Kuskokwim River Salmon Management Working Group

1 (800) 315-6338 (MEET) Code: 58756# (KUSKO)
ADF&G Bethel toll free: 1 (855) 933-2433

Meeting Agenda

Date: **June 26, 2013** Time: **10:00 am** Place: **Bethel**

Time Called to Order Chair Time Adjourned

ROLL CALL TO ESTABLISH QUORUM: **QUORUM MET? Yes / No**

Upriver Elder:
Downriver Elder:
Commercial Fisher:
Lower River Subsistence:
Middle River Subsistence:
Upper River Subsistence:
Headwaters Subsistence:
Processor:
Member at Large:
Sport Fisher:
Western Interior RAC:
Y-K Delta RAC:
ADF&G:

INTRODUCTIONS:
INVOCATION:

APPROVAL OF AGENDA:
PEOPLE TO BE HEARD:
CONTINUING BUSINESS:

1. Subsistence Reports:
   a. Lower River
   b. ONC Inseason Subsistence
   c. Middle River
   d. KNA Inseason Subsistence
   e. Upper River
   f. Headwaters
2. Overview of Kuskokwim River salmon run assessment projects:
   a. Bethel Test Fish
   b. Weirs/Mark-Recapture/Aerial Surveys/Other:
3. Commercial Catch Report: N/A
4. Processor Report:
5. Sport Fish Report:
6. Intercept Fishery Report: *optional*
7. Weather Forecast:
8. Recommendation:
9. Motion for Discussion and Action

OLD BUSINESS:

NEW BUSINESS:

1. Working Group representative to attend Round Table Discussion and Listening Session on Magnuson-Stevens Act Reauthorization with US Senator Mark Begich

COMMENTS FROM WORKING GROUP MEMBERS:

NEXT MEETING DATE:_____ Time:_____ Place:_____

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Information Packet

June 26, 2013

Packet starts on the next page……..

Kuskokwim Salmon Ethnology (KSE) Project

Hiroko Ikuta (ADF&G Subsistence Division) requested that a summary of the ADF&G Subsistence Division's KSE project be included in the packet.

Results:

"It's like how you have to have maybe milk every day, or sugar. That's how dried fish is. It's something you have to have." (Tuntutuliak resident)

"We are still doing pretty much the same thing we were doing when we were growing up. Taking care of the fish, getting them ready for the winter, and storing them. The process has changed in terms of storing them, but still the gathering of the food and everything like that is still the same. Getting ready for the winter." (Kwethluk Resident)

"Summertime everybody moved out to fish camp, stayed out there all summer till September most of the time, when they moved back to the village." (Kalskag resident)

"I love the fish; I love dry fish. I can't go without smoked salmon; I gotta have it. I grew up with it, and as long as my hands and feet can walk and work with it I'm gonna have it." (Sleetmute resident)

"They're really hitting it hard, and there's more fishermen down there (Lower River), whereas a long time ago there used to be only a few people fishing. Now everybody's got a power boat and a net." ((Nikolai resident)

Did you know? Before airplanes took over in the 30s and 40s, mail on the Kuskokwim River was shipped by dog teams that were powered by salmon.

Kuskokwim Salmon: Regional Patterns

Lower River: (Tuntutuliak-Tuluksak)

Clockwise from top left: 1) Drifting for salmon near Tuntutuliak 2) Drying salmon eggs at fish camp near Kwethluk 3) Cutting king salmon at fish camp with *ulu*at, and 4) Drying king salmon strips and slabs in June

Middle River (Kalskag-Stony River)

Clockwise from top left: 1) Fishwheel near Kalskag, 2) Cutting King salmon on a fish processing raft, Kalskag, 3) Rod and reeling for coho/silver salmon, Sleetmute 4) Child learning the process of cutting fish, Sleetmute

Upper River (McGrath, Nikolai, Takotna, Telida)

Clockwise from top left: 1) Removing king salmon from set net 2) Nikolai youth fishing for salmon in an Upper Kuskokwim clearwater tributary 3) Drying and smoking king salmon slabs near Nikolai with wooden splints for even drying 4) Cutting salmon for smoking and drying on a non-slip spruce bark sheet, Nikolai

	Lower River	Middle River	Upper River
Number of Salmon Species Commonly Present	5 (King, Chum, Sockeye, Coho, Pink)	4 (King, Chum, Sockeye, Coho)	3 (King, Chum, Coho)
Most Common Gear Types	Drift gillnet, set gillnet	Drift gillnet, Set gillnet, fish wheel, rod and reel	Set gillnet, rod and reel
Percentage of Total Subsistence Harvest from Salmon, Edible Weight	47%[a]	65%[b]	26%[c]
Estimated Percentage of Total Kuskokwim River Salmon Harvest in 2010[d,e]	86%	12%	2%
River Conditions	Large, low gradient, estuarine river	Wide, relatively shallow, moderate gradient	Shallow, narrow, multiple forks, high sinuosity
Formal Commercial Fishery	1959-Present (Targeted commercial Chinook salmon fishery ended in 1980s)	1959-mid-1990s	None
Number of Permanent Communities/ (Relative Population Density)	13 (High)	8 to 10 (Medium)	3 to 4 (Low)
(Typical) Chinook Salmon Season	Early June-Late June	Early/Mid June-Early July	Late June-Mid July
Chum Salmon Season	Mid June-Mid July	Mid June-Late July	Mid July-Late August
Sockeye Salmon Season	Mid June-Mid July	Mid June-Late July	NA
Coho Salmon Season	Late July-Late August	Early August-Mid September	Late August-Mid October

2

Changes Over Time

Long-term residents in all communities described changes in salmon fishing over their lifetimes:

	Historical	Recent
Time investment	Time Investment was very large (typically months spent fishing for and processing salmon)	Time investment is typically less than in the past (typically days to weeks spent fishing for and processing salmon). This is often related to conflicting employment schedules.
Equipment	It was common for salmon fishers to use smaller, locally manufactured equipment : hand-made fish nets or fishwheels, wooden boats, relatively small motors, oars	Most salmon fishing equipment is purchased commercially and is generally larger than in the past: aluminum boats, larger nylon fishnets, relatively large motors
Preservation	Drying, smoking, salting, jarring, and fermenting were the primary means of preserving salmon	Older methods are still widely used, but most salmon fishers also use freezers for preserving some of their salmon
Gear type	Most common gear types used for harvesting salmon were setnets (lower and central river), fishwheels (central and upper river), and fish fences/traps (upper river)	Currently, the most common salmon fishing gear types used are drift nets (lower and central river), set nets (all regions), and rod and reel (some in lower river, common in central and upper river)
Commercial salmon fishing	Commercial salmon fishing formed a major component of the cash economy in the lower and central river.	Commercial salmon fishing plays a minor overall role in the economy of the lower river.
Salmon harvested for dog food	Harvesting salmon for dog food was widespread and essential for transportation prior to snowmachines	Harvesting salmon for dog food is less common, and is primarily to feed dogs used for recreational mushing and/or as pets.

Did you know? In terms of the total number of fish harvested, the Kuskokwim River supports the state's largest subsistence king salmon fishery. About half of all the subsistence king salmon in Alaska are harvested on the Kuskokwim River each year.

"More families, they go to fishcamp, but they don't stay ... like we don't stay, we just come during the day and go back at night. I go back and forth." (Kwethluk Resident)

"You did a lot of rowing, and you had a lot of dogs pulling the boat and things like that, especially upstream. And some that were lucky would maybe have a five horse, and that went really fast."(Kalskag resident)

"When I was small girl, we didn't have any freezers, and we never did eat fish, frozen fish to cook. Nowadays it's changed. When we want fish soup, we take it out of the freezer and cook. We never did that when I was small." (Kwethluk Resident)

"Just fish wheel. Like I say those fish nets were not that good them days. And they'd get torn up because that cotton twine...I guess they call them twine...they get rotted out too. You only use it for maybe one summer and they're done." (Nikolai resident)

"I commercial fish, but right now it's changing for us because the fish is getting poor and fish buyers are pretty lack in this Kuskokwim area." (Tuntutuliak Resident)

"Long ago, we used to fish until we got our smoke house completely full. My dad had 20 something dogs and we had to feed the dogs, most of the fish we used for dog food was chum salmon. People also used to sell fish to the people that had a lot of dogs. That's how people made money. Dog sled teams." (Kalskag resident)

Processing and Preservation:

Kuskokwim River subsistence users prepare and preserve salmon in many different ways, usually using every possible part of each fish.

A small sample includes:

Baked salmon, served here with salmonberries

King salmon strips

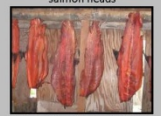
Dried and smoked salmon heads

Salmon hearts (often pan fried or cooked over a fire)

Grilled salmon

Salted salmon

Fermented salmon "stinkheads"



Salmon "backbones," often used for soup or dog food

References

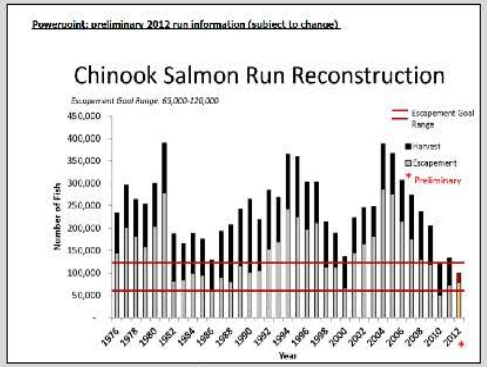
a) Brown, C. L., J. S. Magdanz, D. S. Koster, and N. M. Braem, eds. *In prep.* Subsistence harvests in 6 communities in the Kuskokwim River drainage, 2010. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence Technical Paper, Fairbanks.
b) Brown, C. L., Magdanz, J. S., Koster, D. S., and N. M. Braem, eds. 2012. Subsistence harvests in 9 communities in the Central Kuskokwim River drainage, 2009. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, Anchorage, Alaska.
c) Ikuta, H., Brown, C. L., and D. S. Koster, eds. *In prep.* Subsistence harvests in 8 communities in the Kuskokwim and Yukon River Drainages, 2011. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence Technical Paper No. NNN, Fairbanks, Alaska.
d) Regions in this table are defined differently than in Carroll and Hamazaki 2012. Lower Kuskokwim River communities include communities from Tuntutuliak upriver to Tuluksak. Central Kuskokwim River communities include communities from Lower Kalskag upriver to Stony River and including Lime Village. Upper Kuskokwim River communities include McGrath, Nikolai, and Takotna.
e) Carroll H., and Hamazaki, T. 2012. Subsistence Salmon Harvests in the Kuskokwim Area, 2010. Alaska department of Fish and Game, Divisions of Commercial Fisheries

3

Acknowledgements: We would like to express our sincere gratitude to the people of Tuntutuliak, Kwethluk, Kalskag, Sleetmute, and Nikolai in 2009, as well as people of Bethel, Kwethluk, and Akiak in 2012 for their time, knowledge, input, and patience that were essential to this research. Quyana and Tsen'an!

Impacts of Low Kuskokwim River King Salmon Returns in 2012

In June and July of 2012, two researchers spent 2 weeks conducting research in the Bethel area. Informal interviews were conducted with people in Bethel, surrounding fish camps, and nearby villages, and focused on documenting the impact of low king salmon abundance and subsistence fishing restrictions during the fishing season in the lower river. Subsistence fishers were affected by 12-day rolling closures of all subsistence salmon fishing in the Kuskokwim River and its tributaries. These closures resulted in particular hardship for local residents, many of whom rely heavily on salmon. Respondents often emphasized that the value of salmon and salmon fishing go beyond nutritional and economic values, to comprise part of their socio-cultural identities, as well as their way of life.



[1] Chinook Salmon Run Reconstruction. Estimated numbers of king salmon returning to the Kuskokwim in 2012 were lower than for any other year of the past three decades.

Common themes: [2]

Kuskokwim residents described a major shortage of king salmon in 2012 compared to other years:

> *"We only got 15 this year where we usually get 70 to 90. Now I can't share with my family in Anchorage. We need kings. It's what we grew up with."*

Mesh size restrictions designed to allow harvest of sockeye (red) and chum salmon while limiting harvest of kings led to many families harvesting more of these smaller salmon than in other years:

> *"In a normal year we get a few incidental chums. This year we got 50. We cut them all into dry fish."*
>
> *"All we can get is chums. Chums are for dogs. We don't eat dog food."*
>
> *"We're eating more chums this year, but they are fatter and better than they used to be."*

Restrictions prevented fishers from harvesting salmon when they traditionally have been harvested, forcing residents to wait until later in the summer:

> *"[Salmon fishing] opened too late. People know when it's time to go fishing...We're usually done fishing by Fourth of July."*

Rainy weather later in the summer made it much more difficult for area residents to dry fish

> *"I had to smoke my dry fish constantly and we still lost some to maggots. It was worse than ever."*
>
> *"It's hard to cure fish in this wet weather. You have to baby them, and we still lose some."*

1. Bue, B. G., K. L. Schaberg, Z. W. Liller and D. B. Molyneaux. 2012. Estimates of the historic run and escapement for the Chinook salmon stock returning to the Kuskokwim River, 1976-2011. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Data Series No. 12-49, Anchorage. Preliminary data for 2012, personal communication from Travis Ellison, Kuskokwim Area Management Biologist.
2. Quotes from Kuskokwim River residents interviewed in the Bethel area, 2012

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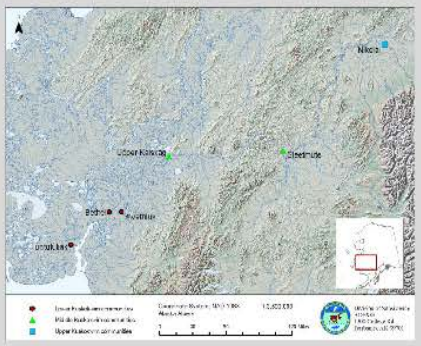
Socioeconomic Patterns in Subsistence Salmon Fisheries

Historical and Contemporary Trends in Five Kuskokwim River Communities and Overview of the 2012 Season



Map of Kuskokwim River Drainage showing locations of study communities

Introduction

This report summarizes the results of ethnographic research conducted in 2009 on the subsistence harvest and uses of salmon in 5 Kuskokwim River communities: Tuntutuliak, Kwethluk, Kalskag, Sleetmute, and Nikolai.* In addition, a follow-up study was conducted in the Bethel Area in 2012 in response to the very low returns of king salmon that resulted in subsistence fishing closures and restrictions in the Kuskokwim Management Area during the summer (See Page 4).

The major objective of the 2009 study was to understand the historical and contemporary fishing practices within each community and what sociocultural, economic, and environmental factors influenced variations in subsistence salmon harvests of Kuskokwim River salmon. The 5 study communities were selected to represent the cultural, social, and economic diversity present throughout the Kuskokwim River Drainage. They are located in three distinct regions: the Lower River (Tuntutuliak and Kwethluk), Central River (Kalskag and Sleetmute), and Upper River (Nikolai).

Through standard social science research methods of participant observation and key respondent interviews, researchers collected information on gear types, preservation methods, natural indicators used for salmon fishing in different parts of the drainage, changing fishing strategies, and concerns about salmon management.

ADF&G Subsistence Division researcher learns about salmon fishing locations from a Kwethluk resident

*Full report will be available upon request fall 2013

LOWER KUSKOKWIM RIVER INSEASON CATCH MONITORING REPORT:
Orutsararmiut Native Council (ONC)

June 24, 2013

Fishing reports from June 17th- 24th, 2013

Families Surveyed	Families Fishing	Driftnets	Setnets	Both Nets	Larger than 6" mesh	6" mesh and smaller	Both Sizes	Rod & Reel
46	**42**	27	3	12	22	8	12	0
		64%	7%	29%	52%	19%	29%	0%

Percentages are based on the number of families fishing each week.

Compared with this time in a normal year, how are catch rates for salmon this week?

CHINOOK			CHUM			SOCKEYE		
Very Good	Normal	Poor	Very Good	Normal	Poor	Very Good	Normal	Poor
24	11	7	13	25	4	4	26	12
57%	26%	17%	31%	60%	9%	9%	62%	29%

Percentages are based on the number of families fishing each week.

Does the salmon run timing appear to be early, late, or normal?

CHINOOK			CHUM			SOCKEYE		
Early	Normal	Late	Early	Normal	Late	Early	Normal	Late
8	24	10	9	30	3	5	30	7
19%	57%	24%	21%	72%	7%	12%	71%	17%

Percentages are based on the number of families fishing each week.

Harvest Goal Summary:

Some families reported having met more than half of their subsistence needs and that plan to switch to smaller mesh gear in order to target Sockeye and Chum. A few families we talked to have already voluntarily switched to smaller mesh to allow Chinook to pass through. A few families still have not starting fishing because of erosion problems at their camp, loss of family members, and/or no one to fish for them.

Chinook:

A few families reported catching more females before the incoming high tide. Other families reported having better catch rates in the morning. Some families predicted that the Chinook run would peak this week because sex ratios were about 60% male to 40% female and the sockeye run seemed early this year.

Chum:

Many people reported normal catch rates and run timing for this time of year. Some people commented that chum seemed much larger and oilier than previous years. Some families are targeting more chum and sockeye this year as a Chinook conservation measure.

Sockeye:

Many families reported normal catch rates and run timing. There are families that have been catching sockeye and/or targeting sockeye to finish their harvest goals. There were also reports that sockeye haven't started migrating through Steam Boat Slough as much as in previous years.

Comments:

A few families said they caught more salmon this year compared to years with lower water. One family reported catching 12 Chinook with a few mixed sockeye and chum with one 2-hour drift per day. Another family caught an average of 13 Chinook with 3.5 hour drifts, and 30 mixed salmon with 6.5 hour set nets. Another fisherman had reported going on a 10 min drift with King Gear catching 5 Chinook. One family reported going on a 3-5min drift with a 5 ½" mesh net and caught 20 Kings 3 Chum and 0 Reds; this fisherman commented that fishing patterns were similar to how they had been in 1970. People fishing below the Johnson River said that their catch quantities and fish sizes were becoming smaller.

Many families expressed their thankfulness to ADF&G & USFWS for not closing subsistence salmon fishing and allowing them to reach harvest needs. They also wanted to emphasize that this has been one of the best fishing years and they are happy with no stress this year. A few people commented that they were thankful that people did not feel the urge to fish illegally this year.

Some families were concerned with the Pollock Trawlers salmon waste and the migration route of Chinook (or other salmon) being intercepted before reaching the Kuskokwim. They had requested for ADFG and USFWS to look into the possibility of this happening and suggest recommendations be brought to the attention of Board of Fisheries, North Pacific Fisheries Management Council, and others who deal with establishing regulations.

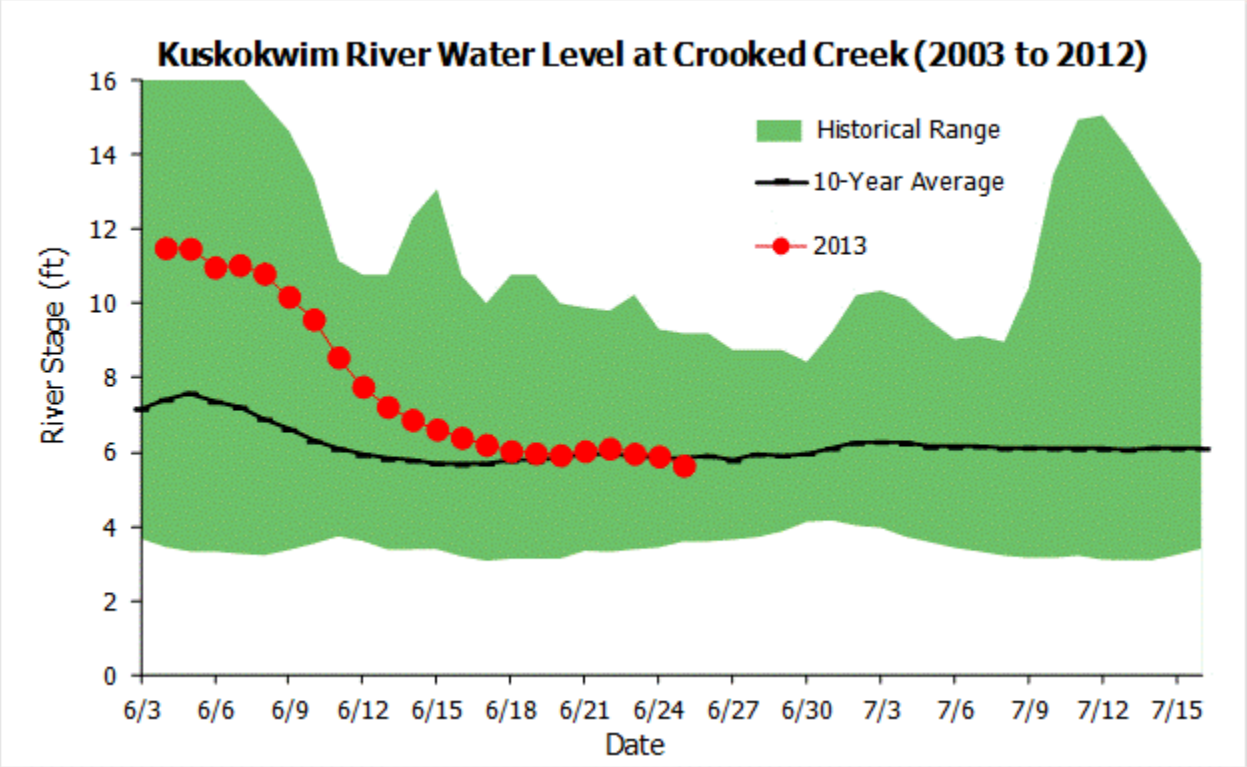
Surveyor comments:

This week ONC technicians had observed from Gweek to Bethel a total of 20 Drifters and 20 set nets. From Bethel to below Napaskiak-Oscarville there was a total of 23 Drifters and 24 set nets. There were reports of fisherman that had gone out before the previous Kuskokwim River Salmon Management Working Group to fish long periods and hours in case of a closure. There were reports of fisherman who were snagged across Old Airport Island and were warning night time boaters of nets that have been caught in motors during low tide. There were also reports of barges that were running into people's nets and parking and anchoring for hours on main fisherman drift area. Fisherman had requested for ADFG and USFWS to help notify the barge owners that there are other areas with-in the Kuskokwim River more appropriate for parking. They also requested to have their nets replaced by the damages caused by the barge owners for not being aware, because some families only own one net and it takes a lot of time and effort to repair the large holes.

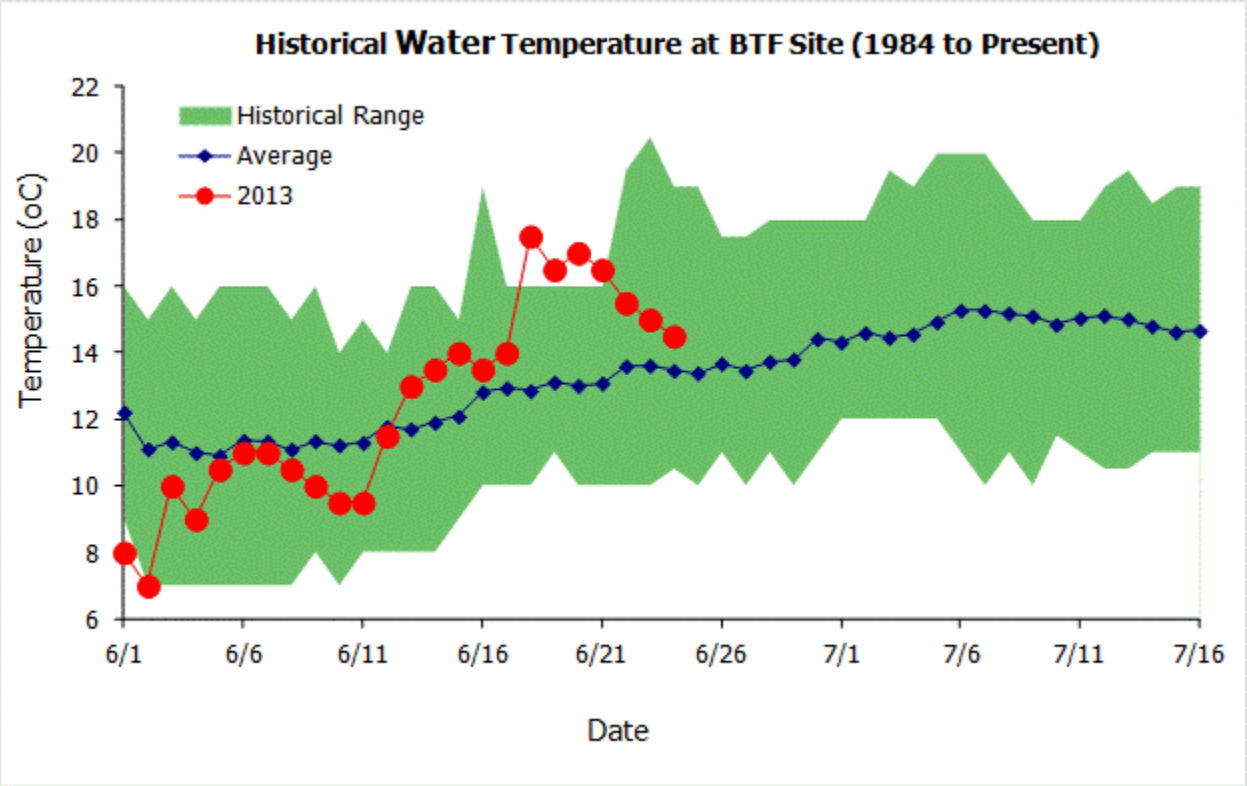
ONC technicians collected 3 Ichthyophonus samples from subsistence caught salmon.

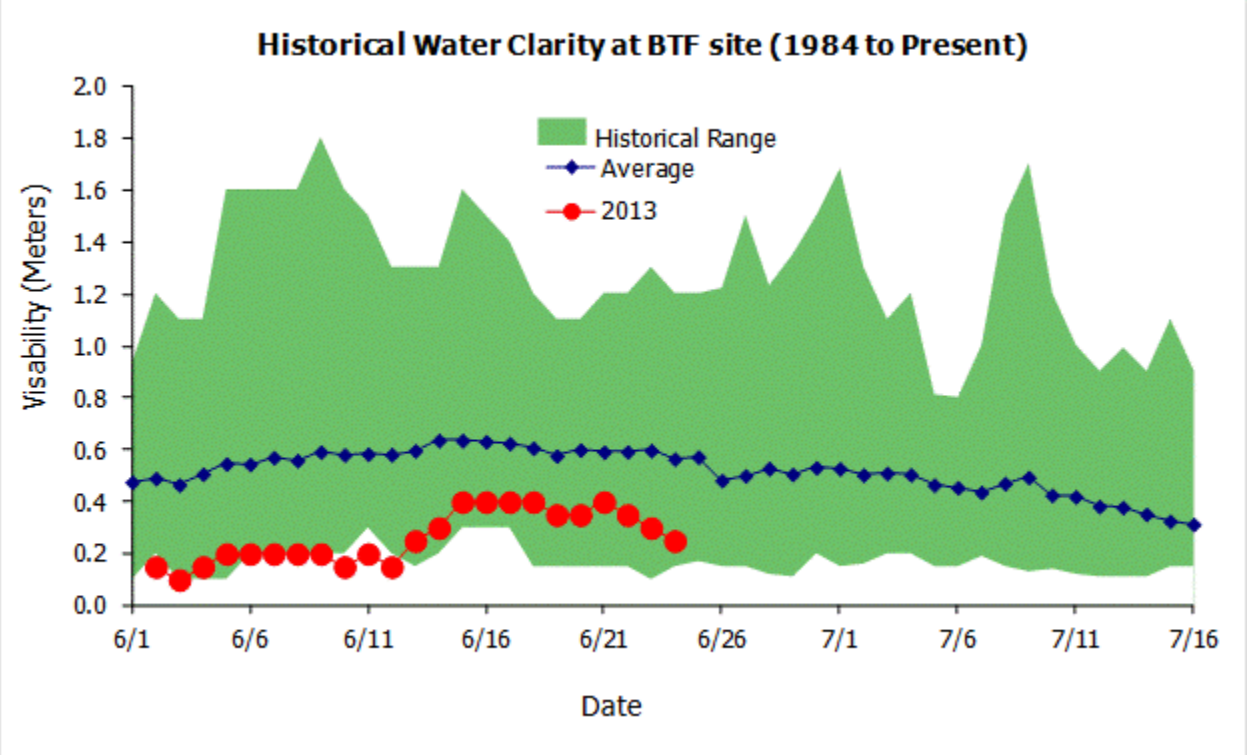
Some families that were fishing had reported seeing 8 musk-oxen below Bethel while drifting.

OVERVIEW OF KUSKOKWIM RIVER SALMON RUN ASSSSMENT PROJECTS



Data obtained through: http://water.weather.gov/ahps2/hydrograph.php?wfo=pafc2&gage=cjxa2

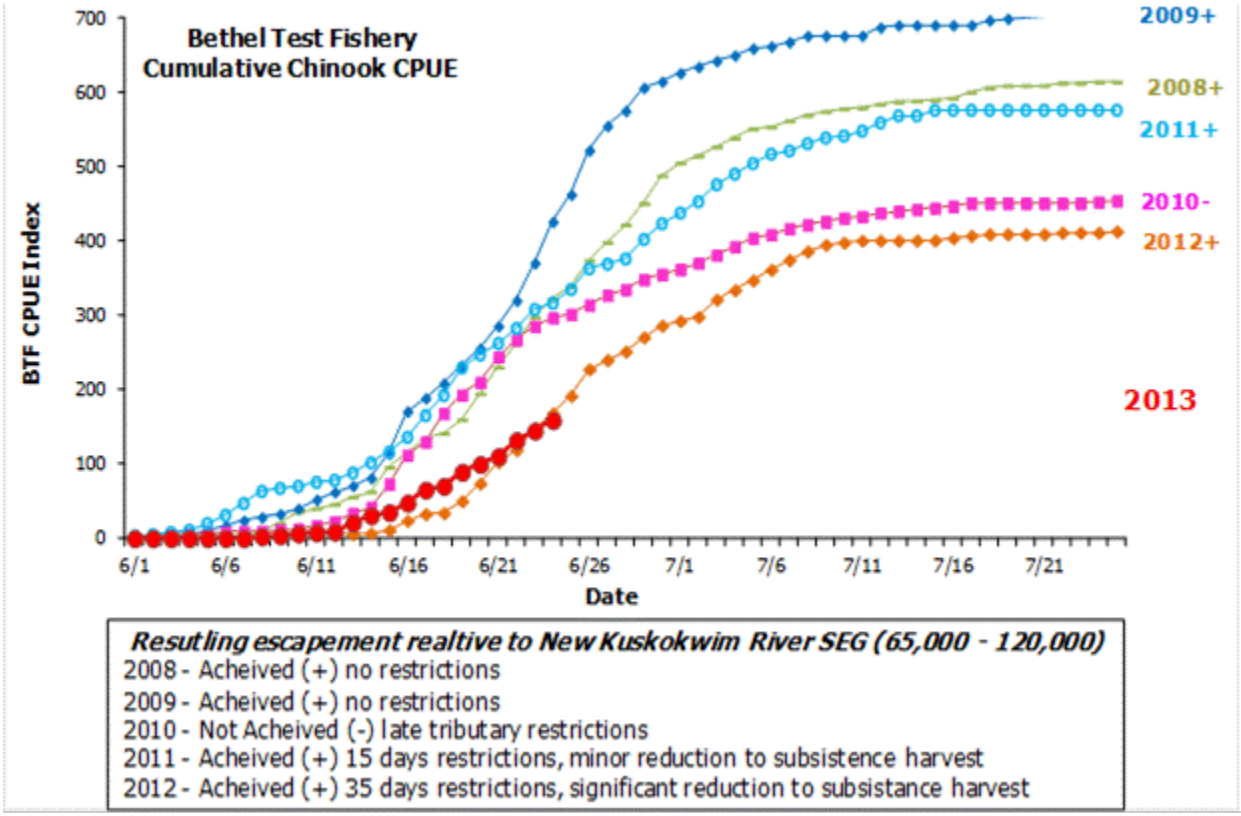

Historical Water Temperature at BTF Site (1984 to Present)
Historical Range
Average
2013
Temperature (oC)
22
20
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
6/1
6/6
6/11
6/16
6/21
6/26
7/1
7/6
7/11
7/16
Date


Historical Water Clarity at BTF site (1984 to Present)
Historical Range
Average
2013
Visability (Meters)
2.0
1.8
1.6
1.4
1.2
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
6/1
6/6
6/11
6/16
6/21
6/26
7/1
7/6
7/11
7/16
Date

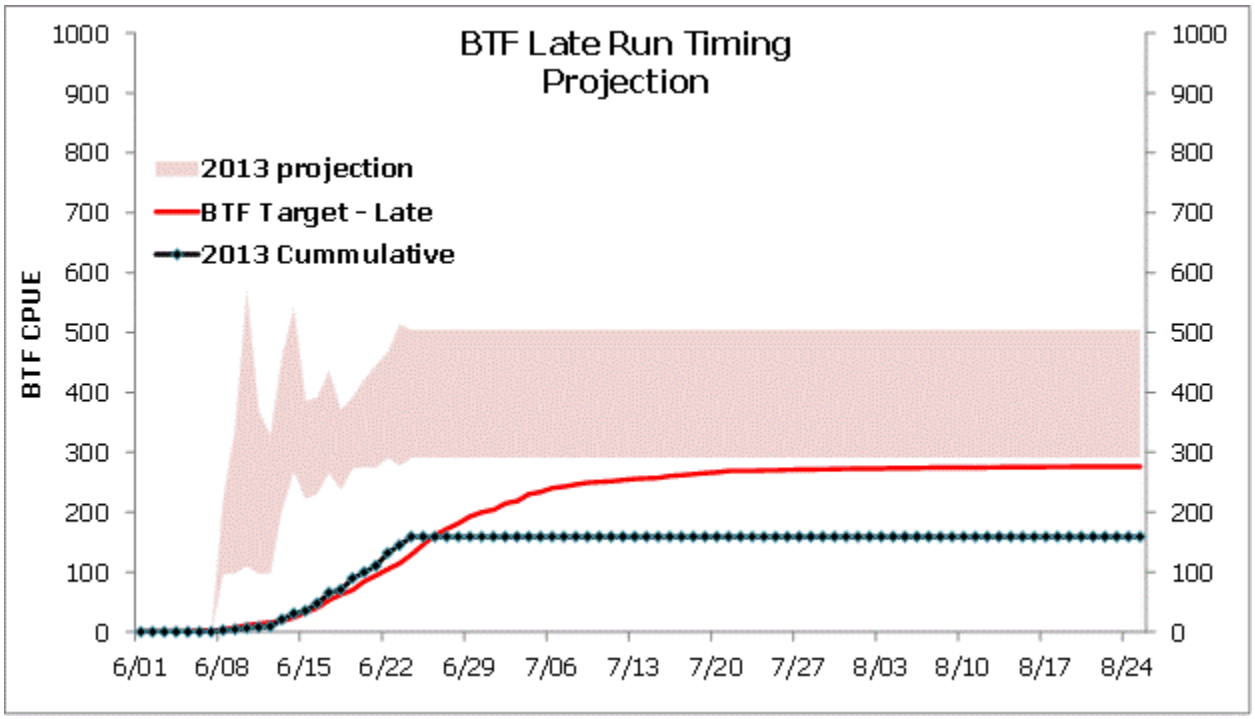
Chinook Salmon

Bethel Test Fishery
Chinook Salmon Cumulative CPUE Index

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
6/15	96	114	73	116	11	35
6/16	115	171	112	136	24	48
6/17	135	189	130	165	33	65
6/18	142	209	168	192	34	70
6/19	160	232	193	229	50	89
6/20	195	255	210	247	74	100
6/21	230	286	244	262	103	110
6/22	262	320	267	283	119	132
6/23	298	371	285	308	148	145
6/24	323	426	297	317	168	159
6/25	339	463	302	335	192	
6/26	374	522	314	363	228	
6/27	399	555	327	369	240	
6/28	422	575	335	376	252	
6/29	451	606	349	402	271	
6/30	488	615	355	423	286	
7/01	505	626	362	438	293	
7/02	515	635	370	453	298	
7/03	527	643	381	476	321	
7/04	539	650	393	490	334	
7/05	551	659	404	505	347	



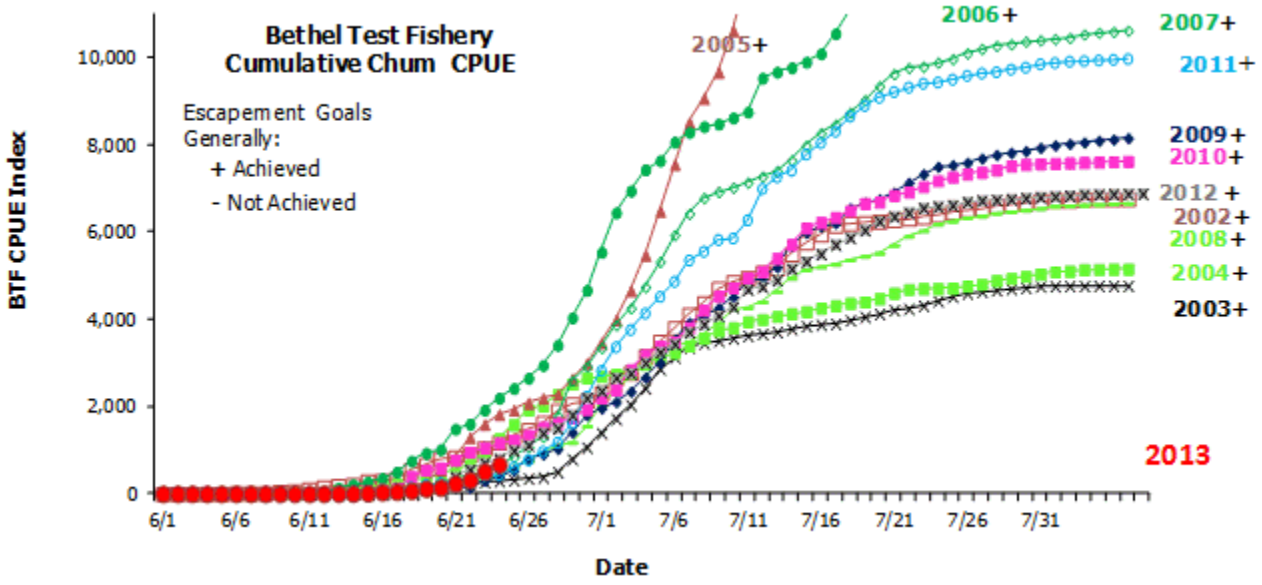
Chinook Salmon (Continued)



Chum Salmon

Bethel Test Fishery
Chum Salmon Cumulative CPUE Index

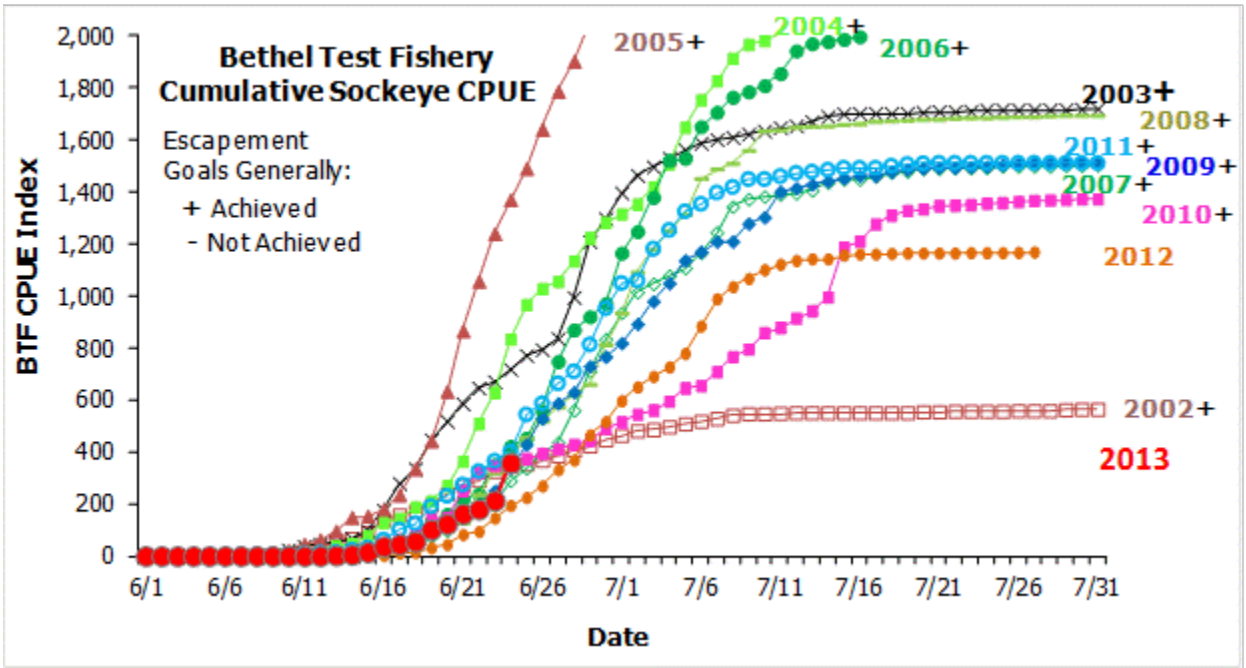
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
6/15	285	49	144	87	266	57	41	42	50	60	24	14
6/16	299	77	179	95	350	74	66	69	86	63	27	37
6/17	338	103	229	131	499	94	80	75	133	85	42	48
6/18	552	108	310	188	747	110	94	91	386	135	57	69
6/19	665	148	371	252	927	138	106	99	542	199	98	115
6/20	801	198	450	537	1012	258	161	105	588	241	170	139
6/21	836	226	547	844	1482	343	190	135	764	276	386	235
6/22	903	235	659	1288	1595	407	264	149	954	371	552	313
6/23	1047	270	959	1587	1916	506	337	301	1049	414	704	511
6/24	1181	291	1260	1817	2188	632	437	397	1163	433	798	669
6/25	1329	312	1583	1918	2412	840	598	532	1224	597	989	
6/26	1466	349	1926	2077	2646	1075	753	783	1340	769	1110	
6/27	1622	375	2014	2183	2941	1308	921	904	1524	963	1386	
6/28	1897	496	2271	2273	3402	1783	1099	1028	1613	1165	1495	
6/29	2048	791	2514	2631	4031	2589	1176	1407	1738	1607	1801	
6/30	2136	1059	2653	2989	4660	2917	1550	1800	1931	2223	2189	
7/01	2299	1387	2690	3455	5530	3341	2010	1959	2196	2812	2350	
7/02	2660	1711	2736	3982	6437	3861	2377	2104	2378	3353	2653	
7/03	2768	2031	2819	4650	6937	4252	2680	2339	2838	3750	2756	
7/04	3147	2413	2965	5464	7424	4736	2953	2663	3172	4127	2998	
7/05	3480	2857	3120	6477	7629	5314	3197	3000	3380	4504	3239	



Sockeye Salmon

Bethel Test Fishery
Sockeye Salmon Cumulative CPUE Index

Date	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
6/15	92	97	77	154	11	31	34	16	21	33	0	15
6/16	138	176	130	181	24	36	45	31	46	62	3	37
6/17	158	279	145	236	42	50	48	34	65	102	12	45
6/18	174	335	189	336	81	60	62	61	84	126	14	56
6/19	196	446	212	444	136	74	87	86	142	191	32	102
6/20	240	518	270	634	160	98	102	113	149	231	45	123
6/21	272	585	364	866	219	147	128	146	251	274	83	162
6/22	290	646	509	1,056	239	186	237	171	323	326	95	179
6/23	325	670	628	1,239	350	197	320	251	347	365	146	213
6/24	346	718	833	1,370	422	290	381	340	366	400	194	358
6/25	353	771	966	1,489	454	338	455	429	375	543	225	
6/26	368	793	1,027	1,640	556	393	518	528	394	586	269	
6/27	385	836	1,055	1,785	748	436	572	588	411	664	333	
6/28	407	994	1,133	1,901	869	560	619	629	428	709	369	
6/29	424	1,207	1,222	2,052	920	710	660	729	446	813	466	
6/30	446	1,296	1,283	2,204	971	833	813	766	491	952	516	
7/01	464	1,395	1,315	2,298	1,164	934	933	818	515	1,048	597	
7/02	482	1,462	1,352	2,365	1,247	1,014	1,092	892	545	1,058	650	
7/03	486	1,495	1,418	2,440	1,379	1,046	1,178	979	561	1,180	690	
7/04	496	1,528	1,507	2,512	1,520	1,077	1,251	1,048	594	1,252	727	
7/05	508	1,560	1,647	2,583	1,528	1,107	1,312	1,136	645	1,324	778	



ESCAPEMENT MONITORING

Chinook Salmon

Kwethluk River weir historical cumulative daily passage of Chinook salmon										
Escapement Goal Range: 4,100 to 7,500							= years when escapement goal achieved			
	Cumulative Daily Passage									
Date	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
6/22	0		*1*	0	*0*	0	0	*0*		0
6/23	0		*7*	0	*0*	0	0	*1*		0
6/24	0		*18*	0	*0*	0	0	*3*		0
6/25	41		*40*	0	*0*	0	0	*7*		
6/26	327		*113*	0	*0*	0	0	*15*		
6/27	1528		*297*	0	*0*	0	0	*26*		
6/28	2322		*595*	0	*0*	0	1	*56*		
Season Total	28,605	n.a.	17,619	12,927	5,276	5,744	1,668	4,079	n.a.	

Tuluksak River weir historical cumulative daily passage of Chinook salmon										
	Cumulative Daily Passage									
Date	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
6/22	0			0	0			0		
6/23	0			0	0			0		
6/24	0	0	*1*	0	0			0		
6/25	0	0	*2*	0	0			0		
6/26	1	5	*3*	0	0	0	0	0		
6/27	6	19	*5*	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6/28	80	26	*15*	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Season Total	1,475	2,653	1,043	374	701	362	201	284	560	

Salmon River weir historical cumulative daily passage of Chinook salmon						
	Cumulative Daily Passage					
Date	2006	2007	2008	2009	2012	2013
6/22		0	0			0
6/23		0	0			0
6/24		0	0			0
6/25		0	0			
6/26		1	0			
6/27		1	1			
6/28		2	1			
Season Total	n.a.	6,220	2,376	n.a.	n.a.	

Chinook Salmon (Continued)

George River weir historical cumulative daily passage of Chinook salmon

Escapement Goal Range: 1,800 to 3,300 = years when escapement goal achieved

	Cumulative Daily Passage									
Date	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
6/22	*33*	104	19	1	4	6	0	5	*31*	4
6/23	*37*	125	20	2	5	6	3	6	*40*	4
6/24	*39*	231	22	3	6	9	5	6	*50*	4
6/25	*46*	303	25	3	*7*	10	6	*7*	*63*	
6/26	*98*	363	26	3	9	16	10	19	*79*	
6/27	408	506	31	13	11	19	10	19	*98*	
6/28	638	620	72	13	15	20	10	22	*121*	
Season Total	5,206	3,845	4,355	4,883	2,698	3,663	1,500	1,571	2,302	

Tatlawiksuk River weir historical cumulative daily passage of Chinook salmon

	Cumulative Daily Passage									
Date	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
6/22	22	16	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0
6/23	22	19	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	7
6/24	33	25	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	17
6/25	107	30	1	2	0	2	1	3	1	
6/26	348	57	4	10	2	5	2	3	1	
6/27	369	67	26	13	2	9	3	4	1	
6/28	453	72	29	36	2	11	4	5	1	
Season Total	2,833	2,918	1,700	2,061	1,071	1,071	569	1,014	1,116	

Takotna River weir historical cumulative daily passage of Chinook salmon

	Cumulative Daily Passage									
Date	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
6/24	1	1	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	0
6/25	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
6/26	6	5	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	
6/27	13	8	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	
6/28	29	31	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	
Season Total	461	499	541	418	413	311	178	148	228	

Chum Salmon

Kwethluk River weir historical cumulative daily passage of chum salmon										
	Cumulative Daily Passage									
Date	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
6/22			*52*				*9*	*20*		0
6/23			*102*				*11*	*38*		0
6/24			*167*		*0*		*13*	*68*		0
6/25	124		*320*	14	*0*		60	*117*		
6/26	435		*603*	58	*0*		97	*173*		
6/27	1321		*1003*	64	*0*		124	*236*		
6/28	1789		*1366*	68	*0*		254	*335*		
Season Total	38,646	n.a.	47,491	54,913	20,030	32,191	19,235	18,329	n.a.	

Tuluksak River weir historical cumulative daily passage of chum salmon										
	Cumulative Daily Passage									
Date	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
6/22	0			0		0		0		
6/23	4			0		0		0		
6/24	13	0	*9*	0		0		0		
6/25	82	0	*59*	1		0		0		
6/26	167	0	*125*	1		3	0	0		
6/27	290	38	*272*	1		3	0	0	0	
6/28	612	81	*476*	1		3	0	0	0	
Season Total	11,796	35,696	25,652	17,286	12,550	13,671	13,042	9,828	16,981	

Salmon River weir historical cumulative daily passage of chum salmon						
	Cumulative Daily Passage					
Date	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2012**	**2013**
6/22		0	0			0
6/23		0	0			0
6/24		0	0			0
6/25		0	0			
6/26		4	0			
6/27		4	0			
6/28		7	0			
Season Total	n.a.	25,379	9,459	n.a.	n.a.	

Chum Salmon (Continued)

George River weir historical cumulative daily passage of chum salmon										
	Cumulative Daily Passage									
Date	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
6/22	*552*	60	255	7	19	23	7	111	229	27
6/23	*672*	75	451	26	31	24	15	128	294	58
6/24	*692*	134	631	47	53	28	88	158	374	88
6/25	*850*	169	897	53	104	34	125	177	473	
6/26	*1,352*	192	1,123	68	130	59	206	303	595	
6/27	2,235	257	1,390	244	266	60	237	367	745	
6/28	2,837	318	2,014	313	*400*	68	274	423	930	
Season Total	14,408	14,828	41,467	55,843	29,979	7,941	26,154	44,641	34,336	

Tatlawiksuk River weir historical cumulative daily passage of chum salmon										
	Cumulative Daily Passage									
Date	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
6/22	367	41	18	5	10	18	8	52	1	13
6/23	438	48	76	10	15	18	8	66	3	17
6/24	607	80	191	25	22	20	11	83	14	35
6/25	1,201	95	425	72	45	27	18	117	18	
6/26	1,651	131	690	125	80	47	49	199	22	
6/27	1,826	174	1,131	226	129	78	77	246	46	
6/28	2,002	230	1,398	468	129	98	251	311	230	
Season Total	21,245	55,723	32,303	83,246	30,896	19,975	36,702	84,204	44,572	

Takotna River weir historical cumulative daily passage of chum salmon										
	Cumulative Daily Passage									
Date	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
6/24	4	2	20	1	9	2	*0*	0	*0*	0
6/25	12	6	41	9	21	15	*0*	0	*0*	
6/26	43	15	73	10	28	45	*0*	0	*0*	
6/27	71	24	138	25	54	66	0	0	*0*	
6/28	103	38	208	44	73	84	0	0	*0*	
Season Total	1,633	6,488	12,652	8,874	5,704	2,528	4,057	8,413	6,050	

Notes:

- Years with n.a. as season total are considered incomplete. The weir operated but total escapement was not determined.
- Cumulative passage in Italic contains a single day estimate for that day.
- **Kogrukluk River weir install is in progress.**

Intercept Fishery Links: *Casie Stockdale sent an email on June 24 to co-chairs and the Working Group coordinators with the following text and links:*

"I also wanted to follow up on the issue of intercept fisheries discussed as part of the bylaws update. Below is the most up to date Bering Sea bycatch information and the links to find that information. Something as simple as this could be included in the Working Group packets as an update."

This link is updated weekly or so:
http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/sustainablefisheries/reports/outlook.txt

It's the section under BERING SEA ALEUTIAN ISLANDS that says this:

SALMON IN THE POLLOCK FISHERY - annual amounts

Chinook Salmon

	2013	2012
Non-CDQ	7,837	7,554
CDQ	476	345

Non-Chinook Salmon

	2013	2012
Non-CDQ	303	562
CDQ	32	9

You have to add the cdq & non-cdq for the total amounts.

There are also total bycatch numbers that show the amounts for a number of years, but these are not updated as often:

Chinook:

http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/sustainablefisheries/inseason/chinook_salmon_mortality.pdf

Chum:

http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/sustainablefisheries/inseason/chum_salmon_mortality.pdf

Invitation to meet with US Senator Mark Begich: *Shawna Thoma from Senator Begich's office sent an email on June 21 to the Working Group:*

"You are invited to represent your organization at a Round Table Discussion and Listening Session on Magnuson-Stevens Act Reauthorization with US Senator Mark Begich."

Wednesday, July 3

10-11 A.M. Roundtable Discussion (invited panelists)

11-11:30 A.M. Listening Session (open participation)

Chief David Salmon Tribal Hall

122 1st Avenue, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

RSVP to Schawna_Thoma@begich.senate.gov or to 907-271-5915

(Agenda will be sent in a follow up email)

Questions? Call Schawna Thoma or Agatha Erickson in the Office of US Senator Mark Begich 907-271-5915