

SoF-UW-2004  
May 2000

SCHOOL OF FISHERIES  
University of Washington  
Seattle, Washington 98195

## **Alaska Peninsula Salmon**

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## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

Jennifer Bahrke and Kai Chamberlin collected scales and took length measurements at King Cove and Brenda Rogers aged the scales and examined for scale holes. Thanks also to Arnie Shaul, Chris Hicks, and Dan Gray of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game for providing preliminary 1999 catch and escapement statistics.

This project was funded jointly by seafood processors (Peter Pan, Trident, Icicle, and Crusader), the Aleutian East Borough, Alaska Peninsula Coop, and Concerned Area M Fishermen.

## **KEY WORDS**

Bear Lake, Bristol Bay, chum salmon, False Pass, sockeye salmon

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## INTRODUCTION

The salmon fisheries on the Alaska Peninsula have a long history dating back to the early 1900s. The June fisheries in the Shumagin Islands and south of Unimak Island, which are collectively called the False Pass fishery or South Peninsula June fishery, target on non-local sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*) primarily bound for Bristol Bay (Fig. 1) (Eggers et al. 1991, Rogers 1990). Non-local chum salmon (*O. keta*) are also caught by the purse seine and gillnet fleets. In recent years, the June fisheries have been restricted by quotas on both species. After June, most of the gillnet fleet moves to the north side of the Peninsula to target on local stocks of sockeye while the seine fleet targets primarily on pink (*O. gorbuscha*) salmon in August.

The salmon fisheries on the Alaska Peninsula have frequently been subject to proposed restrictions at annual meetings of the Alaska Board of Fisheries by fishermen from other areas of Alaska. Claims are often made that catches of non-targeted salmon, chum salmon in the June fishery, sockeye and coho (*O. kisutch*) salmon in the post-June fishery, and Bristol Bay sockeye in the north side fishery have significantly impacted other coastal fisheries.

Since 1992, we have (1) sampled the chum salmon catches in the False Pass fisheries to measure biological attributes (age, length, weight, condition), (2) estimated the annual runs of sockeye and chum salmon in the North Pacific, and (3) estimated the relative impact of the False Pass catches on coastal stocks. Since 1995, we have (1) examined the spatial and temporal distribution of Bristol Bay sockeye off the coast of the north side of the Alaska Peninsula, (2) compared the biological characteristics between local North Peninsula stocks and Bristol Bay stocks, (3) compared the age compositions in the two fisheries, and (4) investigated the salmon productivity of the North Peninsula with studies of the Bear Lake and Ilnik system sockeye salmon stocks.

This report summarizes the results of investigations in 1999. For the most part, this means adding one more line to existing datasets (Rogers 1999); however, our recent studies of the North Peninsula stocks were completed in 1998 as Master of Science theses (Ramstad 1998, Witteveen 1998) and distributed to sponsors under separate cover. A new study was started in Bear Lake in 1999.

## METHODS

### *False Pass*

The accuracy of estimates of the annual runs (catch and escapement) of sockeye and chum salmon to major North Pacific regions varies considerably. Annual catch statistics for sockeye and chum salmon since the 1950s are fairly accurate (probably within 10%) for most North American regions and Japan, but less so for Russia. There are accurate annual escapement estimates for sockeye salmon for most runs since the mid-1950s, but estimates for chum salmon escapements are either lacking, inaccurate, or only available for recent years. For most regions of Alaska, except the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim (A-Y-K), chum salmon runs coincide with more valuable sockeye or more numerous pink salmon runs and therefore receive less monitoring for escapement. However, chum salmon runs can be estimated in these situations from the chum salmon catch and the rate of exploitation on the targeted species (Rogers 1987). The most important statistics for management are usually the most recent statistics, and these are only available in preliminary form or in-house reports. This report relies heavily on 1998 and 1999 catch and escapement statistics provided by Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADFG) area management biologists.

Annual runs of chum salmon to North Pacific regions from 1970 to 1999 were estimated primarily from catch and escapement statistics that were presented in Rogers (1999). Sockeye salmon exploitation rates were utilized in Bristol Bay even though some aerial and sonar estimates of chum salmon escapement were available (Nushagak and Togiak). Sonar estimates of chum salmon escapement were not available for the Yukon River, but the total run was estimated to be the smallest recorded by ADFG. Expanded aerial survey and weir counts from selected spawning areas were used to estimate escapements in the Kotzebue, Norton Sound, and Kuskokwim regions. Aerial survey estimates were used for most estimates of chum salmon escapements to central Alaska; otherwise, assumed exploitation rates and chum salmon catches were used to estimate chum salmon runs.

Chum salmon from the 1999 False Pass catches (June 11–21) were sampled at the Peter Pan processing plant in

King Cove. Fish were selected randomly from the processing line and measured for length (mid-eye to tail fork). Weights were not taken in 1999 because the crew also had to collect scales from sockeye salmon as ADFG was unable to do so. Sex was determined from external appearance, and two scales were collected from the preferred region. The first samples were collected from the June 15 catches and the last samples collected from the June 21 catches. Data from the field forms (date, location, scale card number, fish number, sex, and length) were entered on a computer file.

Scales were aged and examined for focal scale resorption (holes) by an experienced scale reader who had been tutored by Mr. Brian Bigler (Wards Cove Packing Co., Seattle, Washington) on identification techniques (Bigler 1988, 1989). Ages and occurrences of scale holes were then added to the computer database. Data were stratified by location (South Unimak and Shumagin Is.), date, sex, and age.

Catch statistics for the False Pass fisheries of past years were obtained from Campbell et al. (1998). Mr. A.R. Shaul (ADFG, Kodiak) provided preliminary catches by gear, area, and date for 1999. These preliminary catches were used to weight stratified means (length and age compositions) to obtain the annual means for 1999.

### *North Peninsula*

Bristol Bay run timing past Port Moller was estimated annually (1987–99) by combining inshore run statistics collected by ADFG (e.g., Stratton and Crawford 1994) with Port Moller test boat catches collected by Fisheries Research Institute (Rogers 1995). The test boat catches were also used to examine annual variation in the onshore–offshore distribution of the Bristol Bay run along the North Peninsula, the age composition of sockeye, and the sockeye/chum species composition. The onshore–offshore distribution was measured by the percentage that the index catch at station 2 (the innermost station) contributed to the total daily index (the sum of the catches at stations 2, 4, 6, and 8).

The annual age compositions of sockeye caught in the North Peninsula fisheries were provided weekly for two subdistricts: Bear River (Harbor Point to Cape Seniavin) and Ilnik/Three Hills (Cape Seniavin to Stroganof Point). Age compositions from the subdistricts were averaged through July 11 by weighting the subdistrict compositions by the catch (Murphy et al 1998). Age compositions for North Peninsula escapements were estimated by weighting the individual river age compositions by the number in the escapement, and age compositions in the Bristol Bay catches were calculated from annual run statistics provided by D. Gray (ADFG Anchorage).

During 1999 our study of Bear Lake sockeye salmon continued with the beginning of a thesis by Chris Boatright.

This work will follow up the work of Kristina Ramstad to understand the apparent high productivity of Bear Lake sockeye compared with the Bristol Bay lakes by comparing the life history and marine survival of early and late spawning stocks with productivity and environmental measures. Mr. Boatright and one technician made two visits to Bear Lake in 1999.

Remote temperature sensing units were deployed about 20–25 cm below the gravel surface on seven spawning grounds. These temperature units will be recovered in spring 2000. The data will be downloaded with Onset HOBO software and the units will be redeployed. This should allow us to examine thermal regimes and incubation times of Bear Lake's spawning grounds to determine when and why the early and late runs spawn where they do. This study will proceed with an adult return tagging study beginning in 2000.

## **RESULTS**

### *False Pass*

#### *Abundance*

The False Pass sockeye salmon catch is regulated by a quota set at 8.3% of the forecasted Bristol Bay catch. Since the inception of a chum salmon cap in 1986, the quota had been caught only 50% of the time and the catch did not reach 8.3% of the actual Bristol Bay catch until 1997 (Table 1). Three factors contribute to the inability of the fishery to achieve an allotment of 8.3% of the Bristol Bay catch: (1) a tendency for underestimating preseason forecasts, (2) a high abundance of chum salmon with a low chum salmon cap (quota), and (3) the availability of migratory Bristol Bay sockeye. During 1994–96, the low availability of Bristol Bay sockeye was likely the main factor. While fishing occurred nearly every day, the 1994–96 catches were about 2 million fish short of the quotas. In 1997 and 1998, Bristol Bay sockeye appeared to be more available than usual as the catches exceeded 8.3% of the Bristol Bay catches, although they were still below the pre-season quotas. The 1999 run of 40 million was close to the recent 10-year average and much higher than the ADFG preseason forecast (25 million), and the quota was reached by June 21. The False Pass fishery depends only on those Bristol Bay sockeye that are returning from ocean rearing in the Gulf of Alaska (Rogers 1987). Most Bristol Bay sockeye begin their homeward migration west of the fishery (south of the Aleutian Islands). A shift in the oceanic distribution from east to west or a shift from a nearshore to an offshore migratory route would result in variable availability to the Shumagin and South Unimak fisheries from year to year. Low chum salmon abundance has also improved the catches in the False Pass fisheries.

Omitting the 1990 and 1994–96 observations as outliers, the catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE) of sockeye salmon at South Unimak explained 61% of the annual variation in the Western Alaska runs. This correlation was very good and provided a method of forecasting the Bristol Bay run about 2 weeks in advance of their arrival in the bay (Eggers and Shaul 1987). Recent changes in the South Unimak fleet (effort by gear) may also have contributed to the recent poor correlation between CPUE and the size of the Bristol Bay run (Table 2). Purse seine effort was greatly reduced relative to drift gillnet effort in 1996–99 largely because purse seines did not fish in the early part of the season. Although the sockeye CPUE no longer appears reliable as a forecast tool, the age composition of the sockeye salmon catch at False Pass has been useful in forecasting the Bristol Bay runs (Table 3). The ages in 1999 were very close to the ages in Bristol Bay.

The chum salmon percentages in the False Pass catches of 1997–99 were well below average whereas the chum salmon percentages in Western Alaska were a little above average in 1997–98 but below average in 1999 (Table 4). Runs were exceptionally small in 1997–98 for both species, but the sockeye run in 1999 was relatively large combined with a very small chum run to most of Western Alaska. The Arctic/Yukon runs of chum salmon were again very small in 1999 (Tables 5–8); however, a preliminary estimate of the Japanese chum salmon return in 1999 indicates that the run was only a little below average. No estimate was yet available for the 1999 Russian chum salmon run.

#### Age, Weight, and Length

About 97% of the chum salmon caught in the 1999 South Unimak and Shumagin fisheries were ages 0.3 and 0.4; however, age 0.3 chum salmon were especially prominent (Table 9). The age 0.3 chum salmon in 1999 were also about average in length. The Nushagak catch of 170,000 was the smallest recorded, and biological data (ages and lengths) were not yet available from ADFG.

#### Focal Scale Resorption

Murphy (1993) presented a summary of the incidence of focal scale resorption for chum salmon in the False Pass fisheries, including our preliminary results for 1992. Scales had only been examined from South Unimak in 1990 (600) and from the Shumagins in 1989 (302) and 1990 (298). The final results for 1999 are given in Table 10. For the combined samples, 1.08% of the 1999 chum salmon had holes. During 1992–97, the mean was 1.66% with a range of 1.15% to 2.25%. In 1998 it was a record low of 0.64%. Thus, the 1999 samples marked the second lowest observed and indicated a lower than usual contribution of Asian chum salmon to the False Pass fishery in 1998 and 1999.

If we assume that the incidence of focal scale resorption

is zero in Alaskan stocks and approximately 11.8% in Asian stocks (Murphy 1993), then the Asian stock contribution has been close to the estimated 20% from the 1987 tagging. To obtain more precise estimates of Asian stock contribution, we need a measure of the year-to-year variation in the incidence in Asian stocks. From the tagging results in 1987, we would expect the incidence of “holes” to be much greater in the Shumagin samples than in the South Unimak samples. Unfortunately, we had only three small scale samples from the Shumagins in 1999.

### North Peninsula

During 1999 our study of Bear Lake sockeye salmon was greatly reduced from the past 2 years as only two short trips to Bear Lake were made to study the distribution of spawning and install temperature recorders.

#### Abundance and Distribution

Rogers (1996) described the sockeye salmon fisheries along the north side of the Alaska Peninsula and the offshore migration of Bristol Bay salmon into the bay and the inshore migration out of the bay for Ugashik and North Peninsula stocks. The 1999 sockeye runs to the North Peninsula were below average but an improvement from 1998, especially for the late run to Bear Lake (Fig. 2). As usual, most of the early catch was made during the first half of July. The runs to the north side of the Alaska Peninsula show some correlation as all runs were low in 1997 and 1998, and came back up in 1999 (Fig. 3).

The vulnerability of Bristol Bay sockeye to the North Peninsula fisheries from Port Moller to Ilnik may be dependent on the offshore distribution and timing of the Bristol Bay run. The run past Port Moller was 1 day later than average in 1999, yet 80% had passed Port Moller by July 4 (Tables 11 and 12). The water temperatures in June off Port Moller were the coldest observed since 1972 and the Bristol Bay run was late in starting. The Port Moller test fishery offers some measure of offshore distribution. Throughout the 1999 migration past Port Moller, the sockeye were concentrated well offshore as the catches were consistently highest at stations 4 and 6 and lowest at station 2 (the innermost station) (Table 13). There has been no correlation between the distribution off Port Moller and the North Peninsula catches (Rogers 1999). We also have seen no correlation in the ages of sockeye off Port Moller and in Bristol Bay with the ages in the North Peninsula catch. The 1999 ages were not available from ADFG.

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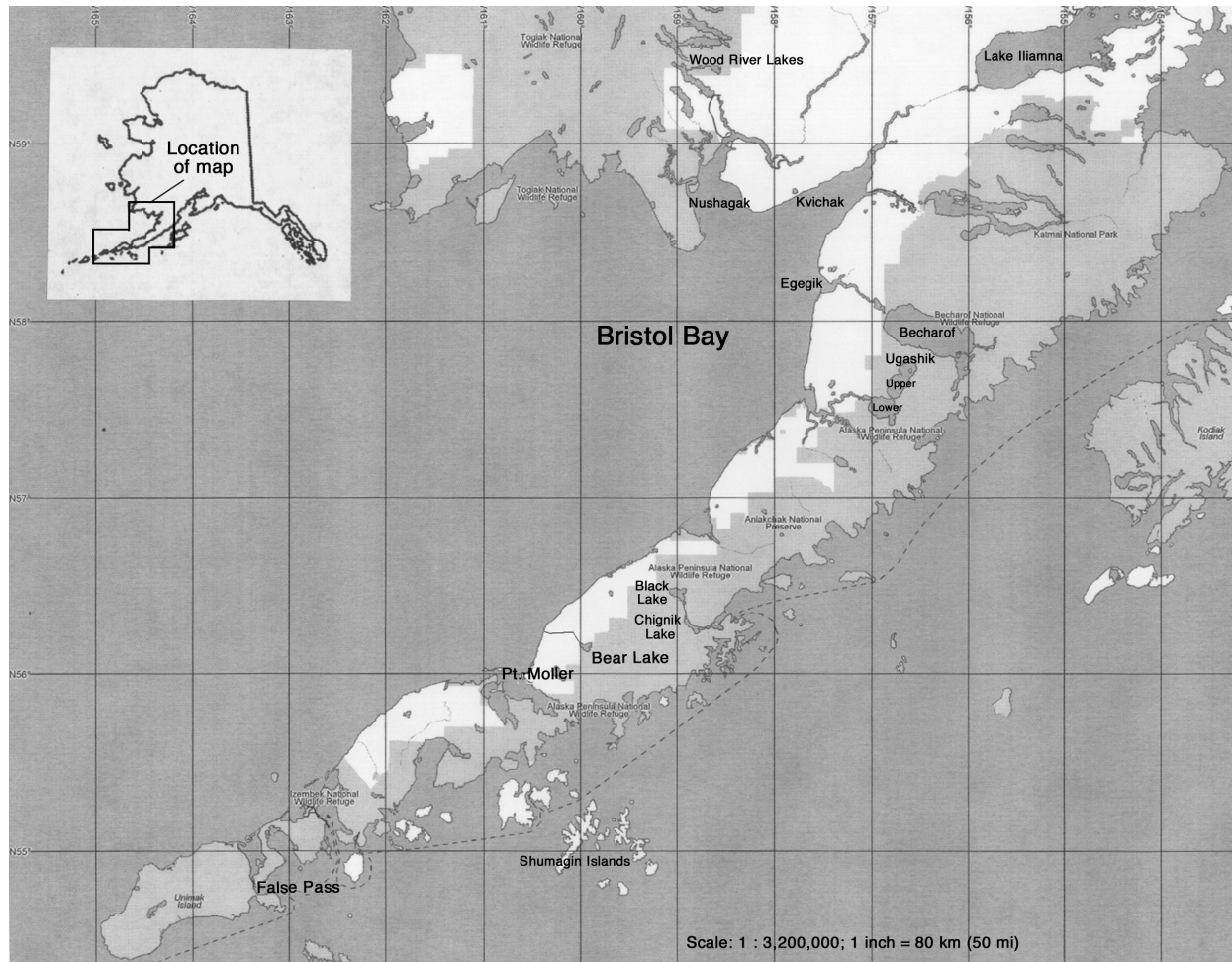


FIGURE 1. Map of Alaska Peninsula and Bristol Bay.

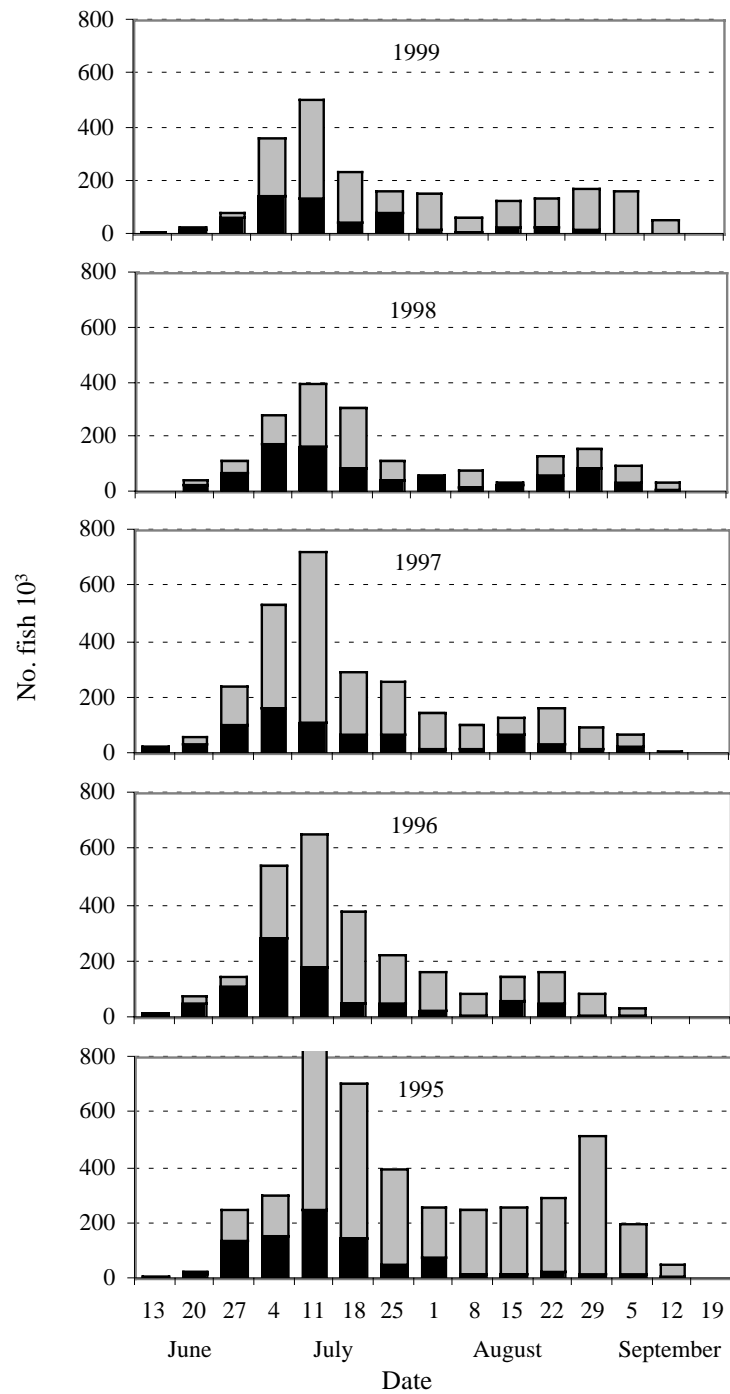


FIGURE 2. Northern District sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*) catches and escapements, 1996–99. Solid bars = escapement; striped bars = catch.



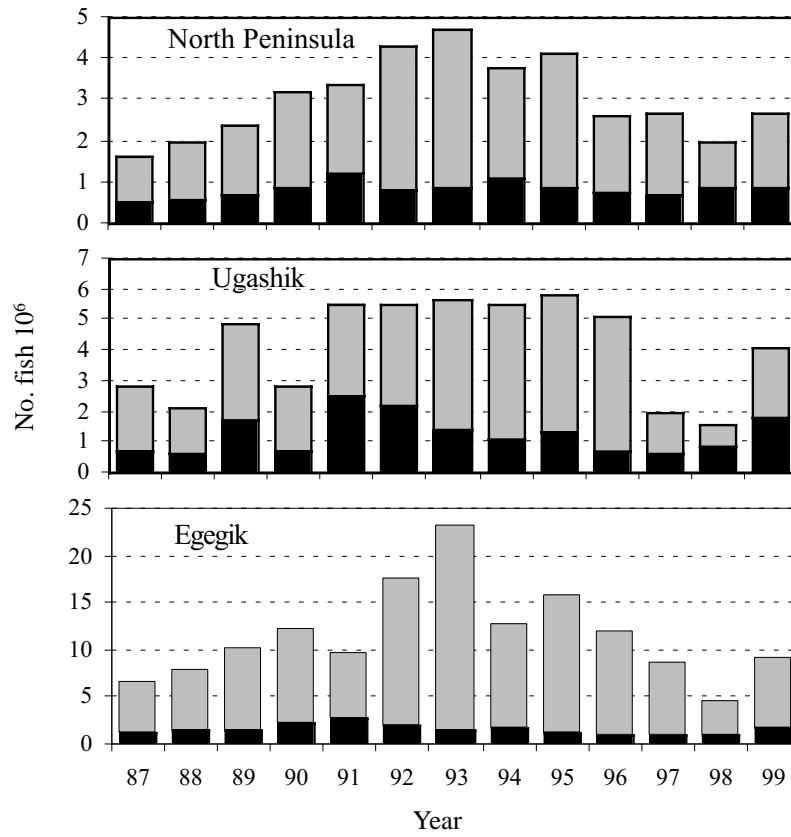


FIGURE 3. Annual sockeye salmon runs to Egegik, Ugashik, and the North Peninsula. Solid bars = escapement; striped bars = catch.

TABLE 1. False Pass fishery catches, the preseason quotas, and the actual Bristol Bay catches.

Year	Sockeye salmon ( $10^6$ )							Chum salmon ( $10^3$ )		
	Bristol Bay		False Pass							
	Run	Catch	Catch	Quota	8.3%	C-Q	C-8.3%	Catch	Cap	Catch-cap
77	9.72	4.88	.24	.24	.42	.00	-.19	116		
78	19.92	9.93	.49	.52	.86	-.04	-.38	122		
79	39.90	21.43	.85	1.10	1.85	-.25	-1.00	104		
80	62.49	23.76	3.21	3.07	2.24	.14	.97	509		
81	34.47	25.60	1.82	1.76	2.28	.06	-.46	564		
82	22.21	15.10	2.12	2.26	1.43	-.14	.69	1095		
83	45.91	37.37	1.96	1.79	3.26	.17	-1.30	786		
84	41.11	24.71	1.39	1.36	2.17	.03	-.78	337		
85	36.86	23.70	1.79	1.69	2.12	.11	-.33	434		
86	23.74	15.78	.47	1.11	1.35	-.64	-.88	352	400	-48
87	27.52	16.07	.79	.78	1.40	.02	-.61	443	0	
88	23.42	13.99	.76	1.54	1.22	-.79	-.47	527	500	27
89	44.05	28.74	1.74	1.46	2.53	.28	-.79	455	500	-45
90	48.12	33.52	1.35	1.33	2.89	.02	-1.55	519	600	-81
91	41.91	25.82	1.55	1.92	2.27	-.37	-.72	773	600	173
92	45.22	31.88	2.46	2.39	2.85	.07	-.39	426	700	-274
93	52.22	40.46	2.97	2.90	3.60	.07	-.63	532	700	-168
94	50.58	35.22	1.46	3.59	3.04	-2.13	-1.58	582	700	-118
95	60.89	44.43	2.11	3.65	3.86	-1.54	-1.76	537	700	-163
96	37.00	29.65	1.03	3.13	2.55	-2.10	-1.52	360	700	-340
97	18.89	12.26	1.63	2.25	1.15	-.62	.48	322	700	-378
98	18.35	9.98	1.29	1.87	.94	-.58	.35	246	375	-129
99	39.50	25.3	1.38	1.30	2.21	.08	-.83	245	375	-130
87-96 average	43.09	29.98	1.62	2.27	2.62	-0.65	-1.00	523	633	-110

TABLE 2. Sockeye catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE) by gear in the South Unimak fishery.

Year	Effort (boat days)		Catch ( $10^3$ )		CPUE (catch/boat days)		
	Purse seine	Drift gillnet	Purse seine	Drift gillnet	Purse seine	Drift gillnet	PS/GN
77	59	501	30	159	508	317	1.60
78	70	1000	77	333	1100	333	3.30
89	157	926	473	182	3013	197	15.33
80	408	946	2074	630	5083	666	7.63
81	481	1027	682	627	1418	611	2.32
82	581	1273	918	699	1580	549	2.88
83	280	533	798	392	2850	735	3.88
84	85	151	385	199	4529	1318	3.44
85	199	360	761	401	3824	1114	3.43
86	193	410	145	135	751	329	2.28
87	270	734	235	321	870	437	1.99
88	107	431	141	307	1318	712	1.85
89	159	351	735	434	4623	1236	3.74
90	482	1292	619	452	1284	350	3.67
91	280	549	650	539	2321	982	2.36
92	340	657	1192	766	3506	1166	3.01
93	392	657	1397	903	3564	1374	2.59
94	458	862	573	371	1251	430	2.91
95	498	1367	611	793	1227	580	2.11
96	289	1237	127	422	439	341	1.29
97	297	1544	175	897	589	581	1.01
98	137	1816	70	856	511	471	1.08
99	188	1166	233	837	1236	718	1.72

TABLE 3. Comparison of the age compositions of sockeye salmon in Bristol Bay runs with age compositions from the False Pass fishery, inseason Port Moller test fishery, and the ADFG preseason forecast, 1987–99.

Year		Age composition (%)						Bristol Bay run (10 <sup>6</sup> )
		1.2	2.2	1.3	2.3	all .2	all .3	
1987	ADF&G pre-f'cast	26	24	33	17	50	50	16.1
	Moller in-f'cast	49	19	19	12	68	31	26.0
	False Pass catch	35	13	33	14	49	51	
	Bristol Bay run	49	12	24	13	61	39	27.3
1988	ADF&G pre-f'cast	30	27	34	9	57	43	26.5
	Moller in-f'cast	17	20	48	12	37	60	22.0
	False Pass catch	23	42	23	9	66	33	
	Bristol Bay run	20	22	41	13	43	55	23.0
1989	ADF&G pre-f'cast	22	45	24	9	67	33	28.9
	Moller in-f'cast	13	45	22	17	58	39	37.0
	False Pass catch	8	62	13	15	70	28	
	Bristol Bay run	11	62	16	9	73	26	43.8
1990	ADF&G pre-f'cast	19	42	26	13	61	39	25.4
	Moller in-f'cast	10	37	24	26	48	52	56.0
	False Pass catch	16	37	20	25	53	45	
	Bristol Bay run	14	41	21	20	56	43	47.8
1991	ADF&G pre-f'cast	28	25	31	16	53	47	30.0
	Moller in-f'cast	12	14	55	13	28	71	37.0
	False Pass catch	21	33	36	6	54	46	
	Bristol Bay run	19	20	46	11	39	60	42.1
1992	ADF&G pre-f'cast	19	39	27	13	58	42	37.1
	Moller in-f'cast	8	35	31	22	43	53	45.0
	False Pass catch	6	35	25	30	42	58	
	Bristol Bay run	13	34	27	22	47	50	44.9
1993	ADF&G pre-f'cast	23	41	21	14	64	35	41.8
	Moller in-f'cast	7	27	19	44	34	65	42.0
	False Pass catch	14	46	14	23	61	38	
	Bristol Bay run	13	33	18	33	46	53	51.9
1994	ADF&G pre-f'cast	14	43	19	22	57	43	52.5
	Moller in-f'cast	7	42	20	28	50	50	46.0
	False Pass catch	8	34	33	22	42	57	
	Bristol Bay run	8	56	14	18	65	34	50.1
1995	ADF&G pre-f'cast	16	53	17	13	69	31	55.1
	Moller in-f'cast	14	51	15	19	65	34	49.2
	False Pass catch	19	57	12	11	76	24	
	Bristol Bay run	16	56	12	15	72	27	60.7
1996	ADF&G pre-f'cast	18	36	26	19	54	48	43.4
	Moller in-season	8	13	51	24	21	79	41.0
	False Pass catch	15	24	38	20	39	61	
	Bristol Bay run	10	13	51	24	23	76	36.9

TABLE 3—cont.

Year		Age composition (%)						Bristol Bay run (10 <sup>6</sup> )
		1.2	2.2	1.3	2.3	all .2	all .3	
1997	ADF&G pre-f'cast	22	31	25	20	53	47	33.6
	Moller in-season	9	26	33	27	36	62	35.0
	False Pass catch	19	44	23	11	64	36	
	Bristol Bay run	20	34	26	18	54	44	18.9
1998	ADF&G pre-f'cast	25	32	24	18	57	43	30.2
	Moller in-season	19	9	38	33	28	72	30.7
	False Pass catch	14	9	39	37	24	76	
	Bristol Bay run	34	13	29	22	47	52	18.2
1999	ADF&G pre-f'cast	26	41	25	8	67	34	24.9
	Moller in-season	43	26	21	8	69	30	35.3
	False Pass catch	56	18	22	3	74	25	
	Bristol Bay run	51	24	17	7	75	24	39.5
Means	ADF&G pre-f'cast	22	37	26	15	58	42	35.1
	Moller in-season	14	28	31	23	43	56	38.9
	False Pass catch	17	36	26	19	53	46	
	Bristol Bay run	19	33	27	18	52	47	38.8

Age composition for Port Moller is for June 11-30 only, whereas the forecast is the one issued about July 2-3.  
Forecasts and runs do not include jacks (1-ocean fish).

TABLE 4. Percent chums in chum and sockeye salmon catches and runs, 1977–99.

Year	Bristol Bay run			Western Alaska run			South Peninsula June catch			Port Moller test boat CPUE		
	Sockeye	Chum	% C	Sockeye	Chum	% C	Sockeye	Chum	% C	Sockeye	Chum	% C
77	9.6	4.0	29.4	10.8	9.0	45.5	0.24	0.12	32.4	6.9	2.3	25.0
78	19.8	2.3	10.4	22.1	7.2	24.6	0.49	0.12	19.7	3.2	0.8	20.0
79	39.8	1.7	4.0	43.6	7.4	14.5	0.85	0.10	10.5	9.6	0.2	2.0
80	62.4	3.3	5.1	65.4	12.0	15.5	3.21	0.51	13.7	4.6	1.6	25.8
81	34.3	2.1	5.8	37.9	11.6	23.4	1.82	0.56	23.5	7.6	2.0	20.8
82	22.1	1.3	5.7	24.6	7.4	23.1	2.12	1.09	34.0	5.1	1.1	17.7
83	45.7	2.2	4.5	48.8	8.0	14.1	1.96	0.78	28.5	4.4	0.4	8.3
84	40.7	3.5	7.8	43.9	11.4	20.6	1.39	0.34	19.7	27.1	5.0	15.6
85	36.6	2.0	5.3	40.7	8.8	17.8	1.79	0.43	19.4	15.9	0.9	5.4
86	23.6	2.2	8.6	27.1	8.9	24.7	0.47	0.35	42.7			
87	27.3	2.9	9.5	29.7	8.0	21.2	0.79	0.44	35.8	11.1	0.8	6.7
88	23.2	2.5	9.8	26.0	10.8	29.3	0.76	0.53	41.1	7.0	1.1	13.6
89	43.9	2.2	4.9	46.8	9.0	16.1	1.75	0.46	20.8	18.9	1.0	5.0
90	47.8	1.8	3.6	51.6	6.2	10.7	1.35	0.52	27.8	23.4	1.3	5.3
91	42.2	2.1	4.7	46.3	7.6	14.1	1.55	0.77	33.2	17.5	1.6	8.4
92	45.0	1.5	3.2	49.9	6.2	11.1	2.46	0.43	14.7	24.4	1.7	6.4
93	52.1	1.1	2.1	57.2	3.9	6.4	2.97	0.53	15.1	30.3	1.4	4.5
94	50.3	1.5	2.9	54.7	7.5	12.1	1.46	0.58	28.4	23.3	1.6	6.2
95	60.7	1.4	2.3	65.5	10.6	13.9	2.11	0.54	20.4	30.0	0.8	2.6
96	37.0	1.2	3.1	40.1	8.6	17.7	1.03	0.36	25.9	22.5	1.6	6.4
97	18.9	0.6	2.9	22.1	4.9	18.1	1.63	0.32	16.2	20.8	3.2	13.3
98	18.4	0.9	4.7	20.6	4.7	18.6	1.29	0.25	16.2	13.8	1.7	11.0
99	39.4	1.1	2.7	43.5	3.2	6.9	1.38	0.25	15.3	21.2	1.4	6.2
Means 83-99	38.4	1.8	4.9	42.0	7.5	16.1	1.54	0.46	24.8	19.5	1.6	7.8

TABLE 5. Annual sockeye salmon runs ( $10^6$ ) to the eastern Bering Sea, 1970–99.

Year	Kuskokwim		Bristol Bay runs					Bristol Bay	North	Total	South Peninsula	
	Catch	Run	Togiak	Nushagak	Nak/Kvi	Egegik	Ugashik	Total	Penin. Run		June catch	
										Run	Number	%
70	.013	.03	.37	3.15	32.65	2.32	.91	39.40	.64	40.1	1.65	3.4
71	.006	.02	.42	2.61	9.37	1.94	1.48	15.82	.79	16.6	.46	2.3
72	.004	.01	.16	.91	2.85	1.39	.10	5.41	.37	5.8	.50	6.8
73	.005	.01	.21	.85	.79	.55	.04	2.44	.35	2.8	.25	7.0
74	.028	.07	.25	2.78	6.43	1.45	.06	10.97	.58	11.6	.00	0.0
75	.018	.05	.38	2.92	18.35	2.14	.44	24.23	.75	25.0	.24	0.8
76	.014	.04	.50	2.75	5.92	1.84	.53	11.54	1.17	12.7	.31	2.0
77	.019	.05	.42	1.84	4.69	2.47	.29	9.71	1.01	10.8	.24	1.9
78	.014	.04	.79	6.62	10.32	2.10	.09	19.92	2.11	22.1	.49	1.9
79	.039	.10	.69	6.40	27.43	3.29	2.10	39.91	3.55	43.6	.85	1.6
80	.043	.11	1.21	12.81	40.57	3.68	4.22	62.49	2.78	65.4	3.21	4.0
81	.106	.27	1.01	10.34	14.63	5.06	3.44	34.48	3.19	37.9	1.82	3.9
82	.096	.24	.94	7.93	7.54	3.48	2.32	22.21	2.15	24.6	2.12	6.8
83	.089	.22	.83	7.07	26.11	7.55	4.35	45.91	2.67	48.8	1.96	3.3
84	.081	.20	.52	3.81	26.50	6.36	3.93	41.12	2.56	43.9	1.39	2.6
85	.121	.30	.40	2.99	17.36	8.63	7.48	36.86	3.50	40.7	1.79	3.6
86	.142	.36	.58	4.85	6.28	6.01	6.02	23.74	3.04	27.1	.47	1.5
87	.171	.43	.66	5.15	12.27	6.63	2.82	27.53	1.77	29.7	.79	2.2
88	.150	.38	1.16	3.23	8.85	8.01	2.19	23.44	2.14	26.0	.76	2.4
89	.080	.20	.21	5.05	23.56	10.31	4.90	44.03	2.53	46.8	1.74	3.1
90	.204	.41	.52	5.71	26.36	12.28	2.89	47.76	3.45	51.6	1.35	2.2
91	.202	.40	.80	7.69	18.64	9.59	5.50	42.22	3.71	46.3	1.55	2.8
92	.194	.39	.80	5.19	15.89	17.62	5.53	45.03	4.44	49.9	2.46	4.0
93	.167	.33	.70	7.62	14.78	23.34	5.67	52.11	4.87	57.3	2.97	4.2
94	.191	.38	.50	5.86	25.83	12.70	5.45	50.34	3.96	54.7	1.46	2.2
95	.198	.40	.73	6.69	31.78	15.73	5.81	60.74	4.35	65.5	2.11	2.7
96	.120	.24	.67	8.30	11.02	11.92	5.10	37.01	2.88	40.1	1.03	2.1
97	.123	.25	.24	4.64	3.36	8.67	1.99	18.90	2.97	22.1	1.63	5.9
98	.129	.26	.36	5.40	6.30	4.67	1.62	18.35	1.98	20.6	1.29	5.1
99	.080	.16	.61	8.49	17.23	9.15	3.92	39.40	2.70	42.3	1.40	2.7

TABLE 6. North Pacific runs (catch + escapement, 10<sup>6</sup>) of sockeye salmon, 1970–99.

Year	Bristol Bay run	Alaska runs		Japan high seas catch	Russian run	N. Pacific total run	SE Alaska BC and Wash.	Total Pacific run	Percent Western Alaska
		Western	Central						
70	39	42	7	10	3	62	9	71	59
71	16	17	6	7	2	32	12	44	39
72	5	6	5	7	1	19	8	27	22
73	2	3	4	6	1	14	15	29	10
74	11	12	4	5	1	22	14	36	33
75	24	25	3	5	2	35	7	42	60
76	12	13	7	6	1	27	10	37	35
77	10	11	10	3	3	27	13	40	28
78	20	22	9	3	4	38	14	52	42
79	40	44	7	3	3	57	12	69	64
80	62	68	8	3	4	83	7	90	76
81	34	40	10	3	4	57	15	72	56
82	22	26	14	3	3	46	20	66	39
83	46	51	15	2	5	73	10	83	61
84	41	45	14	2	7	68	11	79	57
85	37	42	15	1	8	66	23	89	47
86	24	27	17	1	6	51	18	69	39
87	27	30	22	1	8	61	11	72	42
88	23	27	17	<1	5	49	10	59	46
89	44	48	17	<1	6	71	24	95	51
90	48	53	18	<1	12	83	24	107	50
91	42	48	19	<1	8	75	20	95	51
92	45	52	23	0	10	85	18	103	50
93	52	60	19	0	10	89	29	118	51
94	50	56	16	0	8	80	20	100	56
95	61	67	17	0	10	94	12	106	63
96	37	41	20	0	13	74	15	89	46
97	19	24	18	0	9	51	22	73	33
98	18	22	14	0	8	44	7	51	43
99	40	42	19	0	12	73	5	78	54
Means									
70-79	18	20	6	6	2	33	11	45	39
80-89	36	40	15	2	6	63	15	77	51
90-98	41	47	18	0	10	75	19	94	49

Western Alaska includes Bristol Bay, North Peninsula and 85% of South Peninsula catch.

Japan high seas catches since 1992 are included in Russian run.



TABLE 7. Estimated runs (catch + escapement, 10<sup>6</sup>) of chum salmon to the eastern Bering Sea, 1970–99.

Year	Kotzebue	Norton Sound	Yukon River		Arctic/ Yukon region	Kuskokwim	Togiak	Nushagak	Naknek/ Kvichak	Egegik	Ugashik	Bristol Bay total	North Alaska Pen.	S.P. June catch	Total run
			Summer	Fall											
70	.60	.75	.92	.82	3.09	.60	.22	1.14	.22	.07	.09	1.74	.22	.44	6.0
71	.37	.44	.82	.80	2.43	.42	.24	.75	.24	.04	.02	1.29	.17	.51	4.7
72	.50	.30	.74	.59	2.13	.43	.38	.74	.30	.07	.06	1.55	.21	.52	4.7
73	.55	.35	1.36	.90	3.16	.69	.44	1.06	.59	.06	.07	2.22	.28	.20	6.5
74	1.27	.37	1.45	.99	4.08	.92	.14	.89	.51	.03	.07	1.64	.14	.00	6.8
75	.97	.44	2.87	1.78	6.06	.78	.18	.68	.47	.01	.07	1.41	.12	.10	8.4
76	.34	.19	1.82	.74	3.09	.90	.25	1.74	.74	.07	.03	2.83	.37	.41	7.5
77	.30	.44	1.49	.97	3.20	.97	.52	2.65	.74	.12	.01	4.04	.81	.12	9.1
78	.27	.47	2.04	.87	3.65	.79	.47	1.38	.37	.08	.01	2.31	.47	.12	7.3
79	.23	.27	1.71	1.63	3.84	1.57	.33	.85	.36	.06	.06	1.66	.37	.10	7.5
80	.92	.44	2.44	.98	4.78	2.45	.57	1.94	.55	.11	.17	3.34	1.47	.51	12.4
81	1.10	.48	3.79	1.28	6.65	1.62	.36	1.11	.47	.10	.06	2.10	1.24	.56	12.0
82	.61	.40	2.13	.76	3.90	1.38	.23	.57	.30	.12	.11	1.33	.79	1.10	8.2
83	.53	.62	2.14	1.05	4.34	.79	.45	1.01	.42	.14	.14	2.16	.74	.79	8.6
84	.57	.54	2.88	.86	4.85	1.31	.55	1.63	.81	.22	.31	3.52	1.67	.34	11.6
85	.70	.35	2.85	1.15	5.05	.74	.38	.91	.45	.15	.15	2.04	1.01	.43	9.2
86	.68	.34	3.41	.90	5.33	.89	.51	.88	.57	.12	.13	2.21	.51	.35	9.2
<b>87</b>	<b>.18</b>	<b>.25</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>.81</b>	<b>.67</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>.18</b>	<b>.13</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>.88</b>	<b>.44</b>	8.3
88	.57	.20	3.59	.75	5.11	2.24	.66	.70	.74	.30	.14	2.54	.89	.53	11.2
89	.46	.21	3.23	1.14	5.04	1.34	.49	.93	.53	.16	.13	2.24	.37	.46	9.3
90	.31	.20	1.56	.90	2.97	1.00	.22	.71	.65	.16	.04	1.78	.35	.52	6.5
91	.56	.28	2.00	1.02	3.86	1.17	.38	.75	.77	.10	.10	2.10	.49	.77	8.2
92	.44	.19	1.92	.63	3.18	.79	.23	.62	.38	.13	.09	1.45	.69	.43	6.4
93	.25	.26	1.19	.38	2.08	.26	.22	.63	.07	.05	.09	1.06	.54	.53	4.3
94	.33	.28	2.68	1.01	4.30	1.23	.35	.67	.32	.07	.06	1.47	.56	.58	8.0
95	.88	.38	3.66	1.54	6.46	1.82	.31	.58	.37	.07	.08	1.41	.86	.54	11.0
96	1.27	.29	2.79	1.23	5.58	.96	.30	.55	.17	.09	.12	1.23	.89	.36	8.9
97	.40	.28	1.68	.89	3.25	.55	.11	.32	.05	.06	.02	.56	.49	.32	5.1
98	.32	.35	1.10	.42	2.19	.79	.18	.54	.12	.03	.02	.89	.80	.25	4.9
99					1.00	.50	.27	.17	.47	.09	.12	1.12	.40	.25	3.2
Means															
70-79	.54	.40	1.52	1.01	3.47	.81	.32	1.19	.45	.06	.05	2.07	.32	.25	6.9
80-89	.63	.38	2.82	.99	4.82	1.38	.50	1.04	.59	.16	.15	2.44	.96	.55	10.0
90-98	.53	.28	2.06	.89	3.76	.95	.26	.60	.32	.08	.07	1.33	.63	.48	7.0

Total run includes 75% of South Peninsula June catch.

TABLE 8. North Pacific runs (catch + escapement, 10<sup>6</sup>) of chum salmon, 1970–99.

Year	Bristol Bay run	Alaska runs		Japan catch		Russian run (catch/.5)	North Pacific total run	SE Alaska B.C. and Wash.	Total Pacific run	% Asia
		Western	Central	High seas	Coastal					
70	1.7	6.0	5.2	17	7	7	43	11	54	59
71	1.3	4.7	6.6	17	10	7	45	7	52	65
72	1.6	4.7	4.5	22	9	4	45	17	62	57
73	2.2	6.5	3.5	16	12	3	41	15	56	56
74	1.6	6.8	1.9	22	13	5	48	10	58	68
75	1.4	8.4	2.1	19	20	4	54	5	59	74
76	2.8	7.5	3.4	22	12	8	53	9	62	68
77	4.0	9.1	5.9	12	15	9	51	5	56	64
78	2.3	7.3	4.3	7	18	11	47	9	56	63
79	1.7	7.5	4.0	6	28	12	58	4	62	75
80	3.3	12.4	5.1	6	26	7	57	11	68	58
81	2.1	12.0	8.3	6	34	9	70	6	76	65
82	1.3	8.2	8.9	7	30	7	61	9	70	63
83	2.2	8.6	7.0	6	37	12	71	6	77	72
84	3.5	11.6	6.5	6	38	7	70	13	83	62
85	2.0	9.2	5.5	4	51	12	82	17	99	68
86	2.2	9.2	8.1	3	49	14	83	17	100	66
87	2.9	8.3	6.2	3	43	13	73	12	85	69
88	2.5	11.2	8.7	2	51	13	86	20	106	62
89	2.2	9.3	4.9	1	55	13	83	9	92	74
90	1.8	6.5	4.6	1	68	13	94	13	107	77
91	2.1	8.2	5.2	1	60	10	84	11	95	74
92	1.5	6.4	4.4	0	46	17	73	16	89	70
93	1.1	4.3	3.8	0	61	21	90	21	111	74
94	1.5	8.0	6.0	0	69	26	109	21	130	73
95	1.4	11.0	6.5	0	78	24	120	20	140	73
96	1.2	8.9	6.0	0	87	25	127	30	157	71
97	0.6	5.1	5.6	0	74	18	103	18	121	76
98	0.9	4.9	4.1	0	61	16	86	27	113	68
99	1.1	3.2	9.0	0	70	18	100	25	125	70
Means										
70-79	2.1	6.9	4.1	16	14	7	48	9	58	65
80-89	2.4	10.0	6.9	4	41	11	74	12	86	66
90-97	1.4	7.3	5.3	0	68	19	100	19	119	74

Western Alaska includes Bristol Bay, North Peninsula, Yukon-Kuskokwim regions and 75% of June catch south of the Alaska Peninsula.

Japan high seas catches since 1992 included in Russian runs.

Japan coastal catch includes in-river catch (hatchery returns).

TABLE 9. Summary of ages and lengths for chum salmon in the False Pass catches.

Location	Sex	Age	Sex/age percent									Mean length (mm)							
			92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	
South Unimak	Male	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.6	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.1	491	488	498	538	548	484	523	534	
		0.3	26.9	31.4	23.6	21.2	26.4	25.2	28.2	23.5	550	557	568	580	588	571	591	581	
		0.4	21.8	17.0	26.7	18.5	15.0	15.9	9.0	14.0	579	591	589	602	619	604	611	597	
		0.5	0.1	0.6	2.0	2.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	628	599	611	619	634	618	634	617	
		0.6			0.1		0.1	0.2					652		651	686			
	Female	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.0	514	514	507	517	525	468	542		
		0.3	29.7	35.4	26.8	30.6	40.0	34.1	48.8	40.9	543	545	546	556	567	558	564	565	
		0.4	20.8	13.3	19.2	23.9	16.0	21.6	11.9	20.7	568	574	563	581	594	589	586	577	
		0.5	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.0	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	573	582	587	615	610	627	602	614	
		0.6					0.1								629	644			
	Comb.	0.2	0.5	2.2	0.7	2.8	0.2	1.5	1.5	0.1	496	502	502	529	536	473	531	534	
		0.3	56.6	66.8	50.4	51.8	66.4	59.3	77.0	64.4	546	551	556	566	575	564	574	571	
		0.4	42.6	30.3	45.9	42.4	31.0	37.5	20.9	34.7	574	584	578	590	606	595	597	585	
		0.5	0.3	0.7	2.9	3.0	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	591	597	604	618	615	623	615	615	
		0.6			0.1		0.2	0.2					652		644	665			
Shum-agin	Male	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0		519	567	561			563		
		0.3	23.7	27.6	27.1	22.6	24.7	16.9	37.1	24.0	547	554	575	588	600	575	594	588	
		0.4	21.6	20.7	28.8	23.4	20.2	19.3	6.7	14.1	589	586	589	604	637	615	632	616	
		0.5	0.2	1.0	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.3	651	632	618	610	635	645	712	648	
		0.6					0.1								658				
	Female	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3		534	532	527		530		567	
		0.3	32.0	33.2	21.2	28.4	31.9	34.0	41.6	40.4	543	547	550	563	577	573	571	569	
		0.4	21.7	15.4	20.5	20.1	18.3	25.1	10.1	18.8	574	577	572	587	616	595	598	581	
		0.5	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.7	3.0	2.6	1.1	1.0	609	662	595	604	630	618	678	582	
		0.6				0.2	0.2							595	664				
	Comb.	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.4	1.6	0.0	0.5	2.2	0.3		521	558	548		530	563	567	
		0.3	55.7	60.8	48.3	50.0	56.6	49.9	78.7	64.4	545	550	564	586	587	574	582	576	
		0.4	43.3	36.1	49.3	43.5	38.5	44.4	16.8	32.9	581	582	582	596	627	604	612	596	
		0.5	1.0	2.3	2.0	3.7	4.6	4.2	2.2	2.3	617	649	609	607	632	628	695	615	
		0.6				0.2	0.3							595	662				

TABLE 10 Frequencies of focal scale resorbition on chum salmon scales from the 1999 False Pass fisheries.

Location	Date	No. normal scales (2)	Number with holes		% with holes (1 or 2)	No. with questionable holes (1 or 2)	% with holes including questionable	No. normal scales (1)	No. with holes	% with holes	No. with question.	% including question.
			one scale	both scales								
Unimak	6/15	137	3	0	2.14	0	2.14	17	0	0.00	0	0.00
	6/16	160	1	1	1.23	1	1.84	28	0	0.00	0	0.00
	6/17	121	1	1	1.63	2	3.20	27	0	0.00	0	0.00
	6/18	134	1	0	0.74	0	0.74	22	0	0.00	0	0.00
	6/19	72	0	0	0.00	1	1.37	7	0	0.00	0	0.00
	6/20	67	0	0	0.00	1	1.47	9	0	0.00	0	0.00
	6/21	127	1	0	0.78	3	3.05	16	0	0.00	0	0.00
Totals		818	7	2	1.09	8	2.04	126	0	0.00	0	0.00
Shumagin Is.	6/16	65	2	0	2.99	0	2.99	10	0	0.00	0	0.00
	6/17	63	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	0	0.00	0	0.00
	6/18	62	0	0	0.00	2	3.13	10	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Totals	190	2	0	1.04	2	2.06	28	0	0.00	0	0.00
False Pass	Combined	1008	9	2	1.08	10	2.04	154	0	0.00	0	0.00

TABLE 11. Timing of Bristol Bay sockeye runs between Bristol Bay and Port Moller.

Year	Mean run date (July)				Mean date at P.M.*	Days P.M. to B.B.	P.M. mean temp. (°C) 6/11 to 7/5
	Egegik	Nak/Kvi	Nush.	Wt'd mean			
85	2.1	3.0	4.3	2.9	27.1	5.8	5.8
86	6.6	6.4	8.3	7.0			
87	3.4	5.5	4.3	4.7	25.5	9.2	5.7
88	1.5	2.0	5.1	2.3	26.8	5.5	7.5
89	3.4	1.4	3.0	2.1	27.0	5.1	6.3
90	6.0	5.0	6.4	5.5	28.0	7.5	7.3
91	4.1	3.6	5.4	4.1	25.8	8.3	5.3
92	5.4	5.0	6.0	5.3	26.7	8.6	7.6
93	0.3	0.6	1.4	0.6	25.3	5.3	7.7
94	6.4	7.0	8.0	7.0	28.0	9.0	6.6
95	4.4	5.0	4.0	4.7	26.3	8.4	7.3
96	1.4	3.6	3.6	2.8	25.9	6.9	6.1
97	2.6	4.4	5.4	3.7	27.1	6.6	9.5
98	4.4	7.8	6.0	6.2	28.2	8.0	7.7
99	3.8	4.5	6.4	4.8	27.5	7.3	4.7
Means 1987-96	3.6	3.9	4.7	3.9	26.5	7.4	6.7

\*Date in June of 50% of index through July 5.

TABLE 12. Estimates of the daily passage of sockeye salmon off Port Moller, 1987–99.

		Daily passage 0-70 mi off coast (10 <sup>6</sup> )													
Date		87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	
June	11	.08	.07	.26	.07	.05	.26	.22	.04	.10	.15	.09	.05	.00	
	12	.07	.12	.33	.03	.04	.12	.19	.07	.12	.20	.11	.02	.01	
	13	.08	.19	.48	.05	.07	.21	.29	.09	.36	.20	.11	.04	.00	
	14	.11	.30	.59	.10	.12	.34	.58	.10	.61	.21	.13	.08	.01	
	15	.11	.45	.83	.10	.18	.64	1.09	.07	.91	.18	.19	.17	.02	
	16	.19	.56	.97	.12	.30	.68	1.50	.10	.87	.34	.34	.17	.03	
	17	.39	.69	.97	.17	.50	.92	1.31	.09	1.40	.65	.46	.24	.03	
	18	.72	.74	1.29	.36	.74	.69	1.33	.26	1.99	.90	.50	.17	.04	
	19	.89	.73	1.53	.72	1.01	.97	1.53	.74	2.49	1.18	.36	.28	.09	
	20	1.16	.82	1.98	1.00	1.28	.98	2.12	1.42	2.44	1.37	.49	.31	.26	
	21	1.08	.94	2.72	1.44	1.72	1.50	2.46	1.76	2.29	1.82	.58	.45	.50	
	22	.99	.93	2.87	1.99	2.08	1.72	2.69	2.15	2.75	2.22	.81	.75	.94	
	23	1.28	1.07	2.92	1.87	2.36	2.00	2.84	2.77	2.96	2.79	.79	1.08	1.78	
	24	1.51	1.30	2.62	1.95	2.54	1.94	3.02	2.88	3.09	2.92	1.03	1.21	3.08	
	25	1.97	1.72	2.79	2.61	2.64	2.25	3.57	2.89	3.14	2.69	1.07	1.13	4.38	
	26	1.62	1.45	2.71	3.55	2.97	2.93	4.03	2.95	3.42	2.02	1.27	1.02	3.93	
	27	1.63	1.19	2.19	4.06	2.82	3.34	4.08	3.48	3.68	1.92	1.35	1.27	3.21	
	28	1.35	1.00	1.93	3.32	2.66	3.17	3.51	3.97	3.16	2.05	1.46	1.29	2.50	
	29	1.19	.97	1.94	3.28	2.19	2.51	2.86	3.48	2.80	2.18	1.27	1.31	2.70	
	30	1.06	.98	1.54	2.78	2.15	2.47	2.47	3.38	2.54	2.10	1.10	1.15	2.27	
	July	1	.91	.81	1.24	2.87	2.13	2.42	2.22	2.62	2.59	1.67	.92	.94	1.66
		2	1.00	.76	1.02	2.07	2.14	2.54	1.97	2.17	2.56	1.39	.89	.73	1.40
		3	1.15	.71	1.18	2.36	1.99	2.16	1.60	1.59	2.39	1.02	.63	.64	1.36
		4	1.29	.66	1.37	1.75	1.73	1.76	1.20	1.51	2.13	.89	.55	.72	1.50
		5	1.31	.70	1.37	1.84	1.39	1.35	.83	1.60	1.94	.81	.46	.73	1.46
		6	1.11	.59	1.14	1.28	.99	1.13	.59	1.57	1.84	.66	.46	.56	1.51
		7	.86	.68	.84	1.38	.73	1.08	.44	1.51	1.65	.54	.36	.50	1.16
		8	.65	.58	.52	1.16	.58	.94	.34	1.31	1.27	.42	.26	.40	.85
		9	.42	.55	.48	.99	.56	.73	.25	1.03	.85	.35	.22	.32	.54
		10	.38	.35	.38	.67	.48	.49	.18	.64	.75	.32	.17	.18	.40
11		.22	.27	.34	.58	.35	.24	.14	.45	.61	.25	.13	.13	.40	
12		.17	.17	.25	.41	.21	.16	.11	.40	.45	.15	.09	.10	.37	
13		.13	.11	.14	.28	.13	.10	.09	.35	.24	.07	.04	.07	.26	
14		.12	.08	.07	.17	.10	.07	.08	.24	.07	.04	.04	.05	.20	
15 +		.29	.18	.21	.34	.38	.16	.18	.39	.23	.21	.20	.08	.16	
Totals		27	23	44	48	42	45	52	50	61	37	19	18	39	

TABLE 13. Catches of sockeye at Port Moller index stations in 1999.

Date	1999							Total	Cum.
	0	2	4	6	8	10	12		
6/11		3.4	0.5	0.5	7.7			15.8	16
12		12.4	5.3	2.1	1.0			17.4	33
13		1.0	15.3	0.5	0.0			13.4	47
14		0.0	0.0	0.5	3.9			6.6	53
15		9.4	1.5	1.0	2.6	0.0		13.7	67
16		2.9	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0		16.3	83
17		1.0	0.0	7.6	0.5	9.0		7.7	91
18		7.6	18.3	3.5	1.0	5.2		25.1	116
19		13.3	51.2	5.7	7.1	0.5		67.5	184
20		9.8	24.1	14.8	21.5	7.9		73.4	257
21		9.3	55.7	2.1	6.7	0.0		64.4	321
22		7.3	6.4	37.8	1.0	5.1		42.8	364
23		5.5	14.8	26.0	34.6	24.7		92.4	457
24		11.5	41.6	54.0	47.5	2.5		161.7	618
25		10.5	35.7	47.8	23.1	59.1		112.2	730
26		2.0	12.4	34.8	35.9	34.9	20.2	96.8	827
27		14.3	16.2	37.3	3.6	7.5	8.0	60.0	887
28		4.1	35.7	61.0	51.8	50.0	23.4	163.5	1051
29		7.6	26.6	49.1	9.2	17.0	11.4	81.4	1132
30		48.0	57.4	35.6	8.0	35.4	20.8	125.6	1258
1		27.2	60.4	41.5	13.0	0.0	14.7	124.1	1382
2		53.6	26.1	38.9	22.9	15.5	21.4	131.5	1513
3		14.5	56.4	54.8	35.5	39.3	4.7	157.4	1671
4	11.3	11.4	75.7	24.9	24.0	18.5		128.0	1799
5	17.4	10.7	76.0	20.5	22.1	23.4		121.1	1920
6	28.4	35.4	114.3	46.0	19.7	5.6		188.1	2108
7	0.0	8.5	67.6	57.1	22.0	37.9		141.8	2250
8	0.0	10.9	37.1	31.9	23.1	26.1		100.9	2351
9									
10									
Means									
-15		5.2	4.5	0.9	3.0	0.0		13.4	3.4
-20		6.9	22.2	6.3	6.0	4.5		38.0	9.5
-25		8.8	30.8	33.5	22.6	18.3		94.7	23.7
-30		15.2	29.7	43.6	21.7	29.0	16.8	105.5	26.4
-5	14.4	23.5	58.9	36.1	23.5	19.3	13.6	132.4	33.1
-10	9.5	18.3	73.0	45.0	21.6	23.2		143.6	35.9
to 7/5		11.9	29.2	24.1	15.4	14.2		76.8	19.2