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Advisory Announcement

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2025 Upper Cook Inlet Commercial Salmon Fishery Season Summary

The following is an overview of the 2025 Upper Cook Inlet (UCI) commercial salmon season. All data are preliminary. The 2025 UCI sockeye salmon total run of 12.1 million fish was 74% greater than the preseason forecast of 6.9 million fish (Table 1). The commercial harvest of 4.0 million salmon was 41% greater than the recent 20-year average annual harvest of 2.9 million fish (Table 2). The 2025 exvessel value of all salmon species was $36.4 million and was 57% greater than the previous 20-year average annual exvessel value of $23.1 million (Table 3). Of the five species of Pacific salmon harvested in UCI, sockeye salmon accounted for 91% of the total exvessel value over the past 20 years (Table 3). The 2025 king salmon harvest of 128 fish is the lowest on record. Low commercial harvest of king salmon corresponds to low abundance trends and restricted fishing effort observed this season. Overall participation in UCI was less than in previous years with 622 permits making deliveries, which is 29% less than the 20-year average of 875 permits (Tables 4 and 5).

All monitored UCI sockeye salmon escapement goals were met or exceeded in 2025. Fish Creek and Larson Lake were within their respective sustainable escapement goals (SEG) while Chelatna Lake and Kasilof River exceeded their respective escapement goals. The Kenai River sockeye salmon late-run exceeded the inriver goal. The Judd Lake weir was not operated in 2025 due to funding not being available (Table 6).

In 2025, the Kenai River early-run large king salmon optimal escapement goal (OEG) was not achieved while the Kenai River late-run large king salmon recovery goal and OEG were achieved. Of the three southern Kenai Peninsula king salmon systems with escapement goals, the SEG was achieved at the Anchor River and for the Ninilchik River wild run. The Deep Creek king salmon run was not assessed due to lack of funding. In the Northern Cook Inlet region, the Little Susitna River king salmon SEG was not achieved and the Deshka River king salmon BEG was not achieved. The SEG on the Chuitna River in the West Cook Inlet area was also not achieved. King salmon escapements for the Susitna River Drainage are currently undergoing post-season analysis but preliminary results from aerial surveys indicate low abundance of king salmon (Table 6).

In 2025, coho salmon weir counts on the Deshka River are considered a minimum count due to flooding; however, it is likely the SEG was not achieved. The coho salmon SEG for Jim Creek and the SEG for Fish creek were both achieved. The Little Susitna River SEG was not achieved. The chum salmon SEG for Clear Creek in Chinitna Bay was achieved (Table 6).

SOCKEYE SALMON

2025 Run and Fishery Summary

In 2025, approximately 6.9 million sockeye salmon were forecasted to return to the UCI. Of these, 4.9 million sockeye salmon were estimated to be available for harvest, including commercial, sport, and personal use fisheries. The preliminary total run estimate for UCI sockeye salmon in 2025, which includes both harvest and escapement estimates, is 12.1 million fish (Table 1). This total run estimate is 5.1 million fish, or 74%, higher than forecasted. The performance of individual stocks varied but all stocks returned in greater than forecasted numbers (Table 1).

The end of season passage estimated at the river mile 19 sonar of 4,252,497 sockeye salmon exceeded the Kenai River sockeye salmon upper-tier inriver goal range (1,200,000–1,600,000 fish) and was the largest inriver passage on record (Table 6). In 2025, the midpoint of sockeye salmon passage occurred on July 26, which is one day earlier than the previous 20-year average (2005–2024).

The Kasilof River sockeye salmon sonar count of 1,197,471 fish exceeded the Kasilof River BEG of 140,000–320,000 fish and the OEG of 140,000–370,000 fish (Table 6). The passage midpoint for Kasilof River sockeye salmon occurred on July 12, which was five days earlier than the 20-year average midpoint of July 17.

The 2025 total UCI commercial harvest of 3.7 million sockeye salmon was 60% above the 2005–2024 average annual harvest of 2.3 million fish (Table 2 and 5). Prices varied during the season but, based on an estimated average price of $1.73 per pound, the total exvessel value for sockeye salmon harvested was $35.8 million, or 98% of the total 2025 exvessel value of all salmon in UCI (Table 3).

East Side Set Net and Dip Net Fishery

The Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery (ESSN) started closed for the 2025 season due to a poor forecast of Kenai River late-run large king salmon (Figures 1 and 2). On August 4, the recovery goal of 14,250 large Kenai king salmon was projected to be achieved in all reasonable run timing scenarios, subsequently, two 8-hour periods for the ESSN commercial fishery were announced for August 5 and August 6. The periods were implemented with the prescribed gear restrictions and fishing times were centered around high tide to minimize king salmon harvest. The total ESSN harvest of 42,992 sockeye salmon with 82 permit making deliveries (Table 4).

The 2025 dip net commercial fishery preliminary harvest was 1 king, 130,498 sockeye, 45 coho, 187 pink, and 17 chum salmon. A total of 37 permits delivered fish from the commercial dip net fishery. (Table 4). Harvest was concentrated during the peak of the Kenai River sockeye salmon run from July 15 to July 31 and the highest success was on beaches near the mouth of the Kenai River.

In 2025, six commissioner's permits were issued to experiment with the use of beach seines in the Upper Subdistrict to harvest sockeye salmon and release king salmon utilizing existing beach infrastructure. Of the six permits issued, two fished the experimental gear type in 2025. Harvest of salmon was not allowed during the 2025 season, all fish captured with seines were required to be released.

Drift Gillnet Fishery

The drift gillnet fishery management started the season under the provisions of the middle run size tier for Kenai River late-run sockeye salmon (2.3–4.6 million fish) based the preseason forecast. On

July 25, the inseason projection of 5.4 million fish shifted the management to the upper-tier (> 4.6 million fish) regulations, increasing the inriver run goal from 1.1–1.4 million fish to 1.2–1.6 million fish. Unlike the ESSN fishery, the drift gillnet fishery was not as severely impacted by the KRLKSSOC. Beginning in 2024, the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of Cook Inlet was managed directly by the National Marine Fisheries Service under a separate Federal Fisheries Management Plan. The remaining State of Alaska waters (SOA) were managed following stipulations in the *Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan* (CDDGFMP 5 AAC 21.353, Figure 3). Commercial fishing was opened following the complex guidance of these plans. Following these plans results in mixed openings in SOA waters primarily using prescribed drift gillnet areas, expanded corridor sections, and sockeye abundance triggers to guide commercial openings through the season.

From June 19 through September 5, the drift gillnet fleet fished a total of 42 days as follows: 3 days in the Expanded Kasilof Section only, 6 days in the Expanded Kasilof and Anchor Point Section, 1 day in the Ex. Kenai/Kasilof sections only, 15 days in the Ex. Kenai/Kasilof and Anchor Point sections only, 5 days in Drift Gillnet Area 1 with some or all the expanded sections, 1 day in Drift Gillnet Area 1 & 3 with all the expended sections, and 7 days district wide in State of Alaska waters. Beginning August 15, the Chinitna Bay Subdistrict was open to commercial drift and set gillnet fishing on Tuesdays and Fridays, harvest was recorded on 4 days. All UCI commercial drift gillnet fisheries were closed by EO on September 22 for the 2025 season.

The State of Alaska waters drift gillnet fishery in UCI harvested 67 king, 3,135,793 sockeye, 73,613 coho, 31,843 pink, and 79,008 chum salmon for a total harvest of 3,320,324 salmon caught by 404 permits that made deliveries (Table 4).

The Federal waters drift gillnet fishery in UCI harvested 33 kings, 359,000 sockeye, 13,414 coho, 5,587 pink, and 24,182 chum salmon for a total harvest of 402,216 salmon caught by 154 permits that made deliveries (Table 4).

The total UCI drift gillnet harvest of 3,494,793 sockeye salmon was above the 20-year average harvest of 1,367,339 fish (Table 5). In 2025, 404 drift gillnet permits made deliveries for a season average harvest of approximately 8,650 sockeye salmon per permit. Participation was below the 20-year average of 425 drift gillnet permits (Tables 4 and 5).

Western and Chinitna Bay Subdistricts Fisheries

The Western Subdistrict (Figures 1 and 2) set gillnet fishery opened for regulatory fishing periods on Monday, June 19. The Chinitna Bay Subdistrict harvest is confidential due to the number of participants and processors. Approximately 28,755 sockeye salmon were harvested with set gillnet gear in the Western and Chinitna Bay subdistricts. This was 29% below the average annual harvest of 40,614 fish during the most recent 20 years. Participation was near the 20-year average with 19 set gillnet permits making deliveries (Table 4 and 5).

Kustatan Subdistrict Fishery

The Kustatan Subdistrict includes those waters from the Drift River oil terminal to the Northern District boundary near the West Foreland (Figures 1 and 2). The 2025 fishery was closed from June 2 until June 16 by EO for conservation of Northern District king salmon. Approximately 16,469 sockeye salmon were harvested in the Kustatan Subdistrict in 2025, of which 339 sockeye salmon were harvested during the Big River fishery from June 16 through June 23. The 2025 sockeye salmon harvest for the Kustatan Subdistrict was 219% greater than recent 20-year average harvest of 5,170 fish. Participation was near the 20-year average with 7 set gillnet permits making deliveries (Table 4 and 5).

Kalgin Island Subdistrict Fishery

The Kalgin Island Subdistrict (Figures 1 and 2) opened for regulatory Monday and Thursday fishing periods beginning June 26. In 2025, a total of 36,050 sockeye salmon were harvested from the Kalgin Island Subdistrict, with 3,572 of those fish taken during the Big River sockeye salmon fishery. The 2025 Kalgin Island Subdistrict harvest was 35% below the recent 20-year average harvest of 55,128 fish. Participation was near the 20-year average with 24 set gillnet permits making deliveries (Table 4 and 5).

The Packers Creek video weir was not operated and the SEG (15,000–30,000) was not assessed in 2025 (Table 6). The project is not expected to be operated in the future.

Northern District Fishery

The Northern District (Figure 4) opened for sockeye salmon on July 3, after the directed king salmon fishery (May 25–June 24) and regular periods on June 26 and June 30, were closed for king salmon conservation. Commercial fishing was reduced from 12 hours to 8 hours on the August 14 period due to developing coho salmon concerns. In response to weak coho salmon abundance at the Little Susitna and Deshka River weirs, commercial salmon fishing with set gillnets in the Northern District was closed effective 7:00 a.m. Monday, August 18, 2025. In 2025, a total of 40,571 sockeye salmon were harvested in the Northern District. This harvest was 4% below the recent 20-year average harvest of 42,177 sockeye salmon. Participation was below the 20- year average with 49 set gillnet permits making deliveries (Table 4 and 5).

COHO SALMON

2025 Run and Fishery Summary

The 2025 commercial harvest estimate of 112,965 coho salmon in UCI was 31% below the recent 20-year average of 163,760 fish (Tables 2, 4, and 5). The 2025 drift gillnet harvest of 87,027 coho salmon was 7% below the recent 20-year average of 93,149 fish. The Northern District set gillnet fishery harvested 17,972 coho salmon, which was 50% below the recent 20-year average of 36,095 fish (Table 4 and 5).

Based on an average price per pound of $0.77, the estimated exvessel value of the 2025 commercial coho salmon fishery was $339,431 or 0.9% of the total exvessel value of all species in Upper Cook Inlet. This was 53% below the recent 20-year average exvessel value of $728,409 for coho salmon in UCI (Table 3).

In UCI, there are four coho salmon systems with escapement goals. The Little Susitna River, Deshka River, and Fish Creek are monitored by weirs, while McRoberts Creek was assessed with foot surveys.

The Little Susitna weir was moved from its original location at river mile 32.5 to river mile 39.5 and began operating on July 23. Low water conditions slowed the coho salmon passage through August. High water prevented counting from August 30 until September due to safety concerns, the last day of counts was on September 9. The weir count of 4,506 fish did not achieve the SEG of 9,200–17,700 fish (Table 6).

The Deshka River weir began operation on June 13, the first coho salmon was counted on July 26. Low water conditions slowed the coho salmon passage into August. Flooding prevented counting fish at the Deshka River weir beginning August 29 ending the weir project. Visual assessments by department staff did not identify many fish in stream before or after the flood occurred. The count

of 3,869 coho salmon is considered a minimum count and incomplete, but it is unlikely the SEG of 10,200–24,100 fish was achieved (Table 6).

Fish Creek weir operated for the full coho salmon season. The SEG of 1,200–6,000 fish was exceeded with a final count of 3,398 fish (Table 6).

The SEG for Jim Creek of 250–700 coho salmon is assessed postseason by a foot survey of McRoberts Creek, a small spawning tributary within the Jim Creek system. A survey conducted on September 25 counted 450 coho salmon, which was within the goal range (Table 6).

KING SALMON

2025 Run and Fishery Summary

The 2025 UCI commercial king salmon harvest of 128 fish was 98% below the recent 20-year average of 8,217 fish (Table 2 and 5). Fisheries across UCI were restricted or closed to reduce king salmon harvest. Using the average price of $3.92 per pound for king salmon, the estimated exvessel value of the 2025 harvest was $4,571, or >1% of the total exvessel value of all salmon in UCI (Table 3).

In the Central District of UCI there are five monitored king salmon stocks with escapement goals. The early and late-run Kenai River stocks are monitored with sonar, the Anchor River is monitored with a combination of sonar and weirs, and the Ninilchik River and Crooked Creek are monitored with weirs.

The total Kenai River large fish (> 75 cm Mid eye to tail fork length) early-run king salmon passage through June 30, 2025, at the river mile 14 sonar was 2,541 large king salmon. Neither the OEG of 3,900–6,600 large fish or the SEG of 2,800–5,600 large fish was achieved (Table 6). This stock is not generally harvested in commercial fisheries.

The total Kenai River large fish late-run king salmon passage through August 21, 2025, at the river mile 14 sonar was 15,015 large king salmon. ADF&G applies harvest and catch-and-release mortality estimates and spawning downstream of the sonar estimates to generate a preliminary spawning escapement estimate of 15,641 large fish. The stock of concern action plan recovery goal was achieved in 2025 as well as the 15,000–30,000 large fish OEG and the 13,500–27,000 large fish (Table 6).

The SEG (700–1,400) for wild run king salmon in Crooked Creek was not achieved in 2025 with a final weir count of 305 fish (Table 6). The SEG for wild king salmon has not been achieved since 2020. This stock is not generally harvested in commercial fisheries.

Of the three southern Kenai Peninsula king salmon systems, the SEG was achieved on two systems and not assessed in the third. The Anchor River preliminary escapement estimate was 4,040 fish (SEG 3,200–6,400) and the Ninilchik River naturally produced count was 1,144 fish (SEG 900–1,600) (Table 6). The Deep Creek king salmon run was not assessed due to lack of funding. These stocks are not generally harvested in commercial fisheries.

The Northern District of UCI there are two systems with escapement goals monitored for king salmon inseason using weirs and multiple streams from the westside of Cook Inlet and the Susitna River Drainage are evaluated by aerial surveys.

The final escapement estimate of king salmon in the Deshka River was 1,690 fish, which did not achieve the BEG of 9,000–18,000 fish. The Little Susitna River king salmon SEG of 2,100–4,300 was not assessed in 2025 by weir due to the removal and installation of the weir at a different location 7-miles upriver. The Little Susitna SEG was evaluated by aerial and the aerial survey SEG

is 700–1,500 fish. Surveys estimated 437 king salmon which did not achieve the SEG. Aerial surveys of the indicator stocks throughout the Susitna drainage king salmon systems are pending analysis to determine whether aggregate goals have been achieved. Preliminary results indicated goals were not achieved and low king salmon is continuing in these systems (Table 6).

Northern District King Salmon Fishery

Northern District king salmon are primarily harvested during the directed fishery in late May and June. Northern District commercial fisheries were restricted and closed to reduce king and coho salmon harvest this season.

The 2025 total Northern District commercial king salmon harvest was 3 fish and 99% below the previous 20-year average harvest of 1,840 fish (Table 4 and 5).

ESSN King Salmon Fishery

The 2025 preseason forecast was for a total run of 8,742 large Kenai River late-run king salmon. Based on low preseason forecast, the late-run king salmon sport fishery was closed preseason and remained closed for the 2025 season. Subsequently, the ESSN commercial fishery was closed by EO on February 13, in compliance with the KRLKSSOC. Two 8-hour periods for set gillnetting in the ESSN, on August 5 and 6, were allowed after the recovery goal of 14,250 large Kenai River king salmon, accounting for anticipated harvest, projection error and inseason run strength was projected to be achieved. During the two set gillnet periods that were opened, 7 king salmon were reported on fish tickets. One king salmon was harvested in the dip net commercial fishery that occurred in the ESSN area (Table 4 and 5).

PINK SALMON

Pink salmon runs in UCI are even-year dominant, with odd-year average harvests typically less than even-year harvests. The 2025 UCI commercial pink salmon harvest was 40,532 fish (Table 2), which was 51% below the average annual harvest of 82,485 fish from the most recent 20 years of odd-year harvest (Table 4 and 5). Using an average price of $0.35 per pound, the exvessel value for the 2025 pink salmon harvest was $44,261 or 0.1% of the total exvessel value of salmon in UCI (Table 3).

CHUM SALMON

The 2025 harvest of 109,952 chum salmon was 13% below the recent 20-year average annual harvest of 125,867 fish (Table 4 and 5). Using the average price of $0.38 per pound the exvessel value of the 2025 UCI commercial chum salmon harvest was $264,710 or 0.7% of the total exvessel value of all salmon in UCI (Table 3). An aerial survey of Chinitna River/Clearwater Creek produced an estimate of 6,431 chum salmon within these streams, which was within the SEG range of 3,500–8,000 fish (Table 6). Commercial fishing with set and drift gillnet gear was allowed on Tuesdays and Fridays, for 12-hour periods, beginning August 15. This area was closed on September 22 when all of UCI closed to commercial salmon fishing for the season.

ANCHOR POINT OFFSHORE TEST FISHERY

The Anchor Point offshore test fishery (OTF) began in 1979 by ADF&G near the southern boundary of the UCI salmon management area between Anchor Point and the Red River Delta (Figure 5). The project was designed to index sockeye salmon *Oncorhynchus nerka* abundance (including run timing) returning to UCI during the commercial salmon fishing season. These data are used to assist ADF&G commercial fishery managers in adjusting commercial fishing times

and areas to efficiently harvest sockeye salmon or restrict fisheries that may overharvest specific stocks. The Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) has assembled management plans requiring inseason abundance estimates of the annual sockeye salmon run to implement specific plan provisions. The OTF project has become one of the more important tools that Upper Cook Inlet fishery managers utilize to make inseason fishery management decisions.

In 2024 the OTF project was not operated due to lack of funding. During the 2025 season, a cooperative agreement between ADF&G and the Alaska Salmon Alliance was formed to operate the project. The 2025 results of the project can be found on Tables 7, 8, and 9.

Table 1.–Upper Cook Inlet sockeye salmon forecast and preliminary total run (in 1,000s), by river system, 2025.

System	Forecast	Actual	% Change
Kenai River	4,190	8,068	92.6%
Kasilof River	1,240	1,905	53.6%
Susitna River	404	597	47.8%
Fish Creek	105	146	39.1%
Minor Systems	1,010	1,368	35.5%
Overall Total	6,930	12,085	74.4%

Table 2.–Upper Cook Inlet commercial salmon harvest by species, 2005–2025.

Year	King	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
2005	27,667	5,238,699	224,657	48,419	69,740	5,609,182
2006	18,029	2,192,730	177,853	404,111	64,033	2,856,756
2007	17,625	3,316,779	177,339	147,020	77,240	3,736,003
2008	13,333	2,380,135	171,869	169,368	50,315	2,785,020
2009	8,750	2,045,794	153,210	214,321	82,808	2,504,883
2010	9,900	2,828,342	207,350	292,706	228,863	3,567,161
2011	11,248	5,277,995	95,291	34,123	129,407	5,548,064
2012	2,527	3,133,839	106,775	469,598	269,733	3,982,472
2013	5,398	2,683,224	260,963	48,275	139,365	3,137,225
2014	4,660	2,344,034	137,419	642,986	116,127	3,245,226
2015	10,798	2,649,667	216,032	48,004	275,960	3,200,461
2016	10,027	2,396,943	147,495	382,468	123,679	3,060,612
2017	7,660	1,849,243	303,642	167,842	243,600	2,571,987
2018	3,405	817,879	232,290	126,923	115,366	1,295,863
2019	3,149	1,720,559	163,863	70,827	129,176	2,087,574
2020	3,008	695,754	139,240	345,072	29,217	1,212,291
2021	3,973	1,410,854	147,607	81,360	70,243	1,714,037
2022	2,278	1,126,280	102,666	100,964	99,494	1,431,682
2023	734	1,574,157	83,736	66,197	126,465	1,851,289
2024	169	1,870,044	24,750	41,679	73,905	2,010,547
2025 [a]	128	3,790,128	112,965	40,532	109,952	4,053,705
2005-2024 Avg	8,217	2,377,648	163,702	195,113	125,737	2,870,417
2015-2024 Avg	4,520	1,611,138	156,132	143,134	128,711	2,043,634

[a] Preliminary data

Table 3.–Approximate exvessel value and percentage of Upper Cook Inlet commercial salmon harvest by species, 2005–2025.

Year	King	%	Sockeye	%	Coho	%	Pink	%	Chum	%	Total
2005	$ 688,993	2.2%	$ 30,165,827	95.2%	$ 708,620	2.2%	$ 12,796	0.0%	$ 101,106	0.3%	$ 31,677,341
2006	$ 617,278	4.4%	$ 12,311,850	88.5%	$ 679,463	4.9%	$ 174,522	1.3%	$ 121,265	0.9%	$ 13,904,377
2007	$ 629,643	2.7%	$ 21,916,852	93.6%	$ 682,747	2.9%	$ 53,029	0.2%	$ 141,097	0.6%	$ 23,423,367
2008	$ 544,042	3.3%	$ 15,530,144	93.0%	$ 482,298	2.9%	$ 64,466	0.4%	$ 75,766	0.5%	$ 16,696,717
2009	$ 266,548	1.8%	$ 13,720,051	94.1%	$ 399,704	2.7%	$ 71,582	0.5%	$ 115,969	0.8%	$ 14,573,854
2010	$ 359,184	1.1%	$ 30,556,535	92.1%	$ 1,090,191	3.3%	$ 311,199	0.9%	$ 851,004	2.6%	$ 33,168,113
2011	$ 634,836	1.2%	$ 51,363,720	96.7%	$ 406,726	0.8%	$ 27,548	0.1%	$ 688,878	1.3%	$ 53,121,708
2012	$ 121,626	0.3%	$ 32,008,304	91.6%	$ 480,119	1.4%	$ 622,809	1.8%	$ 1,723,098	4.9%	$ 34,955,955
2013	$ 210,638	0.5%	$ 37,787,069	93.9%	$ 1,362,395	3.4%	$ 53,754	0.1%	$ 828,113	2.1%	$ 40,241,970
2014	$ 206,119	0.6%	$ 32,819,090	93.6%	$ 778,672	2.2%	$ 588,409	1.7%	$ 687,214	2.0%	$ 35,079,504
2015	$ 359,903	1.5%	$ 22,285,338	92.2%	$ 753,078	3.1%	$ 39,197	0.2%	$ 726,696	3.0%	$ 24,164,211
2016	$ 491,323	2.2%	$ 20,853,404	92.3%	$ 557,531	2.5%	$ 328,922	1.5%	$ 351,248	1.6%	$ 22,582,429
2017	$ 634,666	2.7%	$ 19,711,471	82.7%	$ 2,168,036	9.1%	$ 89,448	0.4%	$ 1,234,825	5.2%	$ 23,838,446
2018	$ 207,901	1.7%	$ 10,139,195	81.8%	$ 1,367,047	11.0%	$ 115,431	0.9%	$ 569,659	4.6%	$ 12,399,234
2019	$ 172,899	0.9%	$ 17,131,030	93.3%	$ 684,442	3.7%	$ 45,667	0.2%	$ 321,909	1.8%	$ 18,355,947
2020	$ 69,730	1.4%	$ 4,008,623	79.1%	$ 591,193	11.7%	$ 300,689	5.9%	$ 96,539	1.9%	$ 5,066,774
2021	$ 124,439	0.9%	$ 12,665,469	91.3%	$ 684,272	4.9%	$ 63,900	0.5%	$ 327,161	2.4%	$ 13,865,241
2022	$ 93,634	0.7%	$ 12,064,999	92.1%	$ 368,873	2.8%	$ 110,691	0.8%	$ 461,507	3.5%	$ 13,099,704
2023	$ 40,434	0.3%	$ 13,655,095	94.8%	$ 253,751	1.8%	$ 46,846	0.3%	$ 412,463	2.9%	$ 14,408,588
2024	$ 7,978	0.0%	$ 18,703,631	97.6%	$ 69,022	0.4%	$ 31,853	0.2%	$ 351,508	1.8%	$ 19,163,992
2025[a]	$ 4,571	0.0%	$ 35,800,791	98.2%	$ 339,431	0.9%	$ 44,261	0.1%	$ 264,710	0.7%	$ 36,453,764
2005–2024 average	$ 324,091	1.5%	$ 21,469,885	91.5%	$ 728,409	3.9%	$ 157,638	0.9%	$ 509,351	2.2%	$ 23,189,374

[a] Preliminary data

Table 4.–Preliminary Upper Cook Inlet commercial salmon harvest by district and species, 2025.

Gear	District	Subdistrict	Permits[a]	King	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Drift	Central	State of Alaska (SOA)	404	67	3,135,793	73,613	31,843	79,008	3,320,324
		Federal Waters (EEZ)	154	33	359,000	13,414	5,587	24,182	402,216
Total UCI Drift Gillnet Harvest			404	100	3,494,793	87,027	37,430	103,190	3,722,540
Setnet	Central	Upper	82	7	42,992	1,576	76	33	44,684
		Kalgin Island	24	2	36,050	3,081	162	959	40,254
		Western & Chinitna Bay	19	15	28,755	2,669	115	1,857	33,411
		Kustatan	7	0	16,469	595	76	24	17,164
Total Central District Set Harvest			132	24	124,266	7,921	429	2,873	135,513
Dip Net	Central	Upper	37	1	130,498	45	187	17	130,748
Beach Seine [b]	Central	Upper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Setnet	Northern	General	21	3	16,485	10,208	484	2,757	29,937
		Eastern	28	0	24,086	7,764	2,002	1,115	34,967
Total Northern District Set Harvest			49	3	40,571	17,972	2,486	3,872	64,904
Total UCI Harvest			622	128	3,790,128	112,965	40,532	109,952	4,053,705

[a] Permit totals may not equal the sum of individual stat areas if the same permit was fished in multiple stat areas.

[b] Beach seine gear was prosecuted under Commissioner's Permits that prohibited the retention of fish.

Table 5.–Upper Cook Inlet commercial salmon harvest by district and species, 20-year average (2005–2024).

Gear	District	Subdistrict	Permits[a]	King	Sockeye	Coho	Pink[b]	Chum	Total
Drift	Central	State and EEZ	425	612	1,367,339	93,149	41,685	117,047	1,619,832
Setnet	Central	Upper	312	5,206	864,863	11,675	29,143	621	940,743
		Kalgin Island	26	323	55,128	14,731	2,076	1,545	74,971
		Western & Chinitna Bay	23	129	40,614	6,335	1,633	2,856	50,890
		Kustatan	11	106	5,170	1,521	186	28	6,914
Total Central District Set Harvest			373	5,764	965,784	34,516	33,048	5,416	1,044,529
Setnet	Northern	General	31	326	21,040	13,533	2,621	514	38,033
		Eastern	47	1,514	21,137	22,562	5,132	2,889	53,235
Total Northern District Set Harvest			78	1,840	42,177	36,095	7,753	3,403	91,268
Total UCI Harvest			875	8,217	2,375,300	163,760	82,485	125,867	2,755,629

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

[b] Pink salmon 20-year average is for odd years only

Table 6.–Select Upper Cook Inlet salmon escapement goals and passage (or counts), 2025.

System	2025 Estimate	Goal type	Lower goal	Upper goal
Sockeye Salmon				
Kenai River	4,252,497	IRG	1,200,000	1,600,000
		SEG	750,000	1,300,000
Kasilof River	1,197,471	BEG	140,000	320,000
		OEG	140,000	370,000
Larson Lake	32,904	SEG	15,000	35,000
Judd Lake	ND	SEG	15,000	40,000
Chelatna Lake	59,163	SEG	20,000	45,000
Fish Creek	42,573	SEG	15,000	45,000
Packers Creek	ND	SEG	15,000	30,000
King Salmon				
Kenai River Early-run	2,541	OEG	3,900	6,600
		SEG	2,800	5,600
Kenai River Late-run	15,015	RG	14,250	30,000
		OEG	15,000	30,000
		SEG	13,500	27,000
Crooked Creek	305	SEG	700	1,400
Anchor River	4,040	SEG	3,200	6,400
Ninilchik River	1,144	SEG	900	1,600
Deshka River	1,690	BEG	9,000	18,000
Little Susitna (aerial survey)	437	SEG	700	1,500
Susitna Drainage Aggregates	TBD	SEGs	–	–
Coho Salmon				
Little Susitna River	4,506	SEG	9,200	17,700
Deshka River	[a]	SEG	10,200	24,100
Fish Creek	3,398	SEG	1,200	6,000
Jim Creek (McRoberts)	450	SEG	250	700
Chum				
Clearwater Creek	6,431	SEG	3,500	8,000

*Note: BEG= Biological Escapement Goal, SEG=Sustainable Escapement Goal, OEG=Optimum Escapement Goal, and IRG = Inriver Goal, ND = No Data, TBD = To Be Determined, RG = Recovery Goal

[a] Weir count is considered a minimum count and incomplete due to missed passage.

Table 7–Summary of sockeye salmon fishing effort, daily and cumulative catch, and daily and cumulative CPUE, Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fish project, 2025.

Date	Number of stations	Total mean fishing time (min)	Catch		CPUE		Mean length (mm)
			Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	
1 July	6	230.0	24	24	18.5	19	531
2 July	6	237.0	54	78	39.0	58	535
3 July	6	233.0	53	131	40.2	98	537
4 July	6	229.0	61	192	45.7	143	541
5 July	6	222.0	131	323	104.5	248	526
6 July	6	246.0	140	463	91.6	340	537
7 July	6	230.5	42	505	32.4	372	538
8 July	6	224.5	53	558	38.1	410	525
9 July[a]	4	153.5	46	604	35.7	446	534
10 July	6	221.5	47	651	37.0	483	549
11 July	6	219.5	72	723	57.6	540	531
12 July	6	233.0	73	796	54.0	594	541
13 July[a]	5	246.5	99	895	82.9	677	539
14 July	6	229.5	124	1,019	77.3	754	554
15 July[a]	4	177.5	210	1,229	154.7	909	535
16 July[a]	3	114.0	60	1,289	109.6	1,019	544
17 July	6	231.0	90	1,379	73.3	1,092	544
18 July	6	224.0	70	1,449	53.1	1,145	546
19 July	6	234.5	156	1,605	114.6	1,260	544
20 July	6	220.0	61	1,666	48.2	1,308	541
21 July[a]	2	83.0	72	1,738	88.4	1,396	555
22 July	6	236.5	119	1,857	85.7	1,482	545
23 July[a]	0	-	-	1,857	91.7	1,574	-
24 July[a]	3	117.5	74	1,931	95.4	1,669	547
25 July[a]	3	126.0	122	2,053	118.9	1,788	553
26 July	6	221.0	70	2,123	52.4	1,840	546
27 July	6	222.0	33	2,156	25.5	1,866	541
28 July	6	244.0	224	2,380	158.8	2,025	542
29 July	6	217.5	31	2,411	25.5	2,050	542
30 July[a]	0	-	-	2,411	29.5	2,080	-
31 July	6	223.5	44	2,455	33.5	2,113	560

[a] Not all stations fished due to weather or maintenance; the shaded CPUE data is for missing stations that were interpolated.

Table 8.–Estimated sockeye salmon catch by date and station, Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fish project, 2025.

	Station number						
Date	4	5	6	6.5	7	8	Total
1 July	5	1	11	5	2	0	24
2 July	3	3	18	5	24	1	54
3 July	11	26	6	0	7	3	53
4 July	0	12	0	30	18	1	61
5 July	0	7	48	66	7	3	131
6 July	13	0	35	68	18	6	140
7 July	0	7	14	5	3	13	42
8 July	0	51	0	1	0	1	53
9 July[a]	2	17	25	2	-	-	46
10 July	22	9	2	13	1	0	47
11 July	5	1	17	33	10	6	72
12 July	0	19	0	14	8	32	73
13 July[a]	16	4	21	42	16	-	99
14 July	4	94	16	6	4	0	124
15 July[a]	0	63	65	82	-	-	210
16 July[a]	-	-	-	9	24	27	60
17 July	3	10	32	16	5	24	90
18 July	2	47	7	2	3	9	70
19 July	10	41	44	6	53	2	156
20 July	24	1	3	32	1	0	61
21 July[a]	8	64	-	-	-	-	72
22 July	17	31	50	21	0	0	119
23 July[a]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 July[a]	0	-	38	36	-	-	74
25 July[a]	0	72	50	-	-	-	122
26 July	2	4	0	0	52	12	70
27 July	0	17	14	1	1	0	33
28 July	1	46	72	39	49	17	224
29 July	5	13	7	5	0	1	31
30 July[a]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 July	11	8	1	21	3	0	44
Total	164	668	596	560	309	158	2,455
%	7%	27%	24%	23%	13%	6%	100%

[a] Not all stations fished due to weather or maintenance.

Table 9.–Estimated sockeye salmon CPUE by date and station, Upper Cook Inlet offshore test fish project, 2025.

	Station number						
Date	4	5	6	6.5	7	8	Total
1 July	4	1	9	4	1	0	19
2 July	2	2	13	4	17	1	39
3 July	9	19	5	0	6	2	40
4 July	0	10	0	21	14	1	46
5 July	0	6	48	43	6	2	104
6 July	10	0	25	37	14	5	92
7 July[a]	0	6	11	4	2	10	32
8 July	0	36	0	1	0	1	38
9 July	2	13	19	2	0	0	36
10 July	17	7	2	10	1	0	37
11 July	4	1	13	26	8	5	58
12 July[a]	0	15	0	9	7	24	54
13 July[a]	11	1	16	30	13	12	83
14 July	5	52	12	5	3	0	77
15 July[a]	0	39	44	49	12	10	155
16 July[a]	1	24	37	7	20	20	110
17 July[a]	2	8	30	10	4	18	73
18 July[a]	2	34	6	2	3	7	53
19 July[a]	8	27	33	5	40	2	115
20 July	18	1	2	26	1	0	48
21 July[a]	6	43	18	21	0	0	88
22 July	14	24	33	15	0	0	86
23 July	7	33	31	21	0	0	92
24 July	0	41	28	26	0	0	95
25 July[a]	0	49	33	13	19	5	119
26 July[a]	2	3	0	0	38	10	52
27 July	0	13	11	1	1	0	26
28 July	1	31	47	33	33	13	159
29 July	4	11	6	4	0	1	26
30 July[a]	7	8	3	9	1	0	29
31 July	9	6	1	15	3	0	33
Total	145	566	535	452	266	149	2,113
Percentage	7%	27%	25%	21%	13%	7%	

[a] Not all stations fished due to weather or maintenance; the shaded CPUE data is for missing stations that were interpolated.

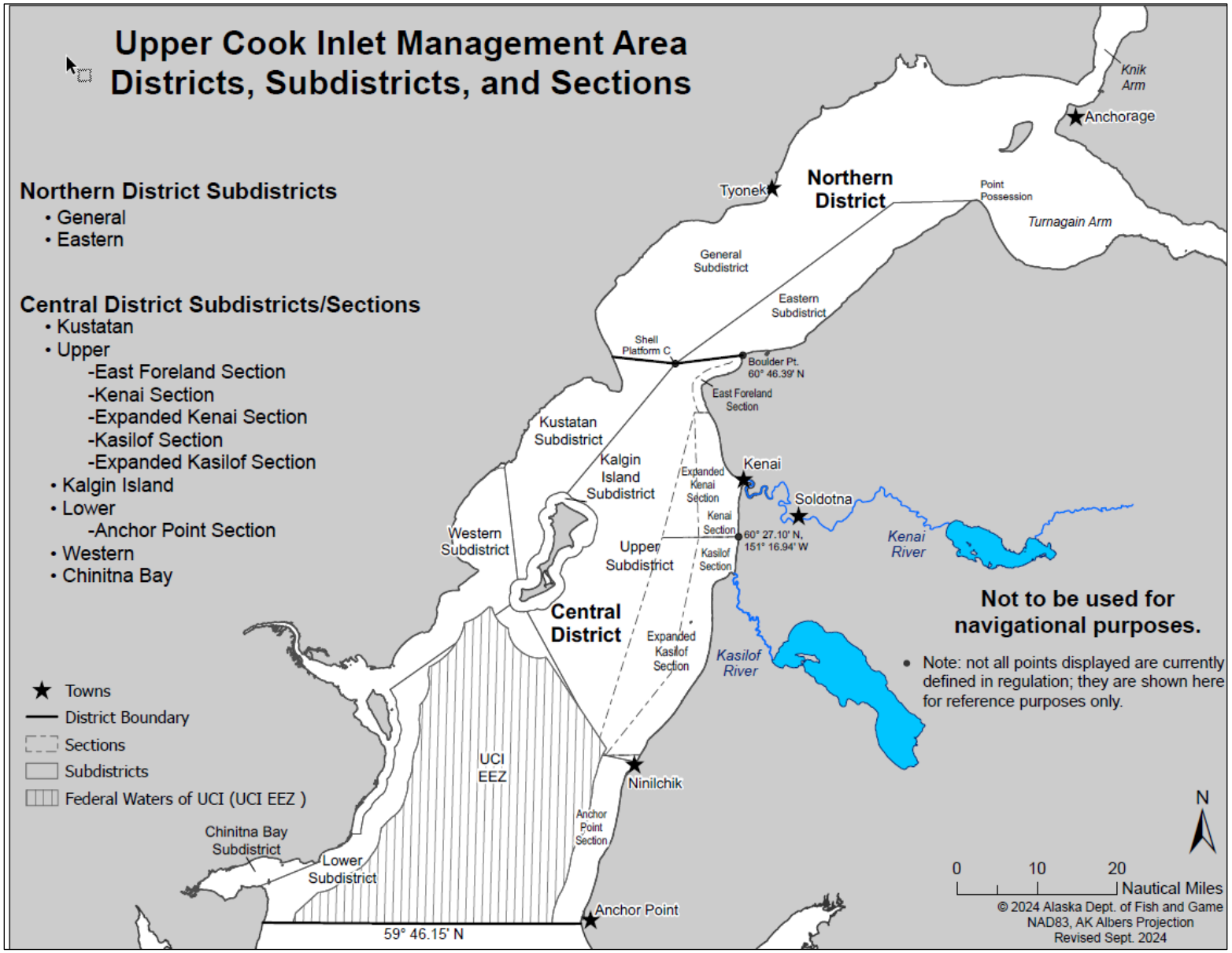

Figure 1.–Upper Cook Inlet commercial fisheries districts, subdistricts, and sections fishing boundaries.

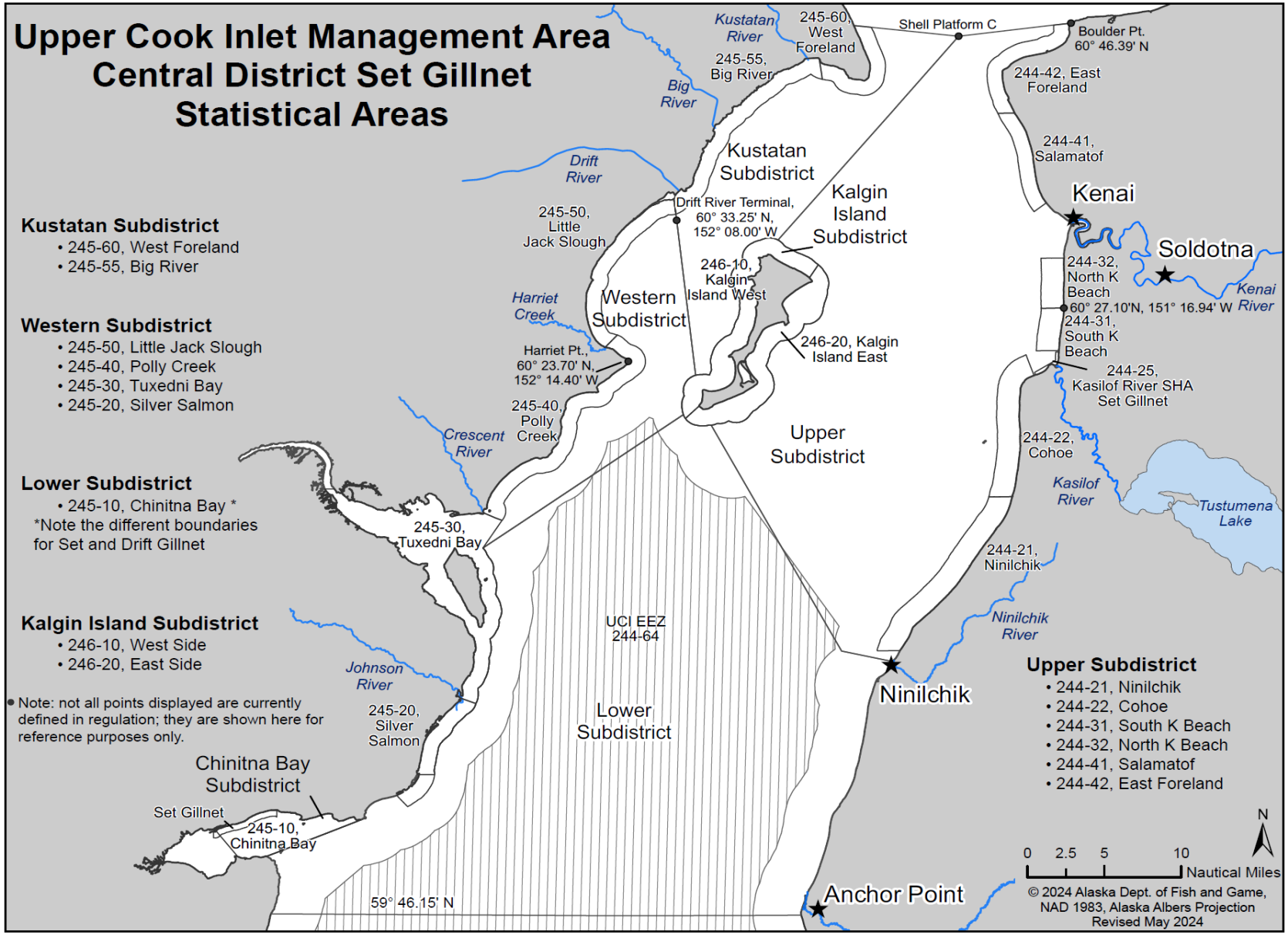

Figure 2.–Upper Cook Inlet, Central District commercial set gillnet statistical areas.

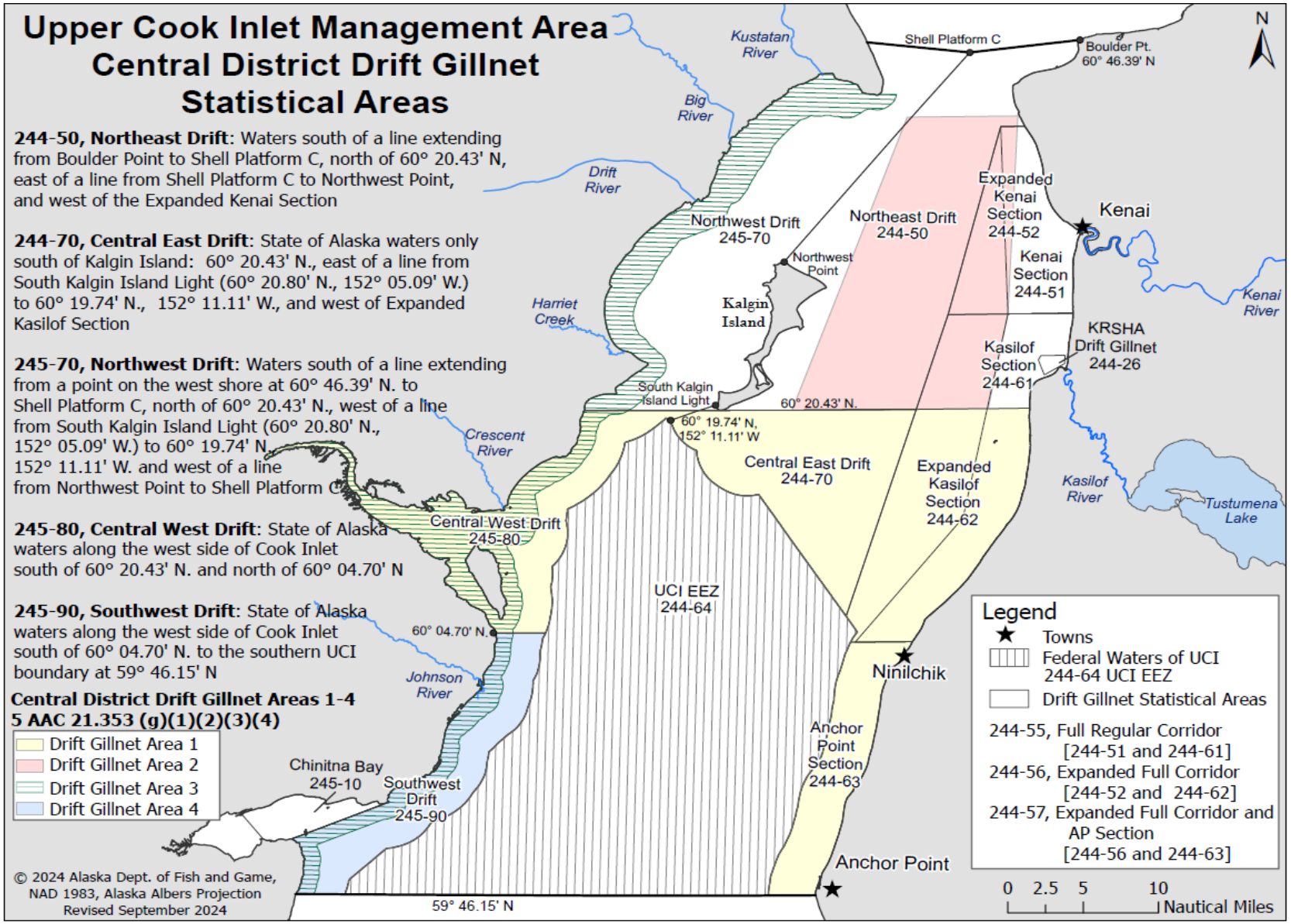

Figure 3.–Map of Upper Cook Inlet Drift Gillnet Statistical Areas, Drift Areas 1-4, and the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

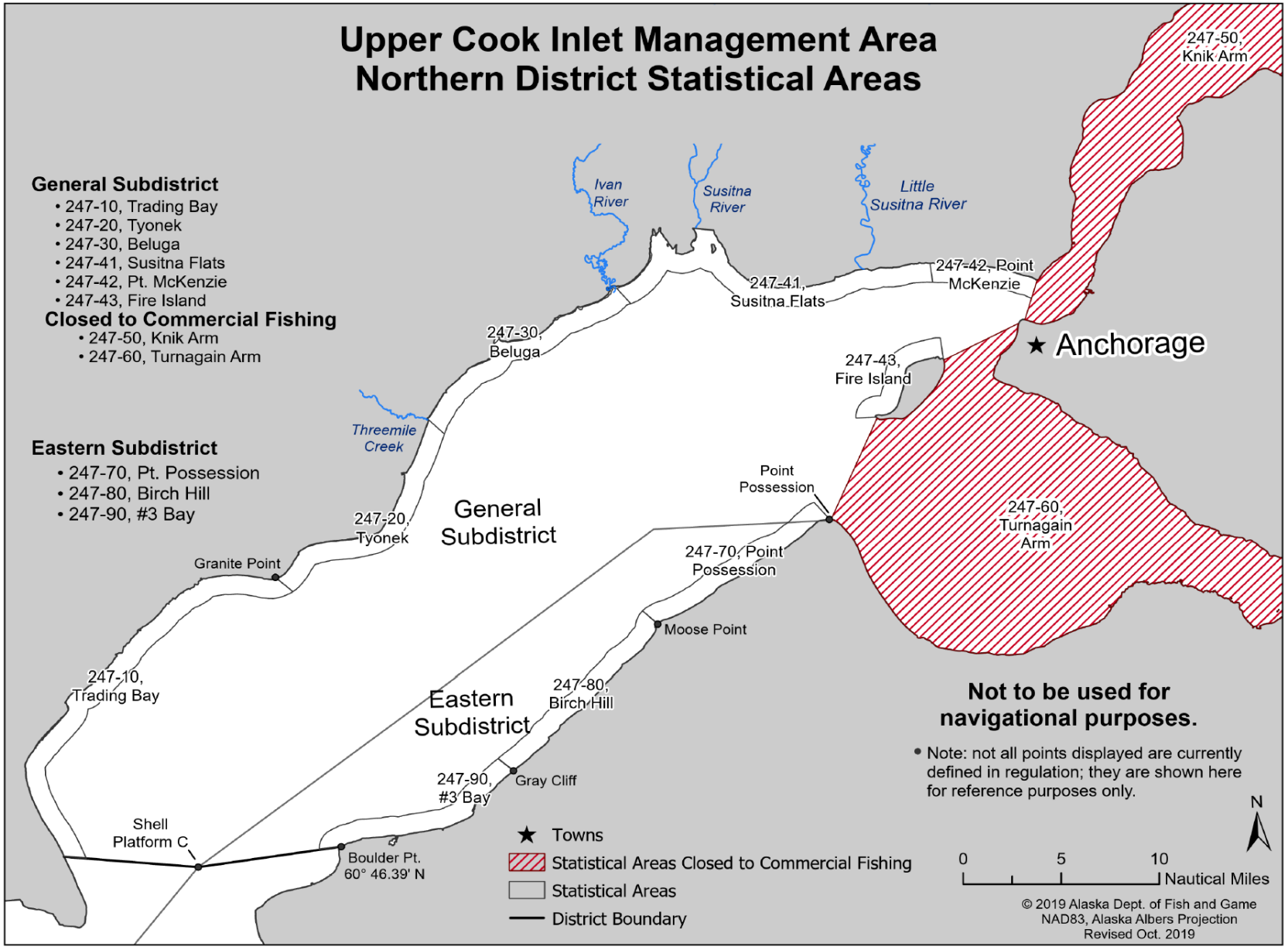

Figure 4.–Upper Cook Inlet, Northern District commercial set gillnet statistical areas.