



*Washington
Department of*
**FISH and
WILDLIFE**

**2010 JOINT STAFF REPORT:
STOCK STATUS AND FISHERIES FOR
FALL CHINOOK SALMON, COHO SALMON, CHUM
SALMON, SUMMER STEELHEAD,
AND WHITE STURGEON**

Joint Columbia River Management Staff

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

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INTRODUCTION

This report describes fall fisheries in the mainstem Columbia River and includes a summary of 2009 fall fisheries, 2009 management guidelines, and expectations for 2010 fall fish runs and fisheries. This report is part of an annual series of reports produced by the Joint Columbia River Management Staff of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) prior to each major Columbia River Compact hearing. The first Columbia River Compact hearing of the 2010 fall management period will begin at 10 AM on Thursday July 29. The hearing will take place at 25 River Street in Cathlamet, Washington. Members of the *U.S. v Oregon* Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) have reviewed this report.

THE COMPACT

The Columbia River Compact is charged by congressional and statutory authority to adopt seasons and rules for Columbia River commercial fisheries. In recent years, the Compact has consisted of the Oregon and Washington agency directors, or their delegates, acting on behalf of the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission (OFWC) and the Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission (WFWC). In addition, the Columbia River treaty tribes have authority to regulate treaty Indian fisheries.

When addressing commercial seasons for Columbia River fisheries, the Compact must consider the effect of the commercial fishery on escapement, treaty rights, and the impact on species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Working together under the Compact, the states have the responsibility to address the allocation of limited resources between recreational, commercial and treaty Indian fishers. This responsibility has become increasingly demanding in recent years. The states maintain a conservative management approach when considering Columbia River fisheries that will affect species listed under the ESA.

SEASONS CONSIDERED

At the July 29 hearing, the Compact will consider non-Indian mainstem commercial fisheries during early August and fall salmon seasons in Select Area fishing sites. The Compact may also consider treaty Indian fisheries. Future hearings will be scheduled throughout the fall management period as additional information on fish runs and ongoing fisheries become available.

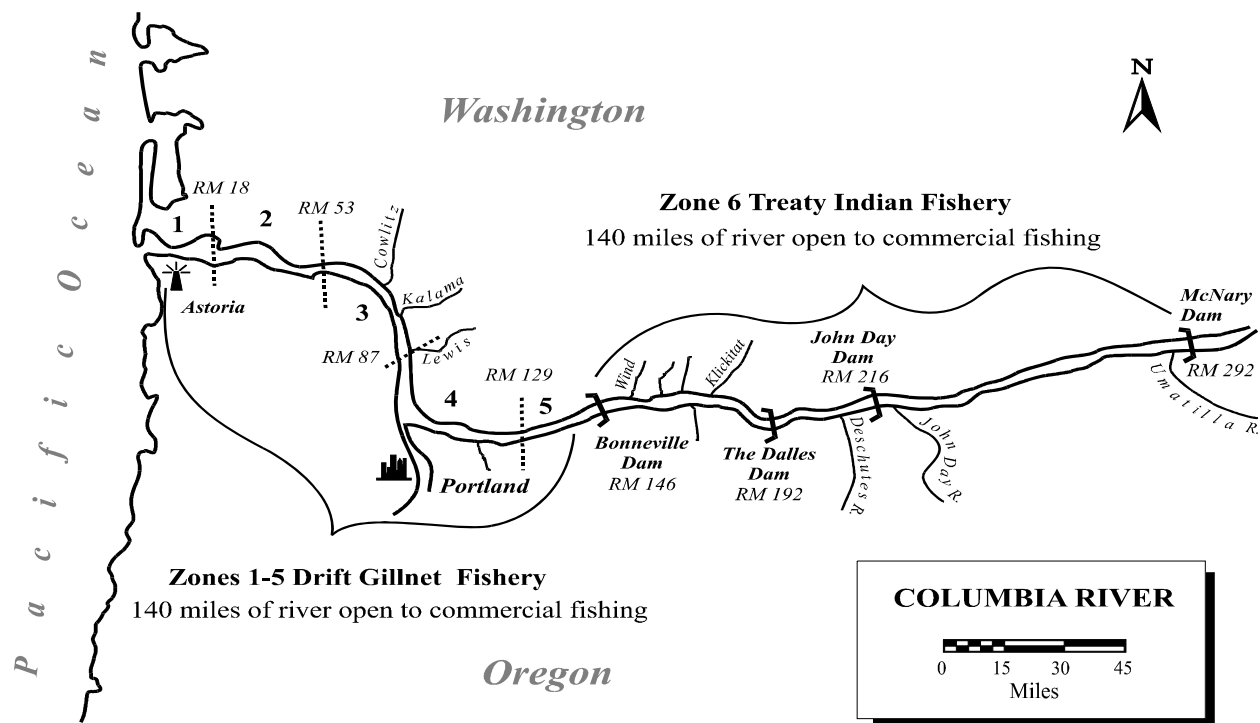


Figure 1. Columbia River Commercial Fishing Zones.

STOCKS CONSIDERED

Fall Chinook

Fall Chinook generally enter the Columbia River from late July through October with abundance peaking in the lower river from mid-August to mid-September and passage at Bonneville Dam peaking in early September. Columbia River fall Chinook are comprised of five major management components: Lower River Hatchery (LRH), Lower River Wild (LRW), Bonneville Pool Hatchery (BPH), Upriver Bright (URB), and Mid-Columbia Bright (MCB). The LRH and BPH stocks are referred to as tules and the LRW, URB, and MCB stocks are referred to as brights. Minor run components include Lower River Brights (LRB) and Select Area Brights (SAB).

The URB, BPH, and a portion of MCB Chinook are produced above Bonneville Dam, and in aggregate, comprise the upriver run, which is subject to treaty Indian/non-Indian allocation requirements. Most of the URB Chinook are destined for the Hanford Reach section of the Columbia River, Priest Rapids Hatchery, and the Snake River. Smaller URB components are destined for the Deschutes and Yakima rivers. Snake River Wild (SRW) fall Chinook are a sub-component of the URB stock. The MCBs originated from, and are considered a component of, the URB stock. The upriver MCB component (Pool Upriver Brights or PUB stock) is comprised of brights that are reared at Little White Salmon, Irrigon, and Klickitat hatcheries and released in areas between Bonneville and McNary dams. Natural production of brights derived from PUB stock is also believed to occur in the mainstem Columbia River below John Day Dam, and in the Wind, White Salmon, Klickitat, and Umatilla rivers. The BPH stock is produced primarily at Spring Creek Hatchery in the Bonneville Pool, although natural production of tules also occurs in the Wind, White Salmon, and Klickitat rivers. Tule (BPH) passage at Bonneville Dam occurs over a shorter timeframe than the bright (URB and MCB) Chinook (Figure 2).

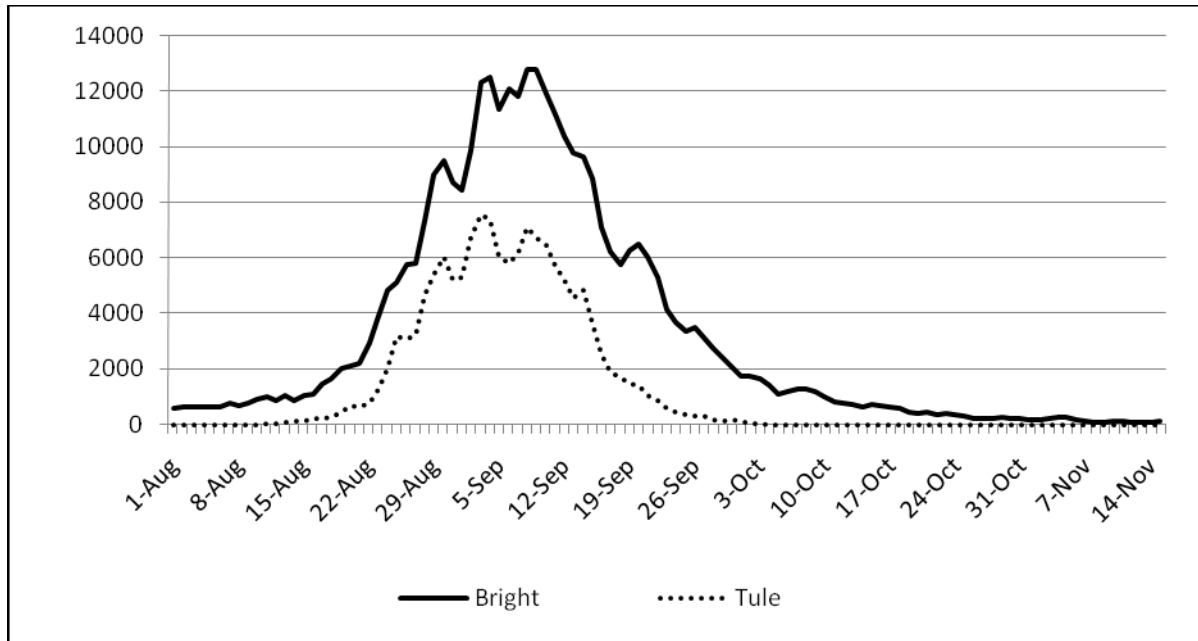


Figure 2. Average Run Timing of Fall Chinook over Bonneville Dam, applied to the 2010 Forecast.

The lower river run is comprised of LRH, LRW, MCB (Bonneville Upriver Brights or BUB, and LRB components), and SAB stocks, which are all produced below Bonneville Dam. The LRH stock is currently produced from hatchery facilities (five in Washington and one in Oregon) while the LRW stock is naturally produced primarily in the Lewis River system, with smaller components also present in the Cowlitz and Sandy rivers. Some natural production of LRH stock likely occurs in many tributaries below Bonneville Dam, including the Coweeman, East Fork Lewis, and Grays rivers in Washington. LRH return to some Oregon tributaries including the Clatskanie, Scappoose and Sandy rivers. The MCB production below Bonneville Dam (Bonneville Upriver Brights or BUB stock) occurs at Bonneville Hatchery in Oregon. The LRBs are a self-sustaining natural stock that spawns in the mainstem Columbia approximately three miles downstream from Bonneville Dam. The LRB stock is closely related to URBs and is thought to have originated from MCB or URB stock. LRBs were originally classified as BUBs, but beginning in 1998 this stock was considered a unique subcomponent of the MCB stock. SABs are a hatchery stock that originated from Rogue River fall Chinook stock egg transfers during 1982-1986. In 2006, production of this stock was transferred from ODFW’s Klaskanine Hatchery to the South Fork Klaskanine Hatchery operated by the Clatsop County Fisheries (CCF) Project (formerly Clatsop County Economic Development Council’s (CEDC) Fisheries Project), with additional releases from net pens located in Youngs Bay.

2009 Returns

The total 2009 Columbia River fall Chinook adult return of 429,000 adults was 83% of the recent 10-year average (1999-2008) of 519,500 adults, and similar to the 2008 return of 449,000 fish (Tables 2 and 3). The 2009 URB return of 212,000 adults was 89% of the recent 10-year average (238,000) and accounted for 49% of the total river mouth return (Table 2). The 2009 McNary Dam count of 104,500 adults surpassed the management goal of 60,000 fish, and an estimated 26,300 adult fish spawned on the Hanford Reach. The 2009 Deschutes River Basin return of 7,000 adults was only 63% of the recent 10-year average of 11,200 adults. Returns of

SRW fall Chinook to the Columbia River in 2009 totaled 4,100 fish, which was 67% the recent 10-year average (1999-2008) of 6,100 adults, and 85% of the 2008 return (Table 4).

The 2009 BPH return of 49,000 adults was much less (52%) than the recent 10-year average of 94,200 adults and considerably less than the 2008 return (Table 2). Adult returns of BPH included 13,700 fish to Spring Creek Hatchery, which greatly exceeded the escapement goal of 7,000 adults. Natural spawning escapement of BPH stock adults totaled nearly 1,800 fish including 343 adults in the Wind, 316 fish in the Little White Salmon, 964 in the White Salmon River, and 139 in the Klickitat River.

The 2009 MCB return to the river mouth of 73,100 adults was 86% of the recent 10-year (1999-2008) average of 84,600 adults. The MCB return included 34,100 PUB stock, 38,100 BUB stock, and 900 LRB stock (Table 1). The adult PUB fall Chinook return included an escapement of 2,100 fish to Little White Salmon Hatchery. Natural escapement of adult PUB stock included 900 fish in the White Salmon River and 6,600 in the Klickitat River, as compared to the interim escapement goals of 1,300 and 1,000 fish, respectively. The BUB return included an escapement of 18,600 adults to Bonneville Hatchery, which was almost twice the 5,750 fish escapement goal. Significant natural escapement of BUBs does not occur.

The 2009 LRH returns totaled 76,700 adults, which was 94% of the recent 10-year average (1999-2008) of 81,200 fish (Table 2). A total of 31,400 fish returned to Oregon and Washington hatcheries below Bonneville Dam, which exceeded the overall escapement goal of 12,000. A total of 26,700 fish returned to Washington hatcheries (9,200 goal) and 4,700 returned to Big Creek Hatchery in Oregon (2,800 goal). Naturally-spawning LRH fall Chinook accounted for an estimated 17,900 additional fish in Washington tributaries and 5,800 fish in Oregon tributaries. The 2009 LRW Chinook return of 7,500 adults was similar to the 2008 return and improved over the poor return in 2007. The 2009 LRW return was 50% of the recent 10-year average (1999-2008) of 14,900 fish (Table 2). The natural spawning escapement to the North Fork Lewis River was 5,400 adults, which was slightly less than the escapement goal of 5,700 LRW adults. Returns of SAB Chinook in 2009 totaled 10,600 fish, which is the second highest return since at least 1980. The recent 10-year average SAB return is 6,500 fish (Table 2).

2010 Forecast

The total adult return of fall Chinook in 2010 is predicted to be 664,900 adults, which is greater (155%) than the 2009 return of 429,000 adults, and is 125% of the average adult return (531,100) observed over the last 10 years (2000-2009). Bright stocks represent 63% of the total forecast. The forecasted return of 319,200 URB adults represents 48% of the projected total return, which is similar 2009 (49%) and the recent 10-year average of 46%. The 2010 forecast for SRW Chinook is 5,300 fish, which is 87% of the recent 10-year average and much greater than the returns seen during the 1990s. The MCB forecast of 74,500 adults is 86% of the recent 10-year average, and similar to the 2009 return. The MCB forecast includes 30,200 BUBs, 43,400 PUBs and 900 LRBs. The BPH forecast of 162,900 adults is 3-times greater than last year's return, and nearly twice the recent 10-year average. The LRW forecast of 10,000 adults is 65% of the recent 10-year average, and improved over the 2009 return. The LRH forecast of 85,600 adults is similar to the recent 10 years and improved over the 2009 return. The SAB forecast of 12,700 fish is a significant increase over the recent 10-year average and similar to the strong returns observed in 2008 and 2009 return. 2010 forecasts and 2009 returns are presented in Table 1. Historical returns are presented in Tables 2 and 4.

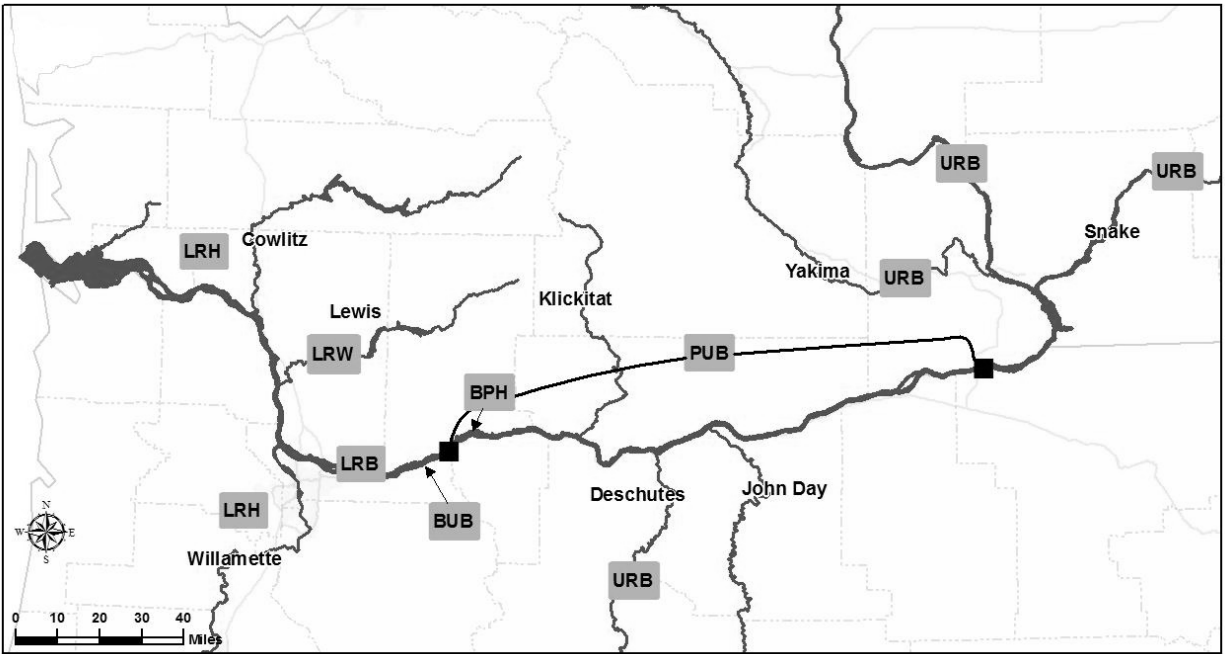


Figure 3. Major Columbia River Fall Chinook Stock Components and General Destination

Summer Steelhead

The Columbia River summer steelhead run is made up of populations originating from both lower river and upper river tributaries. Summer steelhead enter the Columbia River primarily from April through October each year, with most of the run entering from late June to mid-September. The lower Columbia River (LCR) component is primarily hatchery produced, derived from Skamania stock steelhead and tends to be earlier timed than the upriver stocks. The Skamania stock was successfully introduced into numerous streams below Bonneville Dam, and a few streams above, including the Wind and Hood rivers. Peak return timing of the lower river component is in May and June. Summer steelhead caught in mainstem Columbia River fisheries during May and June of each year are classified and counted as lower river stock (destined for areas below Bonneville Dam).

Upriver summer steelhead include hatchery and wild fish that pass Bonneville Dam during April through October of each year. Fish passing from April through June are considered Skamania stock steelhead destined mainly for tributaries within Bonneville Pool. Fish passing during July through October are categorized as Group A index or Group B index fish, based on fork length (Group A < 78 cm, Group B ≥ 78 cm). Group B steelhead primarily return to tributaries in the Salmon and Clearwater rivers in Idaho, while Group A steelhead return to tributaries throughout the Columbia and Snake basins. The run-time distributions at Bonneville Dam of Group A and Group B summer steelhead are shown in Figure 4.

Steelhead are harvested in recreational fisheries throughout the basin and treaty Indian fisheries in Zone 6. Recreational steelhead fisheries are mark selective; allowing retention of fin-clipped hatchery fish only. Treaty Indian steelhead harvest is non mark-selective, and occurs in platform and gillnet fisheries. A majority of the treaty catch occurs during the fall gillnet fishery concurrent with landings of fall Chinook. In recent years the tribes have reduced catch of wild

steelhead during fall treaty Indian gillnet seasons. Commercial harvest of steelhead by non-Indians has been prohibited since 1975. Time, area, and gear restrictions are implemented to minimize encounters of steelhead in non-treaty commercial fisheries.

2009 Returns

The 2009 return of upriver summer steelhead to Bonneville Dam was 601,600 fish, including 13,900 Skamania index fish, 543,100 Group A index fish, and 44,500 Group B index fish (Tables 1 and 5). The 2009 return was more than twice (214%) the recent 10-year average and is the largest return since counts began at Bonneville Dam in 1938. Total passage of 171,300 wild fish was 238% of the recent 10-year average, and included 13,700 wild Group B steelhead. The Group A component, mainly consisting of 1-ocean fish, was the largest return since at least 1984. The 2009 Group B return did not follow the overall trend of a strong return and in fact was less than forecasted. Favorable river conditions during outmigration and subsequent positive ocean conditions and are likely responsible for such a strong return of 1-ocean fish in 2009 and may foreshadow a strong return of 2-ocean fish from the same production years in 2010.

2010 Forecast

The 2010 forecast for the summer steelhead return to Bonneville Dam is 453,000 upriver fish, including 16,400 Skamania index fish, 337,500 Group A index fish, and 99,100 Group B index fish. The forecast for wild fish totals 124,600 steelhead, with the majority expected to be Group A fish. Overall, the 2010 forecast is greater than (139%) the recent 10-year average of 326,200 fish. The Group B component is expected to be greater (154%) than the recent 10-year average (Tables 1 and 5), and would be the second highest return since at least 1984. Since Group B fish are mainly 2-salt fish, the strong Group B forecast is, in part, a reflection of the positive ocean and outmigration conditions observed in 2008.

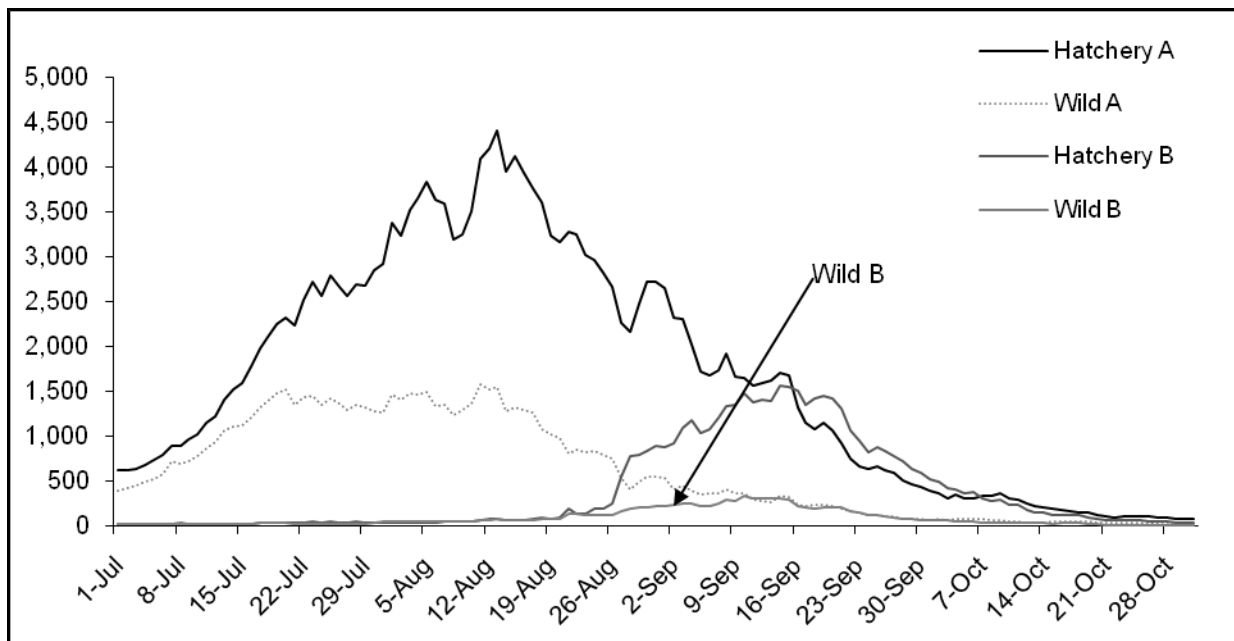


Figure 4. Average Run Timing of Summer Steelhead over Bonneville Dam, applied to the 2010 Forecast.

Coho

Lower Columbia River hatchery coho return primarily to Oregon and Washington hatcheries downstream from Bonneville Dam, although substantial hatchery production also occurs above Bonneville Dam. In recent years, more than one-third of the releases have occurred above Bonneville Dam. Since 1970, adult coho returns to the Columbia River have ranged from a low of 74,900 in 1995 to a high of 1,549,100 in 1986 (Table 6).

The Columbia River hatchery coho return includes both early and late returning segments. Early stock coho enter the Columbia River from mid-August to early October with peak entry occurring in early September. In the ocean, early stock coho tend to remain near the Oregon and southern Washington coasts and most migrate southward from the Columbia River. Early coho are also referred to as Type S, referring to their southerly ocean migration from the mouth of the Columbia River. Since 1980, adult returns of Columbia River early stock coho have ranged from a low of 49,900 in 1983 (*El Niño* year) to a high of 749,900 in 1986 (Table 7). In 2009, releases of early coho above Bonneville Dam comprised 38% of the total early stock releases, which is similar to recent years.

Late stock coho enter the Columbia River from mid-September through December with peak entry occurring in mid-October. In the ocean, late stock coho tend to migrate northward from the Columbia River along the Washington coast and Vancouver Island, and are therefore referred to as Type N. Since 1980, Columbia River returns of late stock coho have ranged from a low of 17,300 in 1995 to a high of 799,200 in 1986 (Table 8). Hatchery production of late stock coho has expanded since 1975, and is primarily from Washington hatcheries below Bonneville Dam. Since 2000, overall production has been stable, with about half of the production being released in areas above Bonneville Dam. In 2009, releases of late stock coho above Bonneville Dam comprised 45% of the total late stock releases, which is greater than the recent 10-year average (38%) and greater than 2008 releases (42%).

Differences in migration timing are known to exist between early and late stocks. Within each stock, timing differences may also exist between hatchery and natural-origin coho, and between fish of the same stock from different tributaries. The states use available information to develop fishing scenarios that attempt to maximize opportunities to harvest hatchery fish while limiting impacts to naturally-produced fish. Much more information is needed regarding the timing differences between hatchery and naturally-produced fish, and between individual stocks of naturally-produced fish in order to further improve the management of these fisheries.

Historic natural coho production areas in Washington included the Grays, Elochoman, Cowlitz, Toutle, Kalama, Lewis, and Washougal watersheds. Stream surveys conducted in Washington from 1945-1979 in the Toutle and lower Cowlitz River tributaries showed a steady decline of naturally-spawning coho. Smolt traps are currently being used in several Washington tributaries to estimate natural production. During 2001-2009, smolt production from these areas ranged from 231,600 to 890,600 fish.

In Oregon, Columbia River tributaries with historic natural coho production included the Lewis and Clark, Youngs, Klaskanine, Clatskanie, Clackamas, and Sandy rivers plus Big, Gnat, Beaver, Milton, and Scappoose creeks. Annual spawning fish survey counts conducted in Oregon lower Columbia River tributaries from December through February since 1949 suggested that wild

coho may have been extirpated from Oregon's lower Columbia tributaries, excluding the Clackamas and Sandy rivers. Intensive surveys conducted during 1990-1999 and counts of 0.0-0.4 fish per mile during 1993-1999 supported this conclusion. Increased numbers of unmarked coho have been observed in lower Columbia River tributaries since 2000 which suggests that some remnant Oregon populations may persist in the lower Columbia River Basin, but the origin of these fish is unknown.

Historical natural coho production areas above Bonneville Dam include the Spokane, Yakima, Wenatchee, Entiat, Methow, and Snake Rivers. The majority of coho presently passing Bonneville Dam are from the *U.S. v. Oregon* Management Plan mandated hatchery releases of lower river coho stocks in the Yakima, Umatilla, Klickitat, Wenatchee, Methow, and Clearwater rivers. The releases outside the Klickitat are primarily intended to restore naturally producing coho to appropriate habitats above Bonneville Dam, most recently in the Snake, Yakama, Methow, and Entiat rivers. Coho destined for areas above Bonneville Dam have represented an increasing percentage of the total return in response to increased releases above Bonneville Dam.

2009 Returns

The 2009 Columbia River coho return of 721,600 adults was comprised of 473,500 early stock fish and 248,100 late stock fish. The adult return was 142% of the recent 10-year average (Table [6](#)) and the fifth highest since 1970. The strong return in 2009 was fueled by positive ocean and outmigration conditions and was very similar to the preseason forecast of 703,100 adults. Record returns of coho were reported in the Willamette River, and the Snake River also experienced very high returns of coho. The Bonneville Dam count of 224,900 coho adults was twice the recent 10-year average of 112,900, and the second highest return since 1970. Hatchery escapement below Bonneville Dam in 2009 totaled 260,400 fish to Washington and Oregon facilities, far exceeding the combined goal of 18,200 adults.

2010 Forecast

The 2010 forecast for the coho return to the Columbia River mouth (following expected ocean fisheries), is 286,600 adults, which includes 188,000 early stock and 98,600 late stock. The forecast is 52% of the most recent 10-year average of 554,400 fish and is only slightly greater than the average run size during the 1990s (239,700 fish). The forecast for early stock coho is 53% of the recent 10-year average of 356,500 fish, and the late stock forecast is 50% of the recent 10-year average of 197,900 fish (Tables [1](#), [6](#), [7](#), and [8](#)). Bonneville Dam passage is expected to be 83,000 adult coho, which represents 80% of the total ocean abundance of Columbia River coho destined for areas above Bonneville Dam. Below Bonneville Dam, the early stock hatchery escapement goal of 11,700 adults and the late stock hatchery goal of 7,100 adults is expected to be achieved.

Chum Salmon

Chum salmon return to the Columbia River from mid-October through mid-December with spawning occurring from late October through early January. Chum salmon returns are primarily from natural production. Primary production areas for chum salmon include the Grays River in Washington, smaller tributaries just downstream from Bonneville Dam, and the mainstem Columbia River in specific locations from the I-205 Bridge upstream to Bonneville

Dam. There are also two hatchery supplementation programs which release fed-fry that are likely contributing to adult returns. These hatchery releases contribute to the spawning populations in the Grays River, and in the mainstem Columbia and tributaries near Bonneville Dam. Washington index areas have been surveyed annually since 1950 and specific areas of the mainstem Columbia River have been surveyed annually since 1998. Beginning in 2000, survey areas were expanded to include non-index streams in Washington and Oregon entering the Columbia River downstream of Bonneville Dam. These non-index stream surveys have continued sporadically since. In some years significant numbers of chum salmon have been observed in non-index areas. Until recently, few chum have been observed in Oregon tributaries; however, survey effort has been light compared to Washington streams. Chum salmon returns (fish-per-mile) to Washington index areas have peaked dramatically during 2002 through 2004. The recent 10-year average (2000-2009) of 685 fish/mile, has improved when compared to past decades, which range from 77 to 450 fish/mile since 1950 (Table 9).

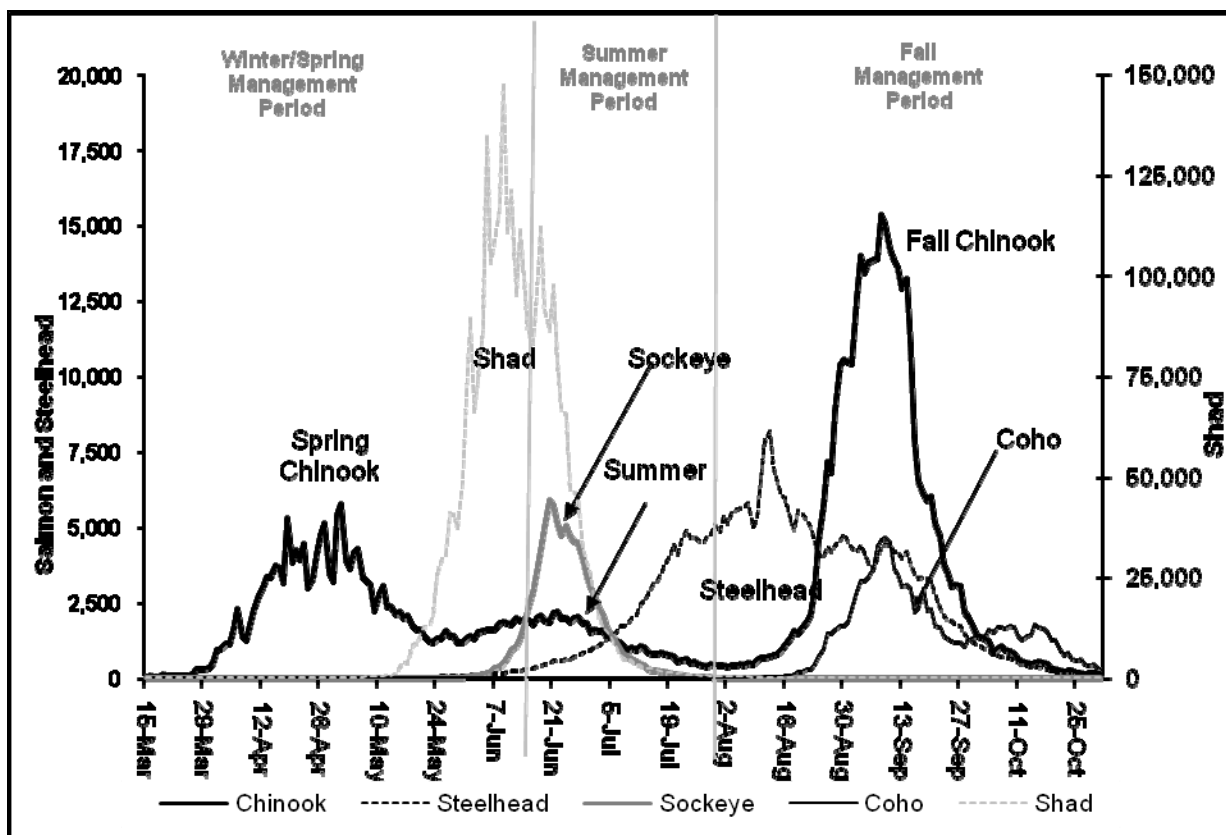


Figure 5. Average Daily Salmonid Counts at Bonneville Dam.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Endangered Species Act

Status reviews occurring since 1991 have resulted in the majority of Columbia Basin salmon and steelhead stocks being listed under the ESA and are shown in Table 10. The *U.S. v Oregon* TAC has prepared Biological Assessments (BAs) for combined fisheries based on relevant *U.S. v Oregon* management plans and agreements. The TAC has completed BAs for ESA-listed stocks for all mainstem Columbia River fisheries since January 1992. In addition, ODFW has a management plan in place for naturally-produced coho from Oregon tributaries that were listed by the State of Oregon in 1999.

The current BA addresses Columbia River treaty Indian and non-Indian fisheries, as described in the “2008-2017 *U.S. v Oregon Management Agreement for upriver Chinook, sockeye, steelhead, coho, and white sturgeon*” (2008-2017 MA). The BA was submitted during the spring of 2008, and a Biological Opinion (BO) was subsequently issued by NMFS later that year. The current BO expires December 31, 2017, concurrent with the 2008-2017 MA.

Columbia River Salmon Management Guidelines

The parties to *U.S. v Oregon* are currently operating under the 2008-2017 MA. This agreement provides specific fishery management constraints for upriver spring, summer, and fall Chinook, coho, sockeye and steelhead. Excerpts from the 2008-2017 MA and other agreements applicable to fisheries considered in this report are highlighted below.

Upriver Fall Chinook

Fall season fisheries in the Columbia River Basin below the confluence of the Snake River will be managed according to the abundance based harvest rate schedule shown in Table A3. Upriver bright (URB) stock Chinook harvest rates are used as a surrogate for Snake River fall Chinook harvest rates.

Upriver fall Chinook escapement goals include 7,000 adult fall Chinook (4,000 females) to Spring Creek Hatchery and a 60,000 adult fall Chinook (natural and hatchery) management goal above McNary Dam.

Expected URB River Mouth Run Size	Expected River Mouth Snake River Natural Origin Run Size ¹	Treaty Total Harvest Rate	Non-Treaty Harvest Rate	Total Harvest Rate	Expected Escapement of Snake R. Natural Origin Past Fisheries
<60,000	<1,000	20%	1.50%	21.50%	784
60,000	1,000	23%	4%	27.00%	730
120,000	2,000	23%	8.25%	31.25%	1,375
>200,000	5,000	25%	8.25%	33.25%	3,338
	6,000	27%	11%	38.00%	3,720
	8,000	30%	15%	45.00%	4,400

1. If the Snake River natural fall Chinook forecast is less than level corresponding to an aggregate URB run size, the allowable mortality rate will be based on the Snake River natural fall Chinook run size.
2. Treaty Fisheries include: Zone 6 Ceremonial, subsistence, and commercial fisheries from August 1-December 31.
3. Non-Treaty Fisheries include: Commercial and recreational fisheries in Zones 1-5 and mainstem recreational fisheries from Bonneville Dam upstream to the confluence of the Snake River and commercial and recreation SAFE (Selective Areas Fisheries Evaluation) fisheries from August 1-December 31.
4. The Treaty Tribes and the States of Oregon and Washington may agree to a fishery for the Treaty Tribes below Bonneville Dam not to exceed the harvest rates provided for in this Agreement.
5. Fishery impacts in Hanford fisheries count in calculations of the percent of harvestable surplus achieved.
6. When expected river-mouth run sizes of naturally produced Snake River Fall Chinook equal or exceed 6,000, the states reserve the option to allocate some proportion of the non-treaty harvest rate to supplement fall Chinook directed fisheries in the Snake River.

Upriver Summer Steelhead

During the fall season, treaty and non-treaty fisheries encountering upriver summer steelhead will be managed according to the 2008-2017 MA harvest rate schedule shown in Table A4. Table A4 addresses only those impacts to Group B steelhead, however the BO does address ESA impact limits to Group A steelhead. All mainstem non-Indian fall fisheries (below the Highway 395 Bridge in Pasco, Washington) will be managed for individual upriver wild steelhead impact rates not to exceed 2% on wild Group A and Group B index steelhead.

Table A4. Fall Management Period Steelhead Harvest Rate Schedule

Forecast Bonneville Total B Steelhead Run Size	River Mouth URB Run Size	Treaty Total B Harvest Rate	Non-Treaty Natural Origin B Harvest Rate	Total Harvest Rate
<20,000	Any	13%	2.0%	15.0%
20,000	Any	15%	2.0%	17.0%
35,000	>200,000	20%	2.0%	22.0%

B Run Steelhead are defined as steelhead measuring ≥ 78 cm & passing Bonneville Dam during July 1 and October 31.

This harvest rate schedule applies to fall season fisheries only. These fisheries include all mainstem fisheries below the mouth of Snake River from August 1 through October 31 and for mainstem fisheries from The Dalles Dam to the mouth of the Snake River from November 1 through December 31. Also included are fall season treaty fisheries in Drano Lake and tributary mouth fisheries in Zone 6 that impact Snake River steelhead

Columbia River Coho Salmon

As part of the 2008-2017 MA, ocean and Columbia River fisheries are managed to provide treaty and non-treaty fisheries the opportunity to each harvest 50% of the upriver adult coho available for harvest south of the U.S. – Canada border. The annual exploitation rate is determined by National Marine Fisheries service (NMFS) through the use of a matrix that considers parental escapement and ocean survival. Non-treaty fisheries include ocean and recreational mainstem fisheries both up and downstream of Bonneville Dam. The allocation of non-treaty ESA impacts between ocean and in river fisheries is determined annually through the North of Falcon (NOF) process.

Annual Non-Indian Impact Allocation of Upriver Fall Chinook

Based on preseason run size forecasts, a fishing schedule is developed annually for non-treaty recreational and commercial fisheries through the NOF management process. *Preseason* plans for 2009 fall season fisheries described in this report can be found in the 2009 Fall Joint Staff Report.

REVIEW OF MAINSTEM FISHERIES AND SELECT AREA FISHERIES

Non-Indian Commercial Fisheries

Traditional commercial fisheries below Bonneville Dam occurred during "early fall" (August to mid-September) targeting Chinook and during the "late fall" (mid-September to mid-November) targeting coho (Figure 5). Although coho typically outnumber Chinook in the late fall season catch, Chinook landings can be significant during the mid-September timeframe. Incidental landings of steelhead occurred in both early and late fall seasons until commercial sale of this species was banned in 1975.

Since 1992, fall season commercial fisheries below Bonneville Dam have been reduced in response to ESA listings. Time, area, and gear restrictions have been imposed during the fall non-Indian commercial fishery to reduce the incidental catch of non-target species. Early fall fisheries targeting Chinook typically occurred during the last half of August, primarily in Zones 4-5 (upstream of the Sandy River mouth or the I-205 Bridge) near Bonneville Dam. More recently, early fall seasons have expanded to include the first half of August in Zones 1-5 to harvest Chinook and sturgeon. During 1997-2001, these fisheries consisted primarily of short fishing periods targeting sturgeon. Since 2002, August fisheries have expanded in time and area with increased emphasis placed on targeting Chinook. Late fall seasons typically occur from mid- to late September through the end of October. Historically, the majority of the late fall season targeted coho in the lower river below the mouth of the Lewis River. Some target Chinook seasons have also occurred during late September and October, including Zones 4-5 (upstream of the I-205 Bridge in some years). During 1995-1998, extremely low coho abundance curtailed nearly all commercial fishing opportunities during the late fall period. Since 2006, the ESA listing of lower river wild coho has reduced coho fishing opportunities compared to past years.

Reduced non-Indian commercial salmon fishing opportunities in the late 1990s and adoption of Joint State Sturgeon Management Agreements beginning in 1997 resulted in target sturgeon fisheries becoming an important part of fall fishing strategies to allow access to the commercial allocation. Beginning in 2003, sturgeon fishery management changed considerably when the annual commercial white sturgeon allocation was reduced to 8,000 fish (20% of total non-Indian harvest). Since 2002, daily and/or weekly possession and sales limits concurrent with salmon fisheries have largely replaced directed sturgeon seasons during the fall timeframe.

2009 Early Fall Commercial Mainstem Fisheries

The 2009 early fall lower river commercial fishery was managed to harvest Chinook and a limited number of sturgeon. The early fall season consisted of six target Chinook fishing periods, including two 12-hour periods during August 4-7 in Zones 1-5, one, 12-hour period during August 9-10 in Zones 2-5, two 10-hour periods in Zones 3-5 (upstream of the of the Kalama River) during August 18-21, and one 10-hour period in Zone 5 during August 25-26. A 9-inch minimum mesh size restriction was adopted for all periods to minimize handle of steelhead and under-sized sturgeon. Landing limits for white sturgeon were in effect during all periods, with a nine fish weekly limit for the first five periods and a three fish weekly limit for the final period (Tables [12](#), [15](#), and [23](#)). Landings for the early fall season included 28,222 Chinook, 1,331 coho, 1 chum, and 2,969 white sturgeon (Tables [14](#), [24](#), and [27](#)). The total Chinook and URB-only (9,991 adults) catches were 146% and 159% of the preseason expectations, respectively (Table [17](#)). Landings exceeded expectations throughout the early fall (August) season due to a high abundance of Chinook in the lower river during early August and the new lower deadline (Goble Ramp to the Kalama Chemical dock) in place during the late August portion of the fishery. The six-day early fall season was one day less than the recent (2004-2008) average season length of seven days (Table [24](#)). Chinook landings during the early fall season exceeded expectations and were the highest since 1989. White sturgeon catch was regulated with weekly possession and sales limits of 3-9 fish per-vessel (Tables [24](#) and [27](#)).

2009 Late Fall Commercial Mainstem Fisheries

The 2009 late fall mainstem season consisted of 21 individual fishing periods (8-12 hours each) occurring between September 24 and October 28. The season included more periods than the recent five-year average (19 days), but had fewer periods than the strong Chinook return years of 1985-1989, when season length averaged 39 days annually (Tables [12](#), [15](#) and [26](#)). The season began after 92% of the adult fall Chinook run had passed Bonneville Dam because the fishery was constrained to adjust for a large portion of the commercial allocation being landed during the early fall season. This delay resulted in many fishing periods targeting Chinook with relatively small catches per period. A strong coho return allowed for three coho-directed fishing periods (small mesh, \leq 6-inch). Landings during the late fall fishery included 6,758 Chinook, 43,910 coho, 26 chum, and 2,001 white sturgeon (Tables [14](#), [26](#), and [27](#)). Since a greater proportion of the commercial allocation was landed during the early fall season than expected, Chinook catches during the late fall season were only 23% of the preseason expectation and 41% of the recent five-year average (Table [26](#)). Coho landings exceeded preseason expectations (31,000 fish) and the recent five-year average of 33,900 fish. White sturgeon catch was regulated with weekly possession and sales limits of 5-8 fish per-vessel through October 23, after which retention was prohibited.

Non-Indian Recreational Fisheries

The fall recreational salmon fishery occurs throughout the Columbia River with the primary catch areas being the estuary (Buoy 10), the lower river between Tongue Point and Bonneville Dam (LCR), and the Vernita-Hanford Reach area below Priest Rapids Dam. The Buoy 10 recreational fishery catches fall Chinook and coho in the estuary area of the Columbia River from Buoy 10 upstream to the Tongue Point/Rocky Point line and accounts for the majority of the in-river recreational coho harvest. The LCR recreational fishery catches fall Chinook,

summer steelhead, and coho in the mainstem Columbia River from the Tongue Point/Rocky Point line upstream to Bonneville Dam. The Hanford Reach fishery targets fall Chinook in the area downstream of Priest Rapids Dam. Smaller fisheries also occur in the mainstem Columbia River between Bonneville and McNary dams targeting Chinook, coho and steelhead near tributary mouths. In all these fisheries, only adipose fin-clipped hatchery steelhead may be retained, and all unclipped steelhead must be released immediately unharmed. Additionally, all unclipped coho caught downstream of the Hood River Bridge must be released.

The popularity of the fall salmon fishery on the mainstem has grown considerably over the years, and anglers continue to fish successfully in new areas of the lower Columbia for fall Chinook. Historically, high water temperatures on the mainstem during August and September hindered anglers' ability to catch fall Chinook in shallow areas, and the majority of the catch occurred at or below tributary mouths where water temperatures were cooler. Beginning in the late 1990s; however, anglers began targeting fall Chinook in deeper areas of the river with excellent results, especially in and around shipping lanes. Since 2000, the fall Chinook adult catch on the mainstem has averaged 14,700 fish annually compared to 5,000 during the 1990s and 2,300 during the 1980s. Fall season angler trips have increased accordingly, rising from an average of about 41,000 trips in the 1980s and 54,000 trips in the 1990s to an average of 94,000 since 2000. As a result of the increased effort and total catch, mainstem opportunity for fall Chinook has been constrained in terms of the daily bag limit and/or fewer fishing days on the mainstem lower Columbia since 2004 (Table [30](#)) in order to meet ESA and allocation requirements.

2009 Buoy 10 Recreational Fishery

The 2009 Buoy 10 fishery opened on August 1 for fall Chinook, adipose fin-clipped coho and adipose fin-clipped steelhead. The daily bag limit was two adult salmon with not more than one Chinook during August 1-31 and three adult salmon beginning September 1 when Chinook retention closed. The expected catch for the fishery was 10,700 Chinook and 119,100 coho, which would allow Chinook retention through August 31 and coho retention through the duration of the fishery. Catches of Chinook and coho fell short of expectations, and Chinook retention closed effective September 1 as planned. The 2009 Buoy 10 fishery produced 72,800 angler trips and catches of 5,900 Chinook, and 48,100 adipose fin-clipped coho kept. Anglers released an additional 36,100 coho during the 2009 fishery. The overall catch rate of 0.74 salmon per angler trip was the highest since 2003 (Tables [14](#) and [29](#)).

2009 Lower Columbia Mainstem Recreational Fishery

The lower Columbia River opened for Chinook and adipose fin-clipped coho on August 1. Chinook retention was allowed during August 1-September 13 below Warrior Rock (~ river mile 87) and August 1-December 31 between Warrior Rock and Bonneville Dam. In both areas, the daily bag limit was two adult salmon or hatchery steelhead, with not more than one adult Chinook. The expected catch for the mainstem recreational fishery was 15,100 adult Chinook and 1,900 coho. Angler effort and Chinook catch were both record highs during August, but tapered off quickly in September, particularly after the area between Tongue Point and Warrior Rock closed to Chinook retention. The fishery produced a record 118,000 angler trips with catches of 14,700 adult fall Chinook, 4,000 adipose fin-clipped adult coho, and 7,300 adipose fin-clipped summer steelhead. The coho catch was the highest since 1986. Hatchery steelhead catch was the highest since at least 1984 (Tables [14](#) and [30](#)).

2009 Columbia Mainstem Recreational Fisheries above Bonneville Dam

The Columbia River is typically open for Chinook retention during the fall season in the area from Bonneville Dam upstream to the Highway 395 Bridge near Pasco, Washington (37 miles upstream of McNary Dam). Additional areas of the Columbia River upstream of the Hwy. 395 Bridge, such as Hanford Reach, may also be open during the fall season. See tables [14](#) and [31](#) for seasons and catch.

Bonneville to Hwy 395 Fishery

Average Chinook catch during 2002-2008 in the area from Bonneville upstream to the Highway 395 Bridge has been fairly static, with Chinook catch ranging from 2,200 to 4,000 fish annually. The majority of the catch occurs within the Zone 6 area (Bonneville Dam upstream to McNary Dam). Minor catch (averages of 200 Chinook) is reported in the area from McNary Dam upstream to the Highway 395 Bridge. During 2009, the fishery was open for Chinook retention (2 fish bag limit) from August 1 through December 31. Chinook harvest in the area from Bonneville Dam to Highway 395 totaled nearly 1,600 fish.

Steelhead fisheries also occur in the area from Bonneville Dam upstream to the old Hanford town site (below Priest Rapids Dam) during specific months of the year. Fisheries also occur within Zone 6 tributaries where migrating steelhead may “dip-in” to seek refuge in the cooler water of the tributary. This dip-in tributary catch is included with the mainstem catch. Recreational steelhead harvest in areas above Bonneville Dam is derived from catch record card (CRC), or punch card reports, as creel checks are limited. Release estimates are based on mark rates at Bonneville and McNary dams.

Estimated catch for the 2009 fall season (August –December) was 17,900 kept steelhead (including dip-ins) for fisheries occurring between Bonneville Dam and the Highway 395 Bridge. Estimates are based on the recent 5-year average of final and preliminary catch record card data.

Hanford Reach Fall Chinook Fishery

The Hanford Reach fall Chinook recreational fishery opens annually from August 16 through October 22. An estimated 8,800 fall Chinook (including 2,253 jacks) and 10 coho were harvested in 2009. An additional 400 Chinook (including 200 jacks) were caught and released. Total harvest was greater than the 10-year average of 6,700 Chinook. Angler effort totaled 19,600 angler trips, which was similar to the ten-year average; however, angler success rates were higher than usual. In season reports indicated that Chinook harvest was tracking ahead of expectations, and concerns about meeting the escapement target of 28,000 fish were growing. Based on this information, the Hanford Reach fall Chinook fishery was closed to retention effective October 15 (eight days early). The 2009 fall Chinook return of 36,720 adults and jacks to the Hanford Reach was slightly greater than 2008, but still considerably less than the 10-year average of 58,500 Chinook. 2009 marked the third consecutive year that the adult escapement was less than 28,000 fish.

Snake River Fall Chinook Fishery

The Snake River fall Chinook fishery in 2008 was a small test fishery that opened in late September around Little Goose Dam. Adult harvest in 2008 was five adult Chinook. In 2009, the Snake River was open from September 1 to October 15 in the area below Little Goose Dam

and also from Highway 12 to Ice Harbor Dam. The 2009 harvest totals 7 adult Chinook and 758 hatchery steelhead. Angler effort for salmon and steelhead was estimated to be 21,391 hours. Fall Chinook salmon harvest during these fisheries appears to be incidental to the popular steelhead fisheries in the lower Snake River.

Select Area Fisheries

Select Area commercial fisheries occur in off-channel areas and target coho and Chinook returning from net-pen and hatchery releases at these sites. These fisheries were initiated in 1962 with the adoption of coho salmon seasons in Youngs Bay. Initially, Youngs Bay seasons were concurrent with the late fall mainstem gillnet season. Since 1977 the Youngs Bay season has been separated from mainstem seasons and has increased in importance with the involvement of the CEDC Project (now CCF) that pioneered the successful net-pen acclimation program, which is now a cornerstone of the Select Area Fisheries Enhancement (SAFE) project.

Declines in mainstem fishing opportunities and success of the Youngs Bay fishery prompted the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) to fund a research project in 1993 to expand net-pen programs and terminal fisheries in Youngs Bay and other off-channel areas. Currently, the SAFE Project is supported by funding from BPA, the state of Oregon, NOAA Fisheries (via Mitchell Act), and a voluntary assessment paid by the commercial fishing industry. The SAFE Project now operates production sites and fisheries in Youngs Bay, Tongue Point/South Channel, and Blind Slough/Knappa Slough in Oregon and Deep River in Washington. Fall Select Area fisheries primarily target hatchery coho returning to these release sites; however, SAB fall Chinook are also produced and harvested in Youngs Bay. Coho and SAB Chinook produced for Select Areas also contribute to the Buoy 10 recreational and mainstem commercial fisheries. Select Area fisheries targeting coho are typically initiated in late August or early September and continue through the end of October. In Youngs Bay, limited Chinook target fishing periods occur weekly from mid-June through July (summer season) to target hold-over Select Area spring Chinook and early returning SAB fall Chinook. A target Chinook fishery during late August has occurred intermittently in Knappa Slough when surplus tule fall Chinook were expected to return to Big Creek Hatchery.

Fall Select Area fisheries have occurred in Youngs Bay since 1962; Tongue Point/South Channel, Blind Slough/Knappa Slough, and Deep River since 1996; and Steamboat Slough during 2000-2005. All non-Indian fisheries are managed in accordance with predetermined harvest impact rates or catch guidelines; however, Select Area fall fishery impacts on listed fish are negligible and in-season modifications are seldom necessary.

Recreational fisheries also occur in the Select Areas. As per permanent regulations, Youngs Bay, Blind Slough/Knappa Slough, and Deep River Select Area sites are open the entire year for retention of Chinook and adipose fin-clipped coho with a daily bag limit of two adult salmonids. Chinook retained during January 1 – July 31 must be fin-clipped (either adipose or ventral clips) in Youngs Bay and associated tributaries, and adipose fin-clipped in other Select Areas and tributaries. These fall fisheries tend to have relatively low effort and catch, with an average annual catch of approximately 340 Chinook and 275 coho (2002 – 2006).

2009 Select Area Fisheries

Select Area fisheries that occurred during the fall of 2009 were managed to harvest hatchery and net-pen reared coho and SAB fall Chinook salmon with minimal impacts to listed species. A sales/possession limit of three white sturgeon per vessel per calendar week was also adopted for fall commercial fisheries in 2009. Sale of white sturgeon in Select Areas was prohibited effective September 6, 2009 when the annual catch guideline (400 fish) for the Select Areas was met following a fall harvest of 114 fish. Total coho harvest in the four Select Area fisheries during the fall of 2009 was excellent; the 80,950 coho landed is the second highest catch in the history of the project. Chinook landings were also very good; the total catch of 11,990 fish was the third highest since 1993 and can primarily be attributed to increased returns resulting from constraints on ocean fisheries and a harvestable surplus of Big Creek Hatchery tule fall Chinook. Landings for 2009 fall Select Area seasons are summarized in Tables [14](#) and [28](#) and seasons are summarized in Tables [13](#) and [15](#).

The fall Youngs Bay Select Area fishery began in early August with weekly 36-hour fishing periods through late August; consistent with the expanded structure first set in 2008. The fishing period during the last week of August also deviated from the normal structure (normally a 72-hour target coho period using 6-inch maximum mesh) to continue the 36-hour Chinook target fishery (8-inch maximum mesh size) for the entire month. These modifications were implemented to provide greater consistency during the early fall season and increase harvest opportunity on abundant SABs. As normal, the upper Youngs Bay fishing boundary was moved downstream from the confluence of Youngs and Klaskanine rivers to Battle Creek Slough beginning in August to ensure adequate SAB escapement. August fishing periods were intended to harvest net-pen produced SAB fall Chinook and early returning coho without jeopardizing SAB fall Chinook broodstock needs at the Klaskanine and South Fork Klaskanine hatcheries. After the August target Chinook fisheries, the fall season proceeded as normal with continuous fishing from August 31 through October 31. The season consisted of 61 consecutive days of fishing with the intent of harvesting late-returning SAB fall Chinook and hatchery-origin coho whose abundance typically peaks in mid-September. The complete fall season consisted of 65 fishing days, and resulted in a catch of 6,565 Chinook, 49,329 coho, and 72 white sturgeon. The Chinook catch was the second highest on record but was less than the preseason expectation (7,900 fish); coho harvest was the fourth highest since 1993, nearly twice the recent 5-year average, and twice than preseason expectations (24,900 fish).

The Tongue Point/South Channel fishery opened prior to Labor Day, given the late timing of the holiday in 2009. The fishery began with four nightly 12-hour fishing periods per week during August 31 – September 18, which was an expansion over the early season structure used in prior years. As usual, the fishery increased to four nightly 16-hour periods each week from September 21 – October 30. The 34-night season resulted in landings of approximately 872 Chinook, 16,918 coho, one chum, and 11 white sturgeon. The coho catch was the second highest on record and more than twice the preseason expectation of 7,000 fish.

The season structure of the Blind Slough/Knappa Slough fishery was similar to the Tongue Point/South Channel fishery with the exception of a two night target Chinook fishery during the last week of August intended to harvest an expected surplus of tule fall Chinook returning to Big Creek Hatchery. The regular fall fishery began with four, 12-hour nightly fishing periods each week during August 31 – September 18 which, like Tongue Point/South Channel, was an expansion over the typical season structure. Beginning September 21, nightly fishing hours were

expanded to 14 hours in an effort to maximize harvest of the net-pen reared coho. To access surplus returns of tule fall Chinook destined for Big Creek Hatchery the maximum mesh size allowed in Blind Slough/Knappa Slough was increased to 9¾-inch for the entire season. The 38-night season ended October 30 and resulted in landings of 3,991 Chinook, 10,043 coho, and 20 white sturgeon. The coho catch set a new record for the site, topping the previous record set in 2008. Record harvest in back-to-back years is an encouraging sign for the Blind Slough/Knappa Slough coho program. The Chinook harvest was the second highest on record and effectively harvested tule fall Chinook in excess of spawning needs at Big Creek Hatchery.

The structure of the Deep River fishery was similar to that used in other Select Area fishing areas with multiple nightly fishing periods occurring each week from August 31 – October 31. The fishery consisted of five 14-hour nightly periods per week during August 31 – September 12. Beginning the week of September 14, the fishery consisted of four nightly periods. The 38-night season resulted in landings of 562 Chinook, 4,660 coho, two chum, and 11 white sturgeon. The coho catch was the fourth highest on record, but was slightly less than the preseason expectation of 5,400 fish.

The 2009 recreational fisheries in Select Areas occurred as per permanent regulations. No formal catch estimate was made due to the lack of resources available to adequately sample the fishery although catch record card data will be available in a few years. It is likely that catches were higher than average because of the increased abundance of SAB fall Chinook.

Zone 6 Fisheries

During the fall, fisheries in the mainstem Columbia River between Bonneville and McNary dams include treaty Indian commercial and ceremonial and subsistence (C&S) fisheries, as well as non-Indian recreational fisheries. Like all Columbia River fisheries, Zone 6 fisheries are managed in accordance with predetermined harvest impact rates or catch guidelines. Landings and fishery structure during the 2009 fall season are summarized in Tables [12](#), [14](#), [16](#), [17](#), [19-22](#), and [31](#). ESA impacts are shown in Tables [18](#) and [21](#).

2009 Treaty Indian Commercial Fisheries

The treaty Indian commercial fishery in the fall of 2009 was managed to target harvestable salmon and steelhead, while limiting impacts on ESA listed SRW fall Chinook and Group B index summer steelhead. The 23-day commercial gillnet salmon fishery consisted of six weekly fishing periods; one 2½-day fishing period, two 3½-day fishing periods, and three 4½-day fishing periods. Catches were highest in the second and third weeks. Based on an expected (low) return of BPH fall Chinook, the standard (large) sanctuary around Spring Creek Hatchery was utilized in five of the six openings. As in most years, all other standard dam and river mouth sanctuaries were in effect and all of Zone 6 was open throughout the duration of the fall salmon season. The tribes required no minimum mesh size restriction for all six gillnet openings. Aerial net counts indicated that effort averaged 619 nets, with total daily net counts ranging between 403-707 per week. The high end of range (707 nets) continued the increased trend in effort observed since 2005.

The 2009 fall commercial gillnet salmon season occurred between August 24 and October 1. Sales of platform and hook and line caught fish occurred from August 1 through October 16. Fall season fisheries resulted in catches of 113,141 Chinook, 36,755 steelhead, and 15,675 coho. In 2009, 16% of the Chinook, 58% of the steelhead and 38% of the coho were taken home or sold directly to the public. The 2009 season (23 days) was shorter than the robust season of 2008, and was much closer to the seasons set in the early 2000s, when seasons ranged from 17-30 days. The adult Chinook catch was greater than the recent 5- and 10-year averages of 96,000 and 86,000 respectively.

Treaty Indian Zone 6 Gillnet Fisheries		
Net Counts during Fall Season		
	Average	Range
2002	364	306-436
2003	255	103-331
2004	211	104-297
2005	339	187-449
2006	388	205-500
2007	422	251-528
2008	430	63-691
2009	619	403-707

The total catch of 36,755 summer steelhead in all treaty Indian fall season fisheries included 7,948 Group A wild index steelhead and 2,112 Group B wild index steelhead. The 2009 total steelhead catch was more than the recent 5-year average of 18,400 and nearly two times the recent 10-year average. The increased catch was likely a result of the record steelhead return in 2009.

A commercial set line fishery targeting sturgeon occurred during the fall of 2009. Based on treaty catch guidelines, sturgeon remained available for harvest after conclusion of the winter season. The balance of 132 harvestable fish were limited to The Dalles Pool only. The season was 12.5 days from August 3 through August 15. A total of 31 sturgeon were sold during this fishery. Retention of sturgeon during the remainder of the fall salmon fishery was allowed for subsistence purposes only. Annual white sturgeon catches by pool are summarized in [Table 22](#).

2009 Fishery Impacts

Fall season fisheries target healthy hatchery stocks of steelhead and salmon and also provide for white sturgeon harvest. Fall fisheries are structured to minimize handle of ESA-listed fish through the use of time, area, and gear restrictions while maximizing harvest of healthy stocks of fish. When appropriate, non-Indian recreational fall fisheries employ mark selective rules, requiring the release of non-adipose fin clipped salmonids. Tables [18](#) and [21](#) provide impact summaries.

URB and SRW fall Chinook were managed preseason based on an URB run size greater than 200,000 adults and an SRW run size greater than 6,000 adults. Returns of this size resulted in an allowable harvest rate of 38% (11% non-Indian and 27% treaty Indian). The actual URB run size was greater than 200,000, but the post-season analysis of SRW fall Chinook indicated the run was less than 6,000 fish. The reduced number of SRW fish resulted in the overall available impacts to decrease from 38% to 31.25% (8.25% non-Indian and 23% treaty Indian) post-season. Total URB fall Chinook impacts were 10.16% (8.25% guideline) in non-Indian fisheries and 27.36% (23.00% guideline) in treaty Indian fisheries.

The ER for LRH wild Chinook totaled 34.3% compared to the 38% maximum limit for combined ocean and mainstem fisheries. Preseason expectations for impacts from mainstem fisheries was around 8%, based on ocean fisheries. Upon the conclusion of ocean fisheries, impacts remained available and mainstem fisheries accounted for 11% of the 34.3% ER.

The ER for LCR coho was 21.18% compared to the maximum ER limit of 20.00% in combined ocean and in-river fisheries. Impacts to total Group B summer steelhead from treaty Indian fisheries totaled 16.8% compared to the 20.0% limit. Incidental mortalities from non-Indian fall fisheries resulted in impacts of 1.3% to wild Group B steelhead, compared to the 2.0% limit

2010 FALL SEASON FISHERY EXPECTATIONS

Non-Indian Fisheries

Specific recommendations for fall commercial seasons will be presented at Compact hearings occurring throughout the fall management period. Based on preseason run size forecasts, a preliminary fishing schedule was developed for Columbia River non-Indian fisheries through the North of Falcon management process. As the fall management period continues, run size updates will occur which may alter planned fisheries. Chinook run sizes are typically not updated until mid-September; therefore, fisheries occurring prior to that time will be managed conservatively to allow for flexibility in shaping fishing opportunities during the latter part of the season, and to ensure conservation requirements are met. Stock composition and estimated impacts for all fisheries will be updated in-season as catch estimates and coded-wire-tag (CWT) data become available. These data may differ from preseason expectations, which could result in modifications to fall fishery plans/seasons.

2010 Non-Indian Columbia River Fall Fishery Chinook Allocation Agreement

Guidance from the WDFW and ODFW commissions states, in part, that “Commercial and recreational fishing opportunity will be scheduled to optimize the non-treaty harvest of Chinook and coho and to provide a balanced opportunity to each fleet. When developing recreational and commercial fishing options, the Department shall consider fair and reasonable catch opportunity, stability and duration of fisheries, as well as sharing of the conservation responsibility.”

Fisheries in 2010 are structured to optimize the harvest of Chinook and coho within ESA limits and to provide a balanced opportunity for each fleet. This agreement was developed during the Pacific Fisheries Management Council (PFMC) and NOF meetings during March and April of 2010.

2010 ESA limits (based on preseason forecasts) for non-Indian fisheries include a 38% exploitation rate for Lower Columbia wild/natural (LCN) tule (LRH stock is the surrogate) and a 15% exploitation rate for LCN coho (unmarked coho are the surrogate). These two guidelines include impacts from both the ocean and Columbia River fisheries. The preseason expectations for Columbia River fisheries is an ER of 8.1% on LCN tules and an ER of 3.8% on LCN coho. The ESA limit on URB/SRW Chinook in 2010 is 8.25% for Columbia River non-Indian fisheries.

Management objectives for Columbia River Chinook fisheries include maximizing the harvest of URB fall Chinook within the ESA limits on SRW fall Chinook, and minimizing impacts on LCN tule Chinook. These are the most constraining Chinook stocks for Columbia River fisheries in 2010.

The non-Indian conservation burden for ESA-listed Chinook is shared between recreational and commercial fisheries. Based on preseason expectations, sharing of LCN tute impacts are expected to be 51% recreational and 49% commercial. The sharing for URB/SRW impacts is expected to be 55% recreational and 45% commercial.

Goals/expectations for the recreational fishery include:

- The Buoy 10 fishery will begin on August 1 with a two fish daily limit. Chinook retention will be allowed through August 31. No more than one Chinook may be retained per day. Fishery catch expectations include 12,500 Chinook and 11,900 coho.
- The mainstem recreational fishery below Bonneville Dam will begin August 1 with a daily limit of two fish, only one can be a Chinook. From the Rocky Point/Tongue Point line upstream to the Lewis River, the fishery will be open for Chinook retention through September 11. Beginning September 12, Chinook retention will only be allowed upstream of the Lewis River. The total catch expectation for this fishery is 17,200 Chinook and 1,000 coho.
- The mainstem recreational fishery from Bonneville Dam to Highway 395 Bridge in Pasco, Washington will begin on August 1 with a two fish daily limit. The total catch expectation is 2,500 Chinook for this fishery.

Goals/expectations for the commercial fishery include:

- Fishing periods on Sundays, Tuesdays, and/or Thursdays. 9-inch minimum mesh during August.
- Three fishing periods during the first week of August (August 3, 5 and 8). Zones 1-5. Total catch expectation is 7,700 Chinook.
- One fishing period planned for August 10 in Zones 2-5. Total catch expectation is 2,200 Chinook.
- Two fishing periods planned for August 19 and 22 in Zones 4-5. Total catch expectation is 9,600 Chinook.
- The late fall season is expected to begin September 19 or 21 with a one-day target Chinook season in all Zones. Catch expectation for this fishery is 4,900 Chinook. The fishery will continue in Zones 4-5 with target Chinook fishing starting about September 23. The catch expectation for the Zones 4-5 fishery is 12,400 Chinook. Mesh size is 8-inch minimum.
- Coho fishing in 2010 will be limited. Target coho fisheries are expected to occur the week of October 10. The preseason catch expectation is 7,700 late stock coho. The fishery would likely occur in Zones 1-3 with 6-inch maximum mesh nets.
- From the 2010 commercial allocation of 4,800 white sturgeon, 1,700 fish are set aside for August fisheries and 1,700 for September/October fisheries (excluding any roll-over from the summer season). Sturgeon landing limits are expected to be in place throughout the fall season.

Select Area Fisheries

Based on preseason run size predictions, an estimated 42,700 Select Area coho are expected to be available for harvest in all Select Area fishing sites combined, with approximately 25,300 destined for Youngs Bay. SAB Chinook catch is expected to total 8,700 fish in Select Areas. White sturgeon possession/sales limits will be adopted in all Select Areas consistent with mainstem regulations. Sturgeon retention will be prohibited when catch reaches the annual

guideline of 300 white sturgeon. Site-specific fishing periods and season structure were discussed at a public meeting on Select Area fall fisheries held June 8 in Astoria, Oregon.

Fisheries this fall in Youngs Bay are expected to follow a pattern similar to last year. Fishing opportunity in August will likely consist of weekly 36-hour periods for the entire month to target returning SAB fall Chinook. Since Labor Day is late again in 2010, the coho target fishery will likely start during the week prior (September 1) and continue through the end of October, seven-day-per-week fishing will likely be adopted to maximize harvest of the returning 2007 brood net-pen reared coho and adults returning from renewed production at Klaskanine and South Fork Klaskanine hatcheries. During August, an 8-inch maximum mesh size restriction will be in place to target Chinook and a 6-inch maximum mesh size restriction will be in place during September and October to target coho. The upper fishing boundary in Youngs Bay will be moved downstream from the confluence of the Klaskanine and Youngs rivers to Battle Creek Slough beginning in August to ensure SAB escapement to Klaskanine Hatchery.

Based on preseason run size forecasts, an estimated 9,900 Select Area coho will return to Tongue Point, 2,200 coho to Blind Slough, and 5,300 coho to Deep River. Coho-directed fishing will occur in Tongue Point/South Channel, Blind Slough/Knapa Slough, and Deep River. The 2010 season structure in these areas will resemble recent years including 1) fishing periods beginning the first week of September, 2) three to four nightly fishing periods per week continuing through the end of October, 3) nightly fishing periods expanding from 12 hours during the first part of September to 14-16 hours by late September (this structure began in 2005), and 4) a 6-inch maximum mesh size restriction (in effect since 2001).

An August fishing period may also be considered for Deep River to harvest the first (jack) returns of Mitchell Act production tule fall Chinook released from Deep River net pens in 2009 and to determine species catch composition at that time of the season. This would enable more informed decisions regarding possible August fisheries in coming years to harvest the age 3 and older returns of the tule fall Chinook released from Deep River in 2009 and 2010. Based on catches in the first week of September in 2008 and 2009, some coho and SAB fall Chinook are also expected to be available in the Deep River fishing area in late August. An August fishing period in Knapa Slough to target surplus fall Chinook destined for Big Creek Hatchery may be considered for 2010.

Treaty Indian Commercial Fisheries

Allowable ESA impact rates (based on preseason forecasts) for treaty fisheries include a limit of 25% on URB/SRW fall Chinook and an ESA limit of 20% on Group B steelhead. Based on preseason forecasts and impact limits, treaty Indian fisheries are expected to harvest up to 198,500 adult Chinook and 32,500 steelhead. Upriver coho passage at Bonneville Dam is expected to reach 80% of the total abundance, compared to the 50% requirement. Treaty Indian commercial gillnet fisheries have typically occurred from late August through late September, although sales of platform caught fish may begin August 1. In recent years, commercial fisheries have extended into October and this may occur again in 2010. Fishery restrictions may include mesh size restrictions to target Chinook and/or area restrictions to reduce impacts on specific Chinook stocks. Sturgeon sales are generally not allowed during fall salmon gillnet fisheries because annual commercial catch guidelines are often achieved prior to fall fisheries. Sturgeon retention (within a specific size limit) is typically allowed for C&S purposes. Fall gillnet fisheries typically consist of 2.5 to 4.5-day weekly fishery periods. Sales of platform and hook

and line caught fish as well as fish caught in the Klickitat and Drano Lake tributary fisheries are typically allowed throughout the fall period.

2010 Columbia River Fall Fishery Model Summary

The following table summarizes Chinook catch, impact and passage expectations, based on preseason planning.

Columbia River Fall Chinook Fishery Model Summary			Non-Indian Catch Sharing				2010 Preseason					
Management Guidelines	Total	Guideline	URB/SRW									
Snake River Wild HR	33.25%	33.25%	Impact	Percent								
Non-Indian	8.25%	8.25%	Sport	4.55%	55.1%							
Treaty Indian	25.00%	25.00%	Comm	3.71%	44.9%							
% of Harvestable Surplus			Chinook - Mainstem		LRH - Impacts							
Non-Indian	25%	50%	Catch	Percent	Impact							
Treaty Indian	40%	50%	Sport	32,100	46%	4.15%						
McNary Escapement	143,600	60,000	Comm	38,100	54%	3.93%						
LRH Ocean/Inriver Exp. Rate	37.5%	38%	Brights - Mainstem									
Non-Indian Wild B Index Sthd	1.2%	2%	Catch	Percent								
Treaty Indian Total B Index Sthd	7%	15%	Sport	20,500	46%							
Upriver Coho to Bonn. Dam	80%	50%	Comm	24,100	54%							
Lower Columbia Chum	1.6%	5%										
			Total	BPH	URB	LRH	LRW	MCB	SAB	SRW	LRHER	SRWHR
Ocean Harvest			124,930	76,300	9,280	36,560	630	2,170				
Columbia River Run			664,840	162,920	319,170	85,570	9,960	74,560	12,680	5,280		
Harvest Below Bonneville	Fishery Description											
Buoy 10	Aug 1-31/1 Chin	12,470	4,570	2,280	2,910	90	1,360	1,250	40	2.4%	0.7%	
Mainstem Sport	Thru Sept 11/Above Lewis/1 Chin	17,160	1,950	10,420	2,120	220	2,430	10	170	1.7%	3.3%	
Early - Mid August	Aug 3, 5, 8 (Z1-5)	7,680	2,840	1,480	2,510	0	270	590	20	2.1%	0.5%	
Mid - Late August	Aug 10 (Z2-5)	2,210	890	470	730	0	80	30	10	0.6%	0.1%	
Z4-5 Mid - late August	Aug 19, 22 (Z4-5)	9,550	4,620	3,150	580	80	1,110	0	50	0.5%	1.0%	
Z1-5 Sept Chinook	Sept 19 or 21	4,940	910	1,840	940	220	990	40	30	0.8%	0.6%	
Sept/Oct Z4-5	Start Sept 23	12,440	0	4,060	0	410	7,960	10	70	0.0%	1.3%	
October Coho		1,310	0	470	0	0	830	0	10	0.0%	0.1%	
Select Areas	Average season	12,850	740	360	2,850	30	150	8,710	10		0.1%	
Bonneville Dam Passage			483,270	141,200	294,640		47,440		4,870			
Harvest Above Bonneville												
Zone 6 - Bonn to Hwy 395	Average season	2,480		1,810			660		30		0.6%	
Treaty Comm and C&S	Average season	198,520	95,660	79,790			23,070		1,320		25.0%	
Hanford Reach Sport	Average season	8,470		8,470					0			
McNary Dam Passage			143,620		143,620							

Table 1. Summary of 2009 Actual and 2010 Preseason Forecasts of Adult Salmon and Steelhead Returns to the Columbia River¹.

Species, stock	2009 Return	2010 Forecast	Comments
Fall Chinook	429,000	664,900	Greater than 10-year average
Lower river hatchery (LRH)	76,700	85,600	
Lower river wild (LRW)	7,500	10,000	Less than 10-year average
Bonneville pool hatchery (BPH)	49,000	162,900	Much greater than 10-year average
Upriver bright (URB)	212,000	319,200	Greater than 10-year average
Snake River Wild (SRW)	4,100	5,300	
Mid-Columbia bright (MCB)	73,100	74,500	Less than 10-year average
Bonneville upriver bright (BUB)	38,100	30,200	
Lower river bright (LRB)	900	900	
Pool upriver bright (PUB)	34,100	43,400	
Select area bright (SAB)	10,600	12,700	Greater than 10-year average
Upriver summer steelhead	601,600	453,000	Greater than 10-year average
Skamania index (April 1 - June 30)	13,900	16,400	3,300 wild.
A-run index (length <78 cm)	543,100	337,500	107,000 wild
B-run index (length ≥78 cm)	44,500	99,100	14,300 wild
Coho	721,600	286,600	Less than 10-year average
Early stock	473,500	188,000	
Late stock	248,100	98,600	

¹ Columbia River mouth return, except summer steelhead is Bonneville Dam return. Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Table 2. Stock Accountability of Adult Fall Chinook Returning to the Columbia River, 1985-2009.¹

Return Year	Total Return	LRH	LRW	BPH	URB	MCB	SAB
1985	361,600	111,000	13,300	33,200	196,400	6,100	1,600
1986	494,800	154,800	24,500	16,600	281,600	17,400	2,000
1987	871,000	344,100	37,900	9,100	420,700	57,000	2,300
1988	784,700	309,900	41,700	12,000	339,900	78,000	3,200
1989	552,100	130,900	38,600	26,800	261,300	93,300	1,200
1990	313,000	60,000	20,300	18,900	153,600	59,100	1,100
1991	276,100	62,700	19,800	52,400	103,300	35,900	2,000
1992	219,000	62,600	12,500	29,500	81,000	31,100	2,300
1993	214,900	52,300	13,300	16,800	102,900	27,400	2,100
1994	254,000	53,600	12,200	18,500	132,800	33,700	3,200
1995	242,800	46,400	16,000	33,800	106,500	34,100	6,000
1996	330,800	75,500	14,600	33,100	143,200	59,700	4,700
1997	321,500	57,400	12,300	27,400	161,700	58,900	3,800
1998	255,400	45,300	7,300	20,200	141,600	37,300	3,300
1999	313,200	40,000	3,300	50,200	165,900	50,900	2,900
2000	255,000	27,000	10,200	20,500	156,600	37,200	3,500
2001	548,800	94,300	15,700	125,000	232,400	76,500	4,900
2002	733,600	156,400	25,200	158,300	277,300	108,200	5,700
2003	893,100	155,000	26,000	180,600	373,200	150,200	8,100
2004	799,000	108,900	22,300	175,300	363,500	121,900	7,100
2005	561,400	78,200	16,800	93,100	268,700	98,000	6,600
2006	422,400	58,300	18,100	27,900	230,400	80,400	7,200
2007	219,600	32,700	4,300	14,600	114,500	47,000	6,500
2008	449,000	61,600	7,100	93,900	197,300	76,300	12,900
2009	429,000	76,700	7,500	49,000	212,000	73,100	10,600

¹ Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Table 3. Predicted and Actual Returns (Thousands) of Columbia River Adult Fall Chinook.¹

Stock	Year	Preseason Forecast	Actual Return	Percent of Forecast
Lower River Hatchery (LRH)	2005	78.4	78.2	100
	2006	57.5	58.3	101
	2007	55.4	32.7	60
	2008	55.9	61.6	110
	2009	88.2	76.7	87
Lower River Wild (LRW)	2005	21.4	16.8	79
	2006	16.6	18.1	109
	2007	10.0	4.2	42
	2008	3.8	7.1	187
	2009	8.6	7.5	88
Bonneville Pool Hatchery (BPH)	2005	115.8	93.1	80
	2006	51.8	27.9	54
	2007	21.3	14.6	69
	2008	86.2	93.9	109
	2009	56.5	49.0	87
Upriver Bright (URB)	2005	354.6	268.7	76
	2006	249.1	230.4	92
	2007	185.2	114.5	62
	2008	164.4	197.3	120
	2009	269.7	212.1	79
Mid-Columbia Bright (MCB)	2005	89.7	98.0	109
	2006	86.6	80.4	93
	2007	69.1	47.0	68
	2008	56.6	76.3	135
	2009	97.9	73.1	75
Select Area Brights (SAB)	2005	11.5	6.6	57
	2006	12.4	7.2	58
	2007	7.5	6.5	87
	2008	9.8	12.8	131
	2009	12.0	10.6	88
Columbia River Total	2005	671.4	561.4	84
	2006	473.9	422.4	89
	2007	347.5	219.6	63
	2008	376.7	449.0	119
	2009	532.9	429.0	80

¹. Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Table 4. Estimated Columbia River Returns and Lower Granite Dam Escapement of Snake River Wild Fall Chinook Adults, 1986-2009

Year	Columbia River Return	Mainstem Harvest	Harvest Rate %	BON-LGR Passage Loss	BON-LGR Conversion Rate %	Lower Granite Escapement
1986	3,363	1,910	57%	918	33%	449
1987	2,135	1,218	57%	485	36%	253
1988	4,549	2,899	64%	870	31%	368
1989	2,323	1,327	57%	481	39%	295
1990	568	302	53%	117	43%	78
1991	1,968	790	40%	860	26%	318
1992	1,329	350	26%	430	56%	549
1993	1,514	420	28%	351	68%	742
1994	991	180	18%	405	50%	406
1995	1,301	247	19%	704	33%	348
1996	1,778	469	26%	670	48%	639
1997	1,857	597	32%	455	63%	795
1998	772	205	27%	260	54%	304
1999	2,475	751	30%	819	52%	905
2000	2,707	779	29%	780	59%	1,148
2001	14,303	3,010	21%	6,130	45%	5,083
2002	3,758	1,063	28%	579	78%	2,095
2003	7,998	1,723	22%	2,018	68%	3,827
2004	8,234	1,692	21%	3,213	50%	2,983
2005	5,542	1,419	26%	1,211	71%	2,602
2006	6,371	1,696	27%	2,192	53%	2,483
2007	4,965	1,098	22%	1,846	52%	2,016
2008	4,803	1,332	28%	1,249	64%	2,222
2009	4,086	1,533	38%	1,261	50%	1,291

Table 5. Returns of Upriver Summer Steelhead to Bonneville Dam (April- October) 1984-2009.

Year	Skamania Index		Group A Index		Group B Index		Total Passage	
	Wild	Total	Wild	Total	Wild	Total	Wild	Total
1984	2,490	20,780	80,195	143,304	13,768	98,011	96,453	262,095
1985	3,690	19,990	57,449	229,582	12,986	40,870	74,125	290,442
1986	5,520	24,830	89,921	230,938	9,984	64,016	105,426	319,783
1987	7,380	17,790	70,356	130,549	13,990	44,959	91,726	193,298
1988	4,180	22,360	60,571	108,277	17,742	81,643	82,493	212,280
1989	3,770	15,730	50,361	133,364	12,367	77,604	66,498	226,699
1990	3,690	18,710	53,649	88,413	8,811	47,174	66,150	154,296
1991	1,220	10,880	61,455	173,784	6,207	28,265	68,882	212,929
1992	2,940	14,910	94,796	197,230	12,715	57,438	110,451	269,578
1993	1,250	14,360	86,469	107,662	4,378	36,169	92,096	158,191
1994	1,380	12,330	29,023	99,759	5,152	27,463	35,555	139,552
1995	1,150	8,220	44,183	154,041	1,847	13,221	47,180	175,481
1996	1,310	10,830	50,522	148,624	3,912	18,693	55,743	178,147
1997	930	11,890	75,687	177,141	3,913	36,663	80,530	225,693
1998	1,610	9,440	44,138	99,008	3,415	40,241	49,163	148,690
1999	1,310	7,160	19,035	119,696	3,740	22,137	24,085	148,994
2000	5,728	16,619	59,005	152,986	8,368	40,909	73,101	210,514
2001	7,952	28,725	92,611	377,849	12,047	86,426	112,610	493,000
2002	9,671	24,991	79,529	235,699	32,333	129,882	121,533	390,572
2003	1,801	14,154	59,124	236,358	6,417	37,228	67,342	287,741
2004	3,289	20,148	47,591	189,864	9,202	37,398	60,082	247,409
2005	2,123	11,221	60,827	192,206	9,619	48,968	72,569	252,395
2006	2,181	9,882	70,114	179,772	8,466	74,128	80,761	263,782
2007	1,727	9,475	33,040	181,258	9,015	51,073	43,782	241,806
2008	4,489	15,832	41,291	164,175	18,529	93,429	64,309	273,436
2009	3,528	13,884	154,045	543,195	13,727	44,540	171,300	601,619

Table 6. Minimum Numbers (Thousands) of Coho Adults Entering the Columbia River.

Year	Lower Columbia River								Min. Run
	Commercial Catch ¹		Recreational Catch			Hatchery Returns	Trib. Dam Counts ⁶	Bonneville Dam Count	
	Zones 1 – 5 ²	SAFE ³	Estuary ⁴	Mainstem ⁵	Trib.				
1980	137.6	12.5	0.0	0.1	11.1	122.2	5.1	13.0	301.6
1981	51.8	8.1	0.0	0.1	7.6	77.8	2.8	21.9	170.2
1982	189.5	12.3	18.9	0.1	17.6	154.1	5.0	55.8	453.1
1983	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.2	5.1	75.0	3.3	15.7	110.0
1984	160.9	40.6	74.4	0.7	14.9	102.8	4.2	27.3	425.9
1985	138.8	51.2	25.4	1.1	9.4	95.3	7.5	38.6	367.2
1986	925.4	55.6	120.4	4.0	20.7	285.1	8.9	129.0	1549.1
1987	151.7	13.5	47.2	0.9	6.1	66.3	4.2	26.6	316.5
1988	311.7	49.8	143.4	0.5	11.8	113.8	6.9	32.9	670.9
1989	361.1	26.2	84.0	0.2	15.1	184.3	6.9	31.2	709.0
1990	47.6	18.6	18.5	0.4	9.7	88.3	2.0	11.6	196.7
1991	327.1	80.4	209.5	1.1	29.4	243.3	5.5	58.9	955.1
1992	38.2	15.8	43.1	0.6	8.4	87.0	5.2	17.8	216.1
1993	20.7	15.0	20.9	0.6	6.3	39.4	0.8	10.6	114.2
1994	6.0	54.6	1.8	0.9	3.4	78.0	4.1	20.3	169.2
1995	0.2	21.2	5.0	0.2	2.7	32.2	2.9	10.4	74.8
1996	5.8	20.4	4.5	0.3	3.6	62.2	0.6	15.7	113.0
1997	2.8	16.7	20.4	0.8	10.8	69.7	2.8	24.2	148.1
1998	0.3	22.8	3.2	3.7	3.0	87.9	1.3	46.3	168.4
1999	57.5	21.5	9.0	1.3	18.6	124.5	1.0	40.7	274.1
2000	110.2	58.2	21.5	1.6	36.1	228.6	5.6	85.8	547.6
2001	218.7	34.4	132.0	3.1	74.9	377.3	8.2	259.8	1108.3
2002	94.9	68.1	6.2	3.0	24.4	211.1	3.6	88.6	499.9
2003	143.8	113.5	54.4	1.1	22.1	205.4	11.2	125.7	677.3
2004	66.6	53.0	15.2	1.3	12.2	173.5	5.6	115.0	442.5
2005	30.3	64.5	6.9	0.6	9.9	142.3	3.3	83.3	341.0
2006	27.2	36.2	3.7	1.2	15.5	191.1	9.5	102.1	386.4
2007	30.2	10.1	8.4	0.9	23.2	161.1	4.8	92.5	331.2
2008	13.1	47.3	8.6	2.2	34.1	240.9	6.7	135.5	488.4
2009	45.2	80.1	48.1	4.0	26.3	260.4	32.5	224.9	721.6

^{1.} 2003 – 2008 landings are preliminary.

^{2.} Includes jacks.

^{3.} Jacks landed in SAFE fisheries are not included (except for 1985 and 1986).

^{4.} Buoy 10 fishery. Catch from this fishery prior to 1982 is included in ocean catch totals. Some non-Columbia River fish are caught in the estuary fishery and are included here.

^{5.} Catch from above Astoria-Megler Bridge through 1999 and catch from above Tongue Point/Rocky Point thereafter.

^{6.} Includes Willamette Falls (Willamette River), North Fork Dam (Clackamas River), and Marmot Dam (Sandy River). No Marmot Dam counts after dam removal in 2007.

Table 7. Minimum Numbers (Thousands) of Early Stock Coho Adults Entering the Columbia River.

Year	Lower Columbia River								Min. Run
	Commercial Catch ¹		Recreational Catch			Hatchery	Trib. Dam	Bonneville	
	Zones 1-5 ²	SAFE ³	Estuary ⁴	Mainstem ⁵	Trib.	Returns	Counts ⁶	Dam Count	
1980	56.3	12.5	0.0	0.1	6.2	76.4	2.0	6.8	160.3
1981	13.9	8.1	0.0	0.1	4.3	50.4	2.4	21.0	100.2
1982	30.3	12.3	11.9	0.1	11.6	108.4	3.9	51.0	229.4
1983	1.2	3.6	2.3	0.1	2.4	28.3	1.7	10.4	49.9
1984	74.5	40.6	46.3	0.5	6.9	54.8	3.8	20.4	247.9
1985	54.6	51.2	16.5	0.8	6.3	57.6	6.5	35.1	228.6
1986	301.0	55.6	97.7	3.0	9.5	158.6	5.9	118.8	749.9
1987	86.9	13.5	28.4	0.7	4.2	32.6	3.4	23.6	193.4
1988	136.9	49.8	61.7	0.3	7.0	47.1	6.3	28.5	337.7
1989	52.0	26.2	55.7	0.2	7.0	98.0	5.5	22.2	266.8
1990	19.7	18.6	12.6	0.3	6.3	40.6	1.7	8.7	108.5
1991	122.8	80.4	143.3	0.8	15.1	107.2	4.3	43.2	517.1
1992	3.6	15.8	29.1	0.5	4.1	44.5	3.4	11.0	112.0
1993	5.9	15.0	16.5	0.5	2.9	22.9	0.7	8.0	72.4
1994	3.6	54.6	1.4	0.8	2.2	59.6	3.3	12.5	138.1
1995	0.0	21.2	4.9	0.2	1.6	20.4	2.3	6.9	57.5
1996	1.7	20.4	3.9	0.2	2.1	44.3	0.6	8.9	82.2
1997	1.0	16.7	19.3	0.8	6.4	39.1	2.8	18.4	104.5
1998	0.0	22.8	3.0	3.6	0.7	55.3	1.0	34.2	120.6
1999	24.7	21.5	7.8	0.9	11.1	60.0	1.0	32.9	159.9
2000	20.2	58.2	18.7	1.0	26.4	137.2	4.9	58.9	325.5
2001	67.8	34.4	114.9	2.6	40.1	200.9	6.3	225.4	692.2
2002	48.1	68.1	5.4	1.1	18.2	101.1	3.3	50.4	295.6
2003	71.2	113.5	47.4	0.8	17.7	141.3	10.8	93.8	496.5
2004	16.6	53.0	13.2	0.8	9.9	109.7	5.0	85.6	293.9
2005	14.3	63.5	6.0	0.3	7.5	88.0	2.9	63.6	246.2
2006	9.3	36.2	3.2	0.6	11.0	99.7	8.3	65.4	233.5
2007	7.9	10.1	7.3	0.5	14.2	99.7	4.1	62.2	205.9
2008	4.4	47.3	7.5	1.3	18.9	131.3	6.6	85.0	302.3
2009	21.4	80.1	41.9	2.1	15.8	144.7	31.8	135.6	473.5

^{1.} 2003 – 2008 landings are preliminary.

^{2.} Includes jacks.

^{3.} Jacks landed in SAFE fisheries are not included (except for 1985 and 1986).

^{4.} Buoy 10 fishery. Catch from this fishery prior to 1982 is included in ocean catch totals. Some non-Columbia River fish are caught in the estuary fishery and are included here.

^{5.} Catch from above Astoria-Megler Bridge through 1999 and catch from above Tongue Point/Rocky Point thereafter.

^{6.} Includes Willamette Falls (Willamette River), North Fork Dam (Clackamas River), and Marmot Dam (Sandy River). No Marmot counts after Dam removal in 2007.

Table 8. Minimum Numbers (Thousands) of Late Stock Coho Adults Entering the Columbia River.

Year	Lower Columbia River							Bonneville Dam Count	Min. Run
	Commercial Catch ¹		Recreational Catch		Hatchery Returns	Trib. Dam Count ⁵			
	Zones 1-5 ²	SAFE ³	Estuary ³	mainstem ⁴			Trib.		
1980	81.3	0.0		0.0	5.0	45.8	3.1	6.197	141.3
1981	37.9	0.0		0.0	3.3	27.5	0.4	0.942	70.0
1982	159.1	0.0	7.0	0.0	6.0	45.7	1.1	4.803	223.7
1983	2.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.7	46.7	1.5	5.358	60.0
1984	86.4	0.0	28.0	0.2	8.0	48.0	0.4	6.873	178.0
1985	84.2	0.0	8.9	0.3	3.1	37.7	1.0	3.411	138.6
1986	624.4	0.0	22.8	1.1	11.3	126.5	3.0	10.279	799.2
1987	64.7	0.0	18.8	0.2	1.8	33.6	0.9	3.026	123.1
1988	174.8	0.0	81.7	0.2	4.8	66.7	0.6	4.371	333.2
1989	309.1	0.0	28.3	0.0	8.1	86.3	1.4	9.000	442.2
1990	27.9	0.0	5.9	0.0	3.5	47.7	0.3	2.906	88.2
1991	204.3	0.0	66.2	0.3	14.3	136.1	1.3	15.649	438.1
1992	34.7	0.0	14.0	0.0	4.3	42.5	1.8	6.788	104.1
1993	14.8	0.0	4.4	0.1	3.4	16.5	0.1	2.659	41.9
1994	2.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.2	18.4	0.9	7.740	31.1
1995	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	11.8	0.6	3.455	17.3
1996	4.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.4	17.9	0.0	6.804	30.8
1997	1.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.4	30.7	0.0	5.742	43.6
1998	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.3	32.6	0.2	12.101	47.8
1999	32.8	0.0	1.2	0.4	7.5	64.5	0.1	7.790	114.2
2000	89.9	0.0	2.8	0.6	9.8	91.5	0.6	26.932	222.1
2001	150.9	0.0	17.2	0.5	34.8	176.4	1.9	34.384	416.1
2002	46.8	0.0	0.8	2.0	6.2	110.0	0.4	38.185	204.3
2003	72.5	0.0	7.1	0.4	4.4	64.1	0.4	31.929	180.8
2004	50.0	0.0	2.0	0.5	2.3	63.8	0.6	29.483	148.6
2005	15.9	1.0	0.9	0.3	2.4	54.2	0.3	19.710	94.8
2006	18.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	4.6	91.4	1.2	36.696	152.9
2007	22.3	0.0	1.1	0.3	9.0	61.4	0.8	30.374	125.2
2008	8.7	0.0	1.1	1.0	15.1	109.6	0.1	50.530	186.1
2009	23.8	0.0	6.3	1.8	10.5	115.7	0.6	89.332	248.1

^{1.} 2003 – 2008 landings are preliminary.

^{2.} Includes jacks.

^{3.} Catch from estuary recreational (Buoy 10) fishery. Some non-Columbia River fish are caught in the estuary fishery and are included here.

^{4.} Lower Columbia River catch from above Astoria-Megler Bridge through 1999 and catch from above Tongue Point/Rocky Point thereafter.

^{5.} Includes Willamette Falls (Willamette River), North Fork Dam (Clackamas River), and Marmot Dam (Sandy River). No Marmot counts after Dam removal in 2007.

Table 9. Escapement Index Values for Chum in Washington Lower Columbia River Tributaries and for Coho in Oregon Columbia River Tributaries Downstream of the Sandy River, 1950-2009.

Year	Chum (Washington Tributaries)			Coho (Oregon Tributaries)		
	Miles Surveyed	Fish Observed	Fish/Mile	Miles Surveyed ¹	Fish Observed	Fish/Mile
50's Ave	2.2	903	450	9.4	263	28
60's Ave	4.9	767	179	6.8	161	24
70's Ave	6.0	450	77	9.3	61	7
80's Ave	6.6	721	105	9.2	21	2
1990	7.1	832	117	9.4	4	<1
1991	7.1	673	95	9.4	3	<1
1992	7.1	3,273	461	9.4	4	<1
1993	7.1	1,411	199	9.3	2	<1
1994	7.1	509	72	9.3	3	<1
1995	7.2	922	128	9.3	2	<1
1996	7.2	1,545	215	9.3	0	0
1997	7.2	1,054	146	9.3	0	0
1998	7.2	1,666	231	9.3	4	<1
1999	7.2	2,096	291	9.3	4	<1
90's Ave	7.2	1,398	196	9.3	2	<1
2000	6.1	2,425	398	9.3	82 ²	9
2001	5.8	4,551	785	9.3	13 ²	1
2002	6.7	8,662	1,293	9.3	146	16
2003	7.0	8,934	1,276	9.3	98	10
2004	7.0	11,439	1,634	9.3	37	4
2005	9.1	3,378	371	7.9	40	5
2006	9.5	4,729	498	7.3	32	4
2007	9.3	2,374	255	7.0	45	6
2008	11.1	1,822	164	7.0	29	4
2009	10.3	1,779	173	7.7	111	14
00's Ave	8.2	5,009	685	8.3	67	7

¹ In 1975 the database was reorganized into 9.3 miles of ten standard index streams that best indicate trends in escapement since 1967. Prior to 1967 the same ten streams were used; however, survey miles and frequency varied. In 1968, two index streams were not surveyed and in 1985 observations in an index survey heavily influenced by hatchery adult introduction were not included. During 2005-2009 survey miles varied due to landowner denials to access some stream reaches.

² May include some adipose fin-clipped coho

Table 10. Federally-listed Species Found in Columbia River Fishery Management Areas			
Species – ESU/DPS ¹	Current Designation	Listing Date	Effective Date
<u>Chinook</u>			
Snake River Fall	Threatened	22-Apr-92	22-May-92
Snake River Spring/Summer	Threatened	22-Apr-92	22-May-92
Upper Columbia Spring	Endangered	24-Mar-99	24-May-99
Upper Columbia Summer/Fall	Not warranted	--	--
Middle Columbia Spring	Not warranted	--	--
Lower Columbia River Spring/Fall	Threatened	24-Mar-99	24-May-99
Upper Willamette Spring	Threatened	24-Mar-99	24-May-99
Deschutes River Summer/Fall	Not warranted	--	--
<u>Steelhead</u>			
Snake River Basin	Threatened	18-Aug-97	17-Oct-97
Upper Columbia River ²	Threatened	18-Aug-97	17-Oct-97
Lower Columbia River	Threatened	19-Mar-98	18-May-98
Middle Columbia River	Threatened	25-Mar-99	24-May-99
Southwest Washington	Not warranted	--	--
Upper Willamette	Threatened	25-Mar-99	24-May-99
<u>Sockeye</u>			
Snake River	Endangered	20-Nov-91	20-Dec-91
Okanogan River	Not warranted	--	--
Lake Wenatchee	Not warranted	--	--
<u>Chum</u> – Columbia River	Threatened	25-Mar-99	24-May-99
<u>Coho</u> – Columbia River	Threatened	28-Jun-05	26-Aug-05
<u>Green Sturgeon</u>- Southern DPS	Threatened	07-Apr-06	07-Jul-06
<u>Eulachon</u> - Southern DPS	Threatened	17-Mar-10	17 May 10

¹ The ESU/DPSs in bold are present in the Columbia River basin during the time when fisheries described in this report occur and therefore may be impacted by these fisheries.

² Status downgraded to threatened per U.S. District Court order in June 2009.


Table 11. Sturgeon Catch Guidelines in the Zone 6 Management Area, 2001-2009.									
Fishery	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Bonneville	2,820	2,820	2,850	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	2,800
	1,520	1,520	1,700	700	700	700	700	700	1,400
Treaty	1,300	1,300	1,150	400	400	400	400	400	1,400
The Dalles	1,800	1,800	1,300	1,300	1,300	650	650	650	1,300
	700	700	400	400	400	100	100	100	300
Treaty	1,100	1,100	900	900	900	550	550	550	1,000
John Day	1,720	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
	560	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
Treaty	1,160	335	335	335	335	335	335	335	335

Table 12. Fall Lower Columbia River and Zone 6 Mainstem Commercial Seasons, 2009. ¹								
	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	
AUGUST							1	
			7 pm	7 am	7 pm	7 am		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	7 pm	7 am						
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
			8 pm	6 am	8 pm	6 am		
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
		6 am	8 pm	6 am	6 pm			
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
	SEPTEMBER		6 am				6 pm	
30		31	1	2	3	4	5	
			6 am				6 pm	
6		7	8	9	10	11	12	
		6 am				6 pm		
13		14	15	16	17	18	19	
			6 am		9 pm	5 am	6 pm	
20		21	22	23	24	25	26	
OCTOBER			6 am 6 pm	6 am 6 pm	6 am 6 pm	7 pm	7 am	
		27	28	29	30	1	2	3
	7 pm	7 am		7 pm	7 am	7 pm		
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
			7 pm	7 am 7 pm	7 pm	7 am		
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	7 pm	7 am	7 pm	7 am 7 pm	7 am 7 pm	7 am		
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
	7 pm	7 am	7 pm	7 am 7 pm				
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> Lower River: Zone 6: _____ </div>								

¹. For specific area and gear regulations please see Table 15.

Table 13. Fall Select Area Commercial Fishing Seasons, 2009.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
A				7 am	7 pm		
U	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
G				7 am	7 pm		
U	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
S				7 am	7 pm		
T	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			7 pm	7 am	7 pm	7 am	7 pm
S	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
E		7 pm	9 am	7 pm	9 am	7 pm	9 am
P	30	31	1	2	3	4	5
T		7 pm	9 am	7 pm	9 am	7 pm	9 am
E	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M		7 pm	9 am	7 pm	9 am	7 pm	9 am
B	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
E		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
O		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C	27	28	29	30	1	2	3
T		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
O	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
E	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
R		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
							Noon

Youngs Bay  Deep River Only  Other Select Areas: 

Tongue Point/South Channel open nightly 7 pm-7 am Monday – Friday during Aug 31 – Sep 18.
 Tongue Point/South Channel open nightly 4 pm-8 am Monday – Friday during Sep 21 – Oct 30.
 Blind Slough/Knappa Slough open nightly 7 pm-7 am Monday – Friday during Aug 25 – Sep 18.
 Blind Slough/Knappa Slough open nightly 6 pm-8 am Monday – Friday during Sep 21 – October 30.
 Deep River open nightly 7 pm-9 am Monday – Saturday during Aug 31 – Sep 12.
 Deep River open nightly 7 pm-9 am Monday – Friday during Sep 14 – Sep 30.
 Deep River open nightly 4 pm-9 am Monday – Friday during Sep 30 – Oct 30
 Steamboat Slough fisheries were discontinued in 2006.

Table 14. Salmon, Steelhead, and Sturgeon Catch in 2009 Fall Fisheries (Includes adults and jacks).¹

Fishery	Date	Chinook	Coho	Chum	Summer Steelhead	White Sturgeon	Walleye
Zone 6 Treaty Indian Fisheries^{2,3}							
Commercial Gillnet	Aug 24 – 27	19,549	1,415		3,752	13	1
Commercial Gillnet	Aug 31 – Sept 4	29,872	1,926		5,460	6	3
Commercial Gillnet	Sept 8 – 12	28,724	3,003		5,472	13	1
Commercial Gillnet	Sept 14 – 18	19,116	2,868		6,815	0	3
Commercial Gillnet	Sept 22 – 25	12,689	2,706		7,413	2	1
Commercial Gillnet	Sept 29 – Oct 1	2,355	1,866		3,226		
Platform / Hook & Line	Aug and late fall	836	1891		4,616		7
Treaty Indian Total		113,141	15,675	0	36,755	34	16
Non-Indian Fisheries							
Zones 1-5 Early August	Aug 4 – 7	8,041	122	0	--	1,121	
Zones 2-5 Early August	Aug 9 – 10	1,412	38	0	--	1,092	
Zones 3-5 Late August	Aug 18 – 21	14,420	695	1	--	633	
Zones 5 Late August	Aug 25 – 26	4,349	476	0	--	123	
Zones 4-5 Late Fall	Sept 24 – 25	1,634	580	0	--	132	
Zones 1-5 Late Fall	Sept 28 – Oct 2	2,896	38,725	0	--	441	
Zones 1-5 Late Fall	Oct 4 – Oct 8	963	880	0	--	641	
Zones 1-5 Late Fall	Oct 13 – 16	287	152	0	--	465	
Zones 1-5 Late Fall	Oct 18 – 23	921	2,834	21	--	322	
Zones 2-5 Late Fall	Oct 25 – 28	57	739	5	--	No Retention	
Subtotal		34,980	45,241	27	--	4,970	
Youngs Bay	Aug 5 – Oct. 31	6,565	49,329	0	--	72	
Tongue Pt./South Ch.	Aug 31 – Oct 30	872	16,918	1	--	11	
Blind Sl./Knappa Sl.	Aug. 25 – Oct 30	3,991	10,043	0	--	20	
Deep River	Aug 31 – Oct 30	562	4,660	2	--	11	
Subtotal		11,990	80,950	3	--	114	
Buoy 10 ⁴	Aug 1 – Dec 31	5,941	48,127	--	116	--	0
Lower River ⁴	Aug 1 – Dec 31	16,554	4,034	--	7,325	2,447	1,097
Bonneville to Priest Rapids Dam ⁴	Aug 1 – Dec 31	10,411	--	--	17,900	1,077	
Subtotal		32,906	52,161	--	25,341	3,524	1,097
Non-Indian Total		79,876	178,352	30	25,341	8,608	1,097
Grand Total		193,017	194,027	30	62,095	8,642	1,113

^{1.} Commercial landings are preliminary. See Table 15 for details on specific time, area, and gear restrictions.

^{2.} Includes take home and over-the-bank sales.

^{3.} Subsistence harvest not occurring during commercial fishing periods.

^{4.} See text for detailed season description.

Table 15. Non-Indian Fall Commercial Fishing Seasons, 2009.

Main-Stem Salmon and Sturgeon Seasons				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
12 hrs	Early Fall	Aug 4, 7 PM - Aug 5, 7 AM	9" min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction. Multiple net rule in effect.	Zones 1-5. Grays River, Elokomin-A, Cowlitz River, Kalama-A, Lewis-A, Washougal, and Sandy River sanctuaries in effect. Salmon and white sturgeon may be sold. A maximum of nine white sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The nine sturgeon possession/sales limit includes mainstem fisheries only.
12 hrs		Aug 6, 7 PM - Aug 7, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Aug 9, 7 PM - Aug 10, 7 AM	Same.	Same, except the open area includes zones 2-5.
10 hrs		Aug 18, 8 PM - Aug 19, 6 AM	Same.	Same, except the open area includes zones 3-5 upstream of the Kalama River.
10 hrs		Aug 20, 8 PM - Aug 21, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
10 hrs		Aug 25, 8 PM - Aug 26, 6 AM	Same.	Same, except the open area includes zone 5 only, and the weekly sturgeon possession/sales limit was reduced to three white sturgeon and includes both mainstem and Select Area fisheries.
8 hrs	Late Fall	Sep 24, 9 PM - Sep 25, 5 AM	8" min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction. Multiple net rule in effect.	Zones 4-5. Lewis-B, Sandy and Washougal rivers sanctuaries in effect. Same. Salmon and white sturgeon. A maximum of five white sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The five white sturgeon possession/sales limit includes mainstem fisheries only.
12 hrs		Sep 28, 6 AM - 6 PM	6" max. mesh size restriction, un-slackened floater gillnet. Multiple net rule in effect.	Zones 1-3. Elokomin-B, Abernathy, Cowlitz, Kalama-B, and Lewis-B sanctuaries are in effect. Same.
8 hrs		Sep 28, 9 PM - Sep 29, 5 AM	8" min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction. Multiple net rule in effect.	Zones 4-5. Lewis-B, Sandy and Washougal rivers sanctuaries in effect. Same.
12 hrs		Sep 29, 6 AM - 6 PM	9" min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction. Multiple net rule in effect.	Zones 1-5. Elokomin-B, Abernathy, Cowlitz, Kalama-B, Lewis-B, Sandy and Washougal rivers sanctuaries are in effect. Same.
12 hrs		Sep 30, 6 AM - 6 PM	6" max. mesh size restriction, un-slackened floater gillnet. Multiple net rule in effect.	Zones 1-3. Elokomin-B, Abernathy, Cowlitz, Kalama-B, and Lewis-B sanctuaries are in effect. Same.
12 hrs		Sep 30, 7 PM - Oct 1, 7 AM	8" min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction. Multiple net rule in effect.	Zones 4-5. Lewis-B, Sandy and Washougal rivers sanctuaries in effect. Same.
12 hrs		Oct 1, 7 PM - Oct 2, 7 AM	Same.	Zones 4-5. Lewis-B, Sandy and Washougal rivers sanctuaries are in effect. Salmon and White sturgeon. A maximum of five white sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The five sturgeon possession/sales limit includes mainstem fisheries only.

Table 15. continued

Main-Stem Salmon and Sturgeon Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
12 hrs	Late Fall - (cont.)	Oct 4, 7 PM - Oct 5, 7 AM	8" min. and 9 3/4 max. mesh size restriction. Multiple net rule in effect.	Zones 4-5. Lewis-B, Sandy and Washougal rivers sanctuaries are in effect. Salmon and White sturgeon. A maximum of five white sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The five sturgeon possession/sales limit includes mainstem fisheries only.
12 hrs		Oct 7, 7 PM - Oct 8, 7 AM	Same.	Same, except the possession/sales limit was increased to eight white sturgeon per participating vessel each week.
12 hrs		Oct 8, 7 AM - 7 PM	9" min. mesh size restriction, same.	Zones 1-5. Elokomin-B, Abernathy, Cowlitz, Kalama-B, Lewis-B, Sandy and Washougal rivers sanctuaries are in effect. Same.
12 hrs		Oct 13, 7 PM - Oct 14, 7 AM	8" min. and 9 3/4 max. mesh size restriction. Multiple net rule in effect.	Zones 4-5. Lewis-B, Sandy and Washougal rivers sanctuaries are in effect. Salmon and White sturgeon. A maximum of seven white sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The seven sturgeon possession/sales limit includes mainstem fisheries only.
12 hrs		Oct 14, 7 AM - 7 PM	9" min. mesh size restriction, same.	Zones 1-5. Elokomin-B, Abernathy, Cowlitz, Kalama-B, Lewis-B, Sandy and Washougal rivers sanctuaries are in effect. Same.
12 hrs		Oct 15, 7 PM - Oct 16, 7 AM	8" min. and 9 3/4 max. mesh size restriction. Multiple net rule in effect.	Zones 4-5. Lewis-B, Sandy and Washougal rivers sanctuaries are in effect. Same.
12 hrs		Oct 18, 7 PM - Oct 19, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Oct 20, 7 PM - Oct 21, 7 AM	Same.	Zones 4-5. Lewis-A, Sandy and Washougal rivers sanctuaries are in effect. Salmon and White sturgeon. A maximum of six white sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The six sturgeon possession/sales limit includes mainstem fisheries only.
12 hrs		Oct 21, 7 AM - 7 PM	6" max. mesh size restriction, un-slackened floater gillnet. Multiple net rule in effect.	Zones 1-3. Elokomin-A, Cowlitz, Kalama-A, and Lewis-A sanctuaries are in effect. Same.
12 hrs		Oct 22, 7 AM - 7 PM	9" min. and 9 3/4 max. mesh size restriction. Multiple net rule in effect.	Zones 1-5. Elokomin-A, Cowlitz, Kalama-A, and Lewis-A, Sandy and Washougal sanctuaries are in effect. Same.
12 hrs		Oct 22, 7 PM - Oct 23, 7 AM	8" min. and 9 3/4 max. mesh size restriction. Multiple net rule in effect.	Zones 4-5. Lewis-A, Sandy and Washougal rivers sanctuaries are in effect. Salmon and White sturgeon. Same.
12 hrs		Oct 25, 7 PM - Oct 26, 7 AM	Same.	Same, except the possession/sale of white sturgeon is not allowed.
12 hrs		Oct 27, 7 PM - Oct 28, 7 AM	Same.	Same.

Table 15. continued

Main-Stem Salmon and Sturgeon Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
12 hrs	Late Fall - (cont.)	Oct 28, 7 AM - 7 PM	No min. and 9 3/4 max. mesh size restriction. Multiple net rule in effect.	Zones 2-3. Grays River, Elokomina-A, Cowlitz, Kalama-A, and Lewis-A sanctuaries are in effect. Salmon only.

Select Area Salmon and Sturgeon Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
1 1/2	Youngs Bay - Fall	Aug 5, 7 AM - Aug 6, 7 PM	9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 250 fathoms in length. Leadline not to exceed 2 lbs per fathom. Use of additional weights or anchors attached directly to the leadline is allowed upstream of markers located approximately 200 yards upstream of the mouth of the Walluski River. Red corks are required at 25-fathom intervals and red corks must be in contrast to corks in the remainder of the net. The multiple net rule in effect.	Youngs Bay select fishing area (Oregon only). Extends from the lower boundary at the 101 Bridge to the upper boundary located at the markers at Battle Creek Slough; except for those waters that are closed southerly of the alternate Highway 101 Bridge (Lewis and Clark River). Salmon and white sturgeon. A maximum of three white sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The three sturgeon possession/sales limit includes Select Area fisheries only.
1 1/2		Aug 12, 7 AM - Aug 13, 7 PM	Same.	Same.
1 1/2		Aug 19, 7 AM - Aug 20, 7 PM	Same.	Same.
1 1/2		Aug 26, 7 AM - Aug 27, 7 PM	Same.	Same, except the weekly sturgeon possession/sales limit includes both mainstem and Select Area fisheries.
61		Aug 31, 7 PM - Oct 31, noon	Same, except 6" max. mesh size restriction in effect.	Same, except the weekly sturgeon possession/sales limit includes Select Area fisheries only. The possession/sale of sturgeon was prohibited effective 12:01 AM, September 6 in all Select Area fisheries.
12 hrs Nightly	Tongue Point / South Channel - Fall	Aug 31 - Sep 4, 7 PM - 7 AM nightly	Tongue Point: 6" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 250 fathoms in length and leadline may not exceed 2 lbs per fathom. South Channel: 6" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 100 fathoms in length and there is no weight restriction on the leadline. Use of additional weights or anchors attached directly to the leadline is allowed.	Tongue Point Basin/South Channel select fishing areas (concurrent waters). Fishers in Tongue Point area may have stored onboard, gill nets legal for the South Channel fishing area. Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Salmon and white sturgeon. A maximum of three white sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The three sturgeon possession/sales limit includes Select Area fisheries only.
12 hrs Nightly		Sep 7 - Sep 11, 7 PM - 7 AM nightly	Same.	Same, except the possession/sale of sturgeon was prohibited effective 12:01 AM, September 6 in all Select Area fisheries.
12 hrs Nightly		Sep 14 - Sep 18, 7 PM - 7 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
16 hrs Nightly		Sep 21 - Sep 25, 4 PM - 8 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
16 hrs Nightly		Sep 28 - Oct 2, 4 PM - 8 AM nightly	Same.	Same.

Table 15. continued

Select Area Salmon and Sturgeon Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
16 hrs Nightly	Tongue Point / South Channel - Fall - (cont.)	Oct 5 - Oct 9, 4 PM - 8 AM nightly	Tongue Point: 6" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 250 fathoms in length and leadline may not exceed 2 lbs per fathom. South Channel: 6" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 100 fathoms in length and there is no weight restriction on the leadline. Use of additional weights or anchors attached directly to the leadline is allowed.	Tongue Point Basin/South Channel select fishing areas (concurrent waters). Fishers in Tongue Point area may have stored onboard, gill nets legal for the South Channel fishing area. Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Salmon only.
16 hrs Nightly		Oct 12 - Oct 16, 4 PM - 8 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
16 hrs Nightly		Oct 19 - Oct 23, 4 PM - 8 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
16 hrs Nightly		Oct 26 - Oct 30, 4 PM - 8 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
12 hrs Nightly	Blind Slough / Knappa Slough - Fall	Aug 25 - Aug 27, 7 PM - 7 AM nightly	9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 100 fathoms in length. No weight restriction on leadline. Use of additional weights and anchors attached to the leadline is allowed.	Blind Slough (concurrent waters up to railroad bridge, Oregon only above) and Knappa Slough (all waters are under concurrent jurisdiction) select fishing areas. Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Multiple net rule is in effect. Salmon and white sturgeon. A maximum of three white sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The three sturgeon possession sales/limit includes both mainstem and Select Area fisheries.
12 hrs Nightly		Aug 31 - Sep 4, 7 PM - 7 AM nightly	Same.	Same, except the weekly sturgeon possession/sales limit includes Select Area fisheries only.
12 hrs Nightly		Sep 7 - Sep 11, 7 PM - 7 AM nightly	Same.	Same, except the possession/sale of sturgeon was prohibited effective 12:01 AM, September 6 in all Select Area fisheries.
12 hrs Nightly		Sep 14 - Sep 18, 7 PM - 7 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
14 hrs Nightly		Sep 21 - Sep 25, 6 PM - 8 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
14 hrs Nightly		Sep 28 - Oct 2, 6 PM - 8 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
14 hrs Nightly		Oct 5 - Oct 9, 6 PM - 8 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
14 hrs Nightly		Oct 12 - Oct 16, 6 PM - 8 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
14 hrs Nightly		Oct 19 - Oct 23, 6 PM - 8 AM nightly	Same.	Same.

Table 15. continued

Select Area Salmon and Sturgeon Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
14 hrs Nightly	Blind Slough / Knappa Slough - Fall (cont.)	Oct 26 - Oct 30, 6 PM - 8 AM nightly	9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 100 fathoms in length. No weight restriction on leadline. Use of additional weights and anchors attached to the leadline is allowed.	Blind Slough (concurrent waters up to railroad bridge, Oregon only above) and Knappa Slough (all waters are under concurrent jurisdiction) select fishing areas. Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Multiple net rule is in effect. Salmon only.
14 hrs Nightly	Deep River - Fall	Aug 31 - Sep 5, 7 PM - 9 AM nightly	6" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 100 fathoms in length. No weight restriction on leadline. Use of additional weights and anchors attached to the leadline is allowed.	Deep River select fishing area extending from the USCG channel marker #16 upstream to the town of Deep River (concurrent waters up to Highway 4 Bridge, Washington only above). Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Nets are not allowed to be tied off to any stationary structures and nets may not fully cross the navigation channel. Salmon and white sturgeon. A maximum of three white sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The three sturgeon possession/sales limit includes Select Area fisheries only.
14 hrs Nightly		Sep 7 - Sep 12, 7 PM - 9 AM nightly	Same.	Same, except the possession/sale of sturgeon was prohibited effective 12:01 AM, September 6 in all Select Area fisheries.
14 hrs Nightly		Sep 14 - Sep 18, 7 PM - 9 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
14 hrs Nightly		Sep 21 - Sep 25, 7 PM - 9 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
14 hrs Nightly		Sep 28 - Sep 30, 7 PM - 9 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
17 hrs Nightly		Sep 30 - Oct 2, 4 PM - 9 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
17 hrs Nightly		Oct 5 - Oct 9, 4 PM - 9 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
17 hrs Nightly		Oct 12 - Oct 16, 4 PM - 9 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
17 hrs Nightly		Oct 19 - Oct 23, 4 PM - 9 AM nightly	Same.	Same.
17 hrs Nightly		Oct 26 - Oct 30, 4 PM - 9 AM nightly	Same.	Same.

Fishery			Chinook ²	Steelhead	Sturgeon	Coho ²	Walleye
Platform, Hook & Line	(Aug 1 - 22)	Ticket	775	1,720	0	19	7
		Non-Ticket	46	2,295	0	3	0
		Total	821	4,015	0	22	7
Commercial Gillnet	Week 35 (Aug 24 - 28)	Ticket	16,616	3,479	0	1,203	0
		Non-Ticket	2,933	273	13	212	1
		Total	19,549	3,752	13	1,415	1
Commercial Gillnet	Week 36 (Aug 31 - Sep 5)	Ticket	25,404	1,932	0	1,637	0
		Non-Ticket	4,468	3,528	6	289	3
		Total	29,872	5,460	6	1,926	3
Commercial Gillnet	Week 37 (Sep 8 - 13)	Ticket	24,416	1,786	0	2,564	1
		Non-Ticket	4,308	3,687	13	439	0
		Total	28,724	5,472	13	3,003	1
Commercial Gillnet	Week 38 (Sep 14 - 19)	Ticket	16,026	1,945	0	1,346	1
		Non-Ticket	3,090	4,870	0	1,523	2
		Total	19,116	6,815	0	2,869	3
Commercial Gillnet	Week 39 (Sep 22 - 25)	Ticket	9,756	2,622	0	1,453	1
		Non-Ticket	2,677	4,791	2	1,253	0
		Total	12,433	7,413	2	2,706	1
Commercial Gillnet	Week 40 (Sep 29 - Oct 2)	Ticket	2,049	2,016	0	1,516	0
		Non-Ticket	562	1,210	0	349	0
		Total	2,611	3,226	0	1,865	0
Gillnet Subtotal			112,305	32,139	34	13,784	9
Platform, Hook & Line	Late Fall		15	601	0	1,869	0
Grand Total			113,141	36,755	34	15,675	16

1. Ticketed catch estimates based on preliminary landings. Non-ticketed catch includes C&S (take home) and sales directly to the public (over the bank sales).

2. Includes adults and jacks

Table 17. Stock Composition of Adult Fall Chinook Catch in Mainstem Columbia River Fisheries, 2009¹

	LRH	LRW	BPH	URB	MCB ²	Other ³	Total
Non-Indian Fisheries							
Buoy 10 Recreational ⁴	2,185	0	393	1,164	142	356	4,240
Lower Columbia Recreational ⁴	1,494	347	705	8,585	3,823	30	14,984
Above Bonneville Dam Recreational ⁵	0	0	0	6,749	1,375	0	8,124
August Commercial	7,311	0	4,943	9,991	3,117	662	26,024
September/October Commercial	0	293	0	1,306	5,063	14	6,676
Select Area Commercial	2,948	0	319	304	328	7,099	10,998
Subtotal	13,938	640	6,360	28,099	13,848	8,161	71,046
Treaty Indian Fisheries							
Sales to Licensed Buyers	0	0	16,078	48,666	14,633	520	79,897
C&S and Other non-ticketed catch	0	0	5,661	9,967	2,920	162	18,725
Subtotal	0	0	21,739	58,633	17,553	682	98,622
Grand Total	13,938	640	28,099	86,732	31,401	8,843	169,668

1. Stock specifics and total catch (and catch specifics) may not match data presented elsewhere in this report.

2. Includes lower river bright (LRB) stock.

3. Includes SABs and out-of-basin stock/strays.

4. Adjusted for hook and release mortality.

5. Includes all of Zone 6, McNary Dam to Hwy 395 Bridge and Hanford Reach.

Table 18 2009 Fall Fishery Impact Summary.¹

	Treaty	Non-Treaty	Total
Total Fall Chinook <u>mainstem</u> adult catch	98,622	53,820	152,442
Snake River Wild mortalities	1,118	415	1,533
Snake River Wild impacts	27.36%	10.16%	37.52%
LCN Tules ER (includes ocean and Columbia R.)	--	34.3%	34.3%
Total Steelhead Catch ²	36,755	27,323	56,611
Total Group B Mortalities	7,466	2,220	9,686
Wild Group B Mortalities	2,112	181	2,293
Total Group B Impact	16.8%	--	16.8%
Wild Group B Impact	--	1.3%	1.3%
Wild Group A Impact	5.2%	0.8%	6.0%
Total Adult Coho Catch ³	9,737	126,191	135,928
Un-Marked Mortalities	--	2,112	2,112
LCR Coho Impact	--	21.18%	21.18%
Columbia River Chum	0	30	< 5%

1. Adults only-Based on updated catch estimates. Mainstem catch only. Total catches by fishery may not match data presented elsewhere in this report. All data preliminary. Non-Indian harvest includes fisheries from Buoy 10 upstream to Hwy. 395, near Pasco, WA.

2. Non-Indian summer steelhead catch includes kept (hatchery) catch and (wild) release mortalities from Buoy 10 upstream to Hwy. 395, near Pasco, WA. Includes tributary catch from "dip-ins".

3. Includes mainstem Columbia River and Select Areas catch.

Table 19. Fishing Area and Spring Creek Sanctuary Restrictions in Effect During Treaty Indian Fall Commercial Set Gillnet Seasons, 1988-2009.

Year	Open Area	Spring Creek Sanctuary
1988	All of Zone 6	Small sanctuary Aug 10-27 and Sep 12-24. Large sanctuary Aug 29-Sep 21
1989	"	Small sanctuary Aug 7-26 and Sep 27-29. Large sanctuary Aug 28-Sep 27
1990	All of Zone 6 except closed below Hood River Bridge Sep 10-12	Small sanctuary Aug 8-25 and Sep 24-29. Large sanctuary Aug 27-Sep 22
1991	"	Small sanctuary Aug 12-Sep 10. Reduced to 50' radius Sep 10-Oct 28
1992	All of Zone 6 except Spring Creek Sanctuary Area only open Sep 7-15 and Bonneville Pool closed Sep 17-19	Small sanctuary Aug 10-22. Reduced to 50' radius Sep 2-5. Large sanctuary Sep 23-Oct 12
1993	All of Zone 6 except Bonneville Pool closed Sep 13-18	Small sanctuary August 9-28. Large sanctuary Aug 30-Oct 2
1994	All of Zone 6	Large sanctuary Aug 29-Sep 10. Reduced to 50' radius Oct 12-15
1995	"	Large sanctuary all season
1996	All of Zone 6 except closed below Hood River Bridge Sep 23-28	Large sanctuary all season
1997	All of Zone 6 except closed below Hood River Bridge Sep 9-13	Large sanctuary Aug 7-Sep 6. Enlarged sanctuary from Light #27 to Light #35, Washington shore to mid-channel, Sep 17-20
1998	All of Zone 6 except closed below Hood River Bridge Sep 8-12	Large sanctuary Sep. 1-12. Enlarged sanctuary from Light #27 to Light #35, Washington shore to mid-channel, September 15-28
1999	All of Zone 6	Small sanctuary all season
2000	"	Large sanctuary all season
2001	"	Large sanctuary Aug 28-Sep 8. Small sanctuary Sep 11-29
2002	"	Large sanctuary Aug 28-Aug 31. Small sanctuary Sep 11-28
2003	"	Small sanctuary all season
2004	"	Small sanctuary all season
2005	"	Small sanctuary all season
2006	"	Large sanctuary all season
2007	"	Large sanctuary all season
2008	"	Large sanctuary Aug 19 – Sept 26. Sept 30-Oct 10 reduced to 50' radius. No sanctuary Oct 20-23
2009	All of Zone 6	Large sanctuary 5 of 6 weekly fishing periods. No min. mesh restrictions all season

Table 20. Number of Adult Chinook, Coho, Steelhead, and Sturgeon Landed During Treaty Indian Fall Seasons (Aug-Nov) Above Bonneville Dam, 1980-2009.

Year	Season ²	Fishing Days ³	Numbers Landed ¹			
			Chinook Adults	Coho	Steelhead ⁴	White Sturgeon ⁵
1980	Sept. 2-Sept. 11	5	32,600	300	4,700	200
1981	Sept. 1-Sept. 18	10	48,900	1,800	5,100	100
1982 ⁶	Sept. 1-Nov. 5	14	53,600	4,300	5,100	100
1983	Aug. 31-Oct. 7	15	22,800	200	14,800	200
1984	Aug. 6-Oct. 15	32	50,900	1,600	68,900	700
1985 ⁷	Aug. 23-Sept. 28	29	68,300	5,300	72,600	1,800
1986 ⁸	Aug. 18-Oct. 4	37	102,300	40,300	62,500	4,300
1987 ⁹	Aug. 10-Oct. 15	46	138,600	2,400	66,300	4,400
1988 ¹⁰	Aug. 10-Oct. 1	35	145,700	2,700	59,500 ¹³	2,000
1989 ¹¹	Aug. 7-Sept. 29	36	128,200	8,700	55,400	--
1990 ¹²	Aug. 8-Sept. 29	34	79,300	2,900	30,700	1,700
1991 ¹³	Aug. 12-Oct. 28	20	51,100	12,800	41,100	--
1992	Aug. 10-Oct. 17	32	28,100	1,000	52,400	100
1993	Aug. 9-Oct. 2	26	30,400	1,000	28,800	100
1994 ¹⁴	Aug. 29-Oct. 15	10	33,700	1,300	15,500	500
1995	Aug. 29-Sept. 15	9	41,400	400	20,400	400
1996	Sept. 2-Sept. 28	17	63,200	700	19,000	300
1997	Aug. 27-Sept. 20	16	65,000	600	22,700	<100
1998	Aug. 25-Sept. 25	22	44,700	1,500	12,600	<100
1999	Aug. 31-Oct. 2	22	77,200	2,300	17,300	0
2000	Aug. 30-Sept. 23	17	52,100	6,300	15,500	0
2001 ¹⁵	Aug. 28-Sept. 29	18	103,900	5,400	29,200	806
2002	Aug 28-Sep 28	18.5	129,700	1,600	13,800	300
2003 ¹⁶	Aug 26-Oct 11	27.5	123,600	5,800	14,900	200
2004	Aug 25-Oct 16	30	127,600	10,300	14,600	64
2005	Aug 22-Sept. 30	25	113,500	5,400	13,700	138
2006	Aug 21-Oct 6	29.5	76,290	7,577	21,130	78
2007 ¹⁷	Aug 22-Oct 6	25.5	36,782	8,030	19,457	90
2008 ¹⁷	Aug 19 – Oct 23	37	106,626	21,625	26,339	94
2009 ¹⁷	Aug 24 – Oct 1	23	98,622	15,675	36,755	34

^{1.} Includes Spring Creek terminal area fishing since 1975 (1977-83 & 92), sales to the general public and C&S catches beginning in 1994, Klickitat R. dipnet catches during open mainstem seasons, and extended Klickitat River commercial seasons beginning in 1988.

^{2.} For Commercial Gillnet openings - Minimum mesh size: 1970-1974 none; 1975 7-1/2"; 1976-1982 8"; 1983 none; 1984 none, except 8" Oct 9-15; 1985 none, except 8" Sep 14-28; 1986 none, except 8" Sep 6-Oct 4; 1987 none; 1988 none, except 8" Aug 17-27 and Sep 18-24 and 8" and 9" test fishery Sep 28-Oct 1; 1989 8" except none Aug 7-12; 1990 8" except none Sep 3-5, Sep 12-15 below Hood River Br., Sep 17-22, and Sep 24-29; 1991-97 none; 1998 8"; 1999 none except 8" Sep 15-18 and Sep 29-Oct 2; 2000-2002 none.

^{3.} Mainstem commercial seasons only.

4. *Sales to licensed buyers during sockeye and fall seasons only through 1984. Sales to licensed buyers, general public and C&S catch from 1985-present.*
5. *No sturgeon sales allowed in set net fisheries since 1991. Includes landings in fall set-line fisheries.*
6. *Includes Nov 1-5 coho fishery below Klickitat River.*
7. *Spring Creek sanctuary area open to fishing Aug 23-28 and Aug 29-Sep 3.*
8. *Includes Sep 29-Oct 4 dipnet and experimental gillnet fishery. An additional catch of 1,000 Chinook occurred above Priest Rapids Dam. Over half of the coho catch (24,100) occurred in the Klickitat River dipnet fishery.*
9. *An additional catch of 2,200 Chinook occurred above Priest Rapids Dam.*
10. *Includes Sep 28-Oct 1 test fishery in John Day Pool. No sturgeon sales allowed after Sep 3. An additional catch of 2,300 Chinook and an estimated 300 steelhead occurred above Priest Rapids Dam. Includes 5,500 coho captured in an extended Klickitat River dipnet season.*
11. *No sturgeon sales allowed. An additional catch of 800 Chinook occurred above Priest Rapids Dam. Includes 6,100 coho captured in an extended Klickitat River dipnet season.*
12. *An additional 200 Chinook catch occurred above Priest Rapids Dam. Includes 1,900 coho captured in an extended Klickitat River dipnet season.*
13. *Includes 5,500 coho captured in an extended Klickitat River dipnet season.*
14. *An additional catch of 570 Chinook and 70 steelhead occurred above Priest Rapids Dam. An additional catch of 220 Chinook and 80 steelhead occurred above McNary Dam.*
15. *Target sturgeon gillnet seasons adopted for Zone 61 (Bonneville Pool) during November 14-30 and Zone 63 (John Day Pool) during November 14-December 7.*
16. *Target sturgeon gillnet season adopted for Zone 61 (Bonneville Pool) during December 1-14. No sturgeon were landed.*
17. *Includes all fall season harvest – Aug 1-Dec 31.*

Table 21 Wild Upriver Summer Steelhead Catch in Fall Season Fisheries, 1985-2009.

Year	Treaty Indian Harvest				Non-Indian Incidental Mortalities ³			
	Wild Group A Index		Wild Group B Index		Wild Group A Index		Wild Group B Index	
	Number	Impact	Number ²	Impact	Number	Impact	Number	Impact
85-89 ave.	11,109	16.60%	4,080	30.7%				
90-94 ave.	5,374	14.48%	1,780	23.1%				
1995	2,706	10.4%	344	18.6%				
1996	2,278	8.9%	1,354	34.6%				
1997	3,198	10.4%	558	14.3%				
1998	3,064	8.8%	533	15.6%				
1999	3,034	5.4%	470	12.6%	391	0.7%	41	1.1%
2000	2,740	4.3%	1,200	14.3%	616	1.0%	85	1.0%
2001	5,553	4.0%	1,388	11.5%	821	0.6%	116	1.0%
2002	2,370	2.7%	1,098	3.4%	572	0.7%	332	1.0%
2003	1,691	2.5%	959	14.9%	506	0.8%	111	1.7%
2004	1,929	3.2%	1,021	11.1%	461	0.8%	121	1.3%
2005	2,239	3.8%	1,181	12.3%	428	0.7%	123	1.3%
2006	3,301	5.2%	1,354	16.0%	462	0.7%	84	1.0%
2007	2,747	3.6%	1,050	11.6%	978	1.2%	171	1.8%
2008	3,645	4.5%	2,673	14.4%	784	1.0%	200	1.1%
2009	7,948	5.2%	2,112	15.4%	1,264	0.8%	181	1.3%

^{1.} Percentage calculated before rounding. Steelhead impacts based on date method through 1998 and fork length index method thereafter.

^{2.} Includes sales to licensed buyers only prior to 1994. Includes sales to the general public and C&S catch beginning in 1994.

^{3.} Non-Indian data includes recreational fisheries from Buoy 10 upstream to the Hwy 395 Bridge and LCR commercial fisheries August through December. Data since 2005 is preliminary.

Table 22. Annual Sturgeon Catches in Zone 6 Reservoirs above Bonneville Dam, 1995-2009

	Non-Indian Recreational				Treaty Indian Commercial				Sub-sistence
	Bonneville	The Dalles	John Day	Total	Bonneville	The Dalles	John Day	Total	
1995	1,370	50	90	1,510	1,420	310	310	2,040	1,150
1996	1,353	80	62	1,495	1,005	230	360	1,595	490
1997	1,463	178	464	2,105	1,852	498	1,260	3,610	233
1998	1,626	857	593	3,076	1,462	1,108	1,100	3,670	240
1999	1,235	695	422	2,352	1,280	1,051	760	3,091	234
2000	1,262	809	434	2,505	1,165	1,342	788	3,295	343
2001	1,426	677	299	2,402	1,287	1,215	755	3,257	476
2002	1,560	878	187	2,625	472	1,152	326	1,950	370
2003	1,542	447	186	2,175	379	811	251	1,441	325
2004	852	530	229	1,611	464	975	309	1,748	269
2005	588	384	132	1,104	550	809	360	1,719	311
2006	727	93	183	1,003	153	397	312	862	201
2007	682	108	249	1,039	285	607	232	1,124	161
2008	841	128	164	1,133	744	571	277	1,592	110
2009 ¹	697	232	148	1,077	409	899	325	1,633	216

¹ Preliminary

Table 23. Time, Area, and Gear Restrictions in Effect for Early Fall Non-Indian Commercial Mainstem Fishing Seasons, 2000-2009.

Year	Date(s)	Hours	Area	Mesh Size
2000	Aug 3-4	7pm-7am	Zones 1-3 below Longview Bridge	"
2001	Aug 4-5	7pm-7am	Zones 1-3 below Longview Bridge	"
	Aug 8-9	10am-6pm	Zone 1	"
	Aug 20-25	8pm-6am nightly	Extended Area 2S above I-205 Bridge	"
2002	Aug 4-5, Aug 6-7, Aug 8-9, Aug 9-10	7pm-7am nightly	Zones 1-3 below Longview Bridge	8" min
	Aug 11-12	7pm-7am	Zones 2-3	"
	Aug 18-19, Aug 20-21, Aug 22-23, Aug 25-26, Aug 27-28	8pm-6am nightly	Extended Area 2S above I-205 Bridge	9" min
2003	Aug 4-5, Aug 6-7, Aug 11-12, Aug 13-14	7pm-7am nightly	Zones 1-3	8" min
	Aug 18-19, Aug 21-22	8pm-6am nightly	Zones 4-5 above I-5 Bridge	9" min
			Zones 4-5	
2004	Aug 25-26, Aug 27-28	8pm-6am nightly		9" min
	Aug 3-4, Aug 5-6, Aug 8-9, Aug 10-11	7pm-7am nightly	Zones 1-5	8" min
	Aug 16-17	"	Zones 2-5	"
	Aug 19-20	"	Zones 3-5	"
	Aug 23-24, Aug 25-26	"	Zones 4-5	9" min
2005	Aug 4-5, Aug 7-8, Aug 9-10, Aug 11-12	7pm-7am nightly	Zones 1-5	8" min
	Aug 14-15, Aug 17-18	"	Zones 2-5	"
	Aug 22-23, Aug 25-26	8pm-7am nightly	Zones 4-5	9" min
2006	Aug 2-3, Aug 7-8, Aug 9-10	7pm-7am nightly	Zones 1-5	8" min
	Aug 13-14	"	Zones 1-5, upstream of Astoria-Megler Bridge	"
	Aug 15-16, Aug 17-18	"	Zones 2-5	"
	Aug 21-22	8pm – 7am nightly	Zones 3-5	9" min
	Aug 25	12:01 am – 6 am	Zone 4 upstream to the I-205 Bridge & Zone 5	"
2007	Aug 2-3, Aug 6-7, Aug 9-10	7pm – 7am nightly	Zones 1-5	9" min
	Aug 23-24	8pm – 7am	Zones 4-5	"
2008	Aug 3-4, Aug 5-6, Aug 7-8, Aug 10-11	7pm – 7am nightly	Zones 1-5	9" min
	Aug 14-15	7pm – 7am nightly	Zones 2-5	"
	Aug 19-20	8pm – 6am	Zones 4-5	"
	Aug 24-25	11pm – 5am	Zones 4-5	"
2009	Aug 4-5, Aug 6-7	7pm – 7am nightly	Zones 1-5	9" min
	Aug 9-10	"	Zones 2-5	"
	Aug 18-19, Aug 20-21	8pm – 6am nightly	Zones 3-5 upstream of Kalama River	"
	Aug 25-26	"	Zone 5	"

Table 24. Landed Catch from Early Fall Mainstem Columbia River Commercial Seasons Below Bonneville Dam, 1970-2009.

Year	Season ¹	Fishing Days	Chinook Adults	Coho	Steelhead ²	Sturgeon ³	
						White	Green
1970-74 Ave.	Aug 9-26	12	96,260	29,660	5,800	2,660	1,320
1975-79 Ave.	Aug 8-21	6	51,560	3,320	--	4,500	1,060
1980-84 Ave.	Aug 30-Sep 3 (2 yrs no season)	<0.5	30,600	2,480	--	680	300
1985	None	0	--	--	--	--	--
1986	Jul 30-Aug. 6	4	800	0	--	5,400	5,100
1987	Aug. 9-12	3	11,500	100	--	3,900	3,200
1988	Aug. 14-15	0.5	51,100	300	--	1,700	2,300
1989	Aug. 7-29	13	29,800	100	--	1,800	0
1990	Aug. 12-24	10	6,700	20	--	1,500	0
1991	Aug. 25-29	4	5,400	10	--	500	0
1992	Sept. 8-9	0.5	2,200	400	--	800	1,800
1993	None	0	--	--	--	--	--
1994	None	0	--	--	--	--	--
1995	None	0	--	--	--	--	--
1996	Aug. 26-29	3	4,400	0	--	300	0
1997	Aug. 4 - 25	2	1,300	1	--	1,900	1,500
1998	Aug. 4 - 26	2	1,800	0	--	2,600	700
1999	Aug. 4 - 24	2	1,400	0	--	2,900	500
2000	Aug. 3-23	3	7,400	200	--	2,800	600
2001	Aug. 5-25	7	6,600	660	--	5,700	340
2002	Aug. 4-28	10	19,500	60	--	1,700	0
2003	Aug. 4-28	8	15,700	300	--	2,600	11
2004	Aug. 3-26	8	11,300	40	--	2,500	6
2005	Aug. 4-26	8	11,400	90	--	2,100	30
2006	Aug. 2-25	8	10,700	800	--	1,900	--
2007	Aug. 2-24	4	4,000	60	--	2,700	--
2008	Aug. 3-25	7	14,400	80	--	2,800	--
2009 ⁴	Aug. 4-26	6	28,200	1,300	--	3,000	--

^{1.} Minimum mesh size: 1970-1974 7-1/4"; 1975-1979 8"; 1980-2004 see Table 23, 2005 see Table 15.

^{2.} Sale of steelhead by non-Indians prohibited since 1975.

^{3.} Sale of green sturgeon prohibited effective July 7, 2006.

^{4.} One chum salmon was landed during the August 18-19 fishing period.

Table 25. Closed Fishing Areas During Late Fall Mainstem Non-Indian Fishing Seasons, 2002-2009.

Year	Date(s)	Closed Area
2002	Sep 16, Sep 19 Sep 19-20 Sep 24-26 Sep 26-27 Oct 28-31	Longview Bridge-Beacon Rock Buoy 10-Lewis River Longview Bridge-Lewis River Buoy 10-Lewis River Buoy 10- Settler Point/Harrington Point line and Green Navigation Marker 85-Beacon Rock
2003	Sep 15 (Day) Sep 15 (night) Oct 29-31	Longview Bridge-Beacon Rock Buoy 10-I-5 Bridge Buoy 10- Settler Point/Harrington Point line
2004	Sep 21 (Day) Sep 21-22 (night) Sep 27, Sep 29, Sep 30, (day) Sep 27-28, Sep 29-30, Sep 30-Oct 1 Oct 25-26, Oct 27-29	Longview Bridge-Beacon Rock Buoy 10-Longview Bridge Lewis River – Beacon Rock Buoy 10 – Lewis River Buoy 10- Settler Point/Harrington Point line
2005	Sep 19, Sep 20, Sep 22 (day) Sep 19-20, Sep 20-21, Sep 22-23 Sep 26, Sep 28 (day) Sep 26-27, Sep 28-29	Longview Bridge-Beacon Rock Buoy 10-Longview Bridge Kalama River-Beacon Rock Buoy 10-Kalama River
2006	Sep 27 Sep 27-28, Oct 12-13	Zones 4-5 Zones 1-3
2007	Sep 20-21, Sep 27-28, Oct 3-4, Oct 4- 5, Oct 28-29, Oct 30-31 Sep 24, Sep 26, Oct 1, Oct 3, Oct 11, Oct 17, Oct 23, Oct 25	Zones 1-3 Zones 4-5
2008	Sep 23-24, Sep 24-25, Sep 25-26, Sep 28-29, Sep 29-30, Sep 30-Oct 1, Oct 1-2, Oct 2-3, Oct 8-9, Oct 9-10, Oct 15-16, Oct 16-17, Oct 21-22, Oct 23-24, Oct 26-27, Oct 28-29, Oct 30-31 Oct 16 Oct 22, Oct 29	Zones 1-3 Longview Bridge – Lewis River Longview Bridge – Beacon Rock
2009	Sep 24-25, Sep 28-29, Sep 30-Oct 1, Oct 1-2, Oct 4-5, Oct 7-8, Oct 13-14, Oct 15-16, Oct 18-19, Oct 20-21, Oct 22-23, Oct 25-26, Oct 27-28 Sep 28, Sep 30, Oct 21 Oct 28	Zones 1-3 Zones 4-5 Zones 1 and 4-5

Table 26. Landed Catch from Late Fall Mainstem Columbia River and Select Area Commercial Seasons below Bonneville Dam, 1970-2009.

Year	Mainstem Season ¹	Mainstem Fishing Days	Adult Chinook		Coho		Chum ³	Steelhead ⁴	Sturgeon	
			Columbia Mainstem	Select Area ²	Columbia Mainstem	Select Area ²			White ⁵	Green ⁶
1970-74 Ave.	Sep 10- Nov 5	31	90,920	420	231,560	10,980	940	7,180	2,380	200
1975-79 Ave.	Sep 8- Nov 15	35	79,740	1,025	114,600	6,960	700	--	6,620	460
1980-84 Ave.	Sep 10-Nov 16	21	17,880	15,840	101,540	19,960	1,080	--	5,740	670
1985	Sep 16-Nov 15	39	56,400	3,600	138,800	51,200	700	--	4,900	1,500
1986	Sep 12-Nov 14	43	153,000	4,600	925,400	55,600	1,800	--	4,100	800
1987	Sep 13-Nov 12	35	280,900	36,900	150,900	16,900	1,300	--	4,100	1,600
1988	Sep 12-Nov 11	41	242,200	28,800	311,100	51,400	2,500	--	3,100	1,000
1989	Sep 17-Nov 15	36	95,700	6,600	360,700	28,100	1,300	--	2,700	1,700
1990	Sep 18-Oct 31	26	35,300	3,100	47,400	27,600	800	--	3,100	2,200
1991	Sep 10-Nov 5	32	33,500	2,100	324,400	82,100	400	--	2,400	3,200
1992	Sep 22-Oct 30	22	14,100	1,500	37,900	19,600	700	--	4,200	400
1993	Sep 20-Oct 20	17	16,700	300	20,600	15,500	40	--	7,100	2,200
1994	Oct 9-Oct 19	4	1,500	100	6,000	57,800	20	--	3,400	200
1995	Oct 9 & Oct 12	2	50	500	200	22,300	0	--	6,000	400
1996	Sep 16-Oct 25	17	7,600	5,000	5,600	22,400	20	--	6,700	600
1997	Sep 24-Nov 7	23	3,800	4,000	3,800	17,100	39	--	7,900	100
1998	Oct 7-Nov 6	7	1,000	2,100	300	23,600	11	--	8,200	200
1999	Sep 20-Nov 4	23	4,600	2,100	57,600	23,000	101	--	4,300	400
2000	Sep 18-Nov 1	21	3,440	2,300	110,400	58,300	26	--	5,300	700
2001	Sep 17-Oct 31	27	14,900	3,100	219,100	33,800	116	--	20	0
2002	Sep 16-Oct 31	19	16,100	8,700	99,500	70,400	12	--	4,500	200
2003	Sep 15-Oct 31	23	42,700	9,700	149,500	117,100	6	--	3,600	30
2004	Sep 19-Oct 29	16	29,800	12,600	66,500	51,900	90	--	3,300	50
2005	Sep 19-Oct 28	18	16,100	8,700	32,300	65,800	10	--	3,900	20
2006	Sep 19-Oct 25	10	15,300	4,600	27,500	37,700	3	--	3,600	--
2007	Sep 19-Oct 31	26	8,200	4,500	30,100	10,500	38	--	2,900	--
2008	Sep 18 – Oct 31	23	13,700	14,000	13,000	55,200	22	--	3,300	--
2009	Sep 24 – Oct 28	21	6,800	12,000	43,900	81,000	29	--	2,100	--

^{1.} Number of Oregon and Washington terminal areas and fishing days vary from year to year, and some early fall fisheries are included. Between 1983 and 1995 only Oregon terminal fisheries occurred. Prior to 1979, landings listed for Youngs Bay are minimal since salmon could be sold outside Youngs Bay during concurrent mainstem fishing periods.

^{2.} Includes 1970-present Youngs Bay Select Area, 1980-1982 Washington terminal, and 1996-present Big Creek, Tongue Point, Blind Slough, and Deep River Select Area, and 2000-2005 Steamboat Slough Select Area landings.

^{3.} Includes landings from Select Area fall fisheries beginning in 1997.

^{4.} Sale of steelhead by non-Indians prohibited since 1975.

^{5.} Includes landings from Select Area fall fisheries from August 1 through October 31.

^{6.} Green Sturgeon retention prohibited since July 7, 2006.

Table 27. Lower Columbia River White and Green Sturgeon Catch, 1991-2009.

Year	White Sturgeon						Green Sturgeon ²					
	Commercial ¹						Commercial ¹					
	Winter	Summer	Early Fall	Late Fall	Comm. Total		Winter	Summer	Early Fall	Late Fall	Comm. Total	
1991	22,700	840	--	530	2,430	3,800	22	4	--	2	3,180	3,186
1992	40,100	1,210	--	790	4,240	6,240	73	10	--	1,750	400	2,160
1993	37,900	1,020	--	--	7,050	8,070	15	1	--	--	2,220	2,221
1994	33,500	3,030	--	--	3,380	6,410	132	1	--	--	240	241
1995	45,100	110	--	--	6,040	6,150	21	--	--	--	390	390
1996	42,800	1,380	--	330	6,670	8,380	63	1	--	--	610	610
1997	38,200	3,064	--	1,971	7,792	12,827	41	2	--	1,474	138	1,614
1998	41,600	2,675	--	2,634	8,585	13,894	73	0	--	743	151	894
1999	39,800	2,303	--	2,854	4,336	9,493	93	2	--	508	279	789
2000	40,500	2,795	--	2,790	4,560	10,145	32	0	--	568	636	1,204
2001	41,200	3,552	--	5,740	21 ²	9,313	50	4	--	338	--	342
2002	38,300	3,368	--	1,725	4,522	9,615	51	7	--	--	156	163
2003	31,900	1,768	--	2,585	3,598	7,951	52	1	--	11	27	39
2004	25,600	2,054	9	2,467	3,336	7,866	29	1	--	6	51	58
2005	29,800	822	1,369	2,094	3,867	8,152	119	0	38	32	21	91
2006	24,300	2,256	544	1,911	3,601	8,312	70	16	0	--	--	16
2007	29,800	1,728	414	2,737	2,882	7,761	7	--	--	--	--	--
2008	21,600	1,233	523	2,809	3,304	7,869	--	--	--	--	--	--
2009	17,700	2,029	624	2,969	2,115	7,737	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹. Includes Youngs Bay and other Select Area fisheries landings.

². Green sturgeon sales prohibited effective July 7, 2006.

³. Harvest guideline was reached during the early fall season, therefore no white sturgeon sales allowed during late-fall season.

Table 28. Select Area Fall Commercial Fisheries Landings, 2002-2009.

Year	Site	Chinook	Coho	Chum	White Sturgeon
2002	Youngs Bay	3,774	51,859	0	96
	Tongue Point	1,708	15,560	0	202
	Blind Slough ¹	2,760	1,449	0	33
	Deep River	145	303	1	3
	Steamboat Sl.	183	105	0	0
		8,570	69,276	1	334
2003	Youngs Bay	4,271	91,435	0	45
	Tongue Point	2,451	15,598	0	97
	Blind Slough ¹	1,903	3,879	0	28
	Deep River	168	3,333	0	3
	Steamboat Sl.	44	107	0	0
		8,837	114,352	0	173
2004	Youngs Bay	3,890	34,613	1	23
	Tongue Point	2,124	10,196	0	33
	Blind Slough ¹	6,235	1,355	0	59
	Deep River	393	5,780	0	2
	Steamboat Sl.	0	0	0	0
		12,642	51,944	1	117
2005	Youngs Bay	4,289	42,361	1	37
	Tongue Point	1,919	19,083	0	29
	Blind Slough	2,124	1,777	0	0
	Deep River	364	2,586	0	8
	Steamboat Sl.	0	0	0	0
		8,696	65,807	1	74
2006	Youngs Bay	3,878	20,967	0	77
	Tongue Point	305	11,567	0	21
	Blind Slough	190	2,884	0	3
	Deep River	184	2,235	0	8
		4,557	37,653	0	109
2007	Youngs Bay	4,002	3,301	0	64
	Tongue Point	269	2,043	0	66
	Blind Slough	87	2,498	0	13
	Deep River	175	2,674	0	5
		4,533	10,516		148
2008	Youngs Bay	10,570	27,203	0	58
	Tongue Point	1,176	7,753	0	46
	Blind Slough	2,003	5,366	0	28
	Deep River	248	14,829	0	2
		13,997	55,151	0	134
2009	Youngs Bay	6,565	49,329	0	72
	Tongue Point	872	16,918	1	11
	Blind Slough ¹	3,991	10,043	0	20
	Deep River	562	4,660	2	11
		11,990	80,950	3	114

¹. Includes August target Chinook fishing periods in Knappa Slough.

Table 29. Angler Trips and Catch in the Buoy 10 Recreational Fishery, 1982-2009.¹

Fishery	Chinook			Coho		Total	
	Angler Trips	Catch	Catch/Trip	Catch	Catch/Trip	Catch	Catch/Trip
2009 Buoy 10 total	72,803	5,941	0.08	48,127	0.66	54,068	0.74
2008 Buoy 10 Total	32,467	8,349	0.26	8,573	0.26	16,922	0.52
2007 Buoy 10 Total	36,064	3,776	0.10	8,356	0.23	12,132	0.34
2006 Buoy 10 Total	40,608	1,710	0.04	3,683	0.09	5,393	0.13
2005 Buoy 10 Total	55,183	9,287	0.17	6,878	0.12	16,165	0.29
2004 Buoy 10 Total	68,818	16,016	0.23	15,169	0.22	31,185	0.45
2003 Buoy 10 Total	88,827	16,316	0.18	54,440	0.61	70,756	0.80
2002 Buoy 10 Total	84,434	19,438	0.23	6,205	0.07	25,643	0.30
2001 Buoy 10 Total	125,829	12,709	0.10	132,035	1.05	144,744	1.15
2000 Buoy 10 Total	72,518	6,085	0.08	21,478	0.30	27,563	0.38
1999 Buoy 10 Total	49,568	9,850	0.20	8,960	0.18	18,810	0.38
1998 Buoy 10 Total	29,998	5,784	0.19	3,175	0.11	8,959	0.30
1998 Astoria Bridge Total	11,044	3,484	0.32	3,142	0.28	6,626	0.60
1998 Grand Total	41,042	9,268	0.23	6,317	0.15	15,585	0.38
1997 Buoy 10 Total	55,725	13,153	0.24	20,357	0.37	33,510	0.60
1996 Buoy 10 Total	18,034	1,409	0.08	4,537	0.25	5,946	0.33
1995 Buoy 10 Total	25,186	607	0.02	5,026	0.20	5,633	0.22
1994 Buoy 10 Total	9,253	0	0.00	1,795	0.19	1,795	0.19
1993 Buoy 10 Total	75,774	5,288	0.07	20,932	0.28	26,220	0.35
1992 Buoy 10 Total	115,481	10,655	0.09	43,082	0.37	53,737	0.47
1991 C&H Total	2,759	39	0.01	1,151	0.42	1,190	0.43
1991 Buoy 10 Total	168,921	11,549	0.07	207,527	1.23	219,076	1.30
1991 Grand Total	171,680	11,588	0.07	208,678	1.22	220,266	1.28
1990 C&H Total	3,225	54	0.02	28	0.01	82	0.03
1990 Buoy 10 Total	76,411	5,149	0.07	18,435	0.24	23,584	0.31
1990 Grand Total	79,636	5,203	0.07	18,463	0.23	23,666	0.30
1989 C&H Total	7,922	492	0.06	3,195	0.40	3,687	0.47
1989 Buoy 10 Total	144,848	15,900	0.11	78,720	0.54	94,620	0.65
1989 Grand Total	152,770	16,392	0.11	81,915	0.54	98,307	0.64
1988 Buoy 10 Total	186,051	30,770	0.17	143,417	0.77	174,187	0.94
1987 Buoy 10 Total	124,594	42,100	0.34	47,170	0.38	89,270	0.72
1986 Buoy 10 Total	102,190	15,600	0.15	120,422	1.18	136,022	1.33
1985 Buoy 10 Total	32,156	2,655	0.08	25,387	0.79	28,042	0.87
1984 Buoy 10 Total	67,365	12,177	0.18	74,370	1.10	86,547	1.28
1983 Buoy 10 Total	7,128	604	0.08	3,574	0.50	4,178	0.59
1982 Buoy 10 Total	17,336	723	0.04	18,857	1.09	19,580	1.13

¹. Includes catch and effort from the 1989-1991 Chinook/Hammond fisheries and 1998 Astoria Bridge fishery.

Table 30. Fall Salmon Angler Trips and Catch on the Lower Columbia River August-October, 1980-2009.

Year	Angler Trips	Chinook		Coho		Steelhead	
		Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Kept	Released
1980	25,262	1,155	390	85	81	213	0
1981 ¹	29,213	1,022	1,174	139	579	776	0
1982 ¹	20,909	117	696	96	803	0	0
1983 ¹	26,817	962	1,250	174	2,329	79	0
1984 ¹	38,837	1,472	1,316	715	538	1,747	684
1985 ¹	44,793	2,032	5,449	1,106	444	3,418	593
1986	47,855	2,146	3,136	4,027	503	3,390	1,188
1987	59,322	4,357	1,437	930	3,047	2,274	1,038
1988	51,831	4,443	1,492	475	1,491	3,905	603
1989	64,911	5,523	935	184	382	3,698	897
1990	57,180	3,568	1,257	351	2,919	2,503	588
1991	51,470	2,640	530	1,090	1,277	4,442	850
1992	48,993	1,871	1,401	586	1,511	6,443	879
1993	50,011	3,694	512	551	52	5,958	1,134
1994 ¹	27,678	229	37	941	83	2,854	710
1995 ¹	50,165	4,563	1,172	199	85	5,067	591
1996	55,437	9,324	448	774	61	3,270	386
1997	64,477	8,447	389	813	504	3,065	494
1998 ¹	65,884	6,993	629	595	574	2,747	564
1999 ¹	70,673	8,652	322	1,276	502	4,046	1,282
2000	80,759	7,620	1,332	1,620	2,429	5,050	1,957
2001	97,253	9,355	804	3,068	381	5,034	2,141
2002	110,796	21,182	757	3,011	367	3,521	1,931
2003	113,330	26,195	465	1,145	21	4,171	2,008
2004	87,404	17,719	497	1,273	62	2,479	1,006
2005 ^{1 2}	86,594	18,256	184	586	21	2,641	1,182
2006 ^{1 2}	89,287	13,398	318	1,173	38	4,248	1,723
2007 ^{1 2}	79,793	8,089	634	881	28	4,746	1,693
2008 ^{1 2}	80,772	10,675	770	2,248	327	2,591	1,213
2009 ^{1 2}	117,975	14,711	1,843	3,989	45	7,325	4,380

^{1.} Partial Chinook closure years.

^{2.} One adult Chinook bag limit.

Table 31. Mainstem Fall Chinook Recreational Fisheries Above Bonneville Dam¹.

Bonneville Dam upstream to Hwy 395			
Year	Chinook	Season	General Area
2002	2,961	Aug 1-Dec 31	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2003	4,005	Aug 1-Dec 31	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2004	3,465	Aug 1-Dec 31	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2005	3,520	Aug 1-Dec 31, closed Chinook Oct 1-19	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2006	2,224	Aug 1-Dec 31, closed Chinook Sep 16-29	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2007	2,751	Aug 1-Dec 31, closed for Chinook Sep 20-28.	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2008	3,223	Aug 1- Dec 31	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2009	1,571	Aug 1- Dec 31	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
Snake River Fall Chinook Recreational Fishery			
Year	Chinook	Season	General Area
2002		No Fishery	
2003		No Fishery	
2004		No Fishery	
2005		No Fishery	
2006		No Fishery	
2007		No Fishery	
2008	5	September 25 to October 15	RR bridge to 1 mile above LGO at boat ramp
2009	7	September 1 to October 15	Hwy 12 to IHR, & RR bridge to LGO
Hanford Reach Chinook Recreational Fishery			
Year	Chinook	Season	General Area
2002	7,325	Aug. 16 - Oct. 22	Hanford to Vernita Bridge
2003	6,457	Aug. 16 - Oct. 22	Hanford to Vernita Bridge
2004	8,082	Aug. 16 - Oct. 22	Hanford to Vernita Bridge
2005	7,542	Aug. 16 - Oct. 22	Hanford to Vernita Bridge
2006	4,055	Aug. 16 - Oct. 22	Hanford to Vernita Bridge
2007	4,614	Aug. 16 - Oct. 22	Hanford to Vernita Bridge
2008	5,638	Aug. 1 - Oct. 22	Hanford to Vernita Bridge
2009	6,553	Aug. 1 - Oct. 22, closed for Chinook Oct 15	Hanford to Vernita Bridge

¹. Chinook catch is adults only