

Fishery Management Report No. 24-04

**Upper Cook Inlet Commercial Fisheries Annual
Management Report, 2022**

by

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and

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February 2024

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Divisions of Sport Fish and Commercial Fisheries



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Weights and measures (metric)		General		Mathematics, statistics	
centimeter	cm	Alaska Administrative Code	AAC	<i>all standard mathematical signs, symbols and abbreviations</i>	
deciliter	dL	all commonly accepted abbreviations	e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.	alternate hypothesis	H_A
gram	g	all commonly accepted professional titles	e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.	base of natural logarithm	e
hectare	ha	at	@	catch per unit effort	CPUE
kilogram	kg	compass directions:		coefficient of variation	CV
kilometer	km	east	E	common test statistics	(F, t, χ^2 , etc.)
liter	L	north	N	confidence interval	CI
meter	m	south	S	correlation coefficient	
milliliter	mL	west	W	(multiple)	R
millimeter	mm	copyright	©	correlation coefficient	
		corporate suffixes:		(simple)	r
Weights and measures (English)		Company	Co.	covariance	cov
cubic feet per second	ft ³ /s	Corporation	Corp.	degree (angular)	°
foot	ft	Incorporated	Inc.	degrees of freedom	df
gallon	gal	Limited	Ltd.	expected value	E
inch	in	District of Columbia	D.C.	greater than	>
mile	mi	et alii (and others)	et al.	greater than or equal to	≥
nautical mile	nmi	et cetera (and so forth)	etc.	harvest per unit effort	HPUE
ounce	oz	exempli gratia	e.g.	less than	<
pound	lb	(for example)		less than or equal to	≤
quart	qt	Federal Information Code	FIC	logarithm (natural)	ln
yard	yd	id est (that is)	i.e.	logarithm (base 10)	log
		latitude or longitude	lat or long	logarithm (specify base)	log ₂ , etc.
Time and temperature		monetary symbols		minute (angular)	'
day	d	(U.S.)	\$, ¢	not significant	NS
degrees Celsius	°C	months (tables and figures): first three letters	Jan, ..., Dec	null hypothesis	H_0
degrees Fahrenheit	°F	registered trademark	®	percent	%
degrees kelvin	K	trademark	™	probability	P
hour	h	United States	U.S.	probability of a type I error	
minute	min	(adjective)		(rejection of the null hypothesis when true)	α
second	s	United States of America (noun)	USA	probability of a type II error	
		U.S.C.	United States Code	(acceptance of the null hypothesis when false)	β
Physics and chemistry		U.S. state	use two-letter abbreviations (e.g., AK, WA)	second (angular)	"
all atomic symbols				standard deviation	SD
alternating current	AC			standard error	SE
ampere	A			variance	
calorie	cal			population	Var
direct current	DC			sample	var
hertz	Hz				
horsepower	hp				
hydrogen ion activity	pH				
(negative log of)					
parts per million	ppm				
parts per thousand	ppt, ‰				
volts	V				
watts	W				

FISHERY MANAGEMENT REPORT NO. 24-04

**UPPER COOK INLET COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ANNUAL
MANAGEMENT REPORT, 2022**

by

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ABSTRACT

This annual management report describes commercial fishery management in Upper Cook Inlet of Southcentral Alaska. The Upper Cook Inlet management area is made up of salt waters north of Anchor Point and divided into 2 management districts. The Central District includes 6 subdistricts, and the Northern District includes 2 subdistricts. Five species of Pacific salmon (Chinook *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, sockeye *O. nerka*, coho *O. kisutch*, pink *O. gorbuscha*, and chum *O. keta*), as well as Pacific razor clams (*Siliqua patula*), Pacific herring (*Clupea pallasii*), and eulachon (*Thaleichthys pacificus*), are commercially harvested. All species of salmon are harvested in both districts, herring and clams are only harvested in the Central District, and eulachon are only harvested in the Northern District. The total run estimate for sockeye salmon in 2022 of 5.2 million was 6% higher than the preseason forecast of 4.9 million fish. The total commercial harvest of 1.4 million salmon was 44% less than the recent 10-year average annual harvest of 2.5 million fish and of that, the sockeye salmon harvest of 1.1 million was 43% less than the recent 10-year average harvest of 1.9 million fish. The 2022 exvessel value of all salmon was \$13.1 million, which was 43% less than the 2012–2021 average annual exvessel value of \$23.1 million and approximately 51% less than the 1970–2021 average annual exvessel value of \$26.8 million. Sockeye salmon accounted for the majority of the exvessel value at 93%. In 2022, 3 of 6 sockeye salmon escapement estimates were within their escapement goal ranges, 2 of 6 exceeded those goal ranges, and the Kenai River was probably near the upper end of the goal range.

Keywords: sockeye salmon *Oncorhynchus nerka*, Chinook salmon *O. tshawytscha*, chum salmon *O. keta*, coho salmon *O. kisutch*, pink salmon *O. gorbuscha*, Pacific herring *Clupea pallasii*, eulachon *Thaleichthys pacificus*, razor clam *Siliqua patula*, commercial fishery, personal use fishery, gillnet, escapement, Upper Cook Inlet, Annual Management Report, AMR

INTRODUCTION

This annual management report describes commercial fishery harvest, management, and salmon stock trends for the Upper Cook Inlet (UCI) Management Area of Southcentral Alaska. The UCI commercial fisheries management area consists of that portion of Cook Inlet (Area H) north of the latitude of the Anchor Point Light (59°46.15' N latitude) and is divided into the Central and Northern Districts (Figures 1 and 2). The Central District (CD) is approximately 75 miles long, averages 32 miles in width, and is divided into 6 subdistricts. The Northern District (ND) is 50 miles long, averages 20 miles in width, and is divided into 2 subdistricts. Harvest statistics are gathered and reported from statistical areas (Figures 3 and 4) that each have a 5-digit numerical code and from subareas (sections) that are combinations of statistical areas relative to management plan stipulations (Figures 5 and 6). UCI commercial fisheries harvest 5 species of Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus* species), razor clams (*Siliqua patula*), Pacific herring (*Clupea pallasii*), and smelt or eulachon (*Thaleichthys pacificus*). Both areawide regulations and specific management plan stipulations are used to implement inseason management actions. These occurred by date in regulation, or with emergency orders (EO) that change or implement specific daily regulations based on the inseason fish abundance. Specific historical changes to the UCI commercial fishery harvest and the management of those fisheries can be found in past annual management reports (Ruesch 1990; Fox and Shields 2000; Shields 2009; Marston and Frothingham 2019).

SALMON

Established in 1878, the commercial salmon fishery in UCI waters has included multiple gear types with varying degrees of success, including fish traps, gillnets, and seines. With statehood in 1959, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) began its management authority and fish traps were no longer allowed. Currently, set gillnets are the only gear type permitted in the ND, whereas both set and drift gillnets are permitted in the CD. Although seine gear has not been used in UCI since 1982, the use of seine gear is allowed in the Chinitna Bay Subdistrict, where it may be operated via EO only. Salmon are found in most drainages throughout the UCI management area,

and the run timing and migration routes used by all species overlap to such a degree that the commercial fisheries are mostly mixed stock and mixed species in nature.

Detailed commercial salmon harvest statistics specific to gear type and location are available from 1970 to present (Appendices B1–B6). Since 1970, drift gillnets in the CD have accounted for approximately 7% of the average annual harvest of Chinook salmon (*O. tshawytscha*), as well as 55% of sockeye (*O. nerka*), 50% of coho (*O. kisutch*), 49% of pink (*O. gorbuscha*), and 89% of chum salmon (*O. keta*; Appendices B1–B5); set gillnets used in both districts have harvested virtually all the remainder. In terms of economic value, sockeye salmon are the most valuable species of the UCI commercial salmon harvest, followed by chum, coho, pink, and Chinook salmon (Appendix B7).

HERRING

Commercial herring fishing began in UCI in 1973 (Flagg 1974), when a modest harvest of bait-quality fish along the east side of the CD occurred. The fishery is now managed under 5 AAC 27.409, the *Central District Herring Management Plan*.

Because the turbid waters of UCI preclude the use of aerial surveys to estimate the biomass of herring stocks, management of the herring fisheries follow a limited and precautionary approach that restricts harvest. In the CD, herring may be taken only by set or drift gillnets, except in the Chinitna Bay and Kalgin Island subdistricts, where only set gillnets may be used. The UCI herring fishery is the first commercial finfish fishery in the UCI area and the open season is from April 20 through May 31. Weekly 108-hour fishing periods from Monday through Friday are opened by EO and then closed by subsequent EO if the harvest levels are met. The number of fish harvested must be reported weekly to ADF&G by all participants. Moreover, conservative guideline harvest levels that are significantly lower than harvests in prior years (Appendix B8) are now used to provide for a low-level commercial fishery on these stocks. The harvests are generally concentrated in the Clam Gulch area of the Upper Subdistrict and very little or no participation occurs in the Western, Chinitna Bay, or Kalgin Island subdistricts. The herring currently harvested in UCI are primarily sold to sport fishery anglers and charter boat guides for use as bait in sport halibut and rockfish fisheries of the Cook Inlet area.

SMELT

Smelt are commercially harvested in UCI, and the smelt fishery is the first anadromous fish fishery that occurs each year in early spring. Smelt return to many of the larger river systems in UCI including large runs to the Susitna and Kenai Rivers. Both longfin smelt (*Spirinchus thaleichthys*) and eulachon are documented in Cook Inlet (Alaska Energy Authority 2014 and 2015; Willette and DeCino 2016). Eulachon begin returning to spawning areas in Cook Inlet from May to mid-June and return in quantities large enough to support a limited commercial fishery. Longfin smelt return to Cook Inlet in the fall but are not harvested because of the small run size and a general lack of demand.

Smelt harvest has occurred since 1978 in UCI. Prior to the 2000 season and the subsequent adoption of 5 AAC 39.212, the *Forage Fish Management Plan* (FFMP), the entire UCI area was open to smelt fishing from October 1 to June 1 (Shields 2005). Documented commercial harvest of smelt occurred as early as 1978 and has occurred intermittently ever since. All harvests occurred in saltwater tidal areas near the Susitna River mouth.

The UCI smelt fishery for eulachon is conducted as per the FFMP and with specific direction from 5 AAC 21.505, the *Cook Inlet Smelt Fishery Management Plan*. This fishery is allowed from May 1 to June 30, in the marine waters of Cook Inlet, northeast of the Chuitna River to the Little Susitna River and in the Susitna River south of 61°21.41" N latitude. Legal gear for the fishery is limited to a hand-operated dip net, and the total guideline harvest level is 200 tons of smelt or less.

PACIFIC RAZOR CLAMS

Commercial harvest of Pacific razor clams from UCI beaches dates to 1920 (Appendix B9). Harvest levels have fluctuated from zero to harvests of more than 500,000 lb. The sporadic nature of the fishery was more a function of limited market opportunities than limited availability of the resource. Razor clams are present in many areas of Cook Inlet, and particularly dense concentrations occur near Polly Creek on the western shore and from Clam Gulch south to Ninilchik on the eastern shore (Nickerson 1975). A large portion of the Polly Creek beach is approved by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation for the harvest of clams for the human food market. The eastern shoreline of UCI has been set aside exclusively for sport harvest since 1959, and all commercial harvests since that time have come from the west shore, principally from Polly Creek and Crescent River sandbar areas (Figure 1). Permit stipulations include that a limit of 10% shell breakage is allowed; broken-shelled clams are required to be dyed prior to sale as bait clams. No overall commercial harvest limits are in place for any area in regulation. However, ADF&G manages the commercial razor clam fishery to achieve a harvest of no more than 350,000–400,000 lb (in the shell) annually, and no clams with a shell size less than 4.5 inches may be harvested. Almost all the commercial harvest of razor clams is performed by hand digging.

2022 UCI COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHERIES SUMMARY AND RUN PERFORMANCE

The overall harvest and value of the 2022 UCI commercial salmon fishery decreased from 2021 and was well below the recent 10-year average (Appendices B6 and B7). The 2022 harvest of approximately 1.4 million salmon was 44% less than the 2012–2021 average of 2.5 million fish (Appendix B6). Individual harvests by species and fishery per district were variable and some districts had above-average harvests of some species (Appendices B1–B5). Although all 5 species of Pacific salmon found in Alaska are present in UCI, sockeye salmon are the most valuable, accounting for approximately 91% of the total exvessel value during the past 10 years and 88% historically (Appendix B7). The 2022 estimated exvessel value for all commercially harvested salmon species was approximately \$13.1 million and was 43% less than the 2012–2021 average of \$23.1 million and 51% less than the 1970–2021 value of \$26.8 million (Appendix B7).

In general, harvest success of the commercial fishery in 2022 of all salmon species across UCI was below the most recent 10-year average. A few exceptions to this low harvest occurred in some areas including harvests in the ND for sockeye salmon, which was near the recent 10-year average harvest (Appendix B2). As in 2020 and 2021, very poor harvests occurred in the eastside setnet (ESSN) fishery of the CD due to restrictions for low Chinook and coho salmon abundance and allocative factors. The drift gillnet fishery harvest improved compared to 2021 but was still below the 10-year average, and participation was down approximately 30% from historical levels (Appendices B1–B5 and B13). The ND set gillnet Chinook salmon fishery was restricted to 6 hours from 12 hours per opening again in 2022 (Appendix A11). Total Chinook harvests in the ND were less than 2021 and below the 10-year average (Appendix B1). Salmon harvests were slightly less

than recent years in the Kustatan, Kalgin Island, and Western and Chinitna Bay subdistricts of UCI. Those fisheries were prosecuted with standard regulatory hours and no restrictions for all openings, except that additional time was allowed in the Western Subdistrict south of Redoubt Point for Crescent River sockeye salmon. The Kalgin Island Subdistrict was allowed 1 extra set gillnet opening for Packers Creek sockeye salmon to allow extra fishing time when that run showed sufficient escapement numbers.

Estimating average annual price paid per pound for UCI salmon (Appendix B11) is challenging due to the increasing number of permit holders who sell some or all of their harvest to niche markets where they often receive significantly higher prices than those paid by processors. In addition, the early-season price of Chinook and sockeye salmon is often much higher than what is paid later in the season. Average prices listed here are generated from inseason prices paid to permit holders as reported by the processors, and do not reflect any postseason adjustments (Appendix B11). Based on these estimated prices, the total exvessel value of the 2022 salmon fishery was approximately \$13.1 million (Appendix B7). The average price per pound for sockeye salmon in 2022 was estimated to be \$2.00 and was greater than the 2012–2021 average price of \$1.78. Using this average price per pound (Appendices B7 and B11), the exvessel value for sockeye salmon was estimated to be \$12.1 million, which was 42% less than the previous 10-year (2012–2021) average of \$20.9 million. In addition, sockeye salmon made up 92% of the total exvessel value (Appendix B7). The remaining exvessel value of the fishery in order of value consisted of chum (\$461,507), coho (\$368,771), pink (\$110,691), and Chinook salmon (\$93,632). All of these were below recent 10-year averages (Appendix B7).

Sockeye salmon run assessments by sonar continued in the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers in 2022. Sockeye salmon escapement was also monitored with weir counts in the major sockeye salmon producing lakes of the Susitna River drainage at Judd Lake (in the Yentna River), and at Larson Lake in the mainstem Susitna River (Appendix B10). Despite being operated in the recent past, the Chelatna Lake weir in the Susitna Drainage was not operated in 2022 due to budget shortfalls. Packers Lake on Kalgin Island was also monitored for sockeye salmon escapement by a remote video project (Figure 1). In total, there are 6 sockeye salmon systems monitored in UCI by the Division of Commercial Fisheries (DCF; Figure 1) with escapement goals, inriver goals, or both (Table 1, Appendices A2 and B10). In 2022, 3 of 6 sockeye salmon assessment counts fell within established goal ranges, and 2 exceeded those goal ranges (Table 1). After the 2022 harvest of sockeye salmon above the sonar site is accounted for in the Kenai River, the escapement will be near the upper bound of the sustainable escapement goal (SEG) (Appendix B10).

Several other streams in UCI were also monitored for salmon escapement by the Division of Sport Fish (DSF; Lipka et al. 2020; Oslund et al. 2020), including sockeye salmon at Fish Creek and Russian River; Chinook salmon at Kenai River, Deshka River, Little Susitna River, Anchor River, Deep Creek, and Crooked Creek; and coho salmon at Deshka, Little Susitna River, Anchor River, McRoberts Creek, and Deep Creek.

CHINOOK SALMON FISHERY

The 2022 UCI commercial harvest of 2,278 Chinook salmon decreased from the previous year and was approximately 58% lower than the 2012–2021 average of 5,460 fish (Appendices A8, B1, and B6). Exvessel value for UCI Chinook salmon in 2022 was estimated at \$93,632. This accounts for approximately 1% of the total exvessel value for all salmon and was equal to the 2012–2021 average proportional value of Chinook salmon in UCI (Appendix B7).

Chinook salmon commercial harvests are concentrated in the Northern District and in the ESSN fishery of the CD. Based on the 10-year average (2012–2021), the recent age structure of Chinook salmon harvested in the ESSN were primarily made up of the 1.2 (53.1%), 1.1 (24%), 1.3 (15.6%), and 1.4 (7.3%) age classes (Appendix A15).

Northern District Fishery

The ND commercial set gillnet directed Chinook salmon fishing season is from May 25 to June 24 on Mondays only, from 7 AM to 7 PM. The *Northern District King Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 21.366) was created by the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) in 1986 and was most recently modified in 2017. This plan now contains paired restrictions for the Deshka River sport Chinook salmon fishery and the ND set gillnet Chinook salmon commercial fishery. Restrictions in the Deshka River sport Chinook salmon fishery result in time reductions in the commercial fishery, and a closure of the Deshka River Chinook salmon sport fishery results in a complete closure of the commercial Chinook salmon fishery. Closures in sport Chinook salmon fisheries in certain westside streams also will result in closures to nearby areas of the commercial Chinook salmon fishery.

In 2022, the commercial Chinook salmon fishery was closed from the wood chip dock to the Susitna River due to a closure of the sport Chinook salmon fishery in the Chinitna River, and the remainder of the ND Chinook salmon fishery was restricted to 6 hours per open period from 7:00 AM to 1:00 PM, due to catch-and-release restrictions in the Deshka River Chinook salmon sport fishery. The commercial fishery was closed June 20 and remained closed for the remainder of the Chinook salmon season in conjunction with a closure of the Deshka River Chinook salmon sport fishery (Appendix A10).

During the directed Chinook salmon fishery, 1,163 Chinook salmon were harvested, which is 6% lower than the recent 8-year average (2012–2017 and 2020–2021) of 1,518 fish (Table 2). The 8-year average harvest calculation was limited to those years because no fishery occurred in 2018 and 2019. The estimated harvest of Chinook salmon in the subsequent ND salmon fishery was 165 fish for a total of 1,328 fish for the entire 2022 ND commercial fishing season, which is 23% less than the 2012–2017 and 2020–2021 average annual Chinook salmon harvest of 1,719 fish (Appendix B1).

The Northern Cook Inlet (NCI) Chinook salmon escapement was monitored inseason through weirs on the Deshka and Little Susitna Rivers. The SEG for the Deshka River Chinook salmon was 9,000–18,000 fish. The 2022 preseason run forecast for Deshka River Chinook salmon was approximately 9,332 age 1.1–1.4 fish. The estimated final 2022 escapement of Chinook salmon in the Deshka River was 5,436 fish, which did not achieve the SEG. The SEG for the Little Susitna River Chinook salmon was 2,100–4,300 fish. The Little Susitna River weir passed 2,288 Chinook salmon in 2022, which was an incomplete count but within the escapement goal range.

Upper Subdistrict ESSN Fishery

Management of Chinook salmon harvests in the ESSN commercial fishery was largely predicated on the abundance of Chinook salmon in the Kenai River under stipulations of the *Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan* (KRLKSMP). The KRLKSMP has been changed incrementally since 2012 with the addition and modification of paired restrictions in the commercial and sport fisheries (Shields and Dupuis 2015; Shields and Frothingham 2018). More recently, at the 2017 BOF meeting, another substantial change in management of Kenai River late-

run Chinook salmon was adopted. The late-run Chinook salmon SEG was changed to 13,500–27,000 large (>75 cm measured from mid eye to tail fork [METF]) fish counted using Adaptive Resolution Imaging Sonar (ARIS). Subsequently in 2020, the BOF also added an optimal escapement goal (OEG) of 15,000–30,000 large (>75 cm METF) fish for Kenai River late-run Chinook salmon. Kenai River Chinook salmon abundance was assessed inseason with ARIS acoustical methods at river mile 14. Preseason forecasts and inseason projections of escapement are calculated each year for management of the inriver sport fishery (Lipka et al. 2020).

The 2022 preseason forecast for Kenai River late-run Chinook salmon was for a total run of approximately 16,004 large fish. This forecast suggested that the OEG may not be met based on average harvest of large fish in commercial, sport, and personal use fisheries if the Chinook salmon run returned at forecasted levels. Due to the below-average forecast, along with recent low Chinook salmon abundances throughout UCI, the Kenai River sport fishery was restricted to catch-and-release beginning July 1. The fishery was subsequently closed on July 17 due to observed inseason low Chinook salmon counts and inseason projections indicating the OEG would not be achieved. Following the KRLKSMP, restrictions in the sport fishery resulted in paired restrictive actions in the ESSN fishery. The ESSN fishery was restricted to a maximum of 24 hours of fishing time per week beginning June 23 in conjunction with the catch-and-release provision applied to the sport fishery beginning July 1. The more restrictive level of the provisions for gear restrictions to the ESSN fishery, which reduced legal set gillnet depth or length by 2/3, was also implemented throughout all the openings in June and July of 2022. With the closure of the Kenai River Chinook salmon sport fishery on July 17, the ESSN fishery was also closed, and it did not reopen for the 2022 season.

The final escapement of Kenai River late-run Chinook salmon was approximately 13,952 large fish, which did not achieve the OEG of 15,000–30,000 large fish but did achieve the SEG of 13,500–27,000 large fish. The total exploitation rate of large Kenai River Chinook salmon from all fisheries was >1%. The sport fishery harvested 17 large fish, whereas the ESSN fishery harvested 32 large fish. The total run of large Chinook salmon was estimated to be 13,994 fish, or 13% less than the preseason forecast.

Approximately 15% of the UCI Chinook salmon commercial harvest of all sizes and stocks in 2022 occurred in the ESSN fishery (Appendix B1). The 2022 ESSN estimated harvest of 341 Chinook salmon of all sizes and stocks was 89% less than the 2012–2021 average of 3,202 fish and was approximately 96% less than the 1970–2021 average of 8,953 fish. In 2022, the peak daily harvest of 112 Chinook salmon of all stocks and sizes occurred on July 14, and the peak harvest week was from July 11 to July 17 (Appendix A3). The average daily harvest of Chinook salmon in the ESSN fishery of all sizes and stocks was 49 fish (range 19 to 112). The Salamatof statistical area (244-41), which showed the highest average harvest per day for any statistical area, recorded 34 fish of any size and stock, in the ESSN fishery (Appendix A3). An estimated 39 large Kenai River mainstem Chinook salmon were harvested in the ESSN fishery. The Kenai River mainstem Chinook estimate of large fish (>75 cm METF) is based on average compositions since 2010. Postseason mixed stock analysis estimated 41 large Kenai River late-run Chinook were harvested in 2022 (Eskelin and Barclay 2023).

SOCKEYE SALMON FISHERY

Management of the UCI sockeye salmon fishery integrates information from a variety of programs, which together provide inseason information and an assessment of the annual run. These programs

include an offshore test fishery (OTF) that creates an index of run strength and timing of sockeye salmon entering UCI; escapement counts by sonar, weir, and remote camera; various mark-recapture studies; comparative analyses of historical commercial harvest and effort levels; genetic stock identification (GSI); and age composition studies (Shields and Dupuis 2015). Additionally, observations of the age composition of sockeye salmon escapement into the principal watersheds of UCI provided information necessary to estimate the stock contribution in various commercial fisheries by comparing observed age and size data in the escapement to that in the commercial harvest (Tobias and Tarbox 1999). Beginning in 2005, a comprehensive sampling program was also initiated to estimate the stock composition of sockeye salmon harvested in UCI commercial fisheries postseason using more sophisticated GSI analyses. Publications of GSI data describing the UCI sockeye salmon catch allocation are available for the years 2015–2020 (Barclay 2019 and Barclay 2021).

The OTF program provided a catch per unit effort (CPUE) index to calculate the salmon passage rate (salmon/index point) and an inseason estimate of sockeye salmon run strength, which is an estimate of the number of sockeye salmon that enter the inlet (Appendix A1; Frothingham and Willette 2018). OTF assessments in UCI began in 1979 (Waltemyer 1983). The cumulative CPUE curve was compared to historical run timing profiles so that a projection could be made of the final CPUE during the season. This in turn provided an inseason projection of the relative total run abundance of sockeye salmon for UCI and of run timing. Based on OTF data, the timing of the 2022 sockeye salmon run was estimated to be approximately 2–5 days late and near the preseason forecast. The daily and cumulative OTF trends were also compared to the average historical trends to observe if current run entry was more or less than average, which was used to alter commercial fishery harvest pressure based on sockeye salmon abundance.

Both sonar (Glick and Faulkner 2019) and weirs were used to estimate inriver abundance of sockeye salmon inseason. Sonar technology was employed to quantify sockeye salmon escapement into the glacially occluded rivers in UCI (Kenai and Kasilof Rivers), and weir-based counts were used at Larson and Judd Lakes of the Susitna Drainage. Age composition data of adult sockeye salmon returning to these lakes were also collected at the weir and sonar sites (Appendix A13). In addition to the weirs in the Susitna River drainage, an adult salmon weir was operated by the Division of Sport Fish at Fish Creek (Knik Arm). To monitor sockeye salmon escapement into Packers Lake, ADF&G installed a remote video camera system (Appendix B10; Shields and Dupuis 2012). This project has achieved variable success in observing sockeye salmon escapement due to logistical issues (Marston and Frothingham 2019). However, in 2022, the system functioned correctly into late August, and the recorded counts confirmed that the sockeye salmon SEG of 15,000–30,000 fish was achieved (Appendix B10).

In 2022, approximately 5.0 million sockeye salmon were forecast to return to UCI (Table 3) with approximately 2.0 million fish expected to escape all fisheries, leaving 3.0 million sockeye salmon available for harvest by all users. The actual 2022 observed total run estimate was approximately 5.28 million fish, outperforming the preseason forecast. The 2022 commercial sockeye salmon harvest of approximately 1.13 million fish (Appendices B2, B6, and B14) was slightly below the preseason forecast, and 43% below the recent 10-year average of 1.97 million sockeye salmon. Drift gillnet gear accounted for approximately 79% of the 2022 commercial sockeye salmon harvest, 893,743 fish, and set gillnet gear caught 21% of the commercial harvest, 232,545 fish (Appendix B2).

Big River Fishery

The first commercial sockeye salmon fishery to open in UCI in 2022 was the Big River fishery, which was managed under the *Big River Sockeye Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 21.368). Between June 1 through June 24, fishing was allowed each Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from 7:00 AM to 7:00 PM. The area that was open included statistical area 245-55 of the Kustatan Subdistrict and the western and northern sides (statistical area 246-10) of Kalgin Island Subdistrict (Figure 3). Permitholders were limited to a single 35-fathom set gillnet, and the minimum distance between nets is 1,800 feet. Although primarily directed at the early run of sockeye salmon returning to Big River, this fishery also had the potential to harvest Chinook salmon migrating through the area. The management plan limits the harvest of Chinook salmon to no more than 1,000 fish per year. Since 2012 the average annual sockeye salmon harvest has been 10,908 fish. The 2022 fishery began on Wednesday, June 1, and harvests were reported from 12 different days, yielding a total harvest of 11,189 sockeye and 362 Chinook salmon (Appendices A3 and A4). Of the total 2022 harvest, 54% of the Chinook and 70% of the sockeye salmon were caught in the Kalgin Island westside waters (Appendices A3 and A4). For the 2022 season, 11 permit holders participated in the fishery on the peak day of sockeye salmon harvest on June 20. Participation peaked on June 3 with 15 permit holders.

Kalgin Island Subdistrict

The total sockeye salmon harvest in the Kalgin Island Subdistrict in 2022 was 37,718 fish (Appendix A4). Approximately 19,863 fish, or 52% of the season total, was harvested on the west side of the island (statistical area 246-10) during the Big River sockeye salmon (see Big River section above) fishery (Figure 3, Appendix A4). In 2022, a remote video system was used to estimate sockeye salmon escapement into Packers Lake, operating from June 15 through August 20. Based on the observed fish numbers, the department projected that the sockeye salmon escapement goal of 15,000–30,000 would be met, and as such, 1 extra fishing period was added to the Kalgin Island Subdistrict in 2022. The final escapement number of 15,451 sockeye salmon (Appendix B10) confirmed that the escapement goal was achieved.

Western Side Subdistrict Fishery

The second commercial sockeye salmon fishery to open in 2022 was the set gillnet fishery on the western side of the CD, including the Western, Kalgin Island, and Kustatan subdistricts. This fishery is opened on the first Monday or Thursday on or after June 16 and the regulatory fishing schedule consisted of two 12-hour weekly fishing periods (Mondays and Thursdays) throughout the season unless modified by EO. The fishery primarily harvests sockeye salmon bound for Crescent Lake.

In 2022, the Western Subdistrict set gillnet fishery opened for the season on Thursday, June 16, and remained open for the regulatory fishing periods of Monday and Thursday all season. The Crescent River sockeye salmon sonar project has not been in operation since 2012. When it was operational, the set gillnet fishery in this area was often expanded to fishing 24 hours per day, 7 days per week to keep escapement into Crescent Lake from exceeding the escapement goal range of 30,000–70,000 fish. In 2022, the sockeye salmon harvest trends near the Crescent River were sufficient to allow additional periods and extensions of regular periods in the Western Subdistrict south of Redoubt Point from July 9 through August 6. Approximately 32,672 sockeye salmon were harvested by 19 permit holders (Appendix A8) in the Western Subdistrict set gillnet fishery. The total 2022 west side of the CD setnet harvest including the Kalgin Island Subdistrict was

76,016 sockeye salmon by 60 permit holders, which was 11% less than the 2012–2022 average of 84,939 fish (Appendix B2).

Northern District Fishery

The set gillnet fishery in the ND, targeting primarily sockeye salmon, opens after June 24 for regulatory Monday and Thursday 12-hour periods. This fishery is managed by 5 AAC 21.358, the *Northern District Salmon Management Plan* (NDSMP). The intent of this plan is to allow a mixed stock commercial fishery, minimize the harvest of NCI coho salmon, and conserve Susitna River sockeye salmon. The NDSMP contains restrictive provisions for the commercial fishery that may be used to facilitate movement of sockeye salmon into the Susitna River drainage and limits the availability of time added to the fishery later in the season when coho salmon may dominate the harvest regardless of coho salmon run size.

In 2022, management of the ND set gillnet fishery was guided by provisions within the NDSMP. In response to the low abundance of Chinook salmon in the Deshka River, the first 2 periods on June 27 and 30 for the general ND salmon season were restricted from 12 hours to 8 hours. The NDSMP provided guidelines for ADF&G to reduce the total allowable gear (105 fathoms of set gillnet) in the ND from July 20 through August 6 to aid in achieving the escapement goals at Judd and Larson Lakes. EO No. 23 (Appendix A10) reduced legal gear in the General Subdistrict of the ND to 1 set gillnet (35 fathoms) per permit, whereas gear was reduced in the Eastern Subdistrict to no more than 2 set gillnets (70 fathoms) per permit for the periods occurring on July 21, July 25, July 28, August 1, and August 4. On Monday, August 8, gear restrictions imposed by the NDSMP expired and a full complement of gear became legal for the remainder of the season. No extra time was added to harvest coho salmon. In 2022, approximately 51,831 sockeye salmon were harvested by 84 permit holders in the ND set gillnet fishery (Appendices A4, A8, and B2). This harvest was approximately 6% greater than the 2012–2021 average of 48,868 fish (Appendix B2).

Central District Drift Gillnet and ESSN Fisheries

Management of the ESSN fishery for sockeye was guided by 5 AAC 21.365, the *Kasilof River Salmon Management Plan* (KRSMP); 5 AAC 21.360, the *Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon Management Plan* (KRLSSMP); and 5 AAC 21.359, the *Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan* (KRLKSMP). Management of the drift gillnet fishery of the CD is governed by 5 AAC 21.353, the *Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan* (CDDGFMP). Since 2012, numerous changes have been made to these plans by the BOF to conserve late-run Kenai River Chinook salmon and all salmon in the Northern District. The changes that primarily restricted fishing time also limited the commercial fishery harvest of sockeye salmon.

The drift gillnet fishery opens on the first Monday or Thursday on or after June 19. The sockeye salmon run forecast to the Kenai River in 2022 was 2.90 million fish, which put early management of the drift gillnet and ESSN fisheries into the provisions of the middle run size tier (>2.3 but <4.6 million fish). In this run size tier, the ESSN fishery could have been open for the regulatory Monday and Thursday 12-hour fishing periods with up to 51 additional fishing hours per week (75 total hours/week). However, on January 26, the department restricted the late-run Chinook salmon sport fishery in the Kenai River to catch-and-release beginning July 1, 2022. Then on June 3, as per the KRLKSMP the department modified weekly fishing periods with set gillnets in all waters of the Upper Subdistrict (5AAC 21.320(a)(2)(E)). At the start of the 2022 season in the ESSN fishery (Figure 3), salmon could be taken only during fishing periods established by EO with a maximum available time of 24 hours per week. In addition to all fishing time coming via

EO only in the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery, mandatory gear restrictions were implemented. These regulations took effect on June 23 with the beginning of the ESSN fishery in the Kasilof Section. The drift gillnet fishery was not directly affected by the KRLKSMP, but regulations relevant to the forecast of the middle run tier for sockeye salmon also limited the number of drift gillnet openings.

During the management week of June 19 through June 25, both the drift gillnet fishery and the Kasilof Section of the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery opened for the 2022 season. The drift gillnet fishery opened by regulation on Monday, June 20 (Figure 4-8, Appendix A11). The regulatory 12-hour fishing periods on June 20 and June 23 were opened district-wide, producing a total harvest of 1,297 sockeye salmon (Appendix A4). No additional drift gillnet fishing periods were provided in the narrow Kasilof Section, also termed the “Kasilof corridor”. On June 22, sockeye salmon abundance in the Kasilof River exceeded 30,000 fish (Appendix A2), opening the Kasilof Section of the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery for the season on the following day. Fishing was open in the Kasilof Section on June 23, using a total of 12 hours of the available 24 hours of EO time, harvesting 13,236 sockeye salmon for the week (Appendix A4). The sonar count into the Kasilof River was 61,061 fish by the end of the week (Appendix A2).

During the management week of June 26 to July 2, the drift gillnet fleet fished the 2 regulatory periods and 1 period in the Narrow Kasilof Section by EO on July 2, and the set gillnet fishery fished 2 days on June 27 and June 30 (Appendix A11). The North Kalifornsky Beach (NKB) statistical area (244-32) did not open this week. A total of 24 of the available 24 EO hours were used for the Kasilof Section set gillnet fishery as provided in the KRLKSMP (Table 4; Appendices A10, A11, and A22). Sockeye salmon harvest by set gillnets in the Upper Subdistrict was 24,013 fish and averaged ~12,500 fish per opening during the 2 fishing periods (Appendix A4). The drift gillnet fleet caught 10,991 sockeye salmon on Monday and Thursday during the regular district wide fishing periods, but only harvested 85 sockeye salmon during the additional period in the narrow Kasilof Section (Appendix A4). Total drift harvest for the week was 11,076 sockeye salmon. Cumulative sockeye salmon passage into the Kasilof River ended the week at 102,109 fish (Appendix A2) and with average run timing applied, final sockeye salmon passage was projected to be 375,000 fish, which was above both the biological escapement goal (BEG: 140,000–320,000 fish) and the OEG (140,000–370,000 fish) for the Kasilof River. The Kenai River sockeye salmon sonar project began operation on July 1 and counted 9,246 sockeye salmon through July 2 (Appendix A2). The cumulative count of the Kenai River Chinook salmon sonar was 179 large fish through July 2.

During the management week of July 3 to July 9, the Kasilof Section set gillnet fishery fished 2 periods on July 5 and July 7 (Appendix A11). The NKB statistical area was also open but restricted to within 600 feet of shore on July 7. The drift gillnet fishery was opened on Monday and Thursday, district-wide by regulation, and was also opened on Wednesday, July 6, by EO in Area 1 and the July 7 period was extended in only Area 1 (Appendix A11, Figure 7). The Kasilof Section and NKB set gillnet fisheries caught 32,060 sockeye salmon for the week (Appendix A4). The drift gillnet fishery caught 39,756 fish on Monday and 27,389 fish on Thursday. The additional period in Area 1 on Wednesday harvested 54,704 sockeye salmon for a total harvest of 121,849 fish for the week (Appendix A4). At week’s end, the cumulative passage estimate at the Kasilof River sockeye salmon sonar site was 192,054 fish (Appendix A2), with average run timing at 35% complete. The season-end escapement projection for Kasilof River sockeye salmon based on July 9 passage was 555,000 fish, which was above the BEG and the OEG. The Kenai River sockeye

salmon sonar estimate was 80,932 (Appendix A2) fish through July 9, projecting 1.3 million fish for an on-time run. Kenai River sockeye salmon run timing was 6% complete through July 9. The Kenai River Chinook salmon assessment was at 1,162 large fish, with average run timing at 10% complete.

During the management week of July 10 to July 16, the entire ESSN fishery opened for the first time in 2022 on July 11 and on July 14. For this management week in the ESSN fishery the 24 available hours were fished (Table 4, Appendix A22). The drift gillnet fishery was open for both Monday and Thursday regulatory periods (July 11 and 14) in Area 1 and the Expanded Kenai and Expanded Kasilof sections (Figures 5–7), and additional periods in the Expanded Kenai and Expanded Kasilof sections on July 13 and July 15 with Drift Area 1 also being open (Appendix A22). During the week, the ESSN fishery harvested 34,430 sockeye salmon and the drift gillnet fleet harvested 345,851 sockeye salmon (Appendix A4). The Kasilof River sockeye salmon sonar estimate was 291,225 fish on July 16, projecting a final escapement of 577,360 fish (Appendix A2), which exceeds the BEG and the OEG. Kasilof River sockeye salmon run timing was 50% complete, on average. The total sonar estimate in the Kenai River at the end of the management week was 170,244 fish (Appendix A2), which projected a year-end inriver passage estimate of 909,880 fish with mean run timing which is on average 19% complete through July 16. Kenai River Chinook salmon abundance remained low during the week, producing a cumulative sonar passage estimate of 2,655 large fish through July 16. Through this date, the run was 24% complete with average run timing and projected a total late-run escapement estimate of 11,732 large Chinook salmon, which was below the OEG range of 15,000–30,000 large fish.

During the management week of July 17 to July 23, ADF&G commercial fisheries staff finalized the inseason assessment of the sockeye salmon run size to UCI and the Kenai River. The assessment predicted that the Kenai River sockeye salmon run would be on time to 3 days late and would likely be 3.6 million sockeye salmon. This assessment meant that the management tier would not change. On July 16, the department issued EO 2-KS-1-53-22 closing the Kenai River drainage to fishing for Chinook salmon effective 12:01 AM Sunday, July 17, 2022. In compliance with the KRLKSMP, the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery was also closed per EO 2S-18-22 issued Saturday, July 16, 2022. The drift gillnet fishery was open in Area 1, and the Expanded Kenai, Expanded Kasilof, and Anchor Point sections on Monday, July 18, and in the Expanded Kenai, Expanded Kasilof, and Anchor Point sections on Thursday, July 21. Four additional drift gillnet fishing periods were also provided on July 19, 20, 22, and 23 in the Expanded Kenai, Expanded Kasilof, and Anchor Point sections. The drift fleet harvested 296,014 sockeye salmon for the week (Appendix A4). By week's end, the Kasilof River sockeye salmon sonar count had reached 701,010 fish (Appendix A2). With average run timing for this stock being 68% complete, the end of season escapement projection was for 1.0 million fish, which would exceed the upper end of the BEG and the OEG. The Kenai River sockeye salmon sonar count at week's end was 854,295 fish (Appendix A2), projecting a year-end inriver abundance of 2.2 million fish and exceeding the inriver goal for middle tier run sizes. The Kenai River large Chinook salmon final escapement projection at the end of this management week was 14,239 large fish and the run was 41% complete based on average run timing. This projection indicated closures in both the sport and ESSN fisheries were still necessary to meet the Kenai River large Chinook salmon OEG.

During the management week of July 24 to July 30, the Kenai River large Chinook salmon cumulative count remained low and was projecting an escapement less than the OEG. Therefore, paired restrictions for the ESSN fishery remained in effect per provisions in the KRLKSMP,

resulting in the that fishery remaining closed. The drift gillnet fishery was open Monday, July 25, in Area 1 and the Expanded Kenai, Expanded Kasilof, and Anchor Point sections (Figure 4 and 7). Openings were also allowed on July 24, 26, 27, 29, and 30 in the Expanded Kenai, Expanded Kasilof, and Anchor Point sections. Drift gillnet harvest for this management week totaled 81,019 sockeye salmon (Appendix A4). The Kasilof River sockeye salmon sonar count reached 819,745 fish (Appendix A2), average run timing was 82% complete, and final season escapement was projected at 977,724 sockeye salmon. By the week's end, the Kenai River sockeye salmon sonar count had reached 1,192,013 fish (Appendix A2), and average run timing was 60% complete. The final inriver projection was for 2.0 million fish, which projected to exceed the inriver goal. The cumulative Kenai River Chinook salmon sonar count was 8,189 large fish, average run timing was 55% complete, and the escapement projection was 14,337 large fish, remaining below the minimum OEG of 15,000 large fish.

During the July 31 to August 6 management week, the ESSN fishery remained closed due to low Kenai River Chinook salmon passage. The drift gillnet fleet was open Monday and Thursday in Area 1 and the Expanded Kenai, Expanded Kasilof, and Anchor Point sections (Figure 4 and 7). Additionally, on July 31, the drift gillnet fishery was open in the Expanded Kenai, Expanded Kasilof, and Anchor Point sections, harvesting 34,933 sockeye salmon (Appendix A4). The Kasilof River sockeye salmon sonar count had reached 897,883 fish (Appendix A2) at week's end and average run timing was at 92% complete, projecting a final escapement of 966,840 fish. The Kenai River sockeye salmon sonar passage estimate of 1,374,405 million fish at weeks end (Appendix A2), average run timing was 74% complete, and the year-end inriver run projection was 1.8 million sockeye salmon, exceeding the inriver goal. The Kenai River Chinook salmon sonar count was 10,875 large fish by week's end, average run timing was 85% complete, and the year-end escapement projection was 13,718 large fish.

The final full management week of 2022 for the ESSN fishery and the drift gillnet fishery in the larger inlet areas was from August 7 to August 13. Concerns for low escapement of Kenai River Chinook salmon kept the ESSN fishery closed. The drift gillnet fleet was open 2 days, August 8 and 11, in the Expanded Kenai and Expanded Kasilof sections (Appendix 11). Additionally, the Chinitna Bay Section was opened August 9 and 12. For the management week, the drift gillnet fleet harvested 1,196 sockeye salmon (Appendix A4). The CDDGFMP states that from August 1 through August 15, regular fishing periods will be restricted to Drift Gillnet Areas 3 and 4 (Figure 8) if the department determines that less than 1 percent of the season's total drift gillnet sockeye salmon harvest has been taken per fishing period for 2 consecutive fishing periods. Based on preliminary harvest reports, the sockeye salmon harvest in the drift gillnet fishery on August 8 and August 11 fell into this category, and drift gillnet fishing was restricted to Areas 3 and 4 on August 15 for the remainder of the season. The drift gillnet fleet typically begins to target coho salmon on the west side of UCI after August 15, but some sockeye salmon are still harvested. For the remainder of the 2022 season, the drift gillnet fleet was restricted during regulatory Monday and Thursday 12-hour fishing periods to drift gillnet Areas 3 and 4 on the west side of UCI where they harvested 436 sockeye salmon, including 125 sockeye salmon from the Chinitna Bay Subdistrict, which opened August 9 through October 3.

Overall, harvests of sockeye salmon in the ESSN fishery and the drift gillnet fishery were below average. The ESSN fishery harvested a total of 104,678 fish, or 9% of the UCI total harvest of sockeye salmon. This harvest was 85% less than the 2012–2021 average of 683,075 fish. The sockeye salmon harvest for the drift gillnet fleet for the entire season was 893,743 fish or 79% of

the UCI total harvest (Appendix B2). The harvest was 22% less than the 2012–2021 average of 1.15 million sockeye salmon.

Final spawning abundance was high for both the Kasilof and Kenai Rivers. In 2022, sockeye salmon passage was monitored in the Kasilof River through August 15, producing a final estimate of 971,604 fish (Appendix A2), which exceeded the BEG and the OEG and was the largest escapement since 1978 (Appendix B10). The Kenai River sockeye salmon sonar project was operational through August 16 (Appendix A2), producing a final passage estimate of 1,567,750 fish. This exceeded the inriver goal of 1,000,000–1,400,000 fish. Once 2022 sport fishing harvest above the sonar is subtracted, the SEG of 750,000–1,300,000 was achieved or exceeded. Unlike 2020 and 2021, which exhibited some of the latest run timings observed, the 2022 midpoint of the run, on July 23, was 2 days earlier than the historical average midpoint of July 25 (Appendix A2).

The year-end final assessment of the midpoint of the 2022 sockeye salmon run measured at the Anchor Point OTF transect occurred on July 14, which was 2 days earlier than the historical average date of July 16. The cumulative sockeye salmon catch from the 2022 OTF was 2,255 fish (Appendix A1). At the Kasilof River sonar site, 50% of the 2022 sockeye salmon passage was reached on July 20 (Appendix A2), which was 4 days later than the 2012–2021 average date of July 16 (Kyle Gatt, ADF&G Division of Commercial Fisheries biologist, Soldotna, Kasilof River sockeye salmon sonar project, 2023, unpublished data).

COHO SALMON

The 2022 UCI commercial coho salmon harvest of 102,630 fish was approximately 45% less than the 2012–2021 average harvest of approximately 185,532 fish and was 64% less than the 1970–2021 average harvest of 282,191 coho salmon (Appendix B3). The largest harvest of UCI coho salmon occurred in the drift gillnet fishery where 51,306 fish were harvested (Appendices A5 and B3). This was 52% less than the average harvest for the previous 10 years of 107,614 fish. The 2022 ND harvest of 36,895 fish was 16% less than the 2012–2021 average annual harvest of 43,992 fish and 38% smaller than the 1970–2020 average harvest of 60,111 fish (Appendix B3).

Chinitna Bay was opened to drift gillnet fishing on Tuesdays and Fridays beginning on Tuesday, August 9 (Appendices A10 and A11). The estimated coho salmon harvest by drift gillnets in Chinitna Bay was approximately 4,475 fish and 111 fish by set gillnets (Appendix A5).

Based on an estimated average price of \$0.65/lb paid for coho salmon (Appendix B11), the exvessel value of coho salmon from the 2022 UCI commercial fishery was \$368,771, or 3% of the total UCI exvessel value (Appendix B7).

PINK SALMON

Pink salmon runs in UCI are even-year dominant, with odd-year harvests averaging 75% less than even-year harvests (Table 5). The 2022 UCI commercial pink salmon harvest of 100,964 fish (Appendix B4) was 72% less than the average annual harvest of 363,813 fish from even-year harvests of the previous 10 even years. Based on an average weight of 3.7lbs (Appendix B12) and an average price of \$0.30 per pound (Appendix B11), the estimated exvessel value for the 2022 pink salmon harvest was \$110,691 or 0.8% of the total UCI exvessel value (Appendix B7). Most pink salmon (89%) were harvested by the drift gillnet fishery in 2022 (Appendices A6 and B4), which increased from 2021 and was the highest yearly proportion attributed to drift gillnet gear historically reported in UCI for pink salmon.

CHUM SALMON

A total of 99,469 chum salmon were harvested in UCI commercial fisheries in 2022, which was 34% less than the 2012–2021 average harvest of 151,247 fish (Appendix B5). The drift gillnet fleet harvested 93% of the chum salmon in 2022 and has averaged 92% of the total chum salmon harvest in the past 10 years (Appendices A7 and B5). An aerial survey of Chinitna River/Clearwater Creek was conducted on August 3 and produced an estimate of 4,681 chum salmon (Glenn Hollowell, Division of Commercial Fisheries Area Management Biologist, ADF&G, Homer; personal communication), which was within the SEG of 3,500–8,000 fish. Therefore, Chinitna Bay opened to set and drift gillnet fishing on Tuesdays and Fridays beginning on August 9. The 2022 exvessel value for chum salmon was \$461,507, or 3.5% of the overall exvessel value of the 2022 fishery (Appendix B7). The average price paid for chum salmon in 2022 was estimated to be \$0.70 per pound, which was 10 cents per pound greater than the previous 10-year average price (Appendix B11).

PRICE, AVERAGE WEIGHT, AND PARTICIPATION

The estimated price per pound paid in 2022 was greater than previous 10-year averages, except for coho salmon (Appendix B11). Calculating the average price for what permit holders receive for their harvest is difficult (Shields and Dupuis 2013). Average prices reported here are generated from inseason grounds prices as described by processors, and do not reflect any postseason adjustments. The most profitable species in UCI was sockeye salmon at approximately \$12.1 million total harvest value (Appendix B7). The 2022 estimate of \$2.00 per pound for sockeye salmon was \$0.22 greater than the \$1.78 per pound 2012–2021 average price per pound (Appendix B11).

Harvest statistics showed that salmon size was generally smaller in 2022 (Appendices A14 and B12; Figure 9). The weights of salmon in the 2022 Upper Subdistrict commercial harvest showed an 11.7 lb average weight of Chinook salmon, which was smaller than the previous 10-year average weight of 15.9 lb (Appendix B12). Sockeye salmon averaged 5.4 lb, which was greater than 2021, and was lower than the 2012–2021 average weight of 5.7 lb. The average size of 5.5 lb for coho salmon in 2022 was similar to the 2021 average weight and was below the previous 10-year average of 6.0 lb. The average pink salmon size of 3.7 lb was slightly greater than the 2012–2021 average of 3.6 lb, and average chum salmon size of 6.6 lb was less than the 2012–2021 average of 7.5 lb (Appendix B12).

The Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) reported that 567 active drift gillnet permits were issued in 2022, of which 421 (74%) were issued to Alaska residents (Appendix B13). In the setnet fishery, CFEC reported that of 731 active permits, 619 (85%) were issued to Alaska residents. Of the active permits, 342 drift gillnet permit holders and 447 set gillnet permit holders reported harvest in UCI (Appendices A8 and A9). Twelve major fish processors (Appendix A16) purchased fish in UCI in 2022. To a lesser degree, several types of catcher–sellers and direct marketers also sell fish from UCI waters to consumers. Some processors closed one or more of their receiving docks in 2022 due to low harvests of sockeye salmon.

SALMON STOCK STATUS AND TRENDS

Kenai River Late-Run Sockeye Salmon

The Kenai River stock accounted for most of the commercial harvest in 2022 (Table 6). The Kenai River late-run sockeye salmon stock is assessed by DCF with a sonar project at river mile 19. Inriver sonar counts of Kenai River sockeye salmon have been between 1.0 million and 2.4 million fish during the preceding decade of 2012–2021 (Appendix B10). These counts were above the inseason management target (inriver goal) in 9 of those 10 years, and it was above the goal in 2022. The final inseason count for 2022 was 1,567,750 sockeye salmon. No years of the previous decade have been below management targets for Kenai River sockeye salmon and this stock has never been listed as stock of concern.

Total return information by brood year for sockeye salmon (Table 7) in the Kenai River is complete through 2016. The total returns per spawner have ranged from 1.1 to 4.8 from 2007–2016 with the 2016 brood year generating 4.0 return per spawner. Total spawner abundance (escapement) has ranged from 708,833 to 1.8 million for the decade ending in 2016, showing an increasing trend which peaked in 2021 with 2.0 million spawners. Total return by brood year has varied but generally decreased in the Kenai River from 2007–2013 and increased from 2014–2016, ranging from 1.1 million to 4.5 million sockeye salmon. The total harvest rate of all UCI fisheries on this stock has ranged from 63% to 80% from 2007–2016, remaining relatively stable through 2016 but has decreased to an average of 50% from 2017–2021, likely the result of management actions related to low abundance of Chinook salmon (Table 7).

Kasilof River Sockeye Salmon

The Kasilof River was the second-largest stock proportion in the commercial harvest in 2022 (Table 6). The Kasilof River sockeye salmon stock is assessed by ADF&G with a sonar project at river mile 8. Kasilof River sockeye salmon inriver sonar counts have been between 239,981 and 545,654 fish during the decade of 2012 to 2021 (Appendix B10). These counts were above the inseason management target in 8 of those 10 years, and again in 2022. The highest inseason count occurred in 2022 (971,604) and the second highest in 2020 (545,654). No years of the previous decade have been below management targets for Kasilof River sockeye salmon, and this stock has never been listed as a stock of concern.

Total return information by brood year for sockeye salmon (Table 8) in the Kasilof River is complete through 2016. The total returns per spawner have ranged from 1.3 to 4.7 and were variable for the decade ending in 2016. Total spawner abundance (escapement) increased during the decade ending in 2016 ranging from 239,981 to 489,654 and this trend has generally continued into 2022 with the highest spawner abundances in 2020, 2021, and 2022. Total return by brood year ranged from 484,387 to 1.37 million and has varied. The total harvest rate of all UCI fisheries on this stock has ranged from 41% to 79%, showing a consistent decreasing trend from 2007 to 2020 and has increased slightly in 2021 and 2022 (Table 8 and Appendix A21).

Susitna Drainage Sockeye Salmon

The Susitna Drainage was the fourth highest stock proportion in the commercial harvest in 2022 (Table 6). The Susitna Drainage sockeye salmon stock is assessed with weir projects on 2 upper Susitna River drainage tributaries at Judd Lake and Larson Lake outlets (Appendices A12 and B10). These streams have sockeye salmon escapement counts from 2009 to the present. Chelatna

Lake outlet was also assessed from 2009 to 2019 but that project has been discontinued due to budgetary shortfalls. Sockeye salmon counts at Larson Lake have been variable in the recent decade of 2012 to 2021 and have ranged from 9,699 to 31,866 fish. The count at Larson Lake has been below the goal for 4 of the last 10 years (2012–2021), has not exceeded the goal in that time, and was within the goal in 2022. Sockeye salmon counts at Judd Lake have varied over the recent decade of 2012 to 2021 and have ranged from 14,088 to 49,250 fish. The count at Judd Lake has been below the goal for 3 of the last 10 years (2012–2021), has exceeded the goal in 2 years during that time span, and was within the goal in 2022. The Susitna River sockeye salmon stock was listed by the BOF as stock of yield concern in 2008 after yields had decreased. Management measures to lower commercial harvests were implemented within a recovery plan after 2008. After yields stabilized and conservative management measures of the recovery plan were put into permanent regulation, the stock of concern status was removed at the 2017 BOF meeting.

Total return information by brood year for sockeye salmon (Table 9) in the Susitna Drainage is complete through 2016 and is calculated drainagewide, not by tributary. Total returns per spawner have ranged from 0.9 to 3.0 for the decade of 2007–2016 and remained variable in 2022. Total spawner abundance drainagewide has ranged from 135,948 to 367,871 and has been variable from 2007 through 2022. Total return by brood year has ranged from 278,370 to 545,655 for the decade ending in 2016 and shows a recent downward trend since 2010. The total harvest rate of all UCI fisheries on this stock has ranged from 11% to 58%, showing a variable trend from 2006 to 2015, and decreased in 2021 and 2022 (Table 9).

Other UCI stocks not assessed by Division of Commercial Fisheries

Several other salmon stocks important to UCI commercial fisheries for management implications, harvest, or both are assessed by the DSF. These include Chinook salmon stocks of Kenai River, Deshka River, and the Little Susitna River, as well as coho salmon stocks of Deshka River, Fish Creek, and the Little Susitna River. Recent stock performance for these stocks, and citations for historical information, can be obtained in publications by Lipka et al. (2020) and Oslund et al. (2020).

COMMERCIAL HERRING FISHERY

The total 2022 UCI herring fishery harvest was 38 tons, which is above the recent 10-year average of 29 tons (Appendix B8). Although open to both set and drift gillnets, all the harvest was taken with set gillnets and 8 permit holders reported fishing within the Upper Subdistrict. Samples of the harvest were obtained annually to assess age, weight, size, and sex distributions. In the Upper Subdistrict, age-5 fish were the primary age class of the harvest in 2022, making up 26% of the 105 samples collected (Appendix A19). The average age classes in 2022 harvest were as follows: age-3 (7%), age-4 (12%), age-5 (26%), age-6 (14%), and age 7 (1%). The samples used for these analyses are obtained from the set gillnet fishery and may reflect biases in the gear type used in collection.

All the herring harvested in UCI were used exclusively for personal use or sold as bait. Because Prince William Sound and Kamishak Bay herring fisheries have remained closed for many years, bait herring from UCI has risen in value. Increased demand has resulted in an average price of at least \$1.00 per pound or \$2,000 per ton. Based on this price and a harvest of 38 tons (Appendix B8), the estimated exvessel value of the 2022 commercial herring fishery was approximately \$76,000.

COMMERCIAL SMELT FISHERY

From 1978 to 2022, commercial smelt harvests in UCI have ranged from 0.2 tons to 222 tons (Table 10). For more details about the history of smelt fishing in UCI, see Shields (2005). The fishery is managed under 5 AAC 21.505, the *Cook Inlet Smelt Fishery Management Plan*. In 2022, the total smelt harvest in UCI was approximately 168 tons, which is greater than the recent 10-year average harvest of 132.5 tons. The amount of smelt harvested in this fishery has typically been limited by market demand and the logistics of getting the harvest to a location where the smelt can be processed (boxed and frozen) prior to shipment, rather than the abundance of fish.

Estimating the exvessel value of this fishery is difficult. Participants catch and market all their harvest. Most of the product is transported by boat to the Kenai River, where it is boxed and frozen for shipment to the West Coast of the United States. The harvest is sold as bait or can be marketed for human consumption. The final value of the smelt fishery is unknown but probably exceeds \$1.00 per pound. Using this price estimate and the harvest of 335,494 lb (Table 10), the estimated exvessel value was approximately \$335,000.

Age composition analyses (determined from otoliths) of samples collected from the 2006–2022 harvests show that age-4 smelt were typically the most abundant age class, averaging 35% for females and 34% for males (Appendix A20). The 2022 samples were noteworthy in that the average fork length of 168 mm was smaller than the 2006–2021 average fork length of 188 mm. In 2022, of the 112 smelt sampled for age and length data, 33 fish (29%) were males and 79 fish (71%) were female (Appendix A20). It should be noted that smelt samples were collected opportunistically from the harvest, which is very small compared to the total run size and therefore may not reflect temporal changes in these parameters or differences in overall population.

COMMERCIAL RAZOR CLAM FISHERY

The razor clam fishery on the west side of Cook Inlet has historically been confined to the area between Crescent River and Redoubt Creek (Figure 10). All clams harvested in this area are required by regulation to be sold for human consumption (5 AAC 38.314(b)), except for a small percentage (less than 10% of the total harvest) of broken clams which may be sold for bait. Razor clams are present throughout UCI and dense concentrations are present in the Polly Creek and Crescent River areas. In the UCI management area, there are no restrictions on the number of clams that can be sold. Currently, there is no directed effort to harvest razor clams for the bait market. The minimum legal size for commercially harvested razor clams is 4.5 inches (114 mm) in shell length (5 AAC 38.075).

In 2016, ADF&G began a study in the Polly Creek/Crescent River area where the goal was to estimate razor clam abundance and to collect data needed to develop an optimal sampling design for a future full-scale survey of this beach (Dupuis and Willette 2016). ADF&G received a grant in 2017 from the North Pacific Research Board that allowed testing of the sampling designs and gear to assess razor clam populations in all of Cook Inlet. This project has been discontinued because no consistent and cost-effective method could be determined.

Like 2020 and 2021, the 2022 commercial razor clam fishery in UCI did not occur due to no interest from any processors. The prior 10-year average harvest was 272,251 lb for the fishery from 2010–2019 (Appendix B9).

SUBSISTENCE FISHERIES

There is a long history of Alaskans harvesting fish and game for their personal consumptive needs under sport, personal use, subsistence, and commercial fishing regulations in the Cook Inlet area (Braund 1982). Since 1978, when the State of Alaska passed its first subsistence statute (AS 16.05.258), many changes have occurred in the regulations governing the harvest of fish and game for personal consumption in Cook Inlet. Beginning in 1981, a new category of fisheries was established. Personal use fishing was created to provide for the personal consumptive needs of state residents not able to meet their needs in other fisheries. Since the inception of personal use fisheries, numerous changes have occurred in personal consumption fisheries in Cook Inlet. Many of these changes occurred indirectly because of challenges in the State of Alaska court system and action taken by the Alaska State Legislature, in addition to the BOF process. The only subsistence fishery that was managed by the Division of Commercial Fisheries in 2022, and that has occurred consistently in Cook Inlet salt waters during this period, is the Tyonek Subdistrict subsistence fishery. A review of the various personal use and subsistence fisheries that have been conducted in Cook Inlet are reported in Brannian and Fox (1996), Reimer and Sigurdsson (2004), Dunker and Lafferty (2007), Holen and Fall (2011), and Dunker (2018).

TYONEK SUBSISTENCE SALMON FISHERY

Subsistence harvest information for 2022 was not available at the time of this publication (Appendix B15). The most recent 10-year average harvest of Chinook salmon in the Tyonek subsistence fishery is 1,164 fish, which is the primary species harvested. The next most numerous species harvested are sockeye and coho salmon, which both have a recent 10-year average harvest of approximately 185 fish. The subsistence fishery in the Tyonek Subdistrict was mandated by an Anchorage Superior Court order in May 1980. According to 5AAC 01.560, *Fishing Seasons and Daily Fishing Periods*, subsistence fishing is allowed in the Tyonek Subdistrict of the ND during 2 distinct time periods and a separate permit is required for each period. The early-season permit allows for fishing from 4:00 AM to 8:00 PM each Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday from May 15 to June 15. The late-season permit allows for fishing from 6:00 AM to 6:00 PM each Saturday after June 15. Both permits allow for 25 salmon per permit holder and 10 salmon for each additional household member. However, 5 AAC 01.595(a)(3) allows for up to 70 Chinook salmon per permit holder in the Tyonek Subdistrict subsistence fishery, which are mostly caught during the early season. Each permit holder is allowed a single 10-fathom gillnet with a mesh size no greater than 6 inches. The early-season permit, primarily harvesting the Chinook salmon run, is the most popular fishery. Few late-season permits are issued.

PERSONAL USE SALMON FISHERY

Operating under the *Upper Cook Inlet Personal Use Salmon Fishery Management Plan* (5 AAC 77.540), personal use fishing is allowed in limited areas in Cook Inlet. Various fisheries in both salt and fresh waters, with varying methods, are allowed under this plan, including 5 dip net fisheries in the Kasilof, Kenai, Beluga, and Susitna Rivers, and in Fish Creek (Appendix A17). The 5 dip net fisheries and the Kasilof River set gillnet fishery are managed and harvest is monitored by the Division of Sport Fish (Lipka et al. 2020).

A free personal use permit issued by ADF&G and an Alaska resident sport fishing license is required to participate in any of the personal use fisheries. The annual limits are 25 salmon per head of household and 10 additional salmon for each household member. A review of the various

personal use and subsistence fisheries that have been conducted in Cook Inlet are reported in Brannian and Fox (1996), Reimer and Sigurdsson (2004), Dunker and Lafferty (2007), Holen and Fall (2011), and Dunker (2018).

Personal Use Harvest

In 2022, the Kasilof River set gillnet fishery was reduced to 6 hours of fishing time per day to reduce harvest of Chinook salmon (EO#. 2-KS-1-26-22) and Chinook salmon harvest was prohibited in the Kenai River dipnet fishery (EO# 2-KS-1-46-22). For the 2022 season, 54 Chinook, 485,005 sockeye, 3,581 coho, 5,871 pink, and 1,827 chum salmon were harvested between all Upper Cook Inlet personal use fisheries. The largest harvest of salmon occurred in the Kenai River personal use dipnet fishery with 13 Chinook, 282,085 sockeye, 941 coho, 2,643 pink, and 531 chum salmon (Appendices A17, A18, and B17).

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TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1.—Upper Cook Inlet sockeye salmon goals and passage, 2022.

System	Goal type ^a	Goal range		2022 passage
		Lower	Upper	
Fish Creek	SEG	15,000	45,000	58,668
Kasilof River	BEG	140,000	320,000	971,186
Kenai River	Inriver	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,567,750
Larson Lake	SEG	15,000	35,000	17,436
Judd Lake	SEG	15,000	40,000	38,442
Packers Creek	SEG	15,000	30,000	15,451

Note: Escapement estimates do not account for any harvest above counting sites. BEG = biological escapement goal; SEG = sustainable escapement goal.

Table 2.—Chinook salmon harvest during the directed fishery in the Northern District, 1987–2022.

Year	Chinook	Permits	Periods	Year	Chinook	Permits	Periods
1987	11,541	129	4	2005	3,150	52	3
1988	11,122	142	3	2006	3,887	59	3
1989	11,068	137	3	2007	3,132	62	3
1990	8,072	130	3	2008	3,855	74	4
1991	6,305	140	4	2009	1,266	55	3
1992	3,918	137	3	2010	1,674	51	4
1993	3,072	80	4	2011	2,187	61	4
1994	3,014	73	2	2012	1,030	38	4
1995	3,837	65	1	2013	1,134	38	4
1996	1,690	58	1	2014	1,377	44	4
1997	894	45	2	2015	1,560	40	4
1998	2,240	51	2	2016	2,030	41	4
1999	2,259	56	2	2017	2,031	44	4
2000	2,046	47	3	2018	ND	ND	0
2001	1,616	43	3	2019	ND	ND	0
2002	1,747	36	3	2020	1,474	29	5
2003	1,185	30	3	2021	1,481	40	4
2004	1,819	44	3	2022	1,163	35	3
2012–2021 avg.					1,518	41	4

Note: In 2018 and 2019, there was no directed Chinook salmon fishery in the Northern District, as indicated by ND (no data).

Table 3.—Upper Cook Inlet sockeye salmon forecast versus actual run by river system, 2022.

System	Forecast	Actual	Difference
Kenai River	2,900,000	2,560,000	-13%
Kasilof River	941,000	1,680,000	44%
Susitna River	310,000	370,000	16%
Fish Creek	89,000	80,000	-11%
Minor systems	725,000	589,000	-23%
Overall total	4,965,000	5,279,000	6%

Table 4.—Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishing hours allowed beyond regular periods and mandatory closures, 2022.

Week	Kasilof Section				Kenai Section				East Forelands			
	Additional or EO		Window		Additional or EO		Window		Additional or EO		Window	
	Hours in plans	Hours used ^a	Hours in plan	Hours used	Hours in plans	Hours used ^a	Hours in plan	Hours used	Hours in plans	Hours used ^a	Hours in plan	Hours used
Jun 12–18	Closed season				Closed season				Closed season			
Jun 19–Jun 25 ^b	24	12	36	36	Closed season				Closed season			
Jun 26–Jul 2	24	24	36	36	Closed season				Closed season			
Jul 3–9	24	24	36	36	24	0	36	36	24	0	36	36
Jul 10–16 ^c	24	24	36	36	24	24	36	36	24	24	36	36
Jul 17–23	Closed by EO				Closed by EO				Closed by EO			
Jul 24–Jul 30	Closed by EO				Closed by EO				Closed by EO			
Jul 31–Aug 6	Closed by EO				Closed by EO				Closed by EO			
Aug 7–13	Closed by EO				Closed by EO				Closed by EO			
Totals	96	84	144	144	48	24	72	72	48	24	72	72

Note: Regular Monday/Thursday fishing period hours not included.

^a Does not include hours limited to 600 feet of shore.

^b Kenai River Chinook salmon sport fishery restricted to no retention, restricting commercial fishing to 24 hours per week.

^c Kenai River Chinook salmon sport fishery closed, effective July 17, and Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery closed.

Table 5.–Upper Cook Inlet (UCI) pink salmon commercial harvests and Deshka River escapements, 1997–2022.

Year	UCI Pink Salmon			
	Commercial Harvest		Deshka River Count	
	Even-Year	Odd-Year	Even-Year	Odd-Year
1997	–	70,945	–	1,101
1998	551,737	–	541,946	–
1999	–	16,176	–	766
2000	146,482	–	1,248,498	–
2001	–	72,560	–	3,845
2002	446,960	–	946,255	–
2003	–	48,789	–	9,214
2004	357,939	–	390,087	–
2005	–	48,419	–	7,088
2006	404,111	–	83,454	–
2007	–	147,020	–	3,954
2008	169,368	–	12,947	–
2009	–	214,321	–	26,077
2010	292,706	–	9,328	–
2011	–	34,123	–	4,489 ^a
2012	469,598	–	78,853	–
2013	–	48,275	–	27,926
2014	642,879	–	78,111	–
2015	–	47,997	–	6,328
2016	382,468	–	65,456	–
2017	–	168,042	–	24,868
2018	126,923	–	58,630 ^a	–
2019	–	70,741	–	67,772
2020	345,072	–	150,523 ^b	–
2021	–	81,360	–	3,338 ^c
2022	100,964	–	72,422	–
10-year AVG	363,802	90,029	208,061	19,675

^a No counts from August 8 to August 14 due to high water.

^b Weir pulled on August 13.

^c Weir pulled August 12.

^d Weir pulled August 8.

Table 6.–Upper Cook Inlet sockeye salmon run, 2022

System	Commercial harvest	Escapement	Other harvest	Total
Fish Creek	13,143	58,351	18	71,512
Kasilof River	235,156	963,148	288,641	1,486,945
Kenai River	610,023	1,320,395	765,128	2,695,546
Susitna River	79,166	260,457	140	339,763
Crescent River	32,672	37,894	0	70,566
All Others	156,108	434,287	305	590,700
Total	1,126,268	3,074,532	1,054,232	5,255,032

Table 7.—Late-run Kenai sockeye salmon brood table 2006 to 2022.

Brood year	Spawners	Return	Return per spawner	Harvest total	Harvest rate
2006	1,892,090	5,006,280	2.6	954,964	0.34
2007	964,261	4,378,678	4.5	2,630,056	0.73
2008	708,833	3,380,397	4.8	1,371,162	0.66
2009	848,117	3,809,455	4.5	1,582,300	0.65
2010	1,038,323	3,625,388	3.5	2,558,135	0.71
2011	1,280,733	4,512,033	3.5	4,982,359	0.80
2012	1,212,923	1,468,110	1.2	3,556,758	0.75
2013	980,208	1,108,445	1.1	2,647,914	0.73
2014	1,218,342	3,809,669	3.1	2,185,693	0.64
2015	1,400,047	2,279,253	1.6	2,418,969	0.63
2016	1,119,988	4,444,630	4.0	2,591,854	0.70
2017	1,071,064	—	—	1,524,656	0.59
2018	886,761	—	—	679,449	0.43
2019	1,457,031	—	—	2,085,411	0.59
2020	1,505,940	—	—	888,078	0.37
2021	2,006,290	—	—	1,986,051	0.50
2022	1,320,395	—	—	1,609,084	0.55

Note: Hidden Creek enhanced fish were not subtracted to estimate spawners. Total return information by brood year for sockeye salmon in the Kenai River is complete through 2016.

Table 8.—Kasilof sockeye salmon brood table 2006–2022.

Brood year	Spawners	Return	Return per spawner	Harvest total	Harvest rate
2006	389,645	744,647	1.9	1,490,272	0.79
2007	365,184	484,387	1.3	792,025	0.68
2008	327,018	873,640	2.7	1,248,427	0.79
2009	326,283	1,035,630	3.2	778,689	0.70
2010	295,265	1,377,594	4.7	523,358	0.64
2011	245,721	686,373	2.8	564,015	0.70
2012	374,523	509,530	1.4	257,903	0.41
2013	489,654	649,852	1.3	513,417	0.51
2014	440,192	700,251	1.6	662,742	0.60
2015	470,677	820,646	1.7	704,222	0.60
2016	239,981	663,601	2.8	240,793	0.50
2017	358,724	—	—	443,178	0.55
2018	388,009	—	—	329,155	0.46
2019	373,416	—	—	239,836	0.39
2020	541,651 ^a	—	—	303,349	0.36
2021	516,859 ^a	—	—	408,615	0.44
2022	963,148 ^a	—	—	932,803	0.64

^a Preliminary age composition catch allocation model estimates of stock-specific harvests.

Table 9.–Susitna sockeye salmon brood table 2006–2022.

Brood year	Spawners	Return	Return per spawner	Total harvest	Harvest rate
2006	415,791	485,777	1.2	49,981	0.11
2007	322,718	411,517	1.3	257,579	0.44
2008	299,736	373,777	1.2	149,120	0.33
2009	207,409	327,192	1.6	112,950	0.35
2010	184,472	545,655	3.0	121,668	0.40
2011	307,681	473,384	1.5	230,856	0.43
2012	135,948	358,060	2.6	184,969	0.58
2013	219,130	278,370	1.3	198,186	0.47
2014	161,770	296,644	1.8	143,204	0.47
2015	367,871	342,587	0.9	217,369	0.37
2016	293,401	250,587	0.9	136,232	0.32
2017	200,850	–	–	197,575	0.50
2018	161,027	–	–	111,719	0.41
2019	172,949	–	–	88,023	0.34
2020	200,705	–	–	49,042	0.20
2021	334,034	–	–	77,105	0.19
2022	260,457	–	–	–	–

Table 10.–Commercial eulachon harvest, 1978, 1980, 1998–99, and 2006–2022.

Year	Pounds (lb)	Tons	Permits
1978	300	0.2	NA
1980	4,000	2.0	NA
1998	18,610	9.3	<3
1999	100,000	50.0	NA
2006	90,783	45.4	8
2007	125,044	62.5	11
2008	127,365	63.7	6
2009	78,258	39.1	6
2010	126,135	63.1	3
2011	201,570	100.8	5
2012	195,910	98.0	4
2013	190,830	95.4	4
2014	198,814	99.4	4
2015	213,934	107.0	4
2016	191,536	95.8	4
2017	18,685	9.3	<3
2018	382,967	191.5	4
2019	389,473	194.7	6
2020	423,613	211.8	7
2021	444,838	222.4	7
2022	335,494	167.7	7
Average 2012–2021	265,060	133.5	5

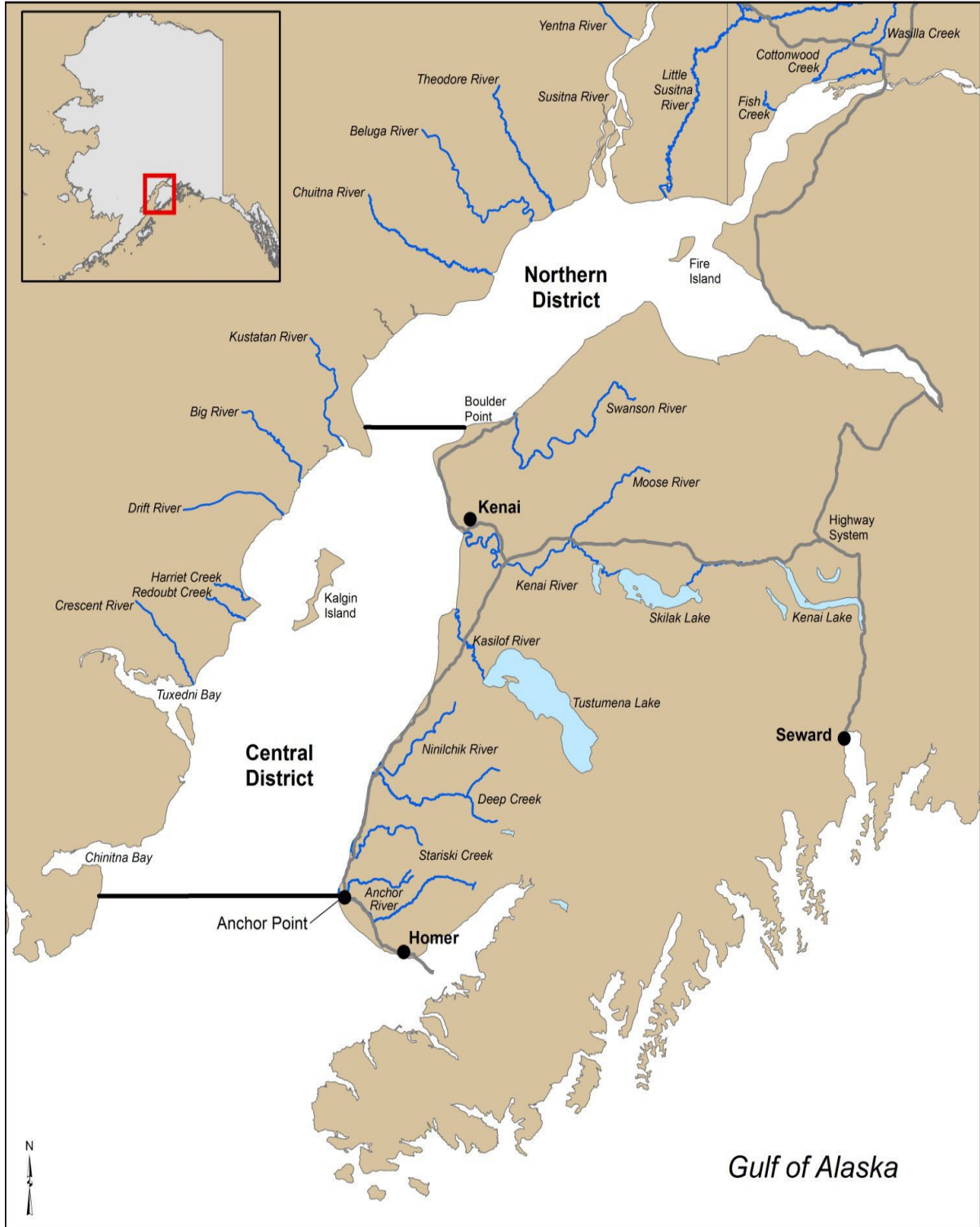


Figure 1.—Major tributaries of the Cook Inlet basin.

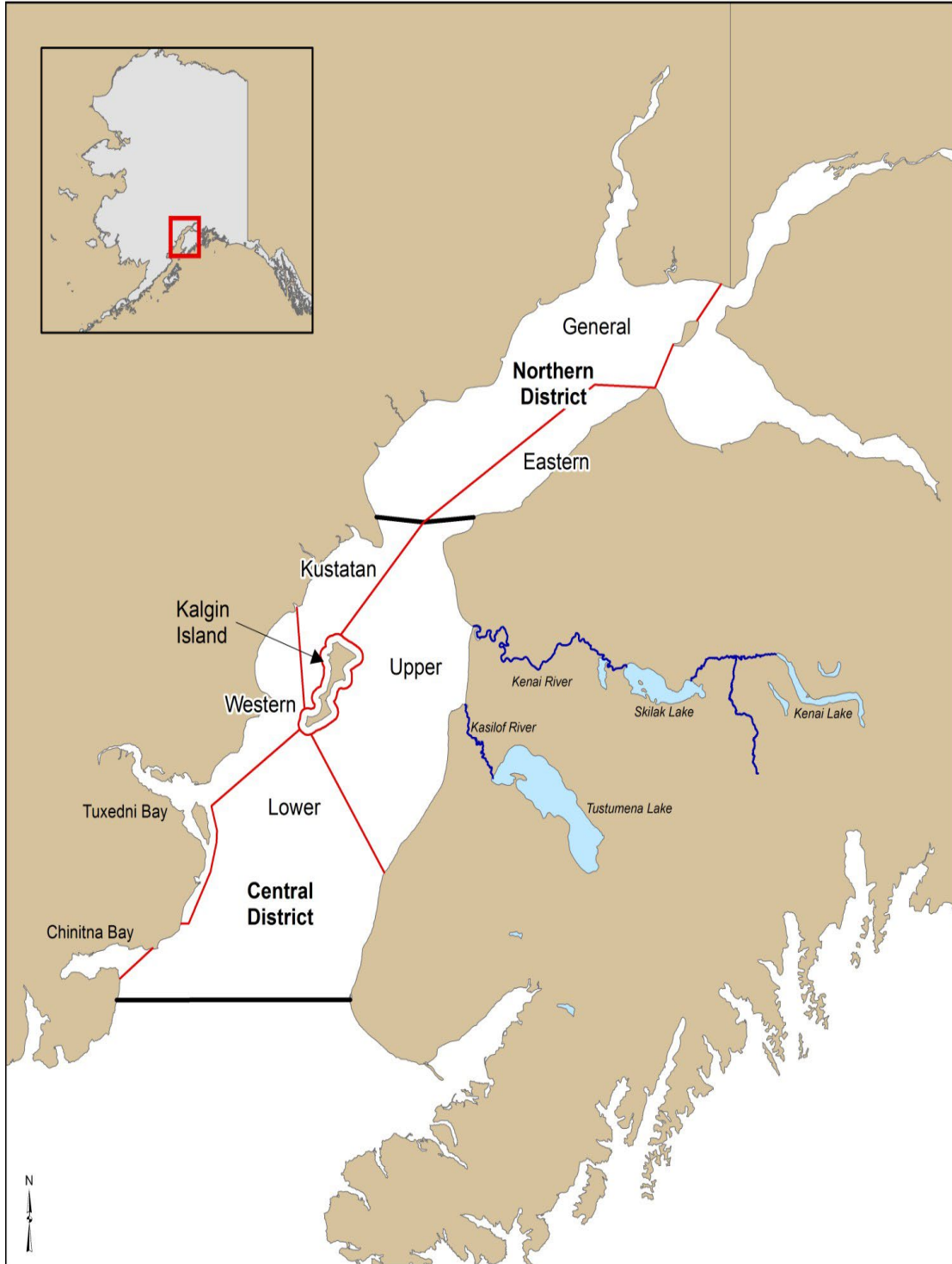


Figure 2.—Upper Cook Inlet commercial fisheries subdistrict fishing boundaries.

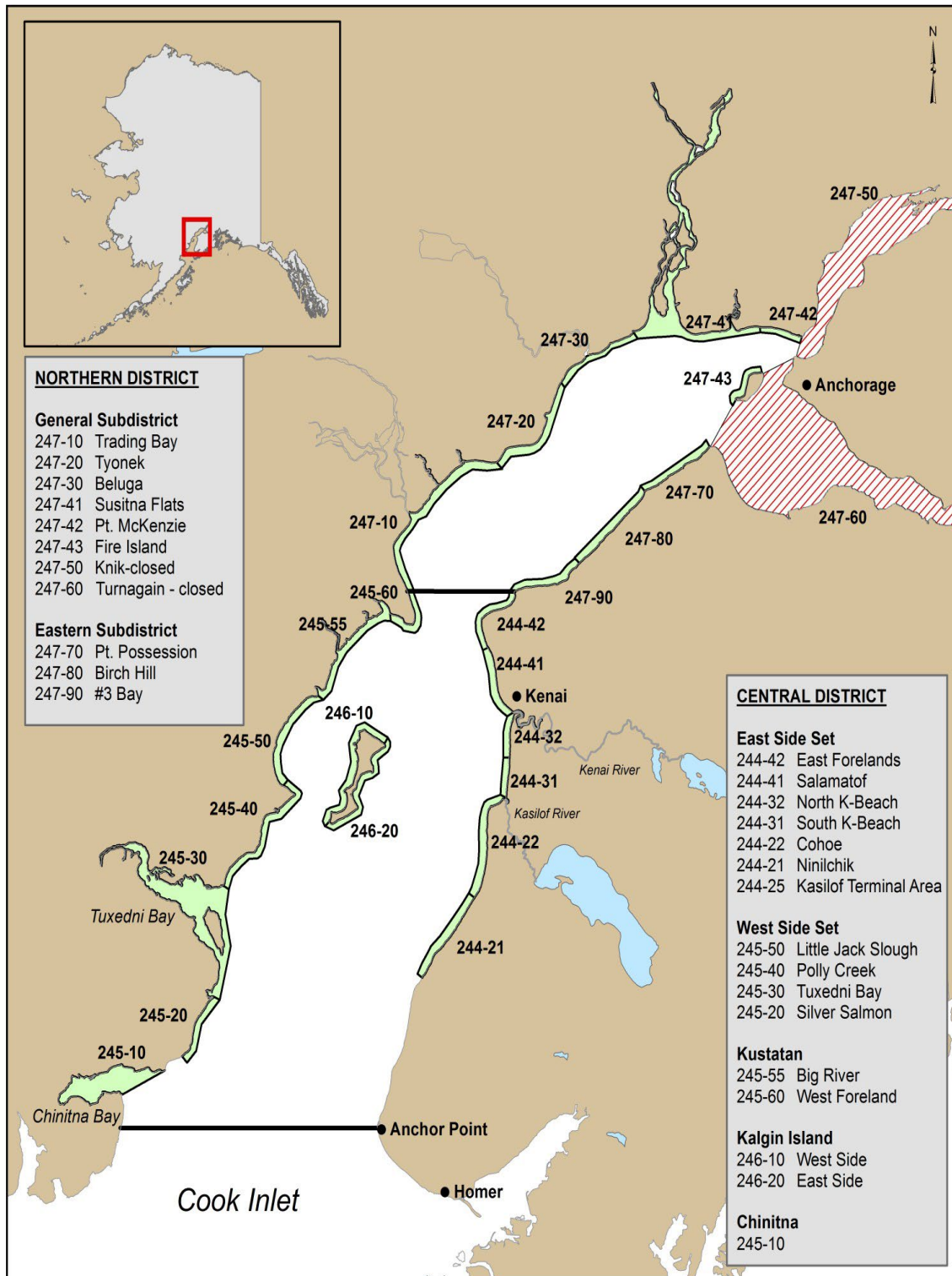


Figure 3.—Upper Cook Inlet commercial set gillnet statistical areas.

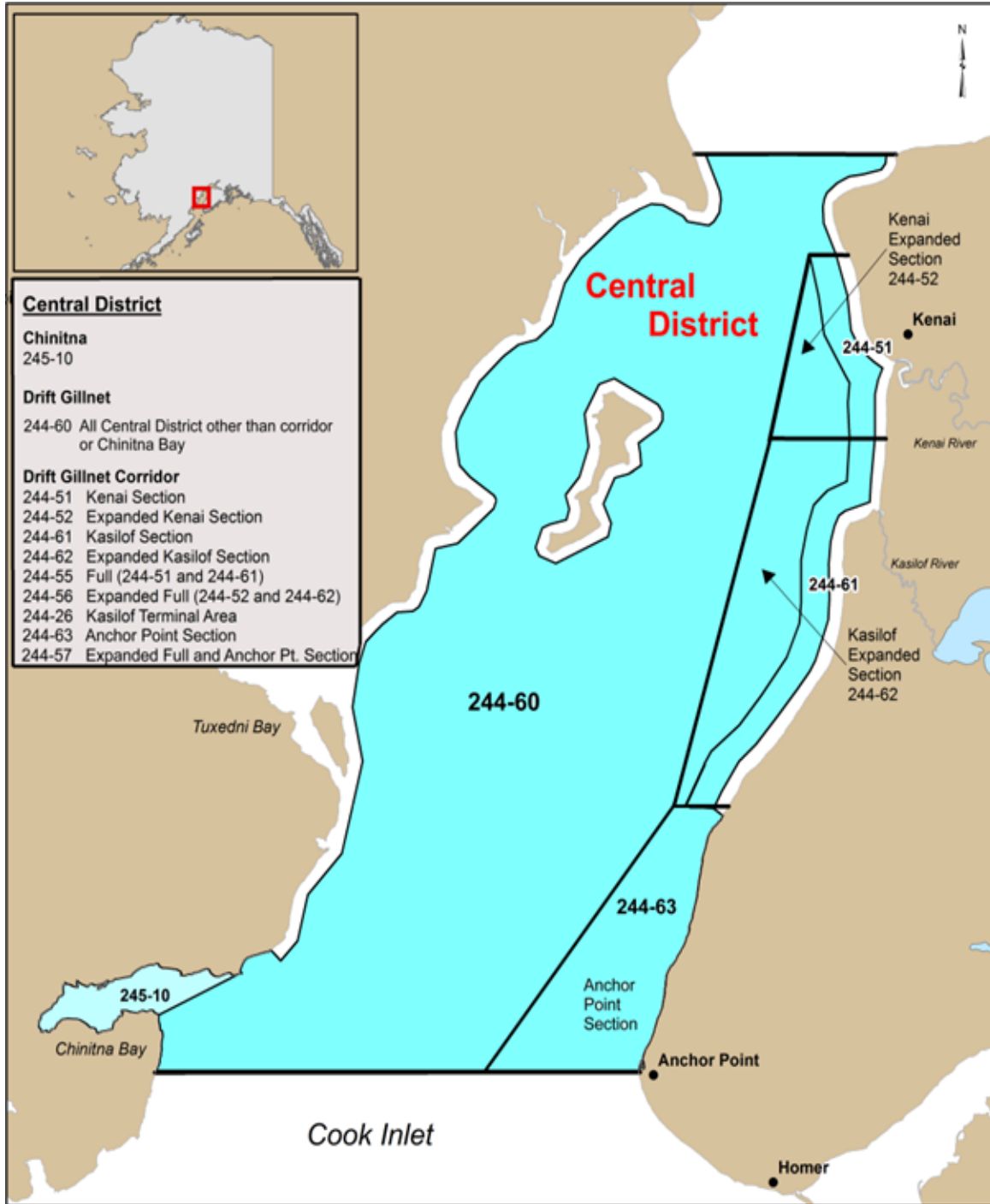


Figure 4.—Upper Cook Inlet commercial drift gillnet statistical areas.

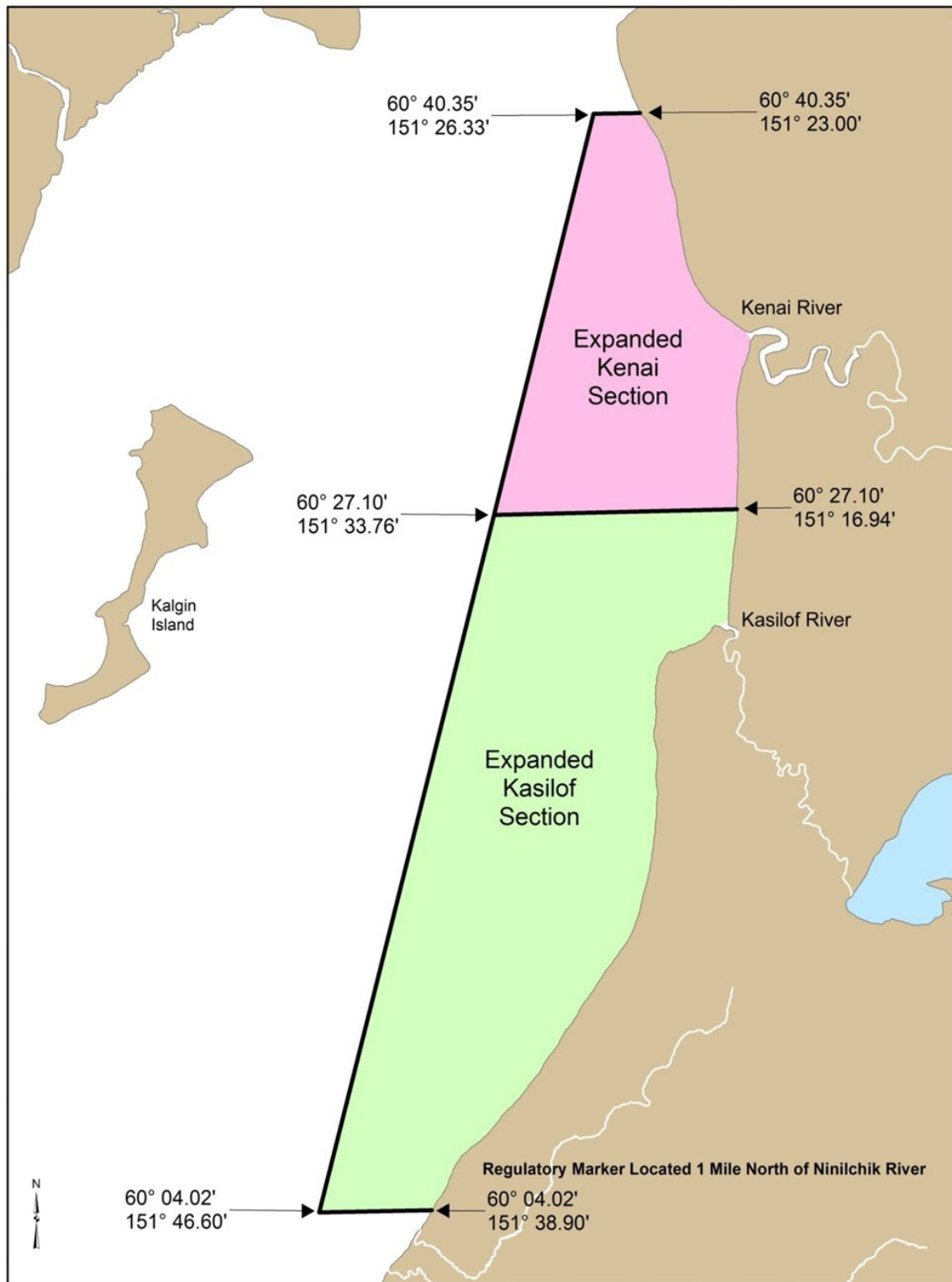


Figure 5.—The Expanded Kenai and Expanded Kasilof sections with waypoint descriptions.

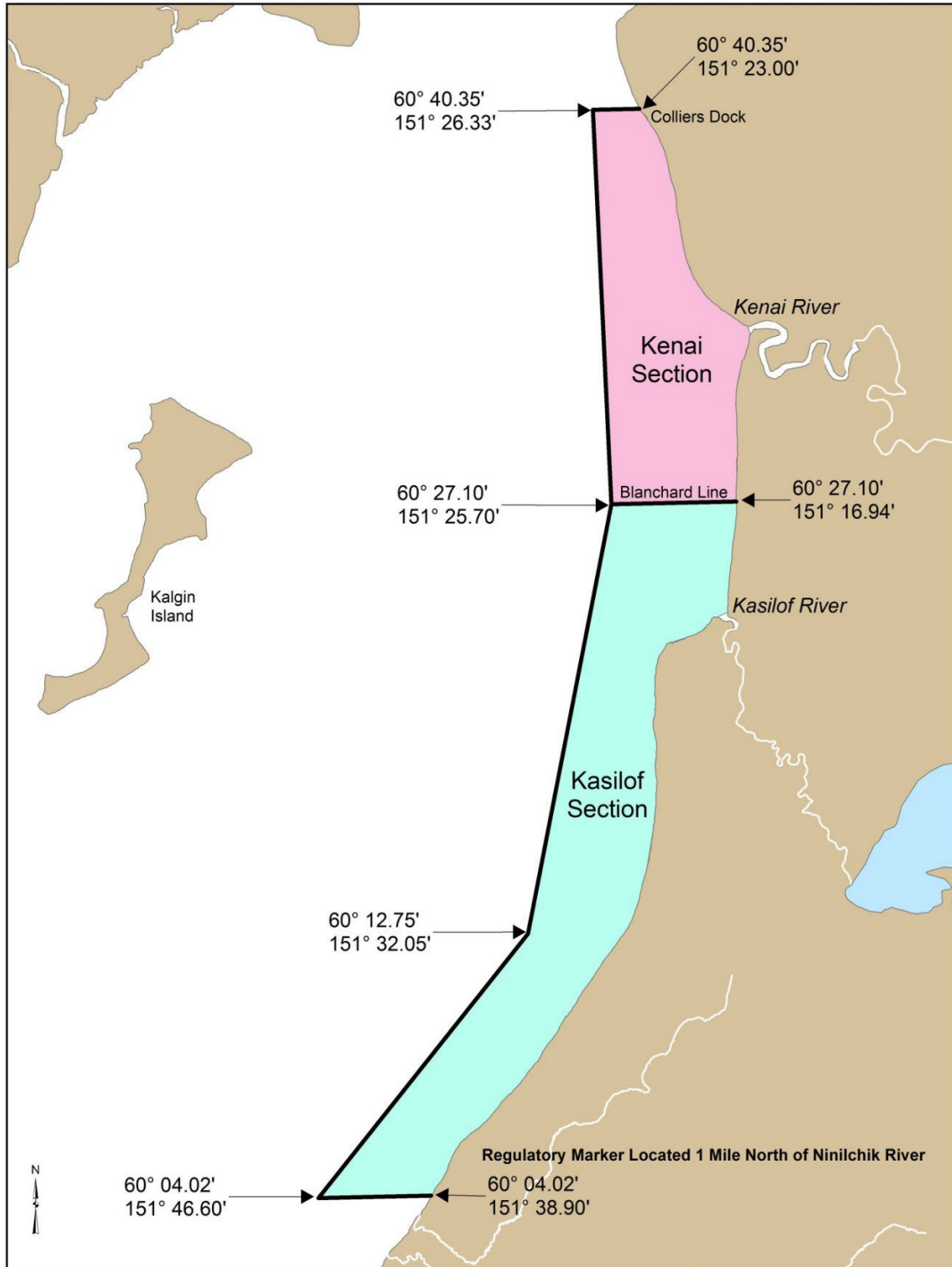


Figure 6.—The Kenai and Kasilof sections with waypoint descriptions.

Drift Gillnet Area 1 and Area 2 Descriptions

Area 2 Description and Coordinates

- A. Southwest Corner: 60° 20.43' N. lat., 151° 54.83' W. lon.
- B. Northwest Corner: 60° 41.08' N. lat., 151° 39.00' W. lon.
- C. Northeast Corner: 60° 41.08' N. lat., 151° 24.00' W. lon.
- D. Blanchard Line Corridor Boundary: 60° 27.10' N. lat., 151° 25.70' W. lon.
- E. Southeast Corner: 60° 20.43' N. lat., 151° 28.00' W. lon.

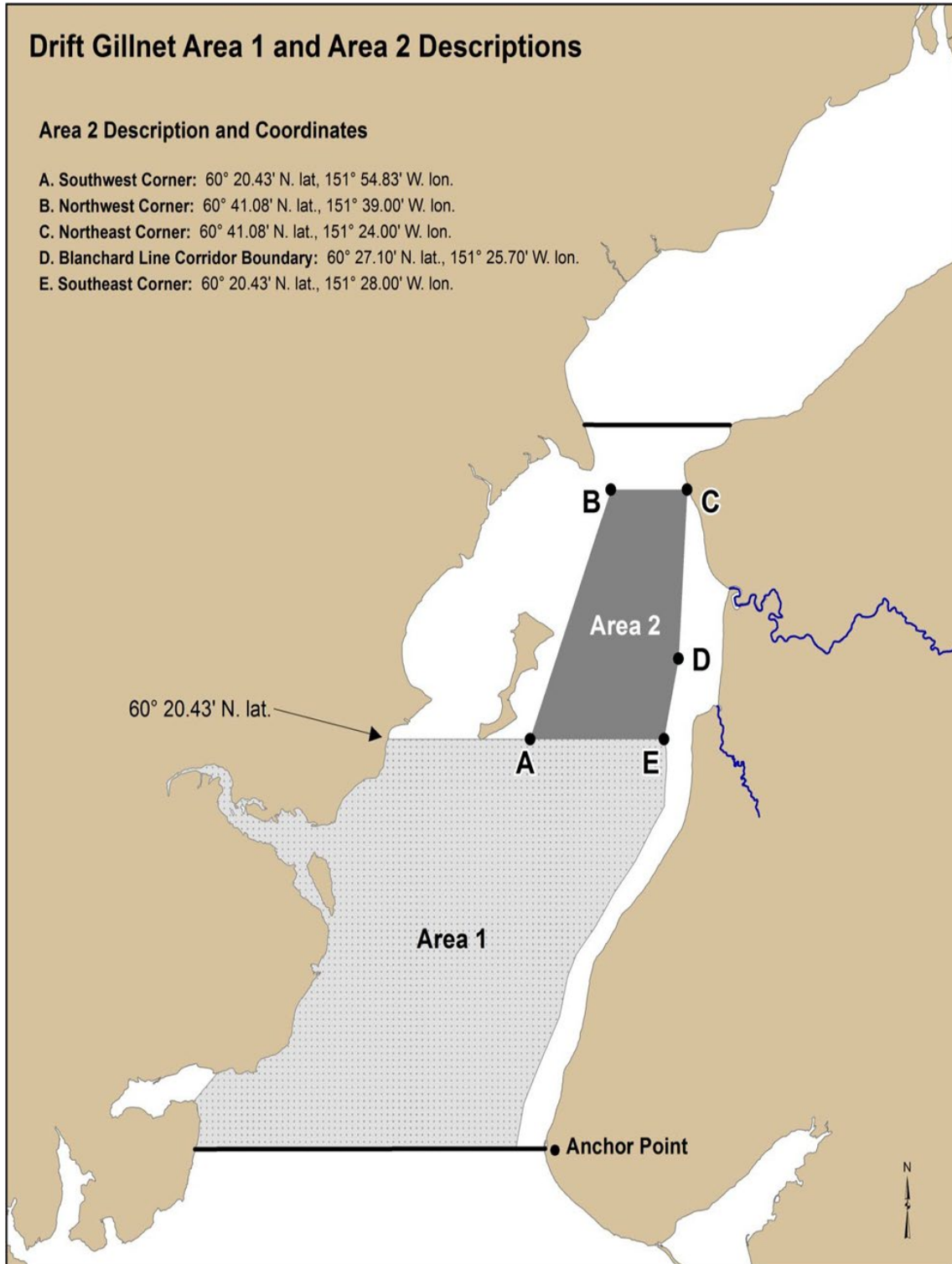


Figure 7.—Drift gillnet boundaries for fishing Areas 1 and 2.

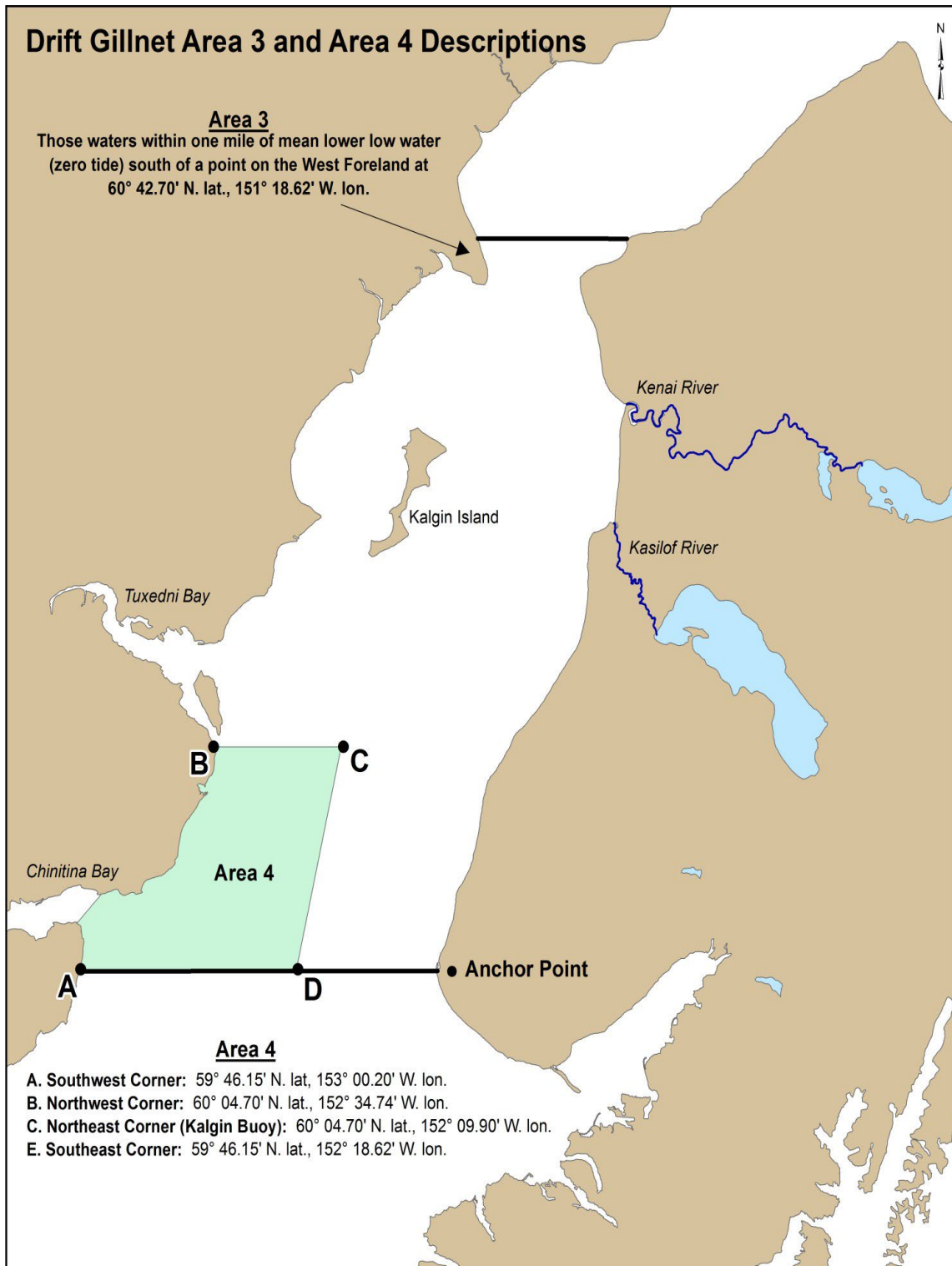


Figure 8.—Drift gillnet boundaries for fishing Areas 3 and 4.

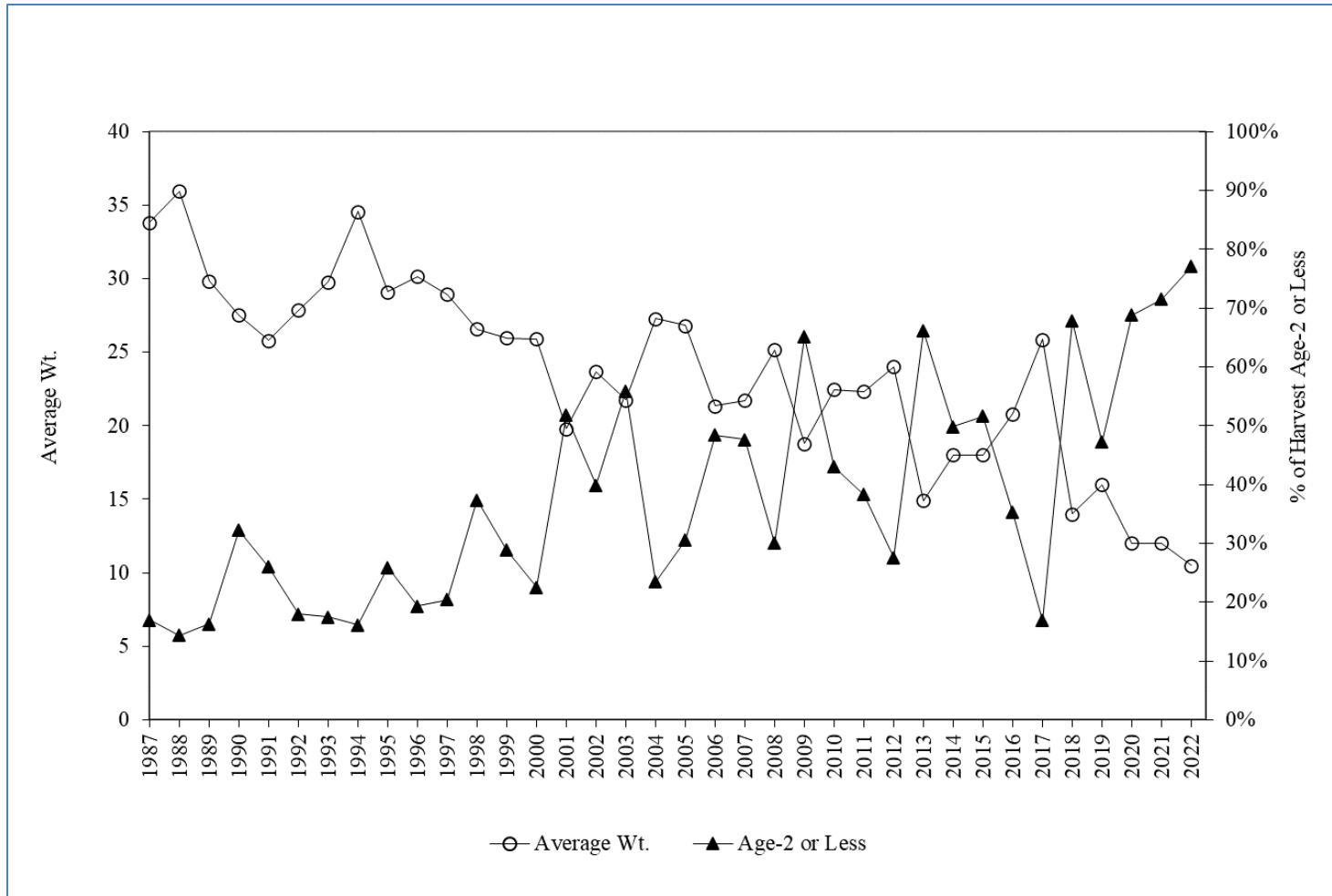


Figure 9.—Chinook salmon average weight (all fish) and percent of the harvest composed of fish ocean-age-2 or less in the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet commercial fishery, 1987–2022.

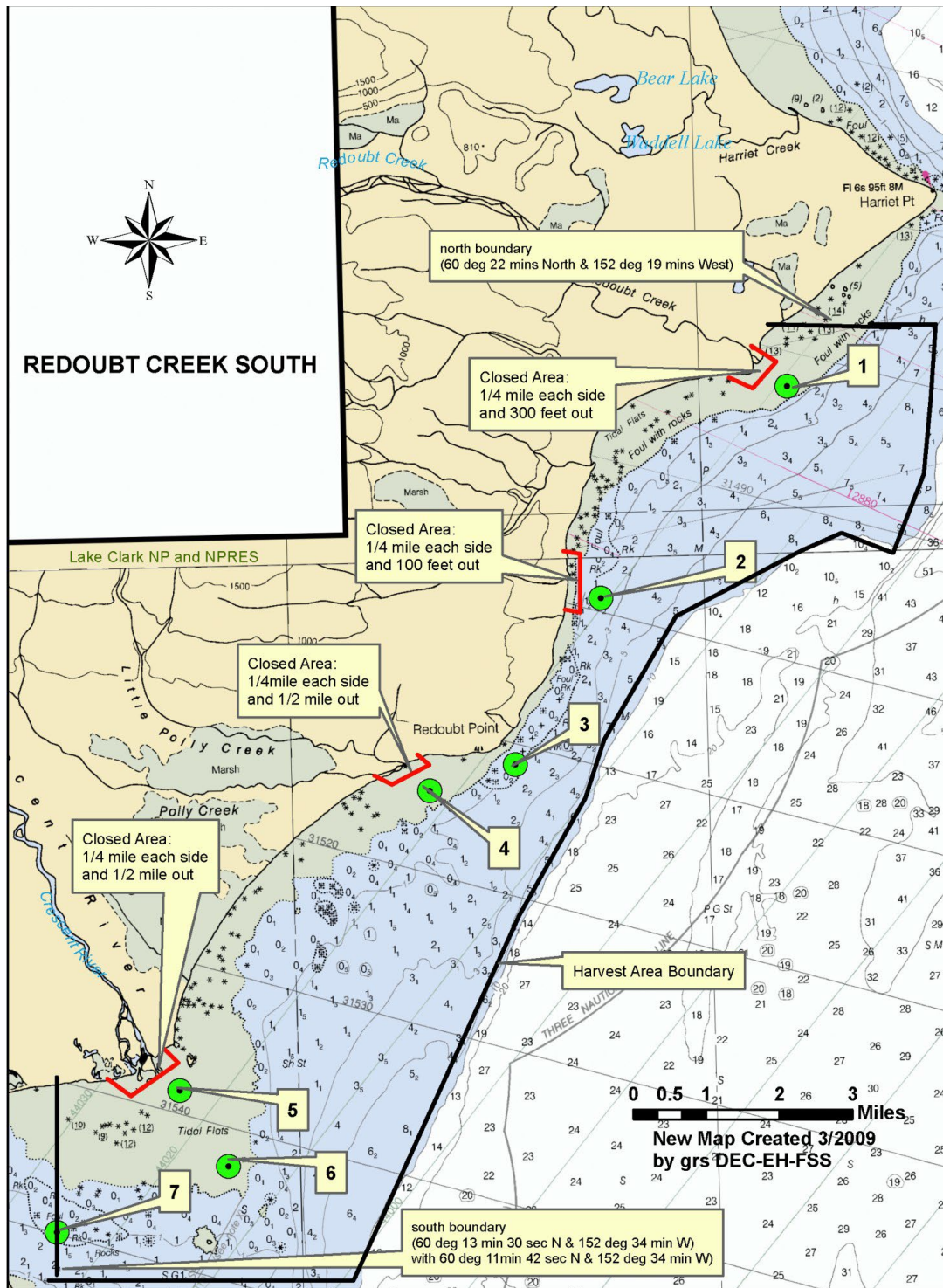


Figure 10.—Area open to the commercial razor clam fishery on the west side of Cook Inlet, Alaska.

APPENDIX A: 2022 SEASON DATA

Appendix A1.–Offshore test fish sockeye salmon catch results and environmental data, 2022.

Date	No. of stations ^a	Fishing time (min)	Catch		Index ^b		Mean length (mm)	Water temp (c)	Air temp (c)	Salinity (ppm)	Beginning wind		Ending wind	
			Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum					Vel	Dir	Vel	Dir
Jul 1	6	211.5	29	29	25	26	545	11.4	13.7	25.9	3.8	W	5	W
Jul 2	6	210.0	112	141	94	120	540	10.7	13.6	26.7	5	N	0	0
Jul 3	6	216.0	79	220	61	180	542	11.1	13.1	26.3	5	S	12	S
Jul 4	5	197.0	118	338	96	276	543	10.5	11.5	26.7	15	S	15	SE
Jul 5	6	205.5	24	362	21	297	538	11.5	15.2	26.3	10	S	12	S
Jul 6	6	210.0	178	540	140	437	543	11.1	12.3	26.4	16	S	16	SW
Jul 7	6	179.0	100	640	77	514	528	10.8	12.5	26.2	12	N	20	N
Jul 8	6	195.0	54	694	50	564	534	9.8	12.5	27.4	20	NE	25	N
Jul 9	6	216.0	44	738	36	600	543	11.0	11.6	26.4	0	0	12	SW
Jul 10	6	205.0	101	839	87	686	539	10.8	9.1	26.3	12	SW	10	SW
Jul 11	6	203.0	50	889	44	730	516	11.7	13.1	26.4	0	0	10	S
Jul 12	5	175.0	81	970	65	795	533	11.0	17.0	26.0	20	SW	10	SW
Jul 13	4	149.5	89	1,059	71	866	542	10.0	9.0	27.0	12	SW	15	SW
Jul 14	6	203.0	72	1,131	59	925	534	10.4	9.8	27.0	12	S	5	SW
Jul 15	5	208.0	324	1,455	223	1,149	545	10.0	8.0	27.0	20	SW	30	S
Jul 16	0	0.0	0	1,455	109	1,258	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jul 17	3	87.5	41	1,496	45	1,302	528	10.0	10.0	27.0	15	SW	25	SW
Jul 18	4	107.0	106	1,602	124	1,427	542	11.0	10.0	ND	25	SW	30	SW
Jul 19	0	0.0	0	1,602	68	1,495	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jul 20	5	222.0	45	1,647	35	1,530	540	11.0	8.4	26.6	15	S	18	S
Jul 21	5	185.5	120	1,767	93	1,623	547	11.0	7.6	26.4	20	SW	15	SW
Jul 22	6	221.0	91	1,858	68	1,691	542	11.6	9.7	25.9	17	SW	12	SW
Jul 23	6	231.5	121	1,979	79	1,770	527	11.8	9.2	25.3	15	SW	10	N
Jul 24	6	208.5	50	2,029	42	1,811	531	11.2	10.6	26.3	25	N	0	0
Jul 25	4	119.5	14	2,043	16	1,827	547	11.8	9.3	25.0	10	N	5	E
Jul 26	0	0.0	0	2,043	24	1,851	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jul 27	6	215.0	16	2,059	13	1,864	553	12.4	10.9	24.9	2	N	0	0
Jul 28	6	205.5	51	2,110	41	1,905	554	11.8	10.8	25.6	10	N	12	N
Jul 29	3	194.5	145	2,255	132	2,037	535	11.1	11.8	26.5	0	0	0	0
Jul 30	0	0.0	0	2,255	0	2,037	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note: Wind speed (Vel) is measured in knots; Dir = direction. Cum = cumulative. En dash (–) = no data.

^a Not all stations fished due to weather or mechanical issues.

^b Sockeye salmon indices were linearly interpolated for days with missing stations.

Appendix A2.–Upper Cook Inlet sockeye salmon count by watershed and date, 2022.

Date	Kenai River		Kasilof River		Fish Creek		Larson Lake		Judd Lake	
	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum
Jun 15	–	–	2,622	2,622	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jun 16	–	–	2,448	5,070	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jun 17	–	–	3,018	8,088	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jun 18	–	–	4,074	12,162	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jun 19	–	–	4,326	16,488	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jun 20	–	–	5,058	21,546	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jun 21	–	–	6,348	27,894	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jun 22	–	–	8,397	36,291	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jun 23	–	–	6,556	42,847	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jun 24	–	–	3,454	46,301	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jun 25	–	–	7,212	53,513	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jun 26	–	–	7,548	61,061	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jun 27	–	–	9,990	71,051	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jun 28	–	–	3,001	74,052	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jun 29	–	–	6,234	80,286	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jun 30	–	–	10,765	91,051	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jul 1	5,034	5,034	4,404	95,455	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jul 2	4,212	9,246	6,654	102,109	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jul 3	5,796	15,042	7,626	109,735	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jul 4	7,314	22,356	10,986	120,721	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jul 5	7,386	29,742	7,110	127,831	3	3	–	–	–	–
Jul 6	10,341	40,083	21,684	149,515	0	3	0	0	–	–
Jul 7	12,973	53,056	13,374	162,889	98	101	0	0	–	–
Jul 8	13,884	66,940	11,448	174,337	2	103	0	0	–	–
Jul 9	13,992	80,932	17,717	192,054	125	228	0	0	–	–
Jul 10	21,424	102,356	25,711	217,765	12	240	0	0	–	–
Jul 11	20,597	122,953	14,358	232,123	337	577	0	0	–	–
Jul 12	8,094	131,047	7,886	240,009	102	679	0	0	–	–
Jul 13	9,636	140,683	8,094	248,103	1,948	2,627	0	0	–	–
Jul 14	5,556	146,239	5,664	253,767	2,963	5,590	0	0	–	–
Jul 15	5,225	151,464	7,014	260,781	1,024	6,614	0	0	0	0

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Date	Kenai River		Kasilof River		Fish Creek		Larson Lake		Judd Lake	
	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum
Jul 16	18,780	170,244	30,444	291,225	2,423	9,037	0	0	0	0
Jul 17	45,558	215,802	50,792	342,017	3,109	12,146	1	1	0	0
Jul 18	39,697	255,499	30,426	372,443	5,474	17,620	18	19	0	0
Jul 19	74,328	329,827	70,632	443,075	4,220	21,840	0	19	0	0
Jul 20	189,420	519,247	125,628	568,703	3,291	25,131	0	19	0	0
Jul 21	155,774	675,021	67,243	635,946	1,707	26,838	0	19	0	0
Jul 22	99,324	774,345	23,484	659,430	2,043	28,881	26	45	0	0
Jul 23	79,950	854,295	41,580	701,010	2,520	31,401	24	69	1	1
Jul 24	101,376	955,671	23,612	724,622	932	32,333	225	294	0	1
Jul 25	54,139	1,009,810	20,353	744,975	629	32,962	92	386	4	5
Jul 26	44,166	1,053,976	20,079	765,054	12,032	44,994	0	386	1	6
Jul 27	56,110	1,110,086	25,955	791,009	6,674	51,668	187	573	0	6
Jul 28	32,859	1,142,945	11,184	802,193	3,683	55,351	893	1,466	3	9
Jul 29	24,474	1,167,419	8,698	810,891	3,000	58,351	3,036	4,502	54	63
Jul 30	24,594	1,192,013	8,854	819,745	–	–	3,131	7,633	343	406
Jul 31	16,902	1,208,915	7,985	827,730	–	–	3,192	10,825	1,007	1,413
Aug 1	31,619	1,240,534	16,289	844,019	–	–	1,492	12,317	1,061	2,474
Aug 2	36,152	1,276,686	10,382	854,401	–	–	1,571	13,888	2,000	4,474
Aug 3	21,493	1,298,179	9,285	863,686	–	–	1,118	15,006	2,505	6,979
Aug 4	26,351	1,324,530	11,227	874,913	–	–	211	15,217	2,945	9,924
Aug 5	29,960	1,354,490	11,952	886,865	–	–	391	15,608	4,161	14,085
Aug 6	19,915	1,374,405	11,018	897,883	–	–	270	15,878	4,050	18,135
Aug 7	23,752	1,398,157	14,411	912,294	–	–	180	16,058	2,849	20,984
Aug 8	21,717	1,419,874	8,292	920,586	–	–	122	16,180	2,049	23,033
Aug 9	25,924	1,445,798	11,680	932,266	–	–	195	16,375	3,019	26,052
Aug 10	21,212	1,467,010	10,728	942,994	–	–	156	16,531	2,109	28,161
Aug 11	26,198	1,493,208	7,460	950,454	–	–	144	16,675	1,741	29,902
Aug 12	26,817	1,520,025	7,116	957,570	–	–	306	16,981	2,332	32,234
Aug 13	17,310	1,537,335	4,127	961,697	–	–	171	17,152	1,991	34,225
Aug 14	6,190	1,543,525	4,489	966,186	–	–	161	17,313	1,000	35,225
Aug 15	12,872	1,556,397	5,418	971,604	–	–	123	17,436	1,066	36,291

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Date	Kenai River		Kasilof River		Fish Creek		Larson Lake		Judd Lake	
	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum
Aug 16	11,353	1,567,750	–	–	–	–	–	–	741	37,032
Aug 17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	641	37,673
Aug 18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	282	37,955
Aug 19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	259	38,214
Aug 20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	228	38,442
Aug 21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aug 22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aug 23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aug 24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aug 25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aug 26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aug 27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aug 28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aug 29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note: En dash (–) = no data; Cum = cumulative.

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Appendix A3.–Commercial Chinook salmon catch by area and date, Upper Cook Inlet, 2022.

Upper Subdistrict set gillnet																
Date	244-21		244-22		244-25		244-31		244-32		244-41		244-42		Total	
	Ninilchik		Cohoe		KRSHA		South K-Beach		North K-Beach		Salamatof		E. Forelands		Daily	Cum
	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum
Jun 23	27	27	8	8	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	39
Jun 27	14	41	13	21	–	–	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	69
Jun 30	15	56	14	35	–	–	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	100
Jul 4	21	77	26	61	–	–	10	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	57	157
Jul 7	8	85	10	71	–	–	1	20	0	0	–	–	–	–	19	176
Jul 11	12	97	8	79	–	–	5	25	1	1	22	22	5	5	53	229
Jul 14	8	105	31	110	–	–	14	39	9	10	45	67	5	10	112	341

Note: En dash (–) = no data; Cum = cumulative.

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Northern District set gillnet																				
Date	247-10 Trading Bay		247-20 Tyonek		247-30 Beluga		247-41 Susitna Flats		247-42 Pt. McKenzie		247-43 Fire Island		247-70 Pt. Possession		247-80 Birch Hill		247-90 #3 Bay		Total	
	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum
May 30	13	13	144	144	–	–	0	0	12	12	27	27	12	12	6	6	0	0	214	214
Jun 6	27	40	279	423	–	–	11	11	35	47	25	52	58	70	23	29	3	3	461	675
Jun 13	53	93	351	774	–	–	0	11	36	83	23	75	20	90	3	32	2	5	488	1,163
Jun 27	2	95	34	808	0	0	0	11	3	86	2	77	9	99	1	33	2	7	53	1,216
Jun 30	8	103	22	830	1	1	0	11	5	91	0	77	0	99	1	34	0	7	37	1,253
Jul 4	1	104	7	837	1	2	1	12	0	91	0	77	2	101	3	37	0	7	15	1,268
Jul 7	3	107	7	844	2	4	0	12	0	91	0	77	0	101	0	37	1	8	13	1,281
Jul 11	1	108	3	847	2	6	0	12	1	92	2	79	1	102	0	37	0	8	10	1,291
Jul 14	0	108	6	853	2	8	0	12	0	92	1	80	0	102	1	38	2	10	12	1,303
Jul 18	0	108	2	855	1	9	0	12	5	97	0	80	1	103	1	39	0	10	10	1,313
Jul 25	0	108	0	855	0	9	0	12	0	97	0	80	1	104	0	39	0	10	1	1,314
Jul 28	0	108	0	855	0	9	0	12	0	97	2	82	0	104	0	39	3	13	5	1,319
Aug 1	0	108	0	855	0	9	0	12	0	97	0	82	1	105	1	40	2	15	4	1,323
Aug 4	0	108	1	856	0	9	0	12	0	97	1	83	0	105	1	41	1	16	4	1,327
Aug 8	0	108	0	856	0	9	0	12	0	97	0	83	0	105	1	42	0	16	1	1,328

Note: At least one statistical area was open to commercial fishing, but no harvest occurred on the following dates: 7/21, 8/11, 8/15, 8/18, 8/22, 8/25, 8/29, 9/1, 9/5, 9/8, 9/12, 9/15, 9/19, 9/22. En dash (–) = no data; Cum = cumulative

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Central District – west side set gillnet																					
Date	245-10		245-20		245-30		245-40		245-50		245-55		245-60		246-10		246-20		Total		
	Chinitna Bay	Silver Salmon	Tuxedni Bay	Polly Cr.	L. J. Slough	Big River	W. Forelands	Kalgin - west	Kalgin - east	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum
Jun 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	55	-	-	67	67	0	0	122	122	
Jun 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	119	-	-	27	94	0	0	91	213	
Jun 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	124	-	-	30	124	0	0	35	248	
Jun 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	131	-	-	30	154	0	0	37	285	
Jun 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	132	-	-	12	166	0	0	13	298	
Jun 13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	132	-	-	7	173	0	0	7	305	
Jun 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	133	-	-	11	184	0	0	12	317	
Jun 17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	138	-	-	3	187	0	0	8	325	
Jun 20	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	18	156	0	0	6	193	0	0	31	356	
Jun 22	-	0	-	0	-	7	-	0	-	0	9	165	-	0	4	197	0	0	13	369	
Jun 23	0	0	0	0	9	16	0	0	0	0	0	165	0	0	0	197	0	0	9	378	
Jun 27	0	0	0	0	13	29	0	0	0	0	0	165	0	0	0	197	0	0	13	391	
Jun 30	0	0	0	0	9	38	0	0	0	0	0	165	0	0	0	197	1	1	10	401	
Jul 4	0	0	0	0	16	54	0	0	0	0	0	165	0	0	2	199	0	1	18	419	
Jul 7	0	0	0	0	9	63	0	0	0	0	0	165	0	0	0	199	0	1	9	428	
Jul 9	0	0	0	0	4	67	0	0	-	0	0	165	-	0	-	199	-	1	4	432	
Jul 11	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	-	0	0	165	0	0	1	200	1	2	2	434	
Jul 14	0	0	0	0	1	68	0	0	1	1	0	165	-	0	-	200	-	2	2	436	
Jul 21	0	0	0	0	1	69	0	0	-	1	0	165	0	0	1	201	0	2	2	438	
Jul 25	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	-	1	0	165	0	0	1	202	0	2	1	439	
Jul 28	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	-	1	0	165	0	0	1	203	0	2	1	440	
Aug 1	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	-	1	0	165	0	0	1	204	0	2	1	441	
Aug 6	0	0	0	0	1	70	0	0	-	1	-	165	-	0	-	204	-	2	1	442	

Note: At least one statistical area was open to commercial fishing, but no harvest occurred on the following dates. 6/16, 6/24, 7/16, 7/18, 7/23, 8/4, 8/11, 8/12, 8/13, 8/15, 8/16, 8/18, 8/19, 8/22, 8/23, 8/25, 8/26, 8/29, 8/30, 9/1, 9/2, 9/5, 9/6, 9/8, 9/9, 9/12, 9/13, 9/15, 9/16, 9/19, 9/20, 9/22. En dash (-) = no data; Cum = cumulative.

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Central District – drift gillnet																
Date	Deliveries	244-56		244-57		244-60		244-61		244-60		245-10		Total		
		Exp. Ken/Kas		Exp. Ken/Kas/AP		Area 1 District wide		Kasilof section		Areas 3 and 4		Chinitna Bay		Daily	Cum	
		Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	
Jun 23	<3	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	
Jun 27	<3	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	
Jun 30	5	–	–	–	–	6	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	26	
Jul 4	9	–	–	–	–	12	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	38	
Jul 6	16	–	–	–	–	30	68	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	68	
Jul 7	12	–	–	–	–	14	82	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	82	
Jul 11	5	0	0	–	–	8	90	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	90	
Jul 13	3	3	3	–	–	–	90	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	93	
Jul 14	15	0	3	–	–	21	111	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	114	
Jul 15	3	0	3	–	–	3	114	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	117	
Jul 18	<3	–	3	*	*	*	*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	
Jul 19	4	–	3	4	4	–	*	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	123	
Jul 20	10	–	3	11	15	–	*	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	134	
Jul 21	6	–	3	6	21	–	*	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	140	
Jul 22	4	–	3	5	26	–	*	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	145	
Jul 23	3	–	3	3	29	–	*	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	148	
Jul 24	3	–	3	3	32	–	*	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	151	
Jul 25	<3	–	3	*	*	*	*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	
Jul 26	<3	–	3	*	*	–	*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	
Jul 27	<3	–	3	*	*	–	*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	
Jul 29	<3	–	3	*	*	–	*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	
Jul 30	<3	–	3	*	*	–	*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	
Jul 31	<3	–	3	*	*	–	*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	
Aug 1	<3	–	3	–	*	*	*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	
Aug 12	<3	–	3	–	*	–	*	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	
Aug 19	<3	–	3	–	*	–	*	–	–	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Aug 26	<3	–	3	–	*	–	*	–	–	*	*	*	*	*	*	

Note: At least one statistical area was open to commercial fishing, but no harvest occurred on the following dates: 6/20, 7/2, 7/28, 8/4, 8/8, 8/9, 8/11, 8/15, 8/16, 8/18, 8/22, 8/25, 8/29, 8/30, 9/1, 9/5, 9/6, 9/8, 9/9, 9/12, 9/13, 9/15, 9/16, 9/20, 9/22. En dash (–) = no data; Cum = cumulative; Exp. Ken/Kas = Expanded Kenai and Kasilof sections; Exp. Ken/Kas/AP = Expanded Kenai/Kasilof and Anchor Point sections. Confidential information denoted by asterisk.

Appendix A4.–Commercial sockeye salmon catch by area and date, Upper Cook Inlet, 2022.

Northern District – set gillnet																				
Date	247-10		247-20		247-30		247-41		247-42		247-43		247-70		247-80		247-90		Total	
	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum
May 30	0	0	0	0	–	–	0	0	1	1	1	1	28	28	24	24	37	37	91	91
Jun 6	2	2	3	3	–	0	2	2	5	6	0	1	253	281	210	234	194	231	669	760
Jun 13	78	80	5	8	–	0	0	2	3	9	2	3	160	441	31	265	230	461	509	1,269
Jun 27	79	159	24	32	0	0	0	2	4	13	2	5	102	543	25	290	111	572	347	1,616
Jun 30	19	178	117	149	51	51	0	2	4	17	0	5	123	666	77	367	154	726	545	2,161
Jul 4	160	338	216	365	124	175	51	53	0	17	24	29	365	1,031	406	773	684	1,410	2,030	4,191
Jul 7	353	691	671	1,036	153	328	0	53	44	61	46	75	721	1,752	1,477	2,250	1,182	2,592	4,647	8,838
Jul 11	67	758	1,889	2,925	1,047	1,375	193	246	242	303	312	387	2,147	3,899	1,195	3,445	559	3,151	7,651	16,489
Jul 14	41	799	320	3,245	291	1,666	239	485	1,069	1,372	207	594	257	4,156	218	3,663	251	3,402	2,893	19,382
Jul 18	16	815	330	3,575	163	1,829	279	764	287	1,659	261	855	1,075	5,231	816	4,479	743	4,145	3,970	23,352
Jul 21	539	1,354	1,414	4,989	884	2,713	537	1,301	568	2,227	0	855	2,530	7,761	2,289	6,768	1,316	5,461	10,077	33,429
Jul 25	72	1,426	137	5,126	117	2,830	0	1,301	158	2,385	48	903	953	8,714	414	7,182	684	6,145	2,583	36,012
Jul 28	125	1,551	465	5,591	291	3,121	405	1,706	430	2,815	110	1,013	324	9,038	376	7,558	546	6,691	3,072	39,084
Aug 1	116	1,667	359	5,950	171	3,292	368	2,074	301	3,116	259	1,272	455	9,493	577	8,135	1,189	7,880	3,795	42,879
Aug 4	386	2,053	419	6,369	289	3,581	149	2,223	194	3,310	59	1,331	360	9,853	604	8,739	825	8,705	3,285	46,164
Aug 8	2	2,055	3	6,372	0	3,581	0	2,223	0	3,310	0	1,331	658	10,511	395	9,134	396	9,101	1,454	47,618
Aug 11	23	2,078	409	6,781	61	3,642	86	2,309	207	3,517	73	1,404	86	10,597	293	9,427	273	9,374	1,511	49,129
Aug 15	16	2,094	183	6,964	41	3,683	8	2,317	63	3,580	31	1,435	233	10,830	216	9,643	239	9,613	1,030	50,159
Aug 18	0	2,094	38	7,002	0	3,683	0	2,317	56	3,636	0	1,435	154	10,984	142	9,785	196	9,809	586	50,745
Aug 22	22	2,116	39	7,041	0	3,683	0	2,317	7	3,643	15	1,450	88	11,072	105	9,890	45	9,854	321	51,066
Aug 25	3	2,119	30	7,071	0	3,683	0	2,317	0	3,643	2	1,452	86	11,158	118	10,008	153	10,007	392	51,458
Aug 29	0	2,119	12	7,083	0	3,683	0	2,317	0	3,643	0	1,452	85	11,243	45	10,053	72	10,079	214	51,672
Sep 1	0	2,119	0	7,083	0	3,683	0	2,317	0	3,643	0	1,452	33	11,276	44	10,097	60	10,139	137	51,809
Sep 5	1	2,120	0	7,083	0	3,683	0	2,317	0	3,643	0	1,452	1	11,277	8	10,105	10	10,149	20	51,829
Sep 12	0	2,120	0	7,083	0	3,683	0	2,317	0	3,643	0	1,452	0	11,277	1	10,106	0	10,149	1	51,830
Sep 22	0	2,120	0	7,083	0	3,683	0	2,317	0	3,643	0	1,452	1	11,278	0	10,106	0	10,149	1	51,831

Note: At least one statistical area was open to commercial fishing, but no harvest occurred on the following dates: 9/8, 9/15, 9/19. En dash (–) = no data; Cum = cumulative.

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Central District – west side set gillnet																
Date	245-10		245-30		245-50		245-55		245-60		246-10		246-20		Total	
	Chinitna Bay		Tuxedni Bay		L. J. Slough		Big River		W. Forelands		Kalgin – west		Kalgin – east		Daily	Cum
	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum
Jun 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	241	241	–	–	543	543	0	0	784	784
Jun 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	339	580	–	–	568	1,111	0	0	907	1,691
Jun 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	321	901	–	–	779	1,890	0	0	1,100	2,791
Jun 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,017	1,918	–	–	543	2,433	0	0	1,560	4,351
Jun 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	1,958	–	–	561	2,994	0	0	601	4,952
Jun 13	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	2,008	–	–	467	3,461	0	0	517	5,469
Jun 15	–	–	–	–	–	–	204	2,212	–	–	960	4,421	0	0	1,164	6,633
Jun 16	–	0	93	93	34	34	–	2,212	–	–	–	4,421	–	0	127	6,760
Jun 17	–	0	–	93	–	34	244	2,456	–	0	344	4,765	0	0	588	7,348
Jun 20	0	0	823	916	185	219	386	2,842	0	0	2,064	6,829	0	0	3,458	10,806
Jun 22	–	0	–	916	–	219	209	3,051	–	0	1,048	7,877	0	0	1,257	12,063
Jun 23	0	0	933	1,849	192	411	0	3,051	0	0	0	7,877	0	0	1,125	13,188
Jun 24	–	0	–	1,849	–	411	0	3,051	–	0	261	8,138	0	0	261	13,449
Jun 27	0	0	939	2,788	90	501	0	3,051	0	0	362	8,500	145	145	1,536	14,985
Jun 30	0	0	1,103	3,891	0	501	0	3,051	98	98	282	8,782	145	290	1,628	16,613
Jul 4	0	0	2,963	6,854	178	679	0	3,051	332	430	2,287	11,069	896	1,186	6,656	23,269
Jul 7	0	0	2,475	9,329	225	904	0	3,051	357	787	1,229	12,298	459	1,645	4,745	28,014
Jul 9	0	0	2,325	11,654	–	904	–	3,051	–	787	–	12,298	–	1,645	2,325	30,339
Jul 11	0	0	2,580	14,234	243	1,147	–	3,051	459	1,246	2,212	14,510	518	2,163	6,012	36,351
Jul 14	–	0	2,582	16,816	208	1,355	–	3,051	83	1,329	1,654	16,164	442	2,605	4,969	41,320
Jul 16	–	0	1,760	18,576	–	1,355	–	3,051	–	1,329	–	16,164	–	2,605	1,760	43,080
Jul 18	0	0	1,901	20,477	–	1,355	0	3,051	0	1,329	1,944	18,108	0	2,605	3,845	46,925
Jul 21	0	0	2,019	22,496	118	1,473	0	3,051	298	1,627	1,755	19,863	991	3,596	5,181	52,106
Jul 23	–	0	2,154	24,650	–	1,473	–	3,051	–	1,627	–	19,863	–	3,596	2,154	54,260
Jul 25	0	0	597	25,247	51	1,524	0	3,051	89	1,716	1,432	21,295	34	3,630	2,203	56,463
Jul 28	0	0	910	26,157	448	1,972	64	3,115	89	1,805	2,176	23,471	331	3,961	4,018	60,481
Jul 30	–	0	1,597	27,754	–	1,972	–	3,115	–	1,805	–	23,471	–	3,961	1,597	62,078
Aug 1	0	0	564	28,318	419	2,391	50	3,165	185	1,990	1,887	25,358	712	4,673	3,817	65,895
Aug 4	0	0	1,225	29,543	267	2,658	0	3,165	98	2,088	1,277	26,635	427	5,100	3,294	69,189
Aug 6	–	0	149	29,692	–	2,658	–	3,165	–	2,088	–	26,635	–	5,100	149	69,338
Aug 8	0	0	0	29,692	0	2,658	0	3,165	0	2,088	929	27,564	0	5,100	929	70,267
Aug 11	3	3	0	29,692	145	2,803	0	3,165	0	2,088	1,019	28,583	660	5,760	1,827	72,094
Aug 13	–	3	–	29,692	–	2,803	–	3,165	–	2,088	1,627	30,210	626	6,386	2,253	74,347

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Central District - west side set gillnet

Date	245-10 Chinitna Bay		245-30 Tuxedni Bay		245-50 L. J. Slough		245-55 Big River		245-60 W. Forelands		246-10 Kalgin – west		246-20 Kalgin – east		Total	
	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum
Aug 15	2	5	0	29,692	133	2,936	0	3,165	106	2,194	786	30,996	150	6,536	1,177	75,524
Aug 18	0	5	0	29,692	44	2,980	0	3,165	0	2,194	186	31,182	0	6,536	230	75,754
Aug 19	3	8	0	29,692	0	2,980	0	3,165	0	2,194	0	31,182	0	6,536	3	75,757
Aug 22	0	8	0	29,692	0	2,980	0	3,165	144	2,338	0	31,182	0	6,536	144	75,901
Aug 29	0	8	0	29,692	0	2,980	0	3,165	70	2,408	0	31,182	0	6,536	70	75,971
Sep 1	0	8	0	29,692	0	2,980	0	3,165	45	2,453	0	31,182	0	6,536	45	76,016

Note: At least one statistical area was open to commercial fishing, but no harvest occurred on the following dates: 8/9, 8/12, 8/16, 8/23, 8/25, 8/26, 8/30, 9/1, 9/2, 9/5, 9/6, 9/8, 9/9, 9/12, 9/13, 9/15, 9/16, 9/19, 9/20, 9/22. En dash (–) = no data; Cum = cumulative.

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Upper Subdistrict – set gillnet																
Date	244-21		244-22		244-25		244-31		244-32		244-41		244-42		Total	
	Ninilchik		Cohoe		KRSNA		South K-Beach		North K-Beach		Salamatof		E. Forelands		Daily	Cum
Jun 23	6,375	6,375	3,417	3,417	–	–	3,444	3,444	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,236	13,236
Jun 27	4,915	11,290	2,861	6,278	–	–	3,001	6,445	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,777	24,013
Jun 30	6,624	17,914	4,803	11,081	–	–	2,748	9,193	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,175	38,188
Jul 4	7,256	25,170	4,854	15,935	–	–	5,105	14,298	–	–	–	–	–	–	17,215	55,403
Jul 7	4,739	29,909	3,145	19,080	–	–	4,019	18,317	2,942	2,942	–	–	–	–	14,845	70,248
Jul 11	1,923	31,832	2,522	21,602	–	–	3,344	21,661	3,036	5,978	8,638	8,638	1,822	1,822	21,285	91,533
Jul 14	2,411	34,243	2,656	24,258	–	–	1,429	23,090	1,386	7,364	4,232	12,870	1,031	2,853	13,145	104,678

Note: En dash (–) = no data; Cum = cumulative.

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Central District – drift gillnet															
Date	Deliveries	244-56		244-57		244-60		244-61		244-60		245-10		Total	
		Exp. Ken/Kas		Exp. Ken/Kas/AP		Area 1/District Wide.		Kasilof Section		Areas 3 and 4		Chinitna Bay		Daily	Cum
		Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum
Jun 20	9	–	–	–	–	106	106	–	–	–	–	0	0	106	106
Jun 23	17	–	–	–	–	1,191	1,297	–	–	–	–	–	0	1,191	1,297
Jun 27	42	–	–	–	–	3,189	4,486	0	0	–	–	–	0	3,189	4,486
Jun 30	64	–	–	–	–	7,802	12,288	0	0	–	–	–	0	7,802	12,288
Jul 2	7	–	–	–	–	–	12,288	85	85	–	–	–	0	85	12,373
Jul 4	151	–	–	–	–	39,756	52,044	–	85	–	–	–	0	39,756	52,129
Jul 6	139	–	–	–	–	54,704	106,748	–	85	–	–	–	0	54,704	106,833
Jul 7	126	–	–	–	–	27,389	134,137	–	85	–	–	–	0	27,389	134,222
Jul 11	227	0	0	–	–	75,643	209,780	–	85	–	–	–	0	75,643	209,865
Jul 13	87	4,902	4,902	–	–	–	209,780	–	85	–	–	–	0	4,902	214,767
Jul 14	230	0	4,902	–	–	152,020	361,800	–	85	–	–	–	0	152,020	366,787
Jul 15	142	0	4,902	–	–	113,286	475,086	–	85	–	–	–	0	113,286	480,073
Jul 18	140	–	4,902	0	0	167,131	642,217	–	85	–	–	–	0	167,131	647,204
Jul 19	55	–	4,902	22,493	22,493	–	642,217	–	85	–	–	–	0	22,493	669,697
Jul 20	209	–	4,902	48,700	71,193	–	642,217	–	85	–	–	–	0	48,700	718,397
Jul 21	229	–	4,902	34,258	105,451	–	642,217	–	85	–	–	–	0	34,258	752,655
Jul 22	95	–	4,902	9,908	115,359	–	642,217	–	85	–	–	–	0	9,908	762,563
Jul 23	139	–	4,902	13,524	128,883	–	642,217	–	85	–	–	–	0	13,524	776,087
Jul 24	98	–	4,902	15,862	144,745	–	642,217	–	85	–	–	–	0	15,862	791,949
Jul 25	159	–	4,902	0	144,745	20,936	663,153	–	85	–	–	–	0	20,936	812,885
Jul 26	53	–	4,902	9,318	154,063	–	663,153	–	85	–	–	–	0	9,318	822,203

Note: Cum = cumulative; Exp. Ken/Kas = Expanded Kenai and Kasilof sections; Exp. Ken/Kas/AP = Expanded Kenai/Kasilof and Anchor Point sections.

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Central District drift gillnet

Date	Deliveries	244-56		244-57		244-60		244-61		244-60		245-10		Total	
		Exp. Ken/Kas		Exp. Ken/Kas/AP		Area 1/District wide		Kasilof section		Areas 3 and 4		Chinitna Bay		Daily	Cum
		Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum		
Jul 27	186	–	4,902	16,100	170,163	–	663,153	–	85	–	–	–	0	16,100	838,303
Jul 28	115	–	4,902	4,093	174,256	–	663,153	–	85	–	–	–	0	4,093	842,396
Jul 29	76	–	4,902	3,911	178,167	–	663,153	–	85	–	–	–	0	3,911	846,307
Jul 30	84	–	4,902	10,871	189,038	–	663,153	–	85	–	–	–	0	10,871	857,178
Jul 31	98	–	4,902	10,564	199,602	–	663,153	–	85	–	–	–	0	10,564	867,742
Aug 1	193	–	4,902	0	199,602	10,496	673,649	–	85	–	–	–	0	10,496	878,238
Aug 4	136	–	4,902	0	199,602	13,873	687,522	–	85	–	–	–	0	13,873	892,111
Aug 8	3	–	4,902	0	199,602	173	687,695	–	85	–	–	–	0	173	892,284
Aug 9	3	–	4,902	–	199,602	–	687,695	–	85	–	–	193	193	193	892,477
Aug 11	23	–	4,902	0	199,602	552	688,247	–	85	–	–	–	193	552	893,029
Aug 12	15	–	4,902	–	199,602	–	688,247	–	85	–	–	278	471	278	893,307
Aug 15	14	–	4,902	–	199,602	–	688,247	–	85	176	176	–	471	176	893,483
Aug 16	3	–	4,902	–	199,602	–	688,247	–	85	–	–	5	476	5	893,488
Aug 18	<3	–	4,902	–	199,602	–	688,247	–	85	*	*	–	476	*	*
Aug 19	3	–	4,902	–	199,602	–	688,247	–	85	–	*	21	497	21	893,517
Aug 22	3	–	4,902	–	199,602	–	688,247	–	85	10	194	–	497	10	893,527
Aug 23	5	–	4,902	–	199,602	–	688,247	–	85	–	194	23	520	23	893,550
Aug 25	5	–	4,902	–	199,602	–	688,247	–	85	36	230	–	520	36	893,586
Aug 26	5	–	4,902	–	199,602	–	688,247	–	85	–	230	71	591	71	893,657
Aug 29	<3	–	4,902	–	199,602	–	688,247	–	85	*	*	–	591	*	*
Sep 1	<3	–	4,902	–	199,602	–	688,247	–	85	*	*	–	591	*	*
Sep 2	<3	–	4,902	–	199,602	–	688,247	–	85	–	*	*	596	*	*

Note: At least one statistical area was open to commercial salmon fishing, but no harvest occurred on the following dates: 8/23, 8/25, 8/26, 8/29, 8/30, 9/1, 9/2, 9/5, 9/6, 9/8, 9/9, 9/12, 9/13, 9/15, 9/16, 9/19, 9/20, 9/22. Cum = cumulative; Exp. Ken/Kas = Expanded Kenai and Kasilof sections; Exp. Ken/Kas/AP = Expanded Kenai/Kasilof and Anchor Point sections. Confidential information denoted by asterisks.

Appendix A5.–Commercial coho salmon catch by area and date, Upper Cook Inlet, 2022.

Central District – west side set gillnet																				
Date	245-10		245-20		245-30		245-40		245-50		245-55		245-60		246-10		246-20		Total	
	Chinitna Bay		Silver Salmon		Tuxedni Bay		Polly Cr.		L. J. Slough		Big River		W. Forelands		Kalgin – west		Kalgin – east		Daily	Cum
Jul 4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	3
Jul 7	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	8	10	0	0	29	32
Jul 9	–	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	–	0	–	0	–	20	–	10	–	0	3	35
Jul 11	0	0	0	0	12	17	0	0	–	0	0	0	15	35	53	63	1	1	81	116
Jul 14	–	0	0	0	10	27	0	0	–	0	0	0	15	50	41	104	3	4	69	185
Jul 16	–	0	0	0	16	43	0	0	–	0	–	0	–	50	–	104	–	4	16	201
Jul 18	0	0	0	0	19	62	0	0	–	0	0	0	0	50	428	532	0	4	447	648
Jul 21	0	0	0	0	58	120	0	0	1	1	0	0	88	138	213	745	151	155	511	1,159
Jul 23	–	0	0	0	141	261	0	0	–	1	0	0	0	138	0	745	0	155	141	1,300
Jul 25	0	0	0	0	75	336	0	0	22	23	0	0	95	233	856	1,601	20	175	1,068	2,368
Jul 28	0	0	0	0	286	622	0	0	105	128	89	89	169	402	635	2,236	60	235	1,344	3,712
Jul 30	–	0	0	0	247	869	0	0	–	128	–	89	–	402	–	2,236	–	235	247	3,959
Aug 1	0	0	0	0	233	1,102	0	0	125	253	171	260	547	949	3,218	5,454	872	1,107	5,166	9,125
Aug 4	0	0	0	0	395	1,497	0	0	92	345	0	260	813	1,762	820	6,274	299	1,406	2,419	11,544
Aug 6	–	0	0	0	96	1,593	0	0	–	345	–	260	–	1,762	–	6,274	–	1,406	96	11,640
Aug 8	0	0	0	0	0	1,593	0	0	0	345	0	260	0	1,762	60	6,334	0	1,406	60	11,700
Aug 11	66	66	0	0	0	1,593	0	0	186	531	0	260	0	1,762	141	6,475	18	1,424	411	12,111
Aug 13	–	66	–	0	–	1,593	–	0	–	531	–	260	–	1,762	563	7,038	161	1,585	724	12,835
Aug 15	23	89	0	0	0	1,593	0	0	240	771	0	260	443	2,205	392	7,430	35	1,620	1,133	13,968
Aug 18	0	89	0	0	0	1,593	0	0	22	793	0	260	0	2,205	13	7,443	0	1,620	35	14,003
Aug 19	22	111	0	0	–	1,593	0	0	–	793	–	260	–	2,205	–	7,443	–	1,620	22	14,025
Aug 22	0	111	0	0	0	1,593	0	0	0	793	0	260	238	2,443	0	7,443	0	1,620	238	14,263
Aug 29	0	111	0	0	0	1,593	0	0	0	793	0	260	131	2,574	0	7,443	0	1,620	131	14,394
Sep 1	0	111	0	0	0	1,593	0	0	0	793	0	260	7	2,581	0	7,443	0	1,620	7	14,401

Note: At least one statistical area was open to commercial fishing, but no harvest occurred on the following dates: 6/1, 6/3, 6/6, 6/8, 6/10, 6/13, 6/15, 6/16, 6/17, 6/20, 6/22, 6/23, 6/24, 6/27, 6/30, 8/9, 8/12, 8/16, 8/23, 8/25, 8/26, 8/30, 9/2, 9/5, 9/6, 9/8, 9/9, 9/12, 9/13, 9/15, 9/16, 9/19, 9/20, 9/22. En dash (–) = no data; Cum = cumulative.

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Upper subdistrict set gillnet														
Date	244-21 Ninilchik		244-22 Cohoe		244-31 South K-Beach		244-32 North K-Beach		244-41 Salamatof		244-42 E. Forelands		Total	
	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum
Jul 11	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	5	5	9	9
Jul 14	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	12	14	2	7	19	28

Note: At least one statistical area was open to commercial fishing, but no harvest occurred on the following dates: 6/23, 6/27, 6/30, 7/4, 7/7. En dash (–) = no data; Cum = cumulative.

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Northern district – set gillnet

Date	247-10 Trading Bay		247-20 Tyonek		247-30 Beluga		247-41 Susitna Flats		247-42 Pt. McKenzie		247-43 Fire Island		247-70 Pt. Possession		247-80 Birch Hill		247-90 #3 Bay		Total	
	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum
Jun 13	1	1	0	0	–	–	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Jul 4	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
Jul 7	0	3	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	1	19	23
Jul 11	7	10	52	64	33	33	0	0	2	3	8	9	10	12	4	7	1	2	117	140
Jul 14	12	22	110	174	19	52	0	0	9	12	9	18	13	25	4	11	0	2	176	316
Jul 18	3	25	88	262	23	75	24	24	21	33	17	35	51	76	5	16	16	18	248	564
Jul 21	53	78	963	1,225	337	412	74	98	79	112	0	35	194	270	125	141	62	80	1,887	2,451
Jul 25	12	90	589	1,814	108	520	0	98	27	139	10	45	185	455	36	177	135	215	1,102	3,553
Jul 28	242	332	2,573	4,387	1,413	1,933	845	943	259	398	294	339	226	681	109	286	95	310	6,056	9,609
Aug 1	155	487	2,311	6,698	1,453	3,386	1,841	2,784	232	630	547	886	498	1,179	403	689	543	853	7,983	17,592
Aug 4	78	565	2,221	8,919	1,435	4,821	767	3,551	483	1,113	397	1,283	534	1,713	313	1,002	167	1,020	6,395	23,987
Aug 8	6	571	103	9,022	0	4,821	0	3,551	0	1,113	0	1,283	621	2,334	351	1,353	82	1,102	1,163	25,150
Aug 11	66	637	879	9,901	53	4,874	222	3,773	450	1,563	189	1,472	70	2,404	366	1,719	86	1,188	2,381	27,531
Aug 15	67	704	476	10,377	91	4,965	14	3,787	76	1,639	55	1,527	420	2,824	493	2,212	286	1,474	1,978	29,509
Aug 18	10	714	224	10,601	0	4,965	0	3,787	49	1,688	0	1,527	369	3,193	733	2,945	755	2,229	2,140	31,649
Aug 22	40	754	110	10,711	0	4,965	0	3,787	8	1,696	56	1,583	180	3,373	249	3,194	248	2,477	891	32,540
Aug 25	7	761	100	10,811	0	4,965	0	3,787	0	1,696	27	1,610	268	3,641	580	3,774	813	3,290	1,795	34,335
Aug 29	0	761	39	10,850	0	4,965	0	3,787	0	1,696	0	1,610	260	3,901	641	4,415	312	3,602	1,252	35,587
Sep 1	0	761	0	10,850	0	4,965	0	3,787	0	1,696	0	1,610	63	3,964	264	4,679	416	4,018	743	36,330
Sep 5	4	765	0	10,850	0	4,965	0	3,787	0	1,696	0	1,610	54	4,018	197	4,876	187	4,205	442	36,772
Sep 8	0	765	0	10,850	0	4,965	0	3,787	0	1,696	0	1,610	0	4,018	96	4,972	0	4,205	96	36,868
Sep 12	0	765	0	10,850	0	4,965	0	3,787	0	1,696	0	1,610	0	4,018	13	4,985	0	4,205	13	36,881
Sep 15	0	765	0	10,850	0	4,965	0	3,787	0	1,696	0	1,610	0	4,018	9	4,994	0	4,205	9	36,890
Sep 19	0	765	0	10,850	0	4,965	0	3,787	0	1,696	0	1,610	0	4,018	2	4,996	0	4,205	2	36,892
Sep 22	0	765	0	10,850	0	4,965	0	3,787	0	1,696	0	1,610	3	4,021	0	4,996	0	4,205	3	36,895

Note: At least one statistical area was open to commercial fishing, but no harvest occurred on the following dates: 5/30, 6/6, 6/27, 6/30. En dash (–) = no data; Cum = cumulative.

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Appendix A5.–Page 4 of 5.

Central District – drift gillnet																
Date	Deliveries	244-56		244-57		244-60		244-61		244-60		245-10		Total		
		Exp. Ken/Kas		Exp. Ken/Kas/AP		Area 1/District wide		Kasilof section		Areas 3 and 4		Chinitna Bay		Daily	Cum	
		Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	
Jun 30	4	–	–	–	–	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	22	
Jul 4	19	–	–	–	–	26	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	48	
Jul 6	50	–	–	–	–	109	157	–	–	–	–	–	–	109	157	
Jul 7	33	–	–	–	–	64	221	–	–	–	–	–	–	64	221	
Jul 11	117	0	0	–	–	365	586	–	–	–	–	–	–	365	586	
Jul 13	15	18	18	–	–	–	586	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	604	
Jul 14	197	0	18	–	–	1,112	1,698	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,112	1,716	
Jul 15	121	0	18	–	–	753	2,451	–	–	–	–	–	–	753	2,469	
Jul 18	128	–	18	0	0	2,867	5,318	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,867	5,336	
Jul 19	52	–	18	492	492	–	5,318	–	–	–	–	–	–	492	5,828	
Jul 20	173	–	18	684	1,176	–	5,318	–	–	–	–	–	–	684	6,512	
Jul 21	192	–	18	1,013	2,189	–	5,318	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,013	7,525	
Jul 22	71	–	18	412	2,601	–	5,318	–	–	–	–	–	–	412	7,937	
Jul 23	117	–	18	750	3,351	–	5,318	–	–	–	–	–	–	750	8,687	
Jul 24	87	–	18	1,166	4,517	–	5,318	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,166	9,853	
Jul 25	153	–	18	0	4,517	3,082	8,400	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,082	12,935	
Jul 26	53	–	18	2,029	6,546	–	8,400	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,029	14,964	
Jul 27	177	–	18	2,856	9,402	–	8,400	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,856	17,820	
Jul 28	85	–	18	425	9,827	79	8,479	–	–	–	–	–	–	504	18,324	
Jul 29	67	–	18	412	10,239	–	8,479	–	–	–	–	–	–	412	18,736	
Jul 30	82	–	18	2,829	13,068	–	8,479	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,829	21,565	

Note: En dash (–) = no data; Cum = cumulative.

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Appendix A5.–Page 5 of 5.

Central District – drift gillnet															
Date	Deliveries	244-56		244-57		244-60		244-61		244-60		245-10		Total	
		Exp. Ken/Kas		Exp. Ken/Kas/AP		Area 1/District Wide		Kasilof Section		Areas 3 and 4		Chinitna Bay		Daily	Cum
		Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum		
Jul 31	96	–	18	2,397	13,068	–	8,479	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,397	23,962
Aug 1	192	–	18	0	13,068	14,859	23,338	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,859	38,821
Aug 4	133	–	18	0	13,068	6,349	29,687	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,349	45,170
Aug 8	3	–	18	0	13,068	143	29,830	–	–	–	–	–	–	143	45,313
Aug 9	3	–	18	–	13,068	–	29,830	–	–	–	–	566	566	566	45,879
Aug 11	19	–	18	0	13,068	357	30,187	–	–	–	–	–	566	357	46,236
Aug 12	20	–	18	–	13,068	–	30,187	–	–	–	–	1,020	1,586	1,020	47,256
Aug 15	14	–	18	–	13,068	–	30,187	–	–	438	438	–	1,586	438	47,694
Aug 16	9	–	18	–	13,068	–	30,187	–	–	–	438	286	1,872	286	47,980
Aug 18	<3	–	18	–	13,068	–	30,187	–	–	*	*	–	1,872	*	*
Aug 19	4	–	18	–	13,068	–	30,187	–	–	–	*	179	2,051	179	48,195
Aug 22	5	–	18	–	13,068	–	30,187	–	–	256	730	–	2,051	256	48,451
Aug 23	11	–	18	–	13,068	–	30,187	–	–	–	730	1,163	3,214	1,163	49,614
Aug 25	6	–	18	–	13,068	–	30,187	–	–	309	1,039	–	3,214	309	49,923
Aug 26	8	–	18	–	13,068	–	30,187	–	–	–	1,039	767	3,981	767	50,690
Aug 29	<3	–	18	–	13,068	–	30,187	–	–	*	*	–	3,981	*	*
Aug 30	<3	–	18	–	13,068	–	30,187	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	*
Sep 1	<3	–	18	–	13,068	–	30,187	–	–	*	*	–	*	*	*
Sep 2	4	–	18	–	13,068	–	30,187	–	–	–	*	239	4,475	239	51,306

Note: At least one statistical area was open to commercial fishing, but no harvest occurred on the following dates: 6/20, 6/23, 6/27, 7/2, 9/5, 9/6, 9/8, 9/9, 9/12, 9/13, 9/15, 9/16, 9/19, 9/20, 9/22. Cum = cumulative; Exp. Ken/Kas = Expanded Kenai and Kasilof sections; Exp. Ken/Kas/AP = Expanded Kenai/Kasilof and Anchor Point sections. Confidential information denoted by asterisks.

Appendix A6.–Commercial pink salmon catch by area and date, Upper Cook Inlet, 2022.

Northern District – set gillnet																					
Date	247-10		247-20		247-30		247-41		247-42		247-43		247-70		247-80		247-90		Total		
	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	
Jun 13	1	1	0	0	–	–	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Jun 30	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
Jul 4	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	5
Jul 7	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	25	26	11	12	38	43	
Jul 11	0	3	0	0	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	31	33	74	100	17	29	127	170	
Jul 14	0	3	0	0	1	5	1	2	1	1	0	0	96	129	55	155	44	73	198	368	
Jul 18	0	3	0	0	11	16	12	14	7	8	0	0	232	361	53	208	117	190	432	800	
Jul 21	25	28	151	151	315	331	92	106	9	17	0	0	1,729	2,090	397	605	390	580	3,108	3,908	
Jul 25	22	50	0	151	73	404	0	106	10	27	0	0	357	2,447	80	685	251	831	793	4,701	
Jul 28	10	60	0	151	954	1,358	213	319	29	56	0	0	163	2,610	201	886	180	1,011	1,750	6,451	
Aug 1	38	98	0	151	15	1,373	175	494	84	140	0	0	165	2,775	166	1,052	174	1,185	817	7,268	
Aug 4	15	113	2	153	29	1,402	68	562	37	177	0	0	76	2,851	103	1,155	48	1,233	378	7,646	
Aug 8	0	113	0	153	0	1,402	0	562	0	177	0	0	29	2,880	16	1,171	75	1,308	120	7,766	
Aug 11	0	113	0	153	1	1,403	10	572	11	188	0	0	2	2,882	18	1,189	26	1,334	68	7,834	
Aug 15	2	115	0	153	0	1,403	0	572	0	188	0	0	11	2,893	20	1,209	76	1,410	109	7,943	
Aug 18	0	115	0	153	0	1,403	0	572	2	190	0	0	13	2,906	9	1,218	37	1,447	61	8,004	
Aug 22	0	115	0	153	0	1,403	0	572	0	190	0	0	2	2,908	2	1,220	3	1,450	7	8,011	
Aug 25	0	115	0	153	0	1,403	0	572	0	190	0	0	3	2,911	7	1,227	9	1,459	19	8,030	
Aug 29	0	115	0	153	0	1,403	0	572	0	190	0	0	3	2,914	3	1,230	4	1,463	10	8,040	
Sep 1	0	115	0	153	0	1,403	0	572	0	190	0	0	1	2,915	0	1,230	2	1,465	3	8,043	
Sep 5	0	115	0	153	0	1,403	0	572	0	190	0	0	0	2,915	0	1,230	1	1,466	1	8,044	

Note: At least one statistical area was open to commercial fishing, but no harvest occurred on the following dates: 5/30, 6/6, 6/27, 8/2, 9/8, 9/12, 9/15, 9/19, 9/22. En dash (–) = no data; Cum = cumulative

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Central District – west side set gillnet																					
Date	245-10		245-20		245-30		245-40		245-50		245-55		245-60		246-10		246-20		Total		
	Chinitna Bay		Silver Salmon		Tuxedni Bay		Polly Cr.		L. J. Slough		Big River		W. Forelands		Kalgin – west		Kalgin – east		Daily	Cum	
	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum			
Jun 20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Jun 23	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
Jun 27	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	
Jul 4	0	0	0	0	7	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	8	11	
Jul 7	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	4	5	0	0	5	16	
Jul 9	–	0	0	0	3	12	0	0	–	1	–	0	–	1	–	5	–	0	3	19	
Jul 11	0	0	0	0	3	15	0	0	–	1	0	0	4	5	37	42	2	2	46	65	
Jul 14	–	0	0	0	4	19	0	0	–	1	0	0	2	7	108	150	8	10	122	187	
Jul 18	–	0	0	0	3	22	0	0	–	1	0	0	0	7	423	573	0	10	426	613	
Jul 21	0	0	0	0	4	26	0	0	–	1	0	0	0	7	159	732	13	23	176	789	
Jul 23	–	0	0	0	18	44	0	0	–	1	0	0	–	7	–	732	–	23	18	807	
Jul 25	–	0	0	0	3	47	0	0	–	1	0	0	0	7	297	1,029	8	31	308	1,115	
Jul 28	0	0	0	0	12	59	0	0	2	3	0	0	17	24	334	1,363	20	51	385	1,500	
Jul 30	–	0	0	0	16	75	0	0	–	3	–	0	–	24	–	1,363	–	51	16	1,516	
Aug 1	0	0	0	0	13	88	0	0	5	8	0	0	15	39	365	1,728	0	51	398	1,914	
Aug 4	0	0	0	0	19	107	0	0	–	8	0	0	11	50	106	1,834	48	99	184	2,098	
Aug 6	–	0	0	0	2	109	0	0	–	8	–	0	–	50	–	1,834	–	99	2	2,100	
Aug 8	0	0	0	0	0	109	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	50	23	1,857	0	99	23	2,123	
Aug 11	4	4	0	0	0	109	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	50	52	1,909	0	99	56	2,179	
Aug 13	–	4	–	0	–	109	–	0	–	8	–	0	–	50	277	2,186	7	106	284	2,463	
Aug 15	1	5	0	0	0	109	0	0	0	8	0	0	25	75	130	2,316	0	106	156	2,619	
Aug 18	0	5	0	0	0	109	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	75	20	2,336	0	106	20	2,639	
Aug 19	2	7	–	0	–	109	–	0	–	8	0	0	–	75	–	2,336	–	106	2	2,641	
Aug 22	0	7	0	0	0	109	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	76	0	2,336	0	106	1	2,642	
Aug 29	0	7	0	0	0	109	0	0	0	8	0	0	7	83	0	2,336	0	106	7	2,649	
Sep 1	0	7	0	0	0	109	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	84	0	2,336	0	106	1	2,650	

Note: At least one statistical area was open to commercial fishing, but no harvest occurred on the following dates: 6/1, 6/3, 6/8, 6/10, 6/13, 6/15, 6/16, 6/17, 6/22, 6/24, 6/30, 7/16, 8/9, 8/12, 8/16, 8/23, 8/25, 8/26, 8/30, 9/2, 9/5, 9/6, 9/8, 9/9, 9/12, 9/13, 9/15, 9/16, 9/19, 9/20, 9/22. En dash (–) = no data; Cum = cumulative.

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Upper Subdistrict – set gillnet																
Date	244-21 Ninilchik		244-22 Cohoe		244-25 KRSHA		244-31 South K-Beach		244-32 North K-Beach		244-41 Salamatof		244-42 E. Foreland		Total	
	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum
Jun 23	2	2	0	0	–	–	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Jun 27	2	4	0	0	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5
Jun 30	6	10	4	4	–	–	0	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	15
Jul 4	8	18	3	7	–	–	0	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	26
Jul 7	19	37	4	11	–	–	0	1	3	3	–	–	–	–	26	52
Jul 11	18	55	28	39	–	–	3	4	2	5	36	36	44	44	131	183
Jul 14	15	70	12	51	–	–	1	5	5	10	57	93	44	88	134	317

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Central District – drift gillnet															
Date	Deliveries	244-56		244-57		244-60		244-61		244-60		245-10		Total	
		Exp. Ken/Kas		Exp. Ken/Kas/AP		Area 1/District Wide		Kasilof Section		Areas 3 and 4		Chinitna Bay			
		Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum
Jun 23	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Jun 27	5	–	–	–	–	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	8
Jun 30	10	–	–	–	–	14	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	22
Jul 4	39	–	–	–	–	78	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	78	100
Jul 6	83	–	–	–	–	247	347	–	–	–	–	–	–	247	347
Jul 7	52	–	–	–	–	100	447	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	447
Jul 11	199	0	0	–	–	1,370	1,817	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,370	1,817
Jul 13	60	226	226	–	–	–	1,817	–	–	–	–	–	–	226	2,043
Jul 14	221	0	226	–	–	3,760	5,577	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,760	5,803
Jul 15	133	0	226	–	–	4,031	9,608	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,031	9,834
Jul 18	134	–	226	0	0	10,934	20,542	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,934	20,768
Jul 19	54	–	226	5,631	5,631	–	20,542	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,631	26,399
Jul 20	197	–	226	8,030	13,661	–	20,542	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,030	34,429
Jul 21	221	–	226	9,185	22,846	–	20,542	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,185	43,614
Jul 22	81	–	226	2,089	24,935	–	20,542	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,089	45,703
Jul 23	137	–	226	3,910	28,845	–	20,542	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,910	49,613
Jul 24	96	–	226	5,154	33,999	–	20,542	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,154	54,767
Jul 25	154	–	226	0	33,999	5,509	26,051	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,509	60,276
Jul 26	52	–	226	3,295	37,294	–	26,051	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,295	63,571
Jul 27	181	–	226	10,433	47,727	–	26,051	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,433	74,004
Jul 28	108	–	226	1,805	49,532	–	26,051	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,805	75,809
Jul 29	74	–	226	1,396	50,928	–	26,051	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,396	77,205

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Central District – drift gillnet															
Date	Deliveries	244-56		244-57		244-60		244-61		244-60		245-10		Total	
		Exp. Ken/Kas		Exp. Ken/Kas/AP		Area 1/District Wide		Kasilof Section		Areas 3 and 4		Chinitna Bay		Daily	Cum
		Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum
Jul 30	80	–	226	2,342	53,270	–	26,051	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,342	79,547
Jul 31	95	–	226	1,159	54,429	–	26,051	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,159	80,706
Aug 1	185	–	226	0	54,429	4,208	30,259	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,208	84,914
Aug 4	131	–	226	0	54,429	4,631	34,890	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,631	89,545
Aug 8	<3	–	226	*	*	*	*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	*
Aug 9	3	–	226	–	*	–	*	–	–	–	–	153	153	153	89,757
Aug 11	19	–	226	*	*	89	35,038	–	–	–	–	–	153	89	89,846
Aug 12	5	–	226	–	*	–	35,038	–	–	–	–	32	185	32	89,878
Aug 15	10	–	226	–	*	–	35,038	–	–	41	41	–	185	41	89,919
Aug 16	3	–	226	–	*	–	35,038	–	–	–	41	3	188	3	89,922
Aug 19	<3	–	226	–	*	–	*	–	–	*	*	*	*	*	*
Aug 22	<3	–	226	–	*	–	*	–	–	*	*	–	*	*	*
Aug 23	3	–	226	–	*	–	*	–	–	–	*	7	197	7	89,934
Aug 25	<3	–	226	–	*	–	*	–	–	*	*	–	*	*	*
Aug 26	<3	–	226	–	*	–	*	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	*
Aug 29	<3	–	226	–	*	–	*	–	–	*	*	–	*	*	*
Sep 1	<3	–	226	–	*	–	*	–	–	*	*	–	*	*	*

Note: At least one statistical area was open to commercial fishing, but no harvest occurred on the following dates: 6/20, 7/2, 8/18, 8/30, 9/5, 9/6, 9/8, 9/9, 9/12, 9/13, 9/15, 9/16, 9/19, 9/20, 9/22. Cum = cumulative; Exp. Ken/Kas = Expanded Kenai and Kasilof sections; Exp. Ken/Kas/AP = Expanded Kenai/Kasilof and Anchor Point sections. Confidential information denoted by asterisks.

Appendix A7.–Commercial chum salmon catch by area and date, Upper Cook Inlet, 2022.

Date	244-21 Ninilchik		244-22 Cohoe		244-31 South K-Beach		244-32 North K-Beach		244-41 Salamatof		244-42 E. Foreland		Total	
	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum
Jun 30	1	1	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Jul 14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	1	1	7	8

Note: At least one statistical area was open to commercial fishing, but no harvest occurred on the following dates: 6/23, 6/27, 7/4, 7/7, 7/11. En dash (–) = no data; Cum = cumulative

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Central District – west side set gillnet																			
Date	245-10		245-30		245-40		245-50		245-55		245-60		246-10		246-20		Total		
	Chinitna Bay		Tuxedni Bay		Polly Cr.		L. J. Slough		Big River		W. Forelands		Kalgin – west		Kalgin – east		Daily	Cum	
	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum			
Jul 4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Jul 7	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	7	9	
Jul 9	–	0	10	15	0	0	–	0	–	–	–	4	–	0	–	0	10	19	
Jul 11	0	0	16	31	0	0	–	0	0	0	1	5	6	6	0	0	23	42	
Jul 14	–	0	5	36	0	0	–	0	0	0	0	5	2	8	0	0	7	49	
Jul 16	–	0	1	37	0	0	–	0	–	0	–	5	–	8	–	0	1	50	
Jul 18	0	0	22	59	0	0	–	0	0	0	0	5	71	79	0	0	93	143	
Jul 21	0	0	140	199	0	0	–	0	0	0	0	5	47	126	0	0	187	330	
Jul 23	–	0	253	452	0	0	–	0	–	0	–	5	–	126	–	0	253	583	
Jul 25	0	0	30	482	0	0	–	0	0	0	1	6	49	175	–	0	80	663	
Jul 28	0	0	240	722	0	0	–	0	0	0	1	7	72	247	3	3	316	979	
Jul 30	–	0	219	941	0	0	–	0	–	0	–	7	–	247	–	3	219	1,198	
Aug 1	0	0	91	1,032	0	0	–	0	0	0	6	13	88	335	10	13	195	1,393	
Aug 4	0	0	368	1,400	0	0	–	0	0	0	12	25	196	531	16	29	592	1,985	
Aug 6	–	0	16	1,416	0	0	–	0	0	0	–	25	–	531	–	29	16	2,001	
Aug 8	0	0	0	1,416	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	30	561	0	29	30	2,031	
Aug 11	336	336	0	1,416	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	23	584	0	29	359	2,390	
Aug 13	–	336	–	1,416	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	25	104	688	4	33	108	2,498	
Aug 15	184	520	0	1,416	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	30	53	741	0	33	242	2,740	
Aug 18	0	520	0	1,416	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	16	757	0	33	16	2,756	
Aug 19	41	561	0	1,416	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	30	–	757	–	33	41	2,797	
Aug 22	0	561	0	1,416	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	33	0	757	0	33	3	2,800	
Aug 29	0	561	0	1,416	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	37	0	757	0	33	4	2,804	
Sep 1	0	561	0	1,416	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	41	0	757	0	33	4	2,808	

Note: At least one statistical area was open to commercial fishing, but no harvest occurred on the following dates: 6/1, 6/3, 6/6, 6/8, 6/10, 6/13, 6/15, 6/16, 6/17, 6/20, 6/22, 6/23, 6/24, 6/27, 6/30, 8/9, 8/12, 8/16, 8/23, 8/25, 8/26, 8/30, 9/2, 9/5, 9/6, 9/8, 9/9, 9/12, 9/13, 9/15, 9/16, 9/19, 9/20, 9/22. En dash (–) = no data; Cum = cumulative.

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Northern District – set gillnet																					
Date	247-10		247-20		247-30		247-41		247-42		247-43		247-70		247-80		247-90		Total		
	Trading Bay		Tyonek		Beluga		Susitna Flats		Pt. McKenzie		Fire Island		Pt. Possession		Birch Hill		#3 Bay		Daily	Cum	
Jul 4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Jul 7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	3
Jul 11	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	7	10	
Jul 14	0	0	0	0	4	9	1	1	5	5	0	1	3	6	5	6	0	0	18	28	
Jul 18	0	0	0	0	21	30	5	6	23	28	4	5	3	9	0	6	1	1	57	85	
Jul 21	6	6	68	68	99	129	5	11	66	94	0	5	44	53	21	27	0	1	309	394	
Jul 25	3	9	0	68	17	146	0	11	6	100	0	5	21	74	7	34	14	15	68	462	
Jul 28	0	9	34	102	366	512	190	201	51	151	83	88	22	96	1	35	0	15	747	1,209	
Aug 1	6	15	65	167	358	870	410	611	227	378	131	219	45	141	3	38	9	24	1,254	2,463	
Aug 4	12	27	166	333	591	1,461	246	857	107	485	71	290	49	190	11	49	3	27	1,256	3,719	
Aug 8	0	27	0	333	0	1,461	0	857	0	485	0	290	9	199	2	51	0	27	11	3,730	
Aug 11	0	27	19	352	30	1,491	58	915	128	613	9	299	2	201	2	53	2	29	250	3,980	
Aug 15	0	27	101	453	112	1,603	7	922	41	654	10	309	17	218	5	58	2	31	295	4,275	
Aug 18	0	27	0	453	0	1,603	0	922	8	662	0	309	16	234	2	60	4	35	30	4,305	
Aug 22	1	28	0	453	0	1,603	0	922	0	662	3	312	4	238	4	64	0	35	12	4,317	
Aug 25	0	28	0	453	0	1,603	0	922	0	662	1	313	8	246	8	72	9	44	26	4,343	
Aug 29	0	28	0	453	0	1,603	0	922	0	662	0	313	9	255	3	75	2	46	14	4,357	
Sep 1	0	28	0	453	0	1,603	0	922	0	662	0	313	3	258	5	80	2	48	10	4,367	
Sep 5	0	28	0	453	0	1,603	0	922	0	662	0	313	1	259	0	80	0	48	1	4,368	
Sep 22	0	28	0	453	0	1,603	0	922	0	662	0	313	1	260	0	80	0	48	1	4,369	

Note: At least one statistical area was open to commercial fishing, but no harvest occurred on the following dates: 5/30, 6/6, 6/13, 6/27, 6/30, 9/8, 9/12, 9/15, 9/19. En dash (–) = no data; Cum = cumulative.

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Central District – drift gillnet															
Date	Deliveries	244-56		244-57		244-60		244-61		244-60		245-10		Total	
		Exp. Ken/Kas		Exp. Ken/Kas/AP		Area 1/District wide		Kasilof section		Areas 3 and 4		Chinitna Bay		Daily	Cum
		Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum
Jun 23	8	–	–	–	–	31	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	31
Jun 27	21	–	–	–	–	51	82	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	82
Jun 30	41	–	–	–	–	256	338	0	0	–	–	–	–	256	338
Jul 4	94	–	–	–	–	455	793	–	–	–	–	–	–	455	793
Jul 6	105	–	–	–	–	1,087	1,880	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,087	1,880
Jul 7	76	–	–	–	–	485	2,365	–	–	–	–	–	–	485	2,365
Jul 11	175	0	0	–	–	2,358	4,723	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,358	4,723
Jul 13	37	95	95	–	–	–	4,723	–	–	–	–	–	–	95	4,818
Jul 14	223	0	95	–	–	4,306	9,029	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,306	9,124
Jul 15	136	0	95	–	–	4,637	13,666	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,637	13,761
Jul 18	137	–	95	0	0	14,130	27,796	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,130	27,891
Jul 19	54	–	95	2,442	2,442	–	27,796	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,442	30,333
Jul 20	197	–	95	2,877	5,319	–	27,796	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,877	33,210
Jul 21	218	–	95	2,985	8,304	–	27,796	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,985	36,195
Jul 22	73	–	95	934	9,238	–	27,796	–	–	–	–	–	–	934	37,129
Jul 23	131	–	95	2,079	11,317	–	27,796	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,079	39,208
Jul 24	90	–	95	2,909	14,226	–	27,796	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,909	42,117
Jul 25	154	–	95	0	14,226	7,711	35,507	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,711	49,828
Jul 26	52	–	95	2,692	16,918	–	35,507	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,692	52,520
Jul 27	184	–	95	5,906	22,824	–	35,507	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,906	58,426
Jul 28	108	–	95	1,837	24,661	–	35,507	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,837	60,263
Jul 29	75	–	95	2,554	27,215	–	35,507	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,554	62,817

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Central district – drift gillnet															
Date	Deliveries	244-56		244-57		244-60		244-61		244-60		245-10		Total	
		Exp. Ken/Kas		Exp. Ken/Kas/AP		Area 1/District Wide		Kasilof Section		Areas 3 and 4		Chinitna Bay		Daily	Cum
		Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum
Jul 30	81	–	95	7,132	34,347	–	35,507	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,132	69,949
Jul 31	95	–	95	2,279	36,626	–	35,507	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,279	72,228
Aug 1	191	–	95	0	36,626	8,266	43,773	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,266	80,494
Aug 4	135	–	95	0	36,626	5,124	48,897	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,124	85,618
Aug 8	<3	–	95	*	*	*	*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	*
Aug 9	<3	–	95	–	*	–	*	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*
Aug 11	22	–	95	0	*	*	*	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*
Aug 12	18	–	95	–	*	–	*	–	–	–	–	2,524	3,451	2,524	89,390
Aug 15	9	–	95	–	*	–	*	–	–	94	94	–	3,451	94	89,484
Aug 16	12	–	95	–	*	–	*	–	–	–	94	1,353	4,804	1,353	90,837
Aug 19	<3	–	95	–	*	–	*	–	–	*	*	*	*	*	*
Aug 22	<3	–	95	–	*	–	*	–	–	*	*	–	*	*	*
Aug 23	10	–	95	–	*	–	*	–	–	–	*	685	5,748	685	91,797
Aug 25	<3	–	95	–	*	–	*	–	–	*	*	–	5,748	*	*
Aug 26	6	–	95	–	*	–	*	–	–	–	*	225	5,973	225	92,079
Aug 29	<3	–	95	–	*	–	*	–	–	*	*	–	*	*	*
Aug 30	<3	–	95	–	*	–	*	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	*
Sep 1	<3	–	95	–	*	–	*	–	–	*	*	–	*	*	*
Sep 2	4	–	95	–	*	–	*	–	–	–	*	55	6,150	55	92,284

Note: At least one statistical area was open to commercial fishing, but no harvest occurred on the following dates: 6/20, 7/2, 8/18, 8/23, 8/25, 8/26, 8/29, 8/30, 9/1, 9/2, 9/5, 9/6, 9/8, 9/9, 9/12, 9/13, 9/15, 9/16, 9/19, 9/20, 9/22. Cum = cumulative; Exp. Ken/Kas = Expanded Kenai and Kasilof sections; Exp. Ken/Kas/AP = Expanded Kenai/Kasilof and Anchor Point sections. Confidential information denoted by asterisks.

Appendix A8.–Commercial catch by gear, statistical area and species, Upper Cook Inlet, 2022.

Gear	District	Subdistrict	Stat area	Permits ^a	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Drift	Central	All	All	342	167	893,743	51,306	89,953	92,284	1,127,453
Setnet	Central	Upper	244-21	84	105	34,243	2	70	1	34,421
			244-22	70	110	24,258	1	51	0	24,420
			244-25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			244-31	44	39	23,090	2	5	0	23,136
			244-32	39	10	7,364	2	10	0	7,386
			244-41	45	67	12,870	14	93	6	13,050
			244-42	23	10	2,853	7	88	1	2,959
			All	305	341	104,678	28	317	8	105,372
	Kalgin Is.	246-10	20	204	31,182	7,443	2,336	757	41,922	
		246-20	3	2	6,536	1,620	106	33	8,297	
		All	23	206	37,718	9,063	2,442	790	50,219	
	Chinitna	245-10	2	0	8	111	7	561	687	
	Western	245-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		245-30	15	70	29,692	1,593	109	1,416	32,880	
		245-40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		245-50	4	1	2,980	793	8	25	3,807	
		All	19	71	32,672	2,386	117	1,441	36,687	
	Kustatan	245-55	12	165	3,165	260	0	0	3,590	
		245-60	4	0	2,453	2,581	84	41	5,159	
		All	16	165	5,618	2,841	84	41	8,749	
	Setnet	Central	All	363	783	180,694	14,429	2,967	2,841	201,714
Setnet	Northern	General	247-10	7	108	2,120	765	115	28	3,136
			247-20	5	856	7,083	10,850	153	453	19,395
			247-30	7	9	3,683	4,965	1,403	1,603	11,663
			247-41	5	12	2,317	3,787	572	922	7,610
			247-42	8	97	3,643	1,696	190	662	6,288
			247-43	6	83	1,452	1,610	0	313	3,458
			All	38	1,165	20,298	23,673	2,433	3,981	51,550
			Setnet	Northern	Eastern	247-70	19	105	11,278	4,021
247-80	15	42				10,106	4,996	1,230	80	16,454
247-90	12	16				10,149	4,205	1,466	48	15,884
All	46	163				31,533	13,222	5,611	388	50,917
Setnet	Northern	All	84	1,328	51,831	36,895	8,044	4,369	102,467	
Setnet	All	All	447	2,111	232,525	51,324	11,011	7,210	304,181	
All	All UCI	All UCI	789	2,278	1,126,268	102,630	100,964	99,494	1,431,634	

^a Permit totals may be less than the sum of individual statistical areas if the same permit was fished in multiple statistical areas.

Appendix A9.–Commercial salmon catch per permit by statistical area, Upper Cook Inlet, 2022.

Gear	District	Subdistrict	Stat area	Permits ^a	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total		
Drift	Central		All	342	0	2,613	150	263	270	3,297		
Set	Central	Upper	244-21	84	1	408	0	1	0	494		
			244-22	70	2	347	0	1	0	419		
			244-25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
			244-31	44	1	525	0	0	0	570		
			244-32	39	0	189	0	0	0	228		
			244-41	45	1	286	0	2	0	335		
			244-42	23	0	124	0	4	0	152		
			All	305	1	343	0	1	0	650		
	Kalgin Is.			246-10	20	10	1,559	372	117	38	2,116	
				246-20	3	1	2,179	540	35	11	2,769	
				All	23	9	1,640	394	106	34	2,206	
	Chinitna			245-10	2	0	4	56	4	281	346	
				Western	245-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					245-30	15	5	1,979	106	7	94	2,207
					245-40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					245-50	4	0	199	53	1	2	258
	All	19	4	1,720	126	6	76	1,950				
	Kustatan			245-55	12	14	264	22	0	0	311	
				245-60	4	0	613	645	21	10	1,294	
				All	16	10	351	178	5	3	563	
Setnet	Central		All	363	2	498	40	8	8	919		
Setnet	Northern	General	247-10	7	15	303	109	16	4	455		
			247-20	5	171	1,417	2,170	31	91	3,884		
			247-30	7	1	526	709	200	229	1,673		
			247-41	5	2	463	757	114	184	1,527		
			247-42	8	12	455	212	24	83	794		
			247-43	6	14	242	268	0	52	582		
			All	38	31	534	623	64	105	1,395		
			Setnet	Northern	Eastern	247-70	19	6	594	212	153	14
247-80	15	3				674	333	82	5	1,112		
247-90	12	1				846	350	122	4	1,336		
All	46	4				686	287	122	8	1,153		
Setnet	Northern		All	84	16	617	439	96	52	1,304		
Setnet			All	447	5	520	115	25	16	1,127		
All			All UCI	814	3	1,384	126	124	122	2,573		

^a Permit totals may be less than the sum of individual statistical areas if the same permit was fished in multiple statistical areas.

Appendix A10.–Emergency orders issued during the 2022 Upper Cook Inlet season.

Emergency Order no.	Effective date	Action	Reason
2S-01-22	May 30	Reduced the hours the directed Chinook salmon commercial fishery was open from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. in all waters of the Northern District of Upper Cook Inlet for the 2022 season. The fishing dates affected by the announcement were May 30, and June 6, 13, and 20. This EO additionally closes commercial set gillnet salmon fishing in those waters of the Northern District of Upper Cook Inlet from the wood chip dock, located approximately at 61° 02.77' N lat, 151° 10.04' W long, to the Susitna River during the directed Chinook salmon fishing season.	In compliance with 5 AAC 21.366 that states if the Deshka River is restricted to catch and release fishing, the commercial Chinook salmon fishery will shall be restricted to 6-hour fishing periods that occur from 7:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. Under 5 AAC 21.366(a)(11) if the Chuitna River is closed to sport fishing then the area from the wood chip dock to the Susitna River will be closed to commercial fishing during the directed Chinook salmon fishery.
2S-02-22	Jun 3	Modified weekly fishing periods in the Upper Subdistrict of the Central District beginning on June 3, 2022. All set gillnet fishing periods will be established by EO.	To reduce the harvest of Kenai bound Chinook salmon and to comply with the Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan.
2S-03-22	Jun 20	Closes commercial salmon fishing in the Northern District of Upper Cook Inlet on Monday, June 20, from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.	To reduce the harvest of Deshka River Chinook salmon in the commercial fishery.
2S-04-22	Jun 23	Opened commercial fishing with set gillnets in the Kasilof Section of the Upper Subdistrict from 7:00 a.m. to 7 p.m. on Thursday, June 23, 2022.	To reduce the escapement rate of Kasilof River sockeye salmon.
2S-05-22	Jun 27	Opened commercial fishing with set gillnets in the Kasilof Section of the Upper Subdistrict from 10:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m. on Monday, June 27, 2022. Opened drift gillnetting in the Kasilof Section from 7:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m. on Monday, June 27, 2022.	To reduce the escapement rate of Kasilof River sockeye salmon.
2S-06-22	Jun 27	Reduced the commercial salmon fishing period with set gillnets in the Northern District from 12 hours to 8 hours. Fishing can occur from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. Monday, June 27, 2022.	To reduce the harvest of Chinook salmon bound for Northern Cook Inlet streams.

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Emergency Order no.	Effective date	Action	Reason
2S-07-22	Jun 30	Opened commercial salmon fishing with set gillnets in the Kasilof Section of the Upper Subdistrict from 9:00 a.m. until 9:00 p.m. on Thursday, June 30, 2022. This announcement also allows drift gillnet fishing in the Central District, except the Chinitna Bay Subdistrict from 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. on Thursday, June 30, 2022.	To reduce the escapement rate of Kasilof River sockeye salmon.
2S-08-22	Jun 30	Reduced the commercial salmon fishing period with set gillnets in the Northern District from 12 hours to 8 hours. Fishing can occur from 7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Thursday July 30, 2022.	To reduce the harvest of Chinook salmon bound for Northern Cook Inlet streams.
2S-09-22	Jul 2	Opened commercial fishing with drift gillnets in the Kasilof Section (not the Expanded Kasilof Section) of the Upper Subdistrict from 7:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m. on Saturday, July 2, 2022.	To reduce the escapement rate Kasilof of River sockeye salmon.
2S-10-22	Jul 4	Opened commercial salmon fishing with set gillnets in the Kasilof Section of the Upper Subdistrict from 7:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m. on Monday, July 4, 2022. This announcement also opened commercial fishing with drift gillnets in the Central District, except in the Chinitna Bay Subdistrict, from 7:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m. on Monday, July 4, 2022. Set gillnetters are by regulation allowed to fish in the Northern District and the Western, Kustatan, Kalgin Island, and Chinitna Bay subdistricts from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Monday, July 4, 2022.	To reduce the escapement rate of Kasilof River sockeye salmon.
2S-11-22	Jul 6	Opened commercial salmon fishing with drift gillnets in the Drift Gillnet Area 1 from 7:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m. on Wednesday, July 6, 2022.	To reduce the escapement rate Kasilof River sockeye salmon while also minimizing the harvest of Upper Cook Inlet Chinook salmon.
2S-12-22	Jul 7	Opened commercial salmon fishing with set gillnet gear in the Kasilof Section and North Kalifornsky Beach statistical area of the Upper Subdistrict within 600 feet of the mean high tide mark on the Kenai Peninsula shoreline from 5:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. on Tuesday, July 7, 2022.	To reduce the escapement rate of Kasilof River sockeye salmon.

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Emergency Order no.	Effective date	Action	Reason
2S-13-22	Jul 9	Opened commercial salmon fishing with set gillnets in the portion of the Western Subdistrict of the Central District south of Redoubt Point from 6:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m. on Mondays and from 6:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m. on Saturdays each week until further notice, effective 6:00 a.m. Saturday, July 9, 2022.	To allow additional fishing time in the Crescent River area due to increased sockeye salmon escapement.
2S-14-22	Jul 11	Opened commercial salmon fishing with set gillnets in the Kenai, Kasilof, and East Foreland sections of the Upper Subdistrict from 5:00 a.m. until 11:00 p.m. on Thursday, July 8, 2021. This announcement also extended drift gillnetting in the Expanded Kenai and Expanded Kasilof sections from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. on Monday, July 11, 2022.	To reduce the escapement rate of Kasilof and Kenai River sockeye salmon.
2S-15-22	Jul 13	Opened commercial salmon fishing with drift gillnets in the Extended Kenai and Extended Kasilof sections of the Upper Subdistrict from 7:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m. on Wednesday, July 13, 2022.	To reduce the escapement rate of Kenai River and Kasilof River sockeye salmon.
2S-16-22	Jul 14	Opened commercial salmon fishing with set gillnet gear in the Kenai, Kasilof, and East Foreland sections of the Upper Subdistrict from 8:00 a.m. until 8:00 p.m. on Thursday, July 14, 2022. This announcement also extends drift gillnetting from 7:00 p.m. until 8:00 p.m. on Thursday, July 14, 2022, in the Expanded Kenai and Expanded Kasilof sections of the Central District.	To reduce the escapement rate of Kenai and Kasilof River sockeye salmon.
2S-17-22	Jul 15	Opened commercial salmon fishing with drift gillnet gear in Drift Gillnet Area 1 and the Expanded Kenai and Expanded Kasilof sections of the Central District and extended drift gillnet fishing to the Expanded Kenai and Expanded Kasilof sections of the Central District from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on Friday, July 15, 2022.	To reduce the escapement rate of Kenai and Kasilof River sockeye salmon.
2S-18-22	Jul 17	Closed set gillnet commercial salmon fishing in the Kenai, Kasilof, and East Forelands sections of the Upper Subdistrict until further notice.	To reduce the harvest of Chinook salmon bound for the Kenai River. In accordance with the Division of Sport Fish EO 2-KS-1-53-22.

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Emergency Order no.	Effective date	Action	Reason
2S-19-22	Jul 18	Opened commercial salmon fishing with drift gillnets in the Drift Gillnet Area 1, the Expanded Kenai, Expanded Kasilof, and Anchor Point sections of the Central District from 7:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m. on Monday, July 18, 2022. Opened commercial salmon fishing for set gillnet in the Western Subdistrict of the Central District south of Redoubt Point from 6:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m. Monday, July 18, 2022.	To reduce the escapement rate of Kenai and Kasilof River sockeye salmon.
2S-20-22	Jul 19	Opened commercial salmon fishing with drift gillnets in the Expanded Kenai, Expanded Kasilof, and Anchor Point sections of the Central District from 7:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m. on Tuesday, July 19, 2022.	To reduce the escapement rate of Kenai River and Kasilof River sockeye salmon.
2S-21-22	Jul 20	Opened commercial salmon fishing with drift gillnets in the Expanded Kenai, Expanded Kasilof and Anchor Point sections of the Central District from 7:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m. on Wednesday, July 20, 2022.	To reduce the escapement rate of Kenai River and Kasilof River sockeye salmon.
2S-22-22	Jul 20	Opened commercial salmon fishing with drift gillnets in the Expanded Kenai, Expanded Kasilof and Anchor Point sections of the Central District from 6:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m. on Wednesday, July 21, 2022.	To reduce the escapement rate of Kenai River and Kasilof River sockeye salmon.
2S-23-22	Jul 20	Reduced legal gear to 1 net per permit, measuring no more than 35 fathoms in length in the General Subdistrict of the Northern District and to no more than 2 set gillnets per permit, with each set gillnet measuring no more than 35 fathoms in length, with the aggregate net length not to exceed 70 fathoms per permit in the Eastern Subdistrict of the Northern District from 7:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m. on Thursday, July 21, 2022, from 7:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m. on Monday, July 25, 2022, from 7:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m., and on Thursday, July 28, 2022.	To comply with the Northern District Salmon Management Plan and the Susitna River Sockeye Action Plan
2S-24-22	Jul 22	Opened commercial fishing with drift gillnets in the Expanded Kenai, Expanded Kasilof and the Anchor Point sections of the Central District from 6:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m. on Friday, July 22, 2022, from 6:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m. on Saturday, July 23, 2022, and from 6:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m. on Sunday, July 24, 2022.	To reduce the escapement rate of Kenai River and Kasilof River sockeye salmon.

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Emergency Order no.	Effective date	Action	Reason
2S-25-22	Jul 25	Opened commercial fishing with drift gillnets in the Drift Gillnet Area 1, the Expanded Kenai, Expanded Kasilof and the Anchor Point sections of the Central District from 7:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m. on Monday, July 25, 2022. Extends the set gillnet fishing in the Western Subdistrict of the Central District south of Redoubt Point from 7:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m. Monday July 25, 2022.	To reduce the escapement rate of Kenai River and Kasilof River sockeye salmon.
2S-26-22	Jul 26	Opened commercial fishing with drift gillnets in the Expanded Kenai, Expanded Kasilof and the Anchor Point sections of the Central District from 6:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m. on Tuesday, July 26, and from 6:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m. on Wednesday, July 27, 2022.	To reduce the escapement rate of Kenai River and Kasilof River sockeye salmon.
2S-27-22	Jul 27	Opened commercial fishing with drift gillnets in the Expanded Kenai, Expanded Kasilof and the Anchor Point sections of the Central District from 6:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m. on Thursday, July 28, also from 6:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m. on Friday, July 29, and from 6:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m. on Sunday, July 31, 2022.	To reduce the escapement rate of Kenai River and Kasilof River sockeye salmon.
2S-28-22	Aug 1	Reduced legal gear to 1 net per permit, measuring no more than 35 fathoms in length in the General Subdistrict of the Northern District and to no more than 2 set gillnets per permit, with each set gillnet measuring no more than 35 fathoms in length, with the aggregate net length not to exceed 70 fathoms per permit in the Eastern Subdistrict of the Northern District from 7:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m. on Thursday, August 1, and from 7:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m. on Thursday, August 4, 2022.	To comply with the Northern District Salmon Management Plan and the Susitna River Sockeye Action Plan
2S-29-22	Aug 1	Opened commercial fishing with drift gillnets in the Drift Gillnet Area 1, the Expanded Kenai, the Expanded Kasilof and the Anchor Point sections of the Central District from 7:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m. on Monday, August 1, 2022.	To reduce the escapement rate of Kenai River and Kasilof River sockeye salmon.

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Emergency Order No.	Effective Date	Action	Reason
2S-30-22	Aug 4	Opened commercial fishing with drift gillnets in the Drift Gillnet Area 1, the Expanded Kenai, the Expanded Kasilof and the Anchor Point sections of the Central District from 7:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m. on Thursday, August 4, 2022.	To reduce the escapement rate of Kenai River and Kasilof River sockeye salmon.
2S-31-22	Aug 7	Rescinds Emergency Order No. 2S-13-22 and closes set gillnetting in that portion of the Western Subdistrict south Redoubt Point effective immediately.	To return to the regular fishing schedule in this area due to a reduced sockeye harvest by the fleet.
2S-32-22	Aug 9	Opened set and drift gillnetting in the Chinitna Bay Subdistrict of the Central District on Tuesdays and Fridays from 7:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m., beginning at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, August 9, 2022.	To provide fishing opportunity in the Chinitna Bay Subdistrict.
2S-33-22	Aug 8	Opened commercial fishing with drift gillnets in the Drift Gillnet Area 1, the Expanded Kenai, the Expanded Kasilof, and the Anchor Point sections of the Central District from 7:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m. on Monday, August 8, 2022.	To reduce the escapement rate of Kenai River and Kasilof River sockeye salmon.
2S-34-22	Aug 11	Opened commercial fishing with drift gillnets in the Drift Gillnet Area 1, the Expanded Kenai, the Expanded Kasilof, and the Anchor Point sections of the Central District from 7:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m. on Thursday, August 11, 2022.	To reduce the escapement rate of Kenai River and Kasilof River sockeye salmon.
2S-35-22	Aug 13	Opened commercial salmon fishing with set gillnets in the Kalgin Island Subdistrict of Upper Cook Inlet on Saturday, August 13, 2022, from 9:00 a.m. until 9:00 p.m.	To reduce the escapement rate of Packers Creek sockeye salmon.
2S-36-22	Aug 12	Restricts commercial salmon fishing with drift gillnets to Drift Areas 3 and 4 for the remainder of the regular fishing periods beginning at 7:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m. on Monday, August 15, 2022.	To comply with the Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan.
2S-37-22	Oct 3	Closed commercial salmon fishing with set gillnets in the Northern District, and in the Western, Kalgin Island, Kustatan, and Chinitna Bay subdistricts of Upper Cook Inlet and for drift gillnets in the Central District of Upper Cook Inlet for the 2022 season, effective at 7:00 p.m. Monday, October 3, 2022.	In compliance with 5 AAC 21.310 that states these areas remain open until closed each year by emergency order.

Appendix A11.–Commercial salmon fishing periods, Upper Cook Inlet, 2022.

Date	Day	Time	Set gillnet	Drift gillnet
May 30	Mon	0700–1300	Northern District	
Jun 1	Wed	0700–1900	Kustatan (Big River) - Kalgin Island	
Jun 3	Fri	0700–1900	Kustatan (Big River) - Kalgin Island	
Jun 6	Mon	0700–1300	Northern District	
		0700–1900	Kustatan (Big River) - Kalgin Island	
Jun 8	Wed	0700–1900	Kustatan (Big River) - Kalgin Island	
Jun 10	Fri	0700–1900	Kustatan (Big River) - Kalgin Island	
Jun 13	Mon	0700–1300	Northern District	
		0700–1900	Kustatan (Big River) - Kalgin Island	
Jun 15	Wed	0700–1900	Kustatan (Big River) - Kalgin Island	
Jun 16	Thu	0700–1900	Western Subdistrict	
Jun 17	Fri	0700–1900	Kustatan (Big River) - Kalgin Island	
Jun 20	Mon	0700–1900	All except Upper Subdistrict and Northern	District Wide
Jun 22	Wed	0700–1900	Kustatan (Big River) - Kalgin Island	
			All except Kenai & E. Foreland sections & Northern	District Wide except Chinitna Bay Subdistrict
Jun 23	Thu	0700–1900		
Jun 24	Fri	0700–1900	Kustatan (Big River) - Kalgin Island	
			Western, Kustatan, Chinitna Bay, Kalgin Subdistrict	District Wide except Chinitna Bay Subdistrict
Jun 27	Mon	0700–1900		
		1000–2300	Kasilof Section	
		0700–1500	Northern District	
		1900–2200		Kasilof Section
			Western, Kustatan, Chinitna Bay, Kalgin Subdistrict	District Wide except Chinitna Bay Subdistrict
Jun 30	Thu	0700–1900		
		0900–2200	Kasilof Section	
		0700–1500	Northern District	
		1900–2200		Kasilof Section
Jul 2	Sat	0700–1900		Kasilof Section
				District Wide except Chinitna Bay Subdistrict
Jul 4	Mon	0700–1900	All except Kenai & E. Foreland sections	
Jul 6	Wed	0700–1900		Drift Area 1
Jul 7	Thu	0500–1700	Kasilof Section - NKB 600ft	
			Western, Kustatan, Chinitna Bay, Kalgin, Northern	District Wide except Chinitna Bay Subdistrict
		0700–1900		Drift Area 1
		0500-0700		
Jul 9	Sat	0600–2200	Western Subdistrict. South of Redoubt Pt.	
Jul 11	Mon	0900–2100	Kasilof, Kenai, & E. Foreland sections	
			Western, Kustatan, Chinitna Bay, Kalgin, Northern	Drift Area 1, Ex Ken/Kas Sec.
		0700–1900		Expanded Kenai/Kasilof sections
		1900–2000		
		0600–2200	Western Subdistrict. South of Redoubt Pt.	

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Date	Day	Time	Set gillnet	Drift gillnet
Jul 13	Wed	0700–1900		Expanded Kenai/Kasilof sections
Jul 14	Thu	0800–2000	Kasilof, Kenai, & E. Foreland sections	
		0700–1900	Western, Kustatan, Chinitna Bay, Kalgin, Northern	
		1900–2000		Expanded Kenai/Kasilof sections
		0600–2200	Western Subdistrict. South of Redoubt Pt.	
Jul 15	Fri	0700–1900		Drift Area 1, Ex Ken/Kas Sec.
Jul 16	Sat	0600–2200	Western Subdistrict. South of Redoubt Pt.	
			Western, Kustatan, Chinitna Bay, Kalgin, Northern	Drift Area 1, Exp. Ken/Kas, & Anchor Pt.
Jul 18	Mon	0700–1900		
		0600–2200	Western Subdistrict. South of Redoubt Pt.	
Jul 19	Tue	0700–1900		Exp. Ken/Kas, & Anchor Pt.
Jul 20	Wed	0700–1900		Exp. Ken/Kas, & Anchor Pt.
Jul 21	Thu	0600–2200	Western Subdistrict. South of Redoubt Pt.	Exp. Ken/Kas, & Anchor Pt.
			Western, Kustatan, Chinitna Bay, Kalgin, Northern	
Jul 22	Fri	0600–2200		Exp. Ken/Kas, & Anchor Pt.
Jul 23	Sat	0600–2200	Western Subdistrict. South of Redoubt Pt.	Exp. Ken/Kas, & Anchor Pt.
Jul 24	Sun	0600–2200		Exp. Ken/Kas, & Anchor Pt.
			Western, Kustatan, Chinitna Bay, Kalgin, Northern	Drift Area 1, Exp. Ken/Kas, & Anchor Pt.
Jul 25	Mon	0700–1900		
		0600–2200	Western Subdistrict. South of Redoubt Pt.	
Jul 26	Tue	0600–2200		Exp. Ken/Kas, & Anchor Pt.
Jul 27	Wed	0600–2200		Exp. Ken/Kas, & Anchor Pt.
Jul 28	Thu	0600–2200	Western Subdistrict. South of Redoubt Pt.	Exp. Ken/Kas, & Anchor Pt.
			Western, Kustatan, Chinitna Bay, Kalgin, Northern	
Jul 29	Fri	0600–2200		Exp. Ken/Kas, & Anchor Pt.
Jul 30	Sat	0600–2200	Western Subdistrict. South of Redoubt Pt.	Exp. Ken/Kas, & Anchor Pt.
Jul 31	Sun	0600–2200		Exp. Ken/Kas, & Anchor Pt.
			Western, Kustatan, Chinitna Bay, Kalgin, Northern	Drift Area 1, Exp. Ken/Kas, & Anchor Pt.
Aug 1	Mon	0700–1900		
		0600–2200	Western Subdistrict. South of Redoubt Pt.	
			Western, Kustatan, Chinitna Bay, Kalgin, Northern	Drift Area 1, Exp. Ken/Kas, & Anchor Pt.
Aug 4	Thu	0700–1900		
		0600–2200	Western Subdistrict. South of Redoubt Pt.	
Aug 6	Sat	0600–2200	Western Subdistrict. South of Redoubt Pt.	
				Drift Area 1, Exp. Ken/Kas, & Anchor Pt.
Aug 8	Mon	0700–1900	All except Upper Subdistrict	

Appendix A12.–Susitna River sockeye salmon studies, 2006–2016.

Yentna River passage	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^a	2016 ^a
BENDIX	92,051	79,901	90,146	28,428							
DIDSON-adjusted	166,697	125,146	131,772	43,972 to 153,910	53,399 to 144,949	62,231 to 140,445	30,462 to 89,957	76,227 to 212,125	55,759 to 137,256	ND	ND
<hr/>											
Weir data	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Chelatna	18,433	41,290	74,469	17,721	37,784	70,353	36,736	70,555	26,212	69,897	72,657
Judd	40,633	57,392	53,681	44,616	18,446	39,984	18,715	14,088	22,416	47,934	48,218
Larson	57,411	47,924	34,595	40,929	20,324	12,190	16,566	21,821	12,040	23,185	14,313
Weir Totals	116,477	146,606	162,745	103,266	76,554	122,527	72,017	106,464	60,668	141,016	135,188
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Susitna pop. est.	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Mark–recapture (MR)	418,197	327,732	304,449	219,041	190,460	314,447	141,804	228,536	167,374	373,915	312,068
MR: Weir ratio	3.6	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.8	NA	NA
MR: BENDIX ratio	4.5	4.1	3.4	9.7	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Note: ND = no data.

^a DIDSON was not operational in 2015 and 2016.

Appendix A13.—Age composition (in percent) of sockeye salmon passage, Upper Cook Inlet, 2022.

Stream	Age group															Total ^a
	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.3	2.2	1.4	2.3	3.1	2.4	3.2	3.3	0.4	3.4	
Kenai River	0%	3%	1%	35%	2%	41%	8%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%
Kasilof River	0%	0%	0%	69%	0%	13%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Fish Creek	0%	0%	0%	89%	0%	2%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Hidden Creek	0%	0%	0%	69%	0%	13%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Larson	0%	0%	0%	52%	0%	44%	3%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Judd	0%	0%	0%	69%	0%	29%	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%

^a May not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Appendix A14.–Upper Cook Inlet salmon average weights, in pounds, by area, 2022.

Fishery	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum
Upper Cook Inlet total	10.5	4.9	5.4	3.4	6.2
Northern District total	10.2	4.7	5.3	3.2	5.5
Northern District west	9.7	4.7	5.2	3.1	5.5
Trading Bay 247-10	14.9	4.9	4.5	3.3	5.7
Tyonek 247-20	11.5	4.9	5.0	3.0	5.3
Beluga 247-30	7.3	4.8	5.4	2.9	5.5
Susitna Flat 247-41	9.2	4.7	5.4	3.0	6.2
Pt. Mackenzie 247-42	8.6	4.5	5.6	3.5	6.2
Fire Island 247-43	7.1	4.4	5.1	–	4.1
Northern District East	11.4	4.7	5.5	3.3	5.7
Pt. Possession 247-70	13.1	4.7	5.6	3.2	6.5
Birch Hill 247-80	11.9	4.8	5.3	3.5	5.3
Number 3 Bay 247-90	9.1	4.7	5.6	3.3	5.2
Central District Total	10.7	5.2	5.6	3.7	6.8
East Side Set Total	8.7	4.9	4.3	3.3	5.9
Salamatof 244-41	9.4	5.4	5.9	3.6	3.6
East Forelands 244-42	6.1	5.1	4.0	3.1	8.0
South K. Beach 244-31	13.1	4.5	4.0	3.8	–
North K. Beach 244-32	1.5	4.5	4.0	3.8	–
Cohoe 244-22	11.5	4.8	5.0	3.1	–
Ninilchik 244-21	10.7	4.9	3.0	2.7	6.0
West Side Set Total	18.7	5.0	5.5	3.5	6.5
Little Jack Slough 245-50	29.0	4.7	5.2	3.4	6.3
Tuxedni Bay 245-30	17.5	5.1	5.2	3.5	6.3
Kustatan Total	13.8	4.7	4.8	3.4	6.8
Big River 245-55	13.8	4.2	4.4	–	–
West Foreland 245-60	–	5.2	5.3	3.4	6.8
Kalgin Island Total	16.6	5.1	5.6	3.2	5.9
West Side 246-10	15.6	5.0	5.5	3.3	5.7
East Side 246-20	17.5	5.2	5.7	3.2	6.0
Chinitna Bay Total	5.5	5.4	6.3	3.1	7.4
Set 245-10	–	5.4	6.8	4.6	7.8
Drift 245-10	5.5	5.4	5.8	1.6	7.0
Central District Set Total	13.7	5.1	5.5	3.8	6.7
Central District Drift Total	7.7	5.2	5.7	3.6	6.9
Area 1/District Wide 244-60	8.0	5.2	5.6	3.6	7.0
Kasilof Section, Narrow 244-61	–	5.4	–	–	–
Full Ex. Corridor 244-56 and 244-57	7.4	5.4	5.5	3.6	6.8
Area 3/4 244-60	–	5.0	5.9	3.5	7.0

Appendix A15.—Age composition of Chinook salmon harvested in the Upper Subdistrict commercial set gillnet fishery, Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska, 1990–2022.

Year	Sample size	Percent composition by age class (%)														Total	% of harvest ≤ocean-age-2
		0.2	1.1	0.3	1.2	2.1	0.4	1.3	2.2	1.4	2.3	1.5	2.4	2.5	1.6		
1990	437	0.2	1.1	0.2	29.5	0.9	0.5	29.0	0.5	32.7	0.4	3.4	1.6	–	–	100	32.2
1991	446	0.2	0.7	–	24.9	0.2	0.5	32.1	0.0	38.5	0.7	2.0	0.2	–	–	100	26.0
1992	688	–	2.5	–	15.0	–	–	27.6	0.6	49.6	0.9	3.8	0.2	–	–	100	18.0
1993	992	–	3.3	–	14.0	–	–	20.8	0.1	56.5	0.8	4.0	0.5	–	–	100	17.4
1994	1,502	–	3.5	–	12.3	0.1	–	14.7	0.3	61.3	0.5	5.8	1.6	–	0.1	100	16.1
1995	1,508	–	2.7	–	22.4	0.1	–	32.9	0.8	35.0	0.1	5.9	0.2	0.1	–	100	25.9
1996	2,186	–	3.3	–	15.8	0.1	–	34.9	0.2	42.3	1.6	1.5	0.5	–	–	100	19.3
1997	1,691	–	6.4	–	13.5	0.3	–	31.1	0.3	45.6	0.7	0.7	1.4	–	–	100	20.4
1998	911	0.5	11.8	0.2	23.2	0.3	0.1	21.1	1.6	38.4	0.5	1.9	0.6	–	–	100	37.4
1999	1,818	0.1	2.3	–	26.3	0.2	–	24.5	–	43.5	0.4	2.8	–	–	–	100	28.8
2000	991	–	9.2	0.1	12.2	0.9	–	38.7	0.3	37.6	0.3	0.8	0.1	–	–	100	22.6
2001	989	–	11.7	–	40.0	–	–	14.5	–	32.5	–	1.2	–	–	–	100	51.7
2002	1,224	–	10.6	0.0	29.3	–	–	36.7	–	22.6	–	0.7	0.1	–	–	100	39.9
2003	678	–	3.8	–	51.8	–	–	23.6	0.3	18.7	–	1.8	–	–	–	100	55.9
2004	1,409	–	3.5	–	19.8	0.1	–	48.2	–	27.6	0.0	0.7	–	–	–	100	23.4
2005	482	0.2	2.9	–	27.0	–	–	20.1	0.4	47.5	–	1.7	0.2	–	–	100	30.5
2006	560	–	12.9	–	35.4	–	–	22.0	0.2	27.1	–	2.5	–	–	–	100	48.4
2007	789	–	4.8	–	42.7	–	–	22.4	0.1	28.5	–	1.3	0.1	–	–	100	47.7
2008	380	–	10.3	–	19.7	–	–	27.6	–	40.8	–	1.6	–	–	–	100	30.0
2009	487	–	13.8	–	51.3	–	–	12.3	–	22.0	–	0.6	–	–	–	100	65.1
2010	743	–	18.3	–	24.6	–	–	36.0	0.1	20.1	0.2	0.8	–	–	–	100	43.0
2011	1,187	–	4.6	–	33.7	–	–	25.2	–	35.3	0.1	1.2	–	–	–	100	38.3
2012	167	–	9.6	–	18.0	–	–	36.6	–	35.8	–	–	–	–	–	100	27.6
2013	668	–	22.7	–	43.4	–	–	15.2	–	18.7	–	–	–	–	–	100	66.1
2014	459	–	17.6	–	32.3	–	–	29.1	–	20.9	–	0.1	–	–	–	100	49.8
2015	610	–	14.2	–	37.4	–	–	24.3	–	23.8	–	0.3	–	–	–	100	51.6
2016	809	–	6.7	–	28.5	–	–	36.2	–	26.7	–	1.9	–	–	–	100	35.2
2017	881	–	3.6	–	13.3	–	–	43.0	–	39.7	–	0.4	–	–	–	100	16.9
2018	300	–	13.3	–	54.5	–	–	12.0	–	19.8	–	0.4	–	–	–	100	67.8
2019	600	–	14.1	–	33.1	–	–	41.5	–	11.1	–	0.1	–	–	–	100	47.2
2020	296	–	32.7	–	36.1	–	–	21.8	–	9.4	–	–	–	–	–	100	68.8
2021	273	–	31.5	–	40.0	–	–	26.3	–	2.2	–	–	–	–	–	100	71.5
2022	96	–	24.0	–	53.1	–	–	15.6	–	7.3	–	–	–	–	–	100	77.1
2012–2021 year mean	506	0.0	16.6	–	33.7	–	–	28.6	–	20.8	–	0.5	–	–	–	–	50.3
All years mean	839	0.2	9.7	0.1	28.8	0.3	0.3	27.6	0.4	31.6	0.5	1.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	–	40.5

Note: En dash (–) = no data.

Appendix A16.—Major buyers and processors of Upper Cook Inlet fishery products, 2022.

Buyer/processor	Code	Plant site	Address
OBI Seafoods LLC.	F0135	Seward	601 Port Ave, Seward, AK 99664
Pacific Star Seafoods Inc.	F11868	Kenai	PO Box 190, Kenai, Alaska 99611
Copper River Seafoods	F6426 F12263	Anchorage Kenai	1118 E. 5th Ave. Anchorage, AK 99501
Fishhawk Fisheries	F1540	Kenai	PO Box 2075, Astoria, OR 97138
Peninsula Processing & Smokehouse LLC	F6618	Soldotna	720 K. Beach Rd., Soldotna, AK 99669
Alaskan Fish Factory Ltd	F11872	Homer	800 Fish Dock Rd., Homer, AK 99603
Favco Inc.	F0398 F13551	Anchorage Kenai	PO Box 190968, Anchorage, AK 99519 38664 Kalifornsky Beach Road Kenai, AK 99611
Rouge Wave Processing			
Tanner's Fresh Fish Processing	F12413 F7452	Ninilchik	PO Box 39752, Ninilchik, AK 99639
Blue Ox Fisheries		Kasilof	36912 Maria Road, Fritz Creek, AK 99603
Kenai Red Fish Company LLC	F12834	Ninilchik	1723 NE Thompson Street, Portland, OR 97212
Rollman Family Salmon LLC	F11960	Nikiski	P.O. Box 7073, Nikiski, AK 99635

Appendix A17.—Number of salmon harvested by gear, area, and species in personal use fisheries, Upper Cook Inlet, 2022.

Fishery	Harvest					Total
	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	
Kasilof gillnet	19	6,329	6	16	261	6,631
Kasilof dip net	21	158,734	1,258	1,912	602	162,527
Kenai dip net	13	282,085	941	2,643	531	332,659
Fish Creek dip net	0	35,656	650	1,067	261	37,634
Beluga dip net	0	0	0	0	0	0
Susitna dip net	1	2,201	727	233	172	3,334
No site reported	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	54	485,005	3,581	5,871	1,827	542,785

Appendix A18.–Personal use sockeye salmon harvest by day, 2022.

Date	Kasilof gillnet		Kasilof dipnet		Kenai dipnet		Susitna dipnet	
	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum
Jun 15	2,451	2,451	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jun 16	1,964	4,415	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jun 17	1,800	6,215	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jun 18	1,882	8,097	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jun 19	2,559	10,656	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jun 20	1,781	12,437	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jun 21	1,772	14,209	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jun 22	1,151	15,360	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jun 23	842	16,202	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jun 24	487	16,689	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jun 25	–	–	761	761	–	–	–	–
Jun 26	–	–	771	1,532	–	–	–	–
Jun 27	–	–	829	2,361	–	–	–	–
Jun 28	–	–	834	3,195	–	–	–	–
Jun 29	–	–	1,450	4,645	–	–	–	–
Jun 30	–	–	1,241	5,886	–	–	–	–
Jul 1	–	–	898	6,784	–	–	–	–
Jul 2	–	–	2,225	9,009	–	–	–	–
Jul 3	–	–	1,585	10,594	–	–	–	–
Jul 4	–	–	2,317	12,911	–	–	–	–
Jul 5	–	–	873	13,784	–	–	–	–
Jul 6	–	–	1,148	14,932	–	–	–	–
Jul 7	–	–	1,462	16,394	–	–	–	–
Jul 8	–	–	757	17,151	–	–	–	–
Jul 9	–	–	1,439	18,590	–	–	–	–
Jul 10	–	–	2,566	21,156	1,951	1,951	1	1
Jul 11	–	–	2,810	23,966	2,154	4,105	0	1
Jul 12	–	–	1,578	25,544	2,209	6,314	0	1
Jul 13	–	–	1,130	26,674	1,871	8,185	0	1
Jul 14	–	–	1,713	28,387	3,315	11,500	9	10
Jul 15	–	–	1,749	30,136	3,703	15,203	0	10
Jul 16	–	–	3,603	33,739	6,624	21,827	0	10
Jul 17	–	–	4,406	38,145	10,874	32,701	33	43
Jul 18	–	–	2,267	40,412	9,734	42,435	0	43
Jul 19	–	–	2,674	43,086	18,070	60,505	0	43
Jul 20	–	–	3,025	46,111	22,127	82,632	0	43
Jul 21	–	–	2,113	48,224	16,415	99,047	230	273
Jul 22	–	–	3,091	51,315	23,261	122,308	0	273
Jul 23	–	–	4,464	55,779	28,016	150,324	0	273
Jul 24	–	–	4,875	60,654	28,135	178,459	348	621
Jul 25	–	–	2,907	63,561	20,567	199,026	0	621
Jul 26	–	–	2,565	66,126	18,151	217,177	0	621
Jul 27	–	–	1,860	67,986	15,729	232,906	0	621
Jul 28	–	–	2,005	69,991	13,801	246,707	375	996
Jul 29	–	–	1,811	71,802	13,541	260,248	0	996
Jul 30	–	–	2,196	73,998	13,741	273,989	0	996
Jul 31	–	–	2,596	76,594	17,958	291,947	261	1,257
Aug 1	–	–	1,411	78,005	–	–	–	–
Aug 2	–	–	1,039	79,044	–	–	–	–
Aug 3	–	–	906	79,950	–	–	–	–
Aug 4	–	–	1,087	81,037	–	–	–	–
Aug 5	–	–	854	81,891	–	–	–	–
Aug 6	–	–	1,056	82,947	–	–	–	–
Aug 7	–	–	1,188	84,135	–	–	–	–

Note: En dash (–) = no data; Cum = cumulative.

Appendix A19.–Age, weight, sex, and size distribution of Pacific herring sampled by gillnet in Upper Cook Inlet, 2015–2022.

Sample date = all 2015														
Sample area	No. of fish							Percent of total	Weight			Length		
	Age	Male	Imm. female	Ripe female	Spawned female	Unknown	Total		Mean (g)	SD	Number weighed	Mean (mm)	SD	Number measured
ESSN	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	0	–	–	0
	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.4%	146	0	1	225	0	1
	4	4	0	6	1	0	11	4%	112	20.2	11	199	9.7	11
	5	16	0	18	2	0	36	13%	130	22.5	36	211	9.4	36
	6	33	0	42	6	0	81	30%	145	28.5	81	221	11.1	81
	7	43	0	34	14	0	91	34%	153	28.2	91	228	10.4	91
	8	22	0	7	5	0	34	13%	162	27.6	34	232	7.4	34
	9	7	0	3	1	0	11	4%	169	29.4	11	234	7.6	11
	10	3	0	1	0	0	4	1%	173	43.2	4	235	12.5	4
	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	0	–	–	0
Sample total		128	0	112	29	0	269		148	30.0	269	223	13.0	269
Sex composition		48%	0%	42%	11%	0%								

Sample Date = all 2016														
Sample area	No. of fish							Percent of total	Weight			Length		
	Age	Male	Imm. female	Ripe female	Spawned female	Unknown	Total		Mean (g)	SD	Number weighed	Mean (mm)	SD	Number measured
ESSN	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	0	–	–	0
	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	0	–	–	0
	4	3	0	4	1	0	8	3%	98	15.3	8	192	5.6	8
	5	13	0	22	6	0	41	14%	114	14.7	41	205	7.2	41
	6	29	0	11	7	0	47	16%	123	16.2	47	214	9.7	47
	7	51	0	14	11	0	76	26%	132	21.6	76	220	10.5	76
	8	65	0	15	15	0	95	32%	143	26.0	95	227	11.4	95
	9	14	0	2	5	0	21	7%	158	27.2	21	232	12.0	21
	10	3	0	1	0	0	4	1%	198	27.7	4	248	9.3	4
	11	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.3%	235	0	1	163	0.0	1
Sample total		179	0	69	45	0	293		134	26.7	293	220	14.1	293
Sex composition		61%	0%	24%	15%	0%								

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Sample date = all 2017														
Sample area	No. of fish							Percent of total	Weight			Length		
	Age	Male	Imm. female	Ripe female	Spawned female	Unknown	Total		Mean (g)	SD	Number weighed	Mean (mm)	SD	Number measured
ESSN	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	0	–	–	0
	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	0	–	–	0
	4	7	0	17	0	0	24	9%	114	15.7	24	196	7.3	24
	5	36	0	31	9	0	76	28%	119	15.9	76	205	7.3	76
	6	32	0	26	5	0	63	23%	131	16.4	63	209	24.7	63
	7	29	0	17	4	0	50	19%	140	23.2	50	221	10.6	50
	8	18	0	12	3	0	33	12%	148	26.1	33	225	10.0	33
	9	11	0	6	2	0	19	7%	166	33.5	19	231	11.5	19
	10	2	0	1	1	0	4	1%	146	31.8	4	233	8.7	4
	11	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	240	0	1	240	0	1
Sample total		136	0	110	24	0	270		133	25.3	270	213	17.7	270
Sex composition		50%	0%	41%	9%	0%								

Sample date = all 2018														
Sample area	No. of fish							Percent of total	Weight			Length		
	Age	Male	Imm. female	Ripe female	Spawned female	Unknown	Total		Mean (g)	SD	Number weighed	Mean (mm)	SD	Number measured
ESSN	2	27	0	32	0	0	59	32%	82	14.9	59	177	9.6	59
	3	16	0	20	0	0	36	20%	116	22.5	36	200	14.0	36
	4	22	0	29	0	0	51	28%	132	16.7	51	210	8.3	51
	5	12	0	17	0	0	29	16%	148	22.9	29	216	9.4	29
	6	2	0	6	0	0	8	4%	172	27.8	8	224	6.2	8
	7	0	0	1	0	0	1	1%	166	0	1	228	0	1
	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	–	–	0	–	–	0
	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	–	–	0	–	–	0
	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	–	–	0	–	–	0
	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	–	–	0	–	–	0
Sample total		79	0	105	0	0	184		117	33.2	184	199	14.1	184
Sex composition		43%	0%	57%	0%	0%								

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Sample date = all 2019

Sample area	No. of fish							Percent of total	Weight			Length		
	Age	Male	Imm. female	Ripe female	Spawned female	Unknown	Total		Mean (g)	SD	Number weighed	Mean (mm)	SD	Number measured
ESSN	2	2	0	6	0	0	8	3%	104	19.3	8	211	11.8	8
	3	86	0	141	0	0	227	85%	117	12.9	227	216	12.9	227
	4	10	0	18	0	0	28	11%	125	14.8	28	218	8.1	28
	5	1	0	2	0	0	3	1%	124	17.3	3	219	5.6	3
	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	0	–	–	0
	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	0	–	–	0
	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	0	–	–	0
	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	0	–	–	0
	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	0	–	–	0
	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	0	–	–	0
	Sample total		99	0	167	0	0	266		117.5	16.075	266	216	9.6
Sex composition		37.22%	0%	62.78%	0%	0%								

Sample date = all 2020

Sample area	No. of fish							Percent of total	Weight			Length		
	Age	Male	Imm. female	Ripe female	Spawned female	Unknown	Total		Mean (g)	SD	Number weighed	Mean (mm)	SD	Number measured
ESSN	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3	12	0	20	0	0	32	12%	115	19	32	216	10	32
	4	69	0	66	0	0	135	51%	120	17	135	219	13	135
	5	48	0	41	0	0	89	34%	129	21	89	222	11	89
	6	4	0	3	0	0	7	3%	130	19	7	221	10	7
	7	2	0	0	0	0	2	1%	121	2	2	225	5	2
	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	0	–	–	0
	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	0	–	–	0
	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	0	–	–	0
	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	0	–	–	0
	Sample total		135	0	130	0	0	265		123	16	265	220	10
Sex composition		51%	0%	49%	0%	0%								

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Sample date = all 2021														
Sample area	Age	No. of fish						Percent of total	Weight			Length		
		Male	Imm. female	Ripe female	Spawned female	Unknown	Total		Mean (g)	SD	Number weighed	Mean (mm)	SD	Number measured
ESSN	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	1%	116	4.6	2	213	4.2	2
	4	37	32	0	0	1	70	39%	126	16.8	69	224	9.7	69
	5	64	31	0	0	0	95	53%	144	19.5	95	234	10.0	95
	6	6	4	0	0	0	10	6%	165	17.3	10	241	9.4	10
	7	0	0	1	0	0	1	1%	203	–	1	254	–	1
	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	–	–	0	–	–	0
	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	–	–	0	–	–	0
	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	–	–	0	–	–	0
	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	–	–	0	–	–	0
	Sample total		109	67	1	0	1	178		151	15	35	233	8
Sex composition		61%	38%	1%	0%	1%								

Sample date = all 2022														
Sample area	Age	No. of fish						Percent of total	Weight			Length		
		Male	Imm. female	Ripe female	Spawned female	Unknown	Total		Mean (g)	SD	Number weighed	Mean (mm)	SD	Number measured
ESSN	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	–	–	0	–	–	0
	3	5	7	0	0	0	12	7%	113	27	12	215	8.6	12
	4	14	6	0	0	1	21	12%	129	27.7	21	233	14.0	21
	5	25	0	21	0	0	46	26%	147	13	46	241	24.9	46
	6	10	0	15	0	0	25	14%	158	31.8	25	244	14.0	25
	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	1%	220	–	1	275	–	1
	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0
	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	–	–	0	–	–	0
	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	–	–	0	–	–	0
	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	–	–	0	–	–	0
	Sample total		55	13	36	0	1	105		153	25	105	242	15
Sex composition		52%	12%	34%	0%	1%								

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Sample data all years 2015–2022														
Sample area	Age	No. of fish						Percent of total	Weight			Length		
		Male	Imm. female	Ripe female	Spawned female	Unknown	Total		Mean (g)	SD	Number weighed	Mean (mm)	SD	Number measured
ESSN	2	29	0	38	0	0	67	4%	47	–	67	97	–	67
	3	121	7	182	0	0	310	17%	121	–	310	214	–	310
	4	166	38	140	2	2	348	19%	120	–	347	211	–	347
	5	215	31	152	17	0	415	23%	132	–	415	219	–	415
	6	116	4	103	18	0	241	13%	146	–	241	225	–	241
	7	126	0	67	29	0	222	12%	162	–	222	236	–	222
	8	105	0	34	23	0	162	9%	151	–	162	228	–	162
	9	32	0	11	8	0	51	3%	164	–	51	232	–	51
	10	8	0	3	1	0	12	1%	172	–	12	239	–	12
	11	2	0	0	0	0	2	0%	238	–	2	202	–	2
	Sample total		920	80	730	98	2	1,830		145	–	183	210	–
Sex composition		50%	6%	39%	4%	0%								

Note: En dash (–) = no data; Imm. = immature

Appendix A20.–Age, sex, and size distribution of eulachon (smelt) from Upper Cook Inlet commercial dipnet fishery, 2006–2022.

2006					2007					2008				
Age	Sex	Length (mm)	No. sampled	%	Age	Sex	Length (mm)	No. sampled	%	Age	Sex	Length (mm)	No. sampled	%
3	Male	185	1	1	3	Male	179	10	9	3	Male	194	3	3
	Female	0	0	0		Female	174	5	5		Female	185	10	10
4	Male	194	46	54	4	Male	188	65	60	4	Male	201	37	37
	Female	186	22	26		Female	186	23	21		Female	193	36	36
5	Male	200	14	16	5	Male	201	4	4	5	Male	208	12	12
	Female	203	2	2		Female	192	1	1		Female	206	3	3
All	Male	196	61	72	All	Male	188	79	73	All	Male	202	52	51
	Female	187	24	28		Female	184	29	27		Female	192	49	49
Avg - all		193	85	100	Avg - all		187	108	100	Avg - all		197	101	100
2009					2010					2011				
Age	Sex	Length (mm)	No. sampled	%	Age	Sex	Length (mm)	No. sampled	%	Age	Sex	Length (mm)	No. sampled	%
3	Male	195	12	7	3	Male	189	14	7	3	Male	192	25	13
	Female	191	18	10		Female	194	10	5		Female	185	47	24
4	Male	203	74	41	4	Male	197	61	31	4	Male	205	48	24
	Female	194	58	32		Female	204	105	53		Female	203	41	21
5	Male	203	13	7	5	Male	204	3	2	5	Male	210	28	14
	Female	203	5	3		Female	203	6	3		Female	208	11	6
All	Male	202	99	55	All	Male	196	78	39	All	Male	203	101	51
	Female	194	81	45		Female	203	121	61		Female	195	99	50
Avg - all		198	180	100	Avg - all		200	199	100	Avg - all		199	200	100
2012					2013					2014				
Age	Sex	Length (mm)	No. sampled	%	Age	Sex	Length (mm)	No. sampled	%	Age	Sex	Length (mm)	No. sampled	%
3	Male	191	20	11	3	Male	212	7	4	3	Male	196	16	12
	Female	198	19	10		Female	216	7	4		Female	194	22	16
4	Male	204	50	27	4	Male	219	78	50	4	Male	211	51	37
	Female	207	88	47		Female	212	37	24		Female	209	37	27
5	Male	208	2	1	5	Male	224	22	14	5	Male	219	10	7
	Female	215	7	4		Female	217	5	3		Female	218	2	1
All	Male	201	72	39	All	Male	220	107	69	All	Male	209	77	56
	Female	206	114	61		Female	213	49	31		Female	202	61	44
Avg - all		204	186	100	Avg - all		218	156	100	Avg - all		207	138	100

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2015					2016					2017				
Age	Sex	Length (mm)	No. sampled	%	Age	Sex	Length (mm)	No. sampled	%	Age	Sex	Length (mm)	No. sampled	%
3	Male	184	73	30	3	Male	183	17	6	3	Male	173	69	23
	Female	179	7	3		Female	179	28	10		Female	172	2	1
4	Male	198	152	63	4	Male	193	117	43	4	Male	187	232	76
	Female	192	8	3		Female	190	102	38		Female	159	1	0
5	Male	214	3	1	5	Male	203	6	2	5	Female	-	-	-
	Female	0	0	0		Female	0	0	0		Male	-	-	-
All	Male	193	228	94	All	Male	192	140	52	All	Female	184	3	1
	Female	185	15	6		Female	187	130	48		Male	167	301	99
Avg - all		194	243	100	Avg - all		190	270	100	Avg - all		183	304	100
2018					2019					2020				
Age	Sex	Length (mm)	No. sampled	%	Age	Sex	Length (mm)	No. sampled	%	Age	Sex	Length (mm)	No. sampled	%
3	Male	159	2	2	3	Male	185	33	14	3	Male	186	13	5
	Female	159	29	26		Female	181	84	35		Female	182	20	8
4	Male	173	28	25	4	Male	192	54	23	4	Male	195	76	31
	Female	168	46	41		Female	192	48	20		Female	193	77	31
5	Male	188	3	3	5	Male	203	10	4	5	Male	203	40	16
	Female	183	4	4		Female	196	9	4		Female	200	21	9
All	Male	173	33	29	All	Male	173	97	41	All	Male	173	129	52
	Female	165	79	71		Female	165	141	59		Female	165	118	48
Avg - all		168	112	100	Avg - all		188	238	100	Avg - all		168	247	100
2021					2022					All years (2006–2022)				
Age	Sex	Length (mm)	No. sampled	%	Age	Sex	Length (mm)	No. sampled	%	Age	Sex	Length (mm)	No. sampled	%
3	Male	165	10	4	3	Male	159	2	1	3	Male	185	330	10
	Female	166	15	6		Female	159	29	12		Female	172	362	11
4	Male	189	83	34	4	Male	173	28	11	4	Male	196	1,317	41
	Female	191	76	31		Female	168	46	19		Female	191	887	28
5	Male	207	39	16	5	Male	188	3	1	5	Male	203	224	7
	Female	203	20	8		Female	183	4	2		Female	179	103	3
All	Male	173	132	54	All	Male	173	33	29	All	Male	194	1,871	58
	Female	165	111	46		Female	170	79	71		Female	181	1,352	42
Avg - all		189	243	100	Avg - all		168	112	100	Avg - all		188	3,223	100

Appendix A21.—Total sockeye salmon harvest from all sources in Upper Cook Inlet, 1996–2022.

Year	Commercial			Sport ^{a,b,c}				Personal use				Sub./Edu.		Total	
	Drift	Set	Test fish	All	Kenai River	All other UCI	All	Kasilof gillnet	Kasilof dipnet	Kenai dipnet	Other ^d	All	Sub. ^e		Edu. ^e
1996	2,205,067	1,683,855	2,424	3,891,346	205,976	16,863	222,839	9,506	11,197	102,821	22,021	145,545	259	2,405	4,262,394
1997	2,197,961	1,979,034	2,301	4,179,296	190,699	23,591	214,290	17,997	9,737	114,619	6,587	148,940	593	3,076	4,546,195
1998	599,396	620,121	5,456	1,224,973	189,885	23,477	213,362	15,975	45,161	103,847	11,598	176,581	636	3,567	1,619,119
1999	1,413,995	1,266,523	11,766	2,692,284	233,768	26,078	259,846	12,832	37,176	149,504	9,077	208,589	599	3,037	3,164,355
2000	656,427	666,055	9,450	1,331,932	261,779	32,194	293,973	14,774	23,877	98,262	12,354	149,267	442	2,933	1,778,547
2001	846,275	980,576	3,381	1,830,232	219,478	30,953	250,431	17,201	37,612	150,766	13,109	218,688	686	4,633	2,304,670
2002	1,367,251	1,405,867	37,983	2,811,101	259,759	21,770	281,529	17,980	46,769	180,028	14,846	259,623	623	3,722	3,356,598
2003	1,593,638	1,882,523	13,968	3,490,129	314,456	36,076	350,532	15,706	43,870	223,580	15,675	298,831	544	5,993	4,146,029
2004	2,529,642	2,397,442	10,677	4,937,761	317,233	28,823	346,056	25,417	48,315	262,831	13,527	350,090	484	5,237	5,639,628
2005	2,520,327	2,718,372	12,064	5,250,763	312,835	21,826	334,661	26,609	43,151	295,496	4,520	369,776	238	7,134	5,962,572
2006	784,771	1,407,959	10,698	2,203,428	203,602	24,517	228,119	28,867	56,144	127,630	3,406	216,047	408	5,444	2,653,446
2007	1,823,481	1,493,298	10,649	3,327,428	326,325	28,504	354,829	14,943	43,293	291,270	6,729	356,235	567	5,773	4,044,832
2008	983,303	1,396,832	16,957	2,397,092	254,387	30,155	284,542	23,432	54,051	234,109	6,890	318,482	450	4,761	3,005,327
2009	968,075	1,077,719	13,948	2,059,742	287,806	120,650	408,456	26,646	73,035	339,993	18,006	457,680	253	7,190	2,933,321
2010	1,587,657	1,240,685	6,670	2,835,012	316,233	55,831	372,064	21,924	70,774	389,552	32,052	514,302	865	5,652	3,727,895
2011	3,201,035	2,076,960	5,660	5,283,655	410,709	59,498	470,207	26,780	49,766	537,765	16,068	630,379	700	8,048	6,392,989
2012	2,924,144	209,695	11,839	3,145,678	471,096	50,164	521,260	15,638	73,419	526,992	13,304	629,353	441	4,418	4,301,150
2013	1,662,561	1,020,663	5,283	2,688,507	458,522	77,833	536,355	14,439	85,528	347,222	7,126	454,315	333	6,185	3,685,695
2014	1,501,678	842,356	5,648	2,349,682	380,055	89,785	469,840	22,567	88,513	379,823	15,144	506,047	587	7,724	3,333,880
2015	1,012,684	1,636,983	2,378	2,652,045	392,116	73,876	465,992	27,567	89,000	377,532	27,951	522,050	800	9,170	3,650,057
2016	1,266,696	1,130,112	2,096	2,398,904	342,446	53,768	396,214	26,539	58,723	259,057	4,837	349,156	659	7,449	3,152,382
2017	880,279	968,571	2,701	1,851,551	302,441	58,866	361,307	21,927	78,260	297,049	9,654	406,890	911	10,968	2,631,627
2018	400,285	417,610	1,546	819,441	188,715	43,042	231,757	14,390	92,034	165,028	2,085	273,537	622	8,581	1,390,877
2019	749,101	971,194	1,859	1,722,154	495,723	97,192	592,915	15,864	80,730	331,408	3,961	431,963	708	9,372	2,757,112
2020	283,727	412,027	1,562	697,316	300,000	58,000	358,000	14,745	94,064	257,864	32,321	398,994	557	9,379	1,464,246
2021	851,901	558,941	2,245	1,413,087	326,000	62,174	388,039	18,497	96,454	326,491	5,348	457,202	642	11,663	2,270,633
2022	893,743	232,525	2,255	1,128,523											

^a Sport harvest in the Kenai River includes late-run stock only; early-run Russian River sockeye salmon harvest is excluded.

^b Sport harvest is estimated from the annual statewide sport fish harvest survey.

^c Sport harvest in 2022 is unknown until the statewide harvest survey is finalized; these figures are estimates based on previous 5-year averages.

^d Area of harvest not identified on returned permits, other than Fish Creek dip net, which was open 1996–2001, 2009–2010, 2014–2015, and 2017–2019, and Beluga dip net (2008–2019).

^e See Appendices B15 and B16 for individual Sub. (Subsistence) and Edu. (Educational) fishery harvests.

Appendix A22.-Hours fished in the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery, 2022.

		Week of June 19-25									Week of June 26-July 2						
		Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat			Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25			26	27	28	29	30	1	2
Midnight									Midnight								
1									1								
2									2								
3									3								
4									4								
5									5								
6									6								
7						EO#4			7								
8									8								
9									9								
10									10	EO#5				EO#6			
11									11								
Noon									Noon								
1									1								
2									2								
3									3								
4									4								
5									5								
6									6								
7									7								
8									8								
9									9								
10									10								
11									11								

Regular fishing Period	EO#4 Kasilof Section from 7 AM to 7 PM	EO#5 Kasilof Section from 10 AM to 10 PM
Additional Fishing Time		EO#6 Kasilof Section from 10 AM to Midnight
No Commercial Fishing		

-continued-

		Week of July 3-9						
		Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Midnight								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5						EO#12		
6								
7			EO#10					
8								
9								
10								
11								
Noon								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								

		Week of July 10-16						
		Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Midnight								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9			EO#14			EO#16		
10								
11								
Noon								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								

EO #10 Kasilof Section & NKB 600ft from 7 AM to 10 PM
 EO #12 Kasilof Section & NKB 600ft from 5 AM to 5 PM

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		Week of July 17–23									Week of July 24–30						
		Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat			Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Midnight									Midnight								
1									1								
2									2								
3									3								
4									4								
5									5								
6									6								
7									7								
8									8								
9									9								
10									10								
11									11								
Noon									Noon								
1									1								
2									2								
3									3								
4									4								
5									5								
6									6								
7									7								
8									8								
9									9								
10									10								
11									11								

APPENDIX B: HISTORICAL DATA

Appendix B1.—Upper Cook Inlet commercial Chinook salmon harvest by gear type and area, 1970–2022.

Year	Central District						Northern District		Total
	Drift gillnet		Upper Subdistrict set		Kalgin/west side set		Set gillnet		
	Number ^b	%	Number ^b	%	Number ^b	%	Number ^b	%	
1970	356	4.3	5,368	64.4	1,152	13.8	1,460	17.5	8,336
1971	237	1.2	7,055	35.7	2,875	14.5	9,598	48.6	19,765
1972	375	2.3	8,599	53.5	2,199	13.7	4,913	30.5	16,086
1973	244	4.7	4,411	84.9	369	7.1	170	3.3	5,194
1974	422	6.4	5,571	84.5	434	6.6	169	2.6	6,596
1975	250	5.2	3,675	76.8	733	15.3	129	2.7	4,787
1976	690	6.4	8,249	75.9	1,469	13.5	457	4.2	10,865
1977	3,411	23.1	9,730	65.8	1,084	7.3	565	3.8	14,790
1978	2,072	12.0	12,468	72.1	2,093	12.1	666	3.8	17,299
1979	1,089	7.9	8,671	63.1	2,264	16.5	1,714	12.5	13,738
1980	889	6.4	9,643	69.9	2,273	16.5	993	7.2	13,798
1981	2,320	19.0	8,358	68.3	837	6.8	725	5.9	12,240
1982	1,293	6.2	13,658	65.4	3,203	15.3	2,716	13.0	20,870
1983	1,125	5.5	15,042	72.9	3,534	17.1	933	4.5	20,634
1984	1,377	13.7	6,165	61.3	1,516	15.1	1,004	10.0	10,062
1985	2,048	8.5	17,723	73.6	2,427	10.1	1,890	7.8	24,088
1986	1,834	4.7	19,826	50.5	2,108	5.4	15,488	39.5	39,256
1987	4,552	11.5	21,159	53.6	1,029	2.6	12,700	32.2	39,440
1988	2,237	7.7	12,859	44.2	1,148	3.9	12,836	44.1	29,080
1989	0	0.0	10,914	40.8	3,092	11.6	12,731	47.6	26,737
1990	621	3.9	4,139	25.7	1,763	10.9	9,582	59.5	16,105
1991	246	1.8	4,893	36.1	1,544	11.4	6,859	50.6	13,542
1992	615	3.6	10,718	62.4	1,284	7.5	4,554	26.5	17,171
1993	765	4.1	14,079	74.6	720	3.8	3,307	17.5	18,871
1994	464	2.3	15,575	78.0	730	3.7	3,193	16.0	19,962
1995	594	3.3	12,068	67.4	1,101	6.2	4,130	23.1	17,893
1996	389	2.7	11,564	80.8	395	2.8	1,958	13.7	14,306

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Year	Central District						Northern District		Total
	Drift gillnet		Upper Subdistrict set		Kalgin/west side set		Set gillnet		
	Number ^a	%	Number ^a	%	Number ^a	%	Number ^a	%	
1997	627	4.7	11,325	85.2	207	1.6	1,133	8.5	13,292
1998	335	4.1	5,087	62.6	155	1.9	2,547	31.4	8,124
1999	575	4.0	9,463	65.8	1,533	10.7	2,812	19.6	14,383
2000	270	3.7	3,684	50.1	1,089	14.8	2,307	31.4	7,350
2001	619	6.7	6,009	64.6	856	9.2	1,811	19.5	9,295
2002	415	3.3	9,478	74.5	926	7.3	1,895	14.9	12,714
2003	1,240	6.7	14,810	80.0	770	4.2	1,683	9.1	18,503
2004	1,104	4.1	21,684	80.5	2,208	8.2	1,926	7.2	26,922
2005	1,958	7.1	21,597	78.1	739	2.7	3,373	12.2	27,667
2006	2,782	15.4	9,956	55.2	1,030	5.7	4,261	23.6	18,029
2007	912	5.2	12,292	69.7	603	3.4	3,818	21.7	17,625
2008	653	4.9	7,573	56.8	1,124	8.4	3,983	29.9	13,333
2009	859	9.8	5,588	63.9	672	7.7	1,631	18.6	8,750
2010	538	5.4	7,059	71.3	553	5.6	1,750	17.7	9,900
2011	593	5.3	7,697	68.4	659	5.9	2,299	20.4	11,248
2012	218	8.6	705	27.9	555	22.0	1,049	41.5	2,527
2013	493	9.1	2,988	55.4	590	10.9	1,327	24.6	5,398
2014	382	8.2	2,301	49.4	507	10.9	1,470	31.5	4,660
2015	556	5.1	7,781	72.1	538	5.0	1,923	17.8	10,798
2016	606	6.0	6,759	67.4	460	4.6	2,202	22.0	10,027
2017	264	3.4	4,779	62.4	387	5.1	2,230	29.1	7,660
2018	503	14.8	2,312	67.9	447	13.1	143	4.2	3,405
2019	178	5.7	2,246	71.3	523	16.6	202	6.4	3,149
2020	181	6.0	852	28.3	317	10.5	1,658	55.1	3,008
2021	217	5.5	1,297	32.6	566	14.2	1,893	47.6	3,973
2022	167	7.3	341	15.0	442	19.4	1,328	58.3	2,278
1970–2021 Avg ^b	933	6.7	8,953	63.2	1,143	9.2	3,137	20.9	14,049
2012–2021 Avg	360	7.3	3,202	53.5	489	11.3	1,719 ^c	28.0	5,461

^a Harvest data prior to 2022 reflect minor adjustments to historical catch database.

^b 1989 was not used in average because the drift fleet did not fish due to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, and this influenced all other fisheries.

^c 2018 and 2019 were not used in the average.

Appendix B2.—Upper Cook Inlet commercial sockeye salmon harvest by gear type and area, 1970–2022.

Year	Central District						Northern District		Total
	Drift gillnet		Upper Subdistrict set		Kalgin/West side set		Set gillnet		
	Number ^a	%	Number ^a	%	Number ^a	%	Number ^a	%	
1970	460,690	62.9	142,701	19.5	62,723	8.6	66,458	9.1	732,572
1971	423,107	66.5	111,505	17.5	61,144	9.6	40,533	6.4	636,289
1972	506,281	57.5	204,599	23.3	83,176	9.5	85,755	9.7	879,811
1973	375,695	56.1	188,816	28.2	59,973	8.9	45,614	6.8	670,098
1974	265,771	53.5	136,889	27.5	52,962	10.7	41,563	8.4	497,185
1975	368,124	53.8	177,336	25.9	73,765	10.8	65,526	9.6	684,751
1976	1,055,786	63.4	476,376	28.6	62,338	3.7	69,649	4.2	1,664,149
1977	1,073,098	52.3	751,178	36.6	104,265	5.1	123,750	6.0	2,052,291
1978	1,803,479	68.8	660,797	25.2	105,767	4.0	51,378	2.0	2,621,421
1979	454,707	49.2	247,359	26.8	108,422	11.7	113,918	12.3	924,406
1980	770,247	48.9	559,812	35.6	137,882	8.8	105,647	6.7	1,573,588
1981	633,380	44.0	496,003	34.5	60,217	4.2	249,662	17.3	1,439,262
1982	2,103,429	64.5	971,423	29.8	66,952	2.1	118,060	3.6	3,259,864
1983	3,222,428	63.8	1,508,511	29.9	134,575	2.7	184,219	3.6	5,049,733
1984	1,235,337	58.6	490,273	23.3	162,139	7.7	218,965	10.4	2,106,714
1985	2,032,957	50.1	1,561,200	38.4	285,081	7.0	181,191	4.5	4,060,429
1986	2,837,857	59.2	1,658,671	34.6	153,714	3.2	141,830	3.0	4,792,072
1987	5,638,916	59.5	3,457,724	36.5	208,036	2.2	164,572	1.7	9,469,248
1988	4,139,358	60.5	2,428,385	35.5	146,377	2.1	129,713	1.9	6,843,833
1989	5	0.0	4,543,492	90.7	186,828	3.7	280,801	5.6	5,011,126
1990	2,305,742	64.0	1,117,621	31.0	84,949	2.4	96,398	2.7	3,604,710
1991	1,118,138	51.3	844,603	38.8	99,855	4.6	116,201	5.3	2,178,797
1992	6,069,495	66.6	2,838,076	31.2	131,304	1.4	69,478	0.8	9,108,353
1993	2,558,732	53.8	1,941,798	40.8	108,181	2.3	146,633	3.1	4,755,344
1994	1,901,475	53.3	1,458,162	40.9	85,830	2.4	120,142	3.4	3,565,609
1995	1,773,873	60.1	961,227	32.6	107,898	3.7	109,098	3.7	2,952,096
1996	2,205,067	56.7	1,483,008	38.1	96,719	2.5	104,128	2.7	3,888,922

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Year	Central District						Northern District		Total
	Drift gillnet		Upper Subdistrict set		Kalgin/West side set		Set gillnet		
	Number ^a	%	Number ^a	%	Number ^a	%	Number ^a	%	
1997	2,197,961	52.6	1,832,856	43.9	48,723	1.2	97,455	2.3	4,176,995
1998	599,396	49.2	512,306	42.0	47,165	3.9	60,650	5.0	1,219,517
1999	1,413,995	52.8	1,092,946	40.8	114,454	4.3	59,123	2.2	2,680,518
2000	656,427	49.6	529,747	40.1	92,477	7.0	43,831	3.3	1,322,482
2001	846,275	46.3	870,019	47.6	59,709	3.3	50,848	2.8	1,826,851
2002	1,367,251	49.3	1,303,158	47.0	69,609	2.5	33,100	1.2	2,773,118
2003	1,593,638	45.8	1,746,841	50.3	87,193	2.5	48,489	1.4	3,476,161
2004	2,529,642	51.3	2,235,810	45.4	134,356	2.7	27,276	0.6	4,927,084
2005	2,520,327	48.1	2,534,345	48.4	157,612	3.0	26,415	0.5	5,238,699
2006	784,771	35.8	1,301,275	59.3	94,054	4.3	12,630	0.6	2,192,730
2007	1,823,481	55.0	1,353,407	40.8	122,424	3.7	17,467	0.5	3,316,779
2008	983,303	41.3	1,303,236	54.8	67,366	2.8	26,230	1.1	2,380,135
2009	968,075	47.3	905,853	44.3	131,214	6.4	40,652	2.0	2,045,794
2010	1,587,657	56.1	1,085,789	38.4	114,719	4.1	40,177	1.4	2,828,342
2011	3,201,035	60.6	1,877,939	35.6	163,539	3.1	35,482	0.7	5,277,995
2012	2,924,144	93.3	96,675	3.1	90,440	2.9	22,580	0.7	3,133,839
2013	1,662,561	62.0	921,533	34.3	75,707	2.8	23,423	0.9	2,683,224
2014	1,501,678	64.1	724,398	30.9	80,271	3.4	37,687	1.6	2,344,034
2015	1,012,684	38.2	1,481,336	55.9	99,771	3.8	55,876	2.1	2,649,667
2016	1,266,746	52.8	997,853	41.6	85,194	3.6	47,150	2.0	2,396,943
2017	880,279	47.6	832,220	45.0	79,788	4.3	56,956	3.1	1,849,243
2018	400,269	48.9	289,841	35.4	75,217	9.2	52,552	6.4	817,895
2019	749,101	43.5	784,543	45.6	113,695	6.6	73,220	4.3	1,720,559
2020	283,727	40.8	295,341	42.4	68,864	9.9	47,822	6.9	695,754
2021	851,901	60.4	407,007	28.9	80,443	5.7	71,417	5.1	1,410,768
2022	893,743	79.4	104,678	9.3	76,016	6.7	51,831	4.6	1,126,268
1970–2021 Avg ^b	1,606,657	54.7	1,062,555	36.3	101,926	4.9	79,776	4.1	2,850,915
2012–2021 Avg	1,153,309	55.2	683,075	36.3	84,939	5.2	48,868	3.3	1,970,193

^a Harvest data prior to 2022 reflect minor adjustments to historical catch database.

^b 1989 was not used in averages because the drift fleet did not fish due to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill and this influenced all other fisheries.

Appendix B3.–Upper Cook Inlet commercial coho salmon harvest by gear type and area, 1970–2022.

Year	Central District						Northern District		Total
	Drift gillnet		Upper Subdistrict set		Kalgin/West side set		Set gillnet		
	Number ^a	%	Number ^a	%	Number ^a	%	Number ^a	%	
1970	110,070	40.0	30,114	10.9	52,299	19.0	82,722	30.1	275,205
1971	35,491	35.4	16,589	16.5	26,188	26.1	22,094	22.0	100,362
1972	21,577	26.7	24,673	30.5	15,300	18.9	19,346	23.9	80,896
1973	31,784	30.4	23,901	22.9	24,784	23.7	23,951	22.9	104,420
1974	75,640	37.8	36,837	18.4	40,610	20.3	47,038	23.5	200,125
1975	88,579	39.0	46,209	20.3	59,537	26.2	33,051	14.5	227,376
1976	80,712	38.7	47,873	22.9	42,243	20.2	37,835	18.1	208,663
1977	110,184	57.2	23,693	12.3	38,093	19.8	20,623	10.7	192,593
1978	76,259	34.8	34,134	15.6	61,711	28.2	47,089	21.5	219,193
1979	114,496	43.2	29,284	11.0	68,306	25.8	53,078	20.0	265,164
1980	89,510	33.0	40,281	14.8	51,527	19.0	90,098	33.2	271,416
1981	226,366	46.7	36,024	7.4	88,390	18.2	133,625	27.6	484,405
1982	416,274	52.5	108,393	13.7	182,205	23.0	85,352	10.8	792,224
1983	326,965	63.3	37,694	7.3	97,796	18.9	53,867	10.4	516,322
1984	213,423	47.4	37,166	8.3	84,618	18.8	114,786	25.5	449,993
1985	357,388	53.6	70,657	10.6	147,331	22.1	91,837	13.8	667,213
1986	506,818	66.9	76,495	10.1	85,932	11.4	88,108	11.6	757,353
1987	202,506	44.8	74,981	16.6	75,201	16.6	97,062	21.9	449,750
1988	278,828	49.6	54,975	9.9	77,503	13.8	149,742	26.7	561,048
1989	856	0.2	82,333	24.1	81,004	23.9	175,738	51.8	339,931
1990	247,453	49.3	40,351	8.0	73,429	14.6	140,506	28.0	501,739
1991	176,245	41.2	30,436	7.1	87,515	20.6	132,302	31.0	426,498
1992	267,300	57.0	57,078	12.2	53,419	11.4	91,133	19.4	468,930
1993	121,829	39.7	43,098	14.0	35,661	11.6	106,294	34.6	306,882
1994	310,114	52.7	68,449	11.9	61,166	10.5	144,064	24.8	583,793
1995	241,473	54.0	44,751	10.0	71,606	16.0	89,300	20.0	447,130
1996	171,434	53.3	40,724	12.6	31,405	9.8	78,105	24.3	321,668

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Year	Central District						Northern District		Total
	Drift gillnet		Upper Subdistrict set		Kalgin/West side set		Set gillnet		
	Number ^a	%	Number ^a	%	Number ^a	%	Number ^a	%	
1997	78,666	51.6	19,668	12.9	16,705	11.0	37,369	24.5	152,408
1998	83,338	51.9	18,677	11.6	24,286	15.1	34,387	21.4	160,688
1999	64,814	51.5	11,923	9.3	17,725	14.1	31,643	25.1	126,105
2000	131,478	55.5	11,078	4.7	22,840	9.6	71,475	30.2	236,871
2001	39,418	34.8	4,246	3.7	23,719	20.9	45,928	40.5	113,311
2002	125,831	51.1	35,153	14.3	35,005	14.2	50,292	20.4	246,281
2003	52,432	51.5	10,171	10.0	15,138	14.9	24,015	23.6	101,756
2004	199,587	64.2	30,154	9.7	36,498	11.7	44,819	14.4	311,058
2005	144,753	64.4	19,543	8.7	29,502	13.1	30,859	13.7	224,657
2006	98,473	55.4	22,167	12.5	36,845	20.7	20,368	11.5	177,853
2007	108,703	61.3	23,610	13.3	23,495	13.2	21,531	12.1	177,339
2008	89,428	52.0	21,823	12.7	18,441	10.7	42,177	24.5	171,869
2009	82,096	53.6	11,435	7.5	22,050	14.4	37,629	24.6	153,210
2010	110,275	53.2	32,683	15.8	26,281	12.7	38,111	18.4	207,350
2011	40,858	42.9	15,560	16.3	16,760	17.6	22,113	23.2	95,291
2012	74,678	69.9	6,537	6.1	12,354	11.6	13,206	12.4	106,775
2013	184,771	70.8	2,266	0.9	31,513	12.1	42,413	16.3	260,963
2014	76,932	56.0	5,908	4.3	19,379	14.1	35,200	25.6	137,419
2015	130,720	60.5	17,948	8.3	20,748	9.6	46,616	21.6	216,032
2016	90,242	61.2	11,606	7.9	15,171	10.3	30,476	20.7	147,495
2017	191,490	63.1	29,916	9.9	29,535	9.7	52,701	17.4	303,642
2018	108,906	46.9	4,705	2.0	51,581	22.2	67,098	28.9	232,290
2019	88,618	54.1	6,511	4.0	16,799	10.3	51,935	31.7	163,859
2020	48,803	35.0	372	0.3	35,612	25.6	54,453	39.1	139,240
2021	80,982	54.9	883	0.6	19,702	13.4	45,825	31.1	147,392
2022	51,306	50.0	28	0.0	14,401	14.0	36,895	35.9	102,630
1970–2021 Avg ^b	145,588	50.1	30,380	11.0	46,111	16.4	60,111	22.4	282,191
2012–2021 Avg	107,614	57.2	8,665	4.4	25,260	13.9	43,992	24.5	185,532

^a 1989 was not used in averages because the drift fleet did not fish due to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, and this influenced all other fisheries.

^b Harvest data prior to 2022 reflect minor adjustments to historical catch database.

Appendix B4.–Upper Cook Inlet commercial pink salmon harvest by gear type and area, 1970–2022.

Year	Central District						Northern District		Total
	Drift gillnet		Upper Subdistrict set		Kalgin/West side set		Set gillnet		
	Pink ^a	%	Pink ^a	%	Pink ^a	%	Pink ^a	%	
1970	334,737	41.1	281,067	34.5	24,763	3.0	174,193	21.4	814,760
1971	6,433	18.1	18,097	50.8	2,637	7.4	8,423	23.7	35,590
1972	115,117	18.3	403,706	64.2	18,913	3.0	90,830	14.5	628,566
1973	91,901	28.2	80,596	24.7	16,437	5.0	137,250	42.1	326,184
1974	140,432	29.0	291,408	60.2	9,014	1.9	42,876	8.9	483,730
1975	113,868	33.9	112,423	33.4	19,086	5.7	90,953	27.0	336,330
1976	599,594	47.7	479,024	38.1	30,030	2.4	148,080	11.8	1,256,728
1977	286,308	51.7	125,817	22.7	25,212	4.6	116,518	21.0	553,855
1978	934,442	55.3	372,601	22.1	54,785	3.2	326,614	19.3	1,688,442
1979	19,554	26.8	19,983	27.4	7,061	9.7	26,382	36.1	72,980
1980	964,526	54.0	299,444	16.8	47,963	2.7	474,488	26.6	1,786,421
1981	53,888	42.4	15,654	12.3	4,276	3.4	53,325	41.9	127,143
1982	270,380	34.2	432,715	54.7	14,242	1.8	73,307	9.3	790,644
1983	26,629	37.9	18,309	26.0	3,785	5.4	21,604	30.7	70,327
1984	273,565	44.3	220,895	35.8	16,708	2.7	106,284	17.2	617,452
1985	34,228	39.0	17,715	20.2	5,653	6.4	30,232	34.4	87,828
1986	615,522	47.3	530,974	40.8	15,460	1.2	139,002	10.7	1,300,958
1987	38,714	35.4	47,243	43.2	5,229	4.8	18,203	16.6	109,389
1988	227,885	48.4	176,043	37.4	12,942	2.7	54,210	11.5	471,080
1989	2	0.0	37,982	56.3	5,580	8.3	23,878	35.4	67,442
1990	323,955	53.7	225,429	37.3	10,302	1.7	43,944	7.3	603,630
1991	5,791	39.5	2,670	18.2	1,049	7.2	5,153	35.1	14,663
1992	423,738	60.9	244,068	35.1	4,250	0.6	23,805	3.4	695,861
1993	46,463	46.0	41,690	41.3	2,313	2.3	10,468	10.4	100,934
1994	256,248	49.0	234,827	44.9	3,178	0.6	29,181	5.6	523,434
1995	64,632	48.4	53,420	40.0	3,813	2.9	11,713	8.8	133,578
1996	122,728	50.5	95,717	39.4	3,792	1.6	20,674	8.5	242,911
1997	29,920	42.2	32,055	45.2	4,701	6.6	4,269	6.0	70,945
1998	200,382	36.3	332,484	60.3	7,231	1.3	11,640	2.1	551,737

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Year	Central District						Northern District		Total
	Drift gillnet		Upper Subdistrict set		Kalgin/West side set		Set gillnet		
	Pink ^a	%	Pink ^a	%	Pink ^a	%	Pink ^a	%	
1999	3,552	22.0	9,357	57.8	2,674	16.5	593	3.7	16,176
2000	90,508	61.8	23,746	16.2	11,983	8.2	20,245	13.8	146,482
2001	31,219	43.0	32,998	45.5	3,988	5.5	4,355	6.0	72,560
2002	224,229	50.2	214,771	48.1	1,736	0.4	6,224	1.4	446,960
2003	30,376	62.3	16,474	33.8	375	0.8	1,564	3.2	48,789
2004	235,524	65.8	107,838	30.1	12,560	3.5	2,017	0.6	357,939
2005	31,230	64.5	13,619	28.1	2,747	5.7	823	1.7	48,419
2006	212,808	52.7	184,990	45.8	4,684	1.2	1,629	0.4	404,111
2007	67,398	45.8	69,918	47.6	6,177	4.2	3,527	2.4	147,020
2008	103,867	61.3	59,620	35.2	2,357	1.4	3,524	2.1	169,368
2009	139,676	65.2	55,845	26.1	12,246	5.7	6,554	3.1	214,321
2010	164,005	56.0	121,817	41.6	3,106	1.1	3,778	1.3	292,706
2011	15,333	44.9	15,527	45.5	2,424	7.1	839	2.5	34,123
2012	303,216	64.6	159,003	33.9	3,376	0.7	4,003	0.9	469,598
2013	30,605	63.4	14,671	30.4	1,014	2.1	1,985	4.1	48,275
2014	417,344	64.9	213,616	33.2	4,331	0.7	7,695	1.2	642,986
2015	21,653	45.1	22,983	47.9	1,175	2.4	2,193	4.6	48,004
2016	268,908	70.3	103,503	27.1	2,089	0.5	7,968	2.1	382,468
2017	89,963	53.6	59,995	35.7	7,775	4.6	10,109	6.0	167,842
2018	83,535	65.8	21,822	17.2	8,294	6.5	13,272	10.5	126,923
2019	27,607	39.0	32,746	46.3	3,795	5.4	6,679	9.4	70,741
2020	293,676	85.1	11,604	3.4	12,325	3.6	27,467	8.0	345,072
2021	65,391	82.4	5,944	7.5	3,281	4.1	4,712	5.9	79,328
2022	89,953	89.1	317	0.3	2,650	2.6	8,044	8.0	100,964
1970–2020 Avg ^a	187,750	48.8	132,911	35.5	9,595	3.8	47,752	11.9	378,007
2011–2020 Avg	160,393	63.5	64,589	28.2	4,746	3.1	8,608	5.2	238,327
							10-year average odd years		90,889
							10-year average even years		363,813

^a Harvest data prior to 2022 reflect minor adjustments to historical catch database.

^b 1989 was not used in averages because the drift fleet did not fish due to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, and this influenced all other fisheries.

Appendix B5.—Upper Cook Inlet commercial chum salmon harvest by gear type and area, 1970–2022.

Year	Central District						Northern District		Total
	Drift gillnet		Upper Subdistrict set		Kalgin/West side set		Set gillnet		
	Number ^a	%	Number ^a	%	Number ^a	%	Number ^a	%	
1970	678,448	90.4	1,228	0.2	48,591	6.5	22,507	3.0	750,774
1971	274,567	84.8	128	0.0	32,647	10.1	16,603	5.1	323,945
1972	564,726	90.2	1,727	0.3	40,179	6.4	19,782	3.2	626,414
1973	605,738	90.7	1,965	0.3	29,019	4.3	30,851	4.6	667,573
1974	344,496	86.8	506	0.1	15,346	3.9	36,492	9.2	396,840
1975	886,474	93.2	980	0.1	33,347	3.5	30,787	3.2	951,588
1976	405,769	86.5	1,484	0.3	47,882	10.2	14,045	3.0	469,180
1977	1,153,454	93.5	1,413	0.1	54,708	4.4	23,861	1.9	1,233,436
1978	489,119	85.5	4,563	0.8	40,946	7.2	37,151	6.5	571,779
1979	609,239	93.8	867	0.1	30,342	4.7	9,310	1.4	649,758
1980	339,970	87.7	2,147	0.6	28,970	7.5	16,728	4.3	387,815
1981	756,922	91.0	2,386	0.3	26,461	3.2	46,208	5.6	831,977
1982	1,348,510	94.1	4,777	0.3	36,647	2.6	43,006	3.0	1,432,940
1983	1,044,636	93.7	2,822	0.3	38,079	3.4	29,321	2.6	1,114,858
1984	568,097	83.5	3,695	0.5	34,207	5.0	74,727	11.0	680,726
1985	700,848	90.7	4,133	0.5	31,746	4.1	36,122	4.7	772,849
1986	1,012,669	89.2	7,030	0.6	39,078	3.4	76,040	6.7	1,134,817
1987	211,745	60.6	16,733	4.8	53,771	15.4	66,901	19.2	349,150
1988	582,699	82.0	11,763	1.7	40,425	5.7	75,728	10.7	710,615
1989	72	0.1	12,326	10.1	27,705	22.7	81,948	67.1	122,051
1990	289,521	82.4	4,611	1.3	21,355	6.1	35,710	10.2	351,197
1991	215,476	76.9	2,387	0.9	22,974	8.2	39,393	14.1	280,230
1992	232,955	84.9	2,867	1.0	13,180	4.8	25,301	9.2	274,303
1993	88,826	72.4	2,977	2.4	5,566	4.5	25,401	20.7	122,770
1994	249,748	82.4	2,927	1.0	10,443	3.4	40,059	13.2	303,177
1995	468,224	88.4	3,711	0.7	13,826	2.6	43,667	8.2	529,428
1996	140,987	90.1	1,448	0.9	2,314	1.5	11,771	7.5	156,520

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Year	Central District						Northern District		Total
	Drift gillnet		Upper Subdistrict set		Kalgin/West side set		Set gillnet		
	Number ^a	%	Number ^a	%	Number ^a	%	Number ^a	%	
1997	92,163	89.4	1,222	1.2	1,770	1.7	7,881	7.6	103,036
1998	88,080	92.0	688	0.7	2,953	3.1	3,983	4.2	95,704
1999	166,612	95.5	373	0.2	3,567	2.0	4,002	2.3	174,554
2000	118,074	92.9	325	0.3	4,386	3.5	4,284	3.4	127,069
2001	75,599	89.5	248	0.3	6,445	7.6	2,202	2.6	84,494
2002	224,587	94.4	1,790	0.8	6,671	2.8	4,901	2.1	237,949
2003	106,468	88.2	1,933	1.6	7,883	6.5	4,483	3.7	120,767
2004	137,041	93.8	2,019	1.4	4,957	3.4	2,148	1.5	146,165
2005	65,671	94.2	710	1.0	2,632	3.8	727	1.0	69,740
2006	59,965	93.6	347	0.5	3,241	5.1	480	0.7	64,033
2007	74,836	96.9	521	0.7	1,275	1.7	608	0.8	77,240
2008	46,010	91.4	433	0.9	2,243	4.5	1,629	3.2	50,315
2009	77,073	93.1	319	0.4	2,339	2.8	3,080	3.7	82,811
2010	216,977	94.8	3,035	1.3	4,947	2.2	3,904	1.7	228,863
2011	111,082	85.8	1,612	1.2	9,995	7.7	6,718	5.2	129,407
2012	264,513	98.1	49	0.0	2,872	1.1	2,299	0.9	269,733
2013	132,172	94.8	102	0.1	4,854	3.5	2,237	1.6	139,365
2014	108,345	93.3	548	0.5	4,828	4.2	2,406	2.1	116,127
2015	252,331	91.4	2,248	0.8	15,312	5.5	6,069	2.2	275,960
2016	113,258	91.6	1,203	1.0	6,050	4.9	3,168	2.6	123,679
2017	232,501	95.4	601	0.2	5,684	2.3	4,814	2.0	243,600
2018	108,216	93.8	78	0.1	2,924	2.5	4,148	3.6	115,366
2019	112,518	87.1	528	0.4	9,006	7.0	7,124	5.5	129,176
2020	25,223	86.3	31	0.1	1,841	6.3	2,122	7.3	29,217
2021	65,391	93.1	50	0.1	2,142	3.0	2,659	3.8	70,242
2022	92,284	92.8	8	0.0	2,808	2.8	4,369	4.4	99,469
1970–2021 Avg ^b	339,972	89.3	2,202	0.7	17,899	4.7	19,913	5.2	379,986
2012–2021 Avg	141,447	92.5	544	0.3	5,551	4.0	3,705	3.1	151,247

^a Harvest data prior to 2021 reflect minor adjustments to historical catch database.

^b 1989 was not used in averages because the drift fleet did not fish due to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, and this influenced all other fisheries.

Appendix B6.—Upper Cook Inlet commercial salmon harvest by species, 1970–2022.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1970	8,336	732,605	275,399	814,895	776,229	2,607,464
1971	19,765	636,303	100,636	35,624	327,029	1,119,357
1972	16,086	879,824	80,933	628,574	630,103	2,235,520
1973	5,194	670,098	104,420	326,184	667,573	1,773,469
1974	6,596	497,185	200,125	483,730	396,840	1,584,476
1975	4,787	684,752	227,379	336,333	951,796	2,205,047
1976	10,865	1,664,150	208,695	1,256,728	469,802	3,610,240
1977	14,790	2,052,291	192,599	553,855	1,233,722	4,047,257
1978	17,299	2,621,421	219,193	1,688,442	571,779	5,118,134
1979	13,738	924,415	265,166	72,982	650,357	1,926,658
1980	13,798	1,573,597	271,418	1,786,430	389,675	4,034,918
1981	12,240	1,439,277	484,411	127,164	833,542	2,896,634
1982	20,870	3,259,864	793,937	790,648	1,433,866	6,299,185
1983	20,634	5,049,733	516,322	70,327	1,114,858	6,771,874
1984	10,062	2,106,714	449,993	617,452	680,726	3,864,947
1985	24,088	4,060,429	667,213	87,828	772,849	5,612,407
1986	39,256	4,792,072	757,353	1,300,958	1,134,817	8,024,456
1987	39,440	9,469,248	449,750	109,389	349,150	10,416,977
1988	29,080	6,843,833	561,048	471,080	710,615	8,615,656
1989	26,738	5,011,159	339,931	67,443	122,051	5,567,322
1990	16,105	3,604,710	501,739	603,630	351,197	5,077,381
1991	13,542	2,178,797	426,498	14,663	280,230	2,913,730
1992	17,171	9,108,353	468,930	695,861	274,303	10,564,618
1993	18,871	4,755,344	306,882	100,934	122,770	5,304,801
1994	19,962	3,565,609	583,793	523,434	303,177	4,995,975
1995	17,893	2,952,096	447,130	133,578	529,428	4,080,125
1996	14,306	3,888,922	321,668	242,911	156,520	4,624,327

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Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1997	13,292	4,176,995	152,408	70,945	103,036	4,516,676
1998	8,124	1,219,517	160,688	551,737	95,704	2,035,770
1999	14,383	2,680,518	126,105	16,176	174,554	3,011,736
2000	7,350	1,322,482	236,871	146,482	127,069	1,840,254
2001	9,295	1,826,851	113,311	72,560	84,494	2,106,511
2002	12,714	2,773,118	246,281	446,960	237,949	3,717,022
2003	18,503	3,476,161	101,756	48,789	120,767	3,765,976
2004	26,922	4,927,084	311,058	357,939	146,165	5,769,168
2005	27,667	5,238,699	224,657	48,419	69,740	5,609,182
2006	18,029	2,192,730	177,853	404,111	64,033	2,856,756
2007	17,625	3,316,779	177,339	147,020	77,240	3,736,003
2008	13,333	2,380,135	171,869	169,368	50,315	2,785,020
2009	8,750	2,045,794	153,210	214,321	82,811	2,504,883
2010	9,900	2,828,342	207,350	292,706	228,863	3,567,161
2011	11,248	5,277,995	95,291	34,123	129,407	5,548,064
2012	2,527	3,133,839	106,775	469,598	269,733	3,982,472
2013	5,398	2,683,224	260,963	48,275	139,365	3,137,225
2014	4,660	2,344,034	137,419	642,986	116,127	3,245,226
2015	10,798	2,649,667	216,032	48,004	275,960	3,200,461
2016	10,027	2,396,943	147,495	382,468	123,679	3,060,612
2017	7,660	1,849,243	303,642	167,842	243,600	2,571,987
2018	3,405	817,895	232,290	126,923	115,366	1,295,879
2019	3,148	1,720,295	163,859	70,741	129,176	2,087,219
2020	3,008	695,754	139,240	345,072	29,217	1,212,291
2021	3,973	1,410,842	147,602	81,360	70,242	1,714,019
2022	2,278	1,126,268	102,630	100,964	99,469	1,431,609
1970–2021 Avg ^a	14,049	2,850,913	282,235	378,011	380,737	3,905,945
2012–2021 Avg	5,460	1,970,174	185,532	238,327	151,247	2,550,739

Note: Catch statistics prior to 2021 reflect minor adjustments to harvest database.

^a 1989 was not used in averages because the drift fleet did not fish due to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, and this influenced all other fisheries.

Appendix B7.—Approximate exvessel value of Upper Cook Inlet commercial salmon harvest by species, 1970–2022.

Year	Chinook	%	Sockeye	%	Coho	%	Pink	%	Chum	%	Total
1970	\$89,382	3.0	\$1,190,303	39.9	\$468,179	15.7	\$456,354	15.3	\$780,622	26.2	\$2,984,840
1971	\$189,504	9.2	\$1,250,771	61.0	\$137,815	6.7	\$18,402	0.9	\$454,483	22.2	\$2,050,974
1972	\$224,396	6.3	\$1,863,177	52.6	\$137,315	3.9	\$478,246	13.5	\$840,057	23.7	\$3,543,192
1973	\$121,156	2.0	\$3,225,847	52.3	\$318,950	5.2	\$362,658	5.9	\$2,135,025	34.6	\$6,163,635
1974	\$209,712	3.2	\$3,072,221	46.8	\$843,048	12.8	\$919,916	14.0	\$1,517,637	23.1	\$6,562,535
1975	\$63,990	1.0	\$2,628,036	39.2	\$838,859	12.5	\$419,173	6.3	\$2,752,555	41.1	\$6,702,612
1976	\$274,172	2.0	\$8,668,095	63.4	\$819,006	6.0	\$1,874,915	13.7	\$2,041,225	14.9	\$13,677,413
1977	\$523,776	2.4	\$13,318,720	61.8	\$932,540	4.3	\$767,273	3.6	\$5,995,611	27.8	\$21,537,920
1978	\$661,375	2.0	\$26,167,741	80.3	\$1,380,312	4.2	\$2,154,176	6.6	\$2,217,510	6.8	\$32,581,114
1979	\$616,360	4.2	\$8,093,280	55.3	\$1,640,277	11.2	\$82,339	0.6	\$4,199,765	28.7	\$14,632,021
1980	\$414,771	3.2	\$7,937,699	61.7	\$891,098	6.9	\$2,114,283	16.4	\$1,513,960	11.8	\$12,871,810
1981	\$424,390	2.3	\$11,080,411	60.1	\$2,623,598	14.2	\$170,038	0.9	\$4,150,158	22.5	\$18,448,596
1982	\$763,267	2.4	\$25,154,115	80.0	\$4,080,570	13.0	\$553,635	1.8	\$886,129	2.8	\$31,437,716
1983	\$590,730	2.0	\$24,016,294	81.8	\$1,601,976	5.5	\$41,338	0.1	\$3,109,814	10.6	\$29,360,152
1984	\$310,899	1.8	\$12,450,532	71.8	\$2,039,681	11.8	\$522,795	3.0	\$2,011,253	11.6	\$17,335,160
1985	\$799,318	2.3	\$27,497,929	80.0	\$3,359,824	9.8	\$57,412	0.2	\$2,644,995	7.7	\$34,359,478
1986	\$915,189	2.0	\$38,683,950	83.3	\$2,909,043	6.3	\$724,367	1.6	\$3,197,973	6.9	\$46,430,522
1987	\$1,609,777	1.6	\$95,915,522	94.9	\$2,373,254	2.3	\$84,439	0.1	\$1,116,165	1.1	\$101,099,156
1988	\$1,120,885	0.9	\$111,537,736	91.3	\$4,738,463	3.9	\$650,931	0.5	\$4,129,002	3.4	\$122,177,017
1989	\$803,494	1.4	\$56,194,753	95.0	\$1,674,393	2.8	\$86,012	0.1	\$415,535	0.7	\$59,174,188
1990	\$436,822	1.1	\$35,804,485	88.0	\$2,422,214	6.0	\$512,591	1.3	\$1,495,827	3.7	\$40,671,938
1991	\$348,522	2.3	\$12,249,200	80.4	\$1,996,049	13.1	\$5,478	0.0	\$643,400	4.2	\$15,242,649
1992	\$634,466	0.6	\$96,026,864	96.0	\$2,261,862	2.3	\$404,772	0.4	\$740,294	0.7	\$100,068,258
1993	\$617,092	2.1	\$27,969,409	93.1	\$1,081,175	3.6	\$36,935	0.1	\$322,205	1.1	\$30,026,815
1994	\$642,291	1.9	\$29,441,442	85.5	\$3,297,865	9.6	\$240,545	0.7	\$831,121	2.4	\$34,453,264
1995	\$474,475	2.2	\$19,168,077	87.1	\$1,295,353	5.9	\$53,114	0.2	\$1,023,926	4.7	\$22,014,944
1996	\$402,980	1.4	\$28,238,578	95.0	\$800,423	2.7	\$44,386	0.1	\$225,751	0.8	\$29,712,117

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Year	Chinook	%	Sockeye	%	Coho	%	Pink	%	Chum	%	Total	
1997	\$365,316	1.1	\$31,439,536	97.1	\$434,327	1.3	\$12,004	0.0	\$143,244	0.4	\$32,394,427	
1998	\$181,318	2.1	\$7,686,993	88.5	\$497,050	5.7	\$187,759	2.2	\$132,025	1.5	\$8,685,145	
1999	\$343,545	1.6	\$20,029,356	95.5	\$331,342	1.6	\$6,011	0.0	\$265,460	1.3	\$20,975,713	
2000	\$183,400	2.3	\$7,104,456	87.2	\$626,032	7.7	\$47,075	0.6	\$186,344	2.3	\$8,147,307	
2001	\$169,593	2.2	\$7,134,560	92.3	\$297,387	3.8	\$20,313	0.3	\$111,028	1.4	\$7,732,881	
2002	\$326,077	2.8	\$10,679,780	91.7	\$329,198	2.8	\$84,859	0.7	\$224,011	1.9	\$11,643,925	
2003	\$358,886	2.8	\$12,275,919	95.3	\$132,059	1.0	\$8,663	0.1	\$99,783	0.8	\$12,875,310	
2004	\$673,088	3.3	\$19,416,259	93.8	\$416,071	2.0	\$65,884	0.3	\$129,791	0.6	\$20,701,093	
2005	\$688,993	2.2	\$30,165,827	95.2	\$708,620	2.2	\$12,796	0.0	\$101,106	0.3	\$31,677,341	
2006	\$617,278	4.4	\$12,311,850	88.5	\$679,463	4.9	\$174,522	1.3	\$121,265	0.9	\$13,904,377	
2007	\$629,643	2.7	\$21,916,852	93.6	\$682,747	2.9	\$53,029	0.2	\$141,097	0.6	\$23,423,367	
2008	\$544,042	3.3	\$15,530,144	93.0	\$482,298	2.9	\$64,466	0.4	\$75,766	0.5	\$16,696,717	
2009	\$266,548	1.8	\$13,720,051	94.1	\$399,704	2.7	\$71,582	0.5	\$115,969	0.8	\$14,573,854	
2010	\$359,184	1.1	\$30,556,535	92.1	\$1,090,191	3.3	\$311,199	0.9	\$851,004	2.6	\$33,168,113	
2011	\$634,836	1.2	\$51,363,720	96.7	\$406,726	0.8	\$27,548	0.1	\$688,878	1.3	\$53,121,708	
2012	\$121,626	0.3	\$32,008,304	91.6	\$480,119	1.4	\$622,809	1.8	\$1,723,098	4.9	\$34,955,955	
2013	\$210,638	0.5	\$37,787,069	93.9	\$1,362,395	3.4	\$53,754	0.1	\$828,113	2.1	\$40,241,970	
2014	\$206,119	0.6	\$32,819,090	93.6	\$778,672	2.2	\$588,409	1.7	\$687,214	2.0	\$35,079,504	
2015	\$359,903	1.5	\$22,285,338	92.2	\$753,078	3.1	\$39,197	0.2	\$726,696	3.0	\$24,164,211	
2016	\$491,323	2.2	\$20,853,404	92.3	\$557,531	2.5	\$328,922	1.5	\$351,248	1.6	\$22,582,429	
2017	\$634,666	2.7	\$19,711,471	82.7	\$2,168,036	9.1	\$89,448	0.4	\$1,234,825	5.2	\$23,838,446	
2018	\$207,901	1.7	\$10,139,195	81.8	\$1,367,047	11.0	\$115,431	0.9	\$569,659	4.6	\$12,399,234	
2019	\$172,899	0.9	\$17,131,030	93.3	\$684,442	3.7	\$45,667	0.2	\$321,909	1.8	\$18,355,947	
2020	\$69,730	1.4	\$4,008,623	79.1	\$591,193	11.7	\$300,689	5.9	\$96,539	1.9	\$5,066,774	
2021	\$124,439	0.9	\$12,665,469	91.3	\$684,272	4.9	\$63,900	0.5	\$327,161	2.4	\$13,865,241	
2022	\$93,632	0.7	\$12,064,882	92.1	\$368,771	2.8	\$110,691	0.8	\$461,507	3.5	\$13,099,483	
Rank	50		37		46		26		32		39	
N =	53		53		53		53		53		53	
1970–2021 average	\$446,619	1.7%	\$23,645,885	88.1%	\$1,228,907	4.6%	\$331,393	1.2%	\$1,185,485	4.4%	\$26,838,289	51%
2012–2021 average	\$259,925	1.1%	\$20,940,899	90.8%	\$942,678	4.1%	\$224,823	1.0%	\$686,646	3.0%	\$23,054,971	43%
10 previous odd years average							\$46,558					
10 previous even years average							\$265,719					

Appendix B8.—Commercial herring harvest by fishery, Upper Cook Inlet, 1978–2022.

Year	Harvest (tons ^a)				Total	Permits
	Upper Subdistrict	Chinitna Bay	Tuxedni Bay	Kalgin Island		
1978	8	55	0	0	64	NA
1979	67	96	25	0	188	NA
1980	37	20	87	0	144	NA
1981	86	51	85	0	222	NA
1982	60	92	50	0	202	NA
1983	165	49	238	0	453	NA
1984	118	91	159	0	367	NA
1985	136	46	216	0	398	NA
1986	143	111	192	0	446	75
1987	126	65	153	0	344	67
1988	51	23	14	0	88	70
1989	55	122	34	0	212	67
1990	55	56	16	0	127	79
1991	13	16	2	0	31	42
1992	25	10	0	0	35	26
1993	0	0	0	0	0	–
1994	0	0	0	0	0	–
1995	0	0	0	0	0	–
1996	0	0	0	0	0	–
1997	0	0	0	0	0	–
1998	20	0	0	0	19	18
1999	10	0	0	0	10	10
2000	15	0	0	0	16	13
2001	10	0	0	0	10	13
2002	16	2	0	0	18	16
2003	4	0	0	0	4	8
2004	7	0	0	0	7	8
2005	17	0	0	0	17	15
2006	14	0	0	0	14	15
2007	13	0	0	0	13	12
2008	13	0	0	0	13	10
2009	9	0	0	0	9	8
2010	16	0	0	0	17	13
2011	14	2	0	0	16	15
2012	17	7	0	0	24	13
2013	30	6	0	0	36	14
2014	29	0	0	0	29	11
2015	25	2	0	0	26	11
2016	23	0	0	0	23	12
2017	28	0	0	0	28	10
2018	18	0	0	0	18	10
2019	34	0	0	0	34	9
2020	38	0	0	0	38	8
2021	44	0	0	0	44	8
2022	38	0	0	0	38	8
1978–2021 Avg	37	21	29	0	86	23
2012–2021 Avg	29	1	0	0	30	11

^a Tons = short tons = 2,000 lb or 907.2 kg. En dash (–) = no data because fisheries were closed.

Appendix B9.—Commercial harvest of razor clams in Upper Cook Inlet, 1920–2022.

Year	Pounds	Year	Pounds
1920	11,952	1972	31,360
1921	72,000	1973	34,415
1922	510,432	1974	0
1923	470,280	1975	10,020
1924	156,768	1976	0
1925	0	1977	1,762
1926	0	1978	45,931
1927	25,248	1979	144,358
1928	0	1980	140,420
1929	0	1981	441,949
1930	0	1982	460,639
1931	ND	1983	269,618
1932	93,840	1984	261,742
1933	ND	1985	319,034
1934	ND	1986	258,632
1935	ND	1987	312,349
1936	ND	1988	399,376
1937	8,328	1989	222,747
1938	ND	1990	323,602
1939	ND	1991	201,320
1940	ND	1992	296,727
1941	0	1993	310,481
1942	0	1994	355,165
1943	0	1995	248,358
1944	0	1996	355,448
1945	15,000	1997	366,532
1946	11,424	1998	371,877
1947	11,976	1999	352,910
1948	2,160	2000	369,397
1949	9,672	2001	348,917
1950	304,073	2002	338,938
1951	112,320	2003	411,403
1952	0	2004	419,697
1953	0	2005	371,395
1954	0	2006	368,953
1955	0	2007	283,085
1956	0	2008	390,999
1957	0	2009	361,388
1958	0	2010	379,547
1959	0	2011	189,172
1960	372,872	2012	307,409
1961	277,830	2013	380,912
1962	195,650	2014	348,294
1963	0	2015	318,538
1964	0	2016	284,800
1965	0	2017	177,147
1966	0	2018	199,162
1967	0	2019	137,530
1968	0	2020	ND*
1969	0	2021	ND*
1970	0	2022	ND*
		2010–2019 Average:	272,251

Note: ND = no data. * = No fishery occurred due to logistics.

Appendix B10.—Abundance goals and estimates of sockeye salmon in selected streams, 1978–2022.

Year	Kenai River		Kasilof River		Fish Creek	
	Abundance goal ^a	Abundance estimate ^{b,c}	Abundance goal	Abundance estimate ^{b,c}	Abundance goal	Abundance estimate ^c
1978	350,000–500,000	398,900	75,000–150,000	116,600	–	3,555
1979	350,000–500,000	285,020	75,000–150,000	152,179	–	68,739
1980	350,000–500,000	464,038	75,000–150,000	184,260	–	62,828
1981	350,000–500,000	407,639	75,000–150,000	256,625	–	50,479
1982	350,000–500,000	619,831	75,000–150,000	180,239	50,000	28,164
1983	350,000–500,000	630,340	75,000–150,000	210,271	50,000	118,797
1984	350,000–500,000	344,571	75,000–150,000	231,685	50,000	192,352
1985	350,000–500,000	502,820	75,000–150,000	505,049	50,000	68,577
1986	350,000–500,000	501,157	75,000–150,000	275,963	50,000	29,800
1987	400,000–700,000	1,596,871	150,000–250,000	249,250	50,000	91,215
1988	400,000–700,000	1,021,469	150,000–250,000	204,000	50,000	71,603
1989	400,000–700,000	1,599,959	150,000–250,000	158,206	50,000	67,224
1990	400,000–700,000	659,520	150,000–250,000	144,289	50,000	50,000
1991	400,000–700,000	647,597	150,000–250,000	238,269	50,000	50,500
1992	400,000–700,000	994,798	150,000–250,000	184,178	50,000	71,385
1993	400,000–700,000	813,617	150,000–250,000	149,939	50,000	117,619
1994	400,000–700,000	1,003,446	150,000–250,000	205,117	50,000	95,107
1995	450,000–700,000	630,447	150,000–250,000	204,935	50,000	115,000
1996	550,000–800,000	797,847	150,000–250,000	249,944	50,000	63,160
1997	550,000–825,000	1,064,818	150,000–250,000	266,025	50,000	54,656
1998	550,000–850,000	767,558	150,000–250,000	273,213	50,000	22,853
1999	750,000–950,000	803,379	150,000–250,000	312,587	50,000	26,667
2000	600,000–850,000	624,578	150,000–250,000	256,053	50,000	19,533
2001	600,000–850,000	650,036	150,000–250,000	307,570	50,000	43,469
2002	750,000–950,000	957,924	150,000–250,000	226,682	20,000–70,000	90,483
2003	750,000–950,000	1,181,309	150,000–250,000	359,633	20,000–70,000	92,298
2004	850,000–1,100,000	1,385,981	150,000–250,000	577,581	20,000–70,000	22,157
2005	850,000–1,100,000	1,376,452	150,000–250,000	348,012	20,000–70,000	14,215
2006	750,000–950,000	1,499,692	150,000–250,000	368,092	20,000–70,000	32,566
2007	750,000–950,000	867,572	150,000–250,000	336,866	20,000–70,000	27,948
2008	650,000–850,000	614,946	150,000–250,000	301,469	20,000–70,000	19,339
2009	650,000–850,000	745,170	150,000–250,000	297,125	20,000–70,000	83,477
2010	750,000–950,000	970,662	150,000–250,000	267,013	20,000–70,000	126,829
2011	1,100,000–1,350,000	1,599,217	160,000–390,000	245,721	20,000–70,000	66,678
2012	1,100,000–1,350,000	1,581,555	160,000–390,000	374,523	20,000–70,000	18,813
2013	1,000,000–1,200,000	1,359,893	160,000–390,000	489,654	20,000–70,000	18,912
2014	1,000,000–1,200,000	1,520,340	160,000–340,000	439,977	20,000–70,000	43,915
2015	1,000,000–1,200,000	1,704,767	160,000–340,000	470,677	20,000–70,000	102,296
2016	1,100,000–1,350,000	1,383,692	160,000–340,000	239,981	20,000–70,000	46,202
2017	1,000,000–1,300,000	1,308,498	160,000–340,000	358,724	15,000–45,000	61,469
2018	900,000–1,100,000	1,035,761	160,000–340,000	394,309	15,000–45,000	71,556
2019	1,000,000–1,300,000	1,849,054	160,000–340,000	378,416	15,000–45,000	76,031
2020	1,000,000–1,200,000	1,714,565	140,000–320,000	545,654	15,000–45,000	64,234
2021	1,000,000–1,200,000	2,441,825	140,000–320,000	521,859	15,000–45,000	22,271
2022	1,000,000–1,200,000	1,567,750	140,000–320,000	971,604	15,000–45,000	58,351

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Year	Larson		Chelatna		Judd	
	Abundance goal	Abundance estimate ^c	Abundance goal	Abundance estimate ^c	Abundance goal	Abundance estimate ^c
1978	–	–	–	–	–	–
1979	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980	–	–	–	–	–	–
1981	–	–	–	–	–	–
1982	–	–	–	–	–	–
1983	–	–	–	–	–	–
1984	–	35,252	–	–	–	–
1985	–	37,874	–	–	–	–
1986	–	32,322	–	–	–	–
1987	–	16,748	–	–	–	–
1988	–	–	–	–	–	–
1989	–	–	–	–	–	12,792
1990	–	–	–	–	–	–
1991	–	–	–	–	–	–
1992	–	–	–	–	–	–
1993	–	–	–	20,235	–	–
1994	–	–	–	28,303	–	–
1995	–	–	–	20,104	–	–
1996	–	–	–	–	–	–
1997	–	40,282	–	–	–	–
1998	–	63,514	–	–	–	34,416
1999	–	18,943	–	–	–	–
2000	–	11,987	–	–	–	–
2001	–	–	–	–	–	–
2002	–	–	–	–	–	–
2003	–	–	–	–	–	–
2004	–	–	–	–	–	–
2005	–	9,955	–	–	–	–
2006	–	57,411	–	–	–	40,633
2007	–	47,924	–	–	–	57,251
2008	–	34,595	–	74,469	–	53,681
2009	15,000–50,000	40,933	20,000–65,000	17,703	25,000–55,000	44,616
2010	15,000–50,000	20,324	20,000–65,000	37,784	25,000–55,000	18,446
2011	15,000–50,000	12,190	20,000–65,000	70,353	25,000–55,000	39,984
2012	15,000–50,000	16,566	20,000–65,000	36,736	25,000–55,000	18,715
2013	15,000–50,000	21,821	20,000–65,000	70,555	25,000–55,000	14,088
2014	15,000–50,000	12,040	20,000–65,000	26,212	25,000–55,000	22,416
2015	15,000–50,000	23,176	20,000–65,000	69,897	25,000–55,000	47,934
2016	15,000–50,000	14,313	20,000–65,000	67,836	25,000–55,000	–
2017	15,000–35,000	31,866	20,000–45,000	26,986	15,000–40,000	35,731
2018	15,000–35,000	23,444	20,000–45,000	20,437	15,000–40,000	30,844
2019	15,000–35,000	9,699	20,000–45,000	26,303	15,000–40,000	44,145
2020	15,000–35,000	12,018	20,000–45,000	–	15,000–40,000	31,220
2021	15,000–35,000	21,987	20,000–45,000	–	15,000–40,000	49,250
2022	15,000–35,000	17,436	20,000–45,000	–	15,000–40,000	38,442

Note: ND = no data; dashes indicate incomplete count.

^a Inriver goal.

^b From 1978 to 2010, enumeration estimates and goals prior were in BENDIX units; 2011 through 2021 are in DIDSON units.

^c Enumeration estimates prior to 2021 reflect minor adjustments to the escapement database.

^d Yentna River SEG replaced with lake goals at Judd, Chelatna, and Larson Lakes.

^e Estimates via remote camera; an unknown number of salmon escaped into the lake after camera malfunction or removal.

Appendix B11.—Average price per pound paid for commercially harvested salmon as determined by Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC), Upper Cook Inlet, 1975–2022.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum
1975	\$0.54	\$0.63	\$0.54	\$0.35	\$0.41
1976	\$0.92	\$0.76	\$0.61	\$0.37	\$0.54
1977	\$1.26	\$0.86	\$0.72	\$0.38	\$0.61
1978	\$1.16	\$1.32	\$0.99	\$0.34	\$0.51
1979	\$1.63	\$1.41	\$0.98	\$0.34	\$0.88
1980	\$1.15	\$0.85	\$0.57	\$0.34	\$0.53
1981	\$1.46	\$1.20	\$0.83	\$0.38	\$0.65
1982	\$1.27	\$1.10	\$0.72	\$0.18	\$0.49
1983	\$0.97	\$0.74	\$0.45	\$0.18	\$0.36
1984	\$1.08	\$1.00	\$0.64	\$0.21	\$0.39
1985	\$1.20	\$1.20	\$0.70	\$0.20	\$0.45
1986	\$0.90	\$1.40	\$0.60	\$0.15	\$0.38
1987	\$1.40	\$1.50	\$0.80	\$0.22	\$0.45
1988	\$1.30	\$2.47	\$1.20	\$0.37	\$0.76
1989	\$1.25	\$1.70	\$0.75	\$0.40	\$0.47
1990	\$1.20	\$1.55	\$0.75	\$0.25	\$0.60
1991	\$1.20	\$1.00	\$0.77	\$0.12	\$0.35
1992	\$1.50	\$1.60	\$0.75	\$0.15	\$0.40
1993	\$1.20	\$1.00	\$0.60	\$0.12	\$0.45
1994	\$1.00	\$1.45	\$0.80	\$0.12	\$0.40
1995	\$1.00	\$1.15	\$0.45	\$0.12	\$0.27
1996	\$1.00	\$1.15	\$0.40	\$0.05	\$0.19
1997	\$1.00	\$1.15	\$0.45	\$0.05	\$0.19
1998	\$1.00	\$1.15	\$0.45	\$0.09	\$0.19
1999	\$1.00	\$1.30	\$0.45	\$0.12	\$0.19
2000	\$1.10	\$0.85	\$0.40	\$0.09	\$0.19
2001	\$1.00	\$0.65	\$0.40	\$0.08	\$0.19
2002	\$1.15	\$0.60	\$0.20	\$0.05	\$0.12
2003	\$0.95	\$0.60	\$0.20	\$0.05	\$0.12
2004	\$1.00	\$0.65	\$0.20	\$0.05	\$0.12
2005	\$1.00	\$0.95	\$0.50	\$0.08	\$0.20
2006	\$1.75	\$1.10	\$0.60	\$0.10	\$0.25
2007	\$1.75	\$1.05	\$0.60	\$0.10	\$0.25
2008	\$1.75	\$1.10	\$0.40	\$0.10	\$0.20
2009	\$1.75	\$1.10	\$0.40	\$0.10	\$0.20
2010	\$1.75	\$1.75	\$0.80	\$0.25	\$0.55
2011	\$2.80	\$1.50	\$0.75	\$0.25	\$0.80
2012	\$2.80	\$1.50	\$0.75	\$0.35	\$0.80
2013	\$2.80	\$2.25	\$0.85	\$0.35	\$0.80
2014	\$2.80	\$2.25	\$0.90	\$0.25	\$0.80
2015	\$2.00	\$1.60	\$0.60	\$0.25	\$0.40
2016	\$2.50	\$1.50	\$0.60	\$0.20	\$0.40
2017	\$3.78	\$1.86	\$1.14	\$0.15	\$0.62
2018	\$3.27	\$2.04	\$0.94	\$0.25	\$0.68
2019	\$3.43	\$1.80	\$0.74	\$0.21	\$0.37
2020	\$3.57	\$1.24	\$0.87	\$0.25	\$0.46
2021	\$2.59	\$1.74	\$0.83	\$0.23	\$0.65
2022	\$3.50	\$2.00	\$0.65	\$0.30	\$0.70
2012–2021 Average	\$2.95	\$1.78	\$0.82	\$0.25	\$0.60

Appendix B12.—Average weight (in pounds) of commercially harvested salmon, Upper Cook Inlet 1975–2022.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum
1975	24.8	6.1	6.8	3.6	7.1
1976	27.4	6.9	6.4	4.0	8.1
1977	28.1	7.6	6.7	3.7	8.0
1978	33.0	7.6	6.4	3.8	7.6
1979	27.5	6.2	6.3	3.3	7.3
1980	26.1	5.9	5.8	3.5	7.3
1981	23.8	6.4	6.5	3.5	7.7
1982	28.8	7.0	7.1	3.9	8.2
1983	29.5	6.4	6.9	3.3	7.8
1984	28.6	5.9	7.1	4.0	7.6
1985	27.7	5.6	7.2	3.3	7.6
1986	25.9	5.8	6.4	3.7	7.4
1987	29.0	6.7	6.6	3.5	7.1
1988	29.7	6.6	7.0	3.7	7.7
1989	24.1	6.6	6.6	3.2	7.2
1990	22.6	6.4	6.4	3.4	7.1
1991	21.5	5.6	6.1	3.1	6.6
1992	23.6	6.6	6.4	3.9	6.7
1993	25.8	5.9	5.9	3.0	5.7
1994	31.6	5.7	7.1	3.9	6.9
1995	25.5	5.6	6.4	3.3	7.2
1996	28.3	6.3	6.2	3.7	7.6
1997	27.6	6.5	6.3	3.4	7.3
1998	22.8	5.5	6.9	3.8	7.3
1999	23.9	5.7	5.8	3.1	8.0
2000	22.7	6.3	6.6	3.6	7.7
2001	18.2	6.0	6.6	3.5	6.9
2002	22.3	6.4	6.7	3.8	7.8
2003	20.4	5.9	6.5	3.6	6.9
2004	25.0	6.1	6.7	3.7	7.4
2005	24.9	6.1	6.3	3.3	7.2
2006	19.6	5.1	6.4	4.3	7.6
2007	20.4	6.3	6.4	3.6	7.3
2008	23.3	5.9	7.0	3.8	7.5
2009	17.4	6.1	6.5	3.3	7.0
2010	20.7	6.2	6.6	4.3	6.8
2011	20.2	6.5	5.7	3.2	6.7
2012	17.2	6.8	6.0	3.8	8.0
2013	13.9	6.3	6.1	3.2	7.4
2014	15.8	6.2	6.3	3.7	7.4
2015	16.7	5.3	5.8	3.3	6.6
2016	19.6	5.8	6.3	4.3	7.1
2017	21.9	5.7	6.3	3.6	8.2
2018	13.8	5.2	6.3	3.8	8.3
2019	16.0	5.5	5.6	3.1	6.7
2020	12.3	5.0	5.9	3.7	7.8
2021	12.1	5.2	5.6	3.4	7.2
2022	11.7	5.4	5.5	3.7	6.6
2012–2021 Average	15.9	5.7	6.0	3.6	7.5
1975–2021 Average	23.0	6.1	6.4	3.6	7.4

Appendix B13.—Registered active units of gillnet fishing effort by gear type in Cook Inlet, 1975–2022.

Year	Drift gillnet			Set gillnet			Total
	Resident	Nonresident	Subtotal	Resident	Nonresident	Subtotal	
1975	539	245	784	695	63	758	1,542
1976	410	186	596	675	44	719	1,315
1977	387	188	575	690	43	733	1,308
1978	401	190	591	701	46	747	1,338
1979	410	189	599	705	44	749	1,348
1980	407	190	597	699	48	747	1,344
1981	412	186	598	687	60	747	1,345
1982	413	178	591	695	53	748	1,339
1983	415	172	587	684	61	745	1,332
1984	423	165	588	670	74	744	1,332
1985	418	173	591	669	76	745	1,336
1986	412	176	588	665	78	743	1,331
1987	415	171	586	662	81	743	1,329
1988	421	164	585	660	83	743	1,328
1989	415	170	585	645	98	743	1,328
1990	412	173	585	644	99	743	1,328
1991	412	172	584	642	103	745	1,329
1992	404	179	583	636	109	745	1,328
1993	398	185	583	633	112	745	1,328
1994	395	187	582	628	117	745	1,327
1995	393	189	582	622	123	745	1,327
1996	392	190	582	621	124	745	1,327
1997	392	189	581	621	124	745	1,326
1998	393	186	579	621	124	745	1,324
1999	390	185	575	621	124	745	1,320
2000	394	182	576	621	124	745	1,321
2001	395	179	574	625	119	744	1,318
2002	396	176	572	620	123	743	1,315
2003	400	172	572	617	125	742	1,314
2004	402	169	571	616	123	739	1,310
2005	404	167	571	609	128	737	1,308
2006	400	169	570	614	124	738	1,308
2007	400	171	571	609	129	738	1,309
2008	405	166	571	613	125	738	1,309
2009	401	169	570	608	130	738	1,308
2010	407	162	569	604	132	736	1,305
2011	409	160	569	609	127	736	1,305
2012	410	159	569	620	116	736	1,305
2013	409	160	569	624	112	736	1,305
2014	414	155	569	623	112	735	1,304
2015	408	160	568	624	110	734	1,302
2016	409	159	568	613	122	735	1,303
2017	417	152	569	619	116	735	1,304
2018	421	147	568	614	121	735	1,303
2019	418	149	567	616	117	733	1,300
2020	421	146	567	613	119	732	1,299
2021	419	148	567	616	114	730	1,297
2022	421	146	567	619	112	731	1,298

Source: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (https://www.cfec.state.ak.us/fishery_statistics/permits.htm).

Appendix B14.–Forecast and projected harvests of salmon by species, Upper Cook Inlet, 1990–2022.

Year	Sockeye			Coho			Pink			Chum			Chinook		
	Forecast ^a	Actual ^b	Error	Projected ^c	Actual ^{c,d}	Error	Projected	Actual ^{c,d}	Error	Projected	Actual ^{c,d}	Error	Projected	Actual ^{c,d}	Error
1990	4,300,000	3,822,864	-12%	250,000	501,739	50%	600,000	603,630	1%	400,000	351,197	-14%	25,000	16,105	-55%
1991	3,200,000	2,472,589	-29%	400,000	426,498	6%	90,000	14,663	-514%	500,000	280,230	-78%	20,000	13,542	-48%
1992	3,600,000	9,502,392	62%	400,000	468,930	15%	400,000	695,861	43%	350,000	274,303	-28%	20,000	17,171	-16%
1993	2,500,000	5,042,799	50%	450,000	306,882	-47%	25,000	100,934	75%	350,000	122,770	-185%	15,000	18,871	21%
1994	2,000,000	3,826,508	48%	400,000	583,793	31%	600,000	523,434	-15%	250,000	303,177	18%	15,000	19,962	25%
1995	2,700,000	3,224,087	16%	400,000	447,130	11%	100,000	133,578	25%	250,000	529,428	53%	15,000	17,893	16%
1996	3,300,000	4,262,377	23%	400,000	321,668	-24%	600,000	242,911	-147%	350,000	156,520	-124%	15,000	14,306	-5%
1997	5,300,000	4,546,125	-17%	400,000	152,408	-162%	100,000	70,945	-41%	250,000	103,036	-143%	15,000	13,292	-13%
1998	2,500,000	1,619,119	-54%	300,000	160,688	-87%	300,000	551,737	46%	200,000	95,704	-109%	17,000	8,124	-109%
1999	2,000,000	3,164,355	37%	300,000	126,105	-138%	75,000	16,176	-364%	200,000	174,554	-15%	16,000	14,383	-11%
2000	3,000,000	1,778,547	-69%	150,000	236,871	37%	500,000	146,482	-241%	200,000	127,069	-57%	15,000	7,350	-104%
2001	2,700,000	2,304,670	-17%	300,000	113,311	-165%	50,000	72,560	31%	250,000	84,494	-196%	13,000	9,295	-40%
2002	2,200,000	3,356,572	34%	160,000	246,281	35%	170,000	446,960	62%	120,000	237,949	50%	10,000	12,714	21%
2003	2,400,000	4,145,981	42%	170,000	101,756	-67%	80,000	48,789	-64%	140,000	120,767	-16%	10,000	18,503	46%
2004	3,700,000	5,639,628	34%	160,000	311,058	49%	380,000	357,939	-6%	150,000	146,165	-3%	10,000	26,922	63%
2005	4,100,000	5,962,572	31%	200,000	224,657	11%	70,000	48,419	-45%	140,000	69,740	-101%	10,000	27,667	64%
2006	2,100,000	2,653,446	21%	200,000	177,853	-12%	350,000	404,111	13%	140,000	64,033	-119%	20,000	18,029	-11%
2007	3,300,000	4,044,832	18%	210,000	177,339	-18%	50,000	147,020	66%	130,000	77,240	-68%	20,000	17,625	-13%
2008	3,900,000	3,005,299	-30%	200,000	171,869	-16%	380,000	169,368	-124%	100,000	50,315	-99%	20,000	13,333	-50%
2009	3,000,000	2,842,335	-6%	210,000	153,210	-37%	70,000	214,321	67%	80,000	82,808	3%	20,000	8,750	-129%
2010	2,300,000	3,695,633	38%	179,000	207,350	14%	305,000	292,706	-4%	70,000	228,863	69%	17,000	9,900	-72%
2011	4,600,000	6,359,116	28%	178,000	95,291	-87%	106,000	34,123	-211%	101,000	129,407	22%	14,000	11,248	-24%
2012	4,400,000	4,271,018	-3%	159,000	106,775	-49%	334,000	469,598	29%	113,000	269,733	58%	12,000	2,527	-375%
2013	4,900,000	3,639,862	-35%	147,000	260,963	44%	99,000	48,275	-105%	152,000	139,365	-9%	9,000	5,398	-67%
2014	4,300,000	3,329,970	-29%	165,000	137,376	-20%	338,000	642,879	47%	170,000	116,093	-46%	7,600	4,660	-63%
2015	3,700,000	3,685,160	0%	161,000	216,032	25%	98,000	48,004	-104%	176,000	275,960	36%	6,700	10,798	38%
2016	5,300,000	3,342,183	-59%	160,000	147,469	-8%	393,000	382,436	-3%	184,000	123,711	-49%	6,700	10,027	33%
2017	2,600,000	2,622,292	1%	167,000	303,642	45%	98,000	167,842	42%	184,000	243,600	24%	6,300	7,660	18%
2018	2,600,000	1,116,107	-133%	203,000	232,290	13%	389,000	126,923	-206%	177,000	115,366	-53%	7,400	3,405	-117%
2019	3,000,000	1,720,559	-74%	207,000	163,863	-26%	103,000	70,827	-45%	175,000	129,176	-35%	7,300	3,149	-132%
2020	2,300,000	695,754	-231%	203,000	139,240	-46%	74,000	345,072	79%	175,000	29,217	-499%	6,900	3,008	-129%
2021	1,600,000	1,410,842	-13%	191,000	147,602	-29%	74,000	81,360	79%	127,000	70,242	-81%	5,390	3,973	-36%
2022	3,000,000	1,126,268	-166%	191,000	102,630	-86%	391,000	100,964	79%	117,000	99,469	-18%	4,179	2,278	-83%
Avg.	3,231,250	3,53,550	-10%	243,125	236,498	-20%	231,281	241,246	-48%	198,563	166,320	-56%	13,353	11,874	-41%

^a Harvest forecasts have typically been prepared using average return per spawner values, parent-year escapements, and average marine maturity schedules or time series modeling tempered by available juvenile production data or combinations of these data sets.

^b Sockeye salmon harvest estimates include commercial, sport, personal use, and educational fisheries.

^c Commercial fishery harvest projections are prepared using subjective estimates of parent-year escapements, gross trends in harvest, and expected intensity of fishery.

^d Actual harvests prior to 2021 reflect minor adjustments to the harvest database.

Appendix B15.—Upper Cook Inlet subsistence and or personal use fishery salmon harvests (1990–2021 for Tyonek, 1996–2022 for Yentna).

Year	Tyonek subsistence fishery							
	No. of permits		Harvest					
	Issued	Returned	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1990	42	37	886	75	400	14	23	1,397
1991	57	54	925	20	69	0	0	1,014
1992	57	44	1,170	96	294	24	9	1,594
1993	62	54	1,566	68	88	25	23	1,769
1994	58	49	905	101	122	27	0	1,154
1995	70	55	1,632	54	186	18	0	1,891
1996	73	49	1,615	88	177	9	27	1,917
1997	70	42	1,051	200	241	13	0	1,505
1998	74	49	1,430	251	97	3	2	1,783
1999	77	54	1,620	247	175	20	66	2,127
2000	60	47	1,461	78	103	0	8	1,649
2001	84	58	1,450	254	72	9	6	1,790
2002	101	71	1,609	314	162	6	14	2,106
2003	87	74	1,384	136	54	12	9	1,595
2004	97	75	1,751	121	168	0	0	2,040
2005	78	67	1,183	65	159	2	0	1,409
2006	82	55	1,366	32	23	1	0	1,422
2007	84	67	1,526	249	164	3	4	1,946
2008	94	77	1,492	146	227	11	16	1,892
2009	89	69	817	229	320	2	1	1,369
2010	105	77	1,116	281	223	3	3	1,626
2011	114	63	851	202	34	10	10	1,107
2012	89	69	1,102	223	174	3	5	1,507
2013	82	48	1,352	278	311	0	32	1,973
2014	92	73	896	487	575	15	5	1,978
2015	83	72	1,070	505	568	16	6	2,165
2016	74	64	1,030	188	225	8	12	1,462
2017	74	47	1,284	457	265	32	6	2,045
2018	65	22	1,413	217	154	10	11	1,805
2019	67	38	1,132	232	75	6	17	1,462
2020	54	15	1,342	164	423	0	0	1,929
2021	47	10	1,022	93	89	0	0	1,204
2022	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

-continued-

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Yentna subsistence fishery								
Year	No. of permits		Harvest					Total
	Issued	Returned	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	
Personal use								
1996	17	14	0	242	46	115	51	454
1997	24	21	0	549	83	30	10	672
Subsistence								
1998	21	18	0	495	113	30	15	653
1999	18	16	0	516	48	18	13	595
2000	19	19	0	379	92	4	7	482
2001	16	15	0	545	50	10	4	609
2002	25	22	0	454	133	14	31	632
2003	19	15	0	553	67	2	8	630
2004	21	19	0	441	146	36	3	626
2005	18	17	0	177	42	24	25	268
2006	22	22	0	368	175	14	26	583
2007	22	22	0	367	66	17	18	468
2008	16	16	0	310	57	23	7	397
2009	17	17	0	253	14	0	6	273
2010	32	32	0	642	50	38	18	748
2011	25	25	0	598	90	337	21	1,046
2012	21	21	0	279	24	21	19	343
2013	22	19	0	160	92	128	32	412
2014	20	18	0	328	84	17	32	461
2015	29	27	0	578	151	47	69	845
2016	26	25	0	514	204	36	37	791
2017	26	26	0	454	185	47	10	696
2018	29	29	16	405	167	8	10	606
2019	24	22	0	476	107	40	18	641
2020	24	24	5	393	155	18	16	587
2021	25	25	13	549	186	5	11	712
2022	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Appendix B16.—Upper Cook Inlet educational fisheries salmon harvest, 2022.

Year	Fishery ^a	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
2022	Kenaitze	0	8,199	648	263	0	9,110
	NTC	7	256	78	28	1	370
	NND	19	64	49	15	0	147
	NES	—	—	—	—	—	0
	APVFW	0	0	6	0	0	6
	Sons of American Legion	0	39	19	0	0	58
	Kasilof Regional HA	0	3	50	3	0	56
	SCF	—	—	—	—	—	0
	Knik Tribal Council	0	77	42	18	40	177
	Big Lake	—	—	—	—	—	0
	Native Village of Eklutna	0	146	77	22	5	250
	Territorial Homestead Lodge	1	182	4	0	11	198
	Total		27	8,966	973	349	57

Note: ND = no data.

^a Kenaitze = Kenaitze Tribal Group; NTC = Ninilchik Traditional Council; NND = Ninilchik Native Descendants; NES = Ninilchik Emergency Services; APVFW = Anchor Point Veterans of Foreign Wars; Sons of American Legion = Homer Sons of the American Legion Post 16; Kasilof Regional HA = Kasilof Regional Historical Association; SCF = Southcentral Foundation; Knik = Knik Tribal Council; Eklutna = Native Village of Eklutna; Territorial Homestead Lodge = Alaska’s Territorial Homestead Lodge, operated by Tim O’Brien.

Appendix B17.—Effort and harvest in Upper Cook Inlet personal use set gillnet salmon fishery, 1996–2022.

Year	Kasilof River gillnet														
	Days open	Days fished		Sockeye		Chinook		Coho		Pink		Chum		Total	
		Est.	SE	Est.	SE	Est.	SE	Est.	SE	Est.	SE	Est.	SE	Est.	SE
1996	5	582	16	9,506	156	46	3	0	0	8	0	1	0	9,561	157
1997	5	815	26	17,997	231	65	2	1	0	102	7	3	1	18,168	233
1998	5	1,075	24	15,975	425	126	7	0	0	15	4	12	10	16,128	426
1999	10	1,287	39	12,832	371	442	27	25	2	10	0	10	0	13,319	374
2000	13	1,252	23	14,774	275	514	15	9	0	17	2	10	0	15,324	276
2001	8	1,001	20	17,201	394	174	6	6	0	11	0	7	5	17,399	397
2002	10	1,025	16	17,980	274	192	5	12	0	30	2	13	4	18,227	277
2003	10	1,206	17	15,706	277	400	13	107	0	9	0	4	0	16,226	284
2004	10	1,272	10	25,417	203	163	4	58	13	6	1	0	0	25,644	205
2005	11	1,506	6	26,609	104	87	1	326	5	16	1	1	0	27,039	104
2006	10	1,724	5	28,867	91	287	2	420	16	11	0	6	0	29,591	94
2007	10	1,570	7	14,943	66	343	3	68	4	2	0	0	0	15,356	66
2008	10	1,534	7	23,432	107	151	2	65	3	35	4	23	3	23,706	107
2009	10	1,761	9	26,646	167	127	2	165	0	14	1	11	2	26,963	167
2010	10	1,855	13	21,924	170	136	3	23	5	23	5	1	0	22,106	170
2011	10	1,846	16	26,780	244	167	4	47	10	23	1	3	0	27,020	244
2012	10	1,696	21	15,638	197	103	3	161	19	53	19	15	1	15,969	199
2013	5	1,082	13	14,439	187	46	2	129	32	3	0	5	1	14,621	187
2014	10	1,386	17	22,567	302	50	2	30	10	105	44	18	0	22,770	306
2015	10	1,741	22	27,567	339	61	3	191	41	20	5	2	1	27,841	341
2016	10	1,963	23	26,539	342	141	3	23	0	5	0	23	1	26,731	342
2017	10	1,874	27	21,927	309	118	4	5	1	48	8	43	9	22,141	309
2018	10	1,616	51	14,390	485	120	10	2	0	22	13	5	0	14,539	485
2019	10	1,534	74	15,864	712	131	10	19	0	84	57	16	0	16,114	715
2020	10	1,410	66	14,656	629	75	7	1	0	62	53	23	0	14,901	631
2021	10	1,173	31	18,212	595	94	7	17	15	157	35	17	15	18,497	597
2022	10	756	15	6,329	250	19	0	6	0	16	0	2	0	6,372	250
1996–2020 Mean	9	1,425		19,607		171		76		29		10		19,896	
1996–2020 Max.	13	1,963		28,867		514		420		105		43		29,591	
1996–2020 Min.	5	582		9,506		46		0		2		0		9,561	