Division of Commercial Fisheries
Forrest Bowers, Director

Headquarters Office
PO Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

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

PO Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526
www.adfg.alaska.gov

Advisory Announcement

CONTACT:
Deena Jallen, Area Management Biologist
Mike Parker, Assistant Area Management Biologist
Fairbanks ADF&G Office: 907-459-7274
Toll free fishing schedule and counts: 866-479-7387

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2025 Yukon River Salmon Summer Fishery Announcement #22
2025 Yukon River Preliminary Summer Season Summary
Districts Affected: Yukon Area

The following is a summary of the 2025 Yukon River Chinook and summer chum salmon fisheries. For management purposes, the Yukon River is divided into multiple fishing districts and subdistricts (Figure 1). The "summer season" refers to the management of Chinook and summer chum salmon runs which enter the river from late May through mid-July in District 1. Management actions transition to "fall season" in District 1 on July 16 and progress upriver as fall chum and coho salmon migrate through each District. The data presented in this summary is considered preliminary and applies to "summer season" species only.

Preseason Forecast and Management Strategy

The 2025 preseason outlook for Chinook salmon was for a run size of 72,000 with a range of 58,000 to 88,000 fish. The preseason outlook for summer chum salmon predicted a run size of 1,100,000 fish with a range of 550,000 to 1,800,000. Run sizes for each species are below average and warranted a cautious management approach. The 2025 Canadian-origin Chinook salmon run size was forecast to be 24,000 to 37,000 fish, which was below the border passage objective of 71,000 fish established in the seven-year agreement[1].

Fishery management teams from ADF&G and the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) formed strategies based on run outlooks and discussed management options at preseason meetings to seek public input. The Yukon River Panel and Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association (YRDFA) hosted preseason meetings in April. Projected run sizes, border passage objectives, management strategies, and research project plans were presented with time for discussion and questions. Fishermen from throughout the drainage discussed management options, concerns about environmental factors, bycatch, fish diseases, food security, and project operations.

The preseason salmon management plan, including harvest strategies, was published online May 23 as Advisory Announcement #1 and mailed to Yukon River households. Due to the projected salmon run sizes, the summer season began with Chinook and chum salmon fishing being closed. This included subsistence, commercial, sport and personal use. Closures began in the lower river districts on June 1 and continued upriver based on Chinook salmon travel time. Subsistence fishing for nonsalmon species remained open with 4-inch or smaller mesh gillnets limited to 60 feet maximum length and required to be operated as set gillnets (Table 1).

[1] www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/news/hottopics/pdfs/yukon_river_chinook_salmon_7_year_management_2024_2030.pdf

Inseason Assessment Overview

Lower Yukon Test Fishery (LYTF)/ADF&G and YDFDA

Ice-out occurred on May 17 on the Yukon River near Emmonak, which was the same as the recent 20-year average and slightly earlier than the long-term average (1982–2024) of May 20. The LYTF program consistently fishes the same sites to assess salmon run timing and strength as Catch Per Unit Effort (CPUE). This provides an index of abundance and indicates the presence of large 'pulses' or groups of fish entering the river. Two test sites are used: Middle Mouth (upstream from the confluence of Middle Mouth and North Mouth) and Big Eddy (on South Mouth). To help protect Chinook salmon, LYTF discontinued fishing with large mesh (8.25 inch) drift gillnets since 2023. LYTF utilized 5.5-inch drift gillnets to target summer chum salmon. The test fishery itself was operated by Yukon Delta Fishery Development Association (YDFDA) and conducted by local crew members.

Crews began drifting snag nets to clear the fishing zones on May 24. Drifting with 5.5-inch gillnets began on June 2 for the Big Eddy and June 3 for the Middle Mouth site. The first summer chum salmon was caught at the Big Eddy site on the morning of June 2.

Water temperatures collected throughout the summer season were below average until mid-June and then slightly above average through mid-July (Figure 2).

Salmon caught in the test fishery were donated to District 1 communities with coordination from village Tribal Councils and the assistance of YDFDA. After biological samples were collected the salmon were placed in a tote and made available to the public. Incidentally caught Chinook salmon were released alive except for a total of 12 mortalities that were donated to elders within the communities of Emmonak and Alakanuk.

The combined cumulative CPUE from Big Eddy-Middle Mouth was 644.52, which was well below the historical median of 2,634.27. A total of 612 summer chum salmon were caught, of which 596 fish were retained for sampling. The number retained in 2025 was 56% less than the recent 5-year average of 1,357 summer chum salmon.

The summer chum salmon age composition, estimated from 419 samples collected from the drift gillnet test fishery was less than 1% age-3, 30.3% age-4, 64.9% age-5, and 4.1% age-6. The age composition for age-5 fish was above the recent 10-year average of 45.9%, and the percentage of age-4 fish was below the recent 10-year average of 51.8%. The average length of summer chum salmon by age was above the recent 10-year average. The average length of all summer chum salmon was 561 mm, which was slightly above the recent 10-year average of 556 mm. The proportion of females was 51% which was slightly less than the recent 10-year average of 56%.

Pilot Station Sonar (ADF&G)

Pilot Station Sonar is located at river mile 123 and provides passage estimates and run timing information for Chinook and summer chum salmon as well as nonsalmon species. The project's test fishery functions to apportion catch to daily sonar counts by species and sample salmon for age, sex, length (ASL), overall health, and genetics. The project utilizes a suite of mesh sizes (2.75, 4.0, 5.0, 5.25, 6.5, 7.5, and 8.5 inches) to capture a representative sample of sizes and age classes. A total of 374 Chinook salmon were caught and sampled in the test fishery. Out of the total catch, 104 Chinook salmon mortalities underwent additional sampling for fish health research and were then distributed locally. The remainder of the catch (270 fish) was released alive. A total of 904 summer chum salmon were caught and sampled, 641 were released alive and 263 were distributed locally.

The Pilot Station sonar project indicated that the first Chinook salmon passed the sonar site on June 4, which was about 6 days later than average for years 1995–2024. The midpoint of the run occurred on June 30 and was 5 days later than average. The cumulative passage estimate at the Pilot Station sonar was 60,442 Chinook

salmon (with a 90% confidence interval of 51,728 to 69,156 fish). This passage was the fourth lowest recorded at the project (2000, 2022 and 2023 were lower) and about 38% of the average annual passage of 157,615 fish (2005–2024; Figure 3).

The Chinook salmon age composition, estimated from 328 samples collected from the drift gillnet test fishery at the Pilot Station sonar project (all mesh sizes combined), was 18.0% age-4, 64.6% age-5, 15.5% age-6, and 1.8% age-7. The age composition for age-6 fish was well below the recent 10-year average of 37.7%, while the percentage of age-4 and age-5 fish were both above the 10-year averages of 11.1% and 48.1% respectively. The average length of all Chinook salmon sampled at Pilot Station sonar was 695 mm and below the historical average (739 mm). The proportion of females was 25.7%.

Genetic mixed stock analysis (MSA) at the Pilot Station sonar site of Canadian-origin Chinook salmon indicated that the early group and first pulse of Chinook salmon (June 4 to June 23) were 45% Canadian-origin. The second pulse of Chinook salmon at the sonar (June 24 to July 3) was made up of 49% Canadian-origin fish. Genetic MSA of the third pulse and remaining groups of Chinook salmon observed at the sonar (July 4 to August 8) indicated that 36% of the fish were Canadian-origin. Overall, Canadian-origin fish represented a weighted average of 44% of all Chinook salmon sampled at Pilot Station, with an estimated season total of 26,506 fish. In comparison to previous years, the percentage of Canadian-origin fish observed at Pilot Station was about average; however, the strength of the Canadian run of Chinook salmon was well below average. For more background information on genetic MSA for Yukon River Chinook salmon, please refer to the department's Gene Conservation Laboratory webpage[2].

Three pulses of summer chum salmon passed the sonar project; the largest group consisted of approximately 163,000 fish between June 28 and July 4. The first quarter point, midpoint, and third quarter point of the summer chum salmon run at the Pilot Station sonar were June 28, July 1, and July 6, respectively. This indicated that the summer chum salmon run was likely 2 days later than average based on the midpoint at the sonar project.

The Pilot Station sonar estimated a total of 347,146 summer chum salmon as of July 18 (with a 90% confidence interval of 326,019 to 368,273 fish). Preliminary summer chum salmon passage estimates are below the 5-year average of 582,875 fish (2020–2024), and well below the 10-year and 20-year averages (Figure 4).

The 2025 summer chum passage estimate from Pilot Station sonar is considered conservative due to genetic analysis of salmon continuing to migrate past the sonar site after the administrative date of July 18. In 2025, 62% of the chum salmon arriving between July 19 and July 30 at Pilot Station sonar were genetically determined to be summer chum salmon. The next group of chum salmon from July 31 to August 15 was 14%, and the final group passing the sonar between August 16 to August 26 was 5% summer chum salmon. Overall, an estimated 67,426 summer chum salmon came in during the fall season (after July 18).

Eagle Sonar (ADF&G and DFO)

The Eagle sonar project, located at river mile 1,210, began operations on June 30. The project had a passage estimate of 23,863 Chinook salmon, which is approximately 49% lower than the historical average and the third lowest season total estimate (2022 and 2023 were lower; Figure 5). Incidental harvest of salmon between the sonar project and the border has yet to be accounted for and the final border passage estimate will not be finalized until all harvest permits have been returned. The test fishery caught, sampled, and released 242 Chinook salmon alive.

The Chinook salmon age composition, from 208 samples that were aged from the test fishery at the Eagle sonar project, was 12% age-4, 55.3% age-5, 29.8% age-6, and 2.9% age-7, fish. The age composition was below average for age-6 fish, above average for age-4 fish and age-5 fish and similar to average for age-7

[2] www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=fishinggeneconservationlab.main

fish. The proportion of female fish was 33.1%, which was below the recent 10-year average of 42.6%. Average length of all Chinook salmon encountered at the Eagle sonar was 726 mm, which is the smallest on record. Length at age for all age classes was also below average. The average length for females (801 mm) was below the recent 10-year average.

Escapement Projects

Most assessment projects operated in 2025; however the weir operated by USFWS on the Andreafsky River was discontinued after multiple years of high-water impeding counts. The Gisasa and Henshaw River weirs (operated by TCC) did not operate due to lack of funding. High water conditions in 2025 temporarily affected the ability of some projects to detect salmon passage for one to three days. However, evidence of poor escapement was obtained through local reports, aerial surveys, and confirmed by carcass surveys by boat. No escapement goals were met this year for Chinook salmon (Table 3).

Three escapement goals exist for summer chum salmon: a drainage-wide goal of 500,000–1,200,000 fish, 350,000-700,000 fish for the Anvik River and 40,000 or greater at the weir on the East Fork of the Andreafsky River (Table 4). The drainagewide summer chum salmon goal is assessed postseason by incorporating estimates from Pilot Station sonar, reported harvest, and observed escapement into a run reconstruction model. Based on preliminary information, no goals were met for summer chum salmon in 2025 and the goal on the Andreafsky River could not be assessed because the weir project did not operate.

Anvik Sonar (ADF&G) operated from June 16 to July 26 and counted 49,575 summer chum salmon with a 90% confidence interval of 48,542 to 50,608 fish. Passage was well below the historic cumulative median of 337,819 fish and below the escapement goal range of 350,000–700,000 fish. The project deployed sonars from both banks on June 16, however the left bank sonar was pulled due to high water from June 28 through July 3 and was unable to count from either bank on July 17 due to high water conditions. Partial and missed counts were interpolated and final count was adjusted post season (Figure 6).

Escapement projects on the Chena and Salcha Rivers are operated by the Sport Fish Division of ADF&G. The Chena River escapement project operated from June 30 to August 11. Based on the average run timing taken from historical data, summer chum salmon were still migrating past the site at the conclusion of the project (Figure 7). River conditions did not allow visual counts from July 11 to July 13 and July 30 to August 9, and passage estimates were extrapolated for that period. The season total estimate was 1,247 (SE = 174) Chinook salmon and 1,851 (SE = 749) summer chum salmon. Carcass surveys were conducted in August, and a total of 51 Chinook and 31 chum salmon were collected for tissue samples and ASL data.

The Salcha River escapement project operated solely as a counting tower from July 3 to August 15. The season estimates are 1,832 (SE = 126) Chinook salmon and 5,013 (SE = 570) chum salmon. High water conditions made tower counts unattainable for three days of the season. No counts were possible on July 31 and August 1 and multiple other days had incomplete counts. Based on historic average run timing, the project stopped counting summer chum salmon before most fish would have arrived (Figure 8). Carcass surveys were conducted in August and 87 Chinook and 73 chum salmon were sampled for ASL and tissue samples. Summer chum salmon passage estimates from the Chena and Salcha river projects should be considered incomplete and partial because the projects do not stay in operation for the duration of the run.

Aerial surveys of primary and secondary index streams were conducted in 2025 and included: both forks of the Andreafsky River, Anvik River, Nulato River, as well as selected tributaries of the Koyukuk River. All counts were below average for Chinook and summer chum salmon.

Fish Health

Ongoing research and monitoring projects aim to better understand the factors affecting Chinook salmon migration and spawning success. Data suggests that natural mortality varies annually. Continued research is

warranted to identify the potential causes of natural mortality inriver and improve the methods for estimating all sources of annual mortality as fish migrate through the Yukon River mainstem in Alaska. A total of 104 Chinook salmon were sampled at Pilot Station sonar site for *Ichthyophonus* and other fish health conditions. Samples taken at the site will support ongoing efforts to develop inseason monitoring for *Ichthyophonus* prevalence and severity and other research projects investigating en route mortality and fish health.

Subsistence Fishery Overview

Subsistence fishery closures began on June 1 in the Coastal District and District 1 and progressed upriver based on run timing (Table 3). During the salmon fishing closures, fishermen were allowed to use nonsalmon gear, including hand line, longline, fyke net, dip net, and spear. Gillnets of 4-inch or smaller mesh were restricted to set nets 60 feet in length. Hook and line gear could be used for subsistence throughout the Yukon Area, except for the Tanana River drainage, the Dall River drainage, and some closed waters adjacent to the Dalton and Steese highways.

Nonsalmon subsistence fishing opportunities remained open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week throughout most of the entire summer season. Fishermen were asked to release all Chinook and chum salmon alive from selective and nonsalmon gear whenever possible, and to avoid fishing in areas where salmon could be caught. Pink and sockeye salmon could be retained all season. Despite full closures for Chinook and summer chum salmon, a small number are known to be harvested incidentally in 4-inch mesh subsistence gear. To reduce the amount of incidental harvest, all gillnet fishing was closed in each district for an 18-day period that roughly coincided with the first quarter point to the third quarter point of the Chinook salmon run (Table 1).

Post-season subsistence salmon harvest surveys are conducted via in-person household visits and phone calls during the months of September, October, and November. These surveys occur annually in selected communities with additional follow-up contacts by phone and mail. Individual households are asked about their use of salmon and nonsalmon species which provide harvest estimates that are finalized and reported on in January.

Subsistence harvests in recent years with full salmon fishery closures have been well below average. In addition to salmon incidentally harvested in nonsalmon gear, mortalities from test fishery projects are distributed in communities near assessment projects. In 2025, preliminary test fish totals include 115 Chinook, 859 summer chum, 1,107 fall chum, 260 coho, and 4 sockeye salmon that were primarily distributed from the Lower Yukon Test Fishery and Pilot Station Sonar projects to communities in Districts 1 and 2. Test fish mortalities are well below average due to low run sizes and efforts made at assessment projects to release as many fish alive as possible.

Yukon Area Educational and Ceremonial, Funerary or Memorial Permits

In recognition of the persistent decline of Canadian-origin Chinook salmon, Alaska and Canada entered into a 7-year agreement from 2024 through 2030 which focuses on efforts to conserve and rebuild Chinook salmon runs. A component of the agreement also recognizes the importance of Chinook salmon for ceremonial use and the transmission of cultural knowledge. In Alaska, new regulations were adopted allowing a small amount of harvest in times of salmon conservation, following a process to provide the preservation of culture in communities, balanced with the need to ensure salmon return to their spawning grounds.

Regulation **5 AAC 93.212. Yukon Management Area educational fishing permit for customary and traditional harvest of salmon** was finalized and became effective on June 16, 2025. Part of the new regulation formalizes the issuing of permits for funerary and memorial events, and other ceremonial purposes. Additionally, the new Yukon Area permits for educational harvests may be issued for the purpose of teaching and preserving long-established customary and traditional practices.

<u>Ceremonial, Funerary, and Memorial Permits</u>

People interested in obtaining a permit were encouraged to contact fishery managers before the desired fishing time to discuss harvest needs, plans, and to share other relevant information needed to issue the permit. A ceremonial, funerary or memorial permit included the name of the fishermen responsible for the fishing gear, name of the deceased person or people being honored, fishing dates and times, allowed gear, and a table for recording harvest. Typically, a funerary permit harvest limit was for 5 Chinook, 10 summer chum, 10 fall chum, or 10 coho salmon, depending on which species were present. The permit was required to be in the possession of the fishermen during fishing activities. All harvests were required to be reported to the fishery management staff when fishing was completed. Salmon harvested under a ceremonial, funerary, and memorial permit were intended to be shared at the event in honor of the deceased.

Educational Permits

For educational permits, an interested person, household, village or tribal council, community or similar organization was required to contact ADF&G at least 15 days in advance of a planned fishing activity. Information needed to issue an educational permit included requestors name, contact information, harvest location, fishermen names, and description of the planned educational activities. An educational fishery event needed to have instructors and students and a record of the number of attendees. Fish were required to be shared with the activity participants or community and were not to be kept for personal use. Harvest limits for educational permits are 10 Chinook, 50 summer chum, 25 fall chum, and/or 25 coho salmon. The combined annual harvest limit for educational permits is 300 Chinook salmon, 1,000 summer chum, 500 fall chum, and/or 500 coho salmon. After completion of the educational event, a report was made to the fishery managers by phone or email about completed educational activities, attendance, number of salmon harvested, and use of the salmon by the attendees or community members.

These permits were issued in coordination with Federal managers. Once issued, state and federal enforcement staff were notified so they would be aware of the planned fishing activities. Other fishing regulations such as allowable gear types and specifications, marking of gear, obstructions of stream channels, etc. must be followed while fishing during the dates and times specified on the permit. In permit required areas of District 4, 5, and 6, fishermen needed to have a subsistence fishing permit. In federal waters, fishing activity was limited to federally-qualified users. For nearly all permits, fishing with gillnets was limited to 6-inch or smaller mesh gear to target smaller Chinook and chum salmon and avoid the harvest of the larger female Chinook salmon.

2025 Permit Reports

The total reported harvest from ceremonial, funerary and memorial permits was 24 Chinook salmon, 47 summer chum, 3 fall chum, and 1 coho salmon. Also reported was the harvest of 12 sheefish, 41 whitefish, 2 pike, and 1 sucker. A total of 14 permits were issued throughout the summer and fall season.

A total of 5 educational permits were issued in 2025. Gear used to harvest fish was gillnets with 6-inch or less mesh and manned fish wheels. The total harvested from all permits was: 9 Chinook, 73 summer chum, 1 fall chum, and 1 coho salmon, and 88 sheefish and 10 whitefish. About 80–120 participants attended the educational events.

Commercial Fishery

No commercial salmon fishing periods occurred in 2025 due to low abundance of Chinook and summer chum salmon and the resulting subsistence fishery restrictions (Appendix A1).

Canadian Fisheries

The preseason outlook forecast a run size of approximately 18,000 Canadian-origin Chinook salmon. Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) implemented fishery management measures consistent with the

Agreement of April 1, 2024, between Canada and Alaska on Canadian-origin Chinook salmon and in accordance with international (i.e. Pacific Salmon Treaty; Yukon River Salmon Agreement) obligations.

Preseason information and in-season estimates from the Pilot Station sonar project suggested a run below the rebuilding target of 71,000 fish at the Canada/U.S. border. As per the agreement (Canadian-origin Chinook salmon), all fisheries in the Canadian portion of the Yukon River were closed in 2025. The closure included the Yukon First Nation subsistence fishery as the Chinook salmon run size into Canada was projected to be below the rebuilding target.

As the season progressed, estimates from the Eagle sonar project confirmed that passage was well below the rebuilding target. DFO shared the in-season information with Yukon First Nations who managed their fisheries accordingly. While not all information is currently available, due to low numbers of Chinook salmon and the conservation measures taken by First Nations, there was no directed Chinook salmon harvest in 2025 and any incidental harvest in First Nation freshwater subsistence fisheries will likely be minimal.

Federal Special Action

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) have coordinated on this season summary announcement. The Federal manager issued emergency and temporary special actions throughout the season, similar to ADF&G actions. When retention of coho salmon was allowed, this salmon fishing was limited to federally-qualified subsistence users only in federal public waters. For more information regarding Federal subsistence fishing regulations, contact the USFWS Yukon River Subsistence Fishery Manager Holly Carroll at 907-351-3029.

This is an announcement by the ADF&G and the USFWS. Federal Special Actions will be posted on www.doi.gov/subsistence/fisheries-special-actions.

ADF&G Advisory Announcements will be posted on www.cfnews.adfg.alaska.gov/ and shared on Facebook at www.facebook.com/YukonRiverFishingADFG.

Table 1.– Subsistence salmon management actions, 2025.

District or Subdistrict	Closure date [a]	All gillnets closed [b]
Coastal District	June 1	June 16 to July 3
District 1	June 1	June 16 to July 3
District 2	June 3	June 18 to July 5
District 3	June 7	June 21 to July 8
Innoko River	June 9	June 23 to July 10
4-A Lower	June 11	June 23 to July 10
4-A Upper	June 14	June 27 to July 14
4-B and 4-C	June 16	June 29 to July 16
Koyukuk River	June 20	June 29 to July 16
5-A, 5-B, 5-C	June 20	July 3 to July 20
5-D Lower	June 27	July 9 to July 26
5-D Middle	June 30	July 13 to July 30
5-D Upper	July 2	July 17 to August 3
6-A	June 25	July 5 to July 22
6-B and Old Minto	June 27	July 7 to July 24
6-C (Personal Use)	June 29	n/a [c]
Upper Tanana	July 1	4-inch mesh remained open
Kantishna	June 25	July 5 to July 22
Lake Minchumina	June 25 [d]	n/a [d]
Tolovana River and Minto Flats	June 27 [d]	n/a [d]

Note: Nonsalmon gear types such as hook and line, dip net, beach seine, hand line, longline, fyke net, and spear remained open all season, however all Chinook and summer chum salmon were required to be released alive. Nonsalmon, pink and sockeye salmon could be retained all season.

[a] Also the start date when 4-inch or smaller mesh gillnets were restricted to 60-feet or length and were required to be operated as a set net.

[b] Fishing with all gillnets was closed from approximately the first to third quarter points of the Chinook salmon run.

[c] Personal use fishing for salmon remained closed all season. Whitefish and suckers could be harvested with other gear types following individual permit stipulations.

[d] Fishing with 7.5 inch or less mesh closed for salmon but remained open with 6-inch or smaller mesh for nonsalmon (pike and whitefish) all season.

Table 2.–Escapement goals and passage estimates for Chinook salmon at selected Yukon River tributaries, 2025.

Project	Current Goal	Type of Goal	Historical Average [a]	Estimate
East Fork Andreafsky Weir	2,100–4,900	SEG	3,953	– [b]
Pilot Station Sonar	–	–	164,347	60,442
Chena River Tower	2,800–5,700	BEG	5,049	1,247 [c]
Salcha River Tower	3,300–6,500	BEG	7,297	1,832 [d]
Eagle Sonar	71,000 [d]	–	48,483	23,863 [e]

Note: En dash indicates no goal at the project. Projects on the East Fork Andreafsky, Gisasa, and Henshaw did not operate in 2025.

[a] Historical average includes all years the projects operated fully; years excluded have incomplete datasets due to weather and technical difficulties.

[b] Weir did not operate in 2025 and was discontinued by USFWS.

[c] The tower and sonar operated between June 30 and August 11 with no counts between July 11 and July 13 due to high water conditions.

[d] The tower operated between July 3 to August 15 with no counts between July 31 to August 1 and August 4 because of high water.

[e] The border passage objective of 71,000 fish was adopted as part of the Yukon River Panel 7-Year Agreement for Chinook salmon.

[f] The passage estimate at Eagle Sonar is not an escapement estimate. Some harvest (US and Canada) may occur between the project location and spawning habitats.

Table 3. –Escapement goals and passage estimates for summer chum salmon at selected Yukon River tributaries, 2025.

Project	Current Goal	Type of Goal	Historical Median [a]	Estimate
Drainage-wide [b]	500,000–1,200,000	BEG	1,591,505	347,146
East Fork Andreafsky Weir	>40,000	SEG	53,336	– [c]
Anvik Sonar	350,000 - 700,000	BEG	450,229	49,575 [d]
Chena River Tower	–	–	7,561	1,851 [e]
Salcha River Tower	–	–	21,351	5,013 [f]

Note: En dash indicates no escapement goal at the project. Escapement estimates are considered preliminary.

[a] Historical median includes all years the projects operated with the exclusion of years the projects operated poorly.

[b] Estimate of abundance at the Pilot Station sonar. Salmon fishing was closed above and below the sonar for the whole season, however small numbers of summer chum were harvested in nonsalmon gear and test fisheries.

[c] The weir did not operate in 2025 and was removed by USFWS.

[d] The sonar operated from June16 to July 26 with partial counts between June 28 and July 3 and no counts on July 17 because of high water. Partial and missed counts were interpolated postseason.

[e] The tower and sonar operated between June 30 and August 11 with no counts between July 11 and July 13 because of high water. Counts are incomplete and partial because the tower does not stay in operation for the duration of the run.

[f] The tower operated between July 3 to August 15 with no counts between July 31 to August 1 and August 4 because of high water. Summer chum salmon estimates are partial and incomplete.

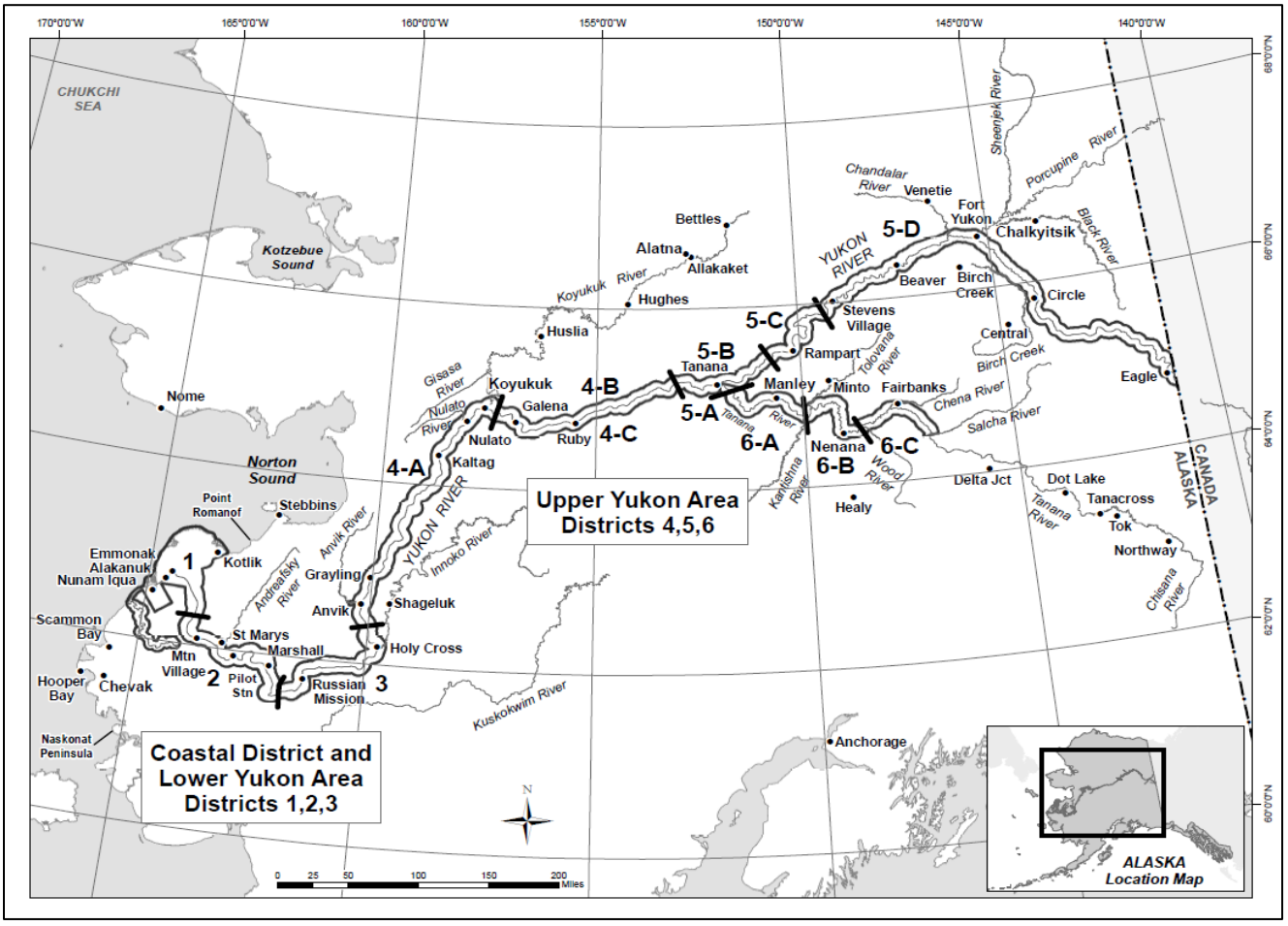

Figure 1.–Yukon Area communities and fishing districts.

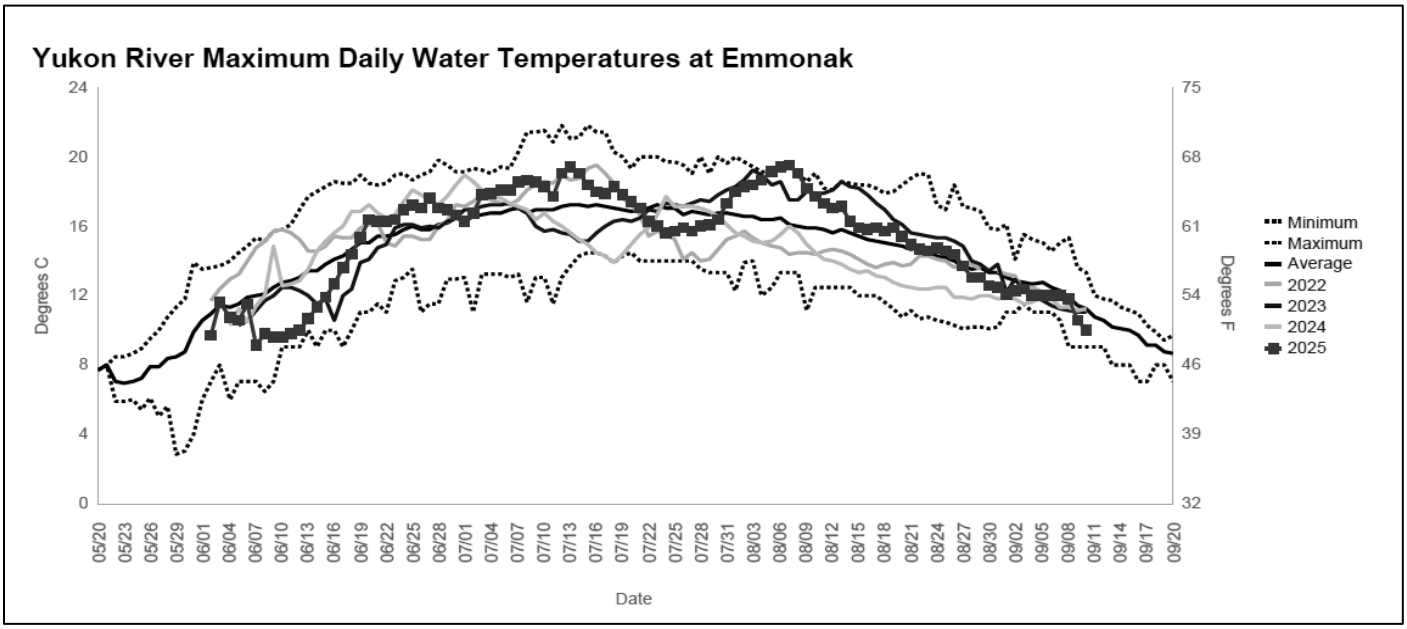

Figure 2.– Average daily water temperatures collected (from hand-held thermometers 1984–present and loggers 2004–2024) in the Yukon River near Emmonak, comparing 2025 and select years to historical minimum, maximum, and average temperatures.

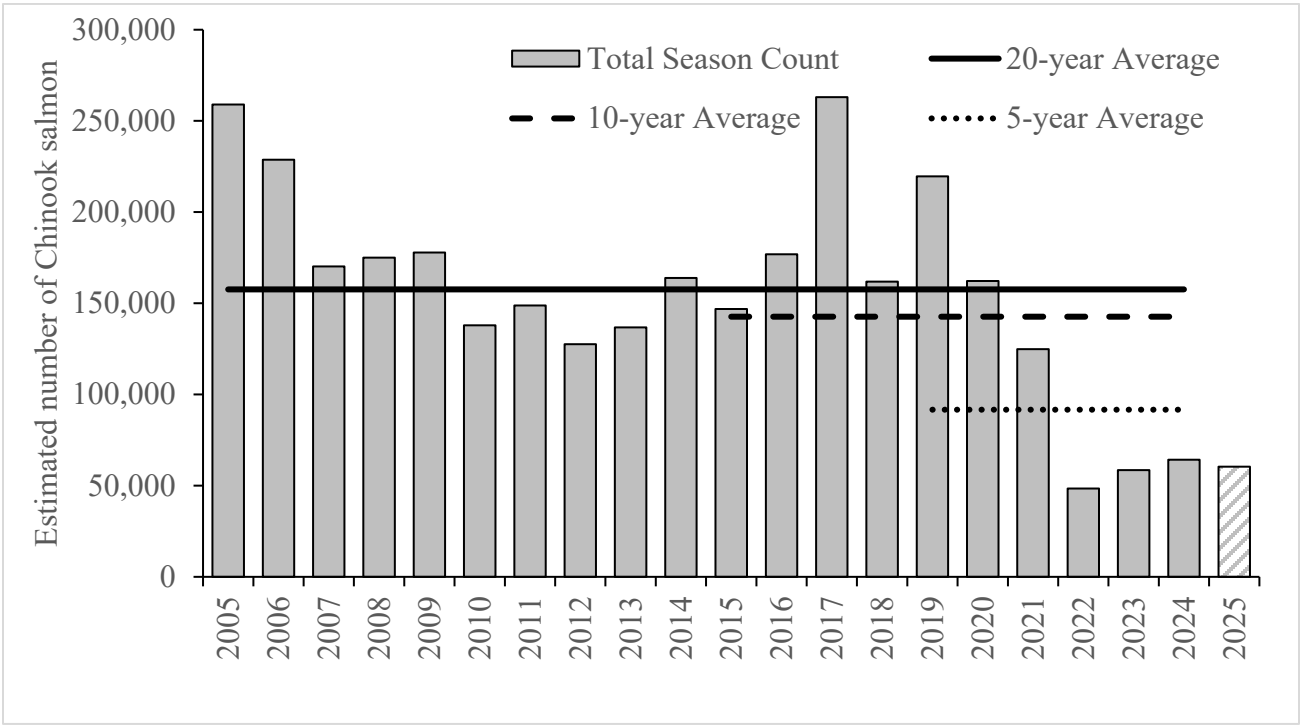

Figure 3. Estimated Chinook salmon passage at Pilot Station sonar.

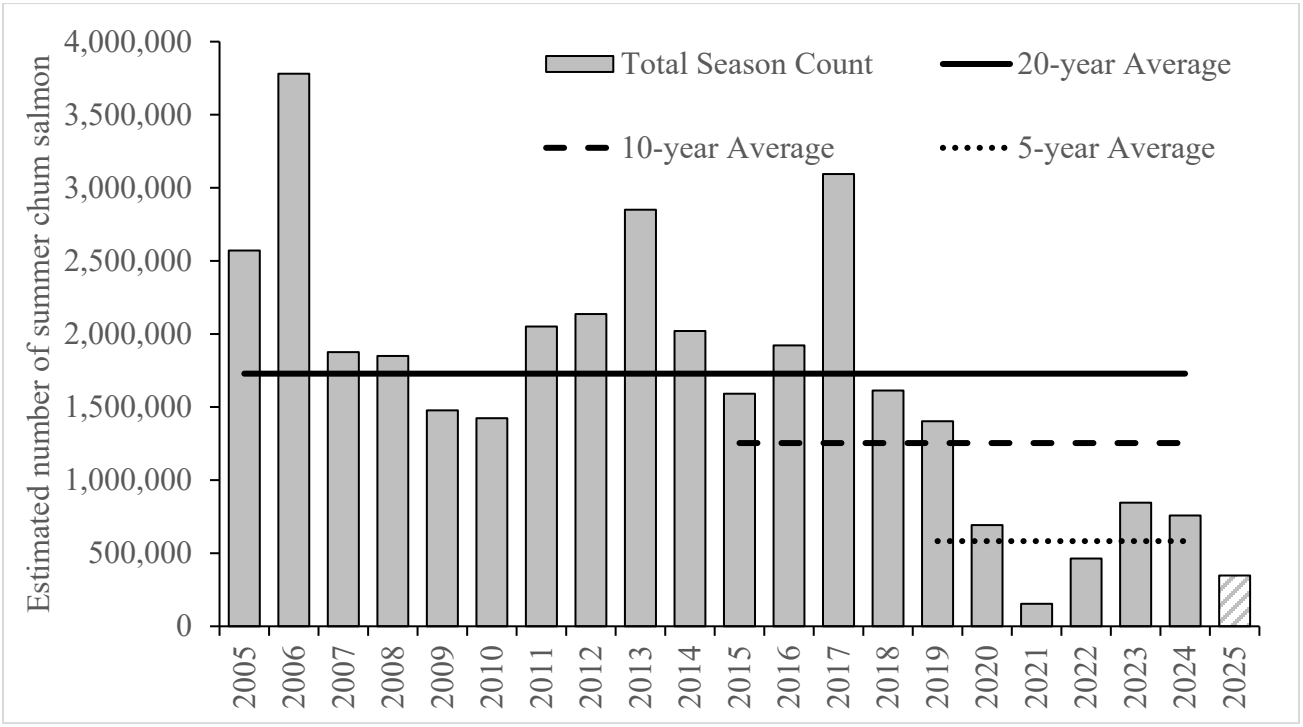

Figure 4. Estimated summer chum salmon passage at Pilot Station sonar.

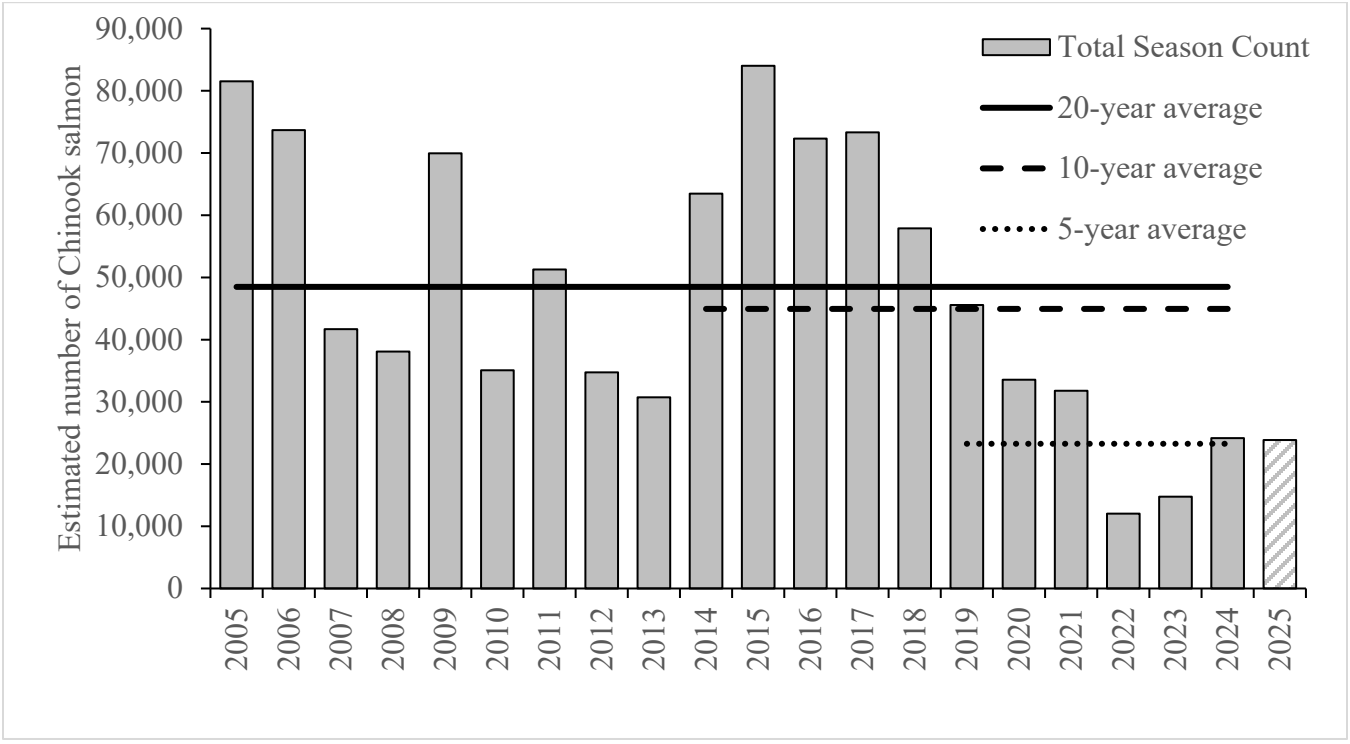

Figure 5. Estimated Chinook salmon passage at Eagle sonar.

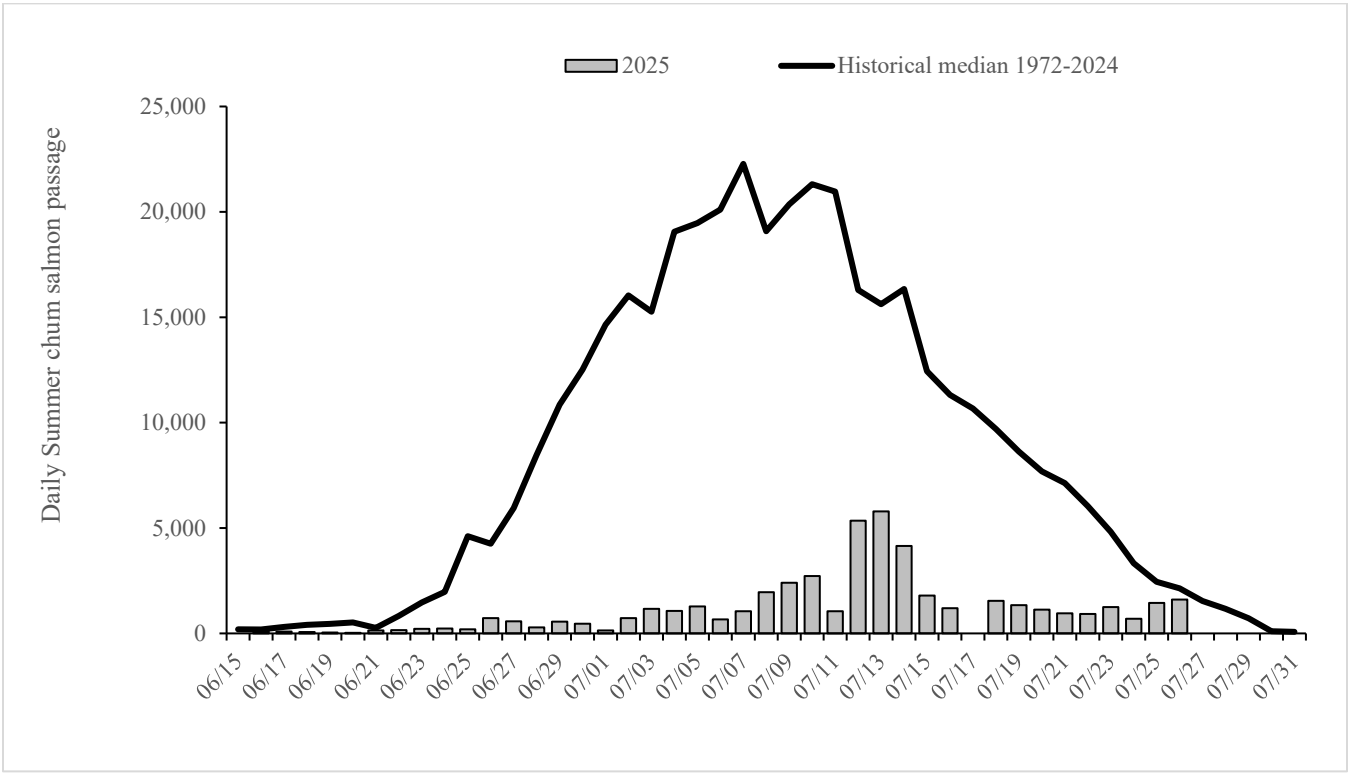

Figure 6.– Anvik River daily sonar passage counts attributed to summer chum salmon.
Note: Historical median does not include 2020. In 2025, the left bank sonar was pulled due to high water from June 28 through July 3, and was unable to count from either bank on July 17 due to high water conditions.

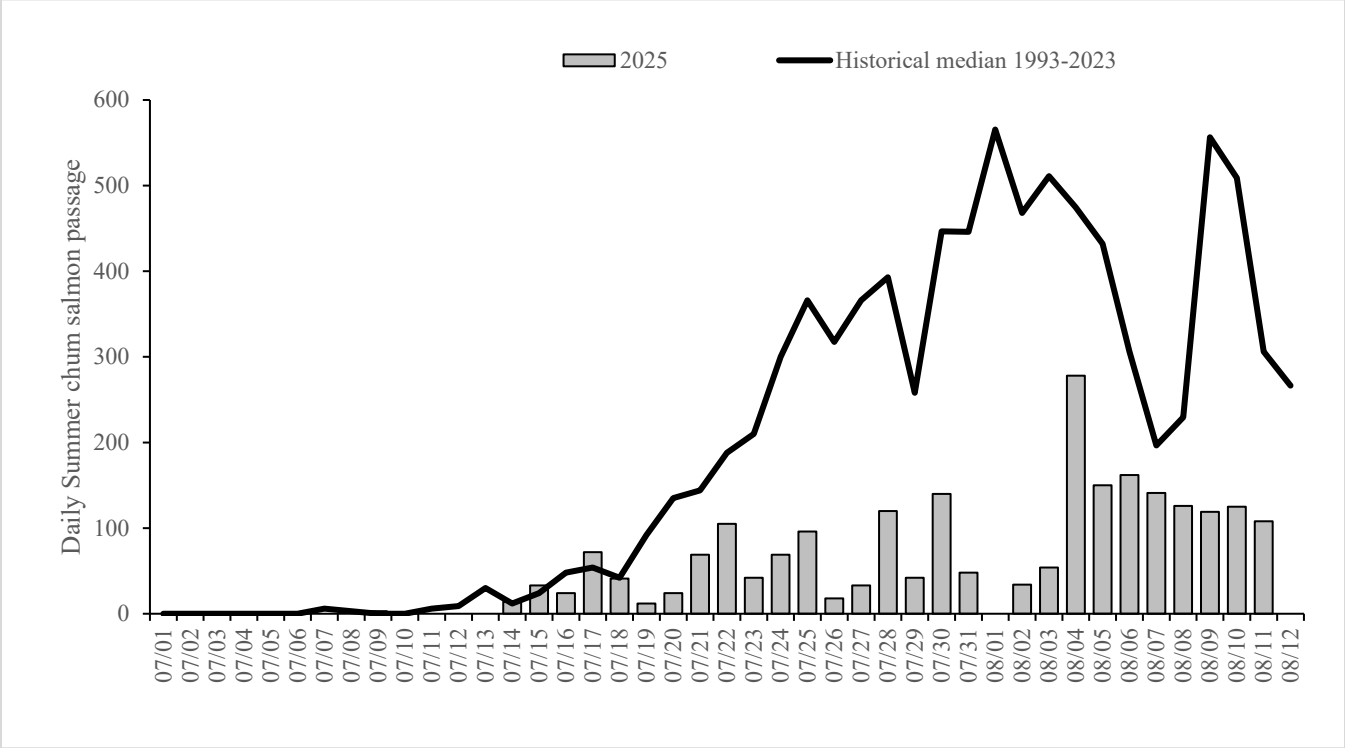

Figure 7.– Chena River daily sonar passage counts attributed to summer chum salmon.
Note: Historical median excludes years 1995-1996, 2000, 2002-2003, 2005, 2011, and 2020. River conditions did not allow visual counts from July 11 to July 13 and July 30 to August 9, and passage estimates were extrapolated.

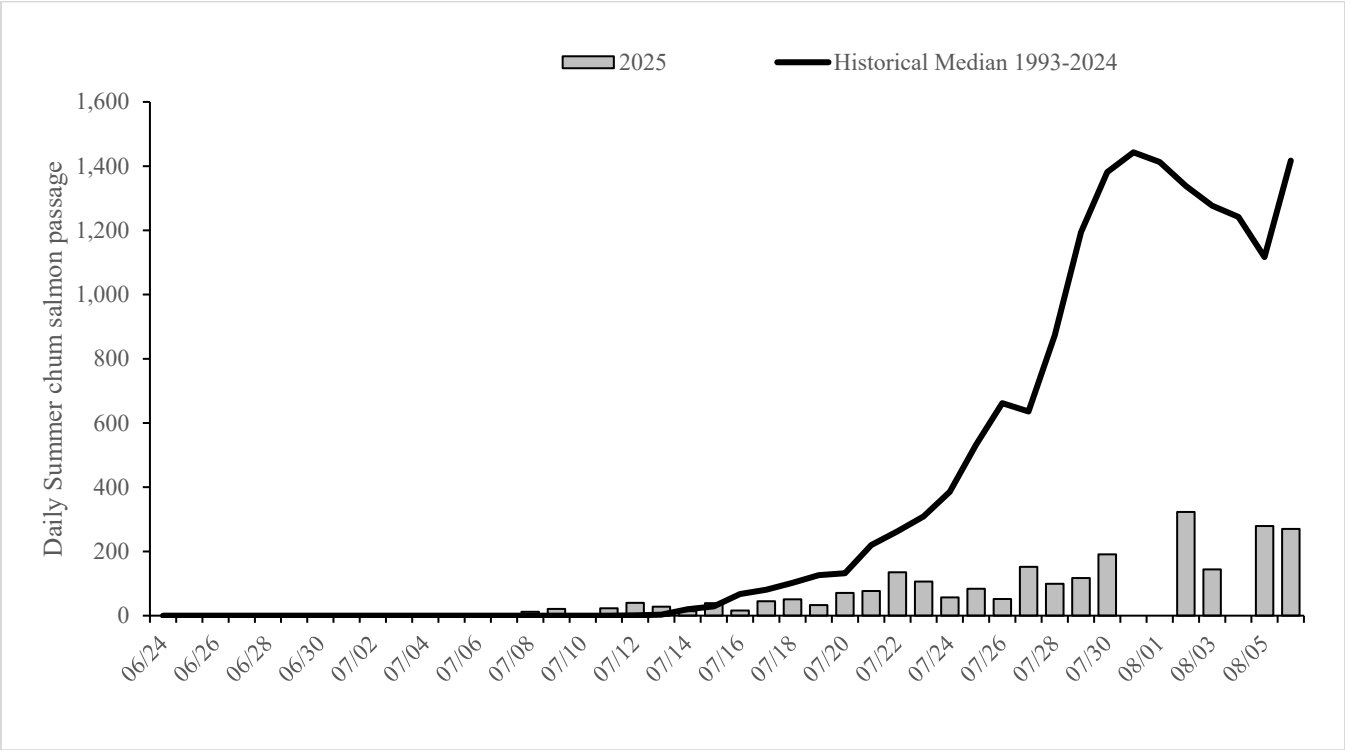

Figure 8.– Salcha River daily sonar passage counts attributed to summer chum salmon.
Note: Historical median excludes years 1996, 2003, 2008, 2011, 2014, and 2020. No counts were possible on July 31 and August 1 and multiple other days had incomplete counts due to high water.

Appendix A1.–Summer chum salmon commercial harvests by district for 2015–2025 and guideline harvest ranges.

	Guideline Harvest for Districts 1 and 2: 251,000–755,000			113,000–338,000	13,000–38,000	400,000–1,200,000
	District 1	District 2	Districts 1 and 2	Subdistrict 4-A	District 6	Total Districts 1–6
2015	172,639	181,447	354,086	–	4,770	358,856
2016	293,522	228,267	521789	–	4,020	525,809
2017	345,395	47,770	393165	159,051	4,300	556,516
2018	250,958	195,423	446,381	126,892	3,427	576,700
2019	183,658	41,835	225,493	–	1,596	227,089
2020	9,613	4,355	13,968	–	–	13,968
2021	–	–	–	–	–	–
2022	–	–	–	–	–	–
2023	–	–	–	–	–	–
2024	–	–	–	–	–	–
2025	–	–	–	–	–	–
2015–2020 Average						
	209,298	116,516	325,814	142,972	3,623	376,490

Note: Commercial harvest only includes summer chum salmon sold in the round. Averages do not include 2021–2025 when no commercial fisheries occurred.