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2025 Bristol Bay Area Annual Management Report

by

Stacy Vega

Travis Elison

Tim Sands

Cole Weaver

and

Jasmine Terry-Shindelman

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

Symbols and Abbreviations

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

Weights and measures (metric)

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

Weights and measures (English)

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

Time and temperature

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

Physics and chemistry

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

General

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

Mathematics, statistics

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

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2025 BRISTOL BAY AREA ANNUAL MANAGEMENT REPORT

Stacy Vega, Travis Elison, Cole Weaver, and Jasmine Terry-Shindelman
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Anchorage

and

Tim Sands
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Dillingham

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Sport Fish, Research and Technical Services
333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage, Alaska, 99518-1565

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Stacy Vega, Travis Elison, Cole Weaver, and Jasmine Terry-Shindelman
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries,
333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage, AK, 99518, USA

and

Tim Sands
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries,
546 Kenny Wren Road, P.O. Box 230, Dillingham, AK 99576, USA

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ABSTRACT

The *2025 Bristol Bay Area Annual Management Report* is the 64th consecutive annual report of management activities of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries staff in Bristol Bay. This report describes the information, decisions, and rationale used to manage the commercial salmon (sockeye *Oncorhynchus nerka*, Chinook *O. tshawytscha*, chum *O. keta*, pink *O. gorbuscha*, and coho *O. kisutch*) and Pacific herring (*Clupea pallasii*) fisheries in Bristol Bay each year. All 2025 commercial salmon harvest data are based on fish tickets; these data can change if more information becomes available. The 2025 inshore sockeye salmon run of 56.8 million fish was 14% above the preseason forecast of 49.8 million. Sockeye salmon dominated the inshore commercial harvest, totaling 41.2 million of the 41.8 million salmon commercially harvested. Total Bristol Bay sockeye salmon escapement was 15.5 million fish, and escapement goals were either met or exceeded in all systems with established goals. In total, 4,871 Chinook, 583,908 chum, 251 pink, and 27,412 coho salmon were also harvested in the commercial fishery. The Chinook salmon sonar estimate into the Nushagak River was 34,322, below the 55,000-fish lower end of the escapement goal range. The 2025 Togiak District herring preseason biomass forecast was 228,807 short tons. The Togiak District commercial herring fishery did not occur in 2025 because no processing companies participated.

Keywords: Pacific salmon, *Oncorhynchus*, sockeye salmon, *Oncorhynchus nerka*, Chinook salmon, *O. tshawytscha*, chum salmon, *O. keta*, coho salmon, *O. kisutch*, pink salmon, *O. gorbuscha*, Pacific herring, *Clupea pallasii*, commercial fisheries, subsistence fisheries, exvessel value, harvest, Port Moller Test Fishery, genetics, Bristol Bay, Naknek, Kvichak, Egegik, Ugashik, Wood, Nushagak, Igushik, Togiak, Annual Management Report, AMR

INTRODUCTION

MANAGEMENT AREA DESCRIPTION

The Bristol Bay management area (Area T) includes all coastal and inland waters east of a line from Cape Newenham to Cape Menshikof (Figure 1). The area includes 9 major river systems: Naknek, Kvichak, Alagnak, Egegik, Ugashik, Wood, Nushagak, Igushik, and Togiak. Collectively, these rivers are home to the largest commercial sockeye salmon *Oncorhynchus nerka* fishery in the world. Sockeye salmon are by far the most abundant salmon species that return to Bristol Bay each year, but Chinook *O. tshawytscha*, chum *O. keta*, coho *O. kisutch*, and, in even years, pink salmon *O. gorbuscha* returns are important to the fishery as well. The Bristol Bay area is divided into 5 management districts for salmon (Naknek-Kvichak, Egegik, Ugashik, Nushagak, and Togiak) that correspond to major river systems. The management objective for each river is to achieve salmon escapements within established escapement goal ranges (Table 1; Vega et al. 2022) while providing harvest opportunity for fish in excess of those ranges, consistent with regulatory management plans (5 AAC 06.355–5 AAC 06.369).

COMMERCIAL FISHING PERIODS

Commercial fishing periods in Bristol Bay are announced by emergency orders, except in Togiak where there is an established salmon fishing schedule in regulation. Management biologists use real-time fishery information to make fishery decisions with the intent of meeting the management objectives outlined above. Emergency orders (EOs) are made publicly available using the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) advisory announcement system, available at:

https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=cfnews.search.

OVERVIEW OF BRISTOL BAY SALMON FISHERIES

The 5 species of Pacific salmon found in Bristol Bay are the focus of major commercial, subsistence, and sport fisheries. Management of Bristol Bay salmon is primarily focused on the

inshore run of these species. The inshore run consists of salmon harvested within the designated commercial fishing districts of Bristol Bay and those counted at area escapement projects. Annual commercial harvest for the most recent 20 years (2005–2024) averaged 33.1 million sockeye, 32,106 Chinook, 1.0 million chum, 525,591 pink (even years only), and 94,269 coho salmon for a total of 34.6 million salmon harvested (Appendices A3–A8). Since 2005, the annual exvessel value of the commercial salmon harvest within Bristol Bay has averaged $197.4 million, with sockeye salmon being the most valuable, averaging $195.9 million annually (Appendix A21). The average subsistence harvest from 2014 to 2023 was 105,749 salmon, which includes an average sockeye salmon harvest of 83,222 fish (Sill and Koster 2025). Sport fisheries harvest all species of salmon, but most effort was directed toward Chinook and coho salmon.

Management of the commercial fishery in Bristol Bay is focused on discrete stocks. Harvests are directed at terminal areas around the mouths of major river systems, and each stock is managed to achieve a spawning escapement goal based on sustained yield. Escapement goals are achieved by regulating fishing time and area by EO to allow for adjusting weekly fishing schedules. Legal gear for the commercial salmon fishery includes both drift (150 fathoms) and set (50 fathoms) gillnets. The Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) passed a regulation in 2003 that allows 2 drift permit holders to fish concurrently from the same vessel and jointly operate up to 200 fathoms of drift gillnet gear. Drift gillnet permits are the most numerous in Bristol Bay with a total of 1,858 permits, of which 1,658 were registered to fish in 2025 (Appendix A2). There are 950 set gillnet permits in Bristol Bay, and 840 made at least 1 delivery in 2025 (Appendix A2).

2025 COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHERY

RUN STRENGTH INDICATORS

Fishery managers in Bristol Bay have several early indicators of sockeye salmon run size. These include the preseason forecast, the South Alaska Peninsula commercial salmon fishery, an offshore test fishery operating from Port Moller, genetic stock identification, age composition information, early performance of the commercial fishery, inriver test fishery programs, and timely escapement information from a sonar project located on the Nushagak River and counting towers on the other Bristol Bay Rivers. These indicators are assessed based on the relative strengths of year classes, discrepancies from the forecast (relative to expected year class contributions), or differences in run timing, which are important to successful management of the commercial fishery. These pieces of information may not give a correct assessment of run size individually but collectively allow broad-scale examination of inseason data.

PRESEASON FORECASTS

Total inshore (excluding harvest in other areas) sockeye salmon production for Bristol Bay in 2025 was forecast to be 49.8 million (Vega et al. 2024; Table 2). The Bristol Bay sockeye salmon inshore harvest was predicted to be 34.9 million fish (Table 2). Runs were expected to meet spawning escapement goals for all river systems in Bristol Bay.

The forecast for the sockeye salmon run to Bristol Bay in 2025 was the sum of individual predictions for 9 river systems (Kvichak, Alagnak, Naknek, Egegik, Ugashik, Wood, Igushik, Nushagak, and Togiak) and 4 major age classes (age 1.2, 1.3, 2.2, and 2.3, plus age 0.3 and 1.4 for Nushagak; Table 3). Adult escapement and return data from brood years 1972 to 2020 were used in the analyses.

Forecasts for each age class returning to a river system were derived from models based on the relationship between adult returns of that age class and either total returns or sibling returns from the same brood years (Vega et al. 2024). In general, models with statistically significant parameters or the best past performance (accuracy and precision) were chosen. Performance was evaluated using mean absolute deviation, mean absolute percent error, mean arctangent absolute percent error, and mean percent error between forecasted and observed returns. These performance metrics were calculated and considered for each model across the most recent 3-year and 5-year timeframes. In certain cases, competing models were averaged in a hybrid model approach. The forecast range is the upper and lower values of the 80% confidence interval for the total run forecast. The confidence bounds were calculated from the deviation of actual runs and run forecasts from 2005 through 2024.

PORT MOLLER TEST FISHERY

From 1967 to 1985, ADF&G operated a test fishery near the community of Port Moller, approximately 150–200 miles southwest of the Bristol Bay fishing districts. A large vessel (70–100′) fished gillnets at specific stations on a transect line perpendicular to the migration path of sockeye salmon returning to Bristol Bay. Collected data were used to estimate strength, timing, age, and size composition of the run about 6 to 9 days prior to arrival at the commercial fishing districts. The project was popular with the salmon industry because it gave an early indication of run size, which influenced production capacity and the price paid to commercial fishing participants. The project did not operate in 1986. The project was operated from 1987 through 2002 by the Fisheries Research Institute (FRI; University of Washington, Seattle WA), with financial assistance from industry. The project was then operated from 2003 to present by Bristol Bay Science and Research Institute (BBSRI), with financial and technical support from ADF&G and industry (Raborn et al. 2024).

Since 2018, the project has been using a second vessel to extend the sampling transect and further investigate migratory pathways traveled by returning sockeye salmon. In addition, some sites between traditional stations were sampled to assess possible patchiness of the run along the test fishing transect. Beginning in 2019, a deeper net was deployed to assess fish traveling deeper in the water column.

In 2025, the Port Moller Test Fishery (PMTF) operated from June 10 to July 12 (Figure 2). There were no complete days lost to weather in 2025; however, some stations were periodically missed due to rough seas. Between the 2 vessels, coverage was almost complete along a line between Port Moller and Cape Newenham for most of the project duration (Figure 1). Fish were present throughout the transect, with stations 6–10 having the highest mean station indices.

GENETICS

Over the last 20 years, ADF&G has built and tested a genetic baseline capable of identifying salmon stock compositions of mixed-fishery samples from within Bristol Bay. The genetics program has 2 primary objectives: (1) to provide managers, researchers, and permit holders with a preliminary estimate of stock compositions of sockeye salmon returning to Bristol Bay through the PMTF (Dann et al. 2013), and (2) to provide researchers with sockeye salmon stock composition estimates, by year, within fishing districts to estimate total runs and develop brood tables (Cunningham et al. 2018; Dann et al. 2011).

Genetic sampling was added to the PMTF in 2004. The intent was to use inseason genetic analysis to identify components of the annual sockeye salmon run in time to inform management decisions for individual stocks. Historically, ADF&G genetics staff completed analysis and delivered results in 3 to 5 days depending on several factors (e.g., timing of airline flights or weather on the fishing grounds). Prior to the 2021 season, an onboard genetics lab was installed on the R/V *Ocean Cat* to test the feasibility of genotyping at sea to reduce vessel transit time and provide more timely results (i.e., within 3 days of samples being taken) to management staff and fishery participants. This proved to be a success and has continued in subsequent seasons. The travel time for fish from Port Moller to Bristol Bay is approximately 6 to 9 days depending on several factors (e.g., district, water temperature, or wind). Therefore, results from genetic sampling are typically available before the fish they represent reach the fishing districts of Bristol Bay (Figure 2).

ECONOMICS AND MARKET PRODUCTION

In 2025, the exvessel value of inshore commercial salmon harvest was an estimated $201.3 million (Table 4), which was 2% above the $197.4 million 20-year average (2005–2024; Appendix A21). The average sockeye salmon price in 2025 was $0.96/pound before incentives and postseason adjustments. Prices paid for the other salmon species ranged from $0.30/pound for coho salmon to $1.45/pound for Chinook salmon (Table 4). During the 2025 season, 37 processors/buyers registered to process fish from Bristol Bay (Table 5). Of those processors, 1 company canned, 37 froze, 9 exported fresh, and 2 extracted roe.

RUN AND HARVEST PERFORMANCE BY SPECIES

Sockeye Salmon

The 2025 inshore sockeye salmon run of approximately 56.8 million fish was 14% above the preseason forecast of 49.8 million (Table 2). The sockeye salmon runs to the Ugashik and Togiak Rivers came in under forecast, with the remaining river systems coming in above forecast in 2025 (Table 2). Sockeye salmon dominated the inshore commercial harvest, totaling 41.2 million fish, which is the 6th largest sockeye salmon harvest in Bristol Bay since harvest records began in 1893 (Table 6; Tiernan et al. 2023). All sockeye salmon sustainable escapement goals (SEG) were met or exceeded in systems with established goals (Tables 1 and 2; Vega et al. 2022).

The average weight of sockeye salmon (all ages) during the 2025 commercial fishing season was 5.1 pounds (Appendix A19). This was below the 20-year average (2005–2024) weight of 5.5 pounds (Appendix A19). Average weight decreased from a 6.0-pound average in 2013 as run sizes increased (Figure 3; Appendices A10 and A19).

Chinook Salmon

The 2025 inshore commercial harvest was 4,871 Chinook salmon (Table 6). Harvests in all 5 districts were below the 20-year average (2005–2024; Appendix A4). Harvest in the Nushagak District (the largest producer of Chinook salmon in Bristol Bay) was 2,930 fish, which was below the 20-year average of 25,890 fish (Appendix A4). The inshore commercial harvest of Chinook salmon from 2020 to 2025 ranged from 4,583 to 10,006, which are the 6 lowest annual harvests since 1955 (Appendix A4; Elison et al. 2024). The low harvest in recent years correlates with reduced Chinook salmon abundance and the implementation of conservative management strategies to reduce harvest and increase escapements.

The Nushagak River Chinook salmon escapement index at Portage Creek Sonar was 33,498 fish, which did not meet the escapement goal of 55,000–120,000 (Tables 1 and 7; Appendices A16). It is difficult to determine the accuracy of the Nushagak Chinook index with the record sockeye runs we are currently observing. The sonar project was developed during a time of more balanced species proportions, and the record sockeye runs present methodological biases that probably result in a lower estimate of escapement than the historical index on which the SEGs are based. However, all indicators of Chinook population size, including the sonar estimate, aerial surveys, and harvest estimates from commercial, sport, and subsistence fisheries, show decreasing trends indicating the Chinook population has been declining.

Chum Salmon

In 2025, the inshore commercial harvest of 583,908 chum salmon was higher than the previous 5 years, but below the 20-year averages (2005–2024) in all districts (Table 6; Appendix A5). The Nushagak River sonar project is the only chum salmon escapement assessment project in Bristol Bay. The escapement of 369,583 fish was above the lower-bound SEG of 200,000 (Tables 1 and 7; Appendix A18).

Pink Salmon

Bristol Bay has a dominant, even-year pink salmon cycle. In 2025, the bay-wide pink salmon harvest was 251 fish (Table 6; Appendix A6). There is a lower-bound SEG of 165,000 for even years only that is based on the Nushagak River sonar (Table 1). However, the sonar project has not operated during the pink salmon run in recent years due to budget priorities.

Coho Salmon

The inshore commercial harvest of coho salmon was 27,412 fish, which was below the 20-year average (2005–2024) of 94,269 fish (Table 6; Appendix A7). The harvest was below average in all districts (Appendix A7). The largest commercial harvests of coho salmon were in the Egegik and Nushagak districts, where 11,776 and 10,748 fish were harvested, respectively (Table 6; Appendix A7). There is an established SEG of 60,000–120,000 for the Nushagak River based on the sonar project (Table 1). Since 2012, the Nushagak River sonar has only operated long enough to estimate coho escapement 4 times (2013, 2014, 2018, and 2019), and it is unlikely to do so in the foreseeable future. Coho salmon harvest (subsistence, commercial, and sport) typically begins to exceed sockeye salmon harvest in late July. In recent years, as sockeye harvest declines, processor interest has also decreased, largely because the reduced fishing effort no longer supports large-scale processing operations. For the most part, processors cease buying operations in the Nushagak District by the end of July, well before the August 10 historical midpoint of the coho salmon run. Due to the longstanding lack of escapement data, the department has managed and will continue to manage the commercial coho fishery based on harvest and effort. This represents a standard department approach used to manage lightly exploited stocks without an assessment program.

SEASON SUMMARY BY DISTRICT

Naknek-Kvichak District

The 2025 inshore run forecast for the rivers in the Naknek-Kvichak District was 16.0 million sockeye salmon, composed of a projected 7.8 million for escapement and 7.7 million for harvest. The forecast by river system was 7.2 million for the Kvichak River, 4.8 million for the Alagnak

River, and 3.6 million for the Naknek River (Table 2). The SEG for the Naknek River is a range of 800,000–2.0 million sockeye salmon. The SEG for the Kvichak River is a range of 2.0–10.0 million sockeye salmon. The Alagnak River has a lower-bound SEG of 210,000 sockeye salmon (Table 1). The actual total run to the Naknek-Kvichak District in 2025 was 17.6 million sockeye salmon, consisting of a commercial harvest of 11.5 million and a total escapement of 6.2 million (Appendix A11).

The department does not forecast Chinook, chum, coho, or pink salmon for systems in Naknek-Kvichak District. Commercial harvest of Chinook salmon has remained due to a restriction of gillnet mesh size larger than 5.5 inches from June 1 until July 22 in the Naknek-Kvichak, Egegik, and Ugashik Districts. Additionally, the *Naknek-Kvichak District Commercial Set and Drift Gillnet Sockeye Salmon Fisheries Management and Allocation Plan* (5 AAC 06.364(f)) directs the department to open commercial fishing periods for drift gillnets only between the 7-foot flood and 7-foot ebb tide stage for the conservation of Chinook salmon.

Sockeye salmon counting towers were operated on the Naknek, Kvichak, and Alagnak Rivers during the 2025 season. Fish counts started at the Naknek River tower on June 18, the Kvichak River tower on June 22, and the Alagnak River tower on June 30 (Table 8).

The early season fishing schedule opened fishing for both gear groups in the Naknek-Kvichak District. Fishing periods were from 9:00 AM Monday until 9:00 AM Friday, beginning 9:00 AM Monday, June 2, and ending 9:00 AM Friday, June 20. The first deliveries occurred on June 12, and the early season fishing schedule ended with a harvest of over 37,000 sockeye salmon and about 40 Chinook salmon (Table 9). Beginning June 21, subsequent fishing periods were based on inseason indicators of abundance for the Naknek, Kvichak, and Alagnak Rivers.

Drift gillnet effort was expected to be low in the Naknek-Kvichak District early in the season because of recent high harvests and earlier run timing in other districts. Between 2017–2019 and 2021–2024, the Nushagak District experienced sockeye salmon harvests that were 2 to 4 times larger than the historical average (Appendix A14). The Wood River had a large forecast for 2025 (Tables 2 and 3). The Nushagak and Egegik districts typically experience earlier run timing than the Naknek-Kvichak District; this pattern has been amplified in the previous 9 seasons when substantial harvests in the Naknek-Kvichak District did not occur until July. These trends in run sizes and run timing have led to a popular strategy for drift gillnetters to start the season in the Nushagak or Egegik district and transfer to Naknek-Kvichak or Ugashik district later in the season. Through July 1, 1,587 permits had registered to fish in Bristol Bay, but only 286 permits had registered to fish in the Naknek-Kvichak District (Table 10).

On June 23 and 24, 3 district test fishing boats were sent out to Naknek Section to check for buildups of fish. Fishing was slow, but fish were found throughout the section. On the morning of June 25, a test boat found a large school of fish in the Kvichak Section near Half Moon Bay and the Naknek River total escapement had exceeded 80,000 sockeye salmon by the afternoon (Table 8). This prompted an announcement at 3:00 PM for a 6-hour fishing period starting at 1:00 PM the following day with drift gillnets in the Kvichak Section only and set gillnets in the full district. On June 25, the district test boats found a large volume of fish about 5 miles south of the Johnson Hill line on the Naknek side. At 9:00 AM an announcement was made to open the full district to drift gillnets starting at 1:00 PM. Harvest from this period was 270,020 sockeye salmon (Table 9).

From June 27 to 29 there was 1 fishing period per day with drift gillnets restricted to the Naknek Section and set gillnets fishing the full district. Harvest ranged from 163,155 to 400,343 sockeye salmon (Table 9). Naknek River escapements during this time were between 20,628 and 41,334 fish per day (Table 8).

On the morning of June 30, a fishing period was opened in the Naknek Section for drift gillnets and the full district for set gillnets. The Naknek River escapement from midnight to 6:00 AM was 65,000, bringing the cumulative total to 260,000 (Table 8). Within the same time period, the Kvichak River had a count of 14,000 fish for a total escapement of 51,000 and an inriver estimate of 500,000 fish (Table 11). So, an announcement was made that morning to extend set gillnets for 24.5 hours and open the next 2 high tides for drift gillnets in the full district. Harvest on June 30 was 543,711 sockeye salmon and the Naknek River had the highest daily escapement of the season with 221,046 fish counted (Tables 8 and 9).

By the morning of July 1, Kvichak River passage continued increasing and the inriver estimate was 1.2 million fish (Table 11). Alagnak River started operating on June 30 with a count of 40,692 on the first day. Fishing with set gillnets was extended until further notice and drift gillnets were opened in the full district for 7 to 8 hours on each high tide to the July 4. Harvest ranged from 431,295 to 657,432 sockeye salmon (Table 9). Alagnak River escapement peaked on July 2 with a daily count of 406,254 and Kvichak River escapement peaked on July 3 with a daily count of 490,992 (Table 8).

On the morning of July 4, Naknek River escapement dropped off to only 948 between midnight and 6:00 AM for a total of just over 600,000 fish (Table 8). Kvichak River escapement was over 1 million with 800,000 fish estimated inriver (Table 11). Total harvest was up to 3.3 million fish. Unfortunately, there were only 338 drift gillnet permits registered in the district (Table 10) and the harvest percentages were 63% drift gillnet, 19% Naknek set gillnet, and 18% Kvichak set gillnet. The regulatory allocation is 84% drift gillnet, 8% Naknek set gillnet, and 8% Kvichak set gillnet. Set gillnets closed on the afternoon of July 4 and there was a drift gillnet period only that night. Set gillnets were put back in the water for 7 hours with the drift fleet on July 5. With low passage rate at Naknek River, both gear groups took the night tide off. On July 6, both gear groups went back in the water for a 6.5-hour period, with drift gillnets fishing in the Kvichak Section only.

By noon on July 6, Naknek River passage had increased and was approaching 700,000 total escapement (Table 8). Kvichak escapement was at 1.8 million and the inriver estimate was 800,000 so escapement was set to exceed the bottom end of the escapement goal range (Tables 1 and 11). Set gillnets were extended until further notice and drift gillnets opened for an 18-hour fishing period in the full district on July 7. Harvest was 946,819 sockeye salmon, the largest daily harvest of the season (Table 9).

The Kvichak River escapement goal was met on the morning of July 7 and the Naknek River escapement goal was met on the afternoon of July 8. The Alagnak River lower-bound SEG was met on July 1, the second day of counting (Tables 1 and 8). With escapement goals met and a large holdover tide of almost 6 feet, the drift fleet fished a 17.5-hour period and a 17-hour period on July 8 and 9. Harvest was 852,913 sockeye salmon on July 8 and 705,660 on July 9 (Table 9). The drift fleet was smaller than normal with only 402 permits registered in the district on July 7 and the number increased to 501 by July 9. With the long fishing periods for the drift gillnet fleet, they only accounted for 76% of the harvest on July 7, which increased to 84% of the harvest on July 9 with the increased permit numbers. Through July 9 the drift fleet had caught only 73% of the total

harvest, so making up the other 11% was unlikely with the small fleet size. At the end of the registration period there were only 652 permits registered in the district (Table 10). Drift gillnets harvested 76% of the harvest during the allocation period of June 1 to July 17. The Naknek and Kvichak section set gillnets each harvested 12% (Appendix A9).

The drift gillnet fleet went back to fishing 2 periods per day based on the 7-foot tide stages and the set gillnets remained open. Escapements remained near the lower end of the escapement goal ranges on the Naknek and Kvichak Rivers, so fishing was closed to both gear groups for the morning tide on July 11, the morning tide on July 15, and the afternoon tide on July 16. Fishing resumed at 5:30 AM on July 17 and the fall schedule of 9:00 AM Monday to 9:00 AM Sunday went into effect.

The Naknek River tower operated through July 21 with a total escapement of 1,042,152 sockeye salmon. The Kvichak River tower counted through July 25 with a total escapement of 2,968,128 sockeye salmon. The Alagnak River tower counted through July 27 with a total escapement of 2,157,828 sockeye salmon (Table 8). Naknek and Kvichak River escapements were within the respective escapement goal ranges, and Alagnak River escapement was above the lower-bound escapement goal (Tables 1 and 2).

The total harvest of sockeye salmon was 11.5 million, 9% above the 20-year average (2005–2024) harvest of 10.5 million fish and the 10th highest harvest in those years (Appendix A3). The total harvest of Chinook salmon was 697 fish, the 5th year in a row below the 20-year average (2005–2024) harvest of 1,705 and the lowest in the time series (Appendix A4). The chum salmon harvest of 118,143 fish was below the 20-year average (2005–2024) harvest of 205,044 (Appendix A5). The commercial harvest of pink and coho salmon was 9 and 593 respectively (Appendices A6 and A7). This harvest was processed by 21 processing companies that purchased fish in the Naknek-Kvichak District in 2025 (Table 5).

Egegik District

The 2025 Egegik River total inshore run of sockeye salmon was forecast to be approximately 6.3 million fish consisting of 5.2 million fish for harvest and 1.1 million fish for escapement. The Egegik River SEG range is 800,000–2.0 million fish (Table 2). The actual total run to the Egegik District in 2025 was 9.0 million sockeye salmon, 44% above forecast, consisting of a harvest of 7.6 million and an escapement of 1.4 million (Appendix A12).

Commercial salmon fishing opened in the Egegik District on June 2, with a schedule of 9:00 AM Monday to 9:00 AM Wednesday, and 9:00 AM Thursday to 9:00 AM Friday. This schedule was developed to allow for Chinook salmon escapement while also providing opportunity on early returning sockeye salmon. Effort was relatively low during the initial weeks of the season, but near the end of the preseason schedule, deliveries increased (Table 12). The early season schedule closed on June 18, with subsequent openings being determined by inseason indicators of abundance.

Passage and escapement data used for timely management of the commercial fishery were provided by 2 assessment projects operated in the Egegik River. The counting tower located at the outlet of Becherof Lake began operations the morning of Friday, June 17. The lower inriver test fish project, which operates just upstream of Wolverine Creek and provides an index of sockeye salmon passage into the lower Egegik River, also began operations on June 17. By the time the preseason schedule ended at 9:00 AM on June 18, escapement and harvest were above average, so

a single period was announced for both gear groups on the night of June 19 to assess abundance in the district. The district then remained closed through June 21 to handle a tide switch and get on a daytime schedule (Table 12).

Inseason assessment continued to indicate consistent fish passage into the river, and therefore a moderate management approach was taken to start the season. Single tide commercial periods were announced for June 22 through June 26 to provide opportunity due to cumulative escapement being ahead of historical averages, while also accounting for relatively low inriver indices and daily tower counts. Inriver test fish indices began to increase in the evening of June 25 and projected escapement began to trend toward the upper end of the escapement goal range (Table 13).

Effort peaked on June 28 with 267 drift gillnet permits registered in the district, including 79 dual permits (Table 10). The fleet would decrease and remain small for the remainder of the season. Two drift-only commercial periods were announced for June 27 and 28 to consider the allocation being skewed, as well as there not being a huge push of fish to overwhelm the smaller fleet. After these openers, on June 28, escapement started to pick up (Table 13). Combined harvest from June 29 to 30 was just over 1.0 million sockeye salmon. This was the peak harvest of the season and subsequent escapements were high on July 1 and 2 (Tables 10 and 13).

From July 1 through July 3, drift openers began before the set gillnet fleet and were given some extra time on the ebb in order to attempt to get allocation more in line. However, with the low number of drift vessels registered, it was important to have as much gear in the water as possible to control escapement that was already tracking well above average for the date. The lower-bound escapement goal of 800,000 fish was achieved on July 5 (Tables 1, 8, and 13).

Due to the lower bound of the escapement goal being achieved and a very low number of drift boats registered in the district, fishing opportunities for both gear groups were being provided during each tide. Consequently, during this period of the season, the tide cycle dictated a very short window of time between opening for the set net fleet. On July 7, the department opened set nets until further notice (Table 12). This allowed those permit holders to leave their gear deployed as opposed to having to retrieve and redeploy twice per day. From July 9 to July 12, set nets went to 20-hour periods, with drift nets starting earlier in the tide to address allocation (Table 12). A drift-only period was announced for July 13 because escapement had slowed to the lowest daily count since June 25, which signaled the final downturn of the season.

Through the remainder of the allocation period, July 17 at 9:00 AM, commercial fishing opportunities continued to be announced on consecutive tides, and the district experienced a gradual decrease in salmon abundance within the commercial harvest and escapements. By July 17, the total escapement was just under the 1.4 million sockeye salmon midpoint escapement goal, and therefore, the transfer period was not waived through EO (Table 13). Commercial fishing in Egegik District was liberalized to the fall fishing schedule of 9 AM Monday to 9 AM Sunday beginning at 9 AM July 17.

The 2025 total run of sockeye salmon to the Egegik District was 9.0 million, made up of a harvest of 7.6 million and an escapement of 1.4 million fish (Appendix A12). Run timing to the district was one day early compared to the most recent 20-year average, with a midpoint of July 5. The harvest of all species in 2025 was 7.7 million fish (Table 12). From June 26 through July 10, daily sockeye salmon harvest in the district was over 250,000 fish and each high tide was fished by at least 1 gear type for the remainder of the allocation period (Table 12).

The 2025 Egegik sockeye salmon run was composed of mostly 5-year-old fish (ages 2.2 and 1.3; Table 14), which originated from the 2020 escapement of 2.4 million sockeye salmon (Appendix A1). These age classes came in well above forecast, whereas the 1.2 and 2.3 age classes came in under forecast (Table 14). The 2.2 age class was the most abundant age class, making up 46.4% of the 2025 run (Table 14).

During the allocation period from June 1 to July 17 in 2025, a total of 485 hours were fished by the drift gillnet group and 569 hours were fished by the set gillnet group. This equates to 46% and 54%, respectively, of the 1,054 available hours (Table 12). By the end of the allocation period on July 17, harvest percentages were at 75% drift gillnet and 25% set gillnet. The regulatory allocation is 86% drift gillnet and 14% set gillnet (Appendix A9).

The 2025 harvest of 7.2 million sockeye salmon in the Egegik District was below the 20-year average (2005–2024) of approximately 8.7 million fish (Appendix A3). The fishery harvested 85% of the run into the district, which is the approximate 20-year average (2005–2024; Appendix A12). Harvest peaked at 620,000 fish on June 30 (Table 12). The highest daily escapement occurred on July 7 when 137,000 fish were counted (Tables 8 and 13). There were 12 processors registered to purchase fish in the Egegik District in 2025 (Table 5).

Commercial harvest of other salmon species in the Egegik District was 55,000 fish, or about 0.7% of the total salmon harvest (Table 12). The Chinook salmon harvest was 343 fish, which was below the 20-year average (2005–2024) of 697 fish (Appendix A4). The district chum salmon harvest of 43,000 fish was below the 20-year average (2005–2024) of 74,000 fish (Appendix A5). Pink salmon in Bristol Bay are in even years; the 2025 harvest was 46 (Appendix A6). The coho salmon harvest of 12,000 fish was slightly below the 20-year average (2005–2024) of 13,000 fish but was the most for any district in the Bay (Appendix A7).

Ugashik District

The 2025 Ugashik River total inshore run of sockeye salmon was forecast to be approximately 6.7 million fish, consisting of 5.5 million fish for harvest and 1.2 million fish for escapement. The Ugashik River SEG range is 500,000 to 1.4 million fish (Table 2). The actual total run of sockeye salmon to Ugashik District was 6.0 million fish consisting of a harvest of 5.0 million and an escapement of 1.0 million (Appendix A13).

Commercial fishing in the Ugashik District opened on June 2 to a fishing schedule of 9:00 AM Monday to 9:00 AM Friday (Table 15). Because the preseason forecast for the Kvichak River allowed all fishing districts to start the season in their full areas, the schedule of 4 days per week was continued until 9:00 AM Wednesday, June 25. Additional fishing opportunities beyond the schedule were dependent on inseason indicators of abundance. Harvest was above average during the preseason schedule, some of which can be attributed to the schedule going later in June than usual. The first genetic stock composition estimates from catches at the PMTF (June 15 to June 16) also indicated a higher-than-normal abundance of Ugashik-bound fish for the date (Figure 2).

There are 2 assessment projects that operate in the Ugashik River that provide passage and escapement data used for tide-by-tide management of the commercial fishery. The Ugashik inriver test fishery operates about 3 miles upstream of Ugashik Village and provides a daily index of sockeye salmon passage into the lower part of the Ugashik River. It became operational on June 24 (Table 16). The counting tower project, used to assess escapement, located about 24 miles

upstream of Ugashik Village at the outlet of Lower Ugashik Lake, began operations on June 27 (Tables 8 and 16).

When the preseason schedule ended at 9 AM June 25, a 2-day break in fishing was taken to allow assessment projects to start before any commercial periods were opened. A commercial period was announced on June 28 because tower escapement estimates were high, inriver indices showed consistent passage, and the drift fleet was manageable (Table 15). Along with harvest being well above average for this time in the season, initial assumptions were that the run was earlier than usual, larger than forecasted, or both. The number of registered drift gillnet permits grew from 160 on June 24 to 202 by July 1 (Table 10), which is a substantial number of permits in the Ugashik District. Though there was an increase in permits fishing, test fish indices and tower counts remained consistent (Table 16) and ahead of schedule for this point in the season. This warranted daily openings to harvest excess sockeye salmon. Through July 7, the drift fleet was given 8-hour daily openings all but one day, and the set net fleet had 12-hour openers, plus a 24-hour opener on July 5 to accommodate a tide switch (Table 15). Throughout this time, harvest, inriver test fish indices, and tower counts remained high and escapement was tracking above of the upper end of the escapement goal curve (Tables 15 and 16). From July 4 to July 7, district harvest was above average at 272,000 sockeye salmon. In the afternoon of July 7, the only buyer of set net fish suspended their efforts through July 8. Subsequently, the drift fleet was extended an additional 4 hours (Table 15).

Inriver test fish catches jumped up on July 7, so corresponding escapements at the tower were expected in the following days. The management strategy continued in a liberal fashion with escapement expected to have a jump when it was already far ahead of schedule. The biggest passage days at the counting tower were July 8, 9, and 10, with the lower bound of the escapement goal being reached on July 8 (Table 16). Passage then started to decline, which was opposite of what was expected based on test fishery data from the same dates. By July 10, test fish indices were back down, giving some indication that the peak of the run had probably passed (Table 16).

Peak harvest occurred on July 11 with 327,000 sockeye salmon caught (Table 15). After that, harvest declined and by July 14, inriver test fish indices markedly dropped off, indicating the run was tailing off. With test fish indices and escapement rate decreasing, and still over 200 boats registered, drift gillnet fishing was reduced to shorter periods to let some fish into the river (Tables 15 and 16). Until around July 15, the escapement timing curve tracked above the upper bound of the escapement goal. After that point, escapements dropped off quickly (Table 16).

On July 17, the fall season schedule of 9:00 AM Monday to 9:00 AM Sunday took effect. Throughout the rest of the season another 419,000 sockeye salmon were harvested, with the last deliveries occurring on August 2 (Table 15). By the end of the allocation period (July 17), set gillnet permit holders caught approximately 12% of the sockeye salmon harvest and drift gillnet permit holders caught 88%. The allocation specified in the regulation is 10% set gillnet and 90% drift gillnet (Appendix A9). Between June 1 and July 17, set gillnet permit holders were provided with a total of 576 hours of fishing time and drift gillnet permit holders were provided 498 hours (Table 15).

The Ugashik District commercial catch of sockeye salmon was approximately 5.0 million fish, which is above the 20-year average (2005–2024) of 3.5 million fish (Appendix A3). The sockeye salmon escapement to the Ugashik River of 1.0 million fish achieved the SEG range of 500,000–1.4 million fish (Tables 1 and 8). The 2025 total run of sockeye salmon to the Ugashik District of

6.0 million fish was above the 20-year average of 4.8 million fish (Appendix A13). The 2025 Ugashik District sockeye salmon fishery harvested approximately 83% of the run to the district, compared to the 20-year average harvest rate of 73% (Appendix A13). The midpoint of the escapement was July 9, which is 3 days earlier than the most recent 20-year average. There were 8 processors registered to purchase fish in the Ugashik District this season (Table 5).

The harvest of 306 Chinook salmon was below the 20-year average (2005–2024) of 917 fish (Appendix A4). The chum salmon harvest of 45,742 fish was below the 20-year average of 63,362 fish (Appendix A5). Historically, Chinook and chum salmon escapements have been assessed via aerial surveys in the Dog Salmon and King Salmon Rivers, which are major tributaries of the Ugashik River and the biggest producers of these species in the district. No pink salmon and 1,287 coho salmon were harvested in 2025 (Appendices A6 and A7). Pink and coho are typically harvested incidentally to sockeye salmon. In 2025, escapement surveys were not flown due to budget priorities.

Nushagak District

The 2025 inshore run forecast for the Nushagak District was 20.4 million sockeye salmon with 7.4 million fish expected to return to Wood River, 10.3 million to the Nushagak River, and 2.7 million to the Igushik River (Table 2). The actual 2025 Nushagak District total inshore sockeye salmon run was 23.2 million fish, 14% above the preseason forecast of 20.4 million fish (Table 2 and Appendix A14). Commercial sockeye salmon harvest in Nushagak District reached 16.6 million fish, 6% above the preseason projected surplus of 15.7 million fish and 61% above the 20-year average harvest of 10.3 million sockeye salmon (Table 2; Appendices A3 and A14).

Sockeye salmon escapement in the district's 3 river systems was 2,657,028 for the Wood River, 3,260,590 for the Nushagak River, and 668,268 for the Igushik River (Tables 7 and 17). Igushik River sockeye salmon escapement was above the sustainable escapement goal (SEG) range of 150,000–400,000, and Nushagak River sockeye salmon escapement was well above the 370,000–2.5 million OEG range. Wood River escapement was within the OEG range of 700,000–3.0 million (Table 1; Appendix A1).

The sonar escapement enumeration project at Portage Creek was fully operational on June 6 (Table 7). From the start, the Chinook salmon run tracked below historical passage expectations, a trend that continued throughout the season. The new *Nushagak District King Slamon Stock of Concern Management Plan* delayed early season fishing until higher sockeye salmon triggers were met. Sockeye salmon openings would have been triggered on June 20 under the previous regulations when 100,000 sockeye salmon were projected past the Wood River tower. Under the new action plan, commercial fishing did not start until the morning of June 22, when both the triggers for Nushagak (635,000) and Wood Rivers (763,000) were met. This additional delay in starting the sockeye salmon fishery allowed for over 8,000 Chinook salmon to pass through the district and escape into the river.

Unfortunately, the Chinook salmon return to the Nushagak River was well below average. The peak daily escapement was June 22, and the midpoint of the escapement was June 24 (Table 7). The Chinook salmon run produced a reported commercial harvest of 2,930 Chinook salmon in the Nushagak District (Table 18; Appendix A4). This harvest is 11% of the 20-year average harvest of 25,890 fish for the Nushagak District (Appendix A4). The Chinook salmon sonar index for the Nushagak River was 33,498, well below the 55,000-lower end of the escapement goal range and the 95,000 inriver goal (Tables 1 and 7; Appendix A16).

Prior to the season, the department released a preseason outlook to let stakeholders know the approach that would be taken for management of the district (Sands et al. 2025). The following is an excerpt from the Nushagak District preseason plan that explains the strategy based on the stock of concern plan.

> There are 3 triggers that guide when to start fishing under the *Nushagak District King Slamon Stock of Concern Management Plan*. Commercial fishing with drift gillnets in the Nushagak District and set gillnets in the Nushagak Section may begin once any one of the following triggers is met:
>
> • The Nushagak River trigger is 635,000 sockeye salmon projected past the sonar.
>
> • The Wood River trigger is 763,000 sockeye salmon projected past the counting tower.
>
> • If neither of the above conditions are met by 9:00 AM June 28, then fishing may be allowed in the Nushagak District at that time.
>
> In addition to the triggers that regulate the start of fishing, the board adopted Optimal Escapement Goals (OEGs) larger than department SEGs that reduce effort after commercial fishing starts. Those OEGs are structured such that 15% of the preseason forecast is added to the upper end of each SEG range. Lower bounds of both SEGs remain unchanged.
>
> • The 2025 upper bound of the Wood River OEG is 3.0 million sockeye salmon.
>
> • The 2025 upper bound of the Nushagak River OEG is 2.5 million sockeye salmon.
>
> The strategy for 2025 is to start directed sockeye salmon openings once one or more of the triggers have been met. From that point on, the department will make tide-by-tide decisions attempting to balance escapements of king, chum, and sockeye salmon with fishing opportunity. It is important to represent escapement from all parts of the run and achieve king and chum salmon minimum escapement goals if possible. Set gillnet fishermen in the Nushagak Section should expect regular closures into the second week of July. Drift gillnet openings will be timed to give opportunity for king and chum salmon to pass through the district. Fishermen are asked to avoid areas where they may catch higher numbers of king and chum salmon.
>
> Commercial fishing openings will be scheduled based on sockeye salmon escapement levels in the Nushagak and Wood rivers. Mesh size will be limited to 5.5 inches or smaller beginning June 1 for the conservation of king salmon. If the run comes in as forecast, it is likely that the Wood River Special Harvest Area will be used in 2025 to harvest surplus sockeye salmon in the Wood River. In this case, fishing opportunity will be afforded to the gear type that is behind on harvest percentage relative to the allocation.

Nushagak Section

On June 17, staff communicated with processors that the weather forecast included strong winds for June 20, and it was likely the fleet would be put on short notice before then. On June 19 at 3:00 PM an announcement was issued for possible fishing on the morning of June 21. This announcement served as a 24-hour notice of the first opening so the fleet would have ample warning. By the morning of June 21, the cumulative sockeye salmon escapement was 460,000 in the Nushagak River and 114,000 in the Wood River (Tables 7 and 17). However, the daily escapement was increasing, especially on the Nushagak River. This was largely due to the wind

event on June 19–20, because it takes 36 to 48 hours for fish to move from the commercial fishing district to the sonar site. It was clear that significant numbers of fish had moved through the district and were on the way up the Nushagak and Wood rivers. At noon, the department announced openings for fishing beginning June 22 at 9:00 AM for set gillnets and 11:00 AM for drift gillnets (Table 18).

The cumulative sockeye salmon escapement past the sonar by midnight on June 21 was 756,000, well above the 635,000 trigger to open commercial fishing in the Nushagak District. The Wood River escapement was 309,000 at midnight on June 21 and 800,000 by midnight June 23, satisfying the projected language of the plan. Though it was only necessary to meet one of these triggers prior to opening commercial fishing, we did meet both of them in 2025.

Once fishing began, openings occurred on almost every tide. At the same time, there were closures every day until July 1 when fishing was 24 hours. This extension on July 1 was in response to strong wind forecast and the expectation of a large movement of fish through the district. Staff considered weather, escapement information, and harvest information, and flew aerial surveys to try to find the best path to balance sockeye salmon harvest opportunity with Chinook salmon conservation. Set gillnets in the Nushagak Section were extended by 25 hours several times, starting on July 4. Fishing was extended until further notice on July 7. Also on July 7, the Igushik River was the final river in the district to exceed the midpoint of the escapement goal range, thus requiring the department to waive the transfer period into the Nushagak District. On July 12, fishing with drift gillnets was extended until further notice.

Wood River Special Harvest Area

The later start of commercial fishing resulted in more sockeye salmon escapement early in the season. This meant the trigger to open the Wood River Special Harvest Area (WRSHA) was achieved on June 27. At that time, the set net fleet harvest percentage was less than the 26% allocation goal. Therefore, the WRSHA was opened to commercial fishing with set gillnets starting at 9:00 AM June 27. The set gillnet fleet remained behind the allocation goal for the rest of the season and continued fishing in the WRSHA until it closed on July 21.

Igushik Section

Igushik set gillnet fishing opened on June 10 and was open to continuous fishing until June 15. Beginning on June 15, when a major processor started buying operations, fishing was limited to 15 hours per day. Fishing was allowed for 14 to 14.5 hours per day June 22–24 and then went to continuous fishing on June 25 for the rest of the season (Table 18). Escapement into the Igushik River was strong from the start of the season, with a 18,216-fish escapement on June 25, the first day of counts. Escapement past the Igushik tower continued at an above average pace exceeding the 150,000 lower end of the escapement goal on July 2, and the midpoint on July 7 (Table 17). The 668,268 total escapement ended above the 150,000–400,000 escapement goal range (Tables 1 and 17).

Pink and Coho salmon

The department does not operate the Portage Creek sonar to assess pink and coho salmon escapement, because the exploitation rate is historically low and there are currently no indicators of concerns for these stocks. Additionally, fishing pressure drops significantly in the Nushagak district in the third week in July because many permit holders follow the high sockeye numbers to the East side of Bristol Bay, a pattern that is becoming more pronounced in recent years. Without

escapement data, the department uses harvest information to inform management decisions. Pink salmon return to Bristol Bay in significant numbers in even years only. In 2025, the pink salmon harvest in the Nushagak District was 52 fish. There was no directed fishery for coho salmon in 2025 because most fishing was done by July 26. The coho salmon harvest was 10,748, about 21% of the recent 10-year average (Table 18; Appendix A7). The low harvests are also reflective of the lower-than-average fishing effort in 2025, and it is impossible to use them to get a true estimate of run strength. In 2025, fishing remained open until further notice because fishing effort was low and there were no concerns about the harvest rate.

The final Nushagak District sockeye salmon harvest was 16.6 million (Table 18 and Appendix A3). The final chum salmon harvest in the Nushagak District was 309,005 (Table 18, Appendix A5). Total reported chinook salmon harvest was 2,930 (Table 18 and Appendix A4).

Togiak District

The 2025 inshore run forecast for the Togiak River was 980,000 sockeye salmon composed of a projected 230,000-fish escapement and 750,000-fish harvestable surplus (Table 2). Smaller sockeye salmon runs to the Kulukak River and other drainages account for a harvest of approximately 50,000 fish that are not included in the preseason forecast. The SEG for the Togiak River is 120,000–270,000 sockeye salmon. The total inshore run to the district was 837,790 sockeye salmon, coming in 15% below forecast and 3% below average relative to the last 20 years (Table 2; Appendix A15). The commercial harvest of 523,726 fish was 14% below the 20-year average of 610,531 (Table 19; Appendices A3 and A15).

The Togiak District is managed differently than other districts in Bristol Bay. This district uses a fixed fishing schedule of 60 hours per week in the Kulukak Section, 4 days per week in the Togiak River Section (except for a peak fishing schedule of 5.5 days per week from July 1 to July 15), and 5 days per week in the Matogak, Osviak, and Cape Peirce sections. In addition, transferring into or out of the Togiak District is not allowed until the department announces the transfer restrictions are waived. This is required once the midpoint of the Togiak River escapement goal (195,000 sockeye salmon) is achieved.

Crew at the Togiak River counting tower began documenting escapement on July 5. Escapement counts started out relatively strong and remained steady for the entirety of the season. Fishing was extended for the maximum allowable 48 hours per week, starting in July. Escapement peaked on July 30 with a daily escapement count of 23,868 (Table 17). On the morning of July 28, the escapement passed the midpoint of the escapement goal range so the department waived the Togiak District transfer period. Tower operations continued until August 7, which had a daily count of 4,686 sockeye. Escapement into Togiak Lake was 314,064 sockeye salmon, significantly above the escapement goal range of 120,000–270,000 fish (Tables 1 and 17; Appendix A1).

ADF&G does not forecast Chinook salmon for systems in the Togiak District. However, recent harvest trends indicate a below-average Chinook salmon run. As a result, the department managed the early portion of the season conservatively and monitored effort and Chinook salmon harvest closely. Fishing effort was low through June with poor weather hampering fishing resulting in low Chinook salmon harvest and no reductions in the fishing schedule in June. Total Chinook salmon harvest for the Togiak District was 595 fish, well below the 10- and 20-year averages (Table 19; Appendix A4 and A17).

Harvests for all salmon species were below historical averages. The sockeye harvest rate of 63% was also below the historical 20-year average (2005–2024) of 71% (Appendix A15). In 2025, there was only 1 processor that bought fish prior to the district opening to all boats on July 28. The commercial Chinook salmon harvest of 595 fish represented only 14% of the 20-year average, and the chum salmon harvest of 67,968 fish was 48% of the 20-year average (Appendices A4 and A5). The pink salmon harvest of 144 is what one can expect in an odd year (Appendix A6). Pink salmon only return in significant numbers in even years in Bristol Bay. The coho salmon harvest of 3,008 was 22% of the 20-year average of 13,955 fish (Appendix A7). This may have to do with reduced effort in August, because there is only one buyer in Togiak when coho salmon begin showing up.

2025 BRISTOL BAY HERRING FISHERY

The Bristol Bay area includes all waters south of a line, extending west from Cape Newenham, east of the International Date Line in the Bering Sea and north of a line extending west from Cape Menshikof. The Bristol Bay area is divided into 3 herring fishing districts: the Bay District, including all waters east of the longitude of Cape Constantine; the Togiak District, including all waters between the longitude of Cape Newenham and the longitude of Cape Constantine; and the General District, including all waters west of the longitude of Cape Newenham. Togiak District spans approximately 192 kilometers (Figure 4). Togiak village lies at the center of the district, 108 kilometers west of Dillingham.

Pacific herring (*Clupea pallasii*) have been documented throughout Bristol Bay, but a large concentration returns to the Togiak area each spring to spawn and is the focus of herring sac roe and spawn-on-kelp fisheries. In the Togiak District, herring are commercially harvested for sac roe using gillnets and purse seines while herring spawn on rockweed kelp (*Fucus* spp.) is harvested by hand.

The herring sac roe fishery began in the Togiak District in 1967, followed by the first fishery for spawn on kelp in 1968. Effort and harvest levels remained low for the first 10 years of the fishery. Increased interest, favorable market conditions, and additional incentives provided by the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (later becoming the Magnusson-Stevens Act) resulted in a rapid expansion of the Togiak herring fishery in 1977.

The Togiak herring fishery was the largest in Alaska, with an average harvest of 18,751 short tons worth $2.5 million annually between 2005 and 2022 (Appendices B2 and B5). Given the volatile nature of the herring sac roe market, historic harvest and value are of limited utility when contemplating future harvest or value and processor interest has waned. Between 2020 and 2022, sac roe harvest and value are confidential and there has been no fishery since 2022 due to lack of interest (Appendices B1–B5). No spawn-on-kelp fishery has occurred since 2003.

STOCK ASSESSMENT

The Togiak herring stock was assessed using a statistical catch-at-age (SCAA) model from 1992 to 2022. However, since 2023 there has been no commercial gillnet or purse seine sac roe harvest of Togiak herring due to lack of processor interest, precluding biological sampling and use of the SCAA model. Since 1978, this marks the third consecutive year without sac roe harvest or biological sampling, the fourth consecutive year without gillnet harvest, and the first year without aerial surveys due to budget constraints for an inactive fishery. Herring biological samples are fishery-dependent and with no fishery conducted in 2023, 2024, or 2025, there were no samples with which to estimate the age and weight compositions of the stock for the assessment. Therefore,

instead of the SCAA model, the long-term median (1981–2024) of aerial survey biomass estimates with confidence rating of greater than 0.25, was used to set harvest limits if a directed herring fishery returns in 2026. Recognizing that harvest rate strategy evaluations have not been completed for Togiak herring in over 20 years, the department has established a maximum harvest rate of 15%. This rate is expected to decrease for Togiak herring stocks in the absence of continued data collection and stock assessment.

2025 SEASON SUMMARY

Togiak District herring fisheries are managed in accordance with the *Bristol Bay Herring Management Plan* (5 AAC 27.865), which specifies a maximum allowable exploitation rate of 20% and allocates the harvestable surplus among all the fisheries harvesting Togiak herring stocks. The 2025 preseason biomass forecast was 228,807 short tons with an exploitation rate of 20% (45,761 tons). The projected harvest guideline for each fishery was as follows: 1,500 short tons of herring equivalent (350,000 lb of product) for the spawn-on-kelp fishery, 3,098 short tons for the Dutch Harbor food and bait fishery, and the remaining 41,163 short tons allocated to the sac roe fishery. The management plan further specifies that the department will manage the sac roe fishery so that 70% of the harvest is taken by purse seine (would have been 28,814 short tons in 2025) and 30% of the harvest is taken by gillnet (would have been 12,349 short tons in 2025).

Department staff took a poll of processing companies prior to the 2025 season to assess processing capacity and to inquire about additional concerns or issues. The poll indicated no companies intended to participate in the 2025 Togiak herring fishery. With no processor interest, no purse seine or gillnet herring fisheries took place in 2025.

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TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1.–Summary of current escapement goals for salmon stocks in Bristol Bay Management Area; 2025.

System	Escapement goal	Enumeration method	Goal type	Initial year
Chinook Salmon				
Nushagak River	55,000–120,000	sonar	SEG	2013
	95,000	sonar	Inriver Run Goal	2012
Chum Salmon				
Nushagak River	200,000	sonar	lower-bound SEG	2013
Coho Salmon				
Nushagak River	60,000–120,000	sonar	SEG	2013
Pink Salmon				
Nushagak River (even years only)	165,000	sonar	lower-bound SEG	2013
Sockeye Salmon				
Kvichak River	2,000,000–10,000,000	tower count	SEG	2010
Alagnak River	>210,000	tower count	lower-bound SEG	2018
Naknek River	800,000–2,000,000	tower count	SEG	2015
Egegik River	800,000–2,000,000	tower count	SEG	2015
Ugashik River	500,000–1,400,000	tower count	SEG	2015
Wood River	700,000–1,800,000	tower count	SEG	2015
	700,000–3,000,000	tower count	OEG	2023
Igushik River	150,000–400,000	tower count	SEG	2015
Nushagak River	370,000–900,000	sonar	SEG	2015
	370,000–2,500,000	sonar	OEG	2023
Togiak River	120,000–270,000	tower count	SEG	2007

Table 2.–Comparison of inshore sockeye salmon forecast versus actual run, escapement goals versus actual escapements, and projected versus actual commercial catch, by river system and district, in millions of fish, Bristol Bay, 2025.

	Inshore Run			Escapement		Inshore Catch		
River System[a]	Forecast[b]	Actual[c]	Percent Deviation[d]	Escapement Goal Range	Actual	Projected Harvest[b]	Actual[c]	Percent Deviation[d]
Kvichak River	7.16	7.46	4	2.00–10.00	2.97	3.16	6.87	117
Alagnak River	4.82	6.01	25	0.21 minimum	2.16	2.13	3.86	81
Naknek River	3.55	4.82	36	0.80–2.00	1.04	2.45	3.78	54
Egegik River	6.26	8.85	41	0.80–2.00	1.38	5.16	7.47	45
Ugashik River	6.70	5.54	-17	0.50–1.40	1.04	5.52	4.50	-18
Wood River	7.40	8.96	21	0.70–1.80	2.66	5.01	6.30	26
Igushik River	2.70	3.01	11	0.15–0.40	0.67	2.37	2.34	-1
Nushagak River	10.26	11.26	10	0.37–0.90	3.26	8.31	8.00	-4
Togiak River	0.98	0.84	-14	0.12–0.27	0.31	0.75	0.52	-31
Total Bristol Bay[e]	49.83	56.75	14	5.65–19.09	15.49	34.86	43.64	25

[a] The Bristol Bay inshore forecast does not include several minor river systems, including the Snake River drainage in Nushagak District, and the Kulukak, Osviak, Matogak and Slug River systems in Togiak District. Catches, escapements, and total runs for these smaller systems are not included in this table so that forecast efficacy may be gauged. Totals may not equal column sums due to rounding.

[b] Does not include South Peninsula projected harvest.

[c] Actual catch and inshore run is based on postseason genetic mixed stock analysis and does not account for the district harvested. Includes personal use and test fishery catches.

[d] Percent deviation = ([Actual–Forecast] / Forecast) *100.

[e] Total may not equal sum of all districts due to rounding.

Table 3.–Forecast of total sockeye salmon returns by age class, river system and district, in millions of fish, Bristol Bay, 2025 (Vega et al. 2024).

District & River System	Ocean-age-2			Ocean-age-3			Total
	1.2 (2021)	2.2 (2020)	Total	1.3 (2020)	2.3 (2019)	Total	
Naknek-Kvichak District							
Kvichak River	2.12	0.78	2.90	4.14	0.34	4.48	7.38
Alagnak River	1.68	0.23	1.91	2.88	0.18	3.06	4.97
Naknek River[a]	0.78	0.31	1.09	2.19	0.37	2.57	3.66
	4.58	1.32	5.90	9.22	0.89	10.11	16.01
Egegik District	1.00	2.42	3.42	2.20	0.83	3.03	6.46
Ugashik District	1.62	0.52	2.14	4.54	0.23	4.76	6.90
Nushagak District							
Wood River	3.95	0.28	4.22	3.24	0.16	3.40	7.63
Igushik River	0.73	0.02	0.75	2.02	0.01	2.04	2.79
Nushagak River[a]	2.23	0.13	2.36	8.15	0.05	8.20	10.56
	6.91	0.42	7.33	13.42	0.22	13.64	20.97
Togiak District[b]	0.31	0.01	0.31	0.68	0.01	0.69	1.00
Total Bristol Bay[c,d]							
Number	14.43	4.70	19.12	30.06	2.18	32.23	51.35
Percent (%)	28	9	37	59	4	63	100

[a] Nushagak River forecast total includes minor contributions from age-0.3 and age-1.4 fish.

[b] Several smaller river systems are not forecast. These systems contribute approximately 50,000 sockeye salmon to Togiak District harvest each year.

[c] Sockeye salmon of several minor age classes are expected to contribute an additional 1–2% to the total return; these fish are not accounted for in table.

[d] Total may not equal sum of all districts due to rounding.

Table 4.–Mean round weight, price per pound, and total exvessel value of the commercial salmon catch by species, Bristol Bay, 2025.

Species	Total Catch (lb)	Mean Weight (lb)	Mean Price ($/lb)	Exvessel Value ($)
Sockeye	208,167,718	5.1	0.96	199,841,009
Chinook	49,250	10.1	1.45	71,413
Chum	3,372,043	5.8	0.40	1,348,817
Pink	731	2.9	3.00	2,193
Coho	151,990	5.5	0.30	45,597
Total	211,741,732			201,309,029

Table 5.–Commercial salmon processors and buyers operating in Bristol Bay, 2025.

	Name of Operator/Buyer	Base of Operations	District[a]	Type of processing[b]
1	Alaska General Seafoods	Edmonds, WA	E,K,N	C,F
2	Alaska's Best Seafoods, LLC	Dillingham, AK	N	F
3	Alaskan Fisherman, LLC	Kodiak, AK	K	EF, F
4	Coast to Coast Salmon	Lineolnville, ME	N	EF
5	Copper River Seafoods	Anchorage, AK	E,K,N	EF,F,RE
6	Diamond O Fish House	Naknek, AK	K	F
7	E&E (Coffee Point Seafoods)	Renton, WA	E,U	F
8	Favco	Anchorage, AK	N	EF
9	Freedom Fisheries LLC	Naknek, AK	K	F
10	Friedman Family Fisheries	Baltimore, MD	N	F
11	George Joy	Warrenton, OR	E	EF
12	High Tide Fisheries	Duluth, MN	K	F
13	JoJo's Wild Alaskan Salmon, LLC	Dillingham, AK	N	F
14	Just Wild Salmon	College Place, WA	N	F
15	Kristene Stanford	Wasilla, AK	N	EF
16	Leader Creek Fisheries Inc.	Edmonds, WA	E,K,N,U	EF,F,RE
17	Nakeen Homepack, LLC	Polson, MT	K	F
18	Naknek Kvichak Wild Salmon	Igiugig, AK	K	F
19	Northline Seafoods	Bellingham, WA	E,K,N,T,U	F
20	North Beach Fisheries	Nez Perce, ID	K	F
21	North Pacific Seafoods Inc.	Edmonds, WA	E,K,N,U	EF,F
22	North Soul	Palmer, AK	U	F
23	Percival Urban	Miami, FL	N	F
24	Salmon Shop LLC	Wichita, KS	K	F
25	Sarah Salvucci	Anchorage, AK	U	F
26	Silver Bay Seafoods	Seattle, WA	E,K,N,T,U	F
27	Silver Seal Seafood	Ashton, ID	K	F
28	Sunrise Salmon	Fergus Falls, MN	K	F
29	Togiak Fisheries, Inc.	Edmonds, WA	T	F
30	Trident Seafoods Corp.	Seattle, WA	E,K,N,U	F
31	Tulchina Fisheries	Naknek, AK	K	F
32	Two If By Seafoods	Saint John, WA	K	F
33	Terri Popa	Fallbrook, CA	E	F
34	Victor Popa	Fallbrook, CA	E	F
35	Wild Premium Salmon LLC	Raymond, WA	E	EF,F
36	Willbros Salmon Co.	Ruidoso, NM	K	F
37	Wilsons' Wild Salmon	Hailey, ID	K	F

[a] E = Egegik; K = Naknek-Kvichak; N = Nushagak; T = Togiak; U = Ugashik.

[b] C = canned; EF = export fresh; F = frozen; RE = roe extraction; S = cured.

Table 6.–Commercial salmon catch by district and species, in numbers of fish, Bristol Bay, 2025.

River System	Sockeye	Chinook	Chum	Pink	Coho	Total
Naknek-Kvichak District	11,465,200	697	118,143	9	593	11,584,642
Egegik District	7,626,470	343	43,050	46	11,776	7,681,685
Ugashik District	4,980,519	306	45,742	0	1,287	5,027,854
Nushagak District	16,624,732	2,930	309,005	52	10,748	16,947,467
Togiak District	523,726	595	67,968	144	3,008	595,441
Bristol Bay Total	41,220,647	4,871	583,908	251	27,412	41,837,089

Note: Based on fish tickets as of January 21, 2025. Does not include personal use or test fish harvest.

Table 7.–Daily and cumulative passage estimates by salmon species, Nushagak River sonar project, Bristol Bay, 2025.

	Sockeye		Chinook[a]		Chum	
Date	Daily	Cumulative	Daily	Cumulative	Daily	Cumulative
6/6	163	163	81	81	70	70
6/7	479	642	250	331	223	293
6/8	349	991	109	440	215	508
6/9	661	1,652	196	636	291	799
6/10	5,482	7,134	853	1,489	1,272	2,071
6/11	7,605	14,739	121	1,610	2,952	5,023
6/12	6,329	21,068	11	1,621	1,512	6,535
6/13	13,540	34,608	0	1,621	243	6,778
6/14	23,066	57,674	0	1,621	103	6,881
6/15	40,958	98,632	2,994	4,615	12,574	19,455
6/16	87,346	185,978	694	5,309	25,504	44,959
6/17	98,942	284,920	720	6,029	6,287	51,246
6/18	55,985	340,905	135	6,164	499	51,745
6/19	61,246	402,151	591	6,755	476	52,221
6/20	55,294	457,445	111	6,866	3,764	55,985
6/21	298,553	755,998	3,040	9,906	22,347	78,332
6/22	475,194	1,231,192	5,658	15,564	63,883	142,215
6/23	255,946	1,487,138	822	16,386	8,756	150,971
6/24	111,810	1,598,948	1,131	17,517	19,751	170,722
6/25	92,945	1,691,893	501	18,018	16,337	187,059
6/26	157,786	1,849,679	985	19,003	28,058	215,117
6/27	186,475	2,036,154	3,370	22,373	35,736	250,853
6/28	82,988	2,119,142	1,988	24,361	15,072	265,925
6/29	57,630	2,176,772	921	25,282	7,031	272,956
6/30	93,552	2,270,324	24	25,306	6,557	279,513
7/1	159,762	2,430,086	47	25,353	4,729	284,242
7/2	103,566	2,533,652	1,084	26,437	10,659	294,901
7/3	101,584	2,635,236	524	26,961	6,182	301,083
7/4	76,085	2,711,321	21	26,982	3,858	304,941
7/5	51,402	2,762,723	544	27,526	4,472	309,413
7/6	58,314	2,821,037	2,120	29,646	9,626	319,039
7/7	73,091	2,894,128	71	29,717	6,595	325,634
7/8	59,949	2,954,077	2,032	31,749	12,264	337,898
7/9	105,565	3,059,642	0	31,749	5,792	343,690
7/10	50,452	3,110,094	204	31,953	7,500	351,190
7/11	39,999	3,150,093	408	32,361	1,296	352,486
7/12	21,659	3,171,752	67	32,428	1,779	354,265

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Table 7.–Page 2 of 2.

	Sockeye		Chinook[a]		Chum	
Date	Daily	Cumulative	Daily	Cumulative	Daily	Cumulative
7/13	12,658	3,184,410	124	32,552	3,040	357,305
7/14	16,051	3,200,461	126	32,678	4,269	361,574
7/15	14,384	3,214,845	158	32,836	1,752	363,326
7/16	8,161	3,223,006	101	32,937	874	364,200
7/17	4,935	3,227,941	61	32,998	1,543	365,743
7/18	4,027	3,231,968	83	33,081	660	366,403
7/19	5,898	3,237,866	30	33,111	588	366,991
7/20	5,000	3,242,866	114	33,225	223	367,214
7/21	6,740	3,249,606	118	33,343	297	367,511
7/22	4,689	3,254,295	52	33,395	375	367,886
7/23	3,074	3,257,369	47	33,442	575	368,461
7/24	2,639	3,260,008	56	33,498	1,122	369,583

Notes: All counts rounded to nearest whole fish; coho salmon were not counted in 2025.

[a] Counts are considered inriver abundance estimates, not a final escapement.

Table 8.–Daily sockeye salmon escapement tower counts by river system, eastside Bristol Bay, 2025.

	Kvichak River		Naknek River		Alagnak River		Egegik River		Ugashik River	
Date	Daily	Cum.	Daily	Cum.	Daily	Cum.	Daily	Cum.	Daily	Cum.
6/17	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1,644	1,644	ND	ND
6/18	ND	ND	66	66	ND	ND	4,962	6,606	ND	ND
6/19	ND	ND	1,950	2,016	ND	ND	31,176	37,782	ND	ND
6/20	ND	ND	858	2,874	ND	ND	16,392	54,174	ND	ND
6/21	ND	ND	1,032	3,906	ND	ND	22,728	76,902	ND	ND
6/22	72	72	7,422	11,328	ND	ND	33,012	109,914	ND	ND
6/23	126	198	47,670	58,998	ND	ND	8,700	118,614	ND	ND
6/24	1,314	1,512	17,556	76,554	ND	ND	7,746	126,360	ND	ND
6/25	7,992	9,504	10,428	86,982	ND	ND	9,090	135,450	ND	ND
6/26	11,586	21,090	9,288	96,270	ND	ND	18,498	153,948	ND	ND
6/27	5,970	27,060	41,334	137,604	ND	ND	59,616	213,564	5,460	5,460
6/28	4,110	31,170	20,628	158,232	ND	ND	95,220	308,784	11,064	16,524
6/29	6,108	37,278	34,206	192,438	ND	ND	69,846	378,630	17,238	33,762
6/30	77,454	114,732	221,046	413,484	40,692	40,692	75,300	453,930	22,956	56,718
7/1	201,762	316,494	145,020	558,504	211,098	251,790	92,898	546,828	6,894	63,612
7/2	229,776	546,270	25,692	584,196	406,254	658,044	108,348	655,176	36,462	100,074
7/3	490,992	1,037,262	17,130	601,326	214,092	872,136	57,564	712,740	40,932	141,006
7/4	478,746	1,516,008	2,466	603,792	124,998	997,134	73,002	785,742	27,900	168,906
7/5	328,386	1,844,394	55,896	659,688	37,812	1,034,946	49,158	834,900	35,514	204,420
7/6	115,956	1,960,350	45,438	705,126	71,754	1,106,700	70,800	905,700	44,700	249,120
7/7	142,068	2,102,418	67,452	772,578	111,996	1,218,696	136,536	1,042,236	46,260	295,380
7/8	131,400	2,233,818	38,514	811,092	127,218	1,345,914	110,562	1,152,798	158,670	454,050
7/9	132,882	2,366,700	25,818	836,910	188,922	1,534,836	50,232	1,203,030	105,336	559,386

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	Kvichak River		Naknek River		Alagnak River		Egegik River		Ugashik River	
Date	Daily	Cum.	Daily	Cum.	Daily	Cum.	Daily	Cum.	Daily	Cum.
7/10	145,632	2,512,332	18,414	855,324	131,730	1,666,566	36,060	1,239,090	113,874	673,260
7/11	135,510	2,647,842	33,570	888,894	67,728	1,734,294	20,880	1,259,970	54,564	727,824
7/12	49,542	2,697,384	49,710	938,604	65,862	1,800,156	29,592	1,289,562	63,666	791,490
7/13	50,484	2,747,868	19,668	958,272	58,092	1,858,248	11,730	1,301,292	35,154	826,644
7/14	61,656	2,809,524	14,310	972,582	38,454	1,896,702	17,430	1,318,722	29,268	855,912
7/15	30,780	2,840,304	17,454	990,036	29,892	1,926,594	28,722	1,347,444	28,770	884,682
7/16	17,196	2,857,500	8,826	998,862	37,998	1,964,592	10,842	1,358,286	24,420	909,102
7/17	28,746	2,886,246	20,316	1,019,178	22,722	1,987,314	8,334	1,366,620	17,916	927,018
7/18	18,828	2,905,074	10,932	1,030,110	33,540	2,020,854	2,922	1,369,542	22,314	949,332
7/19	22,008	2,927,082	2,088	1,032,198	25,230	2,046,084	3,174	1,372,716	4,086	953,418
7/20	6,372	2,933,454	2,466	1,034,664	5,214	2,051,298	2,748	1,375,464	7,644	961,062
7/21	1,836	2,935,290	7,488	1,042,152	4,932	2,056,230	1,446	1,376,910	9,420	970,482
7/22	6,564	2,941,854	ND	ND	45,768	2,101,998	4,152	1,381,062	9,150	979,632
7/23	17,106	2,958,960	ND	ND	23,460	2,125,458	1,044	1,382,106	9,894	989,526
7/24	4,812	2,963,772	ND	ND	6,390	2,131,848	ND	ND	10,992	1,000,518
7/25	4,356	2,968,128	ND	ND	10,956	2,142,804	ND	ND	10,164	1,010,682
7/26	ND	ND	ND	ND	9,012	2,151,816	ND	ND	10,032	1,020,714
7/27	ND	ND	ND	ND	6,012	2,157,828	ND	ND	8,526	1,029,240
7/28	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	11,808	1,041,048

Note: ND = no data, tower was not operational.

Table 9.–Commercial salmon catch by date and species, in numbers of fish, Naknek-Kvichak District, Bristol Bay, 2025.

Date	Hours fished		Deliveries							
	Drift	Set	Drift	Set	Sockeye	Chinook	Chum	Pink	Coho	Total
6/12	24	24	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
6/13	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/16	15	15	10	13	6,696	14	24	0	0	6,734
6/17	24	24	9	40	7,390	6	56	0	0	7,452
6/18	24	24	30	37	13,309	14	77	0	0	13,400
6/19	24	24	23	32	6,335	2	67	0	0	6,404
6/20	9	9	5	15	3,667	4	15	0	0	3,686
6/21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/26 [a]	6	6	131	217	270,020	11	1,447	0	0	271,478
6/27 [b]	6	6	146	254	163,155	10	945	0	0	164,110
6/28 [b]	6	9	183	377	400,343	51	908	0	0	401,302
6/29 [b]	8	12	178	248	335,673	20	712	0	0	336,405
6/30 [c]	14.5	19.5	385	578	543,711	9	1,433	0	0	545,153
7/1	14	24	270	423	451,613	18	1,596	0	0	453,227
7/2	13.5	13.5	502	393	657,432	19	2,132	0	0	659,583
7/3	14	24	373	429	431,295	25	1,921	0	0	433,241
7/4	13.5	14.5	571	246	868,365	16	4,123	0	0	872,504
7/5	11.5	7	323	307	534,240	18	1,786	0	0	536,044
7/6 [a]	8.5	15	528	436	788,356	27	2,402	0	0	790,785
7/7	17	24	468	530	946,819	37	2,955	0	0	949,811
7/8	16.5	24	436	514	852,913	38	3,214	0	0	856,165
7/9	17	24	563	347	705,660	34	3,415	1	0	709,110
7/10	13.5	18	477	268	309,297	36	1,907	0	0	311,240
7/11	6	11	380	373	564,165	24	3,204	0	0	567,393
7/12	14	24	699	547	655,365	68	5,474	0	0	660,907
7/13	14	24	692	421	409,741	38	6,405	0	0	416,184
7/14	13.5	21.5	795	385	464,502	48	12,282	0	0	476,832

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Table 9.–Page 2 of 2.

	Hours fished		Deliveries							
Date	Drift	Set	Drift	Set	Sockeye	Chinook	Chum	Pink	Coho	Total
7/15	5.5	7	436	199	168,143	11	5,168	0	0	173,322
7/16	7	12	336	124	65,954	9	2,436	0	0	68,399
7/17	18.5	18.5	617	278	359,066	27	14,720	0	1	373,814
7/18	24	24	366	146	83,432	10	3,590	0	24	87,056
7/19	24	24	202	85	74,447	5	4,640	0	31	79,123
7/20	9	9	79	20	37,816	7	2,326	0	112	40,261
7/21	15	15	253	120	135,344	15	12,642	2	78	148,081
7/22	24	24	185	120	54,292	4	4,860	1	32	59,189
7/23	24	24	130	90	41,396	10	3,337	0	9	44,752
7/24	24	24	66	43	20,329	4	2,525	0	11	22,869
7/25	24	24	27	46	11,550	6	961	0	5	12,522
7/26	24	24	11	21	4,026	0	99	0	0	4,125
7/27	9	9	7	2	1,003	0	63	0	0	1,066
7/28	15	15	9	40	–	–	–	–	–	–
7/29	24	24	7	13	1,934	0	86	0	47	2,067
7/30	24	24	4	43	3,624	0	653	2	29	4,308
7/31	24	24	3	11	1,367	1	47	0	13	1,428
8/1	24	24	4	13	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/2	24	24	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/3	9	9	0	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/4	15	15	0	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/5	24	24	0	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/6	24	24	0	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/7	24	24	0	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/8	24	24	0	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/9	24	24	0	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/10	9	9	0	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/11	15	15	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/12	24	24	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	915	1,016	10,922	8,877	11,465,200	697	118,143	9	593	11,584,642

Note: En dash indicates confidential information due to less than 3 permit holders or companies operating.

[a] Drift gillnet gear was open in the Kvichak Section only.

[b] Drift gillnet gear was open in the Naknek Section only.

[c] Drift gillnet gear was open in the Naknek Section only, during one of two periods.

Table 10.–Daily district registration of drift gillnet permit holders and dual vessel registration, by district, Bristol Bay, 2025.

	Naknek-Kvichak		Egegik		Ugashik		Nushagak		Togiak [a]	
Date	total	dual	total	dual	total	dual	total	dual	total	Total [b]
6/1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/2	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	7
6/3	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	9
6/4	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	9
6/5	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	9
6/6	0	0	6	0	0	0	4	0	0	10
6/7	0	0	6	0	0	0	4	0	0	10
6/8	0	0	7	0	0	0	4	0	0	11
6/9	0	0	7	0	0	0	4	0	0	11
6/10	0	0	9	1	0	0	4	0	1	14
6/11	0	0	9	1	2	1	5	0	1	17
6/12	0	0	14	3	2	1	7	1	1	24
6/13	1	0	21	6	2	1	7	1	2	33
6/14	3	0	36	10	5	1	9	2	4	57
6/15	3	0	38	11	6	1	10	2	4	61
6/16	3	0	53	17	12	3	10	2	5	83
6/17	16	3	146	47	59	21	15	2	8	244
6/18	30	6	164	53	77	28	24	3	9	304
6/19	41	6	148	48	88	28	53	10	9	339
6/20	35	5	173	52	81	24	71	13	12	372
6/21	37	5	164	49	69	21	206	49	13	489
6/22	40	5	182	53	77	22	408	115	13	720
6/23	41	4	203	58	107	31	747	228	14	1,112
6/24	44	4	232	67	160	48	806	240	14	1,256
6/25	54	6	258	74	176	56	871	258	14	1,373
6/26	108	17	256	75	175	55	889	262	18	1,446
6/27	167	27	261	79	169	52	863	250	18	1,478
6/28	186	30	267	79	178	55	854	248	19	1,504
6/29	248	52	266	79	190	59	841	243	21	1,566
6/30	276	59	238	69	195	60	839	243	22	1,570
7/01	286	63	237	69	202	63	840	243	22	1,587
7/02	309	70	233	68	219	70	829	239	22	1,612
7/03	318	74	233	68	219	70	778	222	22	1,570
7/04	338	82	232	68	216	69	756	217	23	1,565
7/05	376	94	232	68	227	72	752	216	23	1,610
7/06	399	99	232	69	235	75	700	202	23	1,589
7/07	402	100	227	67	236	75	605	174	24	1,494
7/08	440	109	225	67	253	80	550	155	24	1,492
7/09	501	125	225	67	289	92	536	149	25	1,576
7/10	526	132	221	66	302	98	526	144	26	1,601
7/11	529	134	221	66	299	96	523	142	26	1,598
7/12	553	143	221	66	298	96	453	132	26	1,551
7/13	570	151	220	66	304	99	429	127	26	1,549
7/14	637	163	222	67	311	99	429	127	26	1,625
7/15	649	167	221	67	317	101	435	127	26	1,648
7/16	652	168	221	67	316	101	428	125	26	1,643
Average[c]	284	68	214	64	195	62	551	158	19	1,263

Note: Total permit sum includes dual boat registrations.

[a] Dual boat registration is not permitted by regulation in Togiak District.

[b] Total does not account for permits in transfer status.

[c] Seasonal averages calculated for June 16–July 16.

Table 11.–Comparison of daily sockeye escapement estimates by tower count and river test fish enumeration methods, Kvichak River, Bristol Bay 2025.

	Tower count		River test fishing				
				Index points		Estimated cumulative	
Date	Daily	Cum.	Fish per index (FPI)[a]	Daily	Cum.	escapement	Estimated river fish[b]
6/22	72	72	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
6/23	126	198	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
6/24	1,314	1,512	ND	49	49	ND	ND
6/25	7,992	9,504	ND	17	66	ND	ND
6/26	11,586	21,090	161	34	100	16,147	20,000
6/27	5,970	27,060	319	46	146	46,671	30,000
6/28	4,110	31,170	270	413	559	150,917	30,000
6/29	6,108	37,278	213	2,298	2,857	608,559	100,000
6/30	77,454	114,732	255	4,404	7,261	1,851,575	500,000
7/1	201,762	316,494	205	4,058	11,319	2,320,438	1,200,000
7/2	229,776	546,270	111	3,791	15,110	1,677,265	1,200,000
7/3	490,992	1,037,262	75	2,503	17,614	1,321,048	1,000,000
7/4	478,746	1,516,008	69	973	18,587	1,282,516	800,000
7/5	328,386	1,844,394	92	1,329	19,916	1,832,301	400,000
7/6	115,956	1,960,350	98	489	20,406	1,999,754	800,000
7/7	142,068	2,102,418	98	990	21,395	2,096,736	800,000
7/8	131,400	2,233,818	103	855	22,251	2,291,808	400,000
7/9	132,882	2,366,700	104	286	22,536	2,343,766	800,000
7/10	145,632	2,512,332	106	926	23,462	2,487,008	400,000
7/11	135,510	2,647,842	111	213	23,675	2,627,942	300,000
7/12	49,542	2,697,384	113	375	24,050	2,717,614	250,000
7/13	50,484	2,747,868	114	311	24,361	2,777,102	200,000
7/14	61,656	2,809,524	113	163	24,524	2,771,216	100,000
7/15	30,780	2,840,304	115	520	25,044	2,880,046	80,000
7/16	17,196	2,857,500	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7/17	28,746	2,886,246	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7/18	18,828	2,905,074	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7/19	22,008	2,927,082	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7/20	6,372	2,933,454	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7/21	1,836	2,935,290	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7/22	6,564	2,941,854	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7/23	17,106	2,958,960	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7/24	4,812	2,963,772	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7/25	4,356	2,968,128	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Note: ND = no data.

[a] No estimates produced before a time lag relationship could be established (6/26).

[b] ERF was based on the river test fish cumulative escapement estimate less the cumulative tower count. On occasion, staff modify the ERF based on factors affecting sockeye catchability and other ancillary information.

Table 12.–Commercial salmon catch by species, in numbers of fish, Egegik District, Bristol Bay, 2025.

	Hours fished		Deliveries							
Date	Drift	Set	Drift	Set	Sockeye	Chinook	Chum	Pink	Coho	Total
6/2	15	15	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/3	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/4	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/5	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/6	9	9	0	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
6/7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/9	15	15	1	11	–	–	–	–	–	–
6/10	24	24	1	13	–	–	–	–	–	–
6/11	9	9	0	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
6/12	15	15	9	38	–	–	–	–	–	–
6/13	9	9	1	9	2,062	0	3	0	0	2,065
6/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/16	15	15	83	118	47,638	14	250	0	0	47,902
6/17	24	24	72	135	51,828	13	266	0	0	52,107
6/18	9	9	44	15	12,511	4	81	0	0	12,596
6/19	5	6	119	131	48,508	3	248	0	0	48,759
6/20	0	2	0	6	1,469	2	5	0	0	1,476
6/21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/22	5	8	129	156	45,113	15	1,085	0	0	46,213
6/23	5	8	150	159	46,080	15	534	0	0	46,629
6/24	5	8	174	152	89,897	9	929	0	0	90,835
6/25	5	8	176	190	106,717	19	914	0	0	107,650
6/26	5	8	186	335	283,941	18	972	0	0	284,931
6/27	10	8	314	350	334,301	11	1,356	0	0	335,668
6/28	10	8	280	288	307,872	17	656	0	0	308,545
6/29	10	16	260	482	382,748	17	704	0	0	383,469
6/30	10	16	287	741	619,764	13	892	0	0	620,669
7/1	13	15.25	269	318	319,185	4	695	0	0	319,884
7/2	16	8.75	276	388	406,203	18	847	0	0	407,068
7/3	16	15	306	418	453,880	13	789	0	0	454,682
7/4	14	10.5	274	174	337,814	5	514	0	0	338,333
7/5	12	12	296	365	351,866	15	612	0	0	352,493

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Table 12.–Page 2 of 3.

	Hours fished		Deliveries							
Date	Drift	Set	Drift	Set	Sockeye	Chinook	Chum	Pink	Coho	Total
7/6	11.25	15.25	316	447	451,314	11	1,018	0	0	452,343
7/7	13.5	16	283	350	344,288	14	1,017	0	0	345,319
7/8	7.25	24	276	304	338,238	8	879	0	0	339,125
7/9	16	20	207	304	271,618	9	636	0	0	272,263
7/10	17	19	280	258	311,450	16	2,070	0	0	313,536
7/11	10	19.5	168	240	215,627	9	1,253	0	0	216,889
7/12	17	20	204	279	192,111	5	1,153	0	0	193,269
7/13	16	8	201	169	177,455	1	1,297	0	0	178,753
7/14	16	16	214	278	162,604	5	1,267	0	0	163,876
7/15	14	16	205	239	101,957	5	1,752	0	0	103,714
7/16	14	16	164	160	75,857	4	1,408	0	0	77,269
7/17	20.25	20.25	206	135	132,377	6	1,726	0	0	134,109
7/18	24	24	144	108	80,713	1	1,133	0	0	81,847
7/19	24	24	132	79	59,157	1	888	0	0	60,046
7/20	9	9	63	8	14,562	0	252	0	0	14,814
7/21	15	15	128	72	80,540	2	2,042	0	383	82,967
7/22	24	24	97	62	55,290	1	2,111	0	118	57,520
7/23	24	24	77	52	49,309	0	1,417	0	314	51,040
7/24	24	24	53	46	34,469	0	912	0	12	35,393
7/25	24	24	49	10	25,195	2	1,412	0	15	26,624
7/26	24	24	30	6	22,463	1	1,003	0	10	23,477
7/27	9	9	9	1	3,127	0	378	0	0	3,505
7/28	15	15	34	21	25,786	2	1,145	0	148	27,081
7/29	24	24	39	13	22,472	0	348	0	323	23,143
7/30	24	24	41	20	24,597	1	778	0	117	25,493
7/31	24	24	31	10	10,708	1	140	0	251	11,100
8/1	24	24	21	5	8,627	0	103	0	108	8,838
8/2	24	24	12	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/3	9	9	4	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/4	15	15	22	7	7,704	2	223	0	553	8,482
8/5	24	24	16	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/6	24	24	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/7	24	24	9	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/8	24	24	13	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/9	24	24	11	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/10	9	9	4	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/11	15	15	12	3	–	–	–	–	–	–

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Table 12.–Page 3 of 3.

	Hours fished		Deliveries							
Date	Drift	Set	Drift	Set	Sockeye	Chinook	Chum	Pink	Coho	Total
8/12	24	24	11	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/13	24	24	11	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/14	24	24	3	2	938	0	65	1	364	1,368
8/15	24	24	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/16	24	24	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/17	9	9	0	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/18	15	15	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/19	24	24	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/20	24	24	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/21	24	24	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/22	24	24	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/23	24	24	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/24	9	9	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/25	15	15	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/26	24	24	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/27	24	24	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/28	24	24	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals	1,369	1,423	7,528	8,741	7,626,470	343	43,050	46	11,776	7,681,685

Note: En dash indicates confidential information due to less than three permits or companies.

Table 13.–Comparison of daily sockeye escapement estimates by tower count and river test fish enumeration methods, Egegik River, Bristol Bay 2025.

	Tower count		River test fishing				
				Index points			
Date	Daily	Cum.	Fish per index (FPI)[a]	Daily	Cum.	Estimated cumulative escapement	Estimated river fish[b]
6/16	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
6/17	1,644	1,644	ND	52	52	ND	ND
6/18	4962	6,606	ND	161	213	ND	ND
6/19	31,176	37,782	ND	52	265	ND	ND
6/20	16,392	54,174	ND	71	336	ND	ND
6/21	22,728	76,902	255	46	382	97,369	50,000
6/22	33,012	109,914	290	6	388	112,546	40,000
6/23	8,700	118,614	327	9	397	129,953	25,000
6/24	7,746	126,360	353	37	435	153,497	25,000
6/25	9,090	135,450	477	349	783	373,710	80,000
6/26	18,498	153,948	311	342	1,125	349,880	100,000
6/27	59,616	213,564	196	268	1,393	272,935	120,000
6/28	95,220	308,784	190	171	1,564	297,144	100,000
6/29	69,846	378,630	222	141	1,705	378,469	80,000
6/30	75,300	453,930	337	208	1,913	644,711	120,000
7/1	92,898	546,828	326	66	1,979	645,238	100,000
7/2	108,348	655,176	321	30	2,009	645,018	50,000
7/3	57,564	712,740	384	258	2,268	870,826	100,000
7/4	73,002	785,742	373	150	2,417	901,713	150,000
7/5	49,158	834,900	346	96	2,513	869,647	100,000
7/6	70,800	905,700	368	317	2,830	1,041,425	150,000
7/7	136,536	1,042,236	360	125	2,955	1,063,645	100,000
7/8	110,562	1,152,798	415	162	3,116	1,293,222	100,000
7/9	50,232	1,203,030	390	64	3,180	1,240,195	50,000
7/10	36,060	1,239,090	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7/11	20,880	1,259,970	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7/12	29,592	1,289,562	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7/13	11,730	1,301,292	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7/14	17,430	1,318,722	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7/15	28,722	1,347,444	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7/16	10,842	1,358,286	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7/17	8,334	1,366,620	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7/18	2,922	1,369,542	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7/19	3,174	1,372,716	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7/20	2,748	1,375,464	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7/21	1,446	1,376,910	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7/22	4,152	1,381,062	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7/23	1,044	1,382,106	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Note: ND = no data

[a] No estimates produced before a time lag relationship could be established (6/21).

[b] Estimated river fish (ERF) was based on the river test fish cumulative escapement estimate less the cumulative tower count. On occasion, staff modify the ERF based on factors affecting sockeye catchability and other ancillary information.

Table 14.–Inshore run of sockeye salmon by age class, river system, and district, in thousands of fish, Bristol Bay, 2025.

District and River System[a]	1.2	2.2	2-Ocean	1.3	2.3	3-Ocean	1.4	Total[b]
Naknek-Kvichak								
Kvichak River								
Number	1,154	659	1,813	5,361	284	5,645	3	7,462
Percent (%)	15.5	8.8	24.3	71.8	3.8	75.6	0.0	100.0
Alagnak River								
Number	524	75	599	4,951	457	5,408	1	6,014
Percent (%)	8.7	1.2	10.0	82.3	7.6	89.9	0.0	99.9
Naknek River								
Number	848	157	1,005	3,468	330	3,798	10	4,823
Percent (%)	17.6	3.3	20.8	71.9	6.8	78.7	0.2	99.8
Total								
Number	2,526	891	3,417	13,780	1,071	14,851	14	18,299
Percent (%)	13.8	4.9	18.7	75.3	5.9	81.2	0.1	99.9
Egegik River								
Number	691	4,109	192	3,167	660	3,827	0	8,848
Percent (%)	7.8	46.4	2.2	35.8	7.5	43.3	0.0	97.5
Ugashik River								
Number	2,383	447	2,830	2,571	95	2,666	5	5,538
Percent (%)	43.0	8.1	51.1	46.4	1.7	48.1	0.1	99.3
Nushagak								
Wood River								
Number	5,510	135	5,645	3,134	182	3,316	0	8,961
Percent (%)	61.5	1.5	63.0	35.0	2.0	37.0	0.0	100.0
Igushik River								
Number	164	11	175	2,778	48	2,826	8	3,010
Percent (%)	5.4	0.4	5.8	92.3	1.6	93.9	0.3	100.0
Nushagak River								
Number	4,858	196	5,054	6,121	70	6,191	14	11,261
Percent (%)	43.1	1.7	44.9	54.4	0.6	55.0	0.1	100.0
Total								
Number	10,532	342	10,874	12,033	300	12,333	22	23,232
Percent (%)	45.3	1.5	46.8	51.8	1.3	53.1	0.1	100.0
Togiak River								
Number	99	4	103	699	33	732	2	838
Percent (%)	11.8	0.5	12.3	83.4	3.9	87.4	0.2	99.9
Total Bristol Bay[d]								
Number	16,229	5,792	17,416	32,251	2,159	34,409	43	56,756
Percent (%)	28.6	10.2	30.7	56.8	3.8	60.6	0.1	99.5

[a] Inshore run data does not include the South Peninsula catch of Bristol Bay sockeye or immature high seas bycatch.

[b] Totals do not include minor age classes; therefore, totals are greater than the sum of age classes listed.

[c] Does not include rivers other than Togiak River.

[d] Totals may not equal column sums due to rounding.

Table 15.–Commercial catch by date and species, in numbers of fish, Ugashik District, Bristol Bay, 2025.

	Hours fished		Deliveries							
Date	Drift	Set	Drift	Set	Sockeye	Chinook	Chum	Pink	Coho	Total
6/2	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/3	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/4	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/5	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/6	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/9	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/10	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/11	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/12	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/13	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/16	15	15	37	3	16,063	16	48	0	0	16,127
6/17	24	24	37	3	19,611	34	103	0	0	19,748
6/18	24	24	67	3	37,919	15	218	0	0	38,152
6/19	24	24	45	11	33,355	36	188	0	0	33,579
6/20	9	9	17	0	14,223	5	77	0	0	14,305
6/21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/23	15	15	85	30	163,422	11	1,646	0	0	165,079
6/24	24	24	141	48	219,610	27	874	0	0	220,511
6/25	9	9	72	1	71,848	0	563	0	0	72,411
6/26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/28	8	12	121	91	301,915	10	928	0	0	302,853
6/29	8	11	142	11	199,026	0	1,597	0	0	200,623
6/30	8	11.5	118	106	142,554	12	985	0	0	143,551
7/1	8	11	139	83	124,141	9	1,083	0	0	125,233
7/2	8	11	124	83	170,162	14	1,028	0	0	171,204
7/3	8	11.5	142	88	215,990	3	1,297	0	0	217,290
7/4	8	11	182	53	289,176	6	1,158	0	0	290,340
7/5	8	24	165	77	237,191	2	1,783	0	0	238,976
7/6	6	17	157	130	250,945	2	1,205	0	0	252,152
7/7	8	12	171	122	323,858	11	1,868	0	0	325,737
7/8	12	12	190	15	294,812	18	2,019	0	0	296,849
7/9	8	12	230	93	233,695	5	2,105	0	0	235,805
7/10	12	14	165	98	176,188	4	1,809	0	0	178,001
7/11	8	12	224	108	327,288	8	2,554	0	0	329,850
7/12	12	12	185	107	186,127	9	1,657	0	0	187,793
7/13	12	12	195	84	143,456	3	1,743	0	0	145,202

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Table 15.–Page 2 of 2.

	Hours fished		Deliveries							
Date	Drift	Set	Drift	Set	Sockeye	Chinook	Chum	Pink	Coho	Total
7/14	8	11	238	84	152,677	7	2,089	0	0	154,773
7/15	6	12	199	96	127,933	6	1,207	0	0	129,146
7/16	6	11	192	48	79,476	9	1,045	0	0	80,530
7/17	22	24	205	69	84,088	10	1,965	0	0	86,063
7/18	24	24	109	49	53,047	3	1,145	0	69	54,264
7/19	24	24	122	45	78,025	2	2,131	0	429	80,587
7/20	9	9	54	6	9,461	0	249	0	54	9,764
7/21	15	15	108	47	55,531	0	1,999	0	382	57,912
7/22	24	24	93	36	50,307	1	1,544	0	317	52,169
7/23	24	24	55	32	27,759	4	936	0	13	28,712
7/24	24	24	35	12	15,844	0	705	0	0	16,549
7/25	24	24	34	6	11,844	0	556	0	0	12,400
7/26	24	24	31	13	17,078	1	416	0	0	17,495
7/27	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/28	15	15	9	18	–	–	–	–	–	–
7/29	24	24	10	12	7,839	1	271	0	8	8,119
7/30	24	24	8	4	4,243	0	212	0	0	4,455
7/31	24	24	8	2	4,033	1	251	0	0	4,285
8/1	24	24	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/2	24	24	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals	856	936	4,664	2,031	4,980,519	306	45,742	0	1,287	5,027,854

Note: En dashes indicate confidential information due to less than three permits or companies.

Table 16.–Comparison of daily sockeye escapement estimates by tower count and river test fish enumeration methods, Ugashik River, Bristol Bay 2025.

	Tower count		River test fishing				
				Index points			
Date	Daily	Cum.	Fish per index (FPI)[a]	Daily	Cum.	Estimated cumulative escapement	Estimated river fish[b]
6/24	ND	ND	ND	108	108	ND	ND
6/25	ND	ND	ND	73	182	ND	ND
6/26	ND	ND	ND	105	286	ND	ND
6/27	5,460	5,460	ND	154	441	ND	ND
6/28	11,064	16,524	ND	138	578	ND	ND
6/29	17,238	33,762	77	97	675	51,985	50,000
6/30	22,956	56,718	98	173	848	83,148	80,000
7/1	6,894	63,612	78	139	987	76,995	80,000
7/2	36,462	100,074	101	148	1,135	114,641	100,000
7/3	40,932	141,006	114	100	1,235	140,806	100,000
7/4	27,900	168,906	126	71	1,306	164,606	100,000
7/5	35,514	204,420	137	183	1,489	204,036	100,000
7/6	44,700	249,120	167	537	2,026	338,317	200,000
7/7	46,260	295,380	146	1,278	3,304	482,389	300,000
7/8	158,670	454,050	137	2,855	6,160	843,854	500,000
7/9	105,336	559,386	69	1,919	8,078	557,409	450,000
7/10	113,874	673,260	78	540	8,618	672,196	500,000
7/11	54,564	727,824	81	318	8,935	723,774	200,000
7/12	63,666	791,490	83	574	9,509	789,262	150,000
7/13	35,154	826,644	85	245	9,754	829,128	120,000
7/14	29,268	855,912	87	51	9,806	853,086	100,000
7/15	28,770	884,682	91	75	9,880	899,105	800,000
7/16	24,420	909,102	91	85	9,966	906,861	40,000
7/17	17,916	927,018	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7/18	22,314	949,332	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7/19	4,086	953,418	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7/20	7,644	961,062	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7/21	9,420	970,482	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7/22	9,150	979,632	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7/23	9,894	989,526	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7/24	10,992	1,000,518	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7/25	10,164	1,010,682	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7/26	10,032	1,020,714	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7/27	8,526	1,029,240	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
7/28	11,808	1,041,048	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Note: ND = no data

[a] No estimates produced before a time lag relationship could be established (6/29).

[b] Estimated river fish (ERF) was based on the river test fish cumulative escapement estimate less the cumulative tower count. On occasion, staff modify the ERF based on factors affecting sockeye catchability and other ancillary information.

Table 17.–Daily sockeye salmon escapement tower counts by river system, westside Bristol Bay, 2025.

	Wood River		Igushik River		Togiak River	
Date	Daily	Cum.	Daily	Cum.	Daily	Cum.
6/17	24,192	24,192	ND	ND	ND	ND
6/18	28,200	52,392	ND	ND	ND	ND
6/19	31,062	83,454	ND	ND	ND	ND
6/20	29,928	113,382	ND	ND	ND	ND
6/21	195,174	308,556	ND	ND	ND	ND
6/22	311,196	619,752	ND	ND	ND	ND
6/23	178,170	797,922	ND	ND	ND	ND
6/24	106,314	904,236	ND	ND	ND	ND
6/25	103,632	1,007,868	18,216	18,216	ND	ND
6/26	149,400	1,157,268	33,432	51,648	ND	ND
6/27	104,970	1,262,238	32,706	84,354	ND	ND
6/28	35,886	1,298,124	25,296	109,650	ND	ND
6/29	38,346	1,336,470	15,150	124,800	ND	ND
6/30	37,692	1,374,162	11,070	135,870	ND	ND
7/1	71,412	1,445,574	10,614	146,484	ND	ND
7/2	103,008	1,548,582	15,042	161,526	ND	ND
7/3	156,354	1,704,936	22,578	184,104	ND	ND
7/4	106,812	1,811,748	26,538	210,642	ND	ND
7/5	98,742	1,910,490	46,434	257,076	2,904	2,904
7/6	119,238	2,029,728	50,376	307,452	3,792	6,696
7/7	82,434	2,112,162	47,484	354,936	6,546	13,242
7/8	99,726	2,211,888	50,820	405,756	3,312	16,554
7/9	120,132	2,332,020	26,394	432,150	4,758	21,312
7/10	72,744	2,404,764	21,306	453,456	7,530	28,842
7/11	59,532	2,464,296	29,526	482,982	7,314	36,156
7/12	37,596	2,501,892	28,776	511,758	5,814	41,970
7/13	19,686	2,521,578	28,182	539,940	7,872	49,842
7/14	20,862	2,542,440	21,618	561,558	10,428	60,270
7/15	18,588	2,561,028	12,018	573,576	7,668	67,938
7/16	14,676	2,575,704	8,460	582,036	8,334	76,272
7/17	15,312	2,591,016	8,490	590,526	8,160	84,432
7/18	14,370	2,605,386	10,092	600,618	6,936	91,368
7/19	12,306	2,617,692	9,144	609,762	8,712	100,080
7/20	6,708	2,624,400	8,076	617,838	9,174	109,254
7/21	8,514	2,632,914	8,664	626,502	8,622	117,876

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Table 17.–Page 2 of 2.

	Wood River		Igushik River		Togiak River	
Date	Daily	Cum.	Daily	Cum.	Daily	Cum.
7/22	9,612	2,642,526	10,302	636,804	10,368	128,244
7/23	3,972	2,646,498	8,526	645,330	16,176	144,420
7/24	5,478	2,651,976	5,112	650,442	16,776	161,196
7/25	5,052	2,657,028	4,392	654,834	12,774	173,970
7/26	ND	ND	2,826	657,660	10,830	184,800
7/27	ND	ND	3,930	661,590	16,902	201,702
7/28	ND	ND	2,064	663,654	13,716	215,418
7/29	ND	ND	1,746	665,400	14,928	230,346
7/30	ND	ND	1,656	667,056	23,868	254,214
7/31	ND	ND	1,212	668,268	20,202	274,416
8/1	ND	ND	ND	ND	10,656	285,072
8/2	ND	ND	ND	ND	6,126	291,198
8/3	ND	ND	ND	ND	5,064	296,262
8/4	ND	ND	ND	ND	3,582	299,844
8/5	ND	ND	ND	ND	4,302	304,146
8/6	ND	ND	ND	ND	5,232	309,378
8/7	ND	ND	ND	ND	4,686	314,064

Note: ND = no data, tower not operational.

Table 18.–Commercial salmon catch by date and species, in numbers of fish, Nushagak District, Bristol Bay, 2025.

	Hours fished (drift/set)		Deliveries							
Date	Nushagak	Igushik	Drift	Set	Sockeye	Chinook	Chum	Pink	Coho	Total
6/10	0/0	0/12	0	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
6/11	0/0	0/24	0	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
6/12	0/0	0/24	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
6/13	0/0	0/24	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
6/14	0/0	0/24	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
6/15	0/0	0/23	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
6/16	0/0	0/15	0	32	–	–	–	–	–	–
6/17	0/0	0/15	0	25	–	–	–	–	–	–
6/18	0/0	0/15	0	35	–	–	–	–	–	–
6/19	0/0	0/15	0	26	–	–	–	–	–	–
6/20	0/0	0/15	0	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
6/21	0/0	0/15	0	36	–	–	–	–	–	–
6/22	4/8	4/14.5	384	338	332,141	132	17,714	0	0	349,987
6/23	9/11	9/14	864	259	399,823	200	17,678	0	0	417,701
6/24	7.5/10	7.5/14	571	255	640,149	401	21,576	0	0	662,126
6/25[a]	16/20	16/24	1,129	520	1,337,196	308	33,798	0	0	1,371,302
6/26	7/8.5	7/24	685	313	381,225	163	9,953	0	0	391,341
6/27[b]	9.5/13.5	9.5/24	1,011	396	717,060	168	13,596	0	0	730,824
6/28[b]	10/13.5	10/24	1,080	413	885,870	194	16,782	0	0	902,846
6/29[b]	14.5/20.5	14.5/24	848	677	1,508,743	240	23,682	0	0	1,532,665
6/30[b]	11.5/14	11.5/24	1,276	534	1,465,475	235	23,693	0	0	1,489,403
7/1[b]	24/24	24/24	687	405	992,999	98	11,473	0	0	1,004,570
7/2[b]	16.5/17.5	16.5/24	708	436	748,042	73	10,859	0	0	758,974
7/3[b]	14/19	14/24	889	478	517,585	76	8,417	0	0	526,078
7/4[b]	15/24	15/24	824	420	954,306	96	9,762	1	0	964,165
7/5[b]	15/24	15/24	873	514	819,284	62	14,265	0	0	833,611
7/6[b]	15.5/24	15.5/24	792	510	618,333	85	7,017	1	0	625,436
7/7[a,b]	16.5/24	16.5/24	506	486	574,644	44	7,095	2	0	581,785
7/8[b]	17/24	17/24	607	573	829,733	61	11,097	0	0	840,891
7/9[b]	17.5/24	17.5/24	678	564	800,741	36	9,312	0	0	810,089
7/10[b]	17.5/24	17.5/24	547	435	367,304	29	6,237	3	1	373,574
7/11[a,b]	22.5/24	22.5/24	543	396	321,836	24	3,926	1	0	325,787
7/12[b]	24/24	24/24	330	367	288,964	20	4,098	2	31	293,115
7/13[b]	24/24	24/24	386	414	271,265	21	4,500	1	6	275,793
7/14[b]	24/24	24/24	345	404	222,635	28	4,791	5	117	227,576
7/15[b]	24/24	24/24	305	375	164,159	14	4,570	0	129	168,872
7/16[b]	24/24	24/24	241	255	103,225	18	2,923	9	120	106,295
7/17[b]	24/24	24/24	186	200	93,838	8	2,576	4	182	96,608
7/18[b]	24/24	24/24	112	208	72,919	14	1,569	7	95	74,604
7/19[b]	24/24	24/24	76	171	43,612	6	1,076	2	117	44,813
7/20[b]	24/24	24/24	44	162	36,248	6	994	5	471	37,724
7/21[b]	24/24	24/24	33	142	18,357	6	2,118	0	590	21,071
7/22	24/24	24/24	22	102	21,330	0	389	3	209	21,931

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Table 18.–Page 2 of 2.

	Hours fished (drift/set)		Deliveries							
Date	Nushagak	Igushik	Drift	Set	Sockeye	Chinook	Chum	Pink	Coho	Total
7/23	24/24	24/24	5	43	9,842	0	234	0	86	10,162
7/24	24/24	24/24	8	37	7,440	0	108	0	79	7,627
7/25	24/24	24/24	10	45	8,817	13	126	0	203	9,159
7/26	24/24	24/24	4	25	4,976	3	37	3	494	5,513
7/27	24/24	24/24	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
7/28	24/24	24/24	4	21	–	–	–	–	–	–
7/29	24/24	24/24	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
7/30	24/24	24/24	3	11	–	–	–	–	–	–
7/31	24/24	24/24	1	11	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/1	24/24	24/24	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/9	24/24	24/24	0	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/10	24/24	24/24	0	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/14	24/24	24/24	0	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/15	24/24	24/24	0	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/19	24/24	24/24	0	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/21	24/24	24/24	0	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
8/29	24/24	24/24	0	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	952/1043.5	952/1343.5	17,616	12,057	16,624,732	2,930	309,005	52	10,748	16,947,467

Note: En dash indicates confidential information due to less than three permit holders or companies operating.

[a] Fishing extended until further notice.

[b] Setnet fishing in WRSHA was open between 6/27 – 7/21. Catch is included in the totals.

Table 19.–Commercial salmon catch by date and species, in numbers of fish, Togiak District, Bristol Bay, 2025.

	Deliveries							
Date	Drift	Set	Sockeye	Chinook	Chum	Pink	Coho	Total
6/16	0	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
6/17	0	7	423	10	27	0	0	460
6/18	1	11	367	21	81	0	0	469
6/19	5	10	984	35	274	0	0	1,293
6/23	9	22	2,498	15	525	0	0	3,038
6/24	8	28	1,927	30	802	0	0	2,759
6/25	11	29	2,654	27	877	0	0	3,558
6/26	11	27	3,540	14	820	0	0	4,374
6/27	4	15	1,761	23	479	2	0	2,265
6/28	0	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
6/30	15	17	2,768	18	627	0	0	3,413
7/1	20	47	11,975	40	1,318	0	0	13,333
7/2	33	77	18,110	45	1,834	0	0	19,989
7/3	33	73	11,976	38	2,437	1	0	14,452
7/4	18	56	7,328	13	1,475	0	0	8,816
7/5	16	62	10,144	16	1,901	2	0	12,063
7/6	8	46	7,493	7	1,110	1	0	8,611
7/7	27	71	17,456	19	2,858	1	0	20,334
7/8	49	101	27,323	49	3,859	1	0	31,232
7/9	30	75	22,729	27	3,121	3	0	25,880
7/10	30	86	18,860	12	3,682	0	0	22,554
7/11	26	84	18,099	11	3,022	2	0	21,134
7/12	31	83	15,216	14	3,703	9	0	18,942
7/13	19	72	15,059	2	2,008	2	0	17,071
7/14	32	102	23,043	22	3,246	2	0	26,313
7/15	28	99	20,517	18	2,034	7	0	22,576
7/16	38	94	16,826	13	2,826	2	1	19,668
7/17	22	105	17,019	9	1,857	1	0	18,886
7/18	30	98	18,006	7	1,737	2	0	19,752
7/19	26	81	15,243	7	2,374	7	0	17,631
7/20	2	20	2,958	2	300	2	0	3,262
7/21	24	51	12,199	1	1,191	3	1	13,395
7/22	31	93	16,701	4	2,278	9	4	18,996
7/23	30	77	19,852	2	2,231	7	0	22,092
7/24	21	95	22,757	3	1,859	3	2	24,624
7/25	17	78	15,294	2	883	5	3	16,187
7/26	26	84	18,253	5	1,617	10	9	19,894
7/27	8	22	5,234	0	206	0	5	5,445
7/28	66	82	15,064	3	1,487	10	186	16,750
7/29	96	69	20,937	3	1,896	30	462	23,328

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Table 19.–Page 2 of 2.

	Deliveries							
Date	Drift	Set	Sockeye	Chinook	Chum	Pink	Coho	Total
7/30	53	71	12,018	1	1,258	10	266	13,553
7/31	30	72	8,584	2	747	1	301	9,635
8/1	21	65	7,886	0	380	0	377	8,643
8/2	8	26	2,954	1	127	2	58	3,142
8/3	0	4	374	0	6	0	4	384
8/4	11	17	2,116	0	88	2	117	2,323
8/5	9	29	2,802	0	128	2	152	3,084
8/6	4	12	1,191	1	24	0	48	1,264
8/7	4	27	2,432	0	88	1	109	2,630
8/8	2	30	2,183	0	76	0	317	2,576
8/9	5	23	1,847	0	73	0	478	2,398
8/10	2	5	572	0	10	0	108	690
Total	967	2,581	523,726	595	67,968	144	3,008	595,441

Note: En dashes indicate information is confidential due to less than three permit or companies operating

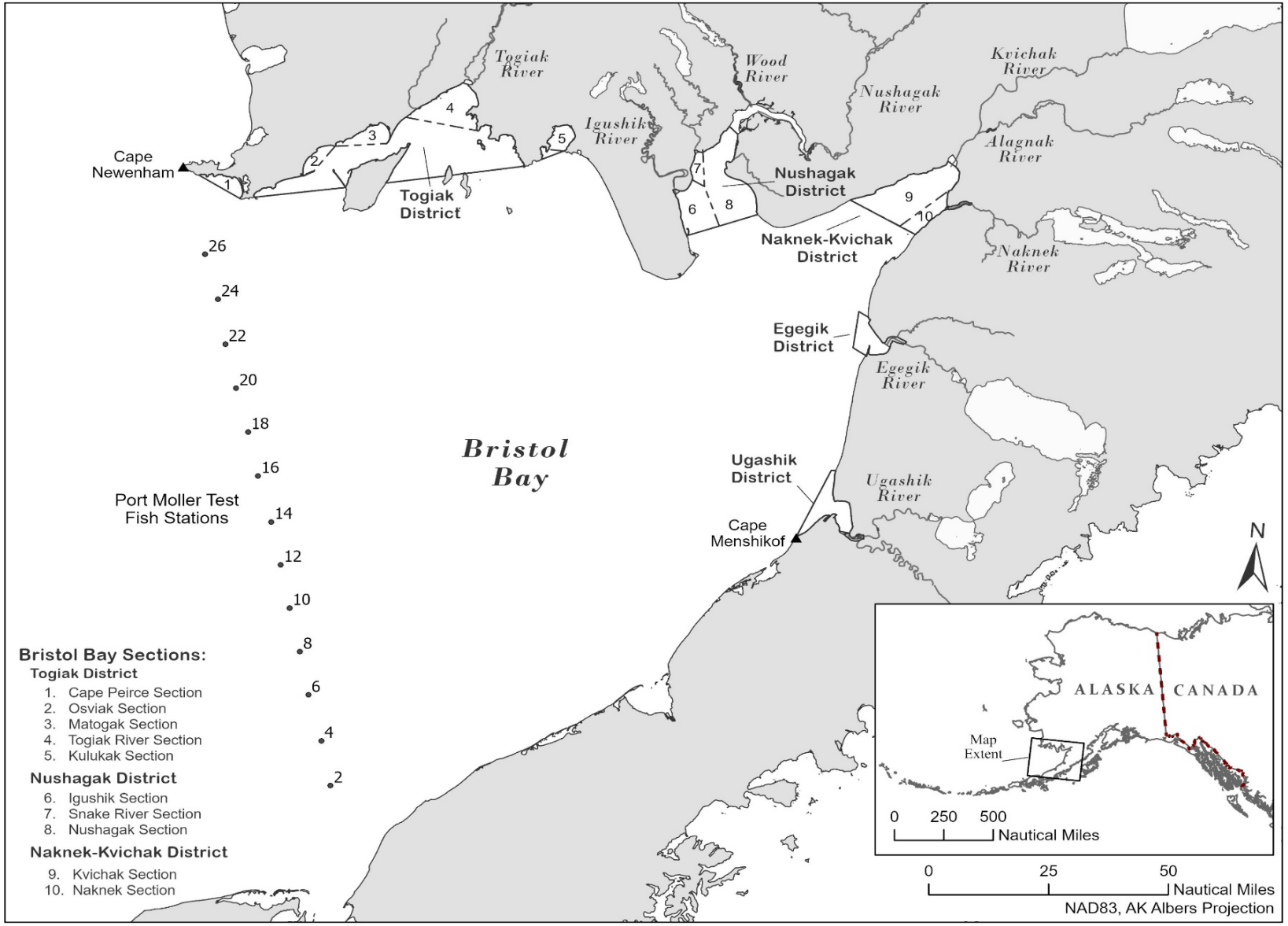

Figure 1.–Bristol Bay area commercial fisheries salmon management districts, sections, rivers, and the Port Moller Test Fishery Station.

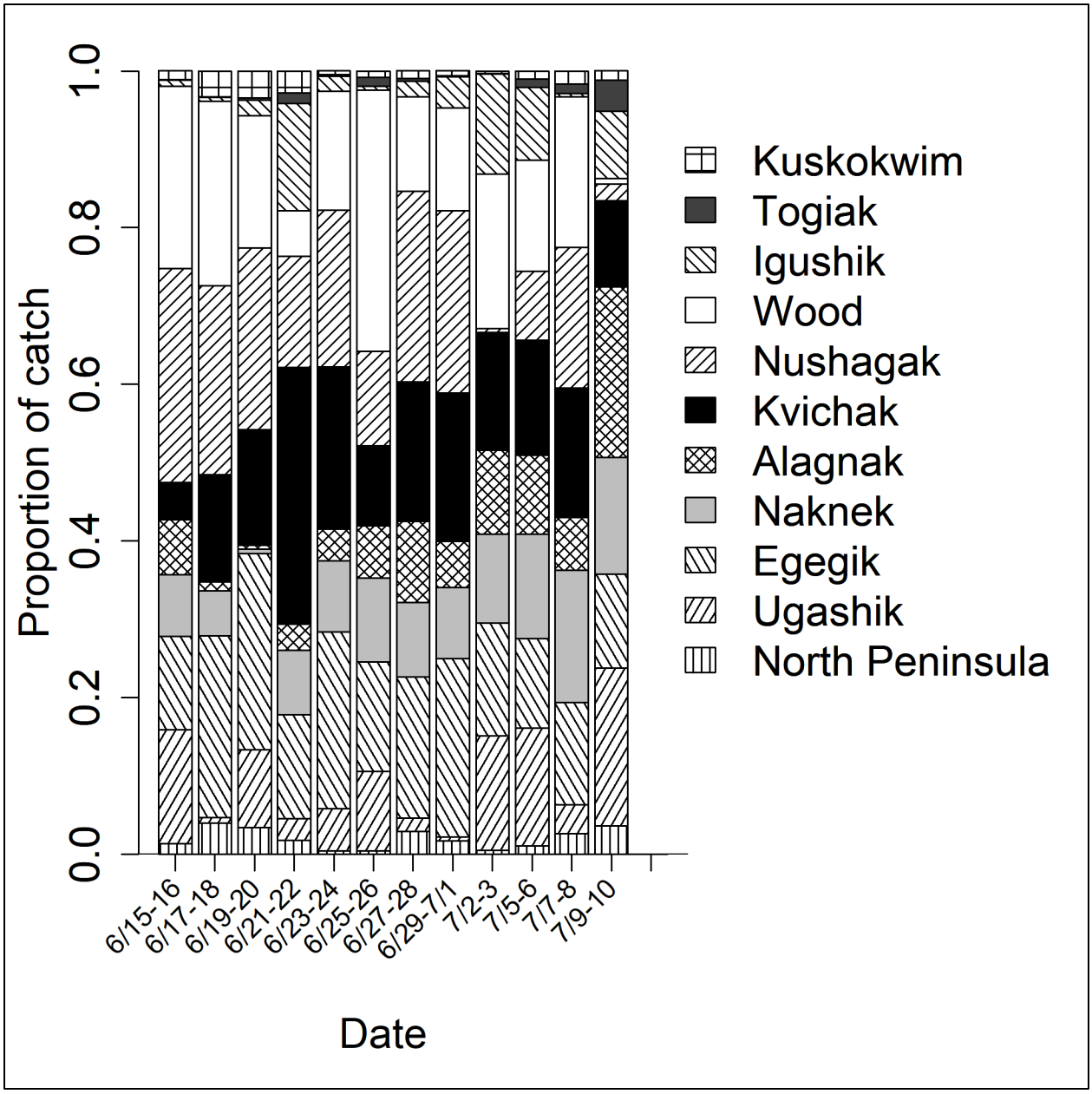

Figure 2.–Stock composition estimates for sockeye salmon sampled from the Port Moller Test Fishery, 2025.

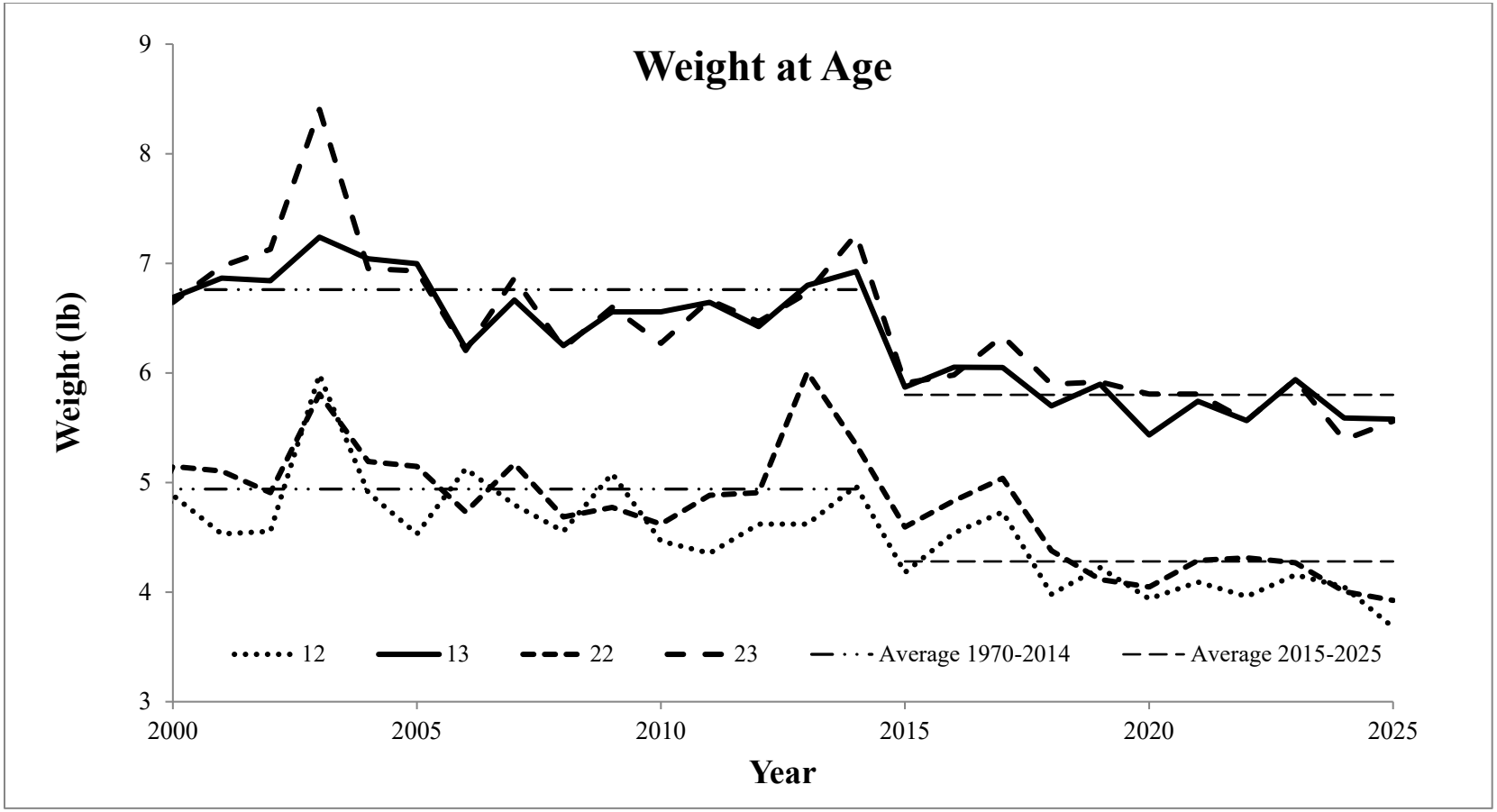

Figure 3.–Average weight (lb), by age class, of Bristol Bay sockeye salmon sampled in the commercial fishery catch, 2004–2025.

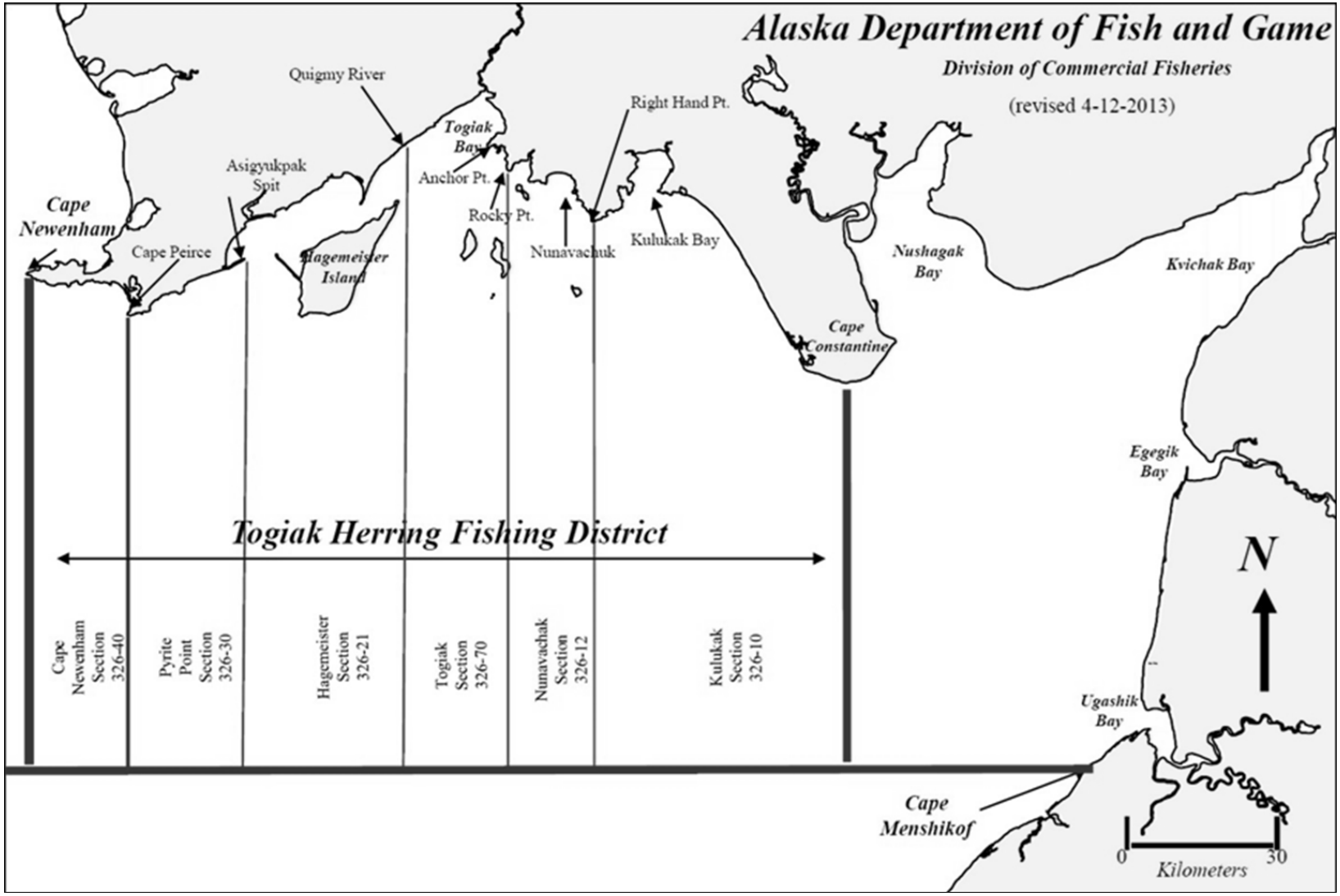

Figure 4.–Togiak Herring District, Bristol Bay.

APPENDIX A: SALMON

Appendix A1.–Escapement of sockeye salmon by river system, Bristol Bay, 2005–2025.

	River[a]								
Year	Kvichak	Naknek	Alagnak[b]	Egegik	Ugashik	Nushagak[c]	Wood	Igushik	Togiak
2005	2,320,332	2,744,622	4,218,990	1,621,734	799,612	1,106,703	1,496,550	365,712	155,778
2006	3,068,226	1,953,228	1,773,966	1,465,158	1,003,158	548,410	4,008,102	305,268	312,126
2007	2,810,208	2,945,304	2,466,414	1,432,500	2,599,186	518,041	1,528,086	415,452	269,646
2008	2,757,912	2,472,690	2,180,502	1,259,568	596,332	492,546	1,724,676	1,054,704	205,680
2009	2,266,140	1,169,466	970,818	1,146,276	1,364,338	484,149	1,319,232	514,188	313,946
2010	4,207,410	1,463,928	1,187,730	927,054	830,886	468,696	1,804,344	518,040	188,298
2011	2,264,352	1,177,074	883,794	961,200	1,029,853	428,191	1,098,006	421,380	190,970
2012	4,164,444	900,312	861,747	1,233,900	670,578	432,438	764,211	193,326	203,148
2013	2,088,576	938,160	1,095,950	1,113,630	898,110	894,148	1,183,348	387,036	128,118
2014	4,458,540	1,474,428	189,452	1,382,466	640,158	618,477	2,764,614	340,590	151,934
2015	7,348,572	1,920,954	5,452,026	2,160,792	1,564,638	796,684	1,941,474	651,172	218,700
2016	4,462,728	1,691,910	1,677,769	1,837,260	1,635,270	680,512	1,309,707	469,230	200,046
2017	3,163,404	1,899,972	2,041,824	2,600,982	1,186,446	2,852,308	4,274,224	578,700	190,098
2018	4,398,708	2,221,152	1,581,426	1,608,357	1,167,792	1,247,460	7,507,254	770,772	511,770
2019	2,371,242	2,911,470	820,458	2,340,210	1,547,748	709,431	2,073,276	256,074	351,846
2020	4,030,968	4,112,160	2,386,518	2,389,728	1,745,940	1,228,059	2,243,886	323,814	261,126
2021	4,703,520	2,796,534	3,236,904	1,832,196	2,859,930	4,697,299	4,410,156	878,952	280,836
2022	4,224,882	1,921,296	1,668,222	1,786,152	1,436,784	3,455,272	3,747,612	378,768	242,412
2023	3,751,686	1,156,206	1,099,050	1,562,700	1,128,896	1,772,676	2,648,616	542,496	268,218
2024	6,644,490	926,112	2,356,560	1,114,008	1,759,776	1,723,374	4,404,654	692,616	361,578
2025	2,968,128	1,042,152	2,157,828	1,382,106	1,041,048	3,260,008	2,657,028	668,268	314,064
20-Year Avg.	3,775,317	1,939,849	1,907,506	1,588,794	1,323,272	1,257,744	2,612,601	502,915	250,314
2020–2024 Avg.	4,671,109	2,182,462	2,149,451	1,736,957	1,786,265	2,575,336	3,490,985	563,329	282,834

[a] Tower count unless otherwise noted.

[b] During 2012–2016, aerial surveys were conducted, and estimates were expanded by a factor of 2.55 (Clark 2005).

[c] Sonar estimate.

Appendix A2.–Salmon entry permit registration by gear and residency, Bristol Bay, 2005–2025.

	Drift net[a]						Set net[a]						Total
Year	Resident	Non-Resident	Drift total	Permits fished	% Fished	Interim use	Resident	Non-Resident	Set total	Permits fished	% Fished	Interim use	Drift and set
2005	895	967	1,862	1,526	82%	3	688	300	988	829	84%	1	2,850
2006	893	966	1,859	1,567	84%	1	683	302	985	844	86%	0	2,844
2007	881	981	1,862	1,621	87%	1	672	311	983	836	85%	0	2,845
2008	887	976	1,863	1,636	88%	0	678	302	980	850	87%	0	2,843
2009	864	999	1,863	1,642	88%	0	674	307	981	855	87%	0	2,844
2010	866	997	1,863	1,731	93%	0	672	311	983	861	88%	0	2,846
2011	1005	857	1,862	1,747	94%	0	660	321	981	878	90%	0	2,843
2012	849	1,013	1,862	1,740	93%	0	654	325	979	883	90%	0	2,841
2013	862	1,000	1,862	1,709	92%	0	646	332	978	854	87%	0	2,840
2014	848	1,015	1,863	1,751	94%	0	636	341	977	881	90%	0	2,840
2015	834	1,030	1,864	1,744	94%	0	639	336	975	885	91%	0	2,839
2016	826	1,038	1,864	1,715	92%	0	637	336	973	858	88%	0	2,837
2017	842	1,021	1,863	1,728	93%	0	635	337	972	881	91%	0	2,835
2018	838	1,025	1,863	1,735	94%	0	634	336	970	879	91%	0	2,833
2019	840	1,022	1,862	1,767	95%	0	632	333	965	893	93%	0	2,827
2020	825	1,037	1,862	1,724	93%	0	627	337	964	841	87%	0	2,826
2021	832	1,030	1,862	1,753	94%	0	612	352	964	870	90%	0	2,826
2022	853	1,010	1,863	1,760	94%	0	608	354	962	851	88%	0	2,825
2023	855	1,009	1,864	1,703	91%	0	599	359	958	848	89%	0	2,822
2024	858	1,004	1,862	1,670	90%	0	584	368	952	824	87%	0	2,814
2025	855	1,003	1,858	1,658	89%	0	581	369	950	840	88%	0	2,808
20-Year Avg.	865	997	1,862	1,685	91%	0	646	328	974	857	88%	0	2,837
2005–14 Avg.	887	974	1,862	1,645	88%	1	670	313	982	852	87%	0	2,844
2015–24 Avg.	840	1,023	1,863	1,730	93%	0	621	345	966	863	89%	0	2,828

Note: Limited Entry went into effect in 1974. Interim-use permits are included in the totals.

[a] Allowable permit gear: 150 fathoms for drift and 50 for set.

Appendix A3.–Sockeye salmon commercial catch by district, in numbers of fish, Bristol Bay, 2005–2025.

Year	Naknek-Kvichak	Egegik	Ugashik	Nushagak	Togiak	Total
2005	6,728,469	8,015,950	2,216,635	7,096,031	465,094	24,522,179
2006	7,151,741	7,408,983	2,429,637	10,876,552	626,442	28,493,355
2007	9,022,511	6,495,908	5,026,615	8,404,111	816,581	26,261,802
2008	10,381,844	7,403,885	2,334,022	6,903,157	651,315	27,674,223
2009	8,514,944	11,527,462	2,555,263	7,730,168	559,442	30,887,279
2010	10,858,209	5,070,816	4,031,832	8,424,030	667,850	29,052,737
2011	9,016,321	4,810,362	2,643,495	4,886,552	744,626	22,101,356
2012	10,152,917	5,062,390	2,418,653	2,663,014	622,909	20,919,883
2013	4,853,030	4,779,133	2,168,216	3,163,805	467,329	15,431,513
2014	13,791,290	6,928,621	1,511,416	6,448,463	443,287	29,123,077
2015	16,531,193	8,749,567	5,473,800	5,592,816	371,903	36,719,279
2016	13,466,245	8,739,699	6,630,231	8,109,797	645,797	37,591,769
2017	8,256,304	11,980,502	5,705,712	12,322,519	516,488	38,785,483
2018	8,917,710	5,149,621	2,771,945	24,230,150	867,770	36,719,279
2019	11,527,837	14,683,614	1,037,030	14,755,905	1,018,644	43,023,030
2020	14,311,034	13,364,669	2,598,269	8,860,302	445,572	39,579,846
2021	9,253,721	8,552,456	5,205,169	18,283,479	676,163	41,970,988
2022	14,362,397	16,543,931	6,321,339	22,718,969	584,812	60,531,448
2023	13,264,949	12,620,330	2,282,217	11,967,229	443,905	40,578,630
2024	9,251,442	5,287,249	4,245,179	12,300,233	574,758	31,658,861
2025	11,465,200	7,626,470	4,980,519	16,624,732	523,726	41,220,647
20-Year Avg.	10,480,705	8,658,757	3,480,334	10,286,864	610,534	33,081,301
2015–24 Avg.	11,914,283	10,567,164	4,227,089	13,914,140	614,581	40,715,861
2020–24 Avg.	12,088,709	11,273,727	4,130,435	14,826,042	545,042	42,863,955

Appendix A4.–Chinook salmon commercial catch by district, in numbers of fish, Bristol Bay, 2005–2025.

Year	Naknek-Kvichak	Egegik	Ugashik	Nushagak	Togiak	Total
2005	1,458	486	1,818	62,764	10,605	77,131
2006	2,333	915	2,608	84,881	16,221	106,958
2007	1,520	528	1,473	51,831	7,769	63,121
2008	1,344	416	1,191	18,968	3,087	25,006
2009	1,026	308	948	24,693	4,397	31,372
2010	1,060	223	460	26,056	5,134	32,933
2011	1,962	567	372	26,927	6,650	36,478
2012	2,306	282	212	11,952	4,612	19,364
2013	1,360	144	52	10,213	2,642	14,411
2014	1,648	461	83	11,862	1,708	15,762
2015	2,926	753	226	50,675	2,663	57,243
2016	2,797	1,144	1,435	23,783	3,831	32,990
2017	2,477	866	1,219	32,194	4,643	41,399
2018	2,398	1,520	1,407	35,938	3,457	44,720
2019	2,743	3,344	2,062	21,509	3,568	33,226
2020	816	711	1,349	6,363	767	10,006
2021	990	475	444	4,306	729	6,944
2022	1,154	239	372	4,661	1,307	7,733
2023	1,036	286	271	5,785	605	7,983
2024	739	262	339	2,438	805	4,583
2025	697	343	306	2,930	595	4,871
20-Year Avg.	1,705	697	917	25,890	4,260	32,106
2005–14 Avg.	1,602	433	922	33,015	6,283	42,254
2015–24 Avg.	1,808	960	912	18,765	2,238	24,683

Appendix A5.–Chum salmon commercial catch by district, in numbers of fish, Bristol Bay, 2005–2025.

Year	Naknek-Kvichak	Egegik	Ugashik	Nushagak	Togiak	Total
2005	204,777	62,029	39,513	966,069	124,695	1,397,083
2006	457,855	153,777	168,428	1,240,235	223,364	2,243,659
2007	383,927	157,991	242,025	953,292	202,486	1,939,721
2008	237,260	92,901	135,292	492,341	301,967	1,259,761
2009	255,520	118,212	64,974	745,161	141,375	1,325,242
2010	337,911	57,324	62,987	424,234	118,767	1,001,223
2011	218,710	39,246	34,287	296,909	113,234	702,386
2012	133,959	35,375	31,352	272,163	206,614	679,463
2013	272,754	36,792	32,624	586,117	209,946	1,138,233
2014	87,188	33,173	19,677	242,261	100,195	482,531[a]
2015	350,169	69,057	69,967	502,820	103,773	1,095,786
2016	237,035	74,641	72,534	397,761	187,508	969,479
2017	249,696	147,330	88,126	804,878	204,518	1,494,548
2018	310,872	75,524	71,854	1,020,227	158,329	1,636,806
2019	134,517	156,260	20,249	855,428	227,731	1,394,185
2020	36,381	50,055	16,339	136,605	53,510	292,890
2021	34,338	20,317	20,793	115,456	21,346	212,250
2022	34,124	28,033	16,176	172,370	52,770	303,473
2023	55,091	43,042	17,227	173,252	52,893	341,505
2024	68,787	32,993	42,818	316,655	47,970	509,223
2025	118,143	43,050	45,742	309,005	67,968	583,908
20-year Avg.	205,044	74,204	63,362	535,712	142,650	1,020,972
2005–14 Avg.	238,167	78,353	80,047	607,063	166,970	1,172,889
2015–24 Avg.	151,101	69,725	43,608	449,545	111,035	825,015

[a] Includes 37 fish that were not assigned to a district.

Appendix A6.–Pink salmon commercial catch by district, in numbers of fish, Bristol Bay, 2005–2025.

Year	Naknek-Kvichak	Egegik	Ugashik	Nushagak	Togiak	Total
2005	32	0	1	554	2,108	2,695
2006	25,149	700	0	39,011	80,748	145,608
2007	9	9	2	384	533	937
2008	20,682	1,033	16	138,284	125,409	285,424
2009	23	0	1	320	544	888
2010	8,237	1,655	0	1,289,970	39,734	1,339,596
2011	13	0	5	257	352	627
2012	3,535	285	0	877,466	28,055	909,341
2013	467	0	0	208	187	862
2014	7,473	4,835	227	1,166,997	118,682	1,298,214
2015	112	0	2	807	1,219	2,140
2016	12,058	343	1,498	537,525	217,190	768,614
2017	174	214	143	7,230	26,797	34,558
2018	30,507	2,742	971	142,287	67,747	244,254
2019	530	221	183	2,021	3,875	6,830
2020	1,345	1,755	381	26,216	42,216	71,913
2021	224	281	28	1,122	1,941	3,596
2022	18,925	4,317	362	31,405	60,205	115,214
2023	278	116	42	514	2,190	3,140
2024	4,235	776	20	40,130	32,570	77,731
2025	9	46	0	52	144	251
20-Year Avg.	13,215	1,844	348	428,929	81,256	525,591
2006–14 Avg.	13,015	1,702	49	702,346	78,526	795,637
2016–24 Avg.	13,414	1,987	646	155,513	83,986	255,545

Note: Averages include even numbered years only.

Appendix A7.–Coho salmon commercial catch by district, in numbers of fish, Bristol Bay, 2005–2025.

Year	Naknek-Kvichak	Egegik	Ugashik	Nushagak	Togiak	Total
2005	3,314	20,611	8,162	42,456	8	74,551
2006	5,163	26,788	3,087	44,385	449	79,872
2007	2,180	18,111	1,954	29,578	157	51,980
2008	7,059	29,682	2,220	76,932	1,159	117,052
2009	732	10,594	2,602	35,171	9,209	58,308
2010	901	9,984	407	72,909	24,065	108,266
2011	633	440	84	4,712	7,605	13,474
2012	431	2,493	0	97,382	15,977	116,283
2013	467	812	479	124,182	11,420	137,360
2014	646	11,473	435	242,604	32,134	287,292
2015	1,253	730	2,533	6,614	26,080	37,210
2016	1,110	546	171	79,538	9,346	90,711
2017	4,754	14,274	7	167,347	54,503	240,885
2018	11,549	21,139	1,633	84,320	43,243	161,884
2019	1,418	18,233	550	33,018	27,778	80,997
2020	1,033	26,342	818	76,133	10,095	114,421
2021	1,053	15,952	151	27,467	3,583	48,206
2022	1,039	10,730	11	5,155	1,100	18,035
2023	1,126	7,963	211	7,872	407	17,579
2024	557	7,176	424	22,078	786	31,021
2025	593	11,776	1,287	10,748	3,008	27,412
20-Year Avg.	2,321	12,704	1,297	63,993	13,955	94,269
2005–14 Avg.	2,152	12,119	2,198	74,365	10,695	101,529
2015–24 Avg.	2,489	12,309	651	50,954	17,692	84,095

Appendix A8.–Total salmon commercial catch by district, in numbers of fish, Bristol Bay, 2005–2025.

Year	Naknek-Kvichak	Egegik	Ugashik	Nushagak	Togiak	Total
2005	6,940,395	8,099,368	2,266,400	8,168,138	602,660	26,076,961
2006	7,641,821	7,591,163	2,603,760	12,285,064	947,228	31,069,036
2007	9,414,797	6,674,941	5,272,187	9,440,219	1,027,528	31,829,672
2008	10,651,517	7,528,622	2,472,742	7,629,892	1,082,937	29,365,710
2009	8,774,759	11,658,846	2,623,819	8,774,759	714,804	32,546,987
2010	11,208,947	5,144,104	4,095,854	10,222,381	866,201	31,537,487
2011	9,240,963	4,853,480	2,678,405	5,216,149	872,551	22,403,764
2012	10,293,536	5,101,370	2,450,220	3,918,549	878,294	22,641,969
2013	5,127,632	4,816,881	2,201,371	3,884,525	691,600	16,722,009
2014	13,888,262	6,978,563	1,531,838	8,112,236	696,139	31,211,033[a]
2015	16,885,517	8,819,956	5,546,460	6,152,464	505,638	37,910,035
2016	13,719,245	8,816,373	6,705,869	9,148,404	1,063,672	39,453,563
2017	8,513,405	12,143,186	5,795,207	13,334,168	806,949	40,592,915
2018	9,273,036	5,250,546	2,847,810	25,512,922	1,140,546	44,024,860
2019	11,667,045	14,861,672	1,060,074	15,667,881	1,281,596	44,538,268
2020	14,350,609	13,443,532	2,617,156	9,105,619	552,160	40,069,076
2021	9,290,326	8,589,035	5,226,585	18,431,830	703,762	42,241,538
2022	14,417,639	16,587,250	6,338,260	22,932,560	700,194	60,975,903
2023	13,322,480	12,671,737	2,299,968	12,154,652	500,000	40,948,837
2024	9,325,760	5,328,456	4,288,780	12,681,534	656,889	32,281,419
2025	11,584,642	7,861,685	5,027,854	16,947,467	595,441	42,017,089
20-Year Avg.	10,414,572	8,821,328	3,529,394	10,928,953	803,127	34,555,922
2005–14 Avg.	8,903,724	7,157,831	2,853,737	7,671,452	814,024	27,512,541
2015–24 Avg.	12,076,506	10,651,174	4,272,617	14,512,203	791,141	42,303,641

[a] Total includes 3,995 fish that were not assigned to a district.

Appendix A9.–Commercial sockeye salmon catch, in percent, by gear type and district, Bristol Bay, 2005–2025.

	Naknek-Kvichak									Nushagak								
		Setnet Sec.		NRSHA[a]		Egegik		Ugashik			Setnet Sec.		WRSHA[b]		Togiak		Total	
Year	Drift	Nak.	Kvi.	Drift	Set	Drift	Set	Drift	Set	Drift[c]	Nush[c]	Igushik	Drift	Set	Drift	Set	Drift	Set
2005	ND	ND	ND	81	19	82	18	87	13	84	14	2	ND	ND	56	44	66	34
2006	86	8	6	81	19	84	16	88	12	87	11	2	ND	ND	53	47	85	15
2007	82	12	6	80	12	84	16	92	8	80	17	3	ND	ND	59	41	81	19
2008	81	12	7	ND	ND	85	15	92	8	79	16	5	ND	ND	60	40	82	18
2009	80	11	9	ND	ND	85	15	87	13	76	20	4	ND	ND	60	40	82	18
2010	81	10	9	ND	ND	84	16	90	10	78	17	5	71	29	61	39	82	18
2011	83	10	7	ND	ND	83	17	87	13	76	16	7	ND	ND	60	40	81	19
2012	85	7	8	ND	ND	83	17	90	10	67	27	6	45	55	67	33	73	27
2013	84	9	7	ND	ND	85	15	90	10	78	17	5	ND	ND	65	35	84	16
2014	83	9	8	ND	ND	89	11	82	18	73	20	7	4	96	58	42	82	18
2015	84	8	8	ND	ND	81	19	91	9	69	22	9	ND	ND	50	50	81	19
2016	83	8	9	ND	ND	82	18	91	9	67	22	11	ND	ND	56	44	81	19
2017	70	17	13	ND	ND	87	13	92	8	76	18	4	ND	ND	56	44	80	20
2018	71	17	12	84	16	80	20	78	22	82	16	2	ND	100	51	49	81	19
2019	77	14	9	ND	ND	81	19	66	34	78	19	3	ND	100	49	51	79	21
2020	80	12	8	ND	ND	86	14	74	26	71	26	3	100	ND	47	53	79	21
2021	75	13	12	ND	ND	84	16	87	13	84	13	3	ND	100	44	56	81	19
2022	75	14	11	ND	ND	79	21	89	11	82	16	2	ND	100	51	49	80	20
2023	81	10	9	ND	ND	81	19	81	19	77	20	3	28	72	38	62	79	21
2024	80	7	13	ND	ND	77	23	88	12	75	21	4	ND	100	55	45	79	21
2025	76	12	12	ND	ND	75	25	88	12	80	13	4	ND	100	44	56	79	21
2005–14 Avg.	83	10	7	81	17	84	16	89	12	78	18	5	40	60	60	40	80	20
2015–24 Avg.	78	12	10	84	16	82	18	84	16	76	19	4	64	95	50	50	80	20
Allocation	84	8	8	84	16	86	14	90	10	74	20	6	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note: ND = no data; inseason numbers are presented because they were used to make management decisions regarding allocation; en dash = no allocation for those districts.

[a] Naknek River Special Harvest Area (NRSHA), Naknek-Kvichak District; allocation plan enacted in December 2003.

[b] Wood River Special Harvest Area (WRSHA), Nushagak District.

[c] Harvest from WRSHA included as applicable in Nushagak drift gillnet or Nushagak Section set gillnet.

Appendix A10.–Inshore total run of sockeye salmon by district, in numbers of fish, Bristol Bay, 2005–2025.

Year	Naknek-Kvichak	Egegik	Ugashik	Nushagak	Togiak	Total
2005	16,012,449	9,637,684	3,016,247	10,064,993[a]	620,872	29,287,252
2006	13,947,161	8,874,141	3,432,795	15,738,332	938,568	42,930,997
2007	17,244,437	7,928,408	7,625,801	10,865,690	1,086,227	44,750,563
2008	17,792,948	8,663,453	2,930,354	10,175,083	856,995	40,418,833
2009	12,921,368	12,673,738	3,919,601	10,047,737	873,388	40,435,832
2010	17,717,277	5,997,870	4,862,718	11,215,110	856,148	40,649,123
2011	13,341,541	5,771,562	3,673,348	6,834,129	935,596	30,556,176
2012	16,079,420	6,296,290	3,113,671	4,052,989	826,057	30,368,427
2013	9,148,587	5,950,083	3,070,893	5,648,098	621,670	24,439,331
2014	19,924,521	8,310,816	2,147,598	10,171,331	595,192	41,149,458
2015	31,565,141	10,631,593	7,038,933	8,983,050	590,604	58,809,321
2016	21,396,703	10,576,959	8,265,501	10,569,247	845,843	51,654,253
2017	15,361,504	14,581,484	6,892,158	20,027,749	711,818	57,574,713
2018	17,118,996	6,757,975	3,939,737	33,755,636	1,379,540	62,951,884
2019	17,638,837	17,023,824	2,584,778	17,794,604	1,370,490	56,412,533
2020	24,840,681	15,754,397	4,344,209	12,656,061	706,698	58,302,046
2021	19,990,679	10,384,206	8,065,099	28,269,886	956,999	67,666,869
2022	22,176,797	18,330,083	7,758,123	30,300,621	824,458	79,390,082
2023	19,271,891	14,182,994	3,411,113	16,931,017	712,123	54,509,138
2024	19,178,604	6,401,257	6,004,955	19,120,847	936,336	51,641,999
2025	17,633,308	9,008,576	6,021,567	23,210,036	837,790	56,711,277
20-Year Avg.	18,105,748	10,296,580	4,764,379	14,572,906	849,407	47,895,073
2005–14 Avg.	15,607,353	8,327,583	3,795,214	9,304,941	800,239	36,989,427
2015–24 Avg.	20,853,983	12,462,477	5,830,461	19,840,872	903,491	59,891,284

[a] Reflects a 2012 adjustment of Nushagak River sonar escapement estimates prior to 2006 to account for a transition in sonar technology in 2006 (Buck et al. 2012).

Appendix A11.–Inshore commercial catch and escapement of sockeye salmon in the Naknek-Kvichak District in numbers of fish, Bristol Bay, 2005–2025.

		Escapement				
Year	Catch	Kvichak[a]	Alagnak	Naknek[a]	Total	Total Run
2005	6,730,812	2,320,422	4,219,026[a]	2,744,622	9,284,070	15,990,456
2006	7,151,741	3,068,226	1,773,966[a]	1,953,228	6,795,420	13,949,170
2007	9,027,161	2,810,208	2,466,414[a]	2,945,304	8,221,926	17,244,437
2008	10,385,172	2,757,912	2,180,502[a]	2,472,690	7,411,104	17,792,948
2009	8,517,450	2,266,140	970,818[a]	1,169,466	4,406,424	12,925,769
2010	10,861,016	4,207,410	1,187,730[a]	1,463,928	6,859,068	17,720,084
2011	9,019,372	2,264,352	883,794[a]	1,177,074	4,325,220	13,344,592
2012	10,152,917	4,164,444	861,747[b]	900,312	5,926,503	16,079,420
2013	4,853,030	2,088,576	1,095,950[b]	938,160	4,122,686	8,975,716
2014	13,791,053	4,458,540	200,500[b]	1,474,428	6,133,468	19,924,521
2015	16,531,193	7,349,712	5,770,650[b]	1,920,954	15,041,316	31,572,509
2016	13,466,245	4,462,728	1,775,820[b]	1,691,910	7,930,458	21,396,703
2017	8,256,304	3,163,404	2,047,894[a]	1,899,426	7,110,724	15,367,028
2018	8,917,710	4,398,708	1,581,426[a]	2,221,152	8,201,286	17,118,996
2019	11,527,837	2,371,242	820,458[a]	2,911,470	6,103,170	17,631,007
2020	14,311,035	4,030,968	2,386,518[a]	4,112,160	10,529,646	24,840,861
2021	9,253,721	4,703,520	3,236,904[a]	2,796,534	10,736,958	19,990,679
2022	14,362,397	4,224,882	1,668,222[a]	1,921,296	7,814,400	22,176,797
2023	13,264,949	3,751,686	1,099,050[a]	1,156,206	6,006,942	19,271,891
2024	9,251,442	6,644,490	2,356,560[a]	926,112	9,927,162	19,178,604
2025	11,465,200	2,968,128	2,157,828[a]	1,042,152	6,168,108	17,633,308
20-Year Avg.	10,481,628	3,775,379	1,929,197	1,939,822	7,644,398	18,124,609
2005–14 Avg.	9,048,972	3,040,623	1,584,045	1,723,921	6,348,589	15,394,711
2015–24 Avg.	11,914,283	4,510,134	2,274,350	2,155,722	8,940,206	20,854,508

[a] Tower counts

[b] Aerial surveys estimates expanded by a factor of 2.55 (Clark 2005).

Appendix A12.–Inshore commercial catch and escapement of sockeye salmon in the Egegik District, by river system, in numbers of fish, Bristol Bay, 2005–2025.

		Escapement			
Year	Catch	Egegik[a]	Shosky Cr[b]	King Salmon River[b]	Total run
2005	8,015,950	1,621,584	0	ND	9,637,534
2006	7,408,983	1,465,128	0	ND	8,874,111
2007	6,495,908	1,432,500	0	1,500	7,929,908
2008	7,403,885	1,259,568	0	250	8,663,703
2009	11,527,462	1,146,276	0	4	12,673,742
2010	5,070,816	926,904	ND	150	5,997,870
2011	4,810,362	961,200	ND	ND	5,771,562
2012	5,062,390	1,233,900	ND	300	6,296,590
2013	4,779,133	1,113,630	ND	ND	5,892,763
2014	6,928,621	1,382,466	ND	ND	8,311,087
2015	8,749,567	2,160,792	ND	ND	10,486,748
2016	8,739,699	1,837,260	ND	ND	10,576,959
2017	11,980,502	2,600,982	ND	ND	14,581,484
2018	5,149,621	1,608,354	ND	ND	6,757,975
2019	14,683,614	2,340,210	ND	ND	17,023,824
2020	13,364,669	2,389,728	ND	ND	15,754,397
2021	8,552,456	1,832,196	ND	ND	10,384,652
2022	16,543,931	1,786,152	ND	ND	18,330,083
2023	12,620,330	1,562,700	ND	ND	14,183,030
2024	5,287,249	1,114,008	ND	ND	6,401,257
2025	7,626,470	1,382,106	ND	ND	9,008,576
20-Year Avg.	8,732,589	1,574,556	ND	ND	10,287,079
2005–14 Avg.	7,064,794	1,257,573	ND	ND	8,322,567
2013–24 Avg.	10,567,164	1,923,238	ND	ND	12,448,041

Note: ND = no data

[a] Tower count

[b] Aerial survey

Appendix A13.–Inshore commercial catch and escapement of sockeye salmon in the Ugashik District, by river system, in numbers of fish, Bristol Bay, 2005–2025.

		Escapement			
Year	Catch	Ugashik River[a]	King Salmon River[b]	Dog Salmon River[b]	Total run
2005	2,216,906	779,172	ND	20,440	3,016,518
2006	2,428,334	978,718	ND	24,440	3,431,492
2007	4,996,077	2,523,686	5,420	70,020	7,595,203
2008	2,319,790	588,632	ND	7,700	2,916,122
2009	2,555,268	1,346,630	ND	17,920	3,919,818
2010	4,031,625	805,686	ND	25,200	4,862,511
2011	2,641,882	1,003,753	ND	26,100	3,671,735
2012	2,415,580	670,578	8	24,432	3,110,598
2013	2,168,216	898,110	ND	ND	3,066,326
2014	1,507,440	640,158	ND	ND	2,147,598
2015	5,473,800	1,564,638	ND	ND	7,038,438
2016	6,630,231	1,635,270	ND	ND	8,265,501
2017	5,705,712	1,186,446	ND	ND	6,892,158
2018	2,771,945	1,167,792	ND	ND	3,939,737
2019	1,037,030	1,547,748	ND	ND	2,584,778
2020	2,598,269	1,745,940	ND	ND	4,344,209
2021	5,205,169	2,859,930	ND	ND	8,065,099
2022	6,321,339	1,436,784	ND	ND	7,758,123
2023	2,282,217	1,128,896	ND	ND	3,411,113
2024	4,245,179	1,759,776	ND	ND	6,004,955
2025	4,980,519	1,041,048	ND	ND	6,021,567
20-Year Avg.	3,458,560	1,287,843	ND	ND	4,758,804
2005–14 Avg.	2,759,897	1,001,044	ND	ND	3,784,615
2015–24 Avg.	4,227,089	1,603,322	ND	ND	5,830,411

Note: ND = no data

[a] Tower counts plus fish observed during postseason surveys.

[b] Aerial surveys.

Appendix A14.–Inshore commercial catch and escapement of sockeye salmon in the Nushagak District by river system, in numbers of fish, Bristol Bay, 2005–2025.

		Escapement				
Year	Catch	Wood[a]	Igushik[a]	Nushagak[b,c]	Total	Total run
2005	7,096,296	1,496,550	365,709	1,106,703	2,968,962	10,065,258
2006	10,876,552	4,008,102	305,268	548,410	4,861,780	15,738,332
2007	8,404,532	1,528,086	415,452	518,041	2,461,579	10,866,111
2008	6,903,367	1,724,676	1,054,704	492,546	3,271,926	10,175,293
2009	7,731,518	1,319,232	514,188	484,149	2,317,569	10,049,087
2010	8,424,702	1,804,344	518,040	468,696	2,818,215	11,242,917
2011	4,887,305	1,098,006	421,380	428,191	1,968,744	6,856,049
2012	2,663,014	764,202	193,770	432,438	1,392,410	4,055,424
2013	3,163,805	1,183,348	387,744	894,172	2,466,552	5,630,357
2014	6,447,650	2,764,614	340,590	618,477	3,723,681	10,171,331
2015	5,593,702	1,941,474	651,172	796,648	3,389,294	8,982,996
2016	8,886,077	1,309,707	469,230	680,513	2,459,450	11,345,527
2017	12,322,519	4,274,224	578,700	2,852,306	7,705,230	20,027,749
2018	24,230,150	7,507,254	770,772	1,247,460	9,525,486	33,755,636
2019	14,755,905	2,073,276	256,074	709,349	3,038,699	17,794,604
2020	8,860,302	2,243,886	323,814	1,228,059	3,795,759	12,656,061
2021	18,283,479	4,410,156	878,952	4,697,299	9,986,407	28,269,886
2022	22,718,969	3,747,612	378,768	3,455,272	7,581,652	30,300,621
2023	11,967,229	2,648,616	542,496	1,772,676	4,963,788	16,931,017
2024	12,300,233	4,404,654	692,586	1,723,374	6,820,614	19,120,847
2025	16,624,732	2,657,028	668,268	3,260,008	6,585,886	23,210,036
20-year Avg.	10,325,865	2,612,601	502,970	1,257,739	4,375,890	14,701,755
2005–14 Avg.	6,659,874	1,769,116	451,685	599,182	2,825,142	9,485,016
2015–24 Avg.	13,991,857	3,456,086	554,256	1,916,296	5,926,638	19,918,494

[a] Tower counts.

[b] Total escapements determined for the entire drainage using Nushagak River sonar (at Portage Creek) estimate.

[c] Nushagak River sonar escapement estimates prior to 2006 were adjusted after the 2012 season to account for a transition in sonar technology in 2006 (Buck et al. 2012)

Appendix A15.–Inshore commercial catch and escapement of sockeye salmon in the Togiak District by river system, in numbers of fish, Bristol Bay, 2005–2025.

Year	Catch[a]	Escapement[b]	Total run
2005[c]	465,094	149,178	614,272
2006	626,442	312,126	938,568
2007	816,581	269,646	1,086,227
2008	651,315	205,680	856,995
2009	559,459	313,946	873,405
2010	667,885	190,970	858,855
2011	744,634	188,298	932,932
2012	622,820	203,148	825,968
2013	467,329	128,118	595,447
2014	443,258	151,934	595,192
2015	371,903	218,700	590,603
2016	645,797	200,046	845,843
2017	516,488	195,330	711,818
2018	867,770	511,770	1,379,540
2019	1,018,644	351,846	1,370,490
2020	445,572	261,126	706,698
2021	676,163	280,836	956,999
2022	584,812	242,412	827,224
2023	443,905	268,218	712,123
2024	574,758	361,578	936,336
2025	523,726	314,064	837,790
20-Year Avg.	610,531	250,245	860,777
2005–14 Avg.	606,482	211,304	817,786
2015–24 Avg.	614,581	289,186	903,767

[a] Catches in all sections were combined.
[b] Tower count, unless otherwise noted.
[c] Aerial survey estimates included in escapement count.

Appendix A16.–Chinook salmon harvest, escapement and total runs in the Nushagak River, in numbers of fish, Bristol Bay, 2005–2025.

Year	Harvests by fishery				Inriver abundance[c]	Spawning escapement[d]	Total run
	Commercial[a]	Sport	Subsistence[b]	Total			
2005	62,764	8,565	12,422	83,751	234,123	223,950	307,701
2006	84,881	7,473	9,143	101,497	124,683	117,364	218,861
2007	51,831	9,669	12,975	74,475	60,459	50,960	125,435
2008	18,968	6,700	11,720	37,388	97,330	91,364	128,752
2009	24,693	6,354	12,108	43,155	81,480	74,781	117,936
2010	26,056	3,907	8,190	38,153	60,185[e]	56,092	94,245
2011	26,927	4,844	11,466	43,237	108,278[e]	101,995	145,232
2012	11,952	5,931	9,634	27,517	174,085[e]	167,589	195,106
2013	10,213	6,685	11,090	27,988	113,709	104,794	132,782
2014	11,868	6,260	15,832	33,960	70,460	62,679	96,639
2015	50,675	7,234	11,714	69,623	98,019	91,090	160,713
2016	24,937	8,411	16,115	49,463	125,368	118,077	167,540
2017	33,376	5,995	10,739	50,110	56,961	51,973	102,083
2018	36,626	8,192	11,835	56,653	97,239	91,089	147,742
2019	22,725	6,306	10,129	39,160	46,763	41,090	80,250
2020	7,452	1,950	8,253	17,655	43,032	40,313	57,968
2021	4,820	4,047	5,648	14,515	55,222	52,119	66,634
2022	5,431	3,421	5,444	14,296	44,434	40,334	54,630
2023	6,849	2,756	3,260	12,865	31,499	28,826	41,691
2024	3,259	3,158	3,121[e]	9,538	42,621	39,070	48,608
2025	3,534	3,066[f]	5,145[f]	11,746	33,498	30,057	41,803
20-Year Avg.	26,315	5,893	10,042	42,250	88,298	82,277	124,527
2005–14 Avg.	33,015	6,639	11,458	51,112	112,479	105,157	156,269
2015–24 Avg.	19,615	5,147	8,626	33,388	64,116	59,398	92,786

[a] Commercial harvest includes personal use reported from commercial harvest and fish caught in test fisheries.

[b] Subsistence harvest is intended to represent Nushagak River bound king salmon. It excludes upper Wood River and Igushik harvest.

[c] Inriver abundance estimated by sonar below the village of Portage Creek. Estimates prior to 2006 were adjusted after the 2012 season to account for a transition in sonar technology that occurred in 2006 (Buck et al. 2012).

[d] Spawning escapement estimated from inriver abundance estimated at sonar minus inriver sport and subsistence harvests above the sonar.

[e] Subsistence harvest preliminary.

[f] Data not available at the time of publication. Five-year average used.

Appendix A17.–Chinook salmon harvest, escapement, and total runs in the Togiak River drainage, in numbers of fish, Togiak District, Bristol Bay, 2005–2025.

	Harvests by Fishery				Spawning	Total
Year	Commercial	Sport[a]	Subsistence	Total	escapement[b]	run
2005	10,605	1,734	1,528	13,867	10,200	24,067
2006	16,221	1,064	1,630	18,915	ND	–
2007	7,769	1,501	1,234	10,504	ND	–
2008	3,087	592	1,337	5,016	2,140[c]	–
2009	4,397	606	827	5,830	ND	–
2010	5,134	591	1,162	6,887	10,096[d]	16,983
2011	6,650	871	966	8,487	2,140	10,627
2012	4,612	859	933	6,404	1,503	7,907
2013	2,642	900	691	4,233	ND	–
2014	1,708	2,166	607	4,481	3,994	8,475
2015	2,663	983	876	4,522	2,922	7,444
2016	3,831	787	1,140	5,758	ND	–
2017	4,643	978	949	6,570	ND	–
2018	3,457	641	481	4,579	ND	–
2019	3,568	1,617	599	5,784	ND	–
2020	767	425	672	1,864	ND	–
2021	729	890	157	1,776	ND	–
2022	1,307	477	561	2,345	ND	–
2023	605	286	263	1,154	ND	–
2024	805	0	347[e]	1,152	ND	–
2025	595	416[e,f]	400[e]	1,411	ND	–
20-Year Avg.	4,260	898	848	6,006	4,714	12,584
2005–14 Avg.	6,283	1,088	1,092	8,462	5,012	13,612
2015–24 Avg.	2,238	708	605	3,550	2,922	7,444

*Note*s: ND = no data, survey not conducted; en dashes indicate total run size cannot be determined in the absence of complete escapement data.

[a] Sport fish harvest estimate only includes the Togiak River Section.

[b] Spawning escapement estimated from comprehensive aerial surveys.

[c] Partial survey.

[d] USFWS radio telemetry-derived escapement estimate.

[e] Data not available at the time of publication. Five-year average used.

[f] Due to regulatory changes this is probably an overestimate of actual harvest.

Appendix A18.–Inshore commercial catch and escapement of chum salmon in the Nushagak and Togiak Districts, in numbers of fish, 2005–2025.

	Nushagak District			Togiak District		
Year	Catch	Escapement[a]	Total Run	Catch	Escapement[b]	Total run
2005	966,069	519,618	1,485,687	124,695	108,346	233,041
2006	1,240,235	661,003	1,901,238	223,364	26,900[c]	–
2007	953,292	161,483	1,114,775	202,486	ND	–
2008	492,341	326,300	818,641	301,967	279,580[c]	–
2009	745,161	438,481	1,183,642	141,375	ND	–
2010	424,234	273,914	698,148	118,767	ND	–
2011	296,909	248,278	545,187	113,234	ND	–
2012	272,163	364,499	636,662	206,614	ND	–
2013	340,881	623,326	628,134	208,786	ND	–
2014	242,261	552,797	795,058	100,195	ND	–
2015	502,981	288,929	791,910	103,773	ND	–
2016	397,761	419,810	817,571	187,508	ND	–
2017	804,878	415,488	1,220,366	204,518	ND	–
2018	1,020,227	811,283	1,831,510	158,329	ND	–
2019	855,428	651,164	1,506,592	227,731	ND	–
2020	136,605	112,731	249,336	53,510	ND	–
2021	115,456	125,352	240,808	21,346	ND	–
2022	172,370	116,692	289,062	52,770	ND	–
2023	173,252	110,379	283,631	52,893	ND	–
2024	316,655	286,464	603,119	47,970	ND	–
2025	309,005	369,583	678,588	67,968	ND	–
20-Year Avg.	523,458	375,400	882,054	142,592	5,417	11,652
2005–14 Avg.	597,355	416,970	980,717	174,148	10,835	23,304
2015–24 Avg.	449,561	333,829	783,391	111,035	ND	–

Notes: ND = no data, chum salmon spawning escapement survey did not occur; en dashes indicate total run size cannot be determined in the absence of complete escapement data.

[a] Escapement based on estimates from the Nushagak River sonar project at Portage Creek. Estimates prior to 2006 were adjusted after the 2012 season to account for a transition in sonar technology in 2006 (Buck et al. 2012).

[b] Escapement estimates based on aerial surveys. Estimate includes Togiak, Kulukak, Matogak, Osviak, Slug, Quigmy, Negukthlik, and Ungalikthluk Rivers except where noted.

[c] Partial survey count.

Appendix A19.–Average round weight (lb) of the commercial salmon catch by species, Bristol Bay, 2005–2025.

Year	Sockeye (lb)	Chinook (lb)	Chum (lb)	Pink (lb)	Coho (lb)
2005	6.3	16.6	7.1	3.5	6.3
2006	5.7	17.0	7.7	3.7	6.4
2007	5.8	13.5	6.1	3.5	6.4
2008	5.8	15.5	6.5	3.6	6.5
2009	5.9	15.2	6.3	3.3	6.5
2010	5.5	14.7	6.4	3.2	8.9
2011	6.2	13.0	7.0	3.2	6.8
2012	5.7	13.9	6.7	3.1	5.4
2013	6.0	15.3	6.4	3.9	6.0
2014	5.6	15.4	6.1	3.7	6.4
2015	5.2	15.1	6.1	3.7	6.7
2016	5.4	12.6	6.0	4.0	5.8
2017	5.5	11.2	6.4	3.9	6.3
2018	5.1	10.5	6.3	3.6	6.5
2019	5.1	11.6	6.2	3.2	6.0
2020	5.1	9.6	6.0	3.3	5.5
2021	4.7	9.4	5.3	3.3	6.2
2022	5.0	9.0	5.5	3.4	6.1
2023	5.5	11.2	5.8	3.4	5.9
2024	4.5	9.9	5.4	3.7	5.1
2025	5.1	10.1	5.8	2.9	5.5
20-Year Avg.	5.5	13.1	6.3	3.5	6.3
2005–14 Avg.	5.8	15.0	6.6	3.5	6.6
2015–24 Avg.	5.1	11.0	5.9	3.6	6.0

Appendix A20.–Average price paid in dollars per pound for salmon, by species, Bristol Bay, 2005–2025.

Year	Sockeye ($)	Chinook ($)	Chum ($)	Pink ($)	Coho ($)
2004	0.51	0.37	0.09	0.09	0.31
2005	0.62	0.58	0.11	0.02	0.29
2006	0.66	0.71	0.12	0.03	0.38
2007	0.67	0.64	0.13	0.03	0.41
2008	0.75	0.83	0.17	0.17	0.55
2009	0.80	0.89	0.17	0.07	0.56
2010	1.07	1.18	0.28	0.36	0.66
2011	1.17	1.04	0.37	0.29	0.74
2012	1.18	1.31	0.34	0.39	0.55
2013	1.61	1.48	0.30	0.14	0.79
2014	1.35	1.32	0.41	0.24	0.84
2015	0.64	0.56	0.30	0.06	0.39
2016	0.96	0.84	0.30	0.18	0.58
2017	1.30	0.94	0.29	0.15	0.70
2018	1.60	1.02	0.37	0.27	0.68
2019	1.53	0.83	0.32	0.10	0.70
2020	1.09	0.92	0.30	0.09	0.80
2021	1.73	1.09	0.39	0.15	0.72
2022	1.39	1.12	0.40	0.15	0.53
2023	0.81	0.96	0.27	0.10	0.31
2024	1.25	0.73	0.23	0.10	0.70
2025[a]	1.03	0.68	0.27	0.05	0.48
20-Year Avg.	1.07	0.93	0.27	0.15	0.57
2002–11 Avg.	0.90	0.90	0.21	0.16	0.52
2012–21 Avg.	1.24	0.96	0.34	0.15	0.63

Source: OCEANAK ADF&G Commercial Operators Annual Report (COAR) Buying Subject Area (available from https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=fishlicense.coar). ADF&G is not responsible for errors or deficiencies in reproduction, subsequent analysis, or interpretation.

Note: The exvessel value includes any postseason adjustments or bonuses paid after the fish was purchased. Prices represent a weighted average price per pound by species and area. Prices may reflect a mixture of gear types and delivery conditions.

[a] Price does not include postseason adjustments or bonuses.

Appendix A21.–Estimated exvessel value of the commercial salmon catch by species, in thousands of dollars, Bristol Bay, 2005–2025.

Year	Sockeye	Chinook	Chum	Pink [a]	Coho	Total[b]
2005	96,044	720	946	0 [d]	168	97,878
2006	110,372	1,240	1,441	19	191	113,263
2007	119,196	542	1,583	0 [d]	120	121,441
2008	118,028	297	1,344	170	401	120,240
2009	142,457	387	1,347	0 [d]	177	144,368
2010	176,784	495	1,743	1,567	470	181,059
2011	154,851	455	1,542	1	62	137,726
2012	139,675	338	1,475	860	345	142,693
2013	148,681	366	2,049	0 [d]	654	151,750
2014	217,311	311	1,214	1,209	1,990	222,035
2015	123,547	347	1,758	0 [d]	92	125,744
2016	192,349	361	1,688	547	312	195,257
2017	271,549	431	2,594	18	1,071	275,663
2018	345,093	477	2,891	238	720	349,419
2019	337,838	449	2,549	2	290	341,128
2020	219,336	87	487	21	436	220,367
2021	342,469	68	394	2	165	343,098
2022	419,277	86	645	60	41	420,109
2023	182,746	81	522	10	27	183,386
2024	180,869	33	571	27	89	181,589
2025[c]	214,413	33	910	0 [d]	73	215,429
20 Year Avg.	195,936	391	1,391	472	380	197,417
2005–14 Avg.	136,325	526	1,373	765	430	137,273
2015–24 Avg.	261,507	242	1,410	179	324	263,576

Source: OCEANAK ADF&G Commercial Operators Annual Report (COAR) Buying Subject Area (available from https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=fishlicense.coar). ADF&G is not responsible for errors or deficiencies in reproduction, subsequent analysis, or interpretation.

Notes: The exvessel values are not adjusted for inflation. Values include any postseason adjustments or bonuses paid after the fish was purchased. Prices represent a weighted average price per pound by species and area. Prices may reflect a mixture of gear types and delivery conditions.

[a] Averages include even years only.

[b] Total may vary from actual sum due to rounding.

[c] Preliminary exvessel value does not include postseason adjustments or bonuses. Derived from preliminary season summary price per pound times commercial catch.

[d] Value reported but <$500.

APPENDIX B: HERRING

Appendix B1.–Herring sac roe industry participation, fishing effort and harvest, Togiak District, 2005–2025.

Year	Number of buyers	Daily processing capacity[a]	Gillnet					Purse Seine				Total harvest[c]
			Fishery dates	Effort[b]	Duration (hours)	Harvest[c]	Roe %	Effort[b]	Duration (hours)	Harvest[c]	Roe %	
2005	8	2,330	4/30-5/8	56	149	5,841	11.2	33	83.0	15,071	9.6	20,912
2006	7	2,060	5/12-5/21	49	144	7,132	10.8	28	113.0	16,821	9.2	23,953
2007	5	1,420	5/10-5/25	25	366	4,012	11.2	21	244.0	13,120	10.0	17,132
2008	7	1,950	5/16-5/31	27	312	4,832	11.4	28	292.0	15,691	8.4	20,523
2009	6	2,015	5/16-5/31	32	314	4,140	10.2	21	266.0	12,967	10.3	17,107
2010	6	2,690	5/11-5/27	35	338	7,540	10.1	26	266.0	18,816	9.7	26,356
2011	5	2,413	5/8-5/31	25	318	5,907	12.1	22	268.0	16,970	9.6	22,877
2012	4	1,970	5/14-6/1	18	534	4,027	12.1	16	328.0	12,994	9.4	17,021
2013	6	2,675	5/11-5/28	37	408	8,244	10.9	26	224.0	19,366	9.0	27,610
2014	6	3,065	4/27-5/13	24	412	6,016	11.9	17	412.0	19,544	9.7	25,560
2015	4	1,880	4/27-5/11	6	328	1,156	11.1	16	328.0	20,240	11.3	21,396
2016	4	2,530	4/17-5/2	3	366	80	12.2	17	306.0	14,799	12.3	14,879
2017	4	1,950	4/28-5/12	15	342	1,342	12.0	19	195.0	15,787	11.4	17,129
2018	4	1,950	4/22-5/14	1	378	–	–	20	254.0	15,856	10.0	15,856
2019	4	2,100	4/16-5/03	3	376	–	–	19	234.0	22,542	11.8	22,542
2020	1	–	5/3-5/15	1	297	–	–	2	297.0	–	–	–
2021	2	–	5/3-5/15	3	204	–	–	10	262.0	–	–	–
2022	2	–	4/27-5/14	0	0	–	–	8	328.0	–	–	–
2023	0	0	ND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	ND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	ND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-year Avg.	4	1,941	ND	18	279	4,018	10	17	235	14,740	9	18,285
2005–14 Avg.	6	2,259	ND	33	329	5,769	11	24	250	16,136	9	21,905
2015–24 Avg.	3	1,487	ND	3	229	516	7	11	220	12,746	8	13,115

Notes: ND = no data; en dashes indicate information is confidential due to participation level

[a] Number of short tons per day based on companies registered.

[b] Total vessels fished.

[c] Harvest in short tons; includes dead loss and test fish harvest.

Appendix B2.–Exploitation of Togiak herring stock (in short tons), 2005–2025.

Year	Biomass estimate [a] (short tons)	Dutch Harbor food/bait	Sac Roe				Total harvest	Exploitation Rate (%)
			Gillnet[b]	Purse seine[c]	Waste[d]	Total[e]		
2005	108,585	1,154	5,841	14,287	784	20,128	21,282	19.6
2006	129,976	953	7,132	16,321	500	23,453	24,406	18.8
2007	134,566	1,214	4,012	12,800	320	16,812	18,026	13.4
2008	136,495	1,536	4,832	15,691	ND	20,523	22,059	16.2
2009	121,800	1,941	4,140	12,967	ND	17,107	19,048	15.6
2010	146,775	1,938	7,540	18,816	ND	26,356	28,294	19.3
2011	140,860	1,795	5,907	16,970	ND	22,877	24,672	17.5
2012	123,745	1,807	4,027	12,994	ND	17,021	18,828	15.2
2013	169,020	1,764	8,243	19,366	1,593	27,609	29,373	17.4
2014	157,448	1,645	6,016	19,544	54	25,560	27,205	17.3
2015	163,480	1,972	1,156	20,240	500	21,396	23,368	14.3
2016	162,244	208	80	14,799	ND	14,879	15,087	9.3
2017	130,852	1,270	1,342	15,787	466	17,129	18,399	14.1
2018	136,756	1,188	–	15,856	ND	15,856	17,044	12.5
2019	217,548	1,805	–	22,542	1,000	23,542	25,347	11.7
2020	215,826	–	–	–	ND	ND	ND	ND
2021	236,742	–	–	–	ND	ND	12,068	5.1
2022	357,536	–	0	–	0	ND	11,754	3.3
2023	319,590	–	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2024	216,037	–	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2025	228,807	–	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
20-year Avg.	176,294	1,479	3,767	14,646	474	18,250	18,751	12.7
2005–14 Avg.	136,927	1,575	5,769	15,976	650	21,745	23,319	17.0
2015–24 Avg.	215,661	1,289	430	12,746	328	13,257	13,674	7.8

Notes: ND = no data; en dash indicates data are confidential due to participation level.

[a] Preseason forecast unless peak biomass estimates inseason exceeded preseason forecast.

[b] Includes bait harvest.

[c] Includes test fish harvest.

[d] Aerial survey estimated waste.

[e] Does not include waste.

Appendix B3.–Age composition by weight of total inshore herring run, Togiak District, 2005–2025.

Year	Age composition (%)						Spawning biomass[a] (short tons)
	≤ 4	5	6	7	8	≥ 9	
2005	[b]	[b]	0.8	11	41.4	46.4	163,737
2006	1.8	5.4	2.8	5.4	25.9	58.7	179,580
2007	0.7	7.3	15.5	5.5	9.4	61.7	143,827
2008	6.2	9	14.6	15.5	8.1	46.5	136,839
2009	9.4	14.7	14.5	14.9	12.2	34	142,154
2010	1.4	16.1	18.1	13.2	13.2	38.3	146,913
2011	[b]	4	25.3	21.7	15.7	33.3	62,333
2012	0.5	6.6	16.9	35.8	17.6	22.7	167,738
2013	0.1	2	9.6	24.7	28.8	34.8	169,020
2014	0.7	4.3	9.6	23.5	27.6	34.3	203,267
2015	1.0	4.0	12.8	11.4	24.7	46.1	228,807
2016 [c]	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	136,993
2017	3.4	1.6	5.4	13.0	19.0	56.7	90,269
2018	10.3	15.3	7.5	12.7	16.8	37.4	16,001
2019	1.8	22.4	25.3	14.1	12.3	24.0	177,980
2020	12.7	14.4	22.4	20.3	11.0	19.2	177,337
2021	43.1	30.8	17.0	6.7	1.9	0.5	232,181
2022	7.9	24.4	34.5	9.7	16.1	7.4	89,635
2023 [c]	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	319,590 [d]
2024 [c]	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	228,807 [d]
2025 [c]	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Note: ND = no data

[a] Includes commercial catch, escapement, and documented waste. Age contribution of the commercial purse seine harvest (by weight) was used to represent the total run.

[b] Contribution of age class is less than 0.5%.

[c] No commercial harvest sampling.

[d] Biomass estimate derived from aerial surveys.

Appendix B4.–Aerial survey estimates of herring biomass (in short tons) and spawn deposition (in miles), Togiak District, 2005–2025.

Year	Preseason forecast[a]	Biomass estimate	Spawn estimate
2005	96,029	163,737	28
2006	129,976	179,580	18
2007	134,566	143,827	19
2008	134,516	136,839	49
2009	121,800	142,154	15
2010	146,775	146,913	8
2011	140,860	62,333	36
2012	123,745	167,738	31
2013	169,094	169,020	47
2014	157,448	203,267	92
2015	163,480	228,807	63
2016	164,247	136,993	43
2017	130,852	90,269	ND
2018	136,756	16,001	ND
2019	217,548	177,980	71
2020	215,826	177,337	30
2021	236,742	232,181	59
2022	357,536	262,291	11
2023	316,203	319,590	8
2024	216,037	228,807	34
2025	228,807	ND	ND
20-year Avg.	175,502	169,283	37
2015–2024 Avg.	215,523	187,026	40

Note: ND = no data.

[a] Forecasts based on Age Structured Analysis through 2022.

Appendix B5.–Exvessel value of the commercial herring and spawn-on-kelp harvest, in thousands of dollars, Togiak District, 2005–2025.

Year	Herring sac roe	Total	
2005	3,308		3,308
2006	3,168		3,168
2007	2,254		2,254
2008	2,748		2,748
2009	2,803		2,803
2010	3,481		3,481
2011	2,555		2,555
2012	3,698		3,698
2013	4,204		4,204
2014	1,394		1,394
2015	1,031		1,031
2016	1,521		1,521
2017	1,907		1,907
2018	1,629		1,629
2019	1,706		1,706
2020	–		–
2021	–		–
2022	–		–
2023	ND		ND
2024	ND		ND
2025	ND		ND
20-year Avg.	2,468		2,504
2005–14 Avg.	2,961		2,961
2015–19 Avg.	1,559		1,559

Notes: ND = no data, no buyers operated; en dashes indicate information is confidential. Exvessel value (value paid to the fishers) is derived by multiplying price/ton by the commercial harvest. Estimates do not include any postseason adjustments to fishers from processors and should therefore be treated as minimum estimates.

Appendix B6.–Guideline and actual harvests of herring sac roe (short tons) and spawn on kelp (lb), Togiak District, 2005–2025.

	Gillnet sac roe			Purse seine sac roe		
Year	Guideline[a]	Actual	% Difference[b]	Guideline[a]	Actual[c]	% Difference[b]
2005	5,667	5,841	3	13,224	15,071	14
2006	7,059	7,132	1	16,471	16,821	2
2007	7,090	4,012	-43	16,544	13,120	-21
2008	6,864	4,832	-30	16,017	15,602	-3
2009	6,378	4,167	-35	14,882	12,404	-17
2010	7,772	7,540	-3	18,134	18,816	4
2011	7,442	5,907	-21	17,364	16,970	-2
2012	6,487	4,027	-38	15,135	12,994	-14
2013	9,017	8,244	-9	21,040	19,366	-9
2014	8,367	6,468	-23	19,523	19,544	0
2015	8,704	1,220	-86	20,309	20,374	0
2016	8,635	80	-99	20,148	14,799	-27
2017	6,883	1,342	-81	16,060	15,787	-2
2018	7,212	–	–	16,829	15,856	-6
2019	5,386	–	–	24,800	23,542	-5
2020	7,750	–	–	30,999	–	–
2021	8,528	–	–	34,111	–	–
2022	13,021	0	-100	52,086	–	–
2023	11,484	0	-100	45,935	0	-100
2024	7,757	0	-100	38,787	0	-100
2025	12,349	0	-100	28,814	0	-100
20-year Avg.	7,875	3,801	-48	23,420	14,769	-17
2005–14 Avg.	7,214	5,817	-20	16,833	16,071	-5
2015–24 Avg.	8,536	440	-94	30,006	12,908	-34

Note: En dashes indicate data could not be computed, confidential due to participation levels

[a] Harvest guideline derived from preseason forecast or inseason biomass estimate when larger.

[b] Actual minus guideline divided by guideline * 100.

[c] Includes dead loss and test fish harvest.