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Kuskokwim River Salmon Stock Status and Kuskokwim Area Fisheries, 2025: A Report to the Alaska Board of Fisheries, November 2025

by

Sam K. S. Decker

Madison Hardwig

and

Sean Larson

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Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Divisions of Sport Fish and Commercial Fisheries



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Weights and measures (metric)		General		Mathematics, statistics	
centimeter	cm	Alaska Administrative Code		all standard mathematical signs, symbols and abbreviations	
deciliter	dL		AAC		
gram	g	all commonly accepted abbreviations	e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.	alternate hypothesis	H _A
hectare	ha			base of natural logarithm	e
kilogram	kg	all commonly accepted professional titles	e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.	catch per unit effort	CPUE
kilometer	km			coefficient of variation	CV
liter	L			common test statistics	(F, t, χ^2 , etc.)
meter	m	at	@	confidence interval	CI
milliliter	mL	compass directions:		correlation coefficient (multiple)	R
millimeter	mm	east	E	correlation coefficient (simple)	r
Weights and measures (English)		north	N	covariance	cov
cubic feet per second	ft ³ /s	south	S	degree (angular)	°
foot	ft	west	W	degrees of freedom	df
gallon	gal	copyright	©	expected value	E
inch	in	corporate suffixes:		greater than	>
mile	mi	Company	Co.	greater than or equal to	≥
nautical mile	nmi	Corporation	Corp.	harvest per unit effort	HPUE
ounce	oz	Incorporated	Inc.	less than	<
pound	lb	Limited	Ltd.	less than or equal to	≤
quart	qt	District of Columbia	D.C.	logarithm (natural)	ln
yard	yd	et alii (and others)	et al.	logarithm (base 10)	log
Time and temperature		et cetera (and so forth)	etc.	logarithm (specify base)	log ₂ , etc.
day	d	exempli gratia (for example)	e.g.	minute (angular)	'
degrees Celsius	°C	Federal Information Code		not significant	NS
degrees Fahrenheit	°F	id est (that is)	i.e.	null hypothesis	H ₀
degrees kelvin	K	latitude or longitude	lat or long	percent	%
hour	h	monetary symbols (U.S.)	\$, ¢	probability	P
minute	min	months (tables and figures): first three letters	Jan,...,Dec	probability of a type I error (rejection of the null hypothesis when true)	α
second	s	registered trademark	®	probability of a type II error (acceptance of the null hypothesis when false)	β
Physics and chemistry		trademark	™	second (angular)	"
all atomic symbols		United States (adjective)	U.S.	standard deviation	SD
alternating current	AC	United States of America (noun)	USA	standard error	SE
ampere	A	U.S.C.	United States Code	variance	
calorie	cal			population	Var
direct current	DC			sample	var
hertz	Hz				
horsepower	hp				
hydrogen ion activity (negative log of)	pH				
parts per million	ppm				
parts per thousand	ppt, ‰				
volts	V				
watts	W				

SPECIAL PUBLICATION NO. 25-13

**KUSKOKWIM RIVER SALMON STOCK STATUS AND KUSKOKWIM
AREA FISHERIES, 2025: A REPORT TO THE ALASKA BOARD OF
FISHERIES, NOVEMBER 2025**

by
Sam K. S. Decker and Madison Hardwig
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Fairbanks
and
Sean Larson
Alaska Department of Fish Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Anchorage

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Sport Fish, Research and Technical Services
333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage, Alaska, 99518-1565

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*Sam Decker and Madison Hardwig,
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries,
1300 College Road, Fairbanks, AK 99701, USA
and
Sean Larson,
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries,
333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage, AK 99518, USA*

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ABSTRACT

This report provides the Alaska Board of Fisheries with information on Kuskokwim Management Area salmon stock status, including escapement and harvest data for the November 2025 regulatory meeting. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game is responsible for managing Kuskokwim Management Area salmon stocks for sustained yield. Subsistence fishing occurs throughout the area, but commercial salmon fishing is restricted to 4 districts within the Kuskokwim Area. Commercial fishing Districts 1 and 2 are within the Kuskokwim River; Districts 4 and 5 are in Kuskokwim Bay and target salmon bound for the Kanektok and Goodnews Rivers, respectively. Chinook salmon returns to the Kuskokwim River have generally been low since 2010, which led to severe fishing restrictions from 2014 to 2025. Federal Special Actions within the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge, initially intended to conserve Chinook salmon by reserving harvest for federally qualified rural residents, have been expanded to include chum and coho salmon in recent years. Since 2014, subsistence harvest of Chinook salmon has been well below the established amounts reasonably necessary for subsistence, and commercial and sport fisheries have been closed during the Chinook salmon run. Chum salmon runs to the Kuskokwim River have been variable, from the lowest on record to average between 2020 and 2025. Sockeye salmon abundance since 2016 has varied between average and above-average for both lake and river life histories. Since 2018, coho salmon abundance on the Kuskokwim River has been mixed, with most years experiencing below-average abundance. This report provides an overview of abundance, escapement, harvest trends, and fishery management for Kuskokwim Area Chinook, sockeye, chum, and coho salmon.

Keywords: Chinook salmon, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, chum salmon, *O. keta*, sockeye salmon, *O. nerka*, coho salmon, *O. kisutch*, subsistence, commercial, fishing, stock status, Alaska Board of Fisheries, Kuskokwim Area

INTRODUCTION

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) is responsible for managing salmon stocks within the Kuskokwim Management Area (KMA) for sustained yield through policies set forth by the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF), including the *Policy for the Management of Sustainable Salmon Fisheries* (5 AAC 39.222) and *Policy for Statewide Salmon Escapement Goals* (5 AAC 39.223). For all statewide fisheries, the Alaska State Legislature has designated subsistence fishing as the highest priority among consumptive uses of the resource (AS 16.05.258: *Subsistence use and allocation of fish and game*).

The KMA consists of all waters of Alaska between Cape Newenham and Naskonat Peninsula, including Nunivak and St. Matthew Islands (Figure 1). There are 38 communities consisting of approximately 4,800 households within the KMA. Of those households, approximately 75% are situated within the Kuskokwim River drainage (Shelden et al. 2016). Much of the subsistence salmon fishing effort occurs within the mainstem of the Kuskokwim River; however, subsistence fishing also occurs in many of the tributaries that contain salmon. Residents of Quinhagak, Goodnews Bay, and Platinum, located along the south shore of Kuskokwim Bay, harvest salmon stocks primarily from the Kanektok, Arolik, and Goodnews River systems. Residents of Kipnuk, Kwigillingok, and Kongiganak, located on north Kuskokwim Bay, harvest salmon from within the Kuskokwim River drainage and from local drainages that empty into Kuskokwim Bay. Residents of Toksook Bay, Nightmute, Tununak, Newtok, Chefornak, and Mekoryuk, which are situated near the Bering Sea Coast, harvest salmon from coastal waters and local streams (Figure 1).

The area is divided into sections and districts for either subsistence or commercial fisheries management. In the subsistence fishery, the Kuskokwim River has been divided into 5 sections during times of salmon conservation (Figure 2). Subsistence Sections 1–3 incorporate waters adjacent to the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge (YDNWR) from the mouth of the river up to the boundary near Aniak. Sections 4 and 5 start at the YDNWR boundary near Aniak and extend upriver through the headwaters of the drainage. Within the commercial fishery, there are 4 salmon

fishing districts within the KMA (Figure 3). Districts 1 and 2 are within the Kuskokwim River, and Districts 4 and 5, in Kuskokwim Bay, target salmon bound for the Kanektok and Goodnews Rivers. Although sport fishing effort and harvests do occur, the harvest is much smaller and is covered in a separate report by ADF&G, Division of Sport Fish (e.g., Chythlook 2022; Alaska Sport Fishing Survey¹).

Managing Kuskokwim River salmon fisheries is complex due to the large size of the drainage and the multiple species with overlapping run timing. Chinook salmon *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* begin entering the Kuskokwim River in late May, and sockeye *O. nerka* and chum *O. keta* salmon begin their entry in mid-June. Chinook and sockeye salmon runs diminish from early to mid-July, and the chum salmon run begins to diminish in late July when the coho salmon *O. kisutch* run entry begins (Figure 4). Coho salmon entry diminishes in late August to early September. Information on annual run size and timing, by species, is limited until the salmon have been observed at mainstem and tributary assessment projects throughout the drainage, which can be hundreds of miles from where the fisheries have occurred.

ADF&G, federal agencies, tribal organizations, and nongovernmental organizations operate salmon stock assessment projects throughout the KMA. Run assessment in the Kuskokwim River includes sonar counts, test fishery indices, tributary weir and aerial survey assessment, and inseason harvest statistics. Other information collected at assessment projects may include, but are not limited to age, sex, and length (ASL) composition, samples for genetic analysis, and count data on resident species. Run assessment in the Kuskokwim Bay rivers has a history of salmon assessment using weirs and aerial surveys; however, the current assessment only includes aerial surveys.

Since 2011, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) has issued federal special actions (FSA) in the waters of the Kuskokwim River within the YDNWR (Sections 1–3). Between 2011 and 2022, actions were primarily focused on Chinook salmon, but since 2022 also focused on chum and coho salmon. While a special action is in place, ADF&G only issues management actions for subsistence fisheries in Subsistence Sections 4 and 5, and subsistence and commercial fisheries in Districts 4 and 5 of Kuskokwim Bay.

SALMON FISHERIES

SUBSISTENCE

The subsistence salmon fishery in the KMA is one of the largest in Alaska and supports some of the largest subsistence salmon harvests in North America. Many households throughout the region are involved in harvesting, processing, and preserving salmon for subsistence use. Traditionally, families in this region would leave towns for the summer and open remote fish camps where extended families gathered while processing fish. In 1993, the BOF made a positive customary and traditional use finding for each salmon species in the Kuskokwim River drainage and, in 2013, revised the amounts reasonably necessary for subsistence (ANS; Table 1). Run declines have affected the lifestyle, harvest numbers, and cultural and social aspects of life in the region. With uncertainty in harvest opportunities and rising costs of fishing (e.g., gas, nets, boats), competition for fishing areas has increased because families prefer to fish close to home instead of fish camp

¹ Alaska Sport Fishing Survey database [Internet]. 1996–. Anchorage, AK: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Sport Fish (cited December 7, 2022). Available from: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/>.

(Trainor et al. 2025). This creates high density fishing efforts concentrated in areas near communities. The Division of Subsistence annually enumerates harvest during the Kuskokwim River postseason salmon harvest survey. Approximately 1,330 households in the KMA are selected for the survey based on a stratified sample of fishing effort within each community (Bembenic and Koster 2025). Additionally, the Division of Subsistence conducted comprehensive subsistence harvest and use surveys in 21 KMA communities between 2010 and 2014 (study years 2009–2013), which further contextualize salmon harvests within the broader subsistence economy of the Kuskokwim River drainage. Results from these studies indicated that, on average, salmon contributed approximately 43% of the total wild resource harvest (in edible pounds) in lower Kuskokwim River communities, 61% in middle Kuskokwim River communities, and 43% in upper Kuskokwim River communities (Brown et al. 2012, 2013; Ikuta et al. 2014, 2016; Runfola et al. 2017).

Subsistence management strategies have adapted to recent changes in salmon abundance and the establishment of FSAs. Historically, the subsistence fishery on the Kuskokwim River has largely been unrestricted. Beginning in 2012, low abundance of Kuskokwim River Chinook salmon resulted in conservative management strategies to ensure escapement, starting with restrictions to commercial and sport fishing and finally restricting subsistence harvest. Due to the overlapping runs of Chinook, chum, and sockeye salmon, the Chinook salmon conservation measures have also resulted in restrictions on the subsistence harvest of chum and sockeye salmon. Conservative management strategies for Chinook salmon have continued through 2025; however, management was generally less restrictive in the middle and upper Kuskokwim River due to limited harvest capacity. From 2020 through 2022, low chum salmon returns led to increased restrictions on subsistence harvest opportunities. Additionally, in 2022, subsistence opportunity for coho salmon was closed for the first time ever between August 17 and September 15. However, since that time, coho salmon runs have strengthened and fishing restrictions have relaxed. The sockeye salmon run is currently healthy and has supported sustainable subsistence harvest in recent years.

COMMERCIAL

The KMA commercial fishery was once a thriving industry with around 800 permits and exvessel values up to \$12.7 million between 1987 and 1996 (Poetter et al. 2017). Beginning in 1997, salmon markets began to decline, which led to a decreasing trend in fishing effort, number of fish harvested, and exvessel value of the fishery. From 1997 to 2002, commercial salmon harvests in the area ranged from 758,000 fish in 1998 to 185,000 fish in 2002. Effort decreased from 707 permits in 1998 to 407 permits in 2002, and the subsequent exvessel value decreased from \$1.6 million in 1998 to \$324,000 in 2002. Poor Chinook and chum salmon runs from 1999 through 2001 resulted in limited commercial salmon fishing opportunities because ADF&G prioritized escapement and subsistence (Elison et al. 2015). As Kuskokwim River Chinook and chum salmon abundances rebounded in the mid-2000s, poor market conditions for chum salmon and limited processing capacity continued to limit commercial salmon fishing opportunities in District 1. From 2013 to 2015, Chinook salmon runs again declined, commercial fishing opportunities were limited, and subsistence harvest shifted to other salmon species. Since 2016, there has been no large-scale commercial fish processor operating in the Kuskokwim River, and opportunities have been limited to individuals registered as catcher–sellers (Runfola and Larson 2025).

Kuskokwim Bay Districts 4 and 5 experienced similar declines in commercial opportunity. Commercial harvest opportunity often depends more on limited processing capacity and economic

factors than on run strength (Poetter et al. 2017). A fish processing plant located in Platinum began operation in 2009 and improved processing capacity in the area until it closed in 2016. In 2020 and 2021, a single salmon processor operated within Districts 4 and 5. Although there has been local interest in operating a commercial fishery, particularly on sockeye, there has been no processor registered since 2021 (Table 2).

SALMON ASSESSMENT PROJECTS

Salmon abundance in the KMA is primarily assessed with sonar, weirs, test fisheries, aerial surveys, and a statistical run reconstruction for Kuskokwim River Chinook salmon. Additional assessment projects include postseason subsistence harvest surveys, inseason subsistence harvest reports, and local and traditional knowledge. Salmon escapements were evaluated by weirs, facilitated by various federal, tribal, and regional nongovernmental organizations, and through cooperative partnerships (Dickerson et al. 2025). The number of weirs used for annual salmon assessment has varied historically. Aerial surveys are flown during peak spawning periods to index escapement for Chinook salmon in Kuskokwim River tributary streams and for Chinook and sockeye salmon in Kuskokwim Bay rivers.

BETHEL TEST FISHERY

The Bethel test fishery (BTF) operated from 1984 to 2024 for inseason assessment of Chinook, sockeye, chum, and coho salmon run strength and timing. From the project's conception, methodology remained largely unchanged (Lipka and Poetter 2016). At a location just upstream from Bethel, 50-fathom gillnets with 5.375-inch mesh and 8-inch mesh were fished in 20-minute drifts, 1 hour after high tide. Catch statistics were presented as catch per unit effort (CPUE) by species for Chinook, sockeye, chum, and coho salmon. The project was discontinued in 2025, and resources were redirected to the Kuskokwim River sonar program, which provides a more comprehensive assessment of run timing and abundance. Historical data collected at the BTF will be maintained in the AYKDBMS,² because it is a long-term dataset documenting trends in run strength and timing.

KUSKOKWIM RIVER SONAR

The Kuskokwim River sonar is a mainstem sonar project operated upriver from Bethel near the confluence of the Kuskokwim River and Church Slough. From 2014 to 2017, a feasibility study used sonar and drift gillnet apportionment to estimate salmon and whitefish abundance in the Kuskokwim River. The study determined that sonar could provide timely inseason abundance estimates for salmon migrating through the lower river (Brodersen et al. 2016), and the sonar project has been fully operational since 2018. In 2018, 2019, and 2024, the sonar project operated from June 1 to July 26. This operational period provided timely information about the abundance of Chinook, chum, and sockeye salmon and whitefish species as they migrated up the Kuskokwim River (Birchfield and Fletcher 2025). Sonar operations were extended through the end of August from 2020 to 2023 and again in 2025. This extension was intended to better assess coho salmon abundance.

² Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Database Management System (AYKDBMS). 2006–. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries. Juneau, AK. https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/CF_R3/external/sites/aykdbms_website/Default.aspx (accessed October 16, 2025).

KWETHLUK RIVER WEIR

The FWS operated the Kwethluk River weir from approximately June 25–September 10 to assess Chinook, sockeye, chum, and coho salmon escapement. The Kwethluk River weir was operated in 1992 and then again from 2000 to 2019 and from 2022 to 2023.

TULUKSAK RIVER WEIR

The FWS operated the Tuluksak River weir from approximately June 25–September 10 to assess Chinook, sockeye, chum, and coho salmon escapement. The Tuluksak River weir was in operation from 1991 to 1994 and from 2001 to 2017. The project was discontinued after 2017.

SALMON RIVER (ANIAC) WEIR

The Salmon River (Aniak) weir operated from approximately June 15–August 15 to assess Chinook, chum, and sockeye salmon escapement. The Salmon River provides an index of salmon spawning populations in the Aniak River drainage. The Salmon River weir was operated during 2006–2009, 2012–2018, 2020–2023, and in 2025 (Dickerson et al. 2025).

GEORGE RIVER WEIR

The George River weir operated from approximately June 15–September 20 to assess Chinook, chum, sockeye, and coho salmon escapement. Due to its proximity to the confluence with the Kuskokwim River, the weir accounts for nearly all salmon migrating upstream into the George River drainage. The George River weir has operated annually since 1996 (Dickerson et al. 2025).

KOGRUKLUK RIVER WEIR

The Kogrukluk River weir operated from approximately June 26–September 25 to assess Chinook, chum, sockeye, and coho salmon escapement. The Kogrukluk River provides an index of salmon spawning populations for the Holitna River drainage (Dickerson et al. 2025). The Kogrukluk River weir has operated annually since 1976 and is ADF&G’s longest-running ground-based salmon assessment project in the KMA.

TELAQUANA RIVER WEIR

The Telaquana River weir has operated from approximately July 3 to August 26 annually since 2010. The weir is located two-thirds of a mile downstream of the Telaquana Lake outlet. All 5 salmon species have been observed at the weir site, but only sockeye salmon return to the system in considerable numbers; therefore, the operational period was designed to encompass the sockeye salmon run. The weir provides an index of the lake-type sockeye salmon within the Kuskokwim River, but all other weir projects in the Kuskokwim River drainage primarily monitor river-type sockeye salmon (McPhee et al. 2009; Dickerson et al. 2025). Project results have shown that Telaquana Lake is a major contributor to the overall Kuskokwim River sockeye salmon abundance and escapement. Aerial surveys and rafting reconnaissance have indicated that there are no spawning populations of sockeye salmon in the Telaquana River downstream of the weir site (Dickerson et al. 2025).

TATLAWIKSUK RIVER WEIR

The Tatlawiksuk River weir operated from approximately June 15–September 20 to assess Chinook, chum, sockeye, and coho salmon escapement. The weir operated annually from 1998 to 2017 (Dickerson et al. 2025). ADF&G plans to resume weir operation beginning in 2026.

TAKOTNA RIVER WEIR

The Takotna River weir operated from approximately July 1–August 15 to assess Chinook and chum salmon escapement. The Takotna River weir is currently the only weir project that assesses salmon escapement in the headwaters of the Kuskokwim River. The weir has operated annually since 2000 (Dickerson et al. 2025).

SALMON RIVER (PITKA FORK) WEIR

The Salmon River (Pitka Fork) weir was operated from approximately June 20–August 15 to assess Chinook salmon escapement. The weir operated annually from 2015 to 2023. Due to loss of funding, it has not operated since 2023 (Dickerson et al. 2025).

KANEKTOK RIVER WEIR

The Kanektok River weir operated from 2001 to 2015 to assess Chinook, sockeye, and chum salmon. Escapement estimates for coho and pink salmon are incomplete because the project did not operate through the entire coho and pink salmon runs. The project was discontinued after 2015 due to loss of funding and the absence of a commercial fishery (Dickerson et al. 2025). Salmon assessment continues to be conducted through aerial surveys when weather conditions allow.

MIDDLE FORK GOODNEWS RIVER WEIR

The Goodnews River weir operated from 1991 to 2017 and in 2019 to assess Chinook, chum, and sockeye salmon escapement. Coho salmon were fully assessed at the weir from 1997 to 2011. The project was discontinued after 2019 due to loss of funding and the absence of a commercial fishery (Dickerson et al. 2025). Salmon assessment continues to be conducted through aerial surveys when weather conditions allow.

AERIAL SURVEYS

Aerial surveys are generally conducted on clearwater tributaries, lakes, and coastal streams throughout the KMA. Streams are sometimes turbid, tannic, or clouded by glacier runoff, which decreases the ability to enumerate fish. These surveys have long-term datasets and have been relatively consistent in providing usable data. Aerial surveys serve as an index of abundance that are represented as raw, unexpanded fish counts. Details regarding the survey conditions (e.g., water clarity, surface riffles, overhanging trees) are collected at the time of survey to evaluate data quality (Table 3).

HARVEST SURVEYS

Inseason harvest estimates are generated by federal and tribal organizations and reported to stakeholders weekly. The Division of Subsistence conducts the Kuskokwim River postseason salmon harvest survey, which provides estimates of total and community-level harvest of all salmon species (Bembenic and Koster 2025).

STOCK STATUS

KUSKOKWIM RIVER

Chinook Salmon

A sharp decline in Kuskokwim River Chinook salmon abundance occurred in 2010 (Table 4). The 2012–2014 Chinook salmon runs were the lowest estimated total runs on record. Starting in 2015, these runs have shown improvement and have been relatively consistent. However, they were largely well below the historical average. The exception was 2019, when the total run of Chinook salmon was above the historical average and the largest run observed since 2009. The poor runs resulted in restrictions on subsistence fisheries and delayed directed fisheries for chum and sockeye salmon to avoid incidental catch of Chinook salmon. Kuskokwim River Chinook salmon subsistence harvest has been below the established ANS since 2011. Fishing restrictions resulted in escapements that met or exceeded all established sustainable escapement goals (SEG). From 2023 to 2025, cumulative Chinook salmon passage at the Kuskokwim River sonar has ranged from approximately 79,000 fish in 2023 to approximately 143,000 fish in 2024 (Table 5). The 2018–2024 average Chinook salmon passage at the Kuskokwim River sonar was approximately 125,000 fish.

Escapement

Chinook salmon escapement has been monitored with weirs (Figure 5, Table 6) and with peak aerial surveys distributed throughout the drainage. Beginning in 2013, the total runs of Chinook salmon to the Kuskokwim River from 1976 to 2011 were estimated using a model (Bue et al. 2012). This model was modified in 2018 by incorporating results from a multiyear mark–recapture study conducted by ADF&G during 2014–2017. The analysis found that previous estimates had overestimated the abundance of Chinook salmon. As a result, total run and escapement estimates from 1976 to 2018 were adjusted (Liller et al. 2018). Using results from the initial run reconstruction, a Chinook salmon drainagewide SEG of 65,000–120,000 fish was established, and 3 weir-based tributary SEGs were revised in 2013. The drainagewide SEG for Chinook salmon has been achieved or exceeded every year since 2014. From 2023 to 2025, drainagewide escapement ranged from approximately 97,000 fish in 2023 to approximately 144,000 fish in 2024 (Table 4). Since 2018, the weir-based SEGs at the Kwethluk, George, and Kogruklu Rivers have been met or exceeded each year they were assessed (Table 6). In addition to the drainagewide and weir-based SEGs, there is 1 tributary aerial survey-based SEG on the Salmon River (Pitka Fork), which was achieved or exceeded each year it was assessed since 2014 (Table 3).

Harvest

The subsistence fishery has constituted 90–99% of the total harvest of Chinook salmon on the Kuskokwim River since 2000. The 2010–2024 average annual subsistence harvest was 36,000 fish (Table 7). The Chinook salmon ANS of 67,200–109,800 fish have not been achieved since 2010. Subsistence harvests of Chinook salmon since 2014 have been well below average due to the low run abundances and conservative subsistence fishery management actions (Table 7). The “front-end closure” has been enacted annually to allow early-season Chinook salmon to escape the lower river fishery and reach the headwaters. The population size and harvest effort differ greatly between Sections 1–3 and upper river Sections 4–5 and, therefore, must be managed very differently. In the lower river, management has used regularly timed openers to limit Chinook salmon harvest, but in the upper river, management has had few time restrictions. The total river

estimated Chinook salmon harvest in 2023, 2024, and 2025 was 37,400 (28% harvest rate), 32,700 (19% harvest rate), and 45,600 (30% harvest rate), respectively. In each of the last 3 years, the FSA has been put in place on the lower Kuskokwim River beginning June 1. Sport fishing for Chinook salmon has been closed areawide for the entire season for the last 3 years.

Commercial harvest of Chinook salmon has declined from highs in the 1980s–1990s. Under regulation, Chinook salmon have a guideline harvest range of 0–50,000 in the June and July mixed stock small-mesh commercial salmon fishery. In the recent commercial fisheries of 2013–2015, processors agreed not to buy Chinook salmon, and when caught, those fish were retained for personal use, mostly by local residents (Table 2). Since 2016, the river has not had a large-scale commercial processor registered in the area, so very limited commercial opportunities have been provided for permit holders registered as catcher–sellers (Table 2). Due to the low number of fishery participants, the harvest numbers are confidential, and there is no historical comparison available.

Chum Salmon

Kuskokwim River chum salmon escapements have varied widely since 2018. The 2020 chum salmon run was well below average, and the 2021 and 2022 chum salmon runs were the lowest and second lowest on record, respectively. As a result, chum salmon were included in the FSA beginning in 2022. Chum salmon abundance has experienced modest improvement since 2022. From 2023 to 2025, cumulative chum salmon passage at the Kuskokwim River sonar has ranged from approximately 254,000 fish in 2024 to approximately 158,000 fish in 2025 (Table 5). The average (2018–2024) chum salmon passage at the Kuskokwim River sonar was approximately 236,000 fish. The sonar currently provides an index of chum salmon abundance and does not provide the total drainagewide count. Beginning in 2026, ADF&G will implement a mark–recapture project to estimate Kuskokwim River chum salmon abundance. Project results will be used to scale a run reconstruction model and provide needed context to annual abundance estimates at the Kuskokwim River sonar. Chum salmon harvest has been limited due to Chinook and chum salmon conservation measures.

Escapement

Chum salmon escapement has been monitored with weirs operated throughout the Kuskokwim River drainage (Figure 5, Table 8). The only chum salmon escapement goal in the Kuskokwim River drainage is at the Kogrukluk River weir (SEG: 15,000–49,000 fish). The goal was established in 2005 and was achieved or exceeded annually from 2005 to 2020 and again in 2025 (Table 8). The escapement goal was not achieved in 2021 or 2022 and was not assessed in 2023 or 2024. ADF&G does not currently estimate total run size or escapement for the Kuskokwim River chum salmon (Dickerson et al. 2025).

Harvest

Kuskokwim River annual chum salmon subsistence harvest during 1990–2021 averaged approximately 63,000 fish (Table 9). Chum salmon ANS for the Kuskokwim River is 41,200–116,400 fish. Subsistence harvest of chum salmon from 2022 to 2024 ranged from 10,825 to 24,582 fish. These harvests were below average due to fishing restrictions implemented for the conservation of Chinook and chum salmon. Given subsistence fishing restrictions for the protection of Chinook salmon, the total harvest of chum salmon in 2025 is expected to again be below the 1990–2021 average and the lower bound of the ANS range.

Since the late 1990s, the chum salmon commercial fishery has been constrained by low market interest, limited processing capacity, and more recently, reduced opportunities due to Chinook and chum salmon conservation measures. Beginning in 2016, the Kuskokwim River no longer had a large-scale commercial processor operating in the area, and thus, a very limited commercial opportunity was provided for those permit holders registered as catcher–sellers (Table 2). Due to the number of fishery participants, the harvest numbers are confidential, and there is no historical comparison available.

Sockeye Salmon

Sockeye salmon are the most abundant salmon species in the Kuskokwim River. Sockeye salmon runs have remained healthy and have provided for sustainable subsistence harvest. From 2023 to 2025, cumulative sockeye salmon passage at the Kuskokwim River sonar ranged from approximately 696,000 fish in 2024 to approximately 921,000 fish in 2025 (Table 5). The average (2018–2024) sockeye salmon passage at the Kuskokwim River sonar was approximately 733,000 fish.

Escapement

Sockeye salmon escapement has been monitored with weirs operated throughout the Kuskokwim River drainage (Figure 5, Table 10). The only escapement goal for sockeye salmon is at the Kogruklu River weir (SEG: 4,400–17,000 fish). The escapement goal was established in 2010 and was achieved or exceeded each year it was assessed (Table 10). ADF&G does not currently estimate total run size or escapement for Kuskokwim River sockeye salmon (Dickerson et al. 2025).

Harvest

The average annual subsistence harvest during 1990–2021 was approximately 43,000 fish, and ANS is 32,200–58,700 sockeye salmon (Table 11). The subsistence harvests from 2022 to 2024 ranged between 43,988 and 56,083 sockeye salmon and were near average despite restrictions on Chinook and chum salmon harvest opportunity. The total harvest of sockeye salmon in 2025 is expected to be near 2022–2024 levels.

Kuskokwim River sockeye salmon are targeted in commercial fisheries. In 2004, the BOF established a commercial guideline harvest level of 0–50,000 sockeye salmon. The last large-scale commercial processor operated in 2015. Since then, very limited commercial opportunities have been provided for those permit holders registered as catcher–sellers (Table 2). Due to the number of fishery participants, the harvest numbers are confidential, and there is no historical comparison available.

Coho Salmon

Coho salmon abundance in the Kuskokwim River has varied since 2018. Coho salmon abundance has largely been below average since 2018, and the 2022 coho salmon run was one of the lowest on record. However, coho salmon abundance has shown a marked improvement since 2022. Notably, cumulative coho salmon passage at the Kuskokwim River sonar in 2023 was more than double the cumulative passage observed in 2022 (Table 5). In 2025, approximately 392,000 coho salmon were counted at the Kuskokwim River sonar, which was above the 2020–2023 average of approximately 228,000 fish. The sonar concluded operations in late July 2024, before most of the coho salmon run migrated past the project site, but the observed passage indicated a relatively strong start to the coho salmon run.

Escapement

Coho salmon escapement has been monitored with weirs (Figure 5, Table 12). The Kogruklu River escapement goal (SEG: 13,000–28,000 fish) was achieved or exceeded every year it was assessed in 1999–2017, 2019, 2021, and 2023–2024 (Table 12). The Kogruklu River escapement goal was not met in 2018 and not assessed in 2020, 2022, or 2025. Since 2018, the Kwethluk River escapement goal (SEG: >19,000 fish) was met in 2019 and 2023, not met in 2022, and not assessed for the remainder of the years (Table 12). ADF&G does not currently estimate total run size or escapement for Kuskokwim River coho salmon (Dickerson et al. 2025).

Harvest

Kuskokwim River annual subsistence harvest during 1990–2021 averaged approximately 35,000 coho salmon, and the ANS was 27,400–57,600 fish (Table 13). Subsistence harvests during 2022–2024 ranged from 15,241 to 25,054, coho salmon. Harvest in 2025 is expected to be above the 1990–2021 average.

Historically, the majority of Kuskokwim River coho salmon have been harvested in the commercial fishery, which has ranged from 23,593 to 937,299 fish. Beginning in 2016, the Kuskokwim Area no longer had a large-scale commercial processor operating in the area; thus, a very limited commercial opportunity was provided for those permit holders registered as catcher–sellers (Table 2). Due to the number of fishery participants, the harvest numbers are confidential, and there is no historical comparison available.

KUSKOKWIM BAY

Quinhagak (District 4)

Escapement

A salmon enumeration weir was operated on the Kanektok River from 2001 to 2015, from approximately June 25 to August 15 (Table 14). Given the relatively short data series, no formal escapement goals for any species were developed. Comparison of escapement between years is problematic because a substantial number of Chinook, chum, and coho salmon spawn downstream of the weir site. Because the weir project ceased operations in mid-August, coho salmon total abundance counts were incomplete.

Aerial survey escapement goals were initially established in 2005 for Chinook and sockeye salmon returning to the Kanektok River (Table 15). These goals were then amended in 2016. The sockeye salmon escapement goal (SEG: 15,300–41,000 fish) was achieved or exceeded every year it was assessed, with 2019 having the highest escapement estimate on record (Table 15). Aerial survey data for Chinook salmon are available in 8 of the last 10 years, and the Chinook salmon escapement goal (SEG: 3,900–12,000) was met every year it was assessed (Table 15). Aerial survey goals for Chinook and sockeye salmon were not assessed in 2017 and 2022 due to inclement weather preventing surveys from being conducted.

Harvest

Subsistence harvest of Kuskokwim Bay stocks remains relatively small and stable. Since 2018, Chinook salmon have continued to make up the largest portion of subsistence salmon harvest with an average of 4,300 Chinook salmon annually (Table 7). Additionally, an annual average of 9,400 salmon of all species has been harvested since 2018. The ANS range of 6,900–17,000 salmon has been achieved every year since 2015 (Tables 7, 9, 11, and 13).

Commercial fishing did not occur in District 4 from 2016 to 2019 because no commercial processor was operating within the KMA. In 2020 and 2021, a single salmon processor operated within Kuskokwim Bay. Participation in the fishery was low, and harvests of Chinook, coho, and chum salmon were all similar to, or below, the 10-year (2012–2021) average (Table 16). Sockeye salmon harvest was above the 10-year average in both 2020 and 2021, with harvests of 78,462 and 113,849 fish, respectively (Table 16). Although there has been local interest in commercial fishing opportunities, the lack of a processor has resulted in no commercial fishing in recent years.

Goodnews Bay (District 5)

Escapement

A weir on the Middle Fork Goodnews River previously assessed salmon escapement into the Goodnews River drainage. Weir-based escapement goals were established for Chinook, sockeye, chum, and coho salmon (Table 17). The Goodnews River weir has not operated since 2019 due to funding limitations. Currently, aerial surveys are the only method of assessment for escapement in the Goodnews Area. The Chinook salmon aerial survey-based escapement goal for the North Fork Goodnews River (SEG: 640–3,300) was met or exceeded every year it was assessed since 2015 (Table 18). The sockeye salmon escapement goal for the North Fork Goodnews River (SEG: 9,600–18,000) was exceeded every year it was assessed since 2015. Late-season weather in this region makes flying difficult, and thus, coho salmon have not been assessed since 2012.

Harvest

Subsistence harvest in District 5 includes the communities of Goodnews Bay and Platinum. Subsistence harvest of salmon species in these communities has been relatively stable since 2018, with sockeye salmon making up the largest portion of harvest with an average of 1,800 fish annually from 2018 to 2024 (Tables 7, 9, 11, and 13).

Similar to District 4, commercial fisheries occurred in District 5 in 2020 and 2021 with the return of a single salmon processor to Kuskokwim Bay. During these years, harvests of Chinook, coho, and chum salmon were all below the 10-year average, but sockeye salmon harvests were comparable to the 10-year average, with harvests of 28,859 fish in 2020 and 35,963 fish in 2021 (Table 19). The total exvessel value for each year of commercial fishing was well below the historical average (Table 19).

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TABLE AND FIGURES

Table 1.—Amounts necessary for subsistence (ANS)
for each salmon species in the Kuskokwim Area.

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

Table 2.—Commercial salmon harvest and exvessel value, District W-1, Kuskokwim Area, 1998–2025.

Year	Chinook		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum		Total	
	Number	Value (\$)	Number	Value (\$)	Number	Value (\$)	Number	Value (\$)	Number	Value (\$)	Number	Value (\$)
1998	17,359	74,387	60,906	209,860	210,481	516,024	92	55	207,809	183,307	496,647	983,633
1999	4,705	22,266	16,976	86,442	23,593	44,633	2	0	23,006	16,428	68,282	169,769
2000	444	3,044	4,130	14,272	261,379	489,644	7	3	11,570	7,967	277,530	514,930
2001	90	534	84	265	192,998	422,573	0	0	1,272	827	194,444	424,199
2002	72	212	84	196	83,463	124,763	0	0	1,900	1,190	85,519	126,361
2003	158	846	282	803	284,064	450,451	0	0	2,764	1,087	287,268	453,187
2004	2,305	9,815	8,532	19,549	435,407	907,791	0	0	20,150	6,611	466,394	943,766
2005	4,784	29,040	27,645	109,063	142,319	287,635	0	0	69,139	23,115	243,887	448,853
2006	2,777	16,192	12,618	41,891	185,598	378,318	1	1	44,070	14,988	245,064	451,390
2007	179	1,607	703	2,411	141,049	373,789	0	0	10,763	3,033	152,694	380,840
2008	8,865	70,988	15,601	59,777	142,862	396,329	15	4	30,516	11,212	197,859	538,310
2009	6,664	61,452	25,673	101,445	104,546	263,457	2	0	76,790	76,494	213,675	502,848
2010	2,731	53,134	22,428	167,575	58,031	382,452	0	0	93,148	162,445	176,338	765,606
2011	49	411	13,482	79,370	74,108	334,452	1	0	118,256	350,124	205,896	764,357
2012	14	225	2,857	16,154	86,389	323,687	0	0	65,171	257,932	154,431	597,998
2013	1	6	768	5,226	114,069	833,327	0	0	52,236	346,288	167,074	1,184,847
2014	0	0	2,720	19,943	117,588	751,850	3	0	19,080	71,563	139,391	843,356
2015	2	9	130	395	65,034	244,045	0	0	507	1,567	65,673	246,016
2016	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
2017	—	—	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
2018	—	—	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
2019	—	—	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
2020	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
2021	—	—	—	—	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
2022	—	—	—	—	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
2023	—	—	—	—	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
2024	—	—	—	—	a	a	—	—	a	a	a	a
2025	—	—	—	—	a	a	—	—	a	a	a	a

Note: En dash indicates no data; the fishery did not occur.

^a Harvest information confidential.

Table 3.—Chinook salmon spawning aerial survey index estimates, Kuskokwim River drainage, 2000–2025.

Year	Lower Kuskokwim River		Middle Kuskokwim River								Upper Kuskokwim River		
	Kwethluk Canyon Creek	Kisaralik	Aniak	Kipchuk	Salmon (Aniak)	Holokuk	Oskawalik	Holitna	Gagarayah	Cheeneetnuk	Bear (Pitka)	Salmon (Pitka)	Upper Pitka Fork
2000	—	—	714	182	238	—	—	301	—	—	—	362	151
2001	—	—	—	—	598	52	—	4,156	143	—	175	1,033	—
2002	1,795	1,727	—	1,615	1,236	513	295	733	452	730	211	1,255	165
2003	2,661	654	3,514	1,493	1,242	1,096	844	—	1,093	810	176	—	197
2004	6,801	5,157	5,362	1,868	2,177	539	293	4,051	670	918	206	1,138	290
2005	5,059	2,206	—	1,679	4,097	510	582	1,760	788	1,155	367	1,801	744
2006	—	4,734	5,639	1,618	—	705	386	1,866	531	1,015	347	862	170
2007	—	692	3,984	2,147	1,458	—	—	—	1,035	—	165	943	131
2008	487	1,074	3,222	1,061	589	418	213	—	177	290	245	1,033	248
2009	—	—	—	—	—	565	379	—	303	323	209	632	187
2010	—	235	—	—	—	229	—	587	62	—	75	135	67
2011	—	—	—	116	79	61	26	—	96	249	145	767	85
2012	—	588	—	193	49	36	51	—	178	229	—	670	—
2013	1,165	599	754	261	154	—	38	532	74	138	64	469	—
2014	—	622	3,201	1,220	497	80	200	—	359	340	—	1,865	—
2015	—	709	—	917	810	77	—	662	19	—	1,381	2,016	—
2016	—	622	718	898	—	100	47	1,157	135	217	580	1,578	—
2017	—	—	1,781	889	423	140	136	676	453	660	492	687	234
2018	—	584	1,534	1,123	442	162	—	980	438	565	550	1,399	471
2019	—	1,063	3,160	1,344	950	719	638	1,377	760	1,345	542	1,918	330
2020	721	350	1,264	723	269	99	169	854	—	419	321	1,150	160
2021	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2022	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	—	—	628	—	—	660	373	—	449	645	326	697	28
2024	—	—	—	330	—	581	1,126	1,150	1,015	1,637	226	702	—
2025	—	221	—	—	—	263	—	—	598	1,066	733	1,189	466
SEG	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	470–1,600	—
Average 2015–2024	NA	666	1,514	885	NA	341	415	1,032	550	819	471	1,165	282

Note: Estimates are from aerial surveys conducted during peak spawning periods under good or fair survey conditions. SEG means sustainable escapement goal. An en dash indicates the survey was not flown or did not meet acceptable survey criteria. NA indicates insufficient data to calculate an average.

Table 4.—Kuskokwim River Chinook salmon estimated total run and escapement, 1990–2025.

Year	Estimated total run	Estimated escapement
1990	268,544	104,358
1991	216,118	102,970
1992	261,317	130,217
1993	273,777	174,110
1994	399,365	277,261
1995	372,332	237,603
1996	341,902	236,327
1997	262,761	171,427
1998	255,174	155,202
1999	160,752	82,159
2000	122,487	54,278
2001	192,752	114,112
2002	238,306	156,458
2003	231,909	163,204
2004	365,032	264,391
2005	327,044	235,268
2006	323,372	228,987
2007	248,471	151,611
2008	214,922	116,017
2009	194,718	106,784
2010	116,026	45,362
2011	115,858	51,829
2012	75,242	51,750
2013	88,498	41,010
2014	82,133	70,367
2015	125,767	109,163
2016	130,678	99,460
2017	131,643	114,973
2018	135,711	112,980
2019	226,224	187,720
2020	124,540	88,339
2021	129,751	101,000
2022	142,495	107,980
2023	134,007	96,630
2024	176,619	143,919
2025 ^a	151,411	105,808
Average 2015–2024	145,743	116,216

^a Data are preliminary.

Table 5.—Cumulative passage estimates, by species, at the Kuskokwim River sonar, 2018–2025.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Chum	Coho
2018	132,970	679,230	555,570	9,144 ^a
2019	162,672	924,579	385,409	29,467 ^a
2020	106,265	575,334	76,323	163,708
2021	102,552	745,037	25,689	237,285
2022	145,896	614,712	103,864	161,469
2023	79,166	899,180	251,542	379,736
2024	142,662	695,724	253,825	20,439 ^a
2025 ^b	120,153	920,601	158,101	392,230
Average 2018–2024	124,598	733,399	236,032	—
Average 2000–2023	—	—	—	235,550

^a Sonar operations ended in July, and the coho salmon abundance estimate is incomplete.

^b Data are preliminary.

Table 6.—Kuskokwim River Chinook salmon weir-based escapement estimates, 1990–2025.

Year	Kwethluk River	Tuluksak River	George River	Kogrukuk River	Tatlawiksuk River	Salmon River (Aniak)	Salmon River (Pitka)	Takotna River
1990	—	—	—	10,093	—	—	—	—
1991	—	697	—	7,602	—	—	—	—
1992	9,675	1,083	—	6,471	—	—	—	—
1993	—	2,218	—	12,157	—	—	—	—
1994	—	2,932	—	—	—	—	—	—
1995	—	—	—	20,249	—	—	—	—
1996	—	—	7,501	13,900	—	—	—	—
1997	—	—	7,810	13,116	—	—	—	—
1998	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1999	—	—	—	5,567	1,484	—	—	—
2000	3,547	—	2,956	3,254	808	—	—	—
2001	—	924	3,313	8,151	2,013	—	—	345
2002	8,963	1,346	2,445	9,830	2,237	—	—	718
2003	14,475	1,067	—	11,751	—	—	—	326
2004	28,801	1,475	5,392	19,880	2,833	—	—	378
2005	—	2,653	3,845	21,686	2,858	—	—	461
2006	17,019	1,008	4,359	19,305	1,700	6,901	—	499
2007	15,112	374	4,972	—	2,058	6,214	—	537
2008	5,642	707	3,383	9,740	1,194	2,376	—	412
2009	5,826	362	3,664	9,201	1,071	1,823	—	413
2010	1,716	201	1,500	5,160	554	—	—	311
2011	4,056	284	1,605	6,926	1,011	—	—	183
2012	—	559	2,362	—	1,116	—	—	149
2013	—	198	1,267	1,919	495	711	—	238
2014	3,191	325	2,988	3,726	2,050	1,722	—	104
2015	8,163	711	2,301	8,333	2,131	2,401	7,156	—
2016	—	909	2,218	7,062	2,693	—	6,371	—
2017	7,207	648	3,669	7,787	2,146	2,611	8,298	318
2018	—	—	3,322	6,292	—	2,252	5,354	205
2019	8,505	—	3,828	10,301	—	—	4,823	554
2020	—	—	2,418	5,645	—	1,228	4,825	357
2021	—	—	2,920	6,969	—	1,303	3,992	323
2022	6,808	—	4,318	5,837	—	1,620	1,330	—
2023	—	—	2,834	—	—	1,228	4,791	233
2024	—	—	2,403	—	—	—	—	—
2025 ^a	—	—	1,988	9,894	—	1,442	—	201
Escapement goal:	4,100–7,500	—	1,800–3,300	4,800–8,800	—	—	—	—

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

^a Data are preliminary.

Table 7.—Subsistence Chinook salmon harvest estimates by community, Kuskokwim Area, 1990–2024.

Community	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Kipnuk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kwigillingok	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kongiganak	1,559	729	929	680	1,281	1,095	1,108	1,376	1,128	1,153
North Kuskokwim Bay	1,559	729	929	680	1,281	1,095	1,108	1,376	1,128	1,153
Tuntutuliak	4,174	4,156	3,750	3,905	5,019	3,928	4,256	3,159	3,797	3,412
Eek	4,923	2,617	2,057	2,496	2,976	3,679	2,786	2,009	2,215	1,730
Kasigluk	3,300	2,875	3,150	3,609	3,351	3,208	3,294	3,480	2,617	5,473
Nunapitchuk	4,192	4,004	4,123	3,852	4,580	4,543	3,479	3,605	4,502	4,215
Atmautluak	2,895	1,661	1,239	1,715	1,856	2,016	1,752	1,648	1,397	1,372
Napakiak	4,427	2,573	4,147	3,822	3,355	3,515	3,842	2,908	3,436	2,265
Napaskiak	6,586	4,008	5,299	5,566	6,521	4,862	5,261	4,756	4,901	3,633
Oscarville	1,263	1,476	1,501	1,496	1,390	1,046	995	1,056	754	1,543
Bethel	34,925	18,041	22,220	19,800	31,251	32,463	32,116	20,100	24,877	22,751
Kwethluk	10,657	7,298	6,949	9,280	9,546	9,907	9,786	6,319	7,502	6,366
Akiachak	8,395	5,607	8,130	7,678	7,622	6,410	5,689	6,699	6,026	5,210
Akiak	5,966	3,168	3,452	4,478	4,653	4,401	4,851	3,196	2,943	2,377
Tuluksak	2,022	3,114	2,330	3,662	4,414	4,175	3,309	5,456	3,554	2,239
Lower Kuskokwim River	93,725	60,598	68,347	71,359	86,534	84,153	81,416	64,391	68,521	62,586
Lower Kalskag	2,946	4,022	2,338	3,603	4,087	4,541	3,513	3,103	1,954	1,726
Upper Kalskag	1,618	1,031	1,321	1,682	1,297	1,447	1,304	941	1,394	1,670
Aniak	3,589	3,562	3,976	4,651	3,714	3,506	3,343	3,640	3,466	2,603
Chuathbaluk	1,718	998	986	1,443	1,013	2,461	914	1,204	730	1,035
Middle Kuskokwim River	9,871	9,613	8,621	11,379	10,111	11,955	9,074	8,888	7,544	7,034
Crooked Creek	971	916	583	707	1,126	874	890	963	768	702
Red Devil	297	154	400	449	409	412	359	404	243	141
Sleetmute	777	887	782	1,795	1,295	964	1,265	1,171	978	414
Stony River	574	614	247	445	391	534	596	874	293	46
Lime Village	399	70	162	40	195	180	141	57	241	145
McGrath	896	902	1,586	550	1,026	804	1,223	995	872	1,033
Takotna	74	0	6	0	0	11	7	3	2	0
Nikolai	635	337	818	426	449	938	398	212	380	284
Telida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Kuskokwim River	4,623	3,880	4,584	4,412	4,891	4,717	4,879	4,679	3,777	2,765
Kuskokwim River total	109,778	74,820	82,481	87,830	102,817	101,921	96,477	79,334	80,969	73,538
Quinhagak	3,881	3,753	4,394	3,634	3,977	2,864	3,506	3,186	3,774	2,815
Goodnews Bay	358	852	548	590	672	789	392	441	735	759
Platinum	202	20	67	75	74	24	41	14	57	69
South Kuskokwim Bay	4,441	4,625	5,009	4,299	4,723	3,677	3,939	3,641	4,566	3,643
Total estimate	109,778	74,820	82,481	87,830	102,817	101,921	96,477	79,334	80,969	73,538

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Table 7.—Page 2 of 4.

Community	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Kipnuk	3,205	—	—	—	322	—	—	—	—	—
Kwigillingok	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kongiganak	1,285	1,612	1,349	2,003	2,663	1,536	1,729	1,865	2,233	1,243
North Kuskokwim Bay	1,285	1,612	1,349	2,003	2,663	1,536	1,729	1,865	2,233	1,243
Tuntutuliak	2,826	2,958	3,907	2,657	3,912	4,545	4,469	4,614	4,266	3,067
Eek	2,140	2,035	2,514	2,075	2,954	3,133	2,501	2,512	2,966	1,982
Kasigluk	3,857	5,054	4,685	4,711	7,859	5,242	4,905	5,167	2,471	2,464
Nunapitchuk	3,425	3,328	4,503	3,179	4,921	4,103	4,121	4,661	4,234	3,468
Atmautluak	1,191	754	1,479	547	2,153	1,927	1,758	1,890	1,298	1,567
Napakiak	2,073	2,408	2,702	2,438	2,839	3,060	5,125	3,245	1,903	2,387
Napaskiak	4,175	4,596	3,922	3,390	4,058	4,485	5,877	6,392	4,555	5,372
Oscarville	1,259	1,779	1,115	1,153	1,325	1,069	1,052	1,360	1,351	754
Bethel	20,629	24,684	22,892	24,584	29,443	28,293	27,805	30,422	27,800	26,170
Kwethluk	5,174	6,460	6,880	4,206	7,157	6,089	7,258	6,466	8,451	7,130
Akiachak	6,311	6,978	6,946	2,493	7,131	5,411	5,561	7,621	9,719	7,361
Akiak	2,335	3,528	3,390	3,905	3,775	3,860	4,423	4,297	4,090	3,247
Tuluksak	2,464	2,520	2,860	3,286	3,766	2,655	2,372	3,266	2,937	3,212
Lower Kuskokwim River	57,859	67,082	67,795	58,624	81,293	73,872	77,228	81,914	76,040	68,181
Lower Kalskag	1,691	2,432	1,535	1,556	1,991	1,417	3,494	1,937	1,748	2,525
Upper Kalskag	1,234	1,149	1,545	1,328	2,498	2,533	1,569	1,383	2,435	1,696
Aniak	3,100	2,684	4,576	1,837	3,022	1,977	2,412	3,417	3,100	2,130
Chuathbaluk	281	700	505	405	1,460	913	887	973	772	877
Middle Kuskokwim River	6,306	6,965	8,161	5,126	8,971	6,840	8,362	7,710	8,055	7,228
Crooked Creek	592	689	859	582	946	948	736	647	488	608
Red Devil	95	174	293	31	156	181	232	301	148	258
Sleetmute	412	505	604	600	906	522	750	861	933	693
Stony River	178	167	415	118	688	311	288	530	514	704
Lime Village	69	251	178	34	69	171	103	95	29	75
McGrath	656	444	970	395	587	910	689	495	288	600
Takotna	0	5	10	0	16	8	0	10	0	8
Nikolai	144	280	535	224	493	564	696	471	184	298
Telida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Kuskokwim River	2,146	2,515	3,864	1,984	3,861	3,615	3,494	3,409	2,584	3,244
Kuskokwim River total	67,596	78,174	81,169	67,737	96,788	85,863	90,812	94,898	88,912	79,896
Quinhagak	3,053	3,177	2,649	2,563	4,563	3,505	5,163	4,686	3,125	3,312
Goodnews Bay	564	863	723	807	863	869	713	647	898	569
Platinum	99	57	154	45	122	74	45	66	42	61
South Kuskokwim Bay	3,716	4,097	3,526	3,415	5,548	4,448	5,921	5,399	4,065	3,942
Total estimate	71,312	82,271	84,695	71,152	102,336	90,311	96,733	100,297	92,977	83,838

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Table 7.–Page 3 of 4.

Community	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kipnuk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kwigillingok	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kongiganak	1,456	1,208	287	641	964	–	–	–	–	–
North Kuskokwim Bay	1,456	1,208	287	641	964	–	–	–	–	–
Tuntutuliak	3,261	3,032	1,123	2,448	574	1,668	1,963	1,459	2,178	2,102
Eek	1,761	1,378	1,004	1,188	665	850	1,460	825	706	1,323
Kasigluk	3,014	2,823	552	2,919	205	438	951	791	843	1,628
Nunapitchuk	2,548	3,559	845	2,563	287	1,051	1,695	761	1,389	1,975
Atmautluak	1,088	1,236	234	1,592	108	514	763	195	661	1,135
Napakiaik	1,674	1,963	457	1,588	311	917	1,151	505	842	948
Napaskiak	4,333	3,360	1,108	2,939	422	816	1,535	858	1,079	2,551
Oscarville	618	694	51	585	68	120	208	122	123	238
Bethel	26,157	25,093	7,321	17,246	3,089	4,918	9,462	5,336	5,469	12,694
Kwethluk	4,440	2,467	1,709	3,192	959	900	1,731	1,019	1,518	2,679
Akiachak	4,470	3,852	2,862	3,585	1,033	1,103	3,438	1,415	2,520	3,443
Akiak	3,625	2,455	1,218	1,449	530	610	1,274	694	1,249	1,454
Tuluksak	2,057	1,230	651	732	404	231	709	511	705	1,026
Lower Kuskokwim River	59,046	53,142	19,135	42,026	8,655	14,136	26,340	14,493	19,282	33,196
Lower Kalskag	1,030	1260	459	744	283	351	578	260	474	1,000
Upper Kalskag	1,496	1772	562	1,317	258	334	838	190	638	746
Aniak	2,262	2214	993	1,440	344	542	1,293	718	803	1,315
Chuathbaluk	551	409	103	155	90	90	203	100	216	340
Middle Kuskokwim River	5,339	5,655	2,117	3,656	975	1,317	2,912	1,268	2,131	3,401
Crooked Creek	240	402	124	145	35	78	384	110	144	289
Red Devil	33	186	225	77	83	52	69	38	10	69
Sleetmute	272	242	132	96	58	137	169	36	76	133
Stony River	189	134	151	51	24	25	33	109	53	90
Lime Village	47	118	29	43	32	–	35	33	10	37
McGrath	262	829	68	95	173	75	384	118	239	375
Takotna	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	4
Nikolai	402	450	276	283	235	301	367	177	317	346
Telida	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Upper Kuskokwim River	1,445	2,361	1,005	790	640	671	1,441	620	851	1,343
Kuskokwim River total	67,286	62,366	22,544	47,113	11,234	16,124	30,693	16,380	22,264	37,940
Quinhagak	2,793	2,588	2,396	3,143	3,723	3,082	4,822	5,217	3,592	5,690
Goodnews Bay	480	834	389	413	431	220	654	457	555	864
Platinum	17	62	24	39	46	11	99	96	67	142
South Kuskokwim Bay	3,290	3,484	2,809	3,595	4,200	3,313	5,575	5,770	4,214	6,696
Total estimate	70,576	65,850	25,353	50,708	15,434	19,437	36,268	22,151	26,478	44,636

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Table 7.–Page 4 of 4.

Community	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Kipnuk	–	–	–	–	–
Kwigillingok	–	–	–	–	–
Kongiganak	–	–	–	–	–
North Kuskokwim Bay	–	–	–	–	–
Tuntutuliak	2,322	2,164	2,361	2,420	3,220
Eek	1,999	1,091	1,281	568	1,378
Kasigluk	1,908	905	1,532	1,070	1,228
Nunapitchuk	1,750	1,210	2,493	1,599	1,716
Atmautluak	692	654	728	2,011	957
Napakiak	869	775	806	591	624
Napaskiak	1,036	2,034	1,453	1,740	1,828
Oscarville	360	105	58	113	71
Bethel	13,582	8,511	12,639	15,645	10,403
Kwethluk	1,870	1,862	1,963	2,136	2,116
Akiachak	2,516	2,827	2,834	3,508	3,503
Akiak	1,245	2,052	1,321	883	1,127
Tuluksak	919	882	866	1,167	899
Lower Kuskokwim River	31,068	25,072	30,334	33,452	29,068
Lower Kalskag	685	513	923	490	453
Upper Kalskag	860	454	783	511	798
Aniak	1,544	1,325	1,128	1,230	1,266
Chuathbaluk	317	180	277	360	375
Middle Kuskokwim River	3,406	2,472	3,111	2,590	2,892
Crooked Creek	238	153	292	97	182
Red Devil	45	55	19	41	139
Sleetmute	176	140	80	81	73
Stony River	95	137	0	9	8
Lime Village	6	12	19	3	14
McGrath	439	87	88	63	68
Takotna	7	0	0	3	0
Nikolai	367	237	210	179	250
Telida	–	–	–	–	–
Upper Kuskokwim River	1,373	821	708	475	733
Kuskokwim River total	35,847	28,365	34,153	36,516	32,693
Quinhagak	4,757	2,656	4004	2,407	2,470
Goodnews Bay	766	388	963	786	678
Platinum	84	78	215	92	82
South Kuskokwim Bay	5,607	3,122	5,182	3,285	3,230
Total estimate	41,454	31,487	39,335	39,801	35,923

Note: En dashes indicate no data. Bold font indicates Bayesian estimates.

Table 8.—Kuskokwim River chum salmon weir-based escapement estimates, 1990–2025.

Year	Kwethluk River	Tuluksak River	George River	Kogrukluk River	Tatlawiksuk River	Salmon River (Aniak)	Takotna
1990	—	—	—	26,556	—	—	—
1991	—	7,675	—	22,999	—	—	—
1992	30,595	11,183	—	36,085	—	—	—
1993	—	13,804	—	30,021	—	—	—
1994	—	15,658	—	—	—	—	—
1995	—	—	—	32,466	—	—	—
1996	—	—	19,368	48,225	—	—	—
1997	—	—	5,906	7,957	—	—	—
1998	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1999	—	—	9,834	14,140	9,454	—	—
2000	11,708	—	3,486	11,426	6,982	—	1,265
2001	—	17,783	11,298	31,481	24,118	—	5,403
2002	34,714	9,957	6,530	52,912	24,539	—	4,454
2003	41,813	11,713	30,944	23,708	—	—	3,292
2004	38,759	11,796	14,172	24,429	21,245	—	1,633
2005	—	35,696	14,847	194,896	55,432	—	6,488
2006	48,257	24,049	41,596	183,743	32,303	41,159	12,643
2007	62,456	16,579	62,681	53,064	82,821	25,228	8,906
2008	20,757	12,492	29,616	44,717	30,354	9,459	5,704
2009	32,226	13,671	7,940	81,829	19,975	9,336	2,528
2010	18,919	13,047	26,187	63,612	36,710	—	3,995
2011	17,552	10,011	45,257	76,649	85,723	—	8,562
2012	—	16,684	33,277	—	44,573	—	6,039
2013	16,271	12,896	37,945	65,648	32,253	7,685	6,516
2014	17,942	8,728	17,183	30,697	12,453	2,777	—
2015	23,071	6,362	17,554	33,091	10,382	5,511	—
2016	31,666	5,871	19,469	45,234	10,849	1,691	—
2017	52,202	22,757	39,971	85,793	30,174	9,754	6,557
2018	—	—	48,915	52,937	—	18,770	6,007
2019	33,100	—	43,072	71,006	—	—	5,618
2020	—	—	8,943	19,020	—	1,995	—
2021	—	—	1,371	4,153	—	537	—
2022	2,368	—	8,429	13,471	—	1,050	—
2023	—	—	15,253	—	—	4,040	2,763
2024	—	—	20,243	—	—	—	—
2025 ^a	—	—	4,851	29,426	—	2,388	1,981
Escapement goal:	—	—	—	15,000–49,000	—	—	—

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

^a Data are preliminary.

Table 9.—Subsistence chum salmon harvest estimates by community, Kuskokwim Area, 1990–2024.

Community	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Kongiganak	1,009	978	1,584	708	1,414	1,269	1,763	753	1,579	1,049
North Kuskokwim Bay	1,009	978	1,584	708	1,414	1,269	1,763	753	1,579	1,049
Tuntutuliak	6,592	4,697	6,245	3,325	5,346	3,509	6,119	2,435	3,640	1,709
Eek	3,014	790	1,324	250	591	899	999	556	795	484
Kasigluk	3,877	3,013	4,076	2,522	2,663	2,774	4,047	1,951	2,543	4,777
Nunapitchuk	6,448	5,840	9,195	4,895	4,560	4,264	6,255	2,465	4,885	4,428
Atmautluak	4,676	2,241	2,614	1,300	1,420	3,768	2,660	1,395	1,875	1,552
Napakiak	9,714	2,351	5,474	2,269	3,819	2,820	4,352	1,430	3,605	1,495
Napaskiak	11,334	6,703	7,817	3,653	5,797	4,137	6,200	2,318	3,771	2,529
Oscarville	1,400	1,147	1,598	561	676	740	1,548	348	378	1,530
Bethel	34,257	16,781	17,231	8,608	15,722	17,416	21,706	8,078	12,522	9,918
Kwethluk	11,451	5,714	8,001	3,499	6,340	6,114	12,043	3,266	4,508	3,582
Akiachak	10,565	5,921	9,532	3,308	5,998	3,992	5,019	1,615	2,218	2,696
Akiak	9,226	6,575	6,679	7,577	4,483	2,007	4,967	1,639	1,894	1,210
Tuluksak	5,863	5,454	4,632	3,774	2,395	2,698	3,208	2,790	3,044	1,480
Lower Kuskokwim River	118,417	67,227	84,418	45,541	59,810	55,138	79,123	30,286	45,678	37,390
Lower Kalskag	4,980	2,958	2,807	2,938	2,856	1,438	4,070	1,298	968	733
Upper Kalskag	1,406	3,139	3,040	591	836	1,326	1,565	349	464	649
Aniak	10,160	3,511	7,687	2,926	2,538	3,454	8,569	1,678	4,964	1,753
Chuathbaluk	4,408	2,138	2,644	2,879	1,495	1,701	2,175	1,135	925	698
Middle Kuskokwim River	20,954	11,746	16,178	9,334	7,725	7,919	16,379	4,460	7,321	3,833
Crooked Creek	2,977	1,326	1,242	664	757	332	355	313	2,527	830
Red Devil	1,613	1,133	1,500	927	1,318	882	727	499	462	169
Sleetmute	2,006	1,880	2,961	692	1,520	1,683	1,250	417	870	340
Stony River	1,234	638	1,165	775	881	1,311	443	600	395	296
Lime Village	2,350	830	1,299	497	1,600	789	306	244	964	1,015
McGrath	2,326	1,083	4,472	578	1,264	1,525	211	138	1,510	242
Takotna	64	0	15	0	6	1	0	0	15	0
Nikolai	875	396	914	334	293	297	229	60	519	87
Telida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Kuskokwim River	13,445	7,286	13,568	4,467	7,639	6,820	3,521	2,271	7,262	2,979
Kuskokwim River total	153,825	87,237	115,748	60,050	76,588	71,146	100,786	37,770	61,840	45,251
Quinhagak	3,161	1,631	2,287	1,053	1,401	669	943	572	1,375	1,587
Goodnews Bay	200	136	1,311	177	406	140	221	135	295	232
Platinum	149	4	137	0	51	3	26	0	51	33
South Kuskokwim Bay	3,510	1,771	3,735	1,230	1,858	812	1,190	707	1,721	1,852
Total estimate	157,335	89,008	119,483	61,280	78,446	71,958	101,975	38,477	63,561	47,103

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Table 9.–Page 2 of 4.

Community	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Kongiganak	1,839	2,399	3,247	897	2,958	1,960	2,420	2,353	1,755	1,420
North Kuskokwim Bay	1,839	2,399	3,247	897	2,958	1,960	2,420	2,353	1,755	1,420
Tuntutuliak	2,622	2,585	4,150	1,288	2,546	3,568	4,024	3,350	3,375	3,330
Eek	636	402	1,228	578	688	877	1,075	783	788	782
Kasigluk	4,689	5,158	5,513	3,581	5,064	4,194	5,461	4,309	1,502	1,857
Nunapitchuk	4,865	4,724	8,002	2,865	5,053	4,167	5,150	6,619	4,705	3,468
Atmautluak	1,848	1,397	2,514	849	2,271	1,940	2,337	2,193	2,177	1,665
Napakiak	2,859	1,793	3,421	1,560	2,328	3,238	8,143	3,628	1,313	1,638
Napaskiak	2,757	2,364	4,010	2,061	2,705	2,205	4,323	3,032	2,400	1,451
Oscarville	1,237	1,831	1,319	804	828	686	1,151	932	847	534
Bethel	10,149	10,757	17,731	11,452	13,448	14,273	20,953	16,540	15,853	10,055
Kwethluk	5,232	4,601	8,019	2,294	4,288	4,328	6,328	6,291	5,729	4,111
Akiachak	4,719	3,170	5,173	2,650	3,880	2,428	4,333	4,782	6,856	2,872
Akiak	2,617	2,240	2,571	2,928	3,499	3,528	3,095	4,141	3,522	1,350
Tuluksak	2,492	2,068	3,719	894	2,433	2,183	3,094	3,202	2,920	1,570
Lower Kuskokwim River	46,722	43,090	67,370	33,804	49,031	47,615	69,466	59,803	51,988	34,683
Lower Kalskag	1,534	1,498	1,445	1,087	1,316	997	4,703	1,997	1,004	930
Upper Kalskag	1,550	1,502	2,460	516	1,656	1,201	2,469	294	2,432	329
Aniak	1,933	1,934	4,367	820	2,535	2,952	3,722	4,108	2,830	2,602
Chuathbaluk	654	2,711	1,458	2,502	2,352	530	1,451	1,541	593	937
Middle Kuskokwim River	5,671	7,645	9,730	4,925	7,859	5,680	12,345	7,940	6,859	4,798
Crooked Creek	809	1,211	1,417	750	1,583	1,064	1,513	813	352	519
Red Devil	54	334	384	63	135	214	41	186	188	244
Sleetmute	371	379	1,293	468	1,054	422	1,475	818	373	367
Stony River	320	172	696	361	754	324	790	540	1,247	771
Lime Village	451	651	869	110	199	573	316	419	297	405
McGrath	188	247	969	513	290	470	999	464	676	825
Takotna	0	10	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Nikolai	56	53	187	191	277	230	308	223	54	292
Telida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Kuskokwim River	2,249	3,057	5,816	2,456	4,292	3,301	5,442	3,464	3,187	3,423
Kuskokwim River total	56,480	56,191	86,163	42,082	64,140	58,555	89,674	73,560	63,789	44,324
Quinhagak	895	808	2,011	559	1,383	994	2,754	2,249	1,794	1,557
Goodnews Bay	251	187	349	200	240	192	555	395	586	138
Platinum	82	60	95	19	42	21	108	77	106	28
South Kuskokwim Bay	1,228	1,055	2,455	778	1,665	1,207	3,417	2,720	2,486	1,723
Total estimate	57,708	57,246	88,618	42,860	65,805	59,762	93,091	76,281	66,275	46,047

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Table 9.–Page 3 of 4.

Community	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kongiganak	2,522	2,809	1,638	1,397	1,915	–	–	–	–	–
North Kuskokwim Bay	2,522	2,809	1,638	1,397	1,915	–	–	–	–	–
Tuntutuliak	2,439	1,865	2,614	2,180	2,967	2,143	1,673	2,158	2,739	2,290
Eek	721	486	1,552	1,232	1,182	1,023	681	762	809	315
Kasigluk	2,338	2,029	3,261	2,197	3,612	2,080	1,485	2,360	2,312	2,007
Nunapitchuk	3,223	4,257	5,312	2,977	5,213	3,631	2,422	5,035	4,058	2,721
Atmautluak	1,386	1,864	2,701	2,409	3,327	2,165	1,609	2,090	2,509	1,502
Napakiak	1,759	1,546	1,711	1,185	2,392	1,508	2,091	1,726	1,959	1,386
Napaskiak	3,110	1,783	3,216	2,589	3,171	2,173	1,901	2,355	2,402	2,045
Oscarville	352	402	599	490	599	350	240	261	553	386
Bethel	9,575	15,324	26,872	12,506	18,017	10,958	13,471	17,780	9,385	10,493
Kwethluk	3,112	3,484	3,849	3,825	4,318	2,230	2,326	4,501	2,994	1,805
Akiachak	2,856	3,205	4,150	3,417	4,744	2,085	2,176	3,311	3,897	1,652
Akiak	1,163	2,421	2,925	2,212	2,982	2,348	5,803	3,026	3,299	2,033
Tuluksak	3,180	2,697	2,585	3,062	2,274	1,747	2,698	2,408	2,623	1,738
Lower Kuskokwim River	35,214	41,363	61,347	40,281	54,798	34,441	38,576	47,773	39,539	30,373
Lower Kalskag	691	1,643	3,284	1,214	1,458	1,233	624	1,019	1,081	369
Upper Kalskag	391	1,599	1,930	1,534	1,038	642	1,055	204	883	147
Aniak	2,515	2,391	5,667	2,880	4,695	1,395	2,422	1,604	1,822	2,038
Chuathbaluk	535	686	796	935	805	342	347	606	872	190
Middle Kuskokwim River	4,132	6,319	11,677	6,563	7,996	3,612	4,448	3,433	4,658	2,744
Crooked Creek	539	862	610	1,803	391	383	831	374	295	553
Red Devil	122	434	516	981	284	48	129	121	72	23
Sleetmute	524	689	1,004	542	633	337	268	147	142	115
Stony River	338	516	491	27	89	44	14	109	0	128
Lime Village	314	499	419	909	295	–	232	135	175	90
McGrath	944	476	885	598	642	7	150	145	706	518
Takotna	0	0	0	12	0	0	5	0	0	0
Nikolai	440	349	1,044	513	1,356	2,000	205	352	331	24
Telida	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Upper Kuskokwim River	3,221	3,825	4,970	5,386	3,690	2,819	1,834	1,383	1,721	1,451
Kuskokwim River total	45,089	54,316	79,631	53,627	68,398	40,872	44,858	52,589	45,918	34,568
Quinhagak	1,347	1,255	2,001	1,958	1,959	691	848	1,592	1,575	721
Goodnews Bay	324	349	322	153	268	197	219	90	147	114
Platinum	37	70	76	90	62	16	78	188	203	246
South Kuskokwim Bay	1,708	1,674	2,399	2,201	2,289	904	1,145	1,870	1,925	1,081
Total estimate	46,797	55,990	82,030	55,828	70,687	41,776	46,003	54,459	47,843	35,649

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Table 9.–Page 4 of 4.

Community	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Kongiganak	–	–	–	–	–
North Kuskokwim Bay	–	–	–	–	–
Tuntutuliak	1,261	727	1,015	1,839	1,921
Eek	475	316	795	485	538
Kasigluk	2,697	661	653	1,285	1,378
Nunapitchuk	2,384	495	669	1,456	2,420
Atmautluak	957	227	643	2,319	1,594
Napakiak	879	210	325	236	932
Napaskiak	1,246	794	594	1,495	1,804
Oscarville	502	27	110	250	251
Bethel	7,892	3,153	3,048	9,536	5,919
Kwethluk	1,709	720	544	1,297	1,192
Akiachak	1,318	707	554	1,359	1,729
Akiak	1,452	649	493	674	447
Tuluksak	987	349	663	1,115	925
Lower Kuskokwim River	23,759	9,035	10,105	23,347	21,051
Lower Kalskag	624	86	250	313	546
Upper Kalskag	295	89	193	96	407
Aniak	658	235	76	458	518
Chuathbaluk	291	51	67	159	235
Middle Kuskokwim River	1,868	461	585	1,025	1,707
Crooked Creek	179	28	33	78	105
Red Devil	25	5	0	1	28
Sleetmute	25	23	0	63	34
Stony River	41	42	0	5	8
Lime Village	128	21	4	5	120
McGrath	864	0	97	53	5
Takotna	0	0	0	3	0
Nikolai	31	6	0	1	5
Telida	–	–	–	–	–
Upper Kuskokwim River	1,293	125	134	210	304
Kuskokwim River total	26,920	9,621	10,825	24,582	23,061
Quinhagak	829	804	1,832	2,012	1,146
Goodnews Bay	146	26	26	294	97
Platinum	69	63	162	133	137
South Kuskokwim Bay	1,044	893	2,019	2,439	1,381
Total estimate	27,964	10,514	12,844	27,021	24,442

Note: En dashes indicate no data. Bold font indicates Bayesian estimates.

Table 10.—Kuskokwim River sockeye salmon weir-based escapement estimates, 1990–2025.

Year	Kwethluk River	Tuluksak River	George River	Kogrukluk River	Telaquana River	Salmon River (Aniak)
1990	—	—	—	8,383	—	—
1991	—	34	—	15,542	—	—
1992	1,318	129	—	7,833	—	—
1993	—	88	—	27,973	—	—
1994	—	82	—	—	—	—
1995	—	—	—	11,145	—	—
1996	—	—	86	15,176	—	—
1997	—	—	445	13,144	—	—
1998	—	—	—	6,036	—	—
1999	—	—	39	5,893	—	—
2000	1,050	—	22	2,895	—	—
2001	—	148	24	7,177	—	—
2002	1,061	82	17	4,084	—	—
2003	2,930	285	14	9,203	—	—
2004	3,607	136	177	6,895	—	—
2005	—	642	272	37,684	—	—
2006	—	932	146	60,507	—	5,190
2007	5,805	349	65	16,798	—	2,114
2008	—	192	92	19,663	—	1,181
2009	4,577	686	54	22,216	—	1,366
2010	4,336	442	113	13,306	71,932	—
2011	—	136	43	8,079	35,099	—
2012	—	195	79	—	23,002	950
2013	677	394	150	7,793	28,058	966
2014	3,880	514	156	6,479	24,292	934
2015	8,998	831	159	6,647	95,570	1,504
2016	21,618	1,512	2,807	20,108	82,710	310
2017	28,806	4,210	912	24,696	145,281	—
2018	19,554	—	1,615	21,343	197,368	2,537
2019	42,212	—	3,973	32,116	198,485	—
2020	—	—	281	9,923	177,509	234
2021	—	—	937	13,534	123,958	907
2022	8,563	—	519	10,278	153,374	1,414
2023	—	—	1,181	—	283,014	2,693
2024	—	—	—	—	111,183	—
2025 ^a	—	—	1,361	22,312	117,652	408
Escapement goal:	—	—	—	4,400–17,000	—	—

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

^a Data are preliminary.

Table 11.—Subsistence sockeye salmon harvest estimates by community, Kuskokwim Area, 1990–2024.

Community	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Kongiganak	552	498	923	583	743	658	951	976	878	908
North Kuskokwim Bay	552	498	923	583	743	658	951	976	878	908
Tuntutuliak	2,132	1,768	1,846	1,063	3,289	1,082	1,561	1,724	1,227	2,070
Eek	1,293	479	669	363	452	308	526	503	375	595
Kasigluk	843	1,376	1,690	1,608	976	1,179	1,127	1,315	1,012	3,287
Nunapitchuk	1,520	2,193	2,329	2,743	1,633	870	1,877	2,082	2,029	3,258
Atmautluak	1,696	830	1,193	1,313	837	1,173	1,408	681	982	1,743
Napakiak	1,548	1,187	1,663	1,217	1,533	887	1,106	1,526	1,487	2,018
Napaskiak	1,660	2,850	3,116	3,508	1,933	1,573	3,180	2,209	1,457	1,929
Oscarville	287	726	938	957	398	301	208	442	249	1,724
Bethel	11,787	11,428	9,225	9,501	11,370	8,802	10,556	10,233	8,464	12,094
Kwethluk	4,271	3,746	1,958	3,802	3,864	2,536	3,963	3,288	3,785	3,485
Akiachak	3,461	4,029	3,970	4,990	3,241	1,942	2,767	2,737	2,395	3,066
Akiak	1,873	1,696	1,769	3,537	1,740	809	1,544	1,327	1,640	1,151
Tuluksak	1,225	3,427	2,063	2,452	1,390	1,270	1,108	1,514	1,413	1,412
Lower Kuskokwim River	33,596	35,735	32,428	37,054	32,656	22,732	30,931	29,581	26,515	37,832
Lower Kalskag	1,007	1,080	503	2,286	989	679	1,387	1,277	546	583
Upper Kalskag	284	314	354	346	288	82	284	216	238	586
Aniak	1,539	2,073	1,213	1,609	751	955	1,295	1,078	1,132	1,302
Chuathbaluk	1,157	1,471	497	822	924	465	687	796	223	441
Middle Kuskokwim River	3,987	4,938	2,567	5,063	2,952	2,181	3,653	3,367	2,139	2,912
Crooked Creek	1,607	968	738	752	558	177	311	350	717	710
Red Devil	455	391	355	662	336	576	914	637	692	497
Sleetmute	1,153	1,347	794	1,643	1,120	1,109	1,341	1,458	1,282	879
Stony River	933	1,966	1,389	1,485	758	1,281	1,267	1,626	1,023	1,018
Lime Village	2,125	1,110	1,304	2,743	1,733	857	1,225	642	2,782	2,619
McGrath	1,489	416	2,494	1,465	1,501	1,652	111	52	146	0
Takotna	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0
Nikolai	0	1	0	5	25	65	23	0	16	43
Telida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Kuskokwim River	7,762	6,199	7,075	8,755	6,031	5,719	5,193	4,766	6,658	5,766
Kuskokwim River total	45,897	47,370	42,993	51,455	42,382	31,290	40,728	38,690	36,190	47,418
Quinhagak	1,710	1,818	1,448	1,228	962	597	499	460	1,368	1,433
Goodnews Bay	982	1,061	1,293	733	646	202	387	480	499	715
Platinum	163	134	238	48	90	32	56	143	80	106
South Kuskokwim Bay	2,855	3,013	2,979	2,009	1,698	831	942	1,083	1,947	2,254
Total estimate	48,752	50,383	45,972	53,464	44,080	32,121	41,669	39,773	38,137	49,672

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Table 11.—Page 2 of 4.

Community	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Kongiganak	1,770	1,546	1,347	929	1,809	1,103	1,464	960	1,502	1,018
North Kuskokwim Bay	1,770	1,546	1,347	929	1,809	1,103	1,464	960	1,502	1,018
Tuntutuliak	1,180	1,702	1,045	1,148	1,620	2,145	1,834	1,763	2,120	932
Eek	883	1,085	759	586	567	1,033	684	558	834	1,019
Kasigluk	3,805	3,213	2,111	2,429	1,668	1,634	2,248	1,786	1,041	1,215
Nunapitchuk	2,194	2,529	1,500	1,714	1,659	1,821	1,871	2,147	2,549	1,538
Atmautluak	1,540	988	1,150	679	1,103	1,444	1,012	1,041	1,250	624
Napakiaik	1,916	1,917	1,688	1,453	1,351	2,122	1,845	1,962	1,244	917
Napaskiak	2,525	3,377	1,296	1,643	1,148	1,344	1,784	1,738	2,620	1,579
Oscarville	1,115	1,451	400	806	436	278	778	712	677	332
Bethel	11,613	14,264	8,850	12,198	11,679	14,297	12,816	13,902	15,247	11,272
Kwethluk	3,859	4,191	2,100	1,903	3,302	2,457	2,770	3,536	4,920	2,432
Akiachak	3,687	4,680	2,507	1,607	3,109	2,372	2,661	3,269	4,354	2,407
Akiak	1,036	2,005	1,214	995	1,258	1,920	2,000	3,695	2,881	1,290
Tuluksak	2,201	1,862	1,205	875	1,670	987	2,247	1,845	2,133	1,691
Lower Kuskokwim River	37,554	43,264	25,825	28,036	30,570	33,854	34,550	37,955	41,869	27,248
Lower Kalskag	824	918	347	515	775	439	1,434	780	1,583	1,044
Upper Kalskag	588	319	508	431	686	945	563	417	1,000	369
Aniak	1,136	2,167	1,059	756	996	1,015	692	1,261	1,585	923
Chuathbaluk	476	614	313	274	526	369	508	484	363	564
Middle Kuskokwim River	3,024	4,018	2,227	1,976	2,983	2,768	3,197	2,942	4,531	2,900
Crooked Creek	514	640	449	571	732	693	544	523	220	329
Red Devil	109	360	109	309	88	272	510	318	359	477
Sleetmute	725	1,008	706	504	980	673	1,181	1,303	1,164	684
Stony River	654	163	602	158	896	688	746	1,019	1,476	977
Lime Village	1,409	1,453	1,186	374	874	1,368	1,216	1,406	659	1,080
McGrath	43	273	407	112	194	454	149	375	417	965
Takotna	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	3
Nikolai	0	0	22	2	1	10	20	14	13	66
Telida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Kuskokwim River	3,454	3,897	3,481	2,031	3,765	4,160	4,365	4,960	4,310	4,581
Kuskokwim River total	45,802	52,725	32,880	32,973	39,127	41,885	43,577	46,817	52,213	35,747
Quinhagak	1,368	1,054	909	805	1,375	1,745	3,128	1,755	2,097	1,960
Goodnews Bay	951	908	855	705	873	1,213	995	920	1,739	902
Platinum	188	83	257	64	183	90	63	121	156	186
South Kuskokwim Bay	2,507	2,045	2,021	1,574	2,431	3,048	4,186	2,796	3,992	3,048
Total estimate	48,309	54,770	34,901	34,547	41,558	44,933	47,763	49,613	56,205	38,795

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Table 11.—Page 3 of 4.

Community	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kongiganak	1,869	1,266	1,307	1,031	1,230	—	—	—	—	—
North Kuskokwim Bay	1,869	1,266	1,307	1,031	1,230	—	—	—	—	—
Tuntutuliak	2,068	1,274	1,516	1,183	1,774	1,999	1,707	1,438	1,978	1,969
Eek	1,241	664	1,490	1,319	1,450	1,111	888	1,266	1,138	1,048
Kasigluk	1,441	1,269	1,451	1,470	1,990	1,442	1,543	1,703	1,448	2,416
Nunapitchuk	1,902	2,223	2,396	1,806	2,059	2,851	2,508	1,570	1,532	3,273
Atmautluak	731	827	1,623	1,316	1,531	1,173	1,562	1,535	1,621	2,093
Napakiaik	1,183	1,351	1,141	1,105	1,573	1,179	2,132	916	1,336	1,688
Napaskiak	1,979	1,587	2,065	2,069	2,514	2,022	2,086	1,404	1,980	3,029
Oscarville	250	228	323	347	679	282	329	260	234	541
Bethel	11,103	16,946	18,282	12,616	14,828	11,951	16,730	17,477	8,127	17,608
Kwethluk	2,534	2,357	2,884	2,705	5,921	1,955	2,464	3,257	2,233	2,381
Akiachak	2,433	2,647	3,443	2,594	3,047	2,551	2,726	3,316	2,848	2,770
Akiak	1,161	2,576	1,818	1,731	2,418	1,855	3,772	3,398	2,757	2,248
Tuluksak	2,483	1,699	1,380	1,541	622	1,037	1,249	1,256	1,231	1,074
Lower Kuskokwim River	30,509	35,648	39,812	31,802	40,406	31,408	39,696	38,796	28,463	42,138
Lower Kalskag	507	802	891	977	1,040	487	284	630	695	348
Upper Kalskag	460	938	770	662	839	718	1,176	509	516	426
Aniak	1,165	1,168	1,375	1,466	1,578	2,407	8,380	5,277	3,500	3,235
Chuathbaluk	403	300	297	480	481	382	210	631	466	328
Middle Kuskokwim River	2,535	3,208	3,333	3,585	3,938	3,994	10,050	7,047	5,177	4,337
Crooked Creek	302	243	234	514	391	303	264	508	297	687
Red Devil	475	502	511	270	151	88	238	206	137	67
Sleetmute	1,024	693	715	362	541	497	458	514	511	638
Stony River	372	303	469	447	137	91	95	138	92	357
Lime Village	932	739	780	831	888	—	541	325	224	420
McGrath	650	630	233	538	451	0	199	892	507	71
Takotna	2	0	2	2	3	0	5	1	0	0
Nikolai	65	13	0	0	236	400	34	35	40	30
Telida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Kuskokwim River	3,822	3,123	2,945	2,964	2,798	1,379	1,834	2,619	1,808	2,270
Kuskokwim River total	38,735	43,245	47,396	39,382	48,372	36,781	51,580	48,462	35,448	48,745
Quinhagak	1,719	1,582	2,015	2,158	2,939	1,065	1,691	3,850	2,622	2,537
Goodnews Bay	1,093	1,328	1,197	1,113	1,370	797	975	677	777	1,201
Platinum	175	135	173	181	349	148	381	533	210	409
South Kuskokwim Bay	2,987	3,045	3,385	3,452	4,658	2,010	3,047	5,060	3,609	4,147
Total estimate	41,722	46,290	50,781	42,834	53,030	38,791	54,627	53,522	39,057	52,892

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Table 11.–Page 4 of 4.

Community	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Kongiganak	–	–	–	–	–
North Kuskokwim Bay	–	–	–	–	–
Tuntutuliak	1,839	2,549	2,618	2,408	1,943
Eek	1,422	1,505	2,549	1,248	2,044
Kasigluk	2,701	1,886	2,723	2,872	2,105
Nunapitchuk	2,609	3,238	3,444	2,408	2,162
Atmautluak	1,055	2,424	2,482	3,636	2,117
Napakiak	1,503	1,265	2,013	1,145	1,343
Napaskiak	1,708	3,831	3,055	3,505	2,764
Oscarville	497	212	384	560	444
Bethel	16,855	13,454	17,249	24,548	16,522
Kwethluk	2,540	2,355	2,703	2,900	2,276
Akiachak	2,126	3,836	2,362	4,090	3,677
Akiak	1,595	1,768	1,589	1,675	1,430
Tuluksak	870	1,110	1,387	1,494	1,584
Lower Kuskokwim River	37,320	39,433	44,561	52,490	40,411
Lower Kalskag	427	521	316	453	355
Upper Kalskag	661	217	562	374	529
Aniak	1,723	1,463	1,117	1,871	1,014
Chuathbaluk	280	274	175	325	219
Middle Kuskokwim River	3,091	2,475	2,170	3,022	2,117
Crooked Creek	678	328	310	148	447
Red Devil	118	98	25	117	356
Sleetmute	816	687	343	179	413
Stony River	626	726	0	16	0
Lime Village	549	258	96	19	240
McGrath	291	231	24	89	1
Takotna	0	0	0	3	0
Nikolai	10	28	0	2	4
Telida	–	–	–	–	–
Upper Kuskokwim River	3,088	2,356	798	572	1,461
Kuskokwim River total	43,499	44,264	47,528	56,083	43,988
Quinhagak	2,000	3,169	4,802	3,229	3,207
Goodnews Bay	941	1,684	2,460	1,885	969
Platinum	358	660	452	322	441
South Kuskokwim Bay	3,299	5,513	7,714	5,435	4,617
Total estimate	46,798	49,777	55,242	61,519	48,605

Note: En dashes indicate no data. Bold font indicates Bayesian estimates.

Table 12.—Kuskokwim River coho salmon weir-based escapement estimates, 1990–2025.

Year	Kwethluk River	Tuluksak River	George River	Kogrukluk River	Tatlawiksuk River	Salmon River (Aniak)
1990	—	—	—	3,480	—	—
1991	—	4,726	—	7,903	—	—
1992	46,713	7,908	—	—	—	—
1993	—	9,207	—	—	—	—
1994	—	7,899	—	28,044	—	—
1995	—	—	—	—	—	—
1996	—	—	—	50,486	—	—
1997	—	—	9,483	11,895	—	—
1998	—	—	—	22,991	—	—
1999	—	—	8,914	11,048	—	—
2000	26,859	—	11,280	33,100	—	—
2001	23,442	19,402	15,224	19,926	—	—
2002	23,401	14,243	6,759	14,516	11,192	—
2003	111,059	42,868	33,741	74,903	—	—
2004	87,448	20,646	12,499	26,078	16,448	—
2005	—	11,830	8,296	25,313	7,294	—
2006	14,320	6,841	12,693	22,300	—	—
2007	22,758	2,947	28,513	26,798	8,434	—
2008	53,582	7,470	21,931	29,300	11,037	10,974
2009	23,939	9,071	12,491	22,544	10,148	6,351
2010	—	1,798	12,866	14,558	3,940	—
2011	—	4,613	31,900	21,950	15,635	—
2012	20,627	6,331	14,844	13,462	8,001	—
2013	—	14,022	14,823	23,800	12,724	2,834
2014	48,478	12,366	35,771	54,001	19,822	8,189
2015	32,124	3,903	35,790	32,900	17,669	—
2016	38,152	76,854	—	—	11,719	—
2017	55,722	—	25,338	—	—	—
2018	—	—	8,993	8,169	—	—
2019	34,561	—	13,277	16,470	—	—
2020	—	—	21,426	—	—	—
2021	—	—	31,491	14,373	—	—
2022	8,702	—	9,934	—	—	—
2023	36,035	—	33,439	28,132	—	—
2024	—	—	—	14,480	—	—
2025	^a	^a	^a	^a	^a	^a
Escapement goal:	>19,000	—	—	13,000–28,000	—	—

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

^a Escapement estimates were not available.

Table 13.—Subsistence coho salmon harvest estimates by community, Kuskokwim Area 1990–2024.

Community	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Kongiganak	474	490	605	448	569	662	579	514	204	203
North Kuskokwim Bay	474	490	605	448	569	662	579	514	204	203
Tuntutuliak	1,287	733	693	820	364	339	1,335	558	858	277
Eek	1,800	387	502	160	399	387	437	63	314	242
Kasigluk	922	1,723	1,388	372	532	90	519	170	330	3,906
Nunapitchuk	746	1,131	2,242	318	749	629	1,444	732	345	368
Atmautluak	398	237	333	380	402	634	534	485	283	190
Napakiak	1,470	599	1,570	586	871	344	602	161	739	459
Napaskiak	1,139	798	1,108	780	2,016	584	506	592	488	316
Oscarville	57	147	151	0	48	0	15	0	0	779
Bethel	32,988	17,677	24,908	12,310	17,082	22,007	21,982	17,077	12,058	11,565
Kwethluk	3,928	2,311	2,419	1,809	1,880	1,690	2,995	1,104	1,583	2,883
Akiachak	1,910	2,337	3,058	1,102	1,281	628	903	383	409	662
Akiak	1,789	2,193	1,072	1,373	1,099	481	920	798	521	259
Tuluksak	978	1,854	1,629	408	223	522	1,175	418	812	298
Lower Kuskokwim River	49,412	32,127	41,074	20,418	26,946	28,335	33,367	22,541	18,740	22,204
Lower Kalskag	445	500	526	823	881	715	1,246	572	345	285
Upper Kalskag	346	527	972	353	178	257	348	661	834	155
Aniak	1,669	1,171	1,933	1,104	1,768	1,244	2,723	1,428	1,284	1,419
Chuathbaluk	826	87	368	366	741	79	409	196	50	138
Middle Kuskokwim River	3,286	2,285	3,799	2,646	3,568	2,295	4,726	2,857	2,513	1,997
Crooked Creek	922	279	712	396	646	358	175	261	394	529
Red Devil	914	1,038	1,284	1,673	1,074	1,539	1,135	1,455	504	424
Sleetmute	1,036	1,588	937	912	626	1,104	870	419	267	210
Stony River	474	513	727	511	477	1,023	529	455	378	423
Lime Village	486	390	345	606	1,467	223	607	270	776	701
McGrath	466	477	2,146	563	998	604	824	745	734	338
Takotna	0	0	4	0	0	6	6	2	3	0
Nikolai	90	65	204	285	94	499	36	130	97	73
Telida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Kuskokwim River	4,388	4,350	6,358	4,946	5,382	5,356	4,182	3,737	3,153	2,698
Kuskokwim River total	57,560	39,252	51,836	28,458	36,465	36,648	42,854	29,649	24,611	27,102
Quinhagak	3,799	3,230	3,291	2,029	2,544	2,480	1,734	1,105	1,537	1,781
Goodnews Bay	1,630	1,704	1,671	1,118	428	268	330	348	323	421
Platinum	95	36	290	27	87	11	46	55	75	147
South Kuskokwim Bay	5,524	4,970	5,252	3,174	3,059	2,759	2,110	1,508	1,935	2,349
Total estimate	63,084	44,222	57,088	31,632	39,524	39,407	44,964	31,157	26,546	29,451

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Table 13.–Page 2 of 4.

Community	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Kongiganak	339	919	1,138	236	937	740	657	883	557	561
North Kuskokwim Bay	339	919	1,138	236	937	740	657	883	557	561
Tuntutuliak	3,264	335	1,239	2,092	1,189	1,074	948	703	1,620	359
Eek	493	241	821	747	1,018	378	773	459	661	176
Kasigluk	9,726	1,058	2,195	1,762	5,034	1,304	3,070	1,753	867	629
Nunapitchuk	355	425	821	627	555	807	692	1,752	508	286
Atmautluak	227	375	612	283	744	530	254	424	262	67
Napakiaik	453	667	793	992	1,648	742	2,363	1,244	1,006	420
Napaskiak	836	455	717	983	655	602	1,640	639	903	786
Oscarville	216	90	161	19	304	60	175	180	62	67
Bethel	13,478	14,108	15,489	15,062	17,040	12,994	18,810	12,972	15,839	12,895
Kwethluk	3,435	1,773	2,706	1,787	3,430	3,048	1,245	1,624	7,262	4,333
Akiachak	2,555	1,912	1,690	1,627	2,397	1,817	1,714	2,355	4,311	1,790
Akiak	479	594	1,136	1,094	1,342	1,847	379	1,325	1,358	661
Tuluksak	520	1,136	1,349	921	1,007	484	498	1,131	635	857
Lower Kuskokwim River	36,037	23,169	29,729	27,996	36,363	25,687	32,561	26,561	35,293	23,326
Lower Kalskag	403	597	281	314	368	319	1,415	515	76	318
Upper Kalskag	286	536	1,069	462	1,500	594	1,799	381	2,350	181
Aniak	1,911	2,006	3,737	1,164	2,355	2,032	1,018	3,003	2,883	2,223
Chuathbaluk	462	733	610	259	284	346	727	419	525	96
Middle Kuskokwim River	3,062	3,872	5,697	2,199	4,507	3,291	4,959	4,318	5,834	2,818
Crooked Creek	137	97	440	375	713	312	401	289	952	283
Red Devil	161	426	499	351	65	331	171	193	307	126
Sleetmute	525	428	806	731	505	581	671	360	228	403
Stony River	348	397	662	214	679	468	322	336	552	634
Lime Village	556	559	680	46	231	372	132	443	695	210
McGrath	881	436	1,508	997	1,228	799	894	279	247	1,175
Takotna	20	31	25	6	51	8	0	8	6	28
Nikolai	30	131	93	379	171	166	407	95	53	203
Telida	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Upper Kuskokwim River	2,658	2,505	4,713	3,099	3,643	3,037	2,998	2,005	3,040	3,062
Kuskokwim River total	42,096	30,465	41,277	33,531	45,450	32,755	41,175	33,766	44,724	29,767
Quinhagak	1,042	1,719	1,133	1,868	1,435	1,558	1,315	1,550	1,869	1,824
Goodnews Bay	380	548	198	1,228	1,542	634	605	468	769	261
Platinum	100	118	96	144	266	223	116	106	114	81
South Kuskokwim Bay	1,522	2,385	1,427	3,240	3,243	2,415	2,036	2,124	2,752	2,166
Total estimate	43,618	32,850	42,704	36,771	48,693	35,170	43,211	35,890	47,476	31,933

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Table 13.–Page 3 of 4.

Community	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kongiganak	483	613	356	412	561	–	–	–	–	–
North Kuskokwim Bay	483	613	356	412	561	–	–	–	–	–
Tuntutuliak	698	250	565	450	794	362	456	472	329	163
Eek	315	280	612	483	555	629	410	797	298	367
Kasigluk	1,043	430	303	418	851	446	394	390	422	436
Nunapitchuk	195	407	319	226	1,305	1,154	492	1,103	412	783
Atmautluak	36	263	383	203	176	311	81	415	81	482
Napakiaik	877	927	402	634	740	1,117	506	379	597	1,073
Napaskiak	1,029	471	269	772	1,153	1,353	726	1,011	614	566
Oscarville	12	43	38	37	128	25	134	82	58	59
Bethel	20,426	18,141	13,280	12,662	19,364	12,277	16,772	17,852	8,978	15,596
Kwethluk	1,495	1,097	1,013	1,555	4,422	1,677	682	2,361	1,475	1,526
Akiachak	1,181	1,440	714	1,106	1,845	1,924	2,007	1,771	1,343	1,510
Akiak	475	505	455	454	1,501	1,423	2,403	3,566	683	1,768
Tuluksak	330	163	341	473	808	623	482	668	529	453
Lower Kuskokwim River	28,112	24,417	18,694	19,473	33,642	23,321	25,545	30,867	15,819	24,782
Lower Kalskag	96	684	1,107	529	907	419	228	347	430	339
Upper Kalskag	92	998	360	636	938	384	722	188	419	231
Aniak	2,533	2,215	3,365	3,102	9,566	7,705	7,530	4,883	2,107	2,698
Chuathbaluk	76	109	179	319	291	166	149	149	138	119
Middle Kuskokwim River	2,797	4,006	5,011	4,586	11,702	8,674	8,629	5,567	3,094	3,387
Crooked Creek	87	297	149	255	198	275	298	256	138	238
Red Devil	88	130	238	318	792	214	166	106	50	117
Sleetmute	458	426	784	219	993	752	524	61	400	205
Stony River	201	333	358	120	177	77	29	86	23	135
Lime Village	146	596	117	384	226	–	123	81	0	34
McGrath	1,053	1,331	2,257	523	1,189	173	769	663	411	2,260
Takotna	20	3	22	0	0	53	90	0	0	2
Nikolai	135	20	214	119	256	400	614	99	46	7
Telida	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Upper Kuskokwim River	2,188	3,136	4,139	1,938	3,831	1,944	2,613	1,352	1,068	2,998
Kuskokwim River total	33,580	32,172	28,200	26,409	49,736	33,939	36,787	37,786	19,981	31,167
Quinhagak	1,599	1,369	1,380	1,087	2,240	2,238	2,014	1,734	1,486	1,791
Goodnews Bay	319	259	382	295	371	552	378	289	201	328
Platinum	197	143	124	50	240	87	180	273	254	142
South Kuskokwim Bay	2,115	1,771	1,886	1,432	2,851	2,877	2,572	2,296	1,941	2,261
Total estimate	35,695	33,943	30,086	27,841	52,587	36,816	39,359	40,082	21,922	33,428

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Table 13.–Page 4 of 4.

Community	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Kongiganak	–	–	–	–	–
North Kuskokwim Bay	–	–	–	–	–
Tuntutuliak	423	371	465	621	636
Eek	553	652	906	297	520
Kasigluk	687	166	513	496	581
Nunapitchuk	614	329	580	371	314
Atmautluak	425	301	733	445	453
Napakiak	929	371	617	828	371
Napaskiak	865	1,783	615	1,020	1,061
Oscarville	63	81	37	35	85
Bethel	16,613	11,161	6,814	13,694	8,890
Kwethluk	1,963	1,195	824	1,518	1,148
Akiachak	1,230	1,613	723	2,028	2,659
Akiak	843	1,094	475	1,055	1,093
Tuluksak	673	490	423	456	350
Lower Kuskokwim River	25,881	19,607	13,726	22,863	18,161
Lower Kalskag	319	80	163	105	63
Upper Kalskag	390	164	148	152	289
Aniak	3,139	950	612	1,130	696
Chuathbaluk	126	95	7	208	102
Middle Kuskokwim River	3,974	1,289	931	1,594	1,149
Crooked Creek	243	170	68	94	105
Red Devil	30	35	0	11	49
Sleetmute	307	288	85	124	28
Stony River	118	135	10	28	52
Lime Village	32	15	2	2	120
McGrath	1,342	901	411	327	45
Takotna	0	0	8	11	0
Nikolai	31	115	0	0	2
Telida	–	–	–	–	–
Upper Kuskokwim River	2,103	1,659	584	597	401
Kuskokwim River total	31,958	22,555	15,241	25,054	19,711
Quinhagak	1,395	1,103	1,508	1,543	1,092
Goodnews Bay	155	222	162	641	349
Platinum	380	189	113	23	60
South Kuskokwim Bay	1,930	1,514	1,783	2,207	1,501
Total estimate	33,888	24,069	17,024	27,261	21,212

Note: En dashes indicate no data. Bold font indicates Bayesian estimates.

Table 14.—Weir-based salmon spawning escapement, Kanektok River, Kuskokwim Bay, 2001–2015.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Chum	Pink ^a	Coho ^b
2001	—	—	—	14	32,720
2002	5,304	60,228	41,912	85,057	24,840
2003	8,211	128,030	40,086	2,301	72,448
2004	19,569	105,135	46,008	89,138	87,827
2005	14,177	268,537	55,340	3,511	—
2006	—	—	—	—	—
2007	13,965	304,086	131,000	3,032	26,452
2008	—	—	—	140,468	—
2009	7,065	305,756	55,846	1,246	—
2010	6,537	204,954	68,186	114,074	—
2011	5,170	88,177	53,050	530	—
2012	1,561	115,021	28,726	62,141	—
2013	3,569	128,761	43,040	532	—
2014	3,594	259,406	18,602	25,141	—
2015	10,416	106,751	15,048	1,058	—

Note: The last year of operation was 2015. En dashes indicate no data, either weir did not operate, or more than 40% of the run was missed, and annual escapement was not estimated.

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

^b Sum of daily counts is an underestimate of total escapement. Additional estimates were not made.

Table 15.—Aerial survey index estimates, Kanektok River, Kuskokwim Bay, 1980–2025.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye
1985	13,465	15,570
1986	3,643	12,090
1987	4,213	51,753
1988	11,180	30,440
1989	7,914	14,735
1990	—	—
1991	—	—
1992	—	—
1993	—	—
1994	7,386	—
1995	—	—
1996	—	—
1997	—	—
1998	—	—
1999	—	—
2000	—	—
2001	—	—
2002	—	—
2003	6,206	21,335
2004	28,375	77,780
2005	12,780	95,900
2006	—	—
2007	—	—
2008	—	—
2009	—	—
2010	1,208	16,180
2011	—	—
2012	—	—
2013	2,277	51,517
2014	1,840	136,400
2015	4,919	39,970
2016	5,631	80,160
2017	—	—
2018	4,246	326,200
2019	7,212	349,073
2020	4,405	52,886
2021	4,115	53,960
2022	—	—
2023	4,689	90,360
2024	6,688	179,470
2025	6,676	—
Escapement goal:	3,900–12,000	15,300–41,000

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

Table 16.—Commercial salmon harvest and exvessel value, District 4, Quinhagak, Kuskokwim Bay, 1990–2025.

Year	Chinook		Sockeye		Chum		Pink		Coho		Total	
	Number	Value (\$)	Number	Value (\$)	Number	Value (\$)	Number	Value (\$)	Number	Value (\$)	Number	Value (\$)
1990	27,644	253,562	83,681	542,485	47,717	89,343	12,056	4,146	26,926	123,936	198,024	1,013,472
1991	9,480	94,950	53,657	246,734	54,493	106,321	115	52	42,571	144,379	160,316	592,436
1992	17,197	166,471	60,929	368,310	73,383	139,268	64,217	15,875	86,404	303,740	302,130	993,664
1993	15,784	143,506	80,934	402,763	40,943	105,236	7	4	55,817	246,746	193,485	898,255
1994	8,564	67,584	72,314	253,922	61,301	84,395	35,904	10,454	83,912	420,802	261,995	837,157
1995	38,584	418,067	68,194	323,104	81,462	104,523	186	81	66,203	201,413	254,629	1,047,188
1996	14,165	61,004	57,665	165,100	83,005	61,686	20	6	118,718	246,930	273,573	534,726
1997	35,510	171,688	69,562	204,190	38,445	29,609	5	0	32,862	91,584	176,384	497,071
1998	23,158	82,168	41,382	150,631	45,095	36,497	2,217	871	80,183	197,676	192,035	467,843
1999	18,426	94,880	41,315	140,846	38,091	28,368	0	0	6,184	14,997	104,016	279,091
2000	21,229	131,351	68,557	249,382	30,553	23,929	3	1	30,529	31,898	150,871	436,561
2001	12,775	93,697	33,807	89,334	17,209	13,007	0	0	18,531	32,577	82,322	228,615
2002	11,480	56,356	17,802	40,368	29,252	23,374	0	0	26,695	47,651	85,229	167,749
2003	14,444	69,201	33,941	107,287	27,868	19,261	0	0	49,833	108,804	126,086	304,553
2004	25,465	107,700	34,627	77,394	25,820	18,372	0	0	82,398	201,879	168,310	405,345
2005	24,195	221,854	68,801	241,478	13,529	6,853	19	4	51,780	101,776	158,324	571,965
2006	19,184	147,802	106,308	327,917	39,151	14,030	0	0	26,831	61,433	191,474	551,182
2007	19,573	163,248	109,343	374,004	61,228	21,044	0	0	34,710	102,569	224,854	660,865
2008	13,812	140,580	69,743	272,427	57,033	20,581	0	0	94,257	317,143	234,845	750,731
2009	13,920	130,561	112,153	384,209	91,158	95,993	0	0	48,115	136,562	265,346	747,325
2010	14,230	294,163	138,362	1,049,395	106,610	194,105	0	0	13,690	117,658	272,892	1,655,321
2011	15,387	166,606	38,543	207,642	104,959	603,855	0	0	30,457	198,333	189,346	1,176,436
2012	6,675	85,934	37,688	208,023	61,140	362,840	0	0	31,214	167,638	136,717	824,435
2013	2,054	35,126	26,393	154,135	58,079	399,537	0	0	21,126	172,739	107,652	761,537
2014	2,265	22,940	58,879	408,358	14,563	59,885	0	0	52,317	353,551	128,024	844,734
2015	7,547	37,659	30,269	90,164	16,051	50,732	0	0	76,285	312,926	130,152	491,481
2016	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2017	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2018	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2019	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2020	4,345	23,715	113,849	327,784	6,531	8,669	0	0	29,374	107,906	154,099	468,074
2021	2,468	22,345	78,462	283,670	5,310	5,932	29	7	13,012	45,320	99,281	357,274
2022	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2025	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average of all years	18,299	146,214	65,187	279,432	53,454	95,760	4,989	NA	49,514	157,310	191,444	680,086

Note: En dashes indicate no commercial fishery. NA indicates insufficient data to calculate an average.

Table 17.—Salmon escapement, Middle Fork Goodnews River Weir, Kuskokwim Bay, 1991–2025.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Chum	Pink ^a	Coho
1991	2,080	41,656	27,632	1,428	—
1992	1,445	—	21,096	21,523	—
1993	2,132	24,957	14,581	318	—
1994	3,061	56,503	35,652	38,710	—
1995	4,678	37,776	33,559	312	—
1996	—	—	—	14,509	—
1997	2,897	34,322	17,151	940	13,404
1998	3,553	38,493	26,996	10,376	33,368
1999	3,703	49,321	21,818	907	11,320
2000	2,670	40,828	14,405	2,524	—
2001	5,351	21,194	26,820	1,323	18,300
2002	3,025	21,329	29,905	3,034	27,643
2003	2,248	37,933	21,778	1,864	52,504
2004	4,438	54,035	32,442	21,584	42,049
2005	4,781	118,969	26,501	5,926	20,168
2006	4,572	127,245	54,689	18,432	26,909
2007	3,914	73,768	50,232	4,919	19,442
2008	2,223	43,879	39,548	9,807	37,690
2009	1,669	27,494	19,236	714	19,123
2010	2,176	36,574	24,789	3,444	26,287
2011	2,045	19,643	19,974	1,394	24,668
2012	524	29,531	9,065	6,316	—
2013	1,187	23,545	27,682	530	—
2014 ^b	750	41,473	11,518	9,287	5,294
2015 ^b	1,494	57,809	11,517	1,159	15,084
2016 ^c	3,767	170,574	41,815	11,267	—
2017 ^c	6,881	179,897	54,799	8,921	—
2018	—	—	—	—	—
2019	6,039	162,711	38,072	3,943	—
2020	—	—	—	—	—
2021	—	—	—	—	—
2022	—	—	—	—	—
2023	—	—	—	—	—
2024	—	—	—	—	—
2025	—	—	—	—	—
Escapement goal:	1,500–3,600	22,000–43,000	>12,000	—	>12,000

Note: Funding has been unstable since 2020. En dashes indicate no data, either the weir did not operate, or more than 40% of the run was missed, and annual escapement was not estimated.

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

^b Field operations were completed on August 30. The sum of daily counts is an underestimate of total escapement.

^c Weir operation ended July 31, and total annual escapement was estimated.

Table 18.—Salmon spawning aerial survey index estimates, Goodnews River drainage rivers and lakes, Kuskokwim Bay, 1980–2025.

Year	Goodnews rivers and lakes	
	Chinook	Sockeye
1980	1,228	75,639
1981	—	—
1982	—	—
1983	2,600	9,650
1984	2,062	12,807
1985	3,535	4,620
1986	1,068	8,960
1987	2,244	19,786
1988	—	—
1989	651	—
1990	658	27,689
1991	—	—
1992	875	—
1993	—	—
1994	—	—
1995	3,314	—
1996	—	—
1997	—	—
1998	578	3,497
1999	—	—
2000	—	—
2001	—	—
2002	1,470	—
2003	3,935	50,140
2004	7,482	31,695
2005	—	—
2006	—	—
2007	—	—
2008	2,155	32,500
2009	—	—
2010	—	—
2011	853	14,140
2012	378	16,710
2013	—	—
2014	630	—
2015	991	38,390
2016	1,120	90,060
2017	—	—
2018	—	—
2019	2,462	162,930
2020	1,098	55,110
2021	2,273	95,020
2022	—	—
2023	4,336	33,020
2024	—	—
2025	—	—
Escapement goal:	640–3,300	9,600–18,000

Note: En dashes indicate no data, either due to safety concerns or because the data did not meet acceptable survey criteria.

Table 19.—Commercial salmon harvest and exvessel value, District W-5 Goodnews Bay, Kuskokwim Bay, 1990–2025.

Year	Chinook		Sockeye		Chum		Pink		Coho		Total	
	Number	Value (\$)	Number	Value (\$)	Number	Value (\$)	Number	Value (\$)	Number	Value (\$)	Number	Value (\$)
1990	3,303	32,135	35,823	263,598	13,194	25,767	629	254	7,804	38,910	60,753	360,664
1991	912	8,370	39,838	187,622	15,892	31,394	29	14	13,312	47,519	69,983	274,919
1992	3,528	30,688	39,194	257,457	18,520	39,111	14,310	2,913	19,875	75,278	95,427	405,447
1993	2,117	21,351	59,293	296,437	10,657	28,304	0	0	20,014	95,043	92,081	441,135
1994	2,570	21,732	69,490	309,577	28,477	41,309	18,017	5,442	47,499	271,687	166,053	649,747
1995	2,922	31,339	37,351	175,552	19,832	21,427	39	19	17,875	58,061	78,019	286,398
1996	1,375	5,952	30,717	87,427	11,093	9,015	22	4	43,836	120,191	87,043	222,589
1997	2,039	10,867	31,451	93,146	11,729	9,358	0	0	2,983	9,497	48,202	122,868
1998	3,675	13,685	27,161	100,171	14,155	11,133	411	174	21,246	59,102	66,648	184,265
1999	1,888	9,020	22,910	78,800	11,562	8,327	0	0	2,474	7,515	38,834	103,662
2000	4,442	25,614	37,252	146,708	7,450	6,001	7	2	15,531	34,689	64,682	213,014
2001	1,519	10,496	25,654	68,678	3,412	2,586	0	0	9,275	17,089	39,860	98,849
2002	979	343	6,304	15,846	3,799	2,979	0	0	3,041	5,634	14,123	24,802
2003	1,412	6,461	29,423	95,818	5,593	3,883	0	0	12,658	28,945	49,086	135,107
2004	2,565	10,857	20,523	49,741	5,965	4,244	0	0	24,089	70,404	53,142	135,246
2005	2,035	16,696	23,933	91,135	2,568	1,454	0	0	11,735	25,010	40,271	134,295
2006	2,892	21,314	29,857	87,996	11,568	4,368	0	0	12,436	27,587	56,753	141,265
2007	3,126	23,951	43,766	156,802	7,853	2,781	6	0	13,697	38,796	68,448	222,330
2008	1,281	13,181	27,236	104,296	10,408	3,910	0	0	22,547	76,683	61,472	198,070
2009	1,509	13,333	32,544	134,244	16,985	18,998	0	0	8,406	25,456	59,444	192,031
2010	1,752	44,910	41,074	334,366	26,914	46,679	0	0	4,900	44,706	74,640	470,661
2011	2,092	19,224	24,573	141,347	13,191	78,980	0	0	15,358	106,471	55,214	346,022
2012	1,531	20,509	50,635	299,187	24,487	147,401	0	0	25,515	150,668	102,168	617,765
2013	495	8,546	24,521	169,318	12,651	89,455	0	0	21,581	185,332	59,248	452,651
2014	205	3,065	20,515	152,446	3,403	14,134	0	0	52,158	406,843	76,281	576,488
2015	705	3,823	25,861	81,851	4,510	15,205	0	0	7,030	30,737	38,106	131,616
2016	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2017	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2018	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2019	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2020	442	2,257	28,859	87,602	3,037	3,025	0	0	10,928	35,312	43,266	128,196
2021	114	954	35,963	131,140	535	521	0	0	1,192	3,571	37,804	136,186
2022	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2025	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note: En dashes indicate no commercial fishery.

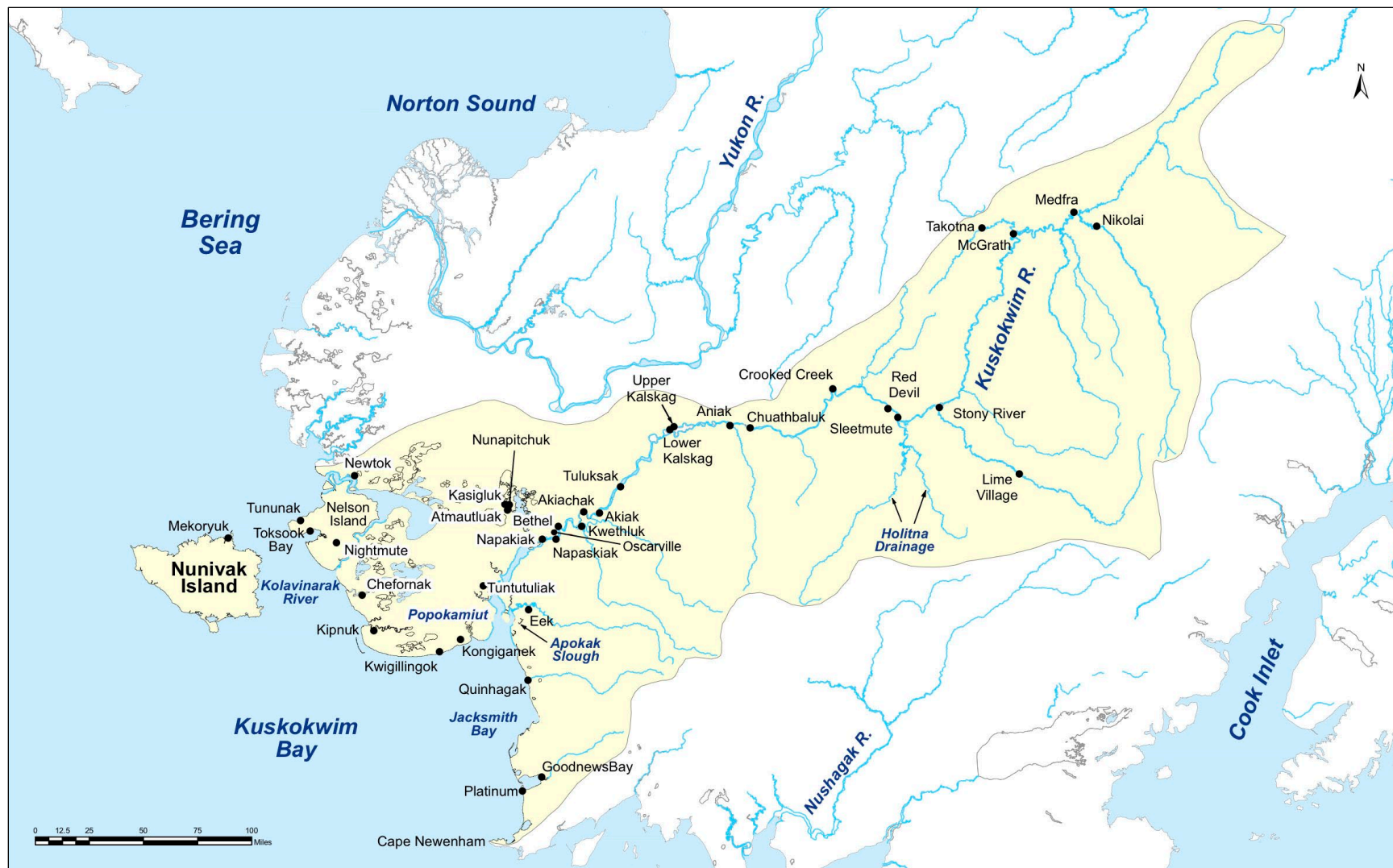


Figure 1.—Map of Kuskokwim Area salmon run assessment projects.

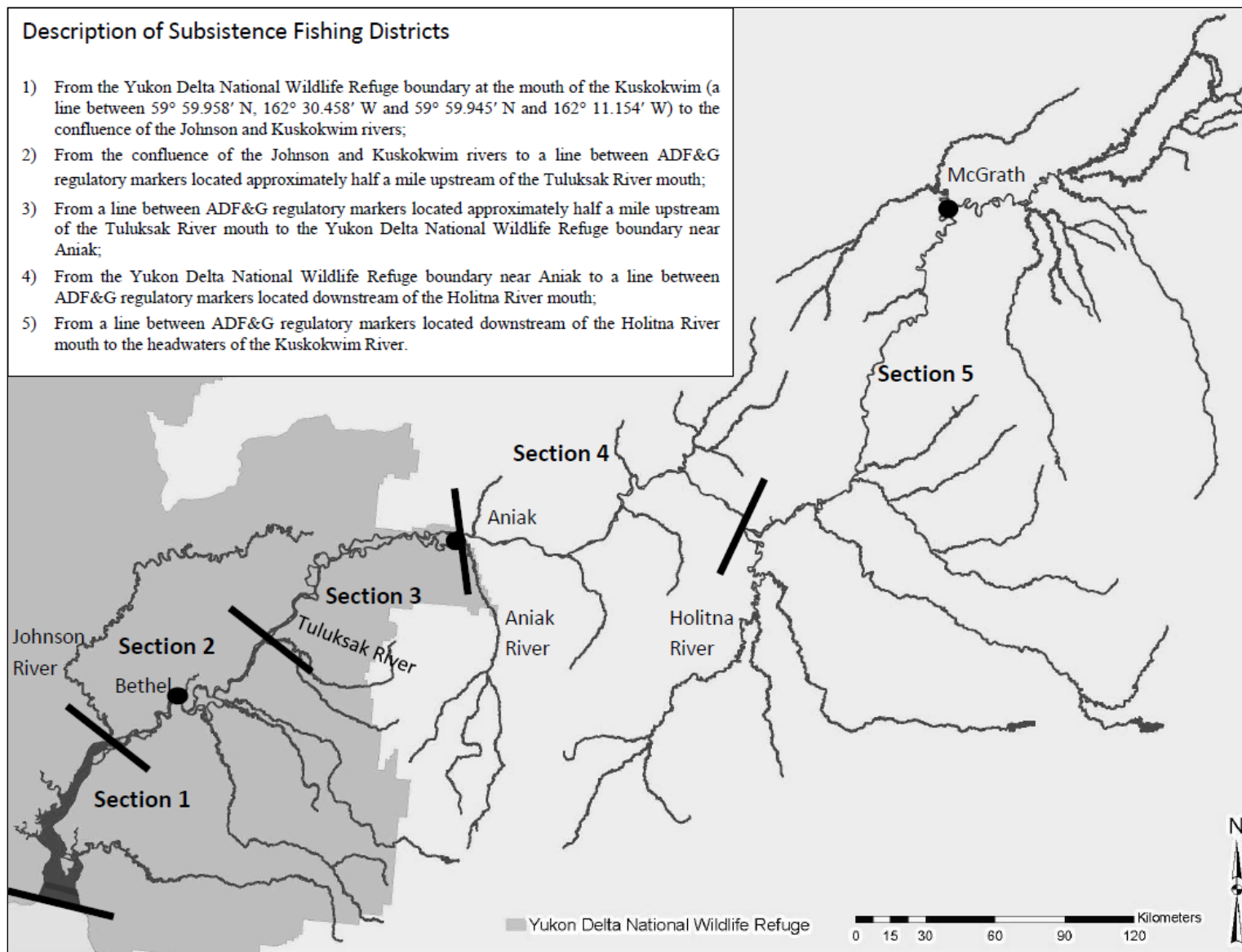


Figure 2.—Kuskokwim River subsistence fishing sections.

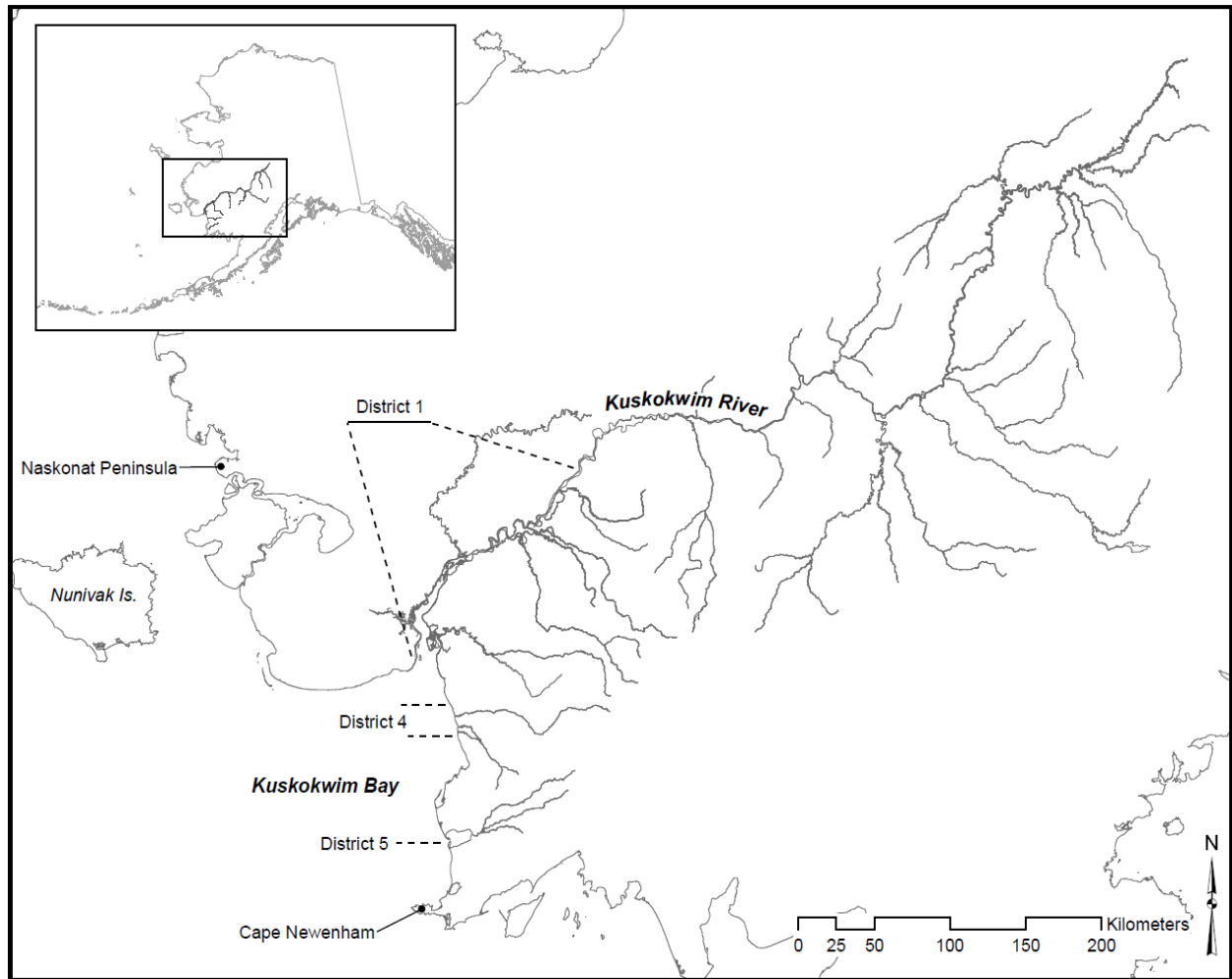


Figure 3.—Kuskokwim Management Area commercial fishing districts.

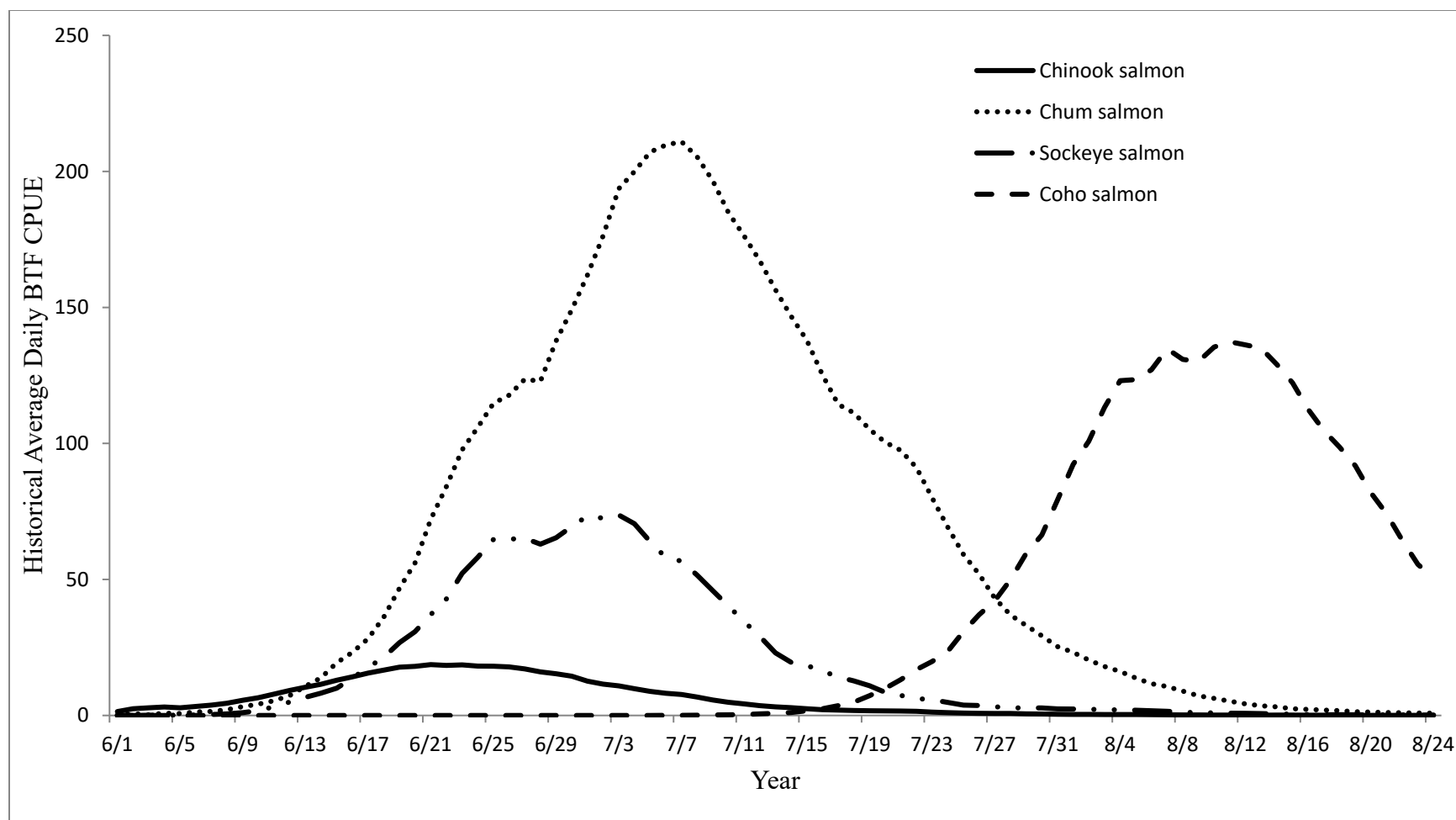


Figure 4.—Historical moving 5-day average for the daily Bethel test fishery (BTF) CPUE indices, presented as a graphical representation of Kuskokwim River salmon run timing past the BTF site.

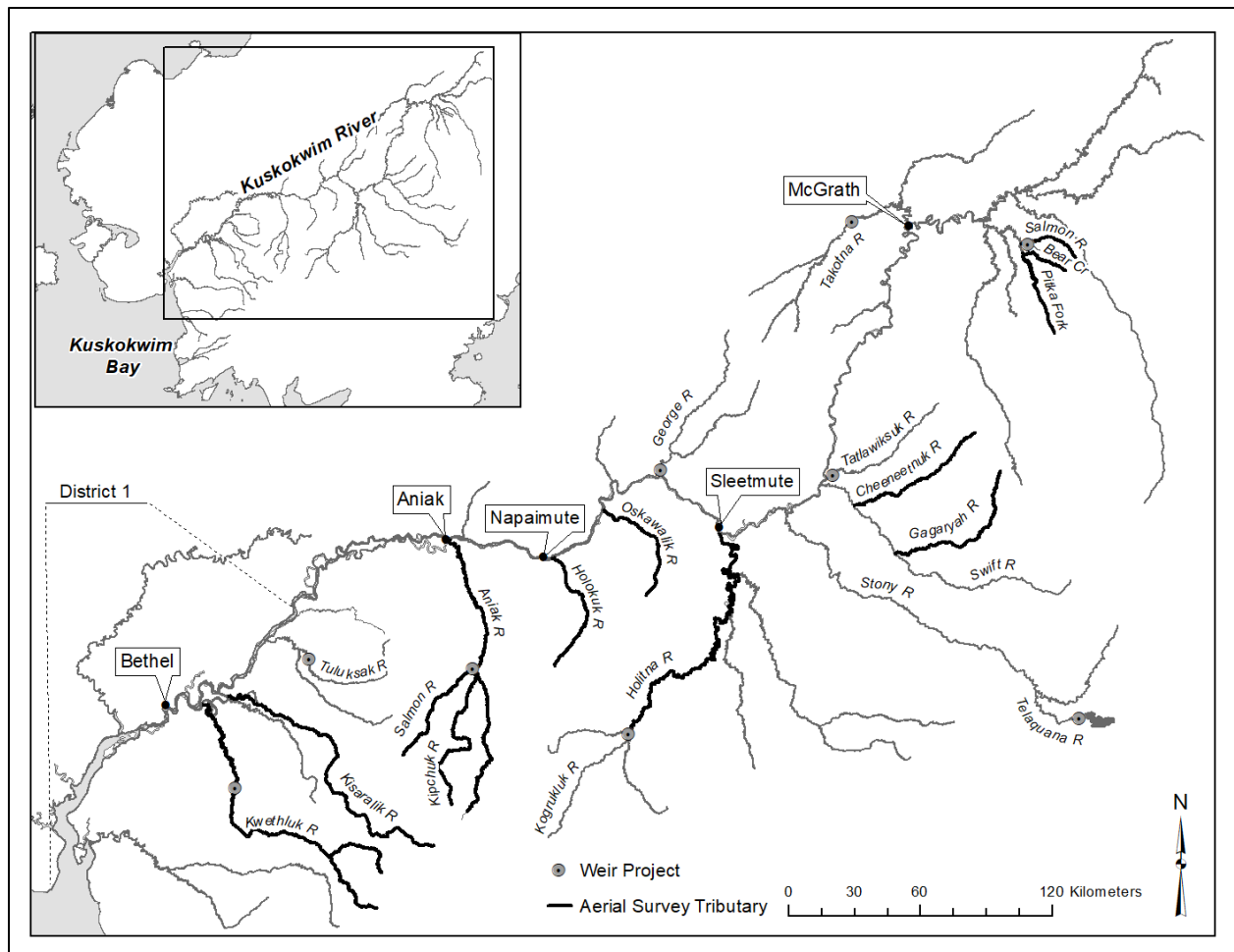


Figure 5.—Map of Kuskokwim River escapement monitoring projects.

Note: The Tuluksak and Tatlawiksuk River weirs were discontinued, and the Kwethluk and Salmon River (Pitka) weirs have not operated since 2023.