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FALSE PASS CHUM SALMON, 1994

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Approved

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Director

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KEY WORDS

sockeye salmon, chum salmon, False Pass, Bristol Bay, Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim

INTRODUCTION

The salmon fisheries on the south side of the Alaska Peninsula have been the subject of controversy since nearly the time of their inception in 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 (*Oncorhynchus nerka*) salmon. Several studies, culminating in a 1987 tagging experiment by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), have clearly demonstrated that most of the sockeye salmon caught in the False Pass fishery (about 80%) are bound for rivers in Bristol Bay (Eggers et al. 1991 and Rogers 1990). The non-Bristol Bay contributions to the sockeye salmon catches in 1987 were mainly North Peninsula stocks (7%) in the South Unimak catch and stocks from Chignik (20%), North Peninsula (10%) and Kodiak (9%) in the Shumagin catch. For management purposes, ADF&G has assumed that the entire False Pass sockeye salmon catch consists of Bristol Bay fish. Since 1975 the annual False Pass sockeye salmon catch has been based on a quota (guideline harvest) of 8.3% (Unimak, 6.8% and Shumagin, 1.5%) of the forecasted Bristol Bay and False Pass catch (McCullough et al. 1994). The average annual percent of the total Bristol Bay catch taken in the False Pass fishery over the past 10 yr was 5.3% (range: 2.9–7.3%). The fishery has thus been managed in a very conservative manner, especially considering the historical high abundance of sockeye salmon over the past 10 yr; however, the fishery is not without controversy because with the increase in sockeye salmon catch there was an increase in the catch of non-local chum (*O. keta*) salmon.

The 1987 tagging of chum salmon demonstrated that while Bristol Bay stocks still contributed the highest percentage to the False Pass catch (Unimak, 40%; Shumagin, 18%; and combined 38%), Asian stocks were the next major contributor in 1987 (Unimak 18%; Shumagin 39%; and combined 20%). Arctic and Yukon River stocks, for which there had recently been conservation concerns, were minor contributors to the 1987 False Pass chum salmon catch. However, it was argued to the Alaska Board of Fisheries that these northern stocks were in low abundance in 1987 and that their typical contribution to the False Pass catch was underestimated by the 1987 tagging. The fishery has operated with a chum salmon cap (second quota) since 1986 (with an exception in 1987) and the sockeye-targeted fishery has been closed early three times (1986, 1988 and 1991) because the chum cap was attained (McCullough et al. 1994). The resultant loss in sockeye salmon catch to the False Pass fishery for those 3 yr was 1.8 million fish, while the gain to the coastal runs of chum salmon to the Arctic and Yukon rivers was largely unmeasurable.

The potential impact of the False Pass fishery on a single stock or group of stocks will depend on the availability of the stock (the proportion migrating through the fishery) and the relative abundance of that stock and other contributing stocks; both are likely to vary from year to year. Our main purpose is to examine the year-to-year changes in chum salmon abundance with particular reference to (1) the abundance in 1987 and (2) a possible increase in the contribution of Asian chum salmon. In recent years, False Pass fishermen have noted a significant occurrence of chum salmon with a snake-like appearance. These chum salmon of poor condition (low weight for their length) are believed to originate from Japanese hatcheries, because Japan has increased production to the point of density-dependent growth. The occurrence of Asian chum salmon in the

False Pass fishery may also be assessed from the presence of scale holes (focal scale resorption) that are nearly unique to Asian stocks, both hatchery and wild (Bigler 1988 and 1989). The specific objectives for our work in 1994 were to (1) update estimates of chum salmon runs (catch + escapement) to North Pacific coastal regions, (2) measure the incidence of scale holes in the 1994 False Pass catch, and (3) examine frequency distributions of chum salmon condition factors from the 1994 catch.

METHODS

The accuracy of estimates of the annual runs (catch and escapement) of sockeye and chum salmon to major North Pacific regions is quite variable. 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 (Fredin 1980). 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 (*O. gorbuscha*) 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 1994 catch and escapement statistics provided by ADF&G area management biologists in fall 1994.

Annual runs of chum salmon to North Pacific regions from 1970 to 1994 were estimated primarily from catch and escapement statistics presented in Appendix Tables 1-9. 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 available for a few recent years in the Yukon River, and regressions of sonar count on spawning survey count were utilized to estimate escapements in years when only spawning survey counts were available (Rogers 1994). 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 1994 False Pass catches (June 17–30) 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) and weight. Sex was determined from external appearance, and two scales were collected from the preferred region. The first samples were collected from the June 17 catches and the last samples collected from the June 26 catches. Data from the field forms (date, location, scale card number, fish number, sex, length, and weight) were entered on a computer file. Weights measured in pounds and ounces were transformed to kilograms.

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 the identification of focal scale resorption. 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. Weight-length scattergrams were examined for outliers, which were then removed prior to statistical analyses (e.g., means and standard deviations of lengths and weights, age compositions, and length-weight regressions). A condition factor was calculated from weight in grams divided by the cube of length in centimeters. Frequency distributions of condition factors were then graphed and examined for possible bimodality.

Catch statistics for the False Pass fisheries of past years were obtained from McCullough et al. (1994) and Mr. A.R. Shaul (ADF&G, Kodiak, Alaska) provided preliminary catches by gear, area, and date for 1994. These preliminary catches were used to weight stratified means (length, weight, age compositions) to obtain the annual means for 1994.

RESULTS

ABUNDANCE

Most sockeye salmon caught in the False Pass area during June are bound for Bristol Bay and this fact was used by Eggers and Shaul (1987) to develop an inseason forecast about 10 d prior to the arrival of the fish in Bristol Bay (Fig. 1). I updated the data base used by Eggers and Shaul (Table 1), added it to their database, and calculated a new regression to predict the western Alaska (Bristol Bay, North Peninsula and Kuskokwim) run (Fig. 2). Sockeye salmon were difficult to catch in 1990 and again in 1994, probably because there were persistent offshore winds, so there was a low CPUE relative to the run. Omitting the 1990 and 1994 observations as outliers, the CPUE of sockeye salmon at South Unimak explained 61% of the annual variation in the western Alaska runs (64% if the CPUE at 50% of the quota was used). This correlation is very good considering that the majority of Bristol Bay sockeye do not pass through the Shumagin Islands and south of Unimak Island on their homeward migration (Rogers 1987). The age composition of the sockeye salmon catch at False Pass has also been useful in forecasting the Bristol Bay runs (Table 2). In contrast, the chum salmon catches at False Pass have shown no correlation with the chum salmon runs to western Alaska even though these stocks were the most abundant stocks in the 1987 tagging (Fig. 2). Chum salmon abundance in the 1990s has changed relative to 1987 as follows: decreased for Bristol Bay/North Peninsula; about the same for the A-Y-K region; and increased for Asian (primarily Japanese hatchery) stocks (Fig. 3).

The species compositions (sockeye and chum salmon only) in the False Pass catches and the western Alaska runs have shown some correlation that has changed over the years along with an increase in the production from Japanese hatcheries (Table 3 and Fig. 4). The chum salmon percentage in the False Pass catch of 1994 was a little above average, whereas the chum salmon percentage in western Alaska was lower than average and continued the trend since 1989. Sockeye salmon abundance in 1994 was the third highest in history and, while Bering Sea runs of chum

salmon were still below average, the Japanese hatchery returns and total chum abundance were the highest on record (Tables 4–6). The impact of Japanese chum salmon on the False Pass fishery is evident in the correlation between the differences in chum salmon percentages between False Pass and western Alaska as a function of the Japanese catch (hatchery return). The Japanese chum salmon catch explained 52% of the annual variation in the differences in False Pass and western Alaska chum salmon percentages (Fig. 4). With increases in Japanese hatchery chum salmon, the False Pass catches have contained a higher percentage of chum salmon than expected from the percentages of chum salmon in the western Alaska runs.

One would expect the annual catch of chum salmon in the False Pass fishery to be somewhat correlated with the catch of the more abundant and targeted sockeye salmon, and this was so until the imposition of chum salmon caps on the fishery (Fig. 5). For the years with a chum salmon cap, there was no apparent correlation between sockeye and chum salmon catches. A regression of False Pass chum salmon catch on the False Pass sockeye catch as a proportion of the Bristol Bay run has been used to predict the chum salmon catch given the sockeye salmon quota and Bristol Bay run (Eggers 1993a). Although there was a significant correlation for all years since 1977, there was no correlation when only years with a chum salmon cap were considered (Fig. 6). Assuming there is a chum salmon cap for 1995, there is at present no statistically significant relationship to predict the chum salmon catch given the sockeye quota and forecast for 1995.

ADF&G projections for 1994 chum salmon runs to the A-Y-K region were for below-average runs (Hilsinger 1993); however, some unusually high incidental catches of chum salmon in 1993 trawl fisheries and the small sizes of chums in 1993 seemed to point to a strong run of chum salmon in 1994 (Eggers 1993b and Rogers 1994). Chum salmon runs in 1994 were indeed very large to most areas in the Gulf of Alaska and in Asia, but not to the eastern Bering Sea; however, the A-Y-K region did record the largest chum run since 1989.

AGE, WEIGHT, AND LENGTH

About 98% of the chum salmon caught in the 1994 South Unimak and Shumagin fisheries were ages 0.3 and 0.4; however, about 2% were age 0.5 and one fish was aged as 0.6 thus the chum salmon were a little older in the 1994 catch than in the prior 2 yr (Table 7 and Appendix Tables 12–13). Chum salmon in 1994 were intermediate in body size and condition compared with the fish in 1992 and 1993. The False Pass chums in 1994 were larger at each age than the average chum salmon in the Nushagak (Bristol Bay) catch (Table 8). Chum salmon aged 0.4 have tended to be larger in the False Pass catches than in the Nushagak catches in each year (1992–94); however, there has been no consistent difference in size between the two locations for age 0.3 chums.

In the Nushagak catch, 3-ocean chum salmon tend to be somewhat shorter and much lighter than 3-ocean sockeye at a given length; however, annual mean lengths of the two species have been significantly correlated (1967–1991, $r = 0.77$). Nushagak and other Bristol Bay sockeye have been smaller than average since the consecutive large runs that began in 1989. The annual sizes of Bristol Bay sockeye are density dependent (large numbers-small size) and temperature

dependent (cold spring-small size), and for recent years the small size has also caused some delay in maturation as fish have been spending a longer time at sea (Rogers and Ruggerone 1993). In the Nushagak catch, 3-ocean chums tend to be shorter and lighter than 3-ocean sockeye salmon; however, annual mean lengths of the two species have been significantly correlated (1967–1994, $r = .76$). Nushagak and other Bristol Bay sockeye as well as Nushagak chum salmon have been smaller than average since the consecutive large runs that began in 1989 (Fig. 7). Annual mean lengths of Nushagak chum are even more closely correlated with the numbers of sockeye in the western Alaska runs than are the mean lengths of Nushagak sockeye ($r = .76$, chum; $r = .73$, sockeye).

CONDITION FACTORS

The main purpose in calculating condition factors was to determine whether a group of fish with poor condition (thin body or low weight for the length) was present in the False Pass catch. Chum salmon with a condition factor <0.010 or >0.024 were removed as outliers (erroneous measurement) and the remaining observations were graphed by age, sex and date.

The condition factors of chum salmon with ages combined are shown by area (South Unimak and Shumagins), year, and sex in Figure 8. No instances of bimodal distributions have been evident; however, the condition of the chums caught in 1993 was considerably lower than in the other two years.

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 1994 are given in Table 9. About 4% of the chum salmon sampled in 1994 were removed as age, weight, length (AWL) outliers (e.g., too long or short for the age, or too heavy or light for the length). In 1992, 1.29% of the South Unimak chum salmon (2 scales examined with certain identification) and 0.52% of the Shumagin chum salmon had scale "holes" (Rogers 1993). In the 1993 samples, the results were similar for South Unimak (1.07%) but much higher for the Shumagin chum salmon (2.51%). For the combined samples, 1.15% of the 1992 chum salmon, 1.53% of 1993 and 2.25% of 1994 had scale "holes."

Assuming that the incidence of focal scale resorption is zero in Alaskan stocks and ~11.8% in Asian stocks (Murphy 1993), the Asian stocks contributed about 19% (23% including questionable) to the 1994 False Pass chum salmon catch, which is similar to the 20% estimate 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, as was the case in both 1993 and 1994.

DISCUSSION

The catch of chum salmon in the 1994 False Pass fisheries (590,000) was well below the chum salmon cap of 700,000 and, even though there was a near record sockeye salmon run to Bristol Bay of 50 million, the False Pass fisheries could only catch about 1.5 million (less than half of the pre-season quota of 3.6 million). In a normal year about 25% of maturing Bristol Bay sockeye return from the central and eastern Gulf of Alaska, and many of these pass through the Shumagin and South Unimak fishing districts (Rogers 1987). In 1990 and again in 1994, a smaller than normal proportion of the Bristol Bay run returned from the Gulf or the sockeye returning from the Gulf migrated further offshore than normal. The percentage of chum salmon in the catch (28%) was above average in 1994 and more than double the percentage of chums in western Alaska (12%). The record abundance of Japanese chums and the large runs of chums to other areas in the Gulf of Alaska undoubtedly influenced the catch of chums in the 1994 False Pass fisheries. Fishing strategies by ADF&G management and the False Pass fishermen to avoid areas and times of high chum salmon abundance have helped reduce catches of chum salmon in recent years; however, this has also made chum salmon catches and CPUE useless in forecasting either the abundance of chums in next year's False Pass catch or in the western Alaska runs.

We were unable again to detect the presence of poor-conditioned chum salmon (snakes) as reported by fishermen in past years. This may have been because they were simply not present in high enough numbers, or that poor condition has been common to all chum salmon stocks in recent years as a result of the very high abundance of both chum and sockeye in the North Pacific since 1989. During the 1990s there has been relatively little year-to-year change in the abundance of the various stock complexes that contribute to the False Pass fisheries. Compared with 1987, the year of the large tagging program, Bristol Bay chum salmon have been less abundant, A-Y-K chum salmon abundance has been about the same, and Asian (Japanese hatchery) chum salmon have increased in abundance.

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FIGURES

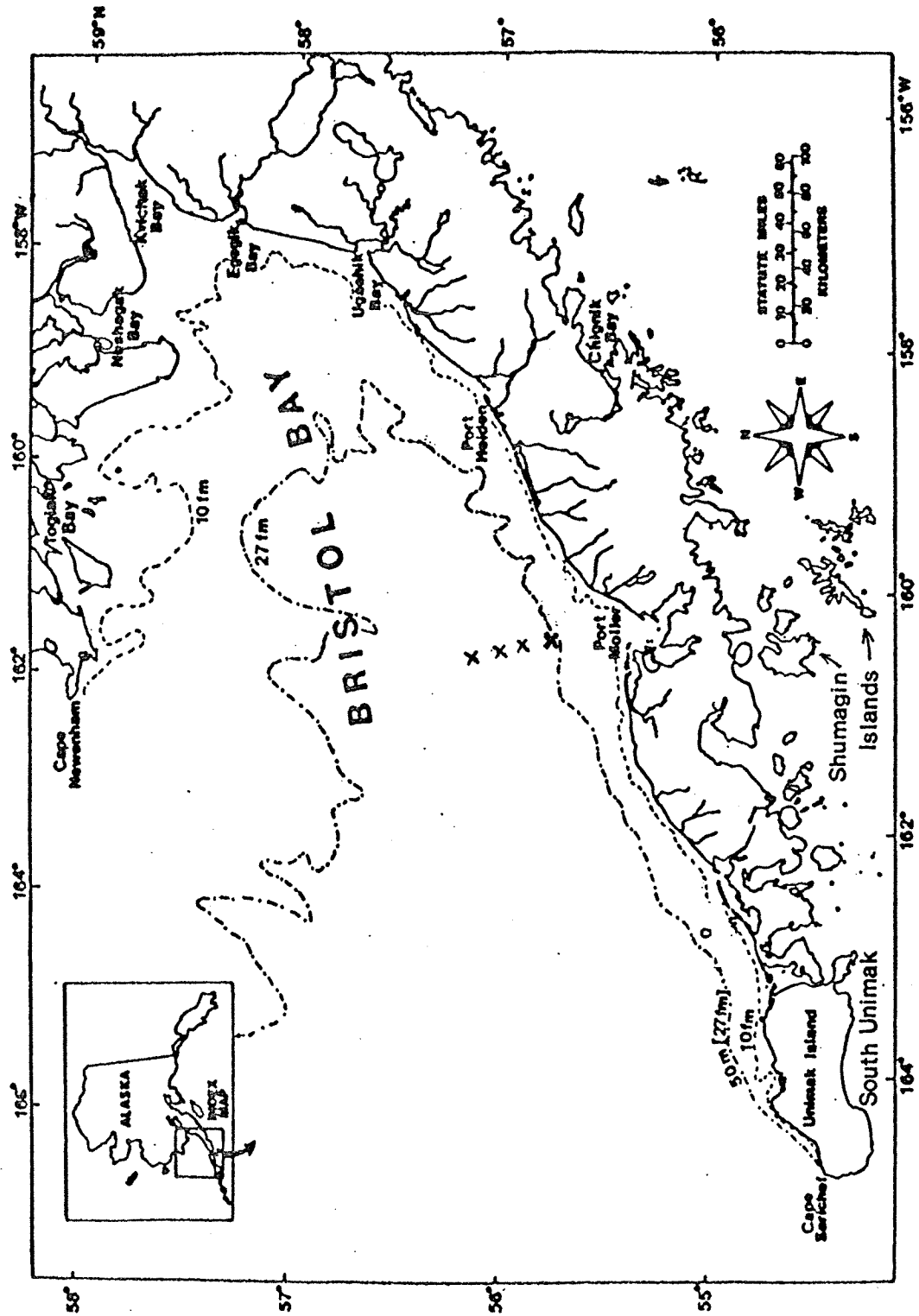


Figure 1. Bristol Bay and the Alaska Peninsula (x = Port Moller test boat stations).

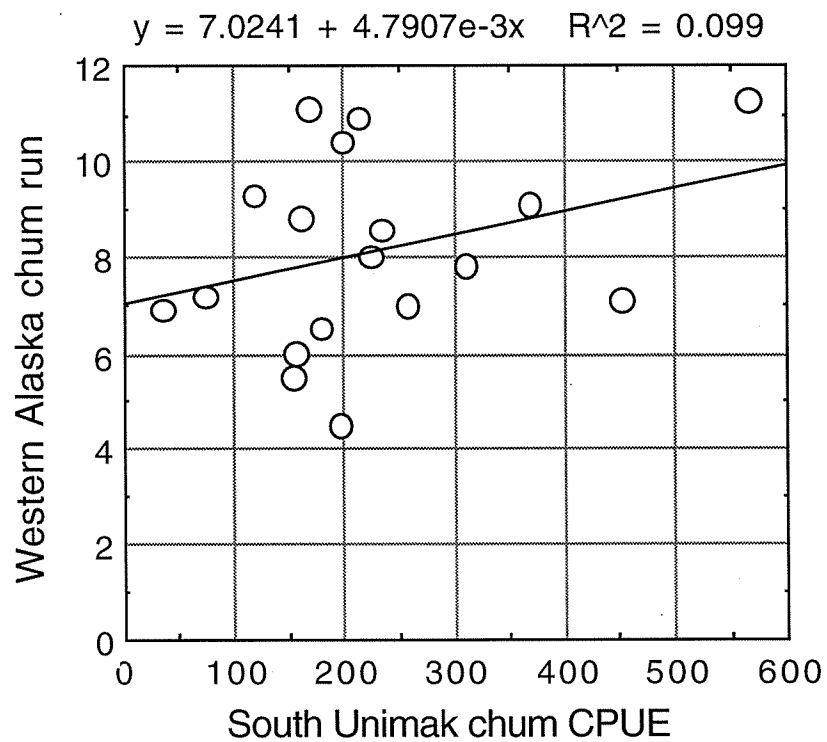
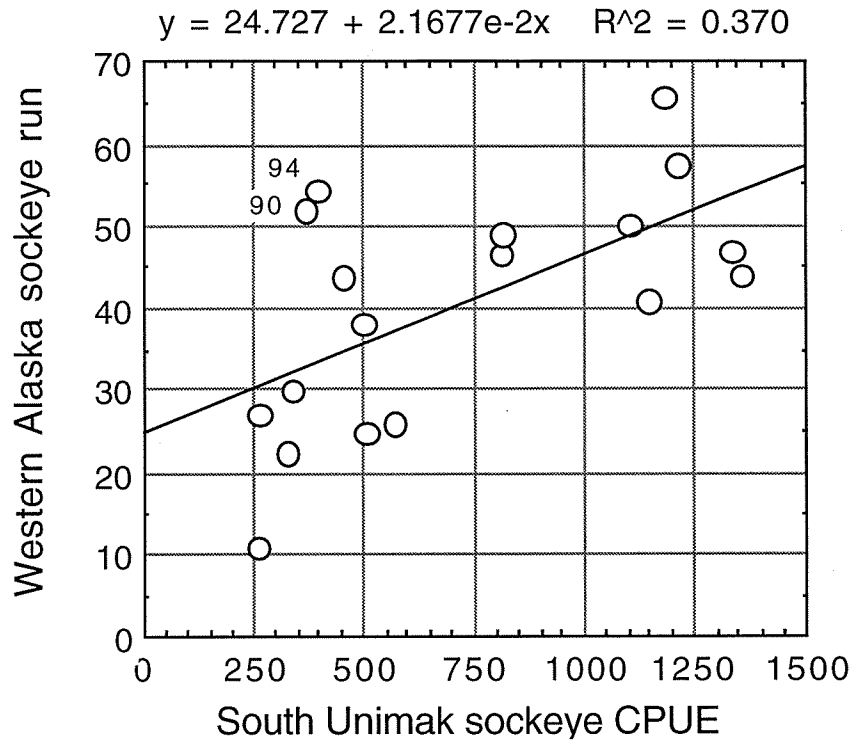


Figure 2. Western Alaska sockeye and chum salmon runs regressed on South Unimak CPUE.

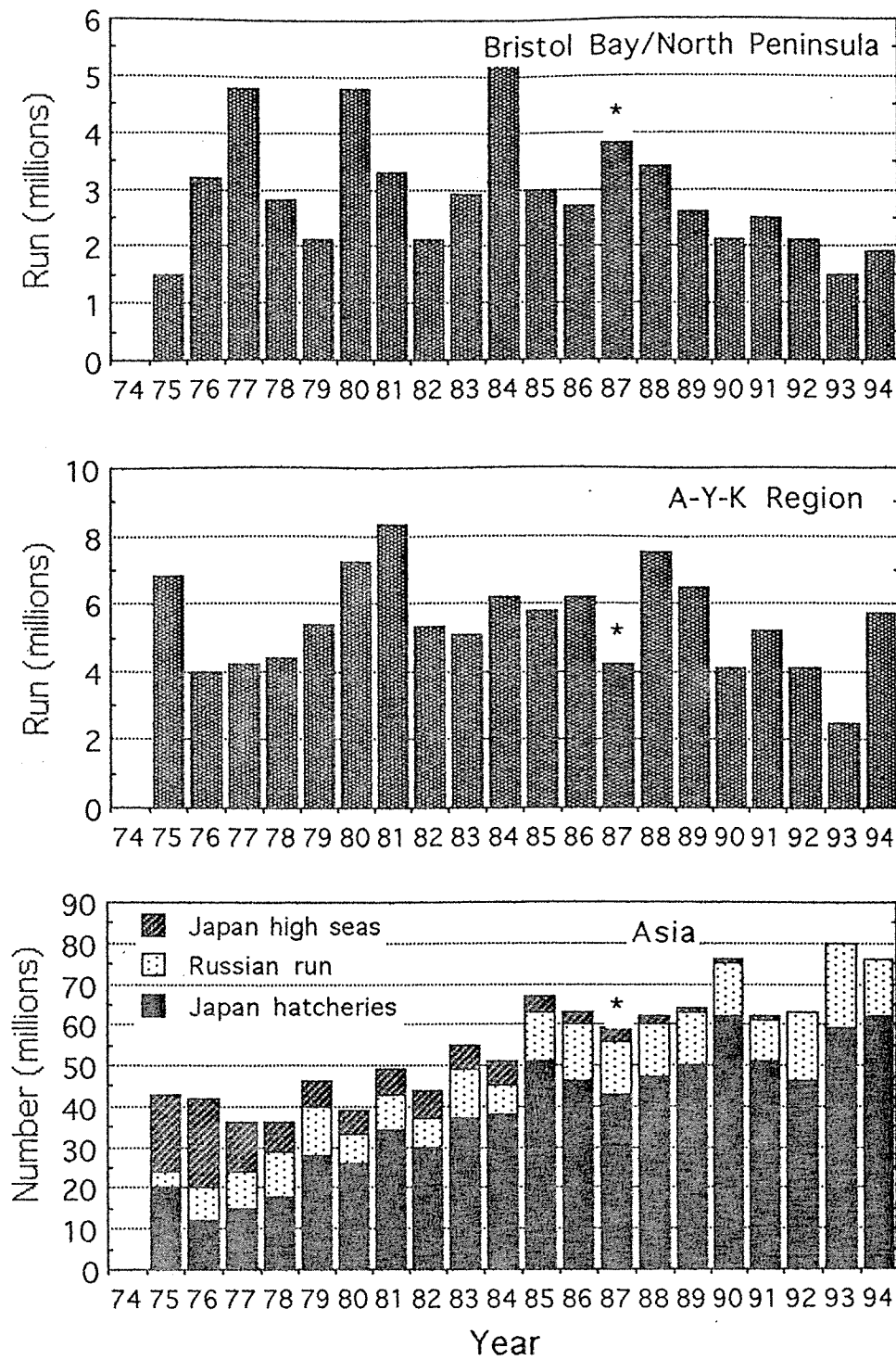


Figure 3. Chum salmon runs to Bristol Bay, A-Y-K and Asia, 1975–1994.

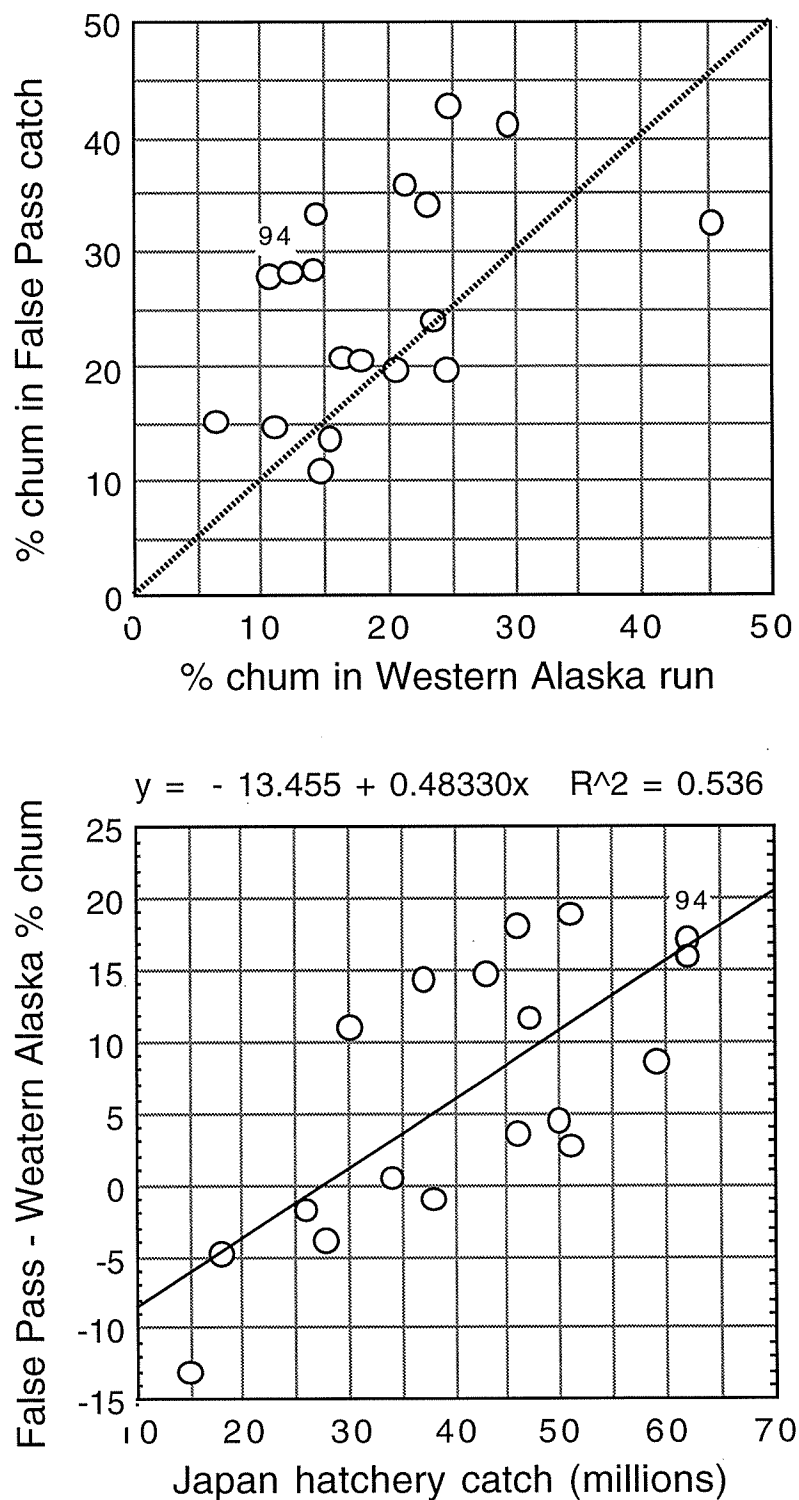


Figure 4. The percentage of chum salmon in the False Pass catch plotted on the percent chums in the Western Alaska run (bottom), and differences in the percent chum salmon in the False Pass catch and in the Western Alaska run regressed on Japanese hatchery catch (top).

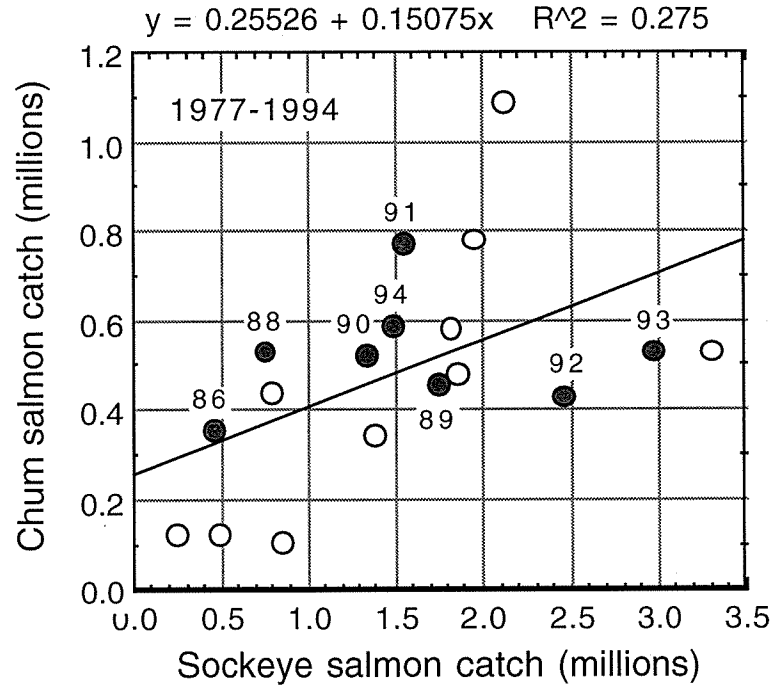


Figure 5. Annual chum salmon catch regressed on sockeye salmon catch in the False Pass fisheries (● = years with a chum salmon cap).

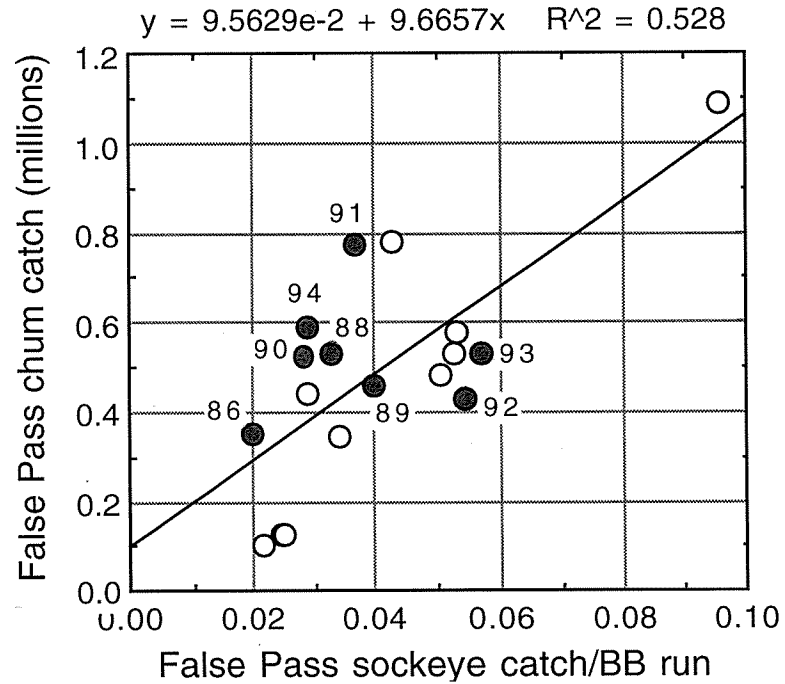


Figure 6. Regressions of False Pass chum salmon catch on the proportion that the sockeye catch was of the Bristol Bay run (● = years with a chum salmon cap).

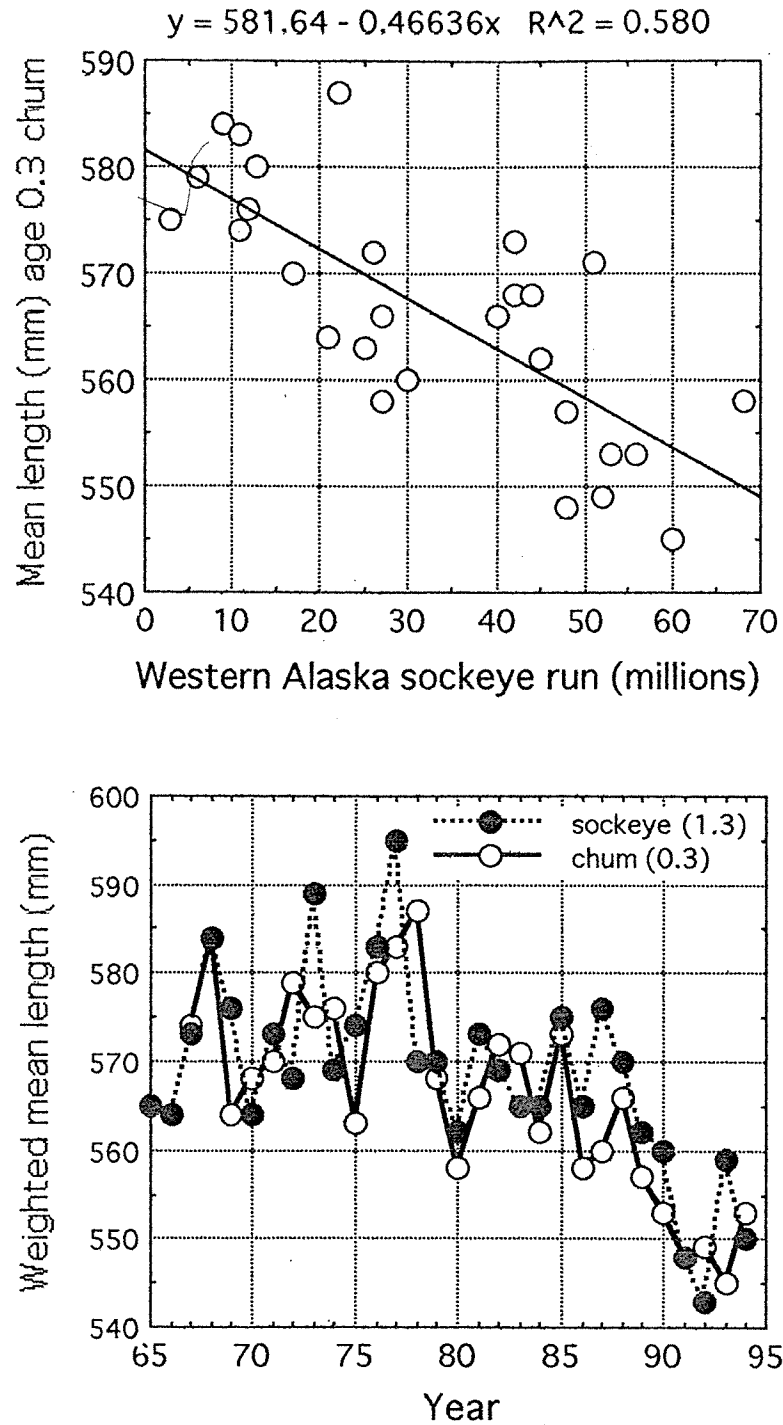


Figure 7. Regression of mean length of Nushagak age 0.3 chum salmon on number of sockeye salmon in the Western Alaska run (top) and the annual mean lengths of sockeye and chum salmon in Nushagak catches (bottom).

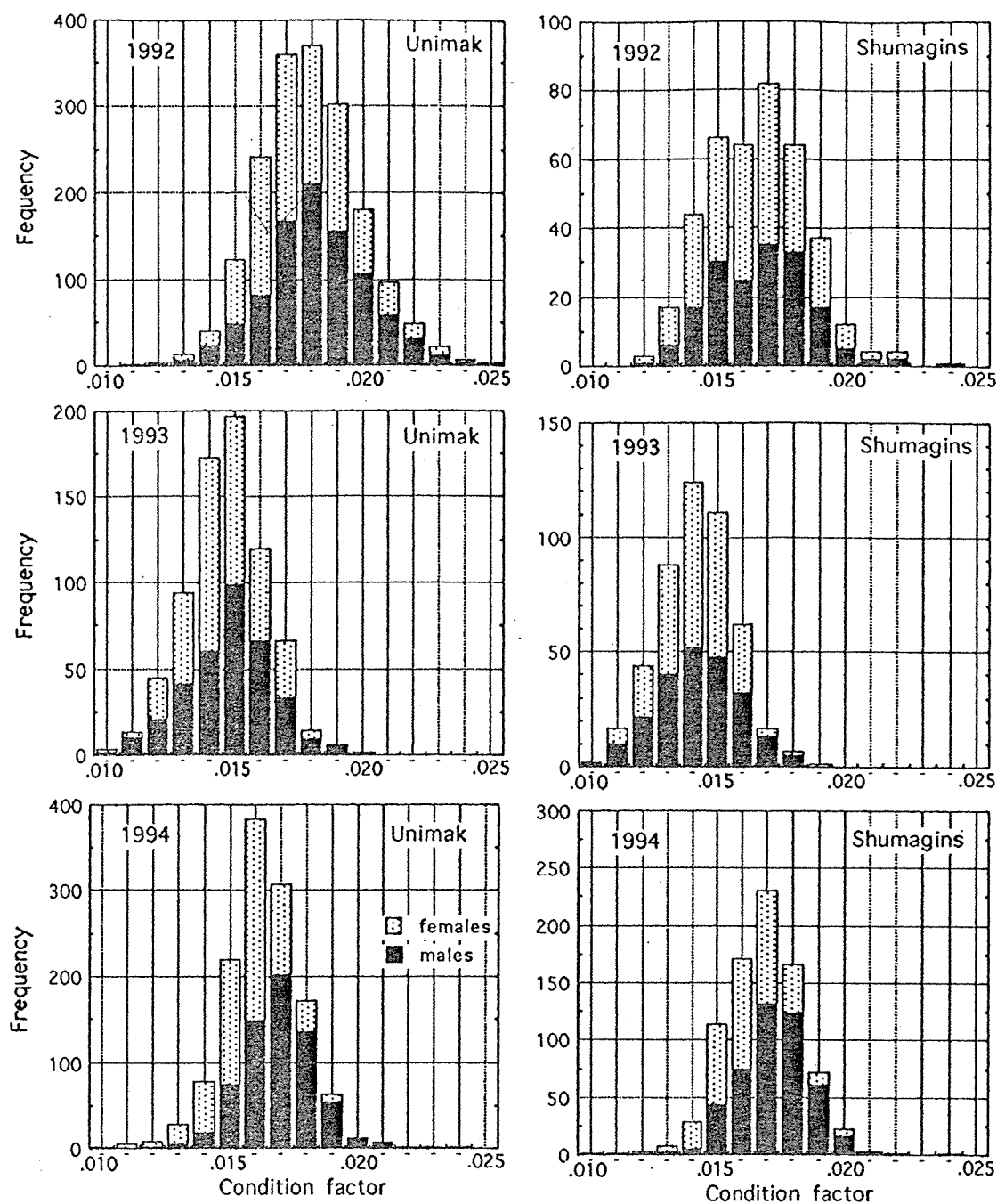


Figure 8. Frequency distributions of chum salmon condition factors in False Pass catches, 1992-94.

TABLES

Table 1. Sockeye and chum salmon catches in the South Unimak June fishery, 1986-94.

Year	Date	Hours open	Catch (1,000s)		% chum	Sockeye CPUE		Year	Date	Hours open	Catch (1,000s)		% chum	Sockeye CPUE
			Sockeye	Chum							Sockeye	Chum		
86	11	24	7	14	67	102		91	15	14	121	45	27	574
(24)	14	16	29	55	65	138		(42)	17	14	51	27	35	319
Q=.9	16	6	31	35	53	383		Q=1.6	18	14	104	49	32	600
C=.3	18	12	92	102	53	562		C=1.2	19	6	108	56	34	1494
cap=.4	21	18	65	32	33	253		cap=.6	20	15	221	115	34	1040
	23	24	20	7	26	116			23	9	183	49	21	1783
	24	24	17	5	23	253			24	22	256	187	42	828
	25	24	24	8	24	276			25	16	143	137	49	642
Sum	13-	124	278	244	47	268		Sum	13-	110	1187	665	36	811
87	10	18	14	16	53	80		92	15	18	214	26	11	1208
(27)	11	20	18	22	55	155		(45)	16	24	132	21	14	610
Q=.6	14	18	44	24	35	263		Q=2.0	17	24	245	37	13	888
C=.6	15	22	47	30	39	240		C=2.0	18	14	236	42	15	1229
no cap	17	18	83	63	43	414		cap=.7	19	22	359	58	14	1075
	18	16	66	54	45	322			21	18	340	45	12	1307
	20	18	54	23	30	295			22	14	345	75	18	1348
	21	24	96	48	33	463			26	5	87	15	15	1445
	22	20	74	42	36	330		Sum	13-	139	1958	319	14	1105
	25	12	44	24	35	706		93	13	16	284	38	12	1263
	26	22	49	56	53	277		(52)	15	18	255	45	15	1351
Sum	13-	170	557	364	40	343		Q=2.9	16	24	305	43	12	1009
88	11	14	11	18	62	222		C=2.9	17	18	304	39	11	1075
(23)	15	14	42	35	45	829		cap=.7	19	18	350	51	13	1552
Q=1.3	16	14	75	70	48	1190			20	22	492	68	12	1475
C=.5	18	6	56	49	47	788			22	12	203	73	26	1130
cap=.5	21	15	80	63	44	462			26	18	50	3	6	1660
	22	9	35	26	43	719			27	22	112	13	10	848
	23	22	114	112	50	486			29	8	12	9	43	277
	27	16	46	87	65	328		Sum	13-	204	2367	382	14	1218
Sum	13-	96	448	442	50	573		94	17	9	118	45	28	654
89	10	16	144	82	36	885		(50)	18	9	64	24	27	862
(44)	16	16	350	145	29	1584		Q=2.9	19	22	165	47	22	389
Q=1.2	19	18	126	38	23	900		C=1.0	20	7	51	18	26	864
C=1.3	20	22	434	119	22	1455		cap=.7	21	24	39	10	20	178
cap=.5	23	12	259	20	7	1213			22	24	93	26	22	407
									23	24	128	34	21	500
Sum	13-	68	1169	322	22	1339			24	24	63	20	24	256
90	13	18	12	5	29	140			25	24	44	19	30	226
(48)	14	22	33	12	27	135			26	24	39	19	33	250
Q=1.1	16	18	67	18	21	377			27	24	55	42	43	496
C=1.1	17	24	145	42	22	519			28	24	65	54	45	560
cap=.6	18	24	90	26	22	331			29	15	15	9	38	234
	19	24	33	9	21	181			30	15	5	2	29	151
	20	24	81	29	26	329		Sum	13-	287	944	369	28	399
	21	24	118	57	33	417								
	22	24	118	35	23	448								
	23	24	104	47	31	354								
	24	22	87	76	47	363								
	26	18	166	91	35	600								
Sum	13-	271	1071	453	30	373								

Sockeye CPUE = catch/boat/24h; 1 purse seine = 3.28 drift gill nets (set nets excluded).

() = Bristol Bay run; Q = Unimak sockeye quota; C = Unimak sockeye catch; and cap = total chum cap (Unimak & Shumagin) in millions.

Table 2. Comparison of the age compositions of sockeye salmon in Bristol Bay runs with age compositions from the False Pass fishery, in-season Port Moller test fishery, and the ADF&G pre-season forecast, 1987–94.

Year		Age composition (%)						Bristol Bay run (millions)
		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
	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
	False Pass catch	23	42	23	9	66	33	
	Bristol Bay run	20	22	41	13	43	55	23
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
	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
	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
	Moller in-f'cast	12	14	55	13	28	71	37
	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
	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
	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
	False Pass catch	8	34	33	22	42	57	
	Bristol Bay run	8	56	14	18	65	34	50.1
Means	ADF&G pre-f'cast	22.625	35.75	26.875	14.125	58.375	41.5	32.2875
	Moller in-season	15.375	29.875	29.75	21.75	45.75	52.625	38.875
	False Pass catch	16.375	37.75	24.625	18	54.625	44.5	
	Bristol Bay run	18.375	35	25.875	17.375	53.75	45	41.3625

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 3. Percent chums in chum and sockeye catches and runs (in millions), 1977–94.

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	7.5	14.7	0.86	0.11	10.9	9.6	0.2	2.0
80	62.4	3.3	5.1	65.4	12.0	15.5	3.30	0.53	13.8	4.6	1.6	25.8
81	34.3	2.1	5.8	37.9	11.6	23.4	1.83	0.58	23.9	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	1.86	0.48	20.5	18.0	0.8	4.3
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	12.4	0.8	6.1
88	23.2	2.5	9.8	26.0	10.9	29.5	0.76	0.53	41.1	7.8	1.2	13.3
89	43.9	2.2	4.9	46.8	9.1	16.3	1.75	0.46	20.8	18.6	0.9	4.6
90	47.8	1.7	3.4	51.6	6.2	10.7	1.35	0.52	27.8	26.8	1.3	4.6
91	42.2	2.0	4.6	46.3	7.7	14.3	1.55	0.77	33.2	19.2	1.6	7.7
92	45.0	1.4	3.0	49.9	6.2	11.1	2.46	0.43	14.7	23.0	1.5	6.1
93	52.1	1.0	1.9	57.3	4.0	6.5	2.97	0.53	15.1	28.8	1.3	4.3
94	50.3	1.3	2.5	54.3	7.6	12.3	1.49	0.59	28.2	23.2	1.6	6.6
Means 83-94	39.9	2.1	5.5	43.5	8.1	16.6	1.57	0.52	27.3	19.0	1.5	7.4

Table 4. Annual sockeye salmon runs (millions) to the eastern Bering Sea (western Alaska), 1970-94.

Year	Kuskokwim		Bristol Bay runs					Bristol Bay Total	North Penin. Run	Total Run	South Peninsula June catch	
	Catch	Run	Togiak	Nushagak	Nak/Kvi	Egegik	Ugashik				Number	%
70	.013	.03	.37	3.15	32.65	2.32	.91	39.40	.66	40.1	1.68	3.4
71	.006	.02	.42	2.61	9.37	1.94	1.48	15.82	.79	16.6	.61	3.0
72	.004	.01	.16	.91	2.85	1.39	.10	5.41	.37	5.8	.52	7.1
73	.005	.01	.21	.85	.79	.55	.04	2.44	.35	2.8	.26	7.3
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	.86	1.7
80	.043	.11	1.21	12.81	40.57	3.68	4.22	62.49	2.78	65.4	3.30	4.1
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	1.86	3.7
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	1.76	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	4.80	57.2	2.97	4.2
94	.122	.24	.50	5.86	25.83	12.70	5.45	50.34	3.94	54.5	1.48	2.3
Means												
70-79		.04	.42	3.08	11.88	1.95	.60	17.94	1.13	19.1	.52	2.9
80-89		.27	.75	6.32	18.37	6.57	4.17	36.18	2.63	39.1	1.62	3.4
90-94		.36	.66	6.41	20.30	15.11	5.01	47.49	4.07	51.9	1.96	3.1

Kuskokwim run estimated by catch/ 0.4 (1970-89) and catch/0.5 (1990-94).

South Peninsula percent= (SP catch*.85)/ (SP catch*.85+ WA total)*100.

Table 5. North Pacific runs of sockeye salmon, 1970–94, catch + escapement in millions.

Year	Bristol Bay run	Alaska runs		Japan high seas Catch	Russian Run	North Pacific total run	SE Alaska and British Columbia	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	11	86	18	104	50
93	52	60	19	0	11	90	29	119	50
94	50	56	15	0	9	80	17	97	58
Means									
70-79	18	20	6	6	2	33	11	45	39
80-89	36	40	15	2	6	63	15	77	51
90-93	47	53	20	0	11	84	23	106	50

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 6. North Pacific runs of chum salmon, 1970–94, catch + escapement in millions.

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	Percent Asia
		Western	Central	S.P.	High seas	Coastal					
70	1.7	5.6	5.1	0.5	17	7	7	43	11	54	59
71	1.3	4.3	6.4	0.7	17	10	7	45	7	52	65
72	1.6	4.3	4.5	0.6	22	9	4	45	17	62	57
73	2.2	6.3	3.5	0.2	16	12	3	41	15	56	56
74	1.6	6.8	1.9	0.0	22	13	5	48	10	58	68
75	1.4	8.4	2.1	0.1	19	20	4	54	5	59	73
76	2.8	7.2	3.4	0.4	22	12	8	53	9	62	68
77	4.0	9.0	5.9	0.1	12	15	9	51	5	56	64
78	2.3	7.2	4.3	0.1	7	18	11	47	9	56	63
79	1.7	7.5	4.0	0.1	6	28	12	58	4	62	75
80	3.3	12.0	5.1	0.5	6	26	7	57	11	68	58
81	2.1	11.6	8.3	0.6	6	34	9	70	6	76	65
82	1.3	7.4	8.8	1.1	7	30	7	61	9	70	62
83	2.2	8.0	7.0	0.8	6	37	12	71	6	77	72
84	3.5	11.4	6.5	0.3	6	38	7	70	13	83	62
85	2.0	8.8	5.5	0.5	4	51	12	82	17	99	68
86	2.2	8.9	8.1	0.4	3	46	14	80	17	97	65
87	2.9	8.0	6.2	0.4	3	43	13	73	12	85	69
88	2.5	10.9	8.6	0.5	2	47	13	82	20	102	61
89	2.2	9.1	4.9	0.5	1	50	13	78	9	87	74
90	1.7	6.2	4.7	0.5	1	62	13	88	13	101	76
91	2.0	7.7	5.3	0.8	1	51	10	76	11	87	73
92	1.4	6.2	4.3	0.4	0	46	17	73	16	89	70
93	1.0	4.0	4.3	0.5	0	59	21	89	21	110	73
94	1.3	7.6	6.1	0.4	0	62	14	90	21	111	70
Means											
70-79	2.1	6.7	4.1	0.3	16	14	7	48	9	58	65
80-89	2.4	9.6	6.9	0.6	4	40	11	73	12	85	66
90-94	1.5	6.3	4.9	0.5	0	56	15	83	16	100	72

Western Alaska includes Bristol Bay, North Peninsula and the Yukon-Kuskokwim region.

Japan coastal run does not include hatchery returns (brood stock) to Hokkaido and Honshu.

Japan high seas catches since 1992 included in Russian runs.

Table 7. Summary of length, weight, and condition factors for chum salmon in the False Pass catches.

Location	Sex	Age	Sex/age percent			Mean length (mm)			Mean weight (kg)			Condition factor		
			92	93	94	92	93	94	92	93	94	92	93	94
Unimak	Male	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.4	491	488	498	1.75	1.41	1.88			
		0.3	26.9	31.4	23.6	550	557	568	3.00	2.55	3.14	.0179	.0145	.0169
		0.4	21.8	17.0	26.7	579	591	589	3.62	3.14	3.50	.0185	.0151	.0169
		0.5	0.1	0.6	2.0	628	599	611	4.42	3.16	3.85			
		0.6			0.1			652			4.90			
	Female	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.3	514	514	507	2.30	1.82	2.02			
		0.3	29.7	35.4	26.8	543	545	546	2.83	2.35	2.59	.0176	.0143	.0157
		0.4	20.8	13.3	19.2	568	574	563	3.23	2.84	2.84	.0178	.0147	.0158
		0.5	0.2	0.1	0.9	573	582	587	3.58	2.90	3.13			
	Comb.	0.2	0.5	2.2	0.7	495.6	502.18	501.86	1.86	1.63	1.94			
		0.3	56.6	66.8	50.4	546.33	550.64	556.3	2.91	2.44	2.85	.0177	.0144	.0163
		0.4	42.6	30.3	45.9	573.63	583.54	578.12	3.43	3.01	3.22	.0182	.0149	.0164
		0.5	0.3	0.7	2.9	591.33	596.57	603.55	3.86	3.12	3.63			
		0.6			0.1			652			4.90			
Shumagin	Male	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.3		519	567		1.99	3.09			
		0.3	23.7	27.6	27.1	547	554	575	2.74	2.49	3.29	.0164	.0142	.0171
		0.4	21.6	20.7	28.8	589	586	589	3.47	2.88	3.52	.0167	.0139	.0169
		0.5	0.2	1.0	1.2	651	632	618	5.44	3.47	4.12			
	Female	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1		534	532		2.31	2.59			
		0.3	32.0	33.2	21.2	543	547	550	2.62	2.31	2.71	.0162	.0139	.0162
		0.4	21.7	15.4	20.5	574	577	572	3.11	2.79	3.04	.0163	.0141	.0161
		0.5	0.8	1.3	0.8	609	662	595	3.39	4.25	3.33			
	Comb.	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.4		520.88	558.25		2.03	2.97			
		0.3	55.7	60.8	48.3	544.7	550.18	564.03	2.67	2.39	3.04	.0163	.0140	.0167
		0.4	43.3	36.1	49.3	581.48	582.16	581.93	3.29	2.84	3.32	.0165	.0140	.0166
		0.5	1.0	2.3	2.0	617.4	648.96	608.8	3.80	3.91	3.80			

Table 8. Age composition, mean length (mm) and weight (kg) of chum salmon from Nushagak catches.

Year	age 0.2			age 0.3			age 0.4			0.5 %	Number (millions)		
	%	Length	Weight	%	Length	Weight	%	Length	Weight		Chum salmon catch	Chum salmon run	Sockeye run
66	10.5		1.81	75.5		3.88	14.0		4.07	0.0	.13	.31	2.80
67	3.6	534	2.39	89.2	574	2.97	7.2	590	3.29	0.0	.34	.79	1.53
68	6.9	552	2.83	65.9	584	3.17	27.1	597	3.32	0.1	.18	.43	1.68
69	21.3	529	2.31	73.9	564	2.82	4.8	594	3.38	0.0	.21	.54	1.99
70	1.1	531	3.33	96.5	568	2.95	2.4	610	3.60	0.0	.44	1.14	3.15
71	5.5	542	2.28	68.5	570	2.91	26.0	585	3.15	0.0	.36	.84	2.61
72	8.2	551	2.72	67.9	579	3.09	23.5	590	3.14	0.4	.31	.74	0.91
73	0.2			71.6	575	3.08	26.7	592	3.39	1.5	.34	1.10	0.85
74	16.3	533	2.36	42.4	576	3.11	39.6	594	3.25	1.7	.16	.89	2.78
75	24.3	530	2.37	73.9	563	2.93	1.7	585	2.88	0.1	.15	.68	2.92
76	9.3	542	2.45	84.1	580	3.02	6.6	601	3.30	0.0	.80	1.74	2.75
77	3.1	553	2.52	93.3	583	3.26	3.6	596	3.53	0.0	.90	2.65	1.84
78	2.3	541	2.55	40.6	587	3.23	57.1	617	3.95	0.0	.65	1.38	6.62
79	6.7	532	2.33	62.8	568	2.93	29.9	599	3.33	0.6	.44	.85	6.40
80	0.9	523	2.29	98.3	558	2.94	0.8	588	3.01	0.0	.68	1.94	12.81
81	0.3			61.0	566	2.95	38.7	596	3.58	0.0	.80	1.11	10.34
82	1.3			44.2	572		53.5	576		1.0	.44	.57	7.93
83	2.0	535		34.5	571	3.18	61.5	585	3.45	2.0	.72	1.00	7.07
84	1.6	528		87.2	562	3.07	10.0	584	4.06	1.2	.85	1.57	3.81
85	32.7	572	2.92	54.4	573	3.19	12.4	571	2.96	0.5	.40	.91	2.99
86	0.3			85.2	558	2.93	14.5	574	3.39	0.0	.49	.88	4.85
87	0.0			40.2	560	3.02	57.3	582	3.37	2.5	.42	.67	5.15
88	6.9	535	2.65	62.3	566	3.07	30.0	580	3.40	0.8	.37	.70	3.23
89	0.4			82.0	557	2.82	17.3	577	3.35	0.3	.52	.93	5.05
90	0.5			78.8	553	2.87	20.2	587	3.47	0.5	.31	.61	5.71
91	2.3	526	2.47	67.4	548	2.71	30.3	573	3.18	0.0	.47	.68	7.69
92	0.2	479		55.2	549	2.80	44.1	565	2.97	0.4	.31	.55	5.19
93	0.2	502		42.6	545	2.61	53.6	570	2.94	3.6	.42	.59	7.62
94	0.4	512		51.2	553	2.81	47.0	562	2.83	1.5	.29	.49	5.86
Means													
70-94	5.1	532	2.56#	65.8	566	2.98	28.3	586	3.31	0.7	.48	1.01	5.05

Sources: Yuen and Nelson (1984), annual ADF&G reports on Bristol Bay salmon; e.g. Stratton and Crawford (1992); and B. Cross (ADF&G) for 1992-1994.

About 55% of catch in 1994 was with king gear; AWL statistics given for sockeye gear only.

Table 9. Frequencies of focal scale resorption (holes) on chum salmon scales from the 1994 False Pass fisheries.

Location	Date	Number of normal scales	Number with holes		Percent with holes (1 or 2)	Number with questionable holes (1 or 2)	Percent with holes including questionable
			one scale	both scales			
Unimak	6/17	246	3	2	1.99	0	1.99
	6/18	154	1	0	0.65	0	0.65
	6/19	171	2	2	2.29	0	2.29
	6/22	222	4	1	2.20	0	2.20
	6/23	194	4	1	2.51	1	3.00
	6/24	184	6	0	3.16	0	3.16
	6/26	136	1	0	0.73	0	0.73
	Totals	1307	21	6	2.02	1	2.10
Shumagin Is.	6/18	34	0	1	2.86	1	5.56
	6/20	168	3	3	3.45	1	4.00
	6/21	74	2	1	3.90	0	3.90
	6/22	213	3	2	2.29	0	2.29
	6/23	67	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
	6/24	178	3	3	3.26	0	3.26
	6/26	170	3	0	1.73	2	2.86
	Totals	904	14	10	2.59	4	3.00
False Pass	Combined	2211	35	16	2.25	10	2.68

APPENDIX

Appendix Table 1. Nushagak district chum and sockeye salmon statistics (numbers in 1,000s), 1966–94.

Year	Chum salmon					Sockeye salmon				
	Escapement		Rate of		Mean weight (kg)	Rate of		Mean weight (kg)		
	Catch	Air/tower	Sonar	Adjusted		Run	exploit.	age .3	all fish	
66	129	80			3.88	209	.62	.49	.42	2.84
67	338	200			3.88	538	.63	.51	.43	2.62
68	179	100			3.17	279	.64	.48	.42	3.03
69	214	130			2.82	344	.62	.38	.39	2.56
70	435	273			2.95	708	.61	.46	.38	2.60
71	360	226			2.91	586	.61	.53	.43	2.90
72	310	195			3.09	505	.61	.58	.42	2.50
73	336	200			3.08	536	.63	.34	.31	3.50
74	158	100			3.11	258	.61	.14	.18	2.50
75	153	80			2.93	233	.66	.22	.22	2.90
76	801	500			3.02	1301	.62	.50	.46	3.00
77	900	609			3.26	1509	.60	.36	.34	3.50
78	652	293			3.23	945	.69	.54	.47	2.85
79	440	100	166	--	2.93	606	.73	.50	.52	2.87
80	682	1053	332	969	2.94	1651	.41	.37	.35	2.97
81	795	--	143	177	2.95	972	.82	.74	.72	3.08
82	435	--	230	256		691	.63	.76	.75	3.09
83	725	--	106	164	3.18	889	.82	.81	.73	2.71
84	850	--	362	--	3.07	1212	.70	.55	.54	2.91
85	397	--	214	288	3.19	685	.58	.51	.44	2.56
86	488	--	168	200	2.93	657	.74	.57	.56	3.17
87	416	--	147	--	3.02	564	.74	.77	.63	2.91
88	371	--	186	--	3.07	557	.67	.49	.53	3.00
89	523	--	378	--	2.82	901	.58	.58	.56	2.78
90	306	--	330		2.87	636	.48	.64	.62	2.76
91	466	--	252		2.71	698	.67	.65	.69	2.58
92	313	--	303		2.80	616	.51	.63	.56	2.42
93	415	--	217		2.61	632	.66	.68	.70	2.67
94*	293	--	379		3.35	672	.44	.67	.59	2.72
Means					3.06					
70-79	455	258			3.09	719	.64	.42	.37	2.91
80-89	568		227		3.08	878	.67	.62	.58	2.92
90-93	375		276		2.85	646	.58	.65	.64	2.61

Data sources: Yeun and Nelson (1984), ADF&G (1994), and personal communication with ADF&G, Anchorage for 1992-94.

* About 54% of chum catch in 1994 was made with large mesh king salmon gear. Wts. with sockeye gear = 2.81 kg & 2.83 kg.

Appendix Table 2. Bristol Bay chum salmon catches (in millions), sockeye exploitation and estimated chums runs (catch/exploitation rate).

Year	Nushagak				Togiak				Nak/Kivi				Egegik				Ugashik				Bristol Bay run			
	Chum.		Catch/	ADFG	Chum.		Catch/	ADFG	Chum.		Catch/	ADFG	Chum.		Catch/	ADFG	Chum.		Catch/	ADFG	Catch/			
	catch.	.	expl.	Run	catch.	.	expl.	Run	catch.	.	expl.	Run	catch.	.	expl.	Run	catch.	.	expl.	Run	catch.	.	expl.	ADFG
70	.44		1.14	.71	.10		.22	.34	.120		.22		.044		.07		.018		.09				1.75	
71	.36		.75	.59	.12		.24	.35	.151		.24		.027		.04		.014		.02				1.29	
72	.31		.74	.51	.18		.38	.35	.116		.30		.042		.07		.010		.06				1.53	
73	.34		1.06	.54	.20		.44	.36	.124		.59		.023		.06		.006		.07				2.22	
74	.16		.89	.26	.08		.14	.24	.041		.51		.004		.03		.002		.07				1.64	
75	.15		.68	.23	.09		.18	.20	.080		.47		.004		.01		.002		.07				1.41	
76	.80		1.74	1.30	.15		.25	.55	.318		.74		.047		.07		.010		.03				2.82	
77	.90		2.65	1.51	.27		.52	.77	.340		.74		.083		.12		.004		.01				4.03	
78	.65		1.38	.94	.27		.47	.67	.185		.37		.044		.08		.001		.01				2.31	
79	.44		.85	.61	.22		.33	.51	.196		.36		.038		.06		.012		.06				1.65	
80	.68		1.94	1.65	.30		.57	.71	.205		.55		.079		.11		.036		.17				3.35	
81	.80		1.11	.97	.23		.36	.56	.356		.47		.088		.10		.036		.06				2.11	
82	.43		.57	.69	.15		.23	.24	.198		.30		.21		.12		.053		.11				1.34	
83	.73		1.01	.89	.32		.45	.49	.352		.42		.36		.14		.105		.14				2.17	
84	.85		1.63	1.21	.34		.55	.54	.447		.81		.50		.22		.211		.31				3.52	
85	.40		.91	.68	.20		.38	.42	.210		.45		.23		.15		.132		.15				2.04	
86	.49		.88	.66	.27		.51	.60	.263		.57		.30		.12		.111		.13				2.21	
87	.42		.67	.56	.42		.81	.78	.447		1.09		.46		.18		.101		.13				2.88	
88	.37		.70	.56	.47		.66	.88	.296		.74		.36		.30		.095		.14				2.53	
89	.52		.93	.90	.20		.49	.35	.311		.53		.32		.16		.085		.13				2.24	
90	.38		.61	.71	.12		.22	.17	.425		.65		.47		.16		.032		.04				1.68	
91	.46		.68	.75	.25		.38	.40	.430		.77		.49		.10		.057		.10				2.03	
92	.31		.55	.62	.17		.23	.29	.227		.38		.34		.13		.12		.09				1.39	
93	.41		.59	.63	.15		.22	.25	.039		.07		.04		.05		.05		.09				1.02	
94	.29		.49	.67	.23		.35	.46	.201		.32		.26		.07		.049		.06				1.29	
Means																								
70-81	.50		1.24	.82	.18		.34	.47	.19		.46		.04		.07		.01		.06				2.18	
82-89	.53		.91	.77	.30		.51	.54	.32		.61		.34		.17		.11		.15				2.36	
90-94	.37		.58	.68	.18		.28	.31	.26		.44		.32		.10		.05		.08				1.47	

Source: ADF&G (1994), Stratton (1993) and Russell (1994).

Appendix Table 3. Estimates of annual chum salmon runs to areas of central Alaska, 1970-94.

Year	South Peninsula			Chignik			Kodiak			Cook Inlet			Prince William Sound			Total run
	Catch	Escape.	Run	Catch	Escape.	Run	Catch	Escape.	Run	Catch	Escape.	Run	Catch	Escape.	Run	
70	0.57	0.28	0.85	0.46	0.23	0.69	0.92		1.88	1.00		1.43	0.23	0.10	0.33	5.18
71	0.75	0.34	1.09	0.35	0.47	0.82	1.54		3.14	0.48		0.69	0.57	0.17	0.74	6.48
72	0.21	0.25	0.46	0.08	0.19	0.27	1.16		2.37	0.71		1.01	0.05	0.30	0.35	4.46
73	0.08	0.21	0.29	0.01	0.12	0.13	0.32		0.65	0.78		1.11	0.73	0.55	1.28	3.47
74	0.07	0.26	0.33	0.03	0.15	0.18	0.25		0.51	0.42		0.60	0.09	0.20	0.29	1.91
75	0.03	0.19	0.22	0.02	0.13	0.15	0.08		0.16	0.97		1.39	0.10	0.05	0.15	2.07
76	0.13	0.33	0.46	0.08	0.21	0.29	0.74		1.51	0.52		0.74	0.37	0.08	0.45	3.45
77	0.13	0.77	0.90	0.11	0.15	0.26	1.07		2.05	1.38		1.97	0.57	0.15	0.72	5.90
78	0.48	0.60	1.08	0.12	0.10	0.22	0.81		1.45	0.65		0.93	0.49	0.16	0.65	4.33
79	0.38	0.41	0.79	0.18	0.18	0.36	0.36		1.16	0.87		1.24	0.33	0.10	0.43	3.98
80	0.82	0.36	1.18	0.31	0.23	0.54	1.08		2.18	0.46		0.66	0.41	0.09	0.50	5.06
81	1.20	0.38	1.58	0.58	0.24	0.82	1.35		2.33	1.17		1.67	1.75	0.15	1.90	8.30
82	1.18	0.39	1.57	0.39	0.26	0.65	1.26		2.62	1.63		2.33	1.34	0.37	1.71	8.88
83	0.92	0.45	1.37	0.16	0.10	0.26	1.09		2.18	1.27		1.81	1.03	0.39	1.42	7.04
84	1.32	0.70	2.02	0.06	0.37	0.43	0.65		1.55	0.76		1.09	1.20	0.23	1.43	6.52
85	0.91	0.50	1.41	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.43		1.39	0.78		1.11	1.31	0.19	1.50	5.50
86	1.40	0.54	1.94	0.18	0.05	0.23	1.13		2.30	1.19		1.70	1.68	0.23	1.91	8.08
87	0.93	0.62	1.55	0.13	0.08	0.21	0.68		1.53	0.48		0.69	1.91	0.34	2.25	6.23
88	1.38	0.50	1.88	0.27	0.36	0.63	1.43		2.38	0.94		1.34	1.84	0.59	2.43	8.66
89	0.54	0.31	0.85	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.02		1.55	0.14		1.00	0.99	0.32	1.31	4.85
90	0.72	0.35	1.07	0.27	0.25	0.52	0.58		1.18	0.36		0.51	0.96	0.41	1.37	4.66
91	0.82	0.59	1.41	0.26	0.47	0.73	1.03		2.10	0.33		0.47	0.33	0.25	0.58	5.29
92	0.89	0.34	1.23	0.22	0.57	0.79	0.66		1.19	0.38		0.54	0.33	0.27	0.60	4.35
93	0.52	0.40	0.91	0.12	0.26	0.38	0.64		1.31	0.12		0.17	1.19	0.27	1.46	4.23
94	1.78	0.60	2.38	0.21	0.37	0.58	0.70		1.25	0.30		0.43	1.06		1.35	5.99

Sources: Barrett et al. (1990), Quimby and Owen (1994), ADF&G (1988), McCullough et al. (1994), and Donaldson et al (1993).

Cook Inlet run estimated from catch and mean sockeye salmon harvest rate, 0.7 (Bucher 1994, Ruesch 1994, and King and Tarbox 1989).

Kodiak runs for 1970-76 and 1990-91 estimated from catch and mean harvest rate of .49 (1977-88).

Appendix Table 5. Estimates of A-Y-K chum salmon runs (1,000s of fish), 1970-94.

Year	Yukon summer				Yukon fall				Kotzebue				Norton Sound				Kuskokwim				Total	
	Catch	Escape.	Run	u	Catch	Escape.	Run	u	Catch	Esc Idx	Run	u	Catch	Esc Idx	Run	u	Catch	Esc Idx	Run	u	Run	u
70	304		921	.33	270		818	.33	174	170	599	.29	130	249	752.5	.17	308		603.92	.51	3694.4	
71	271		821	.33	264		800	.33	170	80	370	.46	153	115	440.5	.35	215		421.57	.51	2853.1	
72	244		739	.33	196		594	.33	184	126	499	.37	115	76	305	.38	217		425.49	.51	2562.5	
73	447		1355	.33	296		897	.33	394	62	549	.72	131	86	346	.38	354		694.12	.51	3841.1	
74	818	632	1450	.56	396	592	988	.40	643	251	1270.5	.51	168	81	370.5	.45	471		923.53	.51	5002.5	
75	922	1952	2874	.32	383	1394	1777	.22	579	156	969	.60	221	86	436	.51	400		784.31	.51	6840.3	
76	788	1033	1821	.43	233	504	737	.32	184	63	341.5	.54	104	36	194	.54	457		896.08	.51	3989.6	
77	695	791	1486	.47	353	619	972	.36	209	37	301.5	.69	227	83	434.5	.52	496		972.55	.51	4166.5	
78	1275	766	2041	.62	374	500	874	.43	132	56	272	.49	203	107	470.5	.43	401		786.27	.51	4443.8	
79	1016	696	1712	.59	633	997	1630	.39	158	28	228	.69	160	45	272.5	.59	457	855	1568.5	.29	5411	
80	1340	1104	2444	.55	493	490	983	.50	378	215	915.5	.41	201	96	441	.46	724	1328	2450.4	.30	7233.9	
81	1488	2300	3788	.39	689	592	1281	.54	700	159	1097.5	.64	183	119	480.5	.38	640	752	1617.6	.40	8264.6	
82	978	1156	2134	.46	374	387	761	.49	450	63	607.5	.74	206	77	398.5	.52	513	667	1380.1	.37	5281.1	
83	1235	902	2137	.58	530	523	1053	.50	186	139	533.5	.35	334	115	621.5	.54	442	269	791.7	.56	5136.7	
84	1097	1785	2882	.38	415	450	865	.48	336	94	571	.59	154	154	539	.29	632	522	1310.6	.48	6167.6	
85	1199	1648	2847	.42	517	636	1153	.45	534	68	704	.76	144	81	346.5	.42	322	321	739.3	.44	5789.8	
86	1480	1933	3413	.43	318	583	901	.35	532	59	679.5	.78	156	75	343.5	.45	489	310	892	.55	6229	
87	899	826	1725	.52	407	596	1003	.41	123	24	183	.67	110	57	252.5	.44	674	266	1019.8	.66	4183.3	
88	1932	1773	3705	.52	330	424	754	.44	367	82	572	.64	113	35	200.5	.56	1562	522	2240.6	.70	7472.1	
89	1707	1604	3311	.52	532	606	1138	.47	261	81	463.5	.56	52	64	212	.25	935	311	1339.3	.70	6463.8	
90	711	932	1643	.43	357	547	904	.39	171	55	308.5	.55	74	52	204	.36	632	279	994.7	.64	4054.2	
91	926	1233	2159	.43	458	561	1019	.45	255	124	565	.45	96	73	278.5	.34	595	442	1169.6	.51	5191.1	
92	776	1249	2025	.38	151	478	629	.24	303	53	435.5	.70	92	40	192	.48	525	207	794.1	.66	4075.6	
93	252	884	1136	.22	91	524	615	.15	86	67	253.5	.34	63	77	255.5	.25	143	89	258.7	.55	2518.7	
94	512	2288	2800	.18	193	831	1024	.19	168		329	.51	27	99	274.5	.10	449	604	1234.2	.36	5661.7	
means																						
70-79	678	978	1522	.43	340	768	1009	.34	283	103	540	.54	161	96	402.2	.43	378	855	807.63	.49	4280.5	
80-89	1336	1503	2839	.48	461	529	989	.46	387	98	633	.61	165	87	383.55	.43	693	527	1378.1	.51	6222.2	
90-94	635	1317	1953	.33	250	588	838	.28	197	75	378	.51	70	68	240.9	.31	469	324	890.26	.54	4300.3	

Norton Sound and Kotzebue escapements estimated by index x 2.5

Kuskokwim district escapement estimated by index x 1.3 (1979-94) and the average harvest rate (.51).

Sources: Anderson et al (1994), Lean (1994), Schultz et al (1994)

Appendix Table 6. Catches of chum salmon (1,000s of fish) on the Bering Sea coast of Alaska.

Year	A-Y-K Region						Bristol Bay				North Alaska		Subsistence catch				Western Alaska	
	Kotze-			Kusko-			Togiak	Nush-	Naknek/		Ugashik	Alaska Peninsula	Kotze-	Yukon		Kusko-	Total	
	bue	Sound	Norton	River	Yukon	kwin			agak	Kvichak				Egegik	Sound			River
70	159	107	347	61	674	101	435	120	44	18	50	23	225	247	1952			
71	155	131	290	99	675	124	360	151	27	15	64	22	243	116	1812			
72	169	101	288	97	655	179	310	116	42	10	85	14	149	120	1695			
73	379	124	518	185	1206	195	336	124	23	6	156	7	222	179	2469			
74	628	164	883	194	1869	81	158	41	4	2	34	4	331	277	2816			
75	564	213	987	224	1988	87	153	80	4	2	9	8	318	176	2840			
76	160	96	758	233	1247	154	801	318	47	10	74	8	263	224	3170			
77	193	200	797	298	1488	271	900	340	83	4	129	27	251	198	3707			
78	119	189	1292	282	1882	275	652	185	44	1	164	12	279	119	3626			
79	142	138	1148	296	1724	220	440	196	38	12	66	12	429	161	3314			
80	366	181	1375	559	2481	300	682	205	79	36	700	20	445	165	5125			
81	677	170	1773	483	3103	230	795	356	88	36	709	13	397	157	5907			
82	416	183	953	323	1875	151	435	198	84	53	331	23	394	190	3768			
83	176	319	1329	295	2119	323	725	352	127	105	349	15	433	147	4705			
84	320	146	1100	489	2055	337	850	447	178	211	805	8	406	143	5456			
85	521	135	1240	225	2121	203	397	210	127	132	667	9	471	97	4447			
86	261	147	1340	349	2097	270	488	263	95	111	271	9	455	140	4235			
87	109	102	664	603	1478	419	416	447	145	101	369	8	638	71	4106			
88	353	107	1787	1444	3691	470	69	98	90	44	393	6	472	118	5465			
89	256	43	1762	802	2863	203	446	309	129	84	157	9	474	133	4812			
90	163	65	676	523	1427	116	306	425	128	32	126	8	391	109	3077			
91	240	87	936	502	1765	249	466	430	71	57	191	9	445	93	3791			
92	289	83	584	437	1393	174	313	227	114	57	332	9	343	88	3064			
93	71	54	150	95	370	153	415	39	49	68	130	9	189	48	1485			
94	153	18	300	361	832	232	293	201	57	49	81	9	405	88	2262			
Means																		
70-79	267	146	731	197	1341	169	455	167	36	8	83	14	271	182	2740			
80-89	346	153	1332	557	2388	291	530	289	114	91	475	12	459	136	4803			
90-94	183	61	529	384	1157	185	359	264	84	53	172	9	355	85	2736			

Yukon River includes Canadian catches. Italics for estimates of missing data.

Other catches through 1990 are from INPFC Statistical Yearbooks (e.g., INPFC1993) and 1991-1994 catches are preliminary from ADF&G. Anderson et al. (1994), Schultz et al. (1994), McCullough et al. (1994), and Stratton (1993).

Appendix Table 7. Annual catches of chum salmon (commercial + subsistence, millions of fish) in Bering Sea fisheries.

Year	Kotzebue	Norton Sound	Yukon River	Arctic/ Yukon Region	Kuskokwim	Togiak	Nushagak	Naknek/ Kvichak	Egegik	Ugashik	Bristol Bay Total	North Alaska Penins.
70	.17	.13	.57	.87	.31	.10	.44	.12	.04	.02	.72	.05
71	.17	.15	.53	.85	.22	.12	.36	.15	.03	.02	.68	.06
72	.18	.12	.44	.74	.22	.18	.31	.12	.04	.01	.66	.08
73	.39	.13	.74	1.26	.36	.20	.34	.12	.02	.01	.69	.16
74	.64	.17	1.20	2.01	.47	.08	.16	.04	.00	.00	.28	.03
75	.58	.22	1.30	2.10	.40	.09	.15	.08	.00	.00	.32	.01
76	.18	.10	1.02	1.30	.46	.15	.80	.32	.05	.01	1.33	.07
77	.21	.23	1.05	1.49	.50	.27	.90	.34	.08	.00	1.59	.13
78	.13	.20	1.57	1.90	.40	.28	.65	.18	.04	.00	1.15	.16
79	.16	.15	1.58	1.89	.46	.22	.44	.20	.04	.01	.91	.07
80	.38	.20	1.82	2.40	.72	.30	.68	.21	.08	.04	1.31	.70
81	.70	.18	2.17	3.05	.64	.23	.80	.36	.09	.04	1.52	.71
82	.45	.21	1.35	2.01	.51	.15	.44	.20	.08	.05	.92	.33
83	.19	.33	1.76	2.28	.44	.32	.72	.35	.13	.11	1.63	.35
84	.34	.15	1.51	2.00	.63	.34	.85	.45	.18	.21	2.03	.80
85	.53	.14	1.71	2.38	.32	.20	.40	.21	.13	.13	1.07	.67
86	.30	.16	1.80	2.26	.49	.27	.49	.26	.10	.11	1.23	.27
87	.12	.11	1.30	1.53	.67	.42	.42	.45	.15	.10	1.54	.37
88	.37	.11	2.26	2.74	1.56	.47	.37	.30	.24	.09	1.47	.39
89	.26	.05	2.24	2.55	.94	.20	.52	.31	.14	.08	1.25	.16
90	.17	.07	1.07	1.31	.63	.12	.31	.42	.13	.03	1.01	.13
91	.26	.10	1.38	1.74	.60	.25	.47	.43	.07	.06	1.28	.19
92	.30	.09	.93	1.32	.52	.17	.31	.23	.11	.06	.88	.33
93	.09	.06	.34	.49	.14	.15	.42	.04	.05	.07	.73	.13
94	.17	.03	.70	.90	.45	.23	.29	.20	.06	.05	.83	.08
Means												
70-79	.28	.16	1.00	1.44	.38	.17	.46	.17	.03	.01	.83	.08
80-89	.36	.16	1.79	2.32	.69	.29	.57	.31	.13	.10	1.40	.48
90-94	.20	.07	.88	1.15	.47	.18	.36	.26	.08	.05	.95	.17

Appendix Table 8. Western and central Alaska chum salmon runs, 1970–94, in millions of fish.

Year	Western Alaska				South Penin. June C	Central Alaska					West./ Central TOTAL	Percent South Penin.
	Bristol Bay	North Penin.	AYK Region	TOTAL		Cook PWS	Inlet	Kodiak	Chignik/ So. Penin.	TOTAL		
70	1.7	.2	3.7	5.6	.5	.3	1.4	1.9	1.5	5.1	11.2	4.5
71	1.3	.2	2.9	4.4	.7	.7	.7	3.1	1.9	6.4	11.5	6.1
72	1.5	.2	2.6	4.3	.6	.4	1.0	2.4	.7	4.5	9.4	6.4
73	2.2	.3	3.8	6.3	.2	1.3	1.1	.7	.4	3.5	10.0	2.0
74	1.6	.1	5.0	6.7	.0	.3	.6	.5	.5	1.9	8.6	0.0
75	1.4	.1	6.8	8.3	.1	.1	1.4	.2	.4	2.1	10.5	1.0
76	2.8	.4	4.0	7.2	.4	.5	.7	1.5	.7	3.4	11.0	3.6
77	4.0	.8	4.2	9.0	.1	.7	2.0	2.0	1.2	5.9	15.0	0.7
78	2.3	.5	4.4	7.2	.1	.7	.9	1.4	1.3	4.3	11.6	0.9
79	1.7	.4	5.4	7.5	.1	.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	4.0	11.6	0.9
80	3.3	1.5	7.2	12.0	.5	.5	.7	2.2	1.7	5.1	17.6	2.8
81	2.1	1.2	8.3	11.6	.6	1.9	1.7	2.3	2.4	8.3	20.5	2.9
82	1.3	.8	5.3	7.4	1.1	1.7	2.3	2.6	2.2	8.8	17.3	6.4
83	2.2	.7	5.1	8.0	.8	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.6	7.0	15.8	5.1
84	3.5	1.7	6.2	11.4	.3	1.4	1.1	1.6	2.4	6.5	18.2	1.6
85	2.0	1.0	5.8	8.8	.5	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.5	5.5	14.8	3.4
86	2.2	.5	6.2	8.9	.4	1.9	1.7	2.3	2.2	8.1	17.4	2.3
87	2.9	.9	4.2	8.0	.4	2.2	.7	1.5	1.8	6.2	14.6	2.7
88	2.5	.9	7.5	10.9	.5	2.4	1.3	2.4	2.5	8.6	20.0	2.5
89	2.2	.4	6.5	9.1	.5	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.0	4.9	14.5	3.4
90	1.7	.4	4.1	6.2	.5	1.4	.5	1.2	1.6	4.7	11.4	4.4
91	2.0	.5	5.2	7.7	.8	.6	.5	2.1	2.1	5.3	13.8	5.8
92	1.4	.7	4.1	6.2	.4	.6	.5	1.2	2.0	4.3	10.9	3.7
93	1.0	.5	2.5	4.0	.5	1.5	.2	1.3	1.3	4.3	8.8	5.7
94	1.3	.6	5.7	7.6	.4	1.4	.4	1.3	3.0	6.1	14.1	2.8
Means												
70-79	2.1	.3	4.3	6.7	.3	.5	1.1	1.5	1.0	4.1	11.0	2.6
80-89	2.4	1.0	6.2	9.6	.6	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.9	6.9	17.1	3.3
90-94	1.5	.5	4.3	6.3	.5	1.1	.4	1.4	2.0	4.9	11.8	4.5

Appendix Table 9. Annual catches of chum salmon by Asian fisheries.

Year(s)	Russia						Japan			Asia Total
	Catch (1,000s m.t.)			Catch (millions of fish)			Catch (millions of fish)			
	Okhotsk Sea	Bering Sea	Total	Okhotsk Sea	Bering Sea	Total	USSR/Japan coastal	High-seas		
								Mothership	Landbased	
1925-29	52.53	10.65	63.18	15.01	2.88	17.89	14.50	0	0	32
1930-39	62.72	14.39	77.11	17.92	3.89	21.81	19.67	2.19	4.56	48
1940-49	46.82	14.45	61.27	13.38	3.91	17.28	6.42	1.01	2.63	27
1950-59	46.07	7.83	53.90	13.16	2.12	15.28	3.52	9.87	3.66	32
1960-69	24.87	4.91	29.78	7.11	1.33	8.43	4.85	7.48	9.66	30
70	14.70	4.50	19.20	2.78	.89	3.67	7.20	9.64	7.53	28
71	13.48	3.33	16.81	2.68	.73	3.41	10.19	9.97	6.78	30
72	8.65	3.12	11.77	1.72	.48	2.20	8.64	13.37	8.84	33
73	7.45	2.52	9.97	1.09	.59	1.68	11.57	7.86	7.75	29
74	9.83	2.81	12.64	1.75	.58	2.33	12.98	9.28	12.35	37
75	8.38	3.39	11.77	1.14	.84	1.98	19.90	7.37	11.76	41
76	13.13	2.45	15.58	3.23	.74	3.97	12.39	10.44	11.43	38
77	14.28	6.17	20.45	2.65	1.64	4.29	15.19	6.00	6.23	32
78	19.17	8.04	27.21	3.74	1.66	5.40	18.18	3.80	3.49	31
79	9.87	9.93	19.80	3.54	2.60	6.14	27.96	3.28	2.86	40
80	8.58	5.98	14.56	2.01	1.50	3.51	25.70	3.10	3.17	35
81	8.37	6.51	14.88	2.36	2.34	4.70	33.54	2.54	3.09	44
82	8.07	6.21	14.28	1.62	1.75	3.37	29.95	3.22	3.52	40
83	6.85	15.25	22.10	1.87	4.35	6.22	37.07	3.08	2.61	49
84	4.39	9.35	13.74	1.20	2.52	3.72	37.79	3.28	2.52	47
85	13.93	11.34	25.27	2.84	3.37	6.21	50.93	2.84	1.57	62
86	12.76	14.77	27.53	2.87	4.16	7.03	46.02	1.93	1.04	56
87	13.50	13.76	27.26	2.96	3.48	6.44	42.66	1.82	1.09	52
88	16.30	10.50	26.80	4.25	2.47	6.72	47.21	.89	.91	56
89	16.00	8.50	24.50	4.11	2.33	6.44	50.40	.61	.75	58
90	13.89	13.18	27.07	3.28	3.40	6.68	62.27	.50	.65	70
91	14.05	3.66	17.71	3.65	1.29	4.94	51.00	.00	.00	56
92	11.20	6.40	17.60	2.89	1.88	4.77	41.65	.00	5.51	52
93	15.59	7.38	22.97	4.74	2.35	7.09	61.05	.00	3.65	72
94			22.94			6.55	62.19	.00	4.00	73

Bering Sea is East Kamchatka plus the Anadyr River; all other runs included in Okhotsk Sea.

Sources: Russian catches (m.t.) through 1988 from VINRO (Moscow, USSR) and 1989-1992 from TINRO (Vladivostok, Russia). Catches in number of fish from JFA via TINRO to numbers (INPFC 1979). 1994 Japan catch from Y. Ishida (JFA)

Japanese catches through 1990 from INPFC Statistical Yearbooks, 1991 from Y. Ishida (JFA), 1992-93 from JFA through NPAFC.

1992-4 Japan landbased catch is within Russian 200 mi zone.

Appendix Table 10. Estimates of annual sockeye salmon runs to areas of central Alaska, 1970-94.

Year	South Peninsula			Chignik			Kodiak			Cook Inlet			Prince William Sound			Total run
	Catch	Escape.	Run	Catch	Escape.	Run	Catch	Escape.	Run	Catch	Escape.	Run	Catch	Escape.	Run	
70	0.03	0.02	0.05	1.82	0.66	2.48	0.92	0.42	1.88	0.75	0.30	1.05	1.24	0.52	1.76	7.22
71	0.13	0.02	0.15	1.32	0.90	2.22	0.48	0.14	0.98	0.66	0.70	1.36	0.74	0.46	1.20	5.91
72	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.44	0.56	1.00	0.22	0.64	0.45	0.94	0.73	1.67	0.98	0.33	1.31	4.48
73	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.97	0.78	1.75	0.17	0.42	0.35	0.70	0.69	1.39	0.47	0.45	0.92	4.45
74	0.08	0.10	0.18	0.80	0.72	1.52	0.86	0.14	0.86	0.52	0.45	0.97	0.74	0.22	0.96	4.49
75	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.43	0.62	1.05	0.14	0.64	0.29	0.71	0.47	1.18	0.55	0.16	0.71	3.28
76	0.01	0.09	0.10	1.33	0.89	2.22	0.64	0.62	1.31	1.72	0.88	2.60	1.01	0.22	1.23	7.46
77	0.06	0.06	0.12	2.14	0.95	3.09	0.62	1.07	1.89	2.15	1.44	3.59	0.94	0.49	1.43	10.12
78	0.07	0.06	0.13	1.83	0.72	2.55	1.07	1.00	2.07	2.78	0.86	3.64	0.51	0.27	0.78	9.17
79	0.26	0.05	0.31	1.15	0.70	1.85	0.63	1.41	2.04	0.99	0.94	1.93	0.37	0.33	0.70	6.83
80	0.27	0.05	0.32	0.95	0.59	1.54	0.65	1.83	2.48	1.64	1.22	2.86	0.21	0.62	0.83	8.03
81	0.30	0.05	0.35	2.29	0.74	3.03	1.29	1.40	2.69	1.55	1.33	2.88	0.78	0.65	1.43	10.38
82	0.17	0.04	0.21	1.78	0.92	2.70	1.20	1.60	2.80	3.39	1.41	4.80	2.36	0.81	3.17	13.68
83	0.52	0.06	0.58	2.44	0.87	3.31	1.23	1.30	2.53	5.24	1.48	6.72	0.91	0.76	1.67	14.81
84	0.47	0.05	0.52	3.60	0.87	4.47	1.95	1.47	3.42	2.38	1.43	3.81	1.30	0.75	2.05	14.27
85	0.29	0.05	0.34	1.14	0.75	1.89	1.84	2.55	4.39	4.34	1.75	6.09	1.46	0.79	2.25	14.96
86	0.69	0.05	0.74	1.98	0.77	2.75	3.19	2.00	5.19	5.02	1.35	6.37	1.29	0.68	1.97	17.02
87	0.46	0.04	0.50	2.43	0.80	3.23	1.81	1.68	3.49	9.75	2.62	12.37	1.74	0.80	2.54	22.13
88	0.72	0.07	0.79	0.90	0.68	1.58	2.70	1.30	4.00	7.15	1.76	8.91	0.77	0.66	1.43	16.71
89	0.91	0.08	0.99	1.30	0.94	2.24	1.29	3.17	4.46	5.17	2.49	7.66	1.18	0.78	1.96	17.31
90	1.04	0.10	1.14	2.44	0.77	3.21	5.25	1.60	6.85	3.77	1.45	5.22	0.91	0.70	1.61	18.03
91	0.57	0.12	0.69	2.47	1.04	3.51	5.70	2.20	7.90	2.50	1.46	3.96	1.74	0.76	2.50	18.56
92	0.87	0.10	0.97	1.61	0.77	2.38	4.17	1.97	6.14	9.28	1.74	11.02	1.77	0.80	2.57	23.08
93	0.63	0.10	0.73	2.25	0.70	2.95	4.38	1.71	6.09	4.99	1.72	6.71	1.85	0.97	2.82	19.30
94	0.63	0.10	0.73	1.62	0.80	2.42	2.83	1.10	3.93	3.64	1.93	5.57	1.51	0.90	2.41	15.06
Means																
70-79	0.07	0.05	0.12	1.22	0.75	1.97	0.53	1.23	1.21	1.19	0.75	1.94	0.76	0.35	1.10	6.34
80-89	0.48	0.05	0.53	1.88	0.79	2.67	1.72	1.83	3.55	4.56	1.68	6.25	1.20	0.73	1.93	14.93
90-93	0.78	0.11	0.88	2.19	0.82	3.01	4.88	1.87	6.75	5.14	1.59	6.73	1.57	0.81	2.38	19.74

Cook Inlet includes Upper and Lower Cook Inlet management areas; PWS includes Copper & Bering rivers.

Sources: Barrett et al. (1990), Quimby and Owen (1994), ADF&G (1988), McCullough et al. (1994), and Donaldson et al. (1993).

Kodiak runs for 1970-76 estimated from catch and mean harvest rate of .49 (1977-88).

Appendix Table 11. Russian catches of chum salmon (1,000s of fish).

Year	Anadyr	District catch (from JFA via TINRO)						Total	Total no.	Total (1,000s m.t.)		
		East	West	North	Coastal				Fredin	VINRO	TINRO	FAO
		Kamch.	Kamch.	Okhot.	Okhot.	Sahkal.	Amur		1980	1988	1992	annual
51									22135			
52		2394	2394			2000	2524	9312	11650			
53		879	2030			1152	2467	6528	8969			
54		1606	4242			758	1167	7773	13902			
55		3212	5061			1606	2929	12808	17355			
56		3575	3485			1000	3476	11536	20285			
57		1114	654			1654	1357	4779	8472			
58		1030	343			696	2378	4447	7274			
59		2216	2538			240	2727	7721	10062			
60		1107	972			265	3837	6181	11283			
61		1222	801			216	3664	5903	9513			
62		1395	600	712	1617	409	4509	9242	9242			
63		958	350	476	2226	386	4053	8449	9449			
64		966	303	500	698	448	3557	6472	6472			
65		616	340	308	2270	461	4526	8521	8521			
66		593	205	447	2403	220	4005	7873	7873			
67		674	66	343	808	171	3051	5113	5113			
68		255	63	192	39	589	3308	4446	4446			
69	562	309	78	10	67	175	818	2019	1457			
70	573	320	190	157	711	208	1506	3665	3092			
71	542	185	66	150	424	532	1507	3406	3460			
72	309	171	42	99	70	510	1000	2201	1382	11.8		
73	274	312	33	9	25	187	835	1675	1402	10.0		
74	345	231	80	93	137	438	1001	2325	1888	12.6		
75	570	267	17	101	147	305	571	1978	1800	12.8		
76	354	382	24	100	89	790	2236	3975	2730	15.6		
77	335	1308	46	51	99	984	1464	4287	4500	20.4		
78	450	1205	130	172	224	1857	1358	5396		27.2		
79	552	2048	97	154	220	1845	1226	6142		19.8		
80	437	1060	57	125	258		1572	3509		14.0		14.8
81	653	1688	113	96	177	705	1270	4702		12.4		12.9
82	751	1001	94	138	402		987	3373		11.4		10.8
83	887	3468	37	227	431		1172	6222		18.7		19.0
84	813	1710	133	196	405		464	3721		13.7		13.7
85	566	2801	1451	116	669		611	6214		20.6	25.3	23.5
86	675	3482	795	173	759		1144	7028			27.5	23.4
87	925	2550	641	90	614	730	885	6435			27.3	23.7
88	1043	1423	574	155	356	753	2415	6719			26.8	30.5
89	561	1766	284	98	724	1123	1886	6442			24.5	21.7
90	220	3182	441	136	743	925	1038	6685			27.1	
91	540	753	273	343	332	978	1724	4943			17.7	
92	563	1314	371	0	971	405	1148	4772			17.6	
93	1322	1032	293	733	1534	621	1553	7088			23.0	
94											22.9	

1992-93 from TINRO (1993, 1994).

Appendix Table 12. Summary of AWL samples from south Unimak, 1994.

Date	Age	Sex	n	Chum salmon body size						Catch (1,000s)
				Length (mm)		Weight (kg)		Condition		
				Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
17-18	0.2	M	3	497		1.68		.0133		0.5
		F	2	480		1.75		.0155		0.3
	0.3	M	91	566	27	3.10	.53	.0169	.0017	15.5
		F	109	546	26	2.60	.48	.0157	.0014	18.6
	0.4	M	97	584	29	3.41	.70	.0169	.0015	16.5
		F	94	562	29	2.82	.44	.0158	.0013	16.0
	0.5	M	6	626		4.12		.0168		1.0
		F	5	588		3.16		.0154		0.9
19-20	0.2	M	1	500		2.13		.0170		0.4
		F	1	515		2.09		.0150		0.4
	0.3	M	35	560	31	2.98	.54	.0166	.0012	14.0
		F	46	544	29	2.51	.53	.0154	.0016	18.4
	0.4	M	53	591	32	3.56	.69	.0171	.0014	21.2
		F	38	562	37	2.85	.60	.0158	.0013	15.2
	0.5	F	1	582		3.22		.0160		0.4
21-22	0.3	M	53	576	28	3.29	.57	.0170	.0012	9.4
		F	50	544	77	2.56	.50	.0157	.0022	8.9
	0.4	M	57	587	30	3.47	.67	.0169	.0013	10.1
		F	56	559	23	2.74	.40	.0156	.0013	9.9
	0.5	M	7	612	22	3.75	.48	.0164	.0012	1.2
		F	4	584	46	2.98	.66	.0149	.0007	0.7
23-24	0.2	F	1	555		2.54		.0150		0.1
	0.3	M	97	572	30	3.19	.57	.0169	.0012	12.7
		F	106	549	29	2.62	.48	.0157	.0014	13.8
	0.4	M	110	593	28	3.52	.60	.0167	.0014	14.3
		F	39	567	30	2.87	.50	.0156	.0014	5.1
	0.5	M	11	599		3.77		.0174		1.4
		F	3	597		3.25		.0157		0.4
	0.6	M	1	652		4.90		.0180		0.1
25-26	0.3	M	40	571	25	3.19	.55	.0170	.0012	11.8
		F	41	550	22	2.66	.35	.0159	.0010	12.1
	0.4	M	32	590	27	3.52	.47	.0171	.0011	9.4
		F	18	569	34	3.01	.67	.0161	.0012	5.3
	0.5	M	6	612		3.82		.0166		1.8
Combined	0.2	M		498.32		1.88		.0149		0.9
		F		507.31		2.02		.0152		0.9
	0.3	M		568.29		3.14		.0169		63.3
		F		546.49		2.59		.0157		71.7
	0.4	M		589.09		3.50		.0169		71.6
		F		562.63		2.84		.0158		51.5
	0.5	M		611.2		3.847		.0168		5.5
		F		587.27		3.1308		.0154		2.4
	0.6	M		652		4.90		.0180		0.1
	Totals			1314						267.9

Appendix Table 13. Summary of AWL samples from the Shumagin Islands, 1994.

Date	Age	Sex	n	Length (mm)		Weight (kg)		Condition		Catch (1,000s)
				Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
17-18	0.3	M	10	583	28	3.43	.69	.0172	.0012	1.4
		F	10	553	44	2.82	.56	.0166	.0014	1.4
	0.4	M	7	592	30	3.65	.73	.0174	.0011	1.0
		F	8	555	28	2.73	.46	.0158	.0007	1.1
	0.5	M	1	587		3.27		.0160		0.1
19-20	0.2	M	1	588		3.49		.0170		0.2
	0.3	M	50	575	27	3.28	.59	.0170	.0012	11.9
		F	38	553	27	2.78	.44	.0163	.0010	9.1
	0.4	M	56	580	31	3.28	.75	.0163	.0014	13.4
		F	29	572	23	3.00	.44	.0159	.0014	6.9
	0.5	M	2	622		4.02		.0165		0.5
		F	1	588		3.27		.0160		0.2
21-22	0.3	M	70	576	25	3.34	.55	.0173	.0013	5.1
		F	66	546	70	2.62	.52	.0159	.0020	4.8
	0.4	M	79	591	30	3.54	.67	.0169	.0013	5.7
		F	77	564	25	2.86	.50	.0158	.0015	5.6
	0.5	F	2	619		4.08		.0165		0.1
23-24	0.2	M	1	524		2.27		.0160		0.1
		F	1	532		2.59		.0170		0.1
	0.3	M	74	577	27	3.31	.58	.0170	.0014	8.5
		F	48	551	29	2.69	.48	.0161	.0018	5.5
	0.4	M	61	594	30	3.66	.69	.0173	.0014	7.0
		F	55	572	30	3.07	.54	.0163	.0014	6.3
	0.5	M	7	617		4.29		.0184		0.8
		F	5	592		3.16		.0152		0.6
25-26	0.3	M	46	570	27	3.22	.63	.0172	.0013	7.0
		F	38	549	29	2.68	.48	.0161	.0013	5.7
	0.4	M	59	597	34	3.74	.78	.0173	.0015	8.9
		F	38	585	32	3.29	.63	.0163	.0013	5.7
	0.5	M	1	638		4.26		.0160		0.2
Combined										
	0.2	M		567		3.09		.0167		0.4
		F		532		2.59		.0170		0.1
	0.3	M		575		3.29		.0171		33.8
		F		550		2.71		.0162		26.4
	0.4	M		589		3.52		.0169		35.9
		F		572		3.04		.0161		25.6
	0.5	M		618		4.12		.0174		1.6
		F		595		3.33		.0156		1.0
Totals			941							124.8