

Canadian Salmon Catch and Enhanced Salmon Production 2018–2021

by

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ABSTRACT

This document reports validated catch estimates for 2018–2020 and preliminary catch estimates for 2021 for the six major salmon species in British Columbia (B.C.) and Yukon fisheries. Catch is reported for commercial fisheries (numbers and total weight) in tidal waters, and recreational (numbers only) and aboriginal fisheries (numbers only) in tidal and non-tidal waters. Catches include non-Canadian origin fish caught in B.C. and exclude Canadian origin fish caught in fisheries outside B.C. This document also summarizes information for enhanced salmon production, including steelhead trout, from Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) and the Freshwater Fisheries Society of B.C. enhancement facilities.

INTRODUCTION

The six species of salmon native to B.C. contribute to commercial, recreational, and aboriginal fisheries. Commercial net fisheries tend to focus on sockeye (*Oncorhynchus nerka*), chum (*O. keta*), and pink (*O. gorbuscha*) salmon, while recreational harvesters catch mostly Chinook (*O. tshawytscha*), coho (*O. kisutch*), and steelhead (*O. mykiss*). All species of salmon are valued by aboriginal fisheries, which typically occur in terminal areas within freshwater, but harvest also occurs in marine waters. Steelhead trout constitute a relatively minor component of the catch.

This document reports validated catch estimates for 2018–2020 and preliminary 2021 catch estimates of Pacific salmon in B.C. and Yukon fisheries. Estimates are reported by species for retained commercial catch (numbers and total weight in metric tonnes MT) in tidal waters and recreational (numbers only) and aboriginal non-commercial catch (numbers only) in tidal and non-tidal waters. Catches include non-Canadian origin fish caught in B.C. and exclude Canadian origin fish caught outside B.C.

This document also reports numbers of enhanced salmon production releases. The objectives of the DFO Salmonid Enhancement Program (SEP) are to rebuild stocks and increase catch through the expanded use of enhancement technology. The program produces Chinook, coho, chum, pink, and sockeye salmon, as well as small numbers of steelhead and cutthroat trout (*O. clarki*). Steelhead and cutthroat enhancement takes place at SEP facilities under a cooperative arrangement with the Government of B.C. Projects include hatcheries, spawning and rearing channels, and small classroom incubators; annual releases range in size from nearly 100 million juveniles from spawning channels, to less than one hundred from school classroom projects.

CATCH ESTIMATES

Commercial catch estimates were stratified into seven regions: Fraser River, South Coast, West Coast Vancouver Island, Central Coast, North Coast, Haida Gwaii, and Yukon (Figure 1). The Fishery Operations System (FOS) is DFO's centralized database that holds commercial salmon fishery catch, effort and biological data. The FOS database was built in 2001 and continues to be the current repository for all data pertaining to DFO's Pacific Region Commercial Salmon Logbook program. The FOS commercial estimates for the Fraser River region include only Pacific Fishery Management Areas (PFMAs) 28 and 29 (Figure 2). However, economic opportunity and demonstration fisheries include catch estimates from upstream, interior Fraser

areas. Fraser River catch, including interior Fraser, was included as part of the South Coast region for the recreational and subsistence categories.

A brief description of the data and sources of information for the four major fishery types follows:

Commercial Catch Estimates

FOS is the official salmon commercial fishery catch database for DFO in the Pacific Region (except for Yukon fisheries). FOS maintains various fisher-produced data (e.g., logbooks, at-sea interviews) and fisher-independent data (e.g. on-board observers and dockside monitors). The final commercial catch estimates reported here are manager-determined estimates based on resolution of all data sources.

Commercial catch estimates for 2018–2021 are presented as numbers and weights (Table 1) of fish retained by commercial salmon vessels (salmon gill net, salmon seine net, and salmon troll). Weights are based on sale slip data and are given as round (i.e., whole fish) equivalents. Sale slips record gear type, area of catch, date of landing, landed weight, and value by species. Since the value of the landing and resulting payments are based primarily on the landed weight, weight estimates are considered reasonably accurate (Sandher et al. 2012).

Piece estimates recorded on sale slips are usually estimated by applying an estimated average weight to the landed weight, particularly for high volume net landings (i.e., net landings of sockeye, pink and/or chum salmon). The average weight estimates are obtained by weighing counted samples of landed catch during offloading. Sampling for average weights is conducted to allow relatively accurate and precise species-, area-, time- and gear-specific estimates of average weights to be generated. Such estimates have been widely available for Chinook and coho salmon since the early 1980s and for sockeye, chum and pink salmon since 1994.

The commercial catch reported here includes test fishery catch (Table 2) and First Nations harvest during Economic Opportunity, Demonstration, and Harvest Agreement fisheries. For some species (e.g., sockeye and Chinook), test fishery catch has been the only component or the vast majority of the commercial category in years with no commercial openings.

Recreational Catch Estimates (non-Steelhead)

Recreational salmon catch estimates (non-Steelhead) for 2018–2021 are reported in pieces (Table 3). Creel surveys are the primary source of recreational catch data, resulting in estimates by DFO PFMA and month. Creel surveys generally cover the times and areas with relatively large effort and catch, but typically not times and areas where fishing is open with relatively low effort and/or catch rates. Catch from sport fishing lodges are based on logbook programs where they are in use. Catch from lodges not reporting via logbooks is incorporated in creel survey-based estimates. Further, the numbers provided here are the unexpanded estimates from the creel and logbook programs; they do not include estimates for catch from times and areas not surveyed. Consequently, recreational catch estimates reported here underestimate total catch.

Recreational Steelhead Catches—A Historical Overview

Although there are no targeted fisheries on steelhead in marine waters, valuable freshwater recreational fisheries occur and are a provincial responsibility delegated from the Government of Canada. The B.C. management objectives for these fisheries are:

1. Maintain a diversity of sustainable recreational angling opportunities for steelhead in British Columbia.
2. Maintain, protect and restore the productive capacity of the freshwater environment to produce steelhead (B.C. Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, July 2014).

There has been no retention of wild steelhead in B.C. sport fisheries since April 1, 2007; recreational fisheries that currently operate on non-enhanced rivers are strictly catch and release. Recreational fisheries also occur in approximately 13 hatchery-augmented rivers, where an angler is allowed to harvest one fish per day (with a maximum 10 per season). Total catches are estimated via the Steelhead Harvest Analysis – a questionnaire mailed to 50% of all B.C. and 100% of non-B.C. residents who purchased a steelhead conservation surcharge stamp. Data for 2021 were only available for the North Coast at the time of writing this report. In February 2018, COSEWIC assessed the Thompson and Chilcotin Designatable Units (DUs) of Interior Fraser River Steelhead as Endangered. The subsequent SARA Listing Process was concluded on July 11, 2019, when the Minister of Fisheries announced that Cabinet had decided not to list these populations under the Species at Risk Act, opting instead to implement measures to recover these stocks through existing regulatory mechanisms under the Fisheries Act. It is expected that actions taken as a result of this listing process will impact future catches of steelhead in B.C. waters.

Aboriginal Subsistence Catch Estimates

Aboriginal subsistence catch represents retained catch and is reported in pieces (Table 4). Aboriginal catch statistics can usually be resolved to PFMA and year, but areas may be grouped in some cases. A variety of approaches have been used to generate estimates. While aboriginal catch estimation programs cover many of the largest aboriginal fisheries, coverage is incomplete both temporally and spatially. Similar to recreational catch, aboriginal catch estimates presented here do not include catch from times and areas not covered by catch estimation programs, and therefore underestimate total catch.

ENHANCED PRODUCTION

Annual egg and juvenile stock production targets for hatcheries are set pre-season in consultation with project managers, fisheries managers, stock assessment biologists and harvest management biologists. Production objectives include conservation or rebuilding, harvest and/or assessment. Other considerations include potential species and stock interactions, effects on natural stocks, harvest concerns, habitat capacity and project capacity. The production plan is finalized after review by industry, the public and other interested groups in the Salmon Integrated Fisheries Management Planning process.

Depending on the species and enhancement approach, juvenile fish are released at various life stages. Chum and pink salmon are released either immediately after emergence as unfed fry or after one month of feeding (fed fry). Coho are released as fry, either at emergence or after three to five months of rearing, or as smolts after one year of rearing. In B.C. sockeye enhancement is typically conducted using spawning and rearing channels rather than hatcheries, and juveniles emigrate volitionally soon after emergence. Sockeye are also enhanced through lake fertilization programs, and most migrate to sea after one year of lake rearing. Coastal ocean-type Chinook

stocks are released after three to four months of rearing. Interior stream-type stocks are frequently reared for one year, and generally constitute a very small component of the total numbers of Chinook released. Releases from hatcheries are usually estimated by subtracting known egg and fry mortalities from egg numbers. Releases from rearing channels are estimated by sampling out-migrants.

Release information for salmon from DFO enhancement facilities and the Fraser Valley Trout Hatchery (Freshwater Fisheries Society) in B.C. is summarized in Table 5. Approximately 262.5, and 339.4, 213.4, and 198.2 million salmon were released, in 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021, respectively. In these years, sockeye, chum and Chinook releases accounted for the majority of enhanced production. A large portion of the sockeye and chum releases comes from spawning channels in the Fraser River and South Coast regions for chum, and from the BC Interior, Fraser River, and North Coast regions for sockeye (Table 6).

Since 2016, all thirteen hatcheries augmenting steelhead production have conducted smolt release programs, releasing approximately 319,000, 125,000, 221,000, and 251,000 steelhead smolts in 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021, respectively (Table 6).

It is not possible to conduct assessments of each enhancement project and/or release strategy individually. Consequently, certain stocks are used as indicators, their production is tagged or marked annually, and rigorous fishery and escapement sampling and estimation programs are conducted. Survival and exploitation-rate estimates are used for time series analyses of both wild and enhanced populations. Enhanced contributions and survival rates of Chinook, coho, and chum salmon are normally estimated by applying a tag and /or external mark to a portion of the fish released and subsequently recovering these marked fish through sampling programs in the fisheries, on the spawning grounds and at enhancement sites. Visual marks are mainly characterized by the removal of the adipose fin, with some Chinook and coho stocks also receiving an implanted coded wire tag to enable identification of stock and release year. Beginning in 1996, most enhanced coho from southern B.C. have been marked with a fin clip to enable the prosecution of mark-selective fisheries. Some species and stocks are given a thermal otolith mark to estimate enhanced contributions to terminal areas. Thermal marking is coordinated with the DFO Salmon Assessment Section and is reported separately.

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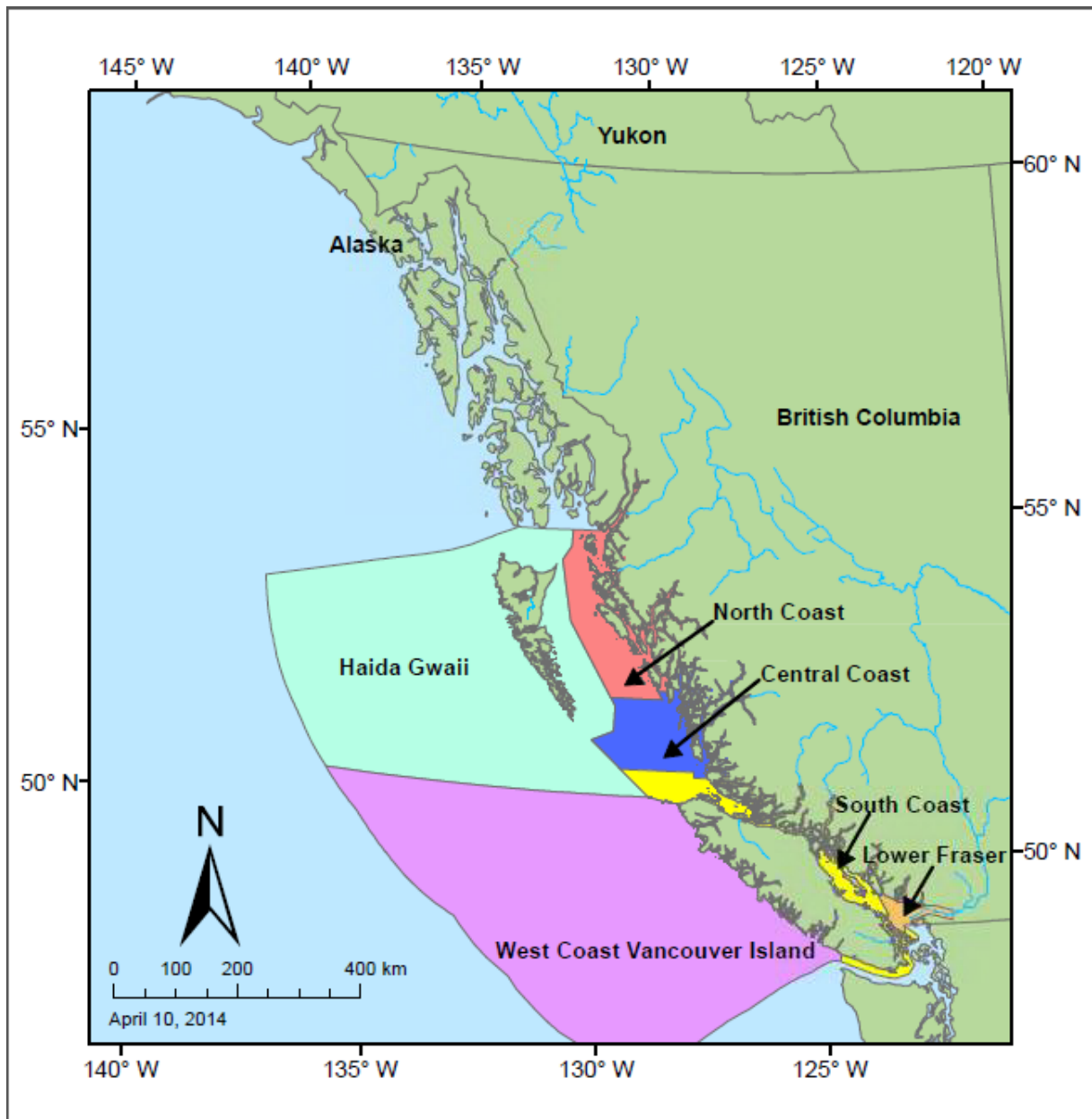


Figure 1. Map of geographic areas identified for aggregation of catches in this report.

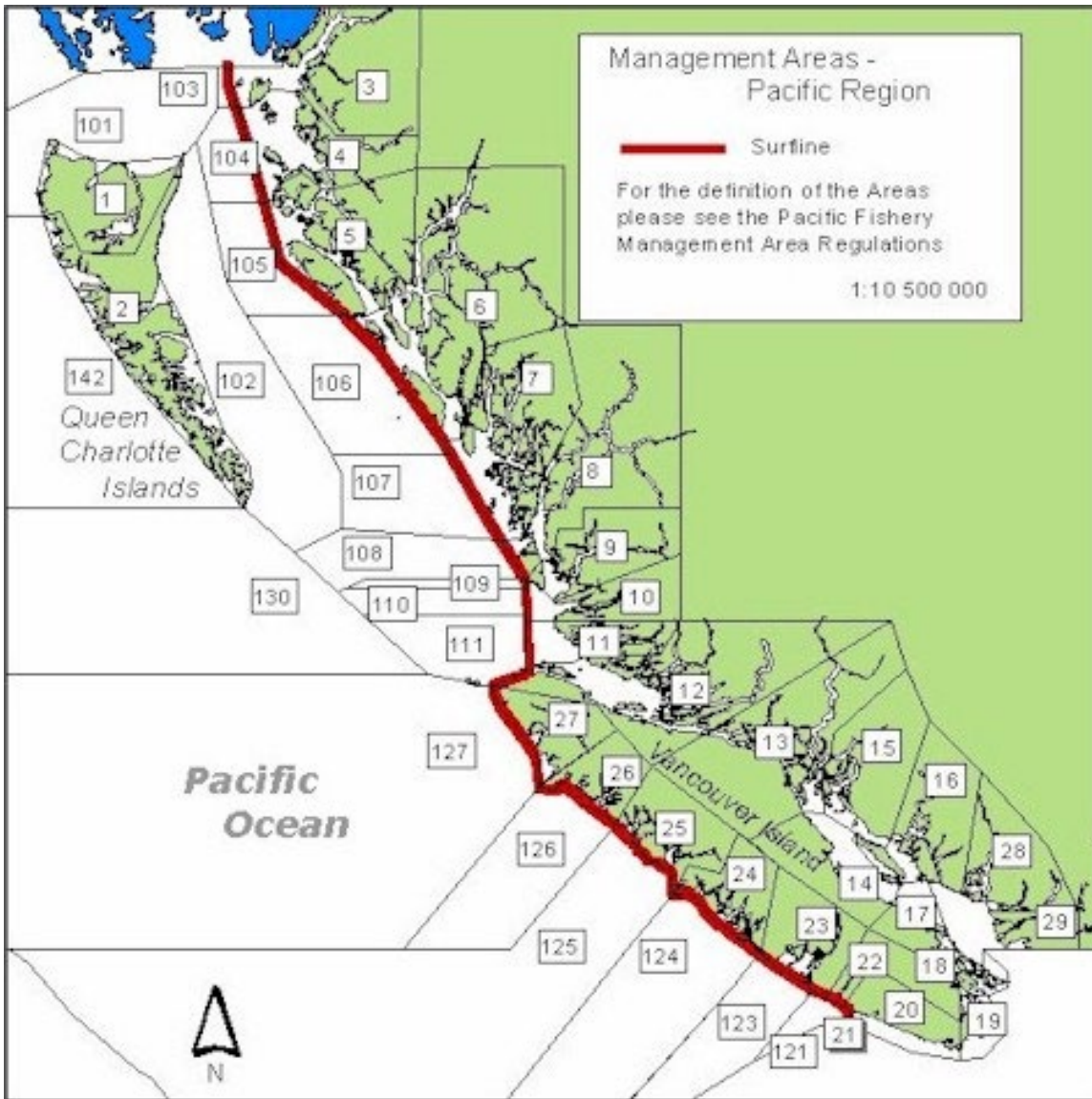


Figure 2. Map of DFO's Pacific Fishery Management Areas.

Table 1. Canadian commercial catch estimates of Pacific salmon (excluding steelhead) for 2018–2021, presented in pieces (000’s) and weights (MT). Catch estimates from test fisheries and First Nations commercial fisheries are included.

Reporting Area	Year	Commercial Catch Number (000's)						Commercial Catch Round Weight (MT)					
		Pink	Chum	Sockeye	Coho	Chinook	Total	Pink	Chum	Sockeye	Coho	Chinook	Total
Fraser River	2018	0.04	9.70	1850.45	0.44	2.42	1863.05	0.10	45.06	4990.69	1.74	12.24	5049.83
	2019	230.51	3.95	1.32	0.27	4.27	240.30	479.15	20.19	2.96	0.67	25.50	528.47
	2020	0.00	46.89	1.33	0.93	3.38	52.53		177.86	3.21	3.73	19.92	204.72
	2021	46.94	3.47	8.80	0.80	3.84	63.85	108.13	18.47	18.55	2.24	21.36	168.75
South Coast	2018	97.27	216.91	1917.18	0.78	0.31	2232.45	173.37	947.41	5235.19	2.32	1.69	6359.98
	2019	13.61	5.22	5.53	0.16	0.22	24.75	24.28	22.79	15.10	0.47	1.23	63.87
	2020	1.80	200.16	3.49	0.29	0.16	205.91	4.32	1162.09	48.55	0.74	0.90	1216.61
	2021	5.19	16.25	10.10	0.26	0.35	32.15	10.77	112.77	22.87	0.90	1.79	149.11
West Coast Vancouver Island	2018	0.02	27.56	41.50	4.31	41.40	114.78	0.05	126.56	101.51	16.34	167.96	412.41
	2019	0.13	6.84	9.93	3.29	69.04	89.23	0.33	39.94	20.73	11.97	400.11	473.07
	2020	0.00	9.04	13.49	0.01	54.19	76.72	0.00	39.50	27.59	0.02	337.23	404.33
	2021	0.36	6.21	78.80	0.15	57.55	143.07	0.86	42.82	158.27	0.44	356.36	558.75
Central Coast	2018	48.48	452.44	3.56	0.00	4.60	509.09	107.85	2375.58	9.32	0.00	21.32	2514.06
	2019	10.07	146.03	0.25	0.65	6.09	163.09	21.41	856.86	0.63	1.92	44.93	925.75
	2020	21.49	13.16	0.20	0.00	4.13	38.97	51.17	76.20	0.44	0.00	29.45	157.25
	2021	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00	1.68	2.11	0.00	3.01	0.00	0.00	15.32	18.33
North Coast	2018	122.15	46.96	120.60	35.55	0.51	325.76	264.25	235.16	256.50	113.39	3.00	872.29
	2019	61.53	21.17	22.34	15.57	0.47	121.09	129.75	122.52	53.90	45.25	2.64	354.06
	2020	1579.42	1.77	25.66	8.48	0.48	1615.81	3772.93	10.61	48.81	24.12	2.74	3859.20
	2021	160.57	13.95	2.85	0.31	0.48	178.15	374.89	82.26	5.78	1.07	2.69	466.70
Haida Gwaii	2018	27.97	3.18	0.00	142.19	70.28	243.62	62.19	14.52	0.00	413.34	470.65	960.71
	2019	56.42	0.90	0.01	163.59	42.80	263.71	131.53	3.71	0.04	469.01	311.66	915.94
	2020	316.49	0.03	0.00	81.22	30.10	427.83	639.76	0.10	0.00	237.89	227.84	1105.60
	2021	82.49	0.00	0.07	67.36	64.47	214.39	184.74	0.02	0.00	198.70	458.39	841.85
Yukon / Transboundary	2018	0.10	0.53	35.27	13.19	0.00	49.09	0.13	1.89	69.83	43.56	0.00	115.41
	2019	0.00	1.73	32.21	17.37	0.00	51.31	0.00	6.16	63.77	57.37	0.00	127.30
	2020	0.17	0.07	18.01	12.07	0.00	30.32	0.31	0.19	44.93	38.32	0.00	83.75
	2021	0.00	0.08	18.89	15.40	0.00	34.37	0.00	0.22	43.09	41.91	0.00	85.22
Whole Country	2018	296.04	757.28	3968.56	196.46	119.51	5337.84	607.93	3746.18	10663.04	590.69	676.86	16284.70
	2019	372.27	185.85	71.58	200.89	122.88	953.47	786.43	1072.16	157.13	586.67	786.06	3388.46
	2020	1919.38	271.11	62.18	102.99	92.43	2448.09	4468.48	1466.56	173.53	304.83	618.07	7031.46
	2021	295.536	40.382	119.519	84.288	128.368	668.09	679.387	259.573	248.5642	245.261	855.91988	2288.71

Table 2. Canadian test fishery catch estimates of Pacific salmon (excluding steelhead) for 2018–2021, presented in pieces (000's) and weights (MT). Test fishery catch is one of the components included in the commercial category in Table 1.

Reporting Area	Year	Test Fishery Catch Number (000's)						Test Fishery Catch Round Weight (MT)					
		Pink	Chum	Sockeye	Coho	Chinook	Total	Pink	Chum	Sockeye	Coho	Chinook	Total
Fraser River	2018	0.00	7.71	20.37	0.32	1.80	30.21	0.00	35.82	54.95	1.26	9.11	101.13
	2019	9.57	3.92	1.32	0.26	4.26	19.33	19.89	20.03	2.96	0.67	25.50	69.05
	2020	0.00	7.15	1.33	0.79	3.38	12.65	0.00	27.12	3.21	3.17	19.92	53.43
	2021	3.78	3.47	8.80	0.80	3.84	20.69	8.72	18.47	18.54	2.24	21.36	69.32
South Coast	2018	5.98	23.36	87.36	0.08	0.05	116.83	10.66	102.04	238.54	0.23	0.28	351.75
	2019	13.61	5.22	5.53	0.16	0.22	24.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2020	0.85	33.82	3.49	0.29	0.16	38.61	2.03	165.52		0.74		168.30
	2021	5.19	16.25	10.10	0.26	0.35	32.15	10.77	112.77	22.87	0.90	1.79	149.11
West Coast Vancouver Island	2018	0.00	0.00	4.95	0.25	0.47	5.68	0.00	0.00	12.11	0.95	1.92	14.98
	2019	0.02	0.00	3.95	0.37	0.34	4.68	0.04	0.00	8.26	1.32	1.97	11.59
	2020	0.00	0.00	6.45	0.00	0.00	6.45	0.00	0.00	13.17	0.00	0.00	13.17
	2021	0.00	0.00	7.73	0.00	0.69	8.42	0.00	0.00	15.53	0.00	4.26	19.79
North Coast	2018	0.24	0.09	5.17	0.10	0.51	6.11	0.51	0.43	11.00	0.32	3.00	15.27
	2019	1.18	0.13	2.24	0.22	0.46	4.23	2.49	0.73	5.40	0.65		9.26
	2020	1.55	0.02	2.85	0.31	0.48	5.21	3.70	0.13	5.42	0.89	2.74	12.88
	2021	1.55	0.02	2.85	0.31	0.48	5.21	3.61	0.13	5.78	1.07	2.69	13.30
Whole Country	2018	6.22	31.16	117.85	0.75	2.84	158.81	11.17	138.29	316.60	2.76	14.31	483.13
	2019	24.38	9.26	13.04	1.02	5.29	52.98	22.41	20.76	16.62	2.64	27.47	89.90
	2020	2.40	40.99	14.12	1.39	4.02	62.92	5.73	192.78	21.80	4.80	22.66	247.77
	2021	10.52	19.74	29.48	1.38	5.35	66.47	23.10	131.37	62.73	4.21	30.10	251.52

Table 3. Canadian recreational catch estimates of Pacific salmon for 2018–2021, presented in pieces (000’s). Fraser River recreational catches are included in the South Coast region.

Reporting Area	Year	Recreational Catch Numbers (000's)						Total
		Pink	Chum	Sockeye	Coho	Chinook	Steelhead	
South Coast	2018	4.73	5.85	156.98	44.35	124.69		336.59
	2019	60.25	1.44	0.04	37.44	90.09		189.26
	2020	5.50	8.96	0.02	56.17	65.24		135.89
	2021	79.73	3.91	0.07	55.39	92.74		231.85
West Coast Vancouver Island	2018	0.07	0.01	5.84	46.01	82.19		134.12
	2019	2.27	0.00	0.59	36.23	80.61		119.70
	2020	0.05	0.05	5.02	15.01	50.10		70.23
	2021	1.42	0.11	34.11	28.19	71.61		135.44
North Coast	2018	1.39	0.18	0.03	10.44	5.82	40.98	58.84
	2019	5.35	0.98	0.18	76.20	69.33	24.43	176.46
	2020	3.11	0.02	1.75	29.24	10.17	0.00	44.29
	2021	2.07	0.03	0.11	43.31	9.71	0.00	55.23
Haida Gwaii	2018	1.95	0.95	0.17	34.20	36.70		73.97
	2019	0.91	0.70	0.13	36.10	45.20		83.04
	2020	0.78	0.17	0.01	3.20	6.09		10.25
	2021	0.86	0.84	0.33	22.41	26.52		50.96
Whole Country	2018	8.14	6.98	163.02	135.00	249.41	40.98	603.52
	2019	68.78	3.13	0.93	185.98	285.22	24.43	568.46
	2020	9.44	9.20	6.80	103.62	131.60	0.00	260.66
	2021	84.08	4.89	34.62	149.30	200.58	0.00	473.48

Table 4. Canadian subsistence catch estimates of Pacific salmon for 2018–2021, presented in numbers (000's). Fraser River subsistence catches are included in the South Coast region.

Reporting Area	Year	Subsistence Catch Numbers (000's)						
		Pink	Chum	Sockeye	Coho	Chinook	Steelhead	Total
South Coast	2018	3.94	141.00	1460.23	2.55	54.18		1661.90
	2019	46.16	23.91	270.82	2.63	38.16		381.68
	2020	0.01	83.55	44.97	5.81	70.64		204.97
	2021	9.21	24.74	76.54	3.15	27.61		141.25
West Coast Vancouver Island	2018		41.65	17.97	10.35	31.79		101.76
	2019	0.20	1.19	21.10	3.35	5.27		31.11
	2020		1.45		23.38	12.32		37.15
	2021	0.00	0.67	0.00	27.05	9.80		37.51
North Coast	2018	4.76	0.96	176.34	8.13	15.62	4.09	209.90
	2019	23.02	0.83	99.47	3.45	7.60	0.61	134.98
	2020	12.15	0.98	165.39	4.69	13.35	1.03	197.59
	2021	20.47	0.55	194.58	5.55	8.09	0.79	230.02
Haida Gwaii	2018	5.00	4.00	7.17		1.00		17.17
	2019							0.00
	2020			1.94				1.94
	2021	1.00		5.60		0.30		6.90
Yukon / Transboundary	2018	0.00	2.87	5.43	0.03	3.27		11.60
	2019	0.00	2.03	6.15	0.11	3.72		12.02
	2020	0.00	0.10	5.88	0.07	3.51		9.56
	2021	0.00	0.00	5.90	0.00	0.61		6.51
Whole Country	2018	13.70	190.48	1667.14	21.06	105.86	4.10	2002.33
	2019	69.37	27.96	397.55	9.55	54.75	0.61	559.79
	2020	12.16	86.08	218.18	33.95	99.82	1.03	451.22
	2021	30.68	25.95	282.62	35.75	46.40	0.79	422.19

Table 5. DFO Salmon Enhancement Program and Fraser Valley Hatchery enhanced Pacific salmon releases in 2018–2021, presented in numbers (000's). Spawning and rearing channel production is included.

Reporting Area	Release Year	Enhanced Salmon Releases (000's)						Total
		Pink	Chum	Sockeye	Coho	Chinook	Steelhead	
B.C. Interior	2018			3,276	350	1,270		4,896
	2019			25,800	436	1,282		27,518
	2020	2		2,334	391	1,242		3,969
	2021			9,492	428	1,395		11,315
Fraser River	2018	526	13,274	25,729	1,760	2,249	200	43,738
	2019		9,875	16,329	1,931	2,396		30,531
	2020	1039	9,634	2,598	1,905	3,624	164	18,964
	2021		11,203	477	1,737	3,385	175	16,977
South Coast	2018	14,195	27,780	1011	4,141	15,007	80	62,214
	2019	9,319	16,406	353	4,169	15,015	33	45,295
	2020	8,224	7,318	656	4,211	15,411	28	35,848
	2021	6,401	16,248	503	3,729	13,860	42	40,783
West Coast Vancouver Island	2018		11,124		916	15,270		27,310
	2019		21,477		971	15,380	44	37,872
	2020		8,703		718	16,825	29	26,275
	2021		16,065		787	15,010	34	31,896
Central Coast	2018		8,619	63	73	2,363		11,118
	2019		7,551	60	66	2,644		10,321
	2020		8,076	44	64	2,482		10,666
	2021		5,158	55	48	2,504		7,765
North Coast	2018		883	109,063	845	1,948	39	112,778
	2019		1636	183,462	554	1,763	48	187,463
	2020		1808	112,314	950	2,246		117,318
	2021		1350	85,315	684	1,797		89,146
Haida Gwaii	2018		155		129	118		402
	2019		143		55	218		416
	2020		57		106	210		373
	2021		97		178	58		333
Whole Country	2018	14,721	61,835	139,142	8,214	38,225	319	262,456
	2019	9,319	57,088	226,004	8,182	38,698	125	339,416
	2020	9,265	35,596	117,946	8,345	42,040	221	213,413
	2021	6401	50121	95842	7591	38009	251	198,215

Table 6. DFO Salmon Enhancement Program and Fraser Valley Hatchery enhanced Pacific salmon releases from spawning and rearing channel production in 2018–2021, presented in numbers (000's). Spawning and rearing channel production is one of the enhancement activities included in Table 5.

Reporting Area	Release Year	Spawning Channel Releases (000's)						Total
		Pink	Chum	Sockeye	Coho	Chinook	Steelhead	
B.C. Interior	2018	0	0	2,047	0	0	0	2,047
	2019	0	0	21,693	0	0	0	21,693
	2020	0	0	2,314	0	1	0	2,315
	2021	0	0	9,367	0	0	0	9,367
Fraser River	2018	390	4,960	24,800	0	0	0	30,150
	2019	0	1,270	15,690	0	0	0	16,960
	2020	170	398	1,970	0	0	0	2,538
	2021	0	2,330	53	0	0	0	2,383
South Coast	2018	0	19,199	0	20	0	0	19,219
	2019	0	7,553	0	0	0	0	7,553
	2020	0	890	0	0	0	0	890
	2021	0	5,819	0	0	0	0	5,819
West Coast Vancouver Island	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central Coast	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Coast	2018	0	0	104,764	0	0	0	104,764
	2019	0	0	183,462	0	0	0	183,462
	2020	0	0	107,745	0	0	0	107,745
	2021	0	0	83,385	0	0	0	83,385
Haida Gwaii	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whole Country	2018	390	24,159	131,611	20	0	0	156,180
	2019	0	8,823	220,845	0	0	0	229,668
	2020	170	1,288	112,029	0	1	0	113,488
	2021	0	8,149	92,805	0	0	0	100,954