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A Provisional Report on the 2000 Salmon Season

by

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By

CSRS

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Overall

Canada, Japan, Russia, and the United States reported preliminary commercial catch statistics. It appears that approximately 600 thousand metric tonnes of Pacific salmon were caught in commercial fisheries in 2000. Canada described a season dominated by conservation concerns and very low harvest. Japan reported a third straight year of declines in chum salmon production. Alaska reported an uneven season, with declines in pink salmon harvests, increases in chum salmon harvests, and severe declines in western Alaskan chum and chinook salmon runs. Russia reported continued high yields, but noted that pink and chum salmon runs were in poor condition in some areas.

Historical catch statistics from Alaska, Canada, and Japan are contained in an appendix to help put the provisional 2000 catch statistics into context.

Canada

Conservation concerns in 2000 led to severe restrictions in harvest for a number of salmon stocks. As in 1999, there were no directed commercial fisheries for coho salmon and low returns of Fraser River sockeye salmon resulted in the closure of fisheries targeting those stocks. Concerns for chinook stocks greatly limited the harvest of chinook salmon, while also constraining the areas where other species could be harvested. The total catch reported on sales slips received through August 2000 was approximately 7,500 tonnes. Catches by species were chinook – 200 tonnes, sockeye – 4,300 tonnes, chum – 500 tonnes and pink – 2,500 tonnes. Table 1 provides a summary by species and area. Additional fisheries may take place for chum and chinook salmon.

Escapement estimates from the 1950s up to 1998 are shown in Fig 1. Estimates for 1999 are not yet available for all stocks, and estimates for a few years prior to 1999 have not been finalized for some stocks. Escapement statistics for most salmon species have been dominated by Fraser River stocks (Fig. 2-4). The cyclic nature of the Fraser River sockeye and pink stocks results in considerable variability in escapement of these species, with an increasing trend from the early 1970's to 1990, followed by a general decline since 1990. Coho escapement has been dominated by Fraser and Skeena stocks and shows a steady decline since the 1970s followed by a significant increase in recent years. Chum salmon escapement, dominated by the Fraser River stocks, shows a general increase since the 1970s; this increase has continued in recent years. Chinook salmon which are also dominated by Fraser River stocks show significant increase since 1985 when more intensive escapement monitoring was initiated under the Pacific Salmon Treaty.

It should be noted that variations in escapement estimates between streams, years, species and stocks are partly due to variations in the number of streams surveyed, survey methodology, and the intensity of survey effort. The major exceptions to this artifact are the Fraser River sockeye stocks that have been surveyed in a relatively consistent manner for the past several decades.

Table 1. Preliminary 2000 Commercial Salmon Catch in British Columbia (round weight, tonnes) by Species and Area

Information derived from sales slips received to August, 2000

Area	Pink	Chum	Sockeye	Chinook	Total
1	27	2	2	0	31
2	0	0	1	0	1
3	427	266	530	14	1,237
3XY	31	23	29	0	83
3Z	2	3	24	1	29
4	466	105	2,952	111	3,633
5	52	25	67	0	144
6	1,099	34	18	0	1,152
8	0	17	0	27	45
11	1	0	1	0	2
12	274	8	260	0	542
13	132	4	353	1	490
20	0	0	48	0	48
23	0	0	49	11	60
24	0	0	0	6	6
25	0	0	1	9	10
26	0	0	0	8	8
29	0	0	10	5	15
Totals	2,510	487	4,344	194	7,536

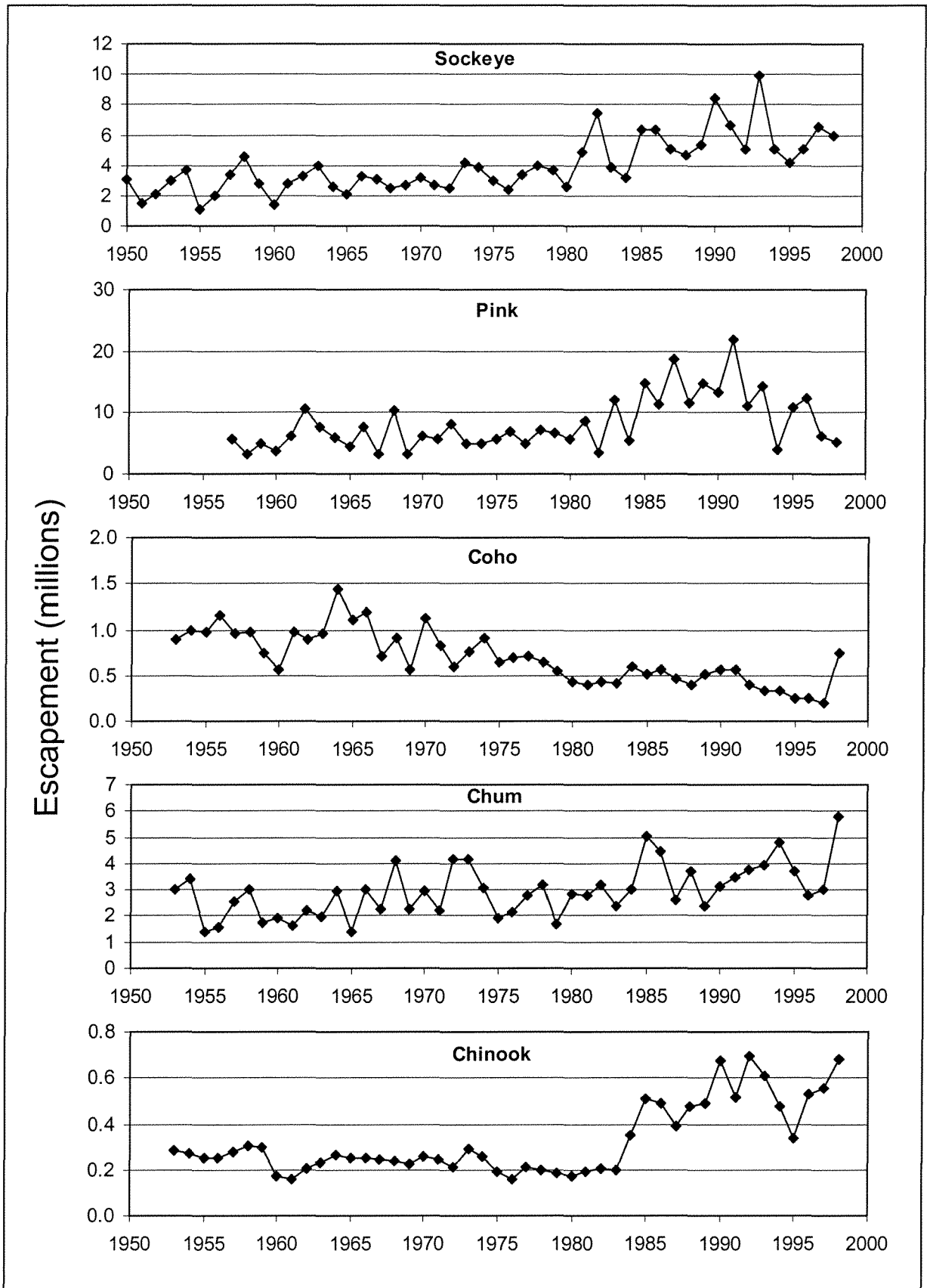


Figure 1. Pacific Region salmon escapement series from the 1950s to 1998.

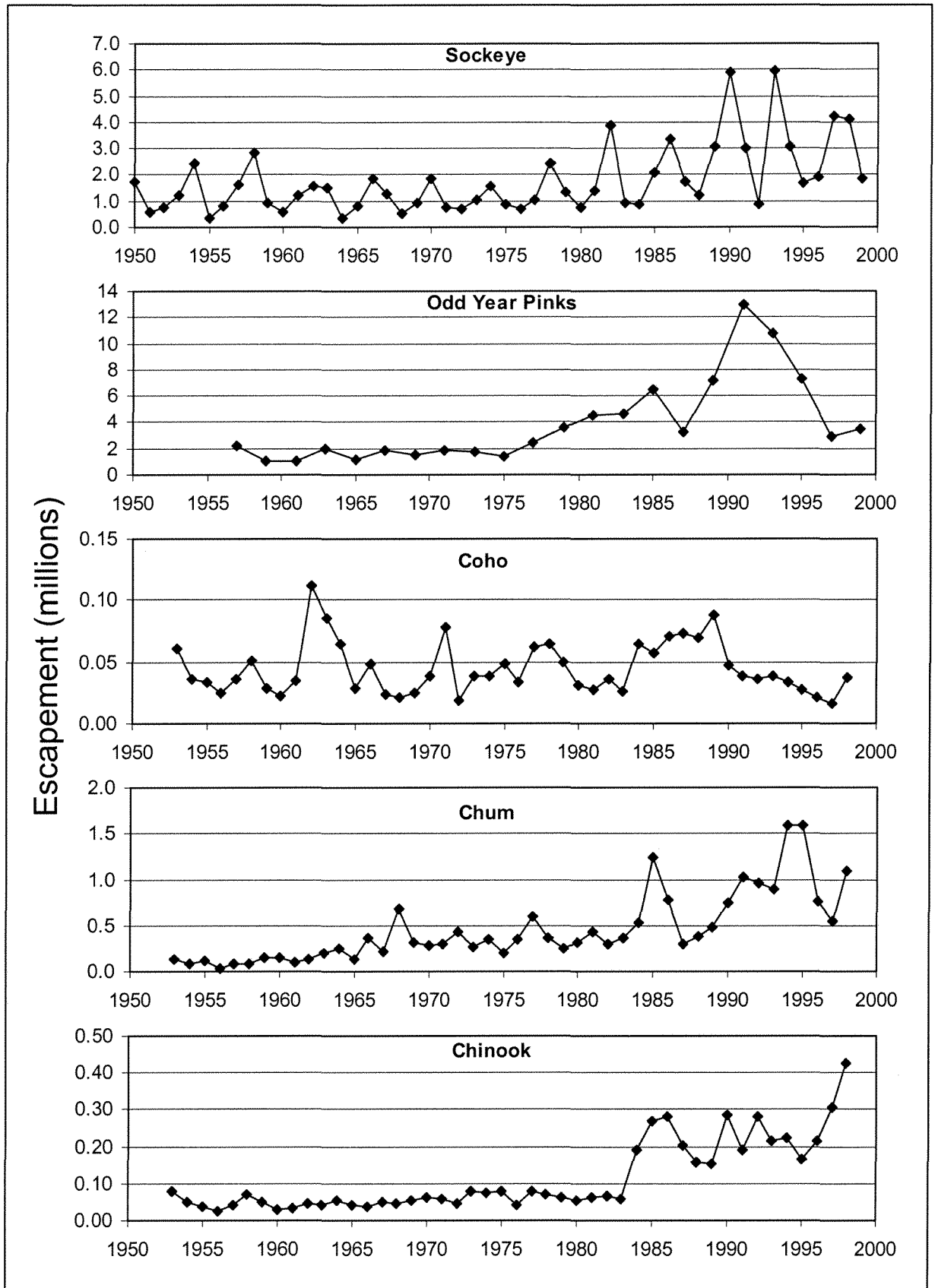


Figure 2. Fraser River drainage salmon escapement series spanning the 1950s to the late 1990s.

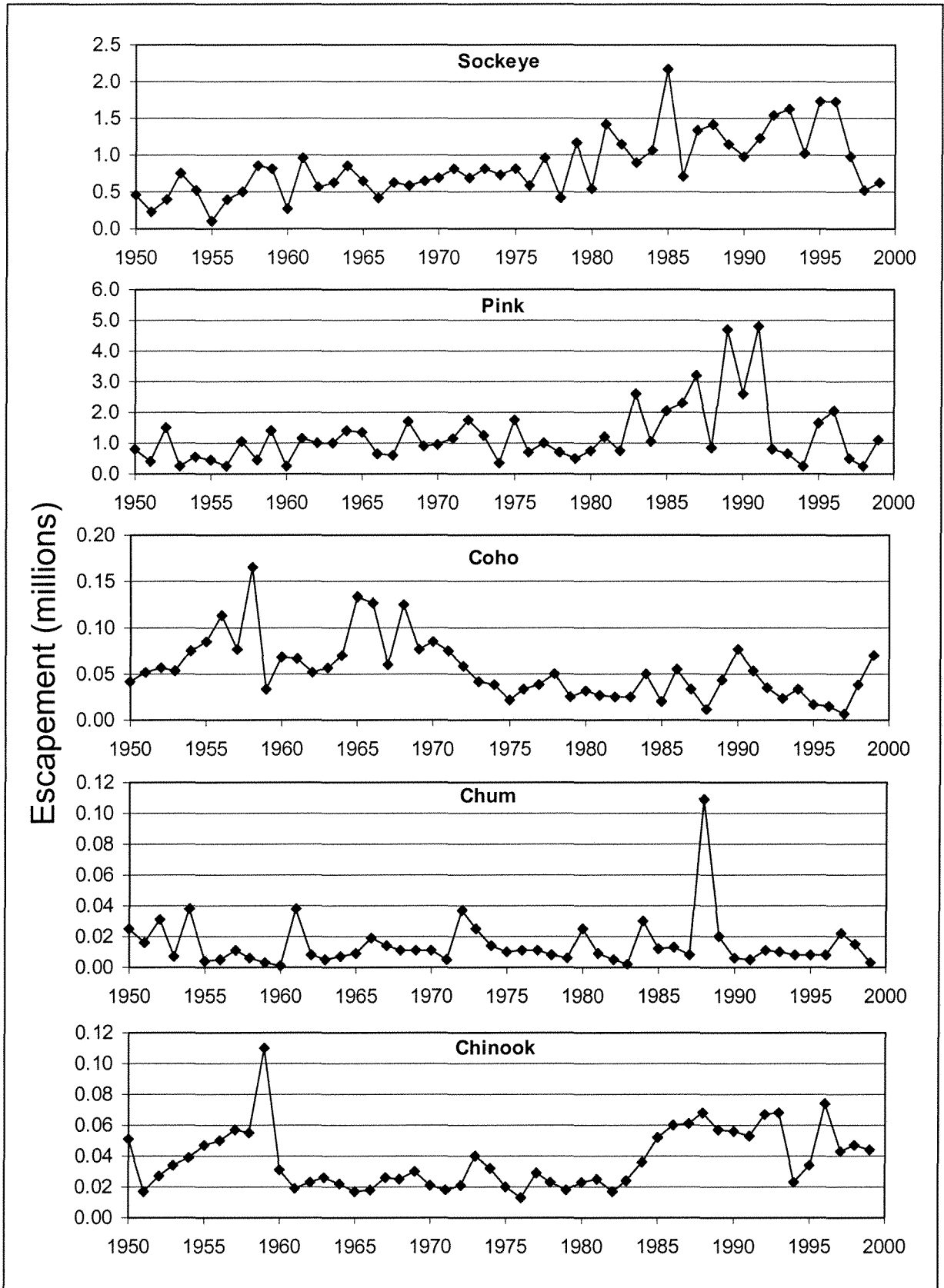


Figure 3. Skeena River drainage salmon escapement series 1950 to 1999.

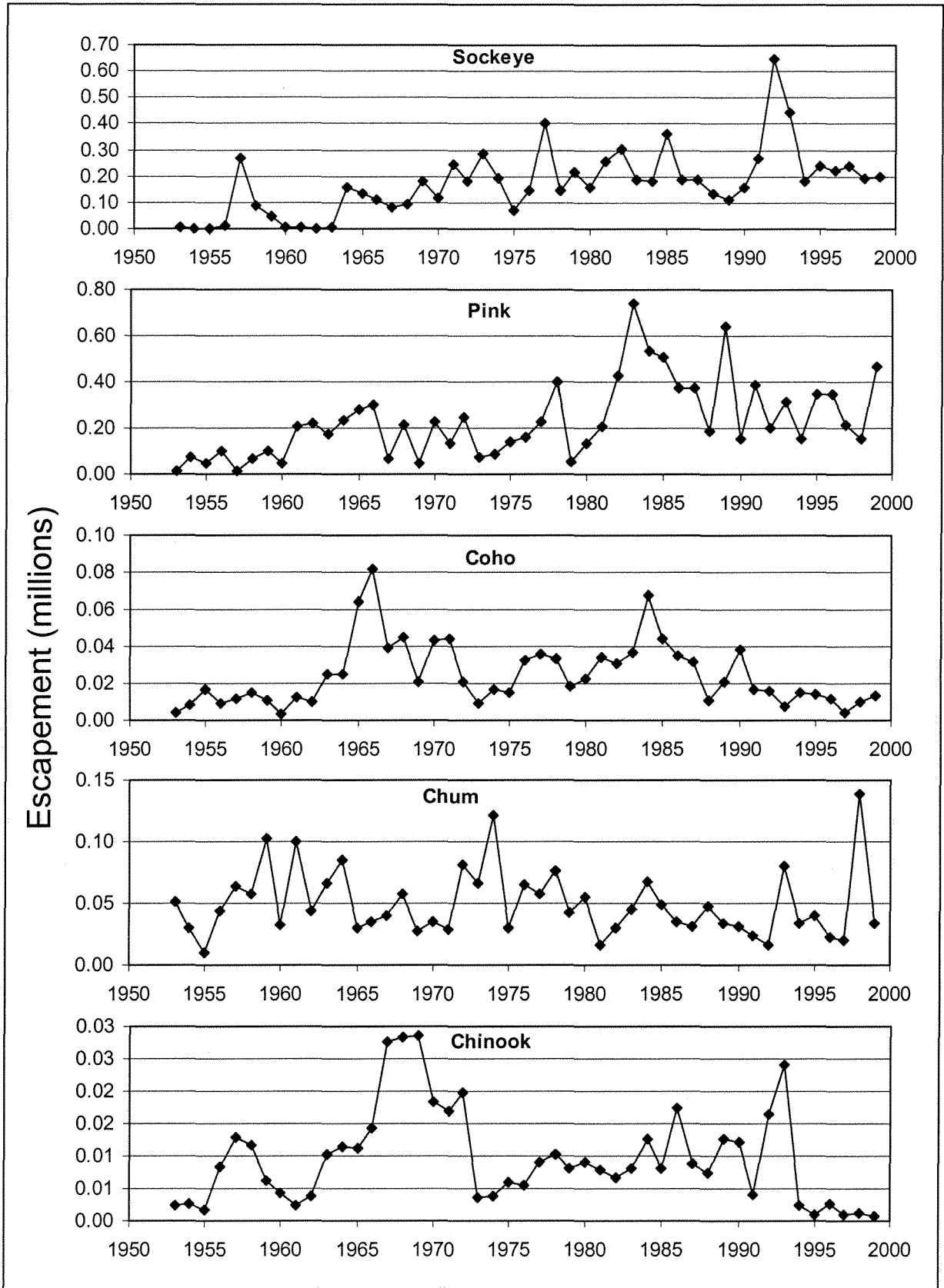


Figure 4. Nass River drainage salmon escapement series 1953 to 1999.

Japan

As of September 30, 2000, a total of 49,325 tonnes of chum salmon have been harvested in offshore and coastal seas around Japan (Table 2). A total of 14.7 million chum salmon, including catch and hatchery broodstock, returned to rivers or coastal seas. This total is 78.8% of the figure for the same period in 1999 (18.7 million). Almost all adult salmon that make it into rivers are used for hatchery broodstock. The number of returning adult chum salmon has been decreasing since the 1996 season. Chum salmon runs will continue in Hokkaido and Honshu until February.

A total of 22,638 tonnes of pink salmon were harvested this season in offshore and coastal seas as of September 30 (Table 3). The number of pink salmon that returned to rivers and coastal seas has increased to 14.0 million, compared to 7.4 million from the previous year. Pink salmon runs are nearly finished for this season.

Table 2. Preliminary chum salmon catch of 2000 season as of September 30 in Japan.

		Coastal or offshore catch		River (thousands)
		Number (thousands)	Weight (tonnes)	
Hokkaido	Okhotsk Sea Coast	4,137	14,886	280
	Japan Sea Coast	1,412	4,659	122
	Pacific Coast	8,069	28,215	240
Honshu	Japan Sea Coast	1	4	0
	Pacific Coast	394	1,240	55
Offshore	Pacific	156	320	-
Total		14,169	49,325	687

Table 3. Preliminary pink salmon catch of 2000 season as of September 30 in Japan.

		Coastal or offshore catch		River (thousands)
		Number (thousands)	Weight (tonnes)	
Hokkaido	Okhotsk Sea Coast	10,072	15,813	914
	Japan Sea Coast	6	7	0
	Pacific Coast	2,673	4,079	318
Offshore	Japan Sea	777	725	-
	Pacific	1,681	2,013	-
Total		15,208	22,638	1,232

United States

Alaska

As of October 20, the estimated commercial catch of salmon in Alaska during the 2000 season is approximately 319,000 metric tonnes, or about 136 million salmon. Salmon fishing is still ongoing in some areas, and this figure does not include up to about 600 thousand salmon that might still be harvested. Sport, personal-use, and subsistence fishery statistics are not included and are not available. The catch level of 136 million fish is the second lowest harvest in the past 10 years. Putting the 2000 commercial harvest into another perspective, this was the 12th highest harvest over the last 123 years. Summing catch numbers across species masks many important features of the fisheries because of big differences in size among Pacific salmon. The 2000 commercial harvest is down from the 1999 level of 414,000 tonnes (217 million salmon). The high commercial catch in 1999 was driven by a record pink salmon harvest. In 2000, pink salmon catches were weak in several sections of Alaska. In 2000, the commercial chum harvest has set a new record of 23.8 million fish – although, very low chum salmon returns to Western Alaska is one of the most notable features of the 2000 fishing season in Alaska.

The preseason catch projection was for a harvest of 153 million total salmon. The sockeye catch of 33.4 million salmon came in at 81% of the projection; the coho catch of 4 million came in at 72% of the projection; the pink catch of 73.8 million came in at 87% of the projection; and the chum catch of 24.1 million came in at 113% of the projection.

The average size of all salmon but chinook was larger than last year: sockeye salmon averaged 2.9 kg; coho salmon averaged 3.4 kg; pink salmon averaged 1.5 kg; chum salmon averaged 4.1 kg. Both sockeye and chum salmon had the largest average weights of the past 5 years.

As noted above, pink returns were weak in most sections of Alaska. In Southeast Alaska pink salmon came in at about half of the preseason forecast. However, Prince William Sound pink salmon returns exceeded the forecast, and seem to be later than usual. Sockeye returns to Cook Inlet were variable – in some sections of lower Cook Inlet returns were excellent, however they were poor in central Cook Inlet. In one section of Bristol Bay (Nushagak), sockeye harvests were at record levels, while at other areas of Bristol Bay (Kvichak, Ugashik) harvests were poor. Overall, sockeye returns for Bristol Bay came in just under forecast. Kodiak area pink returns came in near forecast. Chinook and chum returns to many Western Alaskan area systems were very poor.

Pacific Northwest

Pacific Northwest salmon catch statistics are reported in Table 4.

Table 4. The 2000 Ocean salmon fisheries off Washington, Oregon, and California.
Preliminary Data Through August, 2000.

Fishery and Area	Season Dates	Effort (Days Fished) ^{a/}	CHINOOK			COHO		
			Catch	Quota	Percent	Catch	Quota	Percent
TROLL								
b/ Treaty Indian	5/1-6/30	172	5,911	20,000	30%	Non-Retention		
	8/1-9/15	58	1,647	5,500	30%	22,057	20,000	110%
c/ Non-Treaty N Falcon	5/1-6/15	96	9,017	11,000	82%	Non-Retention		
Queets R - Cape Falcon	8/4-9/30	475	3,323	3,750	89%	17,271	21,000	82%
Cape Falcon-Humbug Mtn	4/1-7/22	2,940	37,920	None	NA	Non-Retention		
	8/1-8/29	2,100	52,700	None	NA	Non-Retention		
	9/1-10/31	0	0	None	NA	Non-Retention		
Humbug Mtn-OR/CA Border	5/1-5/31	4	21	None	NA	Non-Retention		
Sisters Rocks-OR/CA Border	8/1-8/31	85	1,392	1,300	107%	Non-Retention		
House Rock-Humbolt S Jetty	9/1-9/30	45	1,249	7,000	18%	Non-Retention		
Horse Mtn-Pt. Arena	9/1-9/30	0	0	None	NA	Non-Retention		
Pt. Arena-Pt. Reyes	7/18-9/30	368	17,764	None	NA	Non-Retention		
Ft. Ross-Pt. Reyes	7/1-7/15	46	1,830	4,500	41%	Non-Retention		
Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro	5/29-9/30	7,130	236,338	None	NA	Non-Retention		
Pt. San Pedro-US/Mexico border	5/1-8/27	9,416	281,080	None	NA	Non-Retention		
RECREATIONAL		Effort (Angler Days)	Catch	Guideline d/	Percent	Catch	Quota	Percent
US/Canada Border-Cape Alava	7/3-9/30	8,115	467	500	NA	7,265	6,650	109%
Cape Alava-Queets River	7/3-9/30	1,989	182	300	NA	1,932	1,950	99%
Queets River-Leadbetter Pt.	7/3-9/30	19,825	6,349	7,400	NA	28,841	29,500	98%
Leadbetter Pt.-Cape Falcon	7/10-9/30	24,251	2,315	4,300	NA	39,668	40,900	97%
Cape Falcon-Humbug Mtn	4/1-10/31	14,000	5,500	None	NA	Non-Retention		
---selective fishery	7/1-7/31	26,211	5,862	None	NA	19,509	20,000	98%
Humbug Mtn-Horse Mtn	5/27-7/6	12,981	5,275	None	NA	Non-Retention		
	7/29-9/10	22,892	16,712	None	NA	Non-Retention		
Horse Mtn-Pt. Arena	2/12-7/6	11,159	9,704	None	NA	Non-Retention		
	7/22-11/12	10,376	13,275	None	NA	Non-Retention		
Pt. Arena-Pigeon Pt.	4/15-11/5	62,784	45,610	None	NA	Non-Retention		
Pigeon Pt.-US/Mexico Border	4/1-10/31	79,862	77,205	None	NA	Non-Retention		

a/ Treaty troll effort reported as landings

b/ Treaty troll landings through 8/12

c/ Numbers shown as chinook quotas for Non-treaty troll and sport fisheries North of Falcon are guidelines rather than quotas.

d/ Only the overall chinook harvest guideline for all recreational fisheries north of Cape Falcon is a quota.

TOTALS TO DATE	Effort		Chinook Catch			Coho Catch			
	2000	1999	1998	2000	1999	1998	2000	1999	1998
TROLL									
Treaty Indian	230	283	113	7,558	23,730	13,200	22,057	13,214	3,810
Washington Non-Treaty	571	611	100	10,230	15,296	5,929	3,971	4,472	0
Oregon	5,456	2,900	4,300	95,637	56,400	114,300	13,300	0	0
California	16,960	13,200	10,500	537,012	255,000	206,500	0	0	0
Total Troll	23,217	16,994	15,013	650,437	350,426	339,929	39,328	17,686	3,810
RECREATIONAL									
Washington	45,740	44,800	20,100	8,549	9,100	1,900	63,980	38,200	21,300
Oregon	65,626	35,100	15,400	21,508	5,500	2,400	33,235	11,900	2,100
California	183,079	132,100	139,400	158,399	78,300	115,600	0	0	0
Total Recreational	294,445	212,000	174,900	188,456	92,900	119,900	97,215	50,100	23,400
PFMC Total	317,662	228,994	189,913	838,893	443,326	459,829	136,543	67,786	27,210

Russia

In 2000, Russian Far East yields in coastal salmon fisheries remained at the high levels of the previous decade. The preliminary estimates of Pacific salmon catch slightly exceeded 200 thousand tonnes (Table 5), plus a small (2.19 thousand tonnes) additional catch in a char fishery on the Kamchatka and the northern Okhotsk Sea coast.

The pink catch, of 148.2 thousand tonnes, contributed 74% of the total Pacific salmon harvest. As usual in even years during the 1990s, western Kamchatka became the main pink salmon fishery region. A large pink salmon return was correctly forecasted, based on an in-river monitoring of outmigrant abundance and an autumn survey of juveniles in the central Okhotsk Sea. Consequently, the processing capacity was in place and the fleet prepared. More than 85 thousand tonnes were harvested in western Kamchatka. Pink salmon spawning stock size in western Kamchatka rivers was estimated to be approximately 30 million fish. Likewise, on the southern Kurile Islands, pink salmon runs were very large, and the catch there totaled 44 thousand tonnes. The most disappointing results in the pink salmon fishery were in the eastern Sakhalin coast. A small pink salmon return was predicted for 2000, based on the preceding low return and an abnormally high water temperature in rivers during the spawning period of 1998. The forecast was supported by data from an in-river monitoring of outmigrant abundance. Pink salmon fry were scarce in monitored rivers of the eastern Sakhalin coast. However, the degree of drop in pink salmon abundance was underestimated.

Chum salmon fisheries harvested approximately 32.5 thousand tonnes, which is noticeably higher than last year's level. The eastern Kamchatka coast contributed more than a third of the total chum harvest (36.6%). There were two main reasons for the chum catch increase. First, chum salmon stock abundance has been gradually restored there during the last few years. Second, new principles of salmon fishery management have been put in place; these regulations allow chum salmon harvest as a by-catch during sockeye, chinook and coho salmon fisheries. As in 1999, the same level of chum salmon catch occurred on the western Bering Sea coast, the eastern Sakhalin, and the continental Okhotsk Sea coasts. More southern chum salmon stocks still remained in poor condition in the Amur River, the southern Kurile Islands and in the Primorie Region.

Sockeye catch levels were approximately 15.1 thousand tonnes. Sockeye runs were of moderate size in the eastern Kamchatka area. For the Kamchatka River drainage and other fishery areas of the northeastern Kamchatka region, the catch totalled about 6 thousand tonnes, which is close to the recent average. On the western Kamchatka coast the sockeye salmon harvest was about 8.9 thousand tonnes. Increased offshore salmon fishery regulations are the main cause of sockeye salmon stock stabilization on both sides of the Kamchatka Peninsula.

The chinook salmon catch total was about 457 metric tonnes. There was no commercial chinook salmon fishery on the western Kamchatka coast, although some chinook salmon were caught during research harvests. The coho salmon harvest almost reached 1.87 thousand tonnes; this is slightly higher than in recent years. An additional 30 tonnes of coho salmon were caught on the northern Kuriles, where small local salmon stocks were studied and recommended for fishery utilization by VNIRO scientists in the second half of the 1990s.

Table 5. Pacific salmon catches (metric tones) on the Russian Far East coast in 1999 and 2000

Fishery Region	Pink		Chum		Sockeye		Coho		Chinook		Chars		Total	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
Northwestern Bering Sea	36	84	959	1435	88	181							1083	1700
Eastern Kamchatka	83640	1186	6029	11910	6802	5990	772	1030	674	430	340	265	98257	20811
Western Kamchatka	55	85212	1218	5830	4968	8921	289	560	43	24	490	1835	7063	102382
Western Sakhalin	110	3322	1944	1281									2054	4603
Eastern Sakhalin	81295	5883	2365	1995									83659.8	7878
Southern Kuriles	16101	43998	1351	944									17452	44942
Northern Kuriles		312		96		24		30		3			0	465
Northern Okhotsk Sea	3398	1280	902	1293	0.34		32	66			1		4333.34	2639
Western Okhotsk Sea	2564	69	7340	6972	70	13	153	109			156	92	10283	7255
The Amur River	475	1444	1504	776									1979	2220
Primorie	60	5436	25								25		110	5436
Total	187734	148226	23637	32532	11928	15129	1246	1796	717	457	1012	2192	226274	200331
2000-1999	-39508		8895		3200		550		-260		1180		-25943	

Appendix: Historic Catch Statistics for Alaska, Canada, and Japan

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

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

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

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

Appendix Table 2. Historic commercial salmon catches in Japan.

ref	Sockeye					Pink					Chum					Coho					Chinook					Masu		4	
	ref	Mothership	Pacific landbased	Japan Sea	Coastal	Freshwater	Mothership	Pacific landbased or Offshore	Japan Sea	Coastal	Freshwater	Mothership	Pacific landbased or Offshore	Japan Sea	Coastal	Freshwater	Mothership	Pacific landbased	Japan Sea	Coastal	Freshwater	Mothership	Pacific landbased	Japan Sea	Coastal	Freshwater	Coastal and Offshore	Freshwater	
1976	1	3,943	4,901	-	-	-	8,058	13,044	5,026	2,778	258	17,898	20,067	-	36,763	3,637	1,842	5,849	-	1	-	677	881	-	51	-	3,740	NA	
1977	1	2,651	1,848	-	-	-	10,191	17,978	3,834	2,816	114	10,337	11,223	-	46,828	3,521	170	3,582	-	-	-	217	609	-	88	-	3,741	NA	
1978	1	3,353	1,814	-	0	-	2,232	8,968	4,120	1,832	78	8,067	6,176	-	55,849	3,970	1,443	4,320	-	0	-	304	720	-	51	-	3,543	NA	
1979	1	3,934	1,072	-	0	-	4,192	14,326	3,830	1,448	305	6,327	4,951	-	84,521	6,135	640	2,067	-	0	-	356	752	-	117	-	2,601	NA	
1980	1	4,596	1,125	-	0	-	702	13,870	3,815	1,908	96	6,685	5,562	-	75,342	9,207	1,545	2,159	-	0	-	1,913	508	-	72	-	2,721	NA	
1981	1	3,814	1,287	-	0.5	-	4,930	13,795	3,869	2,747	360	5,237	5,320	-	101,844	8,440	1,186	2,089	-	9	-	278	662	-	245	-	2,566	NA	
1982	1	3,039	1,094	-	0	-	2,214	13,099	3,771	1,501	239	6,858	6,291	-	89,545	9,106	2,957	2,065	-	0.5	-	361	619	-	40	-	2,924	NA	
1983	1	2,992	1,387	-	0	-	5,104	13,995	3,754	1,723	747	6,450	4,838	-	113,894	8,269	598	2,034	-	0	-	270	676	-	50	0	3,262	NA	
1984	1	2,990	376	-	2	-	1,844	10,526	3,501	2,619	317	7,217	4,535	-	115,861	8,639	2,202	1,669	-	0.5	-	269	335	-	59	-	3,277	NA	
1985	1	2,284	267	-	2	-	3,605	12,881	3,975	6,525	317	6,055	2,908	-	159,092	8,639	296	1,467	-	13	-	226	354	-	109	-	3,177	NA	
1986	1	1,545	254	-	1	-	483	7,868	2,549	4,281	516	4,076	1,966	-	142,070	9,410	149	898	-	7	-	215	264	-	153	-	2,863	NA	
1987	1	1,366	263	-	0.5	-	1,258	7,766	2,206	7,047	1,091	4,065	2,058	-	132,943	7,490	77	878	-	25	-	132	263	-	311	-	2,593	NA	
1988	1	478	214	-	2	-	69	6,665	2,179	6,187	716	1,918	1,751	-	145,510	9,979	5	555	-	19	-	86	167	-	94	-	1,725	NA	
1989	1	473	189	-	1	-	433	6,649	1,853	7,803	854	1,264	1,661	-	165,761	12,345	4	443	-	9	-	44	184	-	77	-	2,030	NA	
1990	1	423	123	-	0	-	307	4,639	1,420	5,877	549	1,067	1,218	-	205,314	15,284	42	368	-	19	-	82	163	-	50	-	1,924	NA	
1991	1	286	112	-	2	-	425	3,929	1,234	11,863	1,436	696	935	-	184,112	11,839	34	251	-	40	-	45	105	-	141	-	1,996	NA	
1992	1	-	-	-	6	3	-	1,325	1,252	16,006	1,520	-	86	-	137,114	8,630	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	177	-	1,265	NA
1993	2	-	-	-	20	3	-	2,737	1,207	15,224	828	-	194	-	187,664	12,240	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	197	-	1,543	17	
1994	2	-	-	-	4	1	-	2,979	1,352	23,348	2,379	-	333	-	191,190	16,806	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	177	-	1,694	22	
1995	2	-	-	-	6	2	-	3,290	1,240	16,008	739	-	348	-	230,705	17,736	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	69	-	1,403	15	
1996	2	-	-	-	7	1	-	2,906	985	24,668	3,327	-	358	-	265,787	19,502	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	89	-	1,677	19	
1997	3	-	-	-	7	0	-	3,145	711	9,184	934	-	355	-	236,993	18,588	-	-	-	101	-	-	-	-	253	-	990	21	
1998	3	-	-	-	5	0	-	3,806	692	17,830	1,961	-	397	-	178,142	15,583	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	205	-	1,731	39	
1999	3	-	-	-	3	1	-	3,936	619	10,266	1,117	-	392	-	157,909	12,449	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	48	-	1,129	9	
2000	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	-	2,013	725	19,899	1,922	-	320	-	48,643	2,403	-	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	NA	-	NA	NA	

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

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

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