

**Division of Commercial Fisheries**  
**Forrest Bowers, Acting Director**

Nome Office  
PO Box 1148  
Nome, AK 99762-1148



**Alaska Department of Fish and Game**  
**Doug Vincent-Lang, Commissioner**

PO Box 115526  
Juneau, AK 99811-5526  
[www.adfg.alaska.gov](http://www.adfg.alaska.gov)

**Advisory Announcement**  
***For Immediate Release: October 16, 2024***

**CONTACT: Kevin Clark or Luke Henslee**  
**Norton Sound Area Manager & Asst. Manager**  
**(907) 443-5167 or (800) 560-2271**

## **2024 NORTON SOUND-PORT CLARENCE SALMON SEASON SUMMARY**

### **COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHERY**

In 2024, Norton Sound salmon returns were below average. Northern Norton Sound rivers (Subdistricts 1–3) in general did not meet their escapement objectives for chum salmon, except in the Eldorado River in Nome Subdistrict 1. Escapements of chum salmon in the Snake and Nome rivers were below the respective escapement goal ranges of 2,000-4,200 and 1,600-5,300 fish. High water events during the peak of the chum salmon run that precluded inriver salmon passage monitoring likely had negative effects on escapement estimates for those systems, although there is no indication that significant salmon passage was missed. The Kwiniuk River did not attain its chum salmon escapement goal of 9,100-32,600 for the second consecutive year and also experienced high water events that precluded salmon passage monitoring. In Southern Norton Sound (Subdistricts 4–6), Chinook returns were weak, and escapement goals were not met. Throughout Norton Sound, pink salmon returns improved from recent poor escapements for an even-numbered year and exceeded all escapement objectives in 2024. Chum and coho salmon harvests were near the previous year's harvest and well below the recent 5-year average harvest. This summary contains preliminary numbers that will be updated in subsequent reports.

The 2024 Norton Sound commercial harvest of all salmon species was 21,490 fish (Table 1). Mediocre runs of chum and below average fishing effort combined with a lack of market interest in pink salmon resulted in the low 2024 salmon harvest. There were 89 commercial permit holders that fished in 2024, well below the recent 5-year average of 118 permits. The 2024 fishery value of \$146,326 less than a quarter of the recent 5-year average. The 2024 chum salmon catch of 4,232 fish was 9% of the recent 5-year average of 47,531 fish and the coho salmon catch of 13,735 fish was well below the recent 5-year average of 36,113 fish (Tables 2 and 3).

Only one salmon buyer operated in Norton Sound in 2024, Norton Sound Seafood Products (NSSP), with the Unalakleet processing plant being the buyer's main base of operations. NSSP also processed some of the commercial catch at their plant in Nome. Prices paid per pound in 2024 were the same as last season: \$2.20 for sockeye salmon, \$1.40 for coho salmon, \$0.60 for chum salmon, and \$0.35 for pink salmon. Chinook salmon were not purchased by NSSP in 2024.

## **SUBSISTENCE SALMON FISHERY**

Subsistence salmon fishermen in the Port Clarence District and Subdistricts 1–3 (Nome, Golovin, and Elim) are required to possess a subsistence permit for each household that fishes in these locations. The permit holder records the harvest method and the catch in numbers of fish by species for each day fished. Permits are due back to the department by October 6<sup>th</sup> each year. In Southern Norton Sound, census surveys in Koyuk, Shaktoolik and Unalakleet estimate subsistence harvest and effort.

The department closed subsistence fishing in the marine and fresh waters of the Shaktoolik and Unalakleet subdistricts starting on June 15 and allowed only limited subsistence fishing in the fresh waters of both districts. Gear was restricted to beach seines, dip nets, and cast nets on July 1 with non-retention of Chinook salmon in an attempt to their escapement while allowing for subsistence harvest of chum and pink salmon.

Subsistence harvest data is collected in the months after the end of the salmon season and final estimates are not available for this summary. However, anecdotal evidence from fishermen in the region indicate that, despite lackluster escapements and commercial fishery performance, residents were able to secure plenty of subsistence salmon in the 2024 season. In the Port Clarence District, catch limits for Pilgrim River sockeye were waived for the first time since 2019 and residents used beach seines and gillnets to harvest. Northern Norton Sound subsistence users reported success catching chum, pink, and coho in marine and freshwater using gillnets and rod and reel. Fishermen in Southern Norton Sound were able to put away salmon despite early-season subsistence restrictions meant to protect ailing Chinook salmon stocks. Residents of Shaktoolik and Unalakleet used beach seine methods to catch chum and pinks early in the season and set gillnets to catch coho salmon after gillnet restrictions were lifted.

## **SEASON SUMMARY BY SUBDISTRICT**

### **Nome - Subdistrict 1**

In Subdistrict 1 there were 9 commercial fishing periods, and 4 permit holders fished. Initially, fishing periods were scheduled for 24-hours with four periods from June 27 to July 25. Fishing opportunities were expanded to two 48-hour periods per week between August 7 and August 12 when the Eldorado River weir projected that chum salmon would exceed the lower end of the escapement goal range. One 24-hour period was scheduled on August 24 targeting coho salmon but effort and catch rates were mediocre, causing the department to suspend commercial fishing to allow for more escapement and subsistence opportunity. All commercial fishing periods had gillnets restricted to 6 inches or smaller mesh size. Effort was sporadic throughout the 2024 season and catches were well below previous years. The commercial harvest was 32 sockeye, 123 chum, 164 pink, and 34 coho salmon (Table 2).

The pink salmon run improved in 2024 from recent years, but chum and coho salmon runs were below average in the Nome Subdistrict. The chum salmon escapement goal at Eldorado River was achieved, but chum salmon escapements goals at the Nome River and Snake River were not achieved in 2024 (Table 4). Weir operations on the Nome and Snake rivers were hampered in 2024 by numerous high-water events that caused missed passage at those projects during the peak of the

chum salmon run. Coho salmon passage was below average at the assessment projects when high water events caused the weirs to become inoperable early during the run. The pink salmon passage at Nome River was well above the even-numbered year escapement goal of 13,000 fish (Table 4).

### **Golovin - Subdistrict 2**

In Subdistrict 2 there were 8 commercial fishing periods directed at chum or coho salmon with gillnets restricted to 6 inches or smaller mesh size. There were 10 permit holders that fished this year, which was below the historical average of 15 permits. Initial catch rates in the chum salmon commercial fishery were above the long-term historical average but decreased to near or below the long-term historical average as the season progressed. The department managed commercial fishing in Subdistrict 2 conservatively in 2024 and openings were limited to one or two 24-hour periods per week throughout the fishery. The commercial harvest was 79 sockeye, 1,819 chum, 759 pink, and 338 coho salmon (Table 2).

The 2024 salmon season was the third consecutive year of Niukluk River counting tower operations since the project was discontinued in 2012. High water events plagued the Niukluk River tower causing a delayed start date and multiple days of missed or incomplete passage estimates and escapement estimates for the Niukluk River should be considered minimum. Escapement counts were 9 Chinook, 788 chum, 33,000 pink, 3 sockeye, and 213 coho salmon (Table 4). Aerial surveys were flown on the Niukluk and Casadepaga rivers after the Niukluk River tower began operations to gauge the missed escapement at the tower project and counted an additional 3,590 chum salmon. Aerial surveys of the Niukluk River, Casadepaga River, and Ophir Creek in early September estimated a coho salmon escapement of 1,960, achieving the drainage escapement goal of 750-1,300 coho salmon.

### **Elim - Subdistrict 3**

There were 5 commercial fishing periods targeting chum or coho salmon with gillnets restricted to 6 inches or smaller mesh size in Subdistrict 3. The 17 permit holders fishing in 2024 was an increase from the 14 permit holders that made deliveries last year, but well below the recent 5-year average of 24 permits. The initial commercial opening was based on an aerial survey, initial tower passage, and the run strength of recent returns. Commercial harvest rates were lackluster, and escapement counts at the Kwiniuk River were not projected to meet escapement objectives, causing the department to pause commercial fishing on chum salmon to allow for additional escapement and subsistence opportunity. Commercial fishing resumed when chum salmon were assumed to have passed through the marine waters of Subdistrict 3, with periods directed at coho salmon. The commercial harvest was 6 sockeye, 342 chum, 12 pink, and 786 coho salmon.

Escapement counts at the Kwiniuk River tower were 39 Chinook, 1,380 chum, 459,056 pink, 9 sockeye, and 940 coho salmon (Table 4). High water early in the season delayed the operations of the tower by 2 weeks compared to the target starting date of June 15. Additionally, high water events impacted the Kwiniuk River tower's ability to enumerate fish during the season similar to other projects in Norton Sound. Chinook salmon passage was below the escapement goal of 250 fish for the fourth year in a row. Chum salmon passage was below the escapement goal range of 9,100–32,600. An aerial survey was flown soon after the tower had begun operating and 1,160 chum salmon were counted with good survey conditions. The pink salmon escapement goal of 8,400 fish was far

exceeded. The coho salmon aerial survey escapement goal range of 650–1,300 fish was exceeded when 4,950 coho salmon were counted by helicopter in early September.

### **Norton Bay - Subdistrict 4**

There were 10 commercial fishing periods with gillnets restricted to 6-inch mesh or less. Subdistrict 4 was managed in conjunction with Subdistricts 5 and 6 in 2024. The commercial harvest was 1 sockeye, 56 chum, 121 pink, and 23 coho salmon, which were all well below average. Effort was sporadic throughout the season and only three permits fished, which is below the more typical participation of 11 permits.

A counting tower on the Ungalik River operated in 2024 but was limited by high water with long periods of missed or incomplete escapement data. Escapement estimates are included in Table 4 but should be considered minimum counts.

### **Shaktoolik and Unalakleet - Subdistricts 5 and 6**

Shaktoolik and Unalakleet subdistricts share a common commercial fishing boundary, and management actions typically encompass both subdistricts as salmon intermingle in the marine waters of Subdistricts 5 and 6. In 2024, poor Chinook and chum salmon runs in both subdistricts caused the department to forgo early season commercial salmon openings to allow for additional escapement and subsistence opportunity. Commercial fishing was allowed to target coho salmon starting on July 20 when most Chinook salmon would historically have already passed through marine waters and concerns for the harvest of chum salmon had been mitigated.

In Shaktoolik and Unalakleet subdistricts, there were 12 commercial fishing periods targeting coho salmon with gillnets restricted to 6 inches or smaller mesh size. There were 11 permit holders that fished in the Shaktoolik Subdistrict. In Unalakleet there were 45 permit holders, 11 more than fished last year. The Shaktoolik commercial harvest was 83 sockeye, 950 chum, 719 pink and 4,585 coho salmon. The Unalakleet commercial harvest was 93 sockeye, 942 chum, 1,454 pink and 7,969 coho salmon (Table 2).

The Shaktoolik chum salmon catch of 950 fish was less than 10% of the recent 5-year average and the Unalakleet chum salmon catch was also low with a harvest of 942 fish. This year's Shaktoolik catch of 4,585 coho salmon was an improvement from recent years but below the 5-year average of 9,195. Likewise, the Unalakleet coho salmon harvest of 7,969 was an improvement from recent years but still below the 5-year average of 18,852.

The Shaktoolik River counting tower started operations on June 28. However, due to high, turbid water the tower only had 18 days of passage estimates for the 2024 season. The North River tower was operational on June 23 and operated more consistently than other projects in southern Norton Sound with only 3 days of missed or incomplete escapement estimates until the project became inoperable on August 2 for the rest of the season. The North River Chinook salmon escapement of 462 fish was well below the lower end of the escapement goal range of 1,200–2,600 fish (Table 4) and the lowest escapement on record. Both the Shaktoolik River tower and North River tower escapement estimates should be viewed as minimal escapement as both projects had significant missed or incomplete passage data. The Unalakleet River weir was operational on June 27 and remained operational throughout the 2024 season despite high waters due to extreme precipitation.

**Port Clarence District**

Port Clarence District is home to the largest run of sockeye salmon in the region. Sockeye salmon return to Salmon Lake via Pilgrim River which is easily accessible by road from Nome. Each year, the seasonal subsistence catch limit starts at 25 sockeye salmon and the department will raise the limit when returns are projected to exceed escapement needs. In 2024, in anticipation of a weak sockeye salmon return, gillnet fishing was closed June 15 in the Pilgrim River and opened only to beach seines with the non-retention of sockeye salmon in the remainder of the Port Clarence District. The 2024 sockeye run was much more robust than forecasted and projections of sockeye salmon abundance indicated that the escapement goal would be met. Subsistence gillnet fishing on the Pilgrim River was opened on July 1 with the household limit of 25 sockeye salmon waived. The remainder of the Port Clarence District also opened without restriction on July 1. The Pilgrim River weir count of 34,604 sockeye salmon was within the escapement goal range of 6,800–36,000 fish and marks the first time the Pilgrim River had met its escapement goal in three years.

To have a commercial fishery, the Pilgrim River inriver goal of 30,000 sockeye salmon must be projected. Although escapement was adequate in 2024, no buyer interest has existed for a commercial fishery in over 10 years.

Table 1.– Norton Sound salmon catch and dollar value, 1961–2024.

Year	Total Catch	Number of Permits	Gross Value of Catch to Permit Holders
1961	101,711	a	a
1962	232,431	a	\$105,800
1963	224,378	a	\$104,000
1964	164,671	a	\$51,000
1965	39,203	a	\$21,483
1966	100,345	a	\$68,000
1967	74,818	a	\$44,038
1968	124,409	a	\$63,700
1969	178,972	a	\$95,297
1970	178,218	a	\$99,019
1971	141,977	a	\$101,000
1972	149,494	a	\$102,225
1973	176,797	a	\$308,740
1974	315,829	a	\$437,127
1975	251,861	a	\$413,255
1976	193,063	a	\$285,283
1977	257,325	164	\$546,010
1978	531,948	176	\$907,330
1979	350,401	175	\$878,792
1980	444,337	159	\$572,125
1981	441,734	167	\$761,658
1982	511,208	164	\$1,069,723
1983	456,420	170	\$946,232
1984	342,159	141	\$738,064
1985	180,200	155	\$818,477
1986	230,400	163	\$546,452
1987	136,283	164	\$517,894
1988	225,132	152	\$760,641
1989	92,811	110	\$319,489
1990	131,665	128	\$474,064
1991	156,789	126	\$413,479
1992	199,933	110	\$448,395
1993	263,670	153	\$368,723
1994	1,108,184	119	\$863,060
1995	181,393	105	\$356,164
1996	571,241	86	\$340,347
1997	79,141	102	\$363,908
1998	641,396	82	\$358,982
1999	23,051	60	\$76,860
2000	217,873	79	\$149,907
2001	30,849	51	\$56,921
2002	2,365	12	\$2,941
2003	20,653	30	\$64,473
2004	48,381	36	\$122,506
2005	89,669	40	\$296,154

-continued-

Table 1.– Page 2 of 2.

Year	Total Catch	Number of Permits	Gross Value of Catch to Permit Holders
2006	140,873	61	\$389,707
2007	152,357	71	\$572,195
2008	221,101	91	\$759,451
2009	138,737	88	\$722,167
2010	211,622	115	\$1,220,487
2011	177,167	123	\$1,269,730
2012	305,657	123	\$758,908
2013	181,247	124	\$1,183,236
2014	403,715	128	\$1,915,749
2015	369,720	128	\$1,940,408
2016	366,236	141	\$1,237,229
2017	378,561	139	\$2,788,316
2018	543,714	149	\$4,001,400
2019	381,124	145	\$2,078,034
2020	50,679	124	\$290,302
2021	303,999	131	\$451,815
2022	130,207	108	\$465,972
2023	25,096	83	\$115,762
2024	21,490	89	\$146,326
5-year avg. <sup>b</sup>	178,221	118	680,377
10- year avg. <sup>c</sup>	295,305	128	\$1,528,499

<sup>a</sup> Information not available.<sup>b</sup> 2019-2023.<sup>c</sup> 2014-2023.

Table 2.— Norton Sound commercial salmon harvest summary by subdistrict, 2024.

		Subdistricts						Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
Number of Permit Holders		4	10	17	3	11	45	89
Chinook	Number							0
	Weight (lbs)							
Sockeye	Number	32	79	6	1	83	93	264
	Weight (lbs)	179	462	35	7	522	505	1,710
Coho	Number	34	338	786	23	4,585	7,969	13,735
	Weight (lbs)	210	1,960	4,695	145	28,527	49,998	85,535
Pink	Number	164	759	12	121	719	1,454	3,229
	Weight (lbs)	502	2,456	38	371	2,273	4,549	10,189
Chum	Number	123	1,819	342	56	950	942	4,232
	Weight (lbs)	776	11,846	2,569	372	5,947	5,894	27,404
Total <sup>b</sup>	Number	353	2,965	1,146	201	6,337	10,458	21,460
	Weight (lbs)	1,667	16,724	7,337	895	37,269	60,946	124,838

<sup>a</sup> Total number of permit holders is not the sum of permit holders in each subdistrict because some permit holders fished in more than one subdistrict.

<sup>b</sup> Total does not include 15 Chinook, 19 sockeyes, 16 cohos, 4 pinks and 4 chums retained for personal use.

Table 3.– Norton Sound salmon catch, 1961– 2024.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1961	5,300	35	13,807	34,237	48,332	101,711
1962	7,286	18	9,156	33,187	182,784	232,431
1963	6,613	71	16,765	46,180	154,749	224,378
1964	2,018	126	98	13,567	148,862	164,671
1965	128	30	2,030	220	36,795	39,203
1966	1,553	14	5,755	12,778	80,245	100,345
1967	1,804	0	2,379	28,879	41,756	74,818
1968	1,045	0	6,885	71,179	45,300	124,409
1969	2,392	0	6,836	86,949	82,795	178,972
1970	1,853	0	4,423	64,908	107,034	178,218
1971	2,593	0	3,127	4,895	131,362	141,977
1972	2,938	0	454	45,182	100,920	149,494
1973	1,918	0	9,282	46,499	119,098	176,797
1974	2,951	0	2,092	148,519	162,267	315,829
1975	2,393	2	4,593	32,388	212,485	251,861
1976	2,243	11	6,934	87,919	95,956	193,063
1977	4,500	5	3,690	48,675	200,455	257,325
1978	9,819	12	7,335	325,503	189,279	531,948
1979	10,706	57	31,438	167,411	140,789	350,401
1980	6,311	40	29,842	227,352	180,792	444,337
1981	7,929	56	31,562	232,479	169,708	441,734
1982	5,892	10	91,690	230,281	183,335	511,208
1983	10,308	27	49,735	76,913	319,437	456,420
1984	8,455	6	67,875	119,381	146,442	342,159
1985	19,491	166	21,968	3,647	134,928	180,200
1986	6,395	233	35,600	41,260	146,912	230,400
1987	7,080	207	24,279	2,260	102,457	136,283
1988	4,096	1,252	37,214	74,604	107,966	225,132
1989	5,707	265	44,091	123	42,625	92,811
1990	8,895	434	56,712	501	65,123	131,665
1991	6,068	203	63,647	0	86,871	156,789
1992	4,541	296	105,418	6,284	83,394	199,933
1993	8,972	279	43,283	157,574	53,562	263,670
1994	5,285	80	102,140	982,389	18,290	1,108,184
1995	8,860	128	47,863	81,664	42,898	181,393
1996	4,984	1	68,206	487,441	10,609	571,241
1997	12,573	161	32,284	20	34,103	79,141
1998	7,429	7	29,623	588,013	16,324	641,396
1999	2,508	0	12,662	0	7,881	23,051
2000	752	14	44,409	166,548	6,150	217,873
2001	213	44	19,492	0	11,100	30,849
2002	5	1	1,759	0	600	2,365
2003	12	21	17,060	0	3,560	20,653
2004	22	47	42,016	0	6,296	48,381
2005	151	12	85,523	0	3,983	89,669

-continued-

Table 3.– Page 2 of 2.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
2006	20	3	130,808	0	10,042	140,873
2007	19	2	126,136	3,769	22,431	152,357
2008	83	60	120,309	75,525	25,124	221,101
2009	84	126	87,041	17,364	34,122	138,737
2010	140	103	62,079	31,557	117,743	211,622
2011	185	369	58,917	7,141	110,555	177,167
2012	197	134	37,056	205,498	62,772	305,657
2013	151	247	53,802	8,338	118,709	181,247
2014	289	519	112,756	182,406	107,745	403,715
2015	1,288	4,119	153,928	62,888	147,497	369,720
2016	321	2,888	102,890	208,961	51,176	366,236
2017	538	2,975	191,254	20,321	163,473	378,561
2018	906	3,623	260,707	40,449	238,029	543,714
2019	1,371	6,969	139,820	75,929	157,035	381,124
2020	906	1,808	14,650	6,950	26,365	50,679
2021	15	473	7,189	289,912	6,410	303,999
2022	0	1,233	13,464	84,261	31,249	130,207
2023	0	364	5,426	3,613	15,693	25,096
2024	0	294	13,878	3,229	4,232	21,633
5-year avg. <sup>a</sup>	640	2,821	87,166	99,500	91,818	281,945
10-year avg. <sup>b</sup>	579	2,485	105,046	98,042	104,769	310,920

<sup>a</sup> 2019-2023<sup>b</sup> 2014-2023

Table 4.– Salmon counts of rivers and associated salmon escapement goal ranges  
Norton Sound and Port Clarence Districts, 2024.

Stream	Chinook Salmon			Chum Salmon		
	Weir/ Tower Count	Escapement Goal Range	Aerial Survey Count <sup>a</sup>	Weir/ Tower Count	Escapement Goal Range	Aerial Survey Count <sup>a</sup>
Salmon L.						
Grand Central R.						
Pilgrim R.	11			5,053		
Glacial L.						
Sinuk R.						
Cripple R.						
Penny R.						
Anvil Creek						
Snake R.	0			443	2,000-4,200	
Nome R.	0			643	1,600-5,300	
Flambeau R.						
Eldorado R.	6			8,339	4,400-14,200	
Bonanza R.						470
Solomon R.						
Fish R.			1			300
Boston Cr.			42			670
Niukluk R. <sup>d</sup>	9		10	788		3,590 <sup>c</sup>
Ophir Cr.						
Kwiniuk R.	39	250		1,380	9,100-32,600	1,160 <sup>c</sup>
Tubutulik R.					3,100-9,900	433
Ungalik R.	33			4,061		
Inglutalik R.	204			1,788		
Shaktoolik R.	390			1,809		12 <sup>c</sup>
Unalakleet R.	320		1 <sup>c</sup>	25,040		25 <sup>c</sup>
Old Woman R.						
North R.	462	1,200-2,600	1 <sup>c</sup>	1,434		40 <sup>c</sup>

-Continued-

Table 4.– Page 2 of 2.

Stream	Coho Salmon			Sockeye Salmon			Pink Salmon		
	Weir/ Tower	Aerial Survey Count	Escapement Goal	Weir/ Tower	Escapement Goal	Aerial Survey Count	Weir/ Tower	Escapement Goal	Aerial Survey
	Count	<sup>a</sup>	Range	Count	Range	<sup>a</sup>	Count	Range	Count <sup>a</sup>
<u>Salmon L.</u>						16,880			
<u>Grand Central R.</u>						2,237			
Pilgrim R.	14			34,604	6,800-36,000	170 <sup>c</sup>	16,523		
Glacial L.					800-1,600	799			
Sinuk R.		300	110			24			39,000
Cripple R.									
Penny R.									
Anvil Creek									
Snake R.	123	571		61			9,703		
Nome R.	151	194		0			112,390	13,000	
Flambeau R.									
Eldorado R. <sup>b</sup>	1	51		19		21	78,465		
Bonanza R.		26				120			
Solomon R.		58				25			
Fish R.									
Boston Cr.									
<b>Niukluk R. <sup>d</sup></b>	213	1,410	<b>Combined</b>	3		1,000	33,006		
<b>Ophir Cr.</b>		550	<b>750-1,600</b>			37			
Kwiniuk R.	940	4,950	650-1,300	9			459,056	8,400	1,160 <sup>c</sup>
Tubutulik R.									152,000
Ungalik R.	357			6			57,699		
Inglutalik R.							192		
Shaktoolik R.	135	450		0			103,062		16,000
Unalakleet R.	3,988			1,831					234,480 <sup>c</sup>
Old Woman R.									
North R.	87	920	550-1,100	6			206,240	25,000	

*Note:* Data not available for all streams. Sustainable escapement goal (SEG) and optimal escapement goal (OEG) are listed.

<sup>a</sup> All aerial surveys are rated fair to good, unless otherwise noted.

<sup>b</sup> Murky water creating very poor conditions.

<sup>c</sup> Surveys conducted to assess missed passage prior to project installation.

<sup>d</sup> Includes counts from Casadepaga River

Figure 1.— Number of salmon caught by year in Norton Sound.

