing) | 982 |
| Venetie | 1,025 |

| Location | Mileage from Mouth |
|---|---|
| Fort Yukon | 1,002 |
| Mouth, Porcupine River | 1,002 |
| Mouth, Black River | 1,026 |
| Chalkyitsik | 1,084 |
| Mouth, Salmon Fork R. | 1,142 |
| Mouth, Sheenjek River | 1,054 |
| Mouth, Coleen River | 1,157 |
| Mouth, Salmon Trout R. | 1,193 |
| U.S. - Canadian Border | 1,219 |
| Old Crow | 1,259 |
| Fishing Branch R. | 1,600 |
| spawning area | |
| Circle | 1,061 |
| Woodchopper | 1,110 |
| Mouth, Charley River | 1,124 |
| Mouth, Kandik River | 1,135 |
| Mouth, Nation River | 1,166 |
| Mouth, Tatonduk River | 1,186 |
| Mouth, Seventymile River | 1,194 |
| Eagle | 1,213 |
| | |
| | |
| U.S.-Canadian border | 1,224 |
| Mouth, Fortymile River | 1,269 |
| Dawson | 1,319 |
| Mouth, Klondike River | 1,320 |
| Mouth, Sixty Mile River | 1,369 |
| Mouth, Stewart River | 1,375 |
| McQuesten | 1,455 |
| Stewart Crossing | 1,491 |
| Mayo | 1,520 |
| Mouth, Hess River | 1,594 |
| Mouth, White River | 1,386 |
| Mouth, Donjek River | 1,455 |
| Mouth Kluane River | 1,541 |
| Outlet Kluane L. | 1,587 |
| Burwash Landing | 1,595 |
| Kluane | 1,625 |
| Fort Selkirk | 1,477 |
| Mouth, Pelly River | 1,478 |
| Pelly Crossing | 1,510 |
| Mouth, MacMillan River | 1,542 |
| Ross River | 1,602 |
| Minto | 1,499 |
| Mouth Tatchun Creek | 1,530 |
| Carmacks | 1,547 |
| Mouth, Little Salmon River | 1,583 |
| Mouth, Big Salmon River | 1,621 |
| Mouth, N. Big Salmon R. | 1,641 |
| Mouth, S. Big Salmon R. | 1,657 |
| Outlet, Big Salmon Lake | 1,714 |
| Mouth, Teslin River | 1,654 |
| Roaring Bull Rapids | 1,707 |
| Johnson's Crossing | |
| (Outlet, Teslin L.) | 1,756 |
| Teslin | 1,780 |

-continued-

| Location | Mileage from Mouth |
|---|---|
| Mouth Nisutlin River | 1,788 |
| Mouth, Sidney Creek | 1,837 |
| Mouth, Hundred Mi. Creek | 1,851 |
| Mouth, NcNeil River | 1,887 |
| Outlet, Nisutlin Lake | 1,892 |
| Outlet, Lake Laberge | 1,679 |
| Inlet, Lake Laberge | 1,712 |
| Mouth, Takhini River | 1,718 |
| Whitehorse | 1,745 |
| Outlet, Marsh Lake | 1,764 |
| Mouth, M'Clintock River | 1,769 |
| Outlet, Little Atlin L. | 1,788 |
| Outlet, Atlin Lake | 1,812 |
| Atlin | 1,844 |
| Tagish | 1,786 |
| Outlet, Tagish Lake | 1,788 |
| Carcross | 1,810 |
| (Outlet L. Bennett) | |
| Bennett | 1,835 |

Appendix A3.–Commercial Chinook salmon sales and estimated harvest by area, district, and country, Yukon River drainage, 1995–2015.

| | Lower Yukon Area [a] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | District 1 | District 2 | District 3 | Subtotal |
| 1995 | 76,106 | 41,458 | – | 117,564 |
| 1996 | 56,642 | 30,209 | 0 | 86,851 |
| 1997 | 66,384 | 39,363 | – | 105,747 |
| 1998 | 25,413 | 16,806 | 0 | 42,219 |
| 1999 | 37,161 | 27,133 | 538 | 64,832 |
| 2000 | 4,735 | 3,783 | – | 8,518 |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | 11,089 | 11,440 | – | 22,529 |
| 2003 | 22,709 | 14,220 | – | 36,929 |
| 2004 | 28,403 | 24,145 | – | 52,548 |
| 2005 | 16,694 | 13,413 | – | 30,107 |
| 2006 | 23,748 | 19,843 | 315 | 43,906 |
| 2007 | 18,616 | 13,306 | 190 | 32,112 |
| 2008 | 2,530 | 2,111 | – | 4,641 |
| 2009 | 90 | 226 | – | 316 |
| 2010 | 5,744 | 4,153 | – | 9,897 |
| 2011 [b] | 36 | 46 | – | 82 |
| 2012 [b] | 0 | 0 | – | 0 |
| 2013 [b] | 0 | 0 | – | 0 |
| 2014 [b] | 0 | 0 | – | 0 |
| 2015 [b] | 0 | 0 | – | 0 |
| 2010–2014 Average | 1,156 | 840 | | 1,996 |
| 2005–2014 Average | 6,746 | 5,310 | 253 | 12,106 |

-continued-

| | Upper Yukon Area [c] | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | District 4 | | | District 5 | | | District 6 | | |
| Year | Number | Roe | Estimated Harvest [c, d] | Number | Roe | Estimated Harvest [d] | Number | Roe | Estimated Harvest [d] |
| 1995 | 262 | 626 | 499 | 3,242 | 0 | 3,242 | 1,660 | 4,731 | 2,747 |
| 1996 | 45 | 202 | 137 | 2,497 | 518 | 2,757 | 278 | 750 | 447 |
| 1997 | 1,450 | 14 | 1,457 | 3,678 | 0 | 3,678 | 1,966 | 3,211 | 2,728 |
| 1998 | – | – | – | 517 | 0 | 517 | 882 | 260 | 963 |
| 1999 | 1,437 | 0 | 1,437 | 2,604 | 0 | 2,604 | 402 | 1,096 | 689 |
| 2000 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | – | – | – | 771 | 0 | 771 | 836 | 896 | 1,066 |
| 2003 | 562 | 0 | 562 | 1,134 | 0 | 1,134 | 1,813 | 0 | 1,813 |
| 2004 | – | – | – | 1,546 | 0 | 1,546 | 2,057 | 0 | 2,057 |
| 2005 | – | – | – | 1,469 | 0 | 1,469 | 453 | 0 | 453 |
| 2006 | – | – | – | 1,839 | 0 | 1,839 | 84 | 0 | 84 |
| 2007 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,241 | 0 | 1,241 | 281 | 0 | 281 |
| 2008 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2009 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2010 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2011 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2013 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2010–2014 Average | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2005–2014 Average | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,516 | 0 | 1,516 | 82 | 0 | 82 |

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Appendix A3.–Page 3 of 3.

| | Upper Yukon Area Subtotal | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Number | Roe | Estimated Harvest [d] | Alaska Harvest | Canada Harvest | Yukon River |
| 1995 | 5,164 | 5,357 | 6,488 | 124,052 | 11,146 | 135,198 |
| 1996 | 2,820 | 1,470 | 3,341 | 90,192 | 10,164 | 100,356 |
| 1997 | 7,094 | 3,225 | 7,863 | 113,610 | 5,311 | 118,921 |
| 1998 | 1,399 | 260 | 1,480 | 43,699 | 390 | 44,089 |
| 1999 | 4,443 | 1,096 | 4,730 | 69,562 | 3,160 | 72,722 |
| 2000 | – | – | – | 8,518 | – | 8,518 |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | 1,351 | 1,351 |
| 2002 | 1,607 | 896 | 1,837 | 24,366 | 708 | 25,074 |
| 2003 | 3,509 | 0 | 3,509 | 40,438 | 2,672 | 43,110 |
| 2004 | 3,603 | 0 | 3,603 | 56,151 | 3,785 | 59,936 |
| 2005 | 1,922 | 0 | 1,922 | 32,029 | 4,066 | 36,095 |
| 2006 | 1,923 | 0 | 1,923 | 45,829 | 2,332 | 48,161 |
| 2007 | 1,522 | 0 | 1,522 | 33,634 | – | 33,634 |
| 2008 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,641 | 1 | 4,642 |
| 2009 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 316 | 364 | 680 |
| 2010 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9,897 | 0 | 9,897 |
| 2011 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 82 | 4 | 86 |
| 2012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2013 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2010–2014 Average | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,996 | 1 | 1,997 |
| 2005–2014 Average | 537 | 0 | 537 | 12,643 | 677 | 13,320 |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred. Blank cells indicate insufficient information to generate average.

[a] All fish sold in the round.

[b] In an effort to conserve Chinook salmon, commercial sales were prohibited during the summer season. Commercial sales were prohibited during the fall season from 2012 to 2015.

[c] Harvest reported in numbers of fish sold in the round and pounds of roe sold. Since 1990, efforts were made to separate Chinook salmon roe from summer chum salmon roe. Does not include ADF&G test fishery sales.

[d] The estimated harvest is the fish sold in the round plus the estimated number of females to produce the roe sold.

Appendix A4.–Commercial summer chum salmon sales and estimated harvest by area and district, Yukon River drainage in Alaska, 1995–2015.

| | Lower Yukon Area | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | District 1 [a] | District 2 [a] | District 3 | Subtotal |
| 1995 | 142,266 | 83,817 | – | 226,083 |
| 1996 | 92,506 | 30,727 | 1,534 [b] | 124,767 |
| 1997 | 59,915 | 18,242 | – | 78,157 |
| 1998 | 21,270 | 6,848 | 0 | 28,118 |
| 1999 | 16,181 | 11,702 | 0 | 27,883 |
| 2000 | 3,315 | 3,309 | – | 6,624 |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | 6,327 | 4,027 | – | 10,354 |
| 2003 | 3,579 | 2,583 | – | 6,162 |
| 2004 | 13,993 | 5,782 | – | 19,775 |
| 2005 | 23,965 | 8,313 | – | 32,278 |
| 2006 | 21,816 | 25,543 | 116 | 47,475 |
| 2007 | 106,790 | 69,432 | 1 | 176,223 |
| 2008 | 67,459 | 58,139 | – | 125,598 |
| 2009 | 71,335 | 86,571 | – | 157,906 |
| 2010 | 102,267 | 80,948 | – | 183,215 |
| 2011 | 163,439 | 103,071 | – | 266,510 |
| 2012 | 150,800 | 57,049 | – | 207,849 |
| 2013 | 207,871 | 171,272 | – | 379,143 |
| 2014 | 198,240 | 229,107 | – | 427,347 |
| 2015 | 172,639 | 181,447 | – | 354,086 |
| 2010–2014 Average | 164,523 | 128,289 | | 292,813 |
| 2005–2014 Average | 111,398 | 88,945 | 59 | 200,354 |

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| | Upper Yukon Area [c] | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | District 4 | | | District 5 | | | District 6 | | |
| Year | Number | Roe | Estimated Harvest [d] | Number | Roe | Estimated Harvest [d] | Number | Roe | Estimated Harvest [d] |
| 1995 | 8,873 | 281,074 | 554,587 | 107 | 188 | 316 | 24,711 | 9,475 | 37,428 |
| 1996 | 0 | 295,190 | 510,240 | 0 | 302 | 336 | 22,360 | 18,332 | 46,890 |
| 1997 | 2,062 | 74,231 | 124,671 | 137 | 0 | 137 | 14,886 | 9,036 | 25,287 |
| 1998 | – | – | – | 96 | 13 | 110 | 397 | 140 | 570 |
| 1999 | 1,267 | 0 | 1,267 | 115 | 0 | 115 | 124 | 24 | 148 |
| 2000 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | – | – | – | 6 | 0 | 6 | 3,198 | 16 | 3,218 |
| 2003 | 62 | 0 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,461 | 0 | 4,461 |
| 2004 | – | – | – | 25 | 0 | 25 | 6,610 | 0 | 6,610 |
| 2005 | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,986 | 0 | 8,986 |
| 2006 | – | – | – | 20 | 0 | 20 | 44,621 | 0 | 44,621 |
| 2007 | 7,304 | 0 | 7,304 [e] | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14,674 | 0 | 14,674 |
| 2008 | 23,746 | 0 | 23,746 [e] | – | – | – | 1,842 | 0 | 1,842 |
| 2009 | 4,589 | 0 | 4,589 [e] | – | – | – | 7,777 | 0 | 7,777 |
| 2010 | 44,207 | 0 | 44,207 [f] | – | – | – | 5,466 | 0 | 5,466 |
| 2011 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8,651 | 0 | 8,651 |
| 2012 | 108,222 | 0 | 108,222 | – | – | – | 3,504 | 0 | 3,504 |
| 2013 | 100,507 | 0 | 100,507 | – | – | – | 5,937 | 0 | 5,937 |
| 2014 | 96,385 | 0 | 96,385 | – | – | – | 6,912 | 0 | 6,912 |
| 2015 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4,770 | 0 | 4,770 |
| 2010–2014 Average | 87,330 | 0 | 87,330 | | | | 6,094 | 0 | 6,094 |
| 2005–2014 Average | 54,994 | 0 | 54,994 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 10,837 | 0 | 10,837 |

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| | Upper Yukon Area Subtotal [c] | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Number | Roe | Estimated Harvest [d] | Number | Roe | Estimated Harvest [d] |
| 1995 | 33,691 | 290,737 | 592,331 | 259,774 | 290,737 | 818,414 |
| 1996 | 22,360 | 313,824 | 557,466 | 147,127 | 313,824 | 682,233 |
| 1997 | 17,085 | 83,267 | 150,095 | 95,242 | 83,267 | 228,252 |
| 1998 | 493 | 153 | 680 | 28,611 | 153 | 28,798 |
| 1999 | 1,506 | 24 | 1,530 | 29,389 | 24 | 29,413 |
| 2000 | – | – | – | 6,624 | – | 6,624 |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | 3,204 | 16 | 3,224 | 13,558 | 16 | 13,578 |
| 2003 | 4,523 | 0 | 4,523 | 10,685 | 0 | 10,685 |
| 2004 | 6,635 | 0 | 6,635 | 26,410 | 0 | 26,410 |
| 2005 | 8,986 | 0 | 8,986 | 41,264 | 0 | 41,264 |
| 2006 | 44,641 | 0 | 44,641 | 92,116 | 0 | 92,116 |
| 2007 | 21,978 | 0 | 21,978 | 198,201 | 0 | 198,201 |
| 2008 | 25,588 | 0 | 25,588 | 151,186 | 0 | 151,186 |
| 2009 | 12,366 | 0 | 12,366 | 170,272 | 0 | 170,272 |
| 2010 | 49,673 | 0 | 49,673 | 232,888 | 0 | 232,888 |
| 2011 | 8,651 | 0 | 8,651 | 275,161 | 0 | 275,161 |
| 2012 | 111,726 | 0 | 111,726 | 319,575 | 0 | 319,575 |
| 2013 | 106,444 | 0 | 106,444 | 485,587 | 0 | 485,587 |
| 2014 | 103,297 | 0 | 103,297 | 530,644 | 0 | 530,644 |
| 2015 | 4,770 | 0 | 4,770 | 358,856 | 0 | 358,856 |
| 2010–2014 Average | 75,958 | 0 | 75,958 | 368,771 | 0 | 368,771 |
| 2005–2014 Average | 49,335 | 0 | 49,335 | 249,689 | 0 | 249,689 |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred. Blank cells indicate insufficient information to generate average.

[a] All fish sold in the round.

[b] Number of males and females harvested to produce 935 pounds of roe.

[c] Harvest reported in numbers of fish sold in the round and pounds of roe. Roe sales may include some pink and Chinook salmon roe. Does not include ADF&G test fishery sales.

[d] The estimated harvest is the number of fish sold in the round plus the estimated number of females caught to produce the roe sold plus the estimated number of unsold males.

[e] The number of female fish from which roe were extracted is the number harvested. Males not purchased and recorded as caught but not sold are included in personal use totals.

[f] Both males and females were purchased and are included in the number harvested.

Appendix A5.–Commercial fall chum salmon sales and estimated harvest by area, district, and country, Yukon River drainage, 1995–2015.

| | Lower Yukon Area | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | District 1 [a] | District 2 [a] | District 3 [a] | Subtotal |
| 1995 | 79,378 | 90,831 | – | 170,209 |
| 1996 | 33,629 | 29,651 | – | 63,280 |
| 1997 | 27,483 | 24,326 | – | 51,809 |
| 1998 | – | – | – | – |
| 1999 | 9,987 | 9,703 | – | 19,690 |
| 2000 | – | – | – | – |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | – | – | – | – |
| 2003 | 5,586 | – | – | 5,586 |
| 2004 | 660 | – | – | 660 |
| 2005 | 130,525 | – | – | 130,525 |
| 2006 | 101,254 | 39,905 | – | 141,159 |
| 2007 | 38,852 | 35,826 | – | 74,678 |
| 2008 | 67,704 | 41,270 | – | 108,974 |
| 2009 | 11,911 | 12,072 | – | 23,983 |
| 2010 | 545 | 270 | – | 815 |
| 2011 | 127,735 | 100,731 | – | 228,466 |
| 2012 | 139,842 | 129,284 | – | 269,126 |
| 2013 | 106,588 | 106,274 | – | 212,862 |
| 2014 | 51,829 | 59,138 | – | 110,967 |
| 2015 | 100,562 | 74,214 | – | 174,776 |
| 2010-2014 Average | 85,308 | 79,139 | | 164,447 |
| 2005-2014 Average | 77,679 | 52,477 | | 130,156 |

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| | Upper Yukon Area | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | District 4 | | | District 5 | | | District 6 | | |
| Year | Numbers [a] | Roe [b] | Estimated Harvest [c] | Numbers [a] | Roe [b] | Estimated Harvest [c] | Numbers [a] | Roe [b] | Estimated Harvest [c] |
| 1995 | 2,924 | 4,126 | 8,731 | 9,778 | 18,816 | 30,033 | 67,855 | 9,560 | 74,117 |
| 1996 | 2,918 | 0 | 2,918 | 11,878 | 8,498 | 20,376 | 10,266 | 6,173 | 17,574 |
| 1997 | 2,458 | 0 | 2,458 | 2,446 | 1,194 | 3,640 | – | – | – |
| 1998 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1999 | 681 | 0 | 681 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2000 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2003 | 1,315 | 0 | 1,315 | – | – | – | 4,095 | 0 | 4,095 |
| 2004 | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,450 | 0 | 3,450 |
| 2005 | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49,637 | 0 | 49,637 |
| 2006 | – | – | – | 10,030 | 0 | 10,030 | 23,353 | 0 | 23,353 |
| 2007 | – | – | – | 427 | 0 | 427 | 15,572 | 0 | 15,572 |
| 2008 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,556 | 0 | 4,556 | 5,735 | 0 | 5,735 |
| 2009 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1,286 | 545 | 1,893 |
| 2010 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1,735 | 0 | 1,735 |
| 2011 | – | – | – | 1,246 | 0 | 1,246 | 9,267 | 0 | 9,267 |
| 2012 | 811 | 0 | 811 | 2,419 | 0 | 2,419 | 17,336 | 0 | 17,336 |
| 2013 | – | – | – | 1,041 | 0 | 1,041 | 24,148 | 0 | 24,148 |
| 2014 | – | – | – | 1,264 | 0 | 1,264 | 3,368 | 0 | 3,368 |
| 2015 | – | – | – | 1,048 | 0 | 1,048 | 15,646 | 0 | 15,646 |
| 2010-2014 Average | | | | 1,493 | 0 | 1,493 | 11,171 | 0 | 11,171 |
| 2005-2014 Average | 406 | 0 | 406 | 2,623 | 0 | 2,623 | 15,144 | 55 | 15,204 |

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| | Upper Yukon Area | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Subtotal | | | Total | | |
| Year | Numbers [a] | Roe [b] | Estimated Harvest [c] | Estimated Harvest | Canada Total | Grand Total |
| 1995 | 80,557 | 32,502 | 112,881 | 283,090 | 39,012 | 322,102 |
| 1996 | 25,062 | 14,671 | 40,868 | 104,148 | 20,069 | 124,217 |
| 1997 | 4,904 | 1,194 | 6,098 | 57,907 | 8,068 | 65,975 |
| 1998 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1999 | 681 | 0 | 681 | 20,371 | 10,402 | 30,773 |
| 2000 | – | – | – | – | 1,319 | 1,319 |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | 2,198 | 2,198 |
| 2002 | – | – | – | – | 3,065 | 3,065 |
| 2003 | 5,410 | 0 | 5,410 | 10,996 | 9,030 | 20,026 |
| 2004 | 3,450 | 0 | 3,450 | 4,110 | 7,365 | 11,475 |
| 2005 | 49,637 | 0 | 49,637 | 180,162 | 11,931 | 192,093 |
| 2006 | 33,383 | 0 | 33,383 | 174,542 | 4,096 | 178,638 |
| 2007 | 15,999 | 0 | 15,999 | 90,677 | 7,109 | 97,786 |
| 2008 | 10,291 | 0 | 10,291 | 119,265 | 4,062 | 123,327 |
| 2009 | 1,286 | 545 | 1,893 | 25,876 | 293 | 26,169 |
| 2010 | 1,735 | 0 | 1,735 | 2,550 | 2,186 | 4,736 |
| 2011 | 10,513 | 0 | 10,513 | 238,979 | 5,312 | 244,291 |
| 2012 | 20,566 | 0 | 20,566 | 289,692 | 3,205 | 292,897 |
| 2013 | 25,189 | 0 | 25,189 | 238,051 | 3,369 | 241,420 |
| 2014 | 4,632 | 0 | 4,632 | 115,599 | 2,485 | 118,084 |
| 2015 | 16,694 | 0 | 16,694 | 191,470 | 2,862 | 194,332 |
| 2010-2014 Average | 12,527 | 0 | 12,527 | 176,974 | 3,311 | 180,286 |
| 2005-2014 Average | 17,323 | 55 | 17,384 | 147,539 | 4,405 | 151,944 |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred. Blank cells indicate insufficient information to calculate average.

[a] Harvest reports in numbers of fish sold in the round.

[b] Sales reported in numbers of fish sold in the round and pounds of unprocessed roe, which may include small amounts of coho salmon roe. Since 1990, efforts were made to separate coho roe from fall chum roe.

[c] The estimated harvest is the fish sold in the round plus the estimated number of females to produce the roe sold.

Appendix A6.–Commercial coho salmon sales and estimated harvest by area and district, Yukon River drainage in Alaska, 1995–2015.

| | Lower Yukon Area | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | District 1 [a] | District 2 [a] | District 3 [a] | Subtotal |
| 1995 | 21,678 | 18,488 | – | 40,166 |
| 1996 | 27,705 | 20,974 | – | 48,679 |
| 1997 | 21,450 | 13,056 | – | 34,506 |
| 1998 | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 1999 | 855 | 746 | – | 1,601 |
| 2000 | – | – | – | – |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | – | – | – | – |
| 2003 | 9,757 | – | – | 9,757 |
| 2004 | 1,583 | – | – | 1,583 |
| 2005 | 36,533 | – | – | 36,533 |
| 2006 | 39,323 | 14,482 | – | 53,805 |
| 2007 | 21,720 | 21,487 | – | 43,207 |
| 2008 | 13,946 | 19,246 | – | 33,192 |
| 2009 | 5,994 | 1,582 | – | 7,576 |
| 2010 | 1,027 | 1,028 | – | 2,055 |
| 2011 | 45,336 | 24,195 | – | 69,531 |
| 2012 | 39,757 | 29,063 | – | 68,820 |
| 2013 | 27,306 | 31,458 | – | 58,764 |
| 2014 | 54,804 | 48,602 | – | 103,406 |
| 2015 | 66,029 | 54,860 | – | 120,889 |
| 2010–2014 Average | 33,646 | 26,869 | | 60,515 |
| 2005–2014 Average | 28,575 | 21,238 | | 47,689 |

-continued-

| | Upper Yukon Area | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | District 4 | | | District 5 | | | District 6 | | |
| Year | Numbers [a] | Roe [b] | Estimated Harvest [c] | Numbers [a] | Roe [b] | Estimated Harvest [c] | Numbers [a] | Roe [b] | Estimated Harvest [c] |
| 1995 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5,824 | 2,229 | 6,900 |
| 1996 | 161 | 0 | 161 | – | – | – | 3,803 | 4,829 | 7,142 |
| 1997 | 814 | 0 | 814 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1998 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1999 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2000 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2003 | 367 | 0 | 367 | – | – | – | 15,119 | 0 | 15,119 |
| 2004 | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18,649 | 0 | 18,649 |
| 2005 | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21,778 | 0 | 21,778 |
| 2006 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 11,137 | 0 | 11,137 |
| 2007 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1,368 | 0 | 1,368 |
| 2008 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 91 | 0 | 91 | 2,408 | 0 | 2,408 |
| 2009 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 457 | 258 | 742 |
| 2010 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1,700 | 0 | 1,700 |
| 2011 | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,784 | 0 | 6,784 |
| 2012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 634 | 0 | 634 | 5,335 | 0 | 5,335 |
| 2013 | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,439 | 0 | 7,439 |
| 2014 | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,286 | 0 | 1,286 |
| 2015 | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,811 | 0 | 8,811 |
| 2010–2014 Average | | | | 159 | 0 | 159 | 4,509 | 0 | 4,509 |
| 2005–2014 Average | 0 | 0 | 0 | 121 | 0 | 121 | 5,969 | 26 | 5,998 |

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| Year | Upper Yukon Area Subtotal Numbers [a] | Roe [b] | Estimated Harvest [c] | Alaska Total Harvest |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 5,824 | 2,229 | 6,900 | 47,066 |
| 1996 | 3,964 | 4,829 | 7,303 | 55,982 |
| 1997 | 814 | 0 | 814 | 35,320 |
| 1998 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 1999 | – | – | – | 1,601 |
| 2000 | – | – | – | 0 |
| 2001 | – | – | – | 0 |
| 2002 | – | – | – | 0 |
| 2003 | 15,486 | 0 | 15,486 | 25,243 |
| 2004 | 18,649 | 0 | 18,649 | 20,232 |
| 2005 | 21,778 | 0 | 21,778 | 58,311 |
| 2006 | 11,137 | 0 | 11,137 | 64,942 |
| 2007 | 1,368 | 0 | 1,368 | 44,575 |
| 2008 | 2,499 | 0 | 2,499 | 35,691 |
| 2009 | 457 | 258 | 742 | 8,318 |
| 2010 | 1,700 | 0 | 1,700 | 3,755 |
| 2011 | 6,784 | 0 | 6,784 | 76,315 |
| 2012 | 5,969 | 0 | 5,969 | 74,789 |
| 2013 | 7,439 | 0 | 7,439 | 66,203 |
| 2014 | 1,286 | 0 | 1,286 | 104,692 |
| 2015 | 8,811 | 0 | 8,811 | 129,700 |
| 2010–2014 Average | 4,636 | 0 | 4,636 | 65,151 |
| 2005–2014 Average | 6,042 | 26 | 6,070 | 53,759 |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred. Blank cells indicate insufficient information to calculate average.

[a] Harvest reports in numbers of fish sold in the round.

[b] Pounds of salmon roe sold. Since 1990, efforts were made to separate coho salmon roe from the fall chum salmon roe sold.

[c] Estimated harvest is the number of fish sold in the round plus the estimated number of females to produce the roe sold. Prior to 1990, the ratio of pounds of roe to females to produce roe was calculated at 1:1.

Appendix A7.–Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) salmon permits issued by gear type, Yukon Area, 1995–2015.

| | Lower Yukon Area Set or Drift Gillnet | | Upper Yukon Area Set Gillnet | | Upper Yukon Area Fish wheel | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Permits Issued [a] | Permits Fished [b] | Permits Issued [a] | Permits Fished [b] | Permits Issued [a] | Permits Fished [b] | Permits Issued [a] | Permits Fished |
| 1995 | 707 | 663 | 73 | 19 | 166 | 35 | 946 | 717 |
| 1996 | 707 | 627 | 72 | 11 | 165 | 38 | 944 | 676 |
| 1997 | 705 | 640 | 72 | 18 | 163 | 35 | 940 | 693 |
| 1998 | 704 | 643 | 72 | 6 | 160 | 22 | 936 | 671 |
| 1999 | 704 | 632 | 72 | 13 | 162 | 23 | 938 | 668 |
| 2000 | 704 | 561 | 72 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 936 | 561 |
| 2001 | 700 | 0 | 72 | 0 | 156 | 0 | 928 | 0 |
| 2002 | 702 | 540 | 72 | 12 | 156 | 12 | 930 | 564 |
| 2003 | 703 | 557 | 72 | 7 | 157 | 20 | 932 | 584 |
| 2004 | 692 | 551 | 67 | 9 | 137 | 14 | 896 | 574 |
| 2005 | 691 | 581 | 67 | 6 | 135 | 15 | 893 | 602 |
| 2006 | 686 | 574 | 66 | 10 | 128 | 26 | 880 | 610 |
| 2007 | 684 | 566 | 66 | 6 | 124 | 24 | 874 | 596 |
| 2008 | 681 | 474 | 64 | 2 | 124 | 20 | 869 | 496 |
| 2009 | 678 | 391 | 61 | 2 | 122 | 10 | 861 | 403 |
| 2010 | 670 | 444 | 58 | 0 | 115 | 11 | 843 | 455 |
| 2011 | 665 | 437 | 55 | 0 | 115 | 9 | 835 | 446 |
| 2012 | 662 | 475 | 52 | 0 | 106 | 19 | 820 | 494 |
| 2013 | 653 | 451 | 51 | 0 | 103 | 16 | 807 | 467 |
| 2014 | 653 | 468 | 47 | 0 | 100 | 14 | 800 | 482 |
| 2015 | 649 | 480 | 46 | 0 | 98 | 6 | 793 | 486 |
| 2010–2014 Average | 661 | 455 | 53 | 0 | 108 | 14 | 821 | 469 |

[a] Information obtained from CFEC. Permits issued are the number of active permanent and interim permits.

[b] Data obtained from ADF&G fish ticket database. Only permits that made at least one commercial delivery are included.

Appendix A8.–Number of commercial salmon fishing permit holders making at least one delivery by district and season, Yukon Area, 1995–2015.

| Chinook and Summer Chum Salmon Season | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lower Yukon Area | | | | Upper Yukon Area | | | | Yukon Area |
| Year | District 1 | District 2 | District 3 | Subtotal [a] | District 4 | District 5 | District 6 | Subtotal | Total |
| 1995 | 439 | 233 | 0 | 661 | 87 | 28 | 21 | 136 | 797 |
| 1996 | 448 | 189 | 9 | 627 | 87 | 23 | 15 | 125 | 752 |
| 1997 | 457 | 188 | 0 | 639 | 39 | 29 | 15 | 83 | 722 |
| 1998 | 434 | 231 | 0 | 643 | 0 | 18 | 10 | 28 | 671 |
| 1999 | 412 | 217 | 5 | 631 | 5 | 26 | 6 | 37 | 668 |
| 2000 | 350 | 214 | 0 | 562 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 562 |
| 2001 [b] | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | 322 | 223 | 0 | 540 | 0 | 18 | 6 | 24 | 564 |
| 2003 | 351 | 217 | 0 | 556 | 3 | 16 | 7 | 26 | 582 |
| 2004 | 396 | 212 | 0 | 549 | 0 | 14 | 6 | 20 | 569 |
| 2005 | 370 | 228 | 0 | 578 | 0 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 595 |
| 2006 | 379 | 214 | 6 | 569 | 0 | 15 | 10 | 25 | 594 |
| 2007 | 359 | 220 | 3 | 564 | 5 | 12 | 10 | 27 | 591 |
| 2008 | 266 | 181 | 0 | 444 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 13 | 457 |
| 2009 | 213 | 166 | 0 | 376 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 387 |
| 2010 | 264 | 181 | 0 | 440 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 450 |
| 2011 | 228 | 182 | 0 | 403 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 408 |
| 2012 | 242 | 178 | 0 | 413 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 427 |
| 2013 | 220 | 174 | 0 | 384 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 395 |
| 2014 | 231 | 183 | 0 | 405 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 416 |
| 2015 | 270 | 177 | 0 | 435 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 437 |
| 2010–2014 Average | 237 | 180 | 0 | 409 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 419 |

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Appendix A8.–Page 2 of 3.

| Fall Chum and Coho Salmon Season | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lower Yukon Area | | | | Upper Yukon Area | | | | Yukon Area |
| Year | District 1 | District 2 | District 3 | Subtotal [a] | District 4 | District 5 | District 6 | Subtotal | Total |
| 1995 | 189 | 172 | 0 | 357 | 4 | 12 | 20 | 36 | 393 |
| 1996 | 158 | 109 | 0 | 263 | 1 | 17 | 17 | 35 | 298 |
| 1997 | 176 | 130 | 0 | 304 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 315 |
| 1998 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1999 | 146 | 110 | 0 | 254 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 258 |
| 2000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2001 [b] | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2003 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 82 |
| 2004 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 32 |
| 2005 | 177 | 0 | 0 | 177 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 184 |
| 2006 | 219 | 71 | 0 | 286 | 0 | 4 | 11 | 15 | 301 |
| 2007 | 181 | 122 | 0 | 300 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 310 |
| 2008 | 251 | 177 | 0 | 428 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 439 |
| 2009 | 165 | 130 | 0 | 292 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 294 |
| 2010 | 72 | 18 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 94 |
| 2011 | 234 | 169 | 0 | 395 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 402 |
| 2012 | 267 | 201 | 0 | 449 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 13 | 462 |
| 2013 | 251 | 197 | 0 | 436 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 443 |
| 2014 | 256 | 199 | 0 | 441 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 445 |
| 2015 | 266 | 184 | 0 | 440 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 446 |
| 2010–2014 Average | 216 | 157 | 0 | 362 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 369 |

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Appendix A8.–Page 3 of 3.

| Year | Combined season [c] | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lower Yukon Area | | | | Upper Yukon Area | | | | Yukon Area |
| | District 1 | District 2 | District 3 | Subtotal [a] | District 4 | District 5 | District 6 | Subtotal | Total |
| 1995 | 446 | 254 | 0 | 664 | 87 | 31 | 24 | 142 | 806 |
| 1996 | 455 | 217 | 9 | 628 | 87 | 29 | 19 | 135 | 763 |
| 1997 | 463 | 221 | 0 | 640 | 39 | 31 | 15 | 85 | 725 |
| 1998 | 434 | 231 | 0 | 643 | 0 | 18 | 10 | 28 | 671 |
| 1999 | 422 | 238 | 5 | 632 | 6 | 26 | 6 | 38 | 670 |
| 2000 | 349 | 214 | 0 | 561 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 561 |
| 2001 [b] | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | 322 | 223 | 0 | 540 | 0 | 18 | 6 | 24 | 564 |
| 2003 | 358 | 217 | 0 | 557 | 3 | 16 | 8 | 27 | 584 |
| 2004 | 399 | 212 | 0 | 551 | 0 | 14 | 9 | 23 | 574 |
| 2005 | 392 | 228 | 0 | 581 | 0 | 12 | 9 | 21 | 602 |
| 2006 | 396 | 224 | 6 | 574 | 0 | 20 | 16 | 36 | 610 |
| 2007 | 366 | 236 | 3 | 566 | 5 | 13 | 12 | 30 | 596 |
| 2008 | 297 | 208 | 0 | 474 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 22 | 496 |
| 2009 | 226 | 172 | 0 | 391 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 403 |
| 2010 | 274 | 183 | 0 | 444 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 11 | 455 |
| 2011 | 260 | 201 | 0 | 437 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 446 |
| 2012 | 284 | 210 | 0 | 475 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 23 | 498 |
| 2013 | 264 | 211 | 0 | 451 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 16 | 467 |
| 2014 | 277 | 216 | 0 | 468 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 482 |
| 2015 | 299 | 207 | 0 | 480 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 486 |
| 2010–2014 Average | 272 | 204 | 0 | 455 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 15 | 470 |

[a] Since 1984 the subtotal for the Lower Yukon Area was the unique number of permits fished. Some individual fishermen in the Lower Yukon Area may have operated in more than one district during the year.

[b] No commercial fishing.

[c] Combined seasons numbers will differ as the data represent the total number of unique permits fished during the entire season.

Appendix A9.–Type of commercial salmon processing, Yukon Area, 1995–2015.

| Year | Fresh-Frozen (round wt in lb) Chinook | Coho | Chum | | Salmon Roe (lb) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 2,635,972 | 317,357 | 3,524,754 | | 498,925 |
| 1996 | 1,836,242 | 400,960 | 1,733,129 | | 443,939 |
| 1997 | 2,324,306 | 255,228 | 1,089,678 | | 190,359 |
| 1998 | 779,936 | 9 | 191,692 | | 28,919 |
| 1999 | 1,368,658 | 10,342 | 352,970 | | 50,696 |
| 2000 | 158,776 | 0 | 50,782 | | 6,286 |
| 2001 | – | – | – | | – |
| 2002 | 472,678 | – | 93,416 | [a] | 931 |
| 2003 | 841,748 | 165,757 | 144,942 | | 0 |
| 2004 | 1,142,053 | 117,295 | 165,587 | | 0 |
| 2005 | 597,191 | 410,398 | 1,637,483 | | 273 |
| 2006 | 857,552 | 390,502 | 1,844,981 | | 0 |
| 2007 | 594,003 | 331,412 | 1,890,820 | | 5,939 |
| 2008 | 65,558 | 243,030 | 1,877,347 | | 29,094 |
| 2009 | 4,194 | 55,464 | 1,260,795 | | 4,709 |
| 2010 | 127,846 | 23,986 | 1,457,912 | | 0 |
| 2011 | 985 | 516,498 | 3,483,462 | | 0 |
| 2012 | – | 457,466 | 3,810,797 | | 0 |
| 2013 | – | 454,839 | 4,497,391 | | 0 |
| 2014 | – | 712,839 | 4,152,050 | | 0 |
| 2015 | – | 935,921 | 3,513,754 | | 0 |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred. Roe includes unprocessed roe sold by fishermen and estimated production of roe from in the round purchases.

[a] Chum salmon sold during summer season only.

Appendix A10.–Estimated average price per pound paid to fishermen, Yukon Area, 1995–2015.

| | Lower Yukon Area | | | | | Upper Yukon Area | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Chinook | Summer Chum | Fall Chum | Coho | Pink | Chinook | Chinook Roe | Summer Chum | Summer Chum Roe | Fall Chum | Fall Chum Roe | Coho | Coho Roe |
| 1995 | 2.09 | 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.29 | – | 0.77 | 2.64 | 0.13 | 3.57 | 0.13 | 2.96 | 0.14 | 2.51 |
| 1996 | 1.95 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.26 | – | 0.95 | 2.57 | 0.07 | 3.05 | 0.13 | 1.71 | 0.09 | 2.16 |
| 1997 | 2.46 | 0.10 | 0.22 | 0.32 | – | 0.97 | 1.62 | 0.07 | 1.08 | 0.17 | 1.75 | 0.20 | – |
| 1998 | 2.51 | 0.14 | – | – | – | 0.91 | 2.00 | 0.18 | 1.90 | – | – | – | – |
| 1999 | 3.80 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.35 | – | 1.10 | 2.11 | 0.18 | 2.25 | 0.20 | – | – | – |
| 2000 | 4.57 | 0.17 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | 3.77 | 0.06 | – | – | – | 0.75 | 1.75 | 0.32 | 2.25 | – | – | – | – |
| 2003 | 2.37 | 0.05 | 0.15 | 0.10 | – | 0.80 | – | 0.27 | – | 0.10 | – | 0.05 | – |
| 2004 | 2.80 | 0.05 | 0.25 | 0.05 | – | 0.77 | – | 0.27 | – | 0.05 | – | 0.06 | – |
| 2005 | 3.43 | 0.05 | 0.32 | 0.32 | – | 0.87 | – | 0.25 | – | 0.14 | – | 0.12 | – |
| 2006 | 3.94 | 0.05 | 0.20 | 0.20 | – | 1.30 | – | 0.16 | – | 0.14 | – | 0.19 | – |
| 2007 | 3.73 | 0.19 | 0.27 | 0.39 | – | 1.33 | – | 0.25 | 2.36 | 0.20 | – | 0.20 | – |
| 2008 | 4.64 | 0.40 | 0.55 | 0.97 | 0.10 | – | – | 0.25 | 3.00 | 0.27 | – | 0.20 | – |
| 2009 | 5.00 | 0.50 | 0.70 | 1.00 | – | – | – | 0.26 | 3.00 | 0.19 | – | 0.15 | – |
| 2010 | 5.00 | 0.70 | 1.00 | 1.50 | – | – | – | 0.23 | – | 0.23 | – | 0.26 | – |
| 2011 | 5.00 [a] | 0.75 | 1.00 | 1.00 | – | – | – | 0.26 | – | 0.22 | – | 0.15 | – |
| 2012 | – | 0.75 | 1.00 | 1.25 | – | – | – | 0.37 | – | 0.19 | – | 0.25 | – |
| 2013 | – | 0.75 | 0.75 | 1.10 | – | – | – | 0.30 | – | 0.16 | – | 0.17 | – |
| 2014 | – | 0.60 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 0.07 | – | – | 0.29 | – | 0.25 | – | 0.38 | – |
| 2015 | – | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.70 | 0.12 | – | – | 0.23 | – | 0.14 | – | 0.12 | – |
| 2010–2014 Average | 5.00 | 0.71 | 0.90 | 1.17 | 0.07 | | | 0.29 | | 0.21 | | 0.24 | |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred. Blank cells indicate insufficient information to generate average.

[a] Chinook salmon sold in fall season only.

Appendix A11.–Value of commercial salmon fishery to Yukon Area fishermen, 1995–2015.

| | Summer Season | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chinook | | | Summer Chum | | | Pink | | |
| Year | Lower Yukon Value | Upper Yukon Value | Subtotal | Lower Yukon Value | Upper Yukon Value | Subtotal | Lower Yukon Value | Total Season | |
| 1995 | 5,317,508 | 87,059 | 5,404,567 | 241,598 | 1,060,322 | 1,301,920 | – | 6,706,487 | |
| 1996 | 3,491,582 | 47,282 | 3,538,864 | 89,020 | 966,277 | 1,055,297 | – | 4,594,161 | |
| 1997 | 5,450,433 | 110,713 | 5,561,146 | 56,535 | 96,806 | 153,341 | – | 5,714,487 | |
| 1998 | 1,911,370 | 17,285 | 1,928,655 | 26,415 | 821 | 27,236 | – | 1,955,891 | |
| 1999 | 4,950,522 | 74,475 | 5,024,997 | 19,687 | 1,720 | 21,407 | – | 5,046,404 | |
| 2000 | 725,606 | – | 725,606 | 8,633 | – | 8,633 | – | 734,239 | |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 2002 | 1,781,996 | 20,744 | 1,802,740 | 4,342 | 6,176 | 10,518 | – | 1,813,258 | |
| 2003 | 1,871,202 | 40,957 | 1,912,159 | 1,585 | 6,879 | 8,464 | – | 1,920,623 | |
| 2004 | 3,063,667 | 38,290 | 3,101,957 | 8,884 | 9,645 | 18,529 | – | 3,120,486 | |
| 2005 | 1,952,109 | 24,415 | 1,976,524 | 11,004 | 13,479 | 24,483 | – | 2,001,007 | |
| 2006 | 3,290,367 | 32,631 | 3,322,998 | 23,862 | 42,988 | 66,850 | – | 3,389,848 | |
| 2007 | 1,939,114 | 27,190 | 1,966,304 | 220,715 | 34,421 | 255,136 | – | 2,221,440 | |
| 2008 | 325,470 | – | 325,470 | 326,930 | 65,840 | 392,770 | 4,656 | 718,240 | |
| 2009 | 20,970 | – | 20,970 | 514,856 | 20,430 | 535,286 | – | 556,256 | |
| 2010 | 639,230 | – | 639,230 | 823,967 | 61,534 | 885,501 | – | 1,524,731 | |
| 2011 | 4,925 | – | 4,925 | 1,301,008 | 12,966 | 1,313,974 | – | 1,318,899 | |
| 2012 | – | – | – | 980,424 | 137,817 | 1,118,241 | – | 1,118,241 | |
| 2013 | – | – | – | 1,721,524 | 152,110 | 1,873,634 | – | 1,873,634 | |
| 2014 | – | – | – | 1,648,866 | 154,959 | 1,803,825 | 13,672 | 1,817,593 | [a] |
| 2015 | – | – | – | 1,259,908 | 7,166 | 1,267,074 | 1,674 | 1,269,200 | [a] |
| 2010–2014 Average | 322,078 | | 322,078 | 1,295,158 | 103,877 | 1,399,035 | 13,672 | 1,530,620 | |

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| | Fall Season | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fall Chum | | | Coho | | | Pink | | |
| Year | Lower Yukon Value | Upper Yukon Value | Subtotal | Lower Yukon Value | Upper Yukon Value | Subtotal | Lower Yukon Value | Total Season | Total Value |
| 1995 | 185,036 | 167,571 | 352,607 | 80,019 | 11,292 | 91,311 | – | 443,918 | 7,150,405 |
| 1996 | 48,579 | 45,438 | 94,017 | 96,795 | 13,020 | 109,815 | – | 203,832 | 4,797,993 |
| 1997 | 86,526 | 7,252 | 93,778 | 79,973 | 1,062 | 81,035 | – | 174,813 | 5,889,300 |
| 1998 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1,955,891 |
| 1999 | 35,639 | 876 | 36,515 | 3,620 | 0 | 3,620 | – | 40,135 | 5,086,539 |
| 2000 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 734,239 |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1,813,258 |
| 2003 | 5,993 | 3,398 | 9,391 | 18,168 | 5,095 | 23,263 | – | 32,654 | 1,953,277 |
| 2004 | 1,126 | 848 | 1,974 | 2,774 | 6,372 | 9,146 | – | 11,120 | 3,131,606 |
| 2005 | 316,698 | 48,159 | 364,857 | 83,793 | 19,182 | 102,975 | – | 467,832 | 2,468,839 |
| 2006 | 202,637 | 33,806 | 236,443 | 50,299 | 11,137 | 61,436 | – | 297,879 | 3,687,727 |
| 2007 | 144,256 | 16,907 | 161,163 | 127,869 | 1,368 | 129,237 | – | 290,400 | 2,511,840 |
| 2008 | 428,969 | 22,089 | 451,058 | 216,777 | 3,717 | 220,494 | – | 671,552 | 1,389,792 |
| 2009 | 108,778 | 1,286 | 110,064 | 52,176 | 457 | 52,633 | – | 162,697 | 718,953 |
| 2010 | 5,428 | 2,761 | 8,189 | 20,535 | 442 | 20,977 | – | 29,166 | 1,553,897 |
| 2011 | 1,628,329 | 16,115 | 1,644,444 | 472,199 | 6,792 | 478,991 | – | 2,123,435 | 3,442,334 |
| 2012 | 1,385,498 | 28,355 | 1,413,853 | 534,523 | 7,428 | 541,951 | – | 1,955,804 | 3,074,045 |
| 2013 | 1,154,172 | 25,744 | 1,179,916 | 453,998 | 7,115 | 461,113 | – | 1,641,029 | 3,514,663 |
| 2014 | 621,975 | 8,156 | 630,131 | 706,569 | 2,380 | 708,949 | 19 | 1,339,099 | 3,156,692 |
| 2015 | 762,142 | 15,683 | 777,825 | 616,165 | 6,877 | 623,042 | 2,017 | 1,402,884 | 2,672,084 |
| 2010–2014 Average | 959,080 | 16,226 | 975,307 | 437,565 | 4,832 | 442,396 | 19 | 1,417,707 | 2,948,326 |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred. Blank cells indicate insufficient information to generate average.

[a] Includes coho salmon sold during the season only.

Appendix A12.–Average weight of salmon harvested in the commercial fishery, Yukon Area, 1995–2015.

| | Lower Yukon Area [a] | | | | | Upper Yukon Area [a] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Chinook | Summer Chum | Fall Chum | Coho | Pink | Chinook | Summer Chum | Fall Chum | Coho |
| 1995 | 21.6 | 6.7 | 7.5 | 6.9 | – | 17.8 | 5.4 | 7.0 | 7.0 |
| 1996 | 20.6 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.6 | – | 16.2 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 7.2 |
| 1997 | 20.9 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.3 | – | 15.4 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 6.5 |
| 1998 | 18.0 | 6.7 | – | – | – | 13.2 | 6.1 | – | – |
| 1999 | 20.1 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 6.5 | – | 14.8 | 6.1 | 6.4 | – |
| 2000 | 18.0 | 7.7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | 19.9 | 7.2 | – | – | – | 15.9 | 6.0 | – | – |
| 2003 | 21.4 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.4 | – | 14.6 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.0 |
| 2004 | 20.8 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 7.0 | – | 13.8 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 5.7 |
| 2005 | 18.9 | 6.8 | 7.8 | 7.1 | – | 14.6 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 6.9 |
| 2006 | 19.0 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 6.2 | – | 13.1 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 5.1 |
| 2007 | 17.9 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 7.5 | – | 13.5 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.0 |
| 2008 | 14.1 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 3.3 | – | 7.3 | 7.8 | 7.6 |
| 2009 | 13.3 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.9 | – | – | 5.4 | 5.2 | 6.8 |
| 2010 | 12.9 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.7 | – | – | 5.3 | 6.9 | 6.0 |
| 2011 | 12.0 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 6.8 | – | – | 5.7 | 6.8 | 6.5 |
| 2012 | – | 6.3 | 6.9 | 6.2 | – | – | 4.6 | 7.0 | 5.0 |
| 2013 | – | 6.1 | 7.2 | 7.0 | – | – | 4.8 | 6.2 | 5.6 |
| 2014 | – | 6.4 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 3.5 | – | 5.2 | 7.0 | 4.8 |
| 2015 | – | 5.9 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 4.0 | – | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.2 |
| 2005–2014 Average | 15.4 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 3.4 | 13.7 | 5.6 | 6.6 | 5.9 |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred. Blank cells indicate insufficient information to generate average.

[a] Data obtained from weight samples or from fish ticket information.

Appendix A13.–Chinook salmon total utilization in numbers of fish by district, area, and country, Yukon River drainage, 1995–2015.

| | District 1 | | | | District 2 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Subsistence [a] | Commercial [b] | Test Fish Sales | Total | Subsistence | Commercial [b] | Test Fish Sales | Total |
| 1995 | 5,960 | 76,106 | 2,078 | 84,144 | 9,037 | 41,458 | 74 | 50,569 |
| 1996 | 3,646 | 56,642 | 1,698 | 61,986 | 7,780 | 30,209 | 0 | 37,989 |
| 1997 | 7,550 | 66,384 | 2,791 | 76,725 | 9,350 | 39,363 | 20 | 48,733 |
| 1998 | 7,242 | 25,413 | 878 | 33,533 | 9,455 | 16,806 | 48 | 26,309 |
| 1999 | 6,848 | 37,161 | 1,049 | 45,058 | 10,439 | 27,133 | 156 | 37,728 |
| 2000 | 5,891 | 4,735 | 275 | 10,901 | 9,935 | 3,783 | 322 | 14,040 |
| 2001 | 7,089 | – | 0 | 7,089 | 13,442 | – | 0 | 13,442 |
| 2002 | 5,603 | 11,089 | 494 | 17,186 | 8,954 | 11,440 | 34 | 20,428 |
| 2003 | 6,332 | 22,709 | 619 | 29,660 | 9,668 | 14,220 | 61 | 23,949 |
| 2004 | 5,880 | 28,403 | 722 | 35,005 | 9,724 | 24,145 | 70 | 33,939 |
| 2005 | 5,058 | 16,694 | 310 | 22,062 | 9,156 | 13,413 | 0 | 22,569 |
| 2006 | 5,122 | 23,748 | 817 | 29,687 | 8,039 | 19,843 | 0 | 27,882 |
| 2007 | 6,059 | 18,616 | 792 | 25,467 | 10,553 | 13,306 | 57 | 23,916 |
| 2008 | 6,163 | 2,530 | 0 | 8,693 | 8,826 | 2,111 | 0 | 10,937 |
| 2009 | 4,125 | 90 | 0 | 4,215 | 6,135 | 226 | 0 | 6,361 |
| 2010 | 5,856 | 5,744 | 0 | 11,600 | 8,676 | 4,153 | 0 | 12,829 |
| 2011 | 6,255 | 36 | 0 | 6,291 | 8,069 | 46 | 0 | 8,115 |
| 2012 | 4,313 | 0 | 0 | 4,313 | 6,881 | 0 | 0 | 6,881 |
| 2013 | 1,634 [c] | 0 | 0 | 1,634 | 1,104 [c] | 0 | 0 | 1,104 |
| 2014 | 1,356 [c] | 0 | 0 | 1,356 | 616 [c] | 0 | 0 | 616 |
| 2015 | 1,919 [c] | 0 | 0 | 1,919 | 1,185 [c] | 0 | 0 | 1,185 |
| 2010–2014 Average | 3,883 | 1,156 | 0 | 5,039 | 5,069 | 840 | 0 | 5,909 |
| 2005–2014 Average | 4,594 | 6,746 | 192 | 11,532 | 6,806 | 5,310 | 6 | 12,121 |

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| | District 3 | | | Lower Yukon Area Subtotals | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Subsistence | Commercial | Total | Subsistence [a] | Commercial | Test Fish Sales | Total |
| 1995 | 5,419 | – | 5,419 | 20,416 | 117,564 | 2,152 | 140,132 |
| 1996 | 6,783 | 0 | 6,783 | 18,209 | 86,851 | 1,698 | 106,758 |
| 1997 | 6,311 | – | 6,311 | 23,211 | 105,747 | 2,811 | 131,769 |
| 1998 | 4,514 | 0 | 4,514 | 21,211 | 42,219 | 926 | 64,356 |
| 1999 | 7,715 | 538 | 8,253 | 25,002 | 64,832 | 1,205 | 91,039 |
| 2000 | 3,914 | – | 3,914 | 19,740 | 8,518 | 597 | 28,855 |
| 2001 | 6,361 | – | 6,361 | 26,892 | – | 0 | 26,892 |
| 2002 | 4,139 | – | 4,139 | 18,696 | 22,529 | 528 | 41,753 |
| 2003 | 5,002 | – | 5,002 | 21,002 | 36,929 | 680 | 58,611 |
| 2004 | 4,748 | – | 4,748 | 20,352 | 52,548 | 792 | 73,692 |
| 2005 | 5,131 | – | 5,131 | 19,345 | 30,107 | 310 | 49,762 |
| 2006 | 5,374 | 315 | 5,689 | 18,535 | 43,906 | 817 | 63,258 |
| 2007 | 4,651 | 190 | 4,841 | 21,263 | 32,112 | 849 | 54,224 |
| 2008 | 5,855 | – | 5,855 | 20,844 | 4,641 | 0 | 25,485 |
| 2009 | 2,924 | – | 2,924 | 13,184 | 316 | 0 | 13,500 |
| 2010 | 4,299 | – | 4,299 | 18,831 | 9,897 | 0 | 28,728 |
| 2011 | 4,134 | – | 4,134 | 18,458 | 82 | 0 | 18,540 |
| 2012 | 2,362 | – | 2,362 | 13,556 | 0 | 0 | 13,556 |
| 2013 | 444 [c] | – | 444 | 3,182 [c] | 0 | 0 | 3,182 |
| 2014 | 48 [c] | – | 48 | 2,020 [c] | 0 | 0 | 2,020 |
| 2015 | 447 [c] | – | 447 | 3,551 [c] | 0 | 0 | 3,551 |
| 2010–2014 Average | 2,257 | | 2,257 | 11,209 | 1,996 | 0 | 13,205 |
| 2005–2014 Average | 3,522 | 253 | 3,573 | 14,922 | 12,106 | 198 | 27,226 |

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| | District 4 | | | | District 5 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Commercial | | | | Commercial | |
| Year | Subsistence | Commercial | Related [d] | Total | Subsistence | Commercial | Related [d] | Total |
| 1995 | 9,474 | 262 | 237 | 9,973 | 16,866 | 3,242 | 0 | 20,108 |
| 1996 | 8,193 | 45 | 92 | 8,330 | 15,727 | 2,497 | 260 | 18,484 |
| 1997 | 12,006 | 1,450 | 7 | 13,463 | 18,049 | 3,678 | 0 | 21,727 |
| 1998 | 15,801 | – | – | 15,801 | 14,802 | 517 | 0 | 15,319 |
| 1999 | 11,238 | 1,437 | 0 | 12,675 | 14,330 | 2,604 | 0 | 16,934 |
| 2000 | 6,264 | – | – | 6,264 | 8,854 | – | – | 8,854 |
| 2001 | 10,152 | – | – | 10,152 | 13,566 | – | – | 13,566 |
| 2002 | 9,456 | – | – | 9,456 | 13,401 | 771 | 0 | 14,172 |
| 2003 | 12,771 | 562 | 0 | 13,333 | 19,191 | 1,134 | 0 | 20,325 |
| 2004 | 16,269 | – | – | 16,269 | 15,666 | 1,546 | 0 | 17,212 |
| 2005 | 13,964 | – | – | 13,964 | 17,424 | 1,469 | 0 | 18,893 |
| 2006 | 12,022 | – | – | 12,022 | 15,924 | 1,839 | 0 | 17,763 |
| 2007 | 11,831 | 0 | 0 | 11,831 | 19,165 | 1,241 | 0 | 20,406 |
| 2008 | 10,619 | 0 | 0 | 10,619 | 11,626 | – | – | 11,626 |
| 2009 | 9,514 | 0 | 0 | 9,514 | 8,917 | – | – | 8,917 |
| 2010 | 12,888 | 0 | 0 | 12,888 | 10,397 | – | – | 10,397 |
| 2011 | 9,893 | – | – | 9,893 | 10,493 | – | – | 10,493 |
| 2012 | 7,662 | 0 | 0 | 7,662 | 6,466 | – | – | 6,466 |
| 2013 | 2,901 [c] | 0 | 0 | 2,901 | 4,541 [c] | – | – | 4,541 |
| 2014 | 132 [c] | 0 | 0 | 132 | 288 [c] | – | – | 288 |
| 2015 | 771 [c] | – | – | 771 | 1,849 [c] | – | – | 1,849 |
| 2010–2014 Average | 6,695 | 0 | 0 | 6,695 | 6,437 | | | 6,437 |
| 2005–2014 Average | 9,143 | 0 | 0 | 9,143 | 10,524 | 1,516 | 0 | 10,979 |

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Appendix A13.–Page 4 of 7.

| Year | District 6 Subsistence | Commercial | Commercial Related [d] | Personal Use | Test Fish Sales | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 1,779 | 1,660 | 1,087 | 399 | 0 | 4,925 |
| 1996 | 1,177 | 278 | 169 | 215 | 0 | 1,839 |
| 1997 | 2,712 | 1,966 | 762 | 313 | 0 | 5,753 |
| 1998 | 1,919 | 882 | 81 | 357 | 0 | 3,239 |
| 1999 | 1,624 | 402 | 288 | 331 | 0 | 2,645 |
| 2000 | 983 | – | – | 75 | 0 | 1,058 |
| 2001 | 2,327 | – | – | 122 | 0 | 2,449 |
| 2002 | 1,067 | 836 | 230 | 126 | 0 | 2,259 |
| 2003 | 2,145 | 1,813 | 0 | 204 | 0 | 4,162 |
| 2004 | 1,388 | 2,057 | 0 | 201 | 0 | 3,646 |
| 2005 | 1,828 | 453 | 0 | 138 | 0 | 2,419 |
| 2006 | 1,229 | 84 | 0 | 89 | 0 | 1,402 |
| 2007 | 1,717 | 281 | 0 | 136 | 0 | 2,134 |
| 2008 | 605 | 0 | 0 | 126 | 0 | 731 |
| 2009 | 1,285 | 0 | 0 | 127 | 0 | 1,412 |
| 2010 | 1,143 | 0 | 0 | 162 | 0 | 1,305 |
| 2011 | 1,367 | 0 | 0 | 89 | 0 | 1,456 |
| 2012 | 627 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 0 | 698 |
| 2013 | 367 [c] | 0 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 409 |
| 2014 | 283 [c] | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 284 |
| 2015 | 432 [c] | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 437 |
| 2010–2014 Average | 757 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 0 | 830 |
| 2005–2014 Average | 1,045 | 82 | 0 | 98 | 0 | 1,225 |

-continued-

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| | Alaska Yukon River Totals | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Subsistence [a] | Commercial | Commercial Related [d] | Personal Use | Test Fish Sales | Sport Fish | Total |
| 1995 | 48,535 | 122,728 | 1,324 | 399 | 2,152 | 2,525 | 177,663 |
| 1996 | 43,306 | 89,671 | 521 | 215 | 1,698 | 3,873 | 139,284 |
| 1997 | 55,978 | 112,841 | 769 | 313 | 2,811 | 2,174 | 174,886 |
| 1998 | 53,733 | 43,618 | 81 | 357 | 926 | 654 | 99,369 |
| 1999 | 52,194 | 69,275 | 288 | 331 | 1,205 | 1,023 | 124,316 |
| 2000 | 35,841 | 8,518 | 0 | 75 | 597 | 276 | 45,307 |
| 2001 | 52,937 | 0 | 0 | 122 | 0 | 679 | 53,738 |
| 2002 | 42,620 | 24,136 | 230 | 126 | 528 | 486 | 68,126 |
| 2003 | 55,109 | 40,438 | 0 | 204 | 680 | 2,719 | 99,150 |
| 2004 | 53,675 | 56,151 | 0 | 201 | 792 | 1,513 | 112,332 |
| 2005 | 52,561 | 32,029 | 0 | 138 | 310 | 483 | 85,521 |
| 2006 | 47,710 | 45,829 | 0 | 89 | 817 | 739 | 95,184 |
| 2007 | 53,976 | 33,634 | 0 | 136 | 849 | 960 | 89,555 |
| 2008 | 43,694 | 4,641 | 0 | 126 | 0 | 409 | 48,870 |
| 2009 | 32,900 | 316 | 0 | 127 | 0 | 863 | 34,206 |
| 2010 | 43,259 | 9,897 | 0 | 162 | 0 | 474 | 53,792 |
| 2011 | 40,211 | 82 | 0 | 89 | 0 | 474 | 40,856 |
| 2012 | 28,311 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 0 | 345 | 28,727 |
| 2013 | 10,991 [c] | 0 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 166 | 11,199 |
| 2014 | 2,723 [c] | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2,724 |
| 2015 | 6,603 [c] | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | [e] | 6,608 |
| 2010–2014 Average | 25,099 | 1,996 | 0 | 73 | 0 | 292 | 27,460 |
| 2005–2014 Average | 35,634 | 12,643 | 0 | 98 | 198 | 491 | 49,063 |

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Appendix A13.–Page 6 of 7.

| | Canada: Yukon Territories Totals | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mainstem Yukon | | | | | | | |
| | Non-Commercial | | | | | | Porcupine | Total |
| Year | Domestic | Aboriginal | Sport | Test fish [f] | Commercial | Subtotal | Aboriginal | Canadian |
| 1995 | 300 | 7,942 | 700 | | 11,146 | 20,088 | 796 | 20,884 |
| 1996 | 141 | 8,451 | 790 | | 10,164 | 19,546 | 66 | 19,612 |
| 1997 | 288 | 8,888 | 1,230 | | 5,311 | 15,717 | 811 | 16,528 |
| 1998 | 24 | 4,687 | – | 737 | 390 | 5,838 | 99 | 5,937 |
| 1999 | 213 | 8,804 | 177 | – | 3,160 | 12,354 | 114 | 12,468 |
| 2000 | – | 4,068 | – | 761 | – | 4,829 | 50 | 4,879 |
| 2001 | 89 | 7,421 | 146 | 767 | 1,351 | 9,774 | 370 | 10,144 |
| 2002 | 59 | 7,139 | 128 | 1,036 | 708 | 9,070 | 188 | 9,258 |
| 2003 | 115 | 6,121 | 275 | 263 | 2,672 | 9,446 | 173 | 9,619 |
| 2004 | 88 | 6,483 | 423 | 167 | 3,785 | 10,946 | 292 | 11,238 |
| 2005 | 99 | 6,376 | 436 | – | 4,066 | 10,977 | 394 | 11,371 |
| 2006 | 63 | 5,757 | 606 | – | 2,332 | 8,758 | 314 | 9,072 |
| 2007 | – | 4,175 | 2 | 617 | – | 4,794 | 300 | 5,094 |
| 2008 | – | 2,885 | 0 | 513 | 1 | 3,399 | 314 | 3,713 |
| 2009 | 17 | 3,791 | 125 | – | 364 | 4,297 | 461 | 4,758 |
| 2010 | – | 2,455 | 1 | – | – | 2,456 | 250 | 2,706 |
| 2011 | – | 4,550 | 40 | – | 4 | 4,594 | 290 | 4,884 |
| 2012 | – | 2,000 | 0 | – | 0 | 2,000 | 200 | 2,200 |
| 2013 | 0 | 1,902 | 0 | – | 2 | 1,904 | 242 | 2,146 |
| 2014 | 0 | 100 | – | – | – | 100 | 3 | 103 |
| 2015 | – | 1,000 [c] | – | – | – | 1,000 | 204 | 1,204 |
| 2010–2014 Average | 0 | 2,201 | 10 | | 2 | 2,211 | 197 | 2,408 |
| 2005–2014 Average | 36 | 3,399 | 134 | 565 | 967 | 4,328 | 277 | 4,605 |

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| | Yukon River Drainage (Alaska/Canada) Totals | | | | | | | Total Alaska Yukon Area | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Subsistence [a,g] | Commercial | Commercial Related [d] | Personal Use | Alaska Test Fish | Sport Fish | Total | Coastal District | Alaska Total | Yukon Area Total |
| 1995 | 57,573 | 133,874 | 1,324 | 399 | 2,152 | 3,225 | 198,547 | 2,085 | 177,663 | 179,748 |
| 1996 | 51,964 | 99,835 | 521 | 215 | 1,698 | 4,663 | 158,896 | 2,365 | 139,284 | 141,649 |
| 1997 | 65,965 | 118,152 | 769 | 313 | 2,811 | 3,404 | 191,414 | 1,139 | 174,886 | 176,025 |
| 1998 | 59,280 | 44,008 | 81 | 357 | 926 | 654 | 105,306 | 391 | 99,369 | 99,760 |
| 1999 | 61,325 | 72,435 | 288 | 331 | 1,205 | 1,200 | 136,784 | 1,111 | 124,316 | 125,427 |
| 2000 | 40,720 | 8,518 | 0 | 75 | 597 | 276 | 50,186 | 563 | 45,307 | 45,870 |
| 2001 | 61,584 | 1,351 | 0 | 122 | 0 | 825 | 63,882 | 2,882 | 53,738 | 56,620 |
| 2002 | 51,042 | 24,844 | 230 | 126 | 528 | 614 | 77,384 | 1,122 | 68,126 | 69,248 |
| 2003 | 61,781 | 43,110 | 0 | 204 | 680 | 2,994 | 108,769 | 1,850 | 99,150 | 101,000 |
| 2004 | 60,705 | 59,936 | 0 | 201 | 792 | 1,936 | 123,570 | 2,038 | 112,332 | 114,370 |
| 2005 | 59,430 | 36,095 | 0 | 138 | 310 | 919 | 96,892 | 848 | 85,521 | 86,369 |
| 2006 | 53,844 | 48,161 | 0 | 89 | 817 | 1,345 | 104,256 | 883 | 95,184 | 96,067 |
| 2007 | 59,068 | 33,634 | 0 | 136 | 849 | 962 | 94,649 | 1,198 | 89,555 | 90,753 |
| 2008 | 47,406 | 4,642 | 0 | 126 | 0 | 409 | 52,583 | 1,492 | 48,870 | 50,362 |
| 2009 | 37,169 | 680 | 0 | 127 | 0 | 988 | 38,964 | 905 | 34,206 | 35,111 |
| 2010 | 45,964 | 9,897 | 0 | 162 | 0 | 475 | 56,498 | 1,300 | 53,792 | 55,092 |
| 2011 | 45,051 | 86 | 0 | 89 | 0 | 514 | 45,740 | 769 | 40,856 | 41,625 |
| 2012 | 30,511 [c] | 0 | 0 | 71 | 0 | 345 | 30,927 | 2,104 | 28,727 | 30,831 |
| 2013 | 13,135 [c] | 2 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 166 | 13,345 | 1,542 [c] | 11,199 | 12,741 |
| 2014 | 2,826 [c] | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2,827 | 563 [c] | 2,724 | 3,287 |
| 2015 | 7,807 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | [e] | 7,812 | 966 [c] | 6,608 | 7,574 |
| 2010–2014 Average | 27,497 | 1,997 | 0 | 73 | 0 | 300 | 29,867 | 1,256 | 27,460 | 28,715 |
| 2005–2014 Average | 39,440 | 13,320 | 0 | 98 | 198 | 612 | 53,668 | 1,160 | 49,063 | 50,224 |

*Note*: En dash indicates no fishing activity occurred. Blank cells indicate insufficient information to generate average.

[a] Does not include coastal subsistence harvest in Hooper Bay and Scammon Bay.

[b] Includes estimates of illegal sales.

[c] Data are preliminary.

[d] Commercial related refers to the estimated harvest of female Chinook salmon to produce roe sold.

[e] Data are unavailable at this time.

[f] Canadian Chinook salmon test fishery is conducted for management purposes, the fish harvested are retained and given to Aboriginal or Domestic users, but are not reported under those categories.

[g] Includes Alaska subsistence harvest and Canadian Domestic, test fishery, and Aboriginal harvests.

Appendix A14.–Summer chum salmon total utilization in numbers of fish by district and area, Yukon River drainage, 1995–2015.

| | District 1 | | | | District 2 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Test Fish | | | | Test Fish | |
| Year | Subsistence [a] | Commercial | Sales | Total | Subsistence | Commercial | Sales | Total |
| 1995 | 34,990 | 142,266 | 5,672 | 182,928 | 27,190 | 83,817 | 401 | 111,408 |
| 1996 | 27,289 | 92,506 | 7,309 | 127,104 | 28,426 | 30,727 | 0 | 59,153 |
| 1997 | 27,248 | 59,915 | 2,557 | 89,720 | 26,971 | 18,242 | 33 | 45,246 |
| 1998 | 26,888 | 21,270 | 2,935 | 51,093 | 26,280 | 6,848 | 84 | 33,212 |
| 1999 | 20,169 | 16,181 | 799 | 37,149 | 24,137 | 11,702 | 37 | 35,876 |
| 2000 | 24,079 | 3,315 | 561 | 27,955 | 25,331 | 3,309 | 87 | 28,727 |
| 2001 | 22,771 | – | 0 | 22,771 | 26,303 | – | 0 | 26,303 |
| 2002 | 24,107 | 6,327 | 164 | 30,598 | 23,554 | 4,027 | 54 | 27,635 |
| 2003 | 19,701 | 3,579 | 37 | 23,317 | 16,773 | 2,583 | 82 | 19,438 |
| 2004 | 20,620 | 13,993 | 217 | 34,830 | 25,931 | 5,782 | 0 | 31,713 |
| 2005 | 27,695 | 23,965 | 134 | 51,794 | 24,277 | 8,313 | 0 | 32,590 |
| 2006 | 27,881 | 21,816 | 456 | 50,153 | 31,655 | 25,543 | 0 | 57,198 |
| 2007 | 24,209 | 106,790 | 10 | 131,009 | 23,507 | 69,432 | 0 | 92,939 |
| 2008 | 22,767 | 67,459 | 80 | 90,306 | 24,291 | 58,139 | 0 | 82,430 |
| 2009 | 23,998 | 71,335 | 0 | 95,333 | 21,089 | 86,571 | 0 | 107,660 |
| 2010 | 25,172 | 102,267 | 0 | 127,439 | 23,738 | 80,948 | 0 | 104,686 |
| 2011 | 28,590 | 163,439 | 0 | 192,029 | 24,692 | 103,071 | 0 | 127,763 |
| 2012 | 35,370 | 150,800 | 1,274 | 187,444 | 32,566 | 57,049 | 1,138 | 90,753 |
| 2013 | 28,516 [b] | 207,871 | 2,304 | 238,691 | 32,499 [b] | 171,272 | 0 | 203,771 |
| 2014 | 23,894 [b] | 198,240 | 0 | 222,134 | 26,134 [b] | 229,107 | 0 | 255,241 |
| 2015 | 21,641 [b] | 172,639 | 2,494 | 196,774 | 24,557 [b] | 181,447 | 0 | 206,004 |
| 2010–2014 Average | 28,308 | 164,523 | 716 | 193,547 | 27,926 | 128,289 | 228 | 156,443 |
| 2005–2014 Average | 26,809 | 111,398 | 426 | 138,633 | 26,445 | 88,945 | 114 | 115,503 |

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| | District 3 | | | Lower Yukon Area Subtotal | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Subsistence | Commercial | Total | Subsistence [a] | Commercial | Test Fish Sales | Total |
| 1995 | 12,143 | – | 12,143 | 74,323 | 226,083 | 6,073 | 306,479 |
| 1996 | 11,368 | 1,534 | 12,902 | 67,083 | 124,767 | 7,309 | 199,159 |
| 1997 | 10,316 | – | 10,316 | 64,535 | 78,157 | 2,590 | 145,282 |
| 1998 | 6,472 | 0 | 6,472 | 59,640 | 28,118 | 3,019 | 90,777 |
| 1999 | 5,748 | 0 | 5,748 | 50,054 | 27,883 | 836 | 78,773 |
| 2000 | 3,687 | – | 3,687 | 53,097 | 6,624 | 648 | 60,369 |
| 2001 | 1,309 | – | 1,309 | 50,383 | – | 0 | 50,383 |
| 2002 | 2,506 | – | 2,506 | 50,167 | 10,354 | 218 | 60,739 |
| 2003 | 5,858 | – | 5,858 | 42,332 | 6,162 | 119 | 48,613 |
| 2004 | 2,958 | – | 2,958 | 49,509 | 19,775 | 217 | 69,501 |
| 2005 | 5,766 | – | 5,766 | 57,738 | 32,278 | 134 | 90,150 |
| 2006 | 3,534 | 116 | 3,650 | 63,070 | 47,475 | 456 | 111,001 |
| 2007 | 2,056 | 1 | 2,057 | 49,772 | 176,223 | 10 | 226,005 |
| 2008 | 2,971 | – | 2,971 | 50,029 | 125,598 | 80 | 175,707 |
| 2009 | 1,146 | – | 1,146 | 46,233 | 157,906 | 0 | 204,139 |
| 2010 | 1,341 | – | 1,341 | 50,251 | 183,215 | 0 | 233,466 |
| 2011 | 2,733 | – | 2,733 | 56,015 | 266,510 | 0 | 322,525 |
| 2012 | 8,690 | – | 8,690 | 76,626 | 207,849 | 2,412 | 286,887 |
| 2013 | 4,692 [b] | – | 4,692 | 65,707 [b] | 379,143 | 2,304 | 447,154 |
| 2014 | 3,748 [b] | – | 3,748 | 53,776 [b] | 427,347 | 0 | 481,123 |
| 2015 | 3,127 [b] | – | 3,127 | 49,325 [b] | 354,086 | 2,494 | 405,905 |
| 2010–2014 Average | 4,241 | | 4,241 | 60,475 | 292,813 | 943 | 354,231 |
| 2005–2014 Average | 3,668 | 59 | 3,679 | 56,922 | 200,354 | 540 | 257,816 |

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| | District 4 | | | | | District 5 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Subsistence | Commercial | Commercial Related [c] | Anvik River [d] | Total | Subsistence | Commercial | Commercial Related [c] | Total |
| 1995 | 25,084 | 8,873 | 490,970 | 54,744 | 579,671 | 7,655 | 107 | 209 | 7,971 |
| 1996 | 16,425 | 0 | 425,607 | 84,633 | 526,665 | 11,509 | 0 | 336 | 11,845 |
| 1997 | 24,230 | 2,062 | 109,061 | 13,548 | 148,901 | 4,520 | 137 | 0 | 4,657 |
| 1998 | 18,046 | – | – | – | 18,046 | 2,314 | 96 | 14 | 2,424 |
| 1999 | 15,339 | 1,267 | 0 | – | 16,606 | 2,276 | 115 | 0 | 2,391 |
| 2000 | 7,046 | – | – | – | 7,046 | 3,641 | – | – | 3,641 |
| 2001 | 4,588 | – | – | – | 4,588 | 2,856 | – | – | 2,856 |
| 2002 | 15,971 | – | – | – | 15,971 | 5,610 | 6 | 0 | 5,616 |
| 2003 | 17,513 | 62 | 0 | – | 17,575 | 5,545 | 0 | 0 | 5,545 |
| 2004 | 14,959 | – | – | – | 14,959 | 3,411 | 25 | 0 | 3,436 |
| 2005 | 12,350 | – | – | – | 12,350 | 6,800 | 0 | 0 | 6,800 |
| 2006 | 14,997 | – | – | – | – | 11,830 | 20 | 0 | 11,850 |
| 2007 | 16,256 | 7,304 | 0 | – | 23,560 | 8,881 | 0 | 0 | 8,881 |
| 2008 | 13,517 | 23,746 | 0 | – | 37,263 | 3,537 | – | – | 3,537 |
| 2009 | 14,958 | 4,589 | 0 | – | 19,547 | 5,298 | – | – | 5,298 |
| 2010 | 11,720 | 44,207 | 0 | – | 55,927 | 3,555 | – | – | 3,555 |
| 2011 | 13,166 | – | – | – | 13,166 | 7,709 | – | – | 7,709 |
| 2012 | 21,555 | 108,222 | 0 | – | 129,777 | 4,892 | – | – | 4,892 |
| 2013 | 13,761 [b] | 100,507 | 0 | – | 114,268 | 11,417 [b] | – | – | 11,417 |
| 2014 | 9,981 [b] | 96,385 | 0 | – | 106,366 | 3,108 [b] | – | – | 3,108 |
| 2015 | 9,777 [b] | – | – | – | 9,777 | 3,745 [b] | – | – | 3,745 |
| 2010–2014 Average | 14,037 | 87,330 | 0 | | 83,901 | 6,136 | | | 6,136 |
| 2005–2014 Average | 14,226 | 54,994 | 0 | | 56,914 | 6,703 | 7 | 0 | 6,705 |

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| | District 6 | | | | | | Upper Yukon Area Subtotals | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Subsistence | Commercial | Commercial Related [c] | Personal Use | Test Fish Sales | Total | Subsistence | Commercial | Commercial Related [c] | Personal Use | Test Fish Sales | Total |
| 1995 | 11,661 | 24,711 | 12,717 | 780 | 0 | 49,869 | 44,400 | 33,691 | 558,640 | 780 | 0 | 637,511 |
| 1996 | 7,486 | 22,360 | 24,530 | 905 | 0 | 55,281 | 35,420 | 22,360 | 535,106 | 905 | 0 | 593,791 |
| 1997 | 3,824 | 14,886 | 10,401 | 391 | 0 | 29,502 | 32,574 | 17,085 | 133,010 | 391 | 0 | 183,060 |
| 1998 | 6,004 | 397 | 173 | 84 | 0 | 6,658 | 26,364 | 493 | 187 | 84 | 0 | 27,128 |
| 1999 | 2,654 | 124 | 24 | 382 | 0 | 3,184 | 20,269 | 1,506 | 24 | 382 | 0 | 22,181 |
| 2000 | 1,111 | – | – | 30 | 0 | 1,141 | 11,798 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 11,828 |
| 2001 | 412 | – | – | 146 | 0 | 558 | 7,856 | – | – | 146 | 0 | 8,002 |
| 2002 | 512 | 3,198 | 19 | 175 | 0 | 3,904 | 22,093 | 3,204 | 19 | 175 | 0 | 25,491 |
| 2003 | 2,914 | 4,461 | 0 | 148 | 0 | 7,523 | 25,972 | 4,523 | 0 | 148 | 0 | 30,643 |
| 2004 | 1,793 | 6,610 | 0 | 231 | 0 | 8,634 | 20,163 | 6,635 | 0 | 231 | 0 | 27,029 |
| 2005 | 2,014 | 8,986 | 0 | 152 | 0 | 11,152 | 21,164 | 8,986 | 0 | 152 | 0 | 30,302 |
| 2006 | 1,010 | 44,621 | 0 | 262 | 0 | 45,893 | 27,837 | 44,641 | 0 | 262 | 0 | 57,743 |
| 2007 | 1,896 | 14,674 | 0 | 184 | 0 | 16,754 | 27,033 | 21,978 | 0 | 184 | 0 | 49,195 |
| 2008 | 1,311 | 1,842 | 0 | 138 | 0 | 3,291 | 18,365 | 25,588 | 0 | 138 | 0 | 44,091 |
| 2009 | 1,253 | 7,777 | 0 | 308 | 0 | 9,338 | 21,509 | 12,366 | 0 | 308 | 0 | 34,183 |
| 2010 | 422 | 5,466 | 0 | 319 | 0 | 6,207 | 15,697 | 49,673 | 0 | 319 | 0 | 65,689 |
| 2011 | 825 | 8,651 | 0 | 439 | 0 | 9,915 | 21,700 | 8,651 | 0 | 439 | 0 | 30,790 |
| 2012 | 678 | 3,504 | 0 | 321 | 0 | 4,503 | 27,125 | 111,726 | 0 | 321 | 0 | 139,172 |
| 2013 | 1,094 [b] | 5,937 | 0 | 138 | 0 | 7,169 | 26,272 [b] | 106,444 | 0 | 138 | 0 | 132,854 |
| 2014 | 731 [b] | 6,912 | 0 | 235 | 0 | 7,878 | 13,820 [b] | 103,297 | 0 | 235 | 0 | 117,352 |
| 2015 | 252 [b] | 4,770 | 0 | 220 | 0 | 5,242 | 13,774 [b] | 4,770 | 0 | 220 | 0 | 18,764 |
| 2010–2014 Average | 750 | 6,094 | 0 | 290 | 0 | 7,134 | 20,923 | 75,958 | 0 | 290 | 0 | 97,171 |
| 2005–2014 Average | 1,123 | 10,837 | 0 | 250 | 0 | 12,210 | 22,052 | 49,335 | 0 | 250 | 0 | 70,137 |

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| | Alaska Yukon River Total | | | | | | | Total Alaska Yukon Area | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Subsistence [a] | Commercial | Commercial Related [c] | Personal Use | Test Fish Sales | Sport Fish [e] | Total | Coastal District | Yukon Area Total |
| 1995 | 118,723 | 259,774 | 558,640 | 780 | 6,073 | 1,174 | 945,164 | 17,360 | 962,524 |
| 1996 | 102,503 | 147,127 | 535,106 | 905 | 7,309 | 1,946 | 794,896 | 22,235 | 817,131 |
| 1997 | 97,109 | 95,242 | 133,010 | 391 | 2,590 | 662 | 329,004 | 15,711 | 344,715 |
| 1998 | 86,004 | 28,611 | 187 | 84 | 3,019 | 421 | 118,326 | 1,362 | 119,688 |
| 1999 | 70,323 | 29,389 | 24 | 382 | 836 | 555 | 101,509 | 13,461 | 114,970 |
| 2000 | 64,895 | 6,624 | 0 | 30 | 648 | 161 | 72,358 | 13,177 | 85,535 |
| 2001 | 58,239 | – | 0 | 146 | 0 | 82 | 58,467 | 13,916 | 72,383 |
| 2002 | 72,260 | 13,558 | 19 | 175 | 218 | 384 | 86,614 | 14,796 | 101,410 |
| 2003 | 68,304 | 10,685 | 0 | 148 | 119 | 1,638 | 80,894 | 13,968 | 94,862 |
| 2004 | 69,672 | 26,410 | 0 | 231 | 217 | 203 | 96,733 | 8,262 | 104,995 |
| 2005 | 78,902 | 41,264 | 0 | 152 | 134 | 435 | 120,887 | 14,357 | 135,244 |
| 2006 | 90,907 | 92,116 | 0 | 262 | 456 | 583 | 184,324 | 24,171 | 208,495 |
| 2007 | 76,805 | 198,201 | 0 | 184 | 10 | 245 | 275,445 | 16,121 | 291,566 |
| 2008 | 68,394 | 151,186 | 0 | 138 | 80 | 371 | 220,169 | 18,120 | 238,289 |
| 2009 | 67,742 | 170,272 | 0 | 308 | 0 | 174 | 238,496 | 12,797 | 251,293 |
| 2010 | 65,948 | 232,888 | 0 | 319 | 0 | 1,183 | 300,338 | 22,425 | 322,763 |
| 2011 | 77,715 | 275,161 | 0 | 439 | 0 | 294 | 353,609 | 18,305 | 371,914 |
| 2012 | 103,751 | 319,575 | 0 | 321 | 2,412 | 271 | 426,330 | 23,241 | 449,571 |
| 2013 | 91,979 [b] | 485,587 | 0 | 138 | 2,304 | 1,423 | 581,431 | 23,135 [b] | 604,566 |
| 2014 | 67,596 [b] | 530,644 | 0 | 235 | 0 | 374 | 598,849 | 19,304 [b] | 618,153 |
| 2015 | 63,099 [b] | 358,856 | 0 | 220 | 2,494 | [f] | 424,669 | 20,468 [b] | 445,137 |
| 2010–2014 Average | 81,398 | 368,771 | 0 | 290 | 943 | 709 | 452,111 | 21,282 | 473,393 |
| 2005–2014 Average | 78,974 | 249,689 | 0 | 250 | 540 | 535 | 329,988 | 19,198 | 349,185 |

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*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred. Blank cells indicate insufficient information to generate average.

[a] Does not include coastal subsistence harvest in Hooper Bay and Scammon Bay.

[b] Data are preliminary.

[c] Commercial related refers to the estimated number of females and incidental males harvested to produce roe sold, excluding the Anvik River. Beginning in 2006, the numbers of females harvested are included in the total commercial harvest.

[d] Only roe has been sold in the Anvik River commercial fishery. The commercial related harvest shown is the estimated number of females harvested to produce roe sold.

[e] Estimated sport fish harvest for all chum salmon (assumes majority of chums caught during summer season) in Alaskan portion of the drainage.

[f] Data are unavailable at this time.

Appendix A15.–Fall chum salmon total utilization in numbers of fish by district, area, and country, Yukon River drainage, 1995–2015.

| | District 1 | | | | District 2 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Subsistence [a] | Commercial | Test Fish Sales [b] | Total | Subsistence | Commercial | Test Fish Sales [b] | Total |
| 1995 | 4,698 | 79,378 | 1,121 | 85,197 | 3,317 | 90,831 | 0 | 94,148 |
| 1996 | 4,147 | 33,629 | 1,717 | 39,493 | 5,287 | 29,651 | 0 | 34,938 |
| 1997 | 3,132 | 27,483 | 867 | 31,482 | 4,680 | 24,326 | 0 | 29,006 |
| 1998 | 3,163 | – | – | 3,163 | 4,482 | – | – | 4,482 |
| 1999 | 6,502 | 9,987 | 1,149 | 17,638 | 4,594 | 9,703 | 22 | 14,319 |
| 2000 | 5,294 | – | – | 5,294 | 1,425 | – | – | 1,425 |
| 2001 | 3,437 | – | – | 3,437 | 3,256 | – | – | 3,256 |
| 2002 | 1,881 | – | – | 1,881 | 1,618 | – | – | 1,618 |
| 2003 | 2,139 | 5,586 | 0 | 7,725 | 2,901 | – | – | 2,901 |
| 2004 | 2,067 | 660 | 0 | 2,727 | 2,421 | – | – | 2,421 |
| 2005 | 2,889 | 130,525 | 87 | 133,501 | 3,257 | – | – | 3,257 |
| 2006 | 3,902 | 101,254 | 0 | 105,156 | 4,015 | 39,905 | 0 | 43,920 |
| 2007 | 4,390 | 38,852 | 0 | 43,242 | 3,472 | 35,826 | 0 | 39,298 |
| 2008 | 2,823 | 67,704 | 0 | 70,527 | 3,522 | 41,270 | 0 | 44,792 |
| 2009 | 1,917 | 11,911 | 0 | 13,828 | 1,563 | 12,072 | 0 | 13,635 |
| 2010 | 3,202 | 545 | 0 | 3,747 | 1,419 | 270 | 0 | 1,689 |
| 2011 | 3,434 | 127,735 | 0 | 131,169 | 2,578 | 100,731 | 0 | 103,309 |
| 2012 | 7,622 | 139,842 | 74 | 147,538 | 3,332 | 129,284 | 92 | 132,708 |
| 2013 | 3,673 [c] | 106,588 | 121 | 110,382 | 4,878 [c] | 106,274 | 0 | 111,152 |
| 2014 | 4,072 [c] | 51,829 | 30 | 55,931 | 5,817 [c] | 59,138 | 0 | 64,955 |
| 2015 | 5,877 [c] | 100,562 | 50 | 106,489 | 6,258 [c] | 74,214 | 0 | 80,472 |
| 2010-2014 Average | 4,401 | 85,308 | 45 | 89,753 | 3,605 | 79,139 | 18 | 82,763 |
| 2005-2014 Average | 3,792 | 77,679 | 31 | 81,502 | 3,385 | 58,308 | 10 | 55,872 |

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Appendix A15.–Page 2 of 6.

| | District 3 | | | Lower Yukon Area Subtotals | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Subsistence | Commercial | Total | Subsistence [a] | Commercial | Test Fish Sales [b] | Total |
| 1995 | 1,672 | – | 1,672 | 9,687 | 170,209 | 1,121 | 181,017 |
| 1996 | 2,706 | – | 2,706 | 12,140 | 63,280 | 1,717 | 77,137 |
| 1997 | 787 | – | 787 | 8,599 | 51,809 | 867 | 61,275 |
| 1998 | 1,561 | – | 1,561 | 9,206 | – | – | 9,206 |
| 1999 | 415 | – | 415 | 11,511 | 19,690 | 1,171 | 32,372 |
| 2000 | 598 | – | 598 | 7,317 | – | – | 7,317 |
| 2001 | 700 | – | 700 | 7,393 | – | – | 7,393 |
| 2002 | 164 | – | 164 | 3,663 | – | – | 3,663 |
| 2003 | 738 | – | 738 | 5,778 | 5,586 | 0 | 11,364 |
| 2004 | 298 | – | 298 | 4,786 | 660 | 0 | 5,446 |
| 2005 | 1,304 | – | 1,304 | 7,450 | 130,525 | 87 | 138,062 |
| 2006 | 480 | – | 480 | 8,397 | 141,159 | 0 | 149,556 |
| 2007 | 925 | – | 925 | 8,787 | 74,678 | 0 | 83,465 |
| 2008 | 1,821 | – | 1,821 | 8,166 | 108,974 | 0 | 117,140 |
| 2009 | 937 | – | 937 | 4,417 | 23,983 | 0 | 28,400 |
| 2010 | 1,325 | – | 1,325 | 5,946 | 815 | 0 | 6,761 |
| 2011 | 354 | – | 354 | 6,366 | 228,466 | 0 | 234,832 |
| 2012 | 637 | – | 637 | 11,591 | 269,126 | 166 | 280,883 |
| 2013 | 1,764 [c] | – | 1,764 | 10,315 [c] | 212,862 | 121 | 223,298 |
| 2014 | 2,457 [c] | – | 2,457 | 12,346 [c] | 110,967 | 30 | 123,343 |
| 2015 | 1,388 [c] | – | 1,388 | 13,523 [c] | 174,776 | 50 | 188,349 |
| 2010-2014 Average | 1,246 | – | 1,246 | 8,497 | 141,037 | 53 | 149,586 |
| 2005-2014 Average | 1,200 | – | 1,200 | 8,378 | 130,156 | 40 | 138,574 |

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Appendix A15.–Page 3 of 6.

| | District 4 | | | | District 5 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Subsistence | Commercial | Commercial Related [d] | Total | Subsistence | Commercial | Commercial Related [d] | Total |
| 1995 | 14,057 | 2,924 | 5,807 | 22,788 | 57,594 | 9,778 | 20,255 | 87,627 |
| 1996 | 16,786 | 2,918 | 0 | 19,704 | 63,473 | 11,878 | 9,980 | 85,331 |
| 1997 | 11,734 | 2,458 | 0 | 14,192 | 55,258 | 2,446 | 1,474 | 59,178 |
| 1998 | 7,898 | – | – | 7,898 | 31,393 | – | – | 31,393 |
| 1999 | 9,174 | 681 | 0 | 9,855 | 53,580 | – | – | 53,580 |
| 2000 | 1,759 | – | – | 1,759 | 9,920 | – | – | 9,920 |
| 2001 | 3,352 | – | – | 3,352 | 20,873 | – | – | 20,873 |
| 2002 | 1,549 | – | – | 1,549 | 10,976 | – | – | 10,976 |
| 2003 | 9,750 | 1,315 | 0 | 11,065 | 28,270 | – | – | 28,270 |
| 2004 | 7,797 | – | – | 7,797 | 40,670 | 0 | 0 | 40,670 |
| 2005 | 9,405 | – | – | 9,405 | 51,663 | 0 | 0 | 51,663 |
| 2006 | 6,335 | – | – | 6,335 | 52,158 | 10,030 | 0 | 62,188 |
| 2007 | 8,576 | – | – | 8,576 | 53,731 | 427 | 0 | 54,158 |
| 2008 | 7,412 | 0 | 0 | 7,412 | 57,258 | 4,556 | 0 | 61,814 |
| 2009 | 7,382 | – | – | 7,382 | 38,083 | – | – | 38,083 |
| 2010 | 6,788 | – | – | 6,788 | 44,334 | – | – | 44,334 |
| 2011 | 7,260 | – | – | 7,260 | 51,885 | 1,246 | 0 | 53,131 |
| 2012 | 18,055 | 811 | 0 | 18,866 | 54,350 | 2,419 | 0 | 56,769 |
| 2013 | 15,191 [c] | – | – | 15,191 | 76,098 [c] | 1,041 | 0 | 77,139 |
| 2014 | 15,936 [c] | – | – | 15,936 | 51,197 [c] | 1,264 | 0 | 52,461 |
| 2015 | 13,274 [c] | – | – | 13,274 | 50,260 [c] | 1,048 | 0 | 51,308 |
| 2010-2014 Average | 12,646 | 811 | – | 12,808 | 55,573 | 1,493 | 0 | 56,767 |
| 2005-2014 Average | 10,234 | 406 | – | 10,315 | 53,076 | 2,623 | 0 | 55,174 |

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Appendix A15.–Page 4 of 6.

| | District 6 | | | | | | Upper Yukon Area Subtotals | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Subsistence [e] | Commercial | Commercial Related [d] | Personal Use | Test Fish Sales [b] | Total | Subsistence [e] | Commercial | Commercial Related [d] | Personal Use | Test Fish Sales [b] | Total |
| 1995 | 49,168 | 67,855 | 6,262 | 863 | – | 124,148 | 120,819 | 80,557 | 32,324 | 863 | – | 234,563 |
| 1996 | 36,467 | 10,266 | 7,308 | 356 | – | 54,397 | 116,726 | 25,062 | 17,288 | 356 | – | 159,432 |
| 1997 | 19,550 | – | – | 284 | – | 19,834 | 86,542 | 4,904 | 1,474 | 284 | – | 93,204 |
| 1998 | 14,370 | – | – | 2 | – | 14,372 | 53,661 | – | – | 2 | – | 53,663 |
| 1999 | 15,471 | – | – | 262 | – | 15,733 | 78,225 | 681 | 0 | 262 | – | 79,168 |
| 2000 | 310 | – | – | 1 | – | 311 | 11,989 | – | – | 1 | – | 11,990 |
| 2001 | 3,526 | – | – | 10 | – | 3,536 | 27,751 | – | – | 10 | – | 27,761 |
| 2002 | 3,202 | – | – | 3 | – | 3,205 | 15,727 | – | – | 3 | – | 15,730 |
| 2003 | 12,986 | 4,095 | 0 | 394 | – | 17,475 | 51,006 | 5,410 | 0 | 394 | – | 56,810 |
| 2004 | 8,953 | 3,450 | 0 | 230 | – | 12,633 | 57,420 | 3,450 | 0 | 230 | – | 61,100 |
| 2005 | 22,946 | 49,637 | 0 | 133 | – | 72,716 | 84,014 | 49,637 | 0 | 133 | – | 133,784 |
| 2006 | 16,925 | 23,353 | 0 | 333 | – | 40,611 | 75,418 | 33,383 | 0 | 333 | – | 109,134 |
| 2007 | 29,893 | 15,572 | 0 | 173 | – | 45,638 | 92,200 | 15,999 | 0 | 173 | – | 108,372 |
| 2008 | 16,135 | 5,735 | 0 | 181 | – | 22,051 | 80,805 | 10,291 | 0 | 181 | – | 91,277 |
| 2009 | 16,079 | 1,286 | 607 | 78 | – | 18,050 | 61,544 | 1,286 | 607 | 78 | – | 63,515 |
| 2010 | 11,391 | 1,735 | 0 | 3,209 | – | 16,335 | 62,513 | 1,735 | 0 | 3,209 | – | 67,457 |
| 2011 | 14,376 | 9,267 | 0 | 347 | – | 23,990 | 73,521 | 10,513 | 0 | 347 | – | 84,381 |
| 2012 | 15,302 | 17,336 | 0 | 410 | – | 33,048 | 87,707 | 20,566 | 0 | 410 | – | 108,683 |
| 2013 | 11,631 [c] | 24,148 | 0 | 383 [c] | – | 36,162 | 102,920 [c] | 25,189 | 0 | 383 [c] | – | 128,492 |
| 2014 | 12,498 [c] | 3,368 | 0 | 278 [c] | – | 16,144 | 79,631 [c] | 4,632 | 0 | 278 [c] | – | 84,541 |
| 2015 | 9,345 [c] | 15,646 | 0 | 80 [c] | – | 25,071 | 72,879 [c] | 16,694 | 0 | 80 [c] | – | 89,653 |
| 2010-2014 Average | 13,040 | 11,171 | 0 | 925 | – | 25,136 | 81,258 | 12,527 | 0 | 925 | – | 94,711 |
| 2005-2014 Average | 16,718 | 15,144 | 61 | 553 | – | 32,475 | 80,027 | 17,323 | 61 | 553 | – | 97,964 |

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Appendix A15.–Page 5 of 6.

| | Alaska Yukon River Totals | | | | | | Canada: Yukon Area Totals | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Subsistence [a] | Commercial | Commercial Related [d] | Personal Use | Test Fish Sales [b] | Total | Mainstem Yukon River Domestic | Aboriginal | Commercial | Subtotal | Porcupine Aboriginal | Total |
| 1995 | 130,506 | 250,766 | 32,324 | 863 | 1,121 | 415,580 | 0 | 1,099 | 39,012 | 40,111 | 5,489 | 45,600 |
| 1996 | 128,866 | 88,342 | 17,288 | 356 | 1,717 | 236,569 | 0 | 1,260 | 20,069 | 21,329 | 3,025 | 24,354 |
| 1997 | 95,141 | 56,713 | 1,474 | 284 | 867 | 154,479 | 0 | 1,238 | 8,068 | 9,306 | 6,294 | 15,600 |
| 1998 | 62,867 | – | – | 2 | – | 62,869 | 0 | 1,795 | 0 | 1,795 | 6,159 | 7,954 |
| 1999 | 89,736 | 20,371 | 0 | 262 | 1,171 | 111,540 | 0 | 3,234 | 10,402 | 13,636 | 6,000 | 19,636 |
| 2000 | 19,306 | – | – | 1 | – | 19,307 | 0 | 2,927 | 1,319 | 4,246 | 5,000 | 9,246 |
| 2001 | 35,144 | – | – | 10 | – | 35,154 | 3 | 3,077 | 2,198 | 5,278 | 4,594 | 9,872 |
| 2002 | 19,390 | – | – | 3 | – | 19,393 | 0 | 3,167 | 3,065 | 6,232 | 1,860 | 8,092 |
| 2003 | 56,784 | 10,996 | 0 | 394 | 0 | 68,174 | 0 | 1,493 | 9,030 | 10,523 | 382 | 10,905 |
| 2004 | 62,206 | 4,110 | 0 | 230 | 0 | 66,546 | 0 | 2,180 | 7,365 | 9,545 | 205 | 9,750 |
| 2005 | 91,464 | 180,162 | 0 | 133 | 87 | 271,846 | 13 | 2,035 | 11,931 | 13,979 | 4,593 | 18,572 |
| 2006 | 83,815 | 174,542 | 0 | 333 | 0 | 258,690 | 0 | 2,521 | 4,096 | 6,617 | 5,179 | 11,796 |
| 2007 | 100,987 | 90,677 | 0 | 173 | 0 | 191,837 | 0 | 2,221 | 7,109 | 9,330 | 4,500 | 13,830 |
| 2008 | 88,971 | 119,265 | 0 | 181 | 0 | 208,417 | 0 | 2,068 | 4,062 | 6,130 | 3,436 | 9,566 |
| 2009 | 65,961 | 25,269 | 607 | 78 | 0 | 91,915 | 0 | 820 | 293 | 1,113 | 898 | 2,011 |
| 2010 | 68,459 | 2,550 | 0 | 3,209 | 0 | 74,218 | 0 | 1,523 | 2,186 | 3,709 | 2,078 | 5,787 |
| 2011 | 79,887 | 238,979 | 0 | 347 | 0 | 319,213 | 0 | 1,000 | 5,312 | 6,312 | 1,851 | 8,163 |
| 2012 | 99,298 | 289,692 | 0 | 410 | 166 | 389,566 | 0 | 700 | 3,205 | 3,905 | 3,118 | 7,023 |
| 2013 | 113,235 [c] | 238,051 | 0 | 383 [c] | 121 | 351,790 | 18 | 500 | 3,369 | 3,887 | 2,283 | 6,170 |
| 2014 | 91,977 [c] | 115,599 | 0 | 278 [c] | 30 | 207,884 | 19 | 546 | 2,485 | 3,050 | 1,983 | 5,033 |
| 2015 | 86,402 [c] | 191,470 | 0 | 80 [c] | 50 | 278,002 | 35 | 1,000 | 2,862 | 3,897 | 556 | 4,453 |
| 2010-2014 Average | 90,571 | 176,974 | 0 | 925 | 63 | 268,534 | 7 | 854 | 3,311 | 4,173 | 2,263 | 6,435 |
| 2005-2014 Average | 88,405 | 147,479 | 61 | 553 | 40 | 236,538 | 5 | 1,393 | 4,405 | 5,803 | 2,992 | 8,795 |

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Appendix A15.–Page 6 of 6.

| Year | Yukon River Drainage (Alaska/Canada) Totals | | | | | | Total Alaska Yukon Area | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Subsistence [a,e] | Commercial | Commercial Related [d] | Personal Use | Alaska Test Fish [b] | Total | Coastal District | Alaska Total | Yukon Area Total |
| 1995 | 137,094 | 289,778 | 32,324 | 863 | 1,121 | 461,180 | 354 | 415,580 | 415,934 |
| 1996 | 133,151 | 108,411 | 17,288 | 356 | 1,717 | 260,923 | 392 | 236,569 | 236,961 |
| 1997 | 102,673 | 64,781 | 1,474 | 284 | 867 | 170,079 | 0 | 154,479 | 154,479 |
| 1998 | 70,821 | 0 | 0 | 2 | – | 70,823 | 34 | 62,869 | 62,903 |
| 1999 | 98,970 | 30,773 | 0 | 262 | 1,171 | 131,176 | 204 | 111,540 | 111,744 |
| 2000 | 27,233 | 1,319 | 0 | 1 | – | 28,553 | 89 | 19,307 | 19,396 |
| 2001 | 42,818 | 2,198 | 0 | 10 | – | 45,026 | 559 | 35,154 | 35,713 |
| 2002 | 24,417 | 3,065 | 0 | 3 | – | 27,485 | 284 | 19,393 | 19,677 |
| 2003 | 58,659 | 20,026 | 0 | 394 | 0 | 79,079 | 146 | 68,174 | 68,320 |
| 2004 | 64,591 | 11,475 | 0 | 230 | 0 | 76,296 | 320 | 66,546 | 66,866 |
| 2005 | 98,105 | 192,093 | 0 | 133 | 87 | 290,418 | 70 | 271,846 | 271,916 |
| 2006 | 91,515 | 178,638 | 0 | 333 | 0 | 270,486 | 187 | 258,690 | 258,877 |
| 2007 | 107,708 | 97,786 | 0 | 173 | 0 | 205,667 | 234 | 191,837 | 192,071 |
| 2008 | 94,475 | 123,327 | 0 | 181 | 0 | 217,983 | 386 | 208,417 | 208,803 |
| 2009 | 67,679 | 25,562 | 607 | 78 | 0 | 93,926 | 158 | 91,915 | 92,073 |
| 2010 | 72,060 | 4,736 | 0 | 3,209 | 0 | 80,005 | 186 | 74,218 | 74,404 |
| 2011 | 80,887 | 244,291 | 0 | 347 | 0 | 325,525 | 315 | 319,213 | 319,528 |
| 2012 | 99,998 | 292,897 | 0 | 410 | 166 | 393,471 | 11 | 389,566 | 389,577 |
| 2013 | 116,036 [c] | 241,420 | 0 | 383 | 121 | 357,960 | 149 [c] | 351,790 | 351,939 |
| 2014 | 94,525 [c] | 118,084 | 0 | 278 | 30 | 212,917 | 252 [c] | 207,884 | 208,136 |
| 2015 | 87,993 [c] | 194,332 | 0 | 80 | 50 | 282,455 | 198 [c] | 278,002 | 278,200 |
| 2010-2014 Average | 92,701 | 180,286 | 0 | 925 | 63 | 273,976 | 183 | 268,534 | 268,717 |
| 2005-2014 Average | 92,299 | 151,883 | 61 | 553 | 40 | 244,836 | 195 | 236,538 | 236,732 |

*Note*: En dash indicates no fishing activity occurred and insufficient information to generate averages.

[a] Does not include coastal subsistence harvest in Hooper Bay and Scammon Bay.

[b] The number of salmon sold by ADF&G test fisheries.

[c] Data are preliminary.

[d] Estimated number of females harvested to produce roe sold.

[e] Includes Alaska Yukon River subsistence and Canadian Domestic and Aboriginal harvests.

Appendix A16.–Coho salmon total utilization in numbers of fish by district, area, and country, Yukon River drainage, 1995–2015.

| | District 1 | | | | District 2 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Subsistence [a] | Commercial | Test Fish Sales [b] | Total | Subsistence | Commercial | Test Fish Sales [b] | Total |
| 1995 | 2,251 | 21,625 | 193 | 24,069 | 2,142 | 18,488 | 0 | 20,630 |
| 1996 | 2,445 | 27,705 | 1,728 | 31,878 | 3,475 | 20,974 | 0 | 24,449 |
| 1997 | 1,823 | 21,450 | 498 | 23,771 | 2,424 | 13,056 | 0 | 15,480 |
| 1998 | 2,171 | – | – | 2,171 | 2,297 | 1 | 0 | 2,298 |
| 1999 | 1,730 | 855 | 236 | 2,821 | 2,793 | 746 | 0 | 3,539 |
| 2000 | 1,067 | – | – | 1,067 | 2,351 | – | – | 2,351 |
| 2001 | 1,274 | – | – | 1,274 | 1,440 | – | – | 1,440 |
| 2002 | 1,295 | – | – | 1,295 | 1,233 | – | – | 1,233 |
| 2003 | 1,260 | 9,757 | 0 | 11,017 | 1,586 | – | – | 1,586 |
| 2004 | 1,175 | 1,583 | 0 | 2,758 | 1,500 | – | – | 1,500 |
| 2005 | 976 | 36,533 | 0 | 37,509 | 1,110 | – | – | 1,110 |
| 2006 | 1,177 | 39,323 | 0 | 40,500 | 2,459 | 14,482 | 0 | 16,941 |
| 2007 | 2,265 | 21,720 | 0 | 23,985 | 2,347 | 21,487 | 0 | 23,834 |
| 2008 | 1,211 | 13,946 | 0 | 15,157 | 1,997 | 19,246 | 0 | 21,243 |
| 2009 | 847 | 5,994 | 0 | 6,841 | 1,057 | 1,582 | 0 | 2,639 |
| 2010 | 1,122 | 1,027 | 0 | 2,149 | 557 | 1,023 | 0 | 1,580 |
| 2011 | 1,127 | 45,335 | 0 | 46,462 | 823 | 24,184 | 0 | 25,007 |
| 2012 | 3,350 | 39,757 | 39 | 43,146 | 1,346 | 29,063 | 0 | 30,409 |
| 2013 | 1,224 [c] | 27,306 | 1 | 28,531 | 1,080 [c] | 31,458 | 0 | 32,538 |
| 2014 | 1,782 [c] | 54,804 | 0 | 56,586 | 1,769 [c] | 48,602 | 0 | 50,371 |
| 2015 | 2,100 [c] | 66,029 | 8 | 68,137 | 3,002 [c] | 54,860 | 0 | 57,862 |
| 2010-2014 Average | 1,721 | 33,646 | 8 | 35,375 | 1,115 | 26,866 | 0 | 27,981 |
| 2005-2014 Average | 1,508 | 28,575 | 4 | 30,087 | 1,455 | 21,236 | 0 | 20,567 |

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Appendix A16.–Page 2 of 6.

| | District 3 | | | Lower Yukon Area Subtotals | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Subsistence | Commercial | Total | Subsistence [a] | Commercial | Test Fish Sales [b] | Total |
| 1995 | 891 | – | 891 | 5,284 | 40,113 | 193 | 45,590 |
| 1996 | 444 | – | 444 | 6,364 | 48,679 | 1,728 | 56,771 |
| 1997 | 766 | – | 766 | 5,013 | 34,506 | 498 | 40,017 |
| 1998 | 400 | – | 400 | 4,868 | 1 | 0 | 4,869 |
| 1999 | 610 | – | 610 | 5,133 | 1,601 | 236 | 6,970 |
| 2000 | 94 | – | 94 | 3,512 | – | – | 3,512 |
| 2001 | 0 | – | 0 | 2,714 | – | – | 2,714 |
| 2002 | 115 | – | 115 | 2,643 | – | – | 2,643 |
| 2003 | 711 | – | 711 | 3,557 | 9,757 | 0 | 13,314 |
| 2004 | 284 | – | 284 | 2,959 | 1,583 | 0 | 4,542 |
| 2005 | 217 | – | 217 | 2,303 | 36,533 | 0 | 38,836 |
| 2006 | 83 | – | 83 | 3,719 | 53,805 | 0 | 57,524 |
| 2007 | 739 | – | 739 | 5,351 | 43,207 | 0 | 48,558 |
| 2008 | 410 | – | 410 | 3,618 | 33,192 | 0 | 36,810 |
| 2009 | 321 | – | 321 | 2,225 | 7,576 | 0 | 9,801 |
| 2010 | 353 | – | 353 | 2,032 | 2,050 | 0 | 4,082 |
| 2011 | 36 | – | 36 | 1,986 | 69,519 | 0 | 71,505 |
| 2012 | 556 | – | 556 | 5,252 | 68,820 | 39 | 74,111 |
| 2013 | 371 [c] | – | 371 | 2,675 [c] | 58,764 | 1 | 61,440 |
| 2014 | 340 [c] | – | 340 | 3,891 [c] | 103,406 | 0 | 107,297 |
| 2015 | 428 [c] | – | 428 | 5,530 [c] | 120,889 | 8 | 126,427 |
| 2010-2014 Average | 331 | | 331 | 3,167 | 60,512 | 8 | 63,687 |
| 2005-2014 Average | 343 | | 343 | 3,305 | 47,687 | 4 | 50,996 |

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Appendix A16.–Page 3 of 6.

| | District 4 | | | | District 5 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Subsistence | Commercial | Commercial Related [d] | Total | Subsistence | Commercial | Commercial Related [d] | Total |
| 1995 | 1,934 | – | – | 1,934 | 2,205 | – | – | 2,205 |
| 1996 | 2,467 | 161 | 0 | 2,628 | 6,588 | – | – | 6,588 |
| 1997 | 3,754 | 814 | 0 | 4,568 | 3,583 | – | – | 3,583 |
| 1998 | 2,593 | – | – | 2,593 | 2,839 | – | – | 2,839 |
| 1999 | 2,049 | – | – | 2,049 | 4,241 | – | – | 4,241 |
| 2000 | 1,068 | – | – | 1,068 | 4,987 | – | – | 4,987 |
| 2001 | 2,266 | – | – | 2,266 | 7,674 | – | – | 7,674 |
| 2002 | 1,023 | – | – | 1,023 | 2,076 | – | – | 2,076 |
| 2003 | 5,773 | 367 | 0 | 6,140 | 3,887 | – | – | 3,887 |
| 2004 | 4,766 | – | – | 4,766 | 1,423 | – | – | 1,423 |
| 2005 | 2,971 | – | – | 2,971 | 2,159 | – | – | 2,159 |
| 2006 | 1,302 | – | – | 1,302 | 3,779 | – | – | 3,779 |
| 2007 | 2,952 | – | – | 2,952 | 3,366 | – | – | 3,366 |
| 2008 | 1,490 | 0 | 0 | 1,490 | 3,203 | 91 | – | 3,294 |
| 2009 | 3,986 | – | – | 3,986 | 2,498 | – | – | 2,498 |
| 2010 | 1,730 | – | – | 1,730 | 3,604 | – | – | 3,604 |
| 2011 | 2,072 | – | – | 2,072 | 1,389 | – | – | 1,389 |
| 2012 | 3,556 | 0 | 0 | 3,556 | 3,092 | 634 | 0 | 3,726 |
| 2013 | 4,940 [c] | – | – | 4,940 | 1,298 [c] | 0 | 0 | 1,298 |
| 2014 | 3,062 [c] | – | – | 3,062 | 2,030 [c] | 0 | 0 | 2,030 |
| 2015 | 1,941 [c] | – | – | 1,941 | 2,462 [c] | 0 | 0 | 2,462 |
| 2010-2014 Average | 3,072 | 0 | 0 | 3,072 | 2,283 | 211 | 0 | 2,409 |
| 2005-2014 Average | 2,806 | 0 | 0 | 2,806 | 2,642 | 181 | 0 | 2,714 |

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Appendix A16.–Page 4 of 6.

| | District 6 | | | | | | Upper Yukon Area Subtotals | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Subsistence | Commercial | Commercial Related [d] | Personal Use | Test Fish Sales [b] | Total | Subsistence | Commercial | Commercial Related [d] | Personal Use | Test Fish Sales [b] | Total |
| 1995 | 18,802 | 5,826 | 1,074 | 417 | | 26,119 | 22,941 | 5,826 | 1,074 | 417 | | 30,258 |
| 1996 | 14,893 | 3,803 | 3,339 | 198 | | 22,233 | 23,948 | 3,964 | 3,339 | 198 | | 31,449 |
| 1997 | 11,595 | – | – | 350 | | 11,945 | 18,932 | 814 | 0 | 350 | | 20,096 |
| 1998 | 7,472 | – | – | 9 | | 7,481 | 12,904 | – | – | 9 | | 12,913 |
| 1999 | 9,394 | – | – | 147 | | 9,541 | 15,684 | – | – | 147 | | 15,831 |
| 2000 | 5,150 | – | – | 0 | | 5,150 | 11,205 | – | – | 0 | | 11,205 |
| 2001 | 8,966 | – | – | 34 | | 9,000 | 18,906 | – | – | 34 | | 18,940 |
| 2002 | 9,499 | – | – | 20 | | 9,519 | 12,598 | – | – | 20 | | 12,618 |
| 2003 | 10,363 | 15,119 | 0 | 549 | | 26,031 | 20,023 | 15,486 | 0 | 549 | | 36,058 |
| 2004 | 11,584 | 18,649 | 0 | 233 | | 30,466 | 17,773 | 18,649 | 0 | 233 | | 36,655 |
| 2005 | 19,538 | 21,778 | 0 | 107 | | 41,423 | 24,668 | 21,778 | 0 | 107 | | 46,553 |
| 2006 | 10,571 | 11,137 | 0 | 279 | | 21,987 | 15,652 | 11,137 | 0 | 279 | | 27,068 |
| 2007 | 7,845 | 1,368 | 0 | 135 | | 9,348 | 14,163 | 1,368 | 0 | 135 | | 15,666 |
| 2008 | 8,428 | 2,408 | 0 | 50 | | 10,886 | 13,121 | 2,499 | 0 | 50 | | 15,670 |
| 2009 | 7,051 | 457 | 285 | 70 | | 7,863 | 13,535 | 457 | 285 | 70 | | 14,347 |
| 2010 | 5,555 | 1,700 | 0 | 1,062 | | 8,317 | 10,889 | 1,700 | 0 | 1,062 | | 13,651 |
| 2011 | 6,842 | 6,784 | 0 | 232 | | 13,858 | 10,303 | 6,784 | 0 | 232 | | 17,319 |
| 2012 | 9,540 | 5,335 | 0 | 100 | | 14,975 | 16,188 | 5,969 | 0 | 100 | | 22,257 |
| 2013 | 5,257 [c] | 7,439 | 0 | 109 [c] | | 12,805 | 11,495 [c] | 7,439 | 0 | 109 [c] | | 19,043 |
| 2014 | 7,711 [c] | 1,286 | 0 | 174 [c] | | 9,171 | 12,803 [c] | 1,286 | 0 | 174 [c] | | 14,263 |
| 2015 | 8,000 [c] | 8,811 | 0 | 145 [c] | | 16,956 | 12,403 [c] | 8,811 | 0 | 145 [c] | | 21,359 |
| Average | 2010-2014 6,981 | 4,509 | 0 | 335 | | 11,825 | 12,336 | 4,636 | 0 | 335 | | 17,307 |
| Average | 2005-2014 8,834 | 5,969 | 29 | 232 | | 15,063 | 14,282 | 6,042 | 29 | 232 | | 20,584 |

-continued-

Appendix A16.–Page 5 of 6.

| | Alaska Yukon River Totals | | | | | | | Canada: Yukon Territories Totals | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Subsistence [a] | Commercial | Commercial Related [d] | Personal Use | Test Fish Sales [b] | Sport Fish | Total | Mainstem Yukon River [e] | Porcupine Aborginal | Total |
| 1995 | 28,225 | 45,939 | 1,074 | 417 | 193 | 1,278 | 77,126 | 0 | 509 | 509 |
| 1996 | 30,312 | 52,643 | 3,339 | 198 | 1,728 | 1,588 | 89,808 | 0 | 41 | 41 |
| 1997 | 23,945 | 35,320 | 0 | 350 | 498 | 1,470 | 61,583 | 2 | 298 | 300 |
| 1998 | 17,772 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 758 | 18,540 | 0 | 214 | 214 |
| 1999 | 20,817 | 1,601 | 0 | 147 | 236 | 609 | 23,410 | 0 | 100 | 100 |
| 2000 | 14,717 | – | – | 0 | – | 554 | 15,271 | 0 | 37 | 37 |
| 2001 | 21,620 | – | – | 34 | – | 1,202 | 22,856 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2002 | 15,241 | – | – | 20 | – | 1,092 | 16,353 | 26 | 449 | 475 |
| 2003 | 23,580 | 25,243 | 0 | 549 | 0 | 1,477 | 50,849 | 7 | 523 | 530 |
| 2004 | 20,732 | 20,232 | 0 | 233 | 0 | 1,623 | 42,820 | 5 | 175 | 180 |
| 2005 | 26,971 | 58,311 | 0 | 107 | 0 | 627 | 86,016 | 0 | 11 | 11 |
| 2006 | 19,371 | 64,942 | 0 | 279 | 0 | 1,000 | 85,592 | 1 | 111 | 112 |
| 2007 | 19,514 | 44,575 | 0 | 135 | 0 | 597 | 64,821 | 2 | 500 | 502 |
| 2008 | 16,739 | 35,691 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 341 | 52,821 | 0 | 200 | 200 |
| 2009 | 15,760 | 8,033 | 285 | 70 | 0 | 964 | 25,112 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2010 | 12,921 | 3,750 | 0 | 1,062 | 0 | 944 | 18,677 | 0 | 12 | 12 |
| 2011 | 12,289 | 76,303 | 0 | 232 | 0 | 463 | 89,287 | 0 | 63 | 63 |
| 2012 | 21,440 | 74,789 | 0 | 100 | 39 | 131 | 96,499 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| 2013 | 14,170 [c] | 66,203 | 0 | 109 [c] | 1 | 266 | 80,749 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| 2014 | 16,694 [c] | 104,692 | 0 | 174 [c] | 0 | 1,855 | 123,415 | 0 | 133 | 133 |
| 2015 | 17,933 [c] | 129,700 | 0 | 145 [c] | 8 | [f] | 147,786 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2010-2014 Average | 15,503 | 65,147 | 0 | 335 | 8 | 732 | 81,725 | 0 | 46 | 46 |
| 2005-2014 Average | 17,587 | 53,729 | 29 | 232 | 4 | 719 | 72,299 | 0 | 105 | 105 |

-continued-

Appendix A16.–Page 6 of 6.

| | Yukon River Drainage (Alaska/Canada) Totals | | | | | | | Total Alaska Yukon Area | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Subsistence [a,g] | Commercial | Commercial Related [d] | Personal Use | Alaska Test Fish [b] | Sport Fish | Total | Coastal District | Alaska Total | Yukon Area Total |
| 1995 | 28,734 | 45,939 | 1,074 | 417 | 193 | 1,278 | 77,635 | 152 | 77,126 | 77,278 |
| 1996 | 30,353 | 52,643 | 3,339 | 198 | 1,728 | 1,588 | 89,849 | 92 | 89,808 | 89,900 |
| 1997 | 24,243 | 35,322 | 0 | 350 | 498 | 1,470 | 61,883 | 0 | 61,583 | 61,583 |
| 1998 | 17,986 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 758 | 18,754 | 349 | 18,540 | 18,889 |
| 1999 | 20,917 | 1,601 | 0 | 147 | 236 | 609 | 23,510 | 74 | 23,410 | 23,484 |
| 2000 | 14,754 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 554 | 15,308 | 222 | 15,271 | 15,493 |
| 2001 | 21,620 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 1,202 | 22,856 | 548 | 22,856 | 23,404 |
| 2002 | 15,690 | 17 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 1,101 | 16,828 | 248 | 16,353 | 16,601 |
| 2003 | 24,103 | 25,243 | 0 | 549 | 0 | 1,484 | 51,379 | 292 | 50,849 | 51,141 |
| 2004 | 20,907 | 20,236 | 0 | 233 | 0 | 1,624 | 43,000 | 63 | 42,820 | 42,883 |
| 2005 | 26,982 | 58,311 | 0 | 107 | 0 | 627 | 86,027 | 279 | 86,016 | 86,295 |
| 2006 | 19,482 | 64,942 | 0 | 279 | 0 | 1,001 | 85,704 | 335 | 85,592 | 85,927 |
| 2007 | 20,014 | 44,575 | 0 | 135 | 0 | 599 | 65,323 | 110 | 64,821 | 64,931 |
| 2008 | 16,939 | 35,691 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 341 | 53,021 | 116 | 52,821 | 52,937 |
| 2009 | 15,760 | 8,033 | 285 | 70 | 0 | 964 | 25,112 | 246 | 25,112 | 25,358 |
| 2010 | 12,933 | 3,750 | 0 | 1,062 | 0 | 944 | 18,689 | 124 | 18,677 | 18,801 |
| 2011 | 12,352 | 76,303 | 0 | 232 | 0 | 463 | 89,350 | 55 | 89,287 | 89,342 |
| 2012 | 21,450 | 74,789 | 0 | 100 | 39 | 131 | 96,509 | 93 | 96,499 | 96,592 |
| 2013 | 14,180 [c] | 66,203 | 0 | 109 [c] | 1 | 266 | 80,759 | 287 [c] | 80,749 | 81,036 |
| 2014 | 16,827 [c] | 104,692 | 0 | 174 [c] | 0 | 1,855 | 123,548 | 204 [c] | 123,415 | 123,619 |
| 2015 | 17,933 [c] | 129,700 | 0 | 145 [c] | 8 | [f] | 147,786 | 174 [c] | 147,786 | 147,960 |
| 2010-2014 Average | 15,548 | 65,147 | 0 | 335 | 8 | 732 | 81,771 | 153 | 81,725 | 81,878 |
| 2005-2014 Average | 17,692 | 53,729 | 29 | 232 | 4 | 719 | 72,404 | 185 | 72,299 | 72,484 |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred. Blank cells indicate insufficient information to generate average.

[a] Does not include coastal subsistence harvest in Hooper Bay and Scammon Bay.

[b] The number of fish sold by ADF&G test fisheries.

[c] Data are preliminary.

[d] Estimated number of females harvested to produce roe sold.

[e] Includes Domestic, commercial, test, Sport, and Aboriginal harvest from the Mainstem Yukon River.

[f] Data are unavailable at this time.

[g] Includes Alaska Yukon River subsistence harvest and Canadian Aboriginal harvest.

Appendix A17.–Yukon Area pink salmon total utilization in numbers of fish, by district and area, 1995–2015.

| | Coastal District | | | District 1 | | | District 2 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Subsistence | Commercial | Total | Subsistence | Commercial | Total | Subsistence | Commercial | Total |
| 1995 | 385 | 0 | 385 | 132 | 0 | 132 | 15 | 0 | 15 |
| 1996 | 3,517 | 0 | 3,517 | 443 | 0 | 443 | 933 | 0 | 933 |
| 1997 | 265 | 0 | 265 | 69 | 0 | 69 | 115 | 0 | 115 |
| 1998 | 3,732 | 0 | 3,732 | 1,590 | 0 | 1,590 | 1,550 | 0 | 1,550 |
| 1999 | 626 | 0 | 626 | 32 | 0 | 32 | 21 | 0 | 21 |
| 2000 | 998 | 0 | 998 | 301 | 0 | 301 | 235 | 0 | 235 |
| 2001 | 394 | – | 394 | 9 | – | 9 | 0 | – | 0 |
| 2002 | 5,892 | 0 | 5,892 | 1,028 | 0 | 1,028 | 1,282 | 0 | 1,282 |
| 2003 | 1,470 | 0 | 1,470 | 207 | 0 | 207 | 117 | 0 | 117 |
| 2004 | 7,926 | 0 | 7,926 | 615 | 0 | 615 | 1,138 | 0 | 1,138 |
| 2005 | 2,505 | 0 | 2,505 | 390 | 0 | 390 | 230 | 0 | 230 |
| 2006 | 2,814 | 0 | 2,814 | 1,114 | 0 | 1,114 | 900 | 0 | 900 |
| 2007 | 1,548 | 0 | 1,548 | 382 | 0 | 382 | 185 | 0 | 185 |
| 2008 | 3,779 | 0 | 3,779 | 3,053 | 13,391 | 16,444 | 942 | 709 | 1,651 |
| 2009 | 2,143 | 0 | 2,143 | 132 | 0 | 132 | 14 | 0 | 14 |
| 2010 | 2,464 | 0 | 2,464 | 787 | 0 | 787 | 946 | 0 | 946 |
| 2011 | 2,098 | 0 | 2,098 | 53 | 0 | 53 | 91 | 0 | 91 |
| 2012 | 2,444 | 0 | 2,444 | 1,619 | 0 | 1,619 | 880 | 0 | 880 |
| 2013 | 809 [a] | 0 | 809 | 115 [a] | 0 | 115 | 140 [a] | 0 | 140 |
| 2014 | 2,635 [a] | 0 | 2,635 | 3,292 [a] | 49,317 | 52,609 | 920 [a] | 5,434 | 6,354 |
| 2015 | 1,865 [a] | 0 | 1,865 | 388 [a] | 7,326 | 7,714 | 363 [a] | 52 | 415 |
| 2010-2014 Average | 2,090 | 0 | 2,090 | 1,173 | 9,863 | 11,037 | 595 | 1,087 | 1,682 |
| 2005-2014 Average | 2,324 | 0 | 2,324 | 1,094 | 6,271 | 7,365 | 525 | 614 | 1,139 |

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| | District 3 | | | | Lower Yukon Area Subtotals | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Subsistence | Commercial | Commercial Related [b] | Total | Subsistence | Commercial | Commercial Related [b] | Total |
| 1995 | 0 | – | 0 | 0 | 147 | 0 | 0 | 147 |
| 1996 | 180 | 0 | 100 | 280 | 1,556 | 0 | 100 | 1,656 |
| 1997 | 0 | – | 0 | 0 | 184 | 0 | 0 | 184 |
| 1998 | 1,617 | 0 | 0 | 1,617 | 4,757 | 0 | 0 | 4,757 |
| 1999 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 53 |
| 2000 | 28 | – | 0 | 28 | 564 | 0 | 0 | 564 |
| 2001 | 0 | – | – | 0 | 9 | – | – | 9 |
| 2002 | 0 | – | 0 | 0 | 8,202 | 0 | 0 | 8,202 |
| 2003 | 130 | – | 0 | 130 | 1,924 | 0 | 0 | 1,924 |
| 2004 | 6 | – | 0 | 6 | 9,685 | 0 | 0 | 9,685 |
| 2005 | 0 | – | 0 | 0 | 3,125 | 0 | 0 | 3,125 |
| 2006 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 4,853 | 0 | 0 | 4,853 |
| 2007 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2,118 | 0 | 0 | 2,118 |
| 2008 | 456 | – | 0 | 456 | 8,230 | 14,100 | 0 | 22,330 |
| 2009 | 9 | – | 0 | 9 | 2,298 | 0 | 0 | 2,298 |
| 2010 | 2 | – | 0 | 2 | 4,199 | 0 | 0 | 4,199 |
| 2011 | 9 | – | 0 | 9 | 2,251 | 0 | 0 | 2,251 |
| 2012 | 100 | – | 0 | 100 | 5,043 | 0 | 0 | 5,043 |
| 2013 | 12 [a] | – | 0 | 12 | 1,076 [a] | 0 | 0 | 1,076 |
| 2014 | 11 [a] | – | 0 | 11 | 6,858 [a] | 54,751 | 0 | 61,609 |
| 2015 | 0 [a] | – | 0 | 0 | 2,616 [a] | 7,378 | 0 | 9,994 |
| 2010-2014 Average | 27 | | 0 | 27 | 3,885 | 10,950 | 0 | 14,836 |
| 2005-2014 Average | 63 | 0 | 0 | 63 | 4,005 | 6,885 | 0 | 10,890 |

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Appendix A17.–Page 3 of 5.

| Year | District 4 Subsistence | Commercial | Commercial Related [b] | Total | District 5 Subsistence | Commercial | Commercial Related [b] | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1996 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1997 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1998 | 700 | – | 0 | 700 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1999 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2000 | 31 | – | – | 31 | 0 | – | – | 0 |
| 2001 | 0 | – | – | 0 | 0 | – | – | 0 |
| 2002 | 221 | – | – | 221 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2003 | 243 | 0 | 0 | 243 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2004 | 12 | – | – | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2005 | 7 | – | – | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2006 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2007 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2008 | 1,023 | 0 | 0 | 1,023 | 276 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2009 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | – | – | 0 |
| 2010 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | – | 0 |
| 2011 | 40 | – | – | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2012 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 104 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2013 | 0 [a] | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 [a] | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2014 | 66 [a] | – | 0 | 66 | 8 [a] | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 2015 | 16 [a] | – | 0 | 16 | 13 [a] | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| 2010-2014 Average | 42 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 2005-2014 Average | 124 | 0 | 0 | 124 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

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| | District 6 | | | | Upper Yukon Area Subtotals | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Subsistence | Commercial | Commercial Related [b] | Total | Subsistence | Commercial | Commercial Related [b] | Total |
| 1995 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1996 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 59 |
| 1997 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 34 |
| 1998 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 700 | 0 | 0 | 700 |
| 1999 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 2000 | 0 | – | – | 0 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| 2001 | 0 | – | – | 0 | 0 | – | 0 | 0 |
| 2002 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 221 | 0 | 0 | 221 |
| 2003 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 243 | 0 | 0 | 243 |
| 2004 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| 2005 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 2006 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 2007 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2008 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,299 | 0 | 0 | 1,299 |
| 2009 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 2010 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2011 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 40 |
| 2012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 107 | 0 | 0 | 107 |
| 2013 | 0 [a] | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 [a] | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2014 | 0 [a] | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74 [a] | 0 | 0 | 74 |
| 2015 | 0 [a] | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 [a] | 0 | 0 | 29 |
| 2010-2014 Average | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 44 |
| 2005-2014 Average | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 153 | 0 | 0 | 153 |

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| | Alaska Yukon Area Totals | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Subsistence | Commercial | Commercial Related [b] | Sport Fish | Total |
| 1995 | 147 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 147 |
| 1996 | 1,615 | 0 | 100 | 30 | 1,745 |
| 1997 | 218 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 218 |
| 1998 | 5,457 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 5,542 |
| 1999 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 |
| 2000 | 595 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 595 |
| 2001 | 9 | – | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 2002 | 8,423 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,423 |
| 2003 | 2,167 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 2,191 |
| 2004 | 9,697 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 9,730 |
| 2005 | 3,132 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,132 |
| 2006 | 4,854 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 4,908 |
| 2007 | 2,118 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,118 |
| 2008 | 9,529 | 14,100 | 0 | 0 | 23,629 |
| 2009 | 2,300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,300 |
| 2010 | 4,199 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,199 |
| 2011 | 2,291 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,291 |
| 2012 | 5,150 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 5,201 |
| 2013 | 1,076 [a] | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,076 |
| 2014 | 6,932 [a] | 54,751 | 0 | 0 | 61,683 |
| 2015 | 2,645 [a] | 7,378 | 0 | [c] | 10,023 |
| 2010-2014 Average | 3,930 | 10,950 | 0 | 10 | 14,890 |
| 2005-2014 Average | 4,158 | 6,885 | 0 | 11 | 11,054 |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred. Blank cells indicate insufficient information to generate average.

[a] Data are preliminary.

[b] Commercial related refers to the estimated number of females and males harvested to produce roe sold.

[c] Data are unavailable at this time.

Appendix A18.–Percent of age composition of combined commercial and subsistence salmon harvest by species, Alaska portion of Yukon River drainage, 1995–2015.

| Species / Run | Year | | Sample Size | Age in years (Percent) 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chinook | 1995 | | 5,559 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 13.7 | 74.7 | 3.6 | 0.2 |
| Salmon | 1996 | | 5,861 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 44.0 | 35.6 | 17.9 | 0.2 |
| | 1997 | | 5,134 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 17.8 | 70.5 | 4.2 | 0.1 |
| | 1998 | | 3,122 | 0.7 | 5.2 | 55.1 | 31.4 | 7.6 | 0.0 |
| | 1999 | | 4,285 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 17.7 | 76.7 | 1.7 | 0.0 |
| | 2000 | | 1,201 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 29.9 | 60.5 | 8.6 | 0.0 |
| | 2001 | [a] | 1,182 | 0.1 | 9.0 | 27.2 | 57.6 | 6.1 | 0.0 |
| | 2002 | | 3,580 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 27.0 | 53.9 | 10.9 | 0.0 |
| | 2003 | | 3,850 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 32.3 | 56.5 | 7.7 | 0.0 |
| | 2004 | | 6,556 | 0.0 | 9.9 | 23.3 | 63.1 | 3.6 | 0.0 |
| | 2005 | | 4,515 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 43.0 | 48.5 | 2.6 | 0.0 |
| | 2006 | | 4,470 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 53.6 | 40.7 | 1.5 | 0.0 |
| | 2007 | | 7,095 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 26.8 | 60.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 |
| | 2008 | | 4,431 | 0.1 | 5.6 | 60.9 | 30.9 | 2.5 | 0.0 |
| | 2009 | | 5,232 | 0.1 | 14.8 | 20.2 | 63.8 | 1.1 | 0.0 |
| | 2010 | | 4,244 | 0.2 | 15.4 | 52.3 | 29.2 | 3.0 | 0.0 |
| | 2011 | | 5,679 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 51.0 | 35.7 | 2.9 | 0.0 |
| | 2012 | | 3,885 | 0.2 | 7.0 | 54.7 | 36.8 | 1.3 | 0.0 |
| | 2013 | | 1,552 | 0.1 | 17.4 | 39.1 | 42.3 | 1.2 | 0.0 |
| | 2014 | | | | | | | | |
| | 2015 | [b] | | | | | | | |
| | 2010–2014 Average | | 3,840 | 0.1 | 12.5 | 49.3 | 36.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 |
| Chum | 1995 | | 4,740 | 0.6 | 51.9 | 45.3 | 2.1 | 0.0 | |
| Salmon/ | 1996 | | 3,863 | 0.4 | 46.2 | 48.8 | 4.5 | 0.1 | |
| Summer | 1997 | | 3,195 | 0.2 | 29.0 | 67.2 | 3.6 | 0.0 | |
| | 1998 | | 1,147 | 0.3 | 62.8 | 34.2 | 2.7 | 0.0 | |
| | 1999 | | 1,627 | 0.2 | 40.7 | 58.2 | 0.9 | 0.0 | |
| | 2000 | | 442 | 0.0 | 44.2 | 53.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | |
| | 2001 | [a] | 586 | 0.0 | 15.4 | 81.9 | 2.7 | 0.0 | |
| | 2002 | | 1,103 | 0.1 | 52.9 | 44.4 | 2.6 | 0.0 | |
| | 2003 | | 1,144 | 0.3 | 55.4 | 39.2 | 5.1 | 0.0 | |
| | 2004 | | 2,742 | 1.3 | 37.2 | 60.4 | 1.0 | 0.1 | |
| | 2005 | | 2,381 | 0.2 | 83.2 | 15.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 | |
| | 2006 | | 2,799 | 0.1 | 18.6 | 81.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | |
| | 2007 | | 4,356 | 0.0 | 34.5 | 50.5 | 14.9 | 0.1 | |
| | 2008 | | 2,292 | 0.1 | 35.0 | 58.6 | 6.1 | 0.2 | |
| | 2009 | | 4,087 | 1.3 | 49.0 | 47.5 | 2.1 | 0.2 | |
| | 2010 | | 4,303 | 5.8 | 69.1 | 24.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | |
| | 2011 | | 3,744 | 0.1 | 51.3 | 47.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | |
| | 2012 | | 2,950 | 0.2 | 74.2 | 21.1 | 4.5 | 0.0 | |
| | 2013 | | 3,869 | 0.1 | 50.4 | 48.2 | 1.2 | 0.1 | |
| | 2014 | | | | | | | | |
| | 2015 | [b] | | | | | | | |
| | 2010–2014 Average | | 3,717 | 1.5 | 61.2 | 35.3 | 1.9 | 0.0 | |

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| Species / Run | Year | | Sample Size | Age in years (Percent) 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chum | 1995 | | 1,731 | 0.8 | 59.2 | 37.4 | 2.6 |
| Salmon/ | 1996 | | 1,391 | 0.3 | 52.3 | 43.9 | 3.5 |
| Fall | 1997 | | 1,245 | 0.3 | 57.2 | 41.6 | 0.9 |
| | 1998 | [c] | 0 | – | – | – | – |
| | 1999 | | 371 | 0.0 | 79.2 | 20.5 | 0.3 |
| | 2000 | [c] | 0 | – | – | – | – |
| | 2001 | [a] | 295 | 0.0 | 54.2 | 45.4 | 0.3 |
| | 2002 | [c] | 0 | – | – | – | – |
| | 2003 | | 1,596 | 0.1 | 79.6 | 19.4 | 0.9 |
| | 2004 | | 1,449 | 19.6 | 54.7 | 25.7 | 0.0 |
| | 2005 | | 4,754 | 0.0 | 97.6 | 2.1 | 0.3 |
| | 2006 | | 2,340 | 1.4 | 43.1 | 55.4 | 0.1 |
| | 2007 | | 3,064 | 0.7 | 75.4 | 22.2 | 1.8 |
| | 2008 | | 1,557 | 0.6 | 45.5 | 51.9 | 2.1 |
| | 2009 | | 1,901 | 2.5 | 71.6 | 23.5 | 2.3 |
| | 2010 | | 1,394 | 14.8 | 68.3 | 16.5 | 0.3 |
| | 2011 | | 3,492 | 1.1 | 72.6 | 26.1 | 0.3 |
| | 2012 | | 2,470 | 0.6 | 79.6 | 17.6 | 2.3 |
| | 2013 | | 2,578 | 0.1 | 71.0 | 28.6 | 0.3 |
| | 2014 | | | | | | |
| | 2015 | [b] | | | | | |
| | 2010–2014 Average | | 2,484 | 4.1 | 72.9 | 22.2 | 0.8 |
| Coho | 1995 | | 664 | 41.7 | 58.0 | 0.3 | |
| Salmon | 1996 | | 944 | 10.4 | 87.2 | 2.4 | |
| | 1997 | | 516 | 6.1 | 92.0 | 2.0 | |
| | 1998 | [c] | 0 | – | – | – | |
| | 1999 | | 40 | 7.5 | 85.0 | 7.5 | |
| | 2000 | [c] | 0 | – | – | – | |
| | 2001 | [a] | 18 | 22.2 | 77.8 | 0.0 | |
| | 2002 | [c] | 0 | – | – | – | |
| | 2003 | | 753 | 25.1 | 69.8 | 5.1 | |
| | 2004 | | 590 | 22.3 | 75.0 | 2.7 | |
| | 2005 | | 1,921 | 8.3 | 84.8 | 6.8 | |
| | 2006 | | 1,231 | 14.7 | 80.7 | 4.6 | |
| | 2007 | | 1,234 | 11.6 | 85.6 | 2.8 | |
| | 2008 | | 978 | 14.4 | 75.3 | 10.3 | |
| | 2009 | | 430 | 9.3 | 81.9 | 8.8 | |
| | 2010 | | 608 | 8.7 | 87.5 | 3.9 | |
| | 2011 | | 995 | 19.7 | 76.0 | 4.3 | |
| | 2012 | | 458 | 25.1 | 68.5 | 6.4 | |
| | 2013 | | 794 | 12.2 | 82.2 | 5.6 | |
| | 2014 | | | | | | |
| | 2015 | [b] | | | | | |
| | 2010–2014 Average | | 714 | 16.4 | 78.6 | 5.0 | |

*Note*: Ages were estimated from samples collected from each gear type, by district and fishery, or from adjacent fisheries with similar gear. Fisheries for which no appropriate samples were available were not included.

[a] No commercial fishing, samples were from subsistence harvests.

[b] 2015 data are not available.

[c] No commercial fishing occurred and subsistence harvests for fall chum and coho salmon were not sampled.

Appendix A19.–Yukon River Chinook salmon historical harvest percentage by stock group for the United States and Canada, 1995–2015.

| Year | Lower | Middle | Upper | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | U.S. | Canada | Total |
| 1995 | 17.9 | 22.4 | 49.2 | 10.5 | 59.7 |
| 1996 | 21.0 | 10.4 | 56.2 | 12.4 | 68.6 |
| 1997 | 26.4 | 16.8 | 48.2 | 8.6 | 56.9 |
| 1998 | 32.7 | 17.4 | 44.2 | 5.6 | 49.8 |
| 1999 | 40.1 | 6.3 | 44.5 | 9.1 | 53.6 |
| 2000 | 33.9 | 12.3 | 44.1 | 9.7 | 53.8 |
| 2001 | 31.6 | 16.0 | 36.5 | 15.9 | 52.4 |
| 2002 | 19.4 | 29.2 | 39.3 | 12.1 | 51.4 |
| 2003 | 6.8 | 28.9 | 55.4 | 8.9 | 64.3 |
| 2004 | 15.3 | 28.8 | 46.8 | 9.1 | 55.9 |
| 2005 | 20.7 | 21.4 | 46.4 | 11.5 | 57.9 |
| 2006 | 17.6 | 27.6 | 46.1 | 8.7 | 54.9 |
| 2007 | 13.0 | 30.6 | 51.1 | 5.4 | 56.4 |
| 2008 | 17.0 | 28.0 | 48.4 | 6.6 | 55.0 |
| 2009 | 11.1 | 31.4 | 45.3 | 12.2 | 57.5 |
| 2010 | 17.8 | 32.7 | 44.8 | 4.7 | 49.5 |
| 2011 | 13.9 | 29.8 | 45.6 | 10.7 | 56.3 |
| 2012 | 13.3 | 34.8 | 44.8 | 7.1 | 51.9 |
| 2013 | 13.4 | 21.0 | 49.5 | 16.1 | 65.6 |
| 2014 | 25.4 | 27.8 | 43.1 | 3.7 | 46.8 |
| 2015 [a] | | | | | |
| 1995–2013 Average | 20.2 | 23.5 | 46.7 | 9.7 | 56.4 |
| 2002–2013 Average | 15.3 | 28.6 | 46.9 | 9.2 | 56.1 |
| 2009–2013 Average | 13.9 | 29.9 | 46.0 | 10.2 | 56.1 |

[a] Data not available.

Appendix A20.–Salmon fishery projects conducted in the Alaska portion of the Yukon River drainage in 2015.

| Project name | Location, River Mile (RM) | Primary Objective(s) | Duration | Agency | Responsibility |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commercial catch and effort assessment | Alaska portion of the Yukon River drainage | 1) Document and estimate the catch and associated effort of the Alaska Yukon River and; 2) Commercial salmon fishery via receipts (fish tickets) of commercial sales of salmon. | June-Oct. | ADF&G | All aspects |
| Commercial catch sampling and monitoring | Alaska portion of the Yukon River drainage | 1) Determine age, sex and size of Chinook, chum and coho salmon harvested in Alaska Yukon River commercial fisheries and; 2) Monitor Alaska commercial fishery openings and closures. | June-Oct. | ADF&G, ADPS | All aspects Enforcement |
| Subsistence and personal use catch and effort assessment | Alaska portion of the Yukon River drainage | Document and estimate the catch and associated effort of the Alaska Yukon River subsistence salmon fishery via interviews, catch calendars, mail-out questionnaires, telephone interviews, and subsistence fishing permits, and of the personal use fishery based on fishery permits. | Ongoing | ADF&G, YRDFA | All aspects Assistants in Communities |
| Sport catch, harvest and effort assessment | Alaska portion of the Yukon River drainage | Document and estimate the catch, harvest, and associated effort of the Alaska Yukon River sport fishery via postseason mail-out questionnaires. | Postseason | ADF&G | All aspects |
| Biological sampling of Yukon river salmon | Yukon, RM 17-1,002 | Collect genetics samples and age, sex, and length information from subsistence caught Chinook salmon. | June - Aug | Spearfish Research | All aspects |
| Yukon river Chinook microsatellite baseline | Yukon River drainage | Survey standardized microsatellites and Yukon River Chinook salmon both U.S. and Canada populations. | Ongoing | ADF&G, USFWS, DFO | TI Funding R&E Funding |
| Yukon river salmon stock identification | Yukon River drainage | Estimate Chinook salmon stock composition of the various Yukon River drainage harvests through genetic stock identification, age compositions, and geographical distribution of catches and escapements. | Ongoing | ADF&G | All aspects TI Funding |
| Yukon Delta smolt | Yukon Delta (mouths and delta platform) | 1) Describe catch rates and distribution of juvenile Chinook; update juvenile life-history information on size and timing of marine entry. 2) Describe fish communities in Yukon Delta tributary, tidal channel, and delta front/prodelta habitats and investigate prey consumption by potential juvenile salmon competitors and predators. 3) Describe temporal and spatial patterns in juvenile Chinook nutritional status. | May-August | ADF&G NOAA-AFSC | All aspects |

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| Project Name | Location, River Mile (RM) | Primary Objective(s) | Duration | Agency | Responsibility |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Local and Traditional Knowledge (LTK) of Freshwater Aspects of Chinook Salmon Life Cycle, Yukon River | St. Marys, Anvik, Huslia, Allakaket, and Fort Yukon | 1) Identify and map the specific fresh-water habitat areas where local residents have personal experience through fishing or other activities;2) Conduct in-depth ethnographic interviews to document LTK of these areas regarding such factors as spawning density and behavior, water quality, migratory access; 3) Compare ethnographic data to results of area enumeration projects for potential correlation; 4) Consult the Anadromous Waters Catalog regarding identified areas and compare with results of key respondent interviews/maps. | December 2013 – June 2016 | ADF&G | All aspects |
| Patterns and Trends in Subsistence Salmon Fishing on the Yukon River | Alakanuk, Marshall, Nulato, Galena, Beaver, and Eagle. | 1) Compare community and household harvest databases; conduct quality and control assessment; 2) Analyze the databases to identify harvest patterns and trends that influence harvest activities for three salmon species (Chinook, summer chum and fall chum salmon) in six communities. | December 2013 – January 2017 | ADF&G, APU | All aspects. APU statistical analysis macro-level patterns |
| Yukon River Commercial Harvest Chum Salmon Mixed-Stock Analysis | Yukon River Delta | Genetic stock identification of fall chum salmon in commerical harvests. | July – Aug. | ADF&G | All aspects Funded by R&E |
| Yukon River Chum Salmon Mixed-Stock Analysis | Pilot Station, RM 123 | Estimate the stock compositions of chum salmon using samples collected from Pilot Station sonar test fisheries. | May – Aug. | USFWS | All aspects TI Funding summer, OSM Funding -fall |
| YRDFA Weekly Teleconferences | Yukon River drainage | Acts as a forum for fishermen along the Yukon River to interact with state and federal managers for the collection and dissemination of fisheries information. | May – Sept. | YRDFA | All aspects R&M Funding |
| Lower Yukon River Set Gillnet Test Fishing | South, Middle, and North mouths of the Yukon River Delta, RM 20 | 1) Index Chinook salmon run timing and abundance using set gillnets and; 2) Sample captured salmon for age, sex, size composition information. | June – Sept. | ADF&G, YDFDA | All aspects |
| Lower Yukon River Drift Test Fishing | South, Middle, and North mouths of the Yukon River Delta, RM 20 | 1 Index Chinook, summer and fall chum, and coho salmon run timing and abundance using drift gillnets and; 2) Sample captured salmon for age, sex, size composition information. | June – Aug. | ADF&G, YDFDA | All aspects |
| Mountain Village Drift Gillnet Test Fishing | Mainstem Yukon River, RM 87 | 1) Index fall chum and coho salmon run timing and relative abundance using drift gillnets and; 2) Sample captured salmon for age, sex, size composition information. | July – Sept. | Sandone Consulting LLC, ATC, ADF&G | All aspects R&E funding |
| East Fork Weir, Andreafsky River | RM 20 East Fork, Yukon RM 124 | Estimate daily escapement, with age, sex and size composition, of Chinook and summer chum salmon into the East Fork of the Andreafsky River. | June – Aug. | USFWS | All aspects OSM Funding |

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Appendix A20.–Page 3 of 5.

| Project Name | Location, River Mile (RM) | Primary Objective(s) | Duration | Agency | Responsibility |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anvik River Sonar | RM 40 Anvik River, Yukon RM 358 | 1) Estimate daily escapement of summer chum salmon to the Anvik River and; 2) Estimate age, sex, and size composition of the summer chum salmon escapement. | June – July | ADF&G | All aspects OSM Funding |
| Inseason Monitoring of Subsistence Salmon Harvests | Marshall, Yukon RM 161 | Collected inseason data by conducting door-to-door salmon harvest surveys during the fishing season with reference to: 1) local research assistant capacity with staff oversight; 2) financial costs; 3) community response; provide regular updates to managers; and 4) currently producing report outlining results. | May – Jan. | ADF&G | All aspects |
| Yukon River Sonar | Pilot Station, RM 123 | Estimate Chinook and summer and fall chum salmon passage in the mainstem Yukon River. Apportionment of species including coho salmon and other finfish. | May – Sept. | ADF&G | All aspects |
| Gisasa River Weir | RM 3 Gisasa River, Koyukuk River drainage, RM 567 | 1) Estimate daily escapement of Chinook and summer chum salmon into the Gisasa River and; 2) Estimate age, sex, and size composition of the Chinook and summer chum salmon escapements. | June – Aug. | USFWS | All aspects OSM Funding |
| Henshaw Creek Weir | RM 1 Henshaw Creek, Koyukuk River drainage, RM 976 | 1) Estimate daily escapement of Chinook and summer chum salmon into Henshaw Creek and; 2) Estimate age, sex, and size composition of the Chinook and summer chum salmon escapements. | June – Aug. | TCC, USFWS-OSM | All aspects oversight & funding report write-up |
| Chandalar River Sonar | RM 14 Chandalar River, Yukon RM 996 | 1) Estimate fall chum salmon passage using DIDSON sonar in the Chandalar River. | Aug. – Sept. | USFWS | All aspects TI Funding |
| Yukon River Sonar | Eagle, RM 1,213 | 1) Estimate daily passage of Chinook and chum salmon in the mainstem Yukon River using both split-beam and DIDSON and; 2) Estimate age, sex, and size composition of salmon captured in the test nets. | July – Oct. | ADF&G, DFO | All aspects, technical support, TI Funding, R&E Funding |
| Subdistrict 5-B Subsistence Harvest Chum Salmon Genetics | Tanana to Rapids, RM 695 – 731 | Genetic stock identification of fall chum salmon in the subsistence harvests. | Aug. – Sept. | Spearfish Research (SR), ADF&G | Collections (SR), Genetic Analysis (ADF&G), R&E Funding |
| Rapids Test Fish Wheel | Mainstem Yukon River, RM 730 | 1) Index run timing of Chinook and fall chum salmon runs as well as non-salmon species using video monitoring techniques and; 2) Characterize the sex, weight, and girth composition of Chinook salmon. | June – Sept. | Zuray USFWS | All aspects R&E funding |
| Tanana River Sonar | Mainstem Tanana River, RM 765 | 1) Estimate daily passage of Chinook, chum and coho salmon in the mainstem Tanana River using both split-beam and DIDSON and; 2) Estimate age, sex, and size composition of salmon captured in the test nets and fish wheel. Feasibility year. | Jul. – Sept. | ADF&G | All aspects |

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| Project Name | Location, River Mile (RM) | Primary Objective(s) | Duration | Agency | Responsibility |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nenana River Escapement Surveys | Nenana River drainage, RM 860 | Aerial surveys for numbers and distribution of coho and chum salmon in 10 tributaries of the Nenana River below Healy Creek. | Sept. – Oct. | ADF&G | All aspects |
| Delta River Ground Surveys | Tanana River drainage RM 1,031 | 1) Estimate fall chum salmon spawning escapement in Delta River and; 2) Sample fall chum salmon carcasses for age, sex, and size composition information. | Oct. – Dec. | ADF&G | All aspects |
| Chena River Tower | RM 45 Chena River, Tanana River drainage, RM 921 | Estimate daily escapement of Chinook and summer chum salmon into the Chena River. | July – Aug. | ADF&G | All aspects AYKSSF Funding |
| Salcha River Tower | RM 4 Salcha River, Tanana River drainage, RM 967 | Estimate daily escapement of Chinook and summer chum salmon into the Salcha River. | July – Aug. | BSFA | All aspects R&M Funding |
| Upper Tanana Escapement Surveys | Tanana River drainage, RM 991-1,053 | Aerial and boat surveys for numbers and distribution of chum and coho salmon in the side sloughs and tributaries of the Tanana River drainage. | Nov. | ADF&G | All aspects |
| Goodpaster River Tower | RM 45 Goodpaster River, Tanana River drainage, RM 1,049 | Estimate daily escapement of Chinook and summer chum salmon into the Goodpaster River. | July – Aug. | BSFA | All aspects Pogo Mine funding |
| Upper Yukon River Chum Salmon Genetic Stock Identification | Yukon River drainage | Establish the feasibility of using DNA markers for genetic stock identification of chum salmon in the Yukon River. | June – Oct. | USFWS | All aspects |
| Yukon River Inseason Salmon Harvest Interviews | Alakanuk, Marshall, Russian Mission, Holy Cross, Kaltag, Huslia, Galena, Nenana, Ft. Yukon and Eagle | Collect qualitative inseason subsistence salmon harvest information through weekly interviews. | June – Sept. | YRDFA, USFWS | All aspects OSM funding |
| Migratory Timing and Harvest Information of Chinook Salmon Stocks | Yukon River drainage | Enlarge existing allozyme and develop a DNA database to characterize the genetic diversity of Chinook salmon in the Yukon River within the U.S. and Canada. U.S. collections include microsatellites and allozyme. Canadian collections include microsatellites. | June – Aug. | USFWS-OSM, ADF&G, DFO | All aspects |
| In-river coded-wire-tag (CWT) recovery (Whitehorse Hatchery tags) | Yukon River drainage | Collection of Chinook salmon heads from all operating project that are marked with no adipose fin and send to lab to extract data tag. (Appendix A17) | May-Sept | ADF&G | Decoding |

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Acronyms:

| | |
|---|---|
| ADF&G | = Alaska Department of Fish and Game |
| ADPS | = Alaska Department of Public Safety |
| AFSC | = Alaska Fisheries Science Center |
| APU | = Alaska Pacific University |
| ATC | = Asacarsarmiut Tribal Council |
| AVCP | = Association of Village Council Presidents, Inc. |
| AYKSSF | = Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Sustainable Salmon Fund |
| BSFA | = Bering Sea Fishermen's Association |
| DFO | = Department of Fisheries and Oceans (Canada) |
| DNA | = Deoxyribonucleic acid |
| NOAA | = National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association |
| OSM | = Office of Subsistence Management |
| R&E | = Yukon River Panel Restoration and Enhancement Program |
| R&M | = Research and Management Fund |
| TCC | = Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc. |
| USFWS | = United States Fish and Wildlife Service |
| USFWS-OSM | = United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Subsistence Management |
| YDFDA | = Yukon Delta Fisheries Development Association |
| YRDFA | = Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association |

Appendix A21.–List of harvest/escapement monitoring and incubation/rearing projects involving salmon in the Canadian portion of the Yukon River drainage in 2015.

| Project Name | Location, River Mile (RM) | Primary Objective(s) | Duration | Agency | Responsibility |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aboriginal Catch Monitoring | Yukon communities | 1) To determine weekly catches and effort in the aboriginal fishery, and; 2) To implement components of the UFA and AFS. | July – Oct. | YFN's DFO | Joint Project |
| Recreational Catch Monitoring | Yukon River mainstem and tributaries | 1) To determine the recreational harvest by species including the date, sex, whether released or retained, and fishing location, and; 2) Salmon caught are reported through the YSCCC program. | July – Oct. | DFO | All aspects |
| Commercial Catch Monitoring | Yukon River mainstem | 1) To determine weekly catches and effort in the Canadian commercial fishery (Chinook and chum) and; 2) to collect other information as required. | July – Oct. | DFO | All aspects |
| Escapement Surveys and Biological Sampling | Throughout upper Yukon River drainage | 1) To conduct surveys of spawning fish by foot, boat, air etc.; 2) To collect ASL and genetic tissue samples from spawning population, and; 3) To count and recover tags in terminal areas. | July – Oct. | R&E Projects DFO YFNs AFS | All aspects |
| Porcupine River Chum Salmon Radio Tagging and Telemetry | Porcupine River and tributaries (Including Fishing Branch) upstream of Old Crow. | 1) To estimate the percent of Porcupine River chum salmon spawning upstream of the Fishing Branch weir site, to allow comparison of Old Crow hydroacoustic estimates to historic weir counts; and 2) To identify chum spawning locations in the Porcupine River upstream of Old Crow. | Aug. – Oct. | VGFN & EDI | Joint Project |
| Porcupine River Sonar - Chinook | Old Crow | 1) Installation and operation of two ARIS sonars to 1) estimate Chinook salmon daily passage, and 2) conduct biological sampling for species apportionment, age, sex and length. | Aug. – Oct. | EDI & VGFN | All aspects |
| Porcupine River Sonar - Chum | Old Crow | 1) Operation of two ARIS sonars to 1) estimate chum salmon daily passage, and 2) conduct biological sampling for species apportionment, age, sex and length. | Aug. – Oct. | DFO | All aspects |
| Whitehorse Rapids Fishway | Whitehorse | 1) To enumerate wild and hatchery reared Chinook salmon returns to the Whitehorse Fishway area and; 2) obtain age, size, sex and tag data. | July – Aug. | YF&GA | All aspects |
| Blind Creek Weir | Pelly River | 1) To enumerate Chinook salmon escapement, recover tags and; 2) collect ASL data and DNA samples. | July – Aug. | JW&A | All aspects |
| Big Salmon Sonar | Big Salmon River | 1) Installation and operation of a DIDSON sonar program for enumeration of Chinook salmon providing daily passage, and; 2) obtain carcass survey, ASL, and genetic samples. | July – Aug. | Metla Env. Inc. & JW&A | All aspects |

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| Project Name | Location, River Mile (RM) | Primary Objective(s) | Duration | Agency | Responsibility |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Teslin River Sonar | Teslin River | Installation and operation of a DIDSON sonar program for Chinook salmon enumeration. | July – Oct. | Metla Env. Inc. | All aspects |
| Whitehorse Rapids Fish Hatchery and Coded-Wire Tagging Project | Whitehorse | 1) To rear and release ~150K Chinook salmon fry produced from Whitehorse Rapids Fishway broodstock, and; 2) To mark fry with a CWT, adipose clip, and release upstream of the Whitehorse hydroelectric facility. | Ongoing | GY and YEC, YF&GA | All aspects Coded-wire tagging |
| McIntyre Incubation Facility and Coded-Wired Tagging Project | Whitehorse | 1) To incubate up to 120K Chinook salmon eggs from brood stock collected in Yukon River spawning tributaries, and/or the Whitehorse Rapids Fishway, and; 2) To rear, mark with CWT, adipose clip, and release fry to natal streams and/or restoration sites. | Ongoing | YC, YEC, TKC, DFO | Field work, project monitoring, technical support |
| Fox Creek Restoration Program | Whitehorse Area | Rear, tag and release Whitehorse Rapids Chinook salmon fry in Fox Creek. | Ongoing | TKC | All aspects |
| Big Salmon River Juvenile Chinook Assessment | Big Salmon River | 1) Operation of Rotary Screw Trap, Gee minnow traps and seine nets to capture juvenile Chinook salmon and use CPUE and mark-recapture to initiate development of an abundance index 2) sample juvenile chinook salmon to monitor change in size through the season. | May – Aug. | DFO & Metla Env. Inc. | All aspects |



Acronyms:

ASL = Age Sex Length- term that refers to the collection of biological information
AFS = Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy
BM&A = B. Mercer and Associates
CWT = Coded Wire Tag
DFO = Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada
DNA = Deoxyribonucleic acid
EDI = Environmental Dynamics Incorporated
GY = Government of Yukon-Environment Yukon
JW&A = Jane Wilson & Associates
NRI = Northern Research Institute
R&E = Yukon Panel Restoration and Enhancement Program
TKC = Ta'an Kwa'chin Council
VGG = Vuntut Gwitchin Government
YC = Yukon College
YEC = Yukon Energy Corporation
YFN's = Yukon First Nation's
YF&GA = Yukon Fish and Game Association

Appendix A22.–Selected environmental and salmon catch information, Yukon River drainage, 1995–2015.

| Year | Average Nome April Air Temp (°F) | | Tanana River Nenana Ice Breakup | | Ice out Yukon Delta Area | | First Chinook Caught Yukon Delta Area [a] | First Summer Chum Caught Yukon Delta Area [a] | First District 1 Commercial Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 26 | | 4/26 | | 5/18 | | 5/24 | 5/26 | 6/12 |
| 1996 | 21 | | 5/5 | | 5/19 | | 5/24 | 5/24 | 6/10 |
| 1997 | 27 | [b] | 4/30 | | 5/15 | | 5/22 | 5/25 | 6/11 |
| 1998 | 26 | | 4/20 | | 5/22 | | 5/28 | 5/25 | 6/15 |
| 1999 | 17 | | 4/29 | [c] | 5/29 | | 6/6 | 6/13 | 6/22 |
| 2000 | 21 | | 5/1 | | 5/29 | | 6/3 | 6/5 | 6/24 |
| 2001 | 22 | | 5/8 | | 6/5 | | 6/7 | 6/9 | N/A |
| 2002 | 20 | | 5/7 | | 5/24 | | 5/31 | 5/30 | 6/20 |
| 2003 | 26 | | 4/29 | | 5/17 | | 5/22 | 5/30 | 6/16 |
| 2004 | 29 | | 4/24 | | 5/8 | | 5/18 | 5/27 | 6/17 |
| 2005 | 15 | | 4/28 | | 5/17 | | 5/25 | 6/1 | 6/24 |
| 2006 | 12 | [d] | 5/2 | | 5/29 | | 6/6 | 6/7 | 6/19 |
| 2007 | 27 | [d] | 4/27 | | 5/18 | | 6/3 | 6/12 | 6/18 |
| 2008 | 15 | [d] | 5/5 | | 5/24 | | 6/3 | 6/16 | 7/2 |
| 2009 | 17 | [d] | 5/1 | | 5/26 | | 6/5 | 6/10 | 6/20 |
| 2010 | 20 | [d] | 4/29 | | 5/22 | [e] | 6/9 | 6/10 | 6/28 |
| 2011 | 18 | [f] | 5/4 | | 5/22 | | 5/31 | 6/4 | 6/24 |
| 2012 | 20 | [f] | 4/23 | | 5/25 | | 6/8 | 6/9 | 6/29 |
| 2013 | 21 | [f] | 5/20 | | 6/3 | | 6/10 | 6/10 | 6/18 |
| 2014 | 28 | | 4/25 | | 5/9 | | 5/19 | 5/15 | 6/9 |
| 2015 | 21 | [g] | 4/24 | | 5/19 | | 5/27 | 5/24 | 6/11 |
| 1995–2014 Average | 21 | | 4/30 | | 5/22 | | 5/30 | 6/3 | 6/19 |

[a] Subsistence or test fishery.

[b] Average April air temperature was 9 degrees Fahrenheit above normal.

[c] The Nenana Ice Classic tripod moved on 4/29, but the ice did not move out for several more days.

[d] Source: http://climate.gi.alaska.edu/AKCityClimo/AK_Climate_Sum.html

[e] Though breakup on the Lower River occurred May 22, shore-fast sea ice persisted until later than usual in the season.

[f] Source: http://akclimate.org/AKCityClimo/2011/Apr/Apr_2011.html

[g] Source: http://www.aoos.org/2015-yukon-chinook-forecasting/

Appendix A23.–List of emergency orders and their descriptions for Districts 1–6 in the Chinook and summer chum salmon fishery, Yukon Area, 2015.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-01-15 Effective Date: May 20, 2015

Effective 8:00 p.m. Wednesday, May 20, gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size in the Coastal District of the Yukon Area.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-02-15 Effective Date: May 20, 2015

Effective 8:00 p.m. Wednesday, May, 20, gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size in Districts 1 and 2 in order to conserve Chinook salmon.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-03-15 Effective Date: May 30, 2015

Gillnets with a mesh size of 4-inches or less may not be longer than 60 feet in length when fishing for non-salmon species during subsistence salmon closures in Districts 1–6.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-04-15 Effective Date: May 30, 2015

Subsistence salmon fishing closes in the Northern portion of the Coastal District from 62 degrees North latitude to Point Romanof and including all marine waters, District 1 (including the Black River), and District 2 effective 12:00 p.m. noon Saturday, May 30, in order to conserve Chinook salmon.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-05-15 Effective Date: May 30, 2015

Effective 12:00 p.m. noon Saturday, May 30, gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size in District 3 in order to conserve Chinook salmon.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-06-15 Effective Date: June 3, 2015

Effective 8:00 p.m. Wednesday, June 3, in the lower portion of Subdistrict 4-A, and at 8:00 p.m. Saturday, June 6, in the upper portion of Subdistrict 4-A, gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size in order to conserve Chinook salmon.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-07-15 Effective Date: June 3, 2015

Effective 8:00 p.m. Wednesday, June 3, fish wheels used for subsistence salmon fishing must be equipped for the live release of Chinook salmon effective at 8:00 p.m. Wednesday, June 3, in the lower portion of Subdistrict 4-A and at 8:00 p.m. Saturday, June 6, in the upper portion of Subdistrict 4-A. Fish wheels must be manned at all times of operation, or be equipped with a live box that must be checked at least once every six hours. All Chinook salmon caught in fish wheels must be released alive.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-08-15 Effective Date: June 4, 2015

Subsistence salmon fishing closes in District 3 effective at 8:00 p.m. Thursday, June 4, in order to conserve Chinook salmon.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-09-15 Effective Date: June 5, 2015

Effective 8:00 p.m. Friday, June 5, subsistence salmon fishing closes in the lower portion of Subdistrict 4-A. Additionally, subsistence salmon fishing closes in the upper portion of Subdistrict 4-A effective 6:00 p.m. Monday, June 8.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-10-15 Effective Date: June 7, 2015

Effective 6:00 p.m. Sunday, June 7, gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size in Subdistricts 4-B and 4-C in order to conserve Chinook salmon.

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EO Number: 3-S-SY-11-15 Effective Date: June 7, 2015

Effective 8:00 p.m. Wednesday, June 3, fish wheels used for subsistence salmon fishing in Subdistricts 4-B and 4-C must be equipped for the live release of Chinook salmon. Fish wheels must be manned at all times of operation, or be equipped with a live box that must be checked at least once every six hours. All Chinook salmon caught in fish wheels must be released alive.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-12-15 Effective Date: June 6, 2015

Opens subsistence salmon fishing with dip nets only in District 1 and District 2 effective 6:00 p.m. Saturday, June 6, until 8:00 a.m. Wednesday, July 15. All Chinook salmon caught in dip net gear must be released to the water alive. Subsistence fishing in the Northern portion of the Coastal District remains closed.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-13-15 Effective Date: June 10, 2015

Subsistence salmon fishing closes in Subdistricts 4-B and 4-C effective 6:00 p.m. Wednesday, June 10, in order to conserve Chinook salmon.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-14-15 Effective Date: June 10, 2015

Effective 6:00 p.m. Wednesday, June 10, gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size in Subdistricts 5-A, 5-B, and 5-C in order to conserve Chinook salmon.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-15-15 Effective Date: June 10, 2015

Effective 6:00 p.m. Wednesday, June 10, fish wheels used for subsistence salmon fishing in Subdistricts 5-A, 5-B, and 5-C must be equipped for the live release of Chinook salmon. Fish wheels must be manned at all times of operation, or be equipped with a live box that must be checked at least once every six hours. All Chinook salmon caught in fish wheels must be released alive.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-16-15 Effective Date: June 10, 2015

Subsistence salmon fishing with dip nets only opens in District 3 effective 8:00 p.m. Wednesday, June 10 until 12:00 p.m. noon Saturday, July 18. All Chinook salmon caught in dip net gear must be released to the water alive.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-17-15 Effective Date: June 10, 2015

Opens the commercial salmon fishing season and prohibits the sale of Chinook salmon in District 1 effective 2:00 p.m. Thursday, June 11.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-18-15 Effective Date: June 11, 2015

Salmon may be taken for commercial and subsistence use in District 1 from 2:00 p.m. until 12:00 a.m. each day, Thursday, June 11, and Friday, June 12. Also opens a subsistence only fishing period on Saturday, June 13, from 6:00 a.m. until 12:00 a.m. midnight.

Fishermen may use dip nets and beach seines and all Chinook salmon must be released alive. Commercial fishermen must record Chinook salmon caught and released alive on a fish ticket.

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EO Number: 3-S-SY-19-15 Effective Date: June 15, 2015

Opens subsistence salmon fishing with dip nets and live-release fish wheels effective 6:00 p.m. Monday, June 15, in the lower portion of Subdistrict 4-A and 6:00 p.m. Thursday, June 18, in the upper portion of Subdistrict 4-A. Additionally, salmon may be taken with dip nets and beach seine gear in the Anvik Special Management Area effective 6:00 p.m. Monday, June 15. All Chinook salmon caught in dip nets, beach seines, or fish wheels must be released to the water alive.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-20-15 Effective Date: June 14, 2015

Subsistence salmon fishing closes in Subdistricts 5-A, 5-B, and 5-C effective 6:00 p.m. Sunday, June 14, in order to conserve Chinook salmon.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-21-15 Effective Date: June 15, 2015

Restricts gillnets to 6-inch or smaller mesh size effective 8:00 p.m. Monday, June 15, in the lower portion of Subdistrict 5-D; effective 8:00 p.m. Friday, June 19, in the middle portion of Subdistrict 5-D; and effective 8:00 p.m. Sunday, June 21, in the upper portion of Subdistrict 5-D.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-22-15 Effective Date: June 15, 2015

Restricts fish wheels used for subsistence salmon fishing to be equipped for the live release of Chinook salmon effective 8:00 p.m. Monday, June 15, in the lower portion of Subdistrict 5-D; effective 8:00 p.m. Friday, June 19, in the middle portion of Subdistrict 5-D; and effective 8:00 p.m. Sunday, June 21, in the upper portion of Subdistrict 5-D. Fish wheels must be manned at all times of operation, or be equipped with a live box that must be checked at least once every six hours. All Chinook salmon caught in fish wheels must be released alive.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-23-15 Effective Date: June 15, 2015

Opens the commercial salmon fishing season and prohibits the sale of Chinook salmon in District 2 effective 12:00 p.m. noon Monday, June 15.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-24-15 Effective Date: June 14, 2015

Salmon may be taken for commercial and subsistence use in District 1 from 12:00 p.m. noon until 12:00 a.m. each day, Sunday, June 14, through Tuesday, June 16. Fishermen may use dip nets and beach seines and all Chinook salmon must be released alive. Commercial fishermen must record Chinook salmon caught and released alive on a fish ticket.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-25-15 Effective Date: June 15, 2015

Salmon may be taken for commercial and subsistence use in District 2 from 12:00 p.m. noon until 10:00 p.m. each day, Monday, June 15, through Wednesday, June 17. Fishermen may use dip nets and beach seines and all Chinook salmon must be released alive. Commercial fishermen must record Chinook salmon caught and released alive on a fish ticket.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-26-15 Effective Date: June 17

Salmon may be taken for commercial and subsistence use in District 1 from 12:00 p.m. noon until 12:00 a.m. each day, Wednesday, June 17, through Friday, June 19. Additionally, opens a subsistence only fishing period on Saturday, June 20, from 6:00 a.m. until 12:00 a.m. midnight.

Fishermen may use dip nets and beach seines and all Chinook salmon must be released alive. Commercial fishermen must record Chinook salmon caught and released alive on a fish ticket.

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EO Number: 3-S-SY-27-15 Effective Date: June 18, 2015

Salmon may be taken for commercial and subsistence use in District 2 from 12:00 p.m. noon until 10:00 p.m. each day, Thursday, June 18, and Friday, June 19. Additionally, opens a subsistence only fishing period on Saturday, June 20, from 6:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m.

Fishermen may use dip nets and beach seines and all Chinook salmon must be released alive. Commercial fishermen must record Chinook salmon caught and released alive on a fish ticket.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-28-15 Effective Date: June 19, 2015

Personal use salmon fishing in Subdistrict 6-C closes effective 6:00 p.m. Friday, June 19, in order to conserve Chinook salmon.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-29-15 Effective Date: June 19, 2015

Opens a subsistence salmon fishing period in District 2 with dip net gear only from 6:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. Friday, June 19. All Chinook salmon must be released to the water alive.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-30-15 Effective Date: June 21, 2015

Salmon may be taken for commercial and subsistence use in District 1 from 12:00 p.m. noon until 12:00 a.m. each day, Sunday, June 21, through Tuesday, June 23. Additionally, opens subsistence only salmon fishing periods from 6:00 a.m. until 10:00 a.m. each day, Sunday, June 21, through Tuesday, June 23.

Fishermen may use dip nets and beach seines and all Chinook salmon must be released alive. Commercial fishermen must record Chinook salmon caught and released alive on a fish ticket.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-31-15 Effective Date: June 21, 2015

Salmon may be taken for commercial and subsistence use in District 2 from 12:00 p.m. noon until 10:00 p.m. each day, Sunday, June 21, through Tuesday, June 23. Additionally, opens subsistence only salmon fishing periods from 6:00 a.m. until 10:00 a.m. each day, Sunday, June 21, through Tuesday, June 23.

Fishermen may use dip nets and beach seines and all Chinook salmon must be released alive. Commercial fishermen must record Chinook salmon caught and released alive on a fish ticket.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-32-15 Effective Date: June 22, 2015

Salmon may be taken for subsistence use in Subdistricts 4-B and 4-C using dip nets and live-release fish wheels 24 hours a day, seven days per week. Fish wheels must be manned at all times of operation, or be equipped with a live box that must be checked every six hours. All Chinook salmon caught in dip nets or fish wheels must be released to the water alive.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-33-15 Effective Date: June 25, 2015

Subsistence salmon fishing in the Koyukuk River, including all adjacent tributaries, closes effective 8:00 p.m. Thursday, June 25.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-34-15 Effective Date: June 26, 2015

Subsistence salmon fishing in the Innoko River, including all adjacent tributaries, closes effective 8:00 p.m. Friday, June 26.

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EO Number: 3-S-SY-35-15 Effective Date: June 24, 2015

Salmon may be taken for commercial and subsistence use in District 1 from 7:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m. Wednesday, June 24, and from 12:00 p.m. noon until 11:59 p.m. each day, Thursday, June 25, and Friday, June 26. Fishermen may use dip nets and beach seines and all Chinook salmon must be released alive. Commercial fishermen must record Chinook salmon caught and released alive on a fish ticket.

Additionally, opens a subsistence only salmon fishing period from 9:00 p.m. until 11:59 p.m. Wednesday, June 24, with 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets. Chinook salmon caught in gillnets may be retained for subsistence use. Two additional subsistence only fishing periods are scheduled from 6:00 a.m. until 10:00 a.m. each day, Thursday, June 25, and Friday, June 26, with beach seine and dip net gear only. All Chinook salmon caught in beach seine and dip net gear during subsistence salmon fishing periods must be released to the water alive.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-36-15 Effective Date: June 24, 2015

Salmon may be taken for commercial and subsistence use in District 2 from 12:00 p.m. noon until 10:00 p.m. each day, Wednesday, June 24, through Friday, June 26. Additionally, opens subsistence only salmon fishing periods from 6:00 a.m. until 10:00 a.m. each day, Wednesday, June 24, through Friday, June 26.

Fishermen may use dip nets and beach seines and all Chinook salmon must be released alive. Commercial fishermen must record Chinook salmon caught and released alive on a fish ticket.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-37-15 Effective Date: June 26, 2015

Effective 6:00 p.m. Friday, June 26, gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size in Subdistricts 6-A and 6-B in order to conserve Chinook salmon.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-38-15 Effective Date: June 24, 2015

Effective 6:00 p.m. Friday, June 26, fish wheels used for subsistence salmon fishing in Subdistricts 6-A and 6-B must be equipped for the live release of Chinook salmon. Fish wheels must be manned at all times of operation, or be equipped with a live box that must be checked at least once every six hours. All Chinook salmon caught in fish wheels must be released alive.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-39-15 Effective Date: June 26, 2015

Salmon may be taken for subsistence use in District 3 with 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets from 8:00 p.m. until 11:00 p.m. Friday, June 26. Chinook salmon caught in gillnet gear may be retained for subsistence use. This emergency order does not alter the dip net subsistence fishing schedule. Any Chinook salmon caught in dip net gear must be released alive.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-40-15 Effective Date: June 27, 2015

Salmon may be taken for commercial and subsistence use in District 2 from 12:00 p.m. noon until 10:00 p.m. Saturday, June 27; from 8:00 a.m. until 6:00 p.m. Saturday, June 28; and from 12:00 p.m. noon until 10:00 p.m. Monday, June 29. Fishermen may use dip nets and beach seines and all Chinook salmon must be released alive. Commercial fishermen must record Chinook salmon caught and released alive on a fish ticket.

Additionally, opens three subsistence only salmon fishing periods. The first period opens from 6:00 a.m. until 10:00 a.m. Saturday, June 27, with dip nets and beach seines only. The second opens from 8:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. Sunday, June 28, with 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets. Any Chinook salmon caught in gillnet gear may be retained for subsistence use. The third period opens from 6:00 a.m. until 10:00 a.m. Monday, June 29, with dip nets and beach seines only. All Chinook salmon caught in beach seine and dip net gear during subsistence salmon fishing periods must be released to the water alive.

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EO Number: 3-S-SY-41-15 Effective Date: June 27, 2015

Salmon may be taken for commercial and subsistence use in District 1 from 12:00 p.m. noon until 11:59 p.m. each day, Saturday, June 27, through Monday, June 29. Additionally, opens subsistence only salmon fishing periods from 6:00 a.m. until 10:00 a.m. each day, Saturday, June 27, through Monday, June 29.

Fishermen may use dip nets and beach seines and all Chinook salmon must be released alive. Commercial fishermen must record Chinook salmon caught and released alive on a fish ticket.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-42-15 Effective Date: June 28, 2015

Salmon may be taken for subsistence use in the lower portion of Subdistrict 4-A from 6:00 p.m. until 10:00 p.m. Sunday, June 28, and in the upper portion of Subdistrict 4-A from 6:00 p.m. until 10:00 p.m. Friday, July 3, with 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and fish wheels. Fish wheels are not required to be manned during these openings. Chinook salmon caught in gillnet gear and fish wheels may be retained for subsistence use.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-43-15 Effective Date: June 29, 2015

Subsistence salmon fishing in the lower portion of Subdistrict 5-D closes effective 8:00 p.m. Monday, June 29; effective 8:00 p.m. Friday, July 3, in the middle portion of Subdistrict 5-D; and effective 8:00 p.m. Sunday, July 5, in the upper portion of Subdistrict 5-D.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-44-15 Effective Date: June 30, 2015

Salmon may be taken for commercial and subsistence use in District 1 from 12:00 p.m. noon until 11:59 p.m. each day, Tuesday, June 30, and Wednesday, July 1. Additionally, opens subsistence only salmon fishing periods from 6:00 a.m. until 10:00 a.m. each day, Tuesday, June 30, and Wednesday, July 1.

Fishermen may use dip nets and beach seines and all Chinook salmon must be released alive. Commercial fishermen must record Chinook salmon caught and released alive on a fish ticket.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-45-15 Effective Date: June 30, 2015

Salmon may be taken for commercial and subsistence use in District 2 from 12:00 p.m. noon until 10:00 p.m. each day, Tuesday, June 30, and Wednesday, July 1. Additionally, opens subsistence only salmon fishing periods from 6:00 a.m. until 10:00 a.m. each day, Tuesday, June 30, and Wednesday, July 1.

Fishermen may use dip nets and beach seines and all Chinook salmon must be released alive. Commercial fishermen must record Chinook salmon caught and released alive on a fish ticket.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-46-15 Effective Date: July 2, 2015

Salmon may be taken for commercial and subsistence use in District 2 from 9:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m. Thursday, July 2. Fishermen may use dip nets and beach seines and all Chinook salmon must be released alive. Commercial fishermen must record Chinook salmon caught and released alive on a fish ticket.

Additionally, opens a subsistence only salmon fishing period from 9:00 p.m. until 11:59 p.m. Thursday, July 2, with 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets. Chinook salmon caught in gillnet gear may be retained for subsistence use and must be marked as described in regulation.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-47-15 Effective Date: July 4, 2015

Opens subsistence salmon fishing in the Koyukuk River with 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets 24 hours a day, seven days per week effective 6:00 p.m. Saturday, July 4.

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EO Number: 3-S-SY-48-15 Effective Date: July 4, 2015

Opens subsistence salmon fishing in the Innoko River with 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets 24 hours a day, seven days per week effective 6:00 p.m. Saturday, July 4.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-49-15 Effective Date: July 3, 2015

Salmon may be taken for subsistence use in District 3 with 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets from 8:00 p.m. until 11:00 p.m. Friday, July 3. Chinook salmon caught in gillnet gear may be retained for subsistence use and must be marked as described in regulation.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-50-15 Effective Date: July 2, 2015

Salmon may be taken for commercial use in District 1 from 8:00 p.m. until 11:59 p.m. Thursday, July 2, with 5.5-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets not exceeding 30 meshes in depth. Additionally, opens a subsistence only salmon fishing period from 12:00 p.m. noon until 3:00 p.m. Thursday, July 2, with 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets.

Chinook salmon caught in gillnet gear may be kept for subsistence use and must be marked as described in regulation. Commercial fishermen must record Chinook salmon retained for subsistence use on a fish ticket as kept but not sold.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-51-15 Effective Date: July 6, 2015

Salmon may be taken for subsistence use in the lower portion of Subdistrict 4-A from 6:00 p.m. until 10:00 p.m. Monday, July 6. Fishermen may use 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and fish wheels. Chinook salmon caught in gillnet gear and fish wheels may be kept for subsistence use. Subsistence fishing is closed for an hour before and an hour following this short subsistence gillnet period. Dip nets may not be used during this opening.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-52-15 Effective Date: July 6, 2015

Salmon may be taken for subsistence use in Subdistrict 4-C from 12:00 p.m. noon until 8:00 p.m. Monday, July 6. Fishermen may use 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and fish wheels. Chinook salmon caught in gillnet gear and fish wheels may be kept for subsistence use. Subsistence fishing is closed for an hour before and an hour following this subsistence gillnet period. Dip nets may not be used during this opening.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-53-15 Effective Date: July 3, 2015

Salmon may be taken for commercial and subsistence use in District 2 from 12:00 p.m. noon until 10:00 p.m. each day, Friday, July 3, and Saturday, July 4. Fishermen may use dip nets and beach seines and all Chinook salmon must be released alive. Commercial fishermen must record Chinook salmon caught and released alive on a fish ticket.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-54-15 Effective Date: July 3, 2015

Salmon may be taken for commercial use in District 1 from 9:00 p.m. until 11:59 p.m. Friday, July 3. Fishermen may use gillnets with 5.5-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets not exceeding 30 meshes in depth. Chinook salmon caught in gillnet gear may be retained for subsistence purposes. Any Chinook salmon retained must be recorded on a fish ticket and marked as described in regulation.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-55-15 Effective Date: July 5, 2015

Salmon may be taken for commercial and subsistence use in District 2 from 12:00 p.m. noon until 10:00 p.m. Sunday, July 5. Fishermen may use dip nets and beach seines and all Chinook salmon must be released alive. Commercial fishermen must record Chinook salmon caught and released alive on a fish ticket.

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EO Number: 3-S-SY-56-15 Effective Date: July 5, 2015

Salmon may be taken for commercial use in District 1 from 6:00 p.m. until 11:59 p.m. Sunday, July 5. Fishermen may use gillnets with 5.5-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets not exceeding 30 meshes in depth. Chinook salmon caught in gillnet gear may be retained for subsistence use. Any Chinook salmon retained must be recorded on a fish ticket and marked as described in regulation.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-57-15 Effective Date: July 6, 2015

Salmon may be taken for commercial and subsistence use in District 2 from 9:00 p.m. until 11:59 p.m. Monday, July 6. Fishermen may use 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and can retain incidentally caught Chinook salmon for subsistence use. Any Chinook salmon retained must be recorded on a fish ticket and marked as described in regulation.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-58-15 Effective Date: July 7, 2015

Salmon may be taken for commercial and subsistence use in District 1 from 3:00 p.m. until 11:59 p.m. Tuesday, July 7. Fishermen may use 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and can retain incidentally caught Chinook salmon for subsistence use. Any Chinook salmon retained must be recorded on a fish ticket and marked as described in regulation.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-59-15 Effective Date: July 7, 2015

Salmon may be taken for subsistence use in District 3 with 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets from 6:00 p.m. until 11:59 p.m. Tuesday, July 7. Chinook salmon caught in gillnet gear may be retained for subsistence use and must be marked as described in regulation. Subsistence salmon fishing is closed for one hour before and one hour following this gillnet opening. Dip net gear may not be used during this gillnet subsistence period.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-60-15 Effective Date: July 8, 2015

Salmon may be taken for commercial use in District 2 from 4:00 p.m. until 10:00 p.m. Wednesday, July 8. Fishermen may use 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and can retain incidentally caught Chinook salmon for subsistence purposes. Any Chinook salmon retained must be recorded on a fish ticket as kept but not sold.

Additionally, this emergency order establishes a subsistence fishing schedule in District 2. Effective 12:01 a.m. Thursday, July 9, subsistence salmon fishing is open 24 hours a day, seven days per week except for six hours before, during, and six hours after a commercial fishing period. Fishermen may use 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and Chinook salmon may be retained for subsistence use.

Any Chinook salmon retained from commercial and subsistence fishing openings must be marked as described in regulation.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-61-15 Effective Date: July 9, 2015

Effective 12:01 a.m. Thursday, July 9, subsistence salmon fishing in District 1 is open 24 hours a day, seven days per week except for six hours before, during, and six hours after a commercial fishing period. Fishermen may use 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and Chinook salmon may be retained for subsistence use.

Additionally, establishes a commercial fishing period in District 1 from 3:00 p.m. until 11:59 p.m. Thursday, July 9. Fishermen may use 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and can retain incidentally caught Chinook salmon for subsistence use. Any Chinook salmon retained must be recorded on a fish ticket as kept but not sold.

Any Chinook salmon retained from commercial and subsistence fishing openings must be marked as described in regulation.

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EO Number: 3-S-SY-62-15 Effective Date: July 12, 2015

Salmon may be taken for subsistence use in the upper portion of Subdistrict 4-A from 6:00 p.m. until 10:00 p.m. Sunday, July 12. Fishermen can use 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and fish wheels. Chinook salmon caught in gillnet gear and fish wheels may be kept for subsistence use. Subsistence fishing is closed for an hour before and an hour following this short subsistence gillnet period. Dip nets may not be used during this opening.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-63-15 Effective Date: July 12, 2015

Effective 8:00 p.m. Sunday, July 12, subsistence salmon fishing in District 3 will be open for two 36-hour periods per week from 8:00 p.m. Sundays to 8:00 a.m. Tuesdays and from 8:00 p.m. Wednesdays until 8:00 a.m. Fridays. Fishermen may use 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and can retain incidentally caught Chinook salmon for subsistence use. Chinook salmon retained must be marked as described in regulation.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-64-15 Effective Date: July 9, 2015

Effective 12:01 a.m. Thursday, July 9, subsistence salmon fishing in the Northern Portion of the Coastal District will be open 24 hours a day, seven days per week with 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets. Fishermen can retain incidentally caught Chinook salmon for subsistence use.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-65-15 Effective Date: July 10, 2015

Salmon may be taken for subsistence use in Subdistrict 5-A from 6:00 p.m. Friday, July 10, until 6:00 p.m. Sunday, July 12. Fishermen can use 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and fish wheels. Chinook salmon caught in gillnet gear and fish wheels may be kept for subsistence use.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-66-15 Effective Date: July 12, 2015

Salmon may be taken for subsistence use during a 4-hour period in the lower portion of Subdistrict 4-A from 6:00 p.m. until 10:00 p.m. Sunday, July 12, with 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and fish wheels. Chinook salmon caught in gillnet gear and fish wheels may be kept for subsistence use. Subsistence fishing is closed an hour before and an hour following this short subsistence gillnet period. Dip nets may not be used during this opening.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-67-15 Effective Date: July 10, 2015

Salmon may be taken for commercial use in District 2 from 4:00 p.m. until 10:00 p.m. Friday, July 10, and from 2:00 p.m. until 11:00 p.m. Sunday, July 12. Fishermen may use 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and can retain incidentally caught Chinook salmon for subsistence use. Any Chinook salmon retained must be recorded on a fish ticket as kept but not sold and marked as described in regulation.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-68-15 Effective Date: July 11, 2015

Salmon may be taken for commercial use in District 1 from 6:00 p.m. Saturday, July 11, until 6:00 a.m. Sunday, July 12, and from 6:00 p.m. Monday, July 13, until 6:00 a.m. Tuesday, July 14. Fishermen may use 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and can retain incidentally caught Chinook salmon for subsistence use. Any Chinook salmon retained must be recorded on a fish ticket as kept but not sold and marked as described in regulation.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-69-15 Effective Date: July 13, 2015

Opens the commercial salmon fishing season and prohibits the sale of Chinook salmon in District 6 of the Upper Yukon Area effective 6:00 p.m. Monday, July 13.

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EO Number: 3-S-SY-70-15 Effective Date: July 13, 2015

Salmon may be taken for commercial use in District 6 from 6:00 p.m. Monday, July 13, until 12:00 p.m. noon Wednesday, July 15, and from 6:00 p.m. Friday, July 17, until 12:00 p.m. noon Sunday, July 19, with live-release fish wheels only. Chinook salmon caught and released alive must be recorded on a fish ticket.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-71-15 Effective Date: July 15, 2015

Salmon may be taken for commercial use in District 1 from 12:00 p.m. noon until 11:59 p.m. Wednesday, July 15. Fishermen may use 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and can retain incidentally caught Chinook salmon for subsistence use. Any Chinook salmon retained must be recorded on a fish ticket as kept but not sold and marked as described in regulation.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-72-15 Effective Date: July 14, 2015

Salmon may be taken for commercial use in District 2 from 2:00 p.m. until 11:00 p.m. each day, Tuesday, July 14; Thursday, July 16; and Saturday, July 18. Fishermen may use 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and can retain incidentally caught Chinook salmon for subsistence use. Any Chinook salmon retained must be recorded on a fish ticket as kept but not sold and marked as described in regulation.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-73-15 Effective Date: July 15, 2015

Salmon may be taken for subsistence use in Subdistrict 4-C from 6:00 p.m. Wednesday, July 15, until 6:00 p.m. Thursday, July 16, with 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and fish wheels. Chinook salmon caught in gillnet gear and fish wheels may be kept for subsistence use. Subsistence fishing is closed an hour before and an hour following this subsistence gillnet period. Dip nets may not be used during this subsistence gillnet opening.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-74-15 Effective Date: July 15, 2015

Effective 6:00 p.m. Wednesday, July 15, in the lower portion of Subdistrict 4-A, and at 6:00 p.m. Sunday, July 19, in the upper portion of Subdistrict 4-A, subsistence salmon fishing will be open from 6:00 p.m. Wednesdays to 6:00 p.m. Fridays and from 6:00 p.m. Sundays to 6:00 p.m. Tuesdays with 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and fish wheels. Fishermen can retain incidentally caught Chinook salmon for subsistence use. The use of dip nets and beach seines is being discontinued effective with the start of the subsistence salmon fishing schedule in Subdistrict 4-A.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-75-15 Effective Date: July 14, 2015

Effective 8:00 p.m. Tuesday, July 14, subsistence salmon fishing in District 3 will be open 24 hours a day, seven days per week with 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets. Fishermen can retain incidentally caught Chinook salmon for subsistence use.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-76-15 Effective Date: July 16, 2015

Salmon may be taken for subsistence use in Subdistricts 5-A, 5-B, and 5-C from 12:00 p.m. noon Thursday, July 16, until 12:00 p.m. noon Friday, July 17, with 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and fish wheels. Chinook salmon caught in gillnet gear and fish wheels may be kept for subsistence use.

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EO Number: 3-S-SY-77-15 Effective Date: July 19, 2015

Effective 6:00 p.m. Sunday, July 19, in Subdistricts 4-B and 4-C subsistence salmon fishing will be open from 6:00 p.m. Sundays until 6:00 p.m. Tuesdays and from 6:00 p.m. Wednesdays until 6:00 p.m. Fridays with 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and fish wheels. Fishermen can retain incidentally caught Chinook salmon for subsistence use. The use of dip nets is being discontinued effective with the start of the subsistence salmon fishing schedule in Subdistricts 4-B and 4-C.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-78-15 Effective Date: July 17, 2015

Salmon may be taken for personal use in Subdistrict 6-C during two 42-hour periods each week, from 6:00 p.m. Mondays until 12:00 p.m. noon Wednesdays and from 6:00 p.m. Fridays until 12:00 p.m. noon Sundays with live-release fish wheels only. Fish wheels must be equipped with a live box that must be checked at least once every six hours and all Chinook salmon must be returned to the water unharmed.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-79-15 Effective Date: July 17, 2015

Effective 6:00 p.m. Friday, July 17, subsistence fishermen in Subdistricts 6-A and 6-B are no longer required to attend their fish wheel while it is in operation or release Chinook salmon alive during subsistence salmon fishing. The subsistence salmon fishing schedule in Subdistricts 6-A and 6-B remains unaltered by this emergency order.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-80-15 Effective Date: July 20, 2015

Salmon may be taken for commercial use in District 6 from 6:00 p.m. Monday, July 20, until 12:00 p.m. noon Wednesday, July 22, and from 6:00 p.m. Friday, July 24, until 12:00 p.m. noon Sunday, July 26, with live-release fish wheels only. Chinook salmon caught and released alive must be recorded on a fish ticket.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-81-15 Effective Date: July 19, 2015

Salmon may be taken for subsistence use in the lower and middle portions of Subdistrict 5-D from 12:00 p.m. noon Sunday, July 19, until 12:00 p.m. noon Monday, July 20, with 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and fish wheels. Chinook salmon caught in gillnet gear and fish wheels may be kept for subsistence use.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-82-15 Effective Date: July 21, 2015

Effective 6:00 p.m. Tuesday, July 21, in Subdistricts 5-A, 5-B, and 5-C, subsistence salmon fishing will be open from 6:00 p.m. Tuesdays until 6:00 p.m. Thursdays and from 6:00 p.m. Fridays until 6:00 p.m. Sundays with 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and fish wheels. Fishermen can retain incidentally caught Chinook salmon for subsistence use.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-83-15 Effective Date: July 21, 2015

Effective 6:00 p.m. Tuesday, July 21, in Subdistrict 4-A subsistence salmon fishing will be open from 6:00 p.m. Tuesdays until 6:00 p.m. Sundays with 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and fish wheels. Fishermen in the upper portion of Subdistrict 4-A may be take salmon with drift gillnets. Effective 6:00 p.m. Sunday, July 26, in Subdistricts 4-B and 4-C, subsistence salmon fishing will be open from 6:00 p.m. Sundays until 6:00 p.m. Fridays with 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and fish wheels. Fishermen can retain incidentally caught Chinook salmon for subsistence use.

-continued-

EO Number: 3-S-SY-84-15 Effective Date: July 23, 2015

Salmon may be taken for subsistence use in the lower and middle portions of Subdistrict 5-D from 8:00 p.m. Thursday, July 23, until 8:00 a.m. Saturday, July 25, and in the upper portion of Subdistrict 5-D from 8:00 p.m. Friday, July 24, until 8:00 a.m. Sunday, July 26. Fishermen may use 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and fish wheels and Chinook salmon may be kept for subsistence use.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-85-15 Effective Date: July 24, 2015

Salmon may be taken for commercial use in District 6 from 6:00 p.m. Monday, July 27, until 12:00 p.m. noon Wednesday, July 29, and from 6:00 p.m. Friday, July 31, until 12:00 p.m. noon Sunday, August 2, with 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and fish wheels. Fish wheels are no longer required to be manned effective 6:00 p.m. Friday, July 24. Chinook salmon may be retained for subsistence use and must be recorded on a fish ticket as kept but not sold.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-86-15 Effective Date: July 24, 2015

Personal use fishermen in Subdistrict 6-C may use 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and fish wheels effective 6:00 p.m. Friday, July 24. Chinook salmon caught in gillnet gear and fish wheels may be retained for personal use. The personal use fishing schedule remains unaltered by this emergency order.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-87-15 Effective Date: July 23, 2015

Salmon may be taken for subsistence use in the lower and middle portions of Subdistrict 5-D from 8:00 p.m. Monday, July 27, until 8:00 p.m. Wednesday, July 29, with 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and fish wheels. Chinook salmon caught in gillnet gear and fish wheels may be kept for subsistence use.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-88-15 Effective Date: July 27, 2015

Effective 12:01 a.m. Monday, July 27, in the lower and middle portions of Subdistrict 5-D, and at 12:01 a.m. Tuesday, July 28, in the upper portion of Subdistrict 5-D, subsistence salmon fishing will be open 24 hours a day, seven days per week with 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and fish wheels. Fishermen can retain incidentally caught Chinook salmon for subsistence use.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-89-15 Effective Date: July 28, 2015

Effective 6:00 p.m. Tuesday, July 28, in Subdistricts 5-A, 5-B, and 5-C, subsistence salmon fishing will be open from 6:00 p.m. Tuesdays until 6:00 p.m. Sundays with 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and fish wheels. Fishermen can retain incidentally caught Chinook salmon for subsistence use.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-90-15 Effective Date: July 28, 2015

Effective 6:00 p.m. Wednesday, July 29, in District 5, salmon may be taken for subsistence with 7.5-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and fish wheels. All salmon caught in gillnet gear or fish wheels may be retained for subsistence use. Subdistricts 5-A, 5-B, and 5-C will remain on their subsistence schedule of five days per week and Subdistrict 5-D is on their subsistence schedule of 24 hours a day, seven days per week.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-91-15 Effective Date: July 28, 2015

Effective 6:00 p.m. Wednesday, July 29, subsistence fishermen in Subdistricts 4-B and 4-C may take salmon with 7.5-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets. All salmon caught in gillnet gear or fish wheels may be retained for subsistence use. The subsistence schedule of five days per week in Subdistricts 4-B and 4-C is unaltered by this emergency order.

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EO Number: 3-S-SY-92-15 Effective Date: August 3, 2015

Salmon may be taken for commercial use in District 6 from 6:00 p.m. Monday, August 3, until 12:00 p.m. noon Wednesday, August 5, and from 6:00 p.m. Friday, August 7, until 12:00 p.m. noon Sunday, August 9, with 6-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and fish wheels. Chinook salmon caught in gillnet gear or fish wheels may be retained for subsistence use and must be recorded on a fish ticket as kept but not sold.

EO Number: 3-S-SY-93-15 Effective Date: July 31, 2015

Effective 6:00 p.m. Friday, July 31, subsistence fishermen in Subdistricts 6-A and 6-B may take salmon with 7.5-inch or smaller mesh size gillnets and fish wheels. All salmon caught in gillnet gear or fish wheels may be retained for subsistence use. The regulatory schedule in Subdistricts 6-A and 6-B is unaltered by this emergency order.

Appendix A24.–List of emergency orders pertaining to the Fall Yukon in Districts 1-6 fall chum and coho salmon fishery, Yukon Area, 2015.

| EO Number: 3-S-FY-01-15 | Effective Date: July 20, 2015 |
|---|---|

A 6-hour commercial salmon fishing period is scheduled from 4:00 p.m. until 10:00 p.m. on Monday, July 20, in District 1 including the Set Net Only Area. Gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size. The sale of Chinook salmon is prohibited.

| EO Number: 3-S-FY-02-15 | Effective Date: July 22, 2015 |
|---|---|

A 4-hour commercial salmon fishing period is scheduled from 9:00 a.m. until 1:00 p.m. Wednesday, July 22, in District 2. Gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size. The sale of Chinook salmon is prohibited.

| EO Number: 3-S-FY-03-15 | Effective Date: July 23, 2015 |
|---|---|

A 6-hour commercial salmon fishing period is scheduled from 6:00 p.m. Thursday, July 23, until 12:00 a.m. midnight, Thursday, July 23, in District 1 including the Set Net Only Area. Gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size. The sale of Chinook salmon is prohibited.

| EO Number: 3-S-FY-04-15 | Effective date: July 26, 2015 |
|---|---|

A 4-hour commercial salmon fishing period is scheduled from 6:00 p.m. until 10:00 p.m. Sunday, July 26, in District 2. Gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size. The sale of Chinook salmon is prohibited.

| EO Number: 3-S-FY-05-15 | Effective Date: July 28, 2015 |
|---|---|

Effective 6:00 p.m. Tuesday, July 28, subsistence fishermen in Subdistrict 4-A may use gillnets with a mesh size of 7.5 inches or less, and drift gillnet gear may be used in the upper portion of Subdistrict 4-A.

| EO Number: 3-S-FY-06-15 | Effective Date: July 28, 2015 |
|---|---|

Effective 6:00 p.m. Tuesday, July 28, subsistence fishermen may use gillnets with a mesh size of 7.5 inches or less in the Koyukuk River.

| EO Number: 3-S-FY-07-15 | Effective Date: July 27, 2015 |
|---|---|

A 6-hour commercial salmon fishing period is scheduled from 7:00 p.m. Monday, July 27, until 1:00 a.m. Tuesday, July 28, in District 1 including the Set Net Only Area. Gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size. The sale of Chinook salmon is prohibited.

| EO Number: 3-S-FY-08-15 | Effective Date: July 30, 2015 |
|---|---|

A 7-hour commercial salmon fishing period is scheduled from 1:00 p.m. until 8:00 p.m. Thursday, July 30, in District 1 including the Set Net Only Area. Gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size. The sale of Chinook salmon is prohibited.

| EO Number: 3-S-FY-09-15 | Effective Date: July 31, 2015 |
|---|---|

Effective 6:00 p.m. Friday, July 31, subsistence salmon fishing in District 4 is open seven days a week, 24 hours per day.

| EO Number: 3-S-FY-10-15 | Effective Date: August 1, 2015 |
|---|---|

A 6-hour commercial salmon fishing period is scheduled from 2:00 p.m. until 8:00 p.m. Saturday, August 1, in District 2. Gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size. The sale of Chinook salmon is prohibited.

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EO Number: 3-S-FY-11-15 Effective Date: August 2, 2015

A 9-hour commercial salmon fishing period is scheduled from 10:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m. Sunday, August 2, in District 1 including the Set Net Only Area. Gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size. The sale of Chinook salmon is prohibited.

EO Number: 3-S-FY-12-15 Effective Date: August 4, 2015

A 4-hour commercial salmon fishing period is scheduled from 2:00 p.m. until 6:00 p.m. Tuesday, August 4, in District 2. Gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size. The sale of Chinook salmon is prohibited.

EO Number: 3-S-FY-13-15 Effective Date: August 4, 2015

Effective 6:00 p.m. Tuesday, August 4, subsistence salmon fishing in Subdistricts 5-A, 5-B, and 5-C will be open seven days per week, 24 hours per day.

EO Number: 3-S-FY-14-15 Effective Date: August 6, 2015

A 9-hour commercial salmon fishing period is scheduled from 2:00 p.m. until 11:00 p.m. Thursday, August 6, in the Set Net Only Area of District 1. A 6-hour commercial salmon fishing period is scheduled from 5:00 p.m. until 11:00 p.m. Thursday, August 6, in the remainder of District 1. Gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size. The sale of Chinook salmon is prohibited.

EO Number: 3-S-FY-15-15 Effective Date: August 11, 2015

A 120-hour commercial salmon fishing period is scheduled from 6:00 p.m. Tuesday, August 11, until 6:00 p.m. Sunday, August 16, in Subdistricts 5-B and 5-C. Gillnets will be restricted to 6 inch or smaller mesh. This commercial fishing period will occur concurrently with the current subsistence fishing period. The sale of Chinook salmon is prohibited.

EO Number: 3-S-FY-16-15 Effective Date: August 9, 2015

A 6-hour commercial salmon fishing period is scheduled from 2:00 p.m. until 8:00 p.m. Sunday, August 9, in District 2. Gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size. The sale of Chinook salmon is prohibited.

EO Number: 3-S-FY-17-15 Effective Date: August 10, 2015

A 6-hour commercial salmon fishing period is scheduled from 10:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m. Monday, August 10, in District 1 including the Set Net Only Area. Gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size. The sale of Chinook salmon is prohibited.

EO Number: 3-S-FY-18-15 Effective Date: August 12, 2015

A 6-hour commercial salmon fishing period is scheduled from 2:00 p.m. until 8:00 p.m. Wednesday, August 12, in District 2. Gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size. The sale of Chinook salmon is prohibited.

EO Number: 3-S-FY-19-15 Effective Date: August 13, 2015

A 9-hour commercial salmon fishing period is scheduled from 12:00 p.m. until 9:00 p.m. Thursday, August 13, in the Set Net Only Area of District 1. A 6-hour commercial salmon fishing period is scheduled from 3:00 p.m. until 9:00 p.m. Thursday, August 13, in the remainder of District 1. Gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size. The sale of Chinook salmon is prohibited.

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EO Number: 3-S-FY-20-15 Effective Date: August 16, 2015

A 4-hour commercial salmon fishing period is scheduled from 3:00 p.m. until 7:00 p.m. Sunday, August 16, in District 2. Gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size. The sale of Chinook salmon is prohibited.

EO Number: 3-S-FY-21-15 Effective Date: August 18, 2015

A 120-hour commercial salmon fishing period is scheduled from 6:00 p.m. Tuesday, August 18, until 6:00 p.m. Sunday, August 23, in Subdistricts 5-B and 5-C. Gillnets will be restricted to 6 inch or smaller mesh. This commercial fishing period will occur concurrently with the current subsistence fishing period. The sale of Chinook salmon is prohibited.

EO Number: 3-S-FY-22-15 Effective Date: August 19, 2015

A 6-hour commercial salmon fishing period is scheduled from 2:00 p.m. until 8:00 p.m. Wednesday, August 19, in District 2. Gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size. The sale of Chinook salmon is prohibited.

EO Number: 3-S-FY-23-15 Effective Date: August 19, 2015

A 4-hour commercial salmon fishing period is scheduled from 6:00 p.m. until 10:00 p.m. Wednesday, August 19, in District 1 including the Set Net Only Area. Gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size. Subsistence fishing in District 1 will close from 2:00 p.m. Wednesday, August 19 through 10:00 a.m. Thursday, August 20. The sale of Chinook salmon is prohibited.

EO Number: 3-S-FY-24-15 Effective Date: August 22, 2015

Subsistence salmon fishing in the mainstem Porcupine River closes at 12:01 a.m. Saturday, August 22 while the tributaries remained open.

EO Number: 3-S-FY-25-15 Effective Date: August 21, 2015

Two 42-hour commercial salmon fishing periods are scheduled in District 6 from 6:00 p.m. Friday, August 21, until 12:00 noon Sunday, August 23, and from 6:00 pm Monday, August 24, until 12:00 noon Wednesday, August 26. Gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size. The sale of Chinook salmon is prohibited.

EO Number: 3-S-FY-26-15 Effective Date: August 23, 2015

A 6-hour commercial salmon fishing period is scheduled from 2:00 p.m. until 8:00 p.m. Sunday, August 23, in District 2. Gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size. The sale of Chinook salmon is prohibited.

EO Number: 3-S-FY-27-15 Effective Date: August 23, 2015

A 6-hour commercial salmon fishing period is scheduled from 4:00 p.m. until 10:00 p.m. Sunday, August 23, in District 1 including the Set Net Only Area. Gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size. For this commercial period, subsistence salmon fishing in District 1 and the portion of the Coastal District from the District 1 terminus at Apoon Pass to Point Romanof, will close at 1:00 p.m. August 23 and reopen at 10:00 a.m. August 24. The sale of Chinook salmon is prohibited.

EO Number: 3-S-FY-28-15 Effective Date: August 26, 2015

A 6-hour commercial salmon fishing period is scheduled from 2:00 p.m. until 8:00 p.m. Wednesday, August 26, in District 2. Gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size. The sale of Chinook salmon is prohibited.

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EO Number: 3-S-FY-29-15 Effective Date: August 27, 2015

A 9-hour commercial salmon fishing period is scheduled from 12:00 p.m. until 9:00 p.m. Thursday, August 27, in District 1 including the Set Net Only Area. Gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size. For this commercial period, subsistence salmon fishing in District 1 and the portion of the Coastal District from the District 1 terminus at Apoon Pass to Point Romanof, will close at 12:01 a.m. August 27 and reopen at 9:00 a.m. August 28. The sale of Chinook salmon is prohibited.

EO Number: 3-S-FY-30-15 Effective Date: August 28, 2015

A 6-hour commercial salmon fishing period is scheduled from 2:00 p.m. until 8:00 p.m. Friday, August 28, in District 2. Gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size. The sale of Chinook salmon is prohibited.

EO Number: 3-S-FY-31-15 Effective Date: August 28, 2015

Two 42-hour commercial salmon fishing periods are scheduled in District 6 from 6:00 p.m. Friday, August 28, until 12:00 noon Sunday, August 30, and from 6:00 pm Monday, August 31, until 12:00 noon Wednesday, September 2. Gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size. The sale of Chinook salmon is prohibited.

EO Number: 3-S-FY-32-15 Effective Date: August 30, 2015

A 6-hour commercial salmon fishing period is scheduled from 12:00 p.m. until 6:00 p.m. Sunday, August 30, in District 1 including the Set Net Only Area. Gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size. For this commercial period, subsistence salmon fishing in District 1 and the portion of the Coastal District from the District 1 terminus at Apoon Pass to Point Romanof, will close at 12:01 a.m. August 30 and reopen at 6:00 a.m. August 31. The sale of Chinook salmon is prohibited.

EO Number: 3-S-FY-33-15 Effective Date: August 31, 2015

A 6-hour commercial salmon fishing period is scheduled from 1:00 p.m. until 7:00 p.m. Monday, August 31, in District 2. Gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size. The sale of Chinook salmon is prohibited.

EO Number: 3-S-FY-34-15 Effective Date: September 2, 2015

A 6-hour commercial salmon fishing period is scheduled from 2:00 p.m. until 8:00 p.m. Sunday, August 30, in District 1 including the Set Net Only Area. Gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size. For this commercial period, subsistence salmon fishing in District 1 and the portion of the Coastal District from the District 1 terminus at Apoon Pass to Point Romanof, will close at 2:00 a.m. September 2, and reopen at 8:00 a.m. September 3. The sale of Chinook salmon is prohibited.

EO Number: 3-S-FY-35-15 Effective Date: September 2, 2015

A 6-hour commercial salmon fishing period is scheduled from 2:00 p.m. until 8:00 p.m. Wednesday, September 2, in District 2. Gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size. The sale of Chinook salmon is prohibited.

EO Number: 3-S-FY-36-15 Effective Date: September 4, 2015

A 6-hour commercial salmon fishing period is scheduled from 3:00 p.m. until 9:00 p.m. Friday, September 4, in District 1 including the Set Net Only Area. Gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size. For this commercial period, subsistence salmon fishing in District 1 and the portion of the Coastal District from the District 1 terminus at Apoon Pass to Point Romanof, will close at 3:00 a.m. September 4 and reopen at 9:00 a.m. September 5. The sale of Chinook salmon is prohibited.

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EO Number: 3-S-FY-37-15 Effective Date: September 4, 2015

A 6-hour commercial salmon fishing period is scheduled from 3:00 p.m. until 9:00 p.m. Friday, September 4, in District 2. Gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size. The sale of Chinook salmon is prohibited.

EO Number: 3-S-FY-38-15 Effective Date: September 11, 2015

Establishes a commercial fishing schedule of two 42-hour commercial salmon fishing periods per week in District 6 from 6:00 p.m. Fridays until 12:00 noon Sundays and from 6:00 p.m. Mondays until 12:00 noon Wednesdays. Gillnets are restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh size. The sale of Chinook salmon is prohibited.

EO Number: 3-S-FY-39-15 Effective Date: October 2, 2015

Effective 6:00 p.m. Friday, October 2, 2015, subsistence salmon fishing in Subdistricts 6-A and 6-B (including the Old Minto Area) is open seven days a week, 24 hours per day.

# APPENDIX B

Appendix B1.–Commercial catches of Chinook and summer chum salmon by mesh size, Districts 1 and 2, Lower Yukon Area, 1995–2015.

| | Unrestricted Mesh Size [a,b] | | | | 7.5-inch Maximum Mesh Size [a,c] | | | | 6-inch Maximum Mesh Size [a] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chinook | | | Summer Chum | Chinook | | | Summer Chum | Chinook | Summer Chum |
| Year [d] | District 1 | District 2 | Total | Districts 1 and 2 | District 1 | District 2 | Total | Districts 1 and 2 | Districts 1 and 2 | Districts 1 and 2 |
| 1995 | 74,827 | 39,607 | 114,434 | 113,860 | | | | | 3,098 | 112,223 |
| 1996 | 56,642 | 30,209 | 86,851 | 123,233 | | | | | | |
| 1997 | 63,062 | 39,052 | 102,114 | 49,953 | | | | | 3,611 | 28,204 |
| 1998 | 24,202 | 16,806 | 41,008 | 20,314 | | | | | 1,211 | 7,804 |
| 1999 | 37,145 | 27,119 | 64,264 | 27,883 | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 4,735 | 3,783 | 8,518 | 6,624 | | | | | | |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | 11,089 | 11,440 | 22,529 | 10,354 | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 22,708 | 14,220 | 36,928 | 6,162 | | | | | | |
| 2004 | 28,401 | 24,145 | 52,546 | 19,775 | | | | | | |
| 2005 | 16,619 | 13,413 | 30,032 | 32,278 | | | | | | |
| 2006 | 23,728 | 19,356 | 43,084 | 35,574 | | | | | 478 | 11,785 |
| 2007 | 13,558 | 9,238 | 22,796 | 11,311 | | | | | 9,121 | 164,911 |
| 2008 | | | | | | | | | 4,348 | 125,598 |
| 2009 [e] | | | | | | | | | 131 | 157,906 |
| 2010 | | | | | | | | | 9,897 | 183,215 |
| 2011 [e] | | | | | | | | | 0 | 266,510 |
| 2012 [e] | | | | | | | | | 0 | 207,849 |
| 2013 [e,f] | | | | | | | | | 0 | 189,935 |
| 2014 [e,f] | | | | | | | | | 0 | 154,498 |
| 2015 [e,f] | | | | | | | | | 0 | 126,872 |
| 2010–2014 Average | | | | | | | | | 1,979 | 200,401 |
| 2005–2014 Average | 17,968 | 14,002 | 31,971 | 26,388 | | | | | 2,664 | 162,467 |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred. Blank cells indicate either insufficient information to generate average, or commercial fishing did occur but gear type was not allowed.

[a] Does not include Chinook caught during the fall season fishery.

[b] Primarily 8 to 8.5-inch mesh size used from early June to early July.

[c] In 2010, the BOF adopted new regulation stating the maximum mesh size of gillnets to be used within the Yukon River drainage was 7.5 inches. This went into effect for the 2011 fishing season.

[d] ADF&G test fish sales not included in total.

[e] In summer chum directed commercial fisheries with gillnets restricted to 6-inch maximum mesh size, the sale of incidentally caught Chinook salmon was prohibited throughout portions or all of the summer season.

[f] In 2013, the BOF adopted new gear types for use in the summer chum directed commercial fishery: dip nets, beach seines, and 5.5-inch mesh gillnets not exceeding 30 meshes in depth.

Appendix B2.–Commercial Chinook salmon harvest (in numbers of fish) for fall and summer seasons combined by statistical area, Lower Yukon Area, 1995–2015.

| District 1 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | 334-11 | 334-12 | 334-13 | 334-14 | 334-15 | 334-16 | 334-17 | 334-18 | Total |
| 1995 | 3,719 | 6,939 | 6,181 | 5,430 | 22,357 | 3,790 | 18,980 | 8,710 | 76,106 |
| 1996 | 6,079 | 6,858 | 3,791 | 3,297 | 8,850 | 4,478 | 16,789 | 6,500 | 56,642 |
| 1997 | 4,570 | 5,865 | 2,844 | 6,648 | 12,460 | 4,703 | 21,443 | 7,851 | 66,384 |
| 1998 | 226 | 1,741 | 654 | 1,591 | 7,264 | 1,934 | 7,822 | 4,181 | 25,413 |
| 1999 | 1,454 | 2,604 | 3,112 | 3,798 | 4,057 | 935 | 13,130 | 8,071 | 37,161 |
| 2000 | 78 | 1,057 | 144 | 389 | 640 | 85 | 1,259 | 1,083 | 4,735 |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | 1,001 | 1,271 | 449 | 742 | 2,993 | 69 | 2,338 | 2,224 | 11,087 |
| 2003 | 1,601 | 4,714 | 1,089 | 1,514 | 4,756 | 437 | 3,518 | 5,080 | 22,709 |
| 2004 | 975 | 2,505 | 1,965 | 1,502 | 4,285 | 1,783 | 9,270 | 6,118 | 28,403 |
| 2005 | 2,137 | 1,531 | 944 | 592 | 2,580 | 1,650 | 3,926 | 3,334 | 16,694 |
| 2006 | 2,252 | 2,106 | 1,558 | 928 | 3,507 | 2,476 | 6,201 | 4,720 | 23,748 |
| 2007 | 1,116 | 1,419 | 1,555 | 855 | 4,890 | 1,168 | 5,828 | 1,785 | 18,616 |
| 2008 | 50 | 440 | 209 | 263 | 372 | 226 | 628 | 342 | 2,530 |
| 2009 | 1 | 16 | 4 | 3 | 36 | 17 | 10 | 3 | 90 |
| 2010 | 252 | 824 | 213 | 358 | 1,266 | 985 | 1,570 | 276 | 5,744 |
| 2011 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 17 | 4 | 1 | 36 |
| 2012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2013 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2010–2014 Average | 51 | 166 | 43 | 72 | 254 | 200 | 315 | 55 | 1,156 |
| 2005–2014 Average | 581 | 634 | 448 | 300 | 1,266 | 654 | 1,817 | 1,046 | 6,746 |

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Appendix B2.–Page 2 of 2.

| | District 2 | | | | | | District 3 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | 334-21 | 334-22 | 334-23 | 334-24 | 334-25 | Total | 334-31 | 334-32 | Total |
| 1995 | 7,832 | 14,041 | 4,841 | 5,887 | 8,857 | 41,458 | – | – | – |
| 1996 | 8,265 | 9,134 | 2,749 | 3,626 | 6,435 | 30,209 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1997 | 13,939 | 13,344 | 2,280 | 6,104 | 3,696 | 39,363 | – | – | – |
| 1998 | 2,203 | 6,081 | 2,245 | 4,613 | 1,664 | 16,806 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1999 | 4,666 | 8,565 | 2,623 | 6,923 | 4,356 | 27,133 | 0 | 538 | 538 |
| 2000 | 1,433 | 964 | 415 | 457 | 511 | 3,780 | – | – | – |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | 2,140 | 3,044 | 1,992 | 2,712 | 1,546 | 11,434 | – | – | – |
| 2003 | 2,965 | 5,454 | 993 | 2,104 | 2,704 | 14,220 | – | – | – |
| 2004 | 5,879 | 8,326 | 3,459 | 3,819 | 2,662 | 24,145 | – | – | – |
| 2005 | 3,292 | 5,905 | 1,397 | 347 | 2,472 | 13,413 | – | – | – |
| 2006 | 3,750 | 8,457 | 2,700 | 3,425 | 1,511 | 19,843 | 315 | 0 | 315 |
| 2007 | 2,818 | 5,509 | 2,458 | 1,375 | 1,146 | 13,306 | 190 | 0 | 190 |
| 2008 | 420 | 654 | 670 | 252 | 115 | 2,111 | – | – | – |
| 2009 | 39 | 106 | 56 | 2 | 23 | 226 | – | – | – |
| 2010 | 389 | 1,690 | 890 | 1,184 | 0 | 4,153 | – | – | – |
| 2011 | 2 | 16 | 6 | 22 | 0 | 46 | – | – | – |
| 2012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – |
| 2013 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – |
| 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – |
| 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – |
| 2010–2014 Average | 78 | 341 | 179 | 241 | 0 | 840 | | | |
| 2005–2014 Average | 1,071 | 2,234 | 818 | 661 | 527 | 5,310 | 253 | 0 | 253 |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred. Blank cells indicate insufficient information to generate average. ADF&G test fishery sales not included. Values include Chinook salmon harvested in both summer and fall seasons. ADF&G test fishery sales not included.

Appendix B3.–Commercial summer chum salmon harvest (in numbers of fish) by statistical area, Lower Yukon Area, 1995–2015.

| District 1 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | 334-11 | 334-12 | 334-13 | 334-14 | 334-15 | 334-16 | 334-17 | 334-18 | Total |
| 1995 | 32,084 | 23,420 | 15,834 | 19,154 | 15,919 | 3,150 | 24,349 | 8,356 | 142,266 |
| 1996 | 19,432 | 17,769 | 6,837 | 5,611 | 13,111 | 2,831 | 17,864 | 9,051 | 92,506 |
| 1997 | 10,764 | 9,519 | 6,190 | 10,374 | 5,429 | 1,650 | 10,719 | 5,270 | 59,915 |
| 1998 | 54 | 2,583 | 441 | 2,275 | 5,115 | 730 | 6,601 | 3,471 | 21,270 |
| 1999 | 1,128 | 1,667 | 1,653 | 2,979 | 816 | 141 | 3,845 | 3,952 | 16,181 |
| 2000 | 146 | 537 | 207 | 650 | 631 | 60 | 546 | 538 | 3,315 |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | 193 | 1,303 | 374 | 1,519 | 858 | 4 | 1,277 | 799 | 6,327 |
| 2003 | 90 | 588 | 117 | 292 | 690 | 188 | 566 | 1,048 | 3,579 |
| 2004 | 667 | 885 | 1,446 | 904 | 2,694 | 870 | 4,171 | 2,356 | 13,993 |
| 2005 | 4,260 | 2,791 | 1,658 | 2,697 | 3,631 | 1,985 | 3,970 | 2,973 | 23,965 |
| 2006 | 4,310 | 3,181 | 1,915 | 899 | 2,315 | 1,441 | 4,382 | 3,373 | 21,816 |
| 2007 | 3,724 | 15,690 | 14,297 | 10,746 | 15,816 | 8,801 | 25,753 | 11,963 | 106,790 |
| 2008 | 1,200 | 9,216 | 5,521 | 9,224 | 6,219 | 5,937 | 17,423 | 12,719 | 67,459 |
| 2009 | 730 | 7,457 | 9,120 | 9,569 | 12,979 | 4,930 | 23,532 | 3,018 | 71,335 |
| 2010 | 3,881 | 19,138 | 5,707 | 12,405 | 12,116 | 9,484 | 32,994 | 6,542 | 102,267 |
| 2011 | 150 | 28,715 | 20,807 | 39,517 | 19,948 | 10,720 | 35,634 | 7,948 | 163,439 |
| 2012 | 4,240 | 43,096 | 21,516 | 25,364 | 1,126 | 432 | 53,037 | 1,989 | 150,800 |
| 2013 | 36 | 55,130 | 20,303 | 35,431 | 19,303 | 6,198 | 67,662 | 3,808 | 207,871 |
| 2014 | 16,781 | 52,300 | 14,698 | 27,699 | 12,182 | 761 | 61,940 | 11,879 | 198,240 |
| 2015 | 18,693 | 33,245 | 8,485 | 19,045 | 17,974 | 7,414 | 47,244 | 20,539 | 172,639 |
| 2010–2014 Average | 5,018 | 39,676 | 16,606 | 28,083 | 12,935 | 5,519 | 50,253 | 6,433 | 164,523 |
| 2005–2014 Average | 3,931 | 23,671 | 11,554 | 17,355 | 10,564 | 5,069 | 32,633 | 6,621 | 111,398 |

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| | District 2 | | | | | | District 3 334-31 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | 334-21 | 334-22 | 334-23 | 334-24 | 334-25 | Total | Number | Roe | Estimated Harvest [a] |
| 1995 | 23,794 | 38,808 | 11,541 | 7,257 | 2,417 | 83,817 | – | – | – |
| 1996 | 9,177 | 13,056 | 4,965 | 2,479 | 1,050 | 30,727 | 0 | 162 | 465 |
| 1997 | 7,126 | 7,938 | 673 | 1,667 | 838 | 18,242 | – | – | – |
| 1998 | 710 | 2,350 | 1,079 | 2,351 | 358 | 6,848 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1999 | 1,758 | 3,269 | 1,457 | 3,415 | 1,803 | 11,702 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2000 | 1,552 | 961 | 327 | 220 | 249 | 3,309 | – | – | – |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | 1,105 | 997 | 862 | 794 | 269 | 4,027 | – | – | – |
| 2003 | 1,153 | 855 | 218 | 181 | 176 | 2,583 | – | – | – |
| 2004 | 1,724 | 1,439 | 1,350 | 1,061 | 208 | 5,782 | – | – | – |
| 2005 | 2,852 | 3,978 | 850 | 105 | 528 | 8,313 | – | – | – |
| 2006 | 6,325 | 10,523 | 2,080 | 5,805 | 810 | 25,543 | 116 | 0 | 116 |
| 2007 | 21,356 | 32,583 | 9,310 | 1,740 | 4,443 | 69,432 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 2008 | 15,326 | 14,017 | 16,781 | 10,145 | 1,870 | 58,139 | – | – | – |
| 2009 | 13,583 | 48,571 | 19,717 | 3,053 | 1,647 | 86,571 | – | – | – |
| 2010 | 9,575 | 23,029 | 14,474 | 33,870 | 0 | 80,948 | – | – | – |
| 2011 | 15,959 | 27,109 | 20,506 | 37,868 | 1,629 | 103,071 | – | – | – |
| 2012 | 12,129 | 20,952 | 12,317 | 11,651 | 0 | 57,049 | – | – | – |
| 2013 | 10,458 | 96,662 | 29,860 | 34,292 | 0 | 171,272 | – | – | – |
| 2014 | 22,806 | 94,595 | 50,069 | 61,637 | 0 | 229,107 | – | – | – |
| 2015 | 15,708 | 74,315 | 43,855 | 38,827 | 8,742 | 181,447 | – | – | – |
| 2010–2014 Average | 14,185 | 52,469 | 25,445 | 35,864 | 326 | 128,289 | | | |
| 2005–2014 Average | 13,037 | 37,202 | 17,596 | 20,017 | 1,093 | 88,945 | 59 | 0 | 59 |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred. Blank cells indicate insufficient information to generate average. ADF&G test fishery sales not included.

[a] Estimated harvest includes both males and females harvested to produce roe sold.

Appendix B4.–Commercial fall chum salmon harvest (in numbers of fish) by statistical area, Lower Yukon Area, 1995–2015.

| | District 1 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year [a] | 334-11 | 334-12 | 334-13 | 334-14 | 334-15 | 334-16 | 334-17 | 334-18 | 334-19 | Total |
| 1995 | 1,674 | 6,766 | 6,892 | 11,909 | 16,450 | 1,696 | 23,722 | 10,236 | – | 79,345 |
| 1996 | 0 | 2,686 | 2,333 | 1,243 | 4,561 | 9,976 | 8,504 | 4,326 | – | 33,629 |
| 1997 | 0 | 2,870 | 3,452 | 3,768 | 3,943 | 1,596 | 6,747 | 5,107 | – | 27,483 |
| 1998 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1999 | 4 | 1,931 | 474 | 1,182 | 1,934 | 1,439 | 1,103 | 1,920 | – | 9,987 |
| 2000 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2003 | 0 | 2,784 | 177 | 310 | 958 | 0 | 381 | 976 | – | 5,586 |
| 2004 | 0 | 509 | 25 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 40 | – | 660 |
| 2005 | 117 | 16,840 | 8,735 | 25,330 | 8,253 | 31,864 | 29,546 | 9,840 | – | 130,525 |
| 2006 | 163 | 16,212 | 9,929 | 9,973 | 7,538 | 9,568 | 32,200 | 15,671 | – | 101,254 |
| 2007 | 0 | 6,395 | 8,550 | 4,951 | 1,423 | 2,130 | 12,562 | 2,841 | – | 38,852 |
| 2008 | 22 | 16,471 | 6,018 | 9,138 | 5,152 | 7,090 | 16,072 | 7,741 | – | 67,704 |
| 2009 | 66 | 1,355 | 457 | 301 | 4,576 | 2,118 | 2,415 | 623 | – | 11,911 |
| 2010 | 0 | 211 | 0 | 13 | 83 | 10 | 167 | 61 | – | 545 |
| 2011 | 11 | 10,019 | 3,673 | 10,142 | 34,153 | 35,432 | 27,230 | 7,075 | – | 127,735 |
| 2012 | 2,068 | 34,698 | 4,039 | 12,305 | 23,870 | 11,351 | 37,810 | 13,701 | – | 139,842 |
| 2013 | 240 | 21,188 | 7,304 | 11,192 | 12,175 | 5,484 | 43,824 | 5,181 | – | 106,588 |
| 2014 | 658 | 8,509 | 2,659 | 6,092 | 6,193 | 2,643 | 19,391 | 5,684 | – | 51,829 |
| 2015 | 9,666 | 21,198 | 6,032 | 6,450 | 13,118 | 11,488 | 26,401 | 6,209 | – | 100,562 |
| 2010-2014 Average | 595 | 14,925 | 3,535 | 7,949 | 15,295 | 10,984 | 25,684 | 6,340 | | 85,308 |
| 2005-2014 Average | 335 | 13,190 | 5,136 | 8,944 | 10,342 | 10,769 | 22,122 | 6,842 | | 77,679 |

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| | District 2 | | | | | | District 3 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year [a] | 334-21 | 334-22 | 334-23 | 334-24 | 334-25 | Total | 334-31 | 334-32 | Total |
| 1995 | 147 | 54,231 | 20,018 | 16,435 | 0 | 90,831 | – | – | – |
| 1996 | 1,960 | 14,349 | 4,184 | 7,634 | 1,524 | 29,651 | – | – | – |
| 1997 | 5,040 | 9,827 | 2,316 | 5,972 | 1,171 | 24,326 | – | – | – |
| 1998 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1999 | 1,536 | 2,836 | 3,254 | 1,910 | 167 | 9,703 | – | – | – |
| 2000 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2003 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2004 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2005 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2006 | 3,362 | 21,069 | 11,060 | 4,414 | 0 | 39,905 | – | – | – |
| 2007 | 8,619 | 17,068 | 8,245 | 1,894 | 0 | 35,826 | – | – | – |
| 2008 | 10,027 | 11,630 | 11,507 | 7,424 | 682 | 41,270 | – | – | – |
| 2009 | 1,107 | 7,988 | 1,593 | 235 | 1,149 | 12,072 | – | – | – |
| 2010 | 3 | 27 | 165 | 0 | 75 | 270 | – | – | – |
| 2011 | 14,239 | 33,639 | 18,123 | 32,063 | 2,667 | 100,731 | – | – | – |
| 2012 | 14,454 | 34,658 | 26,646 | 53,526 | – | 129,284 | – | – | – |
| 2013 | 18,476 | 27,663 | 16,379 | 40,955 | 2,801 | 106,274 | – | – | – |
| 2014 | 5,949 | 19,112 | 11,186 | 22,891 | – | 59,138 | – | – | – |
| 2015 | 8,450 | 20,433 | 21,486 | 22,702 | 1,143 | 74,214 | – | – | – |
| 2010-2014 Average | 10,624 | 23,020 | 14,500 | 29,887 | 1,848 | 79,139 | | | |
| 2005-2014 Average | 8,471 | 19,206 | 11,656 | 18,156 | 1,053 | 58,308 | | | |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred. Blank cells indicate insufficient information to generate average. ADF&G test fishery sales not included.

[a] Estimated harvest includes reported harvest of both males and females harvested to produce roe sold.

Appendix B5.–Commercial coho salmon harvest (in numbers of fish) by statistical area, Lower Yukon Area, 1995–2015.

| | District 1 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year [a] | 334-11 | 334-12 | 334-13 | 334-14 | 334-15 | 334-16 | 334-17 | 334-18 | Total |
| 1995 | 883 | 2,472 | 1,833 | 2,439 | 2,454 | 1,006 | 8,953 | 1,585 | 21,625 |
| 1996 | 0 | 1,555 | 1,564 | 854 | 3,995 | 9,634 | 8,068 | 2,035 | 27,705 |
| 1997 | 0 | 1,355 | 2,322 | 2,414 | 2,742 | 4,153 | 5,180 | 3,284 | 21,450 |
| 1998 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1999 | 3 | 261 | 36 | 45 | 184 | 176 | 88 | 62 | 855 |
| 2000 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2003 | 0 | 4,890 | 305 | 656 | 1,939 | 0 | 576 | 1,391 | 9,757 |
| 2004 | 128 | 772 | 201 | 290 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 142 | 1,583 |
| 2005 | 98 | 4,249 | 1,069 | 4,020 | 1,560 | 17,728 | 6,615 | 1,194 | 36,533 |
| 2006 | 7 | 3,034 | 2,467 | 2,315 | 3,508 | 15,280 | 10,196 | 2,516 | 39,323 |
| 2007 | 0 | 1,320 | 2,361 | 1,983 | 993 | 6,331 | 7,091 | 1,641 | 21,720 |
| 2008 | 35 | 3,122 | 1,024 | 1,274 | 838 | 2,456 | 3,712 | 1,485 | 13,946 |
| 2009 | 0 | 227 | 124 | 11 | 1,566 | 2,486 | 1,493 | 87 | 5,994 |
| 2010 | 0 | 204 | 5 | 6 | 142 | 102 | 445 | 123 | 1,027 |
| 2011 | 21 | 5,257 | 1,851 | 4,696 | 9,424 | 9,101 | 12,724 | 2,261 | 45,335 |
| 2012 | 33 | 3,739 | 331 | 1,229 | 8,683 | 7,241 | 14,523 | 3,978 | 39,757 |
| 2013 | 33 | 4,995 | 1,248 | 2,360 | 4,810 | 2,609 | 9,993 | 1,258 | 27,306 |
| 2014 | 712 | 5,380 | 3,441 | 4,648 | 9,127 | 5,286 | 20,007 | 6,203 | 54,804 |
| 2015 | 6,176 | 12,451 | 2,606 | 3,897 | 8,589 | 9,072 | 19,200 | 4,038 | 66,029 |
| 2010-2014 Average | 160 | 3,915 | 1,375 | 2,588 | 6,437 | 4,868 | 11,538 | 2,765 | 33,646 |
| 2005-2014 Average | 94 | 3,153 | 1,392 | 2,254 | 4,065 | 6,862 | 8,680 | 2,075 | 28,575 |

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| | District 2 | | | | | | District 3 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year[a] | 334-21 | 334-22 | 334-23 | 334-24 | 334-25 | Total | 334-31 | 334-32 | Total |
| 1995 | 115 | 12,154 | 2,951 | 3,268 | 0 | 18,488 | – | – | – |
| 1996 | 761 | 12,155 | 2,755 | 4,409 | 894 | 20,974 | – | – | – |
| 1997 | 2,197 | 6,449 | 1,238 | 3,025 | 147 | 13,056 | – | – | – |
| 1998 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1999 | 147 | 238 | 248 | 65 | 48 | 746 | – | – | – |
| 2000 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2003 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2004 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2005 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2006 | 2,138 | 7,250 | 3,745 | 1,349 | 0 | 14,482 | – | – | – |
| 2007 | 4,195 | 12,354 | 3,253 | 1,685 | 0 | 21,487 | – | – | – |
| 2008 | 3,275 | 6,076 | 4,594 | 4,680 | 621 | 19,246 | – | – | – |
| 2009 | 370 | 1,085 | 100 | 8 | 19 | 1,582 | – | – | – |
| 2010 | 7 | 105 | 606 | 0 | 305 | 1,023 | – | – | – |
| 2011 | 6,184 | 8,091 | 3,705 | 5,987 | 217 | 24,184 | – | – | – |
| 2012 | 4,748 | 10,750 | 5,584 | 7,981 | – | 29,063 | – | – | – |
| 2013 | 3,951 | 11,041 | 7,225 | 8,911 | 330 | 31,458 | – | – | – |
| 2014 | 5,397 | 19,757 | 12,310 | 11,138 | – | 48,602 | – | – | – |
| 2015 | 6,566 | 21,057 | 14,355 | 11,027 | 1,855 | 54,860 | | | |
| 2010-2014 Average | 4,057 | 9,949 | 5,886 | 6,803 | 284 | 26,866 | | | |
| 2005-2014 Average | 3,363 | 8,501 | 4,569 | 4,638 | 213 | 21,236 | | | |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred. Blank cells indicate insufficient information to generate average. ADF&G test fishery sales not included.

[a] Estimated harvest includes reported harvest of both males and females harvested to produce roe sold.

Appendix B6.–Daily and cumulative CPUE for Chinook salmon in the 8.5 inch set gillnet test fishery, Big Eddy and Middle Mouth sites combined, lower Yukon River, 2015.

| Chinook Salmon in 8.5" Set Gillnets | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2015 | | | | | Average 1989–2014 [a] | |
| Date | Daily Catch | Daily CPUE | Cumulative CPUE | Proportion | Commercial Hours Fished [b] | Proportion | Cumulative CPUE |
| 5/26 | | | | | | | |
| 5/27 | | | | | | 0.00 | 0.04 |
| 5/28 | 4 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.06 |
| 5/29 | 1 | 0.04 | 0.21 | 0.01 | | 0.00 | 0.09 |
| 5/30 | 5 | 0.21 | 0.42 | 0.01 | | 0.01 | 0.14 |
| 5/31 | 5 | 0.21 | 0.63 | 0.02 | | 0.01 | 0.22 |
| 6/1 | 6 | 0.50 | 1.13 | 0.03 | | 0.02 | 0.40 |
| 6/2 | 10 | 0.42 | 1.55 | 0.04 | | 0.02 | 0.54 |
| 6/3 | 6 | 0.25 | 1.80 | 0.05 | | 0.01 | 0.30 |
| 6/4 | 8 | 0.33 | 2.13 | 0.05 | | 0.03 | 0.72 |
| 6/5 | 21 | 0.88 | 3.01 | 0.08 | | 0.04 | 0.88 |
| 6/6 | 37 | 1.03 | 4.04 | 0.10 | | 0.05 | 1.13 |
| 6/7 | 26 | 0.54 | 4.58 | 0.11 | | 0.07 | 1.42 |
| 6/8 | 39 | 0.81 | 5.39 | 0.13 | | 0.08 | 1.77 |
| 6/9 | 17 | 0.35 | 5.74 | 0.14 | | 0.10 | 2.29 |
| 6/10 | 19 | 0.53 | 6.27 | 0.16 | | 0.13 | 2.74 |
| 6/11 | 52 | 1.08 | 7.35 | 0.18 | 10 | 0.14 | 3.09 |
| 6/12 | 30 | 0.63 | 7.98 | 0.20 | 10 | 0.17 | 3.72 |
| 6/13 | 34 | 0.94 | 8.92 | 0.22 | | 0.20 | 4.41 |
| 6/14 | 20 | 0.83 | 9.75 | 0.24 | 12 | 0.23 | 5.12 |
| 6/15 | 18 | 0.75 | 10.50 | 0.26 | 12 | 0.27 | 5.83 |
| 6/16 | 11 | 0.46 | 10.96 | 0.27 | 12 | 0.31 | 6.70 |
| 6/17 | 33 | 1.38 | 12.34 | 0.31 | 12 | 0.34 | 7.54 |
| 6/18 | 37 | 1.54 | 13.88 | 0.35 | 12 | 0.38 | 8.39 |
| 6/19 | 20 | 0.83 | 14.71 | 0.37 | 12 | 0.42 | 9.19 |
| 6/20 | 17 | 0.71 | 15.42 | 0.39 | | 0.46 | 9.95 |
| 6/21 | 13 | 0.54 | 15.96 | 0.40 | 12 | 0.50 | 10.87 |
| 6/22 | 7 | 0.29 | 16.25 | 0.41 | 12 | 0.54 | 11.81 |
| 6/23 | 14 | 0.58 | 16.83 | 0.42 | 12 | 0.58 | 12.79 |
| 6/24 | 15 | 0.63 | 17.46 | 0.44 | 12 | 0.63 | 13.80 |
| 6/25 | 78 | 3.25 | 20.71 | 0.52 | 12 | 0.67 | 14.65 |
| 6/26 | 95 | 3.96 | 24.67 | 0.62 | 12 | 0.71 | 15.50 |
| 6/27 | 44 | 1.83 | 26.50 | 0.66 | 12 | 0.74 | 16.27 |
| 6/28 | 57 | 2.38 | 28.88 | 0.72 | 12 | 0.78 | 17.01 |
| 6/29 | 21 | 0.88 | 29.76 | 0.74 | 12 | 0.81 | 17.67 |
| 6/30 | 27 | 1.13 | 30.89 | 0.77 | 12 | 0.83 | 18.18 |

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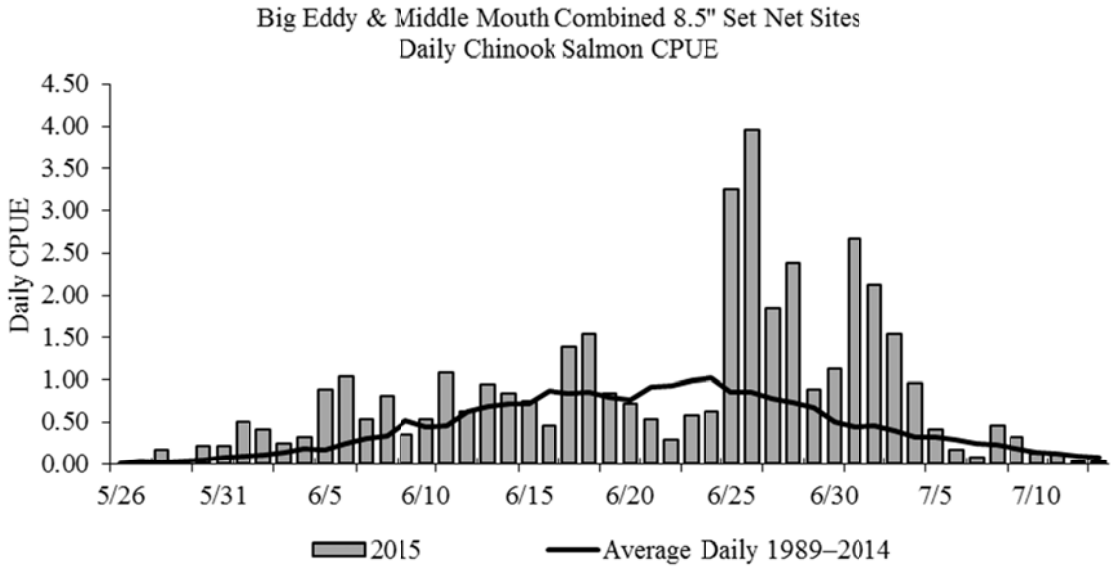
| Chinook Salmon in 8.5" Set Gillnets | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2015 | | | | | Average 1989–2014 [a] | |
| Date | Daily Catch | Daily CPUE | Cumulative CPUE | Proportion | Comm/period Hrs Fished [c] | Proportion | Cumulative CPUE |
| 7/1 | 64 | 2.67 | 33.56 | 0.84 | 12 | 0.85 | 18.62 |
| 7/2 | 51 | 2.13 | 35.69 | 0.89 | 4 | 0.87 | 19.07 |
| 7/3 | 37 | 1.54 | 37.23 | 0.93 | 3 | 0.89 | 19.48 |
| 7/4 | 23 | 0.96 | 38.19 | 0.95 | | 0.91 | 19.80 |
| 7/5 | 10 | 0.42 | 38.61 | 0.97 | 6 | 0.92 | 20.12 |
| 7/6 | 4 | 0.17 | 38.78 | 0.97 | | 0.93 | 20.41 |
| 7/7 | 2 | 0.08 | 38.86 | 0.97 | 9 | 0.94 | 20.65 |
| 7/8 | 11 | 0.46 | 39.32 | 0.98 | | 0.92 | 20.22 |
| 7/9 | 8 | 0.33 | 39.65 | 0.99 | 9 | 0.93 | 20.41 |
| 7/10 | 3 | 0.13 | 39.78 | 0.99 | | 0.94 | 20.55 |
| 7/11 | 3 | 0.13 | 39.91 | 1.00 | 12 | 0.95 | 20.67 |
| 7/12 | 1 | 0.04 | 39.95 | 1.00 | | 0.95 | 20.76 |
| 7/13 | 1 | 0.04 | 39.99 | 1.00 | 12 | 0.95 | 20.85 |
| 7/14 | | | | | | 0.96 | 20.92 |
| 7/15 | | | | | | 1.00 | 21.86 |
| Total | 1,065 | | 39.99 | | 279 | | 21.86 |

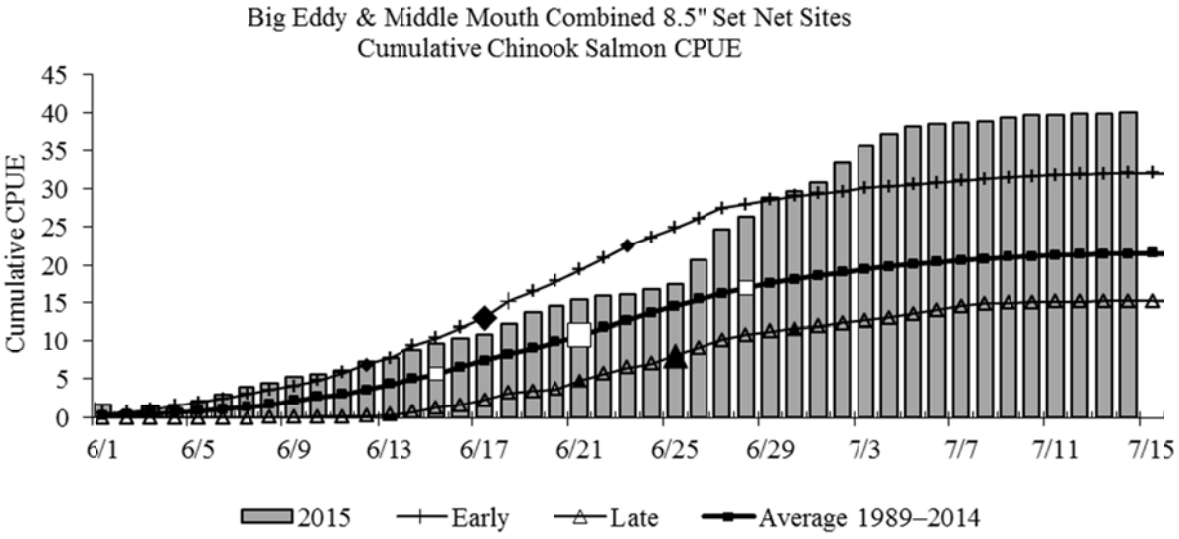
*Note*: The box within the cumulative CPUE column indicates the first quarter point, midpoint, and third quarter point of the cumulative CPUE.

[a] 2009 not included because high water and debris caused considerable difficulty for the project.

[b] Set net site in Big Eddy of the South Mouth was discontinued after June 13. Only one set net operated in Middle Mouth and was removed on July 13.

[c] No Chinook-directed commercial fishing periods were executed in 2015.




Appendix B7.–Daily and cumulative CPUE for the 2015 Chinook salmon set gillnet test fishery compared to the average daily and cumulative CPUE from 1989 to 2014.

*Note*: The symbols along the cumulative index lines represent the first quarter point, midpoint, and third quarter point of the cumulative index. 2009 data are not included in the historic averages because high water and debris caused considerable difficulty for the project. In 2014, set net sites in Big Eddy and South Mouth were discontinued after June 6. Only one set net operated in Middle Mouth and was removed on July 7.

Appendix B8.–Daily and cumulative CPUE for summer chum salmon in the cooperative 5.5 inch mesh drift gillnet test fishery, Big Eddy and Middle Mouth sites combined, lower Yukon River, 2015.

| Summer Chum Salmon in 5.5" Drift Gillnet | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Big Eddy Drift | | | | Middle Mouth Drift | | | | Big Eddy and Middle Mouth Combined | | | | |
| Date | Daily Catch | Daily CPUE | Proportion | Cumulative CPUE | Daily Catch | Daily CPUE | Proportion | Cumulative CPUE | Daily Catch | Daily CPUE | Proportion | Cumulative CPUE | |
| 5/24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5/25 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | | | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 5/26 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | | | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 5/27 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | | | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 5/28 | 8 | 12.31 | 0.00 | 12.31 | | | | | 8 | 12.31 | 0.00 | 12.31 | |
| 5/29 | 5 | 7.69 | 0.00 | 20.00 | | | | | 5 | 7.69 | 0.00 | 20.00 | |
| 5/30 | 13 | 19.85 | 0.00 | 39.85 | | | | | 13 | 19.85 | 0.00 | 39.85 | |
| 5/31 | 4 | 6.15 | 0.01 | 46.00 | | | | | 4 | 6.15 | 0.00 | 46.00 | |
| 6/1 | 2 | 3.08 | 0.01 | 49.08 | | | | | 2 | 3.08 | 0.00 | 49.08 | |
| 6/2 | 2 | 6.15 | 0.01 | 55.23 | | | | | 2 | 6.15 | 0.01 | 55.23 | a |
| 6/3 | 3 | 9.15 | 0.01 | 64.38 | | | | | 3 | 9.15 | 0.01 | 64.38 | a |
| 6/4 | 2 | 32.00 | 0.01 | 96.38 | | | | | 2 | 32.00 | 0.01 | 96.38 | b |
| 6/5 | 12 | 28.93 | 0.01 | 125.31 | | | | | 12 | 28.93 | 0.01 | 125.31 | c |
| 6/6 | 17 | 26.15 | 0.02 | 151.46 | | | | | 17 | 26.15 | 0.01 | 151.46 | |
| 6/7 | 4 | 4.87 | 0.02 | 156.33 | 2 | 3.16 | 0.00 | 3.16 | 6 | 8.03 | 0.01 | 159.49 | d |
| 6/8 | 36 | 54.48 | 0.02 | 210.81 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.16 | 36 | 54.48 | 0.02 | 213.97 | |
| 6/9 | 3 | 4.62 | 0.02 | 215.43 | 2 | 3.08 | 0.00 | 6.24 | 5 | 7.69 | 0.02 | 221.66 | |
| 6/10 | 15 | 21.27 | 0.03 | 236.70 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.24 | 15 | 21.27 | 0.02 | 242.93 | |
| 6/11 | 24 | 70.13 | 0.04 | 306.83 | 3 | 4.50 | 0.00 | 10.74 | 27 | 74.63 | 0.03 | 317.56 | a |
| 6/12 | 11 | 25.72 | 0.04 | 332.55 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.74 | 11 | 25.72 | 0.03 | 343.28 | a |
| 6/13 | 137 | 572.97 | 0.10 | 905.52 | 5 | 7.47 | 0.01 | 18.21 | 142 | 580.43 | 0.09 | 923.71 | |
| 6/14 | 39 | 196.92 | 0.13 | 1,102.44 | 7 | 10.28 | 0.01 | 28.49 | 46 | 207.20 | 0.10 | 1,130.91 | a |
| 6/15 | 41 | 424.23 | 0.18 | 1,526.67 | 13 | 18.91 | 0.02 | 47.40 | 54 | 443.14 | 0.15 | 1,574.05 | a |
| 6/16 | 14 | 43.08 | 0.18 | 1,569.75 | 5 | 7.25 | 0.03 | 54.65 | 19 | 50.32 | 0.15 | 1,624.37 | a |
| 6/17 | 20 | 128.74 | 0.20 | 1,698.49 | 56 | 80.60 | 0.06 | 135.25 | 76 | 209.35 | 0.17 | 1,833.72 | a,e |
| 6/18 | 25 | 92.45 | 0.21 | 1,790.94 | 48 | 62.23 | 0.09 | 197.48 | 73 | 154.68 | 0.18 | 1,988.40 | a |
| 6/19 | 48 | 358.06 | 0.25 | 2,149.00 | 34 | 61.81 | 0.12 | 259.29 | 82 | 419.87 | 0.22 | 2,408.27 | a |

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Appendix B8.–Page 2 of 2.

| Summer Chum Salmon in 5.5" Drift Gillnet | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Big Eddy Drift | | | | Middle Mouth Drift | | | | Big Eddy and Middle Mouth Combined | | | | |
| Date | Daily Catch | Daily CPUE | Proportion | Cumulative CPUE | Daily Catch | Daily CPUE | Proportion | Cumulative CPUE | Daily Catch | Daily CPUE | Proportion | Cumulative CPUE | |
| 6/20 | 61 | 92.37 | 0.26 | 2,241.37 | 2 | 2.79 | 0.12 | 262.08 | 63 | 95.16 | 0.23 | 2,503.43 | |
| 6/21 | 9 | 24.67 | 0.26 | 2,266.04 | 3 | 4.29 | 0.12 | 266.37 | 12 | 28.95 | 0.23 | 2,532.38 | a |
| 6/22 | 6 | 18.08 | 0.26 | 2,284.12 | 1 | 1.54 | 0.12 | 267.91 | 7 | 19.62 | 0.24 | 2,552.00 | a |
| 6/23 | 88 | 3,520.00 | 0.67 | 5,804.12 | 6 | 8.93 | 0.13 | 276.84 | 94 | 3,528.93 | 0.56 | 6,080.93 | a |
| 6/24 | 10 | 58.07 | 0.68 | 5,862.19 | 43 | 67.54 | 0.16 | 344.38 | 53 | 125.60 | 0.58 | 6,206.53 | a |
| 6/25 | 74 | 571.43 | 0.75 | 6,433.62 | 61 | 96.13 | 0.20 | 440.51 | 135 | 667.56 | 0.64 | 6,874.09 | a |
| 6/26 | 54 | 185.14 | 0.77 | 6,618.76 | 168 | 270.86 | 0.33 | 711.37 | 222 | 456.00 | 0.68 | 7,330.09 | a,e |
| 6/27 | 54 | 251.75 | 0.80 | 6,870.51 | 357 | 442.94 | 0.54 | 1,154.31 | 411 | 694.69 | 0.74 | 8,024.78 | a |
| 6/28 | 57 | 189.47 | 0.82 | 7,059.98 | 157 | 327.90 | 0.69 | 1,482.21 | 214 | 517.37 | 0.79 | 8,542.15 | |
| 6/29 | 37 | 58.96 | 0.82 | 7,118.94 | 28 | 44.08 | 0.71 | 1,526.29 | 65 | 103.05 | 0.80 | 8,645.20 | |
| 6/30 | 96 | 147.69 | 0.84 | 7,266.63 | 24 | 32.97 | 0.73 | 1,559.26 | 120 | 180.66 | 0.82 | 8,825.86 | |
| 7/1 | 90 | 258.97 | 0.87 | 7,525.60 | 75 | 114.74 | 0.78 | 1,674.00 | 165 | 373.71 | 0.85 | 9,199.57 | |
| 7/2 | 42 | 64.62 | 0.88 | 7,590.22 | 60 | 94.08 | 0.82 | 1,768.08 | 102 | 158.69 | 0.87 | 9,358.26 | |
| 7/3 | 78 | 186.28 | 0.90 | 7,776.50 | 65 | 95.98 | 0.87 | 1,864.06 | 143 | 282.26 | 0.89 | 9,640.52 | |
| 7/4 | 5 | 15.55 | 0.90 | 7,792.05 | 45 | 64.78 | 0.90 | 1,928.84 | 50 | 80.32 | 0.90 | 9,720.84 | a |
| 7/5 | 3 | 9.31 | 0.90 | 7,801.36 | 22 | 33.44 | 0.91 | 1,962.28 | 25 | 42.76 | 0.91 | 9,763.60 | a |
| 7/6 | 32 | 49.27 | 0.91 | 7,850.63 | 14 | 20.55 | 0.92 | 1,982.83 | 46 | 69.82 | 0.91 | 9,833.42 | |
| 7/7 | 7 | 21.86 | 0.91 | 7,872.49 | 2 | 5.71 | 0.93 | 1,988.54 | 9 | 27.58 | 0.91 | 9,861.00 | a,f |
| 7/8 | 65 | 223.99 | 0.94 | 8,096.48 | 70 | 96.09 | 0.97 | 2,084.63 | 135 | 320.08 | 0.94 | 10,181.08 | |
| 7/9 | 2 | 6.15 | 0.94 | 8,102.63 | 5 | 14.76 | 0.98 | 2,099.39 | 7 | 20.92 | 0.95 | 10,202.00 | a,f |
| 7/10 | 17 | 26.15 | 0.94 | 8,128.78 | 13 | 19.26 | 0.99 | 2,118.65 | 30 | 45.41 | 0.95 | 10,247.41 | |
| 7/11 | 95 | 384.62 | 0.99 | 8,513.40 | 12 | 18.88 | 0.99 | 2,137.53 | 107 | 403.50 | 0.99 | 10,650.91 | |
| 7/12 | 47 | 81.56 | 1.00 | 8,594.96 | 2 | 2.86 | 1.00 | 2,140.39 | 49 | 84.42 | 1.00 | 10,735.33 | |
| 7/13 | 11 | 16.40 | 1.00 | 8,611.36 | 0 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 2,140.39 | 11 | 16.40 | 1.00 | 10,751.73 | f |
| 7/14 | 5 | 7.21 | 1.00 | 8,618.57 | 4 | 6.04 | 1.00 | 2,146.43 | 9 | 13.25 | 1.00 | 10,764.98 | |
| 7/15 | 5 | 15.38 | 1.00 | 8,633.95 | 1 | 2.86 | 1.00 | 2,149.29 | 6 | 18.24 | 1.00 | 10,783.22 | a,f |
| Total | 1,535 | | | 8,633.95 | 1,415 | | | 2,149.29 | 2,950 | | | 10,783.22 | |

*Note*: The box within the cumulative index column indicates the first quarter point, midpoint, and third quarter point of the cumulative index.

[a] Only two drifts at Big Eddy.

[b] Only one drift at Big Eddy.

[c] Only three drifts at Big Eddy.

[d] First day Middle Mouth is operational.

[e] Only three drifts at Middle Mouth.

[f] Only two drifts are Middle Mouth.

Appendix B9.–Fall chum and coho salmon, daily and cumulative catch per unit of effort (CPUE), cooperative drift gillnet (6") test fishery, Big Eddy and Middle Mouth sites combined, Lower Yukon River, 2001 to 2014 compared to 2015.

| | Fall Chum Salmon | | | | | | | | Coho Salmon | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Historical Median | 2001 to 2014 Median | | | 2015 | | | | Historical Median | 2001 to 2014 Median | | | 2015 | | | |
| Date | Cumulative Proportion [a] | Daily CPUE | Proportion | Cumulative CPUE | Daily Catch | Daily CPUE | Proportion | Cumulative CPUE [a] | Cumulative Proportion [a] | Daily CPUE | Proportion | Cumulative CPUE | Daily Catch | Daily CPUE | Proportion | Cumulative CPUE [a] |
| 7/16 | 0.01 | 16.44 | 0.01 | 16.44 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7/17 | 0.04 | 17.39 | 0.03 | 45.34 | 20 | 14.63 | 0.01 | 14.63 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7/18 | 0.06 | 4.66 | 0.06 | 74.74 | 69 | 54.19 | 0.05 | 68.82 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7/19 | 0.09 | 5.28 | 0.07 | 75.56 | 40 | 29.03 | 0.08 | 97.85 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.7 | 0.00 | 0.73 |
| 7/20 | 0.11 | 4.03 | 0.08 | 97.33 | 5 | 7.35 | 0.08 | 105.20 [b] | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.73 [b] |
| 7/21 | 0.13 | 4.12 | 0.09 | 118.52 | 2 | 1.48 | 0.08 | 106.69 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.73 |
| 7/22 | 0.15 | 3.76 | 0.09 | 149.82 | 6 | 4.52 | 0.09 | 111.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.73 |
| 7/23 | 0.17 | 5.48 | 0.10 | 163.22 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 111.20 [b] | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.73 [b] |
| 7/24 | 0.19 | 5.53 | 0.12 | 171.09 | 18 | 13.21 | 0.10 | 124.41 [c] | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.73 [c] |
| 7/25 | 0.23 | 8.16 | 0.12 | 172.24 | 5 | 3.68 | 0.10 | 128.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.7 | 0.00 | 1.46 |
| 7/26 | 0.25 | 4.02 | 0.13 | 190.16 | 2 | 1.52 | 0.10 | 129.61 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.72 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 1.46 |
| 7/27 | 0.30 | 6.99 | 0.15 | 239.14 | 9 | 8.67 | 0.11 | 138.27 [b] | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.72 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 1.46 [b] |
| 7/28 | 0.32 | 24.33 | 0.17 | 279.07 | 62 | 42.99 | 0.14 | 181.26 [c] | 0.00 | 0.88 | 0.01 | 2.82 | 1 | 0.9 | 0.01 | 2.32 [c] |
| 7/29 | 0.34 | 17.92 | 0.22 | 334.04 | 59 | 38.59 | 0.17 | 219.85 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 | 3.82 | 1 | 0.8 | 0.01 | 3.11 |
| 7/30 | 0.35 | 6.56 | 0.23 | 380.36 | 32 | 49.68 | 0.21 | 269.53 [b] | 0.01 | 1.46 | 0.02 | 5.46 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.01 | 3.11 [b] |
| 7/31 | 0.37 | 12.45 | 0.25 | 399.39 | 1 | 0.75 | 0.21 | 270.28 | 0.01 | 1.20 | 0.02 | 8.60 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.01 | 3.11 |
| 8/1 | 0.38 | 31.36 | 0.32 | 424.38 | 82 | 46.49 | 0.25 | 316.77 [c] | 0.01 | 1.95 | 0.03 | 10.25 | 15 | 8.5 | 0.03 | 11.57 [c] |
| 8/2 | 0.39 | 13.13 | 0.37 | 435.86 | 56 | 100.76 | 0.33 | 417.53 [b] | 0.01 | 1.45 | 0.04 | 13.42 | 7 | 12.0 | 0.06 | 23.57 [b] |
| 8/3 | 0.41 | 10.96 | 0.41 | 518.00 | 28 | 20.92 | 0.35 | 438.45 | 0.02 | 1.89 | 0.05 | 18.03 | 14 | 10.5 | 0.08 | 34.03 |
| 8/4 | 0.45 | 1.50 | 0.43 | 551.01 | 24 | 16.41 | 0.36 | 454.86 | 0.02 | 1.10 | 0.06 | 18.83 | 1 | 0.8 | 0.08 | 34.78 |
| 8/5 | 0.49 | 6.50 | 0.45 | 609.39 | 4 | 2.96 | 0.36 | 457.83 | 0.04 | 4.41 | 0.07 | 23.39 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.08 | 34.78 |
| 8/6 | 0.53 | 6.34 | 0.46 | 625.44 | 4 | 3.95 | 0.37 | 461.78 [b,c] | 0.04 | 2.91 | 0.09 | 29.09 | 3 | 2.9 | 0.09 | 37.71 [b,c] |
| 8/7 | 0.55 | 16.69 | 0.47 | 644.68 | 11 | 8.23 | 0.37 | 470.01 | 0.06 | 3.16 | 0.09 | 32.88 | 1 | 0.8 | 0.09 | 38.46 |
| 8/8 | 0.58 | 20.58 | 0.49 | 649.21 | 7 | 5.12 | 0.38 | 475.14 | 0.08 | 4.93 | 0.13 | 39.25 | 5 | 3.6 | 0.10 | 42.08 |
| 8/9 | 0.62 | 18.80 | 0.51 | 652.53 | 2 | 2.21 | 0.38 | 477.34 [d] | 0.11 | 5.39 | 0.16 | 52.59 | 7 | 5.9 | 0.11 | 48.00 [d] |
| 8/10 | 0.66 | 9.97 | 0.56 | 705.40 | 45 | 82.85 | 0.44 | 560.20 [b] | 0.13 | 3.49 | 0.18 | 60.97 | 25 | 43.5 | 0.22 | 91.53 [b] |
| 8/11 | 0.69 | 1.87 | 0.56 | 714.15 | 145 | 102.88 | 0.53 | 663.08 [c] | 0.15 | 6.50 | 0.21 | 66.70 | 47 | 41.8 | 0.32 | 133.30 [c] |
| 8/12 | 0.70 | 14.37 | 0.60 | 792.69 | 54 | 40.42 | 0.56 | 703.50 | 0.20 | 9.58 | 0.27 | 93.61 | 35 | 24.8 | 0.38 | 158.06 |
| 8/13 | 0.72 | 17.70 | 0.63 | 808.44 | 44 | 58.97 | 0.60 | 762.47 [b] | 0.23 | 14.01 | 0.29 | 113.48 | 17 | 22.8 | 0.43 | 180.88 [b] |
| 8/14 | 0.74 | 15.56 | 0.66 | 839.95 | 30 | 21.67 | 0.62 | 784.14 | 0.34 | 13.81 | 0.35 | 119.16 | 8 | 5.8 | 0.45 | 186.70 |
| 8/15 | 0.77 | 10.44 | 0.68 | 988.14 | 11 | 8.10 | 0.63 | 792.24 | 0.39 | 5.52 | 0.38 | 129.63 | 2 | 1.48 | 0.45 | 188.18 |

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Appendix B9.–Page 2 of 2.

| | Fall Chum Salmon | | | | | | | | Coho Salmon | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Historical Median | 2001 to 2014 Median | | | 2015 | | | | Historical Median | 2001 to 2014 Median | | | 2015 | | | |
| Date | Cumulative Proportion [a] | Daily CPUE | Proportion | Cumulative CPUE | Daily Catch | Daily CPUE | Proportion | Cumulative CPUE [a] | Cumulative Proportion [a] | Daily CPUE | Proportion | Cumulative CPUE | Daily Catch | Daily CPUE | Proportion | Cumulative CPUE [a] |
| 8/16 | 0.82 | 12.78 | 0.75 | 1,033.98 | 3 | 2.23 | 0.63 | 794.47 | 0.45 | 11.84 | 0.48 | 161.73 | 3 | 2.21 | 0.45 | 190.40 |
| 8/17 | 0.83 | 12.82 | 0.77 | 1,087.66 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.63 | 794.47 | 0.51 | 11.97 | 0.57 | 177.75 | 3 | 2.23 | 0.46 | 192.63 |
| 8/18 | 0.85 | 8.97 | 0.82 | 1,117.32 | 4 | 3.02 | 0.63 | 797.49 | 0.58 | 10.06 | 0.61 | 190.98 | 21 | 14.78 | 0.50 | 207.41 |
| 8/19 | 0.87 | 37.00 | 0.89 | 1,140.59 | 165 | 148.82 | 0.75 | 946.31 | 0.62 | 20.25 | 0.74 | 213.84 | 38 | 32.85 | 0.57 | 240.26 |
| 8/20 | 0.89 | 15.64 | 0.90 | 1,145.90 | 79 | 46.46 | 0.79 | 992.78 [c] | 0.68 | 15.83 | 0.81 | 270.18 | 54 | 31.83 | 0.65 | 272.09 [c] |
| 8/21 | 0.91 | 5.14 | 0.93 | 1149.74 | 7 | 5.12 | 0.79 | 997.90 | 0.70 | 8.20 | 0.84 | 277.25 | 20 | 14.68 | 0.69 | 286.77 |
| 8/22 | 0.93 | 12.33 | 0.93 | 1166.17 | 55 | 36.97 | 0.82 | 1034.87 | 0.75 | 12.93 | 0.85 | 292.57 | 18 | 12.19 | 0.71 | 298.96 |
| 8/23 | 0.94 | 8.59 | 0.96 | 1201.55 | 12 | 17.95 | 0.83 | 1052.82 [b] | 0.80 | 6.83 | 0.91 | 308.55 | 18 | 26.96 | 0.78 | 325.92 [b] |
| 8/24 | 0.96 | 8.36 | 0.97 | 1220.06 | 2 | 2.86 | 0.84 | 1055.68 [d] | 0.87 | 6.53 | 0.93 | 314.98 | 9 | 13.32 | 0.81 | 339.24 [d] |
| 8/25 | 0.97 | 7.52 | 0.98 | 1223.09 | 113 | 168.00 | 0.97 | 1223.67 [d] | 0.89 | 5.96 | 0.95 | 328.40 | 29 | 44.14 | 0.92 | 383.38 [d] |
| 8/26 | 0.98 | 8.13 | 0.98 | 1225.04 | 3 | 9.13 | 0.98 | 1232.80 [d] | 0.91 | 4.39 | 0.96 | 332.20 | 2 | 6.30 | 0.93 | 389.67 [d] |
| 8/27 | 0.99 | 6.96 | 1.00 | 1226.92 | 15 | 22.50 | 0.99 | 1255.30 [b] | 0.97 | 4.68 | 0.99 | 336.65 | 10 | 15.00 | 0.97 | 404.67 [b] |
| 8/28 | 1.00 | 5.92 | 1.00 | 1230.42 | 9 | 6.53 | 1.00 | 1261.83 | 1.00 | 4.46 | 1.00 | 341.93 | 19 | 13.80 | 1.00 | 418.47 |
| Total | | | | 1230.42 | 3,359 | | | 1261.83 | | | | 341.93 | 2,450 | | | 418.47 |

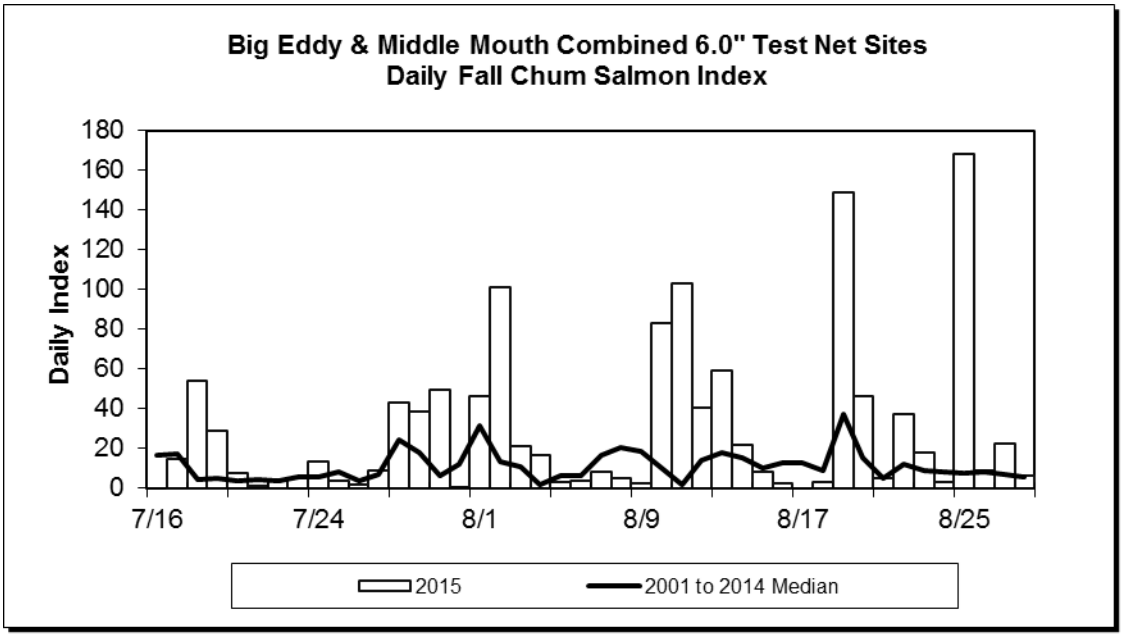
*Note*: The box within the cumulative index column indicates the first quarter point, midpoint, and third quarter point of the cumulative index.

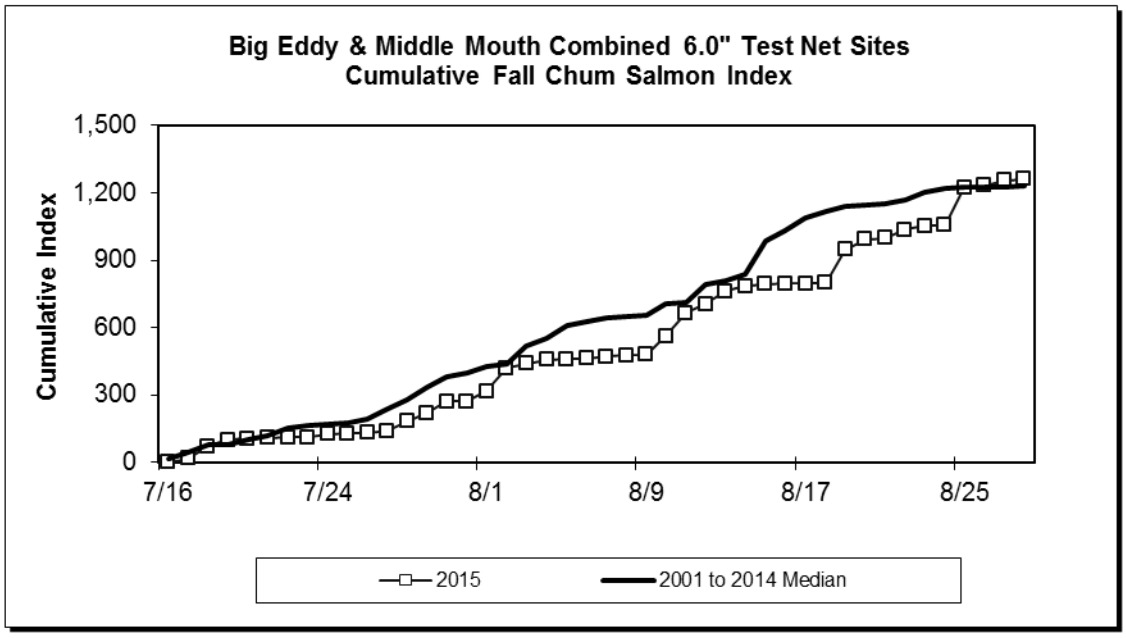
[a] Historical percent passage is based on the median from the set net test fishery 1980 to 1993 and 1995 to 2000.

[b] One or more drifts cancelled due to commercial period.

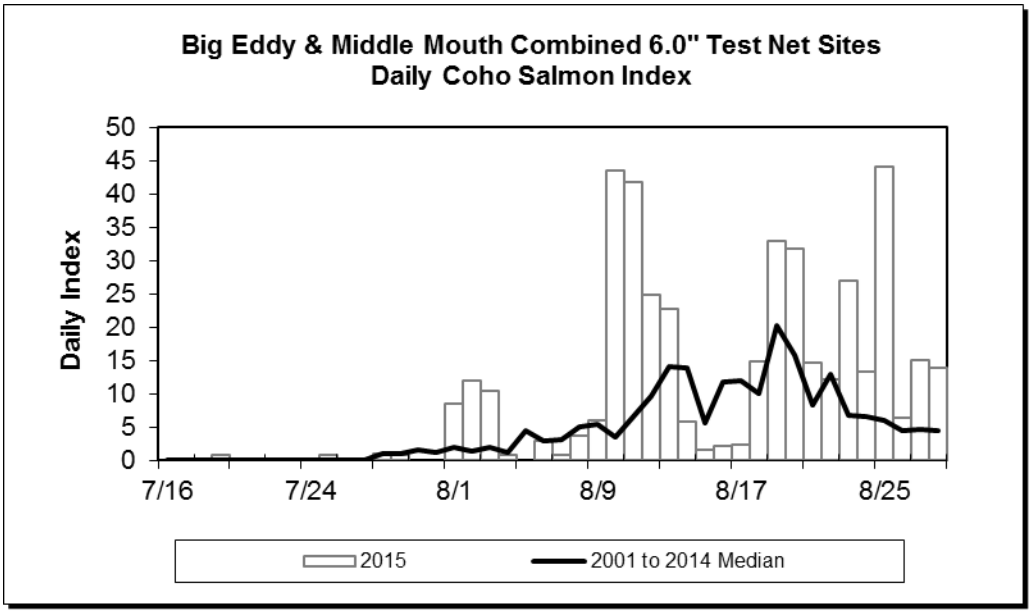
[c] Includes supplemental drifts

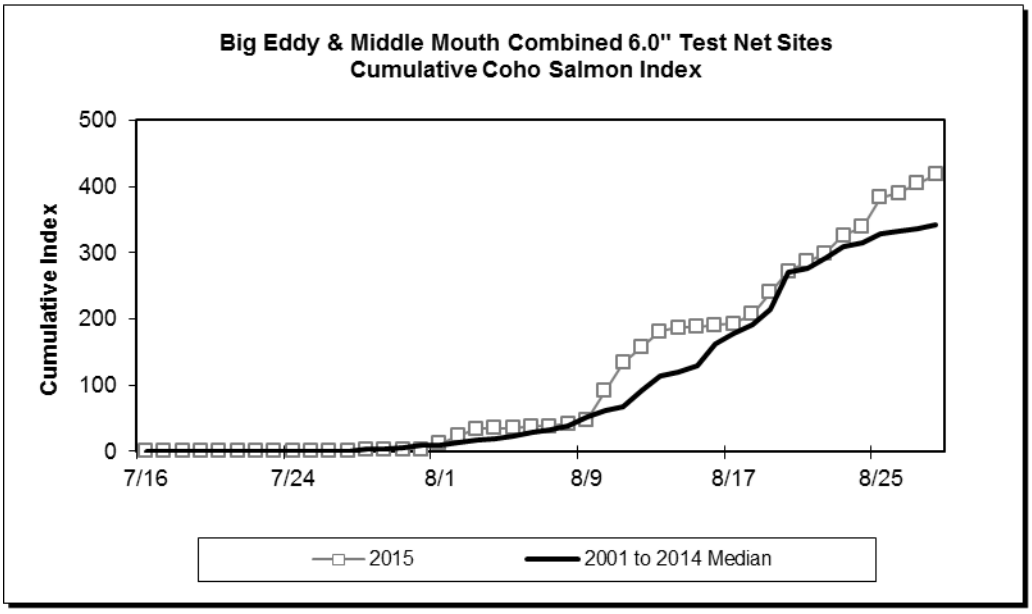
[d] One or more drifts cancelled due to hazardous weather.




Appendix B10.–Fall chum salmon daily and cumulative catch per unit effort (CPUE), Big Eddy and Middle Mouth sites combined, cooperative drift net test fishery, Lower Yukon River, 2001–2014 compared to 2015.




Appendix B11.–Coho salmon daily and cumulative catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE), Big Eddy and Middle Mouth sites combined, cooperative drift net test fishery, Lower Yukon River, 2001–2014 compared to 2015.

# APPENDIX C

Appendix C1.–Commercial salmon harvest by statistical area and gear type, Upper Yukon Area, 2015.

| Statistical Area | Number of Fishermen [a] | Chinook | | | Summer Chum | | | Fall Chum | | | Coho | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | FW | SGN | Total | FW | SGN | Total | FW | SGN | Total | FW | SGN | Total |
| 334-42 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 334-43 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 334-44 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 334-45 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 334-46 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 334-47 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Subtotal District 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 334-51 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 334-52 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1,048 | 0 | 1,048 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 334-53 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 334-54 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 334-55 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Subtotal District 5 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1,048 | 0 | 1,048 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 334-61 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 808 | 0 | 808 | 447 | 0 | 447 |
| 334-62 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,589 | 0 | 4,589 | 14,771 | 0 | 14,771 | 8,361 | 0 | 8,361 |
| 334-63 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 181 | 0 | 181 | 67 | 0 | 67 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Subtotal District 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,770 | 0 | 4,770 | 15,646 | 0 | 15,646 | 8,811 | 0 | 8,811 |
| Upper Yukon Area Total | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,770 | 0 | 4,770 | 16,694 | 0 | 16,694 | 8,811 | 0 | 8,811 |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred. FW = Fish wheel, SGN = Set gillnet.

[a] The number of fishermen is the unique number of permits fished.

Appendix C2.–Commercial Chinook salmon sales and estimated harvest by statistical area, Subdistrict 4-A, Upper Yukon Area, 1995–2015.

| | 334-44 | | | 334-45 | | | 334-46 | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year [a] | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] |
| 1995 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1996 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1997 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1998 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1999 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2000 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2003 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2004 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2005 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2006 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2007 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2008 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2009 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2010 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2011 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2013 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2015 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred.

[a] Reported as numbers of fish sold in the round.

[b] Pounds of salmon roe sold. Since 1990, efforts were made to separate Chinook salmon roe from summer chum salmon roe.

[c] The estimated harvest is the fish sold in the round plus the number of females estimated to have produced the roe sold. Since 1990, the estimated number of females is based on a District 4 sampling program that estimated average roe weight per female by statistical area, period, and gear type.

Appendix C3.–Commercial Chinook salmon sales and estimated harvest by statistical area, Subdistricts 4-B and 4-C, Upper Yukon Area, 1995–2015.

| | 334-42 | | | 334-43 | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] |
| 1995 | 262 | 30 | 262 | 0 | 596 | 237 | 262 | 626 | 499 |
| 1996 | 11 | 202 | 103 | 34 | 0 | 34 | 45 | 202 | 137 |
| 1997 | 326 | 14 | 333 | 1,124 | 0 | 1,124 | 1,450 | 14 | 1,457 |
| 1998 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1999 | 233 | 0 | 233 | 1,204 | 0 | 1,204 | 1,437 | 0 | 1,437 |
| 2000 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2003 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 562 | 0 | 562 | 562 | 0 | 562 |
| 2004 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2005 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2006 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2007 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2008 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2009 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2010 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2011 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2012 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2013 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2014 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2015 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred.

[a] Reported as numbers of fish sold in the round.

[b] Pounds of salmon roe sold. Since 1990, efforts were made to separate Chinook salmon roe from summer chum salmon roe.

[c] The estimated harvest is the fish sold in the round plus the number of females estimated to have produced the roe sold. Since 1990, the estimated number of females is based on a District 4 sampling program that estimated average roe weight per female by statistical area, period, and gear type.

Appendix C4.–Commercial Chinook salmon sales and estimated harvest by statistical area, Subdistricts 5-A, 5-B, and 5-C, Upper Yukon Area, 1995–2015.

| | 334-51 | | | 334-52 | | | 334-53 | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] |
| 1995 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,519 | 0 | 1,519 | 1,234 | 0 | 1,234 | 2,753 | 0 | 2,753 |
| 1996 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 898 | 455 | 1,216 | 1,151 | 63 | 1,183 | 2,049 | 518 | 2,399 |
| 1997 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,314 | 0 | 1,314 | 1,757 | 0 | 1,757 | 3,071 | 0 | 3,071 |
| 1998 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 279 | 0 | 279 | 196 | 0 | 196 | 475 | 0 | 475 |
| 1999 | – | – | – | 1,468 | 0 | 1,468 | 721 | 0 | 721 | 2,189 | 0 | 2,189 |
| 2000 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | – | – | – | 307 | 0 | 307 | 257 | 0 | 257 | 564 | 0 | 564 |
| 2003 | – | – | – | 711 | 0 | 711 | 197 | 0 | 197 | 908 | 0 | 908 |
| 2004 | – | – | – | 1,317 | 0 | 1,317 | 229 | 0 | 229 | 1,546 | 0 | 1,546 |
| 2005 | – | – | – | 1,297 | 0 | 1,297 | 172 | 0 | 172 | 1,469 | 0 | 1,469 |
| 2006 | – | – | – | 1,358 | 0 | 1,358 | 481 | 0 | 481 | 1,839 | 0 | 1,839 |
| 2007 | – | – | – | 1,064 | 0 | 1,064 | 177 | 0 | 177 | 1,241 | 0 | 1,241 |
| 2008 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2009 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2010 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2011 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2012 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2013 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2014 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2015 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred.

[a] Reported as numbers of fish sold in the round.

[b] Pounds of salmon roe sold. Since 1990, efforts were made to separate Chinook salmon roe from summer chum salmon roe.

[c] The estimated harvest is the fish sold in the round plus the number of females estimated to have produced the roe sold. Since 1990, the estimated number of females is based on a District 4 sampling program that estimated average roe weight per female by statistical area, period, and gear type.

Appendix C5.–Commercial Chinook salmon sales and estimated harvest by statistical area, Subdistrict 5-D, Upper Yukon Area, 1995–2015.

| | 334-54 | | | 334-55 | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year [a] | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] |
| 1995 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 489 | 0 | 489 | 489 | 0 | 489 |
| 1996 | 58 | 0 | 58 | 390 | 0 | 390 | 448 | 0 | 448 |
| 1997 | 262 | 0 | 262 | 345 | 0 | 345 | 607 | 0 | 607 |
| 1998 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 31 | 0 | 31 | 42 | 0 | 42 |
| 1999 | 81 | 0 | 81 | 334 | 0 | 334 | 415 | 0 | 415 |
| 2000 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 207 | 0 | 207 | 207 | 0 | 207 |
| 2003 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 226 | 0 | 226 | 226 | 0 | 226 |
| 2004 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2005 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2006 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2007 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2008 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2009 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2010 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2011 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2012 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2013 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2014 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2015 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred.

[a] Reported as numbers of fish sold in the round.

[b] Pounds of salmon roe sold. Since 1990, efforts were made to separate Chinook salmon roe from summer chum salmon roe.

[c] The estimated harvest is the fish sold in the round plus the number of females estimated to have produced the roe sold. Since 1990, the estimated number of females is based on a District 4 sampling program that estimated average roe weight per female by statistical area, period, and gear type.

Appendix C6.–Commercial Chinook salmon sales and estimated harvest by statistical area, District 6, Upper Yukon Area, 1995–2015.

| | 334-61 | | | 334-62 | | | 334-63 | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] |
| 1995 | 0 | 110 | 26 | 1,418 | 3,783 | 2,287 | 242 | 838 | 434 | 1,660 | 4,731 | 2,747 |
| 1996 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 645 | 255 | 168 | 105 | 192 | 278 | 750 | 447 |
| 1997 | 38 | 0 | 38 | 1,662 | 2,816 | 2,334 | 266 | 395 | 356 | 1,966 | 3,211 | 2,728 |
| 1998 | 217 | 0 | 217 | 431 | 208 | 496 | 234 | 52 | 250 | 882 | 260 | 963 |
| 1999 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 269 | 734 | 462 | 133 | 362 | 228 | 402 | 1,096 | 690 |
| 2000 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 732 | 896 | 962 | 104 | 0 | 104 | 836 | 896 | 1,066 |
| 2003 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,445 | 0 | 1,445 | 368 | 0 | 368 | 1,813 | 0 | 1,813 |
| 2004 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,542 | 0 | 1,542 | 515 | 0 | 515 | 2,057 | 0 | 2,057 |
| 2005 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 391 | 0 | 391 | 62 | 0 | 62 | 453 | 0 | 453 |
| 2006 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 84 | 0 | 84 | 84 | 0 | 84 |
| 2007 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 106 | 0 | 106 | 175 | 0 | 175 | 281 | 0 | 281 |
| 2008 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2009 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2010 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2011 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2013 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2010–2014 Average | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2005–2014 Average | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 50 | 32 | 0 | 32 | 82 | 0 | 82 |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred. Blank cells indicate insufficient information to generate average.

[a] Reported as numbers of fish sold in the round.

[b] Pounds of salmon roe sold. Since 1990, efforts were made to separate Chinook salmon roe from summer chum salmon roe.

[c] The estimated harvest is the fish sold in the round plus the estimated number of females to produce the roe sold. Since 1990, the estimated number of females that produce the roe sold is based on a District 6 sampling program that estimated average roe weight per female by period.

Appendix C7.–Commercial summer chum salmon sales and estimated harvest by statistical area, Subdistrict 4–A, Upper Yukon Area, 1995–2015.

| | 334-44 | | | | | 334-45 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Roe Expansion | | | | | Roe Expansion | | | |
| Year | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Males [c] | Females [d] | Estimated Harvest [e] | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Males [c] | Females [d] | Estimated Harvest [e] |
| 1995 | 0 | 37,595 | 37,575 | 46,084 | 83,659 | 0 | 49,577 | 49,149 | 56,667 | 105,816 |
| 1996 | 0 | 31,186 | 26,210 | 34,592 | 60,802 | 0 | 40,692 | 30,785 | 45,483 | 76,268 |
| 1997 | 0 | 14,188 | 10,905 | 15,118 | 26,023 | 0 | 526 | 342 | 570 | 912 |
| 1998 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1999 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2000 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2003 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2004 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2005 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2006 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2007 [f] | 5,359 | – | – | – | 5,359 | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2008 [f] | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2009 [f] | 3,890 | – | – | – | 3,890 | 699 | – | – | 699 | 699 |
| 2010 [g] | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2011 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2012 [g] | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2013 [g] | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2014 [g] | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2015 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2010–2014 Average | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2005–2014 Average | 4,625 | | | | 4,625 | 699 | | | 699 | 699 |

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Appendix C7.–Page 2 of 4.

| Year | 334-46 Number [a] | 334-46 Roe Expansion Roe [b] | 334-46 Roe Expansion Males [c] | 334-46 Roe Expansion Females [d] | 334-46 Estimated Harvest [e] | Subtotal 334-44, 45, and 46 Number [a] | Subtotal 334-44, 45, and 46 Roe Expansion Roe [b] | Subtotal 334-44, 45, and 46 Roe Expansion Males [c] | Subtotal 334-44, 45, and 46 Roe Expansion Females [d] | Subtotal 334-44, 45, and 46 Estimated Harvest [e] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 0 | 102,080 | 105,663 | 124,550 | 230,213 | 0 | 189,252 | 192,387 | 227,301 | 419,688 |
| 1996 | 0 | 109,172 | 98,926 | 120,942 | 219,868 | 0 | 181,050 | 155,921 | 201,017 | 356,938 |
| 1997 | 0 | 41,587 | 29,207 | 44,247 | 73,454 | 0 | 56,301 | 40,454 | 59,935 | 100,389 |
| 1998 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1999 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2000 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2003 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2004 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2005 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2006 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2007 [f] | 1,945 | – | – | – | 1,945 | 7,304 | – | – | – | 7,304 |
| 2008 [f] | 23,746 | – | – | – | 23,746 | 23,746 | – | – | – | 23,746 |
| 2009 [f] | – | – | – | – | – | 4,589 | – | – | – | 4,589 |
| 2010 [g] | 44,207 | – | – | – | 44,207 | 44,207 | – | – | – | 44,207 |
| 2011 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2012 [g] | 108,222 | – | – | – | 108,222 | 108,222 | – | – | – | 108,222 |
| 2013 [g] | 100,507 | – | – | – | 100,507 | 100,507 | – | – | – | 100,507 |
| 2014 [g] | 96,385 | – | – | – | 96,385 | 96,385 | – | – | – | 96,385 |
| 2015 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2010–2014 Average | 87,330 | | | | 87,330 | 87,330 | | | | 87,330 |
| 2005–2014 Average | 62,502 | | | | 62,502 | 54,994 | | | | 54,994 |

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Appendix C7.–Page 3 of 4.

| Year | 334-47 (Anvik River) Roe Expansion Number [a] | Roe [b] | Females [d] | Estimated Harvest [e] | Total (Subdistrict 4-A and Anvik) Roe Expansion Number [a] | Roe [b] | Males [c] | Females [d] | Estimated Harvest [e] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 0 | 48,477 | 54,744 | 54,744 | 0 | 237,729 | 192,387 | 282,045 | 474,432 |
| 1996 | 0 | 76,318 | 84,663 | 84,663 | 0 | 257,368 | 155,921 | 285,680 | 441,601 |
| 1997 | 0 | 13,067 | 13,548 | 13,548 | 0 | 69,368 | 40,454 | 73,483 | 113,937 |
| 1998 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1999 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2000 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2003 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2004 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2005 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2006 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2007 [f] | – | – | – | – | 7,304 | – | – | – | 7,304 |
| 2008 [f] | – | – | – | – | 23,746 | – | – | – | 23,746 |
| 2009 [f] | – | – | – | – | 4,589 | – | – | – | 4,589 |
| 2010 [g] | – | – | – | – | 44,207 | – | – | – | 44,207 |
| 2011 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2012 [g] | – | – | – | – | 108,222 | – | – | – | 108,222 |
| 2013 [g] | – | – | – | – | 100,507 | – | – | – | 100,507 |
| 2014 [g] | – | – | – | – | 96,385 | – | – | – | 96,385 |
| 2015 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2010–2014 Average | | | | | 87,330 | | | | 87,330 |
| 2005–2014 Average | | | | | 54,994 | | | | 54,994 |

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*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred. Blank cells indicate insufficient information to generate average.

[a] Reported as numbers of fish sold in the round.

[b] Pounds of salmon roe sold. Since 1990, efforts were made to separate Chinook salmon roe from summer chum salmon roe.

[c] The estimated number of unsold males that were caught and not sold while harvesting the females that produced the roe sold. Since 1990, the estimated number is based on a District 4 sampling program that estimated average percent males in the harvest by statistical area, period, and gear type.

[d] The estimated number of females to produce the roe sold. Since 1991, the estimated number of females that produce the roe sold is based on a District 4 sample roe weight per female by statistical area, period, and gear type.

[e] From 1990–2006 the estimated harvest is the number of fish sold in the round plus the estimated number of females and the estimated number of unsold males harvested to produce the roe sold. Beginning in 2007 the actual numbers of female fish from which roe were extracted are included in the total harvest. Males were recorded as caught but not sold, thus are accounted for in personal use totals.

[f] The number of female fish from which roe were extracted is the number harvested. Males were not purchased and are accounted for in personal use totals.

[g] Both males and females were purchased and are included in the number harvested.

Appendix C8.–Commercial summer chum salmon sales and estimated harvest by statistical area, Subdistricts 4-B and 4-C, Upper Yukon Area, 1995–2015.

| | 334-42 | | | | 334-43 | | | | Total | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Roe Expansion | | | | Roe Expansion | | | | Roe Expansion | | | |
| Year | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Females [c] | Harvest [d] | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Females [c] | Harvest [d] | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Females [c] | Males [e] | Harvest [d] |
| 1995 | 8,873 | 39,699 | | 73,570 | 0 | 3,646 | | 6,585 | 8,873 | 43,345 | | | 80,155 |
| 1996 | 0 | 36,927 | 39,156 | 67,012 | 0 | 895 | 939 | 1,627 | 0 | 37,822 | 40,095 | 28,544 | 68,639 |
| 1997 | 1,942 | 4,786 | 5,199 | 10,484 | 120 | 77 | 81 | 250 | 2,062 | 4,863 | 5,280 | 5,454 | 12,796 |
| 1998 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1999 | 153 | 0 | 0 | 153 | 1,114 | 0 | 0 | 1,114 | 1,267 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,267 |
| 2000 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2003 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 62 |
| 2004 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2005 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2006 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2007 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2008 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2009 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2010 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2011 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2012 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2013 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2014 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2015 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred.

[a] Reported as numbers of fish sold in the round.

[b] Pounds of salmon roe sold. Since 1990, efforts were made to separate Chinook salmon roe from the summer chum salmon roe.

[c] The estimated number of females to produce the roe sold. Since 1990, the estimated number of females that produced the roe sold is based on a District 4 sampling program that estimated average roe weight per female by statistical area, period, and gear type.

[d] The estimated harvest is the number of fish sold in the round plus the estimated number of females harvested to produce roe sold plus the estimated number of males caught but not sold.

[e] The estimated number of unsold males that were caught and not sold while harvesting the females that produced the roe sold. Since 1990, the estimated number is based on a District 4 sampling program that estimated average percent males in the harvest by statistical area, period, and gear type.

Appendix C9.–Commercial summer chum salmon sales and estimated harvest by statistical area, Subdistricts 5-A, 5-B, and 5-C, Upper Yukon Area, 1995–2015.

| | 334-51 | | | 334-52 | | | 334-53 | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] |
| 1995 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 188 | 209 | 107 | 0 | 107 | 107 | 188 | 316 |
| 1996 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 188 | 209 | 0 | 188 | 209 |
| 1997 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 125 | 125 | 0 | 125 |
| 1998 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 13 | 51 | 59 | 0 | 59 | 96 | 13 | 110 |
| 1999 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 0 | 74 | 40 | 0 | 40 | 114 | 0 | 114 |
| 2000 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| 2003 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2004 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 22 | 0 | 22 | 25 | 0 | 25 |
| 2005 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2006 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 2007 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2008 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2009 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2010 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2011 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2012 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2013 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2014 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2015 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred.

[a] Reported as numbers of fish sold in the round.

[b] Pounds of salmon roe sold.

[c] The harvest is the fish sold in the round plus the estimated number of females to produce the roe sold.

Appendix C10.–Commercial summer chum salmon sales and estimated harvest by statistical area, Subdistrict 5-D, Upper Yukon Area, 1995–2015.

| Year | 334-54 | | | 334-55 | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] |
| 1995 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1996 | 0 | 114 | 127 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 114 | 127 |
| 1997 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 12 |
| 1998 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1999 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 2000 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2003 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2004 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2005 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2006 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2007 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2008 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2009 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2010 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2011 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2012 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2013 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2014 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2015 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred.

[a] Reported as numbers of fish sold in the round.

[b] Pounds of salmon roe sold. Since 1990, efforts were made to separate Chinook salmon roe from the summer chum salmon roe sold.

[c] The estimated harvest is the fish sold in the round plus the estimated number of females needed to produce the roe sold. Since 1990, the estimated number of females needed to produce the roe sold is based on a District 5 sampling program that estimated average roe weight per female by period.

Appendix C11.–Commercial summer chum salmon sales and estimated harvest by statistical area, District 6, Upper Yukon Area, 1995–2015.

| | 334-61 | | | 334-62 | | | 334-63 | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] |
| 1995 | 5,894 | 0 | 5,894 | 16,020 | 6,731 | 25,112 | 2,797 | 2,744 | 6,422 | 24,711 | 9,475 | 37,428 |
| 1996 | 3,194 | 0 | 3,194 | 12,632 | 13,139 | 30,206 | 6,534 | 5,193 | 13,490 | 22,360 | 18,332 | 46,890 |
| 1997 | 3,162 | 0 | 3,162 | 9,168 | 6,525 | 16,709 | 2,556 | 2,511 | 5,416 | 14,886 | 9,036 | 25,287 |
| 1998 | 56 | 0 | 56 | 202 | 109 | 337 | 139 | 31 | 177 | 397 | 140 | 570 |
| 1999 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 102 | 0 | 102 | 22 | 24 | 46 | 124 | 24 | 148 |
| 2000 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,711 | 16 | 2,731 | 487 | 0 | 487 | 3,198 | 16 | 3,218 |
| 2003 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,953 | 0 | 3,953 | 508 | 0 | 508 | 4,461 | 0 | 4,461 |
| 2004 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,447 | 0 | 2,447 | 4,163 | 0 | 4,163 | 6,610 | 0 | 6,610 |
| 2005 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,404 | 0 | 5,404 | 3,582 | 0 | 3,582 | 8,986 | 0 | 8,986 |
| 2006 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37,758 | 0 | 37,758 | 6,863 | 0 | 6,863 | 44,621 | 0 | 44,621 |
| 2007 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10,627 | 0 | 10,627 | 4,047 | 0 | 4,047 | 14,674 | 0 | 14,674 |
| 2008 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,194 | 0 | 1,194 | 648 | 4 | 652 | 1,842 | 4 | 1,846 |
| 2009 | 590 | 0 | 590 | 4,979 | 0 | 4,979 | 2,208 | 0 | 2,208 | 7,777 | 0 | 7,777 |
| 2010 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,466 | 0 | 5,466 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,466 | 0 | 5,466 |
| 2011 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,964 | 0 | 4,964 | 3,687 | 0 | 3,687 | 8,651 | 0 | 8,651 |
| 2012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,151 | 0 | 3,151 | 353 | 0 | 353 | 3,504 | 0 | 3,504 |
| 2013 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,937 | 0 | 5,937 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,937 | 0 | 5,937 |
| 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,912 | 0 | 6,912 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,912 | 0 | 6,912 |
| 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,589 | 0 | 4,589 | 181 | 0 | 181 | 4,770 | 0 | 4,770 |
| 2010–2014 Average | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,286 | 0 | 5,286 | 808 | 0 | 808 | 6,094 | 0 | 6,094 |
| 2005–2014 Average | 59 | 0 | 59 | 8,639 | 0 | 8,639 | 2,139 | 0 | 2,139 | 10,837 | 0 | 10,837 |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred.

[a] Reported as numbers of fish sold in the round.

[b] Pounds of salmon roe sold. Since 1990, efforts were made to separate Chinook salmon roe from summer chum salmon roe.

[c] The estimated harvest is the fish sold in the round plus the estimated number of females to produce the roe sold. Since 1990, the estimated number of females that produce the roe sold is based on a District 6 sampling program that estimated average roe weight per female by period.

Appendix C12.–Commercial fall chum salmon sales and estimated harvest by statistical area, District 4, Upper Yukon Area, 1995–2015.

| | 334-41 [a] | | | 334-42 | | | 334-43 | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Number [b] | Roe [c] | Harvest [d] | Number [b] | Roe [c] | Harvest [d] | Number [b] | Roe [c] | Harvest [d] | Number [b] | Roe [c] | Harvest [d] |
| 1995 | – | – | – | 2,924 | 225 | 3,249 | 0 | 3,901 | 5,482 | 2,924 | 4,126 | 8,731 |
| 1996 | – | – | – | 2,918 | 0 | 2,918 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,918 | 0 | 2,918 |
| 1997 | – | – | – | 463 | 0 | 463 | 1,995 | 0 | 1,995 | 2,458 | 0 | 2,458 |
| 1998 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1999 | – | – | – | 104 | 0 | 104 | 577 | 0 | 577 | 681 | 0 | 681 |
| 2000 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2001[e] | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2003 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1,315 | 0 | 1,315 | 1,315 | 0 | 1,315 |
| 2004 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2005 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2006 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2007 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2008 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2009 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2010 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2011 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2012 | 811[f] | 0 | 811[f] | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2013 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2014 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2015 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred.

[a] In Subdistrict 4-A (Statistical Area 334-41), from 1977 to 2001, commercial fishing, by regulation, was not allowed during fall season. Additionally, in 1990, Subdistrict 4-A (Statistical Area 334-41) was subdivided into Statistical Areas 334-44, 334-45 and 334-46. Because this is the same area and because no harvest has occurred in Subdistrict 4-A, all data is recorded under 334-41.

[b] Harvest reported in numbers of fish sold in the round.

[c] Pounds of salmon roe sold.

[d] The estimated harvest is the fish sold in the round plus the estimated number of females to produce the roe sold. Since 1990, the estimated number of females that produce the roe sold is based on a District 4 sampling program that estimated average roe weight per female by period, by statistical area and gear type.

[e] Guideline harvest range (GHR) included 4-A

[f] Harvest occurred in 334-46

Appendix C13.–Commercial fall chum salmon sales and estimated harvest by statistical area, Subdistricts 5-A, 5-B, and 5-C, Upper Yukon Area, 1995–2015.

| | 334-51 | | | 334-52 | | | 334-53 | | | Unapportioned | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] | Number [a] | Harvest [c] | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] |
| 1995 | 0 | 2,513 | 3,159 | 1,785 | 13,091 | 18,397 | 4,014 | 389 | 4,498 | 0 | 0 | 5,799 | 15,993 | 26,054 |
| 1996 | 0 | 181 | 208 | 5,898 | 8,317 | 15,670 | 1,583 | 0 | 1,583 | 0 | 0 | 7,481 | 8,498 | 17,461 |
| 1997 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,595 | 1,194 | 3,069 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,595 | 1,194 | 3,069 |
| 1998 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1999 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2000 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2003 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2004 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2005 | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2006 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10,030 | – | 10,030 | – | – | 10,030 | 0 | 10,030 |
| 2007 | – | – | – | 385 | – | 385 | 42 | – | 42 | – | – | 427 | 0 | 427 |
| 2008 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,556 | – | 4,556 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | – | 4,556 | 0 | 4,556 |
| 2009 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2010 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2011 | – | – | – | 1,246 | – | 1,246 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | – | 1,246 | 0 | 1,246 |
| 2012 | – | – | – | 2,419 | – | 2,419 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | – | 2,419 | 0 | 2,419 |
| 2013 | – | – | – | 1,041 | – | 1,041 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | – | 1,041 | 0 | 1,041 |
| 2014 | – | – | – | 1,264 | – | 1,264 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | – | 1,264 | 0 | 1,264 |
| 2015 | – | – | – | 1,048 | – | 1,048 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | – | 1,048 | 0 | 1,048 |
| 2010-2014 Average | | | | 1,493 | | 1,493 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 1,493 | 0 | 1,493 |
| 2005-2014 Average | | | | 1,559 | | 1,559 | 1,259 | | 1,259 | | | 2,623 | 0 | 2,623 |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred. Blank cells indicate insufficient information to generate average.

[a] Harvest reported in numbers of fish sold in the round.

[b] Pounds of salmon roe sold.

[c] The estimated harvest is the fish sold in the round plus the estimated number of females to produce the roe sold. Since 1990, the estimated number of females that produce the roe sold is based on a District 5 sampling program that estimated average roe weight per female by period.

Appendix C14.–Commercial fall chum salmon sales and estimated harvest by statistical area, Subdistricts 5-D, Upper Yukon Area, 1995–2015.

| | 334-54 | | | 334-55 | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] |
| 1995 [d] | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,979 | 2,823 | 3,979 | 3,979 | 2,823 | 3,979 |
| 1996 | 890 | 0 | 890 | 3,507 | 0 | 3,507 | 4,397 | 0 | 4,397 |
| 1997 | 40 | 0 | 40 | 811 | 0 | 811 | 851 | 0 | 851 |
| 1998 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1999 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2000 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2003 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2004 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2005 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2006 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2007 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2008 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2009 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2010 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2011 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2012 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2013 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2014 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2015 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred.

[a] Harvest reported in numbers of fish sold in the round.

[b] Pounds of salmon roe sold. Since 1990, efforts were made to separate coho salmon roe from fall chum salmon roe.

[c] The estimated harvest is the fish sold in the round plus the estimated number of females to produce the roe sold. Since 1990, the estimated number of females that produce the roe sold is based on a District 5 sampling program that estimated average roe weight per female by period.

[d] Estimated harvest equals fish sold in round. The roe came from fish sold in the round, therefore, not included in estimated harvest to avoid duplicate counting.

Appendix C15.–Commercial fall chum salmon sales and estimated harvest by statistical area, District 6, Upper Yukon Area, 1995–2015.

| | 334-61 | | | 334-62 | | | 334-63 | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] |
| 1995 | 6,170 | – | 6,170 | 60,466 | 8,164 | 65,051 | 1,219 | 1,396 | 2,896 | 67,855 | 9,560 | 74,117 |
| 1996 | 663 | 236 | 934 | 8,491 | 4,906 | 14,332 | 1,112 | 1,031 | 2,308 | 10,266 | 6,173 | 17,574 |
| 1997 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1998 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1999 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2000 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2003 | – | – | – | 3,778 | 0 | 3,778 | 317 | 0 | 317 | 4,095 | 0 | 4,095 |
| 2004 | – | – | – | 3,450 | 0 | 3,450 | – | – | – | 3,450 | 0 | 3,450 |
| 2005 | – | – | – | 49,637 | 0 | 49,637 | – | – | – | 49,637 | 0 | 49,637 |
| 2006 | – | – | – | 23,353 | 0 | 23,353 | – | – | – | 23,353 | 0 | 23,353 |
| 2007 | – | – | – | 15,572 | 0 | 15,572 | – | – | – | 15,572 | 0 | 15,572 |
| 2008 | 4,029 | – | 4,029 | 1,706 | 0 | 1,706 | – | – | – | 5,735 | 0 | 5,735 |
| 2009 | 1286 | 545 | 1,893 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1,286 | 545 | 1,893 |
| 2010 | – | – | – | 1,735 | 0 | 1,735 | – | – | – | 1,735 | 0 | 1,735 |
| 2011 | – | – | – | 9,267 | 0 | 9,267 | – | – | – | 9,267 | 0 | 9,267 |
| 2012 | – | – | – | 17,336 | 0 | 17,336 | – | – | – | 17,336 | 0 | 17,336 |
| 2013 | – | – | – | 24,148 | 0 | 24,148 | – | – | – | 24,148 | 0 | 24,148 |
| 2014 | 1,568 | 0 | 1,568 | 1,800 | 0 | 1,800 | – | – | – | 3,368 | 0 | 3,368 |
| 2015 | 808 | 0 | 808 | 14,771 | 0 | 14,771 | 67 | 0 | 67 | 15,646 | 0 | 15,646 |
| 2010-2014 Average | 1,568 | | 1,568 | 10,857 | | 10,857 | | | | 11,171 | | 11,171 |
| 2005-2014 Average | 2,294 | 273 | 2,497 | 16,062 | | 16,062 | | | | 15,144 | 55 | 15,204 |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred. Blank cells indicate insufficient information to generate average.

[a] Harvest reported in numbers of fish sold in the round.

[b] Pounds of salmon roe sold.

[c] The estimated harvest is the fish sold in the round plus the estimated number of females to produce the roe sold. Since 1990, the estimated number of females that produce the roe sold is based on a District 6 sampling program that estimated average roe weight per female by period.

Appendix C16.–Commercial coho salmon sales and estimated harvest by statistical area, District 4, Upper Yukon Area, 1995–2015.

| | 334-41 | | | 334-42 | | | 334-43 | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] | Number | Roe | Harvest | Number | Roe | Harvest | Number | Roe | Harvest |
| 1995 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1996 | – | – | – | 161 | 0 | 161 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 161 | 0 | 161 |
| 1997 | – | – | – | 19 | 0 | 19 | 795 | 0 | 795 | 814 | 0 | 814 |
| 1998 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1999 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2000 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2003 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 367 | 0 | 367 | 367 | 0 | 367 |
| 2004 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2005 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2006 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2007 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2008 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2009 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2010 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2011 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2013 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2014 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2015 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred.

[a] Harvest reports in numbers of fish sold in the round.

[b] Pounds of salmon roe sold.

[c] The estimated harvest is the fish sold in the round plus the estimated number of females to produce the roe sold. Since 1990, the estimated number of females that produce the roe sold is based on a District 4 sampling program that estimated average roe weight per female by period.

Appendix C17.–Commercial coho salmon sales and estimated harvest by statistical area, District 6, Upper Yukon Area, 1995–2015.

| | 334-61 | | | 334-62 | | | 334-63 | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Number [a] | Roe [b] | Harvest [c] | Number | Roe | Harvest | Number | Roe | Harvest | Number | Roe | Harvest |
| 1995 | 1,475 | 0 | 1,475 | 4,209 | 2,072 | 5,156 | 142 | 157 | 269 | 5,826 | 2,229 | 6,900 |
| 1996 | 182 | 0 | 182 | 3,403 | 4,571 | 6,557 | 218 | 258 | 403 | 3,803 | 4,829 | 7,142 |
| 1997 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1998 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1999 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2000 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2001 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2003 | – | – | – | 14,984 | 0 | 14,984 | 135 | 0 | 135 | 15,119 | 0 | 15,119 |
| 2004 | – | – | – | 18,649 | 0 | 18,649 | – | – | – | 18,649 | 0 | 18,649 |
| 2005 | – | – | – | 21,778 | 0 | 21,778 | – | – | – | 21,778 | 0 | 21,778 |
| 2006 | – | – | – | 11,137 | 0 | 11,137 | – | – | – | 11,137 | 0 | 11,137 |
| 2007 | – | – | – | 1,368 | 0 | 1,368 | – | – | – | 1,368 | 0 | 1,368 |
| 2008 | 2,160 | 0 | 2,160 | 248 | 0 | 248 | – | – | – | 2,408 | 0 | 2,408 |
| 2009 | 457 | 258 | 742 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 457 | 258 | 742 |
| 2010 | – | – | – | 1,700 | 0 | 1,700 | – | – | – | 1,700 | 0 | 1,700 |
| 2011 | – | – | – | 6,784 | 0 | 6,784 | – | – | – | 6,784 | 0 | 6,784 |
| 2012 | – | – | – | 5,335 | 0 | 5,335 | – | – | – | 5,335 | 0 | 5,335 |
| 2013 | – | – | – | 7,439 | 0 | 7,439 | – | – | – | 7,439 | 0 | 7,439 |
| 2014 | 318 | 0 | 318 | 968 | 0 | 968 | – | – | – | 1,286 | 0 | 1,286 |
| 2015 | 447 | 0 | 447 | 8,361 | 0 | 8,361 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 8,811 | 0 | 8,811 |
| 2010-2014 Average | 318 | 0 | 318 | 4,445 | 0 | 4,445 | | | | 4,509 | 0 | 4,509 |
| 2005-2014 Average | 978 | 86 | 1,073 | 6,306 | 0 | 6,306 | | | | 5,969 | 26 | 5,998 |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred. Blank cells indicate insufficient information to generate average.

[a] Harvest reports in numbers of fish sold in the round.

[b] Pounds of salmon roe sold.

[c] The estimated harvest is the fish sold in the round plus the estimated number of females to produce the roe sold. Since 1990, the estimated number of females that produce the roe sold is based on a District 6 sampling program that estimated average roe weight per female by period.

Appendix C18.–Summary of test fish wheel projects conducted in the Upper Yukon Area, 2015.

| Test Fish Wheel Projects | Contractor/ Operator | River Mile [b] | Operational Dates | Total Days of Operation | Estimated Cumulative CPUE [a] | | | | Historical Data / Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Chinook | Summer Chum | Fall Chum | Coho | |
| Yukon River (Rapids)[c,d] Left Bank | Stan Zuray | 731 | 6/13 to 9/20 | 99 | 1,563 | 926 | 48,592 | – | Wheel uses 24 hour video counts. |
| Yukon River (Fort Yukon) | Fort Yukon Tribal Government | 1,002 | 7/6 to 7/27 | 21 | 314 | – | 50 | – | |

[a] Unless otherwise noted, fish wheel catch are adjusted to estimate cumulative catch per unit effort (CPUE; i.e., less than or greater than 24 hour daily catches are adjusted to reflect a 24 hour catch).

[b] Estimated river miles from the mouth of the Yukon River.

[c] Estimates are incomplete for Chinook and summer chum salmon because fish wheel did not operate June 23 to July 15 due to forest fires. Fall chum salmon daily CPUE are not adjusted for water discharge.

[d] Estimated summer chum salmon totals include all chum salmon caught through July 20.

# APPENDIX D

Appendix D1.–Chinook salmon subsistence harvest totals by fishing district and community of residence, as estimated from postseason survey, returned permits and test fishery projects, Yukon Area, 2005–2015.

| Community | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 [a] | 2014 [a] | 2015 [a] | 2005-2009 Average | 2010-2014 Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hooper Bay | 157 | 376 | 430 | 388 | 183 | 584 | 252 | 1,090 | 1,210 | 455 | 534 | 307 | 718 |
| Scammon Bay | 691 | 507 | 768 | 1,104 | 722 | 716 | 517 | 1,014 | 332 | 108 | 432 | 758 | 537 |
| Coastal District total | 848 | 883 | 1,198 | 1,492 | 905 | 1,300 | 769 | 2,104 | 1,542 | 563 | 966 | 1,065 | 1,256 |
| Nunam Iqua | 338 | 371 | 907 | 163 | 200 | 404 | 250 | 195 | 12 | 62 | 210 | 396 | 185 |
| Alakanuk | 860 | 690 | 1,257 | 1,238 | 634 | 944 | 1,464 | 1,081 | 275 | 214 | 436 | 936 | 796 |
| Emmonak | 1,730 | 2,311 | 2,326 | 2,696 | 1,634 | 2,194 | 2,172 | 1,864 | 553 | 463 | 612 | 2,139 | 1,449 |
| Kotlik | 2,130 | 1,750 | 1,569 | 2,066 | 1,657 | 2,314 | 2,369 | 1,173 | 794 | 617 | 661 | 1,834 | 1,453 |
| District 1 subtotal | 5,058 | 5,122 | 6,059 | 6,163 | 4,125 | 5,856 | 6,255 | 4,313 | 1,634 | 1,356 | 1,919 | 5,305 | 3,883 |
| Mountain Village | 2,383 | 1,659 | 2,077 | 1,645 | 1,482 | 1,601 | 2,063 | 1,789 | 266 | 178 | 370 | 1,849 | 1,179 |
| Pitkas Point | 618 | 274 | 320 | 544 | 265 | 580 | 246 | 261 | 37 | 79 | 44 | 404 | 241 |
| St. Marys | 2,693 | 2,233 | 3,573 | 1,756 | 1,929 | 2,800 | 1,734 | 2,344 | 215 | 68 | 261 | 2,437 | 1,432 |
| Pilot Station | 1,658 | 1,976 | 2,028 | 1,597 | 1,258 | 1,585 | 1,340 | 1,078 | 258 | 163 | 382 | 1,703 | 885 |
| Marshall | 1,804 | 1,897 | 2,555 | 3,284 | 1,201 | 2,110 | 2,686 | 1,409 | 328 | 128 | 128 | 2,148 | 1,332 |
| District 2 subtotal | 9,156 | 8,039 | 10,553 | 8,826 | 6,135 | 8,676 | 8,069 | 6,881 | 1,104 | 616 | 1,185 | 8,542 | 5,069 |
| Russian Mission | 1,894 | 1,851 | 1,301 | 2,949 | 978 | 924 | 1,550 | 1,711 | 236 | 16 | 365 | 1,795 | 887 |
| Holy Cross | 2,817 | 3,165 | 2,902 | 2,509 | 1,745 | 3,098 | 2,231 | 576 | 204 | 0 | 68 | 2,628 | 1,222 |
| Shageluk | 420 | 358 | 448 | 397 | 201 | 277 | 353 | 75 | 4 | 32 | 14 | 365 | 148 |
| District 3 subtotal | 5,131 | 5,374 | 4,651 | 5,855 | 2,924 | 4,299 | 4,134 | 2,362 | 444 | 48 | 447 | 4,787 | 2,257 |
| Lower Yukon River total | 19,345 | 18,535 | 21,263 | 20,844 | 13,184 | 18,831 | 18,458 | 13,556 | 3,182 | 2,020 | 3,551 | 18,634 | 11,209 |
| Anvik | 1,206 | 958 | 1,321 | 1,433 | 796 | 1,069 | 1,052 | 435 | 121 | 0 | 58 | 1,143 | 535 |
| Grayling | 1,878 | 1,702 | 1,500 | 1,761 | 1,133 | 2,122 | 1,374 | 1,081 | 226 | 3 | 22 | 1,595 | 961 |
| Kaltag | 3,367 | 2,833 | 1,456 | 2,403 | 1,970 | 3,191 | 2,488 | 1,346 | 348 | 10 | 119 | 2,406 | 1,477 |
| Nulato | 2,749 | 2,707 | 2,431 | 1,250 | 1,551 | 2,989 | 1,538 | 1,955 | 602 | 0 | 33 | 2,138 | 1,417 |
| Koyukuk | 396 | 835 | 811 | 513 | 982 | 867 | 1,349 | 614 | 898 | 52 | 26 | 707 | 756 |
| Galena | 2,864 | 2,380 | 2,511 | 2,232 | 1,370 | 1,357 | 1,434 | 742 | 275 | 1 | 372 | 2,271 | 762 |
| Ruby/Kokrines | 1,193 | 304 | 1,594 | 637 | 542 | 1,102 | 482 | 1,316 | 357 | 6 | 68 | 854 | 653 |
| District 4 subtotal | 13,653 | 11,719 | 11,624 | 10,229 | 8,344 | 12,697 | 9,717 | 7,489 | 2,827 | 72 | 698 | 11,114 | 6,560 |
| Huslia | 207 | 258 | 146 | 255 | 969 | 65 | 121 | 165 | 62 | 38 | 34 | 367 | 90 |
| Hughes | 33 | 8 | 8 | 61 | 101 | 63 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 13 | 4 | 42 | 18 |
| Allakaket | 68 | 23 | 53 | 58 | 90 | 63 | 42 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 35 | 58 | 25 |
| Alatna | 0 | 14 | 0 | 16 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 |
| Bettles | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Koyukuk River subtotal | 311 | 303 | 207 | 390 | 1,170 | 191 | 176 | 173 | 74 | 60 | 73 | 476 | 135 |
| District 4 total (incl. Koyukuk R.) | 13,964 | 12,022 | 11,831 | 10,619 | 9,514 | 12,888 | 9,893 | 7,662 | 2,901 | 132 | 771 | 11,590 | 6,695 |

-continued-

Appendix D1.–Page 2 of 2.

| Community | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 [a] | 2014 [a] | 2015 [a] | 2005-2009 Average | 2010-2014 Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tanana | 3,729 | 3,794 | 5,498 | 3,981 | 2,950 | 3,215 | 2,936 | 2,100 | 1,200 | 88 | 141 | 3,990 | 1,908 |
| Rampart | 411 | 429 | 250 | 136 | 528 | 262 | 201 | 190 | 35 | 0 | 1 | 351 | 138 |
| Fairbanks [b] | 2,584 | 2,184 | 2,510 | 1,898 | 1,509 | 1,670 | 2,186 | 558 | 610 | 14 | 263 | 2,137 | 1,008 |
| Stevens Village | 1,570 | 1,245 | 610 | 753 | 405 | 469 | 415 | 330 | 239 | 0 | 0 | 917 | 291 |
| Birch Creek | 131 | 174 | 113 | 32 | 15 | 73 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 93 | 24 |
| Beaver | 957 | 830 | 1,244 | 546 | 516 | 198 | 356 | 71 | 107 | 0 | 69 | 819 | 146 |
| Fort Yukon | 3,591 | 3,144 | 4,076 | 1,991 | 846 | 1,683 | 2,472 | 2,141 | 1,561 | 93 | 480 | 2,730 | 1,590 |
| Circle | 1,283 | 694 | 1,057 | 519 | 372 | 324 | 297 | 280 | 157 | 0 | 129 | 785 | 212 |
| Central | 175 | 130 | 334 | 48 | 167 | 90 | 66 | 66 | 21 | 0 | 56 | 171 | 49 |
| Eagle | 2,566 | 2,303 | 1,999 | 1,068 | 446 | 867 | 728 | 167 | 175 | 76 | 395 | 1,676 | 403 |
| Other [c] | 315 | 330 | 472 | 362 | 541 | 779 | 777 | 477 | 125 | 0 | 7 | 404 | 432 |
| District 5 subtotal (excluding Chandalar and Black Rivers) | 17,312 | 15,257 | 18,163 | 11,334 | 8,295 | 9,630 | 10,483 | 6,380 | 4,230 | 271 | 1,541 | 14,072 | 6,199 |
| Venetie | 59 | 667 | 1,002 | 292 | 622 | 767 | 10 | 86 | 311 | 12 | 308 | 528 | 237 |
| Chalkyitsik | 53 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 11 | 1 |
| Chandalar/Black River subtotal | 112 | 667 | 1,002 | 292 | 622 | 767 | 10 | 86 | 311 | 17 | 308 | 539 | 238 |
| District 5 total | 17,424 | 15,924 | 19,165 | 11,626 | 8,917 | 10,397 | 10,493 | 6,466 | 4,541 | 288 | 1,849 | 14,611 | 6,437 |
| Manley | 289 | 361 | 333 | 106 | 345 | 337 | 287 | 174 | 165 | 92 | 121 | 287 | 211 |
| Minto | 35 | 31 | 82 | 12 | 0 | 43 | 61 | 99 | 60 | 0 | 15 | 32 | 53 |
| Nenana | 533 | 712 | 893 | 322 | 458 | 658 | 681 | 296 | 87 | 139 | 263 | 584 | 372 |
| Fairbanks [d] | 971 | 125 | 409 | 108 | 396 | 91 | 330 | 58 | 49 | 41 | 33 | 402 | 114 |
| Other [e] | 0 | 0 | 0 | 57 | 86 | 14 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 11 | 0 | 29 | 8 |
| District 6 Tanana R. total | 1,828 | 1,229 | 1,717 | 605 | 1,285 | 1,143 | 1,367 | 627 | 367 | 283 | 432 | 1,333 | 757 |
| Upper Yukon River total | 33,216 | 29,175 | 32,713 | 22,850 | 19,716 | 24,428 | 21,753 | 14,755 | 7,809 | 703 | 3,052 | 27,534 | 13,890 |
| Alaska, Yukon River total [f] | 52,561 | 47,710 | 53,976 | 43,694 | 32,900 | 43,259 | 40,211 | 28,311 | 10,991 | 2,723 | 6,603 | 46,168 | 25,099 |
| Alaska, Yukon Area total | 53,409 | 48,593 | 55,174 | 45,186 | 33,805 | 44,559 | 40,980 | 30,415 | 12,533 | 3,286 | 7,569 | 47,233 | 26,355 |
| Personal Use (District 6) [g] | 138 | 89 | 136 | 126 | 127 | 162 | 89 | 71 | 42 | 1 | 5 | 123 | 73 |

[a] Data are preliminary.

[b] Harvests by Fairbanks subsistence permit holders who fished in District 5 near the Yukon River bridge crossing.

[c] Other permit holders who fished in District 5 but did not reside in the communities listed.

[d] Harvest by Fairbanks subsistence permit holders who fished in the Tanana River.

[e] Other permit holders who fished in District 6 but did not reside in the communities listed.

[f] Does not include the Coastal District for use in U.S./Canada negotiations.

[g] Harvest from the personal use fishing area on the Tanana River near Fairbanks. Not included in communities or totals above.

Appendix D2.–Summer chum salmon subsistence harvest totals by fishing district and community of residence, as estimated from postseason survey, returned permits and test fishery projects, Yukon Area, 2005–2015.

| Community | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 [a] | 2014 [a] | 2015 [a] | 2005-2009 Average | 2010-2014 Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hooper Bay | 9,771 | 19,468 | 12,234 | 12,007 | 9,195 | 17,020 | 13,460 | 15,799 | 13,629 | 13,236 | 11870 | 12,535 | 14,629 |
| Scammon Bay | 4,586 | 4,703 | 3,887 | 6,113 | 3,602 | 5,405 | 4,845 | 7,442 | 9,506 | 6,068 | 8598 | 4,578 | 6,653 |
| Coastal District total | 14,357 | 24,171 | 16,121 | 18,120 | 12,797 | 22,425 | 18,305 | 23,241 | 23,135 | 19,304 | 20,468 | 17,113 | 21,282 |
| Nunam Iqua | 2,794 | 2,903 | 2,325 | 1,949 | 2,280 | 2,267 | 2,077 | 1,977 | 2,651 | 2,010 | 2239 | 2,450 | 2,196 |
| Alakanuk | 5,687 | 7,790 | 7,611 | 6,881 | 5,152 | 7,722 | 7,447 | 9,012 | 7,520 | 9,120 | 4469 | 6,624 | 8,164 |
| Emmonak | 12,594 | 11,899 | 9,256 | 9,646 | 9,038 | 10,918 | 12,468 | 15,829 | 8,209 | 7,143 | 9973 | 10,487 | 10,913 |
| Kotlik | 6,620 | 5,289 | 5,017 | 4,291 | 7,528 | 4,265 | 6,598 | 8,552 | 10,136 | 5,621 | 4960 | 5,749 | 7,034 |
| District 1 subtotal | 27,695 | 27,881 | 24,209 | 22,767 | 23,998 | 25,172 | 28,590 | 35,370 | 28,516 | 23,894 | 21,641 | 25,310 | 28,308 |
| Mountain Village | 8,861 | 13,119 | 8,104 | 7,559 | 7,204 | 7,071 | 9,355 | 9,031 | 11,861 | 7,059 | 6063 | 8,969 | 8,875 |
| Pitkas Point | 1,023 | 680 | 515 | 1,246 | 994 | 633 | 585 | 1,153 | 2,186 | 1,588 | 1225 | 892 | 1,229 |
| St. Marys | 6,877 | 7,394 | 8,107 | 6,451 | 5,831 | 7,443 | 6,760 | 10,763 | 9,167 | 5,570 | 8216 | 6,932 | 7,941 |
| Pilot Station | 4,333 | 6,070 | 3,711 | 6,012 | 4,888 | 6,196 | 4,182 | 5,716 | 5,299 | 5,728 | 4702 | 5,003 | 5,424 |
| Marshall | 3,183 | 4,392 | 3,070 | 3,023 | 2,172 | 2,395 | 3,810 | 5,903 | 3,986 | 6,189 | 4351 | 3,168 | 4,457 |
| District 2 subtotal | 24,277 | 31,655 | 23,507 | 24,291 | 21,089 | 23,738 | 24,692 | 32,566 | 32,499 | 26,134 | 24,557 | 24,964 | 27,926 |
| Russian Mission | 925 | 1,328 | 759 | 2,400 | 849 | 528 | 1,225 | 2,508 | 3,967 | 3,181 | 2626 | 1,252 | 2,282 |
| Holy Cross | 760 | 825 | 320 | 441 | 194 | 463 | 363 | 1,147 | 262 | 97 | 421 | 508 | 466 |
| Shageluk | 4,081 | 1,381 | 977 | 130 | 103 | 350 | 1,145 | 5,035 | 463 | 470 | 80 | 1,334 | 1,493 |
| District 3 subtotal | 5,766 | 3,534 | 2,056 | 2,971 | 1,146 | 1,341 | 2,733 | 8,690 | 4,692 | 3,748 | 3,127 | 3,095 | 4,241 |
| Lower Yukon River total | 57,738 | 63,070 | 49,772 | 50,029 | 46,233 | 50,251 | 56,015 | 76,626 | 65,707 | 53,776 | 49,325 | 53,368 | 60,475 |
| Anvik | 529 | 387 | 5,250 | 340 | 277 | 451 | 220 | 1,371 | 830 | 2,052 | 777 | 1,357 | 985 |
| Grayling | 783 | 644 | 641 | 660 | 1,429 | 1,612 | 838 | 2,616 | 618 | 1,617 | 509 | 831 | 1,460 |
| Kaltag | 680 | 159 | 109 | 916 | 50 | 102 | 163 | 186 | 67 | 954 | 216 | 383 | 294 |
| Nulato | 634 | 838 | 356 | 468 | 133 | 416 | 246 | 254 | 401 | 158 | 6 | 486 | 295 |
| Koyukuk | 537 | 394 | 995 | 1,104 | 1,378 | 352 | 890 | 828 | 4,459 | 300 | 0 | 882 | 1,366 |
| Galena | 1,013 | 1,205 | 571 | 758 | 1,718 | 1,702 | 3,414 | 718 | 179 | 377 | 1059 | 1,053 | 1,278 |
| Ruby/Kokrines | 967 | 1,714 | 416 | 655 | 603 | 1,971 | 775 | 3,891 | 681 | 29 | 88 | 871 | 1,469 |
| District 4 subtotal | 5,143 | 5,341 | 8,338 | 4,901 | 5,588 | 6,606 | 6,546 | 9,864 | 7,235 | 5,487 | 2,655 | 5,862 | 7,148 |
| Huslia | 2,433 | 1,122 | 3,243 | 4,377 | 2,554 | 1,349 | 3,166 | 7,306 | 3,241 | 2,325 | 3110 | 2,746 | 3,477 |
| Hughes | 2,230 | 3,254 | 1,213 | 944 | 1,723 | 878 | 954 | 428 | 829 | 889 | 1499 | 1,873 | 796 |
| Allakaket | 2,535 | 5,170 | 3,451 | 3,229 | 4,924 | 2,864 | 2,368 | 3,850 | 2,116 | 1,276 | 2455 | 3,862 | 2,495 |
| Alatna | 5 | 110 | 11 | 66 | 163 | 23 | 132 | 100 | 340 | 0 | 58 | 71 | 119 |
| Bettles | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Koyukuk River subtotal | 7,207 | 9,656 | 7,918 | 8,616 | 9,370 | 5,114 | 6,620 | 11,691 | 6,526 | 4,494 | 7,122 | 8,553 | 6,889 |
| District 4 total (incl. Koyukuk R.) | 12,350 | 14,997 | 16,256 | 13,517 | 14,958 | 11,720 | 13,166 | 21,555 | 13,761 | 9,981 | 9,777 | 14,416 | 14,037 |

-continued-

| Community | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 [a] | 2014 [a] | 2015 [a] | 2005-2009 Average | 2010-2014 Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tanana | 4,832 | 5,474 | 5,229 | 2,877 | 4,665 | 1,856 | 4,381 | 4,333 | 9,565 | 2,612 | 3,162 | 4,615 | 4,549 |
| Rampart | 315 | 135 | 25 | 27 | 112 | 161 | 67 | 71 | 5 | 70 | 0 | 123 | 75 |
| Fairbanks [b] | 780 | 1,341 | 564 | 119 | 44 | 427 | 688 | 172 | 1,350 | 300 | 575 | 570 | 587 |
| Stevens Village | 442 | 972 | 254 | 163 | 6 | 28 | 43 | 188 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 367 | 62 |
| Beaver | 68 | 117 | 41 | 27 | 22 | 22 | 393 | 27 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 91 |
| Fort Yukon | 67 | 2,165 | 2,365 | 230 | 275 | 722 | 1,297 | 0 | 225 | 19 | 0 | 1,020 | 453 |
| Circle | 3 | 58 | 200 | 5 | 0 | 37 | 48 | 0 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 30 |
| Central | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Eagle | 235 | 974 | 15 | 14 | 0 | 25 | 2 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 248 | 15 |
| Other [c] | 53 | 117 | 81 | 25 | 29 | 144 | 790 | 101 | 94 | 91 | 8 | 61 | 244 |
| District 5 subtotal (Excluding Chandalar and Black Rivers) | 6,800 | 11,355 | 8,774 | 3,487 | 5,155 | 3,422 | 7,709 | 4,892 | 11,417 | 3,092 | 3,745 | 7,114 | 6,106 |
| Venetie | 0 | 475 | 107 | 50 | 143 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 155 | 0 |
| Chalkyitsik | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 133 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| Chandalar/Black River subtotal | 0 | 475 | 107 | 50 | 143 | 133 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 155 | 30 |
| District 5 total | 6,800 | 11,830 | 8,881 | 3,537 | 5,298 | 3,555 | 7,709 | 4,892 | 11,417 | 3,108 | 3,745 | 7,269 | 6,136 |
| Manley | 163 | 89 | 140 | 144 | 367 | 102 | 142 | 58 | 45 | 182 | 9 | 181 | 106 |
| Minto | 21 | 460 | 82 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 27 | 64 | 258 | 24 | 0 | 115 | 76 |
| Nenana | 1,771 | 388 | 1,419 | 753 | 506 | 83 | 471 | 370 | 642 | 275 | 60 | 967 | 368 |
| Fairbanks [d] | 45 | 73 | 255 | 94 | 372 | 183 | 185 | 114 | 143 | 237 | 183 | 168 | 172 |
| Other [e] | 14 | 0 | 0 | 311 | 7 | 46 | 0 | 72 | 6 | 13 | 0 | 66 | 27 |
| District 6 Tanana R. total | 2,014 | 1,010 | 1,896 | 1,311 | 1,253 | 422 | 825 | 678 | 1,094 | 731 | 252 | 1,497 | 750 |
| Upper Yukon River total | 21,164 | 27,837 | 27,033 | 18,365 | 21,509 | 15,697 | 21,700 | 27,125 | 26,272 | 13,820 | 13,774 | 23,182 | 20,923 |
| Alaska, Yukon River total [f] | 78,902 | 90,907 | 76,805 | 68,394 | 67,742 | 65,948 | 77,715 | 103,751 | 91,979 | 67,596 | 63,099 | 76,550 | 81,398 |
| Alaska, Yukon Area total | 93,259 | 115,078 | 92,926 | 86,514 | 80,539 | 88,373 | 96,020 | 126,992 | 115,114 | 86,900 | 83,567 | 93,663 | 102,680 |
| Personal Use (District 6) [g] | 152 | 262 | 184 | 138 | 308 | 319 | 439 | 321 | 138 | 235 | 220 | 209 | 290 |

[a] Data are preliminary.

[b] Harvests by Fairbanks subsistence permit holders who fished in District 5 near the Yukon River bridge crossing.

[c] Other permit holders who fished in District 5 but did not reside in the communities listed.

[d] Fairbanks North Star Borough residents who subsistence fished in the Tanana River.

[e] Other permit holders who fished in District 6 but did not reside in the communities listed.

[f] Does not include the Coastal District for use in U.S./Canada negotiations.

[g] Harvest from the personal use fishing area on the Tanana River near Fairbanks. Not included in communities or totals above.

Appendix D3.–Fall chum salmon subsistence harvest totals by fishing district and community of residence, as estimated from postseason survey, returned permits, and test fishery projects, Yukon Area, 2005–2015.

| Community | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 [a] | 2014 [a] | 2015 [a] | 2005-2009 Average | 2010-2014 Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hooper Bay | 1 | 146 | 64 | 329 | 41 | 116 | 267 | 1 | 91 | 137 | 79 | 116 | 122 |
| Scammon Bay | 69 | 41 | 170 | 57 | 117 | 70 | 48 | 10 | 58 | 115 | 119 | 91 | 60 |
| Coastal District total | 70 | 187 | 234 | 386 | 158 | 186 | 315 | 11 | 149 | 252 | 198 | 207 | 183 |
| Nunam Iqua | 310 | 735 | 152 | 59 | 41 | 143 | 51 | 210 | 93 | 128 | 210 | 259 | 125 |
| Alakanuk | 627 | 624 | 1,348 | 423 | 116 | 860 | 881 | 449 | 328 | 593 | 1,067 | 628 | 622 |
| Emmonak | 1,436 | 2,056 | 2,360 | 1,670 | 1,589 | 1,718 | 1,540 | 5,890 | 2,165 | 2,465 | 3,244 | 1,822 | 2,756 |
| Kotlik | 516 | 487 | 530 | 671 | 171 | 481 | 962 | 1,073 | 1,087 | 886 | 1,356 | 475 | 898 |
| District 1 subtotal | 2,889 | 3,902 | 4,390 | 2,823 | 1,917 | 3,202 | 3,434 | 7,622 | 3,673 | 4,072 | 5,877 | 3,184 | 4,401 |
| Mountain Village | 1,290 | 2,398 | 1,073 | 926 | 926 | 133 | 800 | 685 | 2,174 | 1,484 | 1,398 | 1,323 | 1,055 |
| Pitkas Point | 6 | 5 | 44 | 101 | 76 | 10 | 30 | 9 | 65 | 400 | 172 | 46 | 103 |
| St. Marys | 490 | 417 | 825 | 830 | 106 | 387 | 611 | 1,423 | 1,009 | 2,037 | 1,611 | 534 | 1,093 |
| Pilot Station | 838 | 785 | 741 | 917 | 265 | 833 | 575 | 1,031 | 777 | 796 | 1,346 | 709 | 802 |
| Marshall | 633 | 410 | 789 | 748 | 190 | 56 | 562 | 184 | 853 | 1,100 | 1,731 | 554 | 551 |
| District 2 subtotal | 3,257 | 4,015 | 3,472 | 3,522 | 1,563 | 1,419 | 2,578 | 3,332 | 4,878 | 5,817 | 6,258 | 3,166 | 3,605 |
| Russian Mission | 667 | 251 | 530 | 578 | 205 | 104 | 11 | 282 | 804 | 365 | 449 | 446 | 313 |
| Holy Cross | 582 | 224 | 248 | 920 | 627 | 21 | 94 | 339 | 855 | 1,840 | 763 | 520 | 630 |
| Shageluk | 55 | 5 | 147 | 323 | 105 | 1,200 | 249 | 16 | 105 | 252 | 176 | 127 | 364 |
| District 3 subtotal | 1,304 | 480 | 925 | 1,821 | 937 | 1,325 | 354 | 637 | 1,764 | 2,457 | 1,388 | 1,093 | 1,307 |
| Lower Yukon River total | 7,450 | 8,397 | 8,787 | 8,166 | 4,417 | 5,946 | 6,366 | 11,591 | 10,315 | 12,346 | 13,523 | 7,443 | 9,313 |
| Anvik | 497 | 118 | 429 | 317 | 176 | 169 | 202 | 569 | 763 | 1,028 | 680 | 307 | 546 |
| Grayling | 1,009 | 691 | 317 | 1,012 | 490 | 202 | 1,152 | 804 | 471 | 1,451 | 1,184 | 704 | 816 |
| Kaltag | 1,089 | 823 | 910 | 620 | 200 | 658 | 196 | 2,830 | 583 | 2,828 | 1,255 | 728 | 1,419 |
| Nulato | 421 | 751 | 1,345 | 729 | 552 | 1,049 | 652 | 2,729 | 2,995 | 3,839 | 2,248 | 760 | 2,253 |
| Koyukuk | 803 | 1,147 | 927 | 1,177 | 578 | 792 | 1,388 | 1,331 | 5,308 | 998 | 2,838 | 926 | 1,963 |
| Galena | 2,695 | 1,632 | 1,471 | 1,364 | 4,306 | 1,968 | 2,739 | 2,947 | 602 | 3,368 | 2,542 | 2,294 | 2,325 |
| Ruby/Kokrines | 559 | 227 | 1,959 | 657 | 134 | 1,026 | 592 | 4,408 | 2,505 | 972 | 713 | 707 | 1,901 |
| District 4 subtotal | 7,073 | 5,389 | 7,358 | 5,876 | 6,436 | 5,864 | 6,921 | 15,618 | 13,227 | 14,484 | 11,460 | 6,426 | 11,223 |
| Huslia | 1,614 | 313 | 272 | 64 | 86 | 403 | 183 | 1,909 | 722 | 579 | 736 | 470 | 759 |
| Hughes | 111 | 240 | 0 | 127 | 288 | 0 | 64 | 2 | 535 | 348 | 490 | 153 | 190 |
| Allakaket | 557 | 393 | 939 | 1,345 | 572 | 521 | 92 | 508 | 687 | 510 | 524 | 761 | 464 |
| Alatna | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 20 | 15 | 64 | 1 | 11 |
| Bettles | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Koyukuk River subtotal | 2,332 | 946 | 1,218 | 1,536 | 946 | 924 | 339 | 2,437 | 1,964 | 1,452 | 1,814 | 1,396 | 1,423 |
| District 4 total (incl. Koyukuk R.) | 9,405 | 6,335 | 8,576 | 7,412 | 7,382 | 6,788 | 7,260 | 18,055 | 15,191 | 15,936 | 13,274 | 7,822 | 12,646 |

-continued-

Appendix D3.–Page 2 of 2.

| Community | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 [a] | 2014 [a] | 2015 [a] | 2005-2009 Average | 2010-2014 Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tanana | 20,545 | 23,167 | 21,596 | 17,478 | 19,595 | 14,984 | 21,728 | 20,465 | 31,546 | 14,131 | 19,627 | 20,476 | 20,571 |
| Rampart | 358 | 250 | 250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 735 | 340 | 190 | 100 | 0 | 186 | 572 | 273 |
| Fairbanks [b] | 1,682 | 5,269 | 2,126 | 659 | 229 | 822 | 1,696 | 793 | 1,160 | 1,406 | 2,454 | 1,993 | 1,175 |
| Stevens Village | 246 | 50 | 199 | 643 | 770 | 2,706 | 911 | 277 | 840 | 6,700 | 0 | 382 | 2,287 |
| Beaver | 179 | 0 | 354 | 13 | 120 | 37 | 122 | 174 | 21 | 323 | 76 | 133 | 135 |
| Ft. Yukon | 8,088 | 5,178 | 8,264 | 14,252 | 2,829 | 6,006 | 7,188 | 12,659 | 16,453 | 8,025 | 6,257 | 7,722 | 10,066 |
| Circle | 918 | 664 | 1,286 | 3,198 | 110 | 927 | 299 | 161 | 1,397 | 1,277 | 1,652 | 1,235 | 812 |
| Central | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Eagle | 17,356 | 16,801 | 18,676 | 15,269 | 10,941 | 15,008 | 17,455 | 18,731 | 18,871 | 17,450 | 17,185 | 15,809 | 17,503 |
| Other [c] | 117 | 44 | 46 | 3,183 | 71 | 120 | 208 | 443 | 121 | 222 | 229 | 692 | 223 |
| District 5 subtotal (Excluding Chandalar and Black Rivers) | 49,525 | 51,423 | 52,797 | 55,695 | 35,665 | 41,345 | 49,947 | 53,893 | 70,509 | 49,534 | 47,666 | 49,021 | 53,046 |
| Venetie | 1,801 | 520 | 721 | 1,563 | 2,373 | 2,989 | 1,938 | 295 | 5,340 | 1,538 | 2,423 | 1,396 | 2,420 |
| Chalkyitsik | 337 | 215 | 213 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 162 | 249 | 125 | 171 | 162 | 107 |
| Chandalar/Black River subtotal | 2,138 | 735 | 934 | 1,563 | 2,418 | 2,989 | 1,938 | 457 | 5,589 | 1,663 | 2,594 | 1,558 | 2,527 |
| District 5 total | 51,663 | 52,158 | 53,731 | 57,258 | 38,083 | 44,334 | 51,885 | 54,350 | 76,098 | 51,197 | 50,260 | 50,579 | 55,573 |
| Manley | 2,985 | 3,374 | 3,419 | 2,490 | 4,126 | 2,696 | 2,333 | 2,164 | 1,539 | 2,579 | 1,697 | 3,279 | 2,262 |
| Minto | 600 | 242 | 155 | 28 | 0 | 70 | 1,500 | 2 | 593 | 472 | 140 | 205 | 527 |
| Nenana | 10,594 | 10,530 | 21,863 | 6,585 | 7,623 | 6,802 | 5,268 | 8,665 | 3,112 | 2,510 | 3,151 | 11,439 | 5,271 |
| Fairbanks [d] | 6,691 | 1,311 | 3,325 | 340 | 3,460 | 678 | 4,317 | 3,876 | 5,651 | 5,190 | 3,496 | 3,025 | 3,942 |
| Other [e] | 2,076 | 1,468 | 1,131 | 6,692 | 870 | 1,145 | 958 | 595 | 736 | 1,747 | 861 | 2,447 | 1,036 |
| District 6 Tanana R. total | 22,946 | 16,925 | 29,893 | 16,135 | 16,079 | 11,391 | 14,376 | 15,302 | 11,631 | 12,498 | 9,345 | 20,396 | 13,040 |
| Upper Yukon River total | 84,014 | 75,418 | 92,200 | 80,805 | 61,544 | 62,513 | 73,521 | 87,707 | 102,920 | 79,631 | 72,879 | 78,796 | 81,258 |
| Alaska, Yukon River total [f] | 91,464 | 83,815 | 100,987 | 88,971 | 65,961 | 68,459 | 79,887 | 99,298 | 113,235 | 91,977 | 86,402 | 86,240 | 90,571 |
| Alaska, Yukon Area total | 91,534 | 84,002 | 101,221 | 89,357 | 66,119 | 68,645 | 80,202 | 99,309 | 113,384 | 92,229 | 86,600 | 86,447 | 90,754 |
| Personal Use (District 6) [g] | 133 | 333 | 173 | 181 | 78 | 3,209 | 347 | 410 | 383 | 278 | 80 | 180 | 925 |

[a] Data are preliminary.

[b] Harvests by Fairbanks subsistence permit holders who fished in District 5 near the Yukon River bridge crossing.

[c] Other permit holders who fished in District 5 but did not reside in the communities listed.

[d] Harvests by Fairbanks subsistence permit holders who fished in the Tanana River.

[e] Other permits holders who fished in District 6 but did not reside in the communities listed.

[f] Does not include the Coastal District for use in U.S./Canada negotiations.

[g] Harvest from the personal use fishing area on the Tanana River near Fairbanks. Not included in communities or totals above.

Appendix D4.–Coho salmon subsistence harvest totals by fishing district and community of residence, as estimated from postseason survey, returned permits and test fishery projects, Yukon Area, 2005–2015.

| Community | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 [a] | 2014 [a] | 2015 [a] | 2005-2009 Average | 2010-2014 Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hooper Bay | 0 | 175 | 26 | 66 | 24 | 45 | 0 | 7 | 73 | 118 | 95 | 58 | 49 |
| Scammon Bay | 279 | 160 | 84 | 50 | 222 | 79 | 55 | 86 | 214 | 86 | 79 | 159 | 104 |
| Coastal District total | 279 | 335 | 110 | 116 | 246 | 124 | 55 | 93 | 287 | 204 | 174 | 217 | 153 |
| Nunam Iqua | 241 | 392 | 92 | 24 | 71 | 73 | 23 | 18 | 83 | 153 | 229 | 164 | 70 |
| Alakanuk | 322 | 101 | 857 | 157 | 194 | 449 | 431 | 252 | 167 | 443 | 581 | 326 | 348 |
| Emmonak | 191 | 450 | 1,032 | 717 | 401 | 362 | 472 | 2,660 | 517 | 613 | 852 | 558 | 925 |
| Kotlik | 222 | 234 | 284 | 313 | 181 | 238 | 201 | 420 | 457 | 573 | 438 | 247 | 378 |
| District 1 subtotal | 976 | 1,177 | 2,265 | 1,211 | 847 | 1,122 | 1,127 | 3,350 | 1,224 | 1,782 | 2,100 | 1,295 | 1,721 |
| Mountain Village | 246 | 1,856 | 1,027 | 518 | 413 | 127 | 261 | 256 | 271 | 202 | 723 | 812 | 223 |
| Pitkas Point | 30 | 16 | 38 | 130 | 45 | 116 | 37 | 53 | 41 | 123 | 72 | 52 | 74 |
| St. Marys | 252 | 171 | 97 | 591 | 151 | 92 | 230 | 141 | 124 | 408 | 391 | 252 | 199 |
| Pilot Station | 241 | 225 | 263 | 268 | 203 | 189 | 145 | 329 | 136 | 568 | 305 | 240 | 273 |
| Marshall | 341 | 191 | 922 | 490 | 245 | 33 | 150 | 567 | 508 | 468 | 1,511 | 438 | 345 |
| District 2 subtotal | 1,110 | 2,459 | 2,347 | 1,997 | 1,057 | 557 | 823 | 1,346 | 1,080 | 1,769 | 3,002 | 1,794 | 1,115 |
| Russian Mission | 133 | 19 | 259 | 372 | 96 | 300 | 0 | 319 | 152 | 124 | 154 | 176 | 179 |
| Holy Cross | 84 | 16 | 213 | 38 | 120 | 0 | 0 | 237 | 0 | 103 | 246 | 94 | 68 |
| Shageluk | 0 | 48 | 267 | 0 | 105 | 53 | 36 | 0 | 219 | 113 | 28 | 84 | 84 |
| District 3 subtotal | 217 | 83 | 739 | 410 | 321 | 353 | 36 | 556 | 371 | 340 | 428 | 354 | 331 |
| Lower Yukon River total | 2,303 | 3,719 | 5,351 | 3,618 | 2,225 | 2,032 | 1,986 | 5,252 | 2,675 | 3,891 | 5,530 | 3,443 | 3,167 |
| Anvik | 406 | 0 | 807 | 40 | 137 | 28 | 19 | 214 | 97 | 197 | 46 | 278 | 111 |
| Grayling | 234 | 224 | 271 | 25 | 318 | 132 | 119 | 26 | 34 | 403 | 212 | 214 | 143 |
| Kaltag | 307 | 106 | 204 | 45 | 40 | 0 | 258 | 928 | 306 | 514 | 18 | 140 | 401 |
| Nulato | 60 | 214 | 130 | 195 | 171 | 242 | 118 | 41 | 125 | 454 | 48 | 154 | 196 |
| Koyukuk | 37 | 330 | 189 | 84 | 198 | 254 | 137 | 62 | 3,267 | 50 | 416 | 168 | 754 |
| Galena | 607 | 137 | 425 | 558 | 2,353 | 549 | 1,013 | 276 | 170 | 718 | 654 | 816 | 545 |
| Ruby/Kokrines | 361 | 11 | 168 | 291 | 314 | 148 | 312 | 1,806 | 345 | 335 | 185 | 229 | 589 |
| District 4 subtotal | 2,012 | 1,022 | 2,194 | 1,238 | 3,531 | 1,353 | 1,976 | 3,353 | 4,344 | 2,671 | 1,579 | 1,999 | 2,739 |
| Huslia | 734 | 105 | 592 | 100 | 323 | 289 | 70 | 165 | 342 | 265 | 294 | 371 | 226 |
| Hughes | 20 | 150 | 100 | 0 | 89 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 72 | 10 |
| Allakaket | 205 | 25 | 66 | 152 | 43 | 88 | 13 | 38 | 236 | 109 | 40 | 98 | 97 |
| Alatna | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Bettles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Koyukuk River subtotal | 959 | 280 | 758 | 252 | 455 | 377 | 96 | 203 | 596 | 391 | 362 | 541 | 333 |
| District 4 total (incl. Koyukuk R.) | 2,971 | 1,302 | 2,952 | 1,490 | 3,986 | 1,730 | 2,072 | 3,556 | 4,940 | 3,062 | 1,941 | 2,540 | 3,072 |

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Appendix D4.–Page 2 of 2.

| Community | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 [a] | 2014 [a] | 2015 [a] | 2005-2009 Average | 2010-2014 Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tanana | 1,616 | 3,619 | 2,369 | 1,511 | 2,373 | 2,314 | 312 | 3,060 | 1,135 | 1,788 | 2,434 | 2,298 | 1,722 |
| Rampart | 10 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 5 |
| Fairbanks [b] | 10 | 79 | 26 | 7 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 1 |
| Stevens Village | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 428 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 86 |
| Beaver | 0 | 0 | 354 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 72 | 1 |
| Fort Yukon | 394 | 35 | 567 | 1,618 | 2 | 244 | 1,040 | 4 | 7 | 201 | 2 | 523 | 299 |
| Circle | 100 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 164 | 0 | 5 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 64 |
| Central | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Eagle | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Other [c] | 13 | 0 | 0 | 61 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 4 |
| District 5 subtotal (Excluding Chandalar and Black Rivers) | 2,159 | 3,755 | 3,366 | 3,203 | 2,498 | 3,178 | 1,355 | 3,092 | 1,292 | 1,992 | 2,438 | 2,996 | 2,182 |
| Venetie | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 159 | 34 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 24 | 5 | 40 |
| Chalkyitsik | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 267 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 | | 0 | 61 |
| Chandalar/Black River subtotal | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 426 | 34 | 0 | 6 | 38 | 24 | 5 | 101 |
| District 5 total | 2,159 | 3,779 | 3,366 | 3,203 | 2,498 | 3,604 | 1,389 | 3,092 | 1,298 | 2,030 | 2,462 | 3,001 | 2,283 |
| Manley | 2,510 | 1,671 | 1,126 | 1,901 | 2,308 | 1,832 | 1,482 | 1,374 | 447 | 1,177 | 1,263 | 1,903 | 1,262 |
| Minto | 0 | 14 | 155 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 266 | 37 | 270 | 34 | 61 |
| Nenana | 12,395 | 7,032 | 4,487 | 2,775 | 3,475 | 2,313 | 3,304 | 5,904 | 1,762 | 1,938 | 2,712 | 6,033 | 3,044 |
| Fairbanks [d] | 3,032 | 745 | 609 | 230 | 577 | 212 | 1,109 | 1,502 | 2,576 | 3,689 | 3,108 | 1,039 | 1,818 |
| Other [e] | 1,601 | 1,109 | 1,468 | 3,522 | 691 | 1,198 | 947 | 760 | 206 | 870 | 647 | 1,678 | 796 |
| District 6 Tanana River total | 19,538 | 10,571 | 7,845 | 8,428 | 7,051 | 5,555 | 6,842 | 9,540 | 5,257 | 7,711 | 8,000 | 10,687 | 6,981 |
| Upper Yukon Area total | 24,668 | 15,652 | 14,163 | 13,121 | 13,535 | 10,889 | 10,303 | 16,188 | 11,495 | 12,803 | 12,403 | 16,228 | 12,336 |
| Alaska, Yukon River total [f] | 26,971 | 19,371 | 19,514 | 16,739 | 15,760 | 12,921 | 12,289 | 21,440 | 14,170 | 16,694 | 17,933 | 19,671 | 15,503 |
| Alaska, Yukon Area total | 27,250 | 19,706 | 19,624 | 16,855 | 16,006 | 13,045 | 12,344 | 21,533 | 14,457 | 16,898 | 18,107 | 19,888 | 15,655 |
| Personal Use (District 6) [g] | 107 | 279 | 135 | 50 | 70 | 1,062 | 232 | 100 | 109 | 174 | 145 | 128 | 335 |

[a] Data are preliminary.

[b] Harvests by Fairbanks subsistence permit holders who fished in District 5 near the Yukon River bridge crossing.

[c] Other permit holders who fished in District 5 but did not reside in the communities listed.

[d] Harvests by Fairbanks subsistence permit holders who fished in the Tanana River.

[e] Other permits holders who fished in District 6 but did not reside in the communities listed.

[f] Does not include the Coastal District for use in U.S./Canada negotiations.

[g] Harvest from the personal use fishing area on the Tanana River near Fairbanks. Not included in communities or totals above.

Appendix D5.–Estimated pink salmon subsistence harvest by residents of surveyed communities, with community and district totals, Yukon Area, 2004–2014.

| Community | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 [a] | 2013 [b] | 2014 [a, b] | 2015 [b] | Estimated Total Even Years Average | Estimated Total Odd Years Average | Estimated Total All Years Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hooper Bay | 860 | 1,433 | 113 | 1,013 | 957 | 219 | 210 | 1,101 | 302 | 712 | 451 | 896 | 488 | 692 |
| Scammon Bay | 1,645 | 1,381 | 1,435 | 2,766 | 1,186 | 2,245 | 1,888 | 1,343 | 507 | 1,923 | 1,414 | 1,932 | 1,332 | 1,632 |
| Coastal District | 2,505 | 2,814 | 1,548 | 3,779 | 2,143 | 2,464 | 2,098 | 2,444 | 809 | 2,635 | 1,865 | 2,827 | 1,821 | 2,324 |
| Nunam Iqua | 132 | 555 | 170 | 757 | 61 | 306 | 8 | 1,051 | 0 | 670 | 352 | 668 | 74 | 371 |
| Alakanuk | 49 | 115 | 32 | 494 | 24 | 151 | 13 | 174 | 92 | 970 | 15 | 381 | 42 | 211 |
| Emmonak | 54 | 225 | 51 | 641 | 5 | 206 | 0 | 199 | 0 | 588 | 7 | 372 | 22 | 197 |
| Kotlik | 155 | 219 | 129 | 1,161 | 42 | 124 | 32 | 195 | 23 | 1,064 | 14 | 553 | 76 | 314 |
| District 1 | 390 | 1,114 | 382 | 3,053 | 132 | 787 | 53 | 1,619 | 115 | 3,292 | 388 | 1,973 | 214 | 1,094 |
| Mountain Village | 78 | 616 | 87 | 500 | 6 | 217 | 24 | 207 | 0 | 233 | 57 | 355 | 39 | 197 |
| Pitkas Point | 2 | 44 | 66 | 15 | 0 | 143 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 45 | 288 | 50 | 14 | 32 |
| St. Mary's | 144 | 236 | 32 | 367 | 5 | 543 | 1 | 643 | 0 | 614 | 18 | 481 | 36 | 259 |
| Pilot Station | 0 | 1 | 0 | 34 | 3 | 22 | 0 | 23 | 131 | 27 | 0 | 21 | 27 | 24 |
| Marshall | 6 | 3 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 21 | 66 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 16 | 14 |
| District 2 | 230 | 900 | 185 | 942 | 14 | 946 | 91 | 880 | 140 | 920 | 363 | 918 | 132 | 525 |
| Russian Mission | 0 | 8 | 3 | 436 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 76 | 12 | 8 | 0 | 106 | 3 | 55 |
| Holy Cross | 0 | 17 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 4 |
| Shageluk | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 24 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| District 3 | 0 | 25 | 3 | 456 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 100 | 12 | 11 | 0 | 119 | 7 | 63 |
| Anvik | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 3 |
| Grayling | 3 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 48 | 9 | 28 |
| Kaltag | 4 | 0 | 0 | 383 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 1 | 39 |
| Nulato | 0 | 1 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 4 |
| Koyukuk | 0 | 0 | 0 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 7 |
| Galena | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 16 | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| Ruby | 0 | 0 | 0 | 184 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 20 |
| Huslia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 101 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 20 |
| Hughes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Allakaket | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alatna | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bettles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| District 4 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 1,023 | 2 | 0 | 40 | 104 | 0 | 66 | 16 | 239 | 10 | 124 |

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| Community | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 [a] | 2013 [b] | 2014 [a, b] | 2015 [b] | Estimated Total Even Years Average | Estimated Total Odd Years Average | Estimated Total All Years Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tanana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 13 | 18 | 0 | 9 |
| Stevens Village | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Birch Creek | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Beaver | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fort Yukon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 196 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 20 |
| Venetie | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chalkyitsik | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| District 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 276 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 13 | 57 | 0 | 29 |
| Survey Totals | 3,132 | 4,854 | 2,118 | 9,529 | 2,300 | 4,199 | 2,291 | 5,150 | 1,076 | 6,932 | 2,645 | 6,133 | 2,183 | 4,158 |
| CI (95%) | 1,521 | 990 | 739 | 1,818 | 1,184 | 1,209 | 918 | 1,155 | 387 | 1,356 | 612 | – | – | – |

*Note*: Averages do not include the current year. CI (95%) is the annual 95 percent confidence interval.

[a] Includes pink salmon given to communities from test fishery projects.

[b] Data are preliminary.

Appendix D6.–Reported harvest of salmon and other fish species from subsistence permits issued in the Yukon and Koyukuk rivers, 2005–2015.

| | Number of permits | | | Number | Reported harvest | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Issued | Returned | Percent returned | reporting harvest | Chinook | Summer chum | Fall chum | Coho | Whitefish | Sheefish | Burbot | Northern pike | Longnose sucker | Arctic grayling |
| 2005 | 189 | 173 | 92% | 130 | 7,572 | 1,547 | 20,467 | 149 | 325 | 87 | 50 | 79 | 129 | 767 |
| 2006 | 173 | 168 | 97% | 129 | 6,243 | 2,744 | 23,133 | 101 | 437 | 60 | 35 | 72 | 93 | 419 |
| 2007 | 187 | 171 | 91% | 118 | 6,999 | 890 | 22,681 | 76 | 723 | 58 | 47 | 84 | 193 | 488 |
| 2008 [a] | 188 | 175 | 93% | 111 | 4,313 | 192 | 20,581 | 7 | 420 | 105 | 71 | 73 | 93 | 395 |
| 2009 [a] | 167 | 162 | 97% | 94 | 3,794 | 189 | 13,117 | 123 | 519 | 46 | 46 | 74 | 76 | 265 |
| 2010 [a] | 207 | 198 | 96% | 122 | 4,059 | 814 | 17,612 | 191 | 491 | 68 | 22 | 73 | 40 | 157 |
| 2011 [a] | 191 | 188 | 98% | 117 | 4,276 | 1,619 | 20,447 | 3 | 723 | 70 | 17 | 119 | 160 | 395 |
| 2012 [a] | 164 | 159 | 97% | 87 | 1,749 | 344 | 20,316 | 26 | 663 | 100 | 11 | 30 | 21 | 59 |
| 2013 [a, b] | 124 | 118 | 95% | 73 | 1,203 | 1,715 | 21,649 | 150 | 291 | 37 | 15 | 23 | 39 | 107 |
| 2014 [a, b] | 100 | 97 | 97% | 51 | 77 | 461 | 20,355 | 1 | 738 | 201 | 8 | 37 | 10 | 67 |
| 2015 [a, b] | 106 | 105 | 99% | 55 | 792 | 583 | 21,706 | 2 | 487 | 143 | 14 | 76 | 7 | 96 |
| 2010-2014 Average | 157 | 152 | 97% | 90 | 2,273 | 991 | 20,076 | 74 | 581 | 95 | 15 | 56 | 54 | 157 |
| 2005-2014 Average | 169 | 161 | 95% | 103 | 4,029 | 1,052 | 20,036 | 83 | 533 | 83 | 32 | 66 | 85 | 312 |

*Note*: Reported information from permits issued in the Yukon River (portions of Subdistricts 5-C and 5-D) and the South Fork of the Koyukuk River. Permit types include SF (South Fork of the Koyukuk River), SR (Rampart Area), SY (Yukon River bridge area), SE (Circle/Eagle Area) and SEU (Eagle Area to US/Canada border).

[a] Permits have been issued above and below the Eagle sonar project to document harvest of salmon between the sonar site and US/Canada border from 2008 to present.

[b] Data are preliminary.

Appendix D7.–Reported harvest of salmon and other fish species from subsistence permits issued in Subdistricts 6-A, 6-B and 6-D of the Tanana River, 2005–2015.

| | Number of permits | | | Number | Reported harvest | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Issued | Returned | Percent returned | reporting harvest | Chinook | Summer chum | Fall chum | Coho | Whitefish | Sheefish | Burbot | Northern pike | Longnose sucker | Arctic grayling |
| 2005 | 202 | 182 | 90% | 88 | 1,828 | 2,014 | 19,699 | 12,318 | 3,262 | 65 | 21 | 560 | 162 | 30 |
| 2006 | 226 | 219 | 97% | 133 | 926 | 1,010 | 16,766 | 10,182 | 2,675 | 15 | 88 | 934 | 493 | 87 |
| 2007 | 253 | 239 | 94% | 125 | 1,472 | 1,896 | 16,298 | 6,647 | 2,603 | 24 | 52 | 2,009 | 50 | 37 |
| 2008 | 315 | 292 | 93% | 152 | 601 | 1,000 | 10,510 | 6,017 | 2,942 | 4 | 18 | 1,603 | 48 | 93 |
| 2009 | 252 | 243 | 96% | 125 | 1,273 | 1,253 | 13,845 | 6,744 | 3,472 | 29 | 73 | 662 | 127 | 98 |
| 2010 | 256 | 235 | 92% | 107 | 954 | 422 | 10,813 | 5,415 | 2,343 | 52 | 20 | 177 | 64 | 39 |
| 2011 | 227 | 219 | 96% | 112 | 1,015 | 825 | 12,726 | 6,124 | 4,072 | 32 | 122 | 200 | 118 | 80 |
| 2012 | 242 | 221 | 91% | 110 | 603 | 494 | 12,881 | 8,099 | 3,281 | 47 | 47 | 795 | 142 | 45 |
| 2013 [a] | 244 | 230 | 94% | 113 | 366 | 1,094 | 11,425 | 5,190 | 2,386 | 10 | 52 | 377 | 190 | 100 |
| 2014 [a] | 229 | 224 | 98% | 123 | 272 | 712 | 11,602 | 7,326 | 2,864 | 11 | 19 | 611 | 91 | 16 |
| 2015 [a] | 248 | 245 | 99% | 119 | 348 | 234 | 9,273 | 7,815 | 3,004 | 22 | 9 | 814 | 28 | 34 |
| 2010-2014 Average | 240 | 226 | 94% | 113 | 642 | 709 | 11,889 | 6,431 | 2,989 | 30 | 52 | 432 | 121 | 56 |
| 2005-2014 Average | 245 | 230 | 94% | 119 | 931 | 1,072 | 13,657 | 7,406 | 2,990 | 29 | 51 | 793 | 149 | 63 |

*Note*: Permit types include SA (Subdistrict 6-A), SB (Subdistrict 6-B), SK (Kantishna River), ST (Tolovana River pike fishery), and SU (Upper Tanana River).

[a] Data are preliminary.

Appendix D8.–Reported harvest of salmon and other fish species from personal use permits issued in Subdistrict 6-C of the Tanana River, 2005–2015.

| Year | Number of permits Issued | Returned | Percent returned | Number reporting harvest | Reported harvest Chinook | Summer chum | Fall chum | Coho | Whitefish | Sheefish | Burbot | Northern pike | Longnose sucker | Arctic grayling |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2005 | 73 | 69 | 95% | 32 | 138 | 152 | 133 | 107 | 84 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 403 | 3 |
| 2006 | 67 | 67 | 100% | 39 | 89 | 262 | 333 | 279 | 287 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 184 | 1 |
| 2007 | 68 | 66 | 97% | 32 | 136 | 184 | 173 | 135 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 2008 | 57 | 56 | 98% | 29 | 126 | 138 | 181 | 50 | 41 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 157 | 0 |
| 2009 | 68 | 68 | 100% | 28 | 127 | 308 | 78 | 70 | 48 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 315 | 0 |
| 2010 | 75 | 73 | 97% | 41 | 162 | 319 | 3,209 | 1,062 | 206 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 66 | 5 |
| 2011 | 74 | 71 | 96% | 38 | 89 | 439 | 347 | 232 | 62 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 142 | 0 |
| 2012 | 72 | 70 | 97% | 32 | 71 | 321 | 410 | 100 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 233 | 0 |
| 2013 [a] | 67 | 66 | 99% | 36 | 42 | 138 | 383 | 132 | 89 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 118 | 0 |
| 2014 [a] | 71 | 71 | 100% | 33 | 1 | 235 | 278 | 174 | 145 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 270 | 0 |
| 2015 [a] | 64 | 64 | 100% | 28 | 5 | 220 | 80 | 145 | 280 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 323 | 1 |
| 2010-2014 Average | 72 | 70 | 98% | 36 | 73 | 290 | 925 | 340 | 105 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 166 | 1 |
| 2005-2014 Average | 69 | 68 | 98% | 34 | 98 | 250 | 553 | 234 | 99 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 189 | 1 |

*Note*: Permit types include PC for personal use salmon and PW for personal use whitefish.

[a] Data are preliminary.

Appendix D9.–Estimated and reported subsistence and personal use harvest of miscellaneous fish species, Yukon Area, 2005–2015.

| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013[a] | 2014[a] | 2015[a] | 5-year average 2005-2009 | 5-year average 2010-2014 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Survey estimates [b] | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whitefish [c] | 48,862 | 60,923 | 64,338 | 54,729 | 51,778 | 50,232 | 44,890 | 70,486 | 64,766 | 84,889 | 79,740 | 57,445 | 63,053 |
| Northern pike | 29,799 | 28,133 | 25,947 | 16,053 | 8,061 | 14,086 | 14,270 | 18,450 | 11,264 | 14,582 | 20,109 | 21,122 | 14,530 |
| Sheefish | 13,764 | 12,745 | 13,203 | 10,154 | 7,861 | 9,231 | 10,139 | 17,094 | 15,553 | 12,583 | 12,828 | 12,437 | 12,920 |
| Survey reported | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burbot | 3,138 | 5,069 | 3,500 | 3,273 | 2,027 | 2,743 | 2,477 | 2,422 | 2,115 | 2,016 | 3,364 | 3,273 | 2,355 |
| Arctic lamprey | 38,115 | 2,092 | 12,584 | 803 | 1,699 | 10,863 | 6,037 | 1,243 | 2,608 | 19,888 [d] | 42,237 [d] | 14,869 | 8,128 |
| Tomcod | 4,988 | 13,652 | 7,121 | 6,391 | 2,709 | 3,978 | 6,797 | 4,023 | 5,221 | 10,020 | 4,697 | 6,752 | 6,008 |
| Arctic grayling | 1,258 | 1,145 | 2,296 | 857 | 667 | 1,571 | 1,273 | 2,674 | 1,435 | 1,772 | 1,832 | 1,311 | 1,745 |
| Longnose suckers | 1,452 | 105 | 225 | 25 | 59 | 273 | 286 | 95 | 180 | 90 | – | 341 | 185 |
| Arctic char | 217 | 345 | 181 | 184 | 43 | 148 | 205 | 216 | 167 | – | – | 181 | 184 |
| Alaska blackfish | 259,874 | 218,695 | 131,712 | 110,356 | 47,320 | 68,873 | 87,064 | 62,731 | 63,235 | 92,080 | 97,586 | 166,298 | 74,797 |
| Sockeye salmon | 648 | 333 | 493 | 213 | 216 | 263 | 279 | 405 | 258 | – | – | 448 | 301 |
| Herring [e] | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10,449 | 9,082 | 17,164 | 24,591 | – | 9,766 |
| Permit Reported | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whitefish [b] | 3,671 | 3,399 | 3,328 | 3,402 | 4,039 | 3,040 | 4,851 | 3,966 | 2,766 | 3,747 | 3,771 | 3,568 | 3,674 |
| Northern pike | 641 | 1,008 | 2,094 | 1,678 | 733 | 257 | 319 | 825 | 403 | 648 | 891 | 1,231 | 490 |
| Sheefish | 155 | 80 | 83 | 111 | 76 | 121 | 103 | 147 | 48 | 215 | 166 | 101 | 127 |
| Burbot | 78 | 127 | 99 | 89 | 119 | 45 | 140 | 58 | 68 | 27 | 23 | 102 | 68 |
| Arctic grayling | 800 | 507 | 525 | 488 | 363 | 201 | 475 | 104 | 210 | 83 | 131 | 537 | 215 |
| Longnose suckers | 694 | 770 | 243 | 298 | 518 | 170 | 414 | 396 | 347 | 371 | 358 | 505 | 340 |
| Yukon Area totals from subsistence survey communities and permit areas | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whitefish [b] | 52,533 | 64,322 | 67,666 | 58,131 | 55,817 | 53,272 | 49,741 | 74,452 | 67,532 | 88,636 | 83,511 | 61,152 | 66,727 |
| Northern pike | 30,440 | 29,141 | 28,041 | 17,731 | 8,794 | 14,343 | 14,589 | 19,275 | 11,667 | 15,230 | 21,000 | 22,249 | 15,021 |
| Sheefish | 13,919 | 12,825 | 13,286 | 10,265 | 7,937 | 9,352 | 10,242 | 17,241 | 15,601 | 12,798 | 12,994 | 12,538 | 13,047 |
| Burbot | 3,216 | 5,196 | 3,599 | 3,362 | 2,146 | 2,788 | 2,617 | 2,480 | 2,183 | 2,043 | 3,387 | 3,379 | 2,422 |
| Arctic grayling | 2,058 | 1,652 | 2,821 | 1,345 | 1,030 | 1,772 | 1,748 | 2,778 | 1,645 | 1,855 | 1,963 | 1,931 | 1,960 |
| Longnose suckers | 2,146 | 875 | 468 | 323 | 577 | 443 | 700 | 491 | 527 | 461 | 358 | 818 | 524 |

[a] Data are preliminary.

[b] Subsistence whitefish, pike, and a sheefish estimates in surveyed communities are based on a stratified random sample of households as designated for the estimation of subsistence salmon harvests, and may not reflect harvest of those households targeting non-salmon species.

[c] Whitefish includes various Coregonus species and round whitefish.

[d] Harvest of Arctic lamprey reported on postcards was incorporated into totals reported on surveys. This is the total number reported on surveys and postcards.

[e] Starting in 2012, households in the Lower Yukon including the Coastal District were asked about harvest of herring. Household responses for herring include smelt and unspecified species.

Appendix D10.–Subsistence salmon fishing closures and gear restrictions, Lower Yukon Area, 2015.

| | Coastal District [a] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Southern | Northern | District 1 | District 2 | District 3 |
| 5/15 | Open - no schedule | | Open - no schedule | Open - no schedule | Open - no schedule |
| 5/16 | Open 7.5" mesh | | Open 7.5" mesh | Open 7.5" mesh | Open 7.5" mesh |
| 5/17 | Open | | Open | Open | Open |
| 5/18 | Open | | Open | Open | Open |
| 5/19 | Open | | Open | Open | Open |
| 5/20 | 8 pm 6" mesh | | 8 pm 6" mesh | 8 pm 6" mesh | Open |
| 5/21 | 6" mesh | | 6" mesh | 6" mesh | Open |
| 5/22 | 6" mesh | | 6" mesh | 6" mesh | Open |
| 5/23 | 6" mesh | | 6" mesh | 6" mesh | Open |
| 5/24 | 6" mesh | | 6" mesh | 6" mesh | Open |
| 5/25 | 6" mesh | | 6" mesh | 6" mesh | Open |
| 5/26 | 6" mesh | | 6" mesh | 6" mesh | Open |
| 5/27 | 6" mesh | | 6" mesh | 6" mesh | Open |
| 5/28 | 6" mesh | | 6" mesh | 6" mesh | Open |
| 5/29 | 6" mesh | | 6" mesh | 6" mesh | Open |
| 5/30 | 6" mesh | Close noon | Close noon | Close noon | Open noon 6" mesh |
| 5/31 | 6" mesh | Closed | Closed | Closed | 6" mesh |
| 6/1 | 6" mesh | Closed | Closed | Closed | 6" mesh |
| 6/2 | 6" mesh | Closed | Closed | Closed | 6" mesh |
| 6/3 | 6" mesh | Closed | Closed | Closed | 6" mesh |
| 6/4 | 6" mesh | Closed | Closed | Closed | Close 8 pm |
| 6/5 | 6" mesh | Closed | Closed | Closed | Closed |
| 6/6 | 6" mesh | Closed | Open 6 pm dip net only [b] | Open 6 pm dip net only [b] | Closed |
| 6/7 | 6" mesh | Closed | Dip net only [b] | Dip net only [b] | Closed |
| 6/8 | 6" mesh | Closed | Dip net only [b] | Dip net only [b] | Closed |
| 6/9 | 6" mesh | Closed | Dip net only [b] | Dip net only [b] | Open 8 pm dip net only [b] |
| 6/10 | 6" mesh | Closed | Dip net only [b] | Dip net only [b] | Dip net only [b] |
| 6/11 | 6" mesh | Closed | Close noon. Open 2 pm-12 am; gear [c] | Dip net only [b] | Dip net only [b] |
| 6/12 | 6" mesh | Closed | Open 2 pm to 12 am; gear [c] | Dip net only [b] | Dip net only [b] |
| 6/13 | 6" mesh | Closed | Open 6 am to 12 am; gear [d] | Dip net only [b] | Dip net only [b] |
| 6/14 | 6" mesh | Closed | Open noon to 12 am; gear [c] | Dip net only [b] | Dip net only [b] |
| 6/15 | 6" mesh | Closed | Open noon to 12 am; gear [c] | Close 10 am. Open noon - 10 pm [c] | Dip net only [b] |
| 6/16 | 6" mesh | Closed | Open noon to 12 am; gear [c] | Open noon to 10 pm [c] | Dip net only [b] |
| 6/17 | 6" mesh | Closed | Open noon to 12 am; gear [c] | Open noon to 10 pm [c] | Dip net only [b] |
| 6/18 | 6" mesh | Closed | Open noon to 12 am; gear [c] | Open noon to 10 pm [c] | Dip net only [b] |
| 6/19 | 6" mesh | Closed | Open noon to 12 am; gear [c] | Open 6 am-11 am [b]; noon to 10 pm [c] | Dip net only [b] |

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| | Coastal District [a] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Southern | Northern | District 1 | District 2 | District 3 |
| 6/20 | 6" mesh | Closed | Open 6 am to 12 am; gear [d] | Open 6 am to 10 pm [d] | Dip net only [b] |
| 6/21 | 6" mesh | Closed | Open 6 am-10 am [d]; noon-12 am [c] | Open 6 am-10 am [d]; noon-10 pm [c] | Dip net only [b] |
| 6/22 | 6" mesh | Closed | Open 6 am-10 am [d]; noon-12 am [c] | Open 6 am-10 am [d]; noon-10 pm [c] | Dip net only [b] |
| 6/23 | 6" mesh | Closed | Open 6 am-10 am [d]; noon-12 am [c] | Open 6 am-10 am [d]; noon-10 pm [c] | Dip net only [b] |
| 6/24 | 6" mesh | Closed | Open 7 am-7 pm [c]. 9 pm - 11:59 pm [e] | Open 6 am-10 am [d]; noon-10 pm [c] | Dip net only [b] |
| 6/25 | 6" mesh | Closed | Open 6 am -10 am [d]; noon - 11:59 pm [c] | Open 6 am-10 am [d]; noon-10 pm [c] | Dip net only [b] |
| 6/26 | 6" mesh | Closed | Open 6 am -10 am [d]; noon - 11:59 pm [c] | Open 6 am-10 am [d]; noon-10 pm [c] | 8 pm - 11 pm 6" mesh [f] |
| 6/27 | 6" mesh | Closed | Open 6 am -10 am [d]; noon - 11:59 pm [c] | Open 6 am-10 am [d]; noon-10 pm [c] | Dip net only [b] |
| 6/28 | 6" mesh | Closed | Open 6 am -10 am [d]; noon - 11:59 pm [c] | Open 8 am to 6 pm [c]; 8pm -11 pm [f] | Dip net only [b] |
| 6/29 | 6" mesh | Closed | Open 6 am -10 am [d]; noon - 11:59 pm [c] | Open 6 am-10 am [d]; noon-10 pm [c] | Dip net only [b] |
| 6/30 | 6" mesh | Closed | Open 6 am -10 am [d]; noon - 11:59 pm [c] | Open 6 am-10 am [d]; noon-10 pm [c] | Dip net only [b] |
| 7/1 | 6" mesh | Closed | Open 6 am -10 am [d]; noon - 11:59 pm [c] | Open 6 am-10 am [d]; noon-10 pm [c] | Dip net only [b] |
| 7/2 | 6" mesh | Closed | Open noon-3 pm [e]. 8 pm-11:59 pm [g] | Open 9 am-7 pm [c]; 9 pm-11:59 pm [e] | Dip net only [b] |
| 7/3 | 6" mesh | Closed | **Commercial only; 9 pm-11:59 pm [g]** | Open noon-10 pm [c] | Close 6 pm. Open 8 pm-11 pm [h] |
| 7/4 | 6" mesh | Closed | Closed | Open noon-10 pm [c] | Dip net only [b] |
| 7/5 | 6" mesh | Closed | **Commercial only; 6 pm-11:59 pm [g]** | Open noon-10 pm [c] | Dip net only [b] |
| 7/6 | 6" mesh | Closed | Closed | Open 9 pm-11:59 pm; 6" mesh [i] | Dip net only [b] |
| 7/7 | 6" mesh | Closed | Open 3 pm-11:59 pm; 6" mesh [i] | Closed | Close 4 pm. Open 6 pm-11:59 pm [e] |
| 7/8 | 6" mesh | Closed | Closed | **Open 4 pm-10 pm; 6" mesh [j, k]** | Open 12:01 am. Dip net only [b] |
| 7/9 | 6" mesh | Open 12:01 am | Open 12:01 am-9 am [e]. **3 pm-11:59 pm [j, k]** | Open 12:01 am; 6" mesh | Dip net only [b] |
| 7/10 | 6" mesh | 6" mesh | Open 6 am [e] | Close 10 am. **Comm. 4 pm-10 pm [j]** | Dip net only [b] |
| 7/11 | Noon: 7.5" | 6" mesh | Close noon. **Comm. open 6 pm [j]** | Open 4 am; 6" mesh | Dip net only [b] |
| 7/12 | Open 7.5" | 6" mesh | **Comm. close 6 am [j].** Open noon [e] | Close 8 am. **Comm. 2 pm-11 pm [j]** | 8 pm [k]; 6" mesh |
| 7/13 | Open | 6" mesh | Close noon. **Comm. open 6 pm [j]** | Open 5 am; 6" mesh | 6" mesh |
| 7/14 | Open | 6" mesh | **Comm. close 6 am [j].** Open noon [e] | Close 8 am. **Comm. 2 pm-11 pm [j]** | Close 8 am. Open 8 pm |
| 7/15 | Open | 12:01 am 7.5" | Close 6 am. **Comm. noon-11:59 pm [j]** | Open 5 am; 6" mesh | Open 6" mesh |
| 7/16 | Open | Open 7.5" | Open 6 am; 7.5" mesh | Close 8 am. **Comm. 2 pm-11 pm [j]** | 6" mesh |
| 7/17 | Open | Open | Open | Open 5 am; 6" mesh | 6" mesh |
| 7/18 | Open | Open | Open | Close 8 am. **Comm. 2 pm-11 pm [j]** | 6" mesh |
| 7/19 | Open | Open | Open | Open 5 am; 7.5"mesh | 6" mesh |
| 7/20 | Open | Open | Close 4 am. **Comm. open 4 pm-10 pm [j]** | Open | 12 am 7.5" mesh |
| 7/21 | Open | Open | Open 10 am - 9 pm | Close 9 pm | Open |
| 7/22 | Open | Open | Open | **Comm. open 9 am-1 pm [j]** | Open |
| 7/23 | Open | Open | Close 6 am. **Comm. noon-12 am [j]** | Open 1 am | Open |
| 7/24 | Open | Open | Open noon | Open | Open |
| 7/25 | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open |

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Appendix D10.–Page 3 of 4.

| | Coastal District [a] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Southern | Northern | District 1 | District 2 | District 3 |
| 7/26 | Open | Open | Open | Close 6 am. **Comm. 6 pm-10 pm** [j] | Open |
| 7/27 | Open | Open | Close 7 am. **Comm. 7 pm** [j] | Open 10 am | Open |
| 7/28 | Open | Open | **Comm. close 1 am.** Open 1 pm | Open | Open |
| 7/29 | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open |
| 7/30 | Open | Open | Close 1 am. **Comm. 1 pm-8 pm** [j] | Open | Open |
| 7/31 | Open | Open | Open 8 am | Open | Open |
| 8/1 | Open | Open | Close 10 pm | Close 2 am. **Comm. 2 pm-8 pm** [j] | Open |
| 8/2 | Open | Open | **Comm. open 10 am-7 pm** [j] | Open 8 am | Open |
| 8/3 | Open | Open | Open 7 am | Open | Open |
| 8/4 | Open | Open | Open | Close 2 am. **Comm. 2 pm-8 pm** [j] | Open |
| 8/5 | Open | Open | Open | Open 6 am | Open |
| 8/6 | Open | Open | Close 2 am. **Comm. open 2 pm-11 pm** [l] | Open | Open |
| 8/7 | Open | Open | Open 11 am | Open | Open |
| 8/8 | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open |
| 8/9 | Open | Open | Close 10 pm | Close 2 am. **Comm. 2 pm-8 pm** [j] | Open |
| 8/10 | Open | Open | **Open 10 am-4 pm** [j] | Open 8 am | Open |
| 8/11 | Open | Open | Open 4 am | Open | Open |
| 8/12 | Open | Open | Open | Close 2 am. **Comm. 2 pm-8 pm** [j] | Open |
| 8/13 | Open | Open | Close 12 am. **Comm. open noon-9 pm** [l] | Open | Open |
| 8/14 | Open | Open | Open 9 am | Open | Open |
| 8/15 | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open |
| 8/16 | Open | Open | Open | Close 3 am. **Comm. open 3 pm-7 pm** [j] | Open |
| 8/17 | Open | Open | Open | Open 7 am | Open |
| 8/18 | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open |
| 8/19 | Open | Open | Close 2 pm. **Comm. open 6 pm-10 pm** [j, m] | Close 2 am. **Comm. open 2 pm-8 pm** [j] | Open |
| 8/20 | Open | Open | Open 10 am | Open 8 am | Open |
| 8/21 | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open |
| 8/22 | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open |
| 8/23 | Open | Close 1 pm [n] | Close 1 pm. **Comm. open 4 pm-10 pm** [j, m] | Close 2 am. **Comm. open 2 pm-8 pm** [j] | Open |
| 8/24 | Open | Open 10 am [n] | Open 10 am | Open 8 am | Open |
| 8/25 | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open |
| 8/26 | Open | Close midnight | Close midnight | Close 2 am. **Comm. open 2 pm-8 pm** [j] | Open |
| 8/27 | Open | Closed [n] | **Comm. Open noon - 9 pm** [j] | Open 8 am | Open |
| 8/28 | Open | Open 9 am [n] | Open 9 am | Close 2 am. **Comm. open 2 pm-8 pm** [j] | Open |
| 8/29 | Open | Open | Open | Open 8 am | Open |
| 8/30 | Open | Close midnight | Close midnight | Open | Open |

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| | Coastal District [a] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Southern | Northern | District 1 | District 2 | District 3 |
| 8/31 | Open | Closed [n] | **Comm. Open noon - 6 pm [j]** | Close 1 am. **Comm. open 1 pm-7 pm [j]** | Open |
| 9/1 | Open | Open 6 am [n] | Open 6 am | Open 7 am | Open |
| 9/2 | Open | Close 2 am [n] | Close 2 am. **Comm. Open 2 pm-8 pm [j]** | Close 2 am. **Comm. Open 2 pm-8 pm [j]** | Open |
| 9/3 | Open | Open 8 am [n] | Open 8 am | Open 8 am | Open |
| 9/4 | Open | Close 3 am [n] | Close 3 am. **Comm. Open 3 pm - 9 pm [j]** | Close 3 am. **Comm. Open 3 pm-9 pm [j]** | Open |
| 9/5 | Open | Open 9 am [n] | Open 9 am | Open 9 am | Open |
| 9/6 | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open |
| 9/7 | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open |
| 9/8 | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open |
| 9/9 | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open |

Note: Shaded areas indicate fishery closures, outlined shaded days were closed to protect the first and second pulses of Chinook salmon. Dates with dark shading were closed for subsistence fishing for 12 or 6 hours before, during and 12 or 6 hours after commercial fishing periods. Unless noted, mesh size was restricted to 7.5 inch or less in all districts and subdistricts in 2015. Beach seine (abbreviated 'b. seine') is restricted to 4.0 inch or smaller mesh. During subsistence salmon fishing closures, all gillnets with a mesh size greater than four inches and a length greater than 60 feet must be removed from the water. The Innoko River was closed from June 26 to July 4 and restricted to 6.0 inch or smaller mesh from July 4 to July 20.

[a] The Coastal District was subdivided above and below 62 degrees North latitude. The communities of Hooper Bay and Scammon Bay are within the southern portion.

[b] Subsistence only opening with dip net gear only. No retention of Chinook salmon allowed. Fishermen were encouraged to avoid encountering Chinook salmon.

[c] Subsistence and commercial fishing with dip nets and beach seines for summer chum salmon open concurrently. Chinook salmon must be released alive from subsistence and commercial gear.

[d] Subsistence only opening with dip nets or beach seines. Chinook salmon must immediately be released alive.

[e] Subsistence only fishing period with 6.0 or smaller mesh gillnets only (dip nets and beach seine gear not allowed). Chinook salmon may be retained for subsistence.

[f] Subsistence fishing open with 6.0 inch or smaller mesh gillnets and dip net gear. Chinook salmon may be retained from 6.0 inch or smaller mesh gill nets, but must be released alive from dip nets.

[g] Commercial fishing only open with 5.5 inch or smaller mesh size not exceeding 30 meshes in depth. Dip nets and beach seines not allowed. Chinook salmon may be retained for subsistence but not sold.

[h] Subsistence fishing with dip net gear closed at 6 pm. Subsistence fishing reopened for 6-inch or smaller mesh gillnets from 8 pm to 11 pm. At 11:59 pm subsistence fishing was reopened for dip net only gear. All Chinook salmon caught in dip nets must be released to the water alive, but may be retained from gillnets during the 3 hour opening.

[i] Subsistence and commercial period with 6.0 inch or smaller mesh gillnets only (dip nets and beach seine gear not allowed). Chinook salmon may be retained for subsistence.

[j] Commercial fishing only open with 6.0 inch or smaller mesh.

[k] Dipnet and/or beach seine fishing gear season discontinued.

[l] All or part of a commercial opening limited to the set net only area of District 1. Commercial fishing open to 6.0 inch or smaller mesh.

[m] Short notice commercial period. Subsistence fishing not closed for the normal 12 hours before.

[n] Closed only from Apoon Mouth to Point Romanof.

Appendix D11.–Subsistence salmon fishing closures and gear restrictions, Upper Yukon Area, 2015.

| | Subdistrict 4-A [a] | | Sub 4-B / 4-C [b] | 5-A/5-B / 5-C | Subdistrict 5-D [c] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lower | Upper | | | Lower | Middle | Upper |
| 6/1 | Open - no schedule. 7.5" or smaller mesh | | Open - no schedule. 7.5" or smaller mesh | | | | Open - no schedule. 7.5" or smaller mesh |
| 6/2 | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open |
| 6/3 | 8 pm 6-inch, f. wheel [d] | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open |
| 6/4 | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open |
| 6/5 | Close 6pm | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open |
| 6/6 | Closed | 8 pm 6-inch, f.wheel [d] | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open |
| 6/7 | Closed | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] | 6 pm 6-inch, f.w. [d] | Open | Open | Open | Open |
| 6/8 | Closed | Close 6 pm | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] | Open | Open | Open | Open |
| 6/9 | Closed | Closed | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] | Open | Open | Open | Open |
| 6/10 | Closed | Closed | Close 6 pm | 6 pm 6-inch, f.w. [d] | Open | Open | Open |
| 6/11 | Closed | Closed | Closed | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] | Open | Open | Open |
| 6/12 | Closed | Closed | Closed | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] | Open | Open | Open |
| 6/13 | Closed | Closed | Closed | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] | Open | Open | Open |
| 6/14 | Closed | Closed | Closed | Close 6 pm | Open | Open | Open |
| 6/15 | Open 6 pm [e]; gear [f] | Closed | Closed | Closed | 8 pm 6-inch, f.w. [d] | Open | Open 7.5" |
| 6/16 | Area [e]; gear [f] | Closed | Closed | Closed | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] | Open | Open |
| 6/17 | Area [e]; gear [f] | Closed | Closed | Closed | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] | Open | Open |
| 6/18 | Area [e]; gear [f] | Open 6 pm; gear [f] | Closed | Closed | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] | Open | Open |
| 6/19 | Area [e]; gear [f] | Gear [f] | Closed | Closed | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] | 8 pm 6-inch, f. w. [d] | Open |
| 6/20 | Area [e]; gear [f] | Gear [f] | Closed | Closed | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] | Open |
| 6/21 | Area [e]; gear [f] | Gear [f] | Closed | Closed | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] | 8 pm 6-inch, f. w. [d] |
| 6/22 | Area [e]; gear [f] | Gear [f] | Closed | Closed | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] |
| 6/23 | Area [e]; gear [f] | Gear [f] | Closed | Closed | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] |
| 6/24 | Area [e]; gear [f] | Gear [f] | Open 6 pm; gear [f] | Closed | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] |
| 6/25 | Area [e]; gear [f] | Gear [f] | Gear [f] | Closed | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] |
| 6/26 | Area [e]; gear [f] | Gear [f] | Gear [f] | Closed | 6-inch f. wheel [d] | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] |
| 6/27 | Area [e]; gear [f] | Gear [f] | Gear [f] | Closed | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] |
| 6/28 | 6 pm - 10 pm [e, f, g] | Gear [f] | Gear [f] | Closed | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] |
| 6/29 | Area [e]; gear [f] | Gear [f] | Gear [f] | Closed | Close 8 pm | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] |
| 6/30 | Area [e]; gear [f] | Gear [f] | Gear [f] | Closed | Closed | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] |
| 7/1 | Area [e]; gear [f] | Gear [f] | Gear [f] | Closed | Closed | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] |
| 7/2 | Area [e]; gear [f] | Gear [f] | Gear [f] | Closed | Closed | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] |
| 7/3 | Area [e]; gear [f] | 6 pm - 10 pm [f, g] | Gear [f] | Closed | Closed | Close 8 pm | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] |
| 7/4 | Area [e]; gear [f] | Gear [f] | Gear [f] | Closed | Closed | Closed | 6-inch, f. wheel [d] |
| 7/5 | Area [e]; gear [f] | Gear [f] | Gear [f] | Closed | Closed | Closed | Close 8 pm |
| 7/6 | Close 5 pm. 6 pm-10 pm [h] | Gear [f] | Gear [e], 4-C noon-8 pm [i] | Closed | Closed | Closed | Closed |

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| | Subdistrict 4-A [a] | | Sub 4-B / 4-C [b] | 5-A/5-B / 5-C | Subdistrict 5-D [c] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lower | Upper | | | Lower | Middle | Upper |
| 7/7 | Area [e]; gear [f] | Gear [f] | Gear [f] | Closed | Closed | Closed | Closed |
| 7/8 | Area [e]; gear [f] | Gear [f] | Gear [f] | Closed | Closed | Closed | Closed |
| 7/9 | Area [e]; gear [f] | Gear [f] | Gear [f] | Closed | Closed | Closed | Closed |
| 7/10 | Area [e]; gear [f] | Gear [f] | Gear [f] | 5-A open 6 pm [j] | Closed | Closed | Closed |
| 7/11 | Area [e]; gear [f] | Gear [f] | Gear [f] | 5-A only [j] | Closed | Closed | Closed |
| 7/12 | Close 5 pm. 6 pm-10 pm [h] | Close 5 pm. Open 6 pm [k] | Gear [f] | Close 6 pm [j] | Closed | Closed | Closed |
| 7/13 | Area [e]; gear [f] | Gear [f] | Gear [f] | Closed | Closed | Closed | Closed |
| 7/14 | Area [e]; gear [f] | Gear [f] | Gear [f] | Closed | Closed | Closed | Closed |
| 7/15 | 6 pm 6-inch [l, m] | Gear [f] | Gear [f]. 4-C close 5-6 pm [n] | Closed | Closed | Closed | Closed |
| 7/16 | 6-inch [m] | Gear [f] | Gear [f]. 4-C close 6 pm [n] | Open noon [m] | Closed | Closed | Closed |
| 7/17 | Close 6 pm | Gear [f] | Closed | Close noon | Closed | Closed | Closed |
| 7/18 | Closed | Gear [f] | Closed | Closed | Closed | Closed | Closed |
| 7/19 | Open 6 pm 6-inch [m] | 6 pm 6-inch [l, m] | Open 6 pm 6-inch [l, m] | Closed | Open noon [m] | Open noon [m] | Closed |
| 7/20 | 6-inch [m] | 6-inch [m] | Open 6-inch [m] | Closed | Close noon | Close noon | Closed |
| 7/21 | Open 6-inch [m] | Open 6-inch [m] | Close 6 pm | Open 6 pm [m] | Closed | Closed | Closed |
| 7/22 | Open 6-inch [m] | Open 6-inch [m] | Open 6 pm 6-inch [m] | Open 6-inch [m] | Closed | Closed | Closed |
| 7/23 | Open 6-inch [m] | Open 6-inch [m] | Open 6-inch [m] | Close 6 pm | Open 8 pm [m] | Open 8 pm [m] | Closed |
| 7/24 | Open 6-inch [m] | Open 6-inch [m] | Close 6 pm | Open 6 pm [m] | Open 6-inch [m] | Open 6-inch [m] | Open 8 pm [m] |
| 7/25 | Open 6-inch [m] | Open 6-inch [m] | Closed | Open 6-inch [m] | Close 8 am | Close 8 am | Open 6-inch [m] |
| 7/26 | Close 6 pm | Close 6 pm | Open 6 pm 6-inch [m] | Close 6 pm | Closed | Closed | Close 8 am |
| 7/27 | Closed | Closed | Open 6-inch [m] | Closed | Open 12:01 am [m] | Open 12:01 am [m] | Closed |
| 7/28 | Open 6 pm 7.5" mesh | Open 7.5" mesh | Open 6-inch [m] | Open 6 pm [m] | Open 6-inch [m] | Open 6-inch [m] | Open 12:01 am [m] |
| 7/29 | Open | Open | 6 pm 7.5" mesh | 6 pm 7.5" mesh | 6 pm 7.5" mesh | 6 pm 7.5" mesh | 6 pm 7.5" mesh |
| 7/30 | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open |
| 7/31 | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open |
| 8/1 | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open |
| 8/2 | Open | Open | Open | Close 6 pm | Open | Open | Open |
| 8/3 | Open | Open | Open | Closed | Open | Open | Open |
| 8/4 | Open | Open | Open | Open 6 pm | Open | Open | Open |
| 8/5 | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open |
| 8/6 | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open |
| 8/7 | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open |
| 8/8 | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open |
| 8/9 | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open |
| 8/10 | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open |
| 8/11 | Open | Open | Open | Open [o] | Open | Open | Open |

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| | Subdistrict 4-A [a] | | Sub 4-B / 4-C [b] | 5-A/5-B / 5-C | Subdistrict 5-D [c] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lower | Upper | | | Lower | Middle | Upper |
| 8/12 | Open | Open | Open | Open [o] | Open | Open | Open |
| 8/13 | Open | Open | Open | Open [o] | Open | Open | Open |
| 8/14 | Open | Open | Open | Open [o] | Open | Open | Open |
| 8/15 | Open | Open | Open | Open [o] | Open | Open | Open |
| 8/16 | Open | Open | Open | Open [o] | Open | Open | Open |
| 8/17 | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open |
| 8/18 | Open | Open | Open | Open [o] | Open | Open | Open |
| 8/19 | Open | Open | Open | Open [o] | Open | Open | Open |
| 8/20 | Open | Open | Open | Open [o] | Open | Open | Open |
| 8/21 | Open | Open | Open | Open [o] | Open | Open | Open |
| 8/22 | Open | Open | Open | Open [o] | Open | Open [p] | Open |
| 8/23 | Open | Open | Open | Open [o] | Open | Open [p] | Open |
| 8/24 | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open [p] | Open |
| 8/25 | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open | Open [p] | Open |

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*Note*: Shaded areas indicate fishery closures following the regulatory schedule. Outlined shaded days were closed to protect pulses of Chinook salmon. Unless noted, mesh size was restricted to 7.5 inch or less in all districts and subdistricts. The Porcupine River was closed from August 22 until the end of the fishing season. The Koyukuk River was closed from 8 pm June 25 to 6 pm July 4, and restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh from 6 pm July 4 to 6 pm July 28.

[a] Subdistrict 4-A divided into two separate areas above and below Stink Creek.

[b] State regulations do not allow the use of drift gillnets in State waters of Subdistrict 4-B and 4-C. Federal regulations allow the use of drift gillnets in Federal waters of Subdistricts 4-B and 4-C.

[c] Subdistrict 5-D Lower: from the ADF&G marker two miles downstream of Waldron Creek upstream to the Hadweenzic River, Subdistrict 5-D Middle: from the Hadweenzic River upstream to 22 Mile Slough, Subdistrict 5-D Upper: from 22 Mile Slough to the US/Canada border.

[d] Subsistence fishing open with continuously manned fish wheels, or fish wheels equipped with a live box that is checked every six hours. No retention of Chinook salmon allowed.

[e] Subsistence fishing allowed with dip nets and live release fish wheels only. Chinook salmon must be released to the water alive.

[f] Subsistence fishing open concurrently in the Anvik River Special Management area with beach seines and dip net gear only.

[g] Subsistence fishing open with 6-inch or smaller mesh gillnets during a continuous subsistence opening for dip nets (or beach seines in the Anvik River Special Management area). During this 4-hour opening Chinook salmon harvested in 6-inch or smaller mesh gillnets and fish wheels may be retained for subsistence purposes, however, all Chinook salmon must be released alive from dip nets and beach seines.

[h] Subsistence fishing with fish wheels and 6-inch or smaller mesh only open from 6 pm to 10 pm (retention of Chinook salmon allowed), then reopened at 11 pm for subsistence fishing open with dip net and live-release fish wheels only 24 hours a day, seven days a week (Chinook salmon must be released to the water alive).

[i] Subsistence fishing in 4-B open 24 hours a day, seven days per week with dip nets and live-release fish wheels. Subsistence fishing in 4-C with dip net and live release fish wheels closed from 11 am to noon. Subsistence fishing reopened in Subdistrict 4-C only from noon to 8 pm with 6-inch or smaller mesh gillnets and fish wheels only; Chinook salmon may be retained. Subsistence fishing in 4-C reopened at 9 pm for dip nets and live release fish wheels for 24 hours a day. Chinook salmon caught in dip nets or fish wheels must be released alive before 11 am and after 9 pm.

[j] Subsistence fishing open in subdistrict 5-A only with 6-inch gillnets and fish wheels. Retention of Chinook salmon allowed. Subdistricts 5-B and 5-C remained closed.

[k] Subsistence fishing open from 6 pm to 10 pm with 6-inch gillnets and fish wheels only; retention of Chinook salmon allowed. Subsistence fishing reopened at 11 pm for dip nets and live release fish wheels only; retention of Chinook salmon not allowed.

[l] End of dip net fishing season.

[m] Subsistence fishing open with 6-inch mesh and fish wheels. Chinook salmon may be retained.

[n] Subsistence fishing in 4-B open 24 hours a day, seven days per week with dip nets and live-release fish wheels. Subsistence fishing in 4-C with dip net and live release fish wheels closed from 5 pm to 6 pm. Subsistence fishing opened in Subdistrict 4-C only from 6 am to 6 pm for 6-inch or smaller mesh gillnets and fish wheels only; Chinook salmon may be retained. Subsistence fishing in 4-C reopened at 7 pm July 16 for dip nets and live release fish wheels; Chinook salmon caught in dip nets or fish wheels must be released alive.

[o] Commercial period open in subdistricts 5-B and 5-C concurrent with subsistence fishing and restricted to 6-inch or smaller gill nets and fish wheels. Chinook salmon may be released or retained for subsistence and must be recorded on a fish ticket.

[p] Porcupine River closed for salmon fishing. Fishermen may use gill nets with 4 inch or smaller mesh to harvest non-salmon species.

Appendix D12.–Subsistence, personal use, and commercial salmon fishing schedule and gear restrictions, Tanana River permit areas, 2015.

| Date | Tanana River Subdistricts 6A | 6B | 6C | Old Minto Area | Date | Tanana River Subdistricts 6A | 6B | 6C | Old Minto Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5/19 | Open 7.5" [a] | Open 7.5" [a] | Open 7.5" [a] | Open 7.5" [a] | 6/19 | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | Closed | Open 6 pm |
| 5/20 | Close noon | Close noon | Close noon | Close 6 pm | 6/20 | Open | Open | Closed | Open |
| 5/21 | Closed | Closed | Closed | Closed | 6/21 | Close noon | Close noon | Closed | Open |
| 5/22 | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | 6/22 | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | Closed | Open |
| 5/23 | Open | Open | Open | Open | 6/23 | Open | Open | Closed | Open |
| 5/24 | Close noon | Close noon | Close noon | Open | 6/24 | Close noon | Close noon | Closed | Close 6 pm |
| 5/25 | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | Open | 6/25 | Closed | Closed | Closed | Closed |
| 5/26 | Open | Open | Open | Open | 6/26 | Open 6 pm [b, c] | Open 6 pm [c] | Closed | Open 6 pm [c] |
| 5/27 | Close noon | Close noon | Close noon | Close 6 pm | 6/27 | 6-inch, f.w. [b, c] | 6-inch [c] | Closed | 6-inch [c] |
| 5/28 | Closed | Closed | Closed | Closed | 6/28 | Close noon [b] | Close noon | Closed | 6-inch [c] |
| 5/29 | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | 6/29 | Open 6 pm [b, c] | Open 6 pm [c] | Closed | 6-inch [c] |
| 5/30 | Open | Open | Open | Open | 6/30 | 6-inch, f.w. [b, c] | 6-inch [c] | Closed | 6-inch [c] |
| 5/31 | Close noon | Close noon | Close noon | Open | 7/1 | Close noon [b] | Close noon | Closed | Close 6 pm |
| 6/1 | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | Open | 7/2 | Closed [b] | Closed | Closed | Closed |
| 6/2 | Open | Open | Open | Open | 7/3 | Open 6 pm [b, c] | Open 6 pm [c] | Closed | Open 6 pm [c] |
| 6/3 | Close noon | Close noon | Close noon | Close 6 pm | 7/4 | 6-inch, f.w. [b, c] | 6-inch [c] | Closed | 6-inch [c] |
| 6/4 | Closed | Closed | Closed | Closed | 7/5 | Close noon [b] | Close noon | Closed | 6-inch [c] |
| 6/5 | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | 7/6 | Open 6 pm [b, c] | Open 6 pm [c] | Closed | 6-inch [c] |
| 6/6 | Open | Open | Open | Open | 7/7 | 6-inch, f.w. [b, c] | 6-inch [c] | Closed | 6-inch [c] |
| 6/7 | Close noon | Close noon | Close noon | Open | 7/8 | Close noon [b] | Close noon | Closed | Close 6 pm |
| 6/8 | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | Open | 7/9 | Closed [b] | Closed | Closed | Closed |
| 6/9 | Open | Open | Open | Open | 7/10 | Open 6 pm [b, c] | Open 6 pm [c] | Closed | Open 6 pm [c] |
| 6/10 | Close noon | Close noon | Close noon | Close 6 pm | 7/11 | 6-inch, f.w. [b, c] | 6-inch [c] | Closed | 6-inch [c] |
| 6/11 | Closed | Closed | Closed | Closed | 7/12 | Close noon [b] | Close noon | Close noon | 6-inch [c] |
| 6/12 | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | 7/13 | Open 6 pm [b, c, d] | Open 6 pm [c, d] | Closed [e] | 6-inch [c] |
| 6/13 | Open | Open | Open | Open | 7/14 | 6-inch [b, c, d] | 6-inch [c, d] | Closed [e] | 6-inch [c] |
| 6/14 | Close noon | Close noon | Close noon | Open | 7/15 | Close noon [b] | Close noon | Close noon | Close 6 pm |
| 6/15 | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | Open | 7/16 | Closed [b] | Closed | Closed | Closed |
| 6/16 | Open | Open | Open | Open | 7/17 | Open 6 pm [b, d, f] | Open 6 pm [d, f] | Open 6 pm [e, g] | Open 6 pm [f] |
| 6/17 | Close noon | Close noon | Close noon | Close noon | 7/18 | 6-inch [b, d, f] | 6-inch [d, f] | Open [e, g] | 6-inch [c] |
| 6/18 | Closed | Closed | Closed | Closed | 7/19 | Close noon [b] | Close noon | Close noon | 6-inch [c] |

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Appendix D12.–Page 2 of 3.

| Date | Tanana River Subdistricts 6A | 6B | 6C | Old Minto Area | Date | Tanana River Subdistricts 6A | 6B | 6C | Old Minto Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7/20 | Open 6 pm[b, d, f] | Open 6 pm[d, f] | Open 6 pm[e, g] | 6-inch[c] | 8/20 | Closed | Closed | Closed | Closed |
| 7/21 | 6-inch[b, d, f] | 6-inch[d, f] | Open[e, g] | 6-inch[c] | 8/21 | Open 6 pm[h] | Open 6 pm[h] | Open 6 pm[h] | Open 6 pm |
| 7/22 | Close noon[b] | Close noon | Close noon | Close 6 pm | 8/22 | Open[h] | Open[h] | Open[h] | Open |
| 7/23 | Closed[b] | Closed | Closed | Closed | 8/23 | Close noon | Close noon | Close noon | Open |
| 7/24 | Open 6 pm[b, d, f] | Open 6 pm[f, h] | Open 6 pm[h] | Open 6 pm | 8/24 | Open 6 pm[h] | Open 6 pm[h] | Open 6 pm[h] | Open |
| 7/25 | 6-inch[b, d, f] | 6-inch[f, h] | 6" mesh[h] | 6-inch[c] | 8/25 | Open[h] | Open[h] | Open[h] | Open |
| 7/26 | Close noon[b] | Close noon | Close noon | 6-inch[c] | 8/26 | Close noon | Close noon | Close noon | Close 6 pm |
| 7/27 | Open 6 pm[b, f, h] | Open 6 pm[f, h] | Open 6 pm[h] | 6-inch[c] | 8/27 | Closed | Closed | Closed | Closed |
| 7/28 | 6-inch[b, f, h] | 6-inch[f, h] | 6-inch[h] | 6-inch[c] | 8/28 | Open 6 pm[h] | Open 6 pm[h] | Open 6 pm[h] | Open 6 pm |
| 7/29 | Close noon[b] | Close noon | Close noon | Close 6 pm | 8/29 | Open[h] | Open[h] | Open[h] | Open |
| 7/30 | Closed[b] | Closed | Closed | Closed | 8/30 | Close noon | Close noon | Close noon | Open |
| 7/31 | Open 6 pm[h] | Open 6 pm[h] | Open 6 pm[h] | Open 6 pm | 8/31 | Open 6 pm[h] | Open 6 pm[h] | Open 6 pm[h] | Open |
| 8/1 | 7.5" mesh[h] | 7.5" mesh[h] | 6-inch[h] | 7.5" mesh | 9/1 | Open[h] | Open[h] | Open[h] | Open |
| 8/2 | Close noon | Close noon | Close noon | Open | 9/2 | Close noon | Close noon | Close noon | Close 6 pm |
| 8/3 | Open 6 pm[h] | Open 6 pm[h] | Open 6 pm[h] | Open | 9/3 | Closed | Closed | Closed | Closed |
| 8/4 | Open[h] | Open[h] | 6-inch[h] | Open | 9/4 | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm |
| 8/5 | Close noon | Close noon | Close noon | Close 6 pm | 9/5 | Open | Open | Open | Open |
| 8/6 | Closed | Closed | Closed | Closed | 9/6 | Close noon | Close noon | Close noon | Open |
| 8/7 | Open 6 pm[h] | Open 6 pm[h] | Open 6 pm[h] | Open 6 pm | 9/7 | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | Open |
| 8/8 | Open[h] | Open[h] | 6-inch[h] | 7.5" mesh | 9/8 | Open | Open | Open | Open |
| 8/9 | Close noon | Close noon | Close noon | Open | 9/9 | Close noon | Close noon | Close noon | Close 6 pm |
| 8/10 | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | Open | 9/10 | Closed | Closed | Closed | Closed |
| 8/11 | Open | Open | 7.5" mesh | Open | 9/11 | Open 6 pm[h] | Open 6 pm[h] | Open 6 pm[h] | Open 6 pm |
| 8/12 | Close noon | Close noon | Close noon | Close 6 pm | 9/12 | Open[h] | Open[h] | 6" mesh[h] | Open |
| 8/13 | Closed | Closed | Closed | Closed | 9/13 | Close noon | Close noon | Close noon | Open |
| 8/14 | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | 9/14 | Open 6 pm[h] | Open 6 pm[h] | Open 6 pm[h] | Open |
| 8/15 | Open | Open | Open | Open | 9/15 | Open[h] | Open[h] | 6" mesh[h] | Open |
| 8/16 | Close noon | Close noon | Close noon | Open | 9/16 | Close noon | Close noon | Close noon | Close 6 pm |
| 8/17 | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | Open | 9/17 | Closed | Closed | Closed | Closed |
| 8/18 | Open | Open | Open | Open | 9/18 | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | Open 6 pm | Open |
| 8/19 | Close noon | Close noon | Close noon | Close 6 pm | 9/19 | Open | Open | Open | Open |

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*Note*: Shaded areas indicate windowed fishery closures, outlined shaded days were closed to protect the first and second pulses of Chinook salmon. Unless noted, mesh size was restricted to 7.5 inch or less in all districts and subdistricts. The Upper Tanana river remained open all season for 7.5-inch or smaller mesh.

[a] The regulatory schedule is always in place in the Tanana River District and does not have a start date.

[b] The Kantishna River in 6A remained open 24/7, but was restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh and live release fish wheels from 6pm on June 26 until July 17, and remained restricted to 6-inch or smaller mesh and until July 31.

[c] Subsistence fishing open with 6-inch or smaller gill nets and fish wheels that must be continuously manned or equipped with a live box that is checked at least once every six hours. All Chinook salmon caught in fish wheels must be released immediately.

[d] Commercial fishing open concurrent with subsistence and restricted to fish wheels only. Fish wheels were required to be constructed in a manner that reduces the potential for injury to Chinook salmon, manned at all times and any Chinook salmon caught were to be immediately released alive.

[e] Commercial fishing open and restricted to fish wheels only. Fish wheels must be constructed in a manner that reduces the potential for injury to Chinook salmon, manned at all times and any Chinook salmon caught immediately released alive.

[f] Subsistence fishing open with 6-inch or smaller gill nets. Fishermen are no longer required to attend fish wheels while in operation or release Chinook salmon.

[g] Personal use fishing open with fish wheels only. Chinook salmon must be returned to the water unharmed either from closely attended fish wheels, or from fish wheels with a live box that must be checked once every six hours.

[h] Commercial fishing open concurrent with subsistence or personal use fishing and restricted to 6-inch mesh and fish wheels. Chinook salmon may be retained for subsistence or personal use.

# APPENDIX E

Appendix E1.–Yukon River drainage salmon spawning escapement goals for selected species and streams, 2015.

| Chinook Salmon Stock | Goals | Goal Type | Year Established | Primary Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| E. Fork Andreafsky River | 2,100–4,900 | SEG | 2010 | Volk et al. (2009) |
| W. Fork Andreafsky River | 640–1,600 | SEG | 2005 | ADF&G (2004) |
| Anvik River | 1,100–1,700 | SEG | 2005 | ADF&G (2004) |
| Nulato R. -N. and S. combined | 940–1,900 | SEG | 2005 | ADF&G (2004) |
| Chena River | 2,800–5,700 | BEG | 2001 | Evenson (2002) |
| Salcha River | 3,300–6,500 | BEG | 2001 | Evenson (2002) |
| Canadian Upper Yukon River | 42,500–55,000 | Interim Management Escapement Goal | 2010 | JTC (2010) |
| **Summer Chum Salmon Stock** | | | | |
| E. Fork Andreafsky River | >40,000 | SEG | 2010 | Fleischman and Evenson (2010) |
| Anvik River | 350,000–700,000 | BEG | 2005 | ADF&G (2004) |
| **Fall Chum Salmon Stock** | | | | |
| Yukon River Drainage | 300,000–600,000 | SEG | 2010 | Fleischman and Borba (2009) |
| Tanana River | 61,000–136,000 | BEG | 2001 | Eggers (2001) |
| Delta River | 6,000–13,000 | BEG | 2001 | Eggers (2001) |
| Upper Yukon R. Tributaries | 152,000–312,000 | BEG | 2001 | Eggers (2001) |
| Chandalar River | 74,000–152,000 | BEG | 2001 | Eggers (2001) |
| Sheenjek River | 50,000–104,000 | BEG | 2001 | Eggers (2001) |
| Canadian Upper Yukon River | 70,000–104,000 | Interim Management Escapement Goal | 2010 | JTC (2010) |
| Fishing Branch River | 22,000–49,000 | Interim Management Escapement Goal | 2008 | JTC (2008) |
| **Coho Salmon Stock** | | | | |
| Delta Clearwater River | 5,200–17,000 | SEG | 2004 | ADF&G (2004) |

Appendix E2.–Detailed preliminary salmon spawning escapement estimates for the Yukon River drainage, 2015.

| Stream (method) | Date | Survey Rating | Chinook | Summer Chum | Fall Chum | Coho | Agency |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atchuelinguk River (fixed wing) | 7/27 | Incomplete | 423 | 2,608 | – | – | ADF&G |
| Andreafsky River | | | | | | | |
| West Fork (fixed wing) | 7/25 | Poor | 1,356 | 2,837 | – | – | ADF&G |
| East Fork (fixed wing) | 7/25 | Poor | (2,167) | (6,004) | – | – | ADF&G |
| East Fork (weir count) [a] | 6/17–7/31 | – | 6,705 | 50,339 | – | 5 | USFWS |
| *Andreafsky Subtotal* | | | *8,061* | *53,176* | – | *5* | |
| Yukon River Near Pilot Station (sonar) | 5/30–9/7 | – | (116,084) | (1,385,083) | (546,894) | (97,587) | ADF&G |
| Bonasila River (fixed wing) | 7/27 | Incomplete | 109 | 4,364 | – | – | ADF&G |
| Anvik River (sonar) | 6/17–7/26 | – | – | 317,633 | – | – | ADF&G |
| Anvik River (fixed wing)[b,c] | | | | | | | |
| Goblet Creek to Sonar Site | 7/27 | Fair | 126 | (1,830) | – | – | ADF&G |
| Sonar Site to Yellow River | 7/27 | Fair | 455 | (7,825) | – | – | ADF&G |
| Yellow River to Swift River | 7/27 | Fair | 816 | (8,095) | – | – | ADF&G |
| Swift River to Otter Creek | 7/27 | Fair | 480 | (4,920) | – | – | ADF&G |
| Otter Creek To McDonald Creek | 7/27 | Fair | 430 | (6,195) | – | – | ADF&G |
| Upstream of McDonald Creek | 7/27 | Fair | 3 | (188) | – | – | ADF&G |
| Beaver Creek | 7/27 | Fair | 183 | (1,475) | – | – | ADF&G |
| Yellow River | – | – | – | – | – | – | ADF&G |
| Swift River | 7/27 | Fair | 54 | (4,240) | – | – | ADF&G |
| Otter Creek | 7/27 | Fair | 69 | (2,103) | – | – | ADF&G |
| *Anvik Subtotal* | | | *2,616* | *317,633* | – | – | |
| Rodo River (fixed wing) | 7/27 | Fair | 690 | 3,685 | – | – | ADF&G |
| Kaltag River (fixed wing) | 7/27 | Fair | 21 | 1,576 | – | – | ADF&G |
| Nulato River (fixed wing)[d] | | | | | | | |
| North Fork | 7/26 | Fair | 999 | 9,525 | – | – | ADF&G |
| South Fork | 7/27 | Good | 565 | 4,102 | – | – | ADF&G |
| *Nulato Subtotal* | | | *1,564* | *13,627* | – | – | |
| *Total Lower Yukon River (downstream of Koyukuk River)* | | | *13,484* | *396,669* | – | *5* | |
| Koyukuk River Drainage | | | | | | | |
| Gisasa River (weir project) [e] | 6/17–7/31 | – | 1,319 | 42,474 | – | – | USFWS |
| Gisasa River (fixed wing) | 7/26 | Good | (558) | (5,601) | – | – | ADF&G |
| Huslia River (fixed wing) | 7/28 | Poor | 0 | 725 | – | – | ADF&G |
| Dakli River (fixed wing) | 7/28 | Fair | 1 | 24,695 | – | – | ADF&G |
| Caribou Creek (fixed wing) | 7/28 | Poor | 0 | 2,627 | – | – | ADF&G |
| Clear Creek (fixed wing) | 7/28 | Poor | 0 | 3,453 | – | – | ADF&G |

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Appendix E2.–Page 2 of 4.

| Stream (method) | Date | Survey Rating | Chinook | Summer Chum | Fall Chum | Coho | Agency |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alatna River (fixed wing) | 7/28 | Fair | 230 | 2,285 | – | – | ADF&G |
| Henshaw Creek (weir project) | 6/24–8/5 | – | 2,391 | 238,529 | – | – | ADF&G |
| Henshaw Creek (fixed wing) | 7/29 | Fair | (593) | (46,557) | – | – | ADF&G |
| Jim River (fixed wing) | 7/29 | Fair | 432 | 675 | – | – | ADF&G |
| South Fork Koyukuk River (fixed wing) | 7/29 | Fair | 747 | 430 | – | – | ADF&G |
| North Fork Koyukuk River (fixed wing) | 7/29 | Fair | 34 | 0 | – | – | ADF&G |
| Middle Fork Koyukuk River (fixed wing) | 7/29 | Fair | 61 | 0 | – | – | ADF&G |
| *Koyukuk River Drainage Subtotal* | | | *5,215* | *315,893* | – | – | |
| *Total Yukon River (downstream of Tanana River)* | | | *18,699* | *712,562* | – | *5* | |
| Tanana River Drainage | | | | | | | |
| Kantishna River Drainage (helicopter) | | | | | | | |
| Toklat River | 10/21 | Fair | – | – | 10,319 | 530 | ADF&G |
| *Kantishna Subtotal* | | | – | – | *10,319* | *530* | |
| Nenana River Drainage (helicopter) | | | | | | | |
| Nenana River (Teklanika R.–upstream 8 miles) | 10/20 | Fair | – | – | 5 | 1,789 | ADF&G |
| Seventeenmile Slough | 10/20 | Fair | – | – | – | 3,890 | ADF&G |
| Lost Slough (eastern floodplain) | 10/20 | Incomplete | – | – | 556 | 242 | ADF&G |
| Julius Creek | – | – | – | – | – | – | ADF&G |
| Clear Creek | 10/20 | Fair | – | – | – | 164 | ADF&G |
| Glacier Creek | 10/20 | Fair | – | – | 0 | 6 | ADF&G |
| Wood Creek | 10/20 | Fair | – | – | 0 | 1,419 | ADF&G |
| Teklanika River Spings | 10/21 | Fair | – | – | – | 829 | ADF&G |
| Lignite Springs (foot survey) | 10/23 | Good | – | – | – | 26 | ERM |
| *Nenana Subtotal* | | | – | – | *561* | *8,365* | |
| Chena River (counting tower) | 6/30–8/06 | – | 6,291 | 8,620 | – | – | ADF&G |
| Salcha River (counting tower) | 7/9–8/15 | – | 6,287 | 12,812 | – | – | BSFA |
| Salcha River (aerial index area-helicopter) | 7/13 | Good | (333) | 0 | – | – | ADF&G |
| Salcha River (outside index area-helicopter) | 7/13 | Good | (102) | 0 | – | – | ADF&G |
| Richardson Clearwater River (helicopter) | 11/8 | Fair | – | – | 192 | 3,742 | ADF&G |
| Mainstem Tanana Sloughs (helicopter) | | | | | | | |
| Whitestone Slough | 11/8 | Fair | – | – | 22 | 0 | ADF&G |
| Rika's Roadhouse vicinity | 11/8 | Fair | – | – | 2,170 | 0 | ADF&G |
| Bluff Cabin Slough | 11/8 | Fair | – | – | 6,020 | 0 | ADF&G |
| Clearwater Lake Outlet Slough | 11/8 | Fair | – | – | 2,385 | 0 | ADF&G |
| One Mile Slough (OMS) | 11/8 | Fair | – | – | 0 | 0 | ADF&G |
| Pearse Slough and vicinity (OMS to Pearse Sl.) | 11/8 | Fair | – | – | 0 | 0 | ADF&G |
| *Mainstem Tanana Sloughs Subtotal* | | | – | – | *10,597* | *0* | |

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Appendix E2.–Page 3 of 4.

| Stream (method) | Date | Survey Rating | Chinook | Summer Chum | Fall Chum | Coho | Agency |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delta River | | | | | | | |
| Foot Survey (peak count) | 11/4 | Fair | – | – | 33,401 | 250 | ADF&G |
| Blue Creek (foot survey) | 11/10 | Good | – | – | 530 | 79 | ADF&G |
| Blue Creek (helicopter) | 11/8 | Fair | – | – | (84) | (13) | ADF&G |
| Goodpaster River (counting tower) | 7/9-7/29 | – | 2,353 | – | – | – | BSFA |
| Bluff Cabin Creek (helicopter) | 11/8 | Fair | – | – | 100 | 104 | ADF&G |
| Delta Clearwater River Index Area (boat survey) | 9/24 | Fair | – | – | – | (1,818) | ADF&G |
| Delta Clearwater River Index Area (boat survey) | 10/22 | Fair | – | – | – | 19,553 | ADF&G |
| Delta Clearwater River Index Area (boat survey) | 11/3 | Good | – | – | – | (14,866) | ADF&G |
| Delta Clearwater Lake | | | | | | | |
| Clearwater Lake Outlet (boat) | 11/3 | Fair | – | – | – | (1,232) | ADF&G |
| Clearwater Lake Outlet (helicopter) | 11/8 | Fair | – | – | 120 | 1,683 | ADF&G |
| Tok River | 11/4 | Good | – | – | – | 39 | ADF&G |
| *Total Tanana River* | | | *14,931* | *21,432* | *55,628* | *34,345* | |
| Chandalar River (sonar) [f] | 8/6–9/27, 10/8 | – | – | – | 164,486 | – | USFWS |
| Yukon River near Eagle (sonar) [f] | 6/27–10/6, 10/17 | – | (84,015) | – | (125,095) | – | ADF&G/DFO |
| Total Alaskan Portion of Drainage Observed Escapements | | | 33,630 | 733,994 | 220,114 | 34,350 | |
| Yukon Territory Streams | | | | | | | |
| Porcupine River Drainage | | | | | | | |
| Porcupine River (sonar minus Canada Harvest) [f] | 8/5–9/29, 10/12 | – | – | – | 20,841 | – | DFO [g] |
| Fishing Branch (weir) [f] | 9/1, 9/12–10/19, 10/24 | – | – | – | 8,351 | – | DFO [g] |
| Mainstem Yukon River Sites - Canada | | | | | | | |
| Blind Creek (weir) | 7/17-8/19 | – | 964 | – | – | – | DFO [g] |
| Big Salmon River (sonar) | 7/15–8/26 | – | 10,071 | – | – | – | DFO [g] |
| Teslin River Drainage | | | | | | | |
| Teslin River (sonar) | 7/16–9/3 | – | 20,410 | – | – | – | DFO [g] |
| Whitehorse Fishway (fish ladder with window) | 7/20 – 9/7 | – | 1,465 | – | – | – | DFO [g] |
| *Subtotal Mainstem Sites* | | | *32,910* | – | *29,192* | – | |

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| Stream (drainage) | Date | Survey Rating | Chinook | Summer Chum | Fall Chum | Coho | Agency |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canadian Mainstem Yukon River | | | | | | | |
| Border Passage Estimate (Eagle sonar minus U.S. harvest) | | | (83,674) | – | (112,555) | – | ADF&G/DFO |
| Canadian Escapement Estimate (Border Passage minus Canada Harvest) [h] | | | 82,674 | – | 108,658 | – | ADF&G/DFO |
| Total Yukon Territory [i] | | | 82,674 | – | 137,850 | – | DFO |
| Yukon River Drainage Total Observed Escapements | | | 116,304 | 733,994 | 328,772 | 34,350 | |

*Note*: Data in parentheses are not included in subtotals or totals. Surveys rated anything other than "Good or Fair" should not be used without reviewing the entire history of the system to determine relevance. (http://sf.adfg.state.ak.us/CommFishR3/WebSite/AYKDBMSWebsite/Default.aspx).

[a] East Fork Andreafsky River weir documented 259 live sockeye salmon, 2015.

[b] Anvik River chum salmon index area includes mainstem counts between Goblet Creek and McDonald Creek.

[c] Anvik River Chinook salmon index area includes mainstem counts between Yellow River and McDonald Creek. However, the SEG is for the entire drainage.

[d] Nulato River mainstem aerial survey counts below the forks are included with the North Fork.

[e] Gisasa River weir documented 11 live sockeye salmon, 2015.

[f] Includes expansion for end of run for fall chum salmon.

[g] Yukon Territory counts provided by DFO but are operated by various contractors mostly funded by Restoration and Enhancement Funds.

[h] Canadian "border passage" estimate for Yukon Territory streams (excluding the Porcupine River). Canadian harvest has not been removed.

[i] Yukon Territory counts include Canadian mainstem Yukon River escapement estimate plus Porcupine River.

Appendix E3.–Pilot Station sonar project estimates, Yukon River drainage, 1995 and 1997–2015.

| | Chinook | | | Chum | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year [a] | Large [b] | Small | Total | Summer | Fall [c] | Total | Coho [c] | Pink | Other [d] | Total |
| 1995 | 130,271 | 32,674 | 162,945 | 3,556,445 | 1,053,245 | 4,609,690 | 101,806 | 24,604 | 1,011,855 | 5,910,900 |
| 1997 | 118,121 | 77,526 | 195,647 | 1,415,641 | 506,621 | 1,922,262 | 104,343 | 2,379 | 621,857 | 2,846,488 |
| 1998 | 71,177 | 16,675 | 87,852 | 826,385 | 372,927 | 1,199,312 | 136,906 | 66,751 | 277,566 | 1,768,387 |
| 1999 | 127,809 | 16,914 | 144,723 | 973,708 | 379,493 | 1,353,201 | 62,521 | 1,801 | 465,515 | 2,027,761 |
| 2000 | 39,233 | 5,195 | 44,428 | 456,271 | 247,935 | 704,206 | 175,421 | 35,501 | 361,222 | 1,320,778 |
| 2001 [e] | 85,511 | 13,892 | 99,403 | 441,450 | 376,182 | 817,632 | 137,769 | 665 | 353,431 | 1,408,900 |
| 2002 | 92,584 | 30,629 | 123,213 | 1,088,463 | 326,858 | 1,415,321 | 122,566 | 64,891 | 557,779 | 2,283,770 |
| 2003 | 245,037 | 23,500 | 268,537 | 1,168,518 | 889,778 | 2,058,296 | 269,081 | 4,656 | 502,878 | 3,103,448 |
| 2004 | 110,236 | 46,370 | 156,606 | 1,357,826 | 594,060 | 1,951,886 | 188,350 | 243,375 | 637,257 | 3,177,474 |
| 2005 [f] | 142,007 | 17,434 | 159,441 | 2,439,616 | 1,813,589 | 4,253,205 | 184,718 | 37,932 | 593,248 | 5,228,544 |
| 2006 | 145,553 | 23,850 | 169,403 | 3,767,044 | 790,563 | 4,557,607 | 131,919 | 115,624 | 875,899 | 5,850,452 |
| 2007 | 90,184 | 35,369 | 125,553 | 1,726,885 | 684,011 | 2,410,896 | 173,289 | 71,699 | 1,085,316 | 3,866,753 |
| 2008 | 106,708 | 23,935 | 130,643 | 1,665,667 | 615,127 | 2,280,794 | 135,570 | 558,050 | 585,303 | 3,690,360 |
| 2009 [e] | 108,361 | 35,688 | 144,049 | 1,421,646 | 233,307 | 1,654,953 | 206,620 | 23,679 | 765,140 | 2,794,441 |
| 2010 | 100,699 | 19,476 | 120,175 | 1,405,533 | 393,326 | 1,798,859 | 155,784 | 747,297 | 862,034 | 3,684,149 |
| 2011 | 100,217 | 23,152 | 123,369 | 1,977,808 | 764,194 | 2,742,002 | 124,931 | 6,526 | 694,700 | 3,691,528 |
| 2012 | 90,936 | 15,790 | 106,726 | 2,130,404 | 682,510 | 2,812,914 | 106,782 | 352,518 | 678,382 | 4,057,322 |
| 2013 | 105,433 | 11,726 | 117,159 | 2,747,218 | 716,727 | 3,463,945 | 84,795 | 4,624 | 1,029,900 | 4,700,423 |
| 2014 | 103,613 | 34,372 | 137,985 | 1,924,425 | 650,808 | 2,575,233 | 247,047 | 513,599 | 964,350 | 4,438,214 |
| 2015 | 86,620 | 29,464 | 116,084 | 1,385,083 | 546,894 | 1,931,977 | 97,587 | 22,421 | 1,254,634 | 3,422,703 |

*Note*: The Yukon River sonar project did not operate at full capacity in 1996 thus there are no passage estimates for this year.

[a] Estimates for all years were generated with the most current apportionment model and may differ from earlier estimates.

[b] Chinook salmon >655 mm MEFL.

[c] Estimate may not include entire run. From 2008 to present, operations were extended to September 7, instead of the usual end date of August 31.

[d] Includes sockeye salmon, cisco, whitefish, sheefish, burbot, suckers, Dolly Varden, and Northern pike.

[e] High water levels were experienced at Pilot Station all season in 2001, and in 2009 during the summer season with extreme low water during the fall season, and therefore, passage estimates are considered speculative.

[f] Estimates include extrapolations for the dates June 10 to June 18 to account for the time before the DIDSON was deployed.

Appendix E4.–Chinook salmon aerial survey indices for selected spawning areas in the Alaska portion of the Yukon River drainage, 1995–2015.

| | Andreafsky River | | Anvik River | | | Nulato River | | Gisasa River |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | East Fork | West Fork | Drainagewide Total | Index Area [a] | North Fork [b] | South Fork | Both Forks | |
| 1995 | 1,635 | 1,108 | 1,996 | 1,147 | 968 | 681 | 1,649 | 410 |
| 1996 | [c] | 624 | 839 | 709 | [c] | 100 [d] | 100 | |
| 1997 | 1,140 | 1,510 | 3,979 | 2,690 | [c] | [c] | [c] | 144 [d] |
| 1998 | 1,027 | 1,249 [d] | 709 [d] | 648 [d] | 507 | 546 | 1,053 | 889 [d] |
| 1999 | [c] | 870 [d] | 950 [d] | 950 [d] | [c] | [c] | [c] | [c] |
| 2000 | 1,018 | | 1,721 | 1,394 | [c] | [c] | [c] | [c] |
| 2001 | 1,059 | 565 | 1,420 | 1,177 | 1,116 | 768 | 1,884 [e] | 1,298 |
| 2002 | 1,447 | 917 | 1,713 | 1,329 | 687 | 897 | 1,584 | 506 |
| 2003 | 1,116 [d] | 1,578 | 973 [d] | 973 [d] | [c] | [c] | [c] | [c] |
| 2004 | 2,879 | 1,317 | 3,679 | 3,304 | 856 | 465 | 1,321 | 731 |
| 2005 | 1,715 | 1,492 | 2,421 | 1,922 | 323 | 230 | 553 | 958 |
| 2006 | 591 [d] | 824 | 1,886 | 1,776 [f] | 620 | 672 | 1,292 | 843 |
| 2007 | 1,758 | 976 | 1,529 | 1,497 | 1,928 | 1,078 | 2,583 | 593 |
| 2008 | 278 [d] | 262 [d] | 992 [d] | 827 [d] | 463 | 543 | 922 | 487 |
| 2009 | 84 [d] | 1,678 | 832 | 590 | 1,418 | 842 | 2,260 | 515 |
| 2010 | 537 [d] | 858 | 974 | 721 | 356 | 355 | 711 | 264 |
| 2011 | 620 | 1,173 | 642 | 501 | 788 | 613 | 1,401 | 906 |
| 2012 | [c] | 227 [d] | 722 | 451 | 682 | 692 | 1,374 | [c] |
| 2013 | 1,441 | 1,090 | 940 | 656 | 586 | 532 | 1,118 | 201 [d] |
| 2014 | [c] | 1,695 | 1,584 | 800 | [c] | [c] | [c] | [c] |
| 2015 | 2,167 [d] | 1,356 [d] | 2,616 | | 999 | 565 | 1,564 | 558 |
| SEG | [g] | [h] | 640–1,600 | 1,100–1,700 | | [e] | 940–1,900 | [h] |
| Average | | | | | | | | |
| 1995–2014 | 1,147 | 1,053 | 1,525 | 1,203 | 807 | 601 | 1,320 | 625 |
| 2005–2014 | 878 | 1,028 | 1,252 | 974 | 796 | 617 | 1,357 | 596 |
| 2010–2014 | 866 | 1,009 | 972 | 626 | 603 | 548 | 1,151 | 457 |

*Note*: Aerial survey counts are peak counts only. Survey rating was fair or good unless otherwise noted.

[a] Anvik River Index Area includes mainstem counts between Yellow River and McDonald Creek.

[b] Nulato River mainstem aerial survey counts below the forks are included with the North Fork.

[d] Incomplete, poor timing, and/or poor survey conditions resulting in minimal or inaccurate counts.

[e] In 2001, the Nulato River escapement goal was established for both forks combined.

[f] Index area includes counts from Beaver Creek to McDonald Creek.

[c] Aerial survey was not flown due to run timing and/or water/weather conditions.

[g] Sustainable escapement goal.

[h] Aerial escapement goal was discontinued in 2010. A weir-based goal replaced East Fork Andreafsky River aerial survey goal.

Appendix E5.–Chinook salmon escapement counts for selected spawning areas in the Alaska portion of the Yukon River drainage, 1995–2015.

| Year | East Fork Andreafsky River Weir | | Nulato River Tower | Henshaw Creek Weir | | Gisasa River Weir | | Chena River Tower | | Salcha River Tower | | Goodpaster River Tower |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. Fish | % Fem. | No. Fish | No. Fish | % Fem. | No. Fish | % Fem. | No. Fish | % Fem. [a] | No. Fish | % Fem. [a] | No. Fish |
| 1995 | 5,841 | 43.7 | 1,412 | | | 4,023 | 46.0 | 11,394 [b] | 51.7 | 13,643 | 48.4 | |
| 1996 | 2,955 | 41.9 | 756 | | | 1,991 | 19.5 | 7,153 [b] | 26.8 | 7,570 [b] | 26.2 | |
| 1997 | 3,186 | 36.8 | 4,766 | | | 3,764 | 26.0 | 13,390 | 25.6 | 18,514 | 41.8 | |
| 1998 | 4,034 | 29.0 | 1,536 | | | 2,414 | 16.2 | 4,745 | 28.4 | 5,027 | 26.1 | |
| 1999 | 3,444 | 28.6 | 1,932 | | | 2,644 | 26.4 | 6,485 | 45.6 | 9,198 | 44.6 | |
| 2000 | 1,609 | 54.3 | 908 | 244 | 29.7 | 2,089 | 34.4 | 4,694 [b] | 21.7 | 4,595 | 34.3 | |
| 2001 | 1148 | - [c] | [c] | 1,103 | 36.3 | 3,052 | 49.2 | 9,696 | 30.1 | 13,328 | 32.1 | |
| 2002 | 4,123 | 21.1 | 2,696 | 649 | 30.8 | 2,025 | 20.7 | 6,967 [b] | 27.3 | 9,000 [d] | 29.8 | |
| 2003 | 4,336 | 45.3 | 1,716 [e] | 763 | 38.4 | 1,901 | 38.1 | 11,100 [d] | 31.8 | 15,500 [d] | 36.6 | |
| 2004 | 8,045 | 37.3 | | 1,248 | 21.3 | 1,774 | 30.1 | 9,645 | 43.9 | 15,761 | 54.2 | 3,673 |
| 2005 | 2,239 | 50.2 | | 1,059 | 41.4 | 3,111 | 34.0 | | 30.6 | 5,988 | 47.5 | 1,184 |
| 2006 | 6,463 | 42.6 | | | [c] | 3,031 | 28.2 | 2,936 | 32.1 | 10,679 | 38.1 | 2,479 |
| 2007 | 4,504 | 44.7 | | 740 | 24.9 | 1,247 | 39.0 | 3,806 | 27.3 | 6,425 | 31.0 | 1,581 |
| 2008 | 4,242 | 34.8 | | 766 | 27.7 | 1,738 | 16.2 | 3,208 | 29.0 | 5,415 [d] | 33.7 | 1,880 |
| 2009 | 3,004 | 46.0 | | 1,637 | 49.0 | 1,955 | 29.3 | 5,253 | 40.0 | 12,774 | 33.9 | 4,280 |
| 2010 | 2,413 | 48.6 | | 857 | 49.6 | 1,516 | 29.0 | 2,382 | 20.6 | 6,135 | 26.6 | 1,167 |
| 2011 | 5,213 | 20.2 | | 1,796 | 33.9 | 2,692 | 19.5 | [c] | 22.7 | 7,200 [d] | 42.1 | 1,325 |
| 2012 | 2,517 | 28.0 | | 922 | 43.0 | 1,323 | 17.0 | 2,220 [f] | 39.1 | 7,165 | 50.9 | 752 |
| 2013 | 1,998 | 40.4 | | 772 | 44.8 | 1,126 | 34.1 | 1,859 | 40.3 | 5,465 | 50.5 | 723 |
| 2014 | 5,949 | 44.3 | | | [c] | 1,589 | 19.2 | 7,192 [g] | 33.1 | [c] | 32.0 | 1,236 [h] |
| 2015 [i] | 6,705 | 39.7 | | 2,391 | 40.7 | 1,319 | 29.5 | 6,291 | 39.0 | 6,287 | 37.0 | |
| BEG [j] | | | | | | | | 2,800–5,700 | | 3,300–6,500 | | |
| SEG [k] | 2,100–4,900 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995–2014 | 3,863 | 38.8 | 1,965 | 966 | 36.2 | 2,250 | 28.6 | 6,340 | 32.4 | 9,441 | 38.0 | 1,844 |
| 2005–2014 | 3,854 | 40.0 | | 1,069 | 39.3 | 1,933 | 26.6 | 3,607 | 31.5 | 7,472 | 38.6 | 1,661 |
| 2010–2014 | 3,618 | 36.3 | | 1,087 | 42.8 | 1,649 | 23.8 | 3,413 | 31.2 | 6,491 | 40.4 | 1,041 |

-continued-

*Note*: Unless otherwise noted blank cells indicate years when project did not operate.

[a] Past mark-recapture experiments utilizing electrofishing techniques for the first event have shown that carcass surveys (second event) tend to be biased with respect to sex and length. Therefore, an adjustment factor is applied.

[b] Mark–recapture population estimate.

[c] Project operations were hindered by high water conditions for much of the season.

[d] Estimate includes an expansion for missed counting days based on average run timing.

[e] Weir counts.

[f] Estimate includes an expansion for missed counting days based on using two DIDSON sonars to assess Chinook salmon passage.

[g] Due to high water, DIDSON sonar was used and preliminary species apportionment was estimated using average run timing.

[h] Project operated for 18 days due to high water.

[i] Data are preliminary.

[j] Biological escapement goals (BEG) established by the Alaska Board of Fisheries, January 2001.

[k] Sustainable escapement goal (SEG).

Appendix E6.–Chinook salmon escapements for selected spawning areas in the Canadian portion of the Yukon River drainage, 1995–2015.

| Year | Tincup Creek [a] | Tatchun Creek [b] | Little Salmon River [a] | Big Salmon River [a,c] | Nisutlin River [a,d] | Ross River [a,e] | Wolf River [a,f] | Blind Creek | Chandindu River | Big Salmon Sonar | Klondike River Sonar | Teslin River Sonar |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 121 | 397 | 781 | 1,314 | 274 | 253 [g] | 229 [h] | | | | | |
| 1996 | 150 | 423 | 1,150 | 2,565 | 719 | 102 [g] | 705 [h] | | | | | |
| 1997 | 193 | 1,198 | 1,025 | 1,345 | 277 | | 322 [i] | 957 | | | | |
| 1998 | 53 | 405 | 361 | 523 | 145 | | 66 | 373 | 132 | | | |
| 1999 | | 252 | 495 | 353 | 330 | | 131 | 892 | 239 | | | |
| 2000 | 19 [j] | 276 [j] | 46 | 113 | 20 | | 32 | | 4 [k] | | | |
| 2001 | 39 [j] | | 1,035 | 1,020 | 481 | | 154 | | 129 [j] | | | |
| 2002 | | | 526 | 1,149 | 280 | | 84 | | [h] | | | |
| 2003 | | | 1,658 | 3,075 | 687 | | 292 | 1,115 | 185 [l] | | | |
| 2004 | | | 1,140 | 762 | 330 | | 226 | 792 | | | | |
| 2005 | | | 1,519 | 952 | 807 | 363 | 260 | 525 | | 5,584 | | |
| 2006 | | | 1,381 | 1,140 | 601 | | 114 | 677 | | 7,308 | | |
| 2007 | | | 451 | 601 | 137 | | 54 | 304 | | 4,504 | | |
| 2008 | | | 93 | 303 | | | 22 | 276 | | 1,329 | | |
| 2009 | | | 821 | 1,827 | 497 | | 134 | 716 | | 9,261 | 5,147 | |
| 2010 | | | 63 | 656 | 288 | | 94 | 270 | | 3,817 | 803 | |
| 2011 | | | 38 | 405 | | | 81 | 360 | | 5,156 | 1,181 | |
| 2012 | | | | | | | | 157 | | 2,584 | | 3,396 |
| 2013 | | | | | | | | 312 | | 3,242 | | 9,916 |
| 2014 | | | | | | | | 602 | | 6,321 | | 17,507 |
| 2015 [m] | | | | | | | | 964 | | 10,071 | | 20,410 |
| IMEG | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Averages | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995–2014 | 96 | 492 | 740 | 1,065 | 392 | 239 | 176 | 581 | 138 | 4,911 | 2,377 | 10,273 |
| 2005–2014 | | | 624 | 841 | 466 | 363 | 108 | 420 | | 4,911 | 2,377 | 10,273 |
| 2010–2014 | | | 51 | 531 | 288 | | 88 | 340 | | 4,224 | 992 | 10,273 |

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Appendix E6.–Page 2 of 3.

| | Whitehorse Fishway | | | Canadian Mainstem | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Count | Percent Hatchery Contribution | Border Passage Estimate [n] | Harvest | Spawning Escapement Estimate |
| 1995 | 2,103 | 57 | 70,761 | 20,088 | 50,673 |
| 1996 | 2,958 | 35 | 93,606 | 19,546 | 74,060 |
| 1997 | 2,084 | 24 | 69,538 | 15,717 | 53,821 |
| 1998 | 777 | 95 | 41,335 | 5,838 | 35,497 |
| 1999 | 1,118 | 74 | 49,538 | 12,354 | 37,184 |
| 2000 | 677 | 69 | 30,699 | 4,829 | 25,870 |
| 2001 | 988 | 36 | 62,333 | 9,774 | 52,559 |
| 2002 | 605 | 39 | 51,428 | 9,070 | 42,358 |
| 2003 | 1,443 | 70 | 90,037 | 9,446 | 80,591 |
| 2004 | 1,989 | 76 | 59,415 | 10,946 | 48,469 |
| 2005 | 2,632 | 57 | 78,962 | 10,977 | 67,985 |
| 2006 | 1,720 | 47 | 71,388 | 8,758 | 62,630 |
| 2007 | 427 | 56 | 39,698 | 4,794 | 34,904 |
| 2008 | 399 | 54 | 37,282 | 3,399 | 33,883 |
| 2009 | 828 | 47 | 69,575 | 4,297 | 65,278 |
| 2010 | 672 | 49 | 34,470 | 2,456 | 32,014 |
| 2011 | 1,534 | 48 | 50,901 | 4,594 | 46,307 |
| 2012 | 1,030 | 59 | 34,656 | 2,000 | 32,656 |
| 2013 | 1,139 | 67 | 30,573 | 1,904 | 28,669 |
| 2014 | 1,601 | 78 | 63,431 | 100 | 63,331 |
| 2015 | 1,465 | 60 | 83,674 | 1,000 | 82,674 |
| IMEG | | | | | 42,500–55,000 |
| Averages | | | | | |
| 1995–2014 | 1,336 | 57 | 56,481 | 8,044 | 48,437 |
| 2005–2014 | 1,198 | 56 | 51,094 | 4,328 | 46,766 |
| 2010–2014 | 1,195 | 60 | 42,806 | 2,211 | 40,595 |

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*Note*: Blank cells indicate no data. En dashes indicate not enough information to generate an average.

[a] Data obtained by aerial survey unless otherwise noted. Only peak counts are listed. Survey rating is fair to good, unless otherwise noted.

[b] All foot surveys prior to 1997. The 1997–2000 data were from weir counts.

[c] Counts are from the mainstem Big Salmon River between Big Salmon Lake and the vicinity of Souch Creek.

[d] One Hundred Mile Creek to Sidney Creek.

[e] Big Timber Creek to Lewis Lake.

[f] Wolf Lake to Fish Lake outlet except where otherwise indicated.

[g] Counts for Big Timber Creek to Sheldon Lake.

[h] Resistance board weir tested for 3 weeks.

[i] Foot survey.

[j] Conventional weir July 1 to September 8, but was breached from July 31 to August 7.

[k] High water delayed project installation, therefore, counts are incomplete.

[l] Combination resistance board weir and conduit weir tested and operational from July 10 to July 30.

[m] Data are preliminary.

[n] Estimated total border passage excluding Porcupine River based on 3 area index (Little Salmon, Big Salmon and Nisutlin aerial survey) plus Canadian harvest from 1982 to 2001, on radio tagging proportion study from 2002–2004, and on Eagle sonar for 2005–2015.

[o] Estimated total spawning escapement excluding Porcupine River based on 3 area index for 1982–2001, and on border passage estimate minus Canadian harvest for 2002–2015.

[p] Interim management escapement goal (IMEG) range of 42,500–55,000 was established in 2010 and continued through 2015.

Appendix E7.–Summer chum salmon escapements for selected spawning areas in the Alaska portion of the Yukon River drainage, 1995–2015.

| | Andreafsky River | | | | Anvik River | Rodo River | Kaltag Creek | Nulato River | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | East Fork | | West Fork | | | | | South Fork | North Fork [a] | Mainstem |
| Year | Aerial [b] | Weir | Aerial [b] | | Sonar | Aerial [b] | Tower | Aerial [b] | Aerial [b] | Tower |
| 1995 | – | 172,148 | – | | 1,339,418 | 12,849 | 77,193 | 10,875 | 29,949 | 236,890 |
| 1996 | – | 108,450 | – | | 933,240 | 4,380 | 51,269 | 8,490 [c] | – | 129,694 |
| 1997 | – | 51,139 | – | | 605,752 | 2,775 [c] | 48,018 | – | – | 157,975 |
| 1998 | – | 67,720 | – | | 487,301 | – | 8,113 | – | – | 49,140 |
| 1999 | – | 32,587 | – | | 437,356 | – | 5,339 | – | – | 30,076 |
| 2000 | 2,094 [c] | 24,785 | 18,989 [c] | | 196,349 | – | 6,727 | – | – | 24,308 |
| 2001 | – | 2,134 [d] | – | | 224,058 | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | – | 44,194 | – | | 459,058 | – | 13,583 | – | – | 72,232 |
| 2003 | – | 22,461 | – | | 256,920 | – | 3,056 | – | – | 19,590 |
| 2004 | – | 64,883 | – | | 365,353 | – | 5,247 | – | – | – |
| 2005 | – | 20,127 | – | | 525,391 | – | 22,093 | – | – | – |
| 2006 | 3,100 [c] | 102,260 | 617 | | 605,485 | – | – | 7,772 | 11,658 | – |
| 2007 | – | 69,642 | – | | 460,121 | – | – | 21,825 | 15,277 | – |
| 2008 | 9,300 | 57,259 | 25,850 | | 374,928 | – | – | 12,070 | 10,715 | – |
| 2009 | 736 | 8,770 | 3,877 | | 193,099 | 621 | – | 2,120 | 567 | – |
| 2010 | 1,982 | 72,893 | 24,380 | | 396,173 | – | – | 1,891 | 1,038 | – |
| 2011 | 12,889 | 100,473 | 10,020 | | 642,528 | 6,011 | – | 9,454 | 8,493 | – |
| 2012 | – [c] | 56,680 | – [c] | | 483,972 | 15,606 | – | 20,600 | 14,948 | – |
| 2013 | 10,965 | 61,234 | 9,685 | | 571,690 | – | – | 13,695 | 13,230 | – |
| 2014 | – | 37,793 | – | | 399,796 | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2015 [e] | 6,004 [c] | 50,338 | 2,836 [c] | | 374,968 | 3,685 | – | 4,102 | 9,525 | – |
| Escapement Objective | | >40,000 [f] | | | 350,000–700,000 [g] | | | | | |
| Averages | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995–2014 | 5,867 | 58,882 | 13,345 | | 497,899 | 7,040 | 24,064 | 10,879 | 11,764 | 89,988 |
| 2005–2014 | 6,495 | 58,713 | 12,405 | | 465,318 | 7,413 | 22,093 | 11,178 | 9,491 | – |
| 2010–2014 | 8,612 | 65,815 | 14,695 | | 498,832 | 10,809 | – | 11,410 | 9,427 | – |

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| | Henshaw Creek | Gisasa River | | Hogatza River | | | Tozitna River | Chena River | | | Salcha River | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Clear & Caribou Cr. | | Clear Creek | | | | | | |
| Year | Weir | Aerial [b] | Weir | Aerial [b] | | Tower | Weir and Aerial [b] | Aerial [b] | | Tower | Aerial [b] | Tower |
| 1995 | | 6,458 | 136,886 | – | | 116,735 | 4,985 | 185 [c] | | 3,519 [d] | 934 [c] | 30,784 |
| 1996 | | – | 158,752 | 27,090 [h] | | 100,912 | 2,310 | 2,061 | | 12,810 [d] | 9,722 | 74,827 |
| 1997 | | 686 [c] | 31,800 | 1,821 [c] | | 76,454 | 428 [d] | 594 [c] | | 9,439 [d] | 3,968 [c] | 35,741 |
| 1998 | | – | 21,142 | 120 [c,i] | | 212 [d] | 7 [d] | 24 [c] | | 5,901 | 370 [c] | 17,289 |
| 1999 | | – | 10,155 | – | | 11,283 | – | 520 | | 9,165 | 150 | 23,221 |
| 2000 | 27,281 | – | 11,410 | – | | 19,376 | 480 | 105 | | 3,515 | 228 | 20,516 |
| 2001 | 35,031 | – | 17,946 | – | | 3,674 | 12,527 | 2 | | 4,773 | – | 14,900 |
| 2002 | 25,249 | – | 33,481 | – | | 13,150 | 18,789 | – | | 1,021 [d] | 78 | 27,012 [d] |
| 2003 | 22,556 | – | 25,999 | – | | 6,159 | 8,487 | – | | 573 [d] | – | – |
| 2004 | 86,474 | – | 37,851 | – | | 15,661 | 25,003 | – | | 15,162 [d] | – | 47,861 |
| 2005 | 237,481 | – | 172,259 | – | | 26,420 | 39,700 | 219 | | 2,928 [d] | 4320 | 193,085 |
| 2006 | – | 1,000 | 261,305 | – | | 29,166 [j] | 22,629 | 469 | | 35,109 [d] | 152 | 111,869 |
| 2007 | 44,425 | – | 46,257 | – | | 6,029 [j] | 8,470 | – | | 4,999 | – [c] | 13,069 |
| 2008 | 97,281 | 20,470 | 36,938 | – | | – | 9,133 | 37 | | 1,300 [d] | – [c] | 2,212 [d] |
| 2009 | 156,201 | 1,060 | 25,904 | 3,981 [i] | | – | 8,434 | – | | 16,516 | – | 31,035 |
| 2010 | 105,398 | 1,096 | 47,669 | 840 [i] | | – | – | – | | 7,560 | – | 22,185 |
| 2011 | 248,247 | 13,228 | 95,796 | 3,665 [i] | | – | 11,351 | 4,600 | | – [d] | 819 | [d] |
| 2012 | 292,082 | – [d] | 83,423 | 23,022 [i] | | – | – | – [c] | | 6,882 | – [c] | 46,251 |
| 2013 | 285,008 | 9,300 [d] | 80,055 | – | | – [c] | – | – [c] | | 21,385 | – [c] | 59,188 |
| 2014 | – [d] | – | 32,137 | – | | – | – | – | | 17,076 [k] | – | – [d] |
| 2015 | 238,529 | 5,601 | 42,747 | 6,080 | | – | – | – | | 8,620 | – [c] | 12,812 |
| Escapement Objective | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 127,901 | 6,662 | 68,358 | 8,648 | | 32,710 | 11,516 | 801 | | 9,454 | 2,074 | 45,356 |
| | 183,265 | 7,692 | 88,174 | 7,877 | | 20,538 | 16,620 | 1,331 | | 12,639 | 1,764 | 59,862 |
| | 232,684 | 7,875 | 67,816 | 9,176 | | – | 11,351 | 4,600 | | 13,226 | 819 | 42,541 |

-continued-

*Note*: Unless otherwise noted blank cells indicate years prior to the project being operational. En dash indicates years in which no information was collected.

[a] Includes mainstem counts below the confluence of the North and South Forks, unless otherwise noted.

[b] Aerial survey counts are peak counts only, survey rating is fair or good unless otherwise noted.

[c] Incomplete survey and/or poor survey timing or conditions resulted in minimal or inaccurate count.

[d] Incomplete count due to late installation, early removal, or high water events.

[e] Data are preliminary.

[f] Sustainable escapement goal established by the Alaska Board of Fisheries, January 2010.

[g] Biological escapement goal established by the Alaska Board of Fisheries, 2005.

[h] BLM helicopter survey.

[i] Consists of Clear Creek only.

[j] Project operated as a video monitoring system on Clear Creek. Video was also conducted on Caribou Creek from 2004 to 2007 (15,345; 14,605; 24,039; and 17,728 respectively).

[k] Due to high water, DIDSON sonar was used and preliminary species apportionment was estimated using average run timing.

Appendix E8.–Fall chum salmon abundance estimates or escapement estimates for selected spawning areas in Alaska portions of the Yukon River drainage, 1995–2015.

| | | Tanana River Drainage | | | | | | Upper Yukon River Drainage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Yukon River Mainstem Sonar Estimate | Toklat River [a] | Kantishna River Abundance Estimate [b] | Delta River [c] | Bluff Cabin Slough [d] | Upper Tanana River Abundance Estimate [e] | Tanana River Estimate [f] | Chandalar River [g] | Sheenjek River [h] |
| 1995 | 1,053,245 | 54,513 [i] | | 20,587 [j] | 19,460 [k] | 268,173 | 230,643 | 280,999 | 241,855 |
| 1996 | | 18,264 | | 19,758 | 7,074 [c] | 134,563 | 132,922 | 208,170 | 246,889 |
| 1997 | 506,621 | 14,511 | | 7,705 | 5,707 [c] | 71,661 | 88,641 | 199,874 | 80,423 [l] |
| 1998 | 372,927 | 15,605 | | 7,804 | 3,549 [c] | 62,014 | 82,475 | 75,811 | 33,058 |
| 1999 | 379,493 | 4,551 | 27,199 | 16,534 | 7,559 [c] | 97,843 | 109,309 | 88,662 | 14,229 |
| 2000 | 247,935 | 8,911 | 21,450 | 3,001 | 1,595 [k] | 34,844 | 55,983 | 65,894 | 30,084 [m] |
| 2001 | 376,182 | 6,007 [n] | 22,992 | 8,103 | 1,808 | 96,556 [o] | 116,012 | 110,971 | 53,932 |
| 2002 | 326,858 | 28,519 | 56,665 | 11,992 | 3,116 [k] | 109,961 | 163,421 | 89,850 | 31,642 |
| 2003 | 889,778 | 21,492 | 87,359 | 22,582 | 10,600 | 193,418 | 263,302 | 214,416 | 44,047 [p] |
| 2004 | 594,060 | 35,480 | 76,163 | 25,073 | 10,270 | 123,879 | 187,409 | 136,706 | 37,878 |
| 2005 | 1,813,589 | 17,779 [i] | 107,719 | 28,132 | 11,964 | 337,755 | 372,758 | 496,484 | 561,863 [q,r,s] |
| 2006 | 790,563 | | 71,135 | 14,055 | | 202,669 | 233,193 | 245,090 | 160,178 [q,r] |
| 2007 | 684,011 | | 81,843 | 18,610 | | 320,811 | 357,016 | 243,805 [t] | 65,435 [q,r] |
| 2008 | 615,127 | | | 23,055 | 1,198 [k] | | | 178,278 [t] | 50,348 [q,r,t] |
| 2009 | 233,307 [u] | | | 13,492 | 2,900 | | | | 54,126 [q,r,t] |
| 2010 | 393,326 | | | 17,993 | 1,610 | | | 167,532 [t] | 22,048 |
| 2011 | 764,194 | | | 23,639 | 2,655 | | | 298,223 [t] | 97,976 [q,r,t,] |
| 2012 | 682,510 | | | 9,377 [k] | | | | 205,791 [t] | 104,701 [q,r,t,] |
| 2013 | 716,727 | | | 31,955 | 5,554 | | | 252,710 [t] | |
| 2014 | 650,808 | | | 32,480 [k] | 4,095 | | | 226,489 [t] | |
| 2015 [v] | 546,894 | | | 33,401 [k] | 6,020 | | | 164,486 | |
| Escapement [w] | 300,000 | 15,000 [x] | | 6,000 | | 46,000 [y] | 61,000 | 74,000 | 50,000 |
| Objective | 600,000 | 33,000 | | 13,000 | | 103,000 | 136,000 | 152,000 | 104,000 |
| Average | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995–2014 | 658,775 [z] | 20,512 | 61,392 | 17,796 | 5,930 | 158,011 | 184,083 | 199,250 | 107,262 |
| 2005–2014 | 790,095 [z] | – | 86,899 | 21,279 | 4,282 | 287,078 | 320,989 | 257,156 | 139,584 |
| 2010–2014 | 641,513 | – | – | 23,089 | 3,479 | – | – | 230,149 | 74,908 |

-continued-

[a] Expanded total abundance estimates for upper Toklat River index area using stream life curve (SLC) developed with 1987–1993 data. Index area includes Geiger Creek, Sushana River, and mainstem floodplain sloughs from approximately 0.25 mile upstream of roadhouse.

[b] Fall chum salmon abundance estimate for the Kantishna and Toklat River drainages is based on a mark–recapture program. Tag deployment occurred at a fish wheel located near the mouth of the Kantishna River and recaptures are collected at four fish wheels; 2 located 8 miles upstream of the mouth of the Toklat River (1999–2005) and 1 fish wheel on the upper Kantishna River (2000–2002, 2006–2007) and 2 fish wheels in 2003–2005.

[c] Population estimate generated from replicate foot surveys and stream life data (area under the curve method), unless otherwise noted.

[d] Aerial survey count, unless otherwise indicated.

[e] Fall chum salmon abundance estimate for the upper Tanana River drainage is based on a mark–recapture program. Tag deployment occurs from a fish wheel (2 fish wheels in 1995) located just upstream of the Kantishna River and recaptures are collected from 1 fish wheel (2 fish wheels in 1995) located downstream from the village of Nenana.

[f] Tanana River abundance estimates prior to 1995 can be found in Eggers (2001) but are based on Upper Tanana plus Toklat River escapement. Estimates from 1995 to 1998 are based on the relationship of the Upper Tanana to the Kantishna river abundance estimates, and 2008 to 2012 are based on the relationship of the Tanana estimate (1995–2007) with the Delta River escapements. The estimates for 2013 and 2014 are based on regression with Mainstem Yukon 1995–2012 (excluding 2005) minus Tanana River harvests.

[g] Single-beam sonar estimate from 1986 to 1990, split-beam sonar estimate 1995 to 2006, DIDSON in since 2007, project was aborted in 2009.

[h] Single-beam sonar estimate beginning in 1981, split-beam sonar estimate 2002 to 2004, DIDSON from 2005 to 2012.

[i] Minimal estimate because of late timing of ground surveys with respect to peak of spawning.

[j] Estimates are a total spawner abundance, using migratory time density curves and stream life data.

[k] Peak foot survey count.

[l] Data interpolated due to high water from 29 August until 3 September 1997, during buildup to peak passage.

[m] Project ended early (September 12) because of low water.

[n] Minimal estimate because Sushana River was breached by the main channel and uncountable.

[o] Low numbers of tags deployed and recovered resulted in an estimate with an extremely large confidence interval (95% CI +/- 41,072).

[p] Project ended on peak daily passages due to late run timing, estimate was expanded based on run timing (87%) at Rampart.

[q] Sonar counts include both banks in 1985–1987, 2005–2009, and 2011–2012.

[r] In addition to the historical right bank count, the left bank was enumerated with DIDSON (right bank count for 2005–2009 and 2011–2012 was 266,963, 106,397, 39,548, 35,912, 28,480, 49,080 and 57,823 respectively, not including end of season expansions).

[s] Project ended while still counting >10,000 fish per day, estimate was expanded based on run timing (73%) at Rampart.

[t] Counts were expanded to represent the remainder of the run after the project was terminated for the season.

[u] Mainstem Yukon River sonar project (located near Pilot Station) encountered record low water levels during the fall season causing difficulties with species apportionment and catchability. Fall chum salmon estimate is suspected of being conservative and should not be used in averages or run reconstructions.

[v] Data are preliminary.

[w] Escapement goal (EG) includes individual tributary BEG and drainagewide SEG.

[x] EG discontinued in 2010.

[y] The BEG for the Tanana River as a whole is 61,000 to 136,000. However it includes the Toklat plus and the Upper Tanana which was broke out for comparison to the upper Tanana River abundance estimates.

[z] Does not include 2009.

Appendix E9.–Fall chum salmon abundance estimates or escapement estimates for selected spawning areas in Canadian portions of the Yukon River drainage, 1995–2015.

| | Porcupine Drainage | | | | | | Canadian Mainstem | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Fishing Branch River [a] | Porcupine River Sonar | Mainstem Yukon River Index [b] | Kluane River [b, c] | Teslin River [b, d] | Border Passage Estimate [e] | Harvest | Spawning Escapement Estimate [f] |
| 1995 | 51,971 [g] | | 4,701 | 16,456 | 633 | 198,203 | 40,111 | 158,092 |
| 1996 | 77,302 | | 4,977 | 14,431 | 315 | 143,758 | 21,329 | 122,429 |
| 1997 | 27,031 | | 2,189 | 3,350 | 207 | 94,725 | 9,306 | 85,419 |
| 1998 | 13,687 | | 7,292 | 7,337 | 235 | 48,047 | 1,795 | 46,252 |
| 1999 | 12,958 | | | 5,136 | 19 [h] | 72,188 [i] | 13,636 | 58,552 |
| 2000 | 5,057 | | 933 [h] | 1,442 | 204 | 57,978 [i] | 4,246 | 53,732 |
| 2001 | 21,737 | | 2,453 | 4,884 | 5 | 38,769 [i] | 5,278 | 33,491 |
| 2002 | 13,636 | | 973 | 7,147 | 64 | 104,853 [i] | 6,174 | 98,679 |
| 2003 | 29,713 | | 7,982 | 39,347 | 390 | 153,656 [i] | 10,523 | 143,133 |
| 2004 | 20,417 | | 3,440 | 18,982 | 167 | 163,625 [i] | 9,545 | 154,080 |
| 2005 | 119,058 | | 16,425 | 34,600 | 585 | 451,477 | 13,979 | 437,733 |
| 2006 | 30,954 | | 6,553 | 18,208 | 620 | 227,515 [j] | 6,617 | 220,898 |
| 2007 | 32,150 | | | | | 246,317 [j] | 9,330 | 236,987 |
| 2008 | 19,086 [g] | | | | | 174,028 [j] | 6,130 | 167,898 |
| 2009 | 25,828 | | | | | 94,739 | 1,113 | 93,626 |
| 2010 | 15,413 | | | | | 121,498 | 3,709 | 117,789 |
| 2011 | 13,085 [g] | | | | | 211,878 | 6,312 | 205,566 |
| 2012 | 22,399 | | | | | 141,567 | 3,905 | 137,662 |
| 2013 | [k] | 35,615 | | | | 204,149 | 3,887 | 200,262 |
| 2014 | [k] | 17,756 | | | | 159,846 | 3,050 | 156,796 |
| 2015 [l] | 8,351 | 21,396 | | | | 112,555 | 3,897 | 108,658 |
| EO [m] | 50,000-120,000 | | | | | | | >80,000 |
| IMEG | 22,000-49,000 [n] | | | | | | | 70,000-104,000 [o] |
| Average | | | | | | | | |
| 1995–2014 | 30,638 | – | 5,265 | 14,277 | 287 | 155,441 | 8,999 | 146,454 |
| 2005–2014 | 34,747 | – | 11,489 | 26,404 | 603 | 203,301 | 5,803 | 197,522 |
| 2010–2014 | 16,966 | 26,686 | – | – | – | 167,788 | 4,173 | 163,615 |

-continued-

[a] Weir counts with expansions through October 25, unless otherwise indicated.

[b] Aerial survey count, unless otherwise indicated.

[c] Index area includes Duke River to end of spawning sloughs below Swede Johnston Creek.

[d] Index area includes Boswell Creek area (5 km below to 5 km above confluence).

[e] Border passage estimate is based on mark-recapture from 1980 to 2005, 2006 to present is based on sonar minus harvest from Eagle residents upstream of deployment.

[f] Excludes Fishing Branch River escapement (estimated border passage minus Canadian mainstem harvest).

[g] Incomplete count caused by late installation and/or early removal of project or high water events.

[h] Incomplete and/or poor survey conditions resulting in minimal or inaccurate counts.

[i] 1999 to 2004 border passage estimates were revised using a stratified SPAS analysis.

[j] Mark–recapture border passage estimates include 217,810, 235,956, and 132,048 from 2006 to 2008 respectively, during transition to sonar.

[k] Fishing Branch River weir did not operate but escapement was estimated at a sonar operated on the upper Porcupine River. A tentative estimate for Fishing Branch River could be obtained by subtracting Old Crow harvest and applying the proportion of tagged fish located in Fishing Branch River (25,376 and 7,304 in 2013 and 2014).

[l] Preliminary data.

[m] Escapement objective (EO) based on US/Canada Treaty Obligations, some years stabilization or rebuilding goals are applied.

[n] Interim management escapement goal (IMEG) established for 2008–2010 based on percentile method.

[o] Interim management escapement goal (IMEG) established for 2010 based on brood table of Canadian origin mainstem stocks (1982 to 2003).

Appendix E10.–Yukon River fall chum salmon estimated brood year production and return per spawner estimates 1974–2015.

| | | | | Estimated Brood Year Return | | | | | | | | (R) | (R/P) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (P) | Estimated Annual Totals | | Number of Salmon [a] | | | | Percent | | | | Total Brood | Return/ |
| Year | Escapement [b] | Catch | Run | Age 3 | Age 4 | Age 5 | Age 6 | Age 3 | Age 4 | Age 5 | Age 6 | Year Return [a] | Spawner |
| 1974 | 664,300 | 478,875 | 1,143,175 | 112,332 | 657,675 | 95,713 | 0 | 0.13 | 0.76 | 0.11 | 0.00 | 865,719 | 1.30 |
| 1975 | 2,178,000 | 473,062 | 2,651,062 | 198,788 | 1,707,457 | 67,490 | 124.18 | 0.10 | 0.87 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 1,973,860 | 0.91 |
| 1976 | 554,400 | 339,043 | 893,443 | 142,207 | 645,741 | 137,839 | 4,867 | 0.15 | 0.69 | 0.15 | 0.01 | 930,654 | 1.68 |
| 1977 | 730,800 | 447,918 | 1,178,718 | 112,842 | 1,081,476 | 198,126 | 5,003 | 0.08 | 0.77 | 0.14 | 0.00 | 1,397,446 | 1.91 |
| 1978 | 562,900 | 434,030 | 996,930 | 22,352 | 374,661 | 108,189 | 0 | 0.04 | 0.74 | 0.21 | 0.00 | 505,202 | 0.90 |
| 1979 | 1,330,000 | 615,377 | 1,945,377 | 46,365 | 919,087 | 311,921 | 4,039 | 0.04 | 0.72 | 0.24 | 0.00 | 1,281,412 | 0.96 |
| 1980 | 337,700 | 488,373 | 826,073 | 10,006 | 411,860 | 216,785 | 3,822 | 0.02 | 0.64 | 0.34 | 0.01 | 642,473 | 1.90 |
| 1981 | 558,400 | 683,391 | 1,241,791 | 52,142 | 991,506 | 340,536 | 9,513 | 0.04 | 0.71 | 0.24 | 0.01 | 1,393,696 | 2.50 |
| 1982 | 250,500 | 373,519 | 624,019 | 11,751 | 489,695 | 178,473 | 707.49 | 0.02 | 0.72 | 0.26 | 0.00 | 680,627 | 2.72 |
| 1983 | 516,800 | 525,485 | 1,042,285 | 15,375 | 936,870 | 232,904 | 2,391 | 0.01 | 0.79 | 0.20 | 0.00 | 1,187,539 | 2.30 |
| 1984 | 363,600 | 412,323 | 775,923 | 7,587 | 425,269 | 180,061 | 10,049 | 0.01 | 0.68 | 0.29 | 0.02 | 622,966 | 1.71 |
| 1985 | 708,600 | 515,481 | 1,224,081 | 48,604 | 904,215 | 319,778 | 3,209 | 0.04 | 0.71 | 0.25 | 0.00 | 1,275,807 | 1.80 |
| 1986 | 531,400 | 318,028 | 849,428 | 0 | 507,132 | 370,290 | 5,203 | 0.00 | 0.57 | 0.42 | 0.01 | 882,625 | 1.66 |
| 1987 | 726,300 | 406,143 | 1,132,443 | 14,648 | 620,496 | 347,585 | 8,164 | 0.01 | 0.63 | 0.35 | 0.01 | 990,893 | 1.36 |
| 1988 | 353,800 | 353,685 | 707,485 | 41,201 | 209,478 | 161,128 | 12,953 [c] | 0.10 | 0.49 | 0.38 | 0.03 | 424,760 | 1.20 |
| 1989 | 541,500 | 545,166 | 1,086,666 | 3,280 | 299,171 | 410,360 [c] | 22,261 | 0.00 | 0.41 | 0.56 | 0.03 | 735,073 | 1.36 |
| 1990 | 499,600 | 352,007 | 851,607 | 750.744 | 688,958 [c] | 459,102 | 32,549 | 0.00 | 0.58 | 0.39 | 0.03 | 1,181,359 | 2.36 |
| 1991 | 596,100 | 439,096 | 1,035,196 | 4,355 [c] | 1,124,363 | 394,561 | 12,905 | 0.00 | 0.73 | 0.26 | 0.01 | 1,536,184 | 2.58 |
| 1992 | 416,700 | 148,846 | 565,546 | 7,420 | 698,733 | 209,015 | 4,106 | 0.01 | 0.76 | 0.23 | 0.00 | 919,275 | 2.21 |
| 1993 | 378,200 | 91,015 | 469,215 | 8,279 | 478,676 | 107,628 | 3,221 | 0.01 | 0.80 | 0.18 | 0.01 | 597,803 | 1.58 |
| 1994 | 947,400 | 169,225 | 1,116,625 | 4,584 | 236,698 | 148,864 | 1,689 [c] | 0.01 | 0.60 | 0.38 | 0.00 | 391,835 | 0.41 |
| 1995 | 1,152,000 | 461,147 | 1,613,147 | 2,492 | 265,772 | 72,620 [c] | 376.93 | 0.01 | 0.78 | 0.21 | 0.00 | 341,260 | 0.30 |
| 1996 | 873,200 | 260,923 | 1,134,123 | 418.275 | 174,591 [c] | 134,826 | 8,270 | 0.00 | 0.55 | 0.42 | 0.03 | 318,105 | 0.36 |

-continued-

Appendix E10.–Page 2 of 2.

| | | | | Estimated Brood Year Return | | | | | | | | (R) | (R/P) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (P) | Estimated Annual Totals | | Number of Salmon [a] | | | | Percent | | | | Total Brood | Return/ |
| Year | Escapement [b] | Catch | Run | Age 3 | Age 4 | Age 5 | Age 6 | Age 3 | Age 4 | Age 5 | Age 6 | Year Return [a] | Spawner |
| 1997 | 535,100 | 170,079 | 705,179 | 3,253 [c] | 241,082 | 117,980 | 3,407 | 0.01 | 0.66 | 0.32 | 0.01 | 365,722 | 0.68 |
| 1998 | 280,100 | 70,823 | 350,923 | 640.774 | 268,827 | 59,262 | 7,122 | 0.00 | 0.80 | 0.18 | 0.02 | 335,853 | 1.20 |
| 1999 | 287,100 | 131,175 | 418,275 | 29,007 | 720,974 | 185,564 | 13,005 | 0.03 | 0.76 | 0.20 | 0.01 | 948,550 | 3.30 |
| 2000 | 223,600 | 28,553 | 252,153 | 8,636 | 315,982 | 109,455 | 0 | 0.02 | 0.73 | 0.25 | 0.00 | 434,073 | 1.94 |
| 2001 | 331,900 | 45,026 | 376,926 | 144,727 | 2,044,959 | 705,047 | 33,584 | 0.05 | 0.70 | 0.24 | 0.01 | 2,928,318 | 8.82 |
| 2002 | 396,600 | 27,485 | 424,085 | 0 | 463,822 | 236,543 | 13,736 | 0.00 | 0.65 | 0.33 | 0.02 | 714,101 | 1.80 |
| 2003 | 713,200 | 79,079 | 792,279 | 25,317 | 849,340 | 456,901 | 17,416 | 0.02 | 0.63 | 0.34 | 0.01 | 1,348,973 | 1.89 |
| 2004 | 577,100 | 76,296 | 653,396 | 0 | 349,482 | 157,953 | 2,052 | 0.00 | 0.69 | 0.31 | 0.00 | 509,486 | 0.88 |
| 2005 | 1,877,000 | 290,418 | 2,167,418 | 2,385 | 402,864 | 93,350 | 5,354 | 0.00 | 0.80 | 0.19 | 0.01 | 503,954 | 0.27 |
| 2006 | 923,700 | 270,486 | 1,194,186 | 26,487 | 391,924 | 344,738 | 30,300 | 0.03 | 0.49 | 0.43 | 0.04 | 793,448 | 0.86 |
| 2007 | 913,800 | 205,667 | 1,119,467 | 82,579 | 856,674 | 190,043 | 6,817 | 0.07 | 0.75 | 0.17 | 0.01 | 1,136,113 | 1.24 |
| 2008 | 604,400 | 218,104 | 822,504 | 10,100 | 847,775 | 421,039 | 7,812 | 0.01 | 0.66 | 0.33 | 0.01 | 1,286,726 | 2.13 |
| 2009 | 511,400 | 93,319 | 604,719 | 12,070 | 811,382 | 424,054 | 20,567 | 0.01 | 0.64 | 0.33 | 0.02 | 1,268,073 | 2.48 |
| 2010 | 489,900 | 80,005 | 569,905 | 1,988 | 503,624 | 219,380 | 8,797 | 0.00 | 0.69 | 0.30 | | 733,790 [d] | >1.50 |
| 2011 | 891,200 | 325,666 | 1,216,866 | 24,573 | 432,626 | 157,208 | | | | | | 614,407 [e] | >0.69 |
| 2012 | 683,600 | 396,589 | 1,080,189 | 61,570 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013 | 883,600 | 357,626 | 1,241,226 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2014 | 753,400 | 206,663 | 960,063 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2015 | 562,300 | 281,152 | 843,452 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average-14 | 674,363 | 302,566 | 976,930 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Min-09 | 223,600 | 27,485 | 252,153 | 0 | 174,591 | 59,262 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.41 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 318,105 | 0.27 |
| Max-09 | 2,178,000 | 683,391 | 2,651,062 | 198,788 | 2,044,959 | 705,047 | 33,584 | 0.15 | 0.87 | 0.56 | 0.04 | 2,928,318 | 8.82 |
| | 665,200 | All Brood Years (1974-2009) | | 33,694 | 650,407 | 241,826 | 8,794 | 0.03 | 0.69 | 0.27 | 0.01 | 929,291 | 1.76 |
| | 520,056 | Even Brood Years (1974-2009) | | 22,582 | 453,239 | 207,182 | 8,069 | 0.03 | 0.66 | 0.30 | 0.01 | 691,072 | 1.51 |
| | 810,344 | Odd Brood Years (1974-2009) | | 44,806 | 847,576 | 276,469 | 9,520 | 0.03 | 0.71 | 0.25 | 0.01 | 1,178,371 | 2.01 |

*Note*: Minimum and maximum indicate year with the lowest and highest values through 2009. Current brood year data is preliminary as is 2015 harvest estimate. In 2015 estimates of escapement were based on Bayesian analysis.

[a] The estimated number of salmon which returned are based upon annual age composition observed in lower Yukon test gillnets each year, weighted by test fish catch per unit effort.

[b] Contrast in escapement data is 9.74.

[c] Based upon expanded test fish age composition estimates for years in which the test fishery terminated early both in 1994 and 2000.

[d] Brood year return for 3, 4, and 5 year fish, indicate that production (R/P) from brood year 2010 was at least 1.50. Recruits estimated for incomplete brood year.

[e] Brood year return for 3 and 4 year fish, indicate that production (R/P) from brood year 2011 was at least 0.69. Recruits estimated for incomplete brood year.

Appendix E11.–Coho salmon passage estimates or escapement estimates for selected spawning areas in the Alaska portion of the Yukon River drainage, 1995–2015.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Upper Tanana River Drainage | | | | |
| | Yukon River Mainstem Sonar | | | | | Nenana River Drainage | | | | | | | | | Delta Clearwater | | Clearwater Lake and | | Richardson Clearwater |
| Year | Estimate | [a] | Lost Slough | | | Nenana Mainstem [b] | | | Wood Creek | | | Seventeen Mile Slough | | | River [c] | | Outlet | | River |
| 1995 | 101,806 | | 4,169 | (f) | | 2,218 | (h) | | 500 | (w) | | 1,512 | (h) | | 20,100 | (b) | 3,625 | (b) | | |
| 1996 | | | 2,040 | (h) | | 2,171 | (h) | | 201 | (u) [d] | | 3,668 | (g/b) | | 14,075 | (b) | 1,125 | (b) [d] | | |
| 1997 | 104,343 | | 1,524 | (h) | | 1,446 | (h) | | | [e] | | 1,996 | (h) | | 11,525 | (b) | 2,775 | (b) | | |
| 1998 | 136,906 | | 1,360 | (h) [d] | | 2,771 | (h) [d] | | | [e] | | 1,413 | (g/b) | | 11,100 | (b) | 2,775 | (b) | | |
| 1999 | 62,521 | | 1,002 | (h) [d] | | 745 | (h) [d] | | 370 | (h) | | 662 | (h) [d] | | 10,975 | (b) | | | | |
| 2000 | 175,421 | | 55 | (h) [d] | | 68 | (h) [d] | | | [e] | | 879 | (h) [d] | | 9,225 | (b) | 1,025 | (b) | 2,175 | (h) |
| 2001 | 137,769 | | 242 | (h) | | 859 | (h) | | 699 | (h) | | 3,753 | (h) | | 46,985 | (b) | 4,425 | (b) | 1,531 | (f) |
| 2002 | 122,566 | | 0 | (h) | | 328 | (h) | | 935 | (h) | | 1,910 | (h) | | 38,625 | (b) | 5,900 | (b) | 874 | (f) |
| 2003 | 269,081 | | 85 | (h) | | 658 | (h) | | 3,055 | (h) | | 4,535 | (h) | | 102,800 | (b) | 8,800 | (b) | 6,232 | (h) |
| 2004 | 188,350 | | 220 | (h) | | 450 | (h) | | 840 | (h) | | 3,370 | (h) | | 37,550 | (b) | 2,925 | (b) | 8,626 | (h) |
| 2005 | 184,718 | | 430 | (h) | | 325 | (h) | | 1,030 | (h) | | 3,890 | (h) | | 34,293 | (b) | 2,100 | (b) | 2,024 | (h) |
| 2006 | 131,919 | | 194 | (h) | | 160 | (h) | | 634 | (h) | | 1,916 | (h) | | 16,748 | (b) | 4,375 | (b) | 271 | (h) |
| 2007 | 173,289 | | 63 | (h) | | 520 | (h) | | 605 | (h) | | 1,733 | (h) | | 14,650 | (b) | 2,075 | (b) | 553 | (h) |
| 2008 | 135,570 | | 1,342 | (h) | | 1,539 | (h) | | 578 | (h) | | 1,652 | (h) | | 7,500 | (b) | 1,275 | (b) | 265 | (h) |
| 2009 | 206,620 | [f] | 410 | (h) | | | | | 470 | (h) | | 680 | (h) | | 16,850 | (b) | 5,450 | (b) | 155 | (h) |
| 2010 | 155,784 | | 1,110 | (h) | | 280 | (h) | | 340 | (h) | | 720 | (h) | | 5,867 | (b) | 813 | (b) | 1,002 | (h) |
| 2011 | 124,931 | | 369 | (h) | | | | | | | | 912 | (h) | | 6,180 | (b) | 2,092 | (b) | 575 | (h) |
| 2012 | 106,782 | | | | | 106 | (h) | | | | | 405 | (h) | | 5,230 | (b) | 396 | (h) | 515 | (h) |
| 2013 | 84,795 | | 721 | (h) | | | | | 55 | (h) | | 425 | (h) | | 6,222 | (b) | 2,221 | (h) | 647 | (h) |
| 2014 | 247,047 | | 333 | (h) | | 378 | (h) | | 649 | (h) | | 886 | (h) | | 4,285 | (b) | 434 | (h) | 1,941 | (h) |
| 2015 [g] | 97,587 | | 242 | (h) | | 1,789 | (h) | | 1,419 | (h) | | 3,890 | (h) | | 19,533 | (b) | 1,621 | (h) | 3,742 | (h) |
| SEG | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5,200-17,000 | [h] | | | | |
| Averages | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995-2014 | 146,867 | [f] | 825 | | | 884 | | | 731 | | | 1,846 | | | 21,039 | | 2,874 | | 1,826 | |
| 2005-2014 | 149,426 | [f] | 552 | | | 473 | | | 545 | | | 1,322 | | | 11,783 | | 2,123 | | 795 | |
| 2010-2014 | 143,868 | | 474 | | | 242 | | | 352 | | | 657 | | | 5,479 | | 1,286 | | 920 | |

-continued-

*Note*: Only peak counts presented. Survey rating is fair to good, unless otherwise noted. Denotations of survey methods include: (b) = boat, (f) = fixed wing, (g) = ground/foot, (h) = helicopter, and (u) = undocumented.

[a] Passage estimates for coho salmon are incomplete. The sonar project is terminated prior to the end of the coho salmon run.

[b] Index area includes mainstem Nenana River between confluence's of Lost Slough and Teklanika River.

[c] Index area is lower 17.5 miles of system.

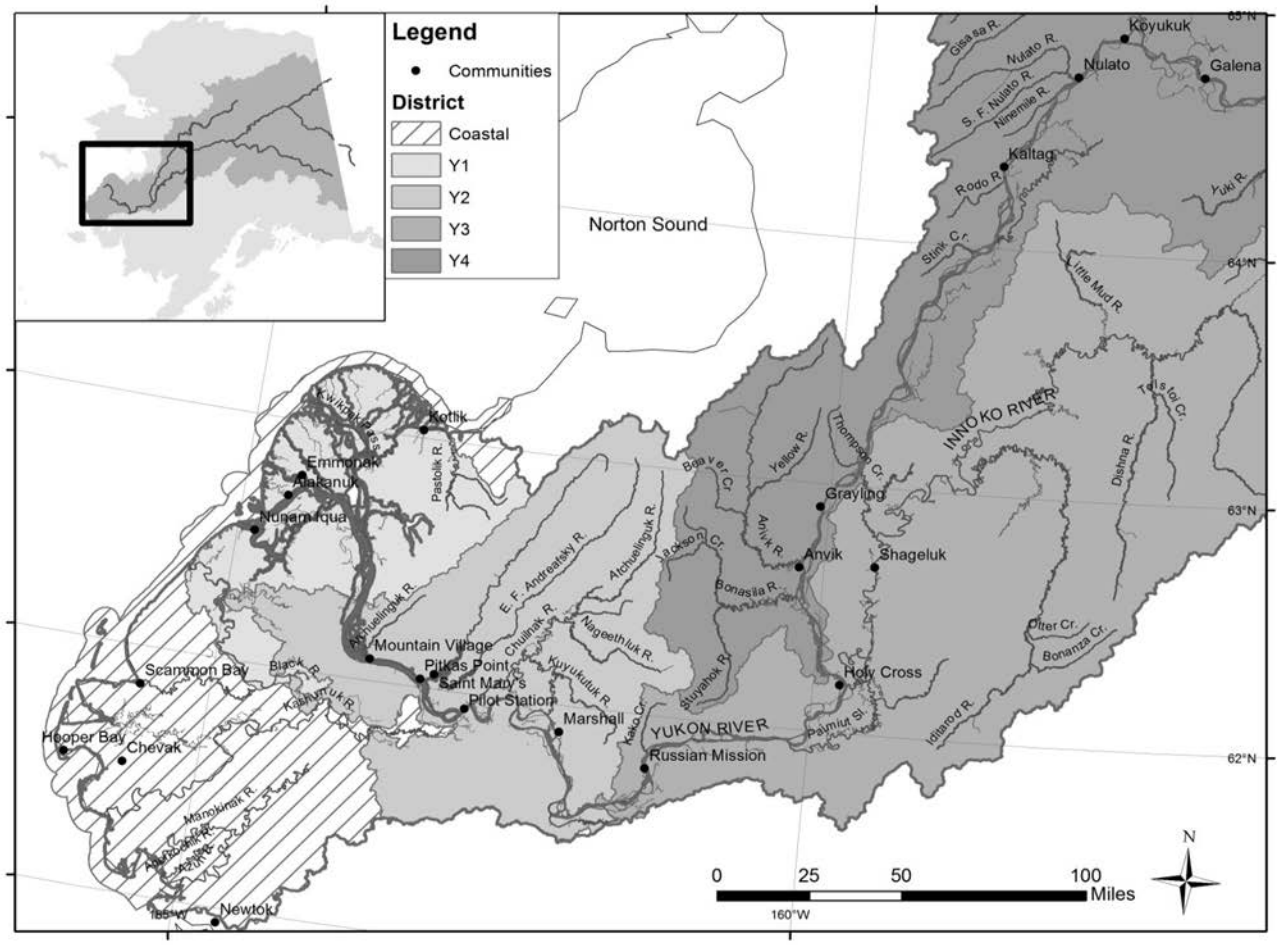
[d] Poor survey.

[e] No survey of Wood Creek due to obstructions in creek.

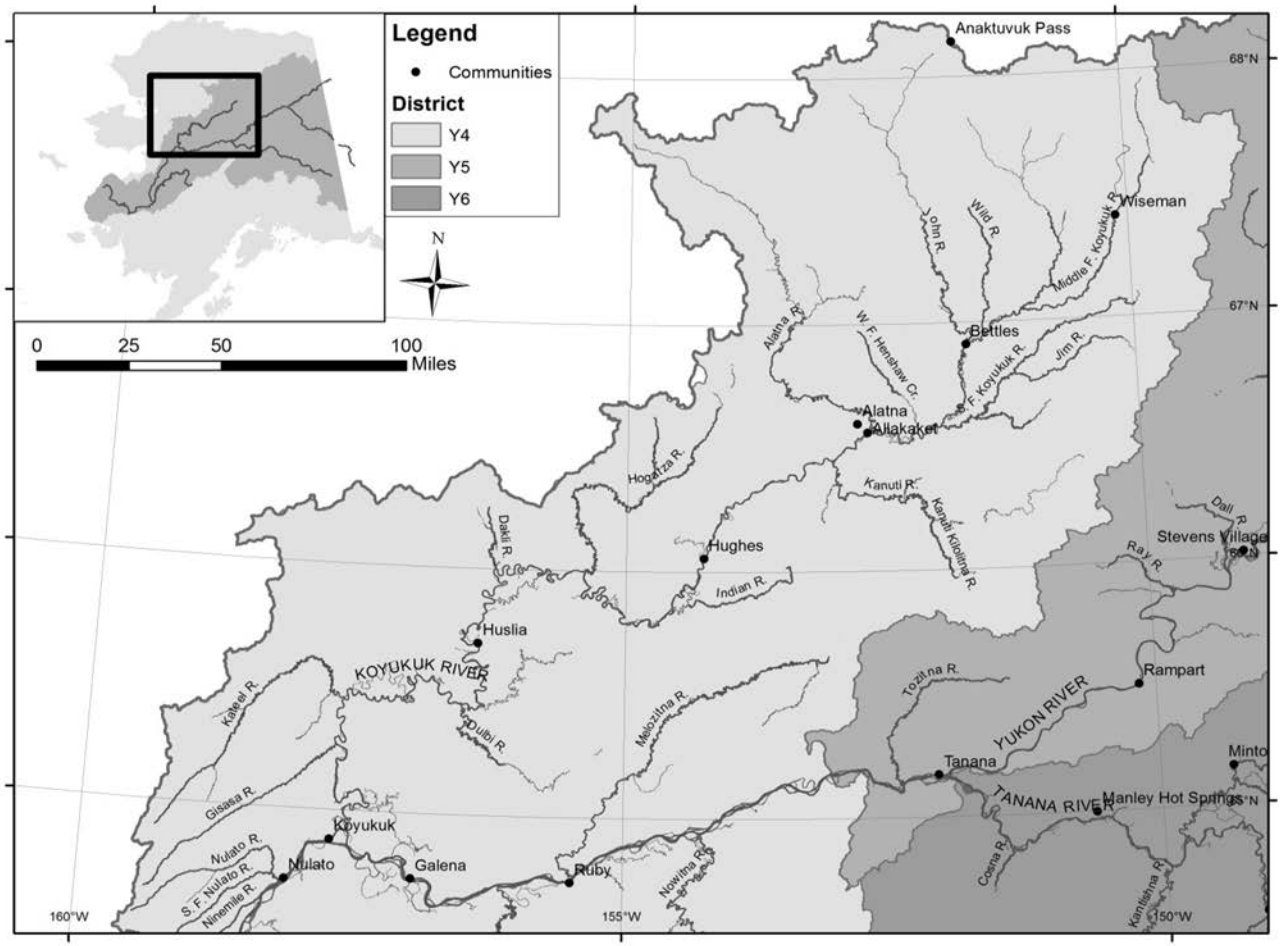
[f] Pilot Station sonar project encountered record low water levels during the fall season causing difficulties with species apportionment and catchability. Coho salmon are suspected of being over estimated therefore this value should not be used in averages or run reconstructions.

[g] Data are preliminary.

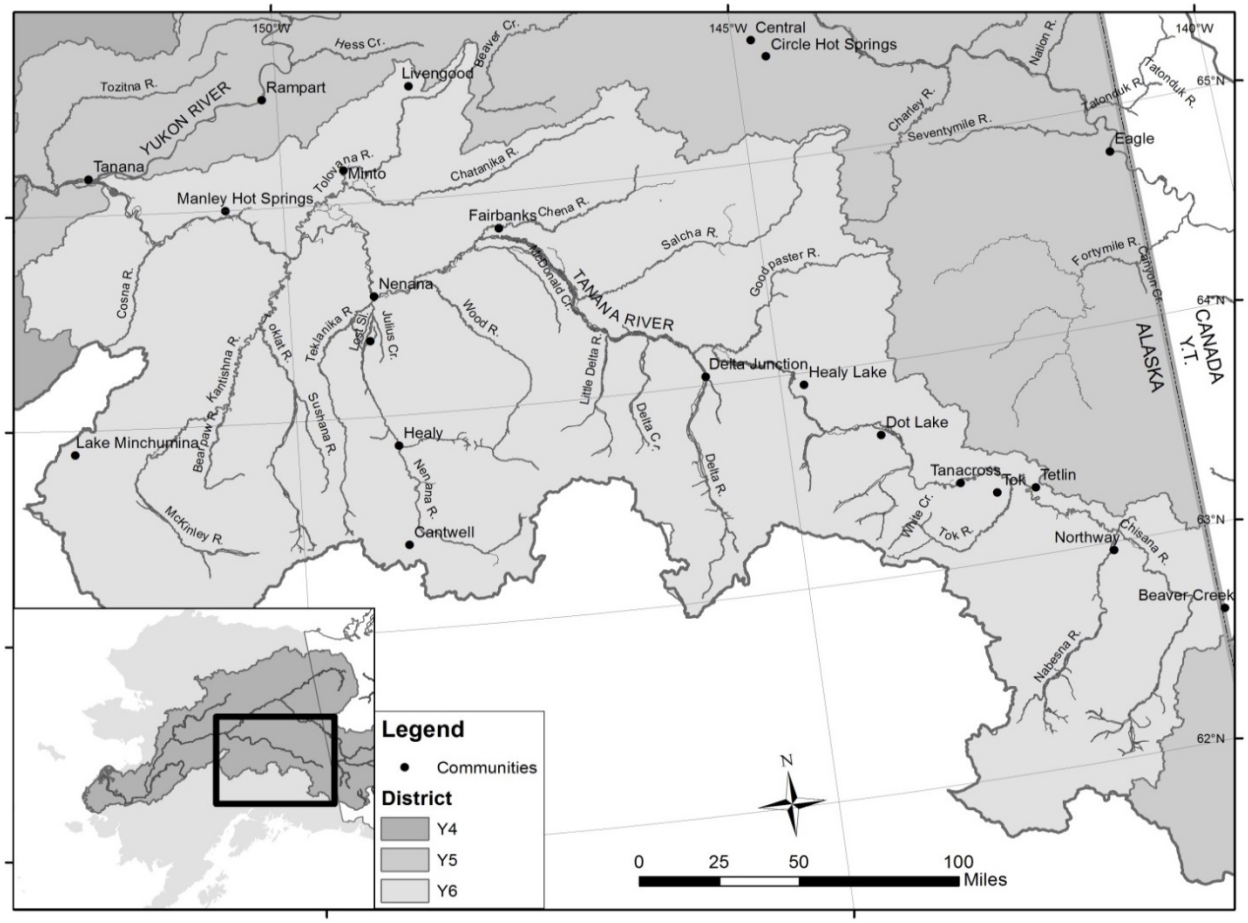
[h] Sustainable escapement goal (SEG) established January 2004, (replaces BEG of greater than 9,000 fish established March, 1993) based on boat survey counts of coho salmon in the lower 17.5 river miles during the period October 21 through 27.



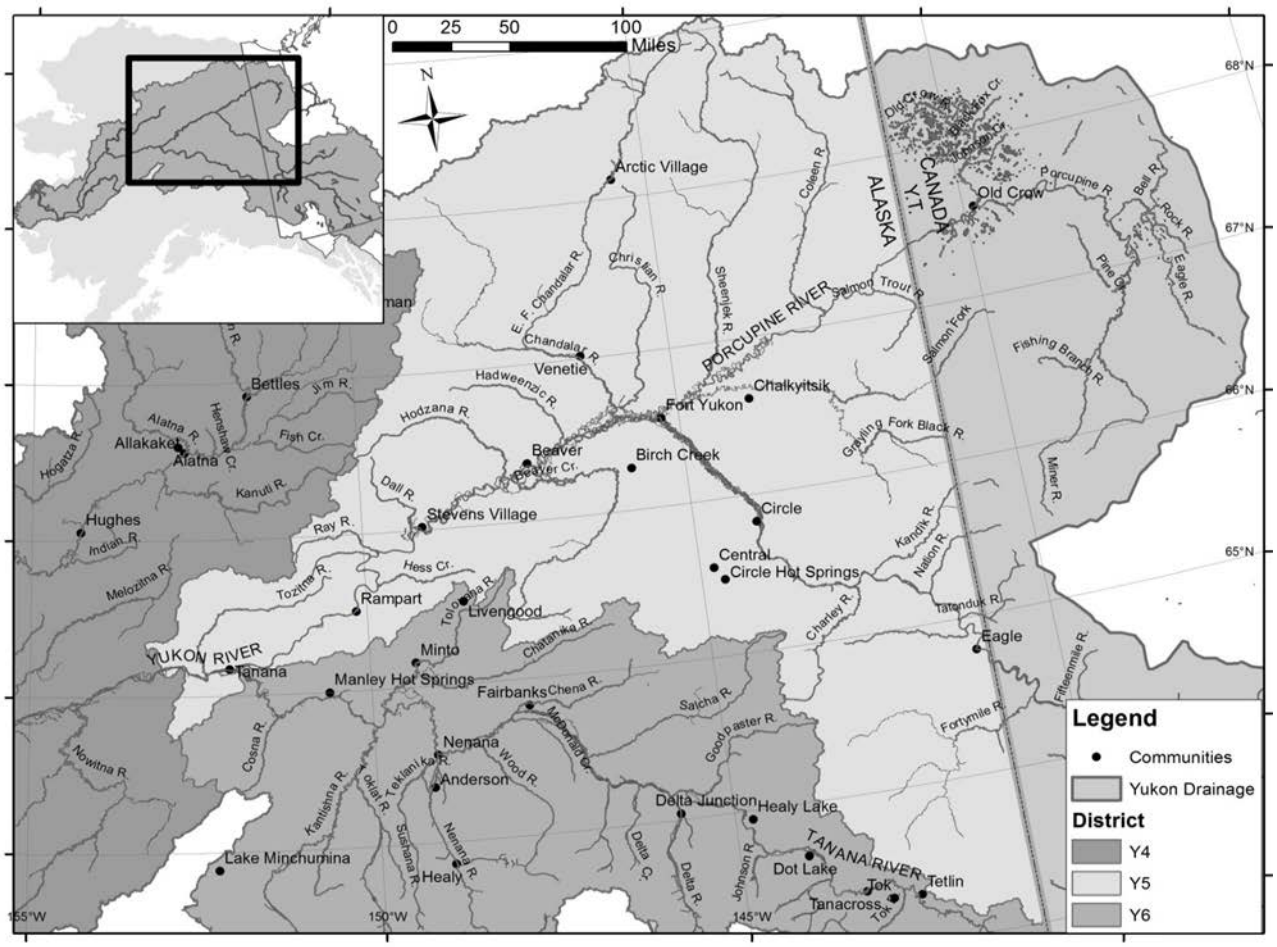

Appendix E12.–The Lower Yukon River drainage.



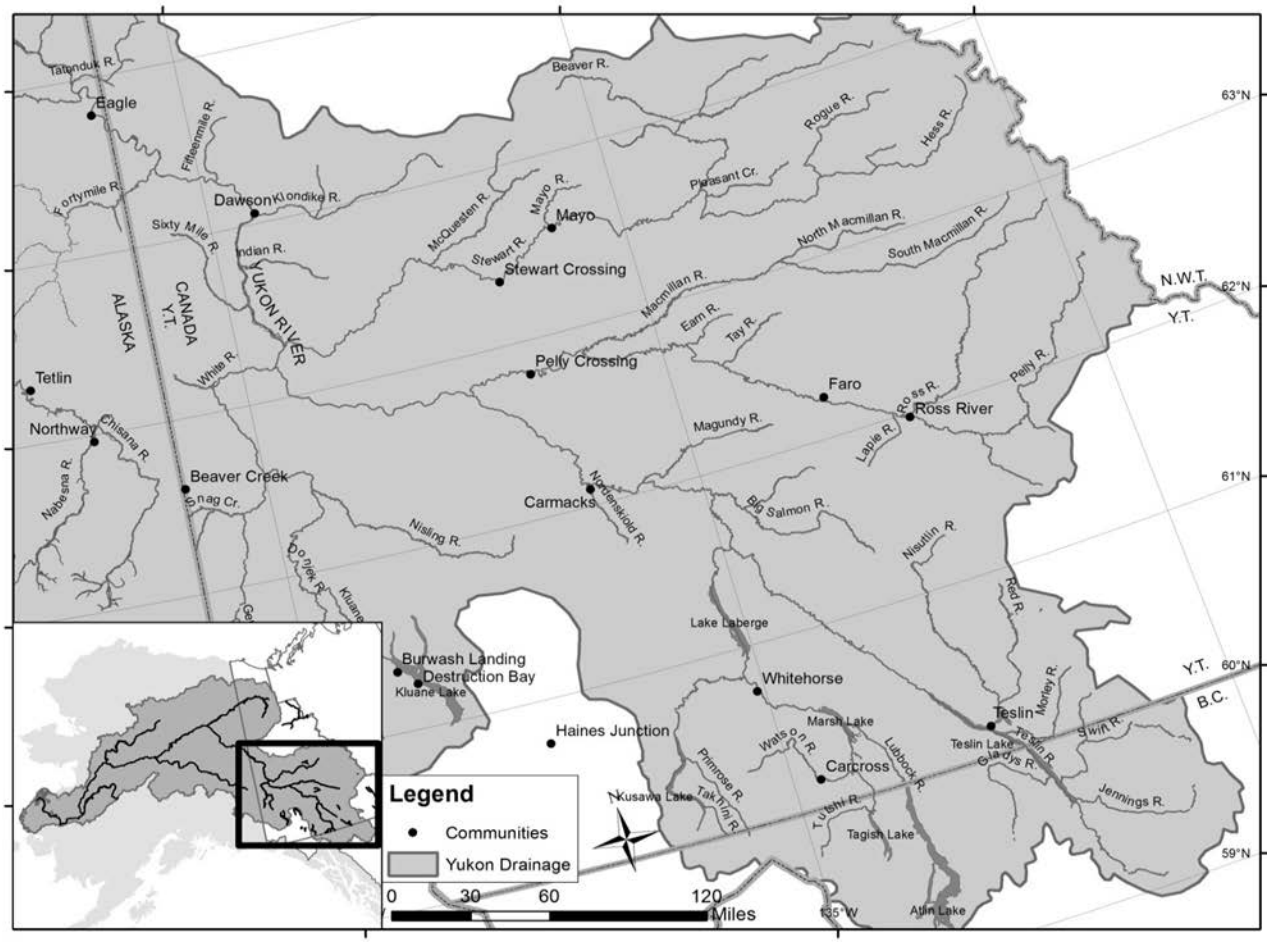

Appendix E13.–The Koyukuk River drainage.



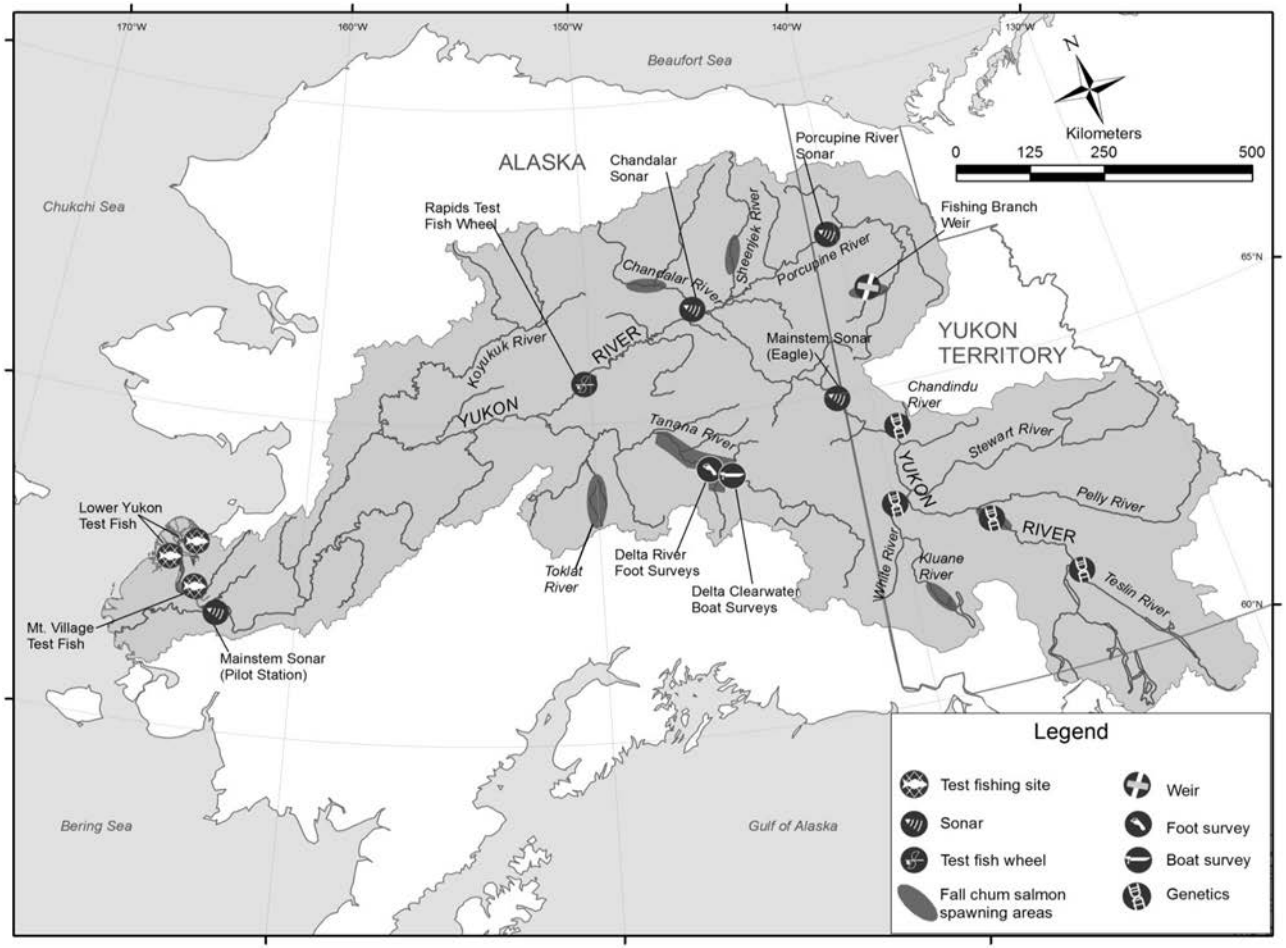

Appendix E14.–The Tanana River drainage.




Appendix E15.–The Middle Yukon River and Porcupine River drainage.




Appendix E16.–The Upper Yukon River drainage in Canada.




Appendix E17.–Select fall chum salmon monitoring projects, Yukon River drainage.

# APPENDIX F

Appendix F1.–Commercial freshwater finfish harvest, Lower Yukon Area, 1995–2015.

| Year | Permits Fished | Sheefish Number | Sheefish Pounds | Bering Cisco Number | Bering Cisco Pounds | Other Whitefish [a] Number | Other Whitefish [a] Pounds | Lamprey Number | Lamprey Pounds |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1996 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1997 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1998 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1999 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2000 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2001 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2003 | 23 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 84,965 [b] | 23,960 |
| 2004 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 |
| 2005 | 13 | 266 | 1,688 | 241 | 362 [c] | 2,669 | 4,265 | 0 | 0 |
| 2006 | 23 | 472 | 2,912 | 4,497 | 5,519 | 1,932 | 2,832 | 3,056 [b] | 715 |
| 2007 | 23 | 416 | 2,906 | 2,451 | 2,951 | 1,748 | 3,145 | 0 | 0 |
| 2008 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 8,642 | 9,380 | 695 | 692 | 0 | 0 |
| 2009 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 9,066 | 9,743 | 750 | 763 | 1,520 [d] | 465 |
| 2010 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 14,048 | 14,945 [e] | 420 | 439 | 0 | 0 |
| 2011 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 11,386 | 12,523 | 253 | 258 | 0 | 0 |
| 2012 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 11,099 | 12,705 | 231 | 237 | 0 | 0 |
| 2013 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 16,901 | 19,442 | 120 | 123 | 0 | 0 |
| 2014 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 25,604 | 31,268 | 42 | 50 | 52,512 [b] | 15,386 |
| 2015 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 23,670 | 28,391 | 15 | 16 | 14,892 [b] | 2,755 |
| 2010–2014 Average | 23 | 0 | 0 | 15,808 | 18,177 | 213 | 221 | 10,502 | 3,077 |
| 2005–2014 Average | 22 | 115 | 751 | 10,394 | 11,884 | 886 | 1,280 | 5,709 | 1,657 |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred.

[a] Other whitefish species include general whitefish, least cisco, broad whitefish, and humpback whitefish. From 2008 onward, only includes least cisco.

[b] Number of lamprey equals pounds of lamprey divided by the average lamprey weight from St. Marys or Mountain Village (0.282 pounds in 2003; 0.234 pounds in 2006; 0.293 pounds in 2014; and 0.185 pounds in 2015).

[c] In response to market conditions, commercial whitefish fishing began to target Bering Cisco; therefore harvest of this species is separated from other whitefish species.

[d] Number of lamprey equals pounds of lamprey divided by the average lamprey weight in Grayling (0.306 pounds).

[e] Includes 160 pounds of Bering cisco harvested in January 2010 under permit authorized in fall 2009.

Appendix F2.–Commercial freshwater finfish harvest, Upper Yukon Area, 1995–2015.

| | | Upper Yukon Area | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Whitefish [a] | | Lamprey | |
| Year | Permits Fished | Number | Pounds | Number | Pounds |
| 1995 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | – |
| 1996 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | – |
| 1997 | – [b] | 908 | 1,160 | – | – |
| 1998 | 0 | – | – [c] | – | – |
| 1999 | 0 | – | – | – | – |
| 2000 | 0 | – | – | – | – |
| 2001 | 0 | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | 0 | – | – | – | – |
| 2003 | 15 | – | – | 99,624 [d] | 25,697 |
| 2004 | 0 | – | – | 0 | 0 |
| 2005 | 0 | – | – | 0 | 0 |
| 2006 | 9 | – | – | 33,933 [d] | 7,481 |
| 2007 | 1 | – | – | 191 [e] | 42 |
| 2008 | 10 | – | – | 41,749 [d] | 11,137 |
| 2009 | 11 | – | – | 48,117 [d] | 14,745 |
| 2010 | 22 | – | – | 108,837 [d] | 30,713 |
| 2011 | 3 | – | – | 2,660 [f] | 783 |
| 2012 | 4 | – | – | 1,539 [d] | 336 |
| 2013 | 11 | – | – | 45,805 [d] | 11,613 |
| 2014 | 17 | – | – | 91,785 [d] | 28,734 |
| 2015 | 11 | – | – | 149,371 [d] | 33,260 |
| 2010–2014 Average | 11 | | | 50,125 | 14,436 |
| 2005–2014 Average | 9 | | | 37,462 | 10,558 |

*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred. Blanks indicate not enough information to generate average.

[a] Whitefish species include general whitefish, least cisco, broad whitefish, humpback whitefish, and sheefish.

[b] Number of permits issued not reported.

[c] Requests for commercial whitefish fishing permits were denied because of the additional pressure placed on non-salmon species during poor salmon runs.

[d] Number of lamprey equals pounds of lamprey divided by the average lamprey weight in Grayling (0.258 pounds in 2003; 0.220 pounds in 2006; 0.267 pounds in 2008; 0.306 pounds in 2009; 0.282 pounds in 2010; 0.218 pounds in 2012; 0.254 pounds in 2013; 0.313 pounds in 2014; and 0.223 pounds in 2015).

[e] Number of lamprey equals pounds of lamprey divided by the average lamprey weight in Grayling from 2006 (0.220 pounds).

[f] Number of lamprey equals pounds of lamprey divided by the average weight of lamprey collected from harvests in Grayling from 2009 and 2010 (0.294 pounds).

Appendix F3.–Freshwater finfish sales during the commercial salmon fishing season by district, Yukon Area, 1995–2015.

| | Lower Yukon Area | Lower Yukon Area | | Upper Yukon Area | District 4 | | District 5 | | | | District 6 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sheefish | | | Whitefish | | Whitefish | | Sheefish | | Whitefish | |
| Year | Permits Fished | Number | Pounds | Permits Fished | Number | Pounds | Number | Pounds | Number | Pounds | Number | Pounds |
| 1995 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 95 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 183 | 387 |
| 1996 | 19 | 38 | 657 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 103 | 292 |
| 1997 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 270 | 301 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 8 |
| 1998 | 9 | 16 | 254 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 116 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1999 | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2000 | 16 | 27 | 478 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2001 | – | – | – | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2002 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 120 |
| 2003 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 40 [a] | 113 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 129 | 297 |
| 2004 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | – | – | 4 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 112 |
| 2005 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 66 | 175 |
| 2006 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 99 | 397 |
| 2007 | 15 | 29 | 457 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 152 |
| 2008 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 271 | 264 | 38 | 338 | 95 [b] | 292 |
| 2009 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0 |
| 2010 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | 18 | 72 |
| 2011 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | – | – | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 148 |
| 2012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 25 |
| 2013 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 56 |
| 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 20 [c] | 38 | 456 | 0 | 0 |
| 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | – | – | 11 | 30 | 45 | 515 | 300 | 811 |
| 2010–2014 Average | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 114 | 17 | 60 |
| 2005–2014 Average | 0 | 3 | 46 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 36 | 10 | 99 | 40 | 132 |

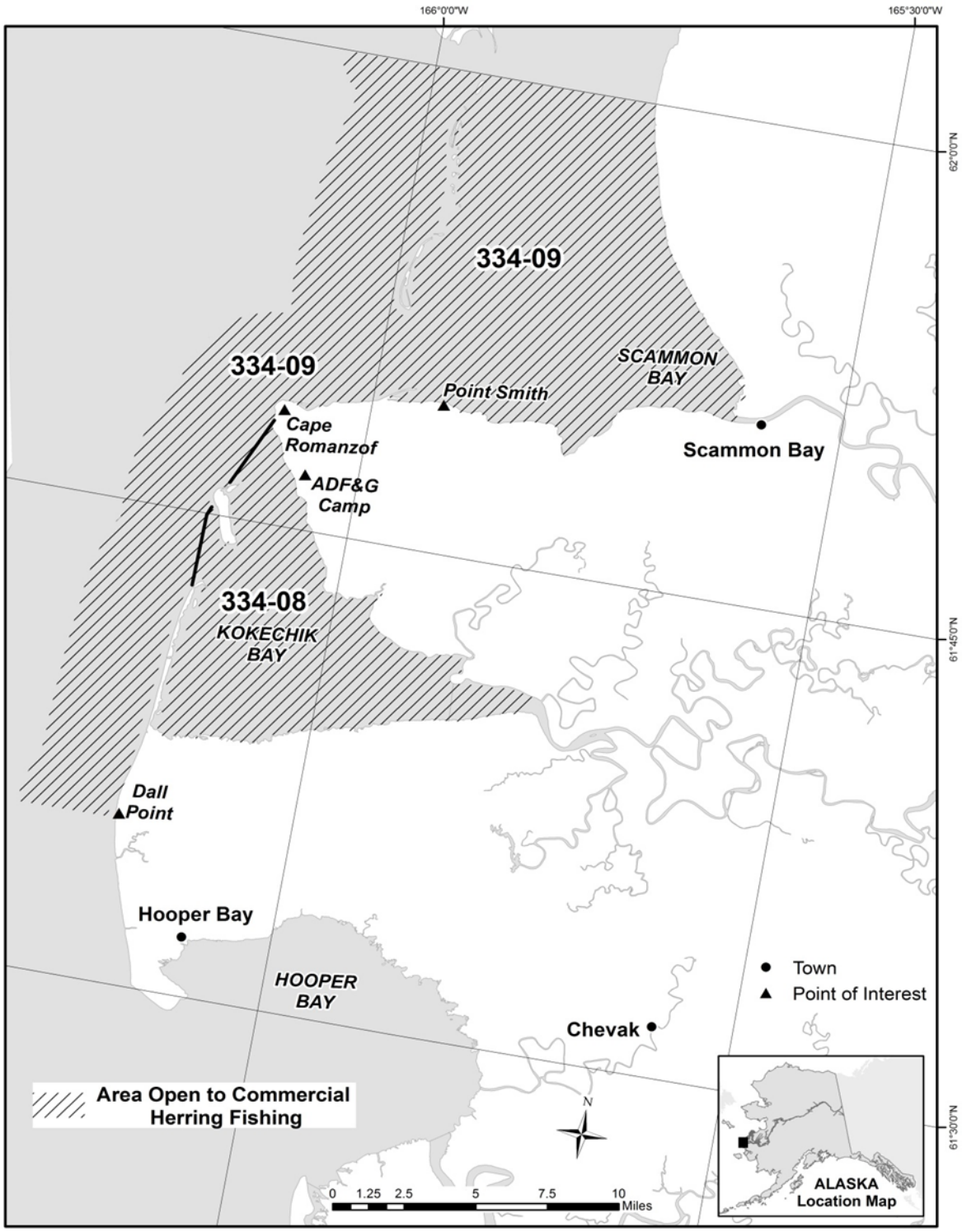
*Note*: En dash indicates no commercial fishing activity occurred.

[a] Two sheefish (28 pounds) and 2 pike (17 pounds) were also sold.

[b] The sale of fish sold did not include number of fish; therefore, number of fish was estimated using average weight (3.07 pounds) from 2007 and 2010 in District 6.

[c] Three humpback whitefish, 1 broad whitefish, and 1 general whitefish.

# APPENDIX G




Appendix G1.–Waters open to commercial herring fishing in the Cape Romanzof District.

Appendix G2.–Commercial Pacific herring fishery data, Cape Romanzof District, 1994–2015.

| | Year | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
| Catch (short tons) | 456 | 541 | 752 | 879 | 727 | 533 | 500 | 137 | 102 | 81 | 25 |
| Hours Fished | 7.0 | 15.0 | 34.0 | 29.5 | 35.0 | 13.5 | 13.0 | 13.5 | 41.5 | 64.0 | 148.0 |
| Percent Roe Recovery | 9.2 | 10.1 | 10.6 | 10.2 | 9.6 | 9.2 | 8.1 | 7.6 | 9.8 | 10.9 | 12.4 |
| Average Weight of Fish (grams)[a] | 372 | 367 | 356 | 360 | 369 | 364 | 376 | 378 | 412 | 428 | 359 |
| Estimated Value (thousands) | $120 | $330 | $640 | $190 | $130 | $130 | $80 | $10 | $10 | $10 | $10 |
| Number of Buyers | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Number of Fishermen | 55 | 49 | 63 | 65 | 41 | 57 | 46 | 23 | 21 | 11 | 10 |
| Biomass Estimate | 5,000 | 5,000 | 6,000 | 5,000 | 4,500 | 3,800 | 3,500 | 2,700 | 3,600 | 3,685 | 3,500[b] |
| Exploitation Rate (%) | 9.1 | 10.8 | 12.5 | 17.6 | 16.2 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 5.1 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 0.7 |

| | Year | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007[c] | 2008[c] | 2009[c] | 2010[c] | 2011[c] | 2012[c] | 2013 | 2014[c] | 2015[c] |
| Catch (short tons) | 125 | 92 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 54.3 | – | – |
| Hours Fished | 158.0 | 89.0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 72 | – | – |
| Percent Roe Recovery | 10.4 | 10.3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Average Weight of Fish (grams) [a] | 401 | 407 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 300 | – | – |
| Estimated Value (in thousands) | $40 | $20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | $8 | – | – |
| Number of Buyers | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Number of Fishermen | 10 | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 11 | – | – |
| Biomass Estimate | 3,388 | 4,813 | 4,500 | 5,000 | 4,800 | 5,500 | 5,500 | 4,794 | 4,012 | 2,904 | 4,813 [d] |
| Exploitation Rate (%) | 3.7 | 1.9 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1.4 | – | – |

*Note*: En dash indicates information is not available. Short ton is equal to 2,000 pounds.

[a] Estimated from ADF&G commercial samples.

[b] Preseason biomass estimates estimated to be a range between 3,000 and 4,000 st.

[c] No commercial fishing occurred.

[d] Due to lack of data, 2015 projection is an average of aerial surveys from the last 5 years that were rated fair or good. If fair or good aerial surveys were not available from the last 5 years, then the last fair/good aerial survey biomass estimate was used.

Appendix G3.–Subsistence herring harvest (st) and effort data by community, Cape Romanzof, 1995–2015.

| | Scammon Bay | | Chevak | | Hooper Bay | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Harvest (st) | Number of Fishermen | Harvest (st) | Number of Fishermen | Harvest (st) | Number of Fishermen | Harvest (st) | Number of Fishermen |
| 1995 | 1.1 | 11 | 1.2 | 9 | 3.8 | 22 | 6.1 | 42 |
| 1996 | 1.0 | 10 | 0.5 | 4 | 1.7 | 15 | 3.1 | 29 |
| 1997 | 0.9 | 10 | 0.2 | 3 | 2.2 | 21 | 3.2 | 34 |
| 1998 | 0.7 | 7 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.9 | 7 | 1.7 | 16 |
| 1999 | 6.0 | 24 | 2.3 | 12 | 4.2 | 31 | 12.5 | 67 |
| 2000 | 3.9 | 26 | 1.0 | 10 | 1.3 | 14 | 6.2 | 50 |
| 2001 | 1.5 | 8 | 1.0 | 10 | 0.1 | 5 | 3.1 | 24 |
| 2002 | 0.6 | 7 | 0.2 | 3 | 1.1 | 10 | 1.9 | 20 |
| 2003 | 3.0 | 13 | 1 | 8 | 2.0 | 13 | 6.0 | 34 |
| 2004 | 3.5 | 14 | 1 | 8 | 1.3 | 12 | 6.0 | 34 |
| 2005 | 6.2 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 0.6 | 2 | 6.9 | 13 |
| 2006 | 1.7 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 0.5 | 2 | 2.5 | 14 |
| 2007 | 1.5 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 0.4 | 4 | 3.1 | 18 |
| 2008 | 1.0 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 0.3 | 3 | 2.3 | 12 |
| 2009 | 0.7 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 0.2 | 3 | 1.2 | 12 |
| 2010 | 0.6 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 0.8 | 5 | 2.1 | 14 |
| 2011[a] | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2012[b] | 3.2 | 25 | – | – [c] | 0.5 | 12 | 3.7 | 37 |
| 2013[b] | 1.8 | 18 | – | – [c] | 0.8 | 17 | 2.7 | 35 |
| 2014[b] | 5.0 | 28 | – | – [c] | 0.8 | 20 | 5.8 | 48 |
| 2015[b] | | | | | | | | |
| 2010–2014 Average | 2.7 | 19.3 | 0.7 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 13.5 | 3.6 | 33.5 |

*Note*: En dash indicates information is not available. Short ton (st) is equal to 2000 pounds.

[a] Survey forms were not mailed out in 2011. No data is available.

[b] Harvest of herring was added to subsistence salmon harvest survey. Herring may include smelt and other small fish species.

[c] The community of Chevak was not surveyed.