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## **A Provisional Report on the 2001 Salmon Season**

by

**The Working Group on Stock Assessment**

Submitted to the

**NORTH PACIFIC ANADROMOUS FISH COMMISSION**

By

**CSRS**

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## Overall

Canada, Japan, Russia, and the United States reported preliminary commercial catch statistics for 2001. Although harvesting is still underway, the parties have estimated that approximately 670 thousand tonnes of Pacific salmon have been reported in commercial harvests so far this year. Last year the Stock Assessment Working Group reported a preliminary catch estimate of approximately 600 thousand tonnes for a similar time period in 2000. Final reported commercial catches by the four countries were 712 thousand tonnes in 2000.

Canada reported commercial catches in 2001 similar to the previous three years, which are the lowest on record. Many fisheries were closed or reduced to protect target species or salmon species caught as by-catch. Japan reported low catches of pink salmon, with the lowest pink harvest in the last 10 years. However, based on catches so far this year the chum catch levels are substantially higher than in 2000. Chum salmon fishing is still ongoing in Japan at this time. Alaska reported on what will likely be the 7<sup>th</sup> largest commercial catch in their history, with the lowest ex-vessel value in recent history. Runs into Western Alaska continue to be depressed. Data are not yet available for the southern United States salmon fisheries. Russia reported that on the whole, the total salmon catch, as well as the species composition, was considered to be quite typical for odd-numbered years. About 210 thousand tonnes of Pacific salmon have been harvested on the coast of the Russian Far East, although these data are still very preliminary. As usual, the most abundant species was pink salmon, and this year's run was very strong. Kamchatkan sockeye stocks once more returned with a high level of abundance. Several chum stocks, predominately those on Kamchatka, increased in size compared to recent years. Unfortunately, coho and chinook run sizes continued to be below average. On the whole, the status of Pacific salmon populations is classified as satisfactory or sufficient by salmon managers in the Russian Far East.

Historical catch statistics from Alaska, Canada, and Japan are contained in an appendix to help put the provisional 2001 catch statistics into context. Overall commercial catches of Pacific salmon seems to have dropped slightly from 1993 to 2000 (Figure 1).

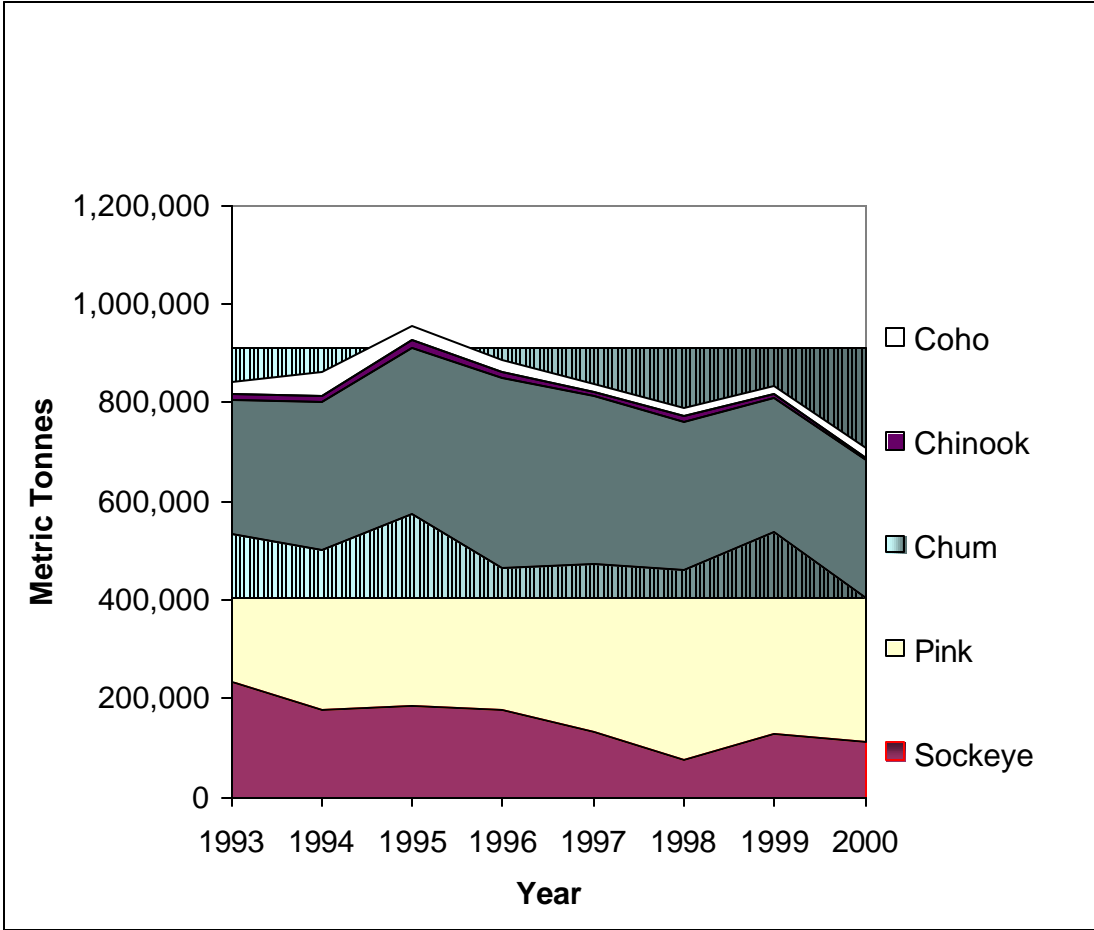


Figure 1. Commercial harvests, by species, for Canada, Japan, Russia, and the United States from 1993 to 2000 (round weight in tonnes).

## Canada

Pacific salmon fisheries in Canada continued to be managed with a strong emphasis on conservation and protection of all salmon stocks in 2001. As in previous years, adjustments to fishing plans were made in-season based on in-season assessments. Commercial harvest in 2001 (to September 30<sup>th</sup>) was 15,200 tonnes (Table 1). Historical catches from 1952 to 2000 are summarized in Appendix Table 1.

Stocks of significant conservation concern in 2001 included Upper Skeena coho, Interior Fraser coho (including Thompson River), West Coast of Vancouver Island (WCVI) chinook, Rivers Inlet sockeye and Smith Inlet sockeye. As in recent years, directed fisheries on these stocks of concern were not permitted and fisheries targeting other species and stocks were constrained as required to achieve conservation objectives. The exception to this was on the Upper Skeena where coho returns were sufficient to allow for limited directed First Nation fisheries and terminal recreational harvests. Limitations on early Stuart, early summer and late runs of Fraser River sockeye salmon were also implemented to address escapement objectives. The concern for late run sockeye stocks was of particular concern due to the recent trend of high pre-spawning mortality rates resulting from these stocks entering the river significantly earlier than historical timing.

Anticipated adverse low water levels and high water temperatures generally did not materialize or seriously affect returning salmon stocks in 2001. Cool summer temperatures and average to high levels of rain throughout B.C. created water conditions that were near ideal for runs of returning salmon. Water conditions generally did not adversely affect salmon fishing opportunities or spawning escapement this year.

For the 2001 season, selective fishing gear and methods were again a prominent feature in First Nations, recreational and commercial fisheries. Rigorous catch monitoring programs were in place again this year to allow for in-season assessment and management.

The North Coast experienced an above-average return of Skeena sockeye and an average return of Skeena pink salmon. Early indications are that Upper Skeena coho appear to be continuing the rebuilding trend observed in the past three years. Skeena steelhead and chum returns also appear to have achieved the 10-year averages. Nass sockeye were below average this year, but appear to have met escapement objectives for moderate fishing opportunities. Nass River coho returns appear to be good. The abundance of Kitimat pink salmon was strong. Pallant Creek chum appear to be below average, but coho appear strong. Chum salmon returns in all areas were poor; however, chinook returns in all areas appear to be the highest in the past 10 years.

The Central Coast received an average return of chum as expected. Pink returns were very strong and better than anticipated. Rivers and Smith Inlet sockeye returns appear to be showing some improvement over the last few years, however they remain well below target levels. Early indications are showing average to above-average returns of coho

throughout the area. There was an average return of chinook to the Atnarko River this year.

The most encouraging feature of South Coast fisheries in 2001 was that Fraser River pink salmon returned in higher than anticipated numbers. The pre-season forecast was anticipated to be between 4.0 million and 5.4 million. The preliminary estimates indicate that over 10 million fish will return to the Fraser River.

In contrast, the return of Fraser River sockeye salmon was less than forecast. In particular, the return of Summer run stocks of Fraser River sockeye were less than the pre-season forecast of 6.2 million fish. With fewer than expected fish returning to the Fraser River system, fishing opportunities for all sectors were curtailed in-season. Total returns from all sockeye runs to the Fraser River are estimated to be 6.4 million fish.

Table 1. Preliminary 2001 commercial salmon catch in British Columbia (round weight, tonnes) by species and area. Information derived from sales slips received to September 30, 2001.

<b>District</b>	<b>Chinook</b>	<b>Chum</b>	<b>Coho</b>	<b>Pink</b>	<b>Sockeye</b>	<b>Total</b>
North Coast (Areas 1-8)	288	1,442	1	7,838	4,675	14,244
South Coast (Areas 11-26)	162	7	0	213	460	842
Fraser River (Area 29)	9	0	0	0	67	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>1,449</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8,051</b>	<b>5,202</b>	<b>15,162</b>

## Japan

As of September 30, 2001, a total of 87,178 tonnes of chum salmon have been harvested in offshore and coastal seas around Japan (Table 2). A total of 23.9 million chum salmon, including catch and hatchery broodstock, returned to rivers or coastal seas. This total increased from the value of 14.7 million for the same period in 2000, while the number of returning adult chum salmon had been decreasing from the 1996 season to the 2000 season. Historic catch statistics for Japan are supplied for comparison in Appendix Table 2. Almost all adult salmon that make it into rivers are used for hatchery broodstock. Chum salmon runs will continue in Hokkaido and Honshu until February.

A total of 8,521 tonnes of pink salmon were harvested this season in offshore and coastal seas as of September 30 (Table 3). The number of pink salmon that returned to rivers and coastal seas has decreased to 6.6 million, compared to 14.0 million from the previous year. Pink salmon runs are nearly finished for this season.

Table 2. Preliminary chum salmon catch and hatchery broodstock in Japan for the 2001 season, as of September 30.

		Coastal or offshore catch		Hatchery Broodstock (thousands)
		Number (thousands)	Weight (tonnes)	
Hokkaido	Okhotsk Sea Coast	6,895	25,423	198
	Japan Sea Coast	1,493	5,187	113
	Pacific Coast	13,822	53,271	327
Honshu	Japan Sea Coast	895	3,024	49
	Pacific Coast	7	25	1
Offshore	Pacific	119	248	-
Total		23,231	87,178	688

Table 3. Preliminary pink salmon catch and hatchery broodstock in Japan for the 2001 season as of September 30.

		Coastal or offshore catch		Hatchery Broodstock (thousands)
		Number (thousands)	Weight (tonnes)	
Hokkaido	Okhotsk Sea Coast	3,221	4,871	313
	Japan Sea Coast	12	15	0
	Pacific Coast	497	791	87
Offshore	Japan Sea	334	355	-
	Pacific	2,091	2,489	-
Total		6,155	8,521	400

## United States

### *Alaska*

The all-species forecast of 142 million fish has been reached, and the final harvest will probably be about 175 million salmon, up from last year's total of 137 million salmon. This will be the 7<sup>th</sup> largest salmon harvest in Alaska's history. This exceeds both the 5-year average harvest (161 million fish) and the 20-year average harvest (150 million fish.). In terms of biomass, the catch will probably slightly exceed 350,000 tonnes, slightly above last year's value of 324,000 tonnes. It now appears that in 2001, Alaska will have the 4<sup>th</sup> largest harvest of pink salmon in the past hundred years. The current preliminary estimate of ex-value of \$216 million is the lowest in recent years. Runs to Western Alaska continue to be low, and small stock sizes resulted in substantial fishery closures and disruptions. Detailed catch statistics for Alaska are found in Table 4.

In Southeast Alaska, the overall the preliminary total chinook salmon harvest was very close to the harvest objectives. Chum salmon runs were down slightly, and pink and coho runs were well above average.

Runs to the Copper River were good in 2001. Chinook and sockeye catches were better than last year, and about average. Runs were mixed in Prince William Sound for pink and chum salmon. Overall, total run size was probably about average for these two species. Sockeye salmon runs within Prince William Sound were above average.

Returns to Cook Inlet were below the preseason forecast. The sockeye salmon catch of just of over 2.1 million is about 1 million below forecast. In Lower Cook Inlet, sockeye and chums catches were nearly normal, but pink salmon runs were described as "poor."

Following drastic harvest restrictions, fishery restructuring, and a prolonged fisherman's strike, the 2001 Alaska Peninsula Area sockeye salmon harvest was only 34% of the previous 10-year average. Escapement goals were achieved in all major sockeye systems. On the Alaskan Peninsula, the pink salmon harvest was slightly below the preseason projection; escapement goals were reached in nearly all streams. The chum harvest on the Alaska Peninsula was about 205,000, below the previous 10-year average. It appears that chum salmon escapement objectives will be met in nearly all major systems.

On Kodiak Island, the sockeye harvest was approximately 66% of the previous 10-year average. Sockeye escapement goals were achieved in nearly all major systems. The Kodiak Island pink salmon harvest was well above the preseason projection. The wild-stock pink run was about as strong as forecast, but the Kitoi hatchery pink salmon return was almost three times the forecast. Desired escapement levels were reached in all streams.

The 2001 Chignik Management Area sockeye salmon harvest was about 90% of the previous 10-year average. Escapement goals were achieved in all major systems. Pink and chum catches were near the 10-year average for this area. Markets restricted coho harvests in the Chignik area, although the run was fairly strong.

The inshore run of sockeye salmon to Bristol Bay totalled approximately 22.0 million fish and was 39% below the 20-year average of 36.9 million. The Kvichak, Egegik, Ugashik and Wood River systems came in below forecast, due mainly to the failure of 2-ocean fish. The bay-wide return of age-2.2 fish was 670 thousand, well below the forecasted 7.5 million. The age-1.2 fish had a return of only 900 thousand fish, although the forecast was for 4.8 million. The 3-ocean fish came in nearly twice as strong as the forecast. The preliminary total sockeye salmon harvest for the 2001 season was 14.0 million. Escapements fell within or above the ranges for all systems except the Kvichak River. The Kvichak escapement of 1.1 million fish is slightly over half of the lower end of the escapement goal range.

Runs were still down in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwin region. In the Kotzebue area, the chum salmon run was above average, and there was a limited commercial fishery. In Norton Sound runs were mixed, with a weak chum run, and a below-average coho run. There was limited commercial fishing in Southern Norton Sound, and minimum escapement goals were met in the Norton Sound area. Although escapement goals were generally met on the Yukon River, there were definite yield problems and no commercial fishing. Chinook salmon had escapements above minimum goals, and there was limited subsistence fishing. Summer chum salmon subsistence harvests were reduced, and with no commercial harvests, escapements were near or slightly below the goals on the Yukon River. Fall chum salmon stocks were also reduced, with a very limited commercial fishery. Not all escapement goals were met for fall chum salmon. On the Kuskokwin River there was no commercial fishery for chum salmon and a reduced subsistence fishery. Escapements for chum salmon were improved over the previous year on the Kuskokwin River. Coho runs were below average, but there was a small commercial fishery with average escapements for this species.

Table 4. Very preliminary Pacific salmon catch statistics for Alaska as of October 1, 2001. Not all harvest as of that date is included. The final all-species total should exceed 175 million salmon for the 2001 fishing season.

Area	Species	Harvest of Salmon		Est. value
		Number of Fish (thousands)	Tonnes	US\$ (thousands)
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	CHINOOK /2	210	1,687	
	SOCKEYE	2,020	5,683	
	COHO	3,120	9,490	
	PINK	67,130	100,408	
	CHUM	8,650	35,321	
	<b>totals</b>	<b>81,130</b>	<b>152,589</b>	<b>\$86,090</b>
<b>PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND</b>	CHINOOK	40	387	
	SOCKEYE	2,270	6,333	
	COHO	440	1,813	
	PINK	34,390	54,399	
	CHUM	3,140	10,635	
	<b>totals</b>	<b>40,290</b>	<b>73,568</b>	<b>\$44,740</b>
<b>COOK INLET</b>	CHINOOK	10	83	
	SOCKEYE	2,140	5,470	
	COHO	120	343	
	PINK	670	939	
	CHUM	170	594	
	<b>totals</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>7,430</b>	<b>\$8,780</b>
<b>BRISTOL BAY</b>	CHINOOK	20	195	
	SOCKEYE	14,000	42,838	
	COHO	20	56	
	PINK	0	1	
	CHUM	870	2,920	
	<b>totals</b>	<b>14,920</b>	<b>46,009</b>	<b>\$38,580</b>
<b>KODIAK</b>	CHINOOK	20	150	
	SOCKEYE	2,660	6,693	
	COHO	400	1,429	
	PINK	19,540	30,554	
	CHUM	1,050	3,908	
	<b>totals</b>	<b>23,680</b>	<b>42,734</b>	<b>\$18,910</b>
<b>CHIGNIK</b>	CHINOOK	0	19	
	SOCKEYE	<b>1,500</b>	5,173	
	COHO	130	418	
	PINK	1,010	1,564	
	CHUM	200	723	
	<b>totals</b>	<b>2,840</b>	<b>7,897</b>	<b>\$8,460</b>

Table 4 (cont.). Very preliminary Pacific salmon catch statistics for Alaska as of October 1, 2001. Not all harvest as of that date is included. The final all-species total should exceed 175 million salmon for the 2001 fishing season.

Area	Species	Harvest of Salmon		Est. value
		Number of Fish (thousands)	Tonnes	US\$ (thousands)
<b>AK PEN/ALEUTIAN IS.</b>	CHINOOK	10	44	
	SOCKEYE	1,750	4,774	
	COHO	230	721	
	PINK	3,790	6,363	
	CHUM	1,040	3,641	
	<b>totals</b>	<b>6,820</b>	<b>15,543</b>	<b>\$9,400</b>
<b>KUSKOKWIM</b>	CHINOOK	10	130	
	SOCKEYE	60	204	
	COHO	220	774	
	PINK		0	
	CHUM	20	74	
	<b>totals</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>\$750</b>
<b>YUKON</b>	<i>No fishery</i>		0	
<b>NORTON SOUND</b>	CHINOOK	0	2	
	COHO	20	69	
	CHUM	10	36	
	<b>totals</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>\$40</b>
<b>KOTZEBUE</b>	CHUM	210	826	
	<b>totals</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>\$270</b>
<b>ALASKA TOTALS</b>	CHINOOK	340	2,695	\$8,400
	SOCKEYE	26,400	77,169	\$96,710
	COHO	4,700	15,046	\$14,480
	PINK	126,530	194,228	\$49,090
	CHUM	15,370	58,679	\$47,350
	<b>totals</b>	<b>173,350</b>	<b>347,886</b>	<b>\$216,040</b>

## *Pacific Northwest*

No Pacific Northwest salmon catch statistics are available at this time.

## **Russia**

Catch data for Russian Far East salmon fisheries catch data are very preliminary, but the harvest appears to be typical for odd-numbered years. Detailed catch statistics for Russia are presented in Table 5.

In the Sakhalin-Kurile region, where more than 109 thousand tonnes of pink salmon were harvested, the harvest was considered to be substantial. This large harvest was expected based on juvenile salmon abundance in a trawl survey carried out in the southern Sea of Okhotsk in the fall of 2000. In Eastern Kamchatka, the pink salmon catch was also high, although less than expected, amounting to 41.6 thousand tonnes. The harvest on the continental Okhotsk coast considerably exceeded the preseason forecast. The total pink salmon catch almost reached 162 thousand tonnes, which is slightly less than the parental-generation catch of 188 thousand tonnes in 1999.

The total catch of chum salmon significantly exceeded the preseason forecast in all fishery areas, excluding Amur River basin. The total chum salmon catch reached 27.54 thousand tonnes. Almost half (44%) of this catch was harvested in the Eastern Kamchatka. This catch level confirmed to fishery managers that the Kamchatkan chum populations have been restored. The continental Okhotsk coast was the major area for chum salmon fishing during last years, yet only 4.15 thousand tonnes were caught in this area in 2001.

The sockeye salmon catch totalled 18.06 thousand tonnes, exceeding preseason expectations. Excellent catches were recorded in both main fishery areas – eastern and western coasts of Kamchatka peninsula – although the catch of 11.73 thousand tonnes caught on the western coast was more pronounced than the 5.94 thousand tonnes on the eastern coast. Sockeye catch statistics for 2001 reflect the high abundance of this species in Kamchatkan rivers.

In contrast to the good news for pink, chum, and sockeye salmon, coho and chinook populations remain in poor condition – similar to recent years. The total catch of coho

salmon amounted to 1.38 thousand tonnes, of which 64% were harvested in the eastern Kamchatka area. This area also provided a major portion (91.5%) of the total catch of chinook salmon.

Table 5. Pacific salmon catches (metric tonnes) on the Russian Far East coast in 2001

REGIONS, SUBREGIONS	PINK	CHUM	SOCKEYE	COHO	CHINOOK	Total
Western Bering Sea	24	1,117	241			<b>1,382</b>
Eastern Kamchatka	41,615	12,159	5,942	880	396	<b>60,993</b>
Kuriles	22,931	1,580	137	14	7	<b>24,669</b>
<b>The Sea of Okhotsk</b>						
Western Kamchatka	203	1,780	11,733	260	29	<b>14,005</b>
Continental coast	7,620	4,151	5	224	0	<b>12,000</b>
Sakhalin coast	86,505	1,312	0	0		<b>87,817</b>
Amur basin	829	2,005				<b>2,834</b>
<b>The Sea of Japan</b>						
Primor'e	9	0		0		<b>9</b>
Southwestern Sakhalin	2,171	3,437				<b>5,608</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>161,906</b>	<b>27,541</b>	<b>18,058</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>209,316</b>

Appendix Table 1. Historic commercial salmon catches in Canada, in units of fish.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1952	906,000	4,838,000	2,752,000	11,217,000	2,479,000	22,192,000
1953	1,021,000	5,914,000	2,893,000	11,110,000	4,672,000	25,610,000
1954	880,000	6,702,000	2,445,000	5,439,000	5,838,000	21,304,000
1955	876,000	2,835,000	2,976,000	11,240,000	1,569,000	19,496,000
1956	983,000	3,257,000	3,050,000	7,352,000	2,458,000	17,100,000
1957	948,000	3,036,000	3,137,000	11,310,000	2,412,000	20,843,000
1958	1,074,000	12,045,000	2,989,000	6,908,000	3,192,000	26,207,000
1959	956,000	3,260,000	2,897,000	6,776,000	2,015,000	15,904,000
1960	753,000	2,858,000	2,030,000	4,098,000	1,837,000	11,575,000
1961	701,000	4,564,000	3,300,000	8,305,000	1,218,000	18,088,000
1962	722,000	3,499,000	3,626,000	23,429,000	1,496,000	32,771,000
1963	803,000	2,086,000	3,421,000	12,201,000	1,463,000	19,975,000
1964	965,000	3,619,000	4,148,000	9,628,000	2,253,000	20,614,000
1965	981,000	3,020,000	4,443,000	5,109,000	633,000	14,186,000
1966	1,165,000	4,020,000	5,412,000	17,261,000	1,311,000	29,169,000
1967	1,130,000	6,750,000	3,318,000	9,846,000	1,130,000	22,174,000
1968	1,083,000	6,346,000	5,262,000	20,249,000	3,095,000	36,035,000
1969	1,100,000	4,268,000	2,407,000	2,571,000	1,310,000	11,656,000
1970	1,212,000	4,078,000	3,945,000	13,601,000	3,680,000	26,518,000
1971	1,593,000	6,306,000	4,789,000	8,456,000	1,263,000	22,407,000
1972	1,549,000	3,563,000	3,356,000	13,996,000	6,031,000	28,495,000
1973	1,424,000	7,586,000	3,530,000	6,521,000	6,225,000	25,286,000
1974	1,467,000	7,225,000	3,694,000	7,374,000	2,202,000	21,962,000
1975	1,412,000	2,271,000	2,332,000	4,634,000	1,147,000	11,796,000
1976	1,543,000	4,814,000	3,698,000	10,349,000	1,901,000	22,305,000
1977	1,493,000	6,346,000	3,317,000	10,356,000	1,088,000	22,600,000
1978	1,368,000	7,222,000	3,350,000	10,748,000	2,979,000	25,666,000
1979	1,329,000	5,691,000	3,647,000	11,823,000	866,000	23,356,000
1980	1,272,000	3,260,000	3,442,000	8,419,000	3,453,000	19,846,000
1981	1,134,000	8,443,000	2,822,000	18,086,000	1,123,000	31,608,000
1982	1,241,000	10,074,000	3,177,000	2,677,000	2,975,000	20,144,000

Appendix Table 1 (continued). Historic commercial salmon catches in Canada.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1983	956,000	5,524,000	4,130,000	23,946,000	1,006,000	35,561,000
1984	1,011,000	5,081,000	3,602,000	7,491,000	1,851,000	19,036,000
1985	881,000	12,248,000	2,951,000	20,228,000	5,493,000	41,801,000
1986	825,000	10,557,000	4,905,000	17,978,000	5,580,000	39,844,000
1987	778,000	5,393,000	3,360,000	13,357,000	2,299,000	25,185,000
1988	738,000	4,473,000	2,745,000	23,122,000	6,189,000	37,267,000
1989	659,000	13,782,000	3,435,000	17,051,000	1,821,000	36,748,000
1990	678,000	14,197,000	3,872,000	17,257,000	3,144,000	39,148,000
1991	649,000	10,360,000	3,510,000	23,978,000	2,358,000	40,856,000
1992	697,000	8,218,000	2,963,000	10,263,000	4,023,000	26,164,000
1993	635,000	18,132,000	1,896,000	10,127,000	4,229,000	35,020,000
1994	442,000	11,570,000	2,567,000	2,207,000	4,340,000	21,127,000
1995	210,000	4,489,000	1,889,000	11,728,000	2,477,000	20,793,000
1996	70,000	5,932,000	1,415,000	5,903,000	1,371,000	14,691,000
1997	214,000	10,693,000	229,000	6,503,000	1,892,000	19,531,000
1998	142,000	1,766,000	4,000	2,412,000	4,462,000	8,786,000
1999	86,000	634,000	3,000	5,928,000	812,000	7,463,000
2000	78,000	3,352,000	3,000	4,326,000	557,000	8,316,000

Appendix Table 2. Historic commercial salmon catches (tonne) in Japan.

Ref	Sockeye					Pink				Chum					Coho					Chinook					Masu				
	Mothership	Pacific landbased	Japan Sea	Coastal	Freshwater	Mothership	Pacific landbased or Offshore	Japan Sea	Coastal	Freshwater	Mothership	Pacific landbased or Offshore	Japan Sea	Coastal	Freshwater	Mothership	Pacific landbased	Japan Sea	Coastal	Freshwater	Mothership	Pacific landbased	Japan Sea	Coastal	Freshwater	Coastal and Offshore	Freshwater		
1976	1, 4	3,943	4,901	-	-	-	8,058	13,044	5,026	2,778	258	17,898	20,067	-	36,763	3,637	1,842	5,849	-	1	-	677	881	-	51	-	3,740	NA	
1977	1, 4	2,651	1,848	-	-	-	10,191	17,978	3,834	2,816	114	10,337	11,223	-	46,828	3,521	170	3,582	-	-	-	217	609	-	88	-	3,741	NA	
1978	1, 4	3,353	1,814	-	0	-	2,232	8,968	4,120	1,832	78	8,067	6,176	-	55,849	3,970	1,443	4,320	-	0	-	304	720	-	51	-	3,543	NA	
1979	1, 4	3,934	1,072	-	0	-	4,192	14,326	3,830	1,448	305	6,327	4,951	-	84,521	6,135	640	2,067	-	0	-	356	752	-	117	-	2,601	NA	
1980	1, 4	4,596	1,125	-	0	-	702	13,870	3,815	1,908	96	6,685	5,562	-	75,342	9,207	1,545	2,159	-	0	-	1,913	508	-	72	-	2,721	NA	
1981	1, 4	3,814	1,287	-	0.5	-	4,930	13,795	3,869	2,747	360	5,237	5,320	-	101,844	8,440	1,186	2,089	-	9	-	278	662	-	245	-	2,566	NA	
1982	1, 4	3,039	1,094	-	0	-	2,214	13,099	3,771	1,501	239	6,858	6,291	-	89,545	9,106	2,957	2,065	-	0.5	-	361	619	-	40	-	2,924	NA	
1983	1, 4	2,992	1,387	-	0	-	5,104	13,995	3,754	1,723	747	6,450	4,838	-	113,894	8,269	598	2,034	-	0	-	270	676	-	50	0	3,262	NA	
1984	1, 4	2,990	376	-	2	-	1,844	10,526	3,501	2,619	317	7,217	4,535	-	115,861	8,639	2,202	1,669	-	0.5	-	269	335	-	59	-	3,277	NA	
1985	1, 4	2,284	267	-	2	-	3,605	12,881	3,975	6,525	317	6,055	2,908	-	159,092	8,639	296	1,467	-	13	-	226	354	-	109	-	3,177	NA	
1986	1, 4	1,545	254	-	1	-	483	7,868	2,549	4,281	516	4,076	1,966	-	142,070	9,410	149	898	-	7	-	215	264	-	153	-	2,863	NA	
1987	1, 4	1,366	263	-	0.5	-	1,258	7,766	2,206	7,047	1,091	4,065	2,058	-	132,943	7,490	77	878	-	25	-	132	263	-	311	-	2,593	NA	
1988	1, 4	478	214	-	2	-	69	6,665	2,179	6,187	716	1,918	1,751	-	145,510	9,979	0.5	555	-	19	-	86	167	-	94	-	1,725	NA	
1989	1, 4	473	189	-	1	-	433	6,649	1,853	7,803	854	1,264	1,661	-	165,761	12,345	4	443	-	9	-	44	184	-	77	-	2,030	NA	
1990	1, 4	423	123	-	0	-	307	4,639	1,420	5,877	549	1,067	1,218	-	205,314	15,284	42	368	-	19	-	82	163	-	50	-	1,924	NA	
1991	1, 4	286	112	-	2	-	425	3,929	1,234	11,863	1,436	696	935	-	184,112	11,839	34	251	-	40	-	45	105	-	141	-	1,996	NA	
1992	1	-	-	-	6	3	-	1,325	1,252	16,006	1,520	-	86	-	137,114	8,630	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	177	-	1,265	NA
1993	2	-	-	-	20	3	-	2,737	1,207	15,224	828	-	194	-	187,664	12,240	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	197	-	1,543	17
1994	2	-	-	-	4	1	-	2,979	1,352	23,348	2,379	-	333	-	191,190	16,806	-	-	-	25	-	191,190	16,806	-	177	-	1,694	22	
1995	2	-	-	-	6	2	-	3,290	1,240	16,008	739	-	348	-	230,705	17,736	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	69	-	1,403	15	
1996	2	-	-	-	7	1	-	2,906	985	24,668	3,327	-	358	-	265,787	19,502	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	89	-	1,677	19	
1997	3	-	-	-	7	0	-	3,145	711	9,184	934	-	355	-	236,993	18,588	-	-	-	101	-	-	-	-	253	-	990	21	
1998	3	-	-	-	5	0	-	3,806	692	17,830	1,961	-	397	-	178,142	15,583	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	205	-	1,731	39	
1999	3	-	-	-	3	1	-	3,936	619	10,266	1,117	-	392	-	157,909	12,449	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	48	-	1,129	9	
2000	3	-	-	-	3	3.2	-	2,013	725	21,059	2,021	-	320	-	139,608	12,558	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	48	-	954	79.7	
2001	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	-	2,489	355	5,677	609	-	248	-	86,930	2,588	-	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	NA	-	NA	NA	

References: 1 INPFC Statistical Yearbook 1976-1992; 2 NPAFC Statistical Yearbook 1993-1996; 3 NPAFC Doc. 338, 413, 479, 480, 537, 542; 4 FAO yearbook, Fishery statistics, catch and landings 1976-1992. Vol. 42-74.

Appendix Table 3. Historic commercial salmon catches in Alaska, in thousands of fish.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Chinook</b>	<b>Sockeye</b>	<b>Coho</b>	<b>Pink</b>	<b>Chum</b>	<b>All</b>
1972	553	6,590	1,831	15,915	7,056	31,950
1973	551	4,490	1,457	9,793	6,007	22,305
1974	557	4,878	1,859	9,852	4,722	21,873
1975	455	7,453	1,014	12,977	4,314	26,217
1976	533	11,783	1,432	24,743	5,916	44,416
1977	621	12,460	1,815	28,581	7,322	50,805
1978	836	18,138	2,820	53,807	6,673	82,281
1979	830	28,723	3,245	50,136	5,829	88,754
1980	676	33,308	3,135	63,282	9,612	110,004
1981	823	36,343	3,527	60,017	12,624	113,325
1982	854	28,832	5,976	64,828	11,090	111,572
1983	814	52,874	3,614	60,337	10,216	127,698
1984	656	38,449	5,312	76,240	13,084	133,637
1985	706	38,983	5,695	90,341	10,554	146,743
1986	617	32,207	6,293	77,289	12,510	128,962
1987	682	35,430	3,493	46,488	10,526	96,554
1988	590	30,038	4,473	50,357	15,101	100,140
1989	576	44,117	4,649	96,827	7,895	154,100
1990	669	52,772	5,476	88,242	8,008	155,165
1991	613	44,646	6,153	128,336	9,769	189,517
1992	606	58,735	7,095	60,597	9,130	136,163
1993	747	64,717	6,050	109,631	11,842	192,987
1994	650	52,400	9,480	117,000	16,500	196,030
1995	662	63,532	6,471	128,333	18,796	217,794
1996	503	49,749	5,847	97,899	21,236	175,234
1997	659	31,087	3,190	71,958	16,244	123,138
1998	380	22,437	4,238	103,433	18,400	148,887
1999	430	44,200	4,600	146,000	21,000	216,230
2000	419	28,700	4,780	92,700	15,300	142,000