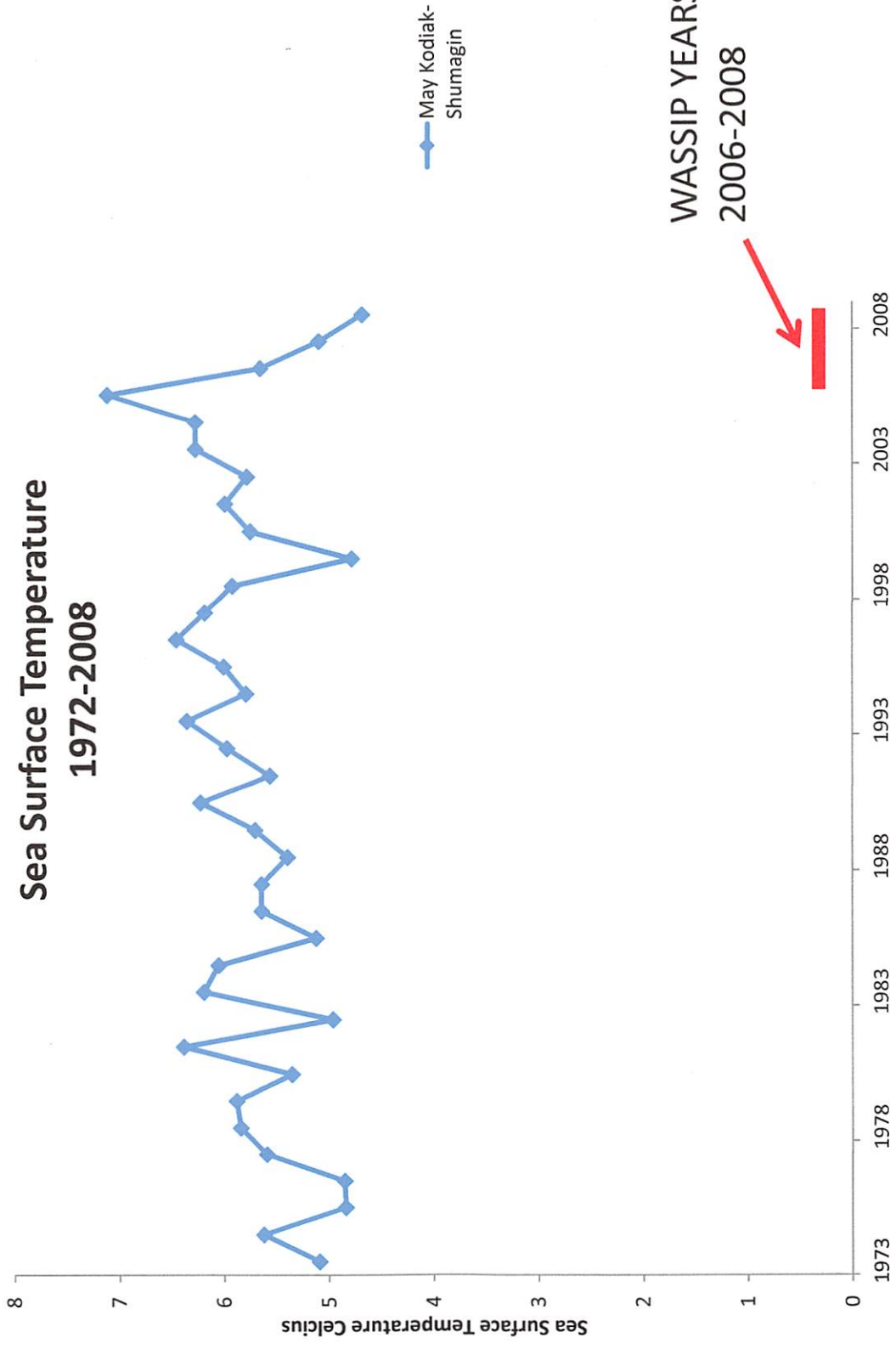


Present management plan for Dolgoi area is appropriate

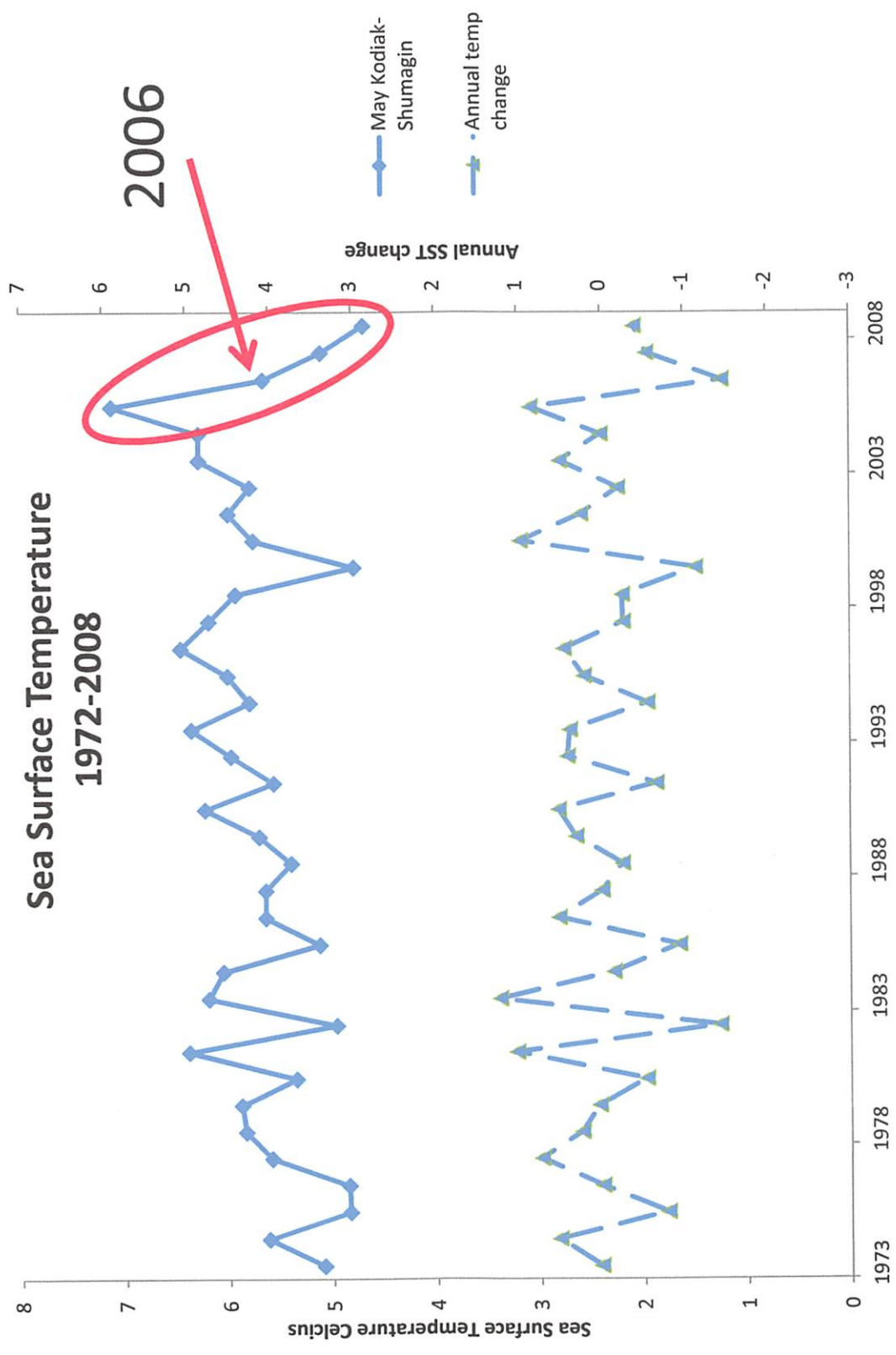
- Comparison of WASSIP harvest rate results with a published paper on the influence of sea surface temperature (SST) changes on sockeye salmon migration shows that
- 2006 was the most unusual year in a 37 year period (1972-2008) in terms of temperature change

Sea Surface Temperature 1972-2008

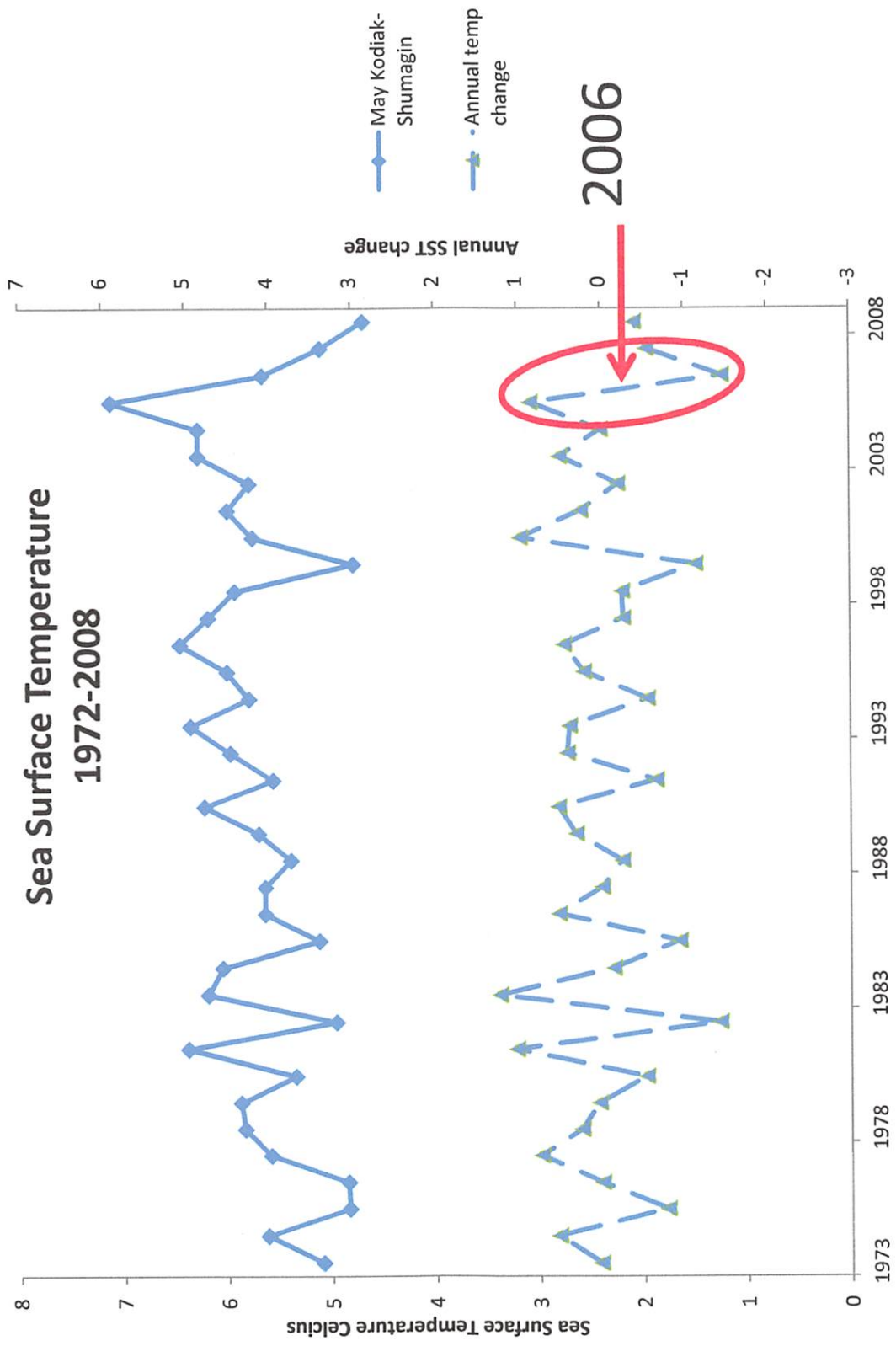




- Locations of June South Peninsula Fishery
- Boundaries of Sea Surface Temperature Areas



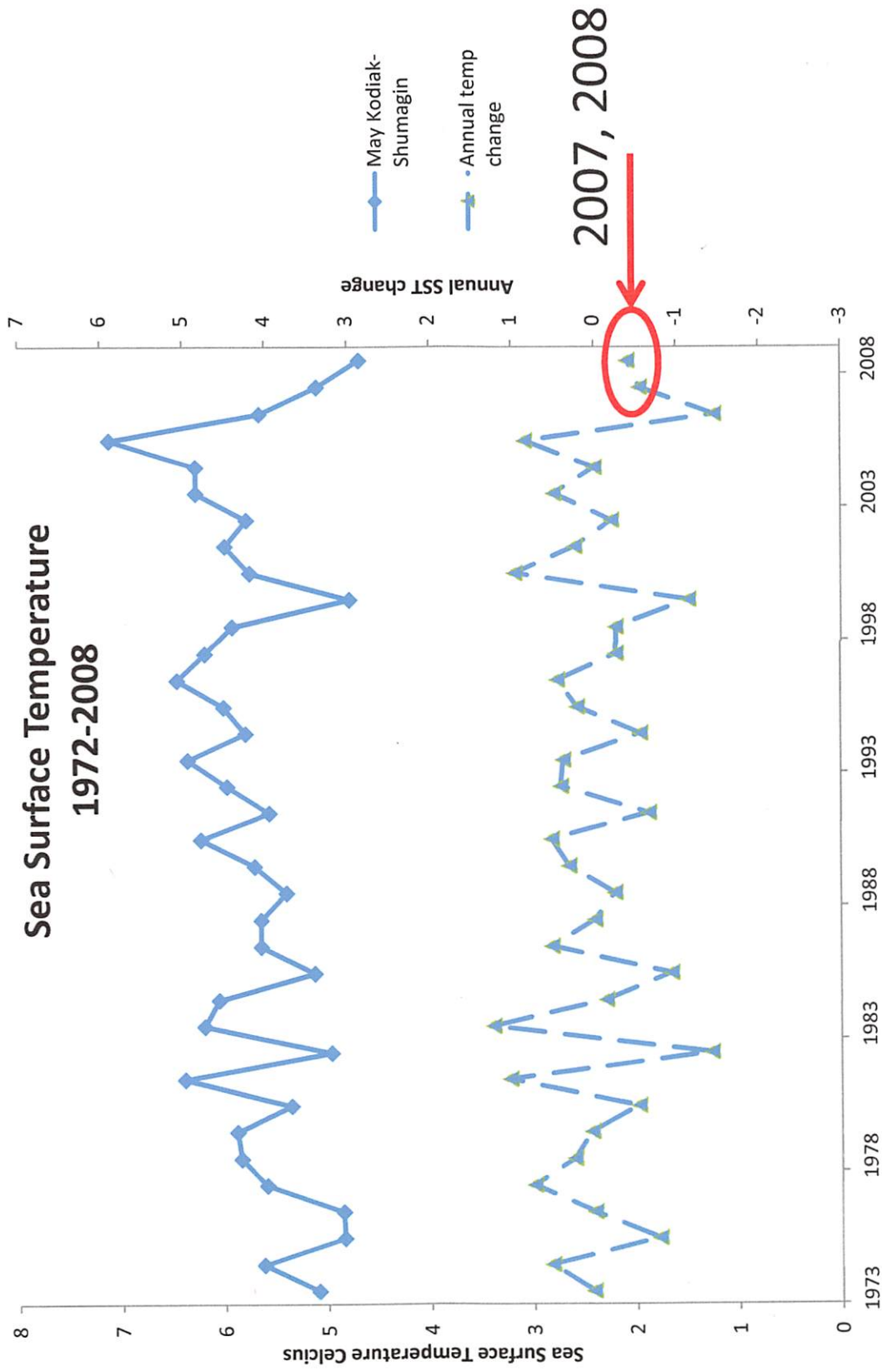
Sea Surface Temperature 1972-2008



- **CONDITIONS LIKE 2006 ARE VERY UNUSUAL...RARE... IN THIS 37 YEAR PERIOD.**

- **They would be expected to occur only a few times per century.**
- **The temperature stability 2007 and 2008 is far more common than the situation in 2006**

Sea Surface Temperature 1972-2008



Dolgoi Harvest rate on Chignik origin sockeye

	JUNE	POST JUNE
2006	7.4%	7.1%
2007	1.1%	5.3%
2008	0.8%	1.7%

Conditions like those of 2006 are
very uncommon

- **The present management plan
for Dolgoi is appropriate**

The same conclusions apply to the Shumagin Islands and South Unimak

- Harvests of Chignik origin sockeye in 2006 were dramatically lower than Dolgoi in:
- Less than half in the Shumagins
- Less than one third in South Unimak

The present June and Post June Management Plans are appropriate

Sources:

Habicht C., et al. 2012. Harvest and Harvest Rates of Sockeye Salmon Stocks in Fisheries of the Western Alaska Salmon Stock Identification Program (WASSIP), 2006-2008. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Special Publication No. 12-24, Anchorage

Martin, P.C., 2009. Do Sea Surface Temperatures Influence Catch Rates in the June South Peninsula, Alaska, Salmon Fishery? N. Pac. Anadr. Fish Comm. Bull. 5: 147:156