ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES
NEWS RELEASE

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2013 UPPER COOK INLET COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHERY SEASON SUMMARY

The 2013 Upper Cook Inlet (UCI) commercial harvest of 3.1 million salmon was approximately 23% less than the recent 10-year average annual harvest of 4.0 million fish (Table 3). However, due to the increased price paid per pound for sockeye salmon, the overall value of the 2013 fishery was substantially increased. The estimated exvessel value of the 2013 harvest was approximately $39.1 million, ranking it as the 8th highest value in the UCI commercial fishery since 1960, and the 2nd highest exvessel value in the past 10 years. While all five species of Pacific salmon are present in UCI, sockeye salmon are the most valuable, accounting for approximately 77% of the exvessel value in the commercial fishery since 1960, and nearly 93% of the total value during the past 20 years. Currently, there are seven sockeye salmon systems with escapement goals that are monitored in UCI (Table 1). The Yentna River sonar goal was replaced in 2009 with sustainable escapement goals (SEGs) monitored by weirs on three lake systems within the Susitna River; Judd and Chelatna Lakes in the Yentna River drainage and Larson Lake in the mainstem Susitna River drainage. The sockeye salmon sonar project is no longer operated at Crescent River and an incomplete escapement estimate was achieved at Packers Lake, where remote video technology was utilized. For the 2013 season, one of six sockeye salmon enumeration estimates fell within the established escapement goal ranges, while three goals were exceeded and two fell below their goal objectives (Tables 1 and 4).

Table 1.–Upper Cook Inlet sockeye salmon goals and escapement, 2013.

System	2013 Inriver Estimate	Lower Goal	Upper Goal
Fish Creek	18,833	20,000	70,000
Kasilof River	489,262	160,000	340,000[a]
Kenai River	1,354,554	1,000,000	1,200,000
Larson Lake	21,810	15,000	50,000
Chelatna Lake	70,555	20,000	65,000
Judd Lake	14,021	25,000	55,000
Packers Creek	Incomplete	15,000	30,000

[a] The Kasilof River biological escapement goal (BEG) is 160,000 to 340,000; the optimum escapement goal (OEG) was modified in 2011 to 160,000 to 390,000 fish; the Kasilof River OEG was established to aid in achieving the lower end of the Kenai River goal.

SOCKEYE SALMON

2013 Run Summary

The total sockeye salmon run to UCI in 2013 was estimated to be 5.8 million fish, which was 14% less than forecast (Table 2). The Anchor Point offshore test fishery missed numerous days of fishing due to weather, therefore, the timing of this year's sockeye salmon run was unable to be estimated. That said, more than 62% of the Kenai River sockeye salmon passage occurred during the July 15–20 time frame, as well as 54% of the total UCI sockeye salmon harvest, making this one of the most compressed, if not the most compressed runs in UCI history. Sockeye salmon runs to the Kasilof and Susitna rivers were better than forecast, while runs to the Crescent and Kenai rivers, Fish Creek, and minor systems all returned at less than forecast. The UCI commercial harvest of 2.6 million sockeye salmon was approximately 33% less than the 2013 preseason forecast harvest estimate of 3.9 million fish. This harvest was also approximately 23% less than the 2003–2012 average annual harvest of 3.4 million fish.

Sockeye salmon prices varied during the season, but based on an estimated average price of $2.25 per pound, the total exvessel value from the 2013 UCI sockeye salmon harvest was approximately $37.1 million, which was 95% of the total UCI exvessel value.

Table 2.–UCI sockeye salmon forecast versus actual run by river system in 2013.

System	Forecast	Actual	Difference
Crescent River	110,000	103,000	-6%
Fish Creek	61,000	25,000	-59%
Kasilof River	903,000	1,298,000	44%
Kenai River	4,374,000	3,264,000	-25%
Susitna River	363,000	488,000	34%
Minor Systems	872,000	592,000	-32%
Overall Total	6,682,000	5,769,000	-14%

Upper Subdistrict Set Gillnet and Central District Drift Gillnet

The 2013 UCI preseason forecast projected a total run of 6.7 million sockeye salmon (Table 2), with a harvest estimate (sport, personal use and commercial) of 4.9 million fish. Approximately 3.9 million sockeye salmon were predicted to be harvested commercially. The total run to the Kenai River, generally the largest producer in UCI, was forecasted to be 4.4 million sockeye salmon. For Kenai River runs of 2.3–4.6 million fish, the inriver sonar goal range is 1.0–1.2 million sockeye salmon. In the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery, two regularly scheduled 12-hour fishing periods per week, plus up to 51 hours of additional fishing time, are allowed for this run size under the abundance based escapement goals for the Kenai River.

During the previous season (2012), the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery was prosecuted under a very restrictive fishing schedule due to concerns about Kenai River late-run king salmon. After the 2012 season, the Alaska Board of Fisheries (board) formed a task force comprised of sport, commercial, and personal use fishermen to examine the existing management plans to see if they could be modified in a way that might prevent the highly restrictive actions that occurred in 2012 from reoccurring in 2013. The specific objective of the task force was to identify and discuss alternative management strategies that would allow set gillnetting for sockeye salmon in the Upper Subdistrict, while providing inriver users an opportunity to harvest Kenai River king salmon during times when the department projected the abundance of late-run king salmon to be

low. The task force was charged with delivering a set of recommendations to the board at the 2013 statewide finfish meeting. After numerous task force meetings and a full board deliberation of the issues at the statewide meeting, the only change made to the management plans was to adopt the department's new late-run interim king salmon escapement goal (see king salmon section below).

From the onset of the 2013 season, a strategy was implemented in the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet where fishing time was structured to maximize sockeye salmon harvest, while limiting king salmon catches until such time that an accurate inseason assessment could be made of the 2013 king salmon run. This strategy included opening the set gillnet fishery during regular Monday and Thursday fishing periods, but limiting additional fishing to times when sockeye salmon were abundant on the east side beaches.

In the Kasilof River, the sockeye salmon run started out very strong, with a June 30 cumulative passage estimate of 150,000 fish, which was the largest passage ever measured through that date. Unfortunately, the Kenai River early-run of kings was very weak, resulting in the inriver fishery being closed. Therefore, even though the Kasilof River 50,000 fish trigger that allowed for an early setnet opening was achieved on June 22, the Kasilof Section set gillnet fishery was not opened until Thursday, June 27. During the management week of June 30–July 6, the Kasilof Section set gillnet fishery was opened on four different days; two regular 12-hour fishing periods and two additional 8-hour extra periods. Sockeye salmon escapement in the Kasilof River continued to be very strong, reaching 177,000 fish by July 6. Again, this was the largest escapement ever measured through that date. The entire Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery opened on Monday, July 8. For the management week of July7–13, both regular 12-hour fishing periods were allowed, as well as one 8-hour opening in the Kasilof Section one-half mile fishery. Approximately 800 king salmon were harvested during these three fishing periods, while more than 120,000 sockeye salmon were harvested. The July 10 one-half mile fishery in the Kasilof Section produced a harvest of more than 50,000 sockeye salmon and only 100 king salmon.

The new Kalgin Island offshore test fishery produced very large sockeye salmon indices on July 14–15 of 632 and 807, respectively. This turned out to be a very accurate indicator that a large number of sockeye salmon had moved into the northern half of the Central District. These fish pushed hard to the east side beaches beginning on Monday, July 15. Both the drift gillnet and Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fisheries had very strong catches on that day, with the drift fishery taking approximately 438,000 fish and the setnet fishery capturing more than 341,000 fish. For the setnet fishery, this was the 7th largest single day sockeye salmon harvest in the history of the fishery. For drifters, their total harvest for the season had now reached nearly one million sockeye salmon. Although commercial catches were robust, a significant number of sockeye salmon were able to escape all the various fisheries (drift gillnet, set gillnet, personal use, and sport) and be enumerated by sonar in the Kenai and Kasilof rivers. For example, from July 15-20, nearly 845,000 sockeye salmon were estimated to have moved past the Kenai River sonar site, bringing the estimated cumulative passage through July 20 to approximately 995,000 fish. In the Kasilof River, the estimated sockeye salmon cumulative passage had now reached 419,000 fish. Conversely, like the early run of Kenai River king salmon, the late-run appeared to be weak, with passage estimates of only 7,700 fish through July 20. Because of this unbalance in sockeye and king salmon passage, the following commercial fishing strategy was used in order to slow the rate of sockeye salmon passage to both the Kenai and Kasilof rivers, while affording as much protection as possible to Kenai River late-run king salmon. First, beginning on Wednesday,

July 17, the Kasilof River Special Harvest Area (KRSHA) was used extensively. From July 17-August 2, the KRSHA was opened for part or all of 14 days. Approximately 63,000 sockeye salmon and 328 king salmon were harvested in this area during this time period. Additionally, from July 15–31, the drift gillnet fleet was opened all but two days, with most of that fishing time occurring in the Expanded Kenai and Expanded Kasilof Sections (expanded corridor). Use of the drift fleet during their regular Monday and Thursday fishing periods, however, was limited to Drift Area 1, in order to reduce the harvest of northern bound coho salmon (see coho section below).

King salmon passage in the Kenai River continued to lag through July 24 and on July 25 the Kenai River sport fishery was restricted to catch and release fishing, and then closed entirely on July 28. The *Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan* directs the department to close the commercial set gillnet fishery if the inriver sport fishery is closed. The July 25 regularly scheduled fishing period for set gillnets in the Upper Subdistrict was closed in response to the sport fishing catch and release restriction and then closed until further notice after the Kenai River sport fishery was completely closed on July 28. The Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery did not reopen after the July 25 closure, which meant the last time this fishery was open in 2013 was July 23.

Because the 2013 Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery was prosecuted under a fairly restrictive fishing schedule, the Central District drift gillnet fleet was again relied upon as the primary harvester of Kenai and Kasilof River sockeye salmon. During the month of July, the drift fleet was fished a total of 20 days as follows: one day in the Kasilof Section; 12 days in the expanded corridor; five days in Drift Area 1; and three days in all of the Central District. However, due to concerns for northern bound coho salmon, all six regularly scheduled fishing periods that occurred from July 11–29 were limited to Drift Area 1 or a combination of Drift Area 1 and the regular or expanded corridor. For the 2013 season, approximately 1.65 million sockeye salmon were harvested by the drift fleet, while Upper Subdistrict setnetters harvested approximately 900,000 fish. All remaining setnetters caught approximately 92,000 sockeye salmon.

Western Subdistrict

The Western Subdistrict set gillnet fishery opened for regular periods by regulation on Monday, June 17. This fishery primarily targets sockeye salmon returning to the Crescent River. Due to strong sockeye salmon escapements into Crescent Lake, that portion of the Western Subdistrict south of Redoubt Point has been used extensively in an attempt to keep escapements within the biological escapement goal (BEG) range. Even with an expanded fishery, from 1999–2012, the Crescent River sockeye salmon escapement goal was exceeded 11 times. In 2013, the Crescent River sonar program was not operated. However, early in the season sockeye salmon harvest data indicated the run to Crescent River would likely meet or exceed escapement objectives. Because of this information, the set gillnet fishery south of Redoubt Point was expanded to allow fishing from 6:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m. on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays each week from July 1 through August 3. Approximately 26,000 sockeye salmon were harvested in the Western Subdistrict in 2013.

Kustatan Subdistrict

The Kustatan Subdistrict includes those waters from the Drift River terminal to the Northern District boundary near the West Forelands. From 1993–2012, approximately 9 permit holders per year have reported harvest from this area. The majority of participation and harvest (more than 92% of the harvest) comes from the Big River sockeye salmon fishery, which occurs from June 1

through June 24. Approximately 3,100 sockeye salmon were harvested in the Kustatan Subdistrict in 2013, with all but nine sockeye salmon caught during the Big River fishery.

Kalgin Island Subdistrict

The Kalgin Island Subdistrict opened for regular periods beginning June 27; however, the west side of Kalgin Island was open for commercial fishing on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from June 3 through June 24 as part of the Big River sockeye salmon fishery. Approximately 42,000 sockeye salmon were harvested from the Kalgin Island Subdistrict in 2013, with 12,500 of those fish taken during the Big River sockeye salmon fishery. The average annual sockeye salmon harvest on Kalgin Island during the previous 10 years was approximately 64,000 fish.

Northern District

Commercial fishing in the Northern District opened on June 3 for the directed king salmon fishery (see king salmon section below) and for regular periods beginning on June 27. Approximately 20,800 sockeye salmon were harvested in the Northern District in 2013, with about 800 of these fish being harvested during the four open periods of the king salmon fishery. This harvest was 30% less than the 2003–2012 average of 29,734 fish. The decrease in the annual sockeye salmon harvest is likely caused by decreased sockeye salmon abundance in the Northern District and mandatory gear restrictions described in the *Northern District Sockeye Salmon Management Plan*.

COHO SALMON

The 2013 commercial harvest estimate of 252,000 coho salmon was approximately 46% higher than the recent 10-year (2003–2012) average annual harvest of approximately 173,000 fish (Table 3). The coho salmon harvest would have been somewhat higher if the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery would have fished a regular fishing pattern. Moreover, the drift gillnet fleet was restricted from fishing north of Drift Area 1, other than corridor fishing, from July 9–31, in an effort to reduce the harvest of coho salmon bound for northern Cook Inlet drainages. Prior to the 2013 season, the department had identified a management strategy intended to reduce the harvest of Little Susitna River coho salmon, as the escapement goal had not been achieved during the previous four years. This strategy included the possibility of reduced drift gillnet fishing time in the northern part of the Central District. Much of the restricted fishing time was also required in the Central District Drift Gillnet Fishery Management Plan, which states that on Kenai River sockeye salmon runs of 2.3–4.6 million fish, from July 16–31, one fishing period per week will be restricted to Drift Gillnet Area 1 or the Expanded Corridor. For the 2013 season, this meant that three of the four regularly scheduled fishing periods from July 16–31 would have mandatory restrictions. The fourth period could have been fished district wide, but the drift fleet was limited to Drift Gillnet Area 1 and the expanded corridor for this fishing period to reduce the harvest of northern bound stocks.

In UCI, there are two coho salmon systems with escapement goals that are monitored inseason with weirs: these occur at Fish Creek and the Little Susitna River. The goal at Fish Creek is a SEG of 1,200–4,400 fish. The Fish Creek SEG was exceeded on August 18, with a final escapement estimate of nearly 7,600 fish. This count, however, is a minimum number, as high water had the weir inoperable beginning on September 5. In the Little Susitna River, the goal is an SEG of 10,100–17,700 fish. The final escapement estimate in the Little Susitna River was more than 13,500 fish, but the weir was mostly inoperable after August 21 due to high water and

therefore the last quarter of the historical run was underrepresented. At the time the weir became inoperable, approximately 13,000 coho salmon had been counted and the final passage was projected to be near 18,000 fish. While the final coho salmon escapement is unknown in the Little Susitna River, it is possible the upper end of the SEG could have been achieved or exceeded had the weir remained in operation. Finally, there is a coho salmon single foot survey SEG of 450–700 fish at McRobert's Creek, which drains into Jim Creek, both located in the Knik River drainage. A foot survey conducted late in September found nearly 660 coho salmon in the stream, which was near the upper end of the SEG.

Based on an average price per pound of $0.85, the estimated exvessel value of the 2013 commercial coho salmon fishery was approximately $1.28 million, or 3.3% of the total exvessel value in Upper Cook Inlet. This was the highest exvessel value for coho salmon in UCI since 1995. Due to a significant increase in the price paid for coho salmon in August, it is possible the exvessel value was even higher than what was estimated here.

PINK SALMON

Pink salmon runs in UCI are even-year dominant, with odd-year average annual harvests typically less than one-sixth of even-year harvests. The UCI commercial harvest of pink salmon in 2013 was estimated to be approximately 58,000 fish, which is 34% less than the average annual harvest of 89,000 fish from the previous 10-years of even-year harvests (Table 3). This is not surprising, however, due to the fact that the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery did not fish after July 23. Pink salmon escapements are not specifically monitored in UCI, but based on commercial harvest data it would appear that the 2013 run was likely average for an odd-year return. The estimated average price per pound paid for pink salmon was approximately $0.35, resulting in an exvessel value for this species of approximately $64,000, or 0.2 % of the total exvessel value.

CHUM SALMON

The 2013 harvest of 139,000 chum salmon was about 12% above the previous 10-year average annual harvest of 124,000 fish (Table 3). There is only one chum salmon escapement goal in UCI, which is an SEG of 3,800–8,400 fish in Clearwater Creek, the major tributary that drains into Chinitna Bay. Escapement is monitored via aerial survey. More than 9,000 chum salmon were observed during an August 15 survey flight, which allowed Chinitna Bay to open to drift gillnetting beginning on Monday, August 19. The exvessel value of chum salmon in the 2013 commercial fishery was approximately $433,000 or 1.1% of the total exvessel value.

KING SALMON

In UCI, there are two commercial fisheries where the majority of king salmon are harvested: the set gillnet fisheries in the Northern District and the Upper Subdistrict of the Central District. King salmon runs were expected to be below average in watersheds throughout southcentral Alaska during the 2013 season. Therefore, it was anticipated that restrictions to both sport and commercial fisheries would be needed to ensure escapement objectives were achieved. In the Northern District, many king salmon stocks were classified as stocks of management concern by the board in 2011. An action plan was developed which aimed to reduce king salmon harvest in both sport and commercial fisheries. In the commercial fishery, beginning in 2011, that portion of the General Subdistrict of the Northern District, from approximately one and one-half miles south of Tyonek north to the Susitna River was closed to fishing during the directed king salmon fishery. Prior to

the 2013 commercial fishing season, the department determined that additional restrictions were necessary to further reduce king salmon commercial harvest. By emergency order, the first fishing period of the season, which was scheduled for Monday, May 27, was closed, and the remaining four fishing periods were reduced from 12-hour periods to 6-hour periods. The estimated king salmon harvest in the Northern District directed fishery was approximately 1,142 fish, or about 51% less than the previous 10-year average annual harvest of 2,318 fish.

The Deshka River is the primary system in northern Cook Inlet where king salmon escapement has been monitored inseason with a weir. The 2013 Deshka River king salmon escapement estimate of 18,531 fish was well within the escapement goal range of 13,000–28,000 fish.

For the past few years, both early and late-run Kenai River king salmon runs have been characterized as below average. As stated in the sockeye salmon section of this summary, no changes were made to management plans by the board as a result of multiple meetings by the Cook Inlet Task Force or by the full board at the statewide finfish meeting, other than accepting the new interim Kenai River late-run king salmon SEG of 15,000–30,000 fish, as recommended by the department. The 2013 forecast for Kenai River late-run king salmon was for a total run of approximately 29,000 fish. While this run size was much smaller than average, if realized, it would have allowed both sport and commercial fisheries to be prosecuted under a fairly normal fishing pattern.

The 2013 early-run of king salmon turned out to be very weak, necessitating a total closure of the river to sport fishing beginning on June 20. Conversely, the early part of the Kasilof River sockeye salmon run was very strong. In order to reduce the harvest of the latter part of the early-run of Kenai River king salmon, two restrictive actions were taken. The final 5 days of the 10-day Kasilof River personal use set gillnet fishery were closed, and the Kasilof Section set gillnet commercial fishery was not opened until June 27, even though sockeye salmon escapements could have allowed the fishery to open on June 23.

Again, as stated in the sockeye salmon section of this summary, the strategy employed during the 2013 season for the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery was to allow regularly scheduled fishing periods, but to limit additional time to days when sockeye salmon abundance was strong on the east side beaches. This fishing pattern would be followed until such time that an accurate inseason assessment of the strength of late-run Kenai River king salmon could be made. Unfortunately, the king salmon run remained weak throughout the first three weeks of July. The Kenai River sport fishery started on July 1 with a no-bait restriction, which was subsequently further restricted to catch and release fishing on July 25, and then total closure on July 28. The Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery fished all regular Monday and Thursday regular periods and a limited amount of extra fishing in an attempt to maximizing sockeye salmon harvest while minimizing king salmon catches. The KRSHA was opened for part or all of 14 days between July17 and August 2, with approximately 322 king salmon being harvested from this area. The total Upper Subdistrict set gillnet king salmon harvest in 2013, including the number taken in the KRSHA, was 2,784 fish, which was the second smallest king salmon harvest in this fishery since 1966. The average king salmon harvest from 1966–2011 was approximately 10,000 fish.

In all of UCI, approximately 5,098 king salmon were harvested in 2013, which was about 67% less than the 1966–2012 average annual harvest of 15,500 fish (Table 3). Using a price of $2.80 per pound for king salmon, the estimated exvessel value of the 2013 harvest was $180,000. This value was approximately 0.5% of the total UCI commercial fishery.

Table 3.–Upper Cook Inlet commercial salmon harvest by species, 1966–2013.

Year	King	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1966	8,544	1,852,114	289,837	2,005,745	532,756	4,688,996
1967	7,859	1,380,062	177,729	32,229	296,837	1,894,716
1968	4,536	1,104,896	468,160	2,276,993	1,107,903	4,962,488
1969	12,386	691,815	100,684	32,499	267,686	1,105,070
1970	8,336	732,572	275,205	814,760	750,774	2,581,647
1971	19,765	636,289	100,362	35,590	323,945	1,115,951
1972	16,086	879,811	80,896	628,566	626,414	2,231,773
1973	5,194	670,098	104,420	326,184	667,573	1,773,469
1974	6,596	497,185	200,125	483,730	396,840	1,584,476
1975	4,787	684,751	227,376	336,330	951,588	2,204,832
1976	10,865	1,664,149	208,663	1,256,728	469,180	3,609,585
1977	14,790	2,052,291	192,593	553,855	1,233,436	4,046,965
1978	17,299	2,621,421	219,193	1,688,442	571,779	5,118,134
1979	13,738	924,406	265,164	72,980	649,758	1,926,046
1980	13,798	1,573,588	271,416	1,786,421	387,815	4,033,038
1981	12,240	1,439,262	484,405	127,143	831,977	2,895,027
1982	20,870	3,259,864	792,224	790,644	1,432,940	6,296,542
1983	20,634	5,049,733	516,322	70,327	1,114,858	6,771,874
1984	10,062	2,106,714	449,993	617,452	680,726	3,864,947
1985	24,088	4,060,429	667,213	87,828	772,849	5,612,407
1986	39,254	4,791,562	757,319	1,300,939	1,134,817	8,023,891
1987	39,440	9,469,248	449,479	109,389	348,937	10,416,493
1988	29,080	6,843,833	560,948	471,076	710,615	8,615,552
1989	26,737	5,011,124	339,818	67,441	122,051	5,567,171
1990	16,105	3,604,259	501,643	603,434	351,123	5,076,564
1991	13,542	2,178,331	426,487	14,663	280,223	2,913,246
1992	17,171	9,108,353	468,930	695,861	274,303	10,564,618
1993	18,871	4,755,329	306,882	100,934	122,770	5,304,786
1994	19,962	3,565,586	583,793	523,434	303,177	4,995,952

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Year	King	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1995	17,893	2,951,827	446,954	133,575	529,422	4,079,671
1996	14,306	3,888,922	321,668	242,911	156,501	4,624,308
1997	13,292	4,176,738	152,404	70,933	103,036	4,516,403
1998	8,124	1,219,242	160,660	551,260	95,654	2,034,940
1999	14,383	2,680,510	125,908	16,174	174,541	3,011,516
2000	7,350	1,322,482	236,871	146,482	127,069	1,840,254
2001	9,295	1,826,833	113,311	72,559	84,494	2,106,492
2002	12,714	2,773,118	246,281	446,960	237,949	3,717,022
2003	18,490	3,476,159	101,756	48,789	120,767	3,765,961
2004	26,922	4,926,774	311,056	357,939	146,164	5,768,855
2005	28,171	5,238,168	224,657	48,419	69,740	5,609,155
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	82,811	2,504,886
2010	9,900	2,828,342	207,254	292,671	228,662	3,566,829
2011	11,248	5,277,440	95,276	34,030	129,202	5,547,196
2012	2,526	3,133,801	106,772	469,411	269,585	3,982,095
2013	5,098	2,642,849	251,758	58,139	138,668	3,096,512
1966-2012 Avg	15,425	2,954,583	298,263	463,373	435,379	4,167,024
2003-2012 Avg	15,499	3,481,612	172,704	218,608	123,852	4,012,276

[a] 2013 data preliminary

Table 4.–Upper Cook Inlet sockeye salmon enumeration by watershed and date, 2013.

	Kenai River		Kasilof River		Fish Creek		Chelatna Lake		Larson Lake		Judd Lake	
Date	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum
15-Jun			6,902	6,902								
16-Jun			4,446	11,348								
17-Jun			2,052	13,400								
18-Jun			1,980	15,380								
19-Jun			5,670	21,050								
20-Jun			4,668	25,718								
21-Jun			13,188	38,906								
22-Jun			14,994	53,900								
23-Jun			9,006	62,906								
24-Jun			10,218	73,124								
25-Jun			13,848	86,972								
26-Jun			13,914	100,886								
27-Jun			22,404	123,290								
28-Jun			7,912	131,202								
29-Jun			10,212	141,414								
30-Jun			8,404	149,818								
1-Jul	7,506	7,506	2,262	152,080								
2-Jul	4,356	11,862	2,034	154,114								
3-Jul	4,164	16,026	9,936	164,050								
4-Jul	10,506	26,532	8,976	173,026								
5-Jul	11,460	37,992	1,398	174,424								
6-Jul	4,872	42,864	3,006	177,430	0	0						
7-Jul	3,492	46,356	1,308	178,738	0	0						
8-Jul	3,523	49,879	5,052	183,790	0	0						
9-Jul	6,798	56,677	7,068	190,858	0	0						
10-Jul	18,210	74,887	26,592	217,450	63	63			0	0		

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	Kenai River		Kasilof River		Fish Creek		Chelatna Lake		Larson Lake		Judd Lake	
Date	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum
11-Jul	33,702	108,589	5,524	222,974	86	149			0	0		
12-Jul	10,086	118,675	3,192	226,166	2	151			32	32		
13-Jul	9,090	127,765	12,162	238,328	20	171	0	0	135	167		
14-Jul	23,052	150,817	20,148	258,476	123	294	3	3	60	227		
15-Jul	92,724	243,541	43,316	301,792	495	789	7	10	147	374		
16-Jul	246,396	489,937	31,890	333,682	64	853	843	853	218	592	0	
17-Jul	214,410	704,347	29,694	363,376	1,267	2,120	837	1,690	427	1,019	0	
18-Jul	117,756	822,103	16,848	380,224	55	2,175	674	2,364	250	1,269	0	
19-Jul	92,224	914,327	15,174	395,398	879	3,054	778	3,142	313	1,582	0	
20-Jul	80,952	995,279	23,364	418,762	1,112	4,166	1,030	4,172	0	1,582	0	
21-Jul	38,244	1,033,523	5,292	424,054	1,752	5,918	1,781	5,953	1,292	2,874	1	1
22-Jul	24,900	1,058,423	4,223	428,277	124	6,042	5,413	11,366	1,026	3,900	0	1
23-Jul	30,180	1,088,603	3,564	431,841	494	6,536	11,331	22,697	3,442	7,342	102	103
24-Jul	17,850	1,106,453	3,864	435,705	421	6,957	11,414	34,111	1,731	9,073	184	287
25-Jul	13,554	1,120,007	6,480	442,185	3,777	10,734	11,710	45,821	2,695	11,768	413	700
26-Jul	21,954	1,141,961	5,861	448,046	1,548	12,282	7,232	53,053	3,261	15,029	964	1,664
27-Jul	29,911	1,171,872	8,819	456,865	731	13,013	3,793	56,846	843	15,872	1,260	2,924
28-Jul	28,039	1,199,911	4,173	461,038	1,183	14,196	1,875	58,721	549	16,421	1,164	4,088
29-Jul	28,766	1,228,677	4,710	465,748	85	14,281	1,675	60,396	1,090	17,511	1,641	5,729
30-Jul	23,838	1,252,515	3,072	468,820	313	14,594	1,396	61,792	390	17,901	146	5,875
31-Jul	18,103	1,270,618	5,010	473,830	396	14,990	1,171	62,963	434	18,335	1,492	7,367
1-Aug	22,998	1,293,616	3,756	477,586	473	15,463	617	63,580	87	18,422	615	7,982
2-Aug	16,922	1,310,538	2,640	480,226	881	16,344	400	63,980	173	18,595	539	8,521
3-Aug	11,583	1,322,121	2,478	482,704	338	16,682	418	64,398	31	18,626	1,067	9,588
4-Aug	8,442	1,330,563	1,734	484,438	317	16,999	394	64,792	28	18,654	406	9,994
5-Aug	9,313	1,339,876	1,758	486,196	229	17,228	761	65,553	11	18,665	288	10,282
6-Aug	7,341	1,347,217	1,758	487,954	152	17,380	1,359	66,912	1,071	19,736	221	10,503
7-Aug	7,337	1,354,554	1,308	489,262	276	17,656	1,114	68,026	873	20,609	388	10,891

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	Kenai River		Kasilof River		Fish Creek		Chelatna Lake		Larson Lake		Judd Lake	
Date	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum	Daily	Cum
8-Aug					407	18,063	1,043	69,069	317	20,926	1,176	12,067
9-Aug					176	18,239	662	69,731	237	21,163	900	12,967
10-Aug					140	18,379	484	70,215	139	21,302	371	13,338
11-Aug					40	18,419	228	70,443	111	21,413	89	13,427
12-Aug					191	18,610	60	70,503	218	21,631	249	13,676
13-Aug					58	18,668	52	70,555	63	21,694	94	13,770
14-Aug					17	18,685			116	21,810	27	13,797
15-Aug					24	18,709					69	13,866
16-Aug					17	18,726					23	13,889
17-Aug					37	18,763					84	13,973
18-Aug					10	18,773					48	14,021
19-Aug					9	18,782						
20-Aug					3	18,785						
21-Aug					4	18,789						
22-Aug					5	18,794						
23-Aug					6	18,800						
24-Aug					7	18,807						
25-Aug					1	18,808						
26-Aug					3	18,811						
27-Aug					2	18,813						
28-Aug					5	18,818						
29-Aug					2	18,820						
30-Aug					2	18,822						
31-Aug					2	18,824						
1-Sep					0	18,824						
2-Sep					0	18,824						
3-Sep					8	18,832						
4-Sep					1	18,833						