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Advisory Announcement

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2026 Preliminary Kuskokwim Area Season Summary

This is an announcement from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (department) for fishers in the Kuskokwim Area.

Kuskokwim Area Management

Kuskokwim River salmon fisheries were managed according to the *Kuskokwim River Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 07.365). The Kuskokwim Bay salmon fisheries were managed according to the *Districts 4 and 5 Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 07.367).

Kuskokwim River

Preseason Forecast

The 2026 Kuskokwim River Chinook salmon forecast was for a range of 128,000 to 200,000 fish. The drainage-wide Chinook salmon escapement goal is 65,000–120,000 fish (Table 1). If the run came back as projected, the drainage-wide and tributary escapement goals were expected to be achieved while providing for subsistence fishing opportunity. Chum salmon were predicted to come back near average, sockeye salmon above average and coho salmon at average run sizes, with escapement goals expected to be achieved and subsistence fishing opportunity provided. Preseason and inseason management decisions were made with input from the Kuskokwim River Salmon Management Working Group (Working Group). It was the intent of the department to manage all Kuskokwim River salmon stocks in a conservative manner, consistent with the Policy for the Management of Sustainable Salmon Fisheries under 5 AAC 39.222, to meet escapement goals and the subsistence priority.

Inseason Subsistence Management

Beginning in 2011, federal special actions (FSA) have been approved by the Federal Subsistence Board, which have allowed for United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to manage subsistence fisheries within the navigable waters adjacent to the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge). In 2026, the federal inseason manager requested and was granted a Temporary Special Action (TSA) which allowed up to 90 days of fisheries management and two Emergency Special Actions (ESA) which allowed for up to 60 days of management for Chinook, chum and coho salmon runs. The department managed subsistence fishing in the Kuskokwim Management area through May 31. The Refuge established TSA 1 effective in Sections 1–3 on June 1 and was intended to last until July 31. Under the Special Actions, inseason management decisions were made in partnership between the Refuge and the Kuskokwim River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission. USFWS will publish reports detailing their inseason management decisions.

The middle and upper portions of the Kuskokwim River (Sections 4 and 5) were managed by the department at all times of the year, as were the rivers in Kuskokwim Bay (Districts 4 and 5). The “Front-end closure”, designed to ensure lower river passage for upriver-bound Chinook salmon, began June 9 in Sections 4 and 5 and consisted of restricting gillnets in the mainstem. Selective gears were allowed during this salmon closure for important spring subsistence non-salmon harvest, primarily sheefish, pike and whitefish. With the gillnet closure came

additional restrictions, including mandatory release of Chinook salmon caught in selective gears and tributary closures. Due to continued low Chinook salmon returns to the Aniak River, specific actions were taken to further conserve that stock. The Aniak River and the "Aniak Box" (at the confluence with the mainstem Kuskokwim River) were closed to gillnets on June 11th and fishing for Chinook salmon remained closed until further notice.

The Working Group met and discussed harvest patterns and run timing with managers. Subsequently on June 12, fishing with gillnets was re-opened in Sections 4 and 5. Restrictions of 6-inch or less mesh size with a maximum length of 25 fathoms were put into place at the same time. Retention of all species was then allowed with selective gear in state waters. However, within the "Aniak box" and Aniak River subsistence fishing for Chinook salmon and gillnet gear remained closed.

Subsistence fisheries in Kuskokwim Bay were restricted to a mesh size of 6-inch or less to reduce Chinook salmon harvest while not limiting the harvest of other salmon species. Additionally, there is a regulation in District 4 that restricts fishing on Sundays between June 1 and July 15 and limits gear to 1 50-fathom net per boat, not exceeding 45 meshes in depth.

The chum salmon run came in stronger than predicted in 2026. Sonar passage of 175,109 fish through July 10, was above the 2018–2025 average of 108,877 fish. The Refuge then issued ESA 2, effective July 13 which relinquished mainstem management to the department but maintained Chinook salmon management authority in the tributaries within federal waters. On July 13, 90% of the Chinook salmon run had passed the sonar and the drainagewide escapement goal was expected to be achieved. Meanwhile, the Kuskokwim sonar project had counted 202,854 chum salmon, well above the average of 117,361 at that date. Additionally, 421,461 sockeye salmon had passed, which is less than the average passage of 599,457 (2018–2025). The department opened subsistence fishing with all gears for the harvest of chum and sockeye salmon.

The first coho salmon was caught at the sonar on July 18th and as of August 5th 43,000 fish had passed the sonar site, well below the average of 106,500 coho salmon for that date. The department closed coho salmon fishing in Sections 1–3 on August 7th. Fishing for non-salmon remained open with selective gears and with gillnets in non-flowing waters and non-salmon spawning rivers upstream from 100 yards of the confluence with the mainstem Kuskokwim River. Subsequently, the Refuge issued ESA 3, which re-established management authority of Sections 1–3 and closed fishing from August 12–September 15. Due to the coho salmon conservation concern, working closely with the Working Group, the department closed subsistence fishing with gillnets in Section 4 for one week, Aug 21-28 and in Section 5 for one week, from Aug 28-Sept 4th. On September 15th the Refuge relinquished management authority back to the department. On September 18th the department relinquished all subsistence fishing restrictions from the mouth of the Kuskokwim River to the headwaters, and subsistence fishing opened for all species with all gears.

Post-season subsistence harvest surveys, previously funded by OSM and conducted by the department's Subsistence Division, are not operating this year due to loss of funding.

2026 District 1 Commercial Fishery

There were no commercial buyers or processors operating in the Kuskokwim River in 2026. While the chum and sockeye runs were strong, the Chinook and coho salmon run strength were below average and subsistence harvests were limited. Therefore, the department was unable to offer commercial harvest opportunity.

Kuskokwim River Sonar

The department utilized the Kuskokwim River sonar to inform in-season management decisions. The sonar operated from June 3–August 25 and provided timely information about the abundance of salmon and whitefish species as they migrated up the Kuskokwim River. A test fishery was operated for species apportionment using a series of 6 gillnet mesh sizes: 8 1/2", 7 1/2", 6 1/2", 5 1/4", 4", and 2 3/4" mesh. The sonar program generated daily species-specific passage estimates using species apportionment and sonar counts. The sonar passage

estimates (Table 2) are neither total abundance nor escapement estimates since some spawning occurs below the sonar and harvest occurs both downriver and upriver from the sonar.

Run Timing and Passage Estimates

Chinook Salmon

The estimated midpoint of the Chinook salmon run was June 27 (4 days later than average). The cumulative Chinook salmon passage estimate at the sonar was approximately 96,000 fish (95% CI: 84,000–108,000).

Sockeye Salmon

The estimated midpoint of the sockeye salmon run was July 4 (5 days later than average). The cumulative sockeye salmon passage estimate at the sonar was approximately 498,000 fish (95% CI = 467,000–530,000).

Chum Salmon

The estimated midpoint of the chum salmon run was July 15 (9 days later than average). The cumulative chum salmon passage estimate at the sonar was approximately 558,000 fish (95% CI = 512,000–604,000).

Coho Salmon

The estimated midpoint of the coho salmon run was August 9 (8 days earlier than average). The final count of coho salmon past the sonar was approximately 164,000 (95% CI = 93,000–236,000).

Whitefish

Five species of whitefish were assessed at the Kuskokwim River sonar (least and Bering cisco, broad and humpback whitefish, and sheefish). The cumulative cisco (least and Bering) passage estimate at the sonar was approximately 825,000 fish (95% CI: 726,000–924,000). The cumulative broad whitefish passage estimate at the sonar was approximately 13,000 fish (95% CI: 0,000–49,000). The cumulative humpback whitefish passage estimate at the sonar was approximately 389,000 fish (95% CI: 322,000–457,000). The cumulative sheefish passage estimate at the sonar was approximately 42,000 fish (95% CI: 34,000–50,000).

Salmon Escapement – Kuskokwim River Drainage

Chinook Salmon

A run reconstruction model is used to estimate the Kuskokwim River total run and escapement for Chinook salmon. The preliminary total run estimate is 117,811 (95% CI: 105,728–129,893) and an estimated 87,251 (95% CI: 75,168–99,333) Chinook salmon escaped Kuskokwim River fisheries, which met the drainagewide Sustainable Escapement Goal (SEG) range of 65,000–120,000 fish. Chinook salmon escapement was estimated at 1 weir in 2026 (Table 3). Escapement at the Kogrukluk River weir was 3,231 Chinook salmon, which fell below the SEG range of 4,800–8,800 fish. Seven aerial surveys were successfully carried out for Chinook salmon in 2026 (Table 4). The Chinook salmon aerial survey estimate at the Salmon (Pitka Fork) River was 789 fish, which fell within the SEG range of 470–1,600 fish.

Sockeye Salmon

Sockeye salmon escapement was estimated at 2 weirs in 2026 (Table 5). Escapement at the Kogrukluk River weir was 3,992 sockeye salmon, which fell below the SEG range of 4,400–17,000 fish. Escapement at the Telaquana River weir was 89,124 sockeye salmon. No aerial surveys are conducted for sockeye salmon in the Kuskokwim River.

Chum Salmon

Chum salmon escapement was estimated at 1 weir in 2026 (Table 6). Escapement at the Kogrukluk River weir was 11,362 chum salmon, which fell below the SEG range of 15,000–49,000 fish. No aerial surveys are conducted for chum salmon in the Kuskokwim River.

Coho Salmon

Coho salmon escapement was not estimated in 2026 due to extended periods of missed passage at the weir projects. Historical coho salmon escapement data can be found in (Table 7).s

Kuskokwim Bay

District 4 Quinhagak, Salmon Escapement

An aerial survey was flown for the Kanektok River on July 30th. The survey was flown within the standardized peak spawning abundance range of July 22 to August 5 and salmon observed demonstrated coloration and redd development in accordance to peak spawn timing. Conditions were ideal for an aerial survey and the survey was rated as good. 55,260 sockeye salmon were counted (Table 8), which exceeded the aerial survey SEG range of 15,300-41,000 fish. The Chinook salmon survey was rated the same and the Chinook salmon aerial survey SEG (range 3,900-12,000 fish) was achieved with a count of 4,968 fish (Table 8).

District 5 Goodnews Bay, Salmon Escapement

The North Fork Goodnews River aerial survey was flown on July 30th and weather conditions were optimal, thus the survey was rated as good. The survey was flown during standardized peak spawning abundance, though still considered an index of escapement. The sockeye salmon SEG of 9,600-18,000 was exceeded with 50,344 fish counted (Table 9). The Chinook salmon aerial SEG range of 640-3,300 fish was exceeded with a count of 3,541 fish.

Districts 4 and 5, Commercial Fishery

The 2026 Kuskokwim Bay commercial fishery began on July 7 and ended on July 31 for both District 4 and District 5. The commercial fishers were from the local communities with some fishing opportunities to coastal community members affected by Typhoon Halong. The target species was sockeye salmon. Incidentally caught species could be retained by fishers for personal use. The Bethel Community Services Foundation purchased incidentally caught salmon, Chinook and chum salmon, for their food bank protein boxes. Due to fewer than three registered processors in Districts 4 and 5, commercial harvest data is confidential for the 2026 season, however the historical data is presented in Tables 10 and 11.

District 4 Quinhagak

There were 20 commercial salmon fishing periods. The commercial fishing season was delayed from the historical start of June 15 to allow for Chinook salmon escapement. Additionally, for the first two periods, area closures were enacted near the mouth of the Kanektok River to allow for Chinook salmon escapement (Figure 1).

District 5 Goodnews Bay

There were 21 commercial fishing periods. The commercial season was delayed from the normal start of June 15 to allow for Chinook salmon escapement. Additionally, during the first two periods, area closures were enacted within Goodnews Bay to allow for Chinook salmon escapement (half district line, Figure 2).

For additional information concerning this advisory announcement:
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Table 1.–Customary and traditional subsistence uses of fish stocks and amounts necessary for subsistence uses (ANS).

Stock Unit	ANS
Kuskokwim River drainage	
Chinook salmon	67,200 – 109,800
Chum salmon	41,200 – 116,400
Sockeye salmon	32,200 – 58,700
Coho salmon	27,400 – 57,600
Pink salmon	500 – 2,000
Districts 4 & 5	6,900 – 17,000
Kuskokwim Area remainder	12,500 – 14,400

Table 2.–Cumulative passage estimates, by species, at the Kuskokwim River sonar, 2018–2026.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Chum	Coho
2018	132,970	679,230	555,570	9,144[a]
2019	162,672	924,579	385,409	29,467[a]
2020	106,265	575,334	76,323	163,708
2021	102,552	745,037	25,689	237,285
2022	145,896	614,712	103,864	161,469
2023	79,166	899,180	251,542	379,736
2024	142,662	695,724	253,825	20,439[a]
2025	120,492	924,085	159,622	396,141
2026[b]	96,000	498,000	558,000	164,000
18–25 average	124,084	757,235	226,481	267,668
21–25 average	118,154	775,748	158,908	293,658

[a] Sonar operations ended in July and coho salmon abundance estimate is incomplete, these data are not included in the averages.
[b] Preliminary, subject to change.

Table 3.– Kuskokwim River Chinook salmon escapements; drainagewide and weir-based escapement estimates, 2011–2026.

Year	Drainagewide escapement	Kwethluk River	Tuluksak River	George River	Kogrukluk River	Tatlawiksuk River	Salmon River (Aniak)	Salmon River (Pitka)	Takotna River
2011	51,684	4,056	284	1,605	6,926	1,011	–	–	183
2012	57,345	–	559	2,362	–	1,116	–	–	149
2013	36,916	–	198	1,267	1,919	495	711	–	238
2014	73,269	3,191	325	2,988	3,726	2,050	1,722	–	104
2015	109,141	8,163	711	2,301	8,333	2,131	2,401	7,156	–
2016	100,228	–	909	2,218	7,062	2,693	–	6,371	–
2017	114,688	7,207	648	3,669	7,787	2,146	2,611	8,298	318
2018	109,801	–	–	3,322	6,292	–	2,252	5,354	205
2019	182,050	8,505	–	3,828	10,301	–	–	4,823	554
2020	88,121	–	–	2,418	5,645	–	1,228	4,825	357
2021	100,805	–	–	2,920	6,969	–	1,303	3,992	323
2022	107,980	6,808	–	4,318	5,837	–	1,620	1,330	–
2023	96,630	–	–	2,834	–	–	1,228	4,791	233
2024	143,919	–	–	2,403	–	–	–	–	–
2025	108,792	–	–	2,004	9,838	–	1,433	–	200
2026[a]	87,251	–	–	–	3,231	–	–	–	–
Escapement goal:	65,000 – 120,000	4,100 – 7,500	–	1,800 – 3,300	4,800 – 8,800	–	–	–	–

Note: The drainagewide escapement is calculated through a run reconstruction model. En dash indicates no data, either weir did not operate or more than 40 % of the run was missed and annual escapement was not estimated.
[a] Preliminary numbers, subject to change.

Table 4.–Chinook salmon spawning aerial survey index estimates, Kuskokwim River Drainage, Kuskokwim Management Area, 2011–2026.

	Lower Kuskokwim River				Middle Kuskokwim River								Upper Kuskokwim River		
		Kwethluk					Salmon						Bear	Salmon	Upper Pitka
Year	Eek	Canyon C.	Kisaralik	Tuluksak	Aniak	Kipchuk	(Aniak)	Holokuk	Oskawalik	Holitna	Gagarayah	Cheeneetnuk	(Pitka)	(Pitka)	Fork
2011	263	–	534	–	–	116	79	61	26		96	249	145	767	85
2012	–	–	588	–	–	193	49	36	51	–	178	229	–	670	–
2013	240	1,165	599	83	754	261	154	–	38	532	74	138	64	469	–
2014	189	–	622	–	3,201	1,220	497	80	200	–	359	340	–	1,865	–
2015	–	–	709	–	–	917	810	77	–	662	19	–	1,381	2,016	–
2016	–	–	622	–	718	898	–	100	47	1,157	135	217	580	1,578	–
2017	–	–	–	–	1,781	889	423	140	136	676	453	660	492	687	234
2018	–	–	584	–	1,534	1,123	442	162	–	980	438	565	550	1,399	471
2019	–	–	1,063	–	3,160	1,344	950	719	638	1,377	760	1,345	542	1,918	330
2020	–	721	350	–	1,264	723	269	99	169	854	–	419	321	1,150	160
2021	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2022	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2023	–	–	–	–	628	–	–	660	373	–	449	645	326	671	28
2024	–	400	–	136	450	330	65	581	1,126	1,150	1,015	1,637	226	702	–
2025	–	–	221	–	–	–	–	263	–	–	598	1,066	733	1,165	466
2026	–	–	–	–	–	870	567	417	–	1,346	82	–	323	789	–
Escapement goal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	470-1600	–
10-yr ave	NA	NA	658	NA	1,755	1,016	565	255	261	951	373	599	NA	NA	NA
All-yr ave	1,318	2,061	1,062	398	2,501	1,018	784	350	288	1,483	469	687	NA	NA	NA

Note: Aerial surveys are conducted during peak spawning periods under 'good' or 'fair' conditions. En dash indicates no data, either due to safety or unacceptable survey criteria. NA indicates insufficient data to calculate an average.

Table 5.–Sockeye salmon spawning weir escapement, Kuskokwim River drainage, Kuskokwim Management Area 2011–2026.

Year	Kwethluk River	Tuluksak River	George River	Kogrukluk River	Telaquana River	Salmon River (Aniak)
2011	–	136	43	8,079	35,099	–
2012	–	195	79	–	23,002	950
2013	677	394	150	7,793	28,058	966
2014	3,880	514	156	6,479	24,292	934
2015	8,998	831	159	6,647	95,570	1,504
2016	21,618	1,512	2,807	20,108	82,710	310
2017	28,806	4,210	912	24,696	145,281	–
2018	19,554	–	1,615	21,343	197,368	2,537
2019	42,212	–	3,973	32,116	198,485	–
2020	–	–	281	9,923	177,509	234
2021	–	–	937	13,534	123,958	907
2022	8,563	–	519	10,278	153,374	1,414
2023	–	–	1,181	–	283,014	2,693
2024	–	–	–	–	111,183	–
2025	–	–	1,361	22,318	117,652	430
2026[a]	–	–	–	3,992	89,124	–
Escapement goal:	–	–	–	4,400–17,000	–	–

Note: En dash indicates no data, either weir did not operate or more than 40% of the run was missed and annual escapement was not estimated.

[a] Preliminary numbers, subject to change.

Table 6.–Chum salmon spawning weir escapement, Kuskokwim River drainage, Kuskokwim Management Area 2011–2026.

Year	Kwethluk River	Tuluksak River	George River	Kogrukluk River	Tatlawiksuk River	Salmon River (Aniak)	Takotna
2011	17,552	10,011	45,257	76,649	85,723	–	8,562
2012	–	16,684	33,277	–	44,573	–	6,039
2013	16,271	12,896	37,945	65,648	32,253	7,685	6,516
2014	17,942	8,728	17,183	30,697	12,453	2,777	–
2015	23,071	6,362	17,554	33,091	10,382	5,511	–
2016	31,666	5,871	19,469	45,234	10,849	1,691	–
2017	52,202	22,757	39,971	85,793	30,174	9,754	6,557
2018	–	–	48,915	52,937	–	18,770	6,007
2019	33,100	–	43,072	71,006	–	–	5,618
2020	–	–	8,943	19,020	–	1,995	–
2021	–	–	1,371	4,153	–	537	–
2022	2,368	–	8,429	13,471	–	1,050	–
2023	–	–	15,253	–	–	4,040	2,763
2024	–	–	20,243	–	–	–	–
2025	–	–	4,856	29,306	–	2,418	1,978
2026[a]	–	–	–	11,362	–	–	–
Escapement goal:	–	–	–	15,000–49,000	–	–	–

Note: En dash indicates no data, either weir did not operate or more than 40 % of the run was missed and annual escapement was not estimated.

[a] Preliminary numbers, subject to change.

Table 7.–Coho salmon spawning weir escapement, Kuskokwim River drainage, Kuskokwim Management Area, 2011–2026.

Year	Kwethluk River	Tuluksak River	George River	Kogrukluk River	Tatlawiksuk River	Salmon River (Aniak)
2011	–	4,613	31,900	21,950	15,635	–
2012	20,627	6,331	14,844	13,462	8,001	–
2013	–	14,022	14,823	23,800	12,724	2,834
2014	48,478	12,366	35,771	54,001	19,822	8,189
2015	32,124	3,903	35,790	32,900	17,669	–
2016	38,152	76,854	–	–	11,719	–
2017	55,722	–	25,338	–	–	–
2018	–	–	8,993	8,169	–	–
2019	34,561	–	13,277	16,470	–	–
2020	–	–	21,426	–	–	–
2021	–	–	31,491	14,373	–	–
2022	8,702	–	9,934	–	–	–
2023	36,035	–	33,439	28,132	–	–
2024	–	–	–	14,480	–	–
2025	–	–	–	–	–	–
2026	–	–	–	–	–	–
Escapement goal:	>19,000	–	–	13,000 – 28,000	–	–

Note: En dash indicates no data, either weir did not operate or more than 40 % of the run was missed and annual escapement was not estimated.

Table 8.–Aerial survey index estimates, Kanektok River, Kuskokwim Bay, 2011–2026

Year	Chinook	Sockeye
2011	–	–
2012	–	–
2013	2,277	51,517
2014	1,840	136,400
2015	4,919	39,970
2016	5,631	80,160
2017	–	–
2018	4,246	326,200
2019	7,212	349,073
2020	4,405	52,886
2021	4,115	53,960
2022	–	–
2023	4,689	90,360
2024	6,688	180,290
2025	6,676	–
2026	4,968	55,260
Escapement Goal:	3,900 – 12,000	15,300 – 41,000

Note: Estimates are from aerial surveys conducted during peak spawning periods under 'good' or 'fair' survey conditions. En dash indicates no data, either survey not flown due to safety or conditions did not meet acceptable survey criteria.

Table 9.–Salmon spawning escapement estimates, Goodnews River, Kuskokwim Bay, 2011–2026.

	Middle Fork Goodnews R. Weir Escapement					North Fork Goodnews R. Aerial Escapement	
Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Chum	Pink[a]	Coho	Chinook	Sockeye
2011	2,045	19,643	19,974	1,394	24,668	853	14,140
2012	524	29,531	9,065	6,316	–	378	16,710
2013	1,187	23,545	27,682	530	–	–	–
2014[b]	750	41,473	11,518	9,287	5,294	630	–
2015[b]	1,494	57,809	11,517	1,159	15,084	991	38,390
2016[c]	3,767	170,574	41,815	11,267	–	1,120	90,060
2017[c]	6,881	179,897	54,799	8,921	–	–	–
2018	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2019	6,039	162,711	38,072	3,943	–	2,462	162,930
2020	–	–	–	–	–	1,098	55,110
2021	–	–	–	–	–	2,273	95,020
2022	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2023	–	–	–	–	–	4,336	33,020
2024	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2025	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2026	–	–	–	–	–	3,541	50,344
Escapement goal:	–	–	–	–	–	640 – 3,300	9,600 – 18,000

Note: Weir funding ended 2020. En dash indicates no data, either weir did not operate or more than 40 % of the run was missed and annual escapement was not estimated. During the 2025 Board of Fisheries cycle, the sustainable escapement goals for Middle Fork Goodnews were voted to be removed.

[a] Pink salmon numbers represent actual counts. No estimates of missed escapement, due to picket spacing allowing unmonitored passage for small pink salmon.

[b] Field operations were completed on August 30. Sum of daily counts is an underestimate of total escapement.

[c] Weir operation ended July 31 and total annual escapement was estimated.

Table 10.–Commercial salmon harvest District 4, Quinhagak, Kuskokwim Bay, 2007–2026.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Chum	Pink	Value	Permits
2007	19,573	109,343	34,710	61,228	0	$660,865	125
2008	13,812	69,743	94,257	57,033	0	$750,731	146
2009	13,920	112,153	48,115	91,158	0	$747,325	179
2010	14,230	138,362	13,690	106,610	0	$1,655,321	241
2011	15,387	38,543	30,457	104,959	0	$1,176,436	219
2012	6,675	37,688	31,214	61,140	0	$824,435	179
2013	2,054	26,393	58,079	21,126	0	$761,537	197
2014	2,265	58,879	52,317	14,563	0	$858,638	194
2015	7,547	30,269	76,285	16,051	0	$489,564	189
2020	4,345	113,849	29,374	6,531	0	$468,074	67
2021	2,468	78,462	13,012	5,310	29	$357,273	74
2022	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2023	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2024	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2025	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2026	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 year average	4,226	57,590	43,380	20,787	5	$626,587	150

Note: Permits made at least one delivery. En dash indicates no data, either no commercial fishery operated or the fishery was such that confidentiality rules apply.

Table 11.–Commercial salmon harvests, District 5 Goodnews Bay, Kuskokwim Bay, 2007–2026.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Chum	Value	Permits
2007	3,126	43,766	13,697	7,853	$222,330	28
2008	1,281	27,237	22,547	10,408	$198,070	25
2009	1,509	32,544	8,406	16,985	$192,031	39
2010	1,759	41,074	4,900	26,914	$470,661	48
2011	2,092	24,573	15,358	13,191	$346,022	48
2012	1,536	50,647	25,515	24,487	$617,765	58
2013	495	24,521	21,582	12,651	$452,651	71
2014	205	20,515	52,158	3,403	$584,654	61
2015	705	25,861	7,030	4,510	$131,616	61
2020	442	28,859	10,928	3,037	$128,196	17
2021	114	35,963	1,192	535	$136,186	13
2022	–	–	–	–	–	–
2023	–	–	–	–	–	–
2024	–	–	–	–	–	–
2025	–	–	–	–	–	–
2026	–	–	–	–	–	–
Average 2012–2026	583	31,061	19,734	8,104	$341,845	47

Note: Permits made at least one delivery. En dash indicates no data, either no commercial fishery operated or there were fewer than 3 processors and confidentiality rules apply.



Figure 1.–Chinook salmon protection area, District 4. Quinhagak, Alaska.

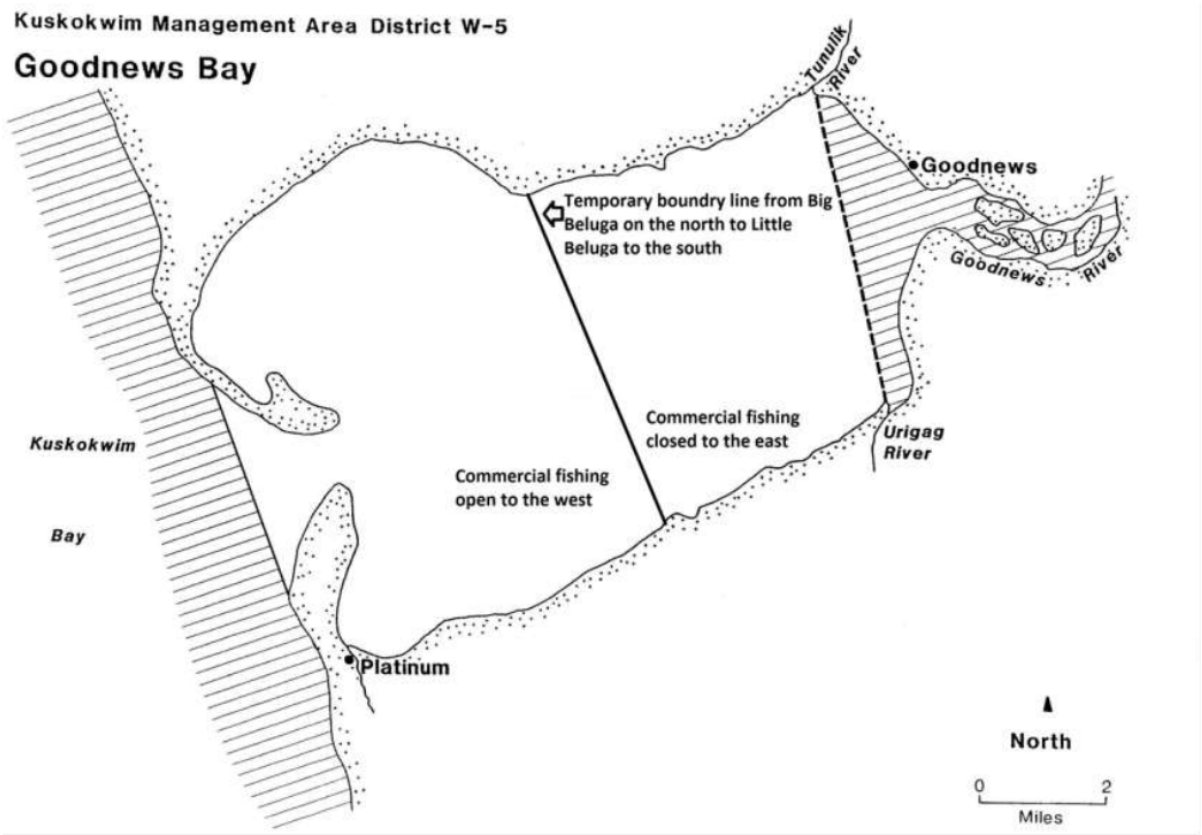


Figure 2.–Full District and half district lines, District 5. Goodnews Bay, Alaska.

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